An Archaeological Excavation and watching brief on Land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 8815 0469)

John Tate

For: The Hey Partnership

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Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

Checked by: N.J Cooper

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Signed:  **Date:** 25/1/2008

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 8815 0469) from 19th June - 6th July 2007. This work was carried out on behalf of McCrombie Smith Architects by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The excavation revealed sparse evidence for the prehistoric, Roman and Late Saxon periods through residual or unstratified finds, with later periods being represented through occupation evidence. No remains were revealed during the watching brief. The village appears to originate in the Late Saxon period. The earlier medieval to late medieval periods demonstrate a growth in the village core, following the Norman conquest, and are represented by stone quarrying, and subsequent occupation of the land evidenced through the construction of walls, cobbled surfaces, post-hole activity and wells. The post-medieval to early modern periods are represented by a potential change in land-use, with landscaping making way for earthfast timber 'hay-barn'-like structures, presumably for the origins of the recent Dairy Farm. By the end of the early modern period, it appears that these structures had been demolished and no further structural activity is evidenced. The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, accession number RT.04.2007.

1 Introduction

1.1 This document outlines the stage of archaeological mitigation carried out on land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 8815 0469). The archaeological work was being undertaken on behalf of The Hey Partnership by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

1.2 The Hey Partnership proposes to develop an area of *c*.875m² of land at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland to a single dwelling with garage. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that an archaeological area strip and excavation be carried out in advance of the impact of the development (*Brief for the archaeological excavation at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland, NGR: SK88150469*, Richard Clark, 02/04/2007 see appendix hereafter referred to as 'the brief'). This decision was based upon the presence of significant buried archaeological remains of the medieval period located during the evaluation (Tate, 2006) and from the results of a watching brief on adjacent land (Tate, 2005).

1.3 The desk-based assessment (Hunt, 2005), completed prior to the evaluation, had indicated that the proposed development is close to a site previously excavated by ULAS, which uncovered well-preserved archaeological activity from many periods (Tate, 2005). The site lies within the historic core of the village, being near to a 12th-century medieval church (St. Mary's) and 14th-century 'Priory'.

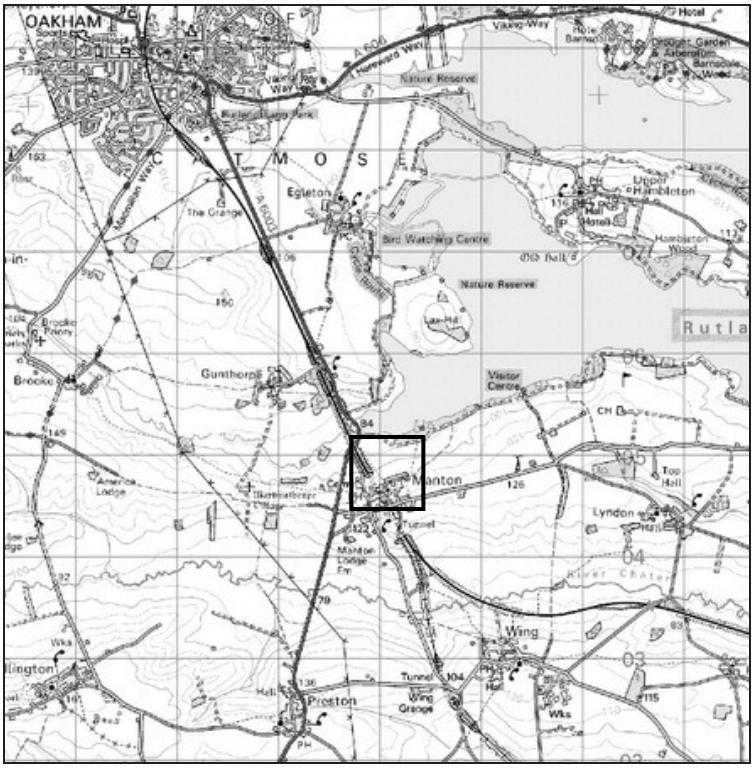


Figure 1- Site Location.

2 Site Background

2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of boulder clay overlying Northampton Sand/Ironstone. The site lies at a height of *c.*116m O.D. The land is mostly flat with a slight rise to the south.

2.2 The development area consists of *c.* 875m² within which is proposed to erect a single dwelling with garage. The site consists of a vacant rectangular plot of land, which is covered in grass.

3 Aims and Methodology

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the excavation and watching brief were:

i) To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits
ii) To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
iii) To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.

iv) To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Methods

3.2.2 The archaeological work followed the programme set out in the 'brief'. The archaeological strip totalled *c*.243m². A two-ton tracked 360 mini-digger with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate topsoil and disturbed subsoil in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision. The watching brief comprised the observation of excavations for a new sewer which was undertaken by a JCB with toothed bucket. Exposed sections were examined and the spoil searched for finds (see Fig.12).

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

3.2.4 The location of the areas was surveyed using a Topcon GPS+ Survey Station. The data was processed using Topcon Tools and Topcon Link survey software, and the final illustrations were produced with the aid of TurboCad drawing software version 11.2.

3.2.5 All work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *watching briefs.*

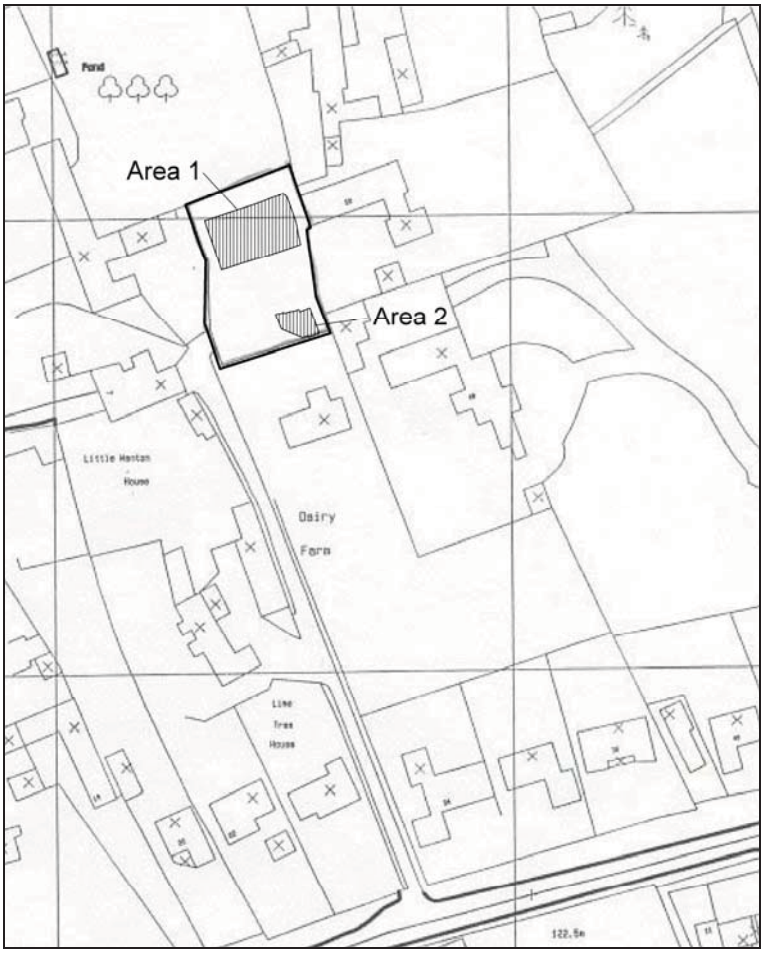


Figure 2 - Site Location showing excavated areas, off Lyndon Road, Manton (at bottom of map). Scale 1:1600

4 Results

4.1 Area 1

Area 1 Details

Dimension of Trench	*c*.18.2m x *c*.11.26m
Area of Trench	203.23sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c*.116.5-116.7
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c*.115.6-116.1

Area 1 consisted of the area that will be impacted upon by the foundation trenches for the single two-storey dwelling, and located in the majority of the north of the site, being 203.22m², incorporating the northern end of Trench 1 from the evaluation.

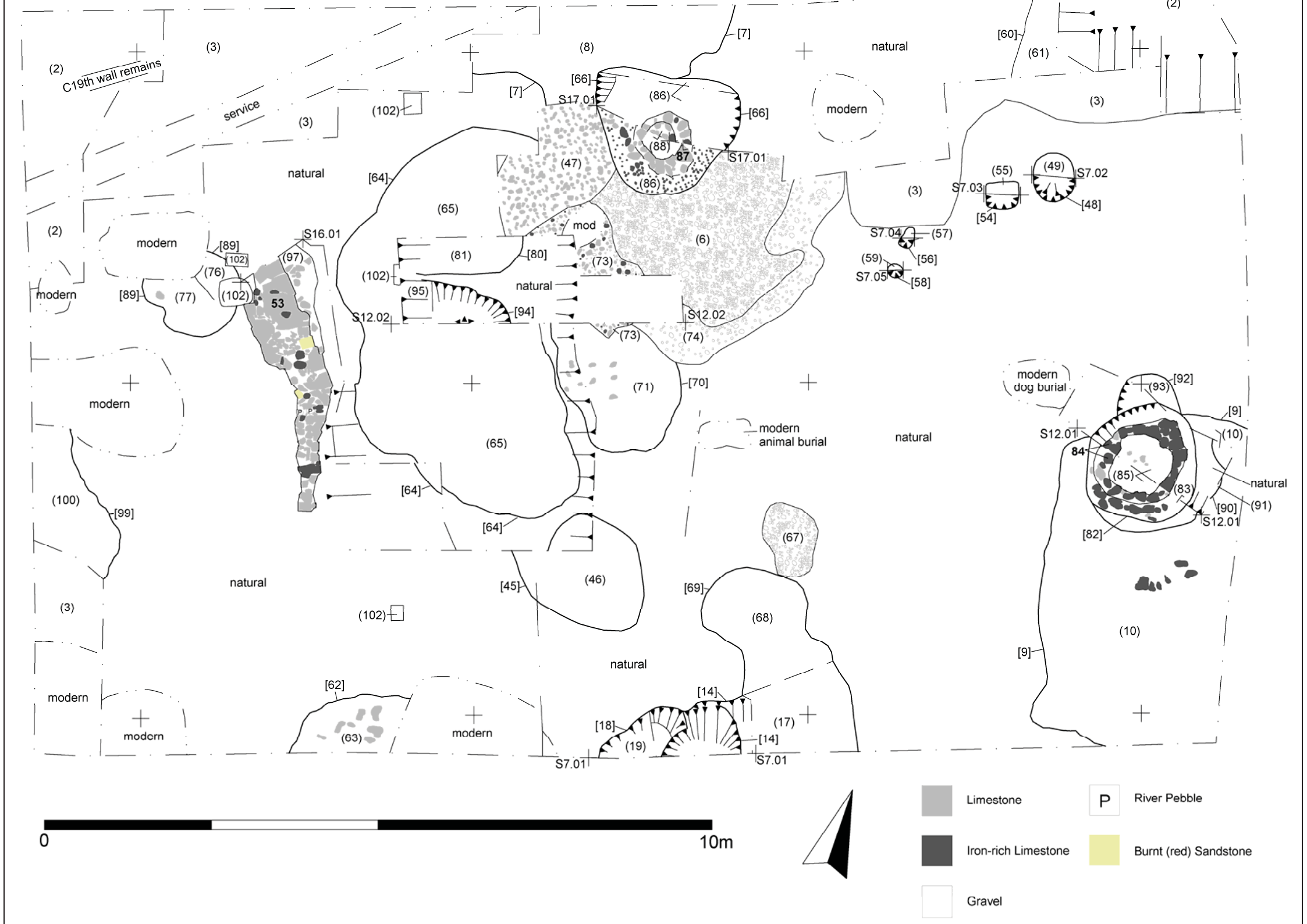
The stripping of the area revealed similar evidence to that observed in evaluation Trench 1. There was a mid dark brown clay loam landscaped topsoil covering the area to a depth between 0.12-0.28m, thickening towards the north-east of the area. Below this, a modern demolition deposit that consisted of an orangey-brown sandy clay was observed with occasional slate *c*.0.1m, brick fragments *c*.0.2m and limestone *c*.0.2-0.3m (*NB contra* any sandstone referred to in reports 2005-091 and 2006-013 is

