Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks on land adjacent to The Priory, Priory Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 881 047).

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Checked by Project Manager

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1. Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), on behalf of Mr J Booth, during groundworks for the construction of a $1^{1/2}$ storey dwelling house on land adjacent to The Priory, Priory road, Manton, Rutland (SK 881 047) (Planning Application No P/02/1064/9).

No previous archaeological work had been undertaken on the site, and the last piece of archaeological fieldwork to be carried out in Manton appears to have been as long ago as 1996. The brief from the County Archaeologist has identified the area to be of archaeological potential, due to the sites situation within the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village. The Watching Brief revealed stratified archaeological deposits and pottery from the Roman through to the Post-medieval periods. Two field system alignments from the Saxo-Norman to medieval periods were discovered along with a medieval to late medieval wall and cobbled surface, probably associated with the Priory. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section or Rutland County Museum, accession number RT.01.2005.

2. Introduction

2.1 The development area of *c*.0.12ha is located within the village of Manton, situated at NGR SK 881 047, at a height of *c*.110m OD. However, the land slopes gently downwards from south to north, and slopes abruptly downwards to the north in the last 5m at the entrance to the site. It lies on the southern side of Priory Road, to the east of St. Mary's Church and the Priory. The underlying geology of the site consisted of boulder clay, over Northampton Sand/Ironstone.

2.2 The archaeological watching brief was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) and was required to cover ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance. It forms part of a scheme of work to fulfil the planning conditions required by Rutland County Council. The proposed development is in the historic core of Manton, close to medieval and post-medieval material (SMR Ref:80SE.AZ) and the church (80SE A).

2.3 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS in three visits between 17th March and 5th April 2005 with the majority of work occurring between 17th-23rd of March 2005.

