

**HOME FARM,
HIGH STREET,
KETTON,
RUTLAND**

NGR REF: SK 98080 04704



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

(OASIS ID: independ1-417780)

(ACCESSION NUMBER: OAKRM:2021.1)

MARCH 2021

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CONTENTS

- Summary**
- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Project Background**
- 3 Archaeological Background**
- 4 Aims**
- 5 Methodology**
- 6 Recording**
- 7 Results**
- 8 Finds**
- 9 Discussion**
- 10 Archive**
- 11 Bibliography**

Appendices:

Context Descriptions

OASIS Form

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants at Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland between 16 and 18 March 2021. Eight evaluation trenches were opened up within the farm area, but little of archaeological interest was being found. One piece of residual medieval pottery was collected from the subsoil in Trench 1.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The site was located at Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland (NGR: SK 98080 04704) (Figure 1-3). Eight evaluation trenches were opened up within the proposed development area. The project was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), as well as discussions with Chloe Cronogue-Freeman, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council. The project was based on a WSI, which complies with the principles of the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework 2019).
- 1.2 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014). All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A Planning Application has been sent to Rutland County Council (2020/1254/MAF) regarding a new development at Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland. The proposed development entailed the demolition of existing modern buildings, conversion and extension of barns to 6 no. dwellings and 2 no. offices, erection of 9 no. dwellings and alterations of the access.
- 2.2 The whole site comprised an area of approximately 1ha at an average height of c. 44m AOD. The proposed development was located in the village of Ketton and the geology of the site comprised alluvium deposits of sand, silt and gravel over limestone (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The site was located within an area of archaeological significance, as defined by the Leicestershire County Council HER. Therefore, an archaeological evaluation was required prior to any construction within the site.

Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland: Archaeological Evaluation

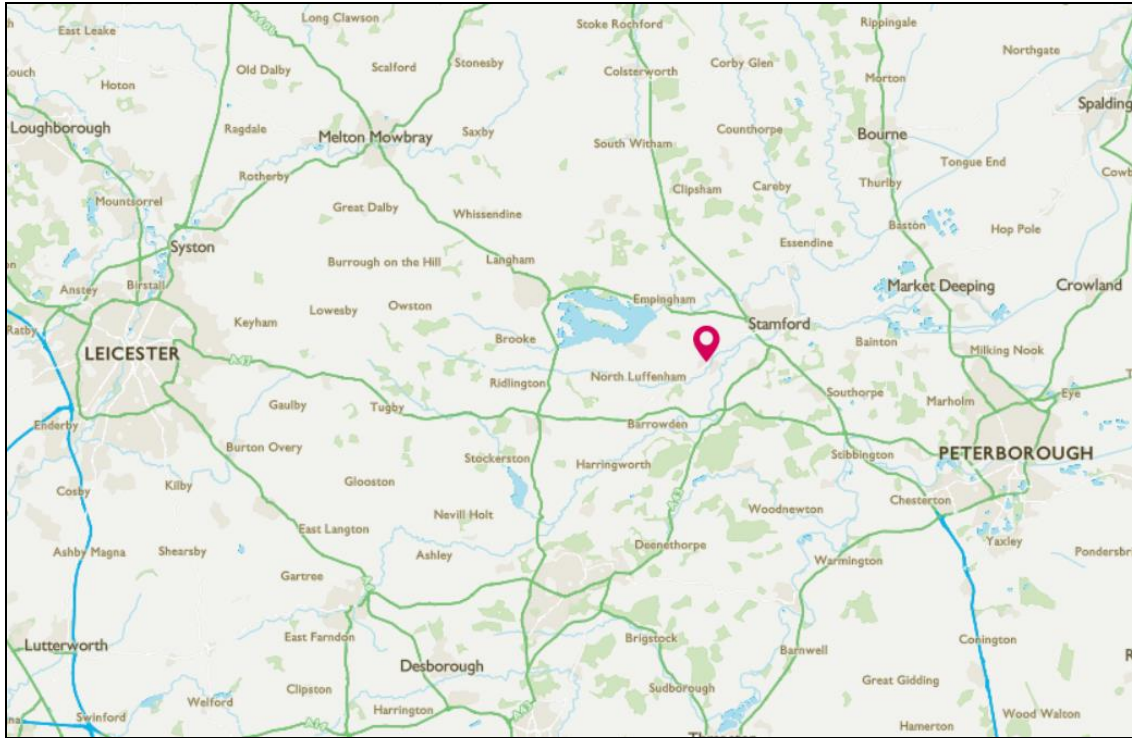


Figure 1. The location of Ketton in England.



