

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Rutland Water Garden Nursery

February 2021



**RUTLAND WATER GARDEN NURSERY,
LYNDON ROAD, MANTON, RUTLAND**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

A Pascoe

LAND AT RUTLAND WATER GARDEN NURSERY, LYNDON ROAD, RUTLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

PROJECT QUALITY CONTROL DETAILS:

Project Personnel:

Role	Name
Project Manager(s):	R Trimble
Fieldwork Supervisor(s):	A Pascoe
Fieldwork Technicians:	R Jedrzejewski, A Jedrzejewska
Report Text:	A Pascoe
Report Illustrations:	A Pascoe
Ceramics Report:	Anne Irvine
Animal Bone Report:	James Rackham

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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RUTLAND WATER GARDEN NURSERY, LYNDON ROAD, RUTLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology at Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland. The project was commissioned by Mr Trevor Ellis to meet the requirements of a condition of planning permission relating to the proposed extension of the existing car park, the construction of a new café and other improvements to enhance existing facilities.

Previous archaeological work in the village of Manton revealed the presence of late Saxon field systems, Saxon quarry pits and ridge and furrow systems. Late medieval settlement evidence and further late medieval quarry pits have also been recorded. One kilometre to the south of the Rutland Water Garden Nursery site, flints dated to the Neolithic were recovered.

The evaluation resulted in the identification of a probable furrow surviving from ridge and furrow cultivation, together with a small number of ditches or further remnants of furrows. Remnants of a late 19th or 20th century system of land drainage were also recorded. The only finds from the site were two fragments of cattle size bone and a fragment of ceramic drain.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed development comprising the extension of the existing car park, the construction of a new café building and improvements to enhance existing facilities at Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland. The project was commissioned by Rutland Water Garden Nursery in response to a condition attached to planning permission granted by Rutland County Council. Archaeological fieldwork was completed during the period 27th October 2020 to 2nd November 2020.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figures. 1 & 2)

The village of Manton, in the civil parish of the same name, is located 5km south of Oakham and 5km north-east of Uppingham in the administrative area of Rutland County Council.

The application area, centred on NGR 489386 304923, lies approximately 1.4km east of Manton village, on the south side of Lyndon Road. The site including the part currently occupied by the nursery buildings is a sub-rectangular area covering approximately 2.4 hectares. The areas requiring trenching comprised arable land and a grassed area north of the nursery.

Solid geology in the area comprises limestone, sandstone and ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation, but mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation lies in close proximity. Local superficial deposits comprise glacially derived Diamicton. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Manton is not listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as the settlement is thought to have been one of the seven dependent berewicks of the manor of Hambleton Churchsoke (Tate 2005). The placename is of Old English origin and is thought to be a conjunction of the personal name 'Manna' and 'tun', meaning Manna's settlement, farm or estate (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Rutland/Manton>).

The earliest fabric of the medieval parish church of St. Mary is 12th century (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/rutland/vol2/pp77-84>).

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) contains few records of archaeological remains in close proximity to the proposed area of investigation.

In 1993 worked flints (HER MLE9651) of probable Neolithic date were recovered from an area to the south of Lodge Farm in Edith Weston, approximately 1km to the east of the nursery.

Significant archaeological remains have been recorded within the village of Manton, approximately 1.5km to the west of the application area. Investigations off Priory Road revealed evidence of Late Saxon agrarian activity, with 10th-11th century field systems uncovered during a watching brief (Tate 2005). Immediately to the north of that site, on land at Dairy Farm, monitoring works revealed both Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area (Tate 2006). Four Late Saxon quarry pits may be indicative of construction activity in the vicinity. Ridge and furrow from the same area suggests that the land was under cultivation in the early medieval period. Settlement evidence comprising a wall, postholes and quarry pits was dated Late Medieval.

4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Rutland County Council approved planning application (2020/0140/MAF) for commercial development at Rutland Water Garden nursery. The development proposal provides for 'improved layout to enhance the ease of movement and permeability of the premise, the erection of a building to enhance the existing cafe and covered sales area and an extension to the existing car park'.

Condition 3 of planning consent for the development required that no development should take place prior to the implementation of a staged programme of archaeological work undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation.

The Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET) at Leicester County Council (LCC) advised that in the first instance a programme of archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken to provide information so that an informed decision could be made on appropriate mitigation measures to protect any significant archaeological remains which may survive at the site.

5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 2nd October 2020, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*

- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER).*

6.0 METHODOLOGY

Of fourteen trenches in the layout presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation, twelve trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, provisional trench locations were agreed with the Planning Archaeologist, focussing upon those areas most likely to be affected by development groundworks. In the event, Trench 14 at the south-west corner of the area was not excavated owing to potential hazards from services entering the site from Lyndon Road, and Trench 11 was not excavated because of obstructions in the area near the garden centre buildings.

Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trench bases and representative samples of the trench sides were subsequently cleaned by hand, prior to the part-excavation of features and deposits of potential archaeological origin, to ascertain character, extent and date.

Excavated features were recorded through drawn plans and sections at a scale of 1: 20. This record was augmented by colour photographs and written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. All trenches and reference points used in planning were located by survey grade GPS.

7.0 RESULTS (Figure 2)

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2; Plate 7)

Trench 1 was situated towards the north-east boundary of the site aligned north north-east to south south-west. The trench measured 30m long and 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m in a sondage excavated at the eastern end.

The natural was a firm grey with brown mottle clay (102) containing moderate to frequent sub-angular flint up to 20mm in size and frequent gravel and chalk fragments. It was at least 0.15m thick. Overlying the natural, the subsoil was a firm mid yellowish-brown sandy silt (101) containing frequent manganese flecks and measuring 0.30m thick. Sealing the subsoil, the topsoil was a friable dark grey sandy silt (100) containing occasional small sub-rounded stones measuring 5mm in size. The deposit was 0.18-0.25m thick (Figure 5, Section 1, *Plate 8*).

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 2; Plate 9)

Trench 2 was located at the north-east corner of the area to the south of Trench 1, within the footprint of the proposed new café, aligned north-east to south west. The north-east end of the trench as proposed was moved to the north to avoid a patio area. The trench measured 30m long and 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.68m.

The natural was a firm grey clay (202) containing frequent medium sub-angular flint stones and chalk fragments. The deposit was at least 0.05m thick. Overlying the natural was a subsoil of firm mid yellowish-brown clay silt (201), including occasional small sub-rounded stones measuring up to 5mm. The deposit was 0.25m thick. The topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (200) with frequent small roots and occasional gravel forming the topsoil, which measured 0.35m thick and which included a single piece of 19th to 20th century drain (Figure 5, Section 6, *Plate 10*).

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 3; Plate 11)

Trench 3 was located to the south-west of Trench 2 and to the south of Trench 1 on the east of the development area. The trench aligned north-east to south-west, measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m. The south-west end of the trench as proposed was moved to the north to avoid crossing a route of access to the back of the Garden centre.

