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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
THE FINCH'S ARMS,  
KETTON ROAD,  
HAMBLETON,  
RUTLAND  
(HAKR 11)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mr C. Crawford**

October 2011

Report Compiled by  
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: SK 9002 0767  
City and County Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2011.6  
OASIS No. archaeo11-108057  
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(2003/1035/9)

Report No: **98/11**

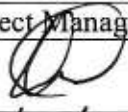
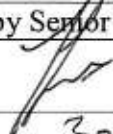
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





**Quality Control  
Hambleton Ketton Road,  
Rutland, Lincolnshire  
(HAKR 11)**

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Supervisor	Barry Martin, Russell Trimble
Illustration	Andrew Failes
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Andrew Failes

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 22/09/2011	Date: 30-09-2011



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development at The Finch's Arms, Ketton Road, Hambleton, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a trench at the west of the site before general ground reduction which took place at a later date.*

*The watching brief was required as Hambleton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The site itself lies close to the historic core of the medieval village of Upper Hambleton.*

*The watching brief revealed natural deposits cut by a recent soakaway and an undated feature which was overlain by a recent dumped deposit. The dumped deposit had three features truncating it, including a linear cut, an electric cable trench and the construction cut for a modern wall foundation. A flagstone surface associated with the foundation was also recorded. Modern layers of made up ground overlay the flagstones and modern soakaway, forming the foundation upon which the pub car park was constructed.*

*No finds were retrieved during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

## 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr C. Crawford to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at The Finch's Arms, Ketton Road, Hambleton, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications (1998/0632/9), (2002/0668/9) and (2003/1035/9). The watching brief was carried out in two phases, the first of which took place on December 11<sup>th</sup> 2003. The second phase of work occurred on the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2011.

## 2.3 Topography and Geology

Hambleton is located 4km southeast of Oakham in the County of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The Finch's Arms lies approximately 100m north of the church of St. Andrew at the western limit of the modern village at National Grid Reference SK 9002 0767 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Denchworth Association, typically pelo-stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils overlie solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lias Clay (GSGB 1978).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hambleton is located in an area of known remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Fieldwalking over the Hambleton peninsula has identified Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatters to the east of the village. An Iron Age presence has also been recorded including a rectangular enclosure visible as cropmarks in the same area (Cooper 1998, 189).

A substantial spread of Romano-British material over an area of 4 hectares, also from east of the village, may indicate the position of a settlement and Early Saxon pottery has also been identified from the

same site (Cooper 1998, 190). Another Romano-British settlement has been identified immediately west of the current investigation area (Cooper 2000, 148).

Hambleton is first mentioned in charters of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Referred to as *Hameleduna*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the bare (*hamel*) hill (*dūn*)' (Ekwall 1989, 214). At the time of the Domesday Survey, c. 1086, Hambleton was recorded as being held by the King and Albert the Clerk and contains three churches, a mill, 40 acres of meadow and extensive woodland (Thorn 1980). The three churches indicate Hambleton was a poly-focal village with the site lying in Middle Hambleton. The deserted settlement of Nether Hambleton now lies beneath Rutland Water.

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the parish church of St Andrew in Upper Hambleton which dates largely from the 13<sup>th</sup> century though does contain a Norman doorway (Pevsner 1992, 474).

Excavations in advance of the creation of Rutland Water revealed a medieval stone building which was in use from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Adams *et al.* 1982, 64).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

During the first phase of the investigation a footings trench was excavated at the eastern edge of the plot. The second phase monitored ground reduction of c. 400-500mm across the whole of the site.

Trenches and the edges of areas of excavation were 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

#### *Phase 1 Natural deposits*

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation comprised firm bluish grey clay (016) (Figs 3 & 4, Section 2) (Plate 3).

The clay was overlain by an up to 0.59m thick light yellowish brown silty clay (016) (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3). This was the same deposit as (005) which was recorded in Section 1 (Fig 4).



