University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

# An Archaeological Evaluation and Strip Plan At 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland.
**NGR: SP 874 972**

Andrew Hyam

ULAS Report No 2007-141.

# An Archaeological Evaluation and Strip Plan At 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland.

## NGR: SP 874 972

Andrew Hyam

**For: Gadsby Estates**

**Checked by**

**Signed:** ..... **Date:** 1/4/08

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# An Archaeological Evaluation on land at 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland. NGR: SP 874 972

Andrew Hyam

## Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken for Gadsby Estates Limited by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 19th and 24th of September 2007. The purpose of the work was to excavate five evaluation trenches in advance of a proposed residential development on land at 67-69, Main Street, Lyddington, planning application FUL/2004/0274 & RES/2007/0402. A further footprint strip took place on the 14th of November. The site is located within the historic settlement core (MLE9484) and designated Conservation Area (DLE474) of Lyddington village and therefore within an area of archaeological potential. In view of this, the proposed building works were seen as being likely to uncover and disturb any surviving archaeological deposits and features.*

*Five trenches were excavated across the 0.5ha site in order to target the areas where proposed construction work would cause most disturbance. Overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to reveal any archaeological deposits and/or undisturbed natural substratum. The footprint strip, based upon the results of the trial trenching, stripped an area along the street frontage in the southern area of the site.*

*Evidence of an ironstone wall, no earlier than the 15th century, was found within the orchard area along with a high degree of tree root disturbance. A 10th to 12th century occupation layer was observed along the street frontage area sealed by a later undated clay layer, fragmentary stone wall and brick drain. The wall and drain may belong to the 19th century. The additional excavation work revealed two postholes and a truncated gully beneath the 10th to 12th century occupation layer*

*Records will be deposited with Rutland County Council, Accession number OAKRM:2008.36*

## 1. Introduction

The village of Lyddington, Rutland lies approximately 2km to the south east of Uppingham (fig. 1). Place-name evidence suggests that Lyddington may have originated in the Saxon period and the desk-based assessment for this site indicates that the linear form of the village may be evidence for an early planned settlement. The church, which probably formed the original core of the village, lies to the south of the site.

67-69, Main Street lies on the western side of the main north to south road through the village which slopes gently down to the south. The proposed development site is divided into two halves with a paddock to the west which will not be affected by the works. The eastern half of the site follows the line of the road, with an orchard at the north end, a listed building and associated structures in the centre, and a disused

builder's yard to the south (figs. 2 and 8). The land at this point is approximately 75m OD and the underlying geology is Mudstone.

No evidence has been found within the village for prehistoric or Roman activity but documentary, archaeological and standing building evidence from throughout the medieval period is plentiful. Many surviving houses in Lyddington, including 67-69, are typical of the building work which took place during the 17th and 18th centuries and which could potentially be preserving earlier archaeological evidence within their grounds.

In view of the potential for uncovering archaeological deposits, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council initially requested that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching took place prior to any construction work, to ensure that any affected deposits were recognised and adequately recorded. Based on the results of the initial evaluation a further footprint strip was then requested.

## 2. Background

The proposed development work is to erect five new residential dwellings and to restore the existing house and roadside buildings. Currently the northern end of the development site is an orchard with a number of fruit trees remaining. The Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series 1849-1899 also shows this area as an orchard which indicates potentially heavy disturbance of any archaeological deposits by root action. A small square structure or wall is hinted at against the north wall where the current OS map shows a greenhouse. Neither feature survives to the present day. The ground level in this area is relatively flat and is approximately 0.7m above present street level which is separated by a coursed ironstone rubble wall running along the north and east sides of the orchard.

The central portion of the site is occupied by a 17th century listed house, barn and outbuildings, all constructed from coursed local ironstone rubble. The house has been extensively modified, both inside and out, throughout its life. Wooden workshops immediately behind the house and barn, although still standing at the time of the evaluation, will be removed.

The southern end of the site was formerly a builder's yard with a number of temporary outbuildings and a Nissan hut. These had all been removed under agreement prior to the commencement of the evaluation. This part of the site drops down towards the street. A small ironstone office to the south of the site entrance is to be retained and converted as part of a new dwelling in this area. The OS First Edition shows this small building but no others, indicating that the site appears to have remained undeveloped for at least the last hundred years.

## 3. Archaeological Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

- To establish the character, extent, date range and significance of any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed works.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, serves to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation could be required as a condition of final planning permission. In this case further work was necessary in the form of a footprint strip across the street frontage where Trench 5 had identified archaeological deposits.

## 4. Methodology

All trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket attached to the front actor. All topsoil, subsoil or made up ground was removed in spits under archaeological supervision. The exposed substratum was inspected for any archaeological features or deposits and the spoil checked for unstratified finds.

The subsequent footprint strip used the same mechanical excavator and bucket. The topsoil, subsoil and made up ground were removed to expose the occupation layer seen in Trench 5 (see Section 5 below). This layer was then removed in spits to expose the archaeological features and natural substratum beneath.

All archaeological deposits were excavated and recorded by notes and sketches using the standard ULAS pro-forma recording forms. Plans and sections of the deposits were also made at the appropriate scales. Digital colour and 35mm black and white photographs were taken throughout the work.

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Work.*

## 5. Results

See figure 3 for trench locations.

***Stratigraphy***

*Trench 1*

Trench 1 was located at the northern end of the site within the orchard to target one of the new housing plots. It followed a north-west/south-east alignment and measured 14.5m long by 1.6m wide.

Topsoil (1) consisted of a mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone and some charcoal and had a depth of 0.19m at the north-west end,

increasing gradually to 0.34m at the south-east end. Beneath this was a layer of light orange brown silty clay subsoil (2) with a depth of 0.41m at the north-west end decreasing to 0.25m at the south-east end. Both layers appeared to be quite loose and disturbed probably due to root action. The natural substrate comprised a clean, mid orange-brown clay with occasional patches of ironstone.

*Trench 2*
Trench 2 was originally intended to be 30m long by 1.5m wide trench running approximately north to south and located to the south-west of Trench 1. However, a number of trees stand along this line and the southern end is blocked by more trees meaning that the trench had to be moved slightly northwards and curved to avoid obstructions. The final dimensions were 27.9m by 1.6m.

Topsoil and subsoil were the same as in Trench 1 but the natural substratum was badly disturbed by tree bowl action. The topsoil and subsoil depths were quite even along the length of the trench with an average depth of around 0.26m and 0.28m respectively.

*Trench 3*
Trench 3 was located in the western part of the former builder's yard. The original trench was supposed to run from the southern boundary of the site northwards across the yard and then across the driveway into the paddock. However, an operational drain runs along the site boundary meaning that the trench had to be moved slightly northwards. At the north end of the trench the driveway is still in operation and is the only access into the paddock and orchard areas. Therefore the trench was curved slightly and reduced in length from 30m to 25.8m. A recently dismantled Nissan hut set on a thin concrete base occupied much of this area.

Removal of the concrete base revealed a mid grey-brown clay silt full of demolition debris with depths varying from 0.2m to 0.35m along the length of the trench. This was removed to reveal a thin layer of light orange-brown subsoil (2) with an average depth of just 0.06m indicating that the site has probably been levelled in preparation for the hut. The natural substrate was a mix of orange-brown clay with bands of ironstone.

*Trench 4*
Located to the east of Trench 3, on a south-west/north-east alignment, this trench measured 15.9m long by 1.5m wide. The trench followed the angle of the slope down towards the street. In order to accommodate the spoil the trench location was moved approximately 1.5m southwards of the originally intended location.

A mid grey-brown clay silt topsoil and building debris layer, with a depth of between 0.33m and 0.39m for the first 14m, suddenly became much thicker with a depth of 0.69m at the north east end. Below this was a thin but fairly even layer of light orange-brown silty clay subsoil which followed the line of the orange-brown clay natural substrate. The natural could be seen to drop quite steeply 14m from the south-west end.

*Trench 5*
Trench 5 was located to target the area covered by one of the new housing plots running along the street frontage part of the builder's yard. Only enough space was available for an 11m by 1.6m trench in order to avoid excavating too close to the building or encroaching on the driveway.

An even layer of mid grey-brown clay silt mixed in with a variety of ironstone fragments, building rubble and other modern materials, filled the top of the trench to a depth of between 0.43m and 0.54m. Beneath this was a layer of mixed demolition rubble comprising ironstone fragments, brick and mid orange-brown silty clay. Most of the bricks were fragmentary but appeared to be about 64mm (2½") thick and probably handmade. A small number of animal bones with sharp machine sawn edges were also observed but not retained. Removal of this 0.41m to 0.51m thick layer revealed a number of archaeological deposits discussed below but which covered a mid orange-brown clay natural substrate at approximately 1.3m below current ground level. Current ground level at this point is 0.87m above the present street level which is roughly level with the height of the exposed archaeological deposits.

*Footprint strip*
The footprint strip, covering approximately 76m$^2$, was located along the street frontage between the small outbuilding and the adjacent property to the south. It was located to investigate the walls and occupation layer seen in Trench 5 (see below). Topsoil, subsoil and overburden were removed, as discussed above, before removing the homogenous occupation layers to reveal any archaeological features cutting into the natural clay substratum. All archaeological features were half-sectioned, recorded and then fully excavated.

