
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE OLD HALL,
BURLEY ROAD,
LANGHAM,
RUTLAND
(LABR11)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Weighton Partnership
On behalf of
The Lansdowne Restoration Company

June 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 84538 11184
Planning Application No: APP/2010/1075
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-104135

APS Report No. **69/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation
on land adjacent to the Old Hall,
Burley Road, Langham,
Rutland
(LABR 11)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Staff	Alex Beeby
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

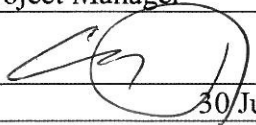
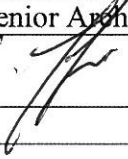
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 30 June 2011	Date: 30 June 2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out on land at Burley Road, Langham, Rutland prior to a residential development. The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village close to the 13th century church and adjacent to the Old Hall which dates from 1665. The village is first recorded in 1202 but may have originated in the Late Saxon period. Historic maps show buildings on the site in the 17th-18th centuries. Prehistoric and Roman remains have also been identified in the vicinity.

A rough surface of probable 18th century date was revealed along with an 18th century rectangular brick structure, probably a septic tank or cess pit. This was probably associated with stables shown on a map of 1760. The iron slag fill of this structure suggests a farrier or blacksmith working close by.

No earlier remains were encountered.

Finds included medieval and late post-medieval pottery and a quantity of iron slag.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a planning application (APP/2010/1075) for residential development comprising 2 dwellings and access drive. The Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire & Rutland advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on the planning application, and provide data to inform any mitigation measures that might be required. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Robert Weighton Partnership, on behalf of Lansdowne Restoration Company, to undertake this evaluation which was carried out on 16th - 17th June 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire & Rutland.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Langham lies 25km northeast of Leicester and 2km northwest of Oakham, in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1). The site lies in the eastern part of the village, in grounds to the east of Langham Old Hall and north of Burley Road at SK 84538 11184 (Fig 2).

Langham is in the valley of a southwest-northeast oriented stream. The site is on the north bank of this stream at about 123m OD. Soils at the site are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths developed on Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cropmarks identified on aerial photographs indicate a concentration of prehistoric remains to the east of Langham and southwest of Langham Lodge (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 60-1). They include a possible Neolithic long barrow, Early Bronze Age round barrows, an

enclosure and a pit alignment of probable Bronze Age to late Iron Age date.

A fragment of Early Bronze Age pottery, a type which might indicate a burial, was found at the primary school and a prehistoric worked flint of Neolithic date was recovered from Cold Overton Road.

The Cold Overton Road site also yielded several pieces of Roman pottery. Three Roman brooches are also reported as metal detector finds from the village (Trimble 2011). A bronze statuette of Jupiter was also found at Langham in the 19th century (Pevsner 1992, 480).

Langham may be identified as one of several un-named berewicks that were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being attached to Oakham (Thorn 1980).

Although probably of Late Saxon origin, Langham is a planned settlement first recorded by name in 1202. Its church, at the heart of the settlement is principally 13th-14th century in date (Pevsner 1992, 478-9).

The place-name means 'the long settlement', *ham* being an Old English element (Bourne 1977, 29).

Remains of a village cross, said to be 11th century in date, have recently been found in the churchyard (Langham Village History Group 2009, 13).

A building in Well Street, previously thought to be 18th century, has recently been found to incorporate medieval fabric. Tree-ring dating established that the original timber-framed house was built in 1468 and contained an open hall (*ibid.*, 15).

Post-medieval pottery has been found at Cold Overton Road and a mid 16th century coin of Henry VIII is recorded as a metal detector find from the village.

The investigation site lies within the historic settlement core. Buildings, probably cottages, are shown within the northern part of the site on maps of 1624 and 1760 (Trimble 2011).

The Old Hall was built in the 17th century, probably 1665, by the Sharpe family. It remained with them until 1836, when it was sold to Richard Westbrooke Baker, a future High Sheriff of Rutland (Langham Village History Group 2009).

