

# FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS AT OAKHAM CASTLE, RUTLAND: A *TIME TEAM* EVALUATION

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An archaeological evaluation, at Oakham Castle, Rutland, confirmed the results of small-scale excavations undertaken within the inner bailey during the 1950s, by locating evidence of a passageway leading eastwards from the Great Hall through the service block. Other medieval stone structures were recorded within the inner bailey, but little dating evidence was found. A trench excavated across the line of an outer earthwork to the north found no evidence to determine its original date, which in its current form is almost certainly a nineteenth-century construction.

## INTRODUCTION

In 2012 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's *Time Team* at Oakham Castle, Oakham, Rutland (NGR 486147 308895), comprising geophysical survey and six trenches (Fig. 1). It aimed to confirm and add to the findings of earlier excavations at the castle, and to ascertain the state of preservation of any below-ground remains.

The castle complex (National Monument Number 323228) consists of the Great Hall (a Grade I listed building) and the remains of a motte inside a square inner bailey, and, to the north, a large rectangular outer earthwork, known as Cutts Close, which contains drained former fish ponds and garden earthworks. Traces of other buildings within the inner bailey, many of which are known from documentary sources, are visible to the east of the Great Hall as irregularities in the ground surface. The underlying geology consists of the Northampton Sand Formation, mostly ooidal ironstones (British Geological Survey, sheet 157).

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The name *Ocheham*, first recorded in *Domesday* (1086), is probably of Saxon origin with a meaning such as 'Occa's homestead', and previous excavations in Oakham, including in Cutts Close, have found evidence for early and mid-Saxon settlement (Sharman and Sawday 1990; Jones 1996). A coin hoard containing silver pennies found in 1749 was probably deposited *circa* 980 and indicates a level of prosperity in the late Saxon town.

It was suggested by Radford (1955) that Oakham may once have been a *burh*, an enclosed late Saxon fortified settlement, with the north bank of Cutts Close originally