actually a limestone). This was between 0.03-0.33m in depth across the area, thickening towards the south-west of the area.

Below these was a buried topsoil that consisted of a friable mid-dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional limestone <0.05m, and rare small rounded stone and charcoal flecks (2). This was between 0.05-0.2m in depth, thickening towards the north of the area. Below this was a buried subsoil layer that consisted of a friable mid yellowish-brown clayey sand with occasional small rounded stone and limestone <0.05m and rare charcoal flecks (3). This was between 0.08-0.14m in depth, thickening towards the south-west.

Across the site, pits were observed. However, above these but below (3), a layer which consisted of a friable-tenacious, yellow-greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments *c*.0.08-0.2m in size and iron-rich limestone fragments *c*.0.1m, occasional small rounded and angular stone and rare charcoal flecks was observed (17). This layer was encountered across the majority of the site (Context (23) in the evaluation) and resulted in areas of the site requiring additional stripping to reveal the archaeological features below. One example of this is generic number (65) within cut [64]. Although not strictly a cut, this was allocated to a group of probably three pits, where two pit cuts were revealed once a slot was placed in the middle of this area. Context (65) is the same as (17).

Due to the minimal impact of the development (foundation trenches) select archaeological features were excavated. Although this has resulted in a good understanding of the character of the site, some of the dating from surface finds could be considered tenuous, particularly considering layer (17) or (65) may well be a much later deposit than being immediately post-backfilling of the pits observed here.


C19th wall remains
service
modern
natural
mod
modern dog burial
modern animal burial
S16.01
S17.01
S12.01
S12.02
S7.01
S7.02
S7.03
S7.04
S7.05
53
84
87
0
10m
Limestone
Iron-rich Limestone
Gravel
River Pebble
Burnt (red) Sandstone

4.1.1 Prehistoric and Roman

Two flint flakes were recovered, one unstratified and one residual within pit [90].

One small sherd of residual *c*.2nd century+ pottery was also recovered from the buried subsoil (3).

4.1.2 Late Saxon

One sherd of residual pottery from *c*.900-1050 was recovered from pit [90].

4.1.2 Earlier medieval

The majority of the pitting observed in the area is considered to be from the earlier medieval period, *c*.1100-1225 in date. This has been established via surface finds, excavated finds and stratigraphic relationships. However, some pitting may be later, or as a result of levelling layer (64) or (17).

Pit [14], located in the south of the site, consisted of a friable light-mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments (15) and 0.56m deep. One sherd of pottery with a *c*.mid-11th to 12th century date was recovered. Above this was fill (16) which consisted of a friable light orangey-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stone and charcoal flecks, and 0.2m deep. The cut had near-vertical sides on the east and less steep on the west with a flattish base, and 0.76m deep. The top of the observed cut had a wavy edge.

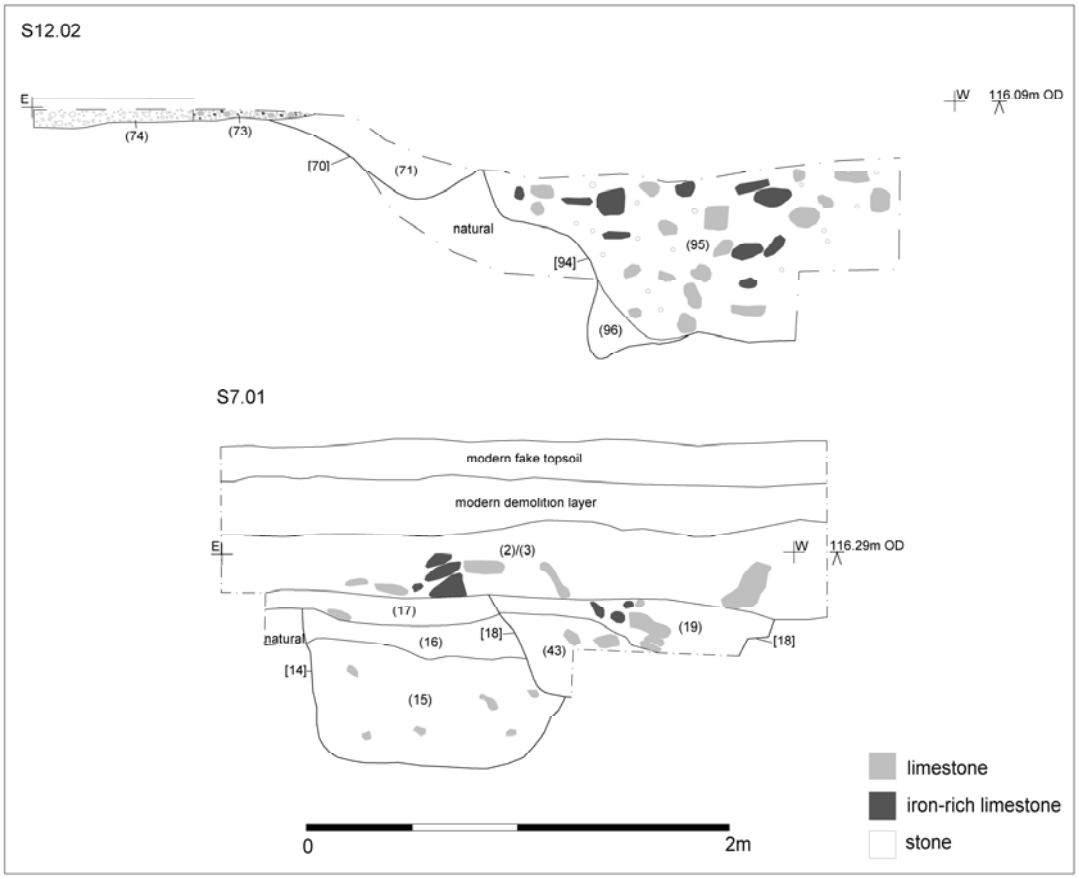


Figure 5 - Area 1 pit sections (located on Figure 4).

Pits [7], [64] ([80] and [94]), [70] and [89] are sealed by metalled surfaces or demolition rubble that date to *c*.1225-1400. Pit [7] yielded two sherds of pottery of *c*.1100-1400 date, from the surface of the feature.

Pit [9] truncated pit [92], and therefore pit [92] is stratigraphically earlier then pit [9], and also likely to date to the earlier medieval period.

Pit [9] is truncated by pit [90] with a date from the late 13th to early 14th century. Residual pottery from [90] (three sherds of pottery dating from the late 9th to 12th century) may have come from this stratigraphically earlier pit [9].

Pits [60], [62] and [99] are undated and have no dateable stratigraphic relationships. However, the similar character of the features and fills (friable light-mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments, iron rich-limestone fragments, occasional small rounded and angular stone, and rare charcoal, (61), (63) and (100) respectively) and observed wavy cut edges suggest they are probably of a similar date to [7], [14], [64] and [70].

4.1.3 Medieval

In the west of the area, wall **53** was located overlying the natural clay substratum (fig. 13). The wall consisted of 90% limestone, 8% iron-rich limestone, 1% cobbles and 1% red sandstone. It was orientated north-west to south-east for 2.6m where the wall appeared to be faced with larger stone *c*.0.2m x 0.2m x 0.3m with smaller stone as a rubble fill between the two faces. The width here is *c*. 0.8m, however the wall was only one course thick, *c*.0.15-0.3m. The southern section was orientated roughly north-south, continues for *c*.1.8m, had no facing stone and *c*.0.2m x 0.1m x 0.1m in size. There may have been truncation on the western edge as the width decreases from *c*.0.5m to *c*.0.2m in the very south. Pottery recovered from the northern edge of the wall during machining dates to *c*.1225-1400.

