
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT 36 LYNDON ROAD,
MANTON,
RUTLAND
(MLYR11)**

Work Undertaken For
Thomas Wilson Architects
on behalf of
Mr P Harrison

July 2011

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: FUL/2009/1271
National Grid Reference: SK 8819 0461
Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2011.16
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-107034


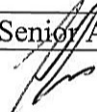
A.P.S. Report No. **81/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
36 Lyndon Road,
Manton, Rutland
(MLYR11)**

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Date: 05/08/2011	Date: 8-8-11

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on land to the rear of 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland. This was to gather information to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits on the development site, and to make a permanent record of any archaeology uncovered.

The site lies close to the core of the medieval settlement of Manton and near to a medieval church and Priory. Previous archaeological work on several sites on land adjacent to the development site has revealed late Saxon (AD 850 -1066) and early medieval (AD 1067 -1349) quarrying activity, early medieval cultivation and agriculture and late medieval (AD 1350-1539) settlement evidence likely to be related to the Priory.

The initial trial trench revealed a shallow metalled surface, over which the topsoil had developed, a north-south aligned modern ditch and an ephemeral feature to the west. These were also noted in the later wider strip of the development site. Following the trial trench, the remainder of the development area was machined down to natural deposits.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Thomas Wilson Architects on behalf of Mr P Harrisson to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at land to the rear of 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland in response to Planning Application FUL/2009/1271. The evaluation was undertaken on the 12th and 13th July 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Manton is located 5km south of Oakham and 5km northeast of Uppingham in Rutland (Fig. 1). The site is located to the north of Lyndon Road, centred on NGR SK 8819 0461, close to the historic core of Manton village. Approximately 130 m to the northwest lies the medieval parish church of St. Mary (Fig 2).

To the south the area is bounded by residential properties fronting on to Lyndon Road and the site functioned as an extended rear garden to the property at No. 36. To the west is a track which gives access to Dairy Farm house. The area slopes considerably down to the north, although plateaus a little within the development area.

Local soils are of the Denchworth Association, fine loamy overy clayey soils, developed on Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 309).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies only 130m southeast of the medieval parish church of St. Mary, close to the historic core of the village of Manton. The results of earlier investigations suggest that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest.

Previous archaeological work to the north of the area has revealed evidence of Late Saxon agrarian activity, with 10th-11th century field systems uncovered during a watching brief (Tate 2005).

Immediately to the north of the site, on land at Dairy Farm, monitoring works have revealed both Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area (Tate 2006). Four Late Saxon quarry pits may be indicative of construction in the vicinity. Ridge and furrow from the same area suggest that the land was under cultivation in the early medieval period, with later settlement evidence of a wall, postholes and quarry pits of Late Medieval origin.

3. AIMS

The aim of the work was to gather information to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits within the footprint of the proposed new building, in order to obtain a better understanding, and make a permanent record, of that resource.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered their spatial arrangement and, as far as practicable, to recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

In advance of the main ground reduction, a single trench was excavated along the length of the footprint of the building in order to determine the location, depth and extent of archaeological remains at the site (Fig 3, Plate 1).

Following this, further ground reduction was undertaken across the entire development footprint. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothed bucket. Any features encountered were cleaned, recorded and examined for dateable 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 were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered 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 based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in order of the initial trench followed by the wider development area strip. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The initial trench (Fig 3, Plate 2) was excavated to a depth that revealed both archaeological features and the natural geology of the site.

The earliest deposit uncovered was a loose, mid yellowish brown sand, with very occasional sub-rounded stones (007). This was a natural deposit of sand and was partly overlaid by a friable, mid orangey brown silt with frequent angular ironstones, a variation in natural deposits.

Cutting both of these natural deposits was a diffuse feature [008]. It appeared to be curvilinear with irregular gradually sloping sides. The fill was a mid orangey-brown, sandy-silt with occasional sub-angular limestone pebbles. There were no finds retrieved from the fill so the feature remains undated.

The natural deposits were overlain by friable subsoil, a mid orange-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and root action, up to 0.4m in depth (003). Fragments of ceramics collected from the subsoil indicate that it was 18th – 19th century in date.

Partially sealing the subsoil was a compact, angular stone rubble, metalled surface (002) up to 0.2m in depth (Fig 4, Plate 3). It had patches of brick repair in the surface, suggesting it may have been a well used hard-standing or track. Surface finds were dated to the 19th century suggesting this was the date that it went out of use.