The Old Hall remained in the ownership of the Baker family and its heirs until its sale in 1920 to Owen Hugh Smith and others. At the same time an adjacent property to the north was acquired, said to comprise stables, outbuildings and a yard. Further extension of the grounds included the purchase of land and buildings to the east, including School, later Old Hall, Cottages.

In 1925 and 1926, under designs by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, radical alterations were made to the Old Hall, in conjunction with the addition of new east and west wings. Goodhart-Rendel was also responsible for a reconstruction of the stables and for buildings now referred to as the gatehouses (Langham Village History Group 2009; Weighton 2009a, 2009b, 2010a, Trimble 2011).

Historic building appraisals have been undertaken on several of the buildings and structures at the site. These include: the stables of c. 1925-30 (Weighton 2009a); the gatehouses, also of c. 1925-30 (Weighton 2009b); and the Old Hall, of 1665 origin with additions of 1925-30 (Weighton 2010).

There have been previous archaeological investigations in Langham. However, no archaeological remains were identified at Bridge Street or Melton Road (Hyam 2009; Parker 2005 respectively) nor at Well Street, though a few post-medieval artefacts were recovered (Mellor 2009).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may have been present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Two trenches measuring 20m x 1.55m were excavated on the footprints of the proposed houses.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn, the former at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was

surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

Trench 1 (Fig 3, Plate 2)

The earliest deposit in this trench was natural light yellowish brown clay (103) which was overlain towards the southeast end of the trench by a patch of natural dark brown sandy clayey silt with occasional flints (104).

The natural deposits were sealed by 0.48m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt subsoil (102) from which a sherd of late 13th to 14th century medieval pottery was retrieved. This layer was overlain by 0.22m thick topsoil (101) (Fig 5, Plate 6). No archaeological features were revealed in this trench.

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

Natural deposits in this trench comprised a mottled yellowish brown, greyish brown, orangey brown mix of clay, sand and gravel (210).

The natural was overlain by an up to 0.25m thick layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt with common pebbles and angular stones (209) which may have been a former rough surface and contained 18th to 19th century pottery. Towards the west end of the trench, this layer was cut by a steep sided wall construction cut [208] for rectangular structure [205] (Plate 4). This was composed of probable 18th century red brick, formed in English Bond, with hard grey mortar and measured 3.75m long, at least 1.55m wide and at least 0.8m high. The structure was filled with loose dark

grey clinker (204) of late post-medieval type, at least 0.2m thick, which was not bottomed in case the north side of the trench collapsed. A row of short iron pipes, 0.09m in diameter and 0.3m apart, entered through the south side wall. The construction cut was filled with dark reddish brown clayey silt (207).

A 0.3m thick mid brown sandy silt subsoil layer (206) had built up against the structure, sealing the construction cut. Upon disuse, a 0.5m thickness of loose limestone, brick and mortar rubble (203) had been used to backfill the structure. This was sealed by 0.35m thick dark brown clayey silt garden soil (202) which contained 18th to mid 19th century pottery. This was cut by a very modern frogged brick soakaway [211] at the west end of the trench. Overlying this was the current rough topsoil (201) (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 5).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised a mix of clay, clayey silt, sand and gravel.

The earliest deposit was a probably 18th century stony layer overlying the natural in Trench 2. This may have been a former yard surface.

The rectangular brick structure was probably an 18th century cess pit or septic tank perhaps for the old stables, shown on the map of 1760, which were demolished in the 1920s to make way for the current buildings. Iron smithing slag recovered from this structure may have served as filtration material and suggests a farrier or blacksmith worked in the vicinity, possibly in association with the stables.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land at Burley Road,

Langham, Rutland because the site was archaeologically sensitive, lying within the medieval core of the village and close to the 17th century Old Hall. Prehistoric and Roman remains had also been found in the vicinity.

The evaluation found evidence of late post-medieval occupation of the site, fitting in with the date of the hall. However, no earlier remains were revealed.

Finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery and post-medieval brick.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Robert Weighton Partnership for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Lansdowne Restoration Company. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report together with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Staff: Alex Beeby
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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Assessment (Level 2 Survey) The Old Hall, Langham, Rutland

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

RCHM Royal Commission on Historic Monuments

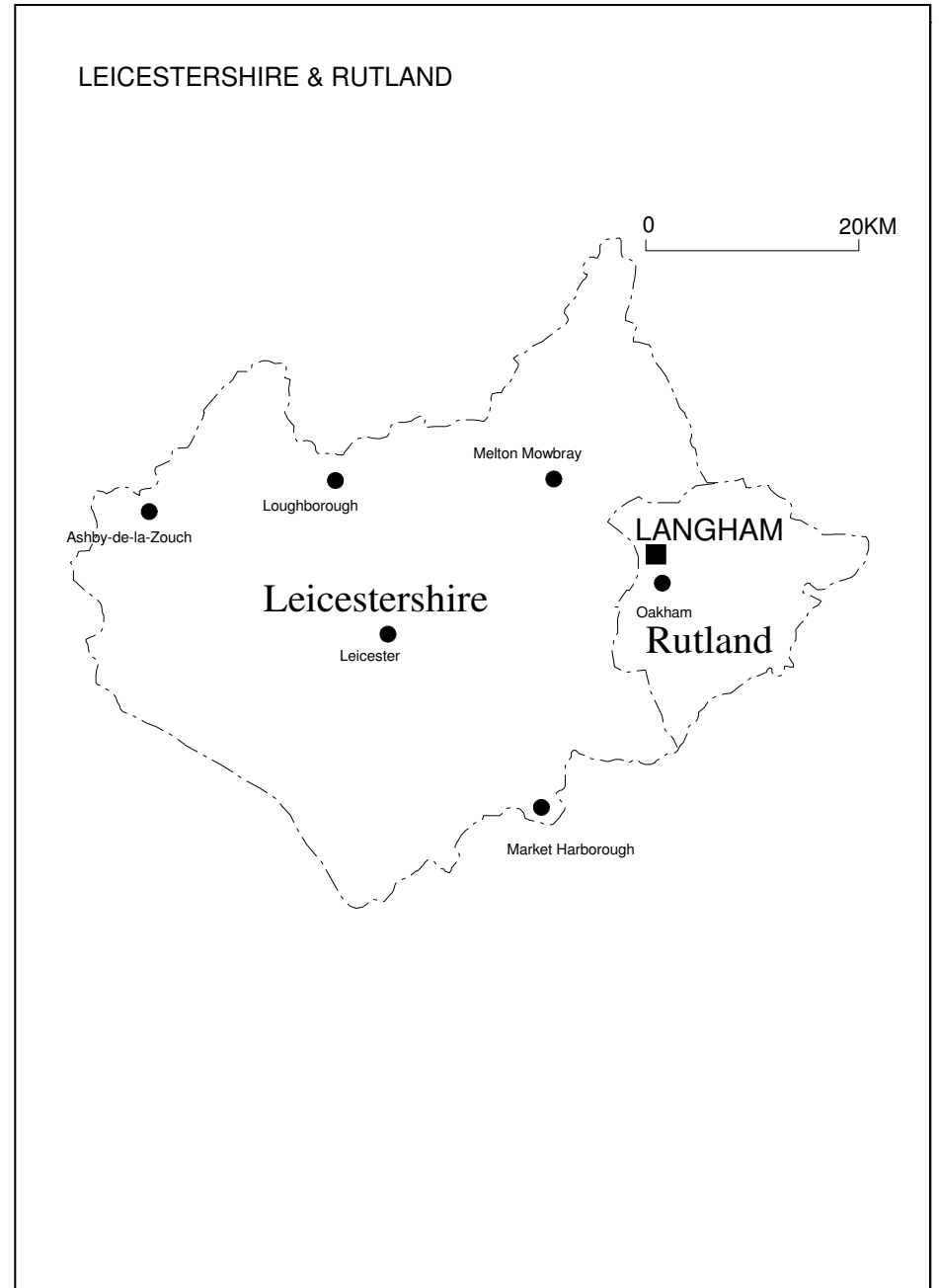


Figure 1: General location map

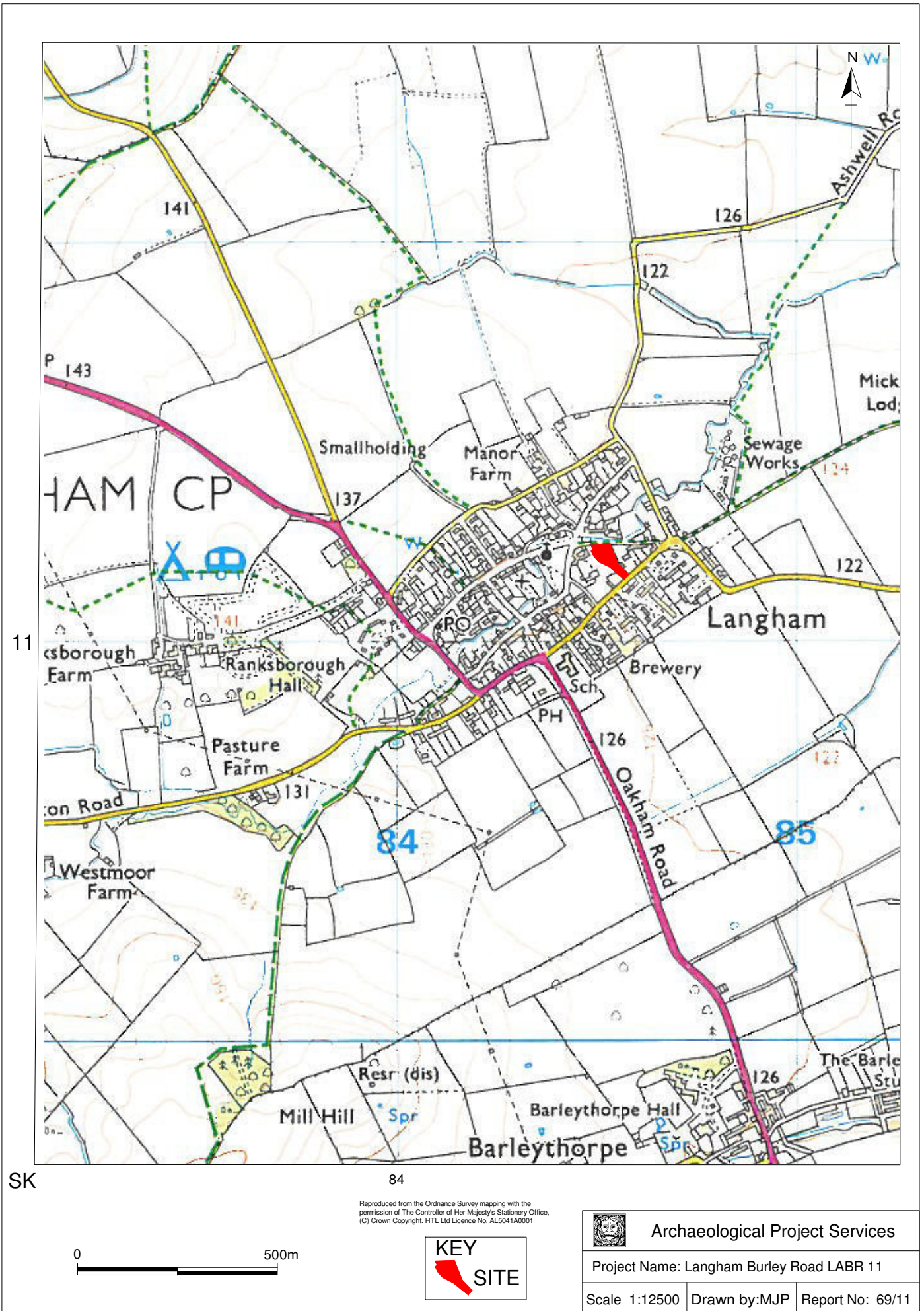
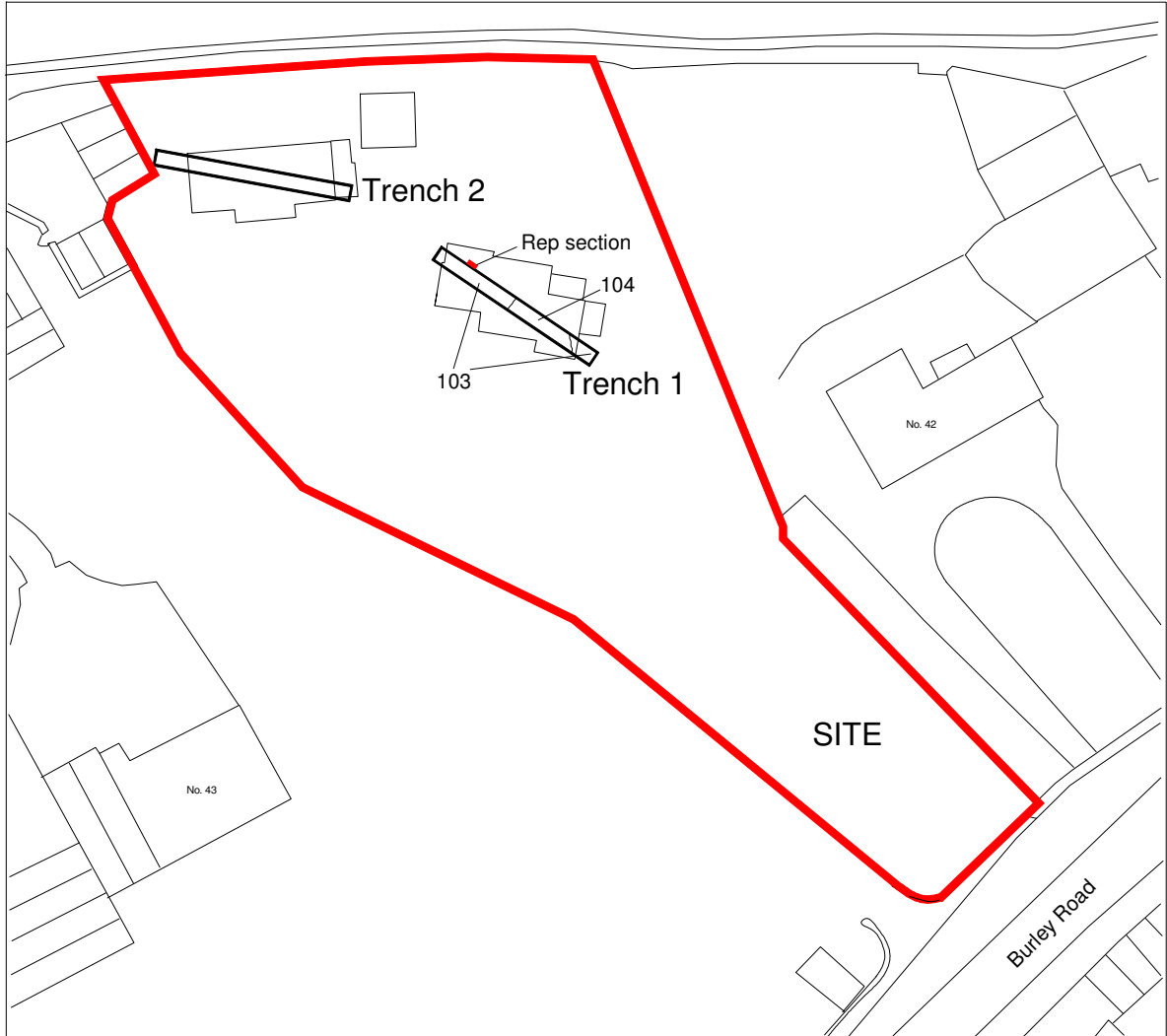