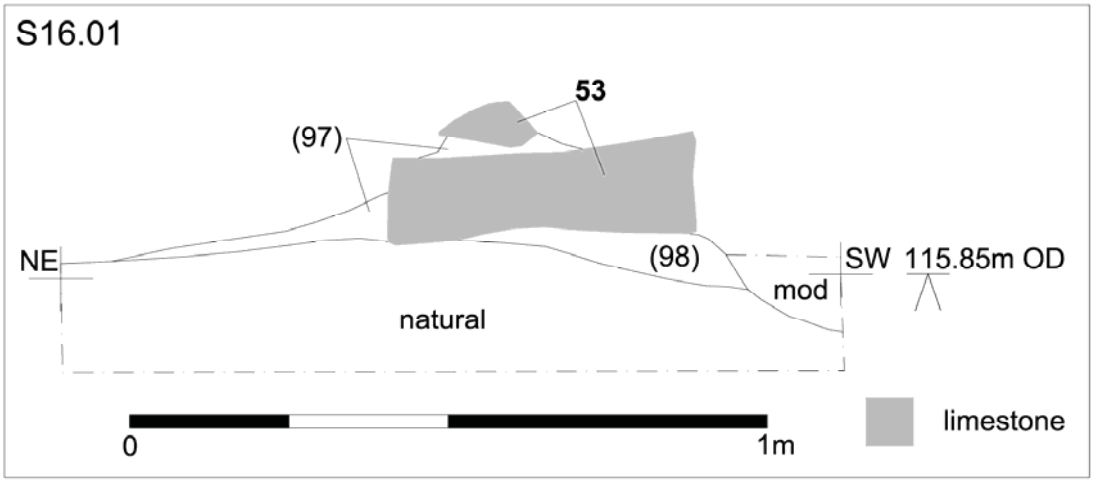


Figure 6 - Area 1 Wall **53** section (located on Figure 4).

To the west of the wall was rubble deposit (72). This consisted of a loose mid-dark greyish-brown silt deposit with 80% limestone fragments *c*.0.16m x 0.1m x 80mm to *c*.30mm x 20mm x 20mm, 2% cobbles and 2% iron-rich limestone. This deposit was

1.48m east-west, 1m north to south, *c*.0.2m thick, butted against wall **53** and contained pottery of *c*.1225-1400 date.

Figure 13 – Wall **53**.

In the centre of the site were a number of surfaces that all appeared to be interlinked, i.e. the stone overlapped at the edges, but the individual surfaces were quite distinct.

Surface (47) consisted of a compact mid yellowish-brown clay loam with 30% limestone fragments *c*.0.1-0.2m, 15% pebbles *c*.50-100mm, 10% limestone fragments <0.1m, 5% iron-rich limestone fragments c.0.1m, 5% small rounded stone and 5% small angular stone. Pottery recovered from the surface of the stone dated to *c*.1225-1400.

Surface (73) to the south of this consisted of a friable-compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay with 40% iron-rich limestone fragments <0.1m, 15% limestone fragments <0.15m, 15% small rounded stone <50mm and 5% pebbles 50-80mm. Pottery recovered from the surface of the stone dated to *c*.1225-1400.

Surface (74) to the east of this consisted of a friable-compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay with 10% small rounded stone <30mm, 5% rounded *c*.30-70mm, 5% iron-rich limestone fragments <50mm and 2% limestone fragments <50mm. Pottery recovered from the surface of the stone dated to *c*.1100-1400.

Separated from this conglomeration of surfaces is surface (67) in the south of the site which consisted of a compact-friable mid orangey-brown sandy clay with 40% rounded stone <40mm, 20% rounded stone 40-100mm and 2% angular stone <30mm. Only a fragment 0.8 by 1m survives which contained pottery dated to 1225-1400.

Pit [90] appears to be from this period and is stratigraphically below well **87** with a date from *c*.1300+. It consisted of a firm, light-orangey-brown clayey silt with occasional medium rounded stone and charcoal (91).

4.1.4 Medieval – Late medieval

Within the surfaces mentioned above is metalled surface (6) which consisted of a compact mid yellowish-brown clay loam with 40% rounded stone 20-50mm, 20% rounded stone 50-100mm, 5% limestone fragments <0.1m, 3% iron-rich limestone <50mm and 3% angular stone <40mm. This layer of metalling is between 30-150mm thick and also merges with the surfaces around it. Although no stratigraphic relationship is evident, pottery recovered gives a date of *c*.1375-1550 from four sherds of pottery from the surface. Two pieces of pottery dating from *c*.1450-1650 were also recovered.

Four post-holes were revealed to the east of the surfaces. Only post-hole [48] produced any pottery, was *c*.0.7m in diameter and had a flat base. It consisted of a firm mid brownish-orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stone packing material (50) that contained pottery dated to *c*.1375-1550. Above this was a possible post pipe (49) which consisted of a friable mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, small rounded and angular stone, 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Elements of (49) were mixed within (50) and are referred to as '(49)a'.

Post-hole [54] was sub-rectangular with a curved base, 0.4m by 0.5m and 0.13m deep and *c*.0.6m to the east of [48]. It consisted of a compact mid orangey-grey clay packing material with occasional charcoal and small rounded stone (101). Above this was firm mid-dark orangey-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal, small rounded and angular stones (55).

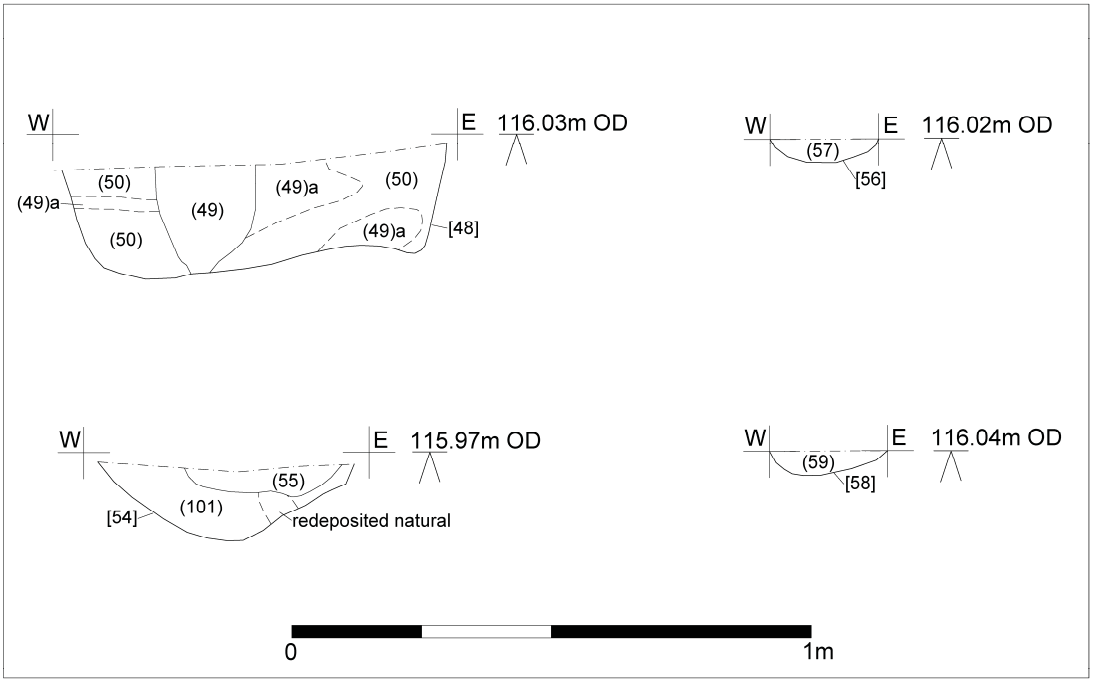


Figure 7 - Area One Post-hole sections (located on Figure 4).

Post-holes [56] and [58] were to the south-west of these and consisted of a similar fill to (50) but only 0.04m deep. Whether they are associated or of similar date can not be stated.

Well **87** [66] in the north of the area truncated surfaces (6) and (47) (fig. 14). The shaft of the well is constructed from 60% limestone and 40% iron-rich limestone of varying sizes (300x250x200mm – 170x100x100mm). There was a very rough coursing to the stone with most appearing to be shaped and faced. The inner circumference of the shaft is *c*.0.5m whilst the outside edge is *c*.0.95m. The overall construction cut is vertical sided and *c*.2m in diameter although very irregularly shaped. The construction cut was backfilled with a friable mid brownish-orange sandy clay with 40% iron-rich limestone *c*.0.13 x 0.12 x 0.12m, 25% iron-rich limestone *c*.0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m, 10% small rounded stone and occasional charcoal. The backfill of the well shaft consisted of a friable-compact mid-dark brown clayey silt (88) with increasingly more limestone fragments with depth that prevented auguring or meaningful environmental sampling. Pottery was recovered that dated to 1450-1550.

Figure 14 – Well **87**, half sectioned and post-use backfill removed.

4.1.5 Late medieval to Early post-medieval

Well **84** [82], in the east of the area, truncated pit [90]. The shaft of the well is constructed from 70% iron-rich limestone and 30% limestone of varying sizes (average size 400 x 200 x 200mm). There was a very rough coursing to the stone-work, less so than **87**, however none appeared to be faced, but some appeared shaped. The inner circumference of the shaft is *c*.0.75m whilst the outside edge is *c*.1.3m. The overall construction cut is vertically-sided and *c*.1.7m in diameter although sub-

circular in shape. The construction cut was backfilled with a firm mid orangey-brown silty clay with frequent limestone and iron-rich limestone fragments *c*.0.05-0.2m in size. Some butchered cattle bone and one carrion crow bone were recovered (see Appendix). The backfill of the well shaft consisted of a firm mid greyish-brown clayey silt with 5% limestone and iron-rich limestone fragments *c*.0.05-0.2m in size and occasional charcoal. The fill contained a large quantity of animal bone including butchered and gnawed cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig. Three bones of carrion crow were also recovered (see Appendix). Pottery yielded a date of *c*.1450-1650 from three sherds of pottery.