Figure 2. The Site Outline in Ketton.

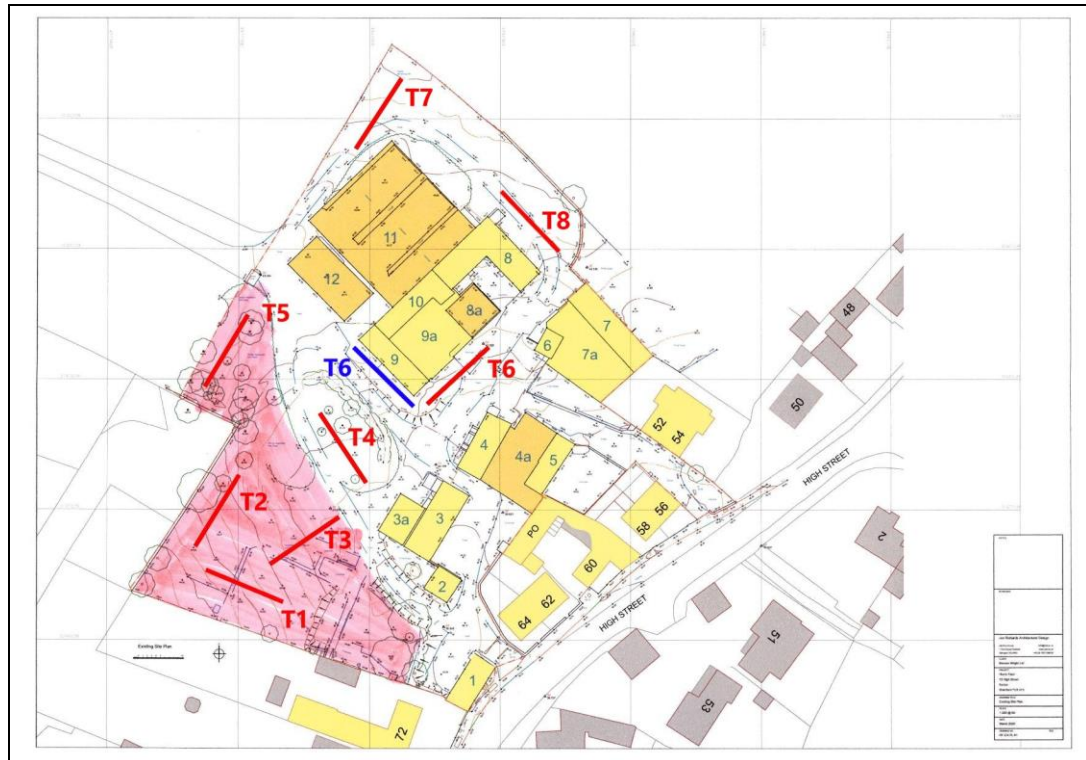


Figure 3. The Trench Locations at Home Farm, Ketton. The blue Trench 6 shows the new location of this trench in comparison to its original red location.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The proposed development site was located in the village of Ketton in Rutland, Leicestershire. The village is located in a rich cultural landscape with archaeological remains stretching from Prehistoric times to the Modern period.
- 3.2 There were in total over 100 entries in the local HER-archive for the Conservation Area of Ketton (DLE7357) and the village core of Ketton (MLE10381), which consists of Ketton and parts of the surrounding landscape. A number of archaeological investigations have also been carried out in the area in recent years.

Monuments and Listed Buildings

- 3.3 Home Farm itself is a farmstead with a number of well preserved buildings from different historical periods (MLE25036).
- 3.4 A Grade II Listed dovecote also exists at Home Farm within the proposed development site (MLE23715).
- 3.5 A number of 19th century farm buildings are located at Nutts Farmyard, some 150m south west of the proposed development site (MLE10064).

