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Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the
Thring Centre, Uppingham School,
Uppingham, Rutland.**

NGR: SP 86545 99783

Wayne Jarvis



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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Thring Centre, Uppingham
School, Uppingham, Rutland.
(SP 86545 99783)**

by

Wayne Jarvis

For: Uppingham School

Planning Refs: 2016/1193/FUL & 2016/1194/LBA

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland.

Wayne Jarvis

Summary

An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out on land at the Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland. (SP 86545 99783) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 4th and 17th April 2019. The work was undertaken on behalf of Uppingham School during redevelopment work which included the rebuilding of a listed boundary wall, and associated groundworks. The Watching Brief produced evidence of archaeological activity dating to the 17th – 18th century, the evidence including three wall footings and pit features, probably associated with the Manor House. The pottery, ceramic building materials and glass assemblage recovered during the work is consistent with the date for the manorial site, and indicates refuse deposition. The work also required the recording of the Thring Wall during its demolition for rebuilding. There was no evidence for earlier activity on site, aside from a single struck flint. The site archive will be held by Rutland County Council Museum under the ULAS accession number ULAS18-122.

Introduction

This document constitutes the report for an archaeological Watching Brief carried out on land at the Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 86545 99783). The work was undertaken on behalf of Uppingham School by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), and was carried out between the 4th and 17th of April 2019. The work was in advance of, and during, the resetting and rebuilding of a listed wall thought to be part of the Manor House (Planning Application 2016/1193/FUL & 2016/1194/LBA). The Planning Archaeologist as advisor to Rutland County Council requested a Historic Building Survey (Coward 2019) and an archaeological Watching Brief (reported here). The latter comprised the observation of works being carried out with recording of the structure and any other archaeological deposits encountered in order to mitigate the demolition and rebuilding of the wall.

The work followed the approved scheme of work as laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief* (ULAS 2018).

Site, Geology and Topography

The site is located in the centre of Uppingham, which lies approximately 27km east of Leicester (Figure 1, Figure 2). The site is in the north-west of the Thring Centre site, and is bounded to the north by North Street West and to the west by an unnamed lane that runs southwards (Figure 3). The listed wall runs east-west for approximately 85m, of which the westernmost 25m is affected by the current works, then turns and runs along the side of the lane, and partially enclosing a lawned garden area. Within the walled area this piece of land is some 150m² and is also to be affected by the proposals. This lawned ground until recently had several trees.

The site lies at a height of c.146m aOD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of Northampton Sand (Ironstone).