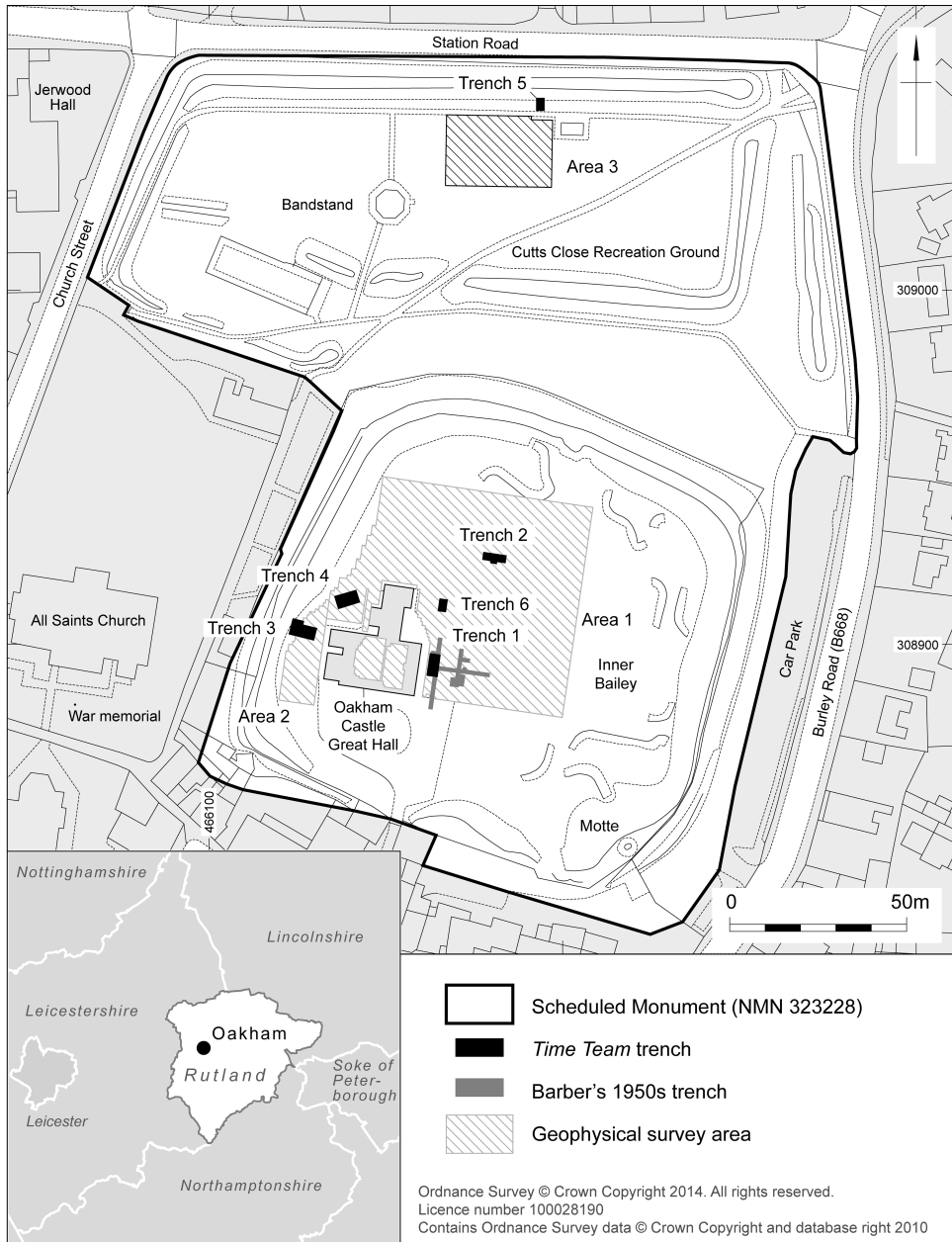


Fig. 1. Site and trench location.

part of its boundary, but there is no documentary evidence to support this, and the town does not occupy a strategic position – such as beside a river, or on high ground, or close to a major highway. Moreover, unlike the irregular banks defining the castle’s inner bailey, those on the north side of Cutts Close are straight and not typical in form of an outer bailey, and are more likely to be of relatively modern date.

The castle's origin, and its rise to importance within the Vale of Catmose, may instead be due to its location within a large estate and its proximity to a royal forest; a royal connection can be traced back to at least the later tenth century when Rutland was the dowry of Aelfthryth, wife of King Edgar (959–75).

The historical background of Oakham Castle is well documented (e.g. Clough 2008), and only a summary is presented here. The hall of Oakham Castle is listed in *Domesday*, when it would have been a wooden building (probably with pre-Conquest origins). The motte is more likely to relate to the *Domesday* hall than to the inner bailey in its existing form, which probably dates from soon after 1075, when William I acquired the manor of Oakham on the death of Edith, widow of Edward the Confessor.

The manor then passed to the de Ferrers family. The stone-built aisled hall that survives today was built by Walkelin de Ferrers in 1180–90, a date based not only on architectural details within the building, which is considered to be a classic example of Transitional style, but also confirmed by recent dendrochronological dating (Hill 2013, 191). Its defining feature – the aisled arcade – was always exceptional, and is a feature found only in houses of very high status. The hall's construction contrasts with that of contemporary English castles which focused on the building of impressive and defensive stone towers. This may reflect the fact that the Norman estates of the de Ferrers family took precedence over their English properties, with Walkelin de Ferrers building Oakham in the latest architectural style as a high-status residence, rather than defensive property (*ibid.*, 208–9). He was probably also responsible for the stone curtain wall which replaced the earlier timber palisade, although this must have been strengthened or developed later.

The castle is mentioned in a number of documents from the twelfth century onwards, most notably during the turbulent fourteenth century. The most detailed description of what was physically present at that time is in an inquisition of 1340 which describes the castle as 'well walled', and lists 'one hall, four chambers, one kitchen, two stables, one grange for hay, one house for prisoners, one chamber for the porter, one drawbridge with iron chains' (Hartshorne 1848, 139; Inquis. 14 Edw. III, 2nd Nos, No. 67). This description paints a picture of a well-maintained complex with many buildings, fulfilling the castle's dual function of retaining the household of the lord of the manor and of administering the surrounding area. The hall is known to have held an assize as early as 1229, and with a gaol for prisoners tried by the court amongst its buildings, the defences were as much to keep prisoners in as potential trouble-makers out.

Various documents from the later fourteenth century indicate that some buildings were deteriorating and needing repair, despite works being carried out during this period, including the pargeting and plastering of 'the king's two great chambers' and the 'great chapel' in 1375–77, the building of a new chamber and chapel in 1378, the construction of a new roasting house in 1380, and the purchase of 5,000 roofing slates in 1383 (Hill 2013, 212).