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Based on plan supplied by the Robert Weighton Partnership


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Langham Burley Road LABR 11		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 69/11

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

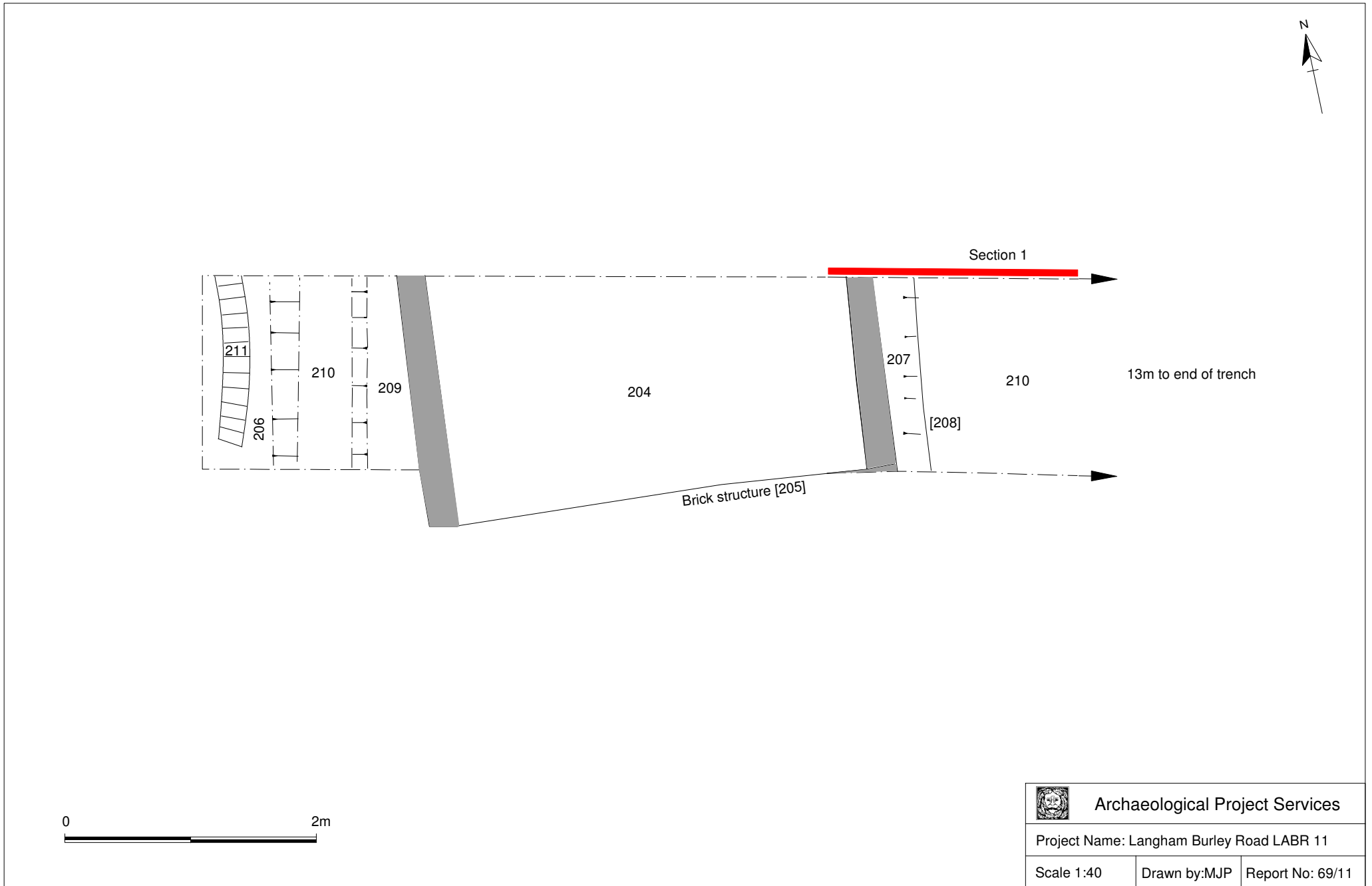
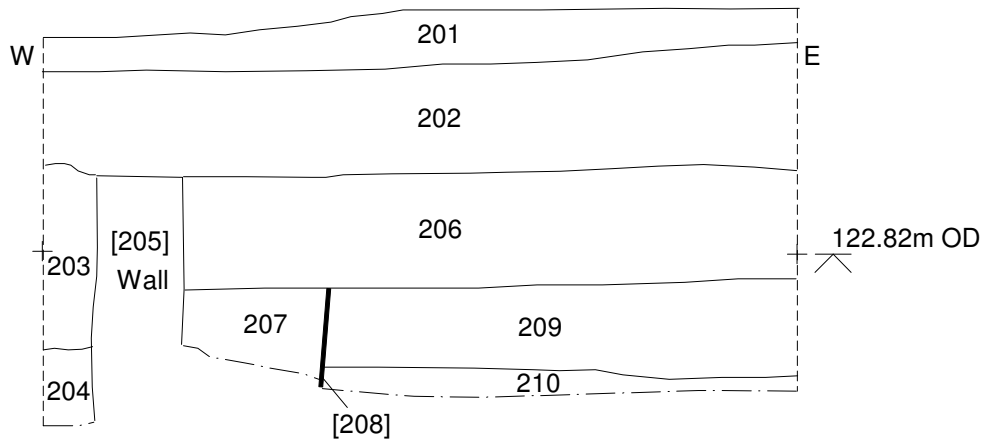
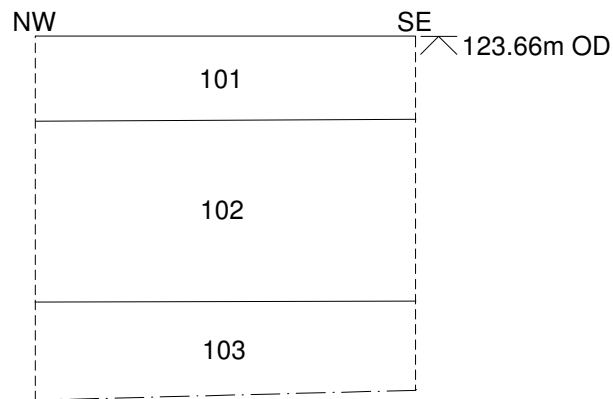


