

**Archaeological Watching Brief on Land
At Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore,
Rutland (SK 904 137)**

Greg Farnworth-Jones

For Mr. D. Hollis

Planning Application No. 06/00219/9

Planning Authority Leicestershire County Council

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:Date:.....

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**Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street
Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137)**

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Geology and Topography	1
4	Historical and Archaeological Background	2
5	Methodology	4
6	Results	6
7	Conclusion	6
8	Acknowledgements	6
9	Bibliography	6
10	Appendix Design specification	8

Figures

Fig.1	Site Location. Scale 1:50000	2
Fig.2	Location of Development Scale	3
Fig.3	Preliminary Trial Trench Looking South-East	5
Fig.4	Controlled Soil Stripping Looking East	5

Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137)

Greg Farnworth-Jones

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137) on the 20th November 2006. This work was in advance of the proposed construction of a two storey house on land adjacent to Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137). This work was carried out on behalf of Mr D.Hollis by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The archaeological work involved the excavation of a preliminary trial trench measuring 15m x 2m, followed by the control and supervision of an archaeological soil strip of the development area to identify any deposits of archaeological importance. The results of the archaeological investigation were negative.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the first stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land at Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137). The archaeological assessment was being undertaken on behalf of Mr D. Hollis by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 Mr D. Hollis proposes to construct a two storey house on land adjacent to Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137) . 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 a phase of intrusive trial trench evaluation be undertaken at the site, followed by the control and supervision of an archaeological to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site as a condition on planning.

2.3 The archaeological work involves the control and supervision of an archaeological soil strip of the development area to identify any deposits of archaeological importance as detailed in the advice letter to the planning authority (LCC 26.04.2006; Appendix 2).

3. Geology and Topography

3.1 The Ordnance Survey's Geological Survey of Great Britain Map Sheet 157 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Northampton Sand Ironstone. The site lies at c.133m above Ordnance Datum, on level ground.