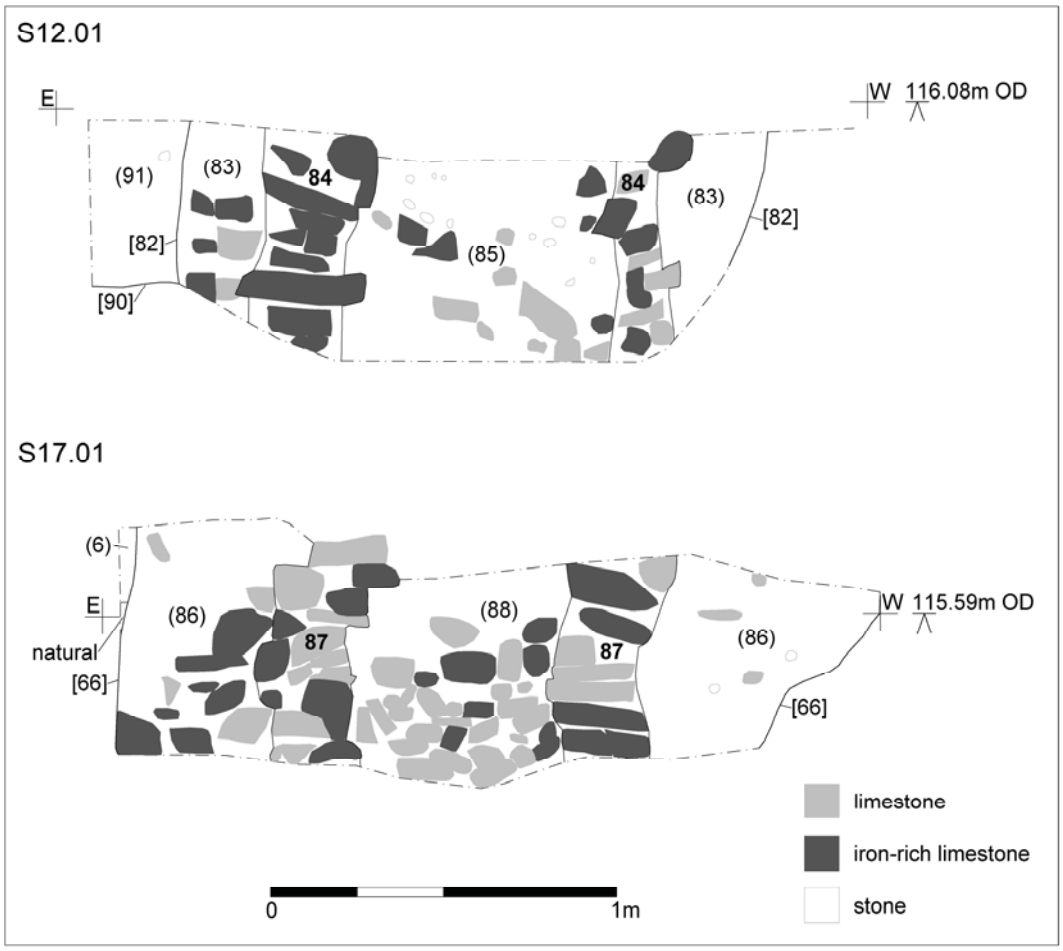


Figure 8 - Area 1 well sections (located on Figure 4).

Two pits, [45] and [69], in the south of the area, yielded surface finds that date to *c*.1450-1650. It is possible that they either date to this period or the pottery relates to levelling layer (17) or (65) that covered much of this area and is consolidated into the tops of the pits.

Layer (17) as observed in the top of pit [14] and the area of pits represented by (64) [65] consisted of a friable-tenacious yellow-greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments *c*.0.08-0.2m in size, iron-rich limestone fragments *c*.0.1m occasional small rounded and angular stone and rare charcoal flecks. This deposit covered the majority of the site and lay below the subsoil (3). No pottery was recovered directly from the deposit during machining.

4.1.6 Early Modern

Five post-holes were observed in the west of the area. Four of these are rectangular with one being sub-rectangular, next to one of the square post-holes (all labelled (102)). Three of these (the three in the north-west that form an 'L'-shape) are *c*.2.5m apart. The post-hole in the south-west of the site in line with two in the north-west is *c*.5m away. There were wood remains in all of them.

The remnants of a wall foundation were also observed in the very north-west corner of the area but it was considered modern and not recorded fully as it lay within the disturbed topsoil. A number of modern pits were also located, with some containing plastic sheeting and corrugated iron sheets. Three modern animal burials were also located. Feature [16] was located in the south of the site, one in the east of the site, also observed in the evaluation and contained plastic, and one in the centre of the site.

4.2 Area 2

Area 2 Details

Dimension of Trench	*c*.7.3m x *c*.6.1m
Area of Trench	39.64sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c*.117-117.3
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c*.116.8-117

Area 2 consisted of the area that will be impacted upon by the foundation trenches for the garage plot, located within the south-east of the site, being 39.64m sq., and incorporating the eastern end of Trench 2 from the evaluation.

The stripping of the area revealed a similar picture to that observed in evaluation trench 2. There was a friable mid-dark reddish-brown clay loam landscaped topsoil between 0.1-0.36m in depth, thickening towards the north. There was no subsoil, or buried soils. A firm greyish-white layer with frequent limestone fragments directly below this may represent a surface, most likely associated with the modern features observed in the area (group number (22)).

Below this was a friable mid orangey-brown sandy silt (20) with occasional limestone fragments *c*.0.1m that appeared to fill all the pits that were observed in the area. The east of the area was stripped to a greater depth in an attempt to resolve the complexity of the pitting. Although lower fills of pits were observed, resolution of the cuts of these pits was not apparent.

Two electrical services in the south-east of the area, orientated east-west prevented stripping of the very south-west corner of the area.

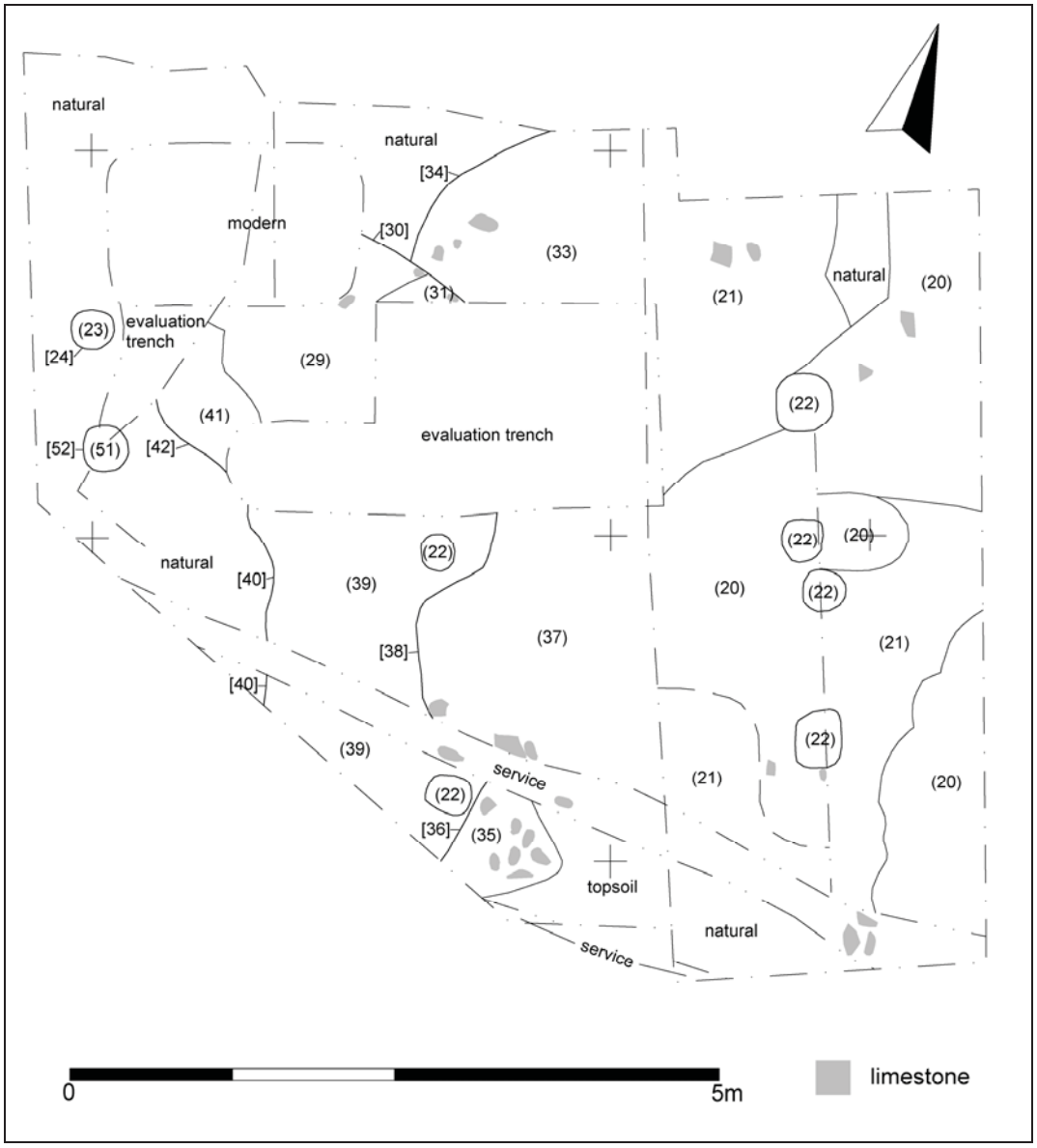


Figure 9 - Area 2 plan.

4.2.1 Late Post-medieval - Early Modern

The complexity of pitting was previously observed in the eastern end of evaluation trench 2. Where pits cut the natural yellow sand substratum, cut numbers could be allocated. However, little was gleaned to add to the results of the evaluation. Contexts (20) and (21) were allocated to the pit fills, with (21) being a mixed banded deposit of (20) and the natural soft yellow sand substratum. The pottery recovered from the pit fills (including (37) (= (20)) in pit [38]) gave a date of *c.*1650 to the 18th century+ from 13 sherds of pottery. A cow bell recovered from one of these pits is also considered post-medieval in date.

No further excavation of the pits was considered appropriate considering the minimal impact of the development and the nature and date of the features. The one sherd of pottery from the evaluation of 900-1100 is now considered residual.

4.2.2 Early Modern

The post-hole features labelled with the group number (22) consisted of loose dark blackish-brown silty sand with very frequent limestone fragments *c*.0.1m and pebbles *c*.0.1m. These were either larger and sub-rectangular or smaller and sub-rounded. Although the pottery recovered from these post-holes gave a 'modern' date, they are considered 19th century (D. Sawday, *pers*. *comm*.). These post-holes were in two lines roughly orientated north-south and *c*.2.8m apart.

