



**GOADBY HALL GROUNDS  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE STUDY  
GOADBY MARWOOD  
LEICESTERSHIRE**



**FIELD SURVEY  
REPORT**

**MARCH 2021**



Every Field Tells a Story

# CONTENTS

**PREFACE**

**FOREWORD BY PETER LIDDLE**

**FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

**FIELD SURVEY OVERVIEW MAP**

**THE GOADBY MARWOOD ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT**

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION WORK**

**THE FIELD DETECTIVES ARRIVE ON THE SCENE**

**GOADBY MARWOOD HALL GROUNDS FINDS LOG**

**SUMMARY**

APPENDIX 1 (ORBIS FIELD FINDS LOG)

APPENDIX 2 (LITTLE PARK FIELD FINDS LOG)

APPENDIX 3 (DOVER HILL FIELD FINDS LOG)

APPENDIX 4 (OTHER FIELDS FINDS LOG)

APPENDIX 5 (ROBERT ABBOTT'S 1956 REPORT)

APPENDIX 6 (FLAG REPORT 2003)

APPENDIX 7 (ALAN MASSEY'S SURVEYS OF GOADBY MARWOOD FIELDS)

APPENDIX 8 (THE AERIAL SORTIE)

APPENDIX 9 (CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT)

APPENDIX 10 (A VISUAL REFLECTION)

**CONTACT DETAILS**

**WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?**



Every Field Tells a Story

## Preface

In an effort to gain further understanding of the extent and nature of the Roman settlement at Goadby Marwood, the Field Detectives were invited to carry out our initial field survey works in the grounds of Goadby Marwood Hall by Vicky and Harry Westropp in 2017.

It is known that a sizeable Romano-British settlement existed in the Goadby Marwood area sometime during the 400 year period of Roman occupation, between the 1st and 5th Centuries AD.

Evidence suggests that it was sited here due to the availability of the underlying ironstone deposits from which iron ore could be extracted, enabling the manufacture of iron goods such as tools, padlocks, keys, chains, links, and weaponry.

It is quite possible that ironstone was being extracted from the area well before the Romans arrived, maybe as early as 500BC (considered to be the beginning of the Iron Age in northern Europe), but to the best of our knowledge, there is no firm evidence of this at Goadby.

Several flint tools and at least two late Iron Age Corieltavi coins (100 BC - 40AD) are known to have been found in the area. A gold Stater found several years ago, and more recently, a silver Unit (from 50-45BC) featuring a stylized boar (pictured right), found by the Field Detectives during the Orbis Field Wood investigation in 2018.

Although these all indicate pre-Roman activity of some sort, they cannot provide proof of any pre-Roman mining operations.

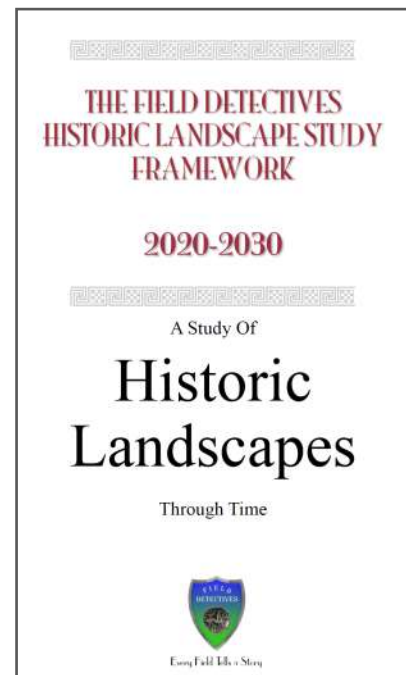
As Jeremy Taylor pointed out within the body of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework: *There is a pressing need to build on the present foundation and continue auditing the information we already have for the important iron industry in the region, which extends across several authority boundaries. Such a process could establish areas where significant blocks of productive landscape survive and provide an analytical context for the future study of the iron industry. Given its long history, this may best be done as a cross-period study.*

Our ten-year historic landscape study framework has been informed by the Goadby Marwood investigation, and it is envisaged that our findings will contribute towards Jeremy's search for contextual studies to further our understanding of the iron industry and to learn more about the people who were an integral part of it.

The Field Detectives  
March 2021



**Silver Unit of the Corieltavi**  
South Ferriby Shrimp Type  
c.55-45 BC



A copy of the report can be made available via we transfer. Please email [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net)

# FOREWORD BY PETER LIDDLE MBE

Retired Museum curator and archaeologist.

Now freelance lecturer and writer with interests mainly in Leicestershire Archaeology



I'm happy to add a few words to this report of fieldwork at Goadby Marwood.

This is an important site which was to a large extent destroyed by ironstone quarrying in the 1950s. It is only because of the quarry manager, Mr Eli Coy, that we know as much as we do about the site. He recorded discoveries of wells, burials, possible trackways and building material on a plan that gives us some information about the town's layout.

Official archaeology was not involved for the simple reason that there was no local archaeological infrastructure. There was no County Archaeologist or County Museum Service and the University of Leicester was yet to have an archaeology department. The only local institution was Leicester City Museum who only became fully involved when a large coin hoard was discovered.

Robert Abbott's report on the site drew heavily on Eli Coy's information, but failed to grasp the true nature of the site, assuming that 'a main habitation', presumably a villa, would be found. We now see the site as one of a series of 'small towns' found across Leicestershire and Rutland. The well-constructed stone-lined wells mark the site of some of the buildings in the town.

Wells 5 - 8 on Abbott's plan (appendix 5) mark buildings lining the Salt Way's continuation across the quarry area, while wells 1- 3 and B -D mark the course of the continuation of King Street Lane linking the site to another town at Thistleton, Rutland. It seems likely that the Salt Way was diverted when the park was constructed.

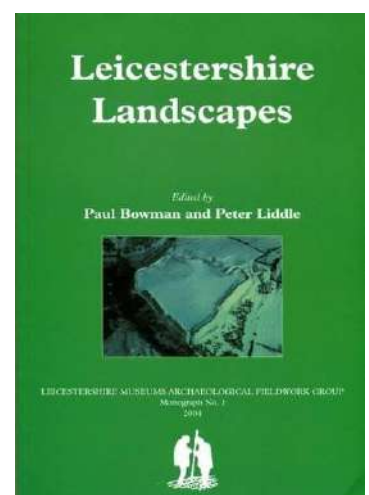
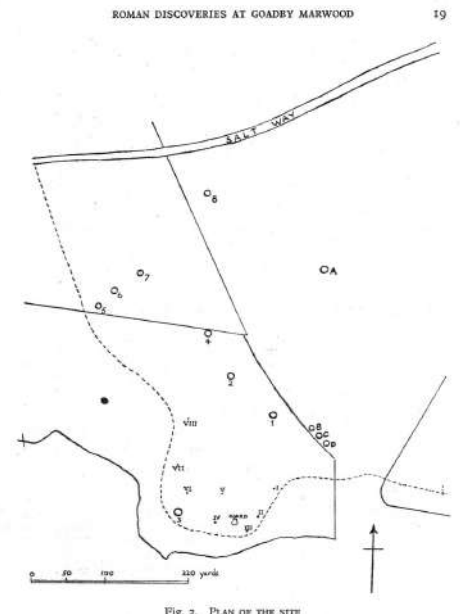
The work of the Melton and Belvoir Search Society on the backfilled area of the former quarry has recovered vast numbers of Roman coins and objects showing that this was not only an industrial town but is likely to have been a local market centre for the North-East Leicestershire region as most of the coins were the low value coins likely to be lost in a market situation.

The statuette of Mercury hints that it might also have been a religious centre (as was discovered at Thistleton).

The present survey with every find carefully recorded is a valuable addition to our knowledge. Dover Hill has been quarried and then covered with spoil from the dredging of the lakes making it difficult to interpret the finds, but the finds in Little Park may well represent the south-west edge of the town.

There has been little work beyond the limits of the quarry in other directions (with Alan Massey's fieldwalking in his Field 20 as featured in appendix 7, an exception) and future work may well show the true extent of the site.

Peter Liddle, March 2021.



# FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

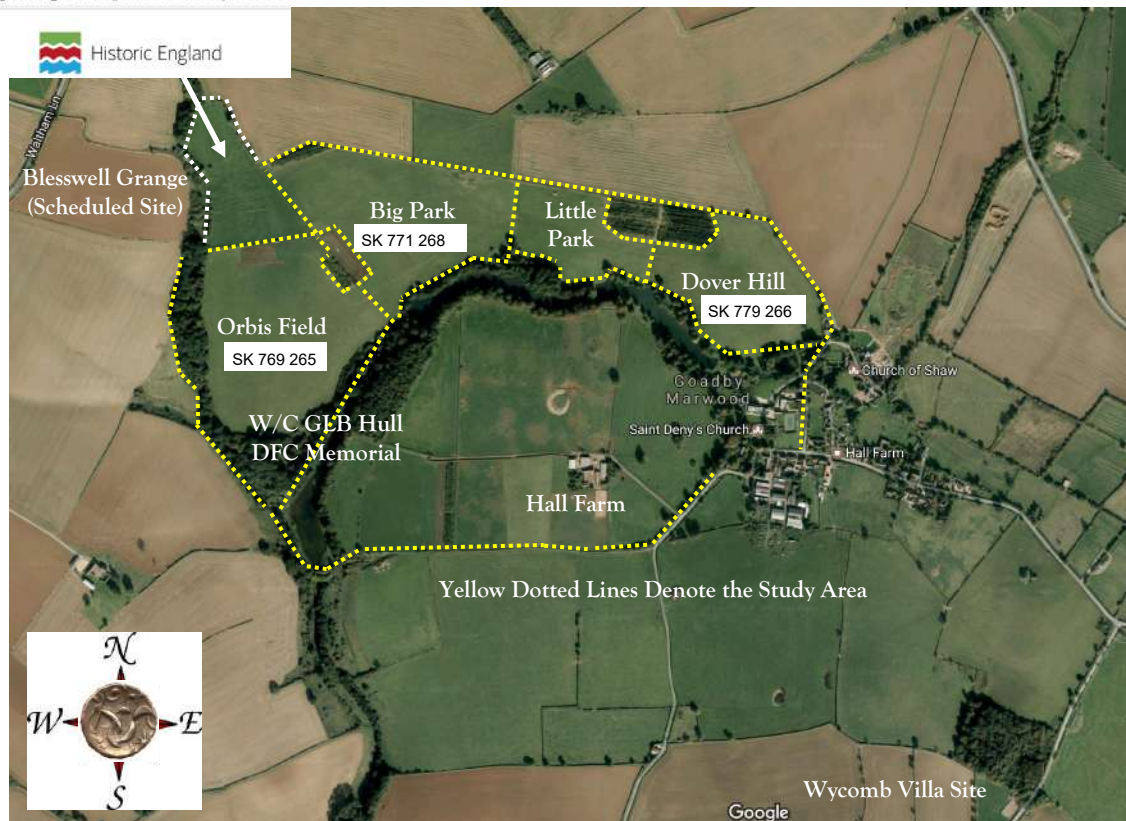
The Field Detectives are a group of enthusiasts who share a common interest in local history. Over the past twenty years, the group has sought the permission of local farmers and landowners to explore their fields for evidence of past historic activity using field-walking, metal detecting and, where feasible, limited geophysical survey methods.

The fields were initially visited to determine by surface inspection whether it would be suitable for metal detecting and to note any interesting landscape features such as humps, mounds, hollows, ponds, ditches, areas of different coloured soil etc. A field survey map was created by downloading an aerial image of the field from Google Earth and superimposing graph paper over the field image. One copy of this was taken into the field on the field survey clipboard. In the field, grid areas were marked out in advance of each field survey visit (20x20 metre grid sections, marked with canes featuring coloured tape), utilising both the online Google Earth metric measure resource and the physical on-site tape and stride method. The grid areas were transposed onto the field survey map, and the location of the finds recorded on the map as they were found. The finds were bagged, and their locations noted on-site; the finds were later cleaned and identified, the identification and location find number being written on the relevant finds identification card enclosed within the bag. Photographs of the grid area and the finds recovered were taken on-site, with further photographs taken after cleaning if necessary.

The areas surrounding the Goadby Hall Estate, including the nearby Wycomb Roman villa site, have been field-walked and metal detected over many years by various groups, but to the best of our knowledge, the majority of the parkland areas within the Goadby Marwood Hall estate have never been fully and systematically explored by such methods.

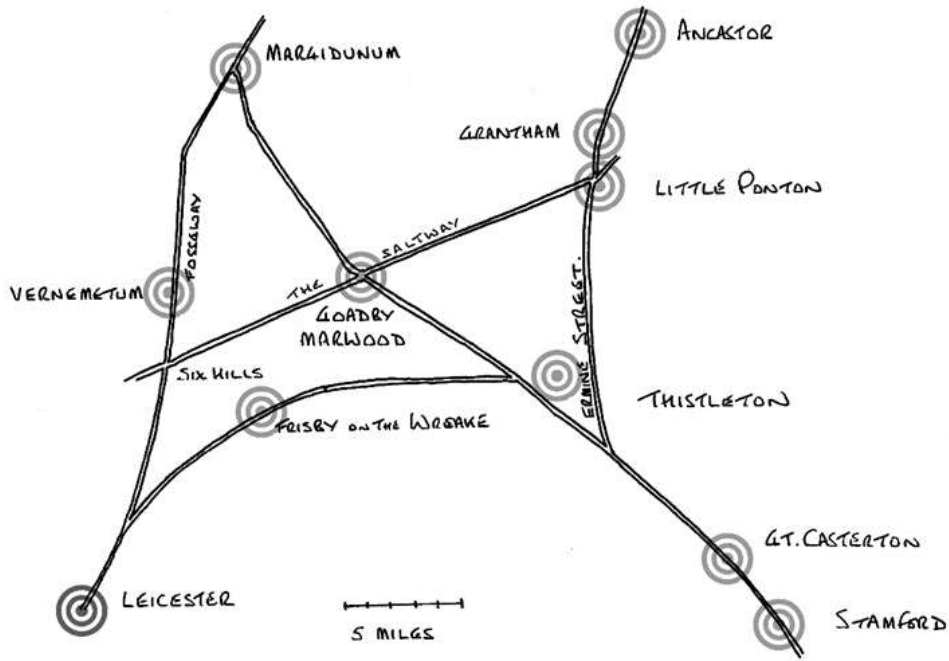
## FIELD SURVEY OVERVIEW MAP

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008815>

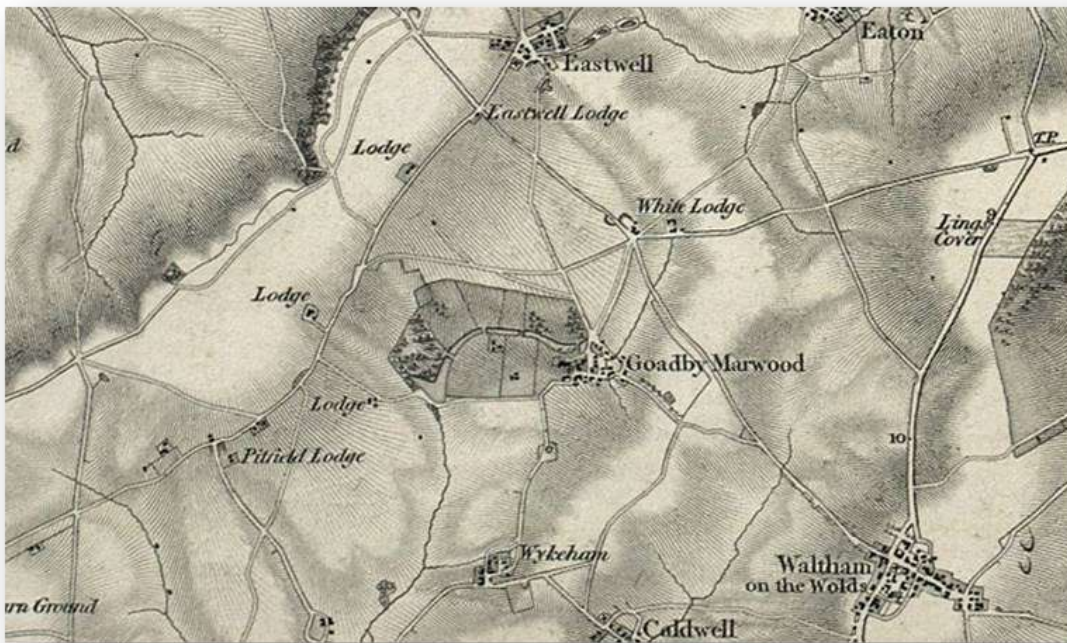


Goadby Hall, Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire. LE14 4LN  
Goadby Hall Grounds - Survey Overview

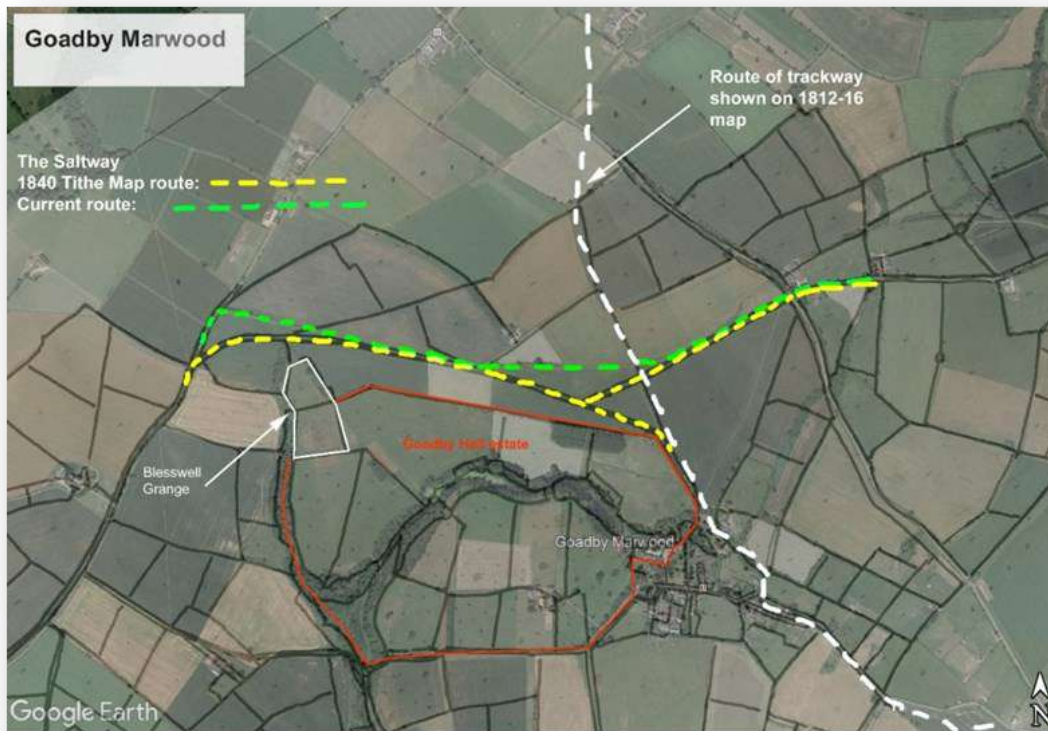
# THE GOADBY MARWOOD ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT



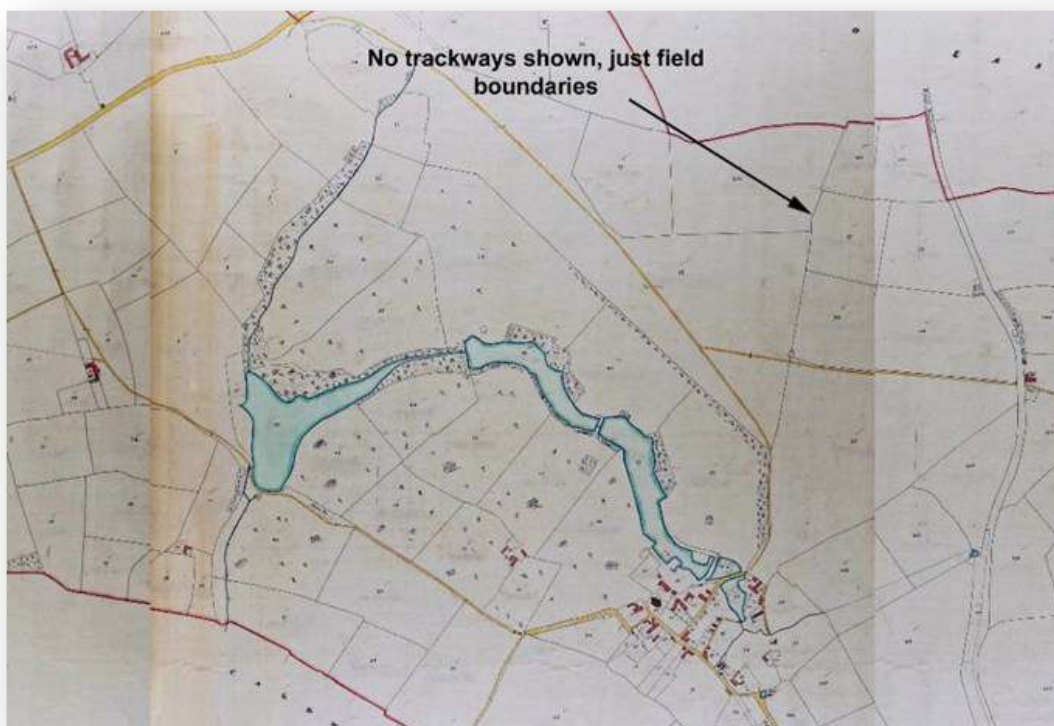
The settlement would have been located in the vicinity of the intersection of two Roman, possibly Iron Age, roads: one running from Ermine Street near Great Casterton to the south-east and probably leading to Margidunum on the Fosse Way to the north-west; the second road, the Saltway, ran from its junction with Ermine Street near Little Ponton to the north-east, to Barrow upon Soar and the Charnwood Forest region to the south-west.