***Archaeological deposits***
*Trench 1*
The main feature in this trench was a narrow ironstone wall foundation (12) running along a south-east/north-west alignment (figs. 4, 5 and 11). This wall appeared to have been cut through the subsoil to a depth of approximately 0.5m to rest on the natural clay substrate, although no cut was visible as it had been apparently backfilled with the same material. For the purposes of identification this fill was given the context number (14). The wall consisted of unworked irregular blocks of ironstone laid without any form of bonding material and in a very haphazard fashion, with no real attempt at coursing. In plan the upper surface of this feature appeared to be a single line of irregular stones although, once excavated, it was clear that random stones were used to fill a 0.3m wide slot (Figure 12).

A small quantity of pottery (six sherds) was recovered from within the wall construction, ranging in date from the 10th century to between c.1450 and 1550; the latest sherds being Cistercian or Midland Blackware. This would indicate that the wall was probably constructed after this time. No pottery was found within the surrounding fill (14).

No other archaeological features were observed in this trench.

*Trench 2*
No archaeological features were observed within this trench. If the wall observed in Trench 1 was a continuous boundary wall it would be expected to extend into this trench. However, no trace was seen even though the natural clay surface was not too badly disturbed at the northern end. It is conceivable that tree roots may have disturbed any archaeological deposits further to the south but only a single sherd of unstratified pottery was recovered.

*Trench 3*
No archaeological features were observed within this trench. The concrete base for the foot of a 'Dutch barn'-type structure was noted 16.5m from the southern end, which is consistent with the use of the area as a builder's storage yard. The shallow nature of the topsoil and subsoil along with the stony nature of the natural substrate may indicate that the ground has been levelled at some stage. Discussion with the builder, who erected the Nissan hut shortly after World War II, could not confirm when this levelling episode had taken place.

*Trench 4*
A single modern post-hole was observed approximately 3m from the northern end of the trench but no archaeological features were observed within this trench. The thick layer of topsoil is likely to be evidence of an attempt at making the site level where the underlying geology appears to drop downwards. This could be a relatively recent action when a flat site was required for storage of building materials.

*Trench 5*
Removal of the upper layers of disturbed soil and rubble revealed a clean compact mid orange-brown clay surface (9), initially suspected to be the natural clay substratum, especially as it is at approximately the same level as the nearby street (figs. 6 and 7). However, set into this layer was a large squared block of ironstone (3) with a strip of compacted orange-brown clay containing a number of small stones running northwards from the block. To the north of this was an ironstone wall (5) and a parallel brick feature (6), both running at 90$^{o}$ to the line of the street (figure 13).

A section was placed across features (5) and (6) so that their construction details could be recorded and analysed (figs. 6, 7 and 14). Because no cut could be seen for the ironstone wall, an arbitrary sondage was cut into layer (9) and across the two features. At this point layer (9) showed that it was approximately 0.04m thick and partially covered wall (5). It sealed a 0.3m thick deposit of homogenous greenish grey brown silty clay (11) containing a large number of pottery sherds and frequent charcoal fragments. The majority of these sherds were either fine (19 sherds) or very fine (also 19 sherds) Stamford ware dating to the 12th century. A single sherd of early to mid-12th century Coarse Stamford ware was also recovered from context (11). As well as 12th century Stamford ware small amounts of Lincolnshire Shelly and Northamptonshire Oolitic tempered wares were also found. These could be as early as the mid-10th century or as late as the 12th. Until this layer had been excavated the number of pottery sherds found across the site had been extremely low. Layer (11) was excavated down to a clean, undisturbed, mid-orange brown clay natural. Evidence for the ironstone wall (5) comprised a single layer of poor quality ironstone rubble set on top of layer (11) and bonded with a grey-brown clay. Butting up against the northern side of this wall was the base of a brick feature (6). This had been cut

into layer (9) and slightly into (11) to create a 0.35m wide trench, into which a thick layer of lime mortar had been laid, followed by a thin course of Collyweston slate and another thin layer of mortar. On to this, two lines of bricks had been laid with a 0.08m gap between them filled with grey silty clay. The bricks measured 239mm x 115mm x 64mm (9½" x 4½" 2½") with only a single course surviving. The cut for the bricks [8] had been backfilled with a greenish-grey-brown clay (7) similar to (11). It was not clear if this was the base of a second wall or the base of a drain running alongside the stone wall although the grey clay infill could be the remnants of silt from a blocked drain.

A second section was cut through layer (9) to the north of stone block (3) and across deposit (4) (figs. 6, 7 and 15). Stone (3) was 0.1m thick and had been laid on a thin bed of lime mortar which in turn was set on a thin band of dark reddish grey burnt clay. Deposit (4) had a similar depth to the stone block (3) and again rested on layer (10). At this point layer (9) varied in thickness between 0.05m to the west of (3) and 0.16m to the east. Layers (9) and (10) completely sealed the homogenous clay layer (11). More pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit and bagged with those from the previous adjacent slot. Removal of (11) revealed a clean undisturbed natural clay substrate.

A final slot was cut into the clay layer (9) at the southern end of the trench which showed it to be approximately 0.06m thick and sealing a 0.3m thick greenish grey-brown silty clay (13) (figs. 6 and 7). This layer appeared to be a continuation of layer (11) seen further north in the trench but was allocated a separate context number in order to differentiate the finds. A small patch of ashy material was also observed at the interface of (9) and (13). Compared to (11), layer (13) contained a relatively high proportion of pottery sherds with rims. Six sherds of Lincolnshire Shelly ware dating from around the 10th to the 12th centuries were recovered, as were 15 sherds of Oolitic ware from the early mid-12th century. Two sherds of fine Stamford ware were also recovered. Removal of a 0.5m wide strip of layer (13) across the width of the trench revealed a clean orange brown clay substrate with no archaeological features cutting into it.

Only 3 sherds of unstratified pottery were found during the excavation of Trenches 2 to 4 which had a date range from possibly the 10th century to the 16th or 17th century.

*Footprint strip*

Removal of the overburden, topsoil and subsoil revealed that the walls (5) and (6) seen in Trench 5 extended across the exposed area in an east to west direction joining the boundary wall fronting onto Main Street. Layer (9) proved to extend over the whole of this larger area and had a variable thickness from approximately 0.2m at its thickest down to 0.04m at the thinnest point. Below (9) the greenish grey-brown silty clay occupation layer, (11), was exposed and carefully removed in spits down to the natural clay (figs. 8 and 16). Layer (11) covered the whole of the exposed footprint proving that contexts (11) and (13), seen in Trench 5, were indeed the same deposits. It had a relatively consistent thickness of between 0.3m and 0.4m across the area. More sherds of Stamford ware and Shelly ware were recovered from the occupation layer (11) confirming the 10th to 12th or early 13th century date for this deposit.

Three features were seen cutting into the natural in the south-west corner of the stripped site. The first, a small posthole [20], measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.26m deep contained a mid greenish grey-brown silty clay fill (21) very similar to the overlying layer (11). Three sherds of very fine Stamford ware with external sooting were recovered from this feature (figs. 8 and 9).

Approximately 2.2m south of posthole [20] was a second posthole [22]. This was an oval feature measuring 0.4m at its widest point and 0.14m at the deepest point of its irregularly shaped base. A single sherd of fine Stamford ware was recovered from the fill (23).

The final feature within the stripped area was a short gully [24] 1.5m long running on a north to south alignment. This lay between, but slightly to the east of, the two postholes. At its northern end it was approximately 0.1m deep but reduced in depth towards the southern end possibly indicating that it had been truncated. The fill (25) consisted of a mid grey-brown silty sandy-clay which contained a twenty sherds of pottery identified as: fine Stamford ware, Oxidised Sandy ware and Oolitic Limestone tempered ware all from the 10th to very early 13th centuries.

## 6. Discussion

The wall (12) in Trench 1 is possibly the remnant of a division separating the back yard of a property from the fields. Although of reasonable depth it does not appear to be substantial enough, or sufficiently well built, to be part of a building. The main drawback to this argument is that if it was a boundary wall then it should continue south eastwards into Trench 2 which it does not. Superimposing the trench plan over the current OS map shows that wall (12) is to the south east of, but on the same alignment as, a possible green house or outbuilding. As mentioned earlier the First Edition OS map shows what may be a small walled enclosure which could account for wall (12) but the detail on this map is quite poor. Pottery evidence suggests that this feature is no earlier than late 15th century.

Elsewhere in the orchard the evidence for surviving archaeological features is poor. No evidence for occupation was noted although the ground did appear to be quite disturbed by root action. The build-up of ground noted adjacent to the street may be due to accumulation of organic material or occupation debris, although this area is unlikely to be disturbed during the proposed works anyway.

The lack of archaeological evidence in Trenches 3 and 4 may be due to disturbance caused by levelling and outbuildings associated with the builder's yard. It seems unlikely that any features or deposits which may or may not have been present will have survived elsewhere in this area.

