



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Building Recording
and Watching Brief at
5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland
OAKRM.2009.5



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Report 08/173

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief to the rear of 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland.	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological building recording and watching brief to the rear of 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland. A footing trench produced the remains of a truncated stone-lined well that had been backfilled with rubble and overlaid by garden soil. The building recording revealed no new information about the development of the building and simply recorded information regarding the blocking of existing openings and the creation of new ones.	
Project type	Building Recording and Watching Brief	
Site status	Grade II listed building (LB ref: 427727)	
Previous work		
Current Land use	Garden	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	17th Century, grade II listed building (LB ref: 427727)	
Significant finds		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Rutland	
Site address	5, The Green, Lyddington, Rutland, LE15 9LW	
Study area	28 sq m	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 87529714	
Height OD	117OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Jason Clarke	
Project Manager	Joe Prentice	
Sponsor or funding body		
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	17/07/08	
End date	17/07/08	
ARCHIVES	Location OAKRM.2009.5	Content
Physical	None	
Paper		Context sheets, section, plan and photographs
Digital	PDF	
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief at 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland	
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)	08/173	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

AND WATCHING BRIEF AT

5 THE GREEN, LYDDINGTON,

RUTLAND

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological building recording and watching brief to the rear of 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland. The footing trench produced the remains of a truncated stone-lined well that had been backfilled with rubble and covered by garden soil. The building recording revealed no new information about the development of the building and simply recorded information regarding the blocking of existing openings and the creation of new ones.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) undertook archaeological building recording and watching brief at 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland during July 2008.

The work was undertaken in order to inform a planning application (FUL/2008/0224 and LBA/2008/0268) for the construction of a conservatory to the rear of 5 The Green, Lyddington, Rutland (NRG: SP 87529714, Fig1). The works met the requirements of a specification prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (2008) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council Environment and Heritage Services.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development area is located within the historic settlement core of the medieval and post-medieval village of Lyddington. The villages of Leicestershire and Rutland appear to have evolved alongside their open fields, during the late Saxon period.

The property is dated to the seventeenth century and is grade II Listed (LB ref: 427727).

3 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

No 5, The Green is located at the centre of the village of Lyddington, to the east of Main Street, at a height of *c* 70m aOD. The underlying geology is ironstone and clay.

4 OBJECTIVES

In order to mitigate the impact of development upon the listed building and examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the survey and watching brief were to:

- Photographically record all of those elements of the listed building which may be

affected by the proposed works prior to the start of the development.

- Observe and record all archaeological deposits, uncovered by the groundworks.
- Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits encountered.

5 METHODOLOGY

All works were conducted in accordance with the IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief (1994 revised 2004) and the requirements of the specification (NA 2008). The archaeological investigation required two stages of works, firstly building survey and secondly a watching brief.

The building recording comprised a photographic survey of the exterior elevations that were to be affected by the development, external detail which was relevant to the building's use and development and general views of the building within its wider setting, prior to development.

The building recording was undertaken using an SLR camera with monochrome and colour slide film and also a digital camera with a base resolution of 7.5 mega pixels.

The watching brief was undertaken after the groundworks had been excavated by the contractor, which comprised removal of an existing patio and levelling the ground of the development area with a mechanical excavator and the excavation of a footings trench for the proposed structure (conservatory) (Fig 2, Plate 6).

The groundworks were carried out using a 360 degree mini excavator fitted with a 0.8m wide toothed bucket.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological building survey

The building is Listed as follows:

Lyddington The Green SP 8697-8797 8/66 10.11.55 No 5 (Lincoln House) (formerly listed as The Green House). GV II House. Early C17, with later C17-18 rear wing, altered C20. Coursed ironstone rubble, C20 concrete tile roof replacing thatch, brick chimneys to gables and between left bays. Cross passage plan with original doorways blocked C20; left bay probably once an outbuilding but converted to a dwelling C18; rear wing also once an outbuilding. One storey and attic, 3 bays. Right bays have 4-light ironstone windows with ovolo-moulded mullions and Tudor hoodmoulds to ground floor. Left bay has slightly lower roof line, 2-light leaded casement and small fireplace window to left. 2-light limestone window with ovolo-moulded mullions and cornice inserted 1970s into doorway to right of left bay. Three C20 flat-roofed dormers with paired barred wooden casements. Two similar windows, other C20 fenestration, and coped gable. Interior has stop-chamfered spine beams to centre bay and passage, and chamfered spine to right bay. Large altered fireplace in centre bay with back passage.