Two post-holes [24] and [52] were observed in the west of the area. These were both located in evaluation trench 2 (post-holes [2] and [4], respectively, from the evaluation). These were now fully excavated but yielded no more dating evidence. Post-hole [24] had been previously dated to *c*.1450-1650 from two sherds of pottery. These two post-holes are also orientated north-south and are 2.6m away from one of the lines of post-holes to the east. It could be considered that the pottery is residual, considering the previous activity within the site, and a part of the group of post-holes (22).

5. Discussion

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman

Only two flint flakes and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site in residual or unstratified contexts. This would suggest that there was activity during these periods within the vicinity of the site.

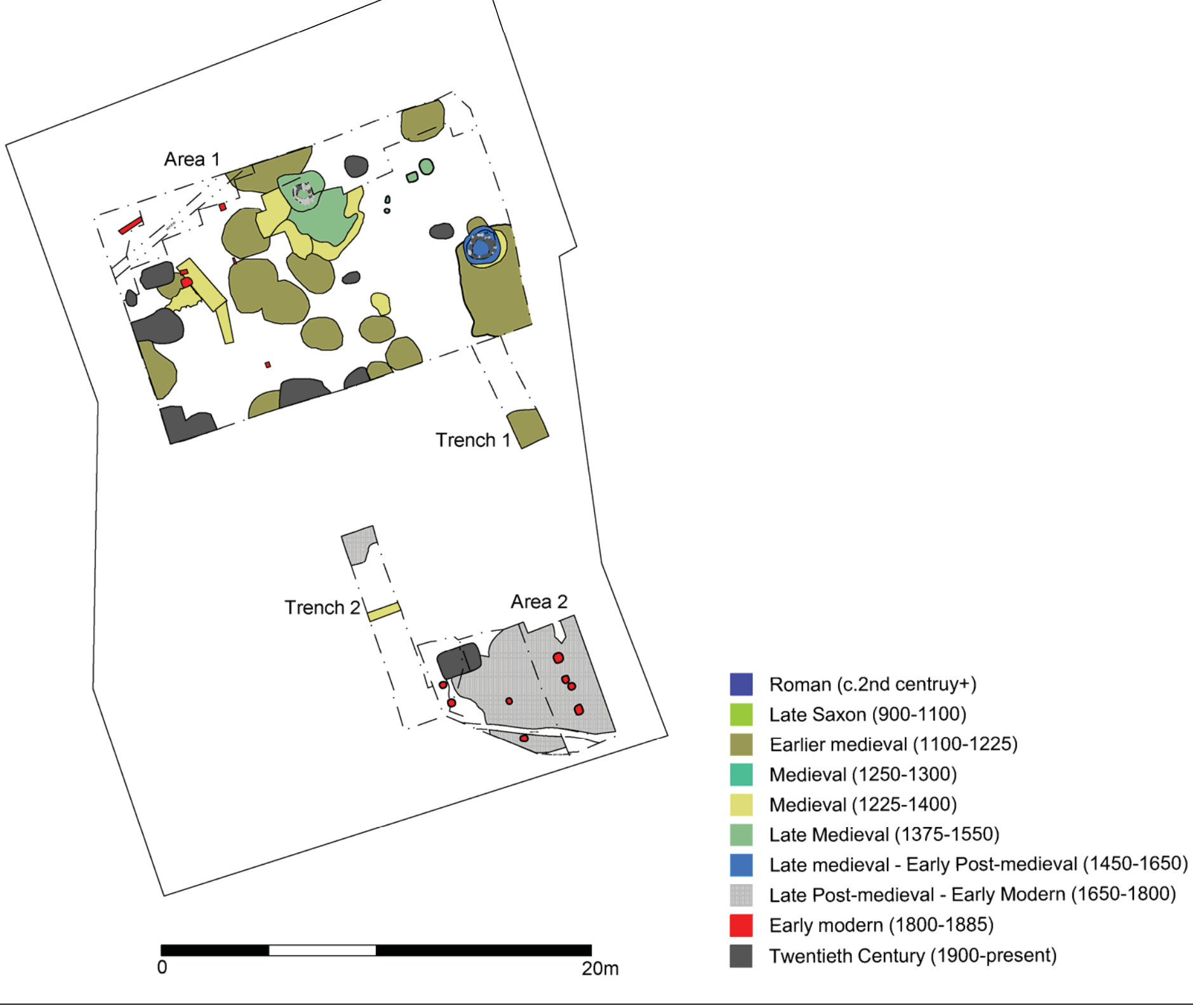
5.2 Late Saxon (850-1100)

One sherd of residual pottery from *c*.900-1050 was recovered from a pit in area one. Two sherds of residual pottery dating from *c*.900-1100 were also recovered from pits during the evaluation. This would suggest that activity from this period is present within the vicinity of the site.

5.3 Earlier medieval (1100-1225)

The majority of the pitting observed in area 1, and probably all the pits, including a pit in the southern end of trench 1 from the evaluation, are dated by pottery or stratigraphy to the earlier medieval period. One pit contained pottery from *c*.1100-1400 but is sealed by a surface dating from *c*.1225. Those that were undated via pottery or stratigraphy have similar fills and are of a very similar character to those that were dated.

This probably represents a phase of limestone quarrying for construction of buildings perhaps during the change to Norman control of the village. St. Mary's Church, *c*.70m to the west, was initially built in the early 12th century and constructed from Ironstone and blue limestone (Pevsner, 1984). The Ironstone Pevsner refers to is the same as the iron-rich limestone present on the site. The blue limestone is presumably an import. Priory Cottage, *c*.50m to the north-west, is also12th century in date and considered formerly a chantry or part of a Norman Hall complex (Hunt, 2005).


Area 1
Trench 1
Trench 2
Area 2
0
20m
Roman (c.2nd centruy+)
Late Saxon (900-1100)
Earlier medieval (1100-1225)
Medieval (1250-1300)
Medieval (1225-1400)
Late Medieval (1375-1550)
Late medieval - Early Post-medieval (1450-1650)
Late Post-medieval - Early Modern (1650-1800)
Early modern (1800-1885)
Twentieth Century (1900-present)

Although described by English Heritage as course rubble built, this appears to be built from the same local ironstone or iron-rich limestone.

5.4 Medieval (c. 1225-1400)

Occupation of the site appears to occur during this period. The wall remnant and tumble, and the rougher of the metalled surfaces all appear to date from this period. The wall is substantial in nature and of similar dimensions to that located during excavations *c*.35m to the north off Priory Road (Tate, 2005). Considering that the wall tumble and deposits next to the wall yielded this date, they could be considered earlier. The somewhat less substantial wall discovered during the evaluation in trench 2 is also likely to date from this period but is more likely to be a boundary wall, being far less substantial. Only one or two courses of these walls ever survive, suggesting potential reuse of the stone at a later date.

5.5 Medieval – Late medieval (c. 1375-1550)

A finer metalled surface located in the centre of the earlier rougher surfaces dates to this period. The later pottery from the top of the surface may suggest the longevity of use of this surface (1450-1650). Truncating this is a well with a backfill date of 1450-1550, suggesting that they are contemporary. The use of metalling around the area of wells is well-known. The only datable post-hole is also from this period. The other three could be considered contemporary, with two of them, and the dated post-hole, in an alignment perpendicular to the orientation of the better-preserved section of the wall in the west of the site.

During this period, the college of the Blessed Virgin Mary was active in the village, being founded in 1356. Two of the wardens, from 1491, were remembered for their deeds in repairing and beautifying the church. By the dissolution in the 1540s, one hundred households were in the parish (Page, 1908)

This historical knowledge reflects the archaeological evidence and would suggest that the work by the college allowed the village to grow during this period.

5.6 Late Medieval – Early Post-medieval (c. 1450-1650)

The well in the east of the site is of a slightly different construction to the other and certainly larger in diameter. The pottery from the backfill of this well dates to this period, but is also potentially contemporary with the other well but within a different property boundary, or a replacement. The final use of this well to dispose of animal remains is particularly interesting.

Two of the potential quarry pits also date to this period from surface finds. As these are stratigraphically isolated, the pits could either represent a slightly later phase of quarrying, or more likely, the tops of the pits are consolidated and filled with the limestone demolition layer observed across most of the area (layer (23) in evaluation trench one). The writer favours the latter with the demolition layer representing a final phase to this period of occupation. The levelling of the area may have occurred towards the end of this period.

5.7 Late Post-medieval – Early Modern (c. 1650-1885)

After the levelling of the northern area of the site, a subsoil and topsoil appear to be reinstated in the majority of the north part of the site. The topsoil has a date of 17th century+. The pitting observed in area 2 is also of this date, from 1650 into the 18th century+. The pit in the north of trench 2 from the evaluation could also be dated to this period if the only tiny sherd of later pottery is not considered intrusive (otherwise the three other larger sherds of pottery were from 1100-1600). The fills were consistent with the subsoil observed in the north of the site (which is not present in the south of the site). The underlying geology is sand and thus different to the clay in the north of the site. Therefore the probable quarrying observed here is likely to be for sand, possibly for construction purposes.

At some point after the backfilling of these pits in the south, the site appears to have been landscaped. As observed, there is a 'fake' topsoil 0.1-0.36m deep in the south of the site directly overlying the natural substratum. In the north of the site the 'fake' topsoil overlies a demolition layer (both of varying depths) and are between 0.31 and 0.48m in depth together. These are thicker in the north-west of the area, shallower in the south-east. These also overly the buried topsoil and subsoil (0.16-0.32m depth). This therefore illustrates that any demolition, the buried topsoil and subsoil have been stripped from the south of the site to lower the elevation slightly, whilst using this material to level the area in the north, increasing the elevation slightly in a terrace-like fashion.

The site lies on the north-facing slope of the hill and a slight slope is still visible in the south of the site whilst the north of the site appears flatter. The effect of the levelling is certainly noticeable on site and reflected in the surface and base of area levels. There is a thickening of this overburden towards the north. The levelling of the site was probably to make way for the *c*.19th century post-built structures observed in both areas.

These post-built structures, (22), [24] and [52] in area 2 and (102) in area 1, are likely to be hay barn-like structures, an earlier form of the 20th century 'Dutch' barn (Edwards & Lake, 2006). The post-holes in both areas have remnants of timber within them, more so in area one. The pottery, although classed as modern is considered to be 19th century in date. There was also evidence of a surface; a firm greyish-white layer observed between the topsoil and the pits was probably associated with this structure. The structures are not present on the 1st edition OS map (1885) or later maps, further suggesting an earlier 19th century date.

