



Wing Reservoir STW Pipeline Rutland

Archaeological Watching Brief



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County Rutland
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Pilton 491480 302912 (SK 91480 02912)
Morcott 492260 301104 (SK 92260 01104)
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water (STW) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during pipeline renewal works located to the south of Wing Reservoir, Rutland (Fig. 1). The works covered five areas totalling approximately 1.2 hectares. The areas were spread across 5 km, situated to the south of Wing Reservoir, centred on NGRs 489583 302928 (Area 1), 491480 302912 (Area 2), 492260 301104 (Area 3), 493968 301961 (Area 4) and 493497 303385 (Area 5).

The watching brief was carried out as part of a programme of archaeological works, and was preceded by a desk-based assessment and site visit. The assessment concluded that while the works would take place close to areas of high archaeological potential, the majority of new pipeline would be laid into pre-existing cuts, meaning the works were unlikely to result in any impact to any remains of archaeological interest

The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations (totalling 13 trenches) within Area 1 and the north of Area 3. During the first week a 'Toolbox Talk' was delivered to groundworkers who then scanned their own works in the remaining areas for any archaeologically significant features.

No archaeological remains were identified, although the absence of archaeological remains supported the conclusions of the desk-based assessment. However, the narrow width of the intervention and the re-excavation of pre-existing cuts limits conclusions regarding the archaeological potential of the larger area around the site.

Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only. An OASIS record (wessexar1-520440) has been provisionally complete and is presented in Appendix 2 of this report.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Sever Trent Water, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Senior Planning Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Leicester County Council.



Wing Reservoir STW Pipeline, Rutland

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water (STW) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during pipeline renewal works located to the south of Wing Reservoir, Rutland (Fig. 1). The works covered five areas, centred on NGRs 489583 302928 (Area 1), 491480 302912 (Area 2), 492260 301104 (Area 3), 493968 301961 (Area 4) and 493497 303385 (Area 5), and all were completed within pre-existing trenches or by using directional drilling.

1.1.2 Two of these five areas, Area 1 and the northern section of Area 3 (Fig. 2), were subjected to full archaeological monitoring as they demonstrated the highest potential for archaeological remains. Following discussions with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC) it was agreed that the remaining works did not require full archaeological monitoring but instead the ground workers were given a toolbox talk which advised them how to look for archaeologically significant deposits and features, with the proviso that they would contact Wessex Archaeology should they encounter these.

1.1.3 This watching brief was carried out as part of a programme of archaeological works, which included a desk-based assessment and site visit (Wessex Archaeology 2021).

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 3 January and 27 September 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of two areas (Areas 1 and the north of Area 3) with the remaining areas watched by the groundworkers. Overall, the works were spread across approximately 5 km, located between Wing Reservoir in the north and the A47 in the south:

- Area 1 – 200 m of pipeline in the village of Wing, stretching along Glaston Road, immediately to the south of Morcott Road.



- Area 2 – 290 m of pipeline in the village of Pilton, passing along Pinfold Lane and Church Lane.
- Area 3 – 6.8 km of pipeline within and around Morcott village, bordered by Wing Road in the west, the A6121 in the east, the A47 (Glaston Road) in the south and the intersection of Glebe Road, South Luffenham Road and Pilton Road in the north.
- Area 4 – 2.8 km of pipeline within the village of South Luffenham, beginning in the north-west at the junction of Gatehouse Lane and North Luffenham Road and ending at Barrowden Lane to the south-east. It is delimited in the north by Pinfold Lane and in the south by Back Lane and Stamford Road, close to South Luffenham Cemetery.
- Area 5 – 2.8 km of pipeline in and around North Luffenham village, beginning in the west on Lyndon Road, in the north on Pinfold Lane, and stretching to the intersection of Kings Road and Edith Weston Road in the north-east and to the cross roads of Station Road, Wireless Hill and the A6121 in the south-east.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels vary across the scheme:

- In Area 1 levels range between 115–120 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD),
- In Area 2 the ground level rises from 115 m aOD in the north, to 120 m aOD in the south,
- In Area 3 the ground lies at 95 m aOD in the north, falling to a variable 55–75 m aOD at the southern extent of the works,
- Ground levels in Area 4 range between 55–75 m aOD
- In Area 5 the existing ground level is lowest in the south, lying at 50 m aOD but rising to the north to a maximum of 90 m aOD.

