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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT PLOT 7,  
FORMER LILAC FARM,  
MILL LANE,  
COTTESMORE,  
RUTLAND  
(COML7 11)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Hereward Homes**

August 2011

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 9021 1393  
Planning Application No: FUL/2010/0176/NT and  
FUL/2010/0478/NT  
Oakham Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2011.15  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-106536

APS Report No: **91/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at the former Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore. The investigations monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a single detached dwelling.*

*The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village north of the parish church of St Nicholas. Previous archaeological investigations at Lilac Farm had revealed evidence of late Saxon and medieval settlement, primarily in the areas immediately adjacent to Mill Lane, where the possible foundations of timber framed buildings were identified, as well as a track, pits, postholes, ditches and a stone wall or wall foundation. A lower density of features (primarily pits and ditches) occurred in areas further to the north of the street frontage, extending to the southern boundary of the current site. Many of the excavated deposits contained iron slag indicative of iron production in the immediate vicinity of Lilac Farm. Residual finds from the Bronze Age, Roman and early Saxon periods indicated a potential for deposits earlier than those already encountered.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were identified and finds comprised 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hereward Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at the former Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought

through the submission of planning applications FUL/2010/0176/NT and FUL/2010/0478/NT. The watching brief was carried out on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

The village of Cottesmore lies 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the County of Rutland (Figs. 1 and 2).

The site of the proposed development lies on the north side of Mill Lane on land which once formed part of Lilac Farm, at a distance of approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Nicholas, at National Grid Reference SK 9021 1393 (Fig. 2), the site lies on a gradual, south facing slope at approximately 135m OD.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony well drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Cottesmore village. It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD.

Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Cotesmore* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘Cott’s Moor’ (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and

7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St Nicholas which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century elements. The site lies adjacent to an 18<sup>th</sup> century thatched cottage.

Archaeologically significant remains were located at Lilac Farm in 2002, during a trial trench evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service. Late Saxon and early medieval ditches, pits and gullies were recorded, together with stone features adjacent to Mill Lane, which were interpreted as the possible foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag was found in a number of the excavated deposits, suggesting the presence an iron smelting site in the immediate vicinity (Clarke 2002).

More extensive fieldwork, including another phase of trial trenching, open area excavations and a watching brief, was carried in 2008. Late Saxon/early medieval features included a track, ditches, pits, postholes and a stone wall or wall foundation. The track was interpreted as a potentially early element, while the remaining features were mostly attributed to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Iron smelting slag occurred in a wide range of contexts, providing further evidence of iron production in the area. The finds assemblage included small amounts of residual material from the Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Saxon periods (Trimble 2008). Further evaluation at the site revealed a continuation of a 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century ditch and a number of undated hollows (Trimble 2011).

Evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement was revealed during archaeological investigations near the parish church, approximately 350m south of the Lilac Farm site. Late Saxon remains

included a pit, ditch and gully together with associated pottery. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century date (Thomas 1998).

### **3. AIMS**

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### **4. METHODS**

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the topsoil was partly stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 1m below the stripped level. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown clay (003). This measured in excess of 0.54m thick.

Developed above the natural clay was a subsoil comprising a 0.22m thick layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (002). This was in turn sealed by the current topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (001) that was 0.2m thick. Pottery and glass of post-medieval date was collected from the topsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clay which represents the upper weathered surface of the underlying geology. Developed over this was an undated subsoil which may imply that the site was under an agricultural regime in the past.

No archaeological deposits were encountered during the investigation. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery and glass of 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Mill Lane, Cottesmore, as the site lay in an area where previously Late Saxon and medieval remains had been recorded.