### *Phase 2 Undated deposits*

Deposit (016) was truncated by a cut [018] of uncertain shape and with unclear edges. The cut had a steep and straight western side in section, while the eastern side started at a shallow angle and broke to a steeper and straight profile (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3). This possible pit or ditch was filled with a mid reddish brown clayey silt (014) which contained occasional small angular stones.

### *Phase 3 Recent deposits*

Feature [018] was sealed by a layer of firm mid brownish grey sandy silt (009), up to 0.26m thick, containing frequent small stones (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3).

At the southeastern corner of the site, deposit (009) was cut by a service trench for an electric cable [008] oriented on a north-south alignment, with steep near vertical sides measuring 1m in width with an unknown depth (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3). This cut was filled with a loose mid yellowish brown mix of sand and gravel (007).

A second linear cut [013] was recorded in Section 2 (Fig 4) (Plate 3) truncating deposit (009). The cut measured 1.54m in width by 0.84m depth and had moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base. The fill of this feature consisted of firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing large fragments of limestone and patches of clay.

To the west of linear [013] was a wall foundation construction cut [017], oriented north-south and measuring 0.30m wide by 0.32m deep, with straight sides breaking sharply to a flat base (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3). Three courses of bricks (011), each measuring c. 0.27m long by 0.14m wide by 0.10m deep, lay within the cut and formed the wall foundation.

A former floor surface of flag stones (010) abutted the brick wall foundation (011)

and overlay linear feature [013] (Fig 4, Section 2) (Plate 3).

At the western edge of the site, deposit (005)/(015) was truncated by a sub-circular soakaway [004] with steep sides, measuring at least 0.80m deep by 1.30m in length by at least 0.50m in width (Figs 3 & 4, Section 1). The soakaway was filled with a deposit of soft dark reddish brown silt (003) with frequent ironstone cobbles.

The flagstone surface (010) and recent soakaway [004] were overlain by layers of made up ground consisting variably of brick and ironstone rubble (002), stones, cinders and modern yard materials (001) (006) (Fig 4, Section 1). In Section 2 (Fig 4) (Plate 3) these deposits were grouped together and assigned context number (006).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The bluish grey clay recorded in Section 1, overlain by the yellowish brown clayey silt observed at the base of Sections 1 and 2, represents the natural drift geology of the area.

An undated feature, possibly a pit or a ditch was recorded cut through these deposits, as was a recent soakaway.

At the southwestern end of the site a dumped levelling deposit overlay the undated feature. This layer of sandy silt is probably associated with relatively recent development at the site. A modern cut for an electric cable and a modern brick wall foundation truncated this deposit, as did another cut of uncertain purpose.

A modern flagstone surface abutted the brick wall foundation and is representative of the former structure the foundation supported.

The flagstones and recent soakaway were overlain by levelling deposits of made up

ground associated with the modern car park surface.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development at The Finch's Arms, Ketton Road, Hambleton, Rutland.

The watching brief was required as Hambleton lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day, with the site itself lying close to the historic core of the medieval village of Upper Hambleton.

However, no identifiable remains of any antiquity were recorded during the investigation. Rather, the investigation revealed an undated feature cut through natural deposits, overlain by a recent deposit of made ground. A possible pit or ditch, a modern cable trench and wall a wall foundation truncated this deposit. A flagstone surface associated with the foundation overlay the dumped deposit and was itself overlain by levelling deposits associated with the car park surface at the site.

No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Crawford for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor 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 Supervisors: Russell Trimble  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Andrew Failes  
Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