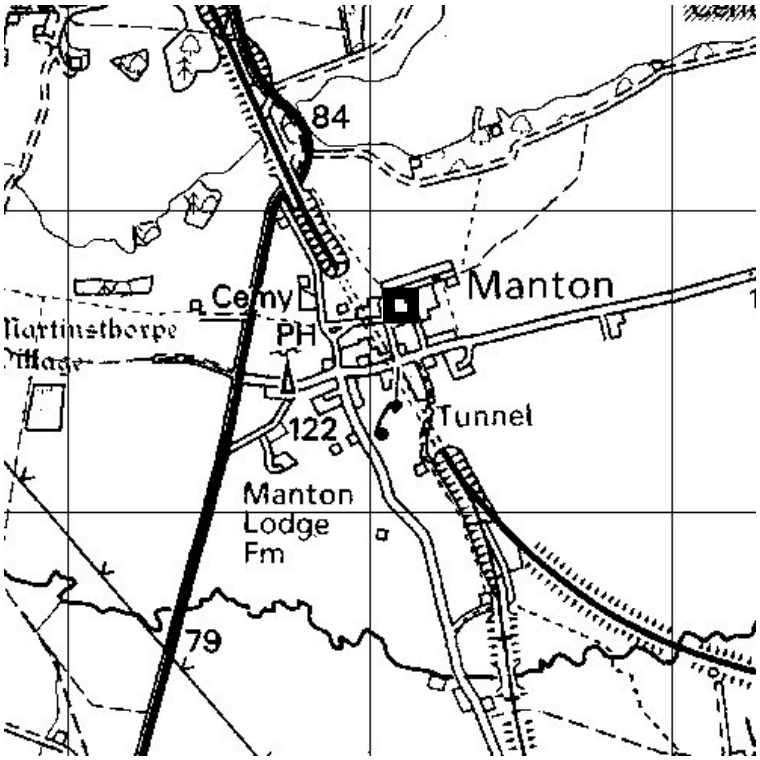

Fig. 1 Site Location. Scale 1:25000

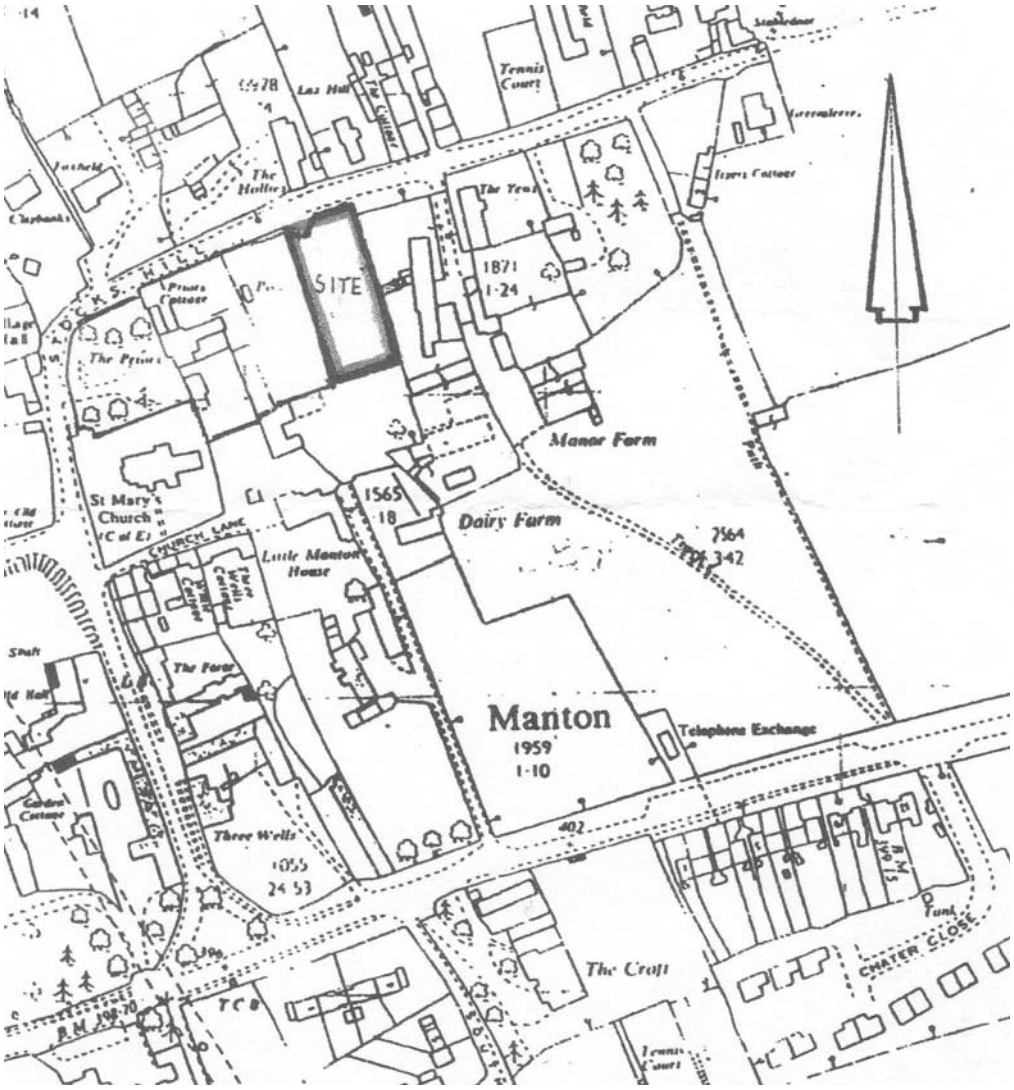

Fig.2 Location of development area on supplied by the developer (scale unknown)

3. Aims and Methods

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was, through archaeological control and supervision of existing overburden stripping and by the client's contractors:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Methods

3.2.2 The archaeological work followed the programme set out in a Design Specification (Clay, Dr. P, ULAS Design Specification 05-585 see Appendix). The watching brief strip totalled c.1188 sq metres. A JCB mechanical digger with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate topsoil and disturbed subsoil in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision.

3.2.3 All plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Excavated sections were drawn at an appropriate scale and were levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey Datum. Spot heights were taken as appropriate. All excavated features were recorded using the standard ULAS Recording Manual. This involved a written description, a drawn and photographic record of all excavated deposits.

3.2.4 The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Topcon GTS 303 Total Station Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) linked to a hand held Psion Data Logger. The data was processed using n4ce survey software, and the final illustrations were produced with the aid of TurboCad drawing software version 7.1.

3.2.5 All work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Evaluation.*

4. Brief Historical Background

4.1 Manton is located in the old Hundred of Martinsley, which takes its name from a piece of land in the parish of Martinsthorpe. At the time of Domesday, Martinsley Hundred comprised only the Manors of Oakham, Ridlington and Hambleton. The manor of Manton does not appear in the Domesday book but can be identified with one of the seven berewicks, dependent on the manor of Hambleton Churchsoke, which was owned by the king (VCH 1935, 77). The only reference to Manton Priory is the said named building being to one side of the Church, which itself has a 12th century origin (*ibid*. 81).

5. Results

5.1 Southern end Phase 1 strip (Fig.3).

5.1.1 The nature of the slope of the land within the development area meant that the southern side of the site needed to be stripped down to, and through, the underlying natural substratum. This area, containing a substantial amount of archaeology, required planning (in two spits or phases) and sample excavation of features to base or the developer's formation level. Towards the north, where the topography slopped down, the nature of the work was less intrusive (foundation trenches) and therefore sketch sections were produced of the few features encountered.

5.1.2 It was immediately apparent on entering the site the potential for archaeology, as an extant earthwork was seen running west to east into the site from the adjacent property on the west.

5.1.3 Initial stripping revealed a layer of dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil *c*.0.25m deep, with common root disturbance and occasional medium pebbles. Below this was a firm, mid, slightly grey brown sandy clay subsoil *c*.0.2m deep. This overlay a natural substratum of a firm grey, orangey brown clay.

5.1.4 The southern area strip revealed a dry sandstone wall (6) two courses deep and 0.75m wide, the feature creating the extant earthwork within the site. This ran from west to east, ending in two large limestone blocks in the middle of the development area. No pottery was discovered. However, a demolition layer of fallen wall north of (6), context (3), contained 11th-14th century pottery. No returns of the wall were seen, however, two heavily truncated postholes [15] *c*.0.13m deep, were seen to the east on the same line and alignment to the wall, cutting a cobbled surface (13). The fill of posthole [15], context (14), was a dark grey, firmish sandy clay with very occasional large packing stones, and occasional small sandstone fragments, containing 10th-13th century pottery. Where the stone wall (6) finishes, a cobbled surface (13) survived onwards to the east up to the limit of excavation. This surface consisted of mid brown (slightly orangey) firm sandy clay with frequent pebbles, common small to medium size, and occasional large.

5.1.5 Two linear garden features were seen cutting surface (13) and filled with topsoil, *c*.6m long, entering the site from the south. A further three linear features filled with topsoil were seen cutting to the north of these running east to west, two being *c*.6m in

extent and one *c*.2.5m long, likely to be greenhouse footings (known to have been in this location).

5.1.6 Two shallow pits, *c*.0.2m deep, were also revealed at this level, both containing partial/whole articulated animal skeletons. Pit (4) consisted of a dark greyish brown, sandy clay, within a sub-rectangular cut feature [5], and contained a burial of a young calf, probably no more than 10 months old along with three sherds of 17th century pottery. Pit (11) consisted of a mid-dark grey brown sandy clay in an oval cut feature [12], and contained a sheep/goat, probably no more than three years old. Neither had evidence of butchery marks, suggesting natural deaths.

5.1.7 Some other postholes and linear features were seen at this level, where there were no stratified deposits above them, i.e. cutting natural. However, they were seen to be travelling below deposits recorded at this level, and so left for the second phase of investigation.

5.2 Southern end Phase 2 strip (Fig.4).

5.2.1 The removal of the wall (6) and cobbled surface (13) revealed the linear features mentioned above along with some more linear features, pits and postholes. However, in the south west corner of the site, on the southern side of wall (6), a layer (10) between the subsoil and natural was seen *c*.0.18m deep (Fig.5a). This consisted of a mid pale grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles and infrequent charcoal.

5.2.2 It was immediately apparent that there seemed to be two alignments of field systems in the form of linear features within this area. One alignment ran north to south [26] and east to west [20] and [34], the other alignment running northeast to southwest [2] and northwest to southeast [38], [42] and [48].

5.2.3 The north to south and east to west alignment seems to be the latest field system seen here. The only relationship with the other alignment is at the centre of the site where gulley [34] cuts through linear [42] (Fig.5b) entering from the west, but not appearing again on the east side of [42]. If the length of gulley [20] on the west of [34] is be to taken into account, *c*.3m, then it is possible that this is also a short feature that terminates somewhere within linear [42], although this could not be certified in plan. These three gulleys are of a similar width, 0.2-0.3m and sharp profile. Dating comes from one sherd of

13th-15th century pottery for context (19)[20], a pale grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal.