However, no Saxon or medieval remains were encountered and only a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits was recorded. Finds recovered from the

investigation include post-medieval pottery and glass.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Gibbison of Hereward Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
Site Supervisor: Bob Garland  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

ULAS University of Leicester Archaeology  
Service



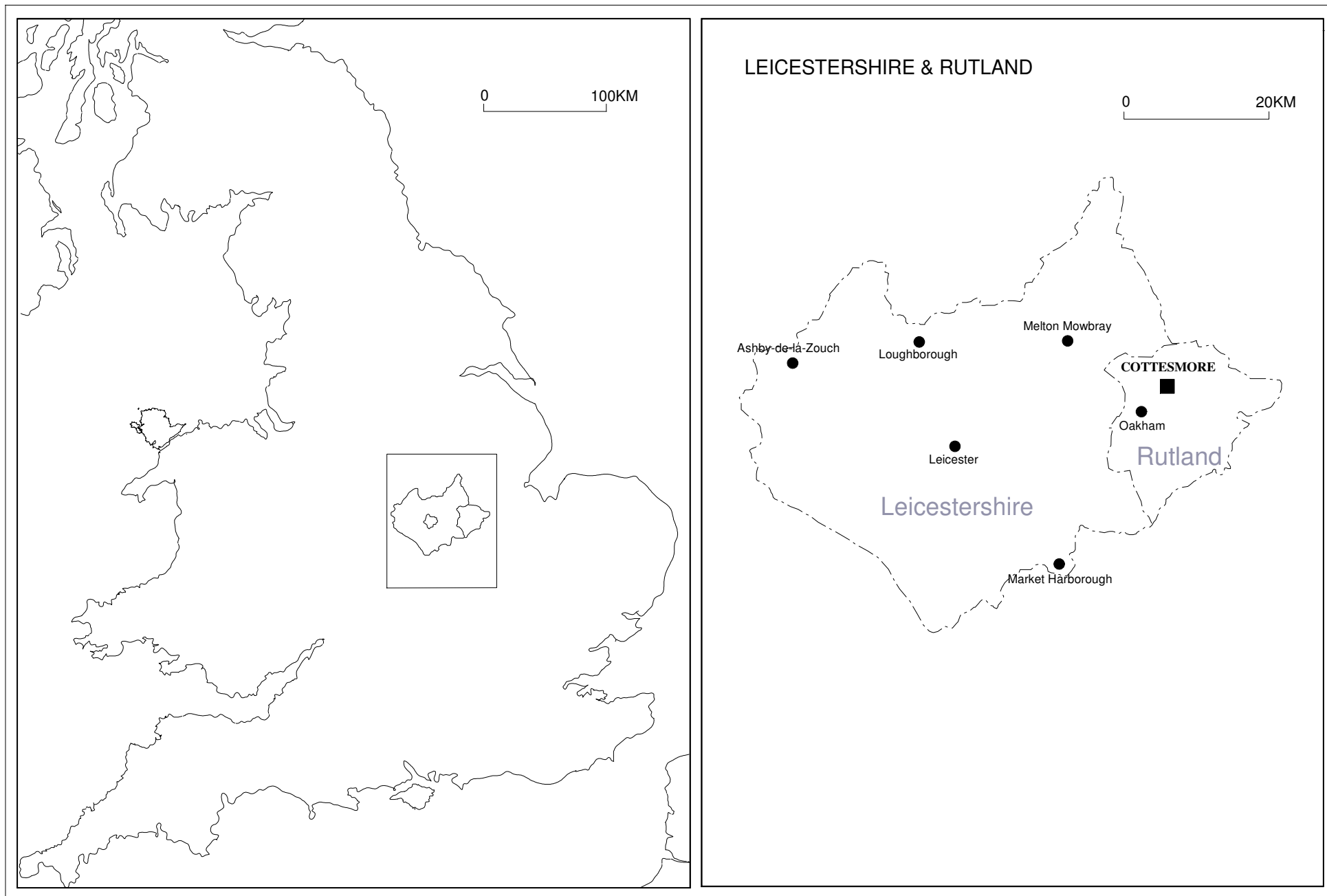
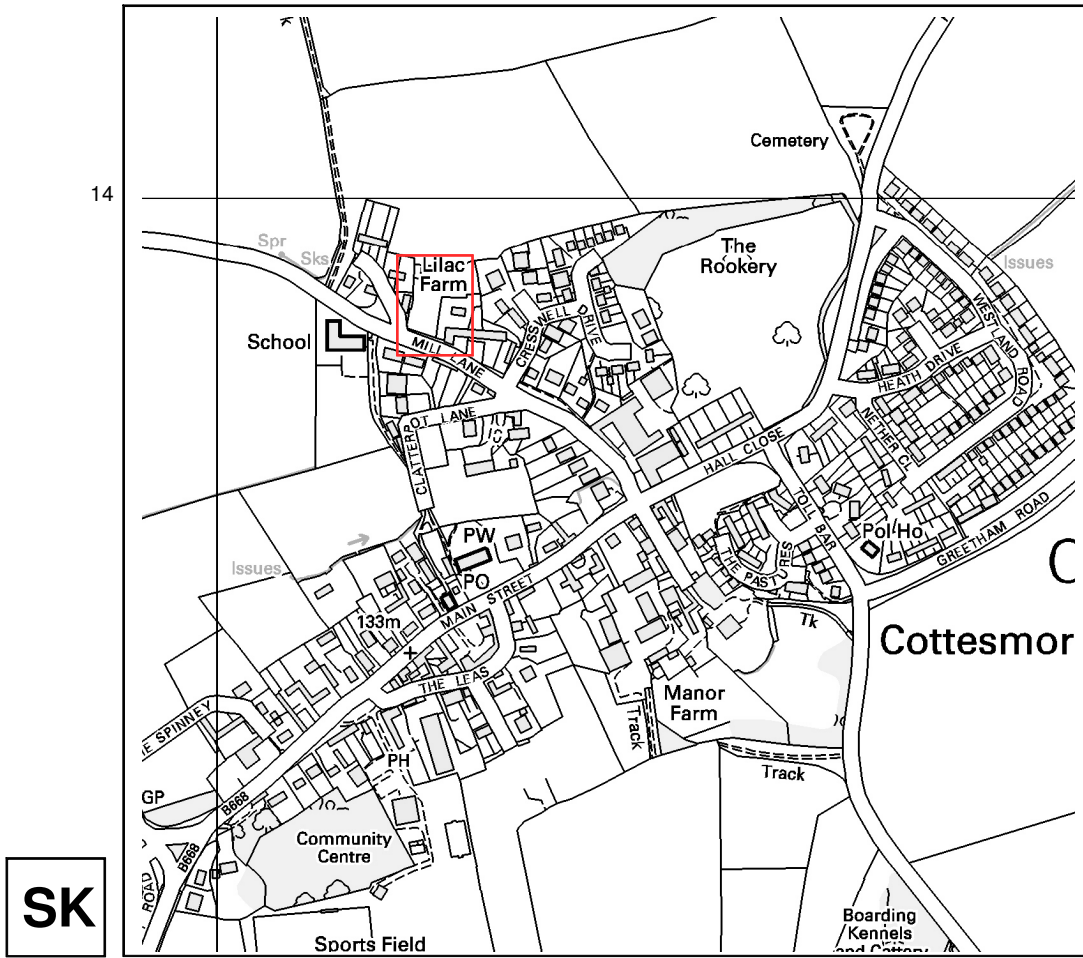