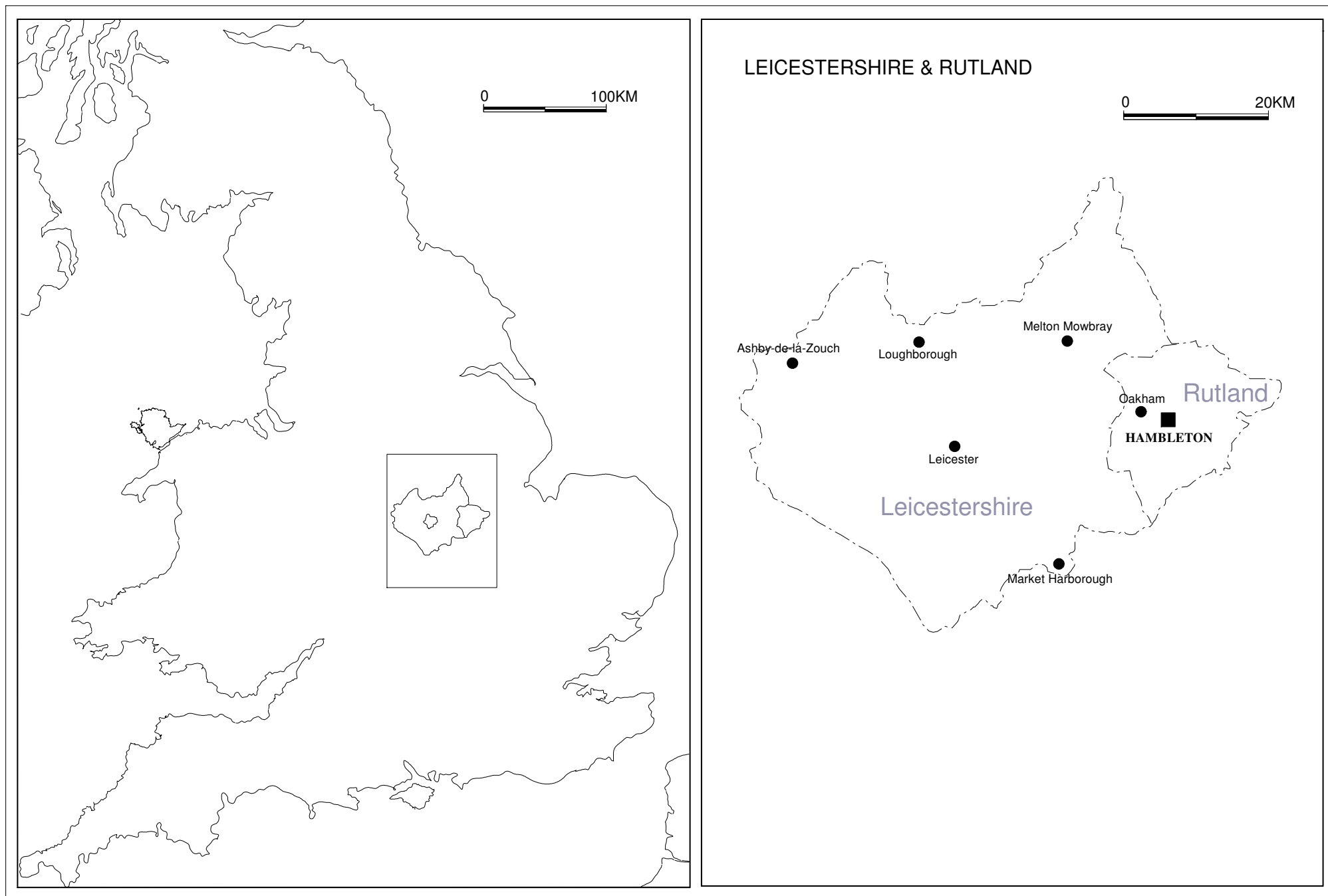


Figure 1 - General