Cutting through the stone surface (002) and subsoil (003) and into the natural deposit below (004) was a linear ditch [005], 1.4m in width x 0.5 m deep, with relatively steep sides (Fig 4, Plate 4). It has a singular fill (006) of mid yellowish brown, sandy silt. Frequent stone rubble in

the upper sections of the fill suggests that the ditch was cut through the stone surface. The ditch contained large amounts of bone and ceramic fragments, the latter dating the fill as 18th – 19th century.

A friable, mid brown, silty-sand topsoil has formed over metalled surface (002) and this contained 19th century finds (Fig 4).

Development area strip

Subsequent to the digging of the trial trench, the remainder of the site was stripped down to the level required for construction (Plate 5). The level was deeper at the south of the site and only just through the topsoil along the northern edge of the area, allowing for the natural gradient. However, the majority of the site was reduced down to natural deposits.

Several natural deposits were recorded across the development area. One of the earliest deposits appeared to be a large deposit of limestone brash, poorly sorted angular limestone rubble in a silt matrix (013), in the northeast corner of the site. Overlying this to the south was a loose mid orangey brown silt (012), this deposit appears to be below the silt and ironstone deposit (004) noted within Trench 1.

The subsoil (003) as noted in Trench 1 was extant across the remainder of the site, covering the natural deposits. A large collection of animal bone (010) was recovered from the subsoil, this did not appear to be within a discrete feature, although it was sealed by surface (002).

A small deposit of fine crushed limestone (014) was observed to the central area of the site (Plate 6). Measuring at least 3m in length x 0.6m wide but only 0.12m in depth, this cut may be just a shallow dump of material intended to level a natural hollow.

A burnt deposit (011) in the northwest corner of the site was present between the topsoil and subsoil and is likely to represent a modern burning episode. Topsoil (001) had previously covered the entirety of the site prior to the commencement of groundworks.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silts, sands and limestone brash. Only a single feature was observed to be cutting the natural deposits [008] and that remains undated.

The presence of large numbers of animal bone found within the subsoil (010) may suggest the burial of whole animals, although these are no longer complete and have no distinct burial cut. The bones were only just below the stone surface (002) and this may suggest that the subsoil has been reduced in height at some point, probably prior to the laying of the surface, to create level ground.

The fine crushed limestone deposit (014) appeared similar to lime mortar and the linear nature of the deposit may be indicative of the base of a wall. If the site has been landscaped prior to the laying of surface (002) the rest of the wall may have been razed.

Across a large area of the site the subsoil was sealed by a metalled surface of limestone rubble, (002). This is probably related to the farm located directly to the north and may represent a hard standing or track, although cartographic evidence shows no evidence of either.

The ditch observed running north-south through the site, [005], contained large amounts of domestic waste. The feature cuts stone surface (002) but the stone in the upper fill may suggest that the surface

had been loosely re-instated and the ditch may be for drainage purposes.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland, due to its location within an area of archaeological interest. The site lies to the south of several recorded agricultural and settlement features of Saxon and medieval date.

The majority of the site was machined down to natural deposits and only one, undated, feature was observed to be cutting natural deposits. The subsoil and all later features and deposits have been dated to the 18th century or later.

The surface may relate to Dairy Farm immediately to the north of the site, forming a track or a yard. The large numbers of animal bone and the domestic waste found within ditch [005] are likely to be of the same origin.

The absence of deposits of Saxon and medieval date suggests that the site lies outside of the focus of occupation for this period. Alternatively, the deposits from this period may have been truncated during later development, although the lack of finds of this date would suggest that this is unlikely to be the case.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Thomas Wilson Architects for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Mr P. Harrison. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library

maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Liz Murray, Alex Beeby, Jon
Smith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Liz Murray
Post-excavation Analyst: Liz Murray

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Tate, J., 2006 *Archaeological evaluation
on land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road,
Manton* ULAS Report 2006