1.3.3 The bedrock geology is predominately Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member throughout Areas 2, 4, 5 and the northern extent of Area 3, however Northampton Sand Formation underlies Area 1 and the south of Area 3. A band of Northampton Sand intertwined with Whitby Mustone stretches north from the southern part of Area 3 through the centre of Area 4. Localised strips of Grantham Formation – Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone line the peripheries of Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5. No superficial deposits are recorded across the scheme (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2021), from which a WSI was produced (Wessex Archaeology 2022). A summary of the results is presented below. Entry numbers from the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are included where relevant. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Desk-based Assessment (2021)

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment undertaken by Wessex Archaeology considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m radius of the pipeline. It concluded that while the works were likely to take place within the proximity of areas of high archaeological potential, the majority of new pipeline would be laid into pre-existing cuts, meaning the works were unlikely to result in any impact to any remains of archaeological interest. The assessment suggested that the potential to encounter archaeological features or deposits during most of the works was low, and if any such deposits were encountered across Areas 2–5, their significance would likely be of local interest. It was noted that Area 1 possessed an uncertain potential for remains related to Wing Maze (MLE5901), the medieval/post-medieval core of the settlement (MLE8809) and a post-medieval windmill mound (MLE5903).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 There are no scheduled monuments or other designated heritage assets within the limits of the scheme. The scheduled monuments of Wing Maze (NHLE 1019306) and a post-medieval earthwork (NHLE 1005042) are located in the immediate vicinity of Areas 1 and 3, respectively.

Prehistoric to Romano-British (to AD 410)

- 2.3.2 Evidence for prehistoric–Romano-British activity in the area is limited to two flint scatters (MLE20934 and MLE20935) near the northern section of Area 3, assorted cropmarks representing ring ditches and enclosures (MLE25146, MLE5042, MLE5540, MLE5560 and MLE5561), two find spots of Romano-British pottery (MLE8108 and MLE10065) near Areas 3 and 4 (MLE8108 and MLE10065) and a Romano-British site between Areas 3 and 4 (MLE5726).

Medieval to modern (AD 410–present)

- 2.3.3 The route of the existing pipeline in Area 1 is less than 10 m away from the medieval scheduled monument Wing Maze (MLE5901) and a post-medieval windmill mound (MLE5903). The Maze comprises a small circular turf maze of likely medieval origin; it possibly had an outer bank, originally situated outside the existing timber boundary fence.
- 2.3.4 Area 3 is approximately 11 m east of an earthwork (HNLE 1005042, HER MLE5555) possibly representing an incomplete motte, a civil war gun emplacement, or related to nearby North Luffenham Hall.
- 2.3.5 All areas of the existing pipeline coincide with the medieval/post-medieval cores of the villages they are located in; comprising Wing (MLE8809), Pilton (MLE9065), Morcott (MLE16884), South Luffenham (MLE10437) and North Luffenham (MLE10606). The vast majority of HER entries within these settlements pertain to historic buildings, many of which are listed (Wessex Archaeology 2021: 12).
- 2.3.6 Various remains related to World War I and II are located in and around Morcott, close to Area 3, including a War Memorial (MLE20724), a Pillbox (MLE16004) and a searchlight battery (MLE24855).



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored an extensive network of pipeline renewal works, undertaken to upgrade or replace outdated or defective mains pipes. The existing pipelines ran almost entirely within the roadway and verge, with the exception of approximately 200 m of pipe parallel to Glaston Road, Wing (Area 1). Within villages, the corridor of the pipeline was constrained by development fronting directly onto the carriageway, bounded by the



roadways. The work was completed within pre-existing trenches or by using directional drilling.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within Area 1 and the north of Area 3 (Fig. 2). During the first week, the archaeologist delivered a 'Toolbox Talk' to groundworkers who then monitored their own works in the remaining areas, for any archaeologically significant features. This was approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for LLC.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

4.2.4 The site record comprises standard Wessex Archaeology trench recording sheets, which were filled out using a digital tablet.

4.2.5 All monitored trenches were located on the mains renewal scheme plan (figure 1 in the Wessex Archaeology WSI) provided by the client (Fig. 1). It was not possible to survey the areas using the Leica Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) due to a lack of connectivity in the area.

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Senior Planning Archaeologist for LCC monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for LLC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were observed in either area, and no finds were recovered.



