
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON GROUNDWORKS AT
PARK HOUSE, 2 WRIGHT'S LANE,
WYMONDHAM,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(WYWL11)**

**Work Undertaken For
Coppice Homes**

March 2012

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 835 187
Planning Application: 11/00689/FUL
OASIS Reference: archaeol1-116841
Accession No: X.A181.2011

APS Report No. **149/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at Park House, Wright's Lane, Wymondham, Leicestershire. The work monitored the excavation of foundation trenches and topsoil strip associated with the construction of extensions and alterations to a pre-existing property.

The site lies a little to the east of the medieval core of the village and to the northeast of a probable Romano-British villa.

The programme of monitoring revealed a single undated archaeological feature and a buried soil layer. Several make-up and levelling deposits are likely to be related to the construction of the house in the mid-20th century.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single copper alloy jetton, of Germanic origin, dating to 1550 – 1650 AD.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Will Ashmore to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with alterations and extensions to an existing structure at Park House, Wymondham, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 11/00689/FUL. The watching brief was carried out on the 15th and 16th December 2011.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Wymondham lies approximately 10km east of Melton Mowbray in the

administrative area of Melton Borough, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated on a south facing slope of a valley of a tributary of the River Eye at a height of approximately 100m OD. Centred on National Grid Reference SK 853 187, Park House, is located on the eastern side of the village, on the western side of Wright's Lane (Fig. 2).

The local soils at the development site are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils and fine silty over clayey soils that overlie glacial drift deposits and Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and mudstones (Hodge *et al*, 1984, 351-2).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Wymondham is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of c.1086 when it was referred to as 'Wimunudesham'. Interpreted as 'the ham (which translates as village, estate, manor or homestead) of Wigmund', the place-name is of Old English derivation (Ekwall 1974, 541) and may indicate an Anglo-Saxon origin for the settlement.

The settlement originally comprised two manors and the survey records a priest in the larger manor, implying the presence of a church, though the existing church is of 13th century date (Pevsner 1989, 149,431).

Approximately 750m southwest of the development site (SK 848 185) a mosaic pavement representing a Romano-British villa site was identified (Liddle 1982, 41). The pavement was first identified in 1796 at approximately 1.2m beneath the then current ground surface during the removal of a farm wall. Unfortunately a narrow cart road cut directly across the mosaic, destroying the central motif (Nichols 1798, 889-890). Less than a century later, the mosaic was revealed again, this time at only 0.30m beneath the current land surface. Fragments of painted frescos were also seen at the time (Anon. 1874, 87). In more

recent years Roman pottery and tile has been collected from ploughed land at the villa site, and investigations have been undertaken by Nottingham University into the nature of the site.

Earthworks of the shrunken medieval village of Wymondham are located to the southwestern edge of the modern settlement. Foundations of at least four buildings and associated enclosures have been recognised and surveyed (Hartley 1987, 16). Further earthworks related to the medieval village have been identified to the northeast of the village.

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

The topsoil strip and footings trenches were dug by mechanical excavator. There were three sections of footings trenches excavated, two for extensions to the main property and a further set for the construction of a garage. Trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical where necessary. 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 1. 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 finds were examined

and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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 and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit observed on site was a loose mix of natural ironstone and clay (005 = 012 = 017) that was overlain by a layer of natural orange brown clay (004 = 011 = 016). These deposits were recorded in both extension footings, but not within the garage trenching.

The earliest deposit observed within the garage trenching and also present in the other two areas was a dark grey brown silt clay (008 = 013 = 015). This appeared to be a buried soil layer up to 0.2m in thickness (Figure 5, Sections 2-5).

Deposit (008) within the area of Extension 2 (Figure 4) was cut by a possible linear feature [009] (Figure 5, Section 3). The feature was only evident in the trench section and was 0.2m deep x 0.7m wide; with a single reddish brown silty clay fill (010). The fill contained several fragments of animal bone, later confirmed to be horse humerus.

A deposit of dark grey brown silty clay was present across all of the trenching (003 = 007 = 014) and this was interpreted as a make-up/levelling layer (Figure 5). This layer contained several finds including a broken flint flake and copper alloy token.

In parts of the garden area a layer of re-deposited clay (006) appears to have been

used for the same purpose.

A pale, brownish grey, subsoil (002) was observed during the topsoil strip in the garden area. A dark grey brown humic silt topsoil (001), containing occasional domestic waste, was extant across the area of groundworks.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits observed on site were natural deposits of clay and stone. These were overlain by a buried soil and made ground deposits.

The buried soil layer and the fill of the feature that was observed to be cutting it contained no dateable material. However, they are both sealed by the layer of made-ground (003 = 007 = 014) and therefore both predate this.

Both of the made ground deposits observed contained dateable material. The layer of re-deposited clay contained a single sherd of 19th century 'willow pattern' type Pearlware. The larger deposit of made ground (003 = 007 = 014) contained a broken Bronze Age flint flake and a copper alloy German jetton, dated to 1550 – 1650 AD. However, it is likely that the deposit was contemporary with the construction of the house on the site and is therefore probably mid-20th century in date, suggesting that both the flint and the jetton are re-deposited.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on land at Wright's Lane, Wymondham during a programme of groundworks associated