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeology

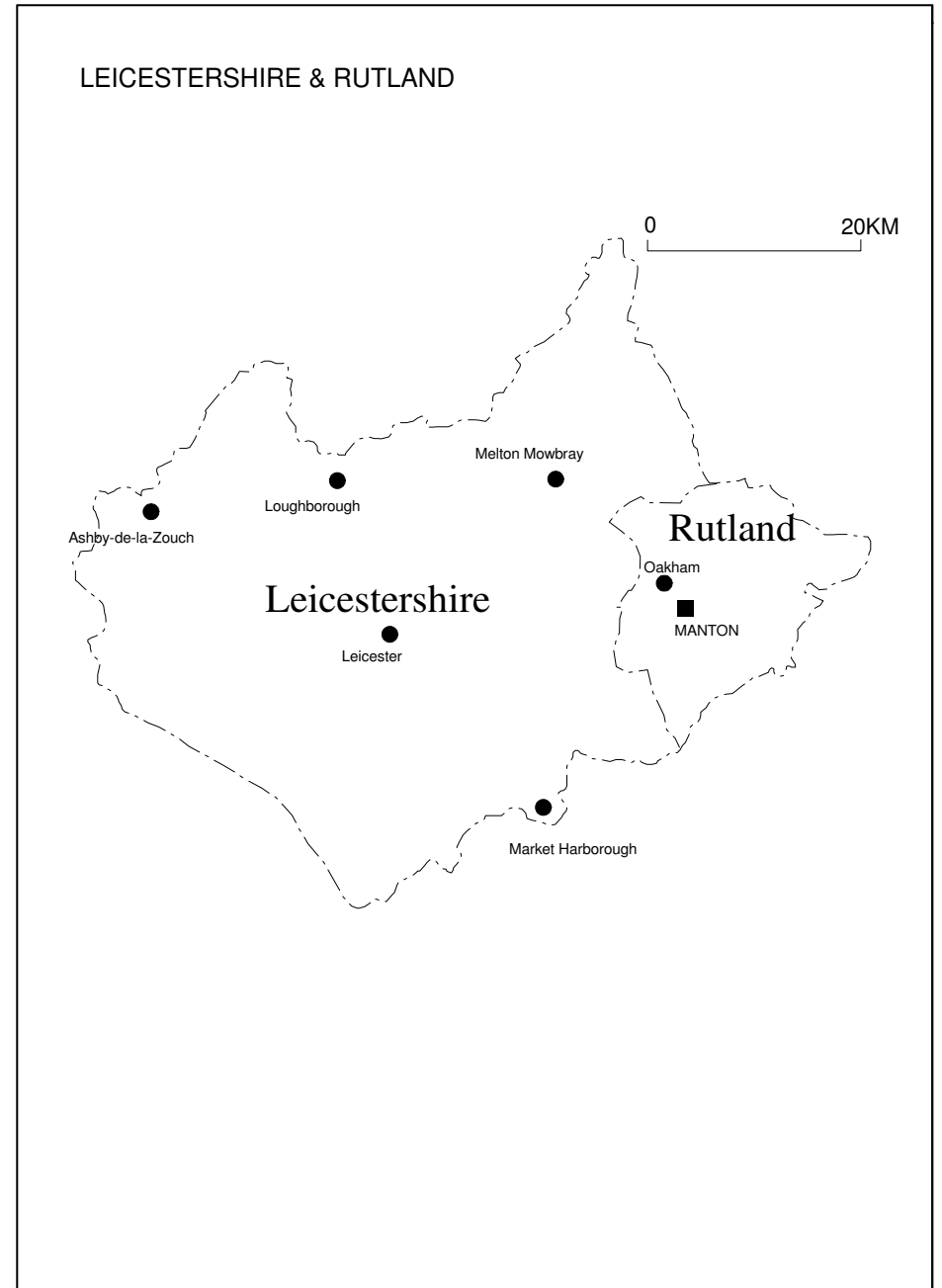