5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 In Area 1 (trenches 201–205) the geological substrate comprised a reddish brown sandy clay encountered at 0.42 m below ground level (bgl). A band of sterile grey silt was observed above the substrate in trench 204 (20404). A compact yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (0.3 m thick) was recorded in trenches 201–204. A thin layer of asphalt (maximum of 0.05 m thick) and a tarmac road surface (0.1 m thick) was present in all trenches.
- 5.2.2 In Area 3 the geological substrate generally comprised a gravelly mid yellowish red sand encountered at 0.3–0.4 m bgl (trenches 302–308). Subsoil comprising a mid brown clay silt varying between 0.15–0.35 m in thickness was encountered in five trenches (304–308). The topsoil in Area 1 was a dark brown clay silt 0.2–0.3 m thick. A compact levelling deposit related to nearby Glaston Road consisted of a grey silty sand with 70 % gravel was identified beneath the topsoil in trench 303.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered during the watching brief and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered, therefore no samples were taken.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 No archaeological remains were identified during the course of the watching brief. The absence of archaeological remains supports the conclusions of the desk-based assessment, which determined the potential for archaeological features was low, despite the watching brief being located in an area of high interest. However, the narrow width of the intervention and the re-excavation of pre-existing cuts limits conclusions regarding the archaeological potential of the larger area around the site.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield.
- 8.1.2 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. In this case, with the agreement of Rutland County Museum, deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

8.2 Selection strategy

- 8.2.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.



8.2.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

8.3 Security copy

8.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.4 OASIS

8.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for LCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER), where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summary

Area 1

Trench No 201		Length 2.32 m	Width 0.63 m	Depth 0.87 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20101		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey, very firm compaction.	0.00–0.09
20102		Made ground	Dark grey asphaltic material, firm compaction, 40% angular medium gravel, 30% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.09–0.12
20103		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 3% rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.12–0.42
20104		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 5% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular cobbles.	0.42–0.87+

Trench No 202		Length 1.53 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 1.42 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20201		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey, very firm compaction.	0.00–0.09
20202		Made ground	Dark grey asphaltic material, firm compaction, 40% angular medium gravel, 30% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.09–0.12
20203		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 3% rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.12–0.42
20204		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 5% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular cobbles.	0.42–1.10
20205		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 10% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 70% sub-angular cobbles.	1.10–1.42+

Trench No 203		Length 1.77 m	Width 0.75 m	Depth 1.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20301		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey, very firm compaction.	0.00–0.09
20302		Made ground	Dark grey asphaltic material, firm compaction, 40% angular medium gravel, 30% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.09–0.12



Trench No 203		Length 1.77 m	Width 0.75 m	Depth 1.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20303		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay, very firm compaction, 3% rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.12–0.42
20304		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, very firm compaction, 5% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular cobbles.	0.42–0.90
20305		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 10% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 70% sub-angular cobbles.	0.90–1.45+

Trench No 204		Length 4 m	Width 0.82 m	Depth 1.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20401		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey, very firm compaction.	0.00–0.09
20402		Made ground	Dark grey asphaltic material, firm compaction, 40% angular medium gravel, 30% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.09–0.12
20403		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay, very firm compaction, 3% rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.12–0.42
20404		Natural	Mid greyish brown clay, moderate compaction, 5% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.42–1.35+
20405		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, firm compaction, 10% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 70% sub-angular cobbles.	0.70–1.35+

Trench No 205		Length 4.02 m	Width 0.68 m	Depth 1.60 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
20501		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey, very firm compaction.	0.00–0.09
20502		Made ground	Dark grey asphaltic material, firm compaction, 40% angular medium gravel, 30% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.09–0.12
20503		Natural	Light reddish brown sandy clay, very firm compaction, 3% rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel.	0.12–0.55
20504		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, very firm compaction, 5% sub-rounded to sub-angular coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular cobbles.	0.55–1.60+



Area 3

Trench No 301		Length 2 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30101		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.25
30102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow clay, mottled with mid grey and mid greyish blue staining and banding throughout, Firm compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.25–0.80
30103		Natural	Mid reddish clayey sand, moderate compaction, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded moderate gravel, 5% sub-angular to sub-rounded fine gravel, .	0.80 – 1.10+
30104		Natural	Mid brownish red silty sand, moderate to firm compaction, 25% angular to sub-angular coarse gravel, 15% angular to sub-angular cobbles, poorly sorted.	0.25–1.10+

Trench No 302		Length 2 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30201		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.25
30202		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 80% banded stone formations, very firm compaction	0.25–0.95
30203		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 10% subangular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, moderate to loose compaction.	0.95–1.20+

Trench No 303		Length 2 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30301		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.30
30302		Made ground	Mid reddish grey silty sand, 70% sub-angular coarse gravel, 5% sub-angular cobbles, firm compaction.	0.30–0.65