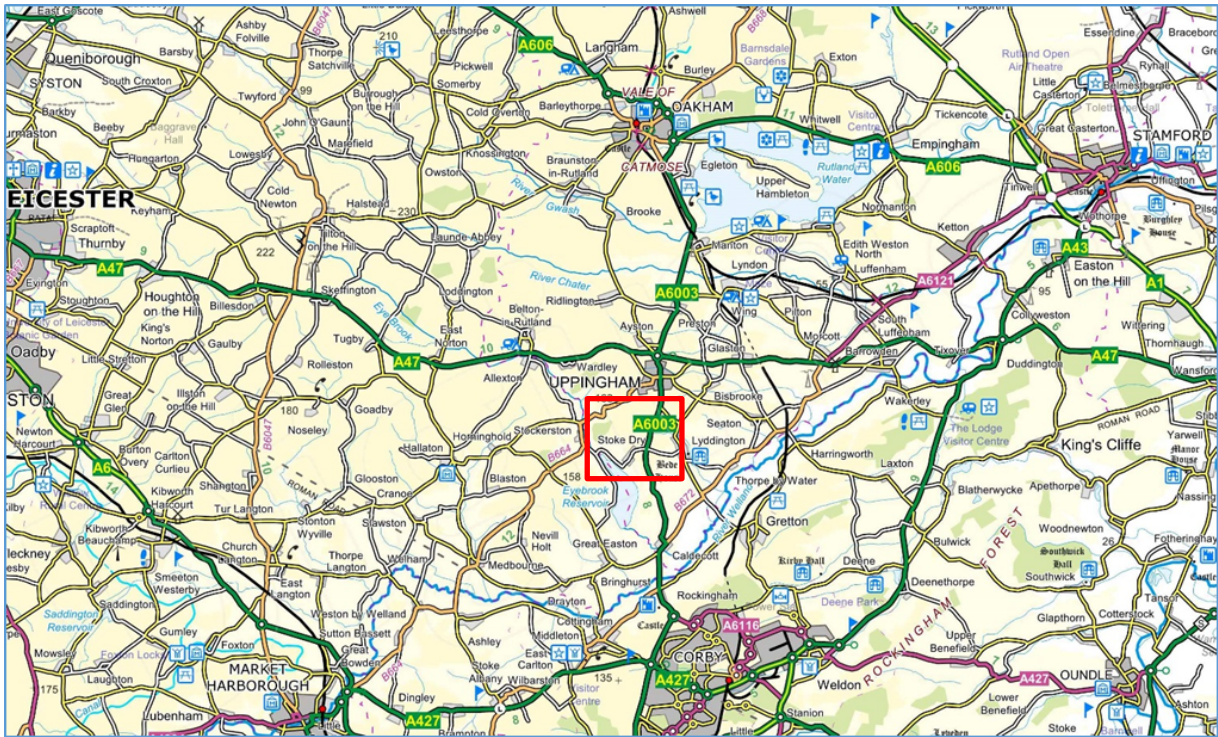


Figure 1: Location of site

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Figure 2: Uppingham: Site location near centre of town. Image supplied by client



Figure 3: Site Location with main Thring Centre structures (client copy)

Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the proposed site may contain further archaeological remains due to its location within the historic settlement core of Uppingham, where medieval or other buried remains are probable. The site is within the historic settlement core of Uppingham. The Grade II (GV II) listed wall is part of the northern boundary of a house formerly known as the Manor House, latterly renamed the Thring Centre by Uppingham School (Building 1 on Figure 3). An account of the history of the Manor and grounds is given in the Heritage Statement (de Quincey 2015). The Manor House is considered to have 17th-century origins, though with later alterations. The listed wall also has indications of being remodelled (Coward 2019). There are some suggestions that the original Manor entrance porch may have faced north towards North Street West (de Quincey 2015, 14). A plan from 1839 shows that the current area of interest may have been formal gardens, with a bordered path running around the area just to the east of the current site (*ibid.*, 16). The east-west stretch of the listed wall has a kink outwards to the north. This kink reflects the apex of the lozenge shape of Uppingham town as it essentially remained until around 1948 (de Quincey 2015, 25).

Within the wider context of the area, early activity in the Uppingham environs is suggested by prehistoric finds, in addition to a number of medieval sites listed in the HER. Fieldwork was carried out within the Thring Centre site during 2000, and this identified a number of post-medieval and modern features (Browning 2000).

Archaeological Objectives

Plans have been approved for major redevelopment works at the School. Part of this development comprises: refurbishment and extension of a listed motor workshop barn at the Thring Centre; a new entrance gate adjacent to the barn; and rebuilding and setting back part of the listed wall to the west of the barn (Planning refs.: 2016/1193/FUL & 2016/1194/LBA).

Rutland County Council as advisor to the planning authority has requested that an Historic Building Survey to Level 2 of Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016) be conducted before any development takes place within the application site. During development, an archaeological watching brief is also required. The Historic Building Survey has been carried out and reported elsewhere (Coward 2019).

The main objectives of the archaeological watching brief are:

- 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 record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape and to advance understanding of the heritage assets.
- To recover artefacts and ecofacts to compare with other assemblages and results.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project aims, the principal objective of the recording is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, and significance of the heritage assets within their local and regional context.

Draft Research Themes

All mitigation work will be considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight et al. 2012), along with targeting national research aims.

The following specific research agenda (RA) topics have been identified as relevant to this study (from Knight et al 2012):

Post-Medieval (1485 - 1750)

- How can we advance studies of building plans and standing remains, especially where hidden inside later buildings, and of caves and cellars? (RA 8.1.6).
- Can we develop as an aid to academic study and conservation management a regional typology of farmhouses, barns and other rural vernacular buildings? (RA 8.4.2).
- Can we discern intra-regional or temporal variations in the pattern of rural vernacular architecture? (RA 8.4.3).