location plan



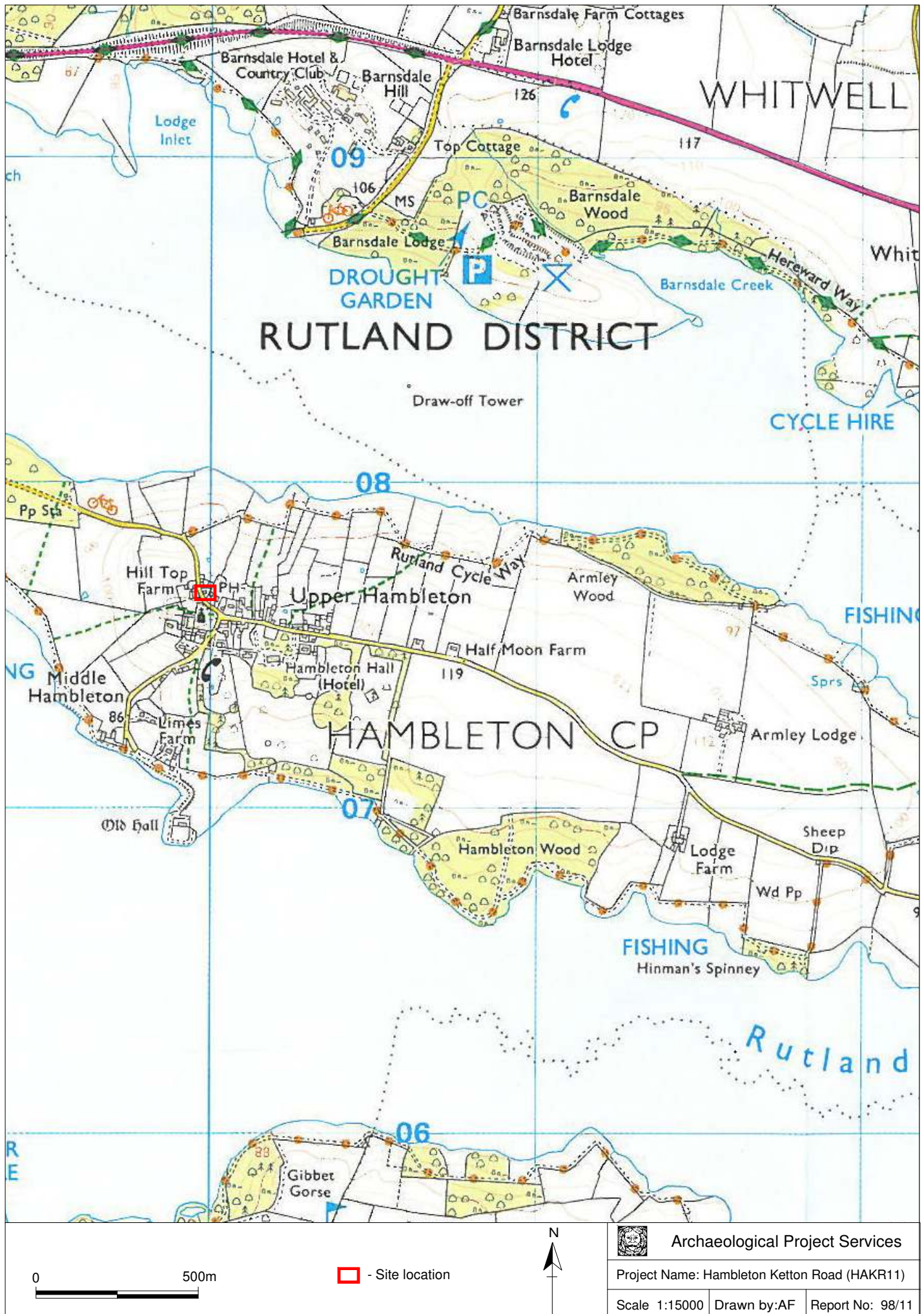