- 3.6 A possible medieval dovecote exists at Townsend Close, east of the public house Northwick Arms, some 200m north east of the proposed development site (MLE5428).
- 3.7 A possible former field system exists some 100m south west of Home Farm (MLE24217).
- 3.8 A possible former quarrying site exists some 100m south west of Home Farm (MLE24218).
- 3.9 Post-medieval remains are known from No 11, The Green, some 270m south of the site (MLE16188).
- 3.10 A Bronze Age ditch and possible fishponds have been identified along High Street (MLE16345).
- 3.11 Jubilee Fountain, a memorial monument, exists at Stocks Hill some 280m south of the site (MLE18915).
- 3.12 A Bronze Age arrowhead has been found at Pit Lane, some 500m east of the site (MLE6419).
- 3.13 A Post-medieval ice house is known to have existed at Ketton Grange some 400m northeast of the site (MLE16352).
- 3.14 Ketton War Memorial stands some 300m south of the site (MLE18950).
- 3.15 The historic settlement core of Aldgate is located just to the east of the village of Ketton (MLE18956).
- 3.16 Human remains have been found at Chapel Lane, some 300m south of the site (MLE22313).
- 3.17 Along High Street there are remains of a Roman pavement at Ketton Post Office (MLE5407).
- 3.18 Medieval village earthworks north of St. Mary's Church, Hall Close is located some 70m south east of the proposed development site (MLE5409).
- 3.19 Roman finds have also been found some 300m west of the site (MLE19071).
- 3.20 A Medieval and/or post-medieval fishpond exists north of St. Mary's Church, Hall Close, some 200m south east of the proposed development site (MLE5410).
- 3.21 The remains of a Medieval watermill are located near Mill Bridge, some 300m south of Home Farm (MLE5424).

- 3.22 The so-called Tixover Road with remains of a Roman Road is located some 300m south of Home Farm (MLE5425).
- 3.23 An old dovecote is located at Manor Farm, High Street some 100m northeast of Home Farm (MLE5426).
- 3.24 Medieval village earthworks exists at Townsend Close, just east of Northwick Arms, some 250m north east of the proposed development site (MLE5427).
- 3.25 A find spot with Roman pottery has been identified at Ketton Grange, some 500m northeast of Home Farm (MLE8099).
- 3.26 A find spot with Roman coins is known from 'Fishponds' along High Street (MLE8100).
- 3.27 Rustic Villa is standing at 10 Bull Lane, some 100m east of the proposed development site (MLE16136).
- 3.28 Congregational Church is located at Chapel Lane, some 300m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE16308).
- 3.29 Wesleyan Chapel is located at Bull Lane, some 100m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE16309).
- 3.30 Ketton Grange House is located along High Street, some 300m north east of the proposed development site (MLE16351).
- 3.31 The former Rutland Brewery is located some 100m north of the proposed development site (MLE20581).
- 3.32 St Mary's Church burial ground is located at Church Road, some 225m south east of the proposed development site (MLE21549).
- 3.33 The site of 17th century Ketton Hall is located some 350m south of the proposed development site (MLE25353).
- 3.34 Some 500m south of Home Farm is the site of the 19th century Ketton Hall (MLE25354).
- 3.35 Some 500m south of Home Farm is Ketton Hall in Luffenham Road (MLE25355).
- 3.36 The Listed Church of St Mary is located some 400m south east of the proposed development site (MLE5417).
- 3.37 The Listed Building The RP Garage stands at 49 High Street, some 50m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18624).

- 3.38 A Listed Building exists at 43 High Street, some 50m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18625).
- 3.39 A Listed Building exists at 39-41 High Street, some 100m northeast of the proposed development site (MLE18626).
- 3.40 Another Listed Building is standing at 45 High Street (MLE18627).
- 3.41 A Listed Building stands at 47 High Street, some 50m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18628).
- 3.42 A Listed Building exists at 42 High Street, some 50m north of the proposed development site (MLE18629).
- 3.43 Another Listed Building, The Mount, exists at 50 High Street, some 25m north of the proposed development site (MLE18630).
- 3.44 A Listed Building is standing at 1 and 2 Stocks Hill some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18846).
- 3.45 A Listed Building exists at 1 and 3 Chapel Lane some 300m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE18847).
- 3.46 A Listed Building stands at 10 Chapel Lane, some 300m south of the proposed development site (MLE18848).
- 3.47 A Listed Building exists at 100 High Street, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18849).
- 3.48 A Listed Building is standing at 104 High Street, (MLE18850).
- 3.49 A Listed Building exists at 14 and 14A Redmiles Lane, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18851).
- 3.50 A Listed Building exists at 17 and 19 Bull Lane, some 80m east of the proposed development site (MLE18852).
- 3.51 A Listed Building exists at No 17 The Green, some 250m south west of the proposed development site (MLE18853).
- 3.52 A Listed Building stands at 2 Chapel Lane, some 400m south of the proposed development site (MLE18854).
- 3.53 A Listed Building exists at 4 Chapel Lane, some 300m south of the proposed development site (MLE18855).
- 3.54 A Listed Building exists at 2 Bull Lane, some 25m east of the proposed development site (MLE18856).