Not much is known about the castle in the fifteenth century, but castles generally were falling into disrepair as they proved too costly for the Crown to maintain, and were no longer of much relevance. The hall, however, must have been maintained

to serve its judicial function in the county. By 1521, however, when its then owner, the Duke of Buckingham, was executed, an inquisition recorded that at Oakham ‘there is an old castle; all ruinous ... the hall is in the best reparation, and of an old fashion’ (Page 1908, 180). The ruinous buildings may have been cleared by George Villiers, who acquired the property in 1621, although later views suggest that the outer walling was largely left alone and perhaps repaired in places. An engraving of 1684 shows the hall free-standing inside the castle enclosure, as it is today (Wright 1684, 104). The moat on the south side of the castle was probably not levelled off until the late eighteenth century. Maps of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries no longer show the gardens and fish ponds in Cutts Close.

### PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Current knowledge of Oakham Castle derives from direct historical references, the clear existence of a motte and a circuit of banks to the main enclosure, the architectural stylistic history of the Hall, and some limited sub-surface investigations that have been either deliberately instigated or which have involved monitoring of other interventions. The existing plan of the castle has been largely based on measured surveys by the Ordnance Survey in 1961 and in 1983.

Archaeological knowledge of the site is based largely on two excavations and a series of smaller investigations. In 1953–54, Peter Gathercole, excavating outside the south gateway entrance in advance of the building of the Post Office, found a large ditch that contained early medieval Stamford ware and St Neot’s ware pottery (Gathercole 1958). Then, in 1956–57, a series of trenches to the east of the Great Hall (Figs 1 and 2), excavated by local schoolmaster John Lewis Barber and his students, located masonry walls of medieval date, which Barber believed belonged to a buttery and pantry attached to the Hall, and a free-standing kitchen to the east (Jones and Ovens 2013).

Since the 1950s little further archaeological evidence has been found, although an evaluation of Cutts Close in 1989 suggested that its south-west bank might be pre-Norman in origin (Sharman and Sawday 1990). Among the most revealing work, however, was a geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan in 2005, arranged by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), which pointed to further structures to the east of the hall, and on a terrace below the motte (Heard 2005). A laser scan and photographic survey of the site in 2011 by Trent & Peak Archaeology revealed variations in the construction of the curtain walls, suggesting that they were of below-average height and thickness; it also found evidence to support Speed’s 1610 depiction of a large rectangular tower at the south-west corner of the castle, and possibly also for another tower at the south-east corner (Sheppard and Walker 2011, 19–20).

The most recent work at Oakham comprised a re-evaluation of all the archaeological and documentary evidence, together with a careful examination of the fabric of the standing buildings, and a programme of dendrochronological dating (Hill 2013). This confirmed the date of the initial construction of the Great Hall in the 1180s, and resulted in a reinterpretation of the service buildings located by Barber to the east of the hall.