Figure 1: General location map

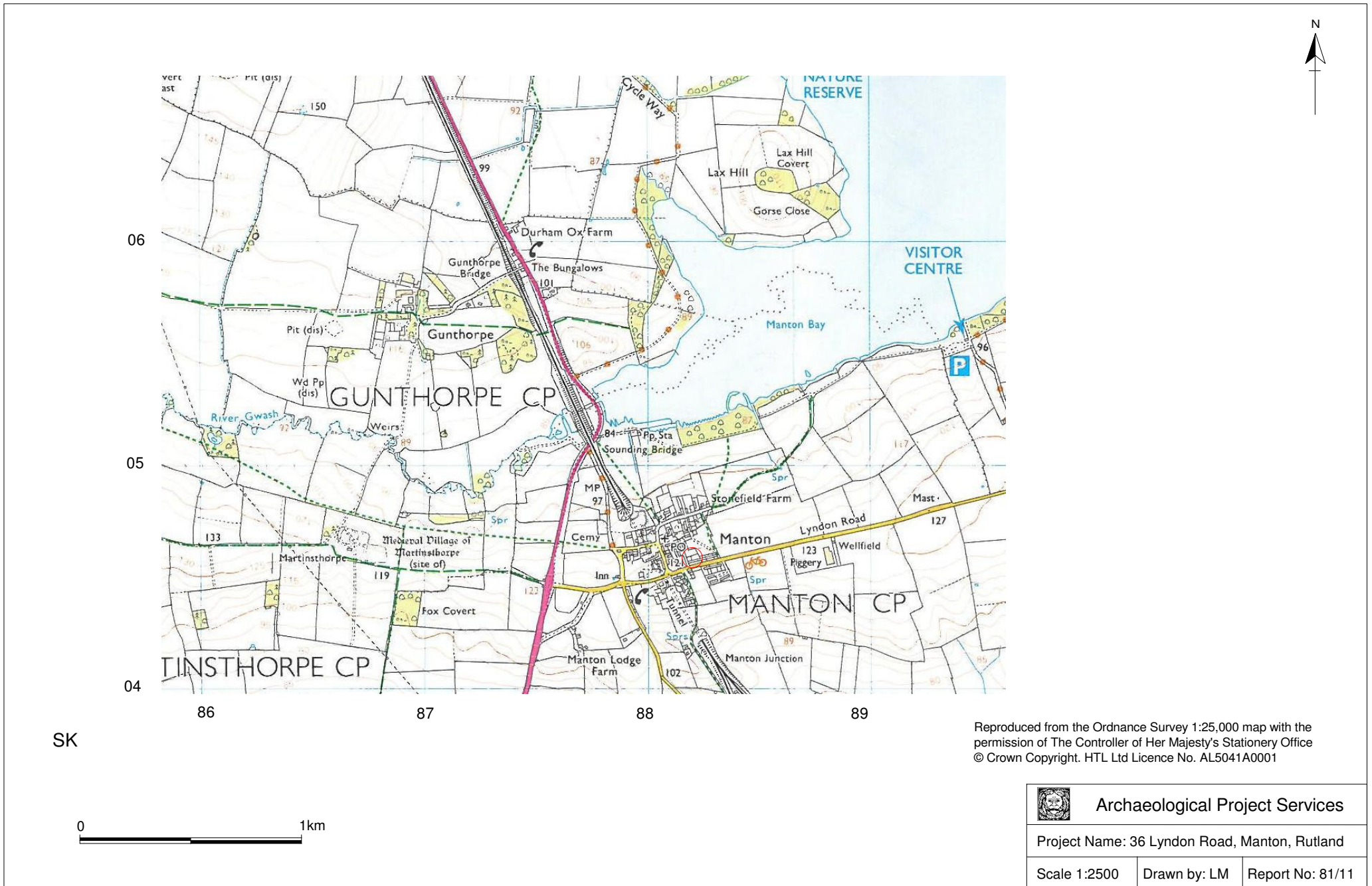
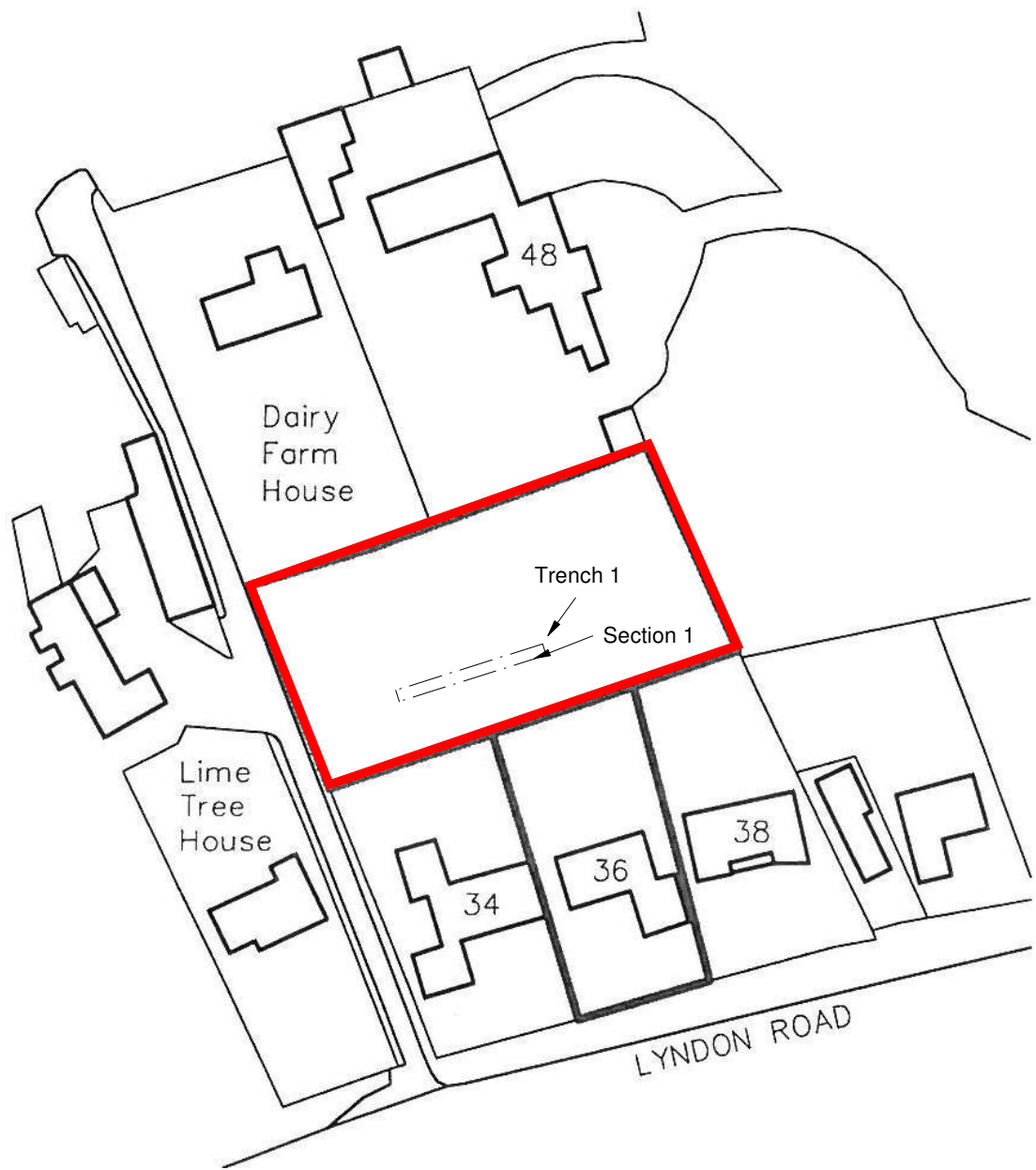