Figure 2 - Site location plan





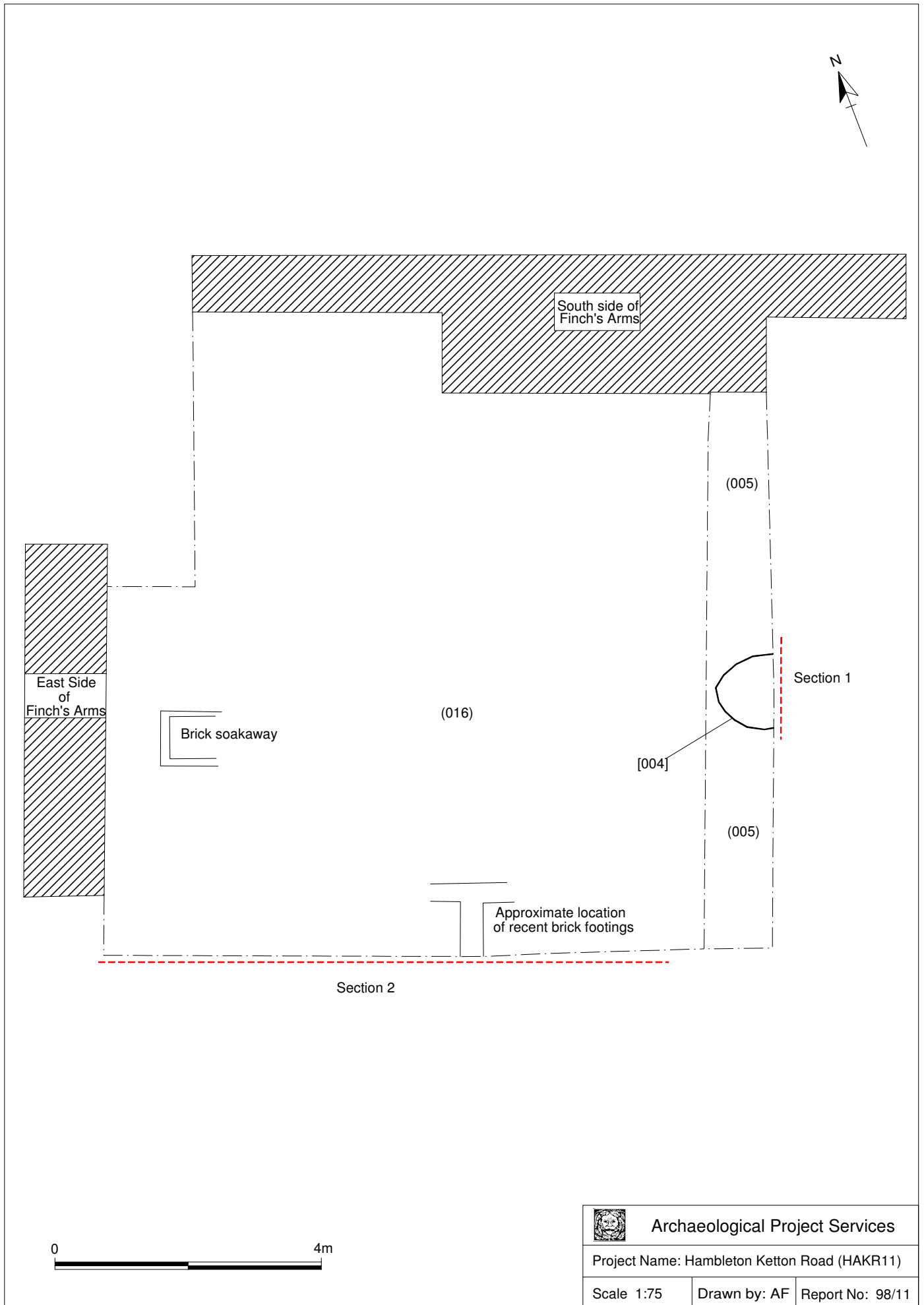