Archaeological Watching Brief Methodology

- Prior to any machining general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- The project will involve the observation of groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the ground works. The proposed areas of work are shown in Figure 3.
- Excavation will be carried out by the client's contractor with a machine appropriate for the work. The machine will not track over any surfaces until the archaeologist has inspected and cleared the area.
- Any archaeological deposits revealed will be investigated and recorded. Should significant archaeological remains be identified a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.

- The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer and the Borough Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.
- 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 and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

The sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).



Figure 4: Wall subject to rebuilding prior to current works (Coward 2019).

Results

Initial discussions on site between the author and the contractors indicated that in addition to the rebuilding of the listed wall, the works would also involve the reduction in ground of the enclosed garden to reduce any load against the internal side of the wall. The latter works affected an area of ground of *c.* 150m², which would be reduced by up to 1m from current levels, with this reduction in level being at the maximum against the wall. This area of ground

consisted of a raised bank of uncertain origin – either it had been built-up at some point in the past or was an area of naturally high ground. A bank of high ground was already present during the 2000 works (Browning 2000), so it clearly predated the construction of the Thring Centre to the east, from which upcast could have perceptibly been redeposited. Earlier maps show the area as garden, but without any height information to clarify if this ground had been increased in the historic past. In agreement with the client and contractor initial work was carried out by excavating two trial trenches into the bank to ascertain (a) if it was natural ground, and if so at what level would the natural be observed so future observations could target the level of any cut features (b) if the raised area was not natural ground, were there any indications of its age, and again how deep was this made-up ground, so a decision could be made as to whether the strip required further observation. The location of the two trenches is shown in Figure 5.