- 3.55 A Listed Building is standing at 2 Mill Lane, some 340m south of the proposed development site (MLE18857).
- 3.56 A Listed Building exists at 2 Redmiles Lane, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18858).
- 3.57 A Listed Building is standing at 23 Church Road, some 250m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE18859).
- 3.58 A Listed Building exists at 25 Church Road, some 200m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18860).
- 3.59 A Listed Building is standing at 27 High Street, some 100m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18861).
- 3.60 A Listed Building exists at 29 High Street, some 100m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18862).
- 3.61 A Listed Building stands at 3 Aldgate, some 300m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE18863).
- 3.62 A Listed Building exists at 31 High Street, some 100m northeast of the proposed development site (MLE18865).
- 3.63 A Listed Building is standing at 35-37 High Street, some 90m northeast of the proposed development site (MLE18866).
- 3.64 A Listed Building exists at 4 Redmiles Lane, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18867).
- 3.65 A Listed Building stands at 4, 5 and 6 Aldgate, some 300m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE18868).
- 3.66 A Listed Building exists at 55 High Street, some 50m south of the proposed development site (MLE18872).
- 3.67 A Listed Building stands at 6 and 8 Chapel Lane, some 250m south of the proposed development site (MLE18873).
- 3.68 A Listed Building stands at 67 High Street, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18874).
- 3.69 A Listed Building exists at 72 High Street, some 50m south of the proposed development site (MLE18899).
- 3.70 A Listed Building is standing at 76 High Street, some 70m south of the proposed development site (MLE18900).

- 3.71 A Listed Building stands at 78 High Street, some 100m south of the proposed development site (MLE18901).
- 3.72 A Listed Building exists at Aldgate Farmhouse, some 250m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18902).
- 3.73 A Listed barn is standing at The Priory in Church Road, some 300m southeast of the proposed development site (MLE18903).
- 3.74 A Listed bridge over the river Chater exists in Church Road, some 500m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18904).
- 3.75 A Listed Building exists at Buckworth House, Redmiles Lane, some 200m south of the proposed development site (MLE18905).
- 3.76 The two Listed structures Burnham House and Merton Cottage are standing in High Street, some 175m south of the proposed development site (MLE18906).
- 3.77 The Listed Building Church House is standing at 21 Church Road, some 250m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18909).
- 3.78 The Listed Building Custom Cottage is standing at 9 Church Road, some 300m south of the proposed development site (MLE18910).
- 3.79 A Listed Dovecote exists at Waters Edge, Church Road, some 500m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18911).
- 3.80 The Listed Building Garden Cottage is standing at 29 Church Road, some 300m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18913).
- 3.81 A Listed Building exists at Manor Farmhouse in High Street, some 100m east of the proposed development site (MLE18918).
- 3.82 The Listed Building Mill Cottage stands at 1 Mill Lane, some 500m south of the proposed development site (MLE18919).
- 3.83 The Listed Building Millstone Cottage stands at 6 Church Road, some 500m south of the proposed development site (MLE18920).
- 3.84 The two Listed Buildings No 60 High Street and the Post Office are standing just east of the proposed development site (MLE18921).
- 3.85 The two Listed Buildings 19-21 Grange Cottages and attached stable stands in High Street some 175m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18922).
- 3.86 The Listed Building The Orchard House stands at 8 High Street, some 225m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18924).