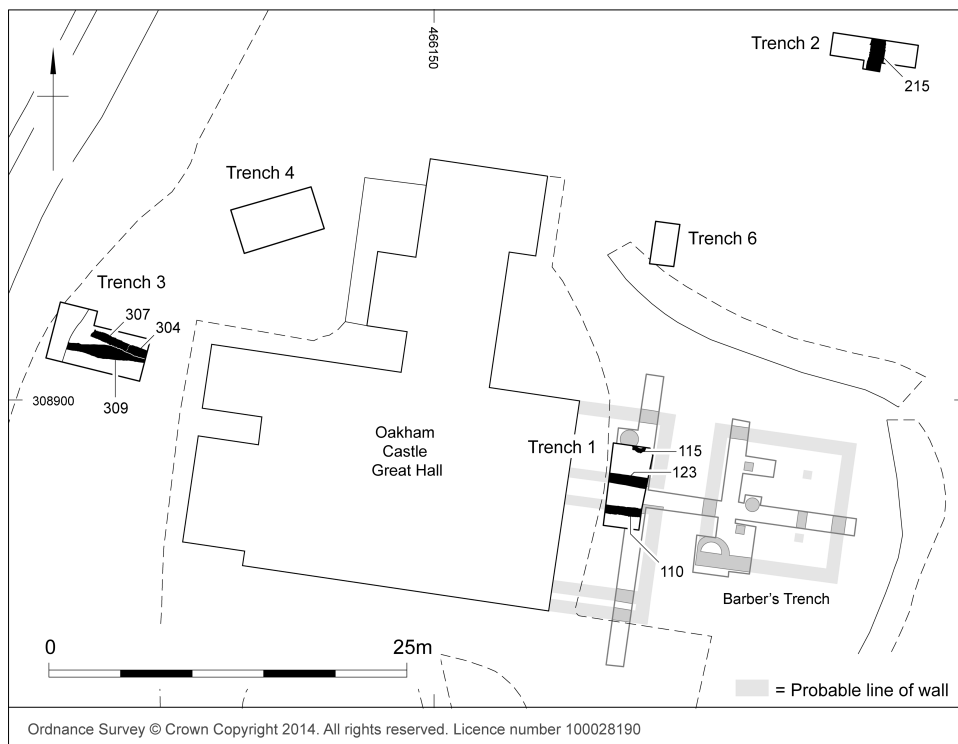


Fig. 2. Trenches in the inner bailey.

## RESULTS

The 2012 *Time Team* evaluation largely confirmed the findings of the earlier excavations. It also indicated the survival of below-ground structural remains within the inner bailey, and therefore the site's potential for further investigation. However, the evaluation did not add significantly to the existing archaeological knowledge of the castle, and the geophysical survey produced limited results – only one convincing response was recorded, from a wall subsequently exposed in Trench 2. Despite clear documentary references to various 'chambers', and the probable re-use of twelfth-century masonry from a nearby building in the large window in the east gable of the Great Hall (Hill 2013, 197–9), the evidence of free-standing structures in the inner bailey was very limited.

### Saxon activity

Evidence for Saxon activity consisted of a small quantity of pottery (sherds from one early–mid-Saxon vessel and four late-Saxon vessels). These sherds augment the Saxon finds already recovered from Oakham, but do not enable any further comment on the nature of activity at this date; the same is true of the small amount of Saxo-Norman pottery recovered. However, no features or deposits of this date were identified, either in the inner bailey or in Cutts Close.

### The Great Hall

Trench 1 was dug to the east of the Great Hall, with the aim of confirming the accuracy of the Barber's findings in the 1950s (Fig. 2). Barber's trench was located, and also the two east–west walls (wall 110, robber trench 123) which he interpreted as forming a passageway running from a (now blocked) central doorway in the Hall's eastern gable, between two service rooms (buttery and pantry), and leading towards a free-standing kitchen to the east (Hill 2013, 174–5, figs 13–14; Jones and Ovens 2013, 27–30, fig. 40). The recent re-evaluation of Barber's results interprets these walls as belonging to a phase 2 cross-wing, rather than to a smaller phase 1 lean-to construction, and dating perhaps to the late thirteenth century (Hill 2013, 210, fig. 39).

Charcoal-rich layers within the passageway contained thirteenth- to early/mid-fourteenth-century pottery, and part of an early medieval horseshoe; hazelnut shells and fish bones were recovered from environmental samples. Below these layers was a fine sand, probably used as bedding for a flagstone floor – Barber found a similar floor between the service block and the kitchen (Jones and Ovens 2013, fig. 45). The flagstones may have been removed later in the building's life, and replaced by compacted clay floors.

To the north of robber trench 123, within the northern service room (which Barber interpreted as a pantry), further charcoal-rich occupation deposits, and levelling and bedding layers, were encountered, containing pottery ranging from Saxo-Norman to thirteenth to early/mid-fourteenth century in date. In this room, on the northern edge of the trench, was a well (115) excavated by Barber in the 1950s (Jones and Ovens 2013, figs 40–1).

### Inner bailey

Trench 2 lay across the western edge of a sub-rectangular earthwork, where the geophysical survey picked up a corresponding response. On excavation this proved to be a north–south dry-stone wall (215) made of squared ironstone blocks (Fig. 3). This appeared to have been rebuilt on its western (probably outer) face using larger limestone blocks, suggesting that the style or the function of the building may have changed. A single sherd of thirteenth- to early/mid-fourteenth-century pottery was found within the fabric of the limestone wall. A charcoal-rich, possible occupation layer lay on the wall's eastern side, but contained no dating evidence. Above this was rubble representing collapse from the wall, and an overlying levelling layer which contained a sherd of fourteenth to fifteenth-century pottery.