DRAFT

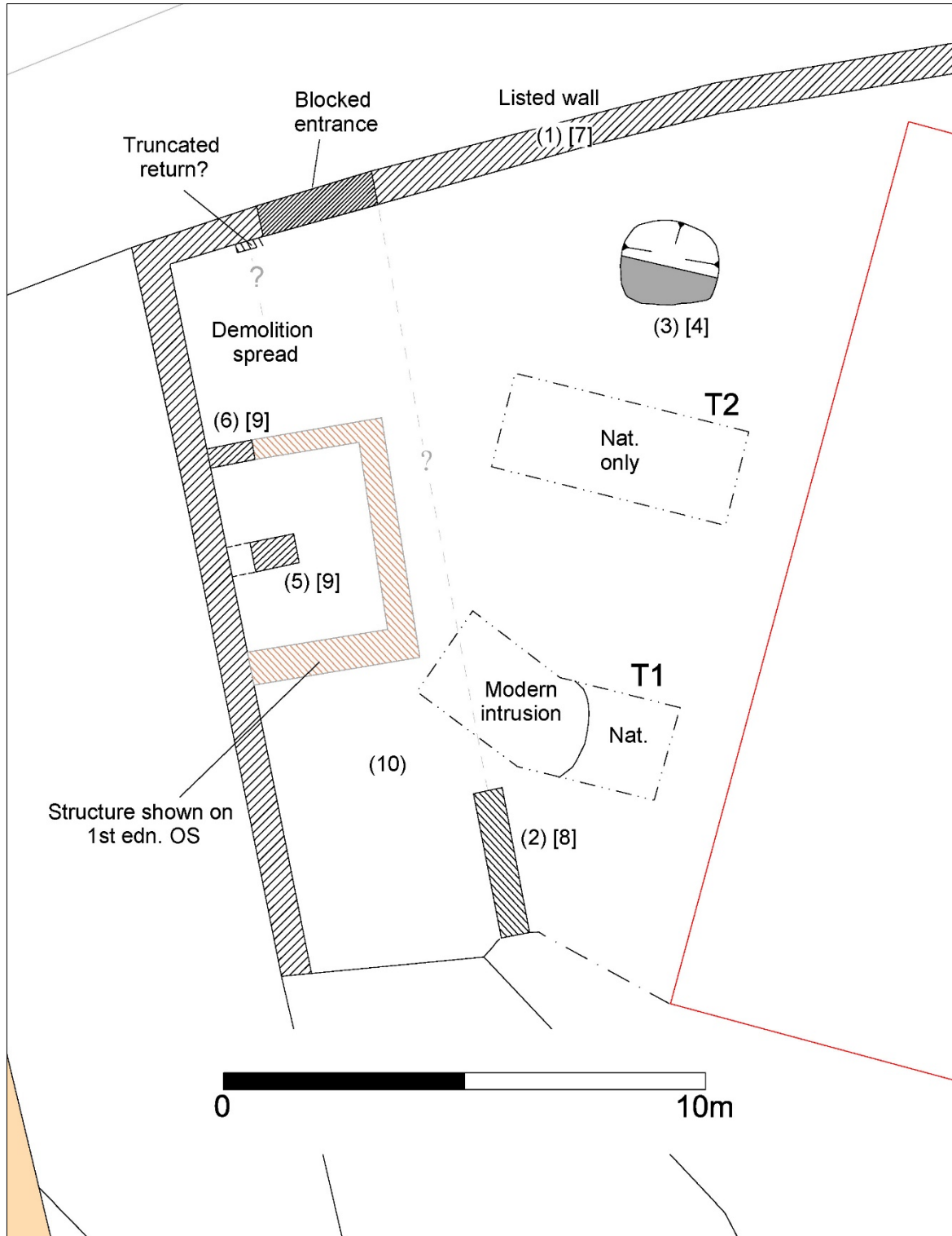


Figure 5: Plan showing all features identified, and related information.



Figure 6: General view of internal area prior to works, and wall being removed (background), looking north.

Trench Results

| Trench No. | 1 | 2 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Length (m) | 6.5 | 5.0 |
| Width (m) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Area (sq. m) | 13 | 10.0 |
| Min. depth (m) - Max. depth (m) | 0.0-1.0 | 0.0-0.75 |
| Archaeology/ Deposits | c.18thC | c.18thC |
| Topsoil depth (m) | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Subsoil depth (m) | 0.25 | 0.2 |
| Top of natural substratum (m) | 0.95 | 0.75 |
| Base of trench (m) | 1.0 | 0.75 |

Trench 1 (Figure 7)

This trench ran broadly north-west to south-east in from the east edge of the bank. The trench indicated that the bank here was made-up ground with frequent early modern material, and additionally cut by a large pit feature which also produced much modern material. The pit could be seen to be cutting the subsoil. At the base of the trench, broadly at formation depth level, both subsoil and below, natural, were observed. This suggested that any earlier, cut features might also be affected by the groundworks. No earlier features were exposed in the trench however, although the large modern pit cut took up most of the floor of the excavated trench and would have truncated any earlier features. The garden soil context (10) was a dark brown grey stony sandy loam. This was very loose with frequent root disturbance from the fruit trees that stood here until recently. The subsoil below this was an orangey brown stony clay. The natural was similar but was a brighter, orange ironstone-rich gravelly clay.



Figure 7: Trench 1 during excavation, looking west

Trench 2 (Figure 8)

Trench 2 ran east-west. It exposed a similar sequence as Trench 1. Here the bank was not as high, being reflected by the 'topsoil' context (10) depth being 0.5m as opposed to 0.7m. No features were exposed at the lower level i.e. at the natural interface.



Figure 8: Trench 2 looking north

In view of the trench results, removal of the ground to the formation depth was carried out. During this work several features were observed. These consisted of three stone settings (contexts 2, 5 and 6), a further large pit (context 3, [4]), and a few other intrusions which were clearly from the root-balls of trees that had stood here.

Stone settings (contexts 2, 5 and 6) (Figure 9 - Figure 17)

At the south of the stripped area, running slightly west of north-south for a distance of 3.1m in length was wall-line (2) [8], located on Figure 5. This wall comprised a 0.6m-wide structure, with both east and west sides being faced (Figure 9 - Figure 12). The structure was only observed cutting natural and only at the base of the subsoil, not from higher up. Three courses survived, with the stonework consisting of ironstone rubble slabs up to 0.3x0.2x0.1m across and bonded with an orangey-brown clay. Below, the footings were a single course of material, very similar in make-up but consisting of smaller stone (0.1x0.1x0.1m). At the south of the stripped area the wall continued into this baulk (see Figure 13), and it is likely that it originally butted-up to the main wall two metres to the south. If the wall had continued northwards it would have lined-up with the east edge of the entrance through the main wall on the frontage, this entrance surviving only as quoins on the external face of the wall (see title page photograph). It could be that wall (2) then originally formed a structure separating the garden area to the west from the rest of the manorial enclosure. There is some support for this view, as the outer wall is of a different build here to than to the east, for example being castellated on the capping (Coward 2019). The former entrance on the frontage of North Street West would have entered into this small western enclosure. Unfortunately, the frontage area had been very badly disturbed by more modern remedial work (see below), so no definite continuation could be identified. Some rubble was however identified dumped in this area. The western of the two quoin lines also had part of a wall-line surviving against the interior face (see Coward 2018, Fig. 20). The indication, in the absence of any direct dating evidence, is that wall (2) is broadly

contemporary with the other manorial structures, and thus perhaps as early as 17th century in date, if not a later alteration as is proposed for other structures elsewhere on site.