- 3.87 Two Listed Buildings exists at 17 and 19 Church Road, some 500m south of the proposed development site (MLE18926).
- 3.88 The Listed Building The Railway Inn is standing at 15 Church Road some 500m south of the proposed development site (MLE18927).
- 3.89 The Listed Building Rosemary Cottage is standing at 7 Redmiles Lane, some 300m south of the proposed development site (MLE18928).
- 3.90 The Listed Building The Rutland House stands at 25 High Street, some 300m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18929).
- 3.91 A Listed Building is standing at 13 Church Road, some 500m south of the proposed development site (MLE18930).
- 3.92 The Listed Building The Spring House is standing at 8 Bull Lane, some 50m east of the proposed development site (MLE18931).
- 3.93 The Listed St Mary's Diocesan Home stands at 88 High Street, some 125m south of the proposed development site (MLE18932).
- 3.94 Listed Buildings in the form of a stabale and an outbuilding exists at 19-21 High Street, some 200m northeast of the proposed development site (MLE18933).
- 3.95 The Listed Building Tansor House is standing at 98 High Street, some 130m south of the proposed development site (MLE18934).
- 3.96 The Listed Building The Bakery exists at 15 Bull Lane, some 50m east of the proposed development site (MLE18935).
- 3.97 The Listed Building The Cottage stands in Aldgate, some 300m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18936).
- 3.98 The Listed structure The Priory is standing at 10 Church Road, some 500m south east of the proposed development site (MLE18938).
- 3.99 The Listed Building The Vale is standing at 74 High Street, some 50m south west of the proposed development site (MLE18939).
- 3.100 A Listed Building stands at 92 High Street, some 150m southwest of the proposed development site (MLE18944).
- 3.101 The Listed Building The Hibbins House stands at 112 Main Street, some 300m south of the proposed development site (MLE18952).
- 3.102 A Listed Building stands at 1-16 Manor View, High Street, some 50m north east of the proposed development site (MLE18953).

Events

- 3.103 A Historic Building Assessment was carried out in 2006 at 2 Redmiles Lane, some 225m south of Home Farm (ELE6310).
- 3.104 A Historic Building Recording was carried out of the cellar at Rutland Brewery in 2013 (ELE8759).
- 3.105 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2000 and 2001 during the construction of new drains at St Mary's Church, some 250m south of Home Farm (ELE5916).
- 3.106 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2001 during groundworks at 6 High Street (ELE9576).
- 3.107 The so-called Project Gargoyle was carried out in 2015 and 2016 at St Mary's Church, some 250m south of Home Farm (ELE10316).
- 3.108 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2006 on land adjacent to 19 Bull Lane, some 100m east of Home Farm (ELE4523).
- 3.109 A Watching Brief and an Historic Building Recording was carried out in 2006 at 10 Bull Lane, some 100m east of Home Farm (ELE4528).
- 3.110 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2006 at 11 The Green, some 250m south of Home Farm (ELE4570).
- 3.111 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2001 at Waters Edge, Church Road, some 500m south east of Home Farm (ELE5918).
- 3.112 A Watching Brief was carried out in 1999 at The Old Vicarage, Church Road, some 300m south of Home Farm (ELE5919).
- 3.113 A Desktop Assessment, Fieldwalking, a Geophysical Survey and Test Trenching was carried out between 2000 and 2003 at Grange Top Quarry, some 300m west of Home Farm (ELE6305, ELE6306 and ELE6308).
- 3.114 A Historic Building Survey was carried out in 2010 at 47-49 High Street, some 50m north east of Home Farm (ELE7339).
- 3.115 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2010 at Long Barn Farm, High Street, some 50m south of Home Farm (ELE7872).
- 3.116 A Desk Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey and Test Trenching was carried out in 2000 and 2001 on land east of Pit Lane, some 400m north of Home Farm (ELE5075, ELE5911 and ELE5910).

- 3.117 A Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording was carried out in 2000 at Nutts Farm, some 300m south of Home Farm (ELE6302 and ELE5931). Another Watching Brief was carried out at this farm in 2003 (ELE6301).
- 3.118 A Watching Brief was carried out in 2001 at The Foundry, some 100m east of Home Farm (ELE9577).
- 3.119 In 2019 a Geophysical Survey was carried out at Manor Green, some 100m west of Home Farm (ELE10762).

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- Provide a record of archaeological remains whose preservation *in situ* is threatened by the proposed work. If applicable, remains that can be preserved *in situ* will be recorded and prepared for re-burial. Therefore, steps will be taken to ensure construction and future maintenance do not threaten preserved remains
 - Provide detailed information regarding the date, character, extent and degree of preservation of all excavated archaeological remains
 - Define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains
 - Interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional, and national, archaeological context
- 4.2 The evaluation also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24; *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010* (English Heritage 2005).
- 4.3 Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:
- *characterisation of the site in the broader landscape;
 - *characterisation of the activities identified on the site;
 - *characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Trial Trenching

- 5.1.1 It was suggested that eight 25m long machine cut trenches, both with a width of 2m, were going to be excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. The total suggested length of trenching was therefore 200m and the trenches were going to cover a total area of 400m². Trench 6 had, however, to be moved slightly due to a previously unknown high voltage cable in the ground (Figure 3).
- 5.1.2 The location of the trenches targeted areas of proposed ground disturbance and provided representative sample coverage. The location of the trenches were slightly flexible, and took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance.
- 5.1.3 The trenches were excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any features exposed.