The natural in Trench 3 was a firm grey clay (302) including frequent medium sub-angular flint stones and chalk fragments. The deposit was at least 0.15m thick. It was covered by the subsoil of firm mid yellow brown clay silt (301) containing occasional small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.35m thick.

Cutting the sub-soil in the western part of the trench was a ditch [303] aligned north-west to south-east. With moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measuring 1.2m wide by 0.55m deep, it extended the width of the trench. The possible enclosure or boundary ditch contained two fills. The lowest was a firm mid yellow brown silty clay (304) which included occasional small sub-angular stones and measured 0.25m thick. The fill was slightly darker than the sub-soil. The lower fill was covered by a firm mid grey-brown silty clay (305) which contained occasional large sub-rounded stones and occasional small sub-angular or angular stones. The deposit measured 0.4m thick. On the basis of its orientation and profile the ditch probably represents a continuation of [403] in Trench 4 (Figure 6, Section 15, *Plate 12*; Figure 6, Section 16). The ditch was sealed by the topsoil, a firm dark grey sandy silt (300) with frequent small roots and occasional gravel. The topsoil was 0.30-0.35m thick (Figure 5, Section 7, *Plate 13*).

7.4 Trench 4 (Figure 3; Plate 14)

Trench 4 was located to the west of Trench 3, at the northern edge of the site, aligned north-east to south-west. The trench measured 30m long and 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.72m.

The natural was a firm dark grey clay (402) containing frequent medium sub-angular flint and chalk fragments and measuring at least 0.10m thick. The natural was covered by the subsoil - a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (401) containing occasional small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.30-0.35m thick.

The sub-soil was cut by a linear feature [403] located in the eastern part of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and turned to the east approximately 1m from the southern edge of the trench. The ditch had concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1.2m wide, 0.23m deep and at least 2m long. The ditch had a single fill of pale yellowish-brown sandy silt (404), with occasional small stones and flecks of manganese, and yielding a single cattle femur bone. This feature probably relates to [303] in Trench 3. Cutting Ditch [403], a linear feature aligned east-to-west extended along the trench to beyond the limits of excavation in each direction. The ditch had stepped, sloping sides and a moderately concave base [405], measuring 16.5m to 17m long, 0.6m wide and 0.15 - 0.28m deep. The ditch was filled by a firm pale yellowish-brown sandy silt (406) with occasional pebbles and manganese flecks (Figure 6, Section 13, *Plate 15*; Figure 7, Section 18, *Plate 16*). The overlying topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (400) containing occasional small stones and 0.25-0.3m thick.

7.5 Trench 5 (Figure 3; Plate 17)

Trench 5 was located to the south-west of Trench 4, aligned west north-west to east south-east and measuring 30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.64m deep. The trench was moved from its intended position 2m to the south to avoid a possible electricity cable.

The natural in Trench 5 was a firm dark grey clay (502), containing frequent small sub-angular flint and measuring at least 0.1m thick. The overlying subsoil was a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (501) containing occasional small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.15m thick.

Cutting the sub-soil at the eastern end of the trench was a north-east to south-west aligned linear ditch [503] measuring 1.2m wide and 2m long, which was not excavated due to flooding. The ditch was filled by a firm yellow-brown silty clay (504) with occasional small flint and chalk fragments. Owing to its size and orientation the feature is thought to relate to [1203] in Trench 12. The feature was sealed by the topsoil, a firm dark grey sandy silt (500) with occasional small stones, which was 0.35m thick (Figure 6, Section 14, *Plate 18*).

7.6 Trench 6 (Figure 3; Plate 19)

Trench 6 was located to the west of Trench 5 at the south-west corner of the site. Aligned north-west to south-east, it measured 30m long, 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.61m.

The natural in Trench 6 was a dark grey clay (602) containing frequent small sub-angular flint and measuring at least 0.10m thick. The overlying subsoil was a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (601) containing small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.3-0.4m thick.

The sub-soil was cut by a linear feature located centrally in the trench and aligned north-to-south. With moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base [603] it measured 2.25m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. At its southern end, the feature contained a sequence of firm greyish brown mottled clay and silt (605) containing occasional manganese flecks, overlain by firm light yellow and brown mottled fine silty sand and clay sand (604) with occasional lenses of grey clay. At the northern end of the slot, the primary fills (608), a firm brown clay sand with grey clay streaks, occasional flecks of charcoal and sub-rounded stones and (606), a firm dark brown clay sand (606) with occasional grey clay streaks, occasional chalk fragments and flecks of manganese, were both discontinuous. Fill (607) overlying (608) on the east side of the trench was a firm greyish-brown mottled clay silt (607) containing occasional manganese flecks. The fill was identical to (605) and may have been the same deposit. The upper levels of the feature were filled by (604), which was present throughout.

Fill (604) was cut by a north-west to south-east linear feature with vertical sides [609] which measured 2.5m long, 0.2m wide and 0.4m deep with a round ceramic land drain at its base. The drain cut was filled by a firm mottled greyish brown with yellow lenses clay silt with sandy patches (610) (Figure 6, Section 11, *Plate 20*; Figure 7, Section 12, *Plate 21*). Sealing these features, the topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (600) containing occasional small stones and measuring 0.25- 0.35m thick.

7.7 Trench 7 (Figure 2; Plate 22)

Trench 7 was located to the south-west of Trench 4 and south-east of Trench 5 near the eastern edge of the site. The trench was aligned north-to-south measuring 30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep.

The natural was a dark grey clay (702) containing frequent small sub-angular flint and measuring at least 0.05m thick. The overlying subsoil was a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (701) containing small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.3-0.35m thick. This deposit was sealed by the topsoil, a firm dark grey sandy silt (700) including occasional small stones and measuring 0.25- 0.35m thick (Figure 5, Section 2, *Plate 23*).

7.8 Trench 8 (Figure 2; Plate 24)

Trench 8 was located to the south-east of Trench 6 at the western edge of the development area and aligned north-east to south west. It measured 30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.55m deep.

The natural was a dark grey clay (802) containing frequent small sub-angular flint stones. It was sealed by the subsoil of firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (801) including small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.30-0.40m thick. This topsoil was sealed a firm dark grey sandy silt (800) containing occasional small stones and measuring 0.25- 0.25m thick (Figure 5, Section 3, *Plate 25*).

7.9 Trench 9 (Figure 2; Plate 26)

Trench 9 was located to the south-east of Trench 7 at the eastern edge of the development area, aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.73m.

The natural in Trench 9 was a dark grey clay (902) containing frequent small sub-angular flint and measuring at least 0.13m thick. It was covered the subsoil, a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (901) including small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.40m thick. The topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (900) containing occasional small stones and measuring 0.20m thick (Figure 5, Section 8, *Plate 27*).

7.10 Trench 10 (Figure 2; Plate 28)

Trench 10 was located to the west of Trench 9 and to the south of Trench 7, aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide and 0.67m deep.

The natural was a dark grey clay (1002) containing frequent small sub-angular flint stones and measuring at least 0.13m thick. It was covered by the subsoil of firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (1001) including small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.35m thick. The topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (1000) containing occasional small stones and measuring 0.25m thick (Figure 5, Section 4, *Plate 29*).