Figure 9: Wall (2) looking north, after initial cleaning



Figure 10: Wall (2) looking south-east, after initial cleaning



Figure 11: Wall (2) looking west, showing east face



Figure 12: Wall (2) looking east, showing west face



Figure 13: Wall (2) looking south, showing section through structure.

To the north-west, wall lines (5) and (6) were identified. These were perpendicular to the listed precinct wall (1), and 2.1m apart (centre to centre). Wall (5) survived for a length of 0.8m long (east-west) 0.6m wide. The wall consisted of two courses of ironstone slabs up to 0.25x0.2x0.05m across, with the stones arranged so the outer faces were regular. It is not clear that they were bonded, and additionally the upper surface of the structure was quite flat, suggesting it may have been a 'dwarf' wall perhaps to support a timber structure. North of this, wall line (6) was similar, one metre long (east-west) 0.35m wide and consisted of two courses of ironstone, slabs up to 0.3x0.2x0.1m with a total depth of 0.3m. Unlike wall (5) this butted up against the precinct wall. Much modern material was identified in this area, and both these wall-lines cut the subsoil, suggesting a relatively recent date. From the garden soil here, context (10), a fine clay pipe bowl was recovered, this being of 19th-century date. Wall (6) corresponds closely with the north wall of a C-shaped structure seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (of the 1880s), as shown in Figure 5. This was a rectangular structure, c.4m north-south by 3m east-west, and was probably a potting shed or similar.



Figure 14: Wall (5) looking north, listed precinct wall to left.



Figure 15: Wall (5) looking south, listed precinct wall to right.



Figure 16: Wall (6), west at top, listed precinct wall at top.



Figure 17: Wall (6) looking south, listed precinct wall to right.

Pit (3) [4] was located in the north-east of the stripped area. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 2m east-west by 1.8m north-south. The feature was cutting natural, 0.15m deep with a shallow profile and had soil fill (3) consisting of a brown to grey clayey sand, with flecks of ironstone. The feature produced some 17th-18th finds and also more modern material including pottery, glass and ceramic building materials.



Figure 18: Pit [4] looking south, prior to sample excavation.

The Main Listed Wall, context (1) [7] (Figure 12)

During the works, ongoing records were made of the wall as it was taken down. The information reported here is in addition to the Historic Building Survey carried out prior to groundworks (Coward 2019). The freestanding part of the wall could be seen to have a loose rubble core with many voids over the majority of the observed length (Figure 19). The void-like nature may be due to settlement of the infill – being directly adjacent to a road would exacerbate this. The rubble core consisted of ironstone fragments that were considerably smaller than the facing stones. As can be seen, the upper part of the structure, where the wall tapered, was mortared with a lime mortar. This difference may indicate that this upper level was a rebuild or addition.

In the area of the blocked entrance, where large quoins were still visible, on removal it was clear that this part of the wall has been rebuilt or infilled in recent times, with concrete blockwork visible within the structure (Figure 20). What is also clear is that a large section of the wall had been rebuilt, or re-mortared, with a hard cement mortar in the main section (Figure 21)

The footings of the wall where probably original consisted of large ashlar ironstone blocks, some up to 0.8m long and 0.4x0.3m across. The footings were a single course, mostly two blocks wide, and producing a footing width of c.0.8m, wider than the upstanding wall which was 0.6m wide (Figure 22). The footing on the internal side of the wall was absent in places, with this part of the wall resting on the natural ground which was a firm ironstone-rich gravel (Figure 23). That the footing was stepped out on the external side, and in fact was left in situ in one area as it was beyond the line of the wall suggests that the wall may have previously been

rebuilt on a more southerly alignment, with the original footings left in situ (Figure 24). Beyond the wall, it is unclear what the original ground level was, because the external area is low and clearly modern (pavement), and the internal area is the reworked garden soil, context (10).