The exact course of these ancient roads or trackways in this immediate area cannot be fully established owing to subsequent disturbance and the nature and extent of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century quarrying. However, the Ordnance Survey map of 1812-16 (pre-dating the railways and extensive mining) does show there being an intersection between two trackways just to the north-east of the Goadby Hall estate, one of which is the Saltway running east-west, so could it be suggested these follow the routes of the original Roman roads?



On the image featured above, we have overlaid details shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 onto a Google Earth plan, and once adjusted for scale, perspective, and orientation, it is clear to see how accurate the Tithe Map was in relation to current field boundaries, pathways, and roads in the Parish. (Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for its orientation, as it is approximately 50 degrees off true north!).



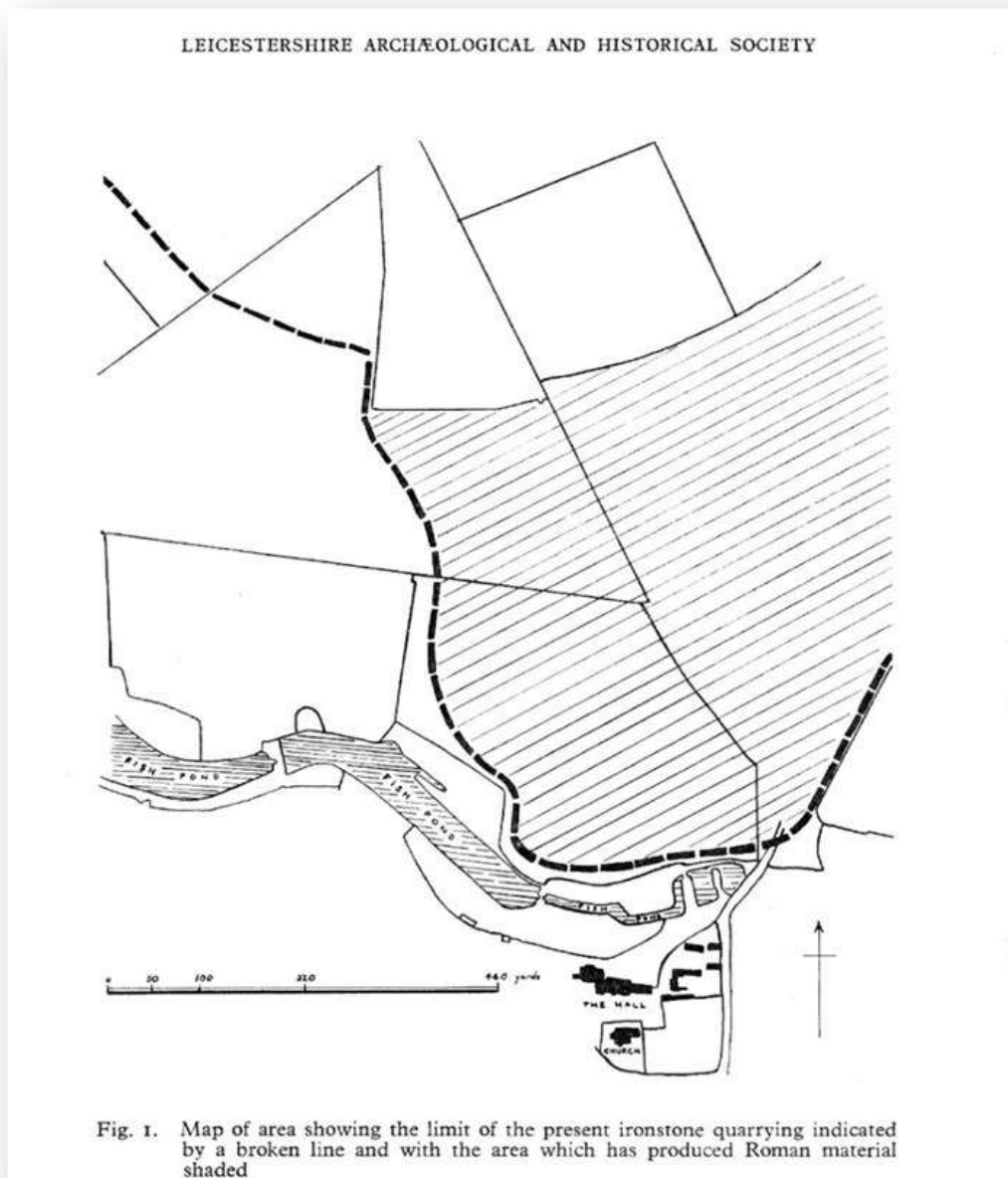
We have also plotted the course of a trackway that is shown on an 1812-16 map (featured above), but which is not, curiously, shown on the later Tithe map of 1840.

## PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION WORK

Peter Liddle MBE, the former Leicestershire County Archaeologist, gave details in his 2004 paper 'Roman Small Towns in Leicestershire and Rutland' of the evidence for the Roman settlement at Goadby Marwood being first recorded in 1952 when the large-scale mechanized quarrying of the underlying ironstone was taking place. During the topsoil clearing operation, the quarry manager, Mr Eli Coy, came across signs of buildings, a cobbled road, indications of previous ancient quarrying, and a series of stone-lined pits. He also came across some shallow oval pits containing slag from ironstone smelting, which have since been confirmed as Roman bowl furnaces.

Reference is also made to Robert Abbott's 1956 report 'Roman Discoveries at Goadby Marwood' held by the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society (Appendix 5), in which he describes finding deep wells, Roman brooches, tools, skeletons, and a vast amount of broken pottery in an area to the north and east of the Goadby Hall fish ponds.

Abbott also gives us a good indication of the area affected by quarrying in relation to Goadby Marwood, as shown in his diagram below

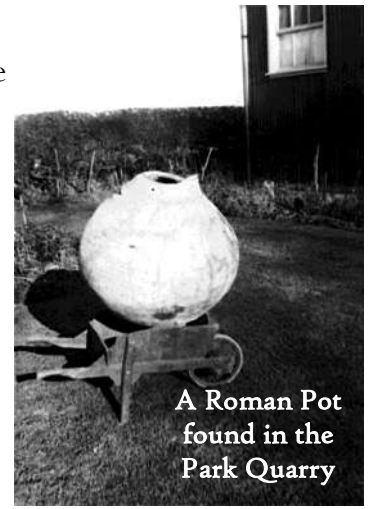




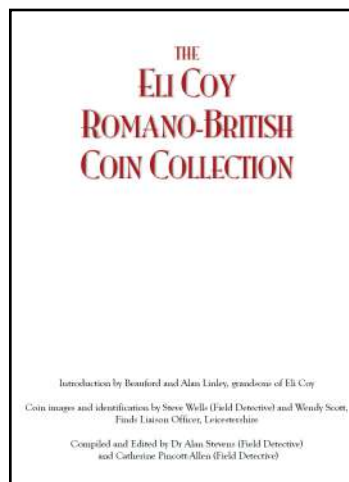
Several coin hoards were also unearthed at this time, one of which is held by Leicestershire Museums and consists of nearly 2000 coins, dating mainly from the 3rd and 4th centuries.

With reports at the time of some other coin hoards being carried away in wheelbarrows by workers from the site, we will never know the true number or range of coins, or other possible artefacts, that originally came from the site.

A small collection of the coins claimed to have been found here at this time is held in a display case by the grandchildren of Eli Coy, which the Field Detectives were allowed to see and photograph in 2018. The resulting report and further photographs indicating a date range of 253 - 337AD can be accessed by emailing the Field Detectives.



A Roman Pot found in the Park Quarry



A copy of the report can be made available via email transfer. Please email [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net)

Line up of locomotives at Eastwell, during a visit from the Birmingham Locomotive Club on 8/3/1953. The locomotives are (from left to right): 'Pioneer', 'Lord Gainsley', 'Belvoir', 'Underbank' and 'Nancy'.



## 1953

### January

- 20 Panto Ouring [to] Nottingham (38 seats). OK, over by 10.20, all home by 11.30 approx. Not a bad show - have seen better. Dick Whittington's legs best part!! (Quote J. Watchorn).

### February

- 2 Austin SRB615 arrived (new). KNU505 in exchange.
- 10 Where did R. Ogden & G. Christian go to? Put on the train at Kettering for Melton, but didn't arrive. Look out for further instalments of the great platelayer mystery. (Found out 13/2/53; they got off train at Melton, missed van & caught bus!).
- 11 Roman nail found by coffin in the Park. 1700 years old, made from ironstone & smelted by charcoal, then hammered out by hand. *Signed*
- 18 Another Roman coin and some flint tools found at the Park.
- 20 3,000 Roman coins found in the Park Pit. (Pay Day!).
- 25 Skeleton uncovered at the Park.

### March

- 11 Leicester Museum Archaeologists visited and took the Roman coins.
- 13 Park - 2 skeletons - man on top of a woman. Man still had full set of lower teeth. 'Together to the end - but he died hungry.'
- 27 Paint everywhere, including the Area Managers trousers! ('B the B' Paint!). [Painters started on site four days earlier]

Sadly for us, the ironstone quarrying removed nearly all traces of previous occupation and land use, leaving us with just a tantalizing hint of what had gone on before in the form of pieces of worked flint and the many fragments of Romano-British pottery picked up by, amongst others, fellow Field Detectives, Alan and Sylvia Massey, whilst field walking in the Goadby Marwood and Wycomb area.

In the back-filled topsoil now covering the quarried area, previous metal detecting has also unearthed a great number of Roman coins, brooches and a variety of other metal artefacts over the years, some of which are on display in Melton's Carnegie Museum.

There is also a selection of finds on display at the Goadby Marwood church of St Denys (Main St, Goadby Marwood, Melton Mowbray LE14 4LN).

## THE FIELD DETECTIVES ARRIVE ON THE SCENE

With the exception of a few narrow bird-cover strips under cultivation, nearly all of the Hall grounds are set to pasture or dense woodland, making field walking ineffective. However, metal detecting has the ability to provide evidence of what metallic artefacts may be lying unseen beneath the immediate surface, so it was with high expectations that a small band of Field Detectives were allowed to commence our initial survey in 'Big Park' field on 4th June 2017.



Alan and Sylvia Massey (left) with some of the Field Detectives meeting Vicky (second right) at Goadby Hall

This first brief visit only produced a rusty horseshoe from the small area of pasture land that was surveyed. Still, a few Roman pottery shards were found by field walking in the cultivated bird-cover strip nearby, which gave the group some shred of hope that something might be waiting for us on future visits.

So, it was with a fair degree of optimism that with the agreement of the very accommodating and enthusiastic farm manager, Charlie Iddeson, whose unstinting help and valued guidance throughout our surveys made all our work possible, we began our more intensive activities in March 2018.

'Big Park' was occupied by livestock at the time, so our surveys were concentrated in the pasture fields adjacent to Hall Farm in the hope of finding some evidence of possible historical human activities and occupation.

Sadly, we found very few historical artefacts in the fields around Hall Farm. In all, only three (possibly Medieval) bronze pot-legs and a couple of small musket balls were found in amongst the plentiful modern-day material unearthed, one item of which was a Clarkes Children's Shoes 'Trained Fitter' badge, once belonging to a Miss P. Needham.

Was she a local girl, we wonder?





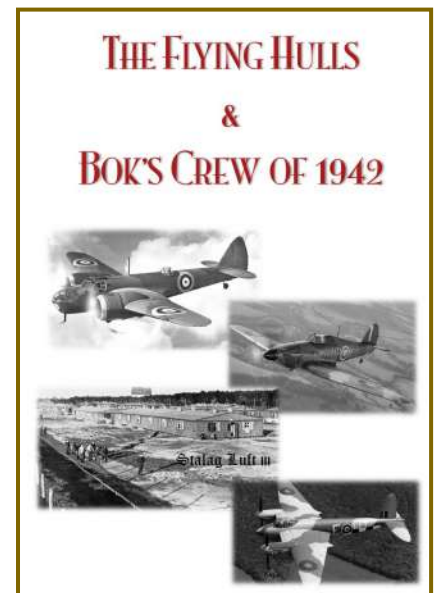
Although disappointing, it has at least suggested that this particular area may not have been inhabited at the time of the ancient iron-working and could easily have been forested, providing the necessary wood and fuel for the iron production.

### ‘ORBIS’ & ‘BIG PARK’ FIELDS

However, when we began our survey work in Orbis Field, things took a welcome and most unexpected turn. In 2017, the Field Detectives began a historical landscape survey at Goadby Marwood, with our initial remit being to understand more about the known Romano-British site already recorded there. 1946 was certainly not a year on our agenda at that particular stage of the investigation.

Part of the survey took place in one of the pasture fields known as ‘Orbis Field’, and we were informed by Charlie Iddeson, the farm manager of Goadby Hall farm, that we might come across some ‘bits of aircraft’ as a plane had crashed in the field in 1946, killing the pilot. Charlie had found part of the tailplane in the wood adjacent to the field in 2014; he added that they had no idea where the plane actually came down on the field. No one locally knew any more about the accident other than the pilot might have been a Canadian.

A mammoth research investigation began to determine the identity of the unfortunate pilot who had lost his life on Orbis Field. After months of historical and genealogical research, we eventually discovered that he was, in fact, a South African: Wing Commander George Laurence Bazett Hull DFC.



A copy of the report can be made available via we transfer. Please email [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net)

## GOING BACK IN TIME

Our search of Orbis Field continued, and we were soon back on track with our original mission to gain further evidence of previous occupation in the focus area.

In the small area cultivated for bird cover, a James I silver 6d of 1606 was found, along with a damaged silver penny - possibly of Edward I, (1279-1307). Elsewhere in the field the grass was long and the ground was baked hard by the summer sun, but two 17th Century buckles were found, and more significantly, a bronze Roman folding knife with an open-work 'dog chasing a hare' motif handle, pictured below.



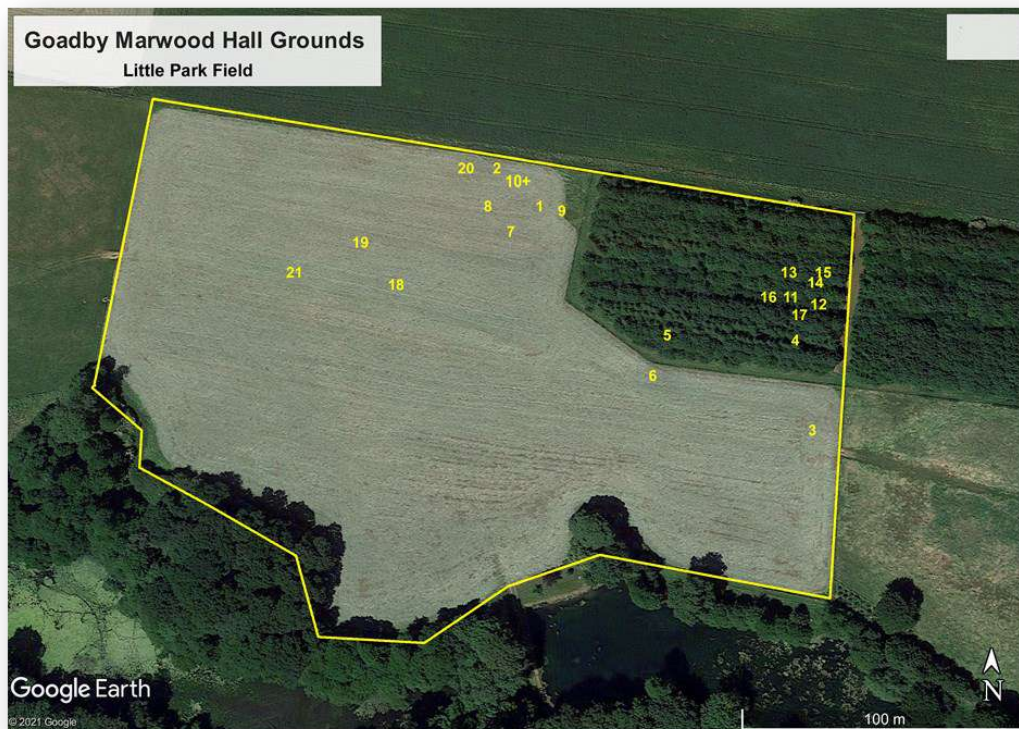
We thought this find was quite exciting, but it was soon eclipsed by finding an Iron Age coin - a silver unit of the Corieltauvi tribe, dating from 50 - 45 BC featuring a stylized boar and horse design.



Our time spent surveying the pasture field 'Big Park' yielded only pieces of relatively modern metallic odds and ends, and the occasional BOAT ('Bit Off A Tractor'), echoing the results of our first visit months earlier. Again, the ground was very hard and dry, making for slow progress. Although the detecting was easy, the digging certainly was not.

### 'LITTLE PARK' FIELD

Our forays into 'Little Park' field showed more promise, however. Several Roman artefacts were unearthed here, including two lead weights, two brooch fragments, oyster shells and quantities of grey ware and other pottery fragments. Twenty-one Roman coins were also recovered, increasing in number and concentration the further east we explored. Although the majority were so heavily corroded it made identification impossible, one of them was a nice Nummus of the reign of Constantinus (337-340 AD).



- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 U/I Roman Nummus                       | 11 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 2 Roman Sestertius (of Marcus Aurelius?) | 12 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 3 Roman Sestertius (of Marcus Aurelius?) | 13 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 4 Roman Dupondius of Maximian            | 14 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 5 U/I Roman Nummus                       | 15 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 6 Roman Nummus of Constantinus II        | 16 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 7 U/I Roman Nummus                       | 17 U/I Roman Nummus                |
| 8 U/I Roman Nummus                       | 18 Roman lead steelyard weight     |
| 9 U/I Roman Nummus                       | 19 Lead fishing weight             |
| 10 U/I Roman Nummus                      | 20 Roman 'Trumpet' brooch          |
| 10a Oyster shells                        | 21 Roman 'Trumpet' brooch fragment |
| 10b Roman grey-ware fragments            |                                    |



**Nummus**  
A Latin term (Gr. noummion) originally meaning "coin."

## 'DOVER HILL' FIELD

Our success continued when we began our work in the adjoining 'Dover Hill' field, as a further nineteen Roman coins were unearthed, one of which was a silver Denarius of the reign of Postumus (259 – 268 AD).