7.11 Trench 11 (Figure 2)

Trench 11 was to be excavated at the south-east corner of the development area, south of Trench 9, The trench was not excavated due to the presence of road building materials stored in the area.

7.12 Trench 12 (Figure 4; Plate 30)

To avoid a stoned area on the southern side of the site, Trench 12 was moved from its intended location to position 20m to the north-west. At the revised location the trench formed a 'T' layout with Trench 13, extending north-east at right angles from a point located near the north-west end of Trench 13. The trench was aligned north-east to south west and was 30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.73m deep.

The natural in Trench 12 was a dark grey clay containing frequent small flint (1202) and measuring at least 0.10m thick. It was overlain by the subsoil of firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (1201) containing small sub-rounded flint and measuring 0.28-0.35m thick.

At the north-east end of the trench, the sub-soil was cut by a linear feature aligned north to south. With sides sloping to a flat base [1203], it measured 2.4m long, 1.2m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled by a firm yellowish brown silty clay (1204) containing occasional small sub-angular stones and fragments of chalk. A round, ceramic land drain was contained within the line of the feature, following its western edge (Figure 5, Section 10, *Plate 31*). No cut was detected. The cut [1203] shared the same profile and alignment as [503] in Trench 5 and was probably a continuation of the same feature, most likely a furrow remaining from medieval and possibly later ridge and furrow cultivation. The land drain would have been part of a much later system of land drains aligned with the hollows in the field system. The topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (1200) containing occasional small stones and measuring 0.23-0.30m thick (Figure 5, Section 9, *Plate 32*).

7.13 Trench 13 (Figure 2; Plate 33)

The southern end of Trench 13 was moved to the west by approximately 9m to avoid road building materials stored on the site. Located at the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east, the trench measured 30m long, 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.63m. The trench formed an approximate 'T' shape with Trench 12 extending to the north-east.

The natural was a dark grey clay (1302) containing frequent small sub-angular flint and measuring at least 0.05m thick. The natural was covered by the subsoil, a firm mid yellow-brown clay silt (1301) including small sub-rounded stones and measuring 0.20m thick. The topsoil was a firm dark grey sandy silt (1300) with occasional small stones. It was 0.40m thick (Figure 5, Section 5, *Plate 34*).

7.14 Trench 14 (Figure 2)

Trench 14 was scheduled to be excavated at the south-west corner of the site but was abandoned as a result of flooding and the detection of a probable live electric cable signal during CAT scanning at the intended location.

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Natural dark grey clays were encountered in the bases of all the trenches, overlain by subsoil varying from around 0.30m to 0.40m in depth.

Broad, flat-based features in Trenches 5 and 10 can be interpreted as parts of a furrow in the medieval and/or later system of ridge and furrow arable cultivation. The presence of a later land drain following the line of the hollow in Trench 12 is consistent with this interpretation, the siting of drainage in the hollows between ridges being a common practice in the post medieval period.

A feature, [303], aligned east-to-west in Trench 3 could have had a similar origin. However, it appeared to correlate with feature [403] turning to the south in Trench 4, indicating a possible enclosure. Another linear cut feature, [405], aligned east-to-west in Trench 4, cutting [403]. This feature could have been a later ditch or possibly a furrow in a furlong set at right to the features recorded in Trenches 5 and 10.

The linear feature recorded in Trench 6 is slightly anomalous but association with a late 19th or 20th century land drain suggests an element in the medieval/post medieval field system.

No secure dating evidence was recovered from the archaeological features recorded on land at the Rutland Water Garden Nursery apart from the land drains representing the final phase of activity on the site. The area in general was devoid of pottery, which is often present, even on land used for primarily for agricultural purposes. Agricultural activity has been recorded through earlier work in the nearby village of Manton, where 10th -11th century field systems were recorded as well as remnants of medieval ridge and furrow and quarry pits of late Saxon and late Medieval date.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

11.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: RWGN20

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 2020/0140/MAF

FIELD OFFICER: A Pascoe

NGR: 489386 304923

CIVIL PARISH: Manton

SMR No.: RWGN20

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 27th October 2020 to 2nd November 2020.

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluations

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr Trevor Ellis

11.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Rutlands Museums Service

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: OAKRM 2020.15

ACCESSION DATE: -TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	55
Registers	6
Section Drawings at Scale [1:10]	16
Section Drawings at Scale [1:20]	2
Digital Photographs	123
Set of Site Notes	4

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Stoned area adjacent to Lyndon Road, looking north-west



Plate 2: Stoned area adjacent to Lyndon Road, looking north



Plate 3: Evaluated area looking north from edge of the stoned area



Plate 4: Track to the nursery compound, looking north



Plate 5: Southern part the site from near the existing nursery, looking south-west



Plate 6: The nursery and Trench 1 from the west, looking east



Plate 7: Trench 1 looking east north-east; 2 x 1m scales

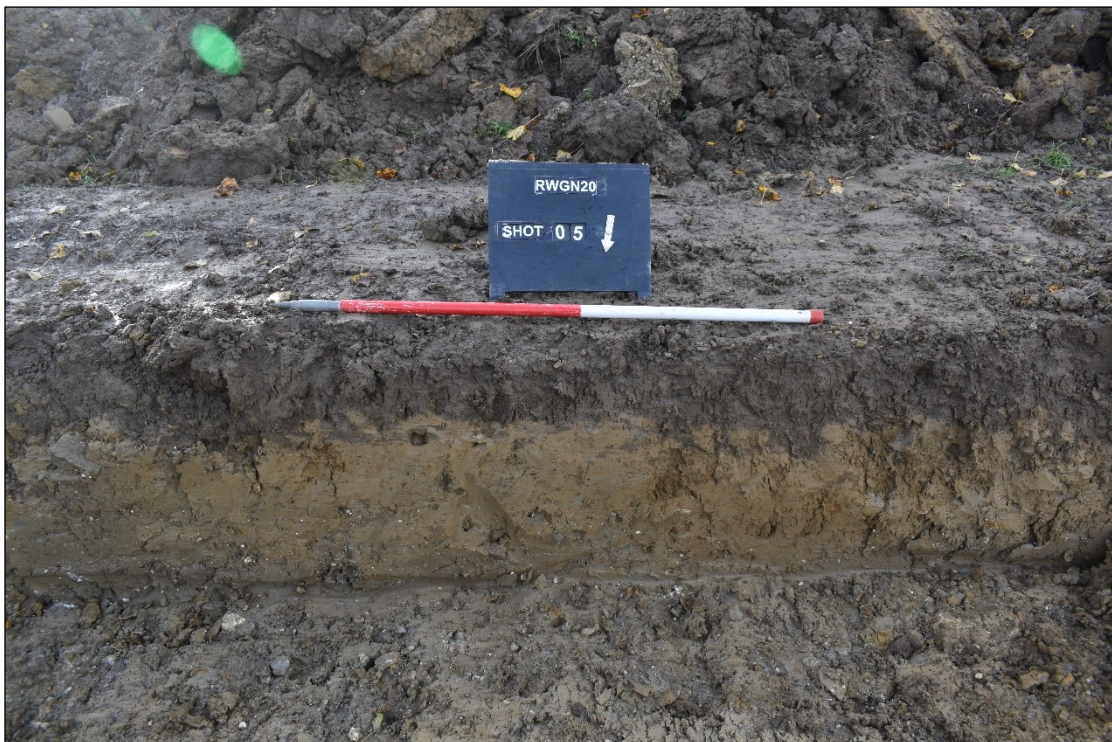


Plate 8: View of representative Section 1, Trench 1 looking south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 9: Trench 2 looking east north-east; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 10: View of representative Section 6, Trench 2 looking north-west. 1 x 1m scale