Trench 5 and the subsequent stripped area present the best evidence for a distinct and early episode of use probably starting in the late 10th century. The three shallow features noted during the strip could be evidence of timber structures fronting onto the street. These appear to have been demolished and the surrounding ground levelled which may explain why similarly dated pottery was recovered from the features and from the layer sealing them. The occupation layer (11) contains an abundance of

domestic pottery from this period but unfortunately does not give any further clues to any structures or activities undertaken on this site. The fact that it is so uniform in thickness and is relatively level perhaps gives more evidence to the argument that the site had become derelict was levelled and finally sealed by the thin clean layer of clay (9). This may have been at the time when the wall (5) was built although the absence of finds from this structure means that the construction date cannot be clearly ascertained. What may be significant is that layer (9) is at the same level as the current street which possibly makes this deposit quite late. The brick feature (6) running at $90^{o}$ to the street could be the successor to wall (5) or a drain feature associated with it. As it is at the same level as the outside pavement it is feasible that it could have drained out onto the street when first built. The size of the bricks and the method of construction would place it no earlier than the 19th century. The square stone (3) and clay band (4) may be associated with internal features of the possible building.

The high degree of disturbance of the layers above surface (9) presents further evidence of the amount of recent destructive activity in this area. The current boundary wall has a number of scars and rebuilds showing where various outbuildings have been attached at some time.

Despite the limited information from this evaluation the results obtained do help show that there was a significant level of activity between the 10th and very early 13th centuries associated with the street frontage in this area. After this time little activity can then be detected until the 17th century when the present house was built and which may mirror events elsewhere in the village which now boasts a large number of other 17th and 18th century houses. It is possible that the shifting focus of the village took any settlement activity away from this part of the village during the intervening years.

## 7. Archive

The archive consists of site notes, drawings, photographs and pottery to be held by Rutland County Museum under accession number OAKRM:2008.36. The individual details are listed in Appendix 4.

## 8. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of The Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

## 9. Bibliography

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ULAS 2007 *Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. Proposed Residential development at 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington. Rutland.*

## 10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by A R Hyam and D Prior. The project was managed by R Buckley.

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## Appendix 1. Figures

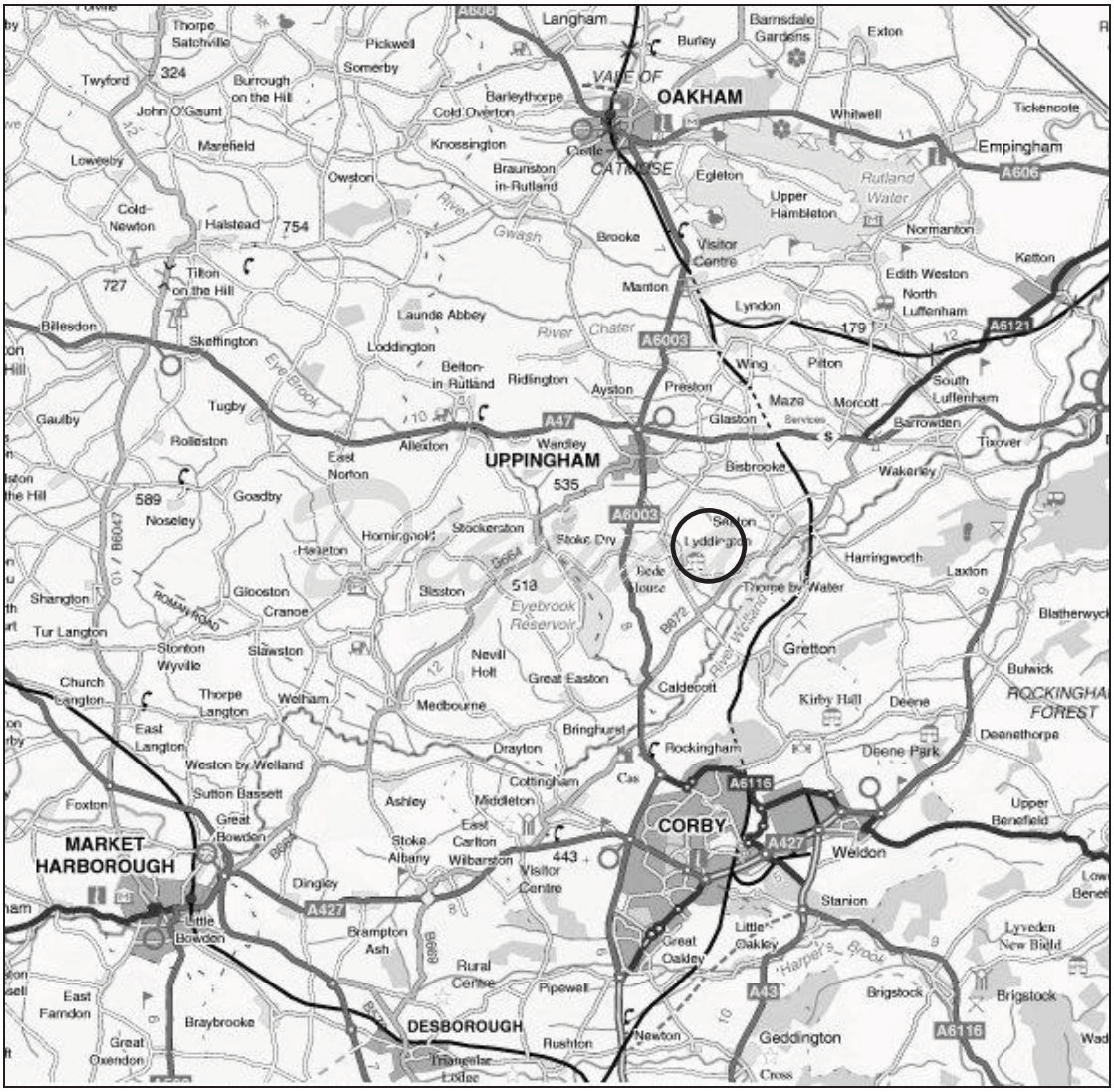


Figure 1 Location Plan.
Lyddington village circled.
*Source: Ordnance Survey (licence no AL100029495)*

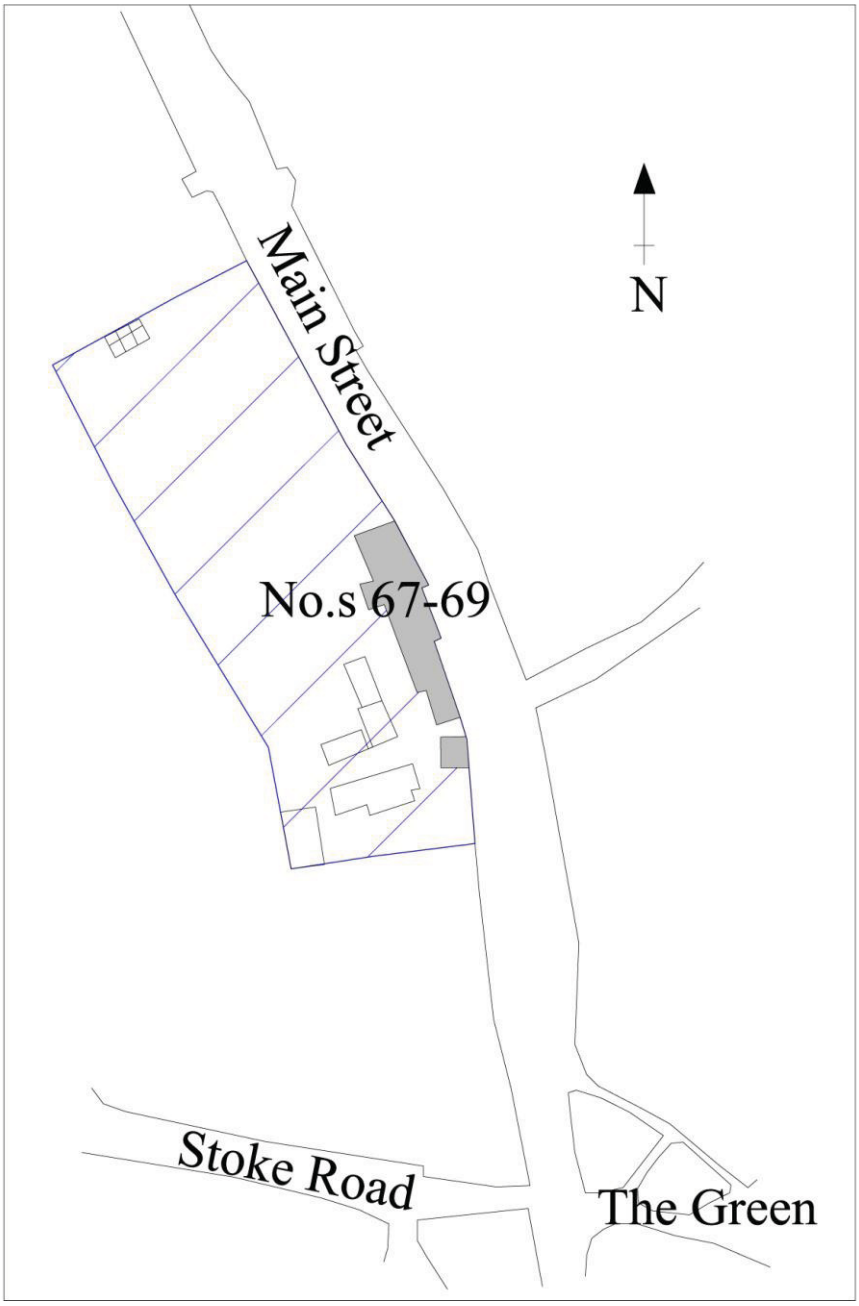


Figure 2 Site location (hatched in blue).