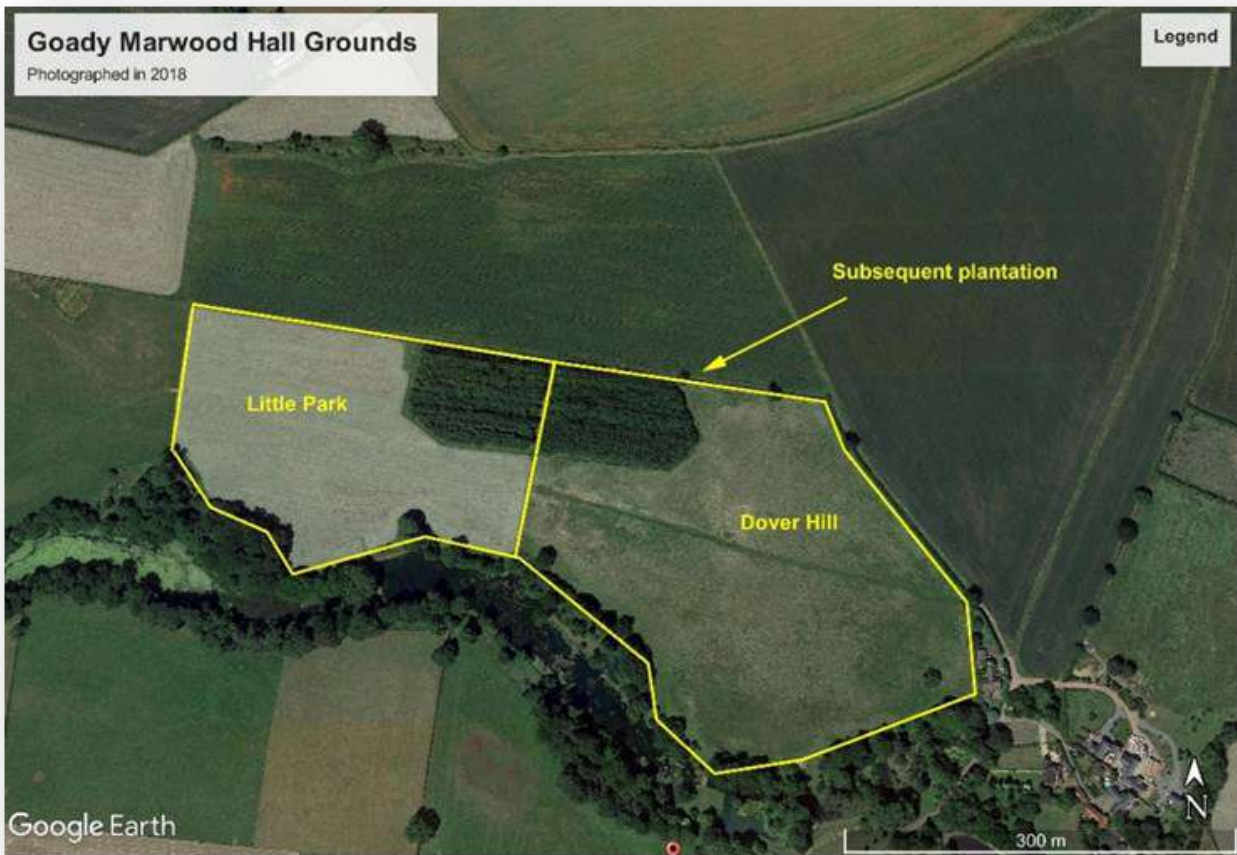


Whilst digging a signal, most of which were very weak and hard to discern owing to the shielding effect of the underlying ironstone, we also came across several pottery fragments. One piece of which was a piece of Roman decorated Nene Valley colour-coated ware, and although relatively common and widely distributed throughout Britain during the 2nd – 4th Centuries, it was still a nice find to add to the collection.



The finds here were concentrated in the north-western area of the field, seemingly at the eastern edge of the area that had been quarried. The field is predominantly laid to pasture, with a small section along its northern edge planted as a wood, where a high proportion of the coins were discovered, and were not as heavily corroded as those found elsewhere, seemingly having escaped most of the ravishes of modern-day application of agricultural chemical treatments.

The soil here was darker and far less compacted; making for much easier digging, if a little constrained by the undergrowth and branches and roots of the trees. On further investigation, it was found that the Hall lakes were dredged in the late 1990s with the spoil laid in this area in a series of strips. A Google Earth satellite photograph, by fortunate coincidence, shows the work in progress and the extent of coverage on one particular occasion in 1999.



From what we have found in both Little Park and Dover Hill fields, where the concentration of finds has been in distinct areas where the soil is darker and the ground conditions far less solid and compacted, I think it is fair to assume that the northern areas of both fields were used to deposit the spoil resulting from the dredging of the lakes and ponds.



- 1 Roman silver Denarius of Postumus
- 2 Roman Nummus of Valentinian (?)
- 3 Roman Nummus of Helena
- 4 Roman Nummus of Constantinus II
- 5 Roman Nummus of Constans (?)
- 6 Roman Nummus Of Magnentius
- 7 Roman Nummus of Maximinus II
- 8 Roman Dupondius of Carausius
- 9 Roman pottery sherd
- 10 U/I Roman Dupondius
- 11 Roman Dupondius of Magnentius
- 12 U/I Roman Nummus
- 13 U/I Roman Nummus
- 14 U/I Roman Nummus
- 15 U/I Roman Nummus
- 16 U/I Roman Nummus
- 17 U/I Roman Nummus
- 18 U/I Roman Nummus
- 19 U/I Roman Nummus
- 20 U/I Roman Nummus
- 21 U/I Roman Nummus



Pedal discovered in Dover Hill field

For a full list of the artefacts discovered on the Goadby Hall estate and their find-spots, please see Appendices 1-4



## Summary

It would appear, with a few notable exceptions, the artefacts found during our visits to the Goadby Marwood Hall grounds were not casual losses or parts of secret hoards, nor did they arrive in ancient night-soil to fertilize the land. They originated from the probable wealth of material being either lost, dropped, or possibly even deliberately deposited in the watercourse that formed the basis of the current lakes and ponds, hidden from view or detection for nearly 2000 years.

Very nearly all the pottery found has been when digging a detector signal, usually a small hole less than 1ft square and a few inches deep. We can only imagine the number of artefacts that might be discovered by field walking and further metal detecting if ever all the fields on the estate were under the plough, as they last were in the 1950s.

Our visits to Goadby Marwood may not have produced a great many ancient artefacts or provided a vast amount of additional information to augment the comprehensive historical data that already exists, but we did successfully pinpoint the site of the tragic loss of Wing Commander Hull and have helped to orchestrate a fitting tribute and lasting memorial to him, members of his extended families, friends, colleagues and future visitors to the hall grounds.

Vicky and Harry will be presented with the full curated collection of artefacts recovered during the hall ground surveys, which will form an assemblage of artefacts to excite and encourage both present and future historians to carry out yet more investigation and research works of their own.

The Goadby Marwood Hall grounds investigation is only the beginning of our wider landscape study.

We have so much more to discover.

The Field Detectives

March 2021

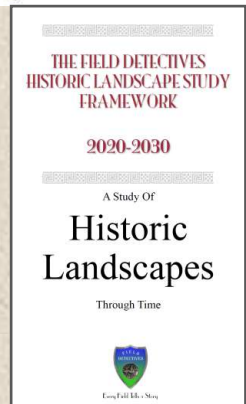


This investigation informed the development of our ten year investigation framework.

It is a huge challenge for a small team with finite resources, but it is also an exciting one!

Please email [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net) to read the framework in full.

**Perhaps you can help us?**



*Thank  
you* 

Our investigation would not have been able to happen without the kind and trusting permission of Vicky and Harry Westropp and the support, encouragement, help and generosity of Charlie Iddeson and Sally.

It has been a privilege and an honour to work with you all.

We have shared some very special moments together and made some happy memories, which in these uncertain times, is a particularly valuable legacy.

Thank You.

# APPENDIX 1

## GOADBY MARWOOD HALL GROUNDS FINDS LOG

### ORBIS FIELD

Ref Orb	Artefact	Date range	Weight (gms)	Dims. (mm)	SK Grid Ref	Notes
1	Celtic silver Unit	55 - 45 BC	1.22	∅ 16.3	7705 2643	Iron Age Corieltauvi silver South Ferriby type boar/shrimp silver Unit, 55 - 45BC.
2	Suspension ring?	c.16th C?	3.61	35.4x15x2.0	7691 2642	Possibly Medieval copper alloy suspension ring?
3	Spectacle buckle	1350-1650	2.52	25.4x22.5	7704 2664	1350-1650 buckle
4	Buckle	c.1620-1680	2.94	29x19.3	7690 2660	Trapezoidal buckle
5	Roman folding knife handle	c.43-410 AD	2.52	25.4x22.5	7694 2660	Roman copper alloy openwork knife handle, with a dog chasing a hare motif
6	James I 6d	1606	2.95	∅ 25.3	7686 2672	Hammered silver sixpence of James I, dated 1606.
7	Edward(?) 1d	1279-1307	0.67	16.1x12.6	7686 2671	Damaged hammered silver penny, possibly of Edward I, 1279-1307.

Orb 1



Orb 2



Orb 3



Orb 4



Orb 5



Orb 6



Orb 7



One of the larger pieces of aluminium unearthed from the crash site.

# APPENDIX 2

## GOADBY MARWOOD HALL GROUNDS FINDS LOG

### LITTLE PARK FIELD

Ref LP	Artefact	Date range	Weight (gms)	Dims. (mm)	SK Grid Ref	Notes
1	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	0.90	Ø 19.0	7760 2685	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
2	Roman Sestertius (of Marcus Aurelius?)	AD 170-1	20.89	Ø 28.7	7759 2687	Very worn Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius?
3	Roman Sestertius (of Marcus Aurelius?)	AD 170-1	13.82	Ø 28.6	7771 2676	Very worn Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius?
4	Roman Dupondius of Maximian	AD 286-293	4.95	Ø 21.4 - 23.6	7769 2679	Dupondius of Maximian. IMP C MAXIMINIANUS PF AVG + PAX AVGGG. Pax standing left holding branch & vertical sceptre.
5	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.81	Ø 14.2	7763 2679	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
6	Roman Nummus of Constantius II	AD 337-340	1.01	Ø 13.4	7768 2678	Constantine. DIV CONSTANTINVS PT AVGG / No legend, emperor driving quadriga right, hand of God above.
7	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1	Ø 16.8	7758 2684	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
8	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.99	Ø 15.2	7757 2685	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
9	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.84	Ø 16.2	7760 2685	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
10	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.13	Ø 15.0	7759 2687	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
10a	Oyster shells	c.3rd-4thC AD?			7759 2685	Possible evidence of foodstuffs
10b	Roman grey-ware fragments	c.3rd-4thC AD?			7760 2685	Fragments of large bowl or pot base



LP 1



LP 2



LP 3



LP 4



LP 5



LP 6



11	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.93	Ø 20.3 - 16.5	7769 2681	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
12	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.09	Ø 14.8	7770 2681	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
13	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	0.93	Ø 13.9	7769 2682	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
14	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	0.99	Ø 13.0	7770 2681	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
15	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	2.01	Ø 17.2	7769 2680	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
16	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.52	Ø 15.3	7770 2681	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
17	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4thC AD?	1.18	Ø 16.3	7769 2682	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
18	Roman lead steelyard weight	c.3rd-4thC AD?	99.9	See notes	7752 2682	Wt: 99.9gm. Dims: 28.6 x 25.3mm.
19	Lead fishing weight	c.3rd-4thC AD?	13.2	13.7x12.5	7750 2684	Wt: 13.2gm. Dims:13.7 x 12.5mm.
20	Roman 'Trumpet' brooch	c.2ndC AD	6.66	33.2x17.8x10.9	7757 2686	Hattatts Type 453, 'Trumpet-headed' brooch fragment.
21	Roman 'Trumpet' brooch fragment	c.1st - 2ndC AD	2.13	16.6x11.1x8.8	7749 2682	Hattatts Type 987, 'Trumpet derivative' brooch fragment.

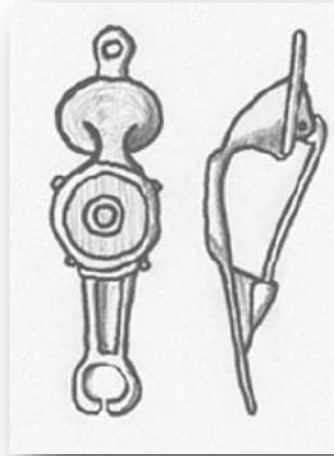




LP 19



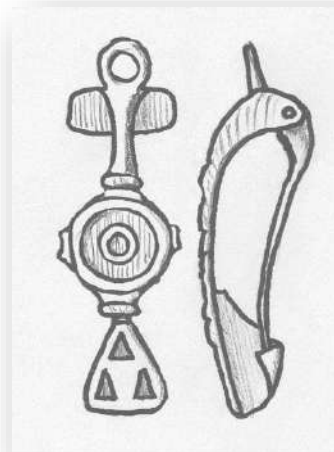
LP 20



Impressions of how the original brooches may have looked.



LP 21



Steve, Sophie and Richard on Little Park field  
Sean was taking the photo



# APPENDIX 3

## GOADBY MARWOOD HALL GROUNDS FINDS LOG

### DOVER HILL FIELD

Ref DH	Artefact	Date range	Weight (gms)	Dims. (mm)	SK Grid Ref	Notes
1	Roman silver Denarius of Postumus	AD 259-268	3.73	Ø 21.1	7776 2675	Silver Denarius of Postumus Antoninianus. IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG / VICTORIA AVG, Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm.
2	Roman Nummus of Valentinian (?)	AD 364 367	2.01	Ø 17.4	7772 2677	Valentinian I. DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG / SECVRITAS-REIPVBLICAE, Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm branch. Siscia mint.
3	Roman Nummus of Helena	AD 337-340	1.41	Ø 14.2	7784 2676	Helena. FL IVL HELENAE AVG / PAX PVBLICA, Pax standing left holding branch and transverse sceptre.
4	Roman Nummus of Constantius II	AD 337-361	1.64	Ø 17.1	7782 2678	Constantius II. DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG / FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO, soldier spearing fallen horseman who is wearing a Phrygian helmet. Mintmark FPLG (Lyon).
5	Roman Nummus of Constans (?)	AD 337-350	2.66	Ø 16.4	7776 2678	Constans. DN CONSTA-NS PF AVG / FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Phoenix, standing on globe.
6	Roman Nummus Of Magnentius	AD 350-353	3.09	Ø 23.4 - 20.4	7779 2678	Magnentius. D N MAGNEN-TIVS P F AVG./ GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor spearing barbarian. Mintmark TRP (Trier)
7	Roman Nummus of Maximinus II	AD 312	5.37	Ø 26.5	7780 2678	Maximinus II. IMP MAXIMINVS P F AVG / IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, eagle at foot. μ in right field. Mintmark SIS (Siscia).
8	Roman Dupondius of Carausius	AD 287-293	3.64	Ø 24.5	7783 2679	Carausius Antoninianus. IMP C CARAVSIVS PF AVG, / PAX AVGGG, Pax standing left, holding olive-branch and transverse sceptre.



Ref DH	Artefact	Date range	Weight (gms)	Dims. (mm)	SK Grid Ref	Notes
9	Roman pottery sherd	c.2nd-4th C AD	22.5	61.8x36.2x12.2	7779 2675	Black decorated Nene Valley ware?
10	U/I Roman Dupondius	c.3rd-4th C AD?	6.07	26.2	7781 2675	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper alloy Roman Dupondius
11	Roman Dupondius of Magnentius	AD 350-353	4.27	∅ 23.3	7781 2679	Magnentius. D N MAGNEN-TIVS P F AVG / FELICITAS REIPVBLICAE, Emperor standing left, holding Victory on globe and labarum with hook. Mintmark RPLG (Lyons)
12	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.77	∅ 16.4	7780 2676	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
13	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.37	∅ 12	7771 2670	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
14	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	2.14	∅ 17.3	7771 2671	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
15	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.69	∅ 16.2	7770 2669	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
16	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.28	∅ 11.5	7772 2670	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
17	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.06	∅ 14.5	7770 2671	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
18	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	2.08	∅ 18.8	7781 2678	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
19	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	0.88	∅ 16.3	7782 2679	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
20	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	3.35	∅ 19.7	7780 2675	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus
21	U/I Roman Nummus	c.3rd-4th C AD?	1.24	∅ 18.1	7775 2666	Very heavily corroded unidentifiable copper Roman Nummus



# APPENDIX 4

## GOADBY MARWOOD HALL GROUNDS FINDS LOG

### OTHER FIELDS

Ref OF	Artefact	Date range	Weight (gms)	Dims. (mm)	SK Grid Ref	Notes
1	Musket balls (2)	c.1550 to early 19th Century	13.6+14.4	Ø14	7770 2618	Lead musket shot.
2	Pot leg	c.11th - 16th C	200.0	57.5x50.5x26.0	7740 2630	Copper alloy pot leg
3	Pot leg	c.11th - 16th C	63.4	49.5x27.6x12.6	7732 2642	Copper alloy pot leg
4	Pot leg	c.11th - 16th C	90.0	50.9x32.7x24.4	7769 2617	Copper alloy pot leg
5	Clarks Shoes Badge	20th C	11.0	47.3x34.8	7769 2629	Miss P Needham's 'Trained Fitter' badge





**APPENDIX 5**  
ROBERT ABBOTT'S 1956 REPORT  
'ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT GOADBY MARWOOD'

**ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT  
GOADBY MARWOOD**

*by*  
**ROBERT ABBOTT**

Reprinted from the Transactions of the  
Leicestershire Archæological and Historical Society  
Volume XXXII, 1956

**PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
THE GUILDHALL  
LEICESTER  
1956**

# ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT GOADBY MARWOOD

by

Robert Abbott

## I. DESCRIPTION AND FINDS

The parish of Goadby Marwood lies some five miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray on the southern slopes of the ridge which forms the southern boundary of the Vale of Belvoir.

The geological series is of the Middle Lias Marlstone some 18 ft. thick, made up of clays, shales, and thin sandy limestone through which runs a seam of ironstone which produces ore having a low iron content and a fairly high percentage of silica. In modern times this seam has been worked by hand and by machine for some 80 years.

Although a few Roman finds had been made in the parish<sup>1</sup> in the past and the Roman barrow in Goadby Park had been opened in the nineteenth century,<sup>2</sup> it was not until the latter months of 1952 that the archæological importance of the site was realised. At this time the site was being worked by the Eastwell Iron Ore Co. and information was received from the Rev. E. Wood of Knipton that a number of well-constructed stone-lined shafts was being unearthed in the workings. From that time onwards the site was watched and a number of interesting finds and observations made which make it possible to say something about the character and history of the site.<sup>3</sup>

Owing to the nature of the site and its intensive working it has not been possible to indulge in any scientific excavation. Nevertheless it is thought advisable that these impressions be set down at this stage and the hope expressed that in the future it will be possible to excavate that part of the site lying beyond the area which has been worked for ironstone.