Plate 11: Trench 3 looking north-east; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 12: View of Ditch [303] looking north. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 13: View of representative Section 7, Trench 3 looking south-east. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 14: Trench 4 looking west north-west; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 15: View of linear feature [405] looking west. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 16: View of features [405] and [403], Section 18, looking west. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 17: Trench 5 looking west south-west; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 18: View of representative Section 14, Trench 5 looking south. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 19: Trench 6 looking north-west; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 20: View of features [603] and [609], Section 11, looking south-west. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 21: View of features [603] and [609], Section 12, looking north. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 22: Trench 7 looking north; 2 x 1m scales

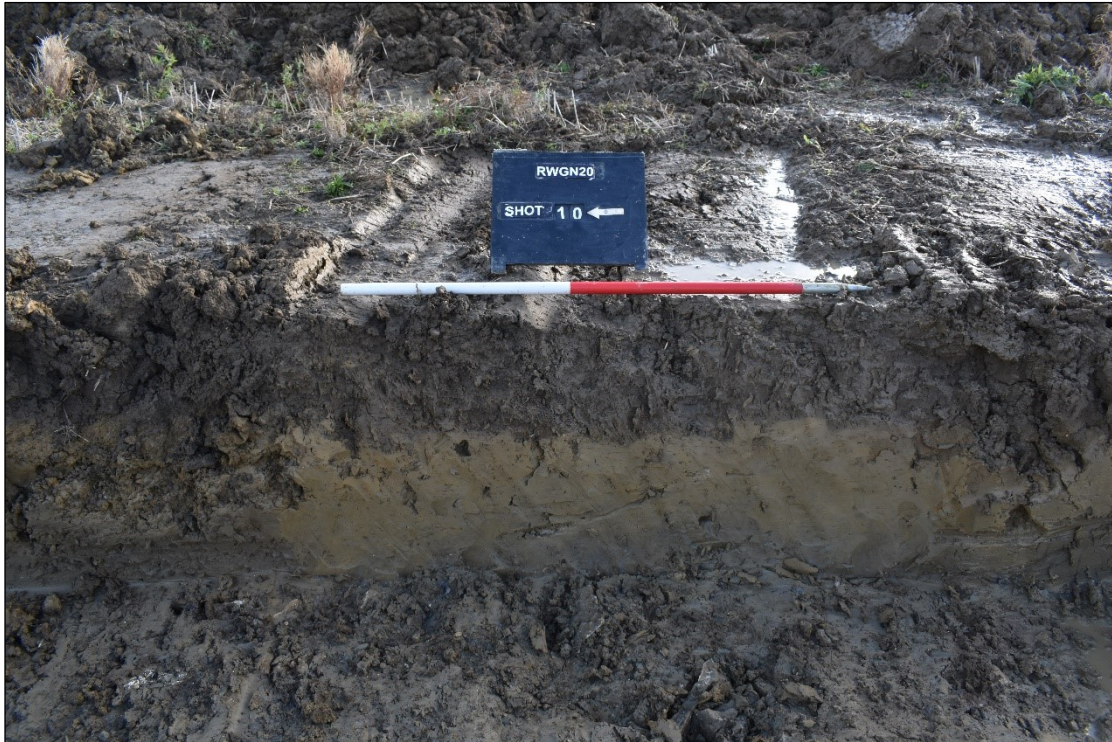


Plate 23: View of representative Section 2 Trench 7, looking east. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 24: Trench 8 looking north-east; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 25: View of representative Section 3, Trench 8 looking north-west. 1 x 1m scale



Plate 26: Trench 9 looking south-west; 2 x 2m scales



Plate 27: View of representative Section 8, Trench 9 looking north-west. 1 x 1m scale



Plate 28: Trench 10 looking north-west; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 29: View of representative Section 4, Trench 10 looking north-east. 1 x 1m scale.



Plate 30: Trench 12 looking north-east; 2 x 1m scales



Plate 31: View of linear feature [1203], Section 10, looking north. 1 x 1m scale



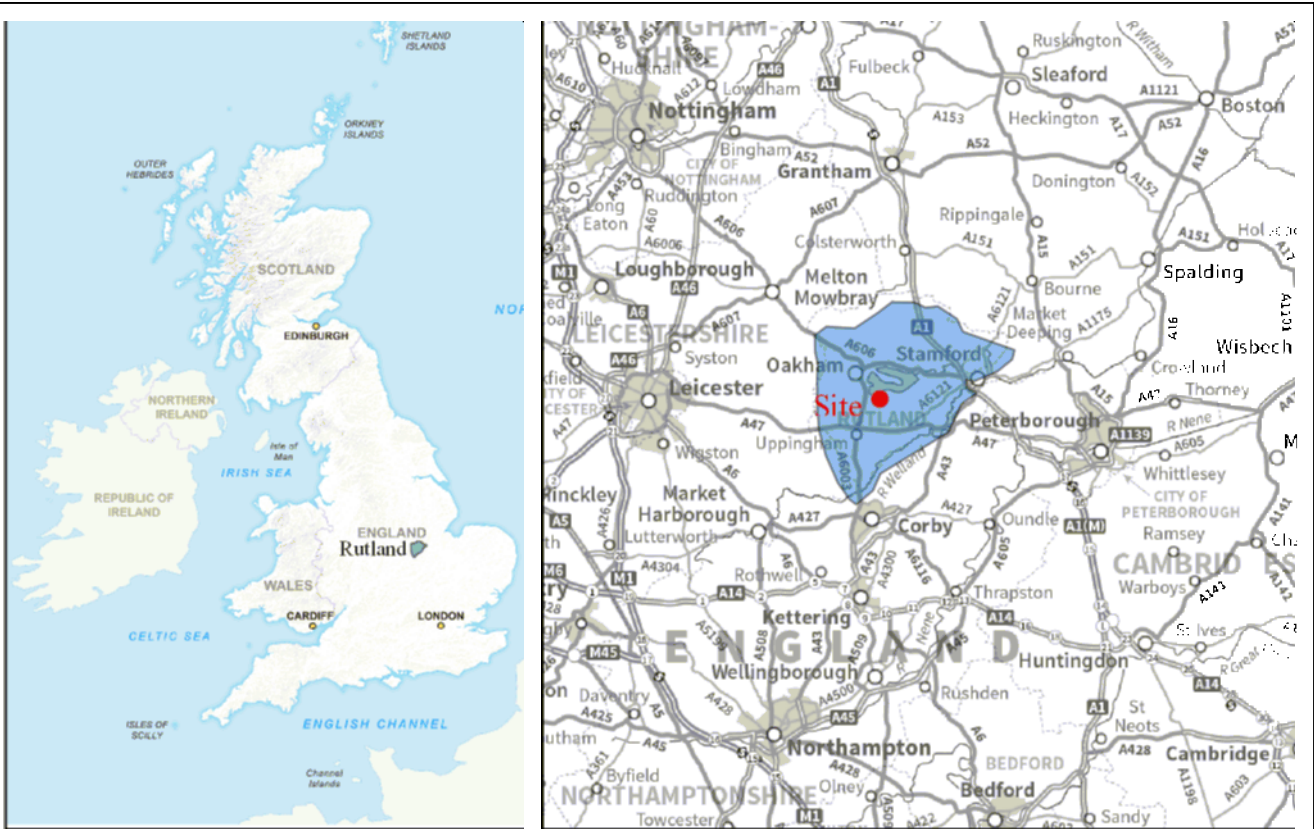
Plate 32: View of Section 9, Trench 12 looking north-west. 1 x 1m scale