These earth-fast timber structures are not unusual for farmsteads with at least one parallel in plan with a 'shelter shed' at New Farm, Curborough and Elmhurst, Staffordshire, dating to the second half of the 19th century. These earth-fast timber structures continued as an alternative to box-framed carpentry for the dwellings of the poor and for ancillary buildings, and were more durable than is often supposed (Meeson and Welch, 1993). There are even post-holes next to others (as observed in area 2) where obvious repairs have been made to the supporting upright posts. The wall foundation in the north-west of area one is also likely to date to this period, again, no structure appears on the 1885 OS map or later. The changes observed in this

period could be a direct result of a great fire in 1732 which destroyed many of the buildings in the village and started a national appeal (VCH, 1908)

5.8 Priory Road Site (Adjacent to the Excavation)

The Priory Road site lies *c*.35m to the north of the excavation in the adjacent plot of land. A similar picture is evident here and brings the recent excavation into context with the village.

5.8.1 Roman

A Roman linear feature was observed dating from the *c*.2nd century+, a similar date to the residual and unstratified pottery sherds recovered from the recent excavation.

5.8.2 Late Saxon (850-1100)

A field system alignment that is orientated west-north-west/east-south-east, dates from three sherds of *c*.900-1050 or one sherd of *c*.1050-1200. These dates come from two unconnected linear features from the field system. As these pottery finds were recovered from the silts of the features, the earlier Late Saxon date is suggested rather than a Saxo-Norman cross-over. It is also likely to be Late Saxon due to stratigraphic relationships that will become apparent (below). It should be noted that this orientation does not reflect any later or present property boundaries within the village.

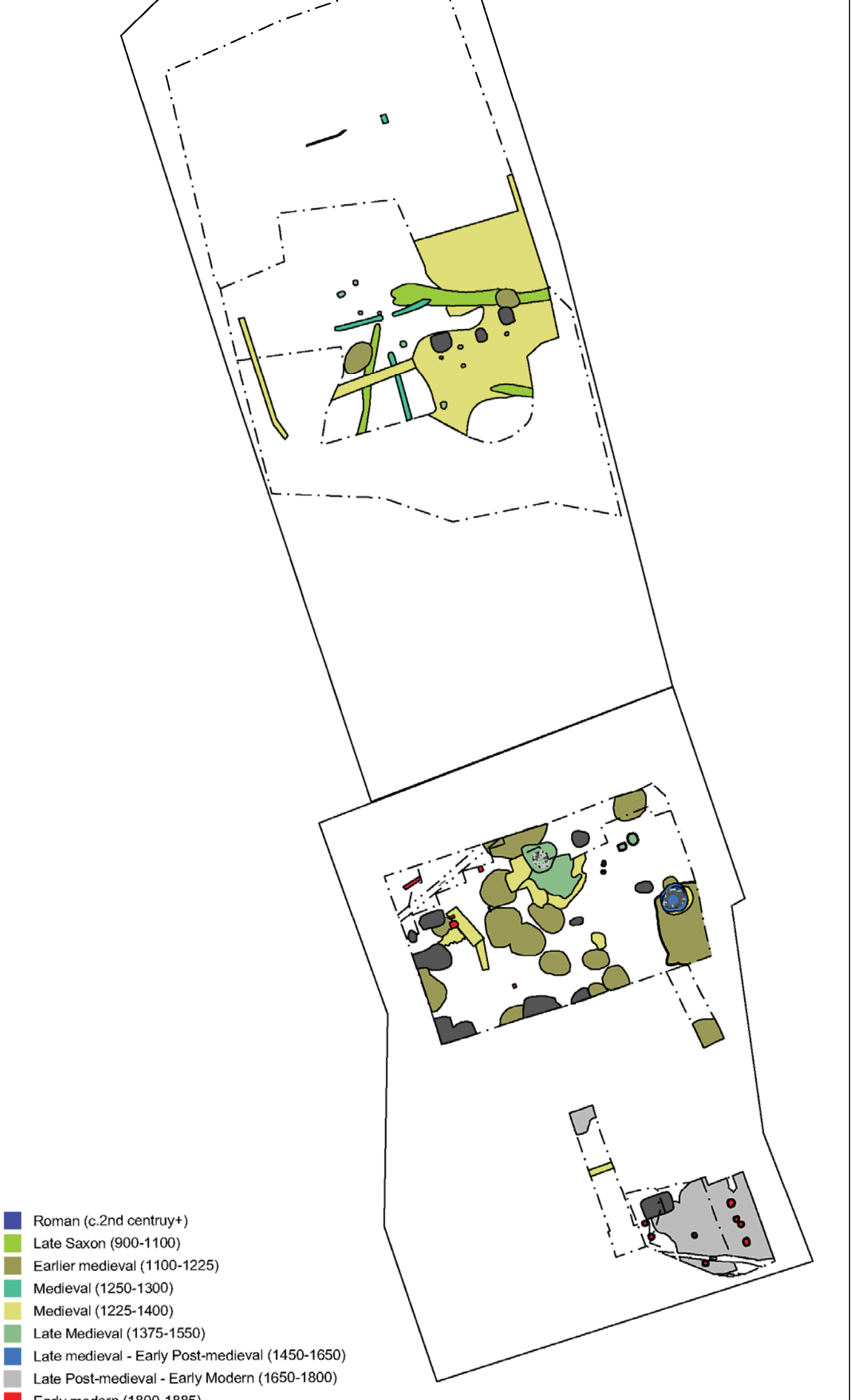
5.8.3 Earlier medieval (1100-1225)

Only two quarry pits were located in the excavation, both date from pottery to *c*.1100-1400 but are both overlain by deposits with the same pottery date (wall tumble and cobble surface), so are considered to be earlier medieval in date. These were similar in character and date to those observed in the recent excavation.

5.8.4 Medieval (1225-1400)

A later field system or property boundary dating from *c*.1250-1450 reflects the property boundaries that are seen in Manton village today. Again, these are overlain by wall tumble dating to *c*.1100-1400, so are likely to be from the earliest stages of the medieval period i.e. *c*.1250-1300

The wall that is possibly associated with the Priory and the cobble surface that respects it have been dated via the wall tumble of *c*.1100-1400. Again, due to the stratigraphically earlier activity, these are likely to be in the latter part of the date range, i.e. *c*.1300-1400. The wall and rough cobbles from the recent excavation have a similar date to this.


Roman (c.2nd centruy+)
Late Saxon (900-1100)
Earlier medieval (1100-1225)
Medieval (1250-1300)
Medieval (1225-1400)
Late Medieval (1375-1550)
Late medieval - Early Post-medieval (1450-1650)
Late Post-medieval - Early Modern (1650-1800)

5.8.5 Medieval – late medieval (1375-1550)

The post-hole activity is greater from this excavation. None are dated, however, one post-dates the cobbles and if *c*. post-1400, is of a tentatively similar date to those from the recent excavation.

5.8.6 Late Post-medieval – Early Modern (1650-1885)

One of the animal burials is, at the earliest, from the 17th century+. This could be contemporary with either the deposition of animal remains in the well from the recent excavation, or is modern with residual pottery. A demolition layer observed in the south of the site *c*.0.3m below the surface is likely to be the same as the demolition layer below the 'fake' topsoil observed over area one in the recent excavation. Made ground to a depth of *c*. 1 m was also observed during the watching brief in the area of the soakaways (fig 12).

6 Conclusion

6.1 The results of the excavation have revealed a relatively complex sequence of development in this part of the historic village core of Manton, Rutland. Although only a partial picture, when combined with previous work, more can be interpreted. Also, further evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity has also been confirmed, albeit sparse and residual, within the vicinity.

6.2 The evidence demonstrates that the origins of the village core may well lie within the Late Saxon period, as suggested in the evaluation report (Tate, 2006), before the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Anglo-Saxon settlement *c*.840m to the south-west of the site (MLE8500 (Hunt, 2005)) may have been the precursor to further settlement in the area. With only fieldwalking evidence for Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery from Martinsthorpe (Ovens & Sleath, 1998), *c*.860m to the north-west of the Anglo-Saxon settlement, it cannot be firmly stated that both villages may have been born from this original settlement. This would, however, make for an historically aesthetic picture considering that Martinsthorpe declines in the post-medieval period, with the union of the parishes of Martinsthorpe and Manton in 1886 (Page, 1908).

6.3 Following the Norman Conquest during the earlier medieval period there is evidence of substantial quarry pitting, presumably for building materials, with the church of St. Mary and a Norman Hall complex being built in this period. The close proximity of these buildings to the sites would strongly suggest the two activities are connected.

6.4 The orientation of the property boundaries of the village appear to be set out in the beginnings of the medieval period from the evidence seen in the excavations, however, they probably propagate alignments set out by buildings in the earlier medieval period. These boundary and building orientations have continued through to the present. However, the field systems or property boundaries seem to quickly become redundant, with an enlargement of the village core being evident from the construction of stone walls, cobbled surfaces and possibly wells. It is unfortunate that the walls are fragmentary, with only one-two courses of stone remaining, and

therefore little can be conjectured about their function. This occupation appears to extend into the late medieval period.

6.5 These plots of land are probably incorporated into farms, if they were not already, in the post-medieval period. This period of change may have been an event triggered by the great fire of Manton in 1732, with land being cleared of debris and re-used. This is evidenced from the increase of animal burials, deposition of domestic animal carcases in disused wells and the subsequent levelling of the site into the early modern period to make way for earthfast timber 'hay-barn'-like structures presumably for the origins of 'Dairy Farm'. These structures appear to have been demolished by 1885 which with no later activity in evidence. A neighbour has suggested that the more modern animal burials could be a result of one of the most recent occupiers of the 'Dairy Farm' buildings being a vet.