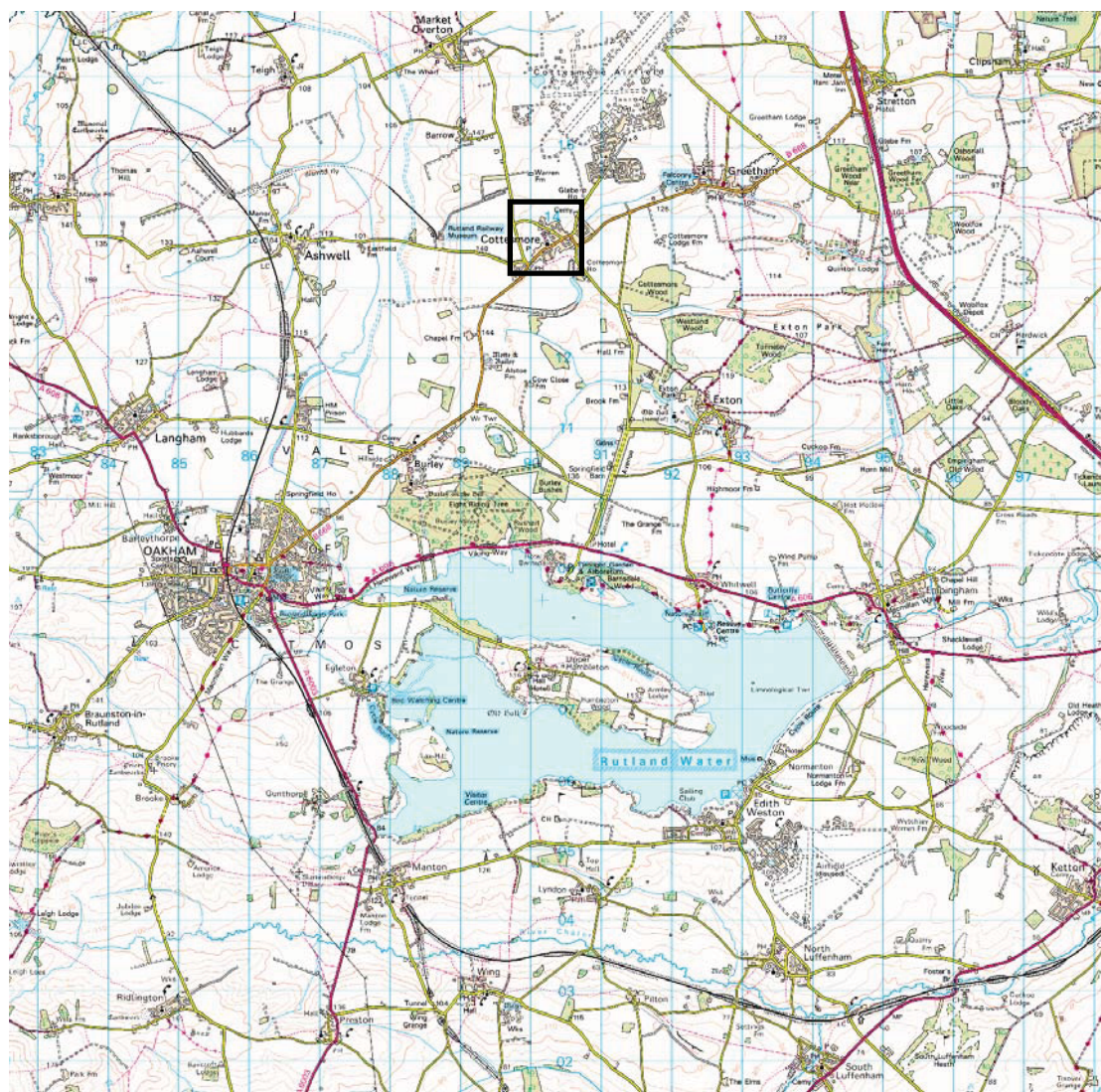


Figure 1: Site Location. Scale 1:50,000
Licence number AL 10002186

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, on a street frontage, and appears to have suffered relatively little disturbance. It is close to the medieval church (HER Ref. No. MLE5130) and a site that was excavated in 1998 that produced evidence of prehistoric (MLE10034), Roman (MLE10036), Saxon (MLE10035), medieval (MLE10037&8) and post-medieval (MLE10039) settlement.

4.1.1 The village name derives from the Old English *Cot(t)'s* Moor or Fen (Wilshire, 1977). By 1086 a similarly spelled version of the name existed (*Cotesmore*) although previously the village had been known as *Codesmore*, *Godesmore* and *Katemore* (VCH 1936,120). At the time of Edward the Confessor (mid 11th century), *Manors Cottesmore* was held, together with Greetham, by a Saxon called Goda

(VCH, 1936,120). Goda held 12 carucates of land, three of which were held in tax to the Danegeld. The King held three carucates in demesne and three socmen with 40 villeins and six bordarii held 20 carucates. Of the land held by the manor, one Goisfridus held half a carucate, he had one plough and eight villeins. Cottesmore also had 40 acres of meadow and a wood measuring a mile in length by seven furlongs in breadth (Wright, 1973, 39).

4.1.2 During the time of William I (1066-1087), Cottesmore was seized and held by the Crown until half the manor and Greetham was granted to Roger Newburgh, when he was created Earl of Warwick (VCH 1936, 121). By the time of Edward II (1307-1327), Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was Lord of Cottesmore. The overlordship of the manor of Cottesmore continued in the Earldom of Warwick and followed the descent of Greetham until the 16th century.