5.2.4 The northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast alignment, as mentioned above appears to be the earlier of the two. In fact, linear (41)[42], containing a mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles, appears to have been recut at some point later by (47)[48] (Fig.5b), containing a mixed orange/ mid grey sandy clay, with very occasional small pebbles on a very similar alignment, however the terminus is slightly skewed to the north at the north west end, but not evidenced towards the south-east end of linear [42]. Linear [38] (Fig.5c) in the southeast of the site contained context (37), a pale grey, firm sandy clay with common small pebbles, and undated. Again, these three linear features have a similar width of 0.5-0.6m and shallow profile.

5.2.5 A number of pits were seen in this final phase of stripping. Pit [24] was an isolated sub-rectangular feature *c*.1.2m in diameter below cobbles (13) with a pale-mid grey sandy clay matrix with occasional pebbles and charcoal (23). The frequent animal bone comes from a less than 10 month old calf, however the bones were not articulated and much of the skull missing. Pit [44] on the east of the site cutting linear [42] (Fig. 5d) contained a mixed orange clay and mid grey clay with very occasional stones, occasional small and medium pebbles and occasional charcoal. This small pit of *c*.1.5m by 1.15m was not fully bottomed due to the developers formation depth being only *c*.0.2m below the top of these features. However, two sherds of pottery of 11th-14th century date were recovered from this pit. A larger pit [18] was seen cutting linear [2] on the west of the site. This pit was ovoid and 2.3m by 1.4m. Again, due to the formation level, only *c*.0.3m depth was excavated to investigate the relationship with linear [2], however, three sherds of pottery were recovered with a date range of 10th-14th century. An isolated, undated pit [40] was seen on the east side of the site. It was ovoid and shallow, 0.08m deep, containing a dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt with very occasional charcoal and occasional small pebbles (39). Another undated pit [46] (Fig. 5b), *c*.0.5m by *c*.1m, was seen cutting the south side of linear [42]. It contained a mid grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles (45). Cutting the north side of linear [42] here was a small pit [22] (Fig. 5b). Again, undated and shallow, 0.13m deep, it consisted of a dark greyish brown, soft sandy clay with frequent animal bone and charcoal (21). The bone here may have represented two sheep/goats less then two years old. This was an incomplete assemblage possibly due to truncation to the north by one of the garden features.

5.2.6 A number of postholes were also discovered in this phase. Four, of comparable diameters to those described below, were left unexcavated, and two proved to be natural disturbance. A further five were excavated. Posthole [8] may have been root disturbance or a small pit rather than a posthole. It cuts linear [2] but is below wall (6). It consisted of a grey, soft sandy clay with occasional small sandstone fragments, and was 0.27m deep, and 0.5m across. Posthole [28] was 0.08m deep and 0.2m in diameter, and consisted of a dark greyish brown, soft (but sticky) sandy clay with very occasional small pebbles (27). Posthole [30] was 0.1m deep and 0.3m across, and consisted of a mid grey, soft sandy clay with very occasional charcoal (29). Posthole [32] was 0.12m deep and 0.36m in diameter, and consisted of a mixed grey yellowish brown, firm clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal (31). Posthole [36] was 0.08m deep and 0.32m in diameter, and consisted of a dark greyish brown, firm-soft sandy clay with abundant medium sandstone fragments (35).

5.3 Watching Brief Phase (Fig.6)

5.3.1 The site did not need stripping to natural on the northern extent due to the slope of the land. The only intrusive groundworks were the foundation trenches for the dwelling. These were investigated and recorded where appropriate.

5.3.2 The foundations dug on the eastern and western extents of the site revealed cobbled surfaces. On the eastern side (Fig.7a), the surface is visible for about 6m, these are likely to be the same as (13), and similar in composition, as discussed earlier. The ones evidenced on the west run for 8m seen either side of wall (6). This same area to the west also revealed a demolition layer c.0.9m across associated with the wall containing medium angular limestone fragments *c*.0.2m across. Another demolition layer to the northeast of this *c*.6m by *c*.5m, contained abundant medium sized limestone fragments. To the south of the site, a thick demolition rubble layer was revealed only 0.3m below the surface containing medium and large sandstone and limestone.

5.3.3 In the foundation trenches at the very north of the site, two linear features and three possible pits were discovered (Fig.7b). A possible pit was seen in partial profile on the east facing section of one of the foundation trenches, but was not recorded or excavated. Linear feature [50] was seen running east to west and was 1m in width and seen to a depth of 0.43m (not fully excavated). It consisted of a mixed mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal (49). The fill contained two sherds of Roman

pottery and one sherd of 13-15th century pottery. Linear feature (55) was seen also running east west, in the base of one of the foundation trenches. It veers to the north before it reaches linear feature [50] on the east. This linear feature was 0.15m wide, and was visible for *c*.1.5m in plan. It consisted of a dark grey clay with common charcoal. Although unexcavated this feature yielded six sherds of Roman pottery. To the south of linear [50], were two possible pits seen in section. Pit [52] consisted of a mid brown sandy clay (51), was 1m across and 0.46m deep. Pit [54] also consisted of a mid brown sandy clay (53), was 1m across and 0.33m deep. Neither were excavated or yielded pottery.

6. Discussion

6.1 Roman

The only potential Roman feature is linear feature (55) seen in the base of a foundation trench. The quantity of sherds of Roman date, and lack of intrusive finds would suggest this pottery is not residual, and so would date this feature to sometime in the Roman period. Other Roman pottery discovered here is considered residual.

6.2 Saxo-Norman

It is possible that the northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast alignment of linears represents a phase of field systems from the Saxo-Norman period. Gulley [2] produced three sherds of 10th-11th century+ pottery and linear [42] produced one sherd of 11th-12th century+ pottery. The fact that this alignment is cut by pits [18] and [44] which both contained early medieval pottery (11th-14th century), supports this presumption. Other Saxo-Norman pottery discovered here is considered residual.

6.3 Early Medieval

The two pits [18] (four sherds) and [44] (two sherds) both contained 11th-14th century pottery. Although context (3) of demolition from the wall (6) contained two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, This could well be residual.