Trench No 303		Length 2 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30303		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 80% banded stone formations, very firm compaction. For levelling of tarmac road.	0.65–0.90
30304		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 10% subangular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, moderate to loose compaction.	0.90–1.10+

Trench No 304		Length 2 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 1.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30401		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.21
30402		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.21–0.48
30403		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 65% sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular cobbles.	0.48–1.35+

Trench No 305		Length 2.50 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 1.22 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30501		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.19
30502		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.19–0.35
30503		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 65% sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular cobbles.	0.35–1.22+

Trench No 306		Length 2.50 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 1.18 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30601		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.16
30602		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.16–0.34
30603		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 65% sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular cobbles.	0.34–1.18+



Trench No 307		Length 2.50 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 1.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30701		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt, loose to moderate compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel	0.00–0.30
30702		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.30–0.42
30703		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, 55% sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular cobbles.	0.42–1.40+

Trench No 308		Length 10 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 1.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
30801		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.00–0.25
30802		Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate to loose compaction, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.25–0.35
30803		Natural	Mid yellowish red sand, moderate to firm compaction, 55% sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular cobbles.	0.35–1.30+



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-520440

Project Name: Wing Reservoir STW Pipeline, Rutland: Archaeological Watching Brief

Activity type: Watching Brief

Sitecode(s): 243376

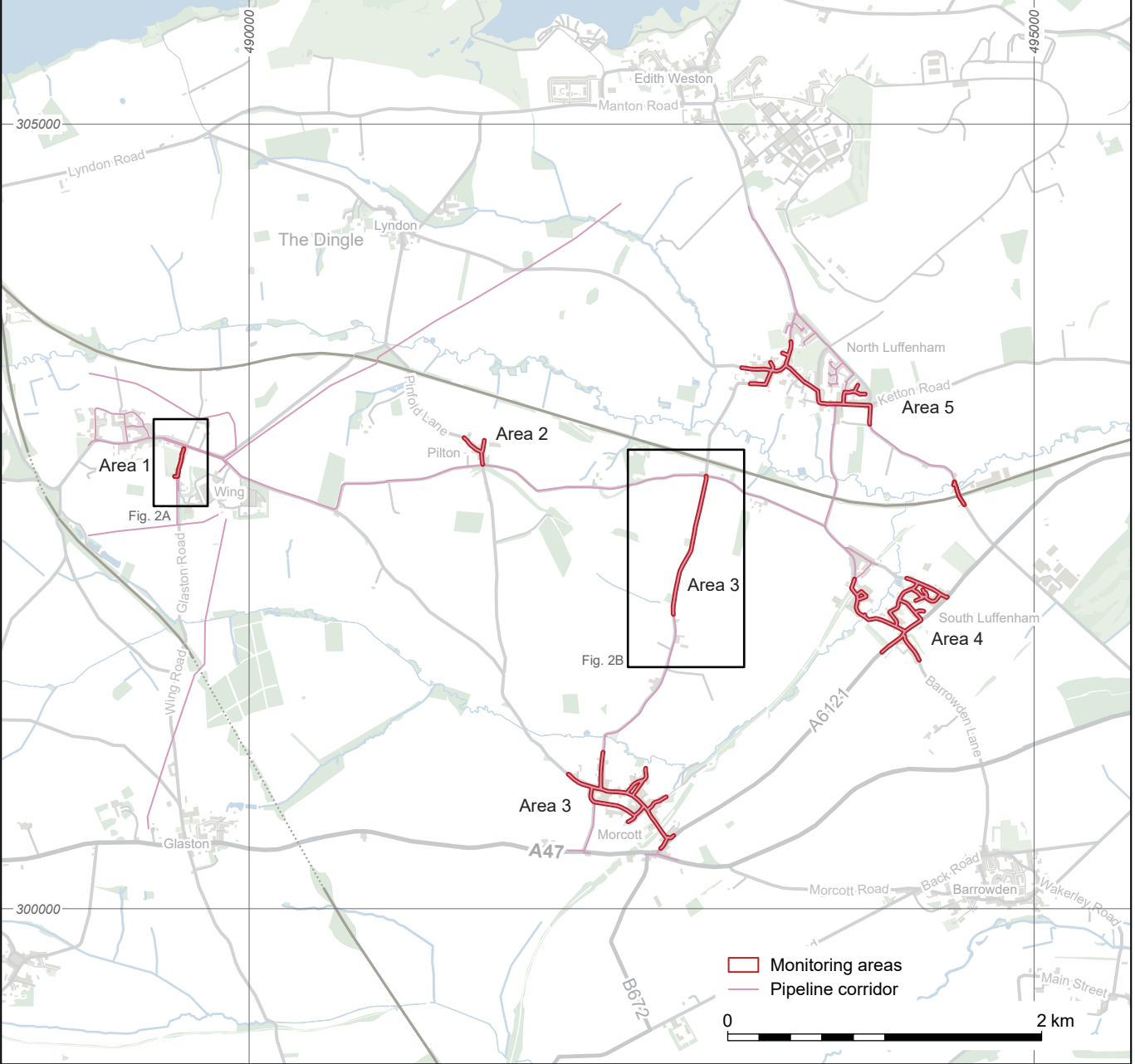
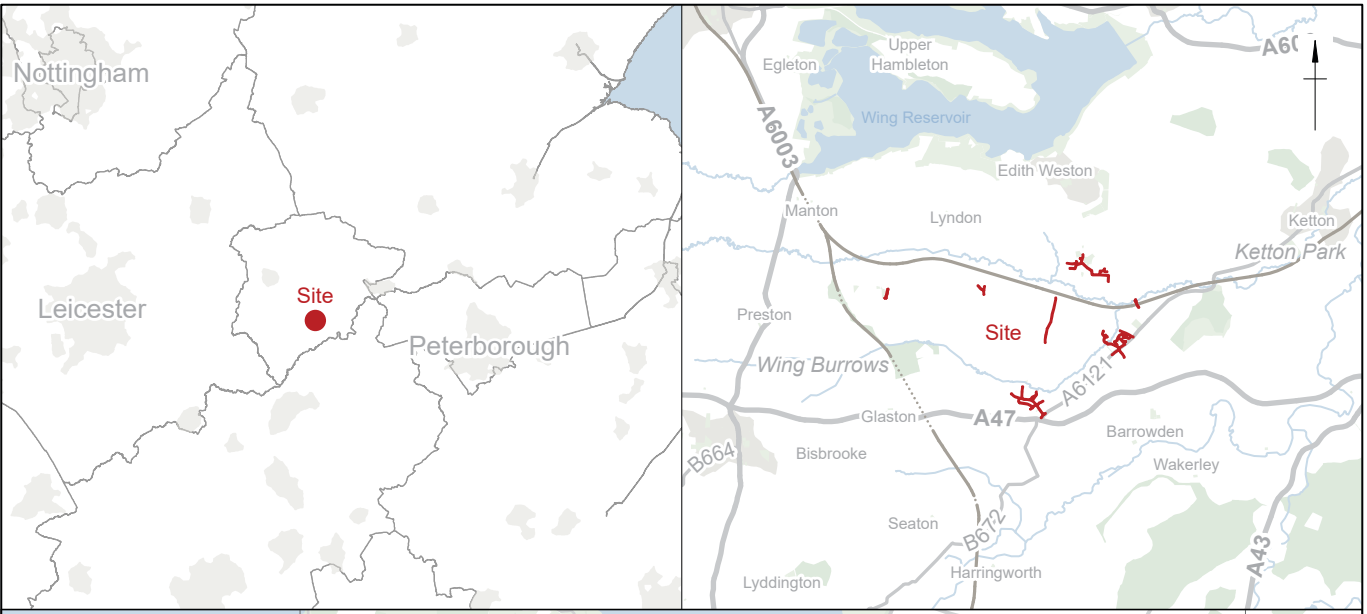
Reason for Investigation: Planning: Post determination

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 03-Jan-2023 - 27-Sep-2023

HER: Leicestershire HER

Project Methodology: Monitoring of pipeline renewal works located south of Wing Reservoir
Project Results: No archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. The absence of archaeological remains supports the conclusions of the desk-based assessment, which determined the potential for archaeological features was low, despite the watching brief being located in an area of high interest. However, the narrow width of the intervention and the re-excavation of pre-existing cuts limits conclusions regarding the archaeological potential of the larger area around the site.



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Date: 07/11/2023	Created by: JD	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:40,000 at A4
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Figure 1: Site location





- Monitoring areas
- Pipeline corridor
- Trench

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Scale: as shown at A3 Revision: 0



Figure 2: Monitored areas, Area 1 and Area 3 north



Figure 3: Trench 202 from the south-east



Figure 4: Trench 301 from the south-east



Figure 5: Trench 303 from the south



Figure 6: Excavation of trench 306 from the north-east



Figure 7: East facing representative section of trench 203, 1 m scale



Figure 8: South facing representative section of trench 303, 1 m scale



Figure 9: East facing representative section of trench 305, 1 m scale



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