The area excavated lay between the road from Waltham-on-the-Wolds to Harby and the village of Goadby Marwood, and extended in a north-westerly direction as far as the road from Belvoir Castle to Six Hills (Nat. Grid Ref. 776270; see Fig. 1). All the finds were made in an area of some 30 acres in the S.E. corner of the site immediately across the fish-ponds and lakes of Goadby Hall. The approximate area is outlined in Fig. 1, but such is the transformation wrought in the landscape by the quarrying operations that the ground-level has been lowered by some 12 ft. since the first finds were made and already the surface character has been altered as the first root-crops spring up on the reconstituted soil.

Although building material, in the form of tiles, mortar, etc., has been found spasmodically over a wide area, it is in such small quantity that the main habitation site may well lie outside the area so far excavated, and it seems probable that the part of the site examined constitutes the area which was devoted to the excavation of ironstone and its working. From the evidence so far available this would seem to be the case, for numerous shallow pits, roughly oval in shape, were found as the top-soil was cleared

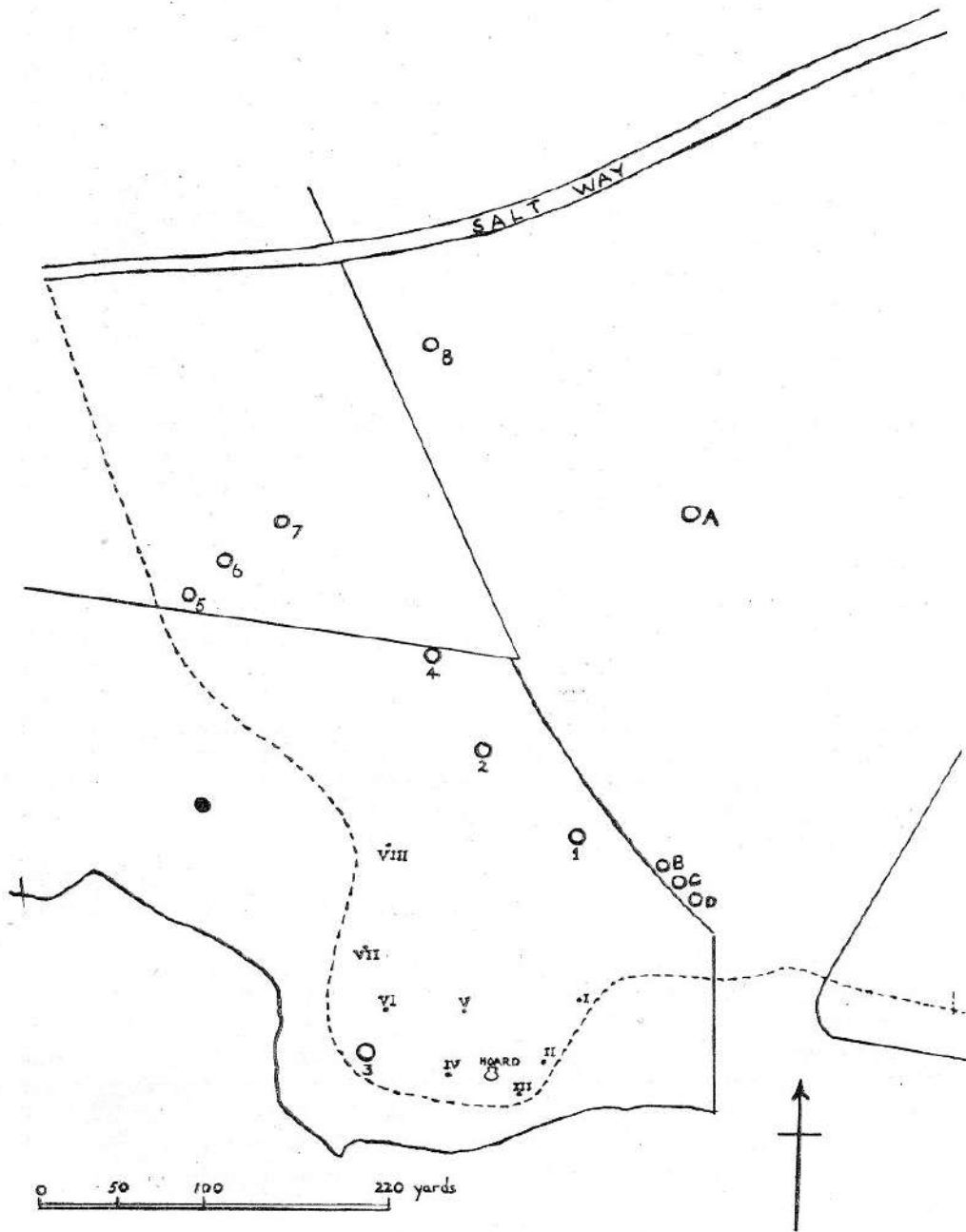


Fig. 2. PLAN OF THE SITE

of carefully dressed blocks of limestone and ironstone to form a circular flue-shaped opening. Below this depth the sides belled out to form a vertical-sided chamber going down through the rock. The entrance to the shafts varied in diameter from 1 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. It is of interest that similar wells have been found at other Roman industrial sites in the East Midlands, notably at Winteringham, Lincs.,<sup>4</sup> where three were found within a very small area, and at Colsterworth, Lincs.,<sup>5</sup> where one was found close to the site of the Roman blast-furnace.<sup>6</sup>

The well marked 2 on the plan, Fig. 2, had only been slightly damaged by the excavator and by good fortune this shaft was found to have been filled in. The fill was homogeneous throughout and contained a quantity of potsherds of fourth-century date. At the bottom of the shaft were the skeletons of two adults. The bodies had been thrown into the well and lay head downwards surrounded and covered by stones thrown in afterwards. Associated with the skeletons were the remains of an iron knife and two coins, both of fourth-century date (Constantine II and Urbs Roma).

The southern part of the site produced a large number of burials, but owing to the insensitive attentions of the mechanical excavator it was not possible to make a detailed examination. The burials were approximately 3 ft. below the surface and in four instances slabs of stone had been placed vertically to line the grave and make a crude vault or cist. The skeletons lay in all directions and there was no sign of deliberate orientation. One of the skeletons had a coin (fourth century: House of Constantine) placed by its right hand, and burial No. 6 was accompanied by a single pendant earring and a bronze bracelet. With skeleton No. 7 was a small urn of grey ware.

#### *Pottery*

A vast quantity of pottery was recovered and is mostly of third-fourth century date with the exception of a few sherds of Samian ware from a rubbish-pit near to the centre of the site. There is considerable diversity of type among the pottery forms with a predominance of bowls and pie-dishes, whilst the heavy storage jars with their characteristic oyster-flecked paste which are so typical of East Midland sites are also well represented.

The Samian ware includes the greater part of two bowls, one of Drag. Form 31 and one of Drag. Form 37, both of which had been repaired in antiquity by the insertion of leaden rivets.

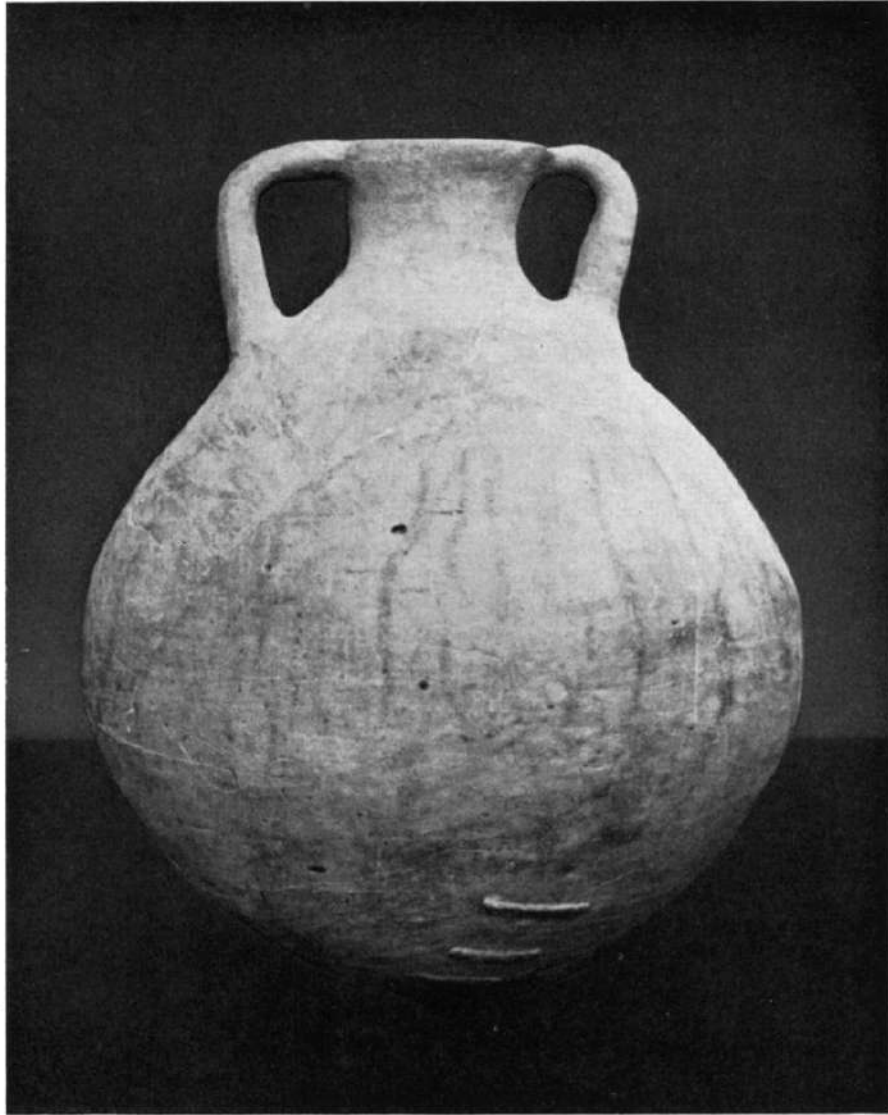
Very few complete vessels were recovered, but those of which a substantial portion remains include a fine Castor ware vase with painted "caricature" face.

A large globular amphora (Pl. I) was found sunk into the ground, the neck having been broken off in antiquity, when cracks in the lower surface had been repaired by the insertion of heavy leaden rivets and clamps. When this piece of household equipment had outlived its usefulness it had been buried and used as a garbage bin and when found still contained a few animal bones. This amphora bears a stamp which appears to be SVTICI with a downward leaf-stop at the end (Fig. 3). Unfortunately the impression is not clear at the beginning, and there is no recorded parallel of a similar stamp.<sup>7</sup>



Fig. 3 (Scale 1/1)

PLATE I



AMPHORA, GOADBY MARWOOD

*Personal Ornaments*

As has been noted previously, burial No. 6 was accompanied by a single ear-ring consisting of a split loop of bronze wire, 0.002m. in diameter, from which was suspended a small pendant terminating in a tiny faceted bead of blue paste (Fig. 4). A bracelet made from a single piece of bronze, circular in shape and with an opening, was also found with this burial (Fig. 4).

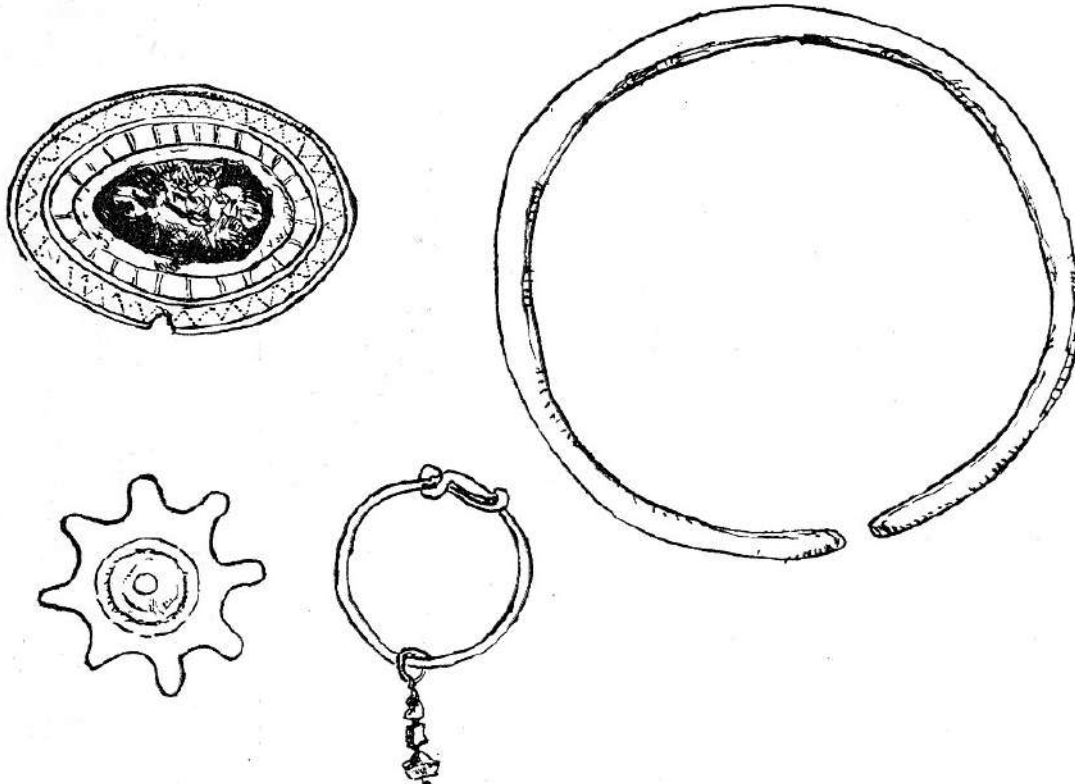


Fig. 4 (Scale 1/1)

Two brooches of late date have been found as stray finds; both are of disc type, one in the shape of an eight-pointed star with a recessed centre, and the other, an oval inset with a large crystal of black glass (Fig. 4).

*Tools and Ironwork*

Tools found on the site include an iron chisel and an implement rather like a palette knife (Fig. 5). In addition there were many broken fragments of iron implements and a considerable quantity of iron nails.

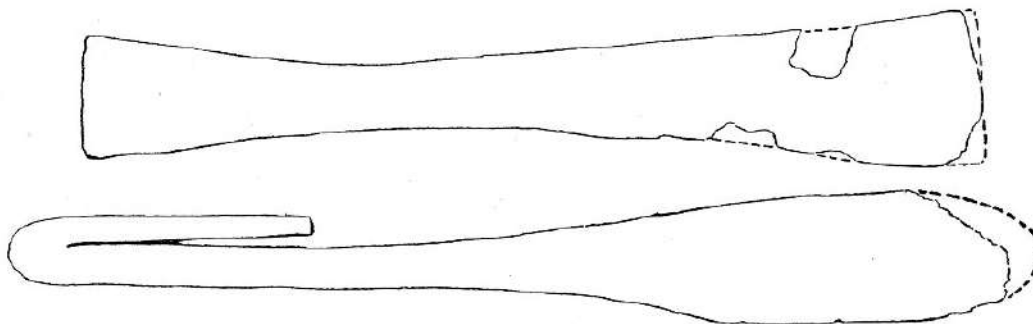


Fig. 5 (Scale 1/2)

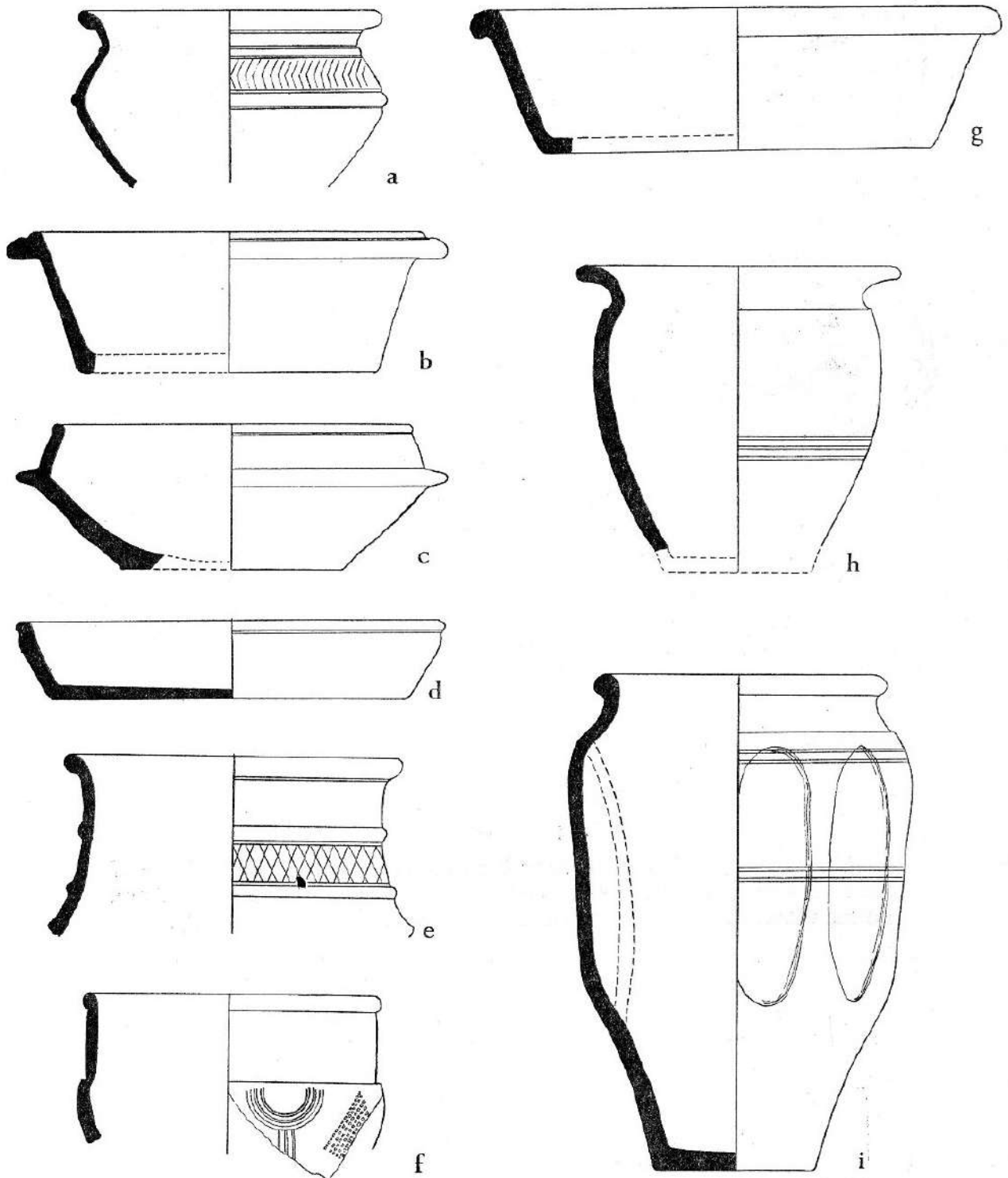


Fig. 6 COARSE POTTERY (Scale 1/3)  
 (For description see opposite page)

*Summary*

To survey the material from a site of this nature without the advantages of scientific excavation is a far from easy task, but taken in conjunction with its geographical situation it is possible to come to some tentative conclusions regarding its utilisation in Roman times.

Its situation on the prehistoric trackway, the Salt Way, in an area which must have borne a fair sprinkling of population in Roman times—as evinced by the large number of finds made in the vicinity of Harlaxton and Denton to the N.E.—suggests that its potential as a source of easily worked ironstone was discovered at an early date.<sup>8</sup> Samian pottery from the site and a few second-century coins found may date from this initial phase.

The construction of the wells and the vast accumulation of third-fourth century pottery would seem to indicate a more intensive development and working of the site during this period, culminating in the acquisition of material wealth as represented by the coin-hoard. That the occupation was not merely transitory is confirmed by the number of burials found.

It is not possible to say what caused the final abandonment of the site, but perhaps in the two bodies hurled into the well we may see a hint of the disaster which befell this flourishing community some time during the fourth century.