6.4 Medieval

The linear feature [50] seen in the watching brief contained residual Roman pottery as well as one sherd of 13th-15th century pottery. The later field system alignment to the south of north to south and east to west could well be phased to this period, with linear [20] producing one sherd of 13th-15th century pottery, and linear [34] clearly cutting linear

[42]. The cobbled surface (13) and wall (6) are also likely to date to sometime within the medieval period. Animal burial pit [5] contained three sherds of 17th century pottery, making the cobbled surface earlier than this date. Although posthole [15] cuts (13) the one sherd of 10th-13th pottery discovered in the fill is likely to be residual.

6.5 Post-Medieval/Modern

The garden features and probable greenhouse footings are all of a Post-Medieval to modern date, no artefacts were recovered from these features.

7. Conclusion

7.1 The watching brief on land off Priory Road, Manton produced a significant quantity of archaeology from most archaeological periods. The site was obviously a part of the Roman agricultural landscape, and Saxon period onwards. The only evidence for settlement or occupation here comes from the wall and cobbled surface. Unfortunately no historic records could be located to try and verify the origin of this building. However, due to the close proximity to the Priory (60m to the east), and alignment with one of the walls of this building, the Priory can be the only likely candidate for it's original construction with associated cobbled surface.

7.2 The agricultural use of the area has been demonstrated here to exist in two phases in the Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval periods, with a shift in field system alignments from northwest southeast and southwest northeast to north south and east west by the Medieval period. The postholes here do not 'make' any identifiable temporary structures or fence lines, and remain un-interpretable.

7.3 Later activity is represented here by more agricultural use, but in the form of animal burials. Sheep/goat and cattle are represented here and provide evidence for pastoral agriculture in the Late Medieval to Post-Medieval periods.

8. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the client, Mr. J. Booth, for his assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Steve Jones, all of ULAS.

9. Bibliography

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10. Appendices

10.1 Site diary

10.1.1 Watching Brief

17/03/05 SJ

18/03/05 SJ

21/03/05 SJ, JBT

22/03/05 SJ, JBT

23/03/05 SJ, JBT (half day)

01/04/05 SJ (half day)

05/04/05 SJ (half day)

10.2 Contexts

Context	Feature Type	Description	Comments	Finds Y/N
1	Fill	Mixed pale grey, firm sandy clay	Gulley SW-NE	Y
2	Cut	Linear cutting natural, travels below wall (6)	Gulley SW-NE	N
3	Layer	Medium orange and pale yellow fragments of sandstone	Wall tumble	Y
4	Fill	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay, with frequent animal bone	Animal burial fill, loose around abdomen area	Y
5	Cut	Shallow (truncated?) and sub-rectangular	Animal burial	N
6	Wall	1-2 courses of pale yellow sandstone, occasional orange sandstone	E-W Wall, earthwork visible	N
7	Fill	Grey, soft sandy clay with occasional small sandstone fragments	Small pit feature	N
8	Cut	Circular feature cutting linear [2]	Small pit feature	N
9	Layer	Subsoil layer either side of wall (6)	Subsoil	N
10	Layer	mid pale grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles and infrequent charcoal	Compact layer	N

11	Fill	mid dark grey brown, sandy clay with frequent animal bone	Animal burial	N
12	Cut	Shallow (truncated?) and sub-rectangular	Animal burial	N
13	Layer	mid brown (slightly orangey), firm sandy clay. Frequent pebbles, common small-medium, occasional large.	Cobbled surface	N
14	Fill	Dark grey, firmish sandy clay with very occasional large packing stones, and occasional small sandstone fragments	Posthole	Y
15	Cut	Steep sided circular feature with postpipe	Posthole	N
16	Fill	mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles	Pit	Y
17	Fill	Orange brown, firm sandy clay with occasional charcoal	Pit	N
18	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, not fully excavated	Pit	N
19	Fill	Pale grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal	Gulley E-W	Y
20	Cut	Steep sided linear, same as [34]	Gulley E-W	N
21	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft sandy clay with frequent animal bone and charcoal	Pit	N
22	Cut	Sub-circular, flat based, truncated pit	Pit	N
23	Fill	Pale-mid grey sandy clay with frequent animal bone, occasional charcoal and pebbles	Pit	N
24	Cut	Sub-rectangular shallow feature	Pit	N
25	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft (but sticky) sandy clay with occasional small pebbles	Gulley N-S	N

26	Cut	Shallow heavily truncated linear at 90 degrees to wall, respecting wall.	Gulley N-S, possible boundary	N
27	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft (but sticky) sandy clay with very occasional small pebbles	Posthole	N
28	Cut	Small shallow circular feature	Posthole	
29	Fill	mid grey, soft sandy clay with very occasional charcoal	Posthole	N
30	Cut	Small shallow circular feature	Posthole	N
31	Fill	Mixed grey yellowish brown, firm clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal	Posthole	N
32	Cut	Small shallow circular feature	Posthole	N
33	Fill	Pale grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal	Gulley E-W	N
34	Cut	Steep sided linear, same as [20]	Gulley E-W	N
35	Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm-soft sandy clay with common medium sandstone fragments	Posthole	N
36	Cut	Shallow small circular feature	Posthole	N
37	Fill	Pale grey, firm sandy clay with common small pebbles	Gulley ESE-WNW	N
38	Cut	Shallow linear feature	Gulley ESE-WNW	N
39	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt with very occasional charcoal and occasional small pebbles	Posthole-small pit	N
40	Cut	Shallow sub-circular feature	Posthole-small pit	N
41	Fill	mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles	Gulley ESE-WNW	Y

42	Cut	Gently sided linear feature	Gulley ESE-WNW	N
43	Fill	Mixed orange clay/ mid grey clay, firm, with very occasional large stones, occasional small and medium pebbles and occasional charcoal	Pit	Y
44	Cut	Not fully excavated sub-circular feature	Pit	N
45	Fill	mid grey, firm sandy clay with occasional pebbles	Small pit	N
46	Cut	Shallow gentle sided ovoid feature	Small pit	N
47	Fill	Mixed orange/ mid grey sandy clay, with very occasional small pebbles	Gulley ESE-WNW	N
48	Cut	Shallow re-cut? Linear feature	Gulley (re-cut of [42]?) ESE-WNW	N
49	Fill	Mixed mid greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional small pebbles and occasional charcoal	Ditch E-W	Y
50	Cut	Steep sided un-bottomed linear feature	Ditch E-W	N
51	Fill	mid brown sandy clay	Pit?	N
52	Cut	Medium sided discrete feature, only seen in profile	Pit?	N
53	Fill	mid brown sandy clay	Pit?	N
54	Cut	Medium sided discrete feature, only seen in profile	Pit?	N
55	Fill	Dark grey clay with common charcoal	Unexcavated linear E-W (no cut number)	Y
56	Layer	mid brown sandy clay	Subsoil	N