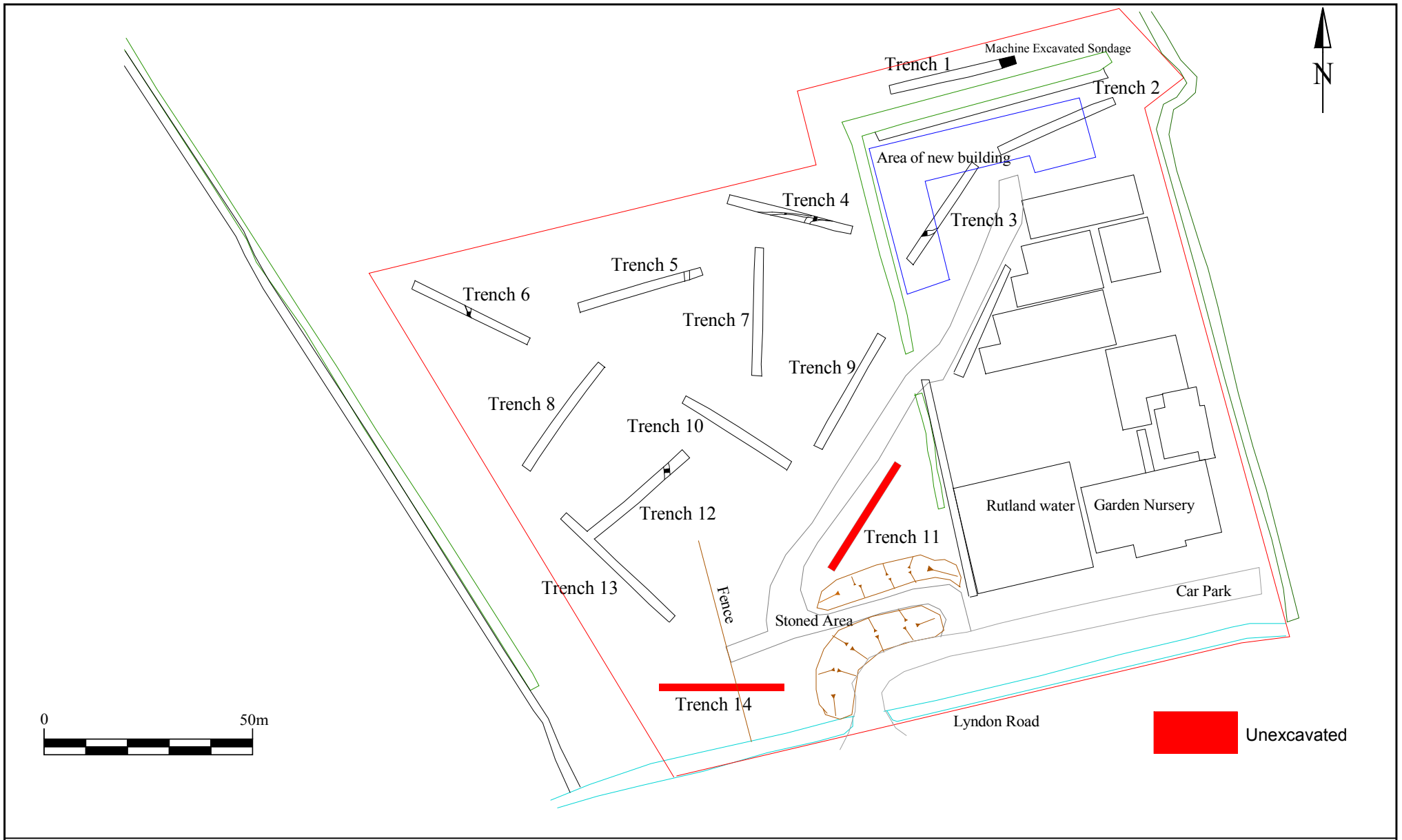


Plate 33: Trench 13, looking north-west; 2 x 1m scales

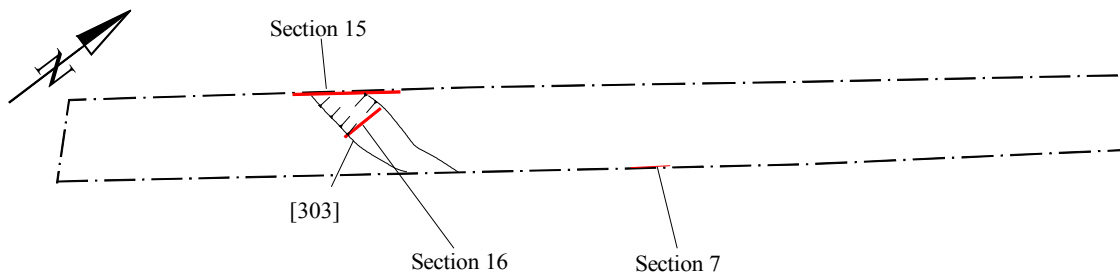


Plate 34: View of representative Section 5, Trench 13 looking south-west. 1 x 1m scale