Modern ironstone working has now ceased in the immediate vicinity, and it is to be hoped that in the future the opportunity will present itself of excavating to the N. of the area so far worked in the hope of finding an associated settlement site. Then the picture may well become clearer and the tentative conclusions reached in this paper may have to be revised.

## GMS

- i Bowl. Form 31.
- ii Bowl. Form 18/31.
- iii Bowl. Form 31.
- iv Bowl. Form 37.
- v Bowl. Form 37.
- vi Bowl. Form 37.
- vii Bowl. Form 37.
- viii Bowl. Form 37.
- ix Bowl. Form 18/31.
- x Cup. Form 27.
- xi Bowl. Form 31.
- xii Bowl. Form 37.
- xiii Flanged Bowl. Form 38.
- xiv Flanged Bowl. Form 38.
- xv Bowl. Form 31.

## SAMIAN WARE

Dull pink ware, dull red glaze. Internal rouletted ring. Rivetted in antiquity. Stamped .. MANI MA, probably of PRIMANVS of Lezoux. Trajan-Antonine. Five examples of this potter's work in Leicester Museum.

Rim sherd. Buff ware, dull red glaze.  
Rim sherd. Dull pink ware. Smooth red-brown glaze.

Rim sherd. Hard pink ware. Smooth red-brown glaze.  
Rim sherd. Dull pink ware. Red-brown glaze. Rivetted in antiquity.

Rim sherd. Dull pink ware. Red-brown glaze.  
Fragment of side. Dull-pink ware. Red-brown glaze. Hound in style of O. & P. 2014.

Thick ware. Fragment of side. Dull-pink ware. Red-brown glaze. Draped male figure (O. & P. 905, Lezoux).

Rim, dull pink ware. Patchy red-brown glaze.  
Fragment of foot-ring and base. Dull pink ware. Red-brown glaze.

Fragment of side. Bright pink ware. Orange glaze.

Fragment of side with hindquarters of boar. Dull pink ware. Red-brown glaze.

Thick ware with heavy flange. Pink ware. Patchy red-brown glaze.

Fairly thick ware. Pink ware. Red-brown glaze. Rivetted in antiquity.

Almost half complete. Base with high-raised centre. Hard pink ware. Smooth orange glaze. Stamped MATERNI M. The reading is difficult but probably of MATERNVS of Lezoux. Domitian-Antonine.



II. THE COIN-HOARD

Some 1,200 coin-hoards of Roman date have been found in the British Isles, but in few instances have complete records survived.<sup>9</sup> Inevitably many hoards have been found during building or quarrying operations and have been dispersed amongst the workmen concerned. Particularly is this true of hoards of late third-century date, which do not usually contain coins of gold or silver and are not therefore subject to the law of Treasure Trove.

Eighteen coin-hoards of Roman date have been found in Leicestershire, and of these five, including the Goadby Marwood hoard, are composed of antoniniani of late third-century date.

Chronologically the first of these hoards to be found was that at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1818, but unfortunately only the most scanty record survives.<sup>10</sup> In 1840 a hoard was found by monks from the then newly-established community at Mount St. Bernard in Charnwood Forest. Of this hoard 967 coins are in Leicester Museum with the urn (Fig. 7) in which they were found.<sup>11</sup> Subsequently late third-century hoards have been found at Lutterworth (1869),<sup>12</sup> the Jewry Wall site, Leicester (1936),<sup>13</sup> and Goadby Marwood (1953).

The composition of these hoards is as follows:

	<i>Lutterworth</i>	<i>Mount St. Bernard</i>	<i>Jewry Wall</i>	<i>Goadby Marwood</i>
Volusian (237-54)	1	—	—	—
Valerian I (254-60)	3	5	—	2
Valerian II	—	—	—	1
Gallienus (253-68)	36	112	3	242
Salonina	1	10	1	18
Postumus (259-68)	37	90	1	20
Marius (267)	1	3	1	7
Claudius II (268-70)	33	90	5	282
Quintillus (270)	7	14	1	12
Victorinus (265)	126	375	6	296
Tetricus I (267-73)	6	207	14	720
Tetricus II (267-73)	2	42	3	299
Aurelian (270-5)	—	2	1	8
Tacitus (275-6)	—	—	—	1
Probus (276-82)	—	—	2	3
Unidentified	—	16	—	6
	253	967	38	1,917

Although the composition of these hoards is typical of those buried during the reign of Aurelian or of Probus,<sup>14</sup> an analysis of percentage does emphasise various points of divergence which afford a clue to the relative dates of these four hoards:

	<i>Lutterworth</i>	<i>Mount St. Bernard</i>	<i>Jewry Wall</i>	<i>Goadby Marwood</i>
Gallienus	12.6%	9.3%	7.9%	12.6%
Claudius II	13.05%	11.5%	13.1%	14.9%
Victorinus	49.8%	38.7%	15.8%	15.66%
Tetricus I	2.3%	21.7%	36.8%	37.5%
Tetricus II	0.8%	4.3%	7.9%	15.6%

It will be observed that in every instance the debased coinage of the Gallic usurpers, Victorinus and the Tetrici, accounts for more than half the total of the hoard, being 52.9% (Lutterworth), 64.3% (Mount St. Bernard), 60.4% (Jewry Wall), 68.7% (Goadby Marwood). However, the representation of each Emperor shows marked points of difference, for whereas

the frequency-peak of the Lutterworth and Mount St. Bernard hoards is represented by the coinage of Victorinus, the predominance of Tetricus I in the hoards from the Jewry Wall and from Goadby Marwood is no less apparent. The proportion of coins of Gallienus and Claudius II is remarkably constant throughout, and such variation as there is is probably due to the good fortune or otherwise of the owner of the hoard in obtaining coins which by comparison with those of the Tetrici were of far better quality.

If in these fluctuations we are to see reflected the pattern of coinage available at the time the hoard was deposited, then the Lutterworth hoard must date from *c.* 270 before the full flood of the issues of the Tetrici had spread into Britain. Further confirmation of such a date may be seen in the fact that not a single coin of Aurelian or Probus is included in the hoard.

The date of the concealment of the Mount St. Bernard hoard may be placed within the reign of Aurelian, who is represented by two coins. Furthermore a date early in his reign is suggested by the predominance of the coins of Victorinus over those of the Tetrici, and it may be that the hoard was in fact buried *c.* 271-2.<sup>15</sup>

From the overwhelming predominance of the issues of the Tetrici in the hoards from the Jewry Wall and from Goadby Marwood, it seems that both these hoards are several years later in date than those already discussed. The latest coins in these two hoards are of Probus and it is suggested that a date *c.* 280 is appropriate for their concealment.

#### NOTES

1. *Trans. Leics. Arch. Soc.*, i. 288.
2. *Ibid.*, iii. 39.
3. I am very grateful for the co-operation of the officials and employees of the Eastwell Iron Ore Company, and thanks are especially due to the Quarry Manager, Mr. E. Coy, who salvaged much material from the site and maintained indispensable records as the work progressed.
4. H. Dudley, *Early Days in North-west Lincolnshire*, 149 *et seq.*
5. Described and illustrated in *The Quarry Manager's Journal*, vol. xviii, No. 2, 5 May 1935.
6. *Antiquaries Journal*, xii. 262.
7. I am grateful to Mr. Eric Birley, Master of Hatfield College, Durham, who has examined a rubbing of this stamp and suggests partial counterparts: EVT (from Bern and Vechten) and FFVTI (Colchester).
8. In July 1956 similar wells and traces of Roman occupation were found in ironstone workings at Eaton, 2 miles N.E. of Goadby Marwood.
9. Anne S. Robertson, "The Numismatic Evidence of Romano-British Coin Hoards", in *Essays in Roman Coinage presented to Harold Mattingly* (1955).
10. *Trans. Leics. Arch. Soc.*, i. 81.
11. *Numismatic Chronicle* (1841), 67; *Journ. Br. Archæological Assn.*, vii. 2; Leicester Museum No. 88. 1938.
12. *Num. Chron.* (1871), 169; *Arch. Journ.*, xxvii (1870), 347.
13. *Num. Chron.* (1940), 24.
14. C. H. V. Sutherland, *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain*, 54.
15. A coin of Licinius has been attributed to the Mount St. Bernard Hoard, but it seems extremely unlikely that the hoard could remain for a period of 40 years or more and then have this single coin added to it. The hoard was in private possession from the time of its discovery until it was presented to the Leicester Museum in 1938.

LIST OF COINS

*Gallienus*

*Reverse type*

ABVNDANTIA AVG	Abundantia stg. r., emptying cornucopiae. M. & S. 157. Rome.	$\frac{B}{ }$	13
AETERN AVG	Sol stg. l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe. M. & S. 465a. Mediolanum.	$\frac{ }{MT}$	3
AETERNITAS AVG	Sol. stg. l., holding globe. M. & S. 160. Rome.	$\Gamma  $	11
AEQVIT AVG	Aequitas stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiae. M. & S. 159. Rome.		3
APOLLINI CONS AVG	Centaur walking r. drawing bow; or Centaur walking l., holding globe and trophy; or gryphon walking r. or l. M. & S. 163-165. Rome.	$\frac{ }{Z}$	14
APOLLO CONSER	Apollo stg. l., holding laurel branch and mantle. M. & S. 468. Mediolanum		1
CONCOR AVG	Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae. M. & S. 471. Mediolanum.	$\frac{ }{MT}$	1
DIANAE CONS AVG	Stag walking r. or l. M. & S. 178-179. Rome.	$\frac{ }{X} \quad \frac{ }{\epsilon}$	13
DIANAE CONS AVG	Doe or antelope walking l. or r. M. & S. 176-181. Rome.	$\frac{ }{\Gamma}$	11
FELICI AET	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and leaning on column. M. & S. 185. Rome.		2
FELICIT AVG	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. M. & S. 186. Rome.		1
FELICIT PVBL	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. M. & S. 192. Rome.	$\frac{ }{T}$	1
FIDES MILITVM	Fides stg. l., holding ensign and sceptre. M. & S. 192a. Rome.	$\frac{ }{N}$	1
FORTVNA REDVX	Fortuna stg. l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. M. & S. 193. Rome.		14
INDVLGENTIA AVG	Indulgentia, legs crossed; leaning upon column, holding baton and cornucopiae; at foot, wheel. M. & S. 205. Rome.	$\frac{ }{XI}$	1
IOVI CONSERVAT	Jupiter stg. l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. M. & S. 210. Rome.	$\frac{ }{N}$	7
IOVI CONS AVG	Goat walking r. or l. M. & S. 207. Rome.	$\frac{ }{S}$	5

IOVI PROPVG NAT	Jupiter walking l., holding thunderbolt. M. & S. 214. Rome	<u>XI</u>	2
IOVI VLTORI	Jupiter stg. l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. M. & S. 221. Rome.	<u>V</u>	1
IVNONI CONS AVG	Goat walking l. M. & S. 224. Rome.	 <u>Δ</u>	2
LAETITIA AVG	Lactitia stg. l., holding wreath and anchor. M. & S. 226. Rome.		5
LIBERAL AVG	Liberalitas stg. l., holding tessera and cornu- copiae. M. & S. 227. Rome.	<u>T</u>	1
LIBERO P CONS AVG	Panther or leopard walking r. or l. M. & S. 574. Siscia.	 <u>B</u>	4
LIBERTAS AVG	Libertas stg. l., holding cap and sceptre. M. & S. 233. Rome.	 <u>XI</u>	2
MARTI PACIFERO	Mars stg. or walking l., holding olive branch, spear and shield. M. & S. 236. Rome.	<u>A</u>	13
NEPTVNO CONS AVG	Hippocamp or capricorn r. M. & S. 245. Rome.		9
ORIENS AVG	Sol walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding whip. M. & S. 249. Rome.		5
P M TR P VII COS	Emperor seated l., holding globe and sceptre. M. & S. 310. Mediolanum.		1
P M TR P VII COS	Emperor veiled, holding patera and short sceptre, sacrificing l. at altar. M. & S. 460. Mediolanum.	 <u>MP</u>	2
P M TR P II COS PP	Jupiter stg. l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. M. & S. 116. Rome.		1
PAX AETERNA	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 252. Rome.	<u>Δ</u>	3
PAX AETERNA AVG	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 253. Rome.		2
PAX AVG	Pax stg. or walking l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 255-256. Rome.		9
PAX AVG	Pax walking l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 500. Mediolanum.		1
PAX PVBLICA	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 260. Rome.		1
PIETAS AVG	Pietas stg. by altar, hands raised and outspread. M. & S. 506. Mediolanum.	 <u>P</u>	1
PROVID AVG	Providentia stg. l., holding globe and sceptre. M. & S. 270. Rome.		9
PROVID AVG	Providentia stg. l., holding baton and cornu- copiae; at foot, globe. M. & S. 267. Rome.	 <u>X</u>	4

SALVS AVG	Salus seated l., feeding serpent rising from altai. M. & S. 275 & 581. Rome and Siscia.	<u>P</u>     <u>SI</u>	2
SALVS AVG	Aesculapius stg. l., holding serpent on staff. M. & S. 511b. Mediolanum.	 <u>MP</u>	2
SECVRIT PERPET	Securitas stg. l., legs crossed, holding sceptre and leaning on column. M. & S. 280. Rome.	<u>M</u>	13
SOLI CONS AVG	Pegasus springing heavenwards. M. & S. 282-284. Rome.	 <u>A</u>	9
VBERITAS AVG	Uberitas stg. l., holding purse and cornucopiae. M. & S. 287. Rome.	<u>E</u>	20
VENVS VICTRIX	Venus stg. l., holding helmet and sceptre and leaning on shield. M. & S. 289. Rome.		1
VICTORIA AET	Victory stg. l., holding wreath palm. M. & S. 297. Rome.	<u>Z</u>	5
VIRTVS AVG	Mars stg. l., holding globe and spear. M. & S. 317. Rome.	<u>P</u>	2
VIRTVS AVG	Mars stg. l., holding branch and spear; at foot, globe. M. & S. 320. Rome	<u>X</u>	2
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier stg. l., r. hand resting on shield, holding l. spear. M. & S. 325. Rome.		1
VIRTUS AVGVSTI	Mars stg. l., holding branch and spear. M. & S. 330. Rome.	<u>X</u>	1
Barbarous PAX type			1
<i>Salonina</i>			
<i>Reverse type</i>			
FECVNDITAS AVG	Fecunditas stg. l., holding cornucopiae; at foot, child. M. & S. 5. Rome		1
IVNO REGINA	Juno stg. l., holding patera and sceptre. M. & S. 28. (joint reign). Rome.		1
IVNONI CONS AVG	Doe walking l. M. & S. 16. Rome	 <u>A</u>	3
PIETAS AVG	Pietas stg. l., holding box of perfumes. M. & S. 21 and 22. Rome.	<u>P</u>	3
PVDICITIA	Pudicitia stg. l., raising veil and holding sceptre. M. & S. 24. Rome.		5
PVDICITIA	Pudicitia seated l., raising veil and holding sceptre. M. & S. 25. Rome.		1
VENVS GENETRIX	Venus stg. l., holding apple and sceptre; at foot, cupid. M. & S. 36 (joint reign). Rome.		1

VENVS VICT	Venus stg. l., holding helmet and sceptre. M. & S. 67. Mediolanum.	$\frac{1}{MS}$	I
VENVS VICTRIX	Venus stg. l., holding helmet. M. & S. 31. Rome.		I
VESTA	Vesta seated l., holding patera and sceptre. M. & S. 32. Rome.	$\frac{1}{Q}$	I
<i>Valerian I</i>			
<i>Reverse type</i>			
FELICITAS AVG	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and cornucopiac. M. & S. 86. Rome.		I
VICTORIA AVGG	Victoria stg. l., resting on shield and holding palm. M. & S. 127. Rome.		I
<i>Valerian II</i>			
<i>Reverse type</i>			
CONSECRATIO	Altar. M. & S. 24. Rome (Posthumous issue).		I
<i>Claudius II</i>			
<i>Reverse type</i>			
AETERNIT AVG	Sol. stg. l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe. M. & S. 16. Rome.		4
AEQVITAS AVG	Aequitas stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiac. M. & S. 14 and 178. Rome and Siscia.		3I
ANNONA AVG	Annona stg. l., foot on prow, holding ears of corn and cornucopiac. M. & S. 18 and 19. Rome.	$\frac{1}{\Delta}$	13
APOLLI CONS	Apollo stg. l., holding laurel branch and lyre on rocks. M. & S. 20. Rome.		I
FELIC TENDO	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and sceptre. M. & S. 145. Mediolanum.	$\frac{1}{T}$	2
FELICITAS AVG	Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and sceptre. M. & S. 32 and 33. Rome.	$\frac{1}{B}$	3
FELICITAS AVG	As above but holding cornucopiac.		2
FIDES EXERCI	Fides stg. r., holding two ensigns, one transverse. M. & S. 34. Rome.	$\frac{1}{XI}$	12
FIDES MILIT	Fides stg. r., holding two ensigns. M. & S. 149. Mediolanum.	$\frac{1}{S}$	3
FID MILITVM	Fides stg. l., holding standard and spear. M. & S. 37. Rome.	$\frac{1}{E}$	4
FORTVNA RED	Fortuna stg. l., holding rudder and cornucopiac. M. & S. 40. Rome.		I
GENIVS AVG	Genius stg. l. by altar, holding patera and and cornucopiac. M. & S. 45. Rome.		6

GENIVS EXERCI	Genius stg. l. by altar, holding patera and and cornucopiae. M. & S. 48. Rome.	13
IOVI STATORI	Jupiter stg. r., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. M. & S. 52. Rome.	5
IOVI VICTORI	Jupiter stg. l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. M. & S. 54. Rome.	15
LAETITIA AVG	Laetitia stg. l., holding wreath and cornucopiae. M. & S. 181. Siscia. <u> P</u>	3
LIBERALITAS AVG	Liberalitas stg. l., holding tessera and cornu- copiae. M. & S. 57. Rome.	3
LIBERT AVG	Libertas stg. l., holding pileus and cornucopiae. M. & S. 63. Rome. <u> X</u>	5
MARS VLTOR	Mars walking r., holding spear and trophy. M. & S. 66 and 67. Rome.	10
P M TR P II COS P P	Emperor stg. l., holding branch and short sceptre. M. & S. 10. Rome.	1
P M TR P II COS P P	Emperor walking r., holding sceptre and globe. M. & S. 12. Rome.	1
PAX AVGVSTI	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 81. Rome.	4
PAX AVG	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 156. Mediolanum. <u> T</u>	4
PROVIDEN AVG	Providentia with legs crossed, leans on column and holds cornucopiae. M. & S. 90. Rome.	12
PROVIDENT AVG	As above. Also Providentia stg. l., holding baton and sceptre; at foot. globe. M. & S. 91 and 94. Rome.	8
SALVS AVG	Salus stg. l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. sceptre. M. & S. 98. Rome.	7
SPES PVBLICA	Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 168. Mediolanum <u> P</u>	4
SPES AVG	Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 191. Siscia.	1
VICTORIA AVG	Victory stg. or running l., holding wreath and palm. M. & S. 104 and 107. Rome. <u> Γ A </u>	12
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier stg. l., holding branch and spear; at foot, shield. M. & S. 109. Rome.	13
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier leaning on shield and holding spear. M. & S. 111. Rome. <u> B</u>	4
VIRTVS AVG	Mars walking r., holding spear and trophy. M. & S. 172. Mediolanum. <u> P</u>	1

CONSECRATIO	Eagle. M. & S. 266 (posthumous issue).	24
CONSECRATIO	Altar. M. & S. 262 (posthumous issue).	43
Unidentifiable		7
<i>Quintillus</i>		
<i>Reverse type</i>		
AETERNIT AVG	Sol. stg. l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe. M. & S. 7. Rome.	<u> N</u> 1
APOLLINI CONS	Apollo stg. l., holding laurel branch and lyre on rock. M. & S. 9. Rome.	1
CONCO EXER	Concordia stg. l., holding ensign and cornucopiae. M. & S. 45. Mediolanum.	<u> T</u> 1
CONCORDIA AVG	Concordia stg. l., sacrificing at altar and holding double cornucopiae. M. & S. 13. Rome.	<u> Δ</u> 1
FORTVNA REDVX	Fortuna stg. l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae. M. & S. 20. Rome.	<u> Z</u> 1
LAETITIA AVG	Laetitia stg. l., holding wreath and anchor on globe. M. & S. 22. Rome.	2
MARTI PAC	Mars stg. l., holding olive branch and spear. M. & S. 58. Mediolanum.	<u> P</u> 1
MARTI PACIF	Mars walking r., holding olive branch and spear. M. & S. 24. Rome.	1
PAX AVGVSTI	Pax stg. l., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 26. Rome.	<u>H </u> 2
SECVRIT AVG	Securitas stg. l., legs crossed, leaning on column, holding sceptre. M. & S. 31. Rome.	<u> XI</u> 1
<i>Aurelian</i>		
<i>Reverse type</i>		
FIDES MILITVM	Fides stg. l., holding spear and ensign. M. & S. 28. Rome.	<u> E</u> 1
CONCORDIA MILITVM	Emperor stg. r., clasping hand of Concordia stg. l. M. & S. 60. Rome.	2
IOVI CONSER	Emperor stg. l., holding sceptre and receiving globe from Jupiter, holding sceptre. M. & S. 48. Rome.	2
VIRT MILITVM	Emperor stg. r., holding globe and sceptre, facing soldier holding Victory. M. & S. 56. Rome.	1
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier stg. l., holding spear and leaning on shield. M. & S. 41. Rome.	<u> B</u> 2



*Tacitus*

*Reverse type*

VICTORIA AVGG

Victory holding diadem, flying l. between two shields.