10.3 The finds

10.3.1 Pottery by Deborah Sawday.

The pottery, thirty eight sherds, weighing 532 grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Table 1; Clark 1999; Davies and Sawday 1999),
Inevitably, the relatively small number of sherds recovered from the site, and the lack of diagnostic features enabling the closer identification of individual sherds, limits the dating evidence discussed here. However, the pottery does provide evidence of Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post medieval activity in the vicinity. Six sherds of Roman Calcite Gritted ware, dating generally from the first to the fourth century AD, were recovered from context 55 to the north of the main site, two more Roman sherds were evidently residual in a medieval context, and another was unstratified. The earliest post Roman pottery was recovered from the gulleys [2] and [42], and the post hole [15], which all produced sherds of Stamford ware dating from the tenth or eleventh to the twelfth or early thirteenth centuries. The backfill of the pit [44] produced two sherds in a Stanion Lyveden type ware, including a jar rim probably dating from the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, two more sherds in the same fabric were found in the infill of the wall, context 3, and another in the pit [18], whilst the gulley [20] produced a single sherd of Bourne ware dating from the mid thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.

Typically the post Roman pottery is all local in origin, Stamford, Stanion Lyveden and Bourne were all important centres of pottery production in the region. Typically also, the pottery is essentially domestic in nature. All the late Saxon sherds in fabric ST3 were sooted externally, and only two of the sherds in fabrics ST2 and ST1 were glazed, suggesting that the majority of the vessel forms in this ware were cooking wares, the remainder probably being table wares such as jugs or pitchers. The only identifiable medieval vessel forms were a jar and a bowl rim in Stanion Lyveden type ware, and a base fragment from a bowl, in Medieval Sandy ware.

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	Weight Grams	Av. Sherd Weight
Roman			
CG1 – Calcite Gritted ware 1	6	38	
OS – Oxidised Sandy ware	2	6	
CC – Colour Coat	1	8	
Sub Total	**9**	**52**	**5.7**
Late Saxon/Early Medieval			
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	7	16	
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	4	
ST1 Very Fine Stamford ware	2	24	
Sub Total	**10**	**44**	**4.4**
Medieval			
LY2 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 2	6	49	
LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	1	17	
BO2 – Bourne A/B ware	1	8	
BO3 - Bourne B ware	1	6	
MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2	1	28	
Sub Total	**10**	**108**	**10.8**
Post Medieval/Modern			
EA2 – Post Medieval Earthenware 2	8	318	
EA - Earthenware	1	10	
Sub Total	**9**	**328**	**36.4**
Totals	**38**	**532**	

Table 1: The pottery totals by fabric sherd numbers and weight (grams)

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Site/Parish: Manton, Rutland Accession No/ Doc Ref: RT01 2005/manton1.doc Material: pottery Site Type: village core, near 'priory'	Submitter: J. Tate Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 13.06.05 Method of Recovery: watching brief

context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
POTTERY				
1 [2]	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	3	5	10th – mid 11th C+
3	? LY2 – Stanion Lyveden type ware	2	1	c.1100-c.1400
4 [5]	EA2 – Earthenware 2	3	5	Fine, relatively early fabric 17th C+
14 [15]	ST3	1	4	10th – mid 11th C+
16 [18]	ST3	2	6	10th – mid 11th C+
16 [18]	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	1	8	c.1150-early/mid 13th C
16 [18]	LY2	1	2	c.1100-c.1400
19 [20]	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware	1	8	c.1250-c.1450
41 [42]	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	4	Spots of yellow glaze, c.1050-1200+
43 [44]	LY2	2	38	Everted jar rim, c.1100-c.1400
49 [50]	BO3 – Bourne B ware	1	6	1250-1450
49 [50]	OS – Oxidised Sandy ware	2	6	Roman
55	CG1 – Calcite Gritted ware 1	6	38	Roman, 1st – 4th C. AD,
U/S – cleaning south of wall 3	ST3	1	1	10th – mid 11th C+
U/S cleaning next to 3	MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2	1	28	Abraded, bowl fragment, yellow orange glaze interior, c.1250-1400
U/S cleaning over to gulley 41 [42]	LY2	1	8	c.1100-c.1400
U/S	ST1	1	16	Streaks of very fine lead glaze
U/S	EA2	5	313	17/18th C +
U/S	EA	1	10	Flower pot
U/S	LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	1	17	Later med everted bowl rim
U/S	CC – Colour Coat	1	8	Roman

10.3.2 The Animal Bones by Jennifer Browning

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered by hand from features identified during a watching brief at Manton, Rutland. The bone was found during the excavation of pits and post-holes and for the most part, appeared to be the remains of several animal skeletons in poor condition. The bone was very highly fragmented, porous and light in weight.

The features:

Pit (23) [24]: (undated but sealed by medieval cobbles)
Post-hole (14)[15] (10th –13th century)
Pit (11) [12]
Pit (4) [5] (17th century)

Bone fragments were not individually recorded but were scanned by context to establish species present, minimum number of individuals (MNI), ageing data and identify any signs of butchery or pathological conditions. Estimation of age at death is based on Silver (1969).

Results

The bone from each deposit appeared to represent one or two animals of the same species rather than comprising a mixed, domestic assemblage. For these reasons the bone is analysed by context. The majority of the bone was recovered from context 4.

Pit (4) [5] (17th century)

A single sheep/goat ulna was recovered; all other bone was cattle and seems to derive from a single young animal. Even the early fusing bones such as pelvis and scapula were not fused, suggesting that the animal died before the age of 10 months. The carcass appeared to have been deposited whole; elements from the skull, axial skeleton, limb bones and extremities were observed. Excessive fragmentation does not allow for a complete record of anatomical parts present. Two of the bones had marks that may represent butchery but, given the preservation of the bone, it was not possible to be sure that these marks did not occur during excavation or processing.