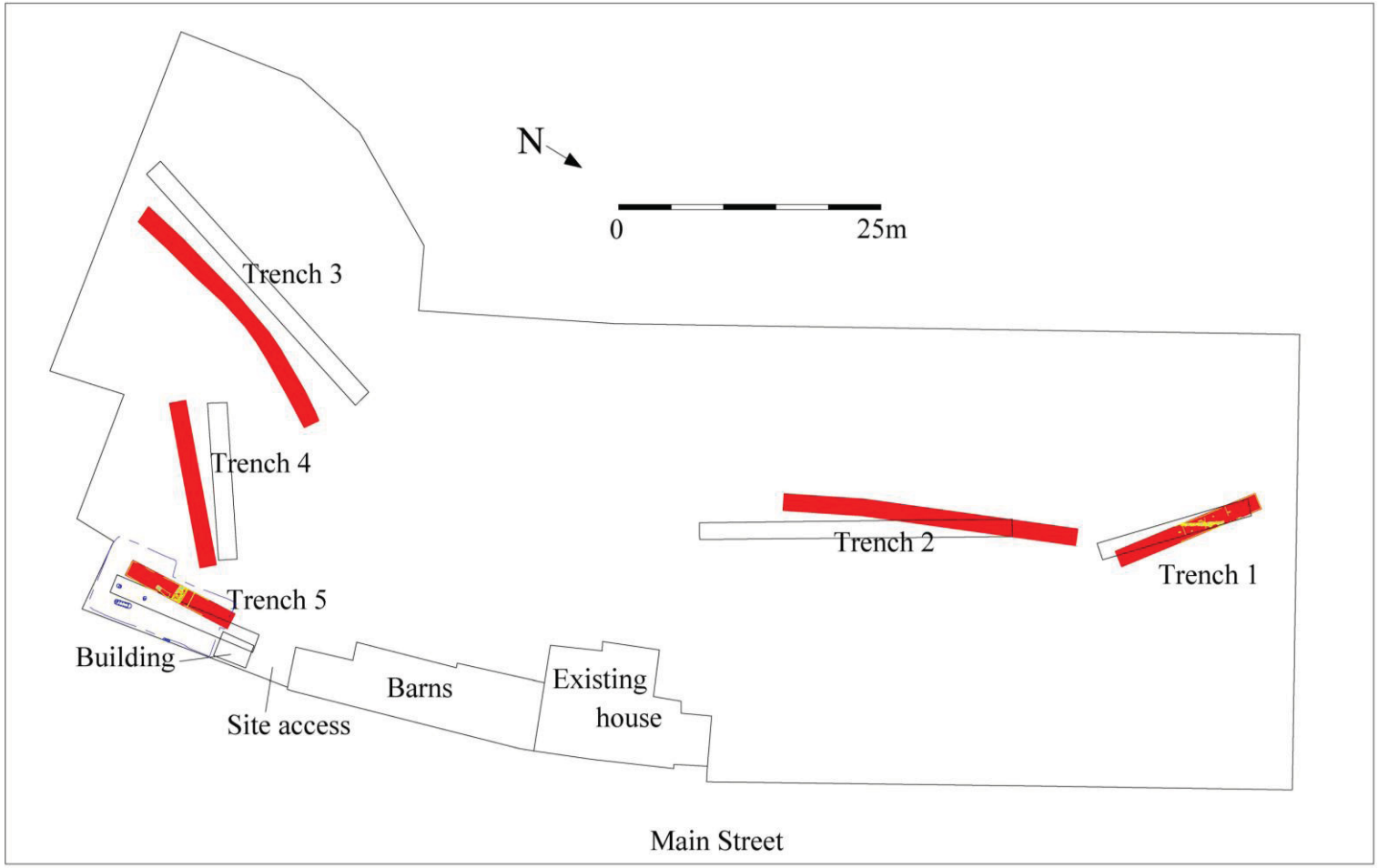


Figure 3 Trench locations
Actual location shown in red. Black outlines show specified locations. Yellow detail indicates features in trenches.
Footprint strip highlighted in blue around Trench 5

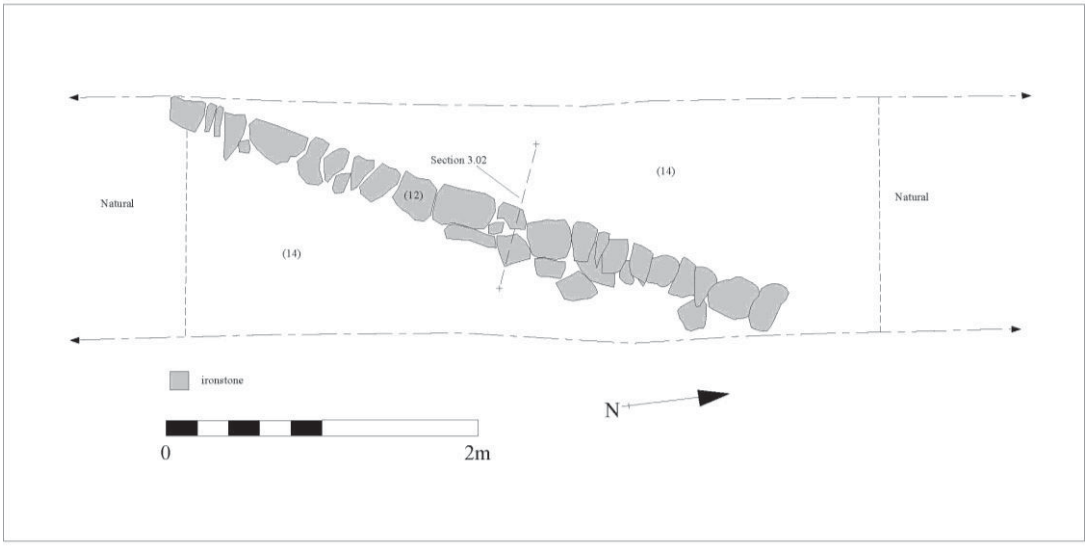


Figure 4 Trench 1. Wall (12) detail.

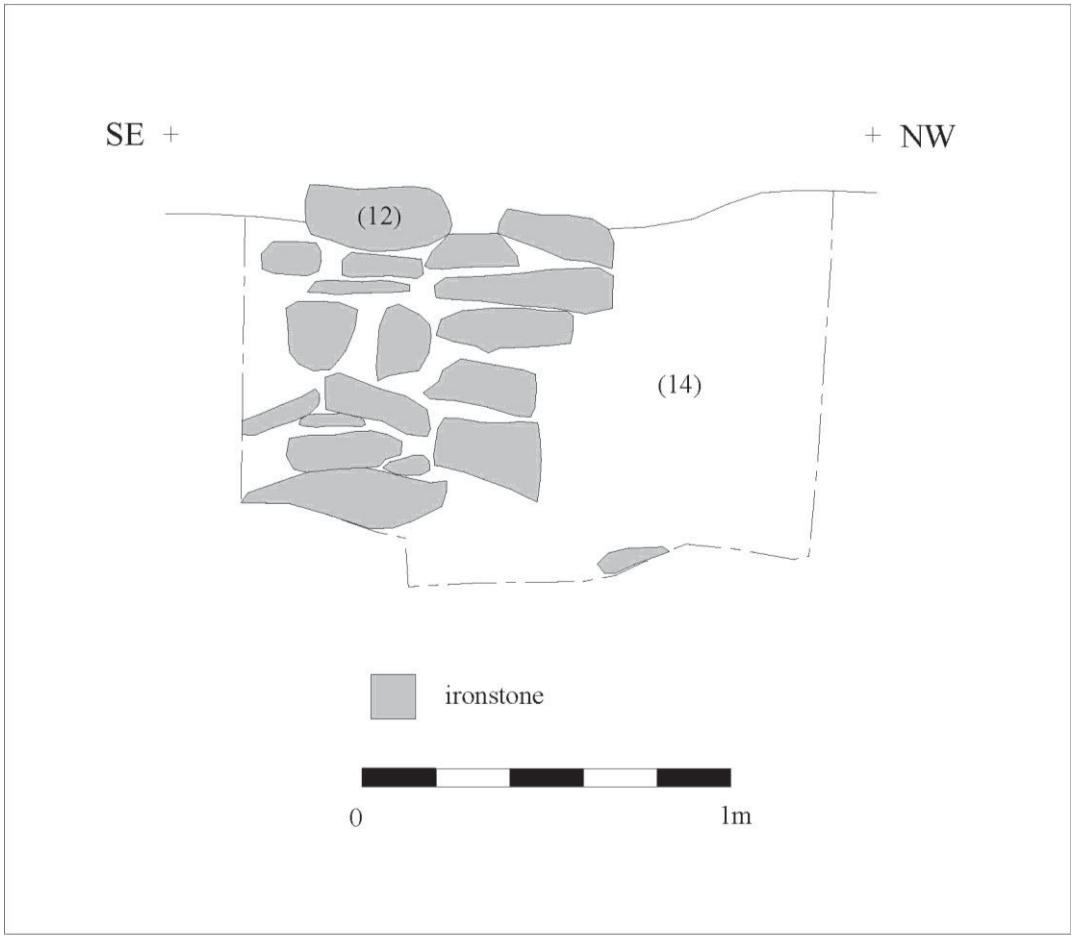


Figure 5 Section through wall (12).