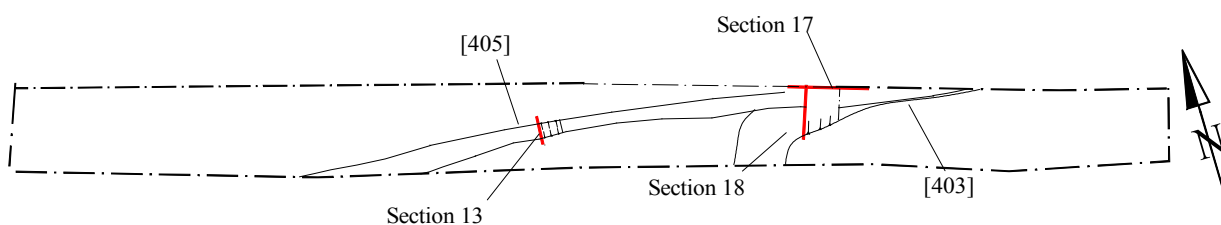




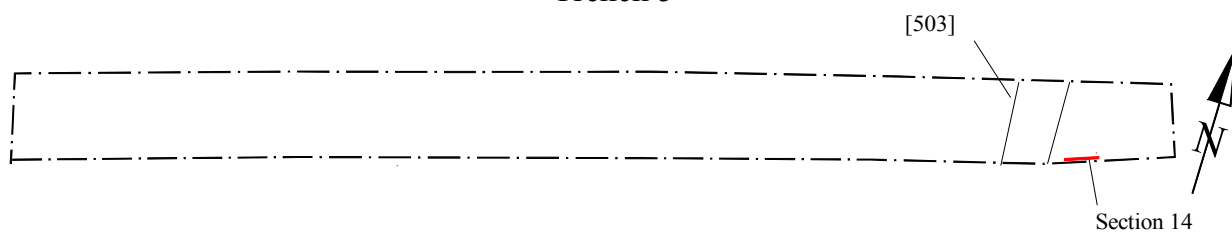
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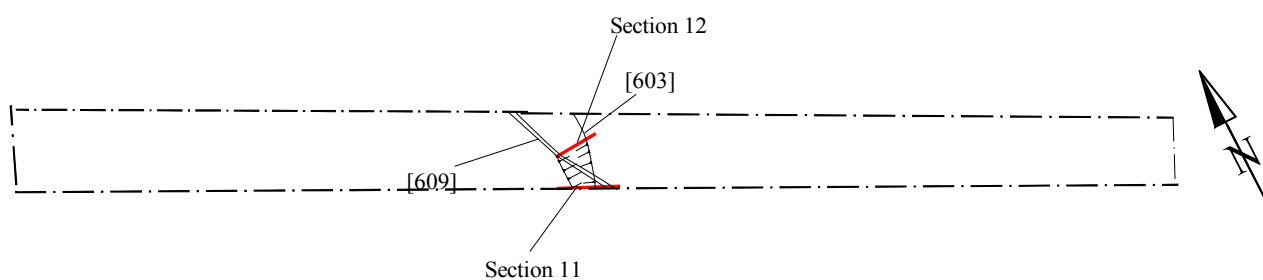
Trench 4