M. & S. 170. Ticinum.  $\frac{1}{P}$  I

*Probus*

*Reverse type*

ABVNDANTIA AVG

Abundantia stg. r., emptying cornucopiae.

M. & S. 17. Lugdunum.  $\frac{1}{III}$  2

PROVIDENTIA AVG

Providentia stg. l., holding globe and cornucopiae.

M. & S. 46. Lugdunum.  $\frac{1}{III}$  I

*Postumus*

*Reverse type*

CONCORD AEQVIT

Fortuna stg. l., foot on prow, holding patera and rudder.

M. & S. 371. Mediolanum.  $\frac{1}{S}$  I

IOVI STATORI

Jupiter stg., looking r., holding sceptre and thunderbolt.

M. & S. 309. Cologne. I

MONETA AVG

Moneta stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

M. & S. 75. Lugdunum. I

ORIENS AVG

Sol walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding whip.

M. & S. 77. Lugdunum. 2

P M TR P X COS V P P

Victory stg. r., foot on globe, inscribing VO XX on shield.

M. & S. 295. Cologne. I

PAX AVG

Pax walking l., holding olive branch and sceptre.

M. & S. 78 and 318. Lugdunum and Cologne.  $\frac{P}{I}$  II

VICTORIA AVG

Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm.

M. & S. 90. Lugdunum. I

VIRTVS EQVIT

Mars walking r., holding spear and shield.

M. & S. 387. Mediolanum. I

Unidentifiable

I

*Marius*

*Reverse type*

SAEC FELICITAS

Felicitas stg. l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.

M. & S. 10. Cologne. 2

VICTORIA AVG

Victory stg. or walking l., holding wreath and palm.

M. & S. 17. Unidentified Mint. 3

VICTORIA AVG

As above but Victory running r.

M. & S. 18. Unidentified Mint. 2

*Victorinus*

<i>Reverse type</i>		
FIDES MILITVM	Fides stg. 1., holding two ensigs. M. & S. 109. Cologne.	2
INVICTVS	Sol walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding whip. M. & S. 114. Cologne.	50
PIETAS AVG	Pietas stg. 1., sacrificing at altar and holding box of perfumes. M. & S. 57. Southern Mint.	25
PAX AVG	Pax stg. 1., holding olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 117 and 118. Cologne. <u>V</u>   *	69
PROVIDENTIA AVG	Providentia stg. 1., holding baton and cornu- copiae, at foot, globe. M. & S. 61. Southern Mint.	53
SALVS AVG	Salus stg. 1., feeding serpent rising from altar. M. & S. 71. Southern Mint.	38
SALVS AVG	Salus stg. r., feeding serpent in arms. M. & S. 67. Southern Mint.	17
VICTORIA AVG	Victory stg. or walking l., holding wreath or palm. M. & S. 75. Southern Mint.	2
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier stg. r. or l., holding spear and leaning on shield. M. & S. 78. Southern Mint.	36
AEQVITAS AVG	Aequitas stg. 1., holding scales and cornucopiae. M. & S. 41. Southern Mint.	1
Barbarous PAX type		1
Barbarous INVICTVS type		1
Unidentifiable		1

*Tetricus I*

<i>Reverse type</i>		
COMES AVG	Victory stg. 1., holding wreath and palm. M. & S. 56.	46
FIDES MILITVM	Fides stg. 1., holding two ensigs. M. & S. 71 and 72.	21
HILARITAS AVG	Hilaritas stg. 1., holding palm and cornucopiae. M. & S. 80.	91
LAETITIA AVG (N)	Lactitia stg. 1., holding wreath and anchor, or emptying cornucopiae, or holding wreath and baton. M. & S. 87-90.	142
PAX AVG (G)	Pax stg. 1., holding olive branch and sceptre; or pontifical vase. M. & S. 100-106.	182
PIETAS AVGG	Pontifical implements. M. & S. 110-111.	2
PRINC IVVENT	Emperor stg. 1., holding baton and sceptre. M. & S. 115.	8
SAEC FELICITAS	Felicitas stg. 1., holding caduceus and cornu- copiae. M. & S. 119.	1

## ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT GOADBY MARWOOD

35

SALVS AVG (G)	Salus feeding serpent rising from altar, holding anchor. M. & S. 126-7.	40
SALVS AVG (G)	Salus stg. l., holding wreath and anchor, at foot, altar. M. & S. 129.	25
SPES PVBLICA	Spes stg. or walking l., holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 136.	54
VICTORIA AVG	Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm. M. & S. 141.	39
VIRTVS AVG (G)	Soldier stg. l. or r., holding spear and leaning on shield. M. & S. 145-8.	39
Double obverse		2
Barbarous PIETAS type		2
Barbarous PAX type		1
Barbarous SALVS type		3
Barbarous SPES type		2
Barbarous FIDES MILITVM type		1
Unidentifiable		19
<i>Tetricus II</i>		
<i>Reverse type</i>		
COMES AVG	Victory stg. or walking l., holding wreath and palm. M. & S. 224.	9
PAX AVGG	Pax stg. l., holding palm and cornucopiae, or olive branch and sceptre. M. & S. 247-8.	23
PIETAS AVGG	Pontifical implements. M. & S. 254-7.	25
PIETAS AVGVSTOR	Pontifical implements. M. & S. 258.	35
PRINC IVVENT	Caesar stg. l., holding branch or ensign and sceptre, baton and ensign, baton and sceptre, one or two ensigns, or patera and sceptre. M. & S. 260.	16
PROVIDENTIA AVG	Providentia stg. l., holding baton and cornucopiae. M. & S. 263.	1
SPES AVGG	Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 270.	66
SPES PVBLICA	Spes walking l., holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 272.	101
VIRTVS AVG	Soldier stg. r. or l., holding spear and leaning on shield. M. & S. 280.	1
Barbarous VIRTVS type		1
Barbarous PAX type		1
Unidentifiable		20
Coins not identifiable to any reign		6

**APPENDIX 6**  
**FRAMLAND AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP (FLAG)**  
**REPORT 2003**



**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**

### **List of Contents**

1	Non Technical Summary	Page 1
2	Location and topography	Page 2
3	Archaeological requirement	Page 2
4	Results	Page 4
5	Interpretation	Page 6
6	Conclusion	Page 7
7	References	Page 7
8	Acknowledgements	Page 8.
9	Copyrights	Page 8

### **Appendices**

10	Plates 1-6
11	Figures 1-3
12	Site specification
13	Matrix
14	Pottery report



**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 type1a, (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.

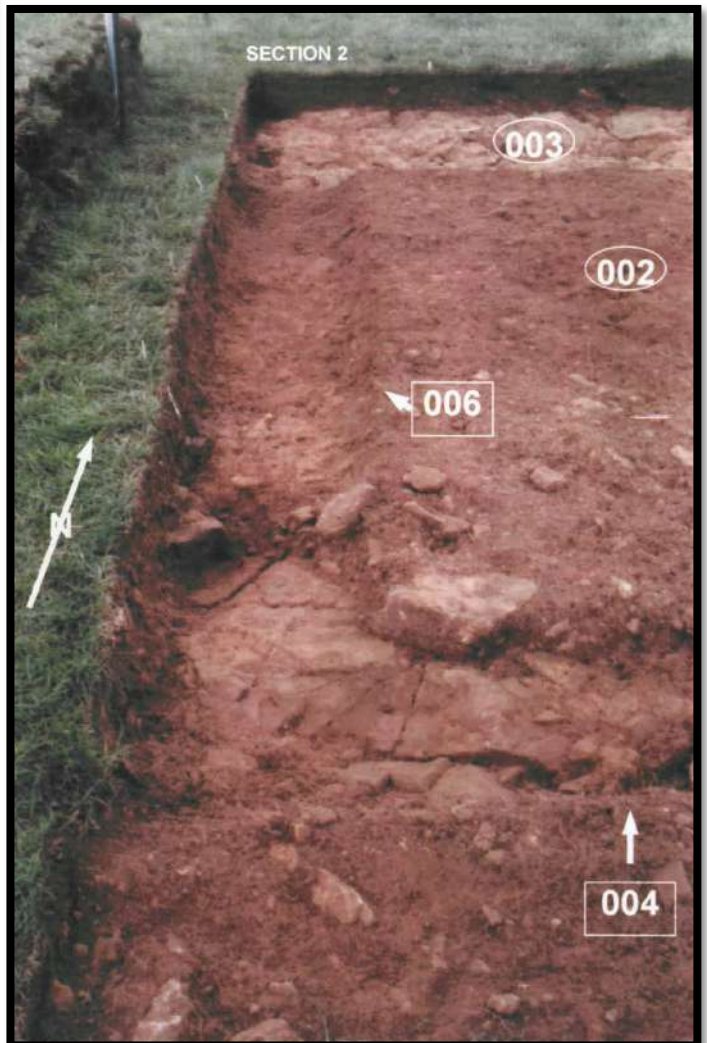
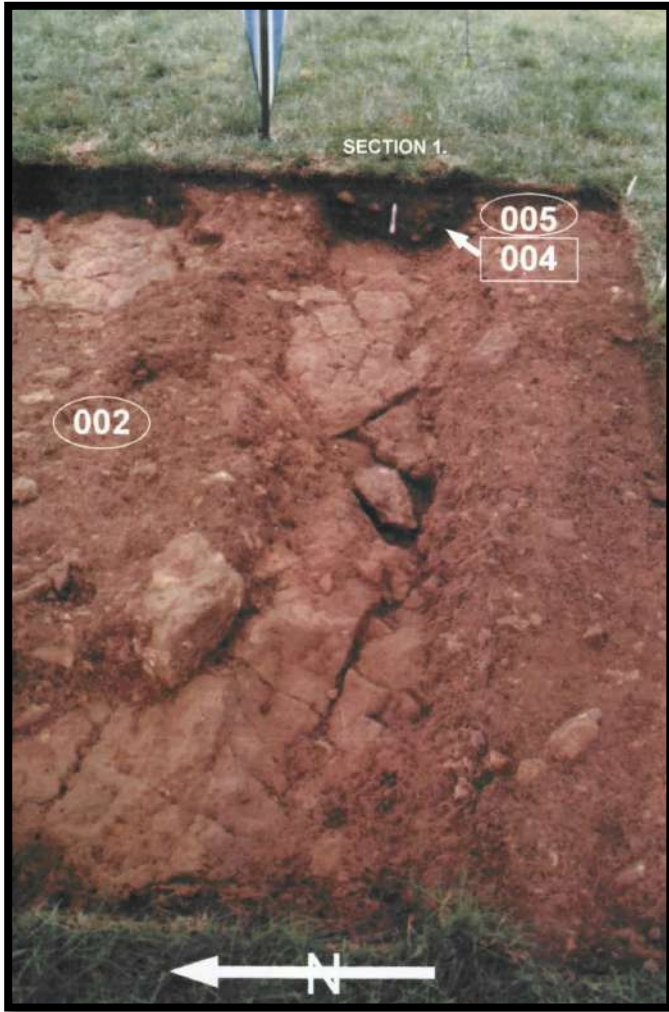
To the Royal Horseshoes at Waltham-on-the-Wolds for looking after us at dinner times

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



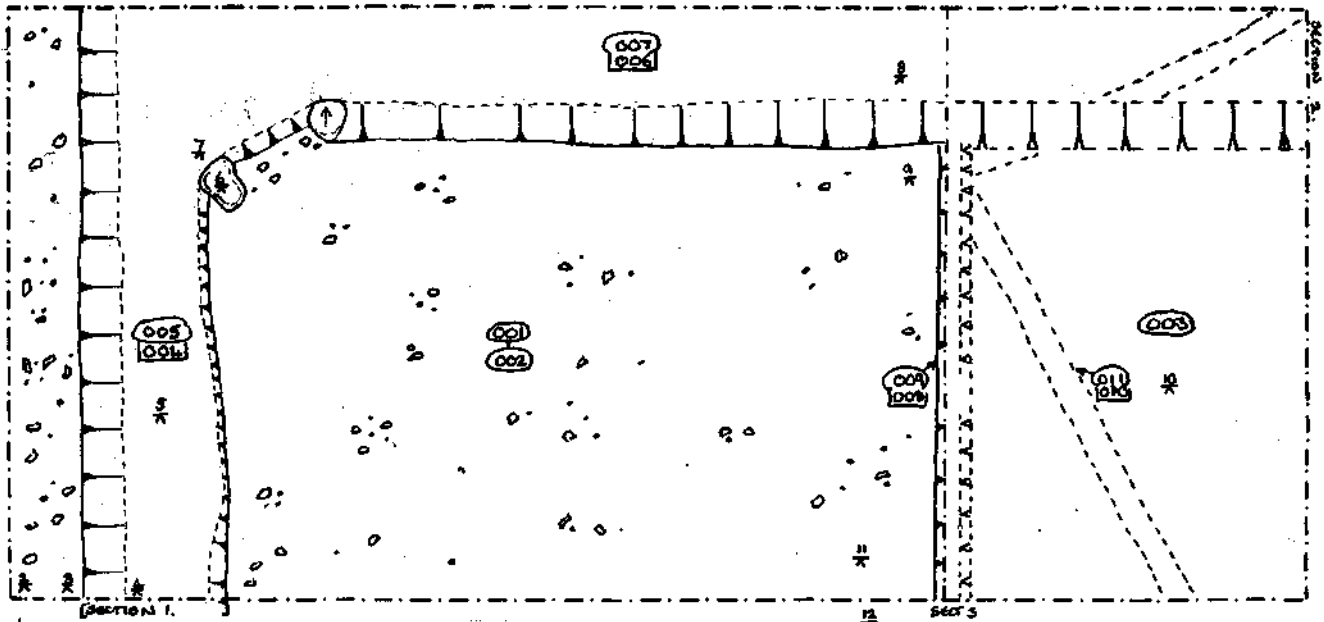
**APPENDICES: PLATE 5** FINISHED AND CLEANED  
EVALUATION TRENCH.



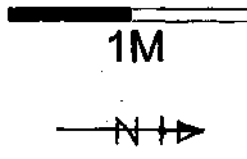
**APPENDICES: PLATE 6**



# APPENDICES: FIGURE 1 TRENCH PLAN



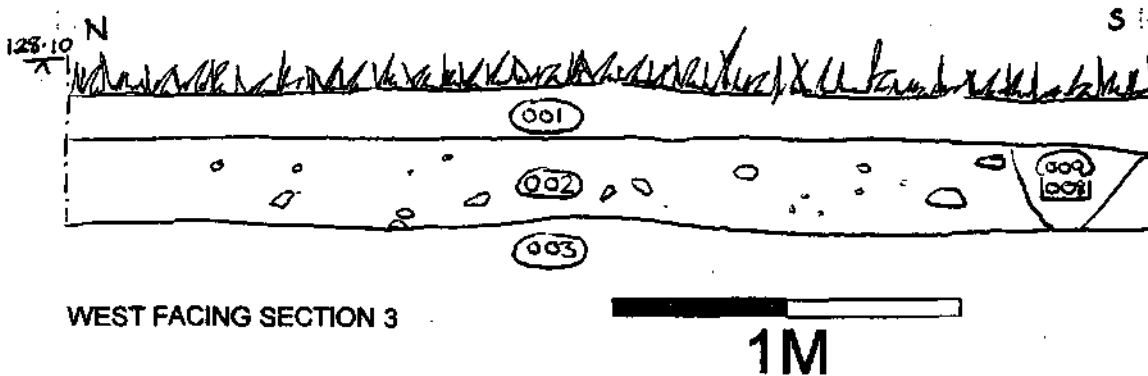
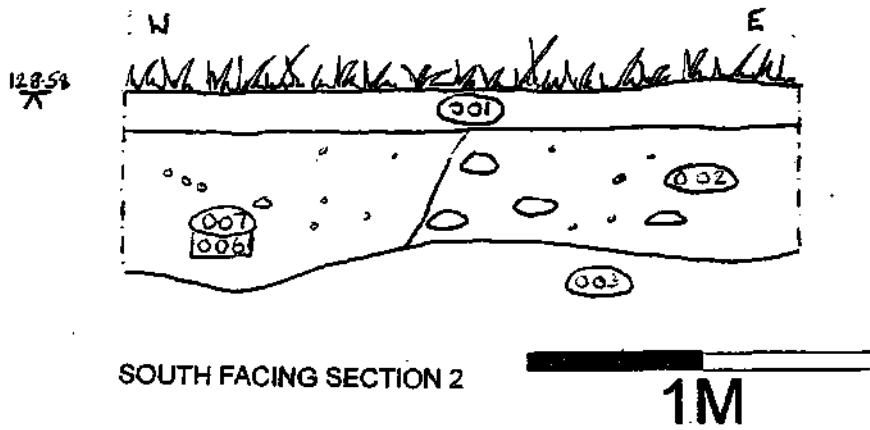
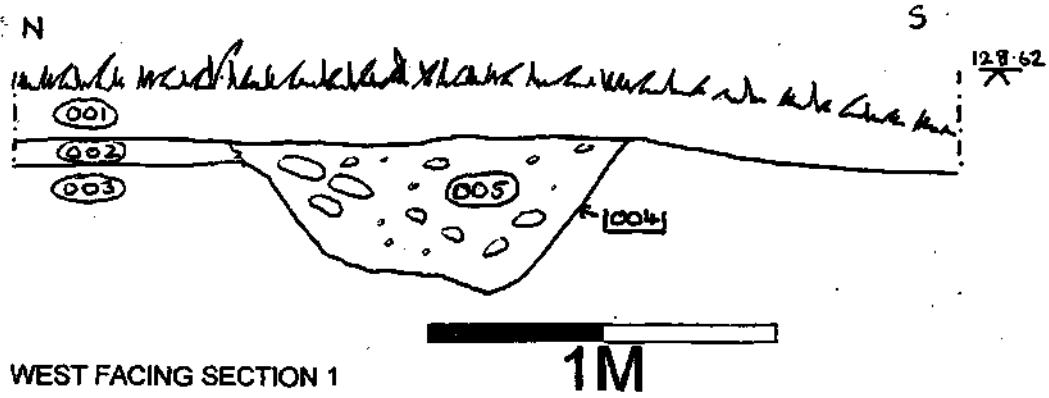
SITE CODE: GIMAR-2003  
 NGR: SK 77869/26574  
 CCM ASS No: X.A. 84. 2003  
 Drawn by: R. MOURAILLE  
 DATE: Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2003  
 Scale: 1:20  
 DRAWING 1.  
 PLAN OF EVALUATION TRENCH