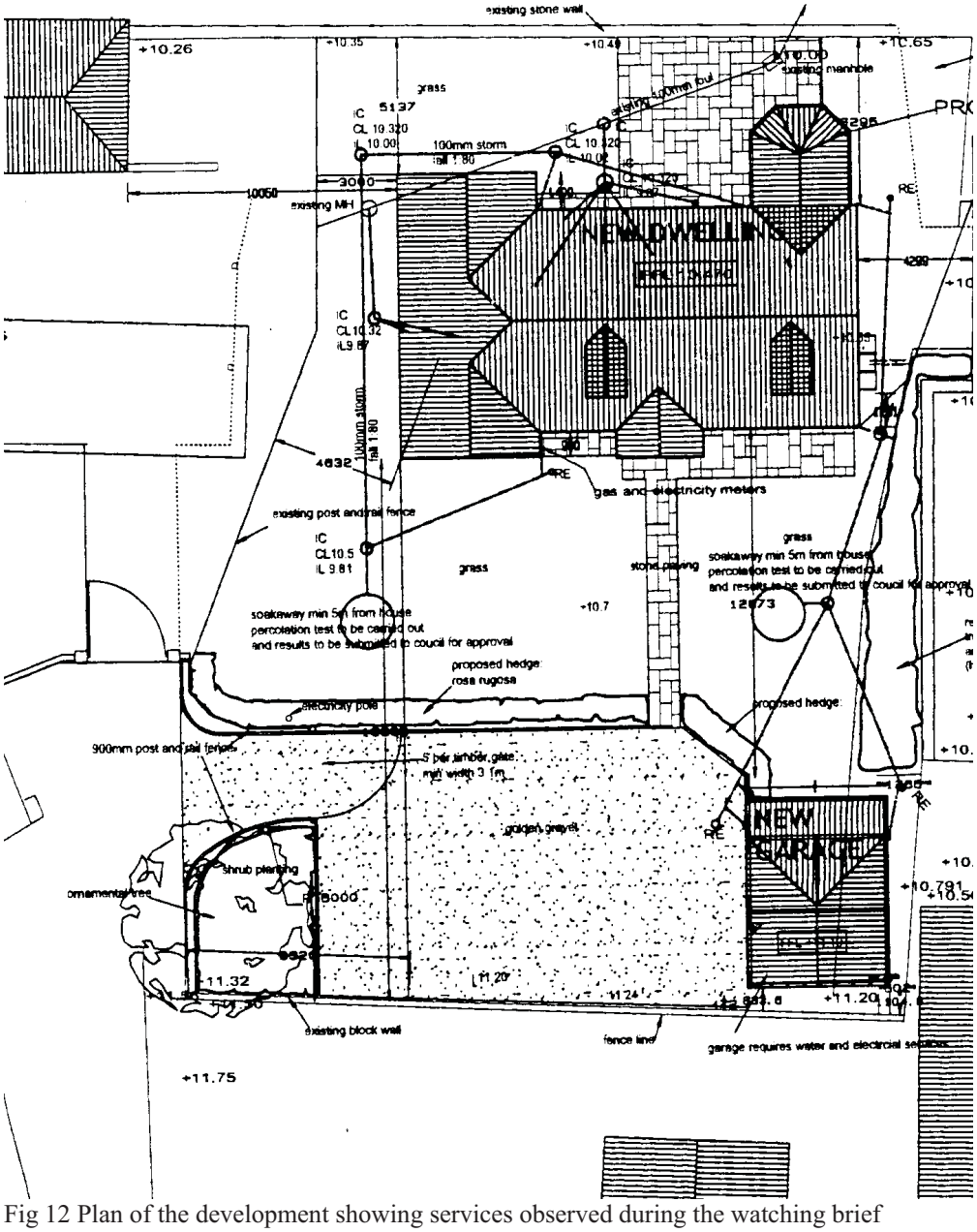


Fig 12 Plan of the development showing services observed during the watching brief

7 Archive

A provisional list of archive contents is appended below Appendix 2 (p. 32 section 10.3). A more detailed list will accompany the archive at time of deposition. The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, accession number RT.04.2007.

8 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Kaybrooke Construction, Karen Mellor of McCrombie Smith Architects and Mr and Mrs D. Hodgeson for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay, managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, Sue Henderson, Jamie Patrick, Dan Prior and Michael Henderson, all of ULAS.

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10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1 The medieval and later pottery and other finds D. Sawday

The 78 sherds of pottery, weighing 1.294 kg, recovered during the excavation, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below, (Table 1).

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	%	Weight Grams	%	Av. Sherd Weight
Roman					
WW - White ware	1		2		
Roman Sub Total	**1**		**2**		
Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman					
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1		6		
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	4		31		
ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	1		4		
Stamford ware Sub Total	**6**	**7.6**	**41**	**6.8**	**3.1**
Medieval/Early Post-medieval					
CS – Coarse Shelly ware	2		32		
LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	11		157		
LY4 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 4	2		27		
LI3 Lincoln Glazed ware	2		17		
NO3 - Nottingham Glazed ware	1		8		
OS – Oxidised Sandy ware	1		21		
MS – Medieval Sandy ware	4		107		
BO3 – Bourne B ware	1		2		
MP – Midland Purple	10		198		
BO1 – Bourne D ware	9		299		
Medieval/Early Post Medieval Sub Total	**43**	**55.1**	**868**	**67.0**	**20.1**
Post Medieval/Modern					
EA -1 /2/6/10 - Earthenwares	27		382		
SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Sroneware	1		1		
Post Medieval/Modern Sub Total	**28**	**35.8**	**383**	**29.5**	
Totals	**78**	**98.5**	**1294**	**99.6**	

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

The pottery includes a fragment of Roman White ware dating from the 2nd century A.D (E. Johnson, pers. comm.) and a small amount of Stamford ware, the latter providing evidence of activity in the area from the late 9th or 10th centuries to the 12th century. The bulk of the pottery dated from the 13th to the 16th or 17th centuries. The relatively large average sherd weight of over 20 grams for this group, suggests that this rubbish may be associated with medieval and early post-medieval occupation on or near the site.

Stamford, Stanion Lyveden, Lincoln, Nottingham and Bourne were all important centres of pottery production in the region. The Oxidised and Medieval Sandy wares, the Coarse Shelly ware and the Midland Purple ware are also, typically for this period, thought to be local in origin. Typically also, the pottery is essentially domestic in nature, the sooted sherds probably representing cooking pots or jars, and the glazed sherds, liquid containers, predominantly jugs. Bowls and part of a possible cistern associated with the making and storage of brews such as ale were also found on the site.

Two fragments of building material were also recovered during the excavations. One, part of a glazed medieval roof tile, suggests the presence of building or structure of some status in the vicinity.

Site/Parish: Lyndon Rd, Manton, Rutland Accession No/ Doc Ref: RT04.2007/manton3.doc Material: pot & misc. finds Site Type: village core near Priory	Submitter: J. Tate Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 27.6.07 - 7.7.07 Method of Recovery: excavation

Context	Fabric/ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
1	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type	2	63	*c.*1450-1650
1	MP – Midland Purple ware	2	21	*c.*1375-1550
1	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1, B ware	1	9	Applied white clay & glazed, *c.*1225-1400
2	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	2	75	?later med, hard fired, coarse, orange surfaces, grey core.
2	EA1 /2 – Earthenware 1/ 2	8	108	Post med – 17C+
3	WW – White ware	1	2	Roman - ?2nd C AD
3	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	15	Sooted ext, mid 11-12C
3	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	13	An under fired Midland Purple, mid later 14C+
4	OS - Oxidised Sandy ware	1	21	Pos a Bourne type ware, BO3 *c.*1300+
4	LY1	2	27	Jug body, externally decorated with applied white clay strips & glazed, *c.*1225-1400
6	MP	4	38	*c.*1375-1550
6	LI3 – Lincoln Glazed ware	1	8	Jug rim, dark green glaze applied white clay slip, ?14C+
6	BO1	1	4	*c.*1450-1650
8 [7]	LY4 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 4	2	27	Jug rim, everted, *c.*1100-1400
15 [14]	ST2	1	11	Thin glaze, mid 11-12C
19 [18]	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	1	9	?hand built, *c.*1100-1400
20	EA - Earthenware	1	61	Post medieval;

20	EA6 – Black ware	1	24	*c*.1650-early 18C, bowl rim
22	EA10 – White Earthenware/China	6	30	Modern (19C, Sawday *pers comm.*)
37	EA2- Earthenware 2/pancheon ware	2	49	Post med
37	EA6 - Blackware	8	96	*c*.1650- 18C
37	SW5 – Brown Salt Gazed Stoneware	1	1	18th C+
46	BO1	2	31	*c*.1450-1650
46	EA2	1	14	Fragment of wide mouthed bowl/pancheon rim. Pos early post med, 15-17C
47	LY1	1	36	Trace of glaze, *c*.1225-1400
50	MP	1	29	*c*.1375-1550
67	LY1	1	6	Trace of glaze, burnt/abraded, , *c*.1225-1400
68	LI3	1	9	Thin brownish glaze, ?14C+
68	BO1	1	8	*c*.1450-1650
72	NO3 – Nottingham Glazed ware	1	8	Later 13th C.
72	LY1	1	1	*c*.1225-1400
73	LY1	3	29	*c*.1225-1400
74	CS	1	23	Convex base, sooted ext, ?hand built, *c*.1100-1400
85	BO1	2	191	?cistern/jar base, *c*.1450-1650
85	MS	1	19	Possibly a BO1 type, very hard fired, 15th C+
88	MP	3	110	Under fired, *c*.1375-1550
88	BO1	1	2	*c*.1450-1650
91 [90]	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1	6	Burnt, late 9th – 10/11C
91	ST2	2	5	1 sooted, the other glazed internally & externally, mid 11th – 12th C
91	ST1 – very fine Stamford ware	1	4	12th C+
91	BO3 – Bourne B ware	1	2	*c*.1300+
91	LY1	2	49	Simple everted green glazed jug rim. ? Wheel finished, with internal bevel, ?late 13th – early 14th C. (Bellamy 1983, fig.3.3). Another fragment with white slip & glaze
Misc.				
37	Earthenware	1	9	?Tile
37	Glass	1		Complete moulded bottle – later 19th C+
<2>	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	165	?later med ridge tile, glazed
US	Struck Flint flake			ID by Lynden Cooper
91	Mesolithic blade core			ID by Lynden Cooper

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10.2 Appendix 2: The Animal Bone *Jennifer Browning*

Introduction

A small faunal assemblage, consisting of 376 bones, was recovered during excavations at Manton, Rutland. The bone studied for this report was collected by hand. The majority of the bone was recovered from the backfilling of a well (85) dating to the period 1450-1650, but a small quantity was also retrieved from contexts surrounding the well (contexts 91 and 83). The bones were extensively fragmented; individual fragments were recorded together as a single record where they clearly belonged to the same bone.