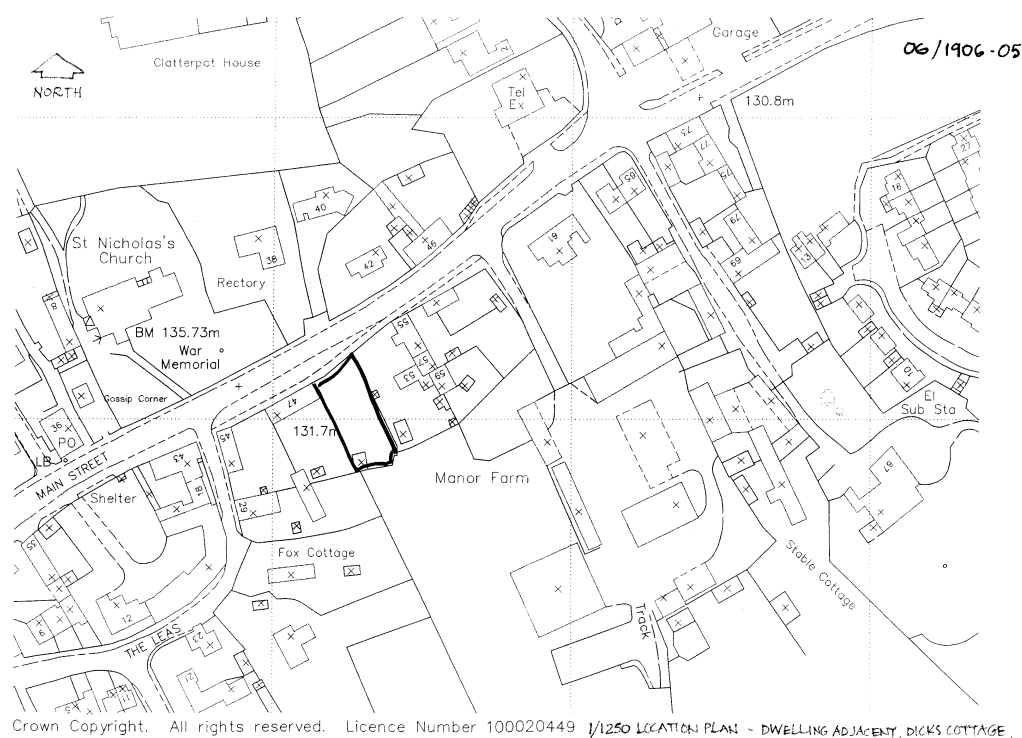


Figure 2 Location of Development.

4.2 Archaeological Background

4.2.1 The proposed development area is located close to archaeologically significant sites which are listed on the Leicestershire and Rutland, Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Situated within the historic village core, it is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, on a street frontage, and appears to have suffered relatively little disturbance. The site lies close to the north of the medieval church (HER Ref. No. MLE5130), which contains Norman elements and was partially extended and rebuilt in the 13th century. The aisles are probably early 14th century in date and the font dates to possibly 1200 AD. Located 0.5km to the

south of the development area, there are visible earthworks, indicating the extent of medieval occupation (91 SW AQ). A small Bronze Age hoard of metal-work and an Anglo- Saxon inhumation have also been recorded in the vicinity of Cottesmore, adding to the scope of archaeological potential in the area.

4.2.2 Archaeological fieldwork carried out by ULAS in 1998 has revealed evidence of prehistoric (MLE10034), Roman (MLE10036), Saxon (MLE10035), medieval (MLE10037&8) and post-medieval (MLE10039) settlement.

4.2.3 No previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the development area.

5. Methodology

5.1 All archaeological work adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS). The work followed the approved design specification (Appendix).

5.2 The archaeological watching brief involved the control and supervision of ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance.

5.3 The main objectives of the watching brief, through archaeological supervision of existing overburden stripping and ground works by the client's contractors were:

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

5.4 Any archaeological deposits located were to be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located would be hand excavated and measured drawings of all archaeological features prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100.

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

5.6 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.



Figure 3 Preliminary Trial Trench Looking South East



Figure 4 Controlled soil stripping. Looking East

6. Results

6.1 Before beginning the control and supervision of the archaeological soil strip a preliminary trial trench measuring 15m x 2m was machine excavated to ascertain the extent of any archaeology that may have been present. Initial machining of this trench revealed topsoil which consisted of dark grey brown clay silt, with occasional rounded stones to a depth of c. 0.25m. Further machining revealed to a depth of 0.3m the subsoil, which consisted of mid grey brown silt clay with occasional, small sub-angular stones. The natural substratum consisted of light orange brown clay and ironstone. No archaeology was observed within this trench so machine stripping of the site could go ahead.

6.2 Initial machining for the archaeological soil strip revealed the same sequence of soil horizons was observed all across the excavated area of the site. However the north western edge of the site located nearest to the road contained overburden including modern debris. This appeared to be related to the landscaping of this area of the site- the garden here appears to be raised up.

6.3 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were located within the machine-excavated foundations.