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



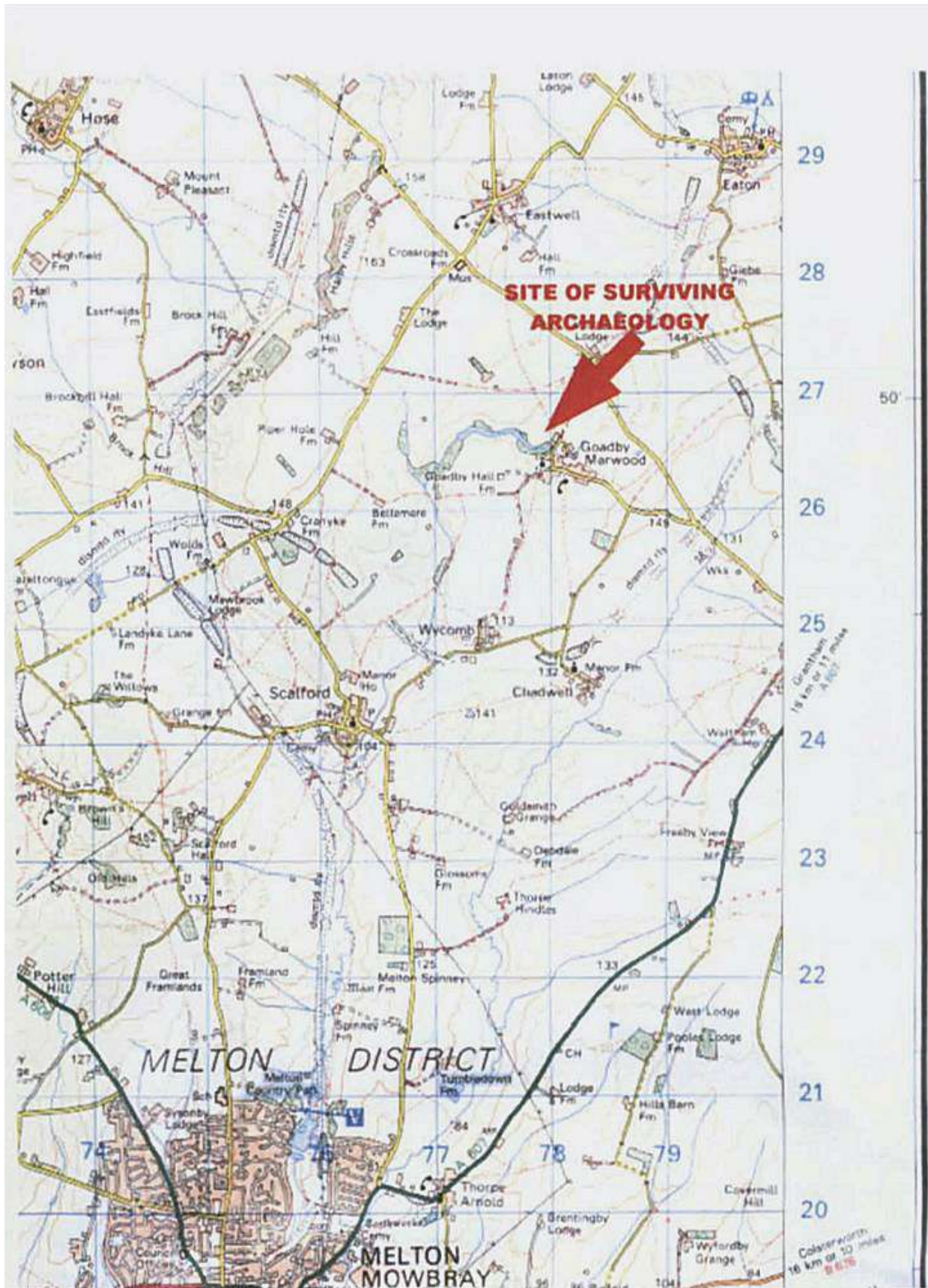
# APPENDICES: FIGURE 2 TRENCH SECTIONS



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

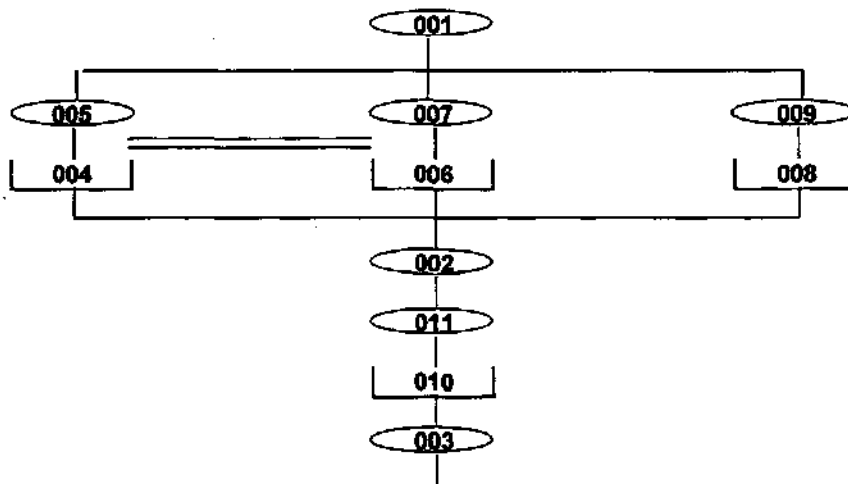
TBM	128.04	
BS	1.57	
IH	129.61	
FS No	Value	Reduced
SECTION 1)	0.99	128.62
SECTION 2)	1.03	128.51
SECTION 3)	0.94	128.10

# APPENDICES: FIGURE 3 SITE LOCATION.



G/MAR-2003

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. Westhropp, 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[colour-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
Flint											
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+					
Flake	33	1		2	6	17		2	5		
Misc retouch	2					2					
Struck fragment	3			1	1	1					
Total Flint by context	63	1	2	4	11	30	0	5	9	1	0
Roman Pottery											
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								
<b>Total Roman Pottery by context</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
Roman Coin								1 →			
Medieval Pottery and tile											
Not'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.

**EN 2117 Non-specialist flint report for Goadby Marwood by R Knox 24/10/03**

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 black 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 distal 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 Late 3rd- 4<sup>th</sup> century coin

**SURVEYS OF  
GOADBY MARWOOD  
FIELDS**

**BY**

**ALAN & SYLVIA MASSEY**

Compiled and Edited by Dr Alan Stevens (Field Detective)  
and Catherine Pincott-Allen (Field Detective)



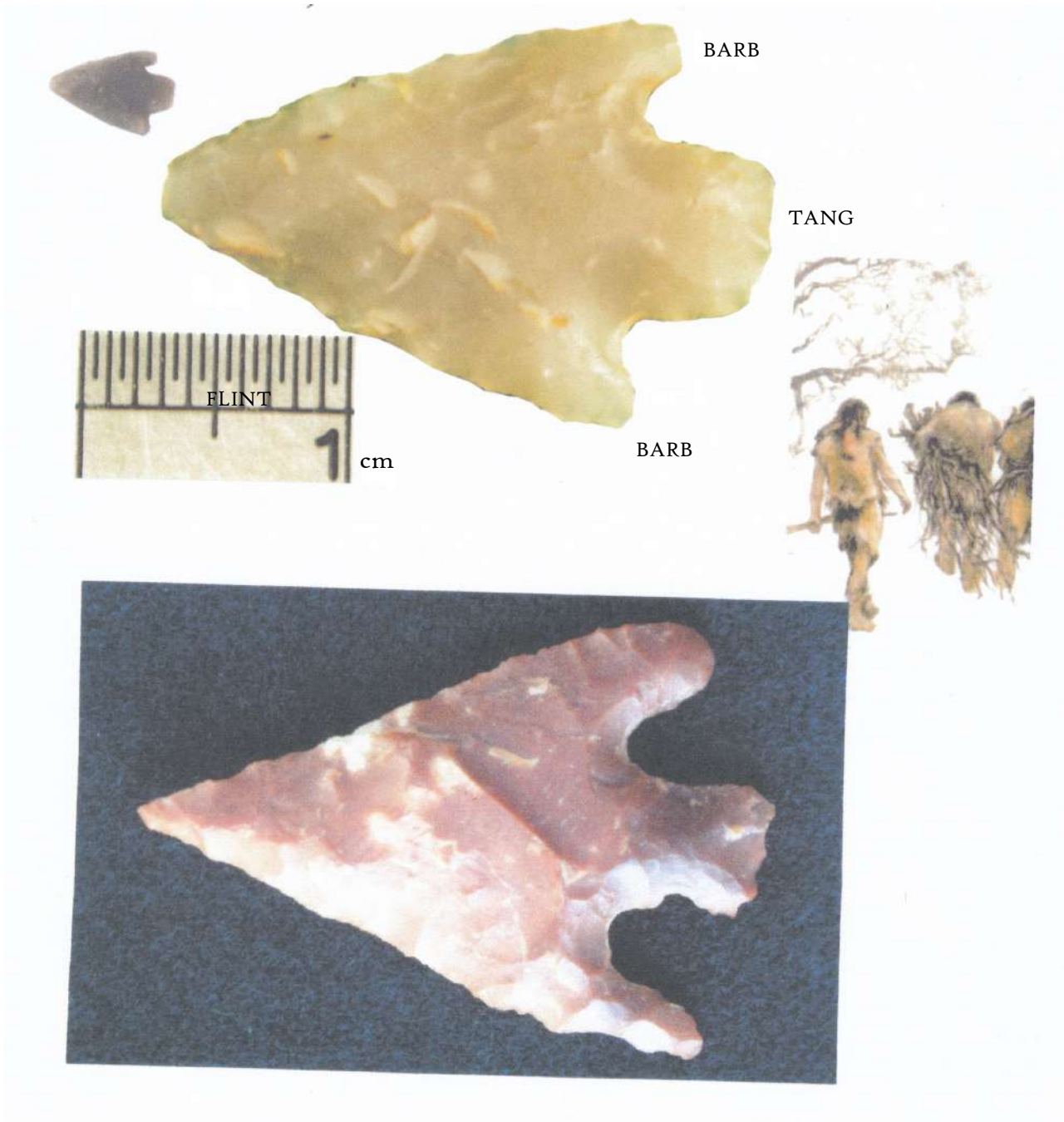
## Summary of Filed Walking Examinations of Numerous Fields in Goadby Marwood

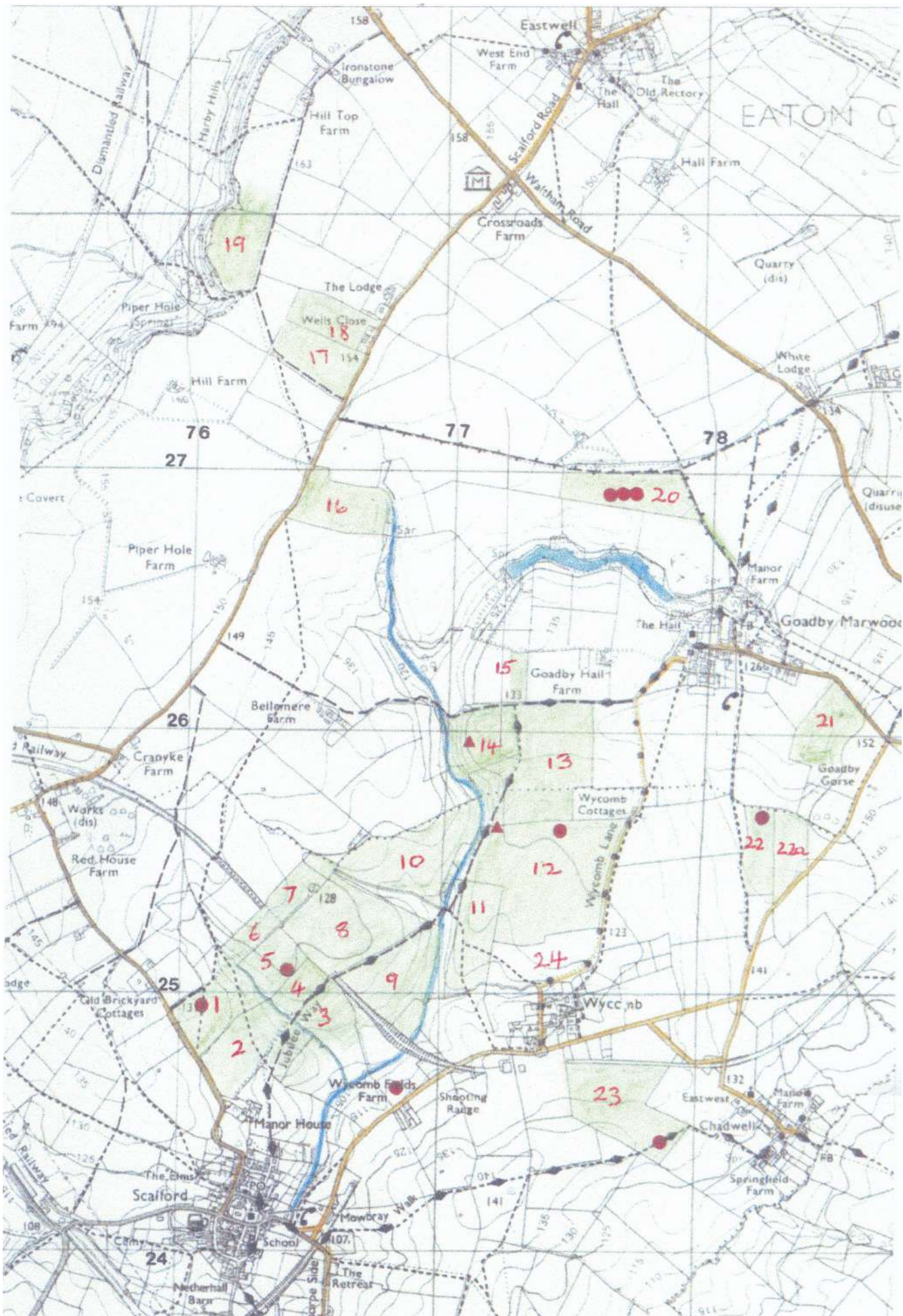
By

Alan and Sylvia Massey

Over a period of many years Dr Alan Massey and his wife Dr Sylvia Massey, have field-walked many of the fields around Goadby Marwood in pursuit of their interest in flint and other stone artefacts. Fortunately, they also made note of any Romano-British and later era findings and kindly made their notes available to us in preparation ofr our studies. This appendix contains an edited version of the copious notes, together with a most useful map in which various fields have been numbered. It provides an invaluable account of flint and worked stone findings in the area, as well as pointing to sites of Romano-British activity in and around Goadby Marwood.

“Man has lived in the Scalford, Eastwell, Stathern area since the end of the last Ice Age over 12,000 years ago. We know this from the thousands of prehistoric flint and stone tools left lying in the surrounding fields. Perhaps the most beautiful of these are barbed and tanged flint arrowheads from the Bronze Age (3,500 years Before Present)”

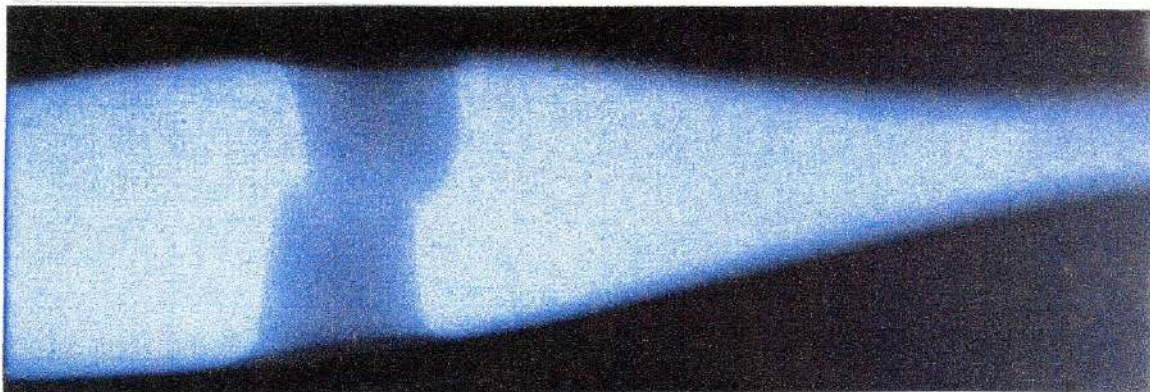




Red circles indicate Roman “site” i.e. Roman finds discovered

Field 1; SK762 249

Metal detectorists claim that this field yields about half a dozen Roman coins after each ploughing. There is much pottery, and I have found two large pieces of cast iron. There is a fair amount of worked flint, including scrapers and blades. One unusual find was a holed object of unknown date, possibly a hone used for sharpening knives. An X-ray photograph shows that the hole had been drilled halfway through from each side, as the two half-holes are somewhat out of line with each other.



X-RAY SHOWING THE PROFILE OF THE HOLE

Also present were a heavy piece of slag with lumps of rusty metallic iron stuck to the upper surface, fragments of iron nails, two pot sherds, and a lump of metallic lead with adherent charcoal, all possibly from the Roman era. There was also the complete bowl of a 17th century clay pipe.

In the field to the west of Field 1 (not numbered on the map) were found some worked flints, pottery sherds (possibly Roman grey ware) and slag from iron smelting.

Field 4 (SK 765 251) and Field 5 (SK 764 251)

In Feb 2003, a search in Field 5 for flint tools led not only to the discovery of Neolithic and earlier flint work, but also Romano-British pottery, including patterned Samian ware. The pottery was confined to an area close to the eastern hedge, bordering Field 4. The site seems to have been connected to iron working. Several large lumps of slag still contained enough iron for them to be found by a metal detector, and an iron ingot weighing over 1kg smelt very strongly of hydrogen sulphide when washed with hot water, suggesting iron of ancient origin. Only a few inches below the soil surface at one area there were large blocks of sandstone, possibly forming the foundations of a building. Also found a piece of cobalt blue glass, possibly suggesting some glass-working in the area also.

Two badly corroded coins were also found close to the sandstone blocks of the possible building, too badly damaged for identification but probably Roman. Fields 4 and 5 are recommended for examination by the Field Detectives if permission can be obtained.