Two walls were recorded in Trench 3, just beyond the western end of the hall, and appear to be later in date (Fig. 4). There was evidence for three distinct building phases, the earliest comprising an east–west wall (309) built of ironstone blocks, which was cut at its western end by an undated north–south ditch of unknown function. The backfill of the wall's construction trench contained a sherd of fifteenth to sixteenth-century pottery. A white sandy mortar layer to its south was probably bedding for a flagstone floor; it produced pottery sherds of mixed date, up to the fifteenth–sixteenth centuries. Wall 309 appears to have been demolished, then





Fig. 3. Wall 215 in Trench 2 viewed from the west; limestone blocks to the left.

rebuilt (304) also of ironstone blocks, but on a slightly different alignment, and then possibly again (307) on the same line as wall 304. Only the southern face of walls 304 and 307 was fully exposed, and there was no evidence for any associated floor surface(s) or any dating evidence.

No archaeological features were encountered in Trench 4, to the north-west of the hall, despite being targeted on geophysical anomalies, but the trench did contain a demolition layer and evidence of landscaping. Pottery from this trench was mainly



Fig. 4. Walls in Trench 3 viewed from the west; wall 309 to the right, superseded by walls 307 (foreground) and 304 (at the far end).

of thirteenth–fourteenth century date. In Trench 6, an east–west robber trench (604), which covered most of the trench, produced a single sherd of ninth to tenth-century pottery, almost certainly residual in this context.

### Outer earthwork

Trench 5, which cut across the outer earthwork, on the north side of Cutts Close, produced no evidence for its date or function, although this is unsurprising as, in its current form, it almost certainly relates either to the early nineteenth-century enclosure of Oakham, or to the construction of the Melton to Oakham Canal (T. Clough pers. comm.). The trench cut through clayey bank material, and located a possible buried ground surface, but the only find from the trench was an 1806 halfpenny.

## FINDS

### Pottery

*Jane Young*

The pottery assemblage amounts to 358 sherds, representing a maximum of 203 vessels, and ranging in date from the Romano-British to early modern periods. It includes a range of local, regional and imported ceramics. The following is a summary of a detailed report included in the assessment report for the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Table 1 gives a quantified breakdown of the assemblage by ware



Lincs/Notts code name	Leics code name	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown-glazed earthenware	1550	1950	59	17
BERTH	MB	Brown-glazed earthenware	1650	1750	2	1
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1550	1950	53	21
BL	MB	Black-glazed wares	1650	1750	10	6
BOU	BO1	Bourne post-medieval ware	1350	1650	1	1
BOUA	BO2	Bourne-type medieval ware (Fabrics A to G)	1150	1400	3	2
BOULMT	BO1	Bourne late medieval ware	1350	1450	3	3
CHPO	PO	Chinese export porcelain	1640	1850	4	3
CIST	CW2	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	4	3
CREA	EA8	Creamware	1770	1830	13	9
DST	ST1	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	2	2
ENGS	SW	Unspecified English stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
EST	ST3	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	2	2
FREC	FR	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	2	2
GAMG	MS	Grantham area medieval-glazed ware	1200	1450	1	1
GFRED	MS	Grantham area fine redware	1200	1450	1	1
GRE	EA	Glazed red earthenware	1500	1650	2	2
LERTH	EA	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
LIM	SX	Saxon oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics	400	850	1	1
LKT	LI1	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
LSH	LI2	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1
MEDX	MS	Non-local medieval fabrics	1150	1450	2	2
MISC	MS	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
MP	MP	Midlands purple ware	1380	1600	1	1
MP	MP2	Midlands purple ware	1380	1600	4	4
MY	MY	Midlands yellow ware	1550	1650	2	2
NCBLCB	EA	Nineteenth-century blue colour- bodied	1800	1950	2	1
NCBW	EA	Nineteenth-century buff ware	1800	1900	5	2
NCSW	NO2	Nottingham coarse sandy ware	1200	1500	5	5
NEWG	MS	Newark glazed ware	1200	1230	1	1
NOTGE	NO1	Early Nottingham green-glazed ware	1200	1230	1	1
NOTGI	NO	Iron-rich Nottingham green-glazed ware	1200	1230	1	1
NOTGL	NO3	Light-bodied Nottingham green- glazed ware	1220	1320	20	15
NOTGV	NO3	Nottingham glazed ware variant	1200	1350	1	1
NOTS	SW5	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1
PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1900	8	5
R	GW5	Roman pottery	40	400	1	1
RMOFE	CG	Rutland medieval oolite & iron	1180	1400	1	1
RMSF	CG	Rutland medieval shell & iron	1180	1300	1	1
ROAMG	MS	Rutland Oakham area medieval- glazed ware	1180	1300	9	7
RSNQS	CG	Rutland Saxo-Norman quartz & shell	950	1150	1	1
RSS	CG	Rutland medieval sparsely shell- tempered	1180	1400	12	6