The site of the new conservatory lies to the rear of the building in the angle of the L-shape which the house comprises in plan (Fig 2). The north-east facing elevation comprises two phases of building, the original seventeenth-century building with a chimney on what would have been the gable end, and a later extension against that gable (Plate 1). In the original section at ground floor level there is a small fireplace window fitted with a modern frame, set beneath an oak lintel. To the north-west is a former doorway, now half blocked and

fitted with a modern casement window beneath the original oak lintel with a modern iron tie set just above it (Plate 2). To the north-west of this is a modern French door set beneath a concrete lintel immediately above which is an iron-tie. This elevation unsurprisingly combines a mixture of well-laid and dressed stonework where the original structure remains, and less well-laid stonework in those areas affected by later alterations, often set in cement rather than lime mortar. This elevation unsurprisingly combines a mixture of well-laid and dressed stonework where the original structure remains, and less well-laid stonework in those areas affected by later alterations, often set in cement rather than lime mortar.

The north-west facing elevation of the rear wing extension also contains a blocked doorway (Plates 3 and 4). It too is set beneath an oak lintel and has a small fixed modern window set within the former opening. To its south-west is a modern doorway set beneath a concrete lintel and fitted with a glazed door. Apart from the blocking and new stonework on the jambs of the modern doorway the stonework of this façade is more consistent, suggesting that the wing is of a single phase. The exposed end of an oak floor beam can be seen in the wall above the lintels of the two doorways (Plate 4).

6.2 Archaeological watching brief

The area of the proposed development had been a paved patio. Topsoil had formerly been removed and the area levelled for its construction. The area was then levelled again for the development, before a hardcore base was laid. The footing trench was aligned north-east/south-west for 4m, turning to a north-west/south-east alignment for 7m, and was excavated to a depth of 1m and 0.8m wide (Fig 2, Plate 6). Where the foundation trench for the new conservatory exposed the foundations of the house, the footings there were revealed to be of undressed ironstone bonded in clay and lime mortar. Both foundations appeared to be trench-built and were approximately 0.5m in depth. The natural geology was clay.

The only feature present was a disused, ironstone-lined well [5] in the north-west section of the north-east/south-west aligned trench (Fig 2, Plate 5). The well produced no finds, making the date of its construction and demise uncertain, but the ironstone used in its construction is the same material for the house fabric and therefore the two may be contemporary. The well had been backfilled with stone rubble and overlaid by garden soil.

7 THE SITE ARCHIVE

The site archive comprised of:

RECORD	NUMBER
Watching brief forms	1
Context sheets	5
Plan/section sheet	1
Colour slides	19
Black and white contacts and negatives	26
Digital photographs	26

The archive will be deposited with Rutland County Museum under accession number OAKRM.2009.9.

8 DISCUSSION

An undated stone-lined well (Plate 5) was the only feature present in the excavated area. The well was probably used for a water supply for the house until water was piped into the house, probably in the twentieth century.

No other features were present no artefacts were recovered.

The building recording revealed no new information about the development of the building and simply recorded information regarding blocking of existing openings and the creation of new ones. The latter were almost certainly created during the twentieth century; the exact date of the blocking of the two former doorways is less clear but probably dates to the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. No external surfaces or paths were found which related to the early doorways as the ground surface had previously been reduced for the former patio.