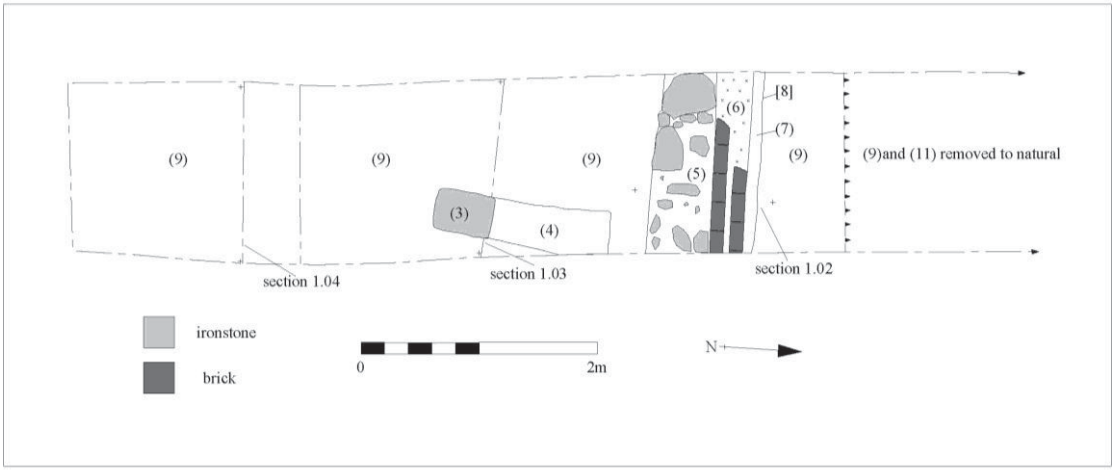


Figure 6 Trench 5. Plan.