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2



Section 1



Representative section Trench 1




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Langham Burley Road LABR 11		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 69/11

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of area of Trench 1 looking west



Plate 2. Trench 1 looking southeast



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking northwest



Plate 4. Brick structure [005], Trench 2, looking south



Plate 5. Trench 2, Section 1



Plate 6. Representative section Trench 1

Appendix 1: LAND AT BURLEY ROAD, LANGHAM, RUTLAND

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR ROBERT WEIGHTON PARTNERSHIP

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

MAY 2011

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Burley Road, Langham, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village close to the 13th century church and adjacent to the Old Hall which dates from 1665. The village is first recorded in 1202 but may have originated in the Late Saxon period. Historic maps show buildings on the site in the 17th-18th centuries. Prehistoric and Roman remains have also been identified in the proximity.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Burley Road, Langham, Rutland.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Langham lies 25km northeast of Leicester and 2km northwest of Oakham, in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1). The site lies in the eastern part of the village, in grounds to the east of Langham Old Hall and north of Burley Road at SK 84538 11184.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (APP/2010/1075) for residential development of the site comprising 2 dwellings and access drive. The Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire & Rutland has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on the planning application, and provide data to inform any mitigation measures that might be required.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Langham is in the valley of a southwest-northeast oriented stream. The site is on the north bank of this stream at about 120m OD. Soils at the site are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths developed on Jurassic (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric and Roman remains have been identified around Langham, including cropmarks of barrows and settlement enclosures and artefacts of Roman date. Langham is a planned medieval village first recorded in 1202, though may have originated in the Late Saxon period. The church at the heart of the settlement dates from the late 13th century. The site is in the core of the village, close to the church, and is located adjacent to the Old Hall, which dates from 1665. Historic maps indicate there were buildings on the site in the 17th-18th centuries.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as two (2No.) trenches each 20m x 2m, one on each of the proposed building footprints.
- 9.2 General Considerations
- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIFA) of the institute.
 - 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
 - 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The retrieved finds, documentation and records generated during the investigation will be deposited with Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken on accordance with guidelines published in *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long term storage (1990)*; and following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum. In the event of any finds being retained in private hands and not made available in the public domain by deposition with Rutland County Museum, a full

scientific analysis and publication standard record will form part of the site archive.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 Reports on the results of the investigation will be submitted to the journals: *Rutland Record* and *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14.2 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MifA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, Durham University
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS /J Kitch, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 2 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Trimble, R, 2011 Archaeological Desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the Old Hall, Burley Road, Langham, Rutland (LABR11), APS report 25/11