Lincs/Notts code name	Leics code name	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
RST	CG	Rutland medieval shell-tempered	1180	1400	10	8
RSTCV	CG	Rutland medieval shell & organic-tempered	1180	1400	8	1
SLEMO	CG	South Lincolnshire early medieval oolitic	1100	1220	1	1
SLIP	EA7	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	5	2
SLLFO	MS	South Lincolnshire medieval light-firing oolitic	1200	1350	2	1
SLOOL	CG	South Lincs oolitic (generic)	1050	1500	1	1
SLSNOL	CG	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman oolitic	1050	1200	4	1
SLSO	CG	South Lincolnshire shell & oolite	1000	1230	8	2
SLSOF	CG	South Lincolnshire shell oolitic & iron	1000	1230	1	1
SLST	CS	South Lincolnshire shell-tempered ware	1150	1250	1	1
ST	ST1	Stamford ware	970	1200	1	1
ST	ST2	Stamford ware	970	1200	2	1
ST	ST3	Stamford ware	970	1200	1	1
STANLY	LY1	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	12	11
STANLY	LY4	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	23	8
STMO	EA3	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	2	2
STSL	EA7	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	3	2
SWSG	SW4	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1
TGW	EA11	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	18	10
TPW	EA10	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	5	5
WHITE	EA10	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric type.

type, using the Lincolnshire and Nottingham fabric code names (Nailor and Young 2001; Young *et al.* 2005), with a concordance with Leicestershire code names.

This is a small but important assemblage, whose potential is somewhat limited by the nature of the deposits from which much of it was recovered. The material, however, provides a good ceramic profile of the region and shows that pottery was sourced over a wide area from the late Saxon period onwards. The late Saxon to early medieval material is dominated by Lincolnshire types, but by the thirteenth-century pottery was also coming from kilns in Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and more local kilns. Much of the medieval material comprises coarseware jars and bowls and undecorated jugs, with a complete absence of what would be classed as 'high status' ceramic vessels or imported material. The most interesting finewares to be recovered are seven vessels (including at least three jugs and two jars) in a fabric that appears to be of local origin, which has been named Rutland Oakham Area Medieval Glazed ware (ROAMG). Other vessels of this type were noted in the collection in Rutland County Museum, Oakham, from previous excavations at the castle. The vessels are all wheel thrown, but are quite thickly potted, have a splashed-type glaze and have decorative techniques not often used by the other

regional wheel-thrown industries in the area. Little pottery can be attributed to the period between the mid-fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, but by this period products of kilns at Ticknall in Derbyshire were finding their way onto the site, along with late medieval Bourne-type vessels.

Almost all of the pottery recovered from the site would have been used for the preparation and storage of food and drink, in the kitchen, pantry and buttery. A few of the decorated jugs may have been used at the lower end of the table for serving drink, but most of the tableware used at the castle is likely to have been made of metal. The assemblage reflects the availability in the area of a wide range of types, especially calcareous-tempered vessels suitable for cooking.

### Ceramic building material

*Jane Young*

The assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) comprises 177 fragments (weighing 25.063kg). The material ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. The following is a summary of a detailed report included in the assessment report for the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

The medieval to early post-medieval CBM comprises 118 fragments from 80 different tiles. Of these, 108 fragments are identified as belonging to glazed ridge tiles and a further six fragments are unglazed, although they too probably come from glazed ridge tiles; 15 different fabric types were identified (details in assessment report), which suggest a number of sources for the material in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Possibilities include Bourne, Baston, Lincoln, Glapthorne and Stanion/Lyveden; 15 of the ridge tiles have evidence for crests, although most are fragmentary and at least four types are present.