7. Conclusion

7.1 No archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the watching brief.

7.2 The absence of archaeological features during the archaeological watching brief carried out on land adjacent to Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137) suggests that the site was most likely used as agricultural or horticultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.3 During archaeological supervision of the ground works involving overburden stripping no archaeological deposits, finds or features were encountered. The results of the archaeological watching brief were therefore negative.

8. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the client Mr D. Hollis for his help and co-operation on site, the project was managed by Patrick Clay and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, both of ULAS.

9. Bibliography

Clay, P. 2007, *Design Specification for Archaeological Work at Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 833 018)*. ULAS Ref. 07/952

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10. *Design Specification*

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137)

Planning Application: 06/00219/9

For: Mr D Hollis

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 *In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning), para.30, this specification provides a written scheme for archaeological attendance, including control and supervision of ground works, as required by the Planning Authority, of any ground works on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for the construction of a two storey house on land adjacent to Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 904 137) for Mr D Hollis.*

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

2 Background

2.1 *Requirement for archaeological work*

2.1.1 The archaeological work involves the control and supervision of an archaeological soil strip of the development area to identify any deposits of archaeological importance as detailed in the advice letter to the planning authority (LCC 26.04.2006; Appendix 2).

2.2 *Archaeological potential*

2.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, on a street frontage, and appears to have suffered relatively little disturbance. It is close to the medieval church (HER Ref. No. MLE5130) and a site that was excavated in 1998 that produced evidence of prehistoric (MLE10034), Roman (MLE10036), Saxon (MLE10035), medieval (MLE10037&8) and post-medieval (MLE10039) settlement. Consequently, there is a likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed development.

3 *Aims*

3.1 Through archaeological observation of existing overburden stripping and groundworks by the client's contractors:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve the observation of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. Initially trial trenches will be excavated to assess the presence, extent and character of any archaeological deposits. During these ground works, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Recording Systems

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

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

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

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

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

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (Brief 8.1). Following the fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed. A report on the investigation will be provided following the groundworks.

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

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

7 Publication

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

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The investigation is scheduled to commence during w.c 20.11.2006. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work. It is proposed to supervise all works, as specified above, initially starting with a 30m trial trench

9 Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2005) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