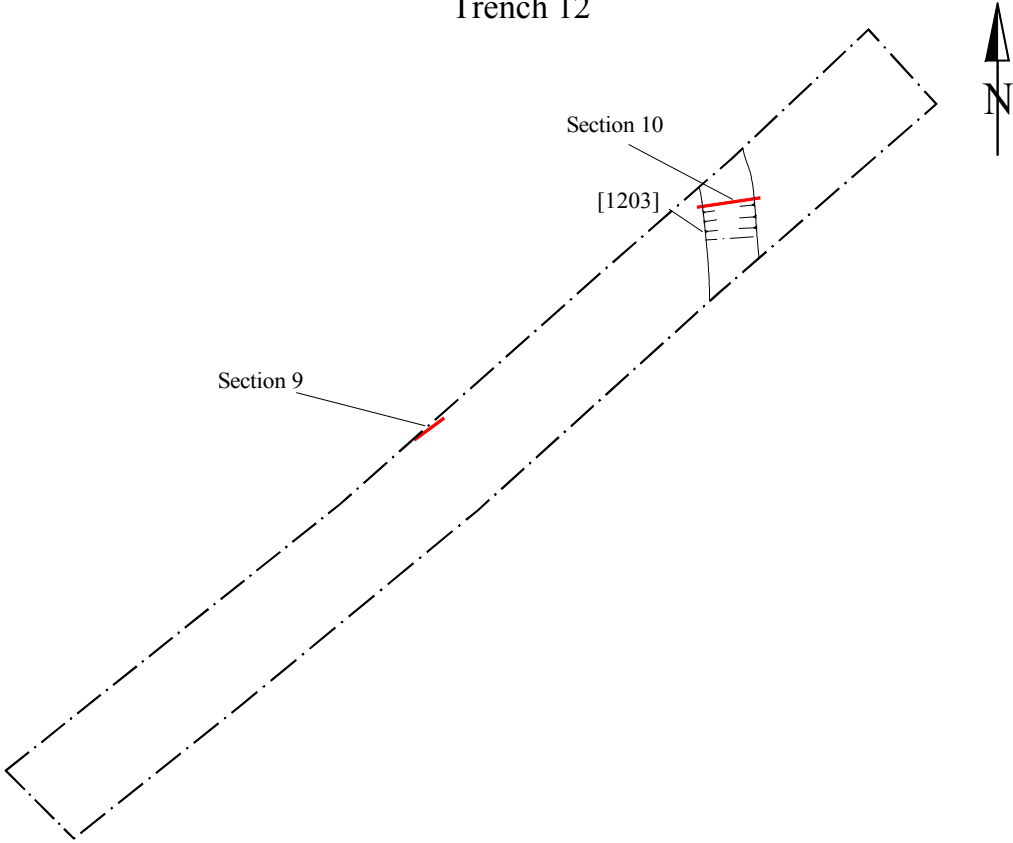
Trench 5

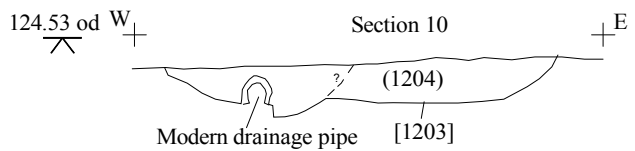
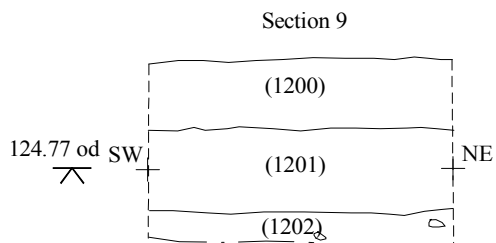
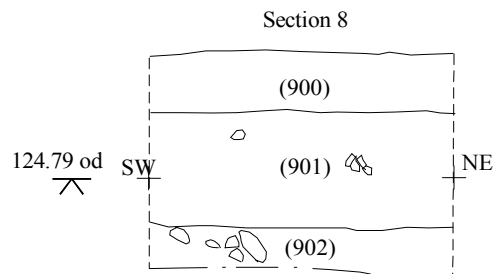
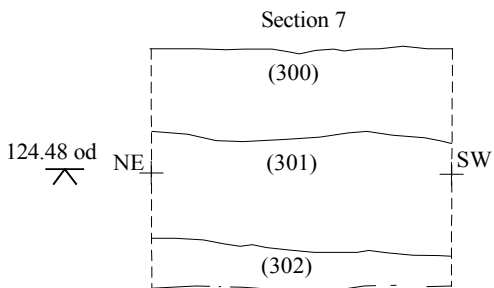
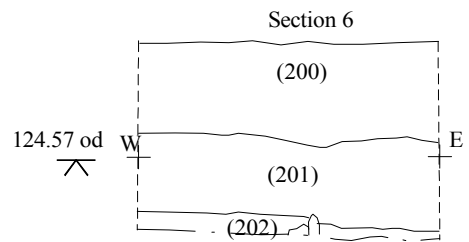
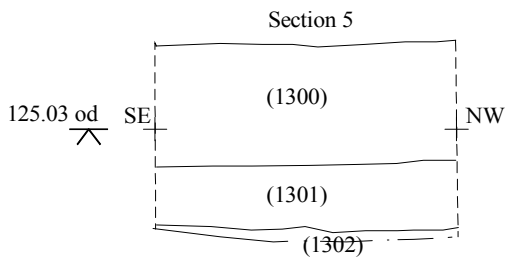
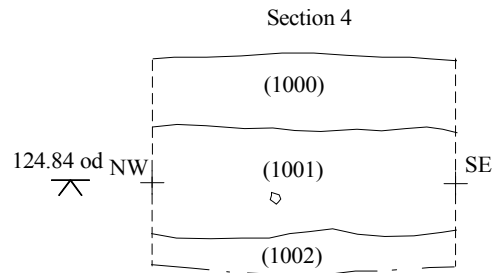
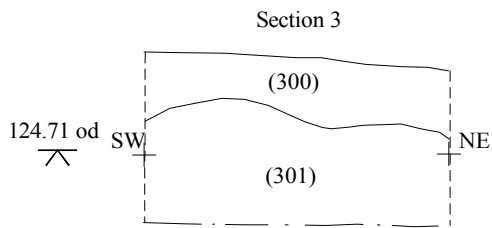
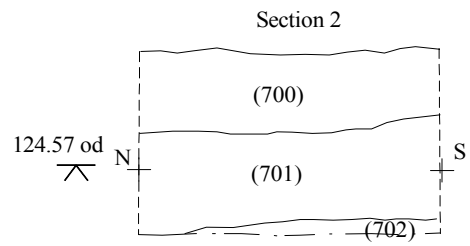
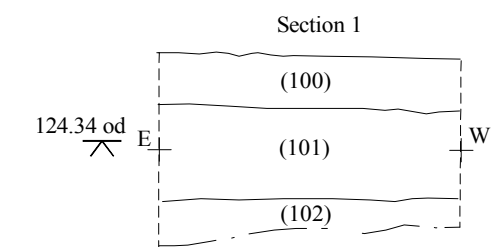