The kink in the east-west section of the listed wall is difficult to explain. There is no indication from the surviving evidence why this layout was so, as in neither the 2000 work nor the current observations has any explanation for this change in alignment been forthcoming. It may have simply been a curvilinear wall by design, not due to any other constraints.



Figure 19: Wall (1) looking east, showing rubble core, mortared upper level, footings.



Figure 20: Wall (1) looking south, showing modern infilling.



Figure 21: Large section of wall (1) previously rebuilt with a cement mortar.



Figure 22: Footings being removed, looking south.



Figure 23: Wall (1) showing wider external footing (left), and lack of internal footing (right).



Figure 24: New footings trench after excavation. Also shows original footings beyond the line of the wall (right).



Figure 25: Internal garden area after completion of groundworks, topsoil reinstated, looking north-west.

Discussion and Conclusions

The watching brief identified several stone structures, including a north-south wall that could be a lost boundary wall separating plots on the North Street West frontage, and a rectangular stone structure against the west wall of the area which was present by the 1880s. Pitting and reworking of the garden soil has been carried out from the 18th to the 20th century. This all adds to our knowledge of the history of the Manor House site. Apart from a stray flint find, no earlier activity was identified however. A single sherd of late med/early post-med pottery was recovered during the 2000 works that were carried out on the adjacent area, and two linear features were observed during that work that could be earlier than the post-medieval period. Other than this there are no indications of medieval activity on this frontage.

The recording work of the listed wall as it was dismantled adds some further information. The wall was built off a really quite substantial footing that suggests a monumental nature. Whilst no convincing dating evidence came from this work, it is highly likely that the wall is associated with the Manor House and therefore originally probably 17th century in date. The recording confirmed that its structure is actually of more than one phase, and also that it has been partially rebuilt in recent times including the blocked gateway near the west end. The evidence together here from both the watching brief and the building recording indicates that this west area may have been a separate walled enclosure, perhaps with a different function and history to the main plot to the east. Here was an orchard garden with a presumably related outbuilding structure, and rubbish disposal was being carried out in this area. Overall these results do suggest that the

North Street West area provided rear access to land and properties that were actually centred instead on the High Street frontage to the south.

The Post Roman Ceramic and Miscellaneous Finds - Deborah Sawday

The Finds

The pottery assemblage was made up of six sherds, weighing 360 grams and representing a maximum count of four vessels. Two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 36 grams were also recorded, together with glass and clay tobacco pipe.

Table 1: The pottery and ceramic building material fabrics.

| Fabric Code | Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known | Approx. Date Range |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| EA | Earthenware | Post med/modern |
| EA11 | Earthenware– English Tin Glazed | 1650-1800 |
| SW5 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1670-1900+ |

Methodology

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to current guidelines (MPRG 2016) and the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999, Sawday 2009). The results for this and the miscellaneous finds are shown below (tables 1 -3).

Discussion

Both the tin glaze earthenware and the brown salt glazed stoneware, which were recovered from the pit, context 3, are typical of ceramic assemblages dating from the 18th centuries, though the latter ware continued in production into the 19th century and later. Similarly the flower pots from the same context, are post medieval or more probably modern in date.

Conclusion

The finds from the pit, context 3 [4], and from context 10, dated generally from the 17th or 18th centuries into the modern period and are evidence of several episodes of disturbance in the vicinity. The material was discarded after reporting.

Table 2: The pottery by context, fabric, sherd number, weight (grams) and maximum vessel number, and the ceramic building material.

| Context | Fabric/ware | No | Gr | Max Vessel No | Comments |
|---------|-------------|----|----|---------------|----------|
| | | | | | |

| POTTERY | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|---|-----|---|--|
| 3 pit [4] below make-up | EA11 | 1 | 17 | 1 | Bowl with footring, base diameter c.80mm. Very pale buff/white fabric, thin pale blue glaze, similar type I bowls at Lambeth in group X-XII (Bloice 1968, fig53.43-50), where dated to the 18 th C (<i>ibid.</i> 1980, 148). |
| 3 [4] | EA | 2 | 224 | 1 | Flower pot. Fine wheel thrown light red earthenware 2.5YR 6/6 with few inclusions. Trace of overfired spot of glaze on top of rim, diameter 160mm, post medieval/modern. |
| 3 [4] | EA | 1 | 111 | 1 | Flower pot. Fine wheel thrown light red earthenware as above, diameter 160mm, post medieval/modern. |
| 3 [4] | SW5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | Join, fine hollow ware, possibly a mug, with one line of fine horizontal reeding and iron rich slip under the salt glaze. Nottingham or Derby, 18 th - 19 th C. |
| CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL | | | | | |
| 3 [4] | EA | 2 | 36 | | Ceramic building material – hand-made, post medieval/early modern. |