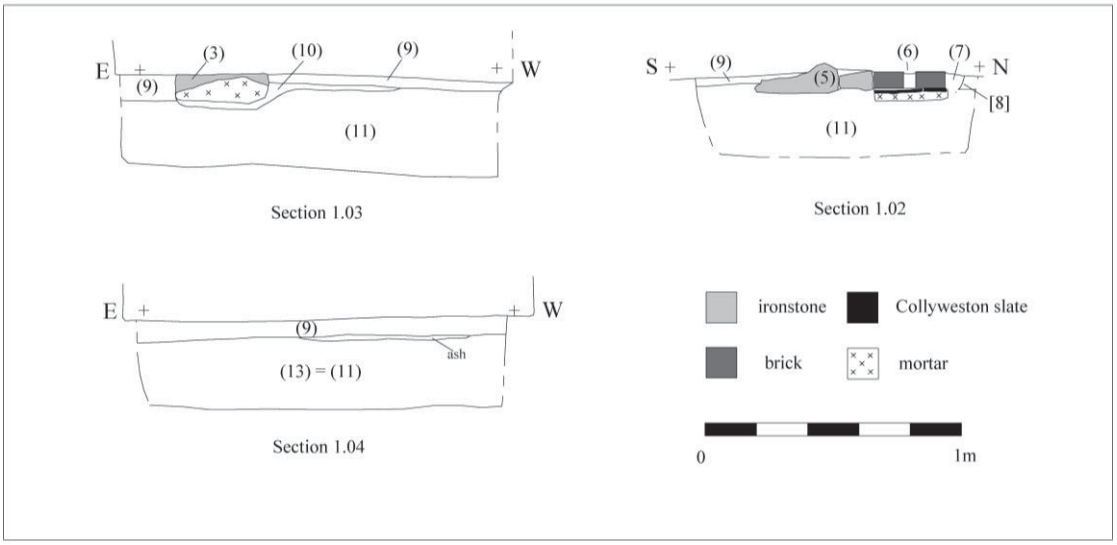


Figure 7 Trench 5. Sections

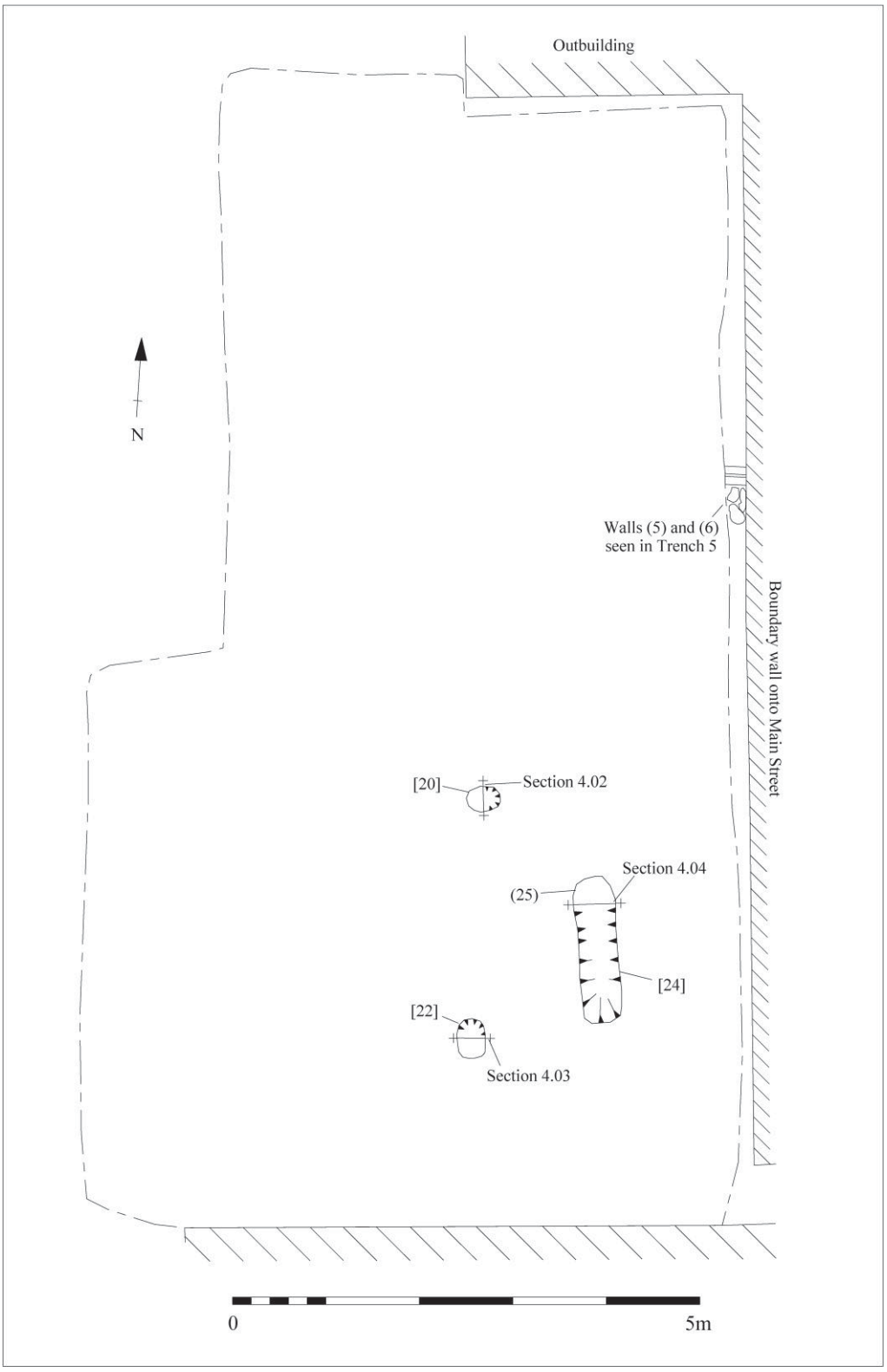


Figure 8 Plan of footprint strip

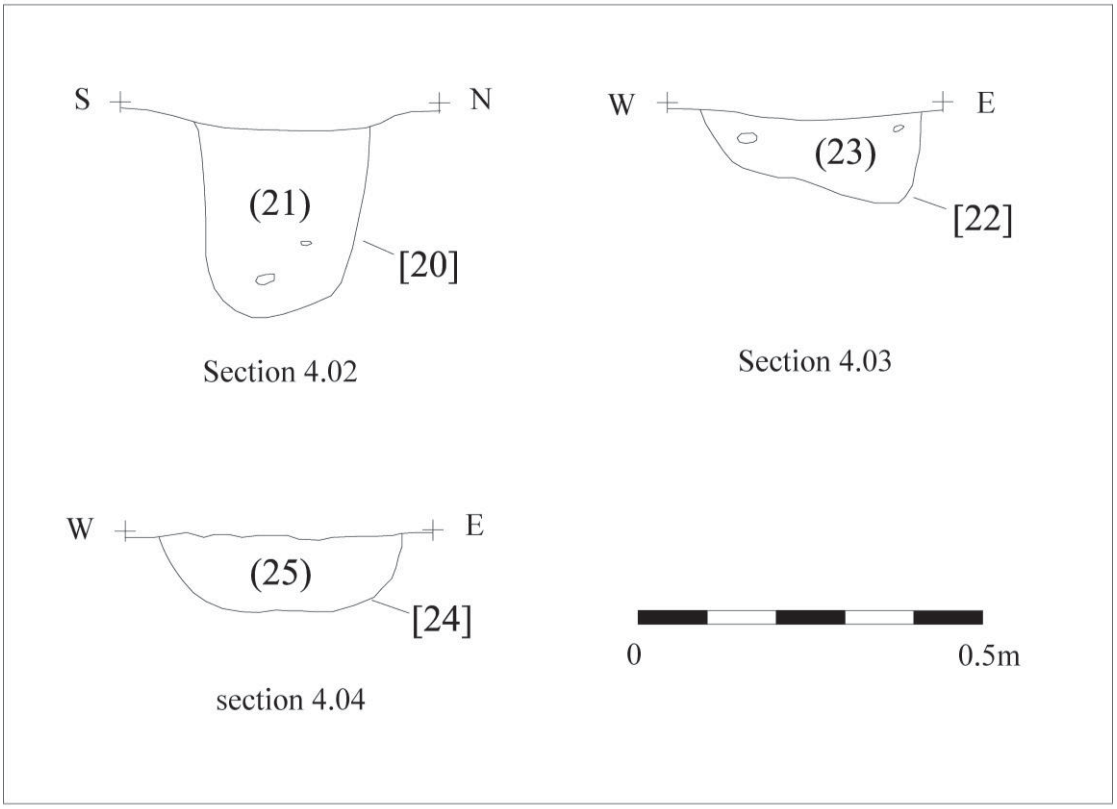


Figure 9 Footprint strip sections

Figure 10 Proposed development site looking northwest.
*Trench 5 behind wall in foreground, orchard area behind main house.*

Figure 11 Trench 1. Wall (12).


Figure 12 Section 3.01 through wall (12)


Figure 13 Trench 5. Walls (5) and (6).


Figure 14 Trench 5. Section 1.03 through walls (5) and (6).


Figure 15 Trench 5. Section 1.02 slot across (3) and layers (9), (10) and (11).

Figure 16 Footprint strip area

## Appendix 2. The Pottery Report

Deborah Sawday

### Introduction

The pottery, 118 sherds weighing 1015 grams, from the both the evaluation and the excavations, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (Tables 1 and 2).

### The Site Record

A terminal date in the 12th or early 13th century is suggested for the eighty six sherds of pottery from the occupation layer contexts 11 and 13 found in both the trenching and footprint strip. The finds included two jars in the coarse and fine Stamford ware fabrics ST3 and ST2 (Kilmurry 1980), possibly dating from the second quarter of the 12th century, and twenty two sherds in the very fine Stamford fabric ST1, which has a terminal date in the early to mid 13th century. A fragment of Lincoln Shelly ware, fabric LI2, a Coarse Shelly ware, fabric CS, Oxidised Sandy wares, fabric OS, and a jar, and two bowls in the Oolitic fabric OL occurred in the same contexts.

Sherds in ST2, ST1, OL, OS and the Oxidised Sandy ware fabric OS2, of a similar 12th or possibly early 13th century date to the above, were also found in two of the features lying below the occupation layer, the gulley [24] and the post hole [20] suggesting that they were broadly contemporary. A jar and a bowl in fabric OL, were recovered as part of the assemblage from [24].

A single fragment of the fine Stamford ware fabric ST2, dating from circa 1050 to 1200, occurred in the back fill of the post hole [22].

No co-joining sherds linking different contexts were identified, but many of the sherds, especially the Stamford wares, were very fragmented – and although several possible links were noted between contexts 11 and 13, none were found between these contexts and those of the gulley and post holes below.

Two sherds of Cistercian or Midland Blackware ware dating from the mid 15th to the mid 16th or, possibly, the mid 17th century were found in the wall, context 12. The four residual sherds from the same context included a Lincoln Shelly ware, fabric LI4, were probably slightly earlier than the pottery from contexts 11 and 13.

However, the apparent absence of pottery dating from the mid or later 13th and 14th centuries is of note, especially considering that the site fronts on to one of the main streets within the core of the medieval village.

### The Pottery Record

The evaluation produced an interesting range of pottery, the wares being similar to that already recorded elsewhere in Rutland, for example, at Seaton, approximately 3 km. to the east. The relative proportions of the wares present confirms the local pre-

eminence of the Stamford ware industry in the late Saxon and early medieval period, Stamford ware accounting for over half of the assemblage by sherd numbers (table 1). This latter fact is not surprising as Lyddington lies within the core pottery distribution area, a radius of circa 24 km, from Stamford (Kilmurry 1980, 156). Never the less, as Kilmurry points out (ibid, 156-162), even within this core area, Stamford ware did not monopolise the market, and Lincoln Shelly and Oolitic tempered wares, the latter is thought to originate from Lincoln or South Lincolnshire (Young and Vince 2005, 123), also make up a significant part of the assemblage.

A similarly local pattern of pottery distribution is hinted at in the later period by the presence of a single sherd in the late medieval or early post medieval Bourne ware, fabric BO1, the production centre lying approximately 30 km to the north east in Lincolnshire. However, the origins of the early medieval Oxidised Sandy wares, the late medieval or early post medieval Cistercian/Midland Blackware, fabric CW/MB, and the post medieval earthenware, EA1, remains uncertain.

| Fabric | Common Name | Sherds | Weight | % by Sherd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Saxo Norman/Medieval** | | | | |
| ST3 | Coarse Stamford ware | 2 | 14 | |
| ST2 | Fine Stamford ware | 30 | 153 | |
| ST1 | Very Fine Stamford ware | 32 | 182 | |
| **Stamford Sub Total** | | **64** | **349** | **54.2** |
| LI2 | Lincoln Late Saxon Shelly ware | 1 | 7 | |
| LI4 | Lincoln Fine Shelled ware | 2 | 31 | |
| OL | Oolitic Limestone Tempered ware | 31 | 393 | 26.2 |
| CS | Coarse Shelly ware | 8 | 110 | |
| OS2 | Oxidised Sandy ware 2 | 4 | 25 | |
| OS | Oxidised Sandy ware | 4 | 35 | |
| | Sub Totals | 114 | 950 | |
| **Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval** | | | | |
| CW/MB | Cistercian/Midland Blackware | 2 | 5 | |
| BO1 | Bourne D ware | 1 | 31 | |
| EA1 | Earthenware 1 | 1 | 29 | |
| | Sub Totals | 4 | 65 | |
| Site Totals | | 118 | 1015 | |

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

The relative frequency of the very fine Stamford ware fabric ST1 is of note, they made up the single largest assemblage by sherd number on the site. Many of the sherds in this fabric were glazed; suggesting the presence of table wares, such as jugs and pitchers, a not uncommon occurrence in ordinary households at this time, as the fine Stamford wares were widely traded (Kilmurry 1980, 166). A relatively higher proportion of the coarser Stamford wares and the calcareous wares were sooted externally suggesting that these were more often used for cooking. That the pottery is essentially domestic in nature is confirmed by the presence also of the rims of both cooking pots or storage jars and bowls.

## Conclusions

The pottery provides evidence of occupation in the vicinity from the at least the 11$^{th}$ or 12$^{th}$ centuries. The lack of any pottery dating from the mid or later 13$^{th}$ century may simply reflect changing patterns of activity, including different methods of

rubbish disposal on the site, which may have continued to lie within the heart of the medieval village rather than any change in occupation. Alternatively, the lack of pottery finds may reflect a shift in the focus of activity within the settlement.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Site/ Parish: 67-69 Main St, Lyddington Rutland<br>Accession No.: RT07 2007/OAK RM 2008 36<br>Document Ref: lyddington3.doc<br>Material: pottery<br>Site Type: village core | Submitter: A. Hyam<br>Identifier: D. Sawday<br>Date of Identification: 26.2.08<br>Method of recovery: evaluation/excavation<br>Job Number: 08/543 |