Figure 1 - General location map



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Archaeological Project Services

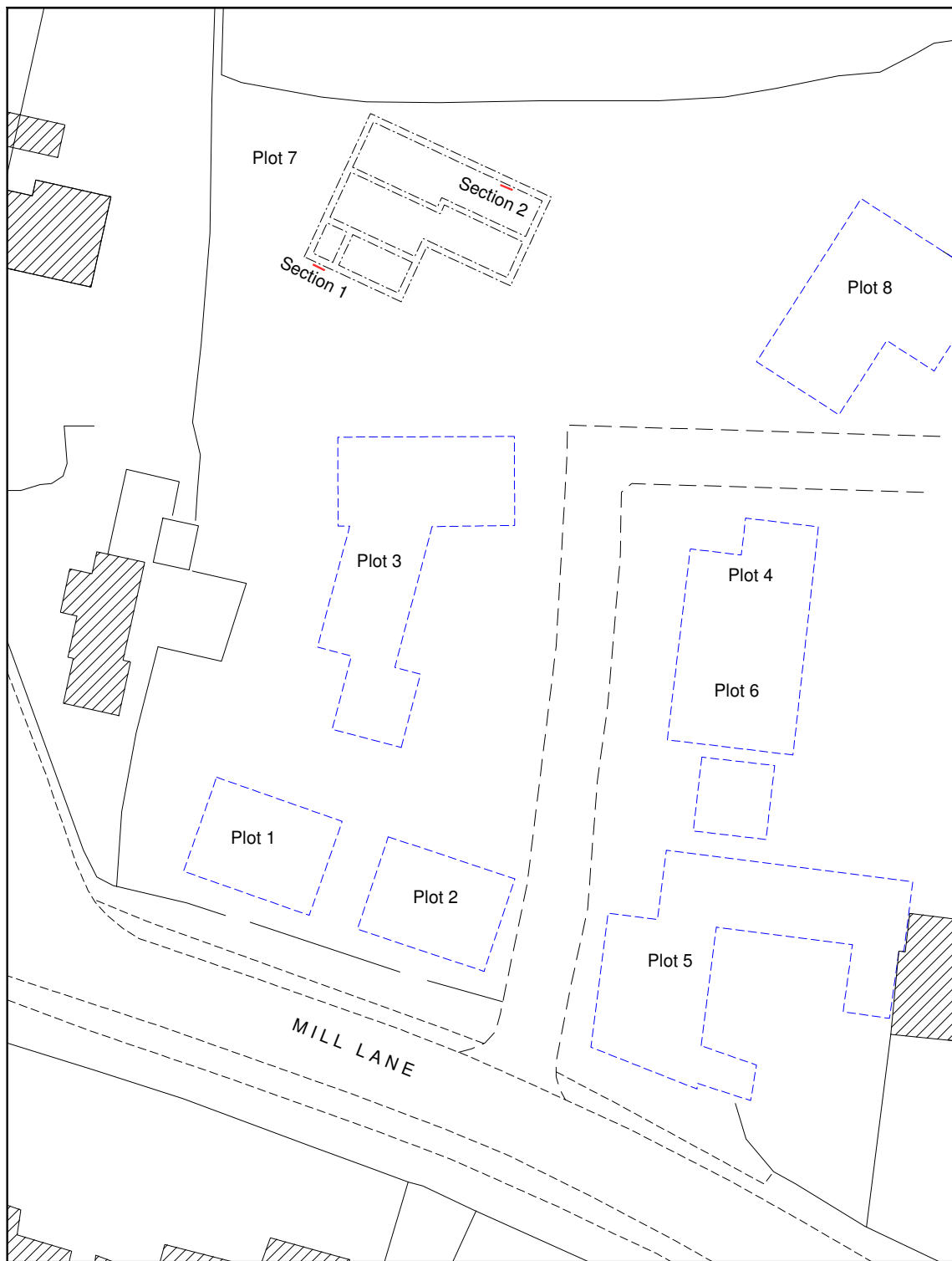
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Scale 1:7500

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 91/11

Figure 3 - Site location plan




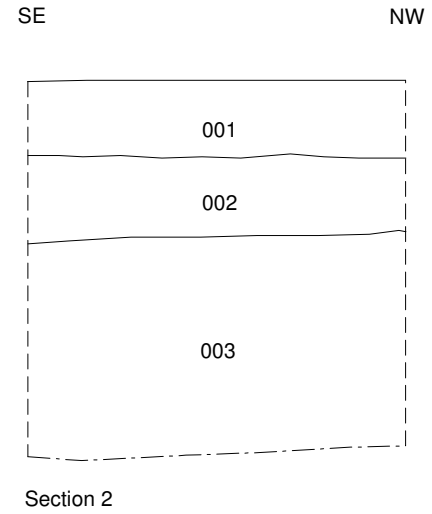
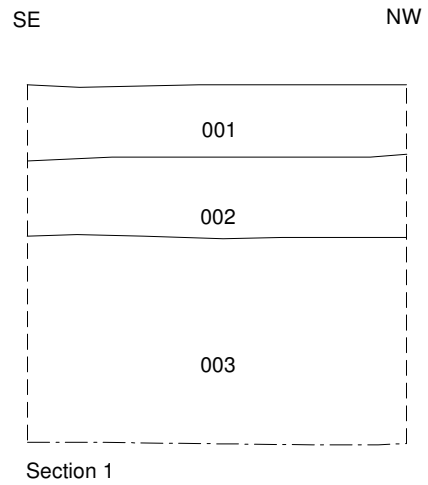
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Mill Lane, Cottesmore COML711		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 91/11