Pit (11) [12] post-medieval

Bone from context (11) was all sheep/goat. Parts of the pelvis and hind limbs from the left and right sides were present, possibly representing a single animal. The state of fusion suggested that the animal was at least 3 years old at the time of death (distal femur and proximal tibia).

(21) post-medieval

Context (21) yielded a number of fragments, which appeared to belong to sheep/goat, where identified. Fragmentation was particularly high, however, the number of lower deciduous premolars suggested that the assemblage represented a minimum number of 2 individuals. These teeth are usually shed before the age of two. Skull, vertebrae, rib and limb-bone fragments were all represented, however, on the basis of these remains it is not possible to be sure that they represent two carcasses deposited whole.

Pit (23)[24] medieval or earlier

Cattle bones, probably representing a single animal were recovered from context (23). Limb bones, ribs and vertebral fragments were identified. A hyoid was the only bone present from the head region.

The bone was badly fragmented, however a number of unfused elements were identified. These included early fusing bones such as the scapula, indicating that the animal was less than 10 months old when it died.
Comments

The assemblage is unusual in that it appears to represent a number of animal burials or partial burials from different archaeological phases. The bones are all from domestic farmyard stock. The bone is highly porous and fragmented, suggesting that acidic or clay soils have affected the preservation. The cattle bones from pit deposits (23) and (4) represent the remains of animals less than year old. These were from similarly shaped pits but differed in date, as context (23) was sealed by a medieval cobbled surface, whereas (4) was later. Deposits of sheep/goat bone representing either whole or partial carcasses are also present in deposits (21) and (11). However, although the carcasses were deposited at different times the reasons for their presence are likely to be similar. The lack of definite butchery marks, coupled with the young age of these beasts suggests that they may represent natural mortality of farmyard animals.

10.4 Design specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Priory Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 881 047)

Planning Application: 2004/0823/9.

For: Mr J Booth

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning), para.30, this specification provides a written scheme for archaeological watching brief, as required by the Planning Authority, of any ground works on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for the construction of a two storey dwelling house and associated works at Priory Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 881 047; Planning Application: 02/1064/9) for Mr J Booth. It addresses the requirements detailed in the *Brief for an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Priory Road, Manton, Rutland* from Leicestershire County Council, Environment and Heritage Department (6. 10.2004).

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS).

2 Background

2.1 Requirement for archaeological work

2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief is required to cover ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance. It forms part of a scheme of work to fulfil the planning conditions required by Rutland County Council.

2.2 Archaeological potential

2.2.1 The proposed development is in an area of archaeological importance in the historic core of Manton, close to medieval and post-medieval material (SMR Ref: 80SE.AZ) and the church (80SE A).

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological control and supervision of existing overburden stripping and by the client's contractors:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve a watching brief by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. During these ground works, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

4.2 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.3 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

4.4 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.5 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.5 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer, Leicestershire County Council, Environment and Heritage Department and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.6 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of the owners, Leicestershire County Council, Environment and Heritage Department and Rutland County Council.

4.7 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the watching brief there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, Environment and Heritage Department and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

5 Recording Systems

5.1 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

5.2 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 Some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 A report on the watching brief will be provided following the groundworks.

6.2 Copies will be provided for the client, Sites and Monuments Record and planning Authority. The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (MGC 1992) and 'Guidelines for the preparation of site archives and assessments for all finds (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will be presented to Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services or Rutland County Museums (if finds are present) normally within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication

7.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. A full report will be submitted if the results are of significance.

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The watching brief is scheduled to commence at the inception of the contractors groundworks. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work. It is proposed to watch all works, as specified above, with appropriately timed visits during the work in consultation with the contractors.

9 Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

10 Insurance

10.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with Gerling Insurance Services Policy No. 62/99094/D, Risk Reference LT 35101 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Sun Alliance Insurance Policy No. 03A/5A 001 05978, Risk Reference LT 27229.

11 Bibliography

MAP 2, *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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9.2.2005

Appendix

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Priory Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 881 047)

Planning Application: 2004/0823/9.

For: Mr J Booth

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be *c.* 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manual, as revised in 1997, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.
CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.
CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.4 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .

1.5 All work will adhere to the contractors' health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation. Liaison will be maintained with the contractors to ensure programme of machine movement is understood.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