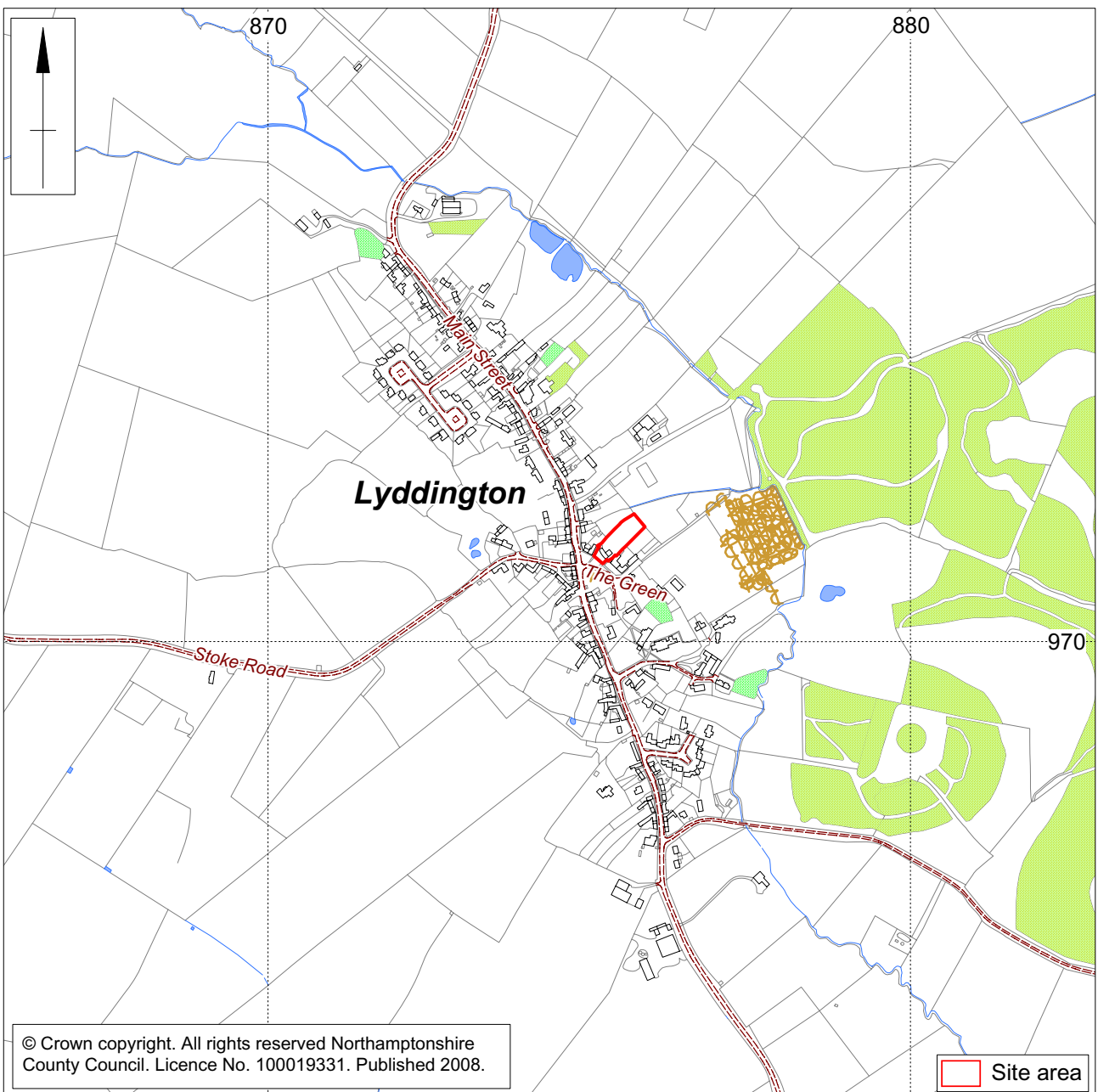
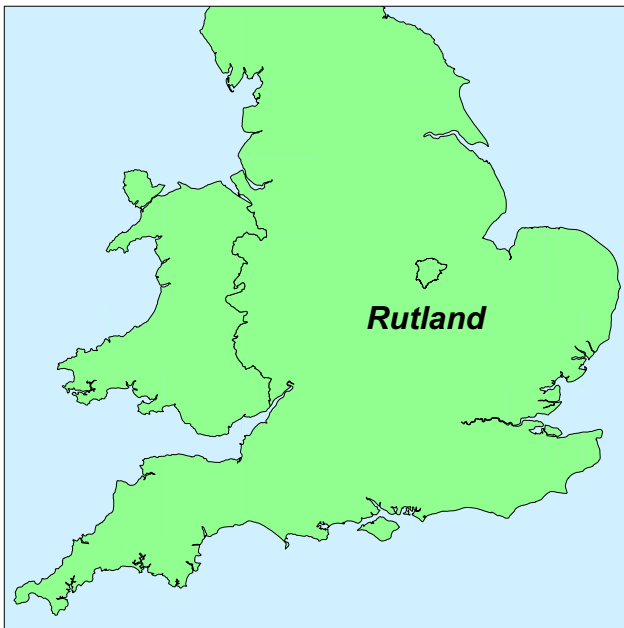
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IFA 1994 revised 2004 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording*, Institute of Field Archaeologists



Scale 1:10,000

Site location

Fig 1



Scale 1:200

Conservatory extension location Fig 2



Plate 1: North-east facing elevation



Plate 2: Former doorway in the north-east facing elevation, now half blocked and fitted with a modern casement window beneath the original oak lintel with a modern iron tie set just above it



Plate 3: Blocked doorway in the north-west elevation, is set beneath an oak lintel and has a small fixed modern window set within the former opening.



Plate 4: Truncated Well [5]



Plate 5: General shot of the footing trench