5.2 Metal Detecting

- 5.2.1 Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

5.3 Hand Excavation

- 5.3.1 All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws and natural strips of clay in the natural) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling were sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.
- 5.3.2 Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Thereafter, mechanical removal and visual scanning for artefacts was accepted. The evaluation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of the archaeological remains therein.

6 RECORDING

- 6.1 A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

- 6.2 Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections in the scales 1:20 and 1:50 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.3 A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record. A selection of digital photos was also included in this report.

7 RESULTS

Trench 1

- 7.1 Trench 1 was northwest-southeast orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 0.70m deep (Figure 4). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-white limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural, but a few pockets of Subsoil could be seen as shallow depressions in the Natural. These pockets were investigated and turned out to contain medium sized stones and pieces of china dating from the 20th century. They were not seen as actual archaeological features but shallow impressions linked to garden activity in the former allotments in the western parts of the site.
- 7.2 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.50m thick Subsoil (102) of light brown, soft silty clay. One sherd of medieval pottery was collected from the subsoil. The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was the up to 0.20m thick Topsoil (101) of dark brown, soft silty clay. Parts of the Topsoil had most likely been brought into the former allotments in this area of the site and contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 2

- 7.3 Trench 2 was northeast-southwest orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 0.70m deep (Figure 5). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-orange limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural, but a few pockets of Subsoil could be seen as shallow depressions in the Natural. These pockets were investigated and turned out to contain medium sized stones and pieces of china dating from the 20th century. They were not seen as actual archaeological features but shallow impressions linked to garden activity in the former allotments in the western parts of the site.
- 7.4 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.50m thick Subsoil (202) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 was the up to 0.20m thick Topsoil (201) of dark brown, soft silty clay. Parts of the Topsoil had

most likely been brought into the former allotments in this area of the site and contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 3

- 7.5 Trench 3 was northeast-southwest orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 0.70m deep (Figure 6). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-orange limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.
- 7.6 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.50m thick Subsoil (302) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 was the up to 0.20m thick Topsoil (301) of dark brown, soft silty clay. Parts of the Topsoil had most likely been brought into the former allotments in this area of the site and contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 4

- 7.7 Trench 4 was northwest-southeast orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 0.70m deep (Figure 7). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-white limestone, with a higher concentration of silt in the northern end of the trench. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.
- 7.8 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.50m thick Subsoil (402) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 was the up to 0.20m thick Topsoil (401) of dark brown, soft silty clay. The Topsoil contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 5

- 7.9 Trench 5 was northeast-southwest orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 1.50m deep (Figure 8). The reason for the considerable depth was an attempt to test the underlying geology of the site. The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-orange gravel and limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.
- 7.10 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.70m thick Subsoil (502) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 5 was the up to 0.50m thick Topsoil (501) of dark brown, soft silty clay. The Topsoil contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 6

- 7.11 Trench 6 was northwest-southeast orientated, and was originally planned to be 25m long and 2m wide like all other trenches within the site. The trench had, however, to be moved slightly due to the presence of a previously unknown high voltage cable in the ground. Trench 6 was therefore made 25m long, 1m wide and up to 1m deep (Figure 9).

7.12 The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-orange gravel and limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.

7.13 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.30m thick Subsoil (602) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 6 was the up to 0.70m thick Topsoil (601) of dark brown, soft silty clay. The Topsoil contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 7

7.14 Trench 7 northeast-southwest was orientated, 25m long, 2m wide and up to 0.40m deep (Figure 10). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-white limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.

7.15 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.10m thick Subsoil (702) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 7 was the up to 0.30m thick Topsoil (701) of dark brown, soft silty clay. The Topsoil contained frequent crushed demolition material.