2.9 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

Patrick Clay
9.2.2005

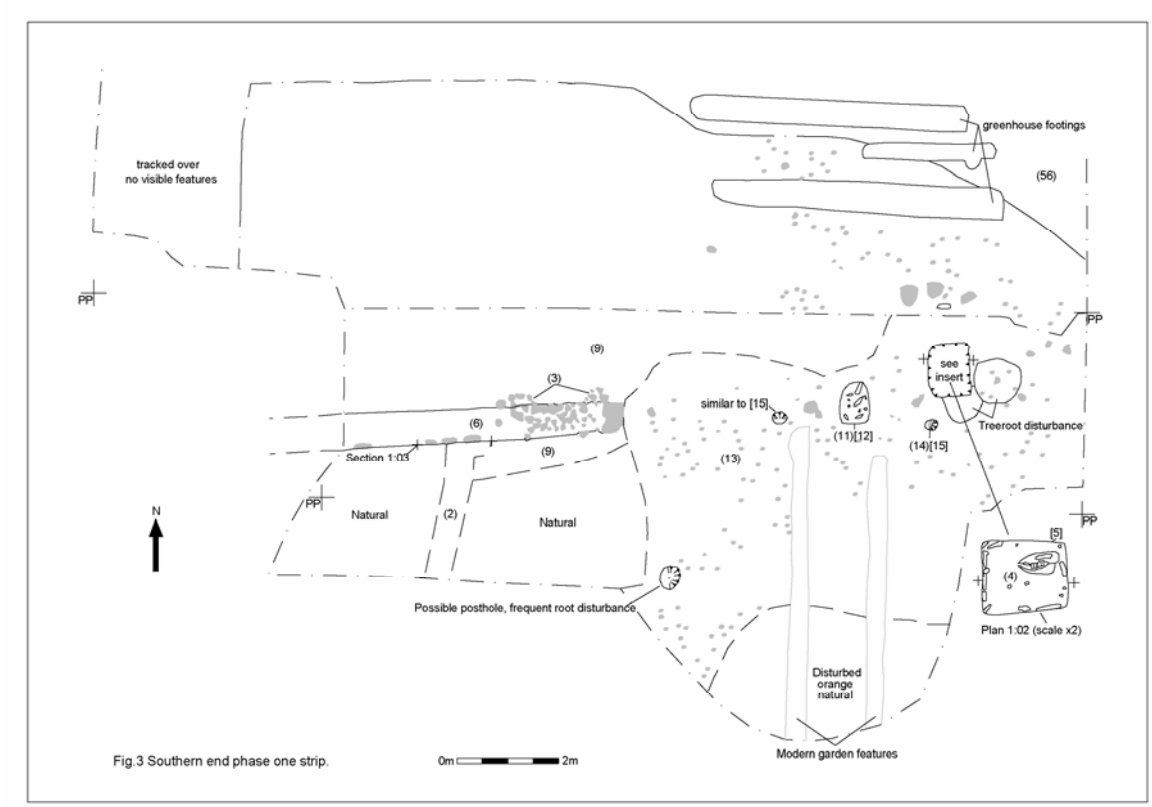

Fig.3 Southern end phase one strip.

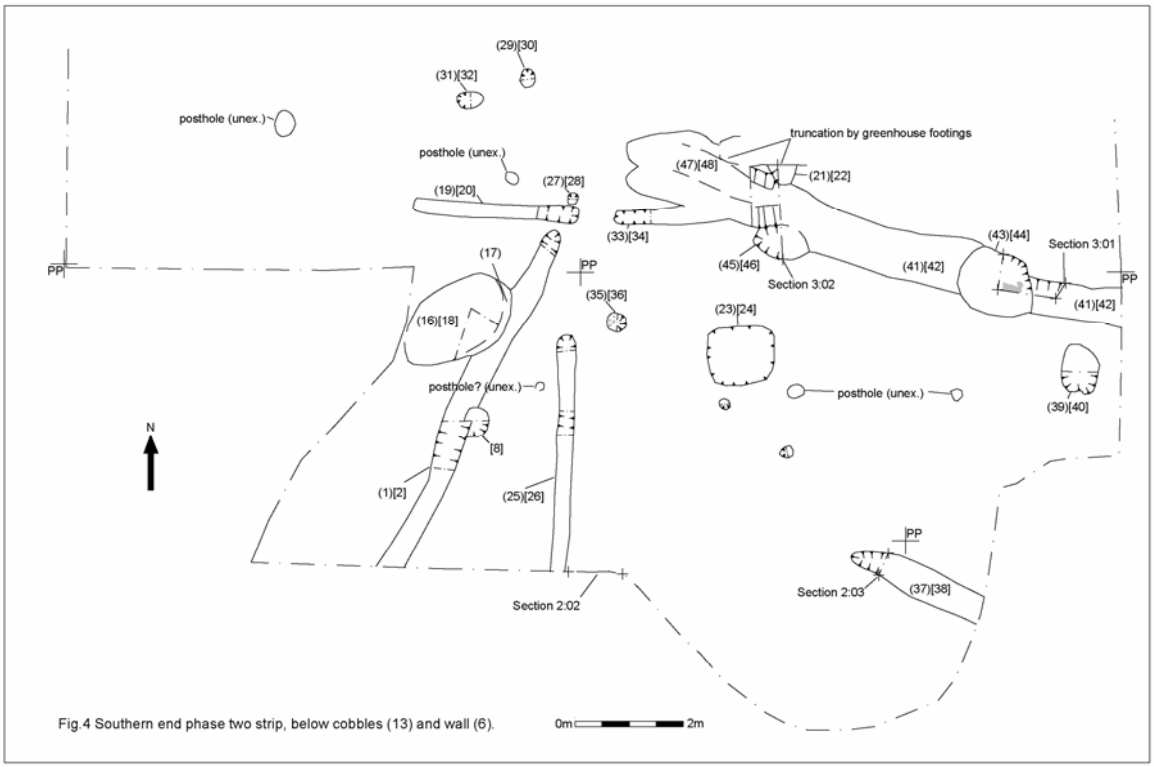

Fig.4 Southern end phase two strip, below cobbles (13) and wall (6).