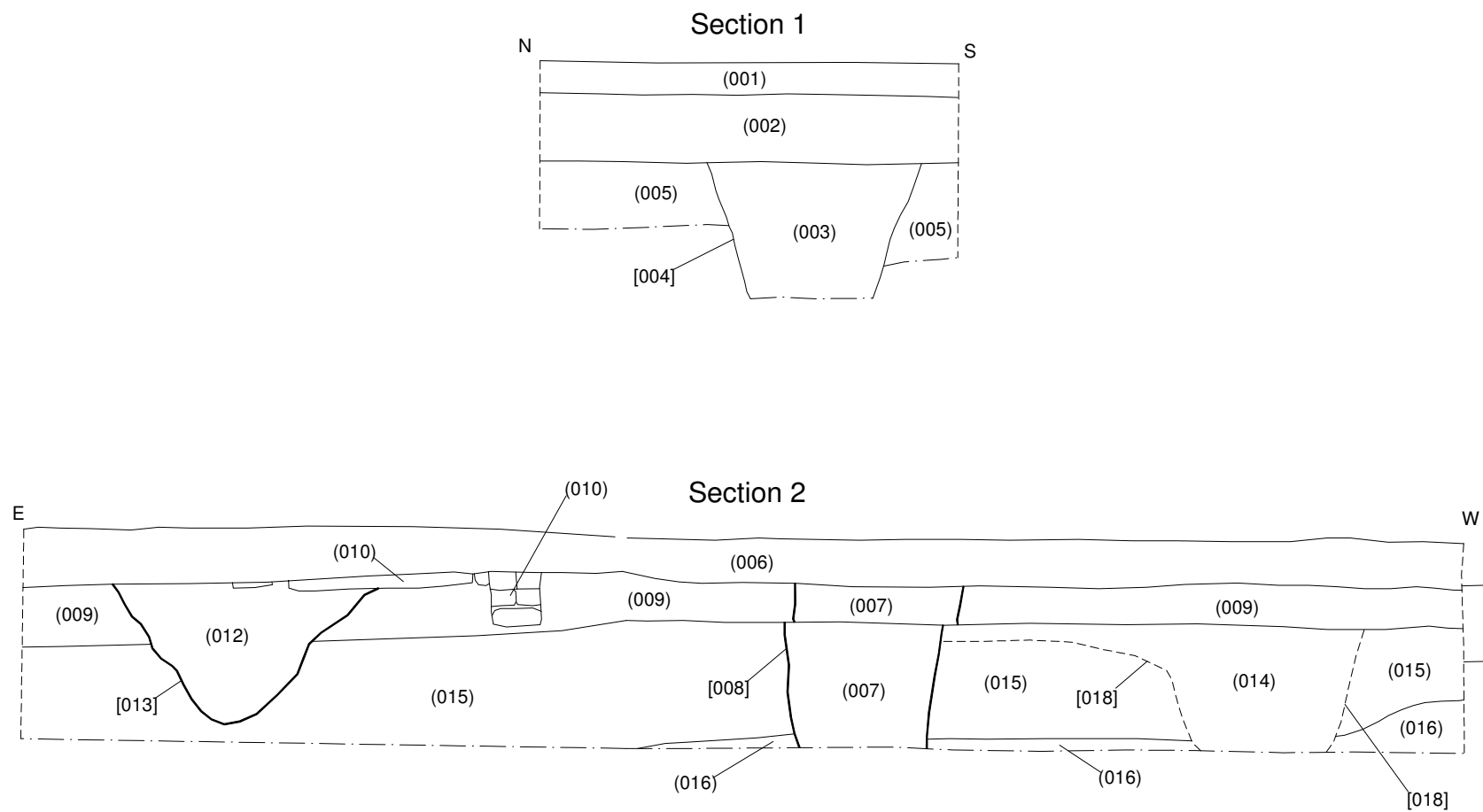