The material suggests that for most of the life of the castle, ceramic tiles were only used to cap the roof ridge; 5,000 Collyweston stone roof slates are recorded as having been acquired for Oakham Castle in 1383 (Aslet 2010) and it is this material that was likely to have been used on all of the substantial buildings in the castle. The presence of 15 different medieval to post-medieval fabrics, and at least four different ridge crests, suggest several episodes of roofing, and, although the tiles may have been purchased from different production sites at different times, only three basic colour schemes would have been visible from the ground. Most of the tiles are in a reduced green colour, with or without copper-coloured specks. Some of the tiles were coated with a white slip, giving a yellow to light green-coloured glaze, and a few late medieval to post-medieval examples have a dark brown or purple-coloured glaze. Different buildings may have been tiled with the lighter coloured glazes, or they may have been used interspersed with the darker coloured tiles to create a chequerboard effect on the roof. The crests and different coloured glazes would have created an eye-catching effect from below – see, for example, the elaborately carved finials surviving on the Great Hall today (Hill 2013, figs 5 and 9). It is probable that as building works and re-roofing took place, redundant tiles were used on less important buildings until finally they ended up as rubble in-fill or levelling. Flat roof tiles only seemed to occur in any number in Trench 1 and they were of post-medieval date.

## Stone

*Lorraine Mepham*

The stone (76 fragments) consists exclusively of building material, primarily roofing slates, with a few architectural fragments. All of the roofing slates are in the same locally available stone type: Collyweston slate, deriving from Middle Jurassic outcrops at Collyweston, a few kilometres to the south-east of Oakham. Shapes and sizes vary, but are consistent with the use of tiles increasing in size from roof ridge to eaves. Some are subrectangular, although ranging from wide and squat to long and thin (but generally tapering slightly towards the top), while others have angled upper edges. The tiles were secured by a single peghole, and this may lie centrally or slightly off-centre; pegholes range in size from 6–15mm, although most lie within the range of 9–12mm. A very similar range of shapes and sizes is illustrated from the Austin Friars, Leicester (Allin 1981, figs 19–20); 15 tiles preserve complete surviving dimensions (length and width, the length measured from nail hole to lower edge), and three others have measurable widths. Widths vary more widely than lengths (85–295mm), although with a more focused preferred range of 120–89mm.

Six architectural fragments were recovered. Five appear to be ashlar blocks, each with at least one angled face. Three came from the Trench 1 subsoil and one from a demolition layer in Trench 3; all these are in an oolitic limestone identified as Ketton stone, from a Middle Jurassic outcrop in the Kingscliffe area of Rutland. The fifth, from the Trench 6 subsoil, is in Barnack stone, a shelly limestone from a Middle Jurassic outcrop in Cambridgeshire. The final piece is a thin voussoir, also in oolitic Ketton stone, from a demolition layer in Trench 3.

## Other finds

*Lorraine Mepham (with coin identification by Nicholas Cooke)*

Other finds are quantified in Table 2. Identifiable medieval items are limited to one jeton, two copper alloy objects and one iron object (part of a horseshoe), with only the latter being found in a stratified medieval context.

The jeton (found in Trench 1) was struck late in the reign of Edward I (1302–07). English jetons were first struck under Edward I, using official dies, and can be tied closely to changes in portraiture of the different coin issues. To prevent jetons being silvered and used as coins, jetons of Edward I were pierced. This example bears a piercing mark on the reverse, placed centrally, but this does not puncture through the full thickness of the flan to the obverse.

Part of a possible binding from Trench 2 comprises a narrow strip (3mm wide), with an expanded, rounded and centrally perforated end. A group of very similar objects was found at Castle Acre, Norfolk, and the type is well known on castle and manorial sites of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Goodall 1982, 235, figs 43–4, nos 1–23). The strips could have been used to decorate chests or caskets, or perhaps books. The example from Oakham conforms to the general class, being D-shaped in cross-section, and retaining traces of gilding on the upper surface. A small, rectangular frame from Trench 4 is a strap loop, designed to hold down the loose part of a strap; comparable examples are known from medieval contexts in



Material	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	358	8,994
Ceramic building material	177	25,063
Mortar	6	477
Clay tobacco pipe	79	367
Stone	76	66,894
Glass	67	1,634
Metalwork	185	–
Coins	5	–
Copper alloy	14	–
Lead	16	–
Iron	150	–
Worked bone	1	–
Animal bone	275	4,941
Shell	34	420

Table 2. Finds quantities by material type.

London, dating between the late thirteenth and late fourteenth centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 230–1, fig. 447, no. 1236).

A horseshoe fragment, found in one of the charcoal-rich layers within the passageway in Trench 1, is of ‘lobate’ form, characteristic of the early medieval period (Clark 1995, 86, type 2).

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The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records has been deposited with the Rutland County Museum, Oakham, under the accession code OAKRM:2012.15.

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