Table 3: The miscellaneous finds by context, number and material.

| Context | Material | No. | Gr | |
|----------------|------------|-----|----|---|
| 3 pit [4] | glass | 2 | | Flat, decayed, possibly window glass, but perhaps too thin. |
| 3 [4] | glass | 2 | | Vessel or bottle glass, glossy, dark green with long neck, similar bottles at Temple Balsall (Gooder 1984, fig.44) where dated later 17 th – 18 th C. |
| 10 garden soil | China clay | 1 | | Complete tobacco pipe bowl, without heel or spur, plain cut rim, leaf decoration on seams, crown on one side and 'prince of wales feathers' on the other, both surrounded by leafed branches, 19 th C. |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Site/ Parish: North St, West, Thring Centre, Uppingham School., Uppingham | Submitter: W. Jarvis |
| Accession No.: ULAS 18-122 | Identifier: D. Sawday |
| Document Ref: uppingham3.docx | Date of Identification: 29.04.2019. |
| Site Type: wall (possibly associated with 17 th C manor house/barn) and make-up, Uppingham School, Rutland | Method of Recovery: wb. |
| | Job Material: pottery/misc |
| | Number: 18-122 |

The Flint – Wayne Jarvis

A single piece of struck flint was recovered, from context (10). This was an ‘impromptu’ retouched scraper, on a pot lid of grey flint. The piece is probably Bronze Age in date.

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Archive

The site documentary archive for this phase consists of: 2 A4 Watching Brief sheets, 2 A4 masonry sheets, 3 A5 context sheets, 1 A4 context index, 1 A4 photo index sheet, and 105 digital photographs. All the modern finds were discarded after identification by a specialist, earlier material will be included in the finds archive. It will be held by Rutland County Council Museum under the accession number ULAS18-122.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| PROJECT DETAILS | Oasis No | universi1-359605 |
| | Project Name | Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham |
| | Start/end dates of field work | 04-17/05/2019 |
| | Previous/Future Work | None |
| | Project Type | Watching Brief |
| | Site Status | Listed building |
| | Current Land Use | Garden |
| | Monument Type/Period | Post-medieval/early modern |
| | Significant Finds/Period | None (single flint, Post-Med/modern finds) |
| | Development Type | Redevelopment – school buildings |
| | Reason for Investigation | NPPF |
| | Position in the Planning Process | Planning condition |
| | Planning Ref. | 2016/1193/FUL & 2016/1194/LBA |
| PROJECT LOCATION | Site Address/Postcode | Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland, LE15 9SF |
| | Study Area | 150sq m |
| | Site Coordinates | SP 86545 99783 |
| | Height OD | 146m aOD |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| PROJECT CREATORS | Organisation | ULAS | | |
| | Project Brief Originator | Local Planning Authority (RCC) | | |
| | Project Originator Design | ULAS | | |
| | Project Manager | Richard Buckley | | |
| | Project Director/Supervisor | Wayne Jarvis | | |
| | Sponsor/Funding Body | Uppingham School | | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVE | | Physical | Digital | Paper |
| | Recipient | Leics Mus Service | Leics Mus Service | Leics Mus Service |
| | ID (Acc. No.) | ULAS18-122 | ULAS18-122 | ULAS18-122 |
| | Contents | Flint. Modern finds discarded | Photographs | Report. Watching brief, masonry & context index/sheets, photo index |
| PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY | Type | Grey Literature (unpublished) | | |
| | Title | An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Thring Centre, Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland | | |
| | Author | W. Jarvis | | |
| | Other bibliographic details | ULAS Report No 2019-091 | | |
| | Date | 2019 | | |
| | Publisher/Place | University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester | | |
| | Description | Developer Report A4 pdf | | |

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16/07/2019

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