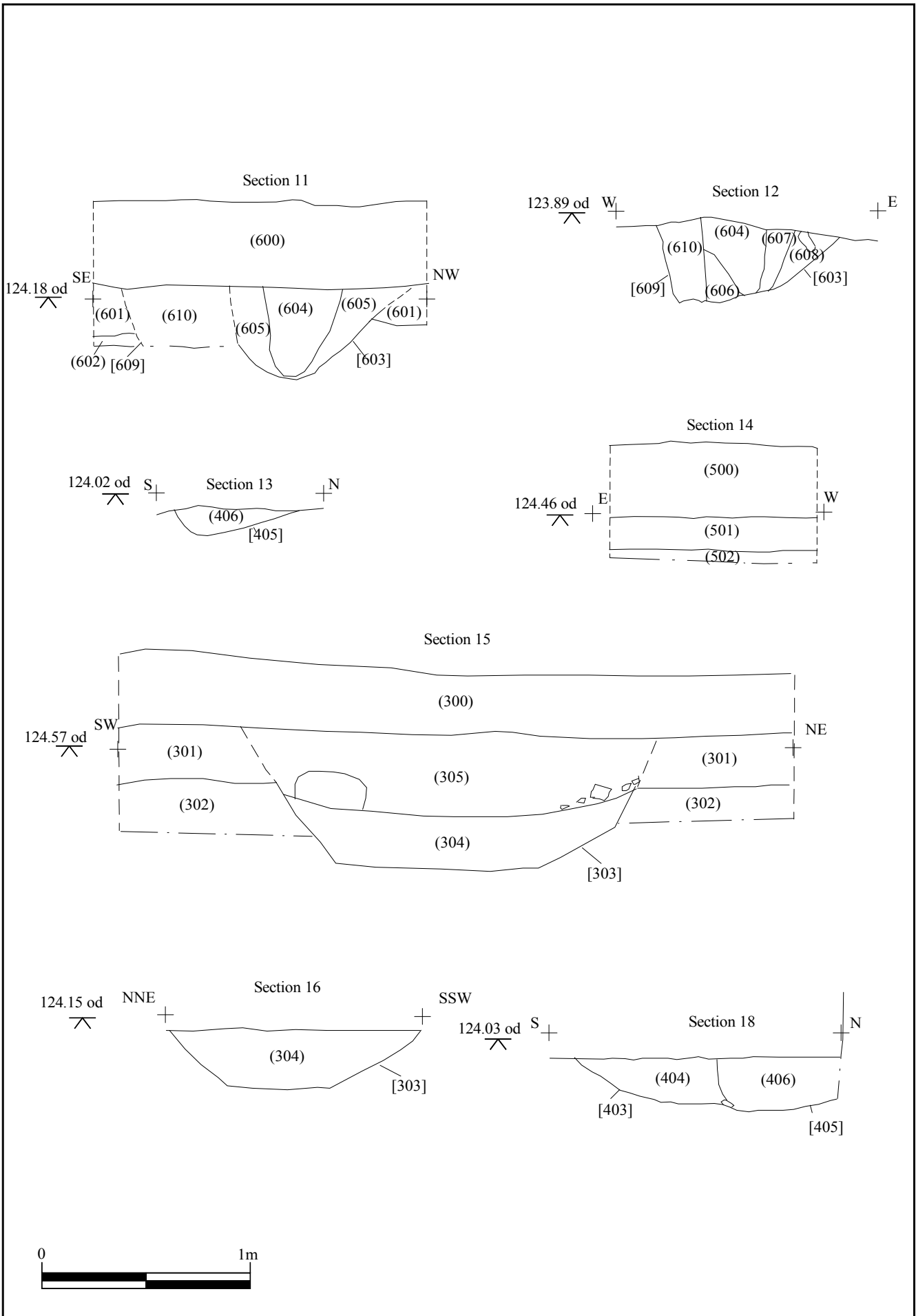
Trench 6



Trench 12







APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	1	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.18 to 0.25 m thick.	Topsoil
101	Deposit	1	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.3 thick.	Subsoil
102	Deposit	1	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). Greater concentration of stones, frequent gravel and chalk pieces. 0.15m+ thick.	Natural
200	Deposit	2	Firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent small roots and occasional gravel. 0.35 thick.	Topsoil
201	Deposit	2	Firm mottled greyish brown clayey silt with occasional subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.25 to 0.35 thick.	Subsoil
202	Deposit	2	Firm grey clay with frequent medium subangular stones and chalk pieces. 0.05m+ thick	Natural
300	Deposit	3	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.30 to 0.35 m thick.	Topsoil
301	Deposit	3	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese drops. 0.35 m thick.	Subsoil
302	Deposit	3	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). Greater concentration of stones, frequent gravel and chalk pieces. 0.15m+ thick.	Natural
303	Cut	3	Linear cut, approximately 1.2 m wide and 0.55 m + depth. Straight sides with flat base. Aligned north-west to south-east. Filled by (304), (305).	Ditch or furrow
304	Fill	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. 0.25 m thick and 1.20 m wide	Fill of [303]
305	Fill	3	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional large subrounded stones and angular/subangular small stones. 0.40 m thick and 2m wide	Fill of [303]
400	Deposit	4	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.25 to 0.35 m thick.	Topsoil
401	Deposit	4	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.3 to 0.35m thick.	Subsoil
402	Deposit	4	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). Greater concentration of stones, frequent gravel and chalk pieces.	Natural
403	Cut	4	Linear aligned north-east to south-west, with concave sides and flat base. 2m + long, 1.2m wide, 0.23m deep. Filled by (404). Cut by [405].	Ditch or furrow. Same as [303]
404	Fill	4	Firm pale yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, manganese flecks and iron stain flecks. 0.23m thick. Fill of [403].	Fill of 403]
405	Cut	4	Linear cut aligned north-east to south-west turning to east-west alignment, with moderate stepped and straight sides, slightly concave base. 16.5- 17m long, 0.6m wide, 0.15- 0.28m deep. Filled by (406).	Gully, possibly a furrow
406	Fill	4	Firm pale yellow brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and manganese flecks. 0.15-0.28m thick.	Fill [405]
500	Deposit	5	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.35m thick.	Topsoil
501	Deposit	5	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.15m thick.	Subsoil

502	Deposit	5	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m).	Natural
503	Cut	5	Linear aligned north-east to south-west. 2m long, 1.2m wide. Filled by (504).	Ditch or furrow. Possibly same as [403].
504	Deposit	5	Firm yellowish brown sandy clay silt with moderate manganese flecks and occasional small stones. 2m long, 1.2m wide.	Fill of [503]
600	Deposit	6	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.25-0.35m thick.	Topsoil
601	Deposit	6	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.3-0.4m thick.	Subsoil
602	Deposit	6	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m).	Natural
603	Cut	6	Linear aligned north to south with straight sides and concave base. 2.25m long, 0.8m wide, 0.3-0.4m deep. Cut by [609]. Filled by (604), (605), (606), (607), (608).	Ditch?
604	Fill	6	Firm light yellowish brown mottle silty sand to clay sand with occasional lenses of grey clay. 0.3-0.35m thick. Fill of [603].	Fill of [603]
605	Fill	6	Firm light grey mottled brown clay silt with occasional manganese flecks. 0.3m thick 0.6m wide.	Fill of [603]
606	Fill	6	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional grey clay veins, occasional chalk fragments and manganese flecks. 0.25m thick.	Fill of [603]
607	Fill	6	Firm mottled greyish brown clay silt with occasional manganese flecks. 0.3m thick.	Fill of [603]
608	Fill	6	Firm brown with green veins clayey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, subrounded stones. 0.2m thick.	Fill of [603]
609	Cut	6	Linear aligned north-west to south-east with vertical straight sides. 2.5m long, 0.2m wide, 0.4m deep. Filled by (610).	Cut for land drain
610	Fill	6	Firm greyish brown with yellow patches mottle clay silt with silty sand patches. 0.4m thick.	Fill of [609]
700	Deposit	7	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.25-0.3m thick.	Topsoil
701	Deposit	7	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.3-0.4m thick. 0.3-0.35m thick.	Subsoil
702	Deposit	7	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.05m thick.	Natural
800	Deposit	8	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.20-0.25m thick.	Topsoil
801	Deposit	8	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.3-0.4m thick.	Subsoil
802	Deposit	8	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m).	Natural
900	Deposit	9	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.2m thick.	Topsoil
901	Deposit	9	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.4m thick.	Subsoil
902	Deposit	9	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.13m thick.	Natural
1000	Deposit	10	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.20-0.25m thick.	Topsoil
1001	Deposit	10	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.35m thick.	Subsoil
1002	Deposit	10	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.10m + thick.	Natural

120 0	Deposit	12	Friable to firm dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, subrounded stones (size up to 0.05m). 0.23-0.30m thick.	Topsoil
120 1	Deposit	12	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.28-0.35m thick.	Subsoil
120 2	Deposit	12	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.10m thick.	Natural
120 3	Cut	12	Linear aligned north to south with gentle straight sides and a flat base. 2.4m long, 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep. Filled by (1204).	Ditch or more likely a furrow. Line followed by land drain.
120 4	Fill	12	Firm yellowish brown silty clayey sand with occasional small stones and chalk flecks. 0.17m thick.	Fill of [1203]
130 0	Deposit	13	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.4m thick.	Topsoil
130 1	Deposit	13	Firm light greyish brown, mottled, sandy silt with frequent manganese flecks. 0.2m thick.	Subsoil
130 2	Deposit	13	Firm grey clay, mottled with brown clay with moderate to frequent subangular stones (size up to 0.20m). 0.05m thick.	Natural

APPENDIX B - THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of Ceramic Building Material, weighing 43g was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Results

Table 1, Archive of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
200	DRAIN	Reduced	1	43	Collared; slip coated	19th to 20th

CONTEXT DATES

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

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
200	19th to 20th	Date on a single fragment of CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W <g>	Weight <grams>

REFERENCES

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

APPENDIX C - ANIMAL BONE

James Rackam, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context (404). These were as follows:

Cattle size (cf cattle), femur – distal shaft fragment with fossa – slightly eroded.

Cattle size, long bone shaft fragment, possibly part of above femur – slightly eroded.

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OASIS ID: withamar1-415422

Project details

Project name	Trial Trenching in advance of Improvements to the Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lynden Road, Rutland
Short description of the project	A programme of trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed improvements at the Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lynden Road, Rutland. The improvements included construction of a new visitor cafe, landscaping and an extension of car parking areas. Twelve trenches were excavated, revealing sporadic evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and a small number of linear features interpreted as ditches or possibly further remnants of furrows. Finds were restricted to two fragments of animal bone and a fragment of 19th/20th century land drain.
Project dates	Start: 27-10-2020 End: 02-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RWGN20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	OAKRM: 2020.15 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE RUTLAND MANTON Land at the Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lynden Road, Rutland
Postcode	LE15 8RN

Study area 2.5 Hectares
 Site coordinates SK 89386 04923 52.634331839074 -0.67904838486 52 38 03 N 000 40 44 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 124m Max: 124.75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Witham Archaeology Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Russell Trimble
 Project director/manager Russell Trimble
 Project supervisor Andy Pascoe
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Rutland Water Garden Nursery

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient OAKRM 2020.15
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient OAKRM 2020.15
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient OAKRM 2020.15
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at the Rutland Water Garden Nursery, Lyndon Road, Rutland. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Pascoe, A.
 Other bibliographic details Witham Archaeology Report No. 407
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APPENDIX D
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Witham Archaeology

2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9DT

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890

Email: info@withamarchaeology.co.uk

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