Fig. 5 (a) Section 1:03

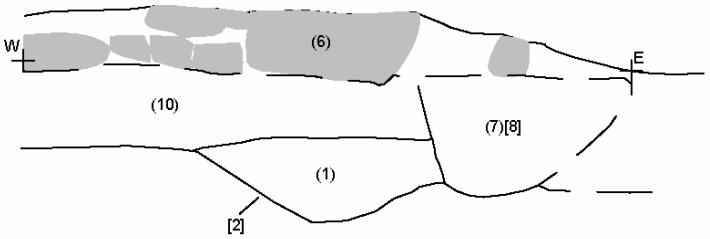

Fig.5 (b) Section 3:02

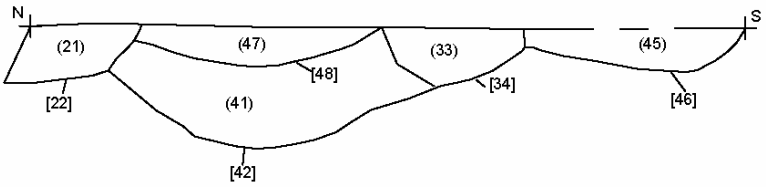

Fig. 5 (c) Section 2:03

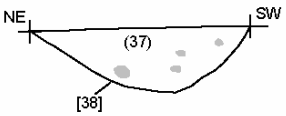

Fig. 5 (d) Section 3:01

Fig.5 Sections from phase 2 strip

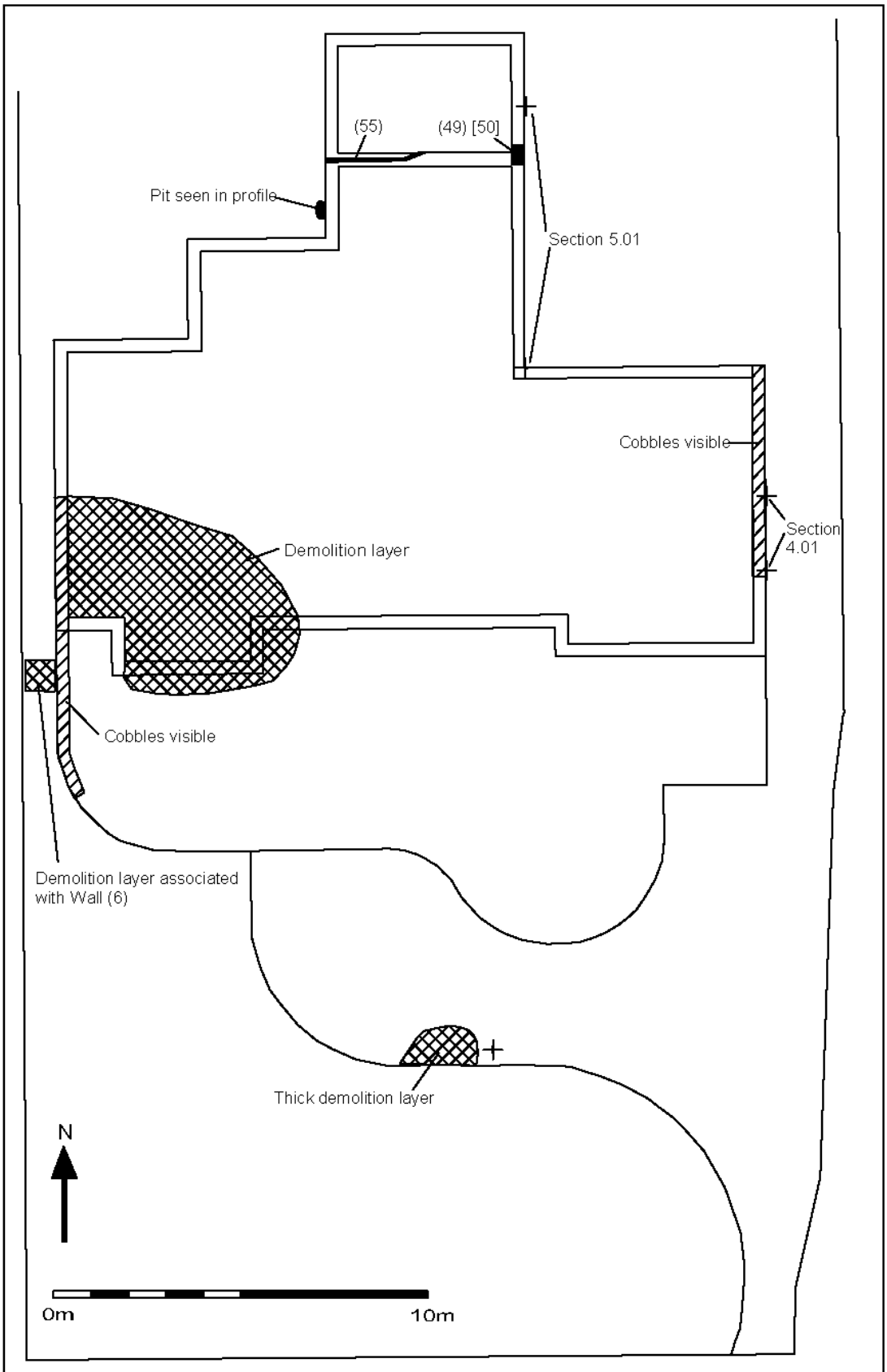

Fig.6 watching brief phase plan of archaeological deosits

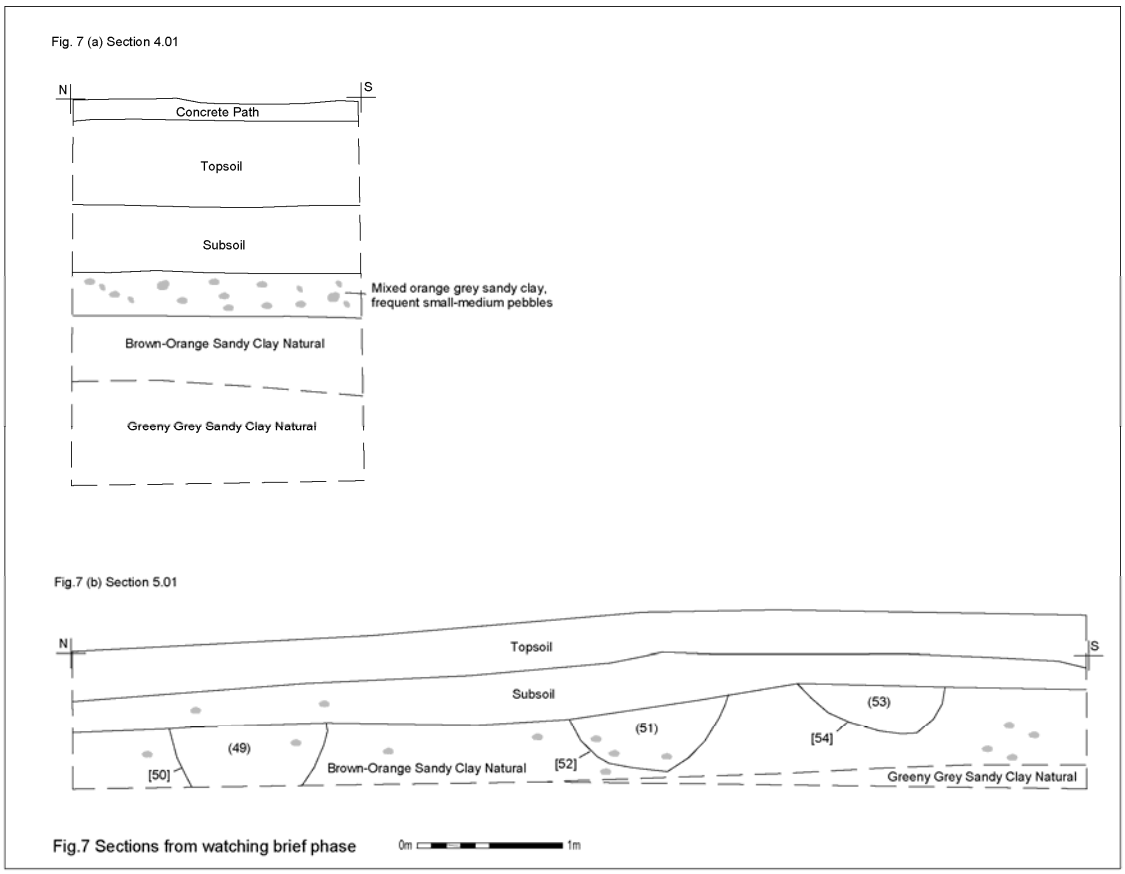

Fig.7 Sections from watching brief phase