Trench 8

7.16 Trench 8 was northwest-southeast orientated, 25m long, 2wide and up to 0.50m deep (Figure 11). The Natural deposits consisted of compact yellow-white limestone. No archaeological features were identified as cutting into the Natural.

7.17 The Natural was overlaid by the up to 0.10m thick Subsoil (802) of light brown, soft silty clay. The uppermost deposit in Trench 8 was the up to 0.40m thick Topsoil (801) of dark brown, soft silty clay. The Topsoil contained frequent crushed demolition material.



Figure 4. Trench 1. Overview. Photo from northwest.



Figure 5. Trench 2. Overview. Photo from southwest.



Figure 6. Trench 3. Overview. Photo from southwest.



Figure 7. Trench 4. Overview. Photo from southeast.



Figure 8. Trench 5. Overview. Photo from southwest.



Figure 9. Trench 6. Overview. Photo from southeast.



Figure 10. Trench 7. Overview. Photo from northeast.



Figure 11. Trench 8. Overview. Photo from northwest.

8 FINDS

The Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

A single sherd of pottery weighing 11g occurred in the subsoil (102) in Trench 1. It is from the shoulder of an unglazed jar in Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, fabric LY2 of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994) and generally dated to *c* 1150-1400. Such pottery is a very common find in the region. The sherd is in reasonably good condition and appears reliably stratified.

Bibliography

Sawday, D, 1994. The post-Roman pottery in P Clay and R Pollard *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester. Excavations 1962-71* Leics. Museums.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland consisted originally of eight 25m long and 2m wide trenches. One trench had however to be moved slightly due to the presence a high voltage cable in the ground. None of the trenches contained any archaeological features, but in Trench 1 a sherd of Medieval pottery was collected from the subsoil.
- 9.2 This single sherd of medieval pottery is of limited archaeological interest, as it might have been brought in with soil to the allotments that were previously present in the south western parts of the site.
- 9.3 During an earlier archaeological investigation at the Old Post Office in Ketton, some 75m east of Home Farm, Roman finds and a mosaic floor was uncovered. These extraordinary finds indicates that a Roman villa was once present in the central parts of Ketton.
- 9.4 Since no such remains were present in any of the eight trenches that were opened up in March 2021 this indicates that the Roman complex probably never stretched as far as Home Farm in the west, but was probably located along High Street.

10 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	Finds

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants.

The archive will be transferred to:

The Archaeological Collections of Leicestershire County Council.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
Trench 1 (25m x 2m)				
(101)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material. Partly brought in for former allotments	(102)	-
(102)	0.50	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(101)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-white limestone	-	(102)
Trench 2 (25m x 2m)				
(201)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material. Partly brought in for former allotments	(202)	-
(202)	0.50	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(201)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-orange limestone	-	(202)
Trench 3 (25m x 2m)				
(301)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material. Partly brought in for former allotments	(302)	-
(302)	0.50	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(301)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-orange limestone	-	(302)
Trench 4 (25m x 2m)				
(401)	0.20	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material	(402)	-
(402)	0.50	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(401)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-white limestone, but more silt in northern end of the trench	-	(402)
Trench 5 (25m x 2m)				
(501)	0.50	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material	(502)	-
(502)	0.70	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(501)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-orange gravel and limestone	-	(502)
Trench 6 (25m x 1m)				

Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland: Archaeological Evaluation

(601)	0.70	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material	(602)	-
(602)	0.30	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(601)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-orange gravel and limestone	-	(602)
Trench 7 (25m x 2m)				
(701)	0.30	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material	(702)	-
(702)	0.10	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(701)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-white limestone	-	(702)
Trench 8 (25m x 2m)				
(801)	0.40	Topsoil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent crushed building material	(802)	-
(802)	0.10	Subsoil of light brown, soft silty clay	Natural	(801)
Natural	-	Compact, yellow-white limestone	-	(802)

OASIS ID: independ1-417780

Project details

Project name	Home Farm, High Street, Ketton
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of the site.
Project dates	Start: 16-03-2021 End: 18-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HSKR21 – Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2020/1254/MAF - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	SN Medieval
Significant Finds	SN Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland: Archaeological Evaluation

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE RUTLAND KETTON Home Farm, High Street, Ketton
Postcode	PE9 3TE
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 98080 04704 52.630860077844 -0.550675706186 52 37 51 N 000 33 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 47m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Christer Carlsson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"

Home Farm, High Street, Ketton, Rutland: Archaeological Evaluation

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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