Specification: Version 1, 23/05/11

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil	19 th to 20 th C
102	1	Friable dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.48m thick	Subsoil	
103	1	Stiff light yellowish brown clay	Natural	
104	1	Friable dark brown sandy clayey silt with occasional medium angular and subrounded flints	Natural	
201	2	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with common small gravel, occasional brick frags and charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Topsoil	Modern
202	2	Loose dark brown clayey silt with common small angular and subangular pebbles, 0.35m thick	Garden soil	18 th to mid 19 th C
203	2	Loose grey/red limestone/brickmortar, 0.5m thick	Demolition rubble filling top of [205]	
204	2	Loose dark grey clinker, at least 0.2m thick	Fill of [205]	
205	2	Rectangular red brick structure, hard grey mortar, English bond, 3.75m long, at least 1.55m wide, at least 0.8m high, with 8 iron pipes discharging into it	Cess pit, septic tank or cistern	16 th to 18 th C
206	2	Loose mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and subangular pebbles, 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
207	2	Friable dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small brick pebbles, at least 0.24m thick	Fill of [208]	
208	2	Linear cut at least 1.55m long, 0.55m wide, at least 0.24m deep with vertical sides	Construction cut for [205]	
209	2	Fairly firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with common small to medium rounded pebbles, occasional small chalk flecks and angular stones, up to 0.25m thick	Stony layer, probably a rough surface	18 th to 19 th C
210	2	Soft to friable mottled yellowish brown/greyish brown/orangey brown clay/sand/gravel, at least 0.1m thick	Natural	
211	2	Curving wall of very modern frogged 'Phorpres' bricks, at least 1.3m long, 0.23m wide	Soakaway	Modern

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) and the equivalent codenames for Leicestershire are shown in Table 1. A total of ten sherds from ten vessels, weighing 234 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Condition

All the pottery shows expected levels of abraision and is redeposited.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	1550	1750	7	7	165
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	BO2	1150	1400	1	1	5
CREA	Creamware	EA8	1770	1830	1	1	30
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	EA	1750	1900	1	1	34
				TOTAL	10	10	234

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from topsoil (101), subsoil (102), garden soil (202) and possible yard surface (209).

Range

The assemblage contains ware types which are typical in assemblages from this area.

Potential

All the pottery is stables and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of pottery, most of which dates from the 17th and 18th centuries, was retrieved from the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of brick was recovered from the site, from the wall of structure [205].

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
205	BRK	Oxidised; fine to medium sandy + common fe + shale/clay pellets	1	2550	Handmade; slop moulded; mortar; frog/mould impression; 60 x 110 x 240	16th to 18th

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A single post-medieval brick was recovered from the site.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twenty-three other finds weighing a total of 209g were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though they are all slightly fragile.

Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
204	slag	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	19	160	Late post-medieval
	cinders	cinders	4	49	

Provenance

The other finds were a sample of fill (204) of brick structure [205].

Range

Iron smithing slag and cinders were recovered. These are perhaps waste from a farrier working nearby. The slag is of characteristically late post-medieval type.

Potential

The other finds are of moderate potential and probably represent waste from a nearby blacksmith or farrier.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	19th to 20th	Date on a single sherd
102	Late 13th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
202	18th to mid 19th	
204	Late post-medieval	Based on slag
205	16th to 18th	Date on CBM
209	18th to 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
101	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	34	Base	Black tarry substance adhering	19th to 20th
102	BOUA	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	5	BS		Late 13th to 14th
202	BL		Jar	1	1	60	Rim	Upright rounded rim	17th to 18th
202	CREA		Hollow	1	1	30	Base	Beaded basal border	Mid 18th to early/mid 19th
209	BL	MP type	Jar	1	1	16	BS		18th
209	BL		Bowl	5	5	89	BS + Rim	Rounded rim	Mid 18th to early/mid 19th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Berewick	An outlying estate (to a larger manor).
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The Early Saxon period lasts from about 410-650, the Middle Saxon dates from c. 650-850, and the Late Saxon from 850-1066.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
11	Context record sheets
1	Trench record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HW

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2011.14

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LABR 11

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-104135

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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