IRON INGOT - SK 7641 2516



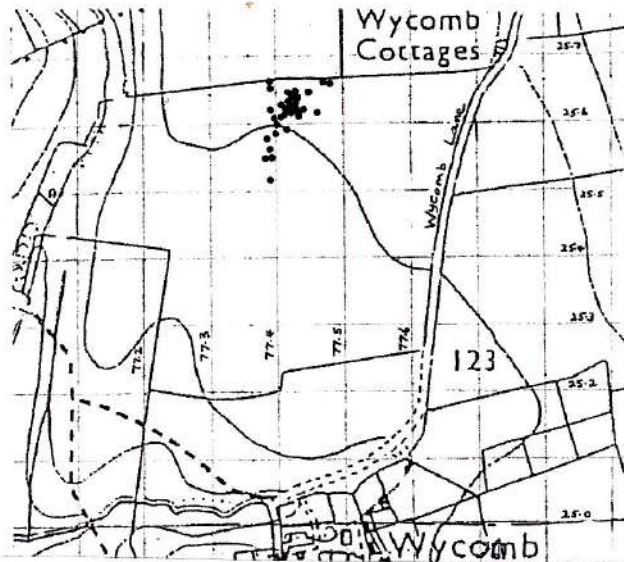
'DROPLET' OF COBALT-BLUE GLASS; NOTE THE SHARP FRAGMENTS OF OTHER GLASS STUCK TO THE SURFACED (ARROWED);  
DIAMETER 9MM  
SK 7638 2510



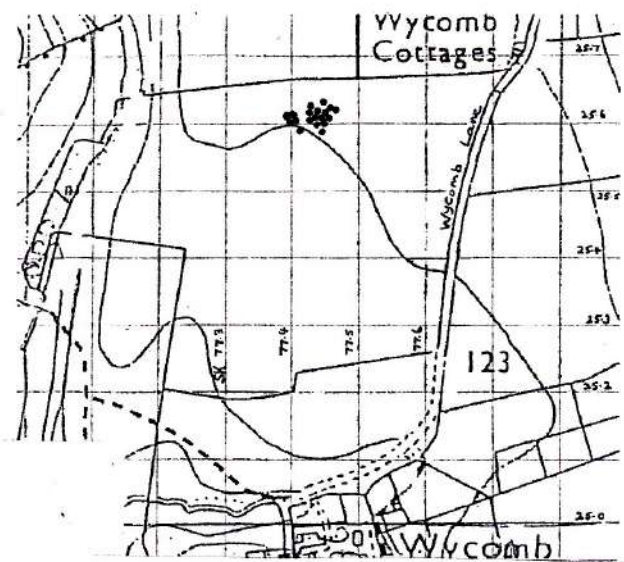
ACTUAL SIZE

### Field 12 (SK 774 255)

This huge field has yielded much high-quality flint-work, including blades, scrapers and three barbed and tanged arrowheads. Close to the northern hedge of the field (round SK774 256) was found a fair amount of Romano-British pottery. The metal detector also revealed iron work in much the same area of the field (see plans below), but it is not clear if the iron work is of Romano-British date.



SCATTER OF ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY



SCATTER OF PIECES OF IRON-WORK

Wycomb Fields Farm (SK769 246) (Note - this field is not numbered on the map, but lies to the south-east of field 3)

This field lies at the west side of the road out of Scalford to Goadby Marwood. When looking for flint tools one day, I observed Romano-British pottery in one small area. At one visit I found twenty-five holes left by "nighthawks" so there may be metalwork present along with the flints.

### Field 20 (SK775 269)

This field, which lies alongside the northern boundary of the Goadby Hall Estate, has a wide and quite deep hollow cutting across its centre in an approximate north-south direction. Archaeology at the eastern end was largely destroyed by iron ore mining in the 1950's, but luckily Robert Abbott summarised some of the Romano-British findings in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society for 1956 (Vol 32, pp 17-35). A number of wells were revealed as the miners stripped back the surface, and three of the wells lie within Field 20, in its south-eastern corner. How far into Field 20 did the miners advance? Maps seem to show that they mined the eastern half of the field, possibly as far as the hollow described above, but in Sept 2003 a group of 17 grey tesserae were found before the hollow was reached. The fact that these tesserae lie so close together suggests that it is unlikely that they were deposited there when the field was reconstituted after mining ceased. It also suggests that mining did not reach this spot, and a building with a mosaic floor may lie beneath the surface. Furthermore, as one enters Field 20 at the south-east corner, Neolithic blades, scrapers and cores lie in a wide strip of soil alongside the Hall boundary edge, so presumably the miners did not dig here either. Mr. Abbott makes no mention of any Stone-age material being found during mining operations, but there would have been such material around because Neolithic flint-work is found in a narrow tract of land running alongside the footpath from Goadby Marwood to Field 20.

The northern border of the field is defined by the remains of a railway siding, but a tumbledown shed is all that remains from that era; according to some maps this northern border of Field 20 lies on part of the Salt Way, an ancient trackway which joins Green Lane at White Lodge Farm further east. In this northern part of the field I found a large amount of sandstone debris, within which were some worked flints and many pieces of sandstone which have been deliberately shaped into pointed 'digging' tools. Similar shaped sandstone and flint were also found in the rest of the field west of the hollow. One of the worked flints found at the northern border of Field 20 was a broken fragment of a barbed and tanged arrowhead.



FRAGMENT OF A BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD

At the south eastern edge of the field, under the boundary hedge between field 20 and the Goadby Hall Estate was found part of the handle from a large amphora.



HANDLE FROM A LARGE AMPHORA FOUND UNDER THE BOUNDARY HEDGE BETWEEN FIELD 20 AND GOADBY HALL ESTATE, CLOSE TO WELL NUMBER 4  
SK 778 268

Other Romano-British finds in this field were a Roman coin, poorly preserved but showing letters, possibly Victorina (at SK7785 2692), and the base of a small pot or beaker (?Roman) at SK7787 2693)

It was felt that this field would be worth examining by the Field Detectives.

### Field 21 (SK785 260)

This large field was examined because of its proximity to the previously discovered Roman villa/bath house complex. Surprisingly, no Romano-British artefacts were found, and there was little flint-work either.

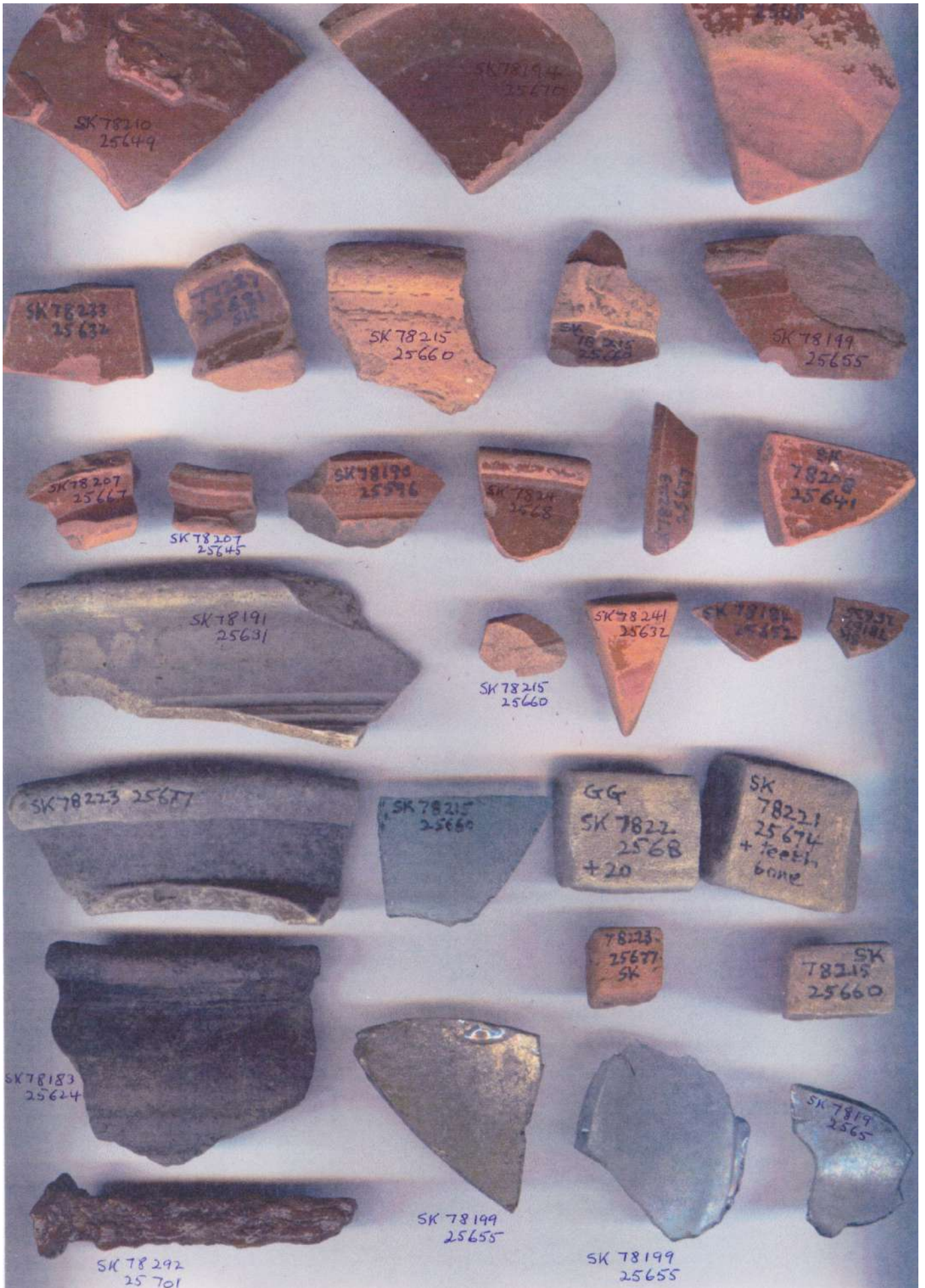
### Fields 22 (SK782 256) and 22a (SK783 256) - "Goadby Gorse"

These two fields occupy high ground overlooking Goadby Marwood to the north, and are the site of the remnants of the Roman villa/bath house. We found abundant Romano-British material, as well as some fine flint-work. There were abundant pottery sherds (including a piece of Samian ware), curved and flat tiles, some tesserae, fragments of glass, and large and small nails. No coins or other metal artefacts were found. Here is a detailed list with location numbers:-

tessera	SK7822 2568
glass and oyster shells, and 14 nails	SK7819 2565
very thick tile or potsherd	SK7819 2567
curved tile and flat tile	SK7819 2565
small curved red coarse ware	SK7819 2568
red tile with striations	SK78263 25695
large tesserae, small red tesserae, Samian fragment and 4 nails	SK78223 25677
large rim with painted pattern	SK 78253 25664
pot base with hole in centre, rough ware	SK78293 25668
long 'white' rim	SK78241 25684
dark rim	SK78293 25668
pot with potter's ridges	SK78293 25668



SAMIAN POT SHERD



SOME OF THE OBJECTS COLLECTED FROM FIELDS 22 & 22A



Field 23 (SK777 246) "Chadwell"

Possibly an iron-working site, as both iron slag and pottery found. Parts of this large field contain worked flint.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN AND PROBABLE ROMANO-BRITISH FINDINGS

by Alan & Sylvia Massey

Field No. see maps	PROBABLE ROMANO-BRITISH FINDINGS
1	Pottery sherds; iron nails, slag and iron lumps (as from smelting). Coins hearsay
4&5	Pottery (including Samian ware); iron ingot and slag; fragment of blue glass;. Coins (2 badly corroded)
12	Pottery and iron work (in same area at northern edge)
20	Handle of large amphora; base of small pot or beaker; coin (possibly Victoriana)
22&22a	Pottery sherds (including Samian ware); curved and flat Roman tiles; assorted tesserae; glass; oyster shells; nails.
23	Pottery sherds and iron slag.

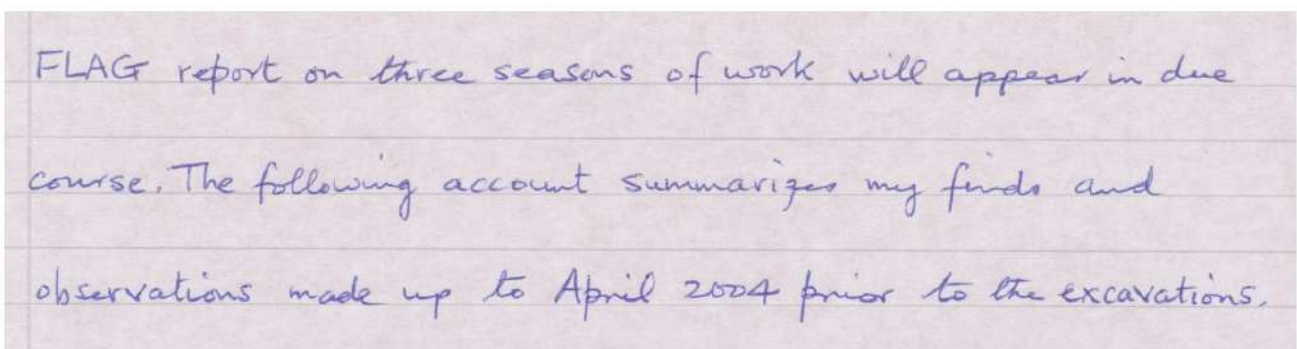
**ALSO**

**RARELY SEEN NOTES AND IMAGES FROM THE  
WYCOMB VILLA EXCAVATION**

**Notes and Images from the Wycomb Villa Excavation**

The notes and images belong to Mr Alan Massey

The pages featured in this report are a summary account of Alan's notes  
They have been scanned as written by Mr Massey



FLAG report on three seasons of work will appear in due course. The following account summarizes my finds and observations made up to April 2004 prior to the excavations.

A copy of the report can be made available via we transfer. Please email [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net)

## APPENDIX 8

### THE AERIAL SORTIE

With the drought conditions experienced during the summer of 2018, we thought it could be the ideal time to see if any anomalies were visible from the air in the landscape around Goadby Marwood and Scalford. A phone call to the skydive centre at Langar airfield asking if they knew of anyone willing to help led us to a



Pilot Mark Davies and the T67 Firefly

pilot, Mark Davies. Not only does he live in Goadby, but he also runs an aircraft maintenance company, Swiftair, based at Stoughton airfield, where he has access to a variety of light aircraft. Top bloke that he is, he willingly agreed to take me, the press-ganged volunteer, on an aerial photographic reconnaissance sortie over the Goadby area one evening in July.

Our aircraft for this mission was a British-built Slingsby T67 Firefly, an ex-RAF trainer. It was a shame that we just missed out on being able to use a high-winged plane for our sortie, as then it would have been a relatively straightforward process of hanging out of the window and shooting directly below us, travelling in a straight and

linear manner. But as it was, our survey was completed in a series of quite tight circular and often quite steep banking manoeuvres, with me trying my best to photograph the target areas without getting the wings or reflections from the canopy in the shots. I was grateful for only having had a very light lunch earlier.

We were flying at approximately 1000ft at 100 knots or so, and although there were plenty of ridge and furrow fields to be seen around Scalford and Wycombe, sadly, nothing of note could be discerned in the Goadby Hall estate fields. However, the traces of old watercourses near Bellemere Farm were clear to see, giving us an idea of the greater extent of the watercourses feeding the Scalford brook in times gone by, quite possibly when the Roman mining operations were taking place.



Traces of ancient watercourses near Bellemere Farm

Nearly all of the fields to the north of Goadby Hall and along the Eastwell Ridge around Piper Hole had yet to be harvested, so any ancient man-made humps and hollows could not be made out in these fields either, unfortunately. Maybe next time we'll have a bit

more luck—and a high-winged aircraft that won't need to bank so often!



The iron-age hillfort at Burrough

But our route did take us over Burrough on the Hill, where the iron-age banks and ditches of the hillfort could clearly be seen, helping to make it an exciting and informative day after all, so our very grateful thanks go out to Mark for making all this happen.

Mark's generosity and help are very much appreciated.



Cloud shadows over the Goadby Hall estate

Steve Wells.

## APPENDIX 9

# IRONSTONE LANDSCAPE CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT SUNDAY 26 OCTOBER 2019 ON DOVER HILL FIELD

### Problem:

In June 2017, we began a historic landscape investigation at the nationally important Romano-British ironstone mining site at Goadby Marwood in Leicestershire. We were well aware of the mineralisation landscape challenge that the site would present, but it was not until October 2019 that we realised just how difficult this particular challenge was going to be. The ironstone landscape is effectively cloaking copper/bronze artefacts from the detector search heads. Although we have recovered and recorded quite a few coins over the last two years, it is now clearly evident that we are missing an awful lot of signals, and in all probability, failing to find and record a large amount of Roman-British artefacts as a result. XP Metal Detectors confirmed our fears; *'Thanks for your email, Ironstone will cloak most targets, no matter what machine is used'*



Catherine makes a welcome return to the field after injury.



Steve & Sean trying to help Sophie figure out the detector conversation uncertainties

Not only did the morning start with Richard misplacing his headphones, Sophie's day became one of frustration, as her detector was refusing to speak to itself.

### Trial/Solution:

We set up a controlled trial and learn area over the ironstone area where we first identified the cloaking problem. Twelve flags marking eleven artefacts (one with no artefact in the hole), consisting of two Roman coins (one large one), a hammered silver coin, a couple of pieces of iron, a button, a wedding ring, a lead horse with no legs, a couple of lead pieces and a lead furniture fitting. We were confident that once we had carried out the trial and learn exercise, we would then be in a position to put a revised survey methodology into the field.



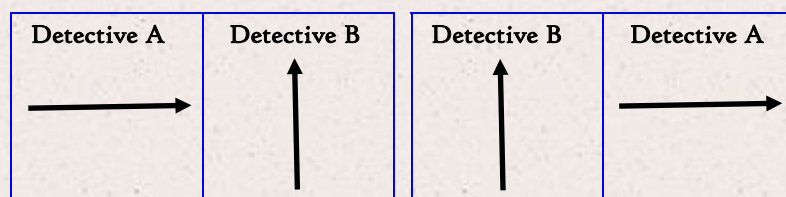
Mel, Catherine, Sophie and Sean trying out different frequencies and channels



Steve, Martyn and Sophie working through the problem

### Revised Ironstone Survey Methodology:

It was agreed that the learning from the day would be used in the field and incorporated into a revised ironstone landscape survey strategy. Working in pairs and taking a grid section each, the detectives would work together to double up on both sections as follows:



The revised survey strategy will be slow and it will require high levels of teamwork and communication, which incidentally, are just two of the Field Detectives many strengths.

# APPENDIX 10

## A VISUAL REFLECTION



# The Field Detectives

## Historic Landscape Studies

### Who We Are & What We Do

*The Field Detectives seek opportunities to survey fields that can tell us more about how our historic landscapes evolved* - By sharing the stories that we uncover from our field survey activities, we help to inform a better understanding of how our historic landscapes evolved over the centuries.

*Share the Learning and record the information for current and future historical research*

On completion of the field survey activities, a field survey report is produced that precisely records all of the associated survey finds (coins, artefacts, pottery etc.). One copy is presented to the landowner, and a further copy is sent to the relevant County Historic Environment Record Office where it is allocated a unique reference number.

Once the field survey reports have been processed, the artefacts are curated as a landowner held Historic Landscape Study Collection where they are safeguarded for further research and study. A community presentation/display can then be arranged where the information is shared and an opportunity is provided for the local community to get involved in future research activities.

By submitting the completed field survey reports as an exact finds location record, and by working closely with our heritage sector colleagues, we are establishing a growing archive of landscape focused historical studies. These context-recorded studies, are held in trust by the respective landowners who act as heritage custodians, which in turn, safeguards a unique set of rich historic landscape investigations for further study and collaboration.

Every field has a story to tell...

PDF copies of our reports and posters can be sent out electronically  
email: [fielddetectives@talktalk.net](mailto:fielddetectives@talktalk.net) Mob: 07896 225 691 Tel: 0115 9377 318



**Richard Pincott**  
Antiquarian, Survey Director  
& Historic Landscape  
Detective



**Catherine Pincott-Allen**  
Family Historian, Author &  
Historic Landscape Detective



**Sean Gallagher**  
Ecologist, & Historic  
Landscape Detective



**Steve Wells**  
Finds Photographer, Treasurer &  
Historic Landscape Detective



**Dr Alan Stevens**  
Passed Away 10.04.19  
*memoratus in aeternum*



**Sophie Chell**  
Historic Landscape  
Detective



Every Field Tells a Story



**Mel Steadman**  
Councillor & Historic  
Landscape Detective



**Brian Lovett**  
Farmer & Historic  
Landscape Detective



**Jill Barlow**  
Historic Landscape  
Detective



**John Barlow**  
Historic Landscape  
Detective



**Alan & Sylvia Massey**  
Prehistory Consultants &  
Witch Bottle Experts



**Julie Penaluna**  
Historic Landscape  
Detective