Methods

Bones were identified with reference to comparative skeletal material held by Leicester University, School of Archaeology and Ancient History. Species, anatomy, state of fusion, completeness and modifications by humans or other agents were recorded, to elicit information on species proportions, skeletal representation, age and condition. In addition, where possible, the anatomical part of each skeletal element was recorded following the 'zone' method defined by Serjeantson (2000), with additional zones ascribed to mandibles, based on the system outlined by Dobney and Reilly (1988). Butchery marks were located by zone, where feasible and described using a simple code. Other modifications such as burning, gnawing and pathologies were also recorded. Measurements were taken as appropriate and in general followed von den Dreisch (1976). Information was compiled onto a *pro forma* computerised spreadsheet (Microsoft Excel). Age at death was estimated using epiphyseal fusion, following the figures from Silver (1969). Age was further assessed using tooth-wear patterns for cattle, sheep and pigs following Grant (1982) and for horse, tooth crown height following Levine (1982). It was not possible to separate the bones of sheep and goats and none of the bones within the assemblage could be sexed.

Results

The bone was predominantly in good condition, with intact surfaces that retained butchery marks and other surface modifications. However, it was brittle and very fragmented, a fact that is clearly illustrated by the large number of 'cattle-size' fragments. Some of the damage is likely to have occurred during excavation and processing but fragmentation is also likely to have happened *in situ* and could be attributed to compaction within the clay soil.

Context 91

A single cattle bone was recovered from context 91, an un-fused metatarsal, which indicates an animal slaughtered before 27 months.

Context 83

Context 83 was thought to be a fill associated with the construction of the well It contained 19 bones, most of which were 'cattle sized' fragments. Cattle and pig were positively identified in the assemblage and a single fragment was attributed to horse. The four cattle fragments identified, probably all belonged to the same fragmented mandible. If this is the case, tooth eruption suggests the cow was sub-adult, as the first two molars were worn but the third molar was not yet in wear. Cut marks were noted on one of the mandible fragments and a 'cattle-size' vertebra. A single bird bone recovered from the feature belonged to the *corvid* (crow) family.

Context 85

The bulk of the assemblage from Manton, consisting of 356 bones, was retrieved from the backfill of a well (context 85).

Species	**Number**	**%**
Cattle	44	12
Horse	7	2
Sheep/goat	15	4
Pig	4	1
Bird (*corvid*)	3	1
'Cattle-size'	261	73
'Sheep-size'	2	1
unidentified	20	6
Total	356	

Table 1: Number of fragments attributed to species (context 85)

Cattle

The majority of identified fragments were cattle. In addition a large number of the 'cattle size' fragments (see below) are also likely to belong to cattle, particularly the skull fragments. Few post-cranial bones were recovered (table 2), as most of the fragments were from the head region.

No bones were attributed to the thorax region. This is likely to partly reflect the difficulty in distinguishing between cattle and horse on these particular elements. There were no complete tooth-rows however evidence from the eruption and wear of individual teeth indicates that the deposited individuals were adult. On both upper and lower jaws molars seemed to be in an advanced state of wear. Two lower m3's had tooth-wear scores of 'k' and 'l', indicating that they came from jaws with a total score of 46+ (Grant 1982, 99), which would be expected to belong to elderly animals. Measurements taken on these teeth suggest that they are from different individuals. Many of the cattle mandibles and maxillas exhibited thinning of the bone around the tooth sockets indicative of periodontal disease.

Body part	Number of fragments	MNI
Head (skull, maxilla, mandible, loose teeth)	41	3 (mandible), 2 (skull)
Thorax (vertebra, ribs, sternum, pelvis)	0	0
Forelimb (humerus, radius, ulna)	1	1
Hindlimb (femur, tibia)	1	1
Extremities (metapodials, carpal/tarsals, phalanges)	1	1
Total (fragments)	44	

Table 2: Cattle body part representation

Butchery marks were noted on five cattle bones (skull, maxilla, mandible, astragalus and femur). These were mostly chopped and probably indicate dismemberment, however fine cut marks on a maxilla may have occurred during removal of the hide. A cattle skull had been chopped above the orbit. The distal part of a femur showed signs of gnawing.

Sheep/Goat

Sheep/goat was the second most commonly recovered species after cattle (table 1).

Body part	Number of fragments	MNI
Head (skull, maxilla, mandible, loose teeth)	1	1
Thorax (vertebra, ribs, sternum, pelvis)	3	1
Forelimb (humerus, radius, ulna)	3	1
Hindlimb (femur, tibia)	5	2 (distal tibia)
Extremities (metapodials, carpal/tarsals, phalanges)	3	1
Total (fragments)	15	

Table 4: Sheep/goat body part representation

Eleven of the 15 sheep/goat bones were small and un-fused. They were also relatively well-preserved, particularly considering the considerable fragmentation noted amongst the rest of the assemblage. Their size, number and general appearance indicated that they belonged to the same skeleton. Elements from the forelimb, pelvis, hindlimb and metapodials were identified. There were no associated skull fragments, ribs, vertebra or phalanges and, although the bones were un-fused, no epiphyses were recovered. This is likely to be a bias introduced by a combination of preservation factors and hand collection; such small bones are unlikely to have been observed during excavation and would only have been retrieved by sieving. The state of fusion indicates that the animal was certainly no older than 10 months but also likely to have been far younger. The porous, immature appearance of a proximal metatarsal suggests that death may well have occurred around birth (Silver (1969, 286) notes that this element normally fuses before birth). No gnawing or butchery marks were observed which, together with the body parts represented, suggests that the animal's body was disposed of rapidly and possibly intact.

In addition to these young bones, a small number of disarticulated adult sheep/goat bones were recovered. A sheep mandible had a mandible wear score between 11 and 14 (Grant 1982, 100), which indicates an immature animal, probably little over a year in age (based on eruption time of 2nd molar) (Silver 1969, 297).

Horse

Only seven bones were attributed to horse (although the skull was extensively fragmented) and these are almost exclusively from the head and neck region (table 3). The top two vertebrae (atlas and axis) were recovered. Three 'cattle-size' cervical vertebrae may also belong to this individual and it seems certain that a number of the 'cattle-size' skull fragments are also horse. No butchery marks were observed amongst the horse bones, although they may have been masked by fragmentation. A horse humerus displayed gnawing damage.

A height measurement was taken on an upper m1 (h=20mm), which indicated that the skull probably belonged to an animal older than 18 years at death (Levine 2002, 235). In addition, two extremely worn incisors were noted. It was not possible to obtain an accurate measurement on a lower premolar, but the approximate measurement obtained indicated that the animal may have been considerably younger. It is tentatively suggested therefore that more than one horse was originally deposited.

Body part	**Number of fragments**	**MNI**
Head (skull, maxilla, mandible, loose teeth)	4	1
Thorax (vertebra, ribs, sternum, pelvis)	2	1
Forelimb (humerus, radius, ulna)	1	
Hindlimb (femur, tibia)	0	
Extremities (metapodials, carpal/tarsals, phalanges)	0	
Total (fragments)	7	

Table 3: Horse body part representation

Pig

Four pig bones were identified (incisor, humerus, radius and femur). A humerus had been chopped at the distal end, during dismemberment. All of the long-bones were gnawed, probably by local dogs and, as a consequence only one fusion surface survived- an un-fused distal femur.

Corvid

Three bones were identified as belonging to the *corvid* family and most closely resemble carrion crow. Only one individual is represented and may be the remains of a bird attracted by the discarded carcasses.

Cattle- size

The high number of bone attributed to this large mammal category requires some comment and explanation. Sometimes bones were deliberately smashed in antiquity, to retrieve marrow or extract the brain, but often breakage has occurred accidentally,

perhaps as a result of trampling or compaction. Large bones have a tendency to break into a considerable number of fragments and this is particularly the case with fragile elements such as skulls. In addition, large fragile bones are susceptible to damage during excavation, especially when no longer supported by the soil matrix.

The number of 'cattle-size' fragments was 256, comprising 73% of the assemblage. The vast majority (222 fragments) consists of small, un-diagnostic pieces of skull, which are likely to belong to both the cattle and horse skulls, as previously discussed. In addition to the skull fragments, a number of ribs and vertebrae could not be assigned with confidence to either cattle or horse. The remainder consists of un-diagnostic shaft fragments.

Conclusion

During excavations at Manton animal bone was retrieved from in and around a well, which was backfilled in the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The bones recovered within do not represent typical domestic food waste. The bone was extensively fragmented but the remains of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig and bird (crow) were identified. A lamb, possibly deposited intact, a horse's head and at least two cattle heads were among the bones discarded, along with a small quantity of what may have been food refuse. Deposits consisting predominantly of heads and feet are usually thought to be slaughter waste, although at Manton there are few recovered foot elements which would help support this assumption. Evidence suggests that both the cattle and possibly the horse were elderly, which hints that they were killed at the end of their working lives. Although horses were not usually eaten in the medieval and post-medieval periods, their remains were sometimes fed to hounds and their hides were also useful. Despite their fragmentation, the bones were mostly in very good condition and some, notably the elements of young sheep, may well have been deposited quickly. However, a small number of gnawed long-bones suggest that some bones had been left lying around or fed to dogs, and by implication the waste is likely to have had more than one source.

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10.3 Appendix 3. Archive Contents List

Archive Contents RT04.2007

Report No. 2007-101

Miscellaneous site notes	
Context sheets	102 sheets
Drawing index	1 sheet
Small finds index	1 sheet
Levels index	3 sheets
Context index	3 sheets
Digital photograph index	3 sheets
Monochrome photographic index	3 sheets
Monochrome negatives	68 frames in 2 sleeves
Monochrome contact sheets	68 frames in 3 sleeves
Disc containing photographs	
Contact sheets from disc	2 sheets
Permatrace drawings	20 sheets

Medieval Pottery Report (included in main report)
Animal Bone Report (included in main report)
Two boxes of finds comprising one of animal bone and one of medieval pottery, medieval ridge tile, prehistoric flint and modern glass.