| Context | Fabric/Ware | Nos | Grams | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11=13 | ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware | 1 | 13 | Jar, form 4-58, dated at Stamford from the 2nd quarter of the 12C (Kilmurry 1980, 137). |
| 11 | ST2 – Fine Stamford ware | 24 | 128 | 13 glazed some both internally & externally, 11 sooted/burnt externally. Jar, similar to Kilmurry form 4-01, 2nd quarter to mid 12th C, (Kilmurry 1980). 3 sherds decorated with combed horizontal lines. |
| 11 | ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware | 22 | 140 | 15 glazed externally, 1 double thumbed handle base, 6 sherds sooted/burnt, 2 flat bases, 12C+ |
| 11 | LI2 – Lincoln Late Saxon Shelly ware | 1 | 7 | Sooted externally, ?10C + |
| 11 | OL – Oolitic Limestone ware | 1 | 8 | Bowl - simple everted rim, sooted externally - ?12C |
| 11 | OL | 6 | 45 | Includes flat base, all hand made, 4 sooted ext (1 type series) |
| 11 | OL | 1 | 23 | Everted jar rim with ext flange, 260mm rd. |
| 11 | OS | 3 | 32 | Coarse sub angular quartz + ooliths. ?Too coarse for Bourne |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | ware. Flattish base, sooted ext. I type series |
| 11 | CS – Coarse Shelly ware | 2 | 35 | 1 with combed wavy line decoration, 1 sooted ext |
| 12 | LI4 – Lincoln Fine Shelled ware | 2 | 31 | 1 sooted |
| 12 | OL | 1 | 5 | |
| 12 | ST3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12 | CW/MB – Cistercian /Midland Blackware | 2 | 5 | |
| 13 | ST2 | 4 | 21 | 1 flat basal angle, 2knife trimmed ext, 3 glazed, 1 sooted. |
| 13 | OL | 9 | 99 | 3 sooted ext – hand buil.t |
| 13 | OL | 6 | 127 | Join, everted bowl rim, diameter c.230mm, with external bevel, similar at in coarse shelly ware at Northampton (McCarthy 1979, fig.90.342). This example is probably an early medieval South Lincs product (Young 2005, 123). 1 sherd type series. |
| 13 | CS – Coarse Shelly ware | 3 | 35 | Base, thin walled hand made pot, externally sooted, early medieval. |
| 13 | CS | 2 | 30 | Externally sooted, hand made |
| 13 | OS – Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 3 | Orange fabric with sparse rounded & sub-rounded red quartz & other mineral inclusions, + rare calcareous incl, hand made combed wavy line ext, type series, variant of OS2 |
| 21 [20] Post hole | ST1 | 3 | 6 | 2 sooted & knife trimmed ext |
| 23 [22] Post hole | ST2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 25 [24] | ST2 | 1 | 3 | |
| 25 [24] | ST1 | 7 | 36 | 1 sooted ext, 6 with thin lead glaze |
| 25 [24] | OS2 – Oxidised Sandy ware2 | 4 | 25 | Hand built, all show evidence of slight sooting ext. 1 type series. |
| 25 [24] | OL | 1 | 16 | Jar rim, collared, everted with slight external beading at rim top, rd 180mm, ?12C. |
| 25 [24] | OL | 1 | 24 | Simple everted bowl rim, thickened, sooted ext, no rd. |
| 25 [24] | OL | 5 | 46 | 3 sooted ext |
| U/S | BO1 – Bourne D ware | 1 | 31 | Flat ?jug base, stacking evidence underneath, ext kt and traces of gl ext wall |
| U/S | CS | 1 | 10 | Sooted ext |
| U/S | EA1 – Earthenware 1 | 1 | 29 | |
| ANIMAL BONE | | | | |
| 11 | jaw | 1 | | |
| 12 | | 4 | | |
| 13 | | 1 | | |
| IRON OBJECT | | | | |
| 12 | | 1 | | |

Table 2: The finds by context, sherd/fragment numbers and weight (grams).

## Appendix 4. Index to archive

The archive for the archaeological work consists of:
This report

20 context recording sheets,
3 masonry recording sheets,
1 context index sheet,
4 A3 drawing sheets,
1 drawing index sheet,
5 trench recording sheets,
2 digital photograph record forms (1 from evaluation, 1 from footprint strip),
2 contact sheets of digital photographs,
one cd of digital photographs,
1 35mm black and white photograph record form,
35mm black and white negatives (10 pictures),
35mm black and white contact sheet,
118 sherds of pottery.
6 animal bone fragments
1 Iron object

It is to be held by Rutland County Museums under the accession code number OAKRM 2008-036

## Appendix 5. ULAS Design Specification for Trial Trenching

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

### Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

***Proposed Residential development at 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland,***

**NGR*:* SP874972**

**Client:** ***Gadsby Estates Ltd***

**Planning Authority:** ***Rutland County Council***

**1 Introduction**

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for a phase of intrusive archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- Archaeological evaluation by intrusive trial trenching.

**2. Background**

2.1 ***Context of the Project (taken from the Brief)***

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located on land at 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland, currently occupied by a number of agricultural buildings, an orchard and a former builder's yard. Planning permission with conditions has been granted for the construction of six residential units with associated garages, access and parking.

2.1.2 A desk-based assessment of the site produced by Samuel Rose Ltd (Dawson 2001) concluded that the 'the potential for surviving archaeological evidence extends across the entire medieval period from the Norman Conquest in 1066 until the 17th century. There is no potential of 18th and 19th century structures' (Dawson 2001, 10).

2.1.3 In view of the potential of the site for containing buried archaeological remains and structures of historic significance, Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisers to Rutland County Council, subsequently produced a *Design Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Buildings Assessment (Level 2 Survey) of Land at 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Oakham, Rutland* (hereinafter the 'Brief'). This provides details of trial trenching and historic building recording/assessment required to clarify the nature, extent, date and significance of

archaeology on the site and the significance of historic buildings. Only the trial trenching is addressed in this specification, as it is understood that the historic building works are to be undertaken by others.

### 2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.2.1 The site lies at approximately 75 m OD. The underlying solid geology is Mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157, Stamford).

### 2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been conducted for the site (Dawson 2001) and there are further notes in the Brief, from which the following summary is taken.

2.3.2 The site lies within the historic village core (MLE9484) and designated Conservation Area of Lyddington. No 69 Main Street is a grade II listed building, comprising a 17th-century coursed ironstone rubble house and outbuilding, altered in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

2.3.3 The desk-base assessment highlighted that the site 'is located in an area of extensive medieval and post-medieval activity' (Dawson 2001). This is most clearly evidenced by the scheduled ancient Monument of Lyddington Bede House, medieval Bishop's place and post-medieval almshouse and its moat, gardens, extensive fish ponds and cultivation remains (DLE5234).

2.3.4 The settlement of Lyddington possibly originated in the middle Saxon period, its linear form suggesting it may have been a planned village (Brief, p.3).

2.3.5 Little archaeological evidence has been uncovered for earlier periods. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery (MLE6538) has been recovered from windmill. Beyond the village lies the cropmark of a possible ring ditch (MLE5484) to the south and prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered to the north 9MLE7307).

## 3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

- 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 proposals.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will serve to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning authority and the Client, if required.

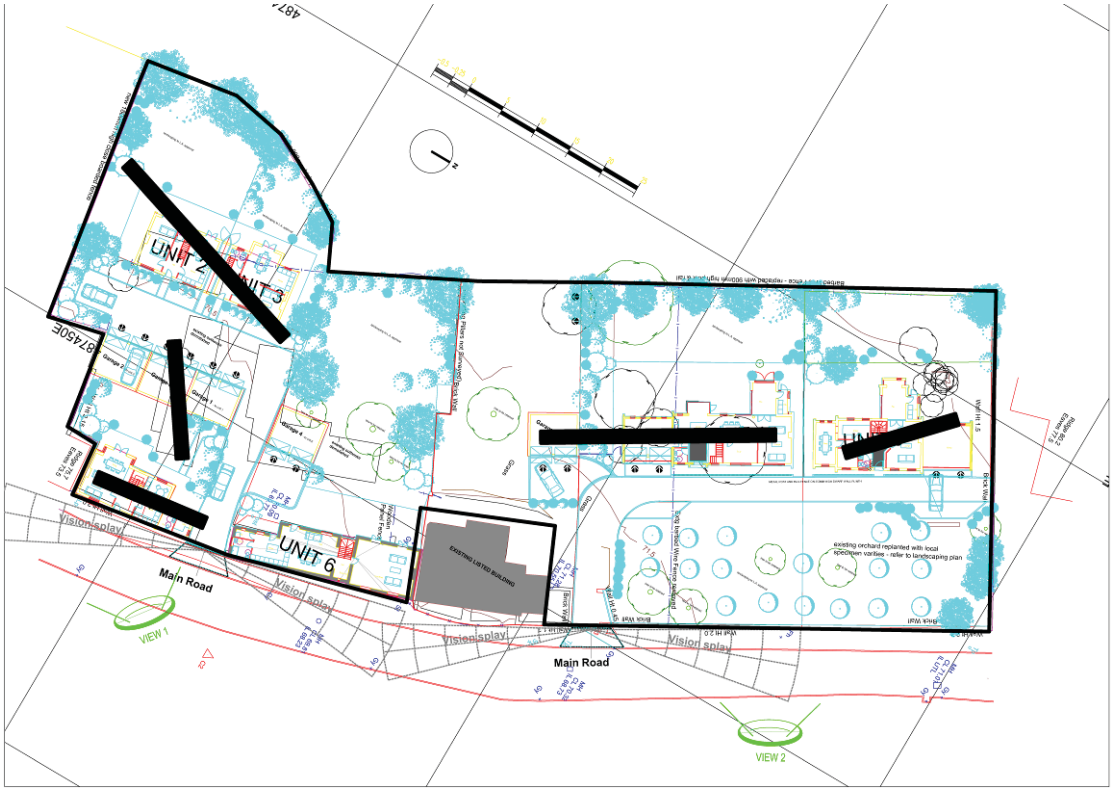


Fig. 1 Proposed trial trench locations

## 4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

4.2.1 Five trial trenches will be examined: two 30m by 1.5m and three 15m by 1.5m (total area 157.5 sq. m). An additional 15m of trenching will be held in reserve and investigated if necessary to clarify the extents of any archaeology recorded. The proposed trench location plan is included above (Fig. 1). The trenches have been located to target the footprints of the proposed units and to investigate part of the street frontage.