10 Insurance

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

11. Bibliography

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

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

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

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

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13.11.2006

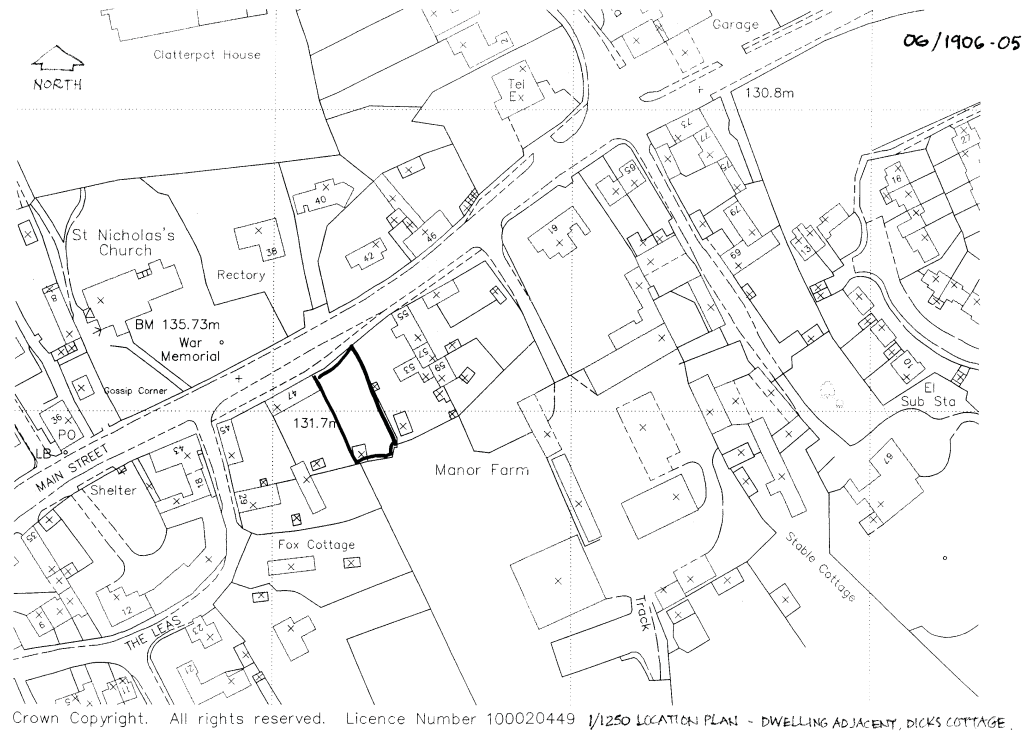


Figure 1 Location of Development.

Appendix 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 833 018)

Planning Application: 06/00219/9

For: Mr D Hollis

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001) together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.
HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.
CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.
CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.
HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

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

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

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

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

2.2 Working with plant.

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

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

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

2.4 Working with chemicals.

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

2.5 Other risks

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

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

Patrick Clay
13.11.2006

Appendix 2

Mr M Taylor (Planning Officer)
Community Services
Rutland County Council
Catmose
Oakham
Rutland LE15 6HP

Date: 26th April 2006
My ref: CLE1641/HW
Your ref: FUL/2006/0219
Contact: Richard Clark
Phone: (0116) 265 8322
Fax: (0116) 265 7965
Email: riclark@leics.gov.uk

Dear Mr Taylor,

Planning Application No: FUL/2006/0219: Erection of detached two storey dwellinghouse and associated works including alterations to the existing access; Land adjacent to Dicks Cottage, 47, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland, LE15 7DH.

Archaeological considerations

Thank you for your consultation on this application. We recommend that you advise the applicant of the following archaeological requirements.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is inside the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, on a street frontage, and appears to have suffered relatively little disturbance. It is close to the medieval church (HER Ref. No. MLE5130) and a site that was excavated in 1998 that produced evidence of prehistoric (MLE10034), Roman (MLE10036), Saxon (MLE10035), medieval (MLE10037&8) and post-medieval (MLE10039) settlement. Consequently, there is a likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed development.

To ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately, the applicant should provide for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording. This should consist of a programme of archaeological work, to be conducted as an initial stage of the proposed development. It should include an archaeological soil strip of the development area; any exposed archaeological remains should then be planned and appropriately investigated and recorded. In addition, all services and other ground works likely to impact upon archaeological remains should be appropriately investigated and recorded. Provision must be made within the development timetable for archaeologists to be present during these works, to enable the required level of archaeological supervision.

A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation should be made, to the satisfaction of your authority in conjunction with your archaeological

advisors in this Department's Archaeology Section. The Archaeology Section will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.

The applicant should, if planning permission is granted, also obtain a suitable written Specification and costings for the archaeological recording from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. This should be submitted to this Archaeology Section, as archaeological advisors to your authority, for approval before the start of development.

The Specification should comply with the above mentioned Brief, with this Department's "Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland" and with relevant Institute of Field Archaeologists "Standards" and "Code of Practice". It should include a suitable indication of arrangements for the implementation of the archaeological work, and the proposed timetable for the development.

We therefore recommend that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning conditions, to safeguard any important archaeological remains potentially present:

1. No works shall take place until the applicant or developer, or their agents or successors in title, has submitted a complete set of development details to Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The details should include existing and proposed ground levels and layout and depths of all foundations, service trenches, drains, landscaping and other ground works.

Reason: To enable assessment of the development impact and preparation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

2. No development shall take place within the area until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted and approved in writing by the planning authority.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

These conditions are as advised in paragraph 55 of DoE Circular 11/95. The "Programme of Work" referred to will in this case be the archaeological recording during development, in accordance with the Specification to be agreed.

The Historic and Natural Environment Team, as advisors to the planning authority, will monitor the archaeological work, to ensure that the necessary programme of archaeological work is undertaken to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

Please will you ensure a copy of the Decision Notice is sent to us in due course, to enable us to continue to monitor and safeguard the archaeology of this site. Should you or the applicant have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Clark
Senior Planning Archaeologist

c.c. Francis W Keyworth (Agent)