Figure 3 - Site plan showing Section locations





0 2m


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Hambleton Ketton Road (HAKR11)		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 98/11

Figure 4 - Sections 1 & 2





Plate 1 – General view of Finch's Arms with the site to the right



Plate 2 – General view of excavation in progress





Plate 3 – Section 2





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**APPENDIX 1**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT  
THE FINCH'S ARMS KETTON ROAD  
HAMBLETON, RUTLAND**

---

**PREPARED BY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

**FOR**

**COLIN CRAWFORD  
THE PROPER PUB COMPANY**

**MARCH 2011**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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Site locations and detail of Roman villa from previous excavations at back of report

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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development at the Finch's Arms, Ketton Road, Upper Hambleton, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, close to historic core of the medieval village of Upper Hambleton .*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. 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 at The Finch's Arms, Ketton Road, Upper Hambleton, 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 Upper Hambleton is located 4km southeast of Oakham in the County of Rutland. The Finch's Arms lies approximately 100m north of the church of St Andrew at the western limit of the modern village at National Grid Reference SK 9002 0767.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted by Rutland Council Council for extensions to the front of the public house (1998/0632/9); partial demolition, change of use and erection of two dwellings (2002/0668/9), erection of dwelling on land to the rear of the public house (2002/0668/9 and erection of a two storey house (2003/1035/9), subject to a condition requiring professional archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during the development. This document forms the Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation required to be submitted in writing and approved by the local authority in advance of the commencement of any groundworks at the site.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of Northampton Sand Ironstone overlying Upper Lias Clays (Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Hambleton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Fieldwalking over the Hambleton peninsula has identified Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatters to the east of the village. An Iron Age presence has also been recorded including a rectangular enclosure visible as cropmarks in the same area (Cooper 1998, 189).
- 6.2 A substantial spread of Romano-British material over an area of 4 hectares, also from east of the village, may indicate the position of a settlement and Early Saxon pottery has also been identified from the same site (ibid. 190). Another Romano- British settlement has been identified immediately west of the current investigation area (Cooper 2000, 148).
- 6.3 Hambleton is first mentioned in charters of the 11th century. Referred to as Hameleduna, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the bare (hamel) hill (dun)' (Ekwall 1989, 214). At the time of the Domesday Survey, c. 1086, Hambleton was recorded as being held by the King and Albert the Clerk and contains three churches, a mill, 40 acres of meadow and extensive woodland (Thorn 1980). The three churches indicate Hambleton was a once a poly-focal village. The deserted settlement of Nether Hambleton now lies beneath Rutland Water.
- 6.4 Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the parish church of St Andrew in Upper Hambleton which dates largely from the 13th century though does contain a Norman doorway (Pevsner 1992, 474).
- 6.5 Excavations in advance of the creation of Rutland Water revealed a medieval stone building which was in use from the 11th to 15th centuries (Adams et al. 1982, 64).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief 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 watching brief 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, 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.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, March 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Descriptions	Interpretation
001	Firm to hard mix of car park materials	Modern levelling deposits
002	Firm variably coloured brick and ironstone rubble	Dumped demolition deposit
003	Soft dark greyish brown silt containing frequent ironstone rubble	Fill of [004]
004	Sub-circular cut measuring 0.80m deep x 1.30m long x 0.50m wide with steep sides	Soakaway
005	Firm light brownish yellow clayey silt and ironstone cobbles, at least 0.60m thick	Silt deposit
006	Mix of variably coloured modern yard and car park materials containing frequent stones and cinders, 0.28m thick	Modern car park
007	Loose mid yellowish brown mix of silty sand and gravel	Fill of [008]
008	Possible linear feature measuring 1m wide x at least 0.98m deep with steep straight sides	Service trench for electricity cable
009	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.26m thick, containing frequent stones	Levelling deposit
010	Indurated flag stones, the largest being 1.10m long x 60mm thick	Former floor surface
011	3 courses of bricks, each measuring 0.10m x 0.14m x 0.27m	Brick built footings
012	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (013)
013	Possible linear feature measuring 0.84m deep and 1.54m wide with moderately steep, slightly concave sides	Linear ditch cut
014	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.78m thick, containing occasional angular stones	Dumped deposit
015	Light yellowish brown silty clay, at least 0.59m thick	Silt deposit
016	Firm bluish grey clay, at least 0.32m thick	Natural deposits
017	North-south oriented construction cut with vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Construction cut for foundation (011)
018	Cut of unknown shape with unclear edges, a steep side to the west and a gradual sloped side breaking to steep to the east	Cut

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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 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].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<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 used 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>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<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 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context Records
4	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Photographic record sheet
2	Section record sheet
2	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2011.6

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

HAKR11

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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