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Mill Lane, Cottesmore COML711

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 91/11

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking southwest



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking southwest

## **Appendix 1**

### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT PLOT 7, FORMER LILAC FARM, MILL LANE, COTTESMORE**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during groundworks at Plot 7, former Lilac Farm, Cottesmore, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, close to the historic core of Cottesmore. Previous archaeological interventions at the site have identified archaeological remains of Late Saxon to medieval date.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring during development works on Plot 7. Archaeological features will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring and recording during development of Plot 7, former Lilac Farm, Cottesmore, Rutland.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Cottesmore is located 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The proposed development site is located on the north side of Mill Lane at the former Lilac Farm, approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application Nos FUL/2010/0176/NT or FUL/2010/0478/NT) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. In the first instance this comprised a programme of archaeological trial trenching to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Mitigation will comprise archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks on Plot 7 of the development.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony well-drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge et al. 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).
- 5.2 The site lies on level, even ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast and lies at a height of approximately 133m above OD.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The proposed area of development lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village. (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1st millennium AD.
- 6.2 Archaeological remains at the site were first identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS) in September of 2002. Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies was identified and linear arrangements of pieces of limestone identified in Trenches 1 and 2 closest to the road front were thought to possibly represent foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag in large quantities was recovered from spreads of silty material and the fills of features and is a good indicator that iron smelting took place in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Clarke, 2002). Natural geological deposits were reached at a depth of around 0.3m in all three trenches excavated as part of the evaluation.
- 6.3 An excavation of the areas adjacent to the road frontage in 2008 recorded remains of medieval to Post-medieval date comprising walls, a possible trackway and a number of pits and ditches (Trimble, 2008). Further excavations in areas back from the frontage appeared to show less density of archaeological deposits although it this may have been due to truncation by later structures. Trial trenching undertaken on Plots 7 and 8 towards the rear of the development recorded a ditch of medieval date and two undated pits in Plot 7. Plot 8 was largely negative (Trimble, 2011).
- 6.4 Investigations immediately west of the parish church approximately 350m south of the proposed development revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement activity. (HER ref MLE10034-9). Evidence for Late Saxon domestic activity included a refuse pit, ditch, gully as well as pottery finds. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11th-12th century AD date (Thomas, 1998)
- 6.5 Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as Cotesmore the name is derived from the Old English and means 'Cott's moor' (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).
- 6.6 Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Nicholas which dates from the 12th century with 13th and 14th century elements. The site lies adjacent to The Faulklands, an 18th century thatched cottage.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the monitoring will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

- 8.1 General considerations
  - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 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.

## 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development on Plot 7, and includes attendance during all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.



9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council and to the County Council Historic Environment Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological

curator.

- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The monitoring will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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:	Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dale Trimble mentored by Dr Knight.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, APS Roman pottery specialist mentored by or B Precious, independent specialists
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr A. Boyle APS ceramicist mentored by J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	Dr. A. Boyle APS specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Matilda Holmes, Independent specialists
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 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.
- 18.3 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. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm light yellowish brown clay, >0.54m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Irving

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Leics Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Date
001	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	EA2	Jar	1	1	9	BS	17th to 18th
001	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware	SW5	Hollow	1	1	8	BS	18th to 19th

##### Summary

Two sherds were recovered from the site. Both are stable and pose no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

#### GLASS

By Gary Taylor

##### Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 36g was recovered.

##### Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

##### Results

Table 2, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Colourless Codd bottle	1	36	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

##### Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil.

##### Range

A single piece of early modern bottle glass was retrieved.

##### Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

#### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	

#### ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments

NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context Records
1	Context register sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Daily record sheet
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: COML7 11

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2011.15

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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