Figure 2 Site Location



 = Site boundary




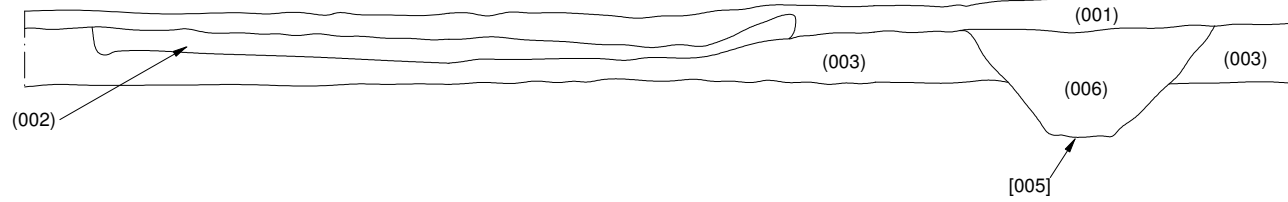
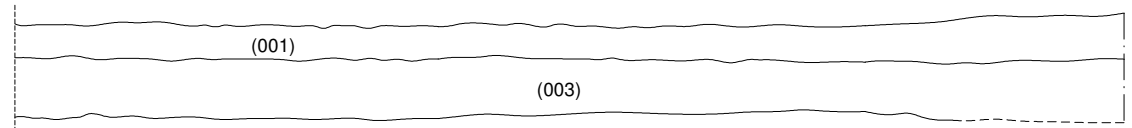
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Project Name: 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 81/11