4.2.2 The present ground surfaces and underlying modern overburden (approximately 02 - 0.5m of made ground is expected), over the area of the trench, will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The work will use a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and will continue down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural (whichever is encountered first), to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation, but surfaces will not be reinstated.

4.2.3 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.4 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.

4.2.5 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.6 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

## 4.3 *Recording Systems*

4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

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

4.3.3 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 trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.

4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared 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.

4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

## 5. Finds

5.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.

5.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the Assistant Keeper of Archaeological Archives at Leicestershire County Council that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site, prior to the commencement of any on-site works.

5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.

5.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context

## 6. Report and Archive

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR to be distributed amongst relevant sections of Leicestershire County Council as necessary.

6.2 The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.

- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

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 usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## 7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council's SMR prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire SMR it may be placed on the web-site. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire SMR.

## 8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## 9. Copyright

9.1 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.

## 10. Timetable

10.1 The archaeological evaluation is scheduled to start in September 2007 and will last approximately 1 week.

10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

10.3 An interim report on the results of the evaluation can be prepared, if required, after the completion of the fieldwork.

## 11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

11.2 An intrusive environmental site assessment was undertaken by RSK ENST (2006), to assess possible contamination of the site. This identified a number of potential hazards requiring remedial action including:

- The suspected presence of asbestos cement roofing sheets and downpipes.
- Possible small amounts of hazardous ground gases including methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen.
- Soft and possibly unstable ground with groundwater being encountered at around 1.5m.

The report recommended that no excavations exceed 1m without support or gas monitoring. For further health and safety issues see Appendix 1.

11.3 All of these hazards will be identified on the risk assessment form, which will be updated as necessary during the site works.

11.4 Information on the known location of any other services or other constraints will need to be supplied by the Client, prior to the commencement of works on the site.

## 12 Insurance

12.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

## 13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Senior Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Leicestershire Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

## 14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

14.1 In the unlikely event, that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plans detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

## 15. Bibliography


| | |
|---|---|
| Dawson, M 2001 | An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for 67-69 Main Street, Lyddington, Leicestershire (SP 874 972) |
| MAP 2 | The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991 |
| MGC 1992 | Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission) |
| RFG/FRG 1993 | Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) |
| SMA 1993 | Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists) |


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# Appendix 6 ULAS Design Specification for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Design Specification for an archaeological excavation and watching brief**

***Job title: 67-69, Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland***

***NGR: SP 874 972***

***Client: Gadsby Estates Ltd***

***Planning Authority: Rutland County Council***

***P. A 2007/0402/9***

### *1. Definition and scope of the specification*

1.1 This specification forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation at 67-69, Main Street, Lyddington, Rutland (SK **SP 874 972** ; fig.1)..

1.2 It addresses the requirements for archaeological recording from Leicestershire County Council as archaeological advisor to the planning authority following Planning Policy Guideline 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning para.30) outlined in their email of 26.10.2007 (Appendix 2).

1.3 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and the *Guidelines and procedures for archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council).

### *2.Background*

**2. Background**

2.1 ***Context of the Project***

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located near the centre of Lyddington, off Main Street (figs.1 and 2). A desk-assessment has been prepared by CgMs which indicated that the application area was within the historic core of Lyddington.

2.1.2 A trial trench evaluation has been completed (ULAS Reports 2007-141). The purpose of the work was to excavate five evaluation trenches in advance of a proposed residential development on land at 67-69, Main Street, Lyddington, planning application 00/0595/9. The site is located within the historic settlement core (MLE9484) and designated Conservation Area (DLE474) of Lyddington village and therefore within an area of archaeological potential. In view of this, the proposed building works were seen as being likely to uncover and disturb any surviving archaeological deposits and features. Five trenches were excavated across the site in order to target the areas where proposed construction work would cause most disturbance. Overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to reveal any archaeological deposits and/or undisturbed natural substratum. Evidence of an ironstone wall, no earlier than the 15th century, was found within the orchard area along with a high degree of tree root disturbance. A 10th to 12th century occupation layer was observed along the street frontage area sealed by a later undated clay layer, fragmentary stone wall and brick drain. The wall and drain may belong to the 19th century.

### *3. Aims and Objectives*

3.2 The objective of the archaeological work is to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains are present and characterise their nature within the area to be developed. Specifically the excavation will aim to identify any evidence for medieval and post-medieval village occupation, identify whether it was domestic or agricultural, establish a chronology and identify how this activity might fit into a wider pattern of village development in the East Midlands (Lewis 2006, 211).

***4 General Methodology***

4.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, Health and Safety provisions and insurance details are provided.

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the sites from the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with representatives of the clients and Leicestershire County Council. The strategy will be reviewed in the light of the quality of the archaeological resource as revealed at different stages of the fieldwork.

# 4 Methodology

4.1 The scheme for archaeological work involves open area excavation of Unit 1 where a $10^{th}$-$12^{th}$ century occupation deposit was located during evaluation. All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*.

4.2 Staffing, Health and Safety provisions and insurance details are provided.

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the sites from the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with representatives of Rutland County Council, as appropriate.

*4.4 Open area excavation*

4.4.1 The topsoil will be stripped in advance to expose the extent of significant archaeological deposits within Unit 1.

4.4.2 The topsoil will be removed in spits by machine with toothless ditching bucket (or similar) under supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata are encountered. The topsoil will be kept separate from the subsoil.

4.4.3 The archaeological deposits will be hand-cleaned by trowel or draw hoe. The cleaned surface will be scanned by metal detector.

4.4.4 The archaeological features exposed by the machine stripping will be planned and sample excavated to provide an adequate sample to address the research aims (3.1).

4.4.5 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 a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM).

4.4.6 The location of the excavation will be surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

4.4.7 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. 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.

4.4.8 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, where appropriate the police and coroner shall be informed. Human remains will only be removed following appropriate liaison with the Ministry of Justice and in compliance with their requirements and in accordance with appropriate professional standards and guidance, as well as other relevant environmental health regulations. In all circumstances the developer and Leicestershire County Council, will be informed immediately upon the discovery of significant human remains.

***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. If the complexity of the archaeology warrants it these will be computerised using the ULAS Access system.

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 trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid ('Brief' 4.8).

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 be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as appropriate. The O.D 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 excavations.

***6 Environmental Sampling***

6.1 In order to contribute towards fulfilling the aims and objectives, outlined above (3.1-3) the routine sampling of excavated sites is required. Not all sites will produce samples suitable for analysis and interpretation but unless sampling is carried out and remains recorded there will be no basis for comparison of sites and for regional studies. Deposits to be sampled should be datable, have the potential to contain remains and represent the periods covered by the site. Hence the following deposits should be sampled:

6.1.1 Datable deposits containing pottery or any evidence of charcoal.

6.1.2 Features representing different periods and areas of the site.

6.2 Sample size will be a minimum of 20 litres although if charred plant remains appear to be at a very low concentration 40 litre samples should be considered. Small concentrations of remains will also be taken as samples if found.

6.3 The priority for sampling will be the corn drier which will have bulk samples taken on excavation. Other priorities for sampling will be pits, features associated with houses and deposits containing other materials such as pottery, bone and charcoal.

6.4 Should deposits containing abundant bone be found large samples of around 100 litres or a known fraction of the deposit will be taken for the constant recovery of smaller bones.

6.5 Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit. Samples of charcoal will be submitted for identification to establish the types of wood exploited.

6.6 Any waterlogged deposits will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils and insects in consultation with the specialists who will carry out the analysis.

6.7 If other remains such as molluscs are found samples will be taken and assessed by a specialist.

6.8 Sampling for examination of sediments will be considered if appropriate and a specialist consulted if necessary.

6.9 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue.

6.10 The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available.

6.11 Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

***7 Finds and Samples***

7.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

7.2 All items of archaeological significance from the excavation will be examined and recorded to form part of the site archive to be eventually deposited with Leicestershire Museums. All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material may, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording.

7.3 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the Site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with Site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation. All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

7.4 Advice on conservation will be provided by the accredited conservator at University of Leicester School of Archaeological Studies. All remedial on-site conservation will follow UKIC guidelines.

**8 . Report and Archive**

8.1 An accession number will be drawn from Rutland County Council (Museums). A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.

8.2. 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.

8.3 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) (RFG/FRG 1993) will be presented to an appropriate registered museum within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

8.4 On the completion of fieldwork the originating organisation should complete the on-line OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project /oasis on completion of the fieldwork.

***9 Timetable and staffing***

10.1. The excavation will commence with controlled topsoil removal down to the top of the archaeological deposits and can start during the week beginning 12.11.2007.

***11. Health and Safety***

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2007) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

***12. Insurance***

12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

***13. Bibliography***

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