Figure 3 Detailed site plan

East



West



Deposit (009) within
indistinct feature
[008]

North-facing section of trial trench 1




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 81/11

Figure 4 - Section of Trench 1

Plates



Plate 1: Location of Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking west



Plate 3: Stone surface (002) evident in the section of the trench



Plate 4: Ditch [005] in Trench 1



Plate 5: Stripping the remainder of the development area



Plate 6: Shallow crushed limestone deposit (014)

**LAND AT 36 LYNDON ROAD, MANTON
RUTLAND**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

COMPRISING

STRIP, PLAN AND SAMPLE RECORDING

PREPARED FOR

MR PETER HARRISON

JULY 2011

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising a strip, map and sample excavation is required during development on at 36 Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, identified as of significant archaeological potential based upon an assessment of the records held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a preliminary trial trench followed by strip, map and sample recording of any exposed archaeological remains.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring comprising strip, map and sample recording during development on land to the rear(north) of 34-36, Lyndon Road, Manton.
- 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 Manton is located 5km south of Oakham and 5km northeast of Uppingham in Rutland. The site is located to the north of Lyndon Road, centred on NGR SK88190461 and close to the historic core of Manton village, approximately 130m southeast of the medieval parish church of St. Mary. The proposed area of development is approximately rectangular, totalling some 0.1760 hectares in area. To the south the area is bounded by residential properties fronting onto Lyndon Road and to the west by a track which gives access to Dairy Farm house.
- 3.2 Currently the site functions as an extended garden to the property at 36 Lyndon Road.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 As stated in the brief issued by the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council 'In response to the outline planning application submitted to Rutland County Council (Plan App No. OUT/2005/1027) and the

subsequent appeal determination (APP/A2470/A/06/2023490) for the erection of two dwelling, etc., the Senior Planning Archaeologist advised that planning permission should be granted subject to an archaeological investigation secured by condition upon any planning approval’.

- 4.2 ‘The archaeological investigation, a ‘Strip, Plan and Sample’ record forms the ‘programme of archaeological work’ specified in that condition. The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with PPG 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’. The purpose of the work is to identify and record archaeological deposits during development’.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are recorded by Soil Survey of England and Wales as of the the Denchworth Association, fine loamy overy clayey soils developed on Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge et al 1984).
- 5.2 The site appears to slope downwards to the north and lies at around 120mOD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Records held in the Leicestershire Historic Environment record indicate that the site lied in an area of archaeological interest. Evidence of Saxo-Norman (Her. Ref MLE15739) settlement and medieval remains (MLE15740) including a wall that may be associated with the priory were recorded during investigations to the north of the site.
- 6.2 Four quarry pits of Late Saxon date were recorded during excavations associated with the construction of Hey Cottage and The Stables, perhaps suggesting nearby construction during the period (MLE15790-1).

7 DETAILS OF DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE HISTORY

- 7.1 The development comprises the construction of a dwelling and associated garage (Fig *).
- 7.2 Presently the proposed development area is grassed and undeveloped.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The aims of the monitoring will be:
- 8.1.1 To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation.
 - 8.1.2 To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.

8.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:

- 8.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 8.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 8.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 8.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

9 SITE OPERATIONS

9.1 General considerations

- 9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the scheme of works.
- 9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 9.1.3 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.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 Monitoring will be undertaken during stripping of topsoil and overburden from the footprint of the proposed dwelling and garage. A toothless ditching bucket fitted to a mechanical excavator will be used for all ground reduction. Mechanical excavation will be to the proposed formation level, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever is first identified.
- 9.2.2 In advance of the main ground reduction a trial trench or trenches will be excavated across the footprint of the building to determine the location, depth, extent and character of any archaeological remains at the site.
- 9.2.3 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan 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.

- 9.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.5 Throughout the scheme of works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the stripped area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 9.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

10 POST-EXCAVATION

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.
- 10.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

- A description of the archaeological setting of the scheme of works.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the scheme of works.
- A text describing the findings of the scheme of works.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the scheme of works 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.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; and to Leicestershire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the documents titled Acquisition and Disposal Policy, prepared by Rutland County Museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journals: Rutland Record and Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.

- 13.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date.

14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire and Rutland. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 Archaeological monitoring is tied to the groundworks schedule and monitoring will be staffed by a Project Officer experienced in similar types of work. A contingency for additional staff in the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains has been agreed. This will comprise a site assistant in addition for the project officer for a period of up to three days
- 16.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious independent Roman pottery specialists. Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.

- 19.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 06th July 2011

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation
001		Friable, mid-brown, silty-sand, minimal inclusions, 0.15m max depth	Topsoil
002		Compact, sub-angular limestone rubble, occasional brick frags, with mid brown sandy silt matrix, 0.2m max depth	Metalled stone surface
003		Friable, mid orange-brown sandy-silt, occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and root action, up to 0.4m in depth	Subsoil
004		Loose/friable, mid brownish-orange silt with frequent ironstone inclusions	Natural deposit
005		Linear feature, 1.4m wide x 0.5m in depth, N-S aligned, with relatively steep sides and a flat base	Linear cut feature, possible garden feature/drainage
006		Loose, mid yellowish brown, clay sand silt, freq limestone rubble especially to upper fill	Fill of [005]
007		Loose, mid yellowish brown sand, very occasional sub-rounded stones, becomes lighter at depth	Natural sand deposit
008		Linear cut, only partially seen in section, imperceptible	Linear cut
009		Friable, mid orange-brown sandy-silt, occasional sub angular limestone pebbles, 0.3m max depth, very diffuse interface with natural (005) and (007)	Fill of [008]
010		Large collection of bone, possibly sheep, dog and pig, in no discernible cut, but within subsoil, may be shallow pit cut through topsoil	Animal bones, large collection, although not within cut just within subsoil
011		Friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, less than 0.1m in depth, roughly oval in shape measuring 2m x 1m	Burning layer/deposit within subsoil

012		Loose mid orangey-brown silt	Natural silt layer overlaying natural limestone geology
013		Friable, angular limestone rubble with light brown silty matrix, becoming sandier at depth	Natural limestone deposit
014		Loose, light yellow, crushed limestone, 3m x 0.6m x 0.12m in depth	Probable levelling/infill deposit placed in hollow. Fill of [015]
015		Linear, shallow cut, gentle sloping sides, slightly concave irregular base	Linear cut, covered with spoil whilst recording

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

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 equivalent codenames for Rutland are included in Table 1. A total of 145 sherds from 128 vessels, weighing 2949 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 dates to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition

Many sherds show signs of abrasion on their internal surfaces.

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	103	100	2702
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	SW6	1680	1850	1	1	3
CREA	Creamware	EA8	1770	1830	16	15	85
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	SW	1690	1900	1	1	3
ENPO	English Porcelain	-	1750	1900	4	2	27
MAJ	Majolica	-	1800	1900	1	1	4
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA	1800	1900	6	1	33
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	EA6	1690	1900	4	2	18
PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	1770	1900	4	3	37
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	SW4	1700	1770	5	2	37
				TOTAL	145	128	2949

Provenance

Pottery came from topsoil (001) and subsoils (002) and (011), surface (002), levelling layer (014) and linear [005].

Summary

The assemblage appears to be a contemporary dump of material and may represent clearance of a building. All the pottery dates to the 18th and early 19th centuries. The large amount of Blackware consistently shows signs of abrasion on internal surfaces, suggesting all these vessels were used for a particular purpose. A small amount of 18th century tableware suggests the group is associated with a domestic context.

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. The assemblage should be retained and no further work is required on the material.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 119 grams was recovered from the site.

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 Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description
001	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain	1	108	?ID
009	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	1	5	Abraded; possibly roof tile
011	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	1	6	Flake

Summary

A small amount of 18th and 19th century ceramic building material came from contexts (001), (009) and (011). No further work is required on the assemblage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 158 (1013g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of linear feature (005/006), as a concentration recorded within subsoil (010) and from a levelling deposit (014).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
005	cattle	mandible	1	111	at least two beasts
	sheep/goat	mandible	3	140	
006	sheep/goat	molar	5	34	two dogs represented
	dog	mandible	2	55	
	medium mammal	skull	6	31	
	large mammal	skull	1	9	
	chicken	femur	1	4	
	chicken	humerus	1	1	
	goose	humerus	1	2	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
010	cattle	femur	5	207	juvenile-unfused distal & proximal juvenile – unfused proximal
	cattle	tibia	7	77	
	cattle	patella	2	16	1 unfused
	pig	metacarpus	5	45	
	pig	1 st phalange	2	12	
	pig	2 nd phalange	1	6	
	pig	3 rd phalange	2	7	
	pig	carpel	1	3	
	mammal	rib	65	168	no differentiation
	medium mammal	scapula	5	21	
	large mammal	pelvis	7	30	
	medium mammal	phalange	1	2	
	medium mammal	unidentified	31	28	
bird	scapula	2	3		
014	medium mammal	unidentified	1	1	

Summary

Cattle and pig are dominant in the assemblage by count, although the bones of these from (010) suggest no more than 1 animal of each and may indicate that entire carcasses were buried at this point. Sheep/goat are also present along with dog and a variety of domestic fowl, such as chicken and goose. Apart from the bone in (010), most of the bone is likely to be butchery waste.

The animal bone should be retained as part of the site archive and is stable for storage.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 53g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. Most of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Light green window, light iridescence	1	4	19 th century
005	Dark green bottle neck with string rim, probably from an onion bottle, heavy iridescence, 18 th century	1	28	17 th -18 th century
	Dark green bottle, base kick up, heavy iridescence, 18 th century?	1	20	18 th century
006	Colourless phial	1	1	19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (001) and a garden trench or drainage ditch (005, 006).

Range

Most of the glass was from vessels, mainly bottles, though there was one piece from a window. All of the material was post-medieval, dating from the 17th-19th centuries.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001				1		1	6	Stem	18 th century
006		1				1	6	Stem with base of spurred bowl	17 th century
014				1		1	1	Stem	18 th century
Totals		1		2		3	13		

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fill of a garden trench or drainage ditch (006) and a levelling deposit (014). All of the material was probably made fairly locally, perhaps in nearby Oakham.

Range

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flint weighing 5g was recovered. This was natural and was discarded.

Results

Table 6, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
009	Natural flake, unworked, discarded	1	5	

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three other finds weighing a total of 63g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, although all are corroded.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	iron	Rectangular strip, 31mm wide, 2mm thick, 130mm long, broken at both ends	1	47	

010	iron	Nails	2	16	
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Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a metallated surface (002) and from within the subsoil (010).

Range

All of the other finds were of metal and include 2 nails and a rectangular strip that may be binding (it is too thin to be part of a strap hinge). They may all be structural in use.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential but may indicate structures at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19 th century	
002	19 th	
003	18 th to 19 th	
005	18 th century	
006	19 th century	Based on 1 glass; also contains 17 th century material
009		? contains undateable CBM
010		
011	18 th to 19 th	
014	18 th century	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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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
001	BL		Jar	8	8	261	Rim + Bs + BS		
001	PEARL		Dish/bowl	2	1	14	Rim + BS	Blue transfer print	
002	BL		Jar/bowl	1	1	42	Base	Abraded	17th to 18th
002	ENPO		Hollow	2	1	23	Base		
002	MAJ		?	1	1	4	?		
002	NCBW		?	6	1	33	Rim + BS	Abraded	19th to early 20th
003	BL		Jar/bowl	3	1	15	BS	Abraded	17th to 18th
003	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	9	BS	Engine turned decoration	
003	SWSG		Dish	2	1	23	Profile		
005	BL	Buff	Bowl	2	1	54	Rim	Abraded	
005	BL		Various	55	55	1489	Rim + Base + BS	Abraed + soot	
005	BL		Various	24	24	719	Rim + Base + BS	Abraded; some soot	
005	CREA		?	1	1	1	BS		
005	CREA		?	2	1	6	BS		
005	NOTS		Small jar	3	1	9	BS		
005	PEARL		Bowl	1	1	21	Base	Handpainted blue design	
006	BL		Jar/ bowl	9	9	121	BS	Abraded	17th to 18th
006	BS		?	1	1	3	Handle		
006	CREA		Hollow	13	13	78	BS + Handle + Rim		
006	SWSG		?	3	1	14	Rim		
011	ENGS		Jug	1	1	3	Rim	Moulded	
011	ENPO		Cup	2	1	4	BS	Gold band	
011	PEARL		Flat	1	1	2	Base	Blue transfer print	
014	BL		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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).
Layer	A layer is 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
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Context register sheet
1	Trench record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings

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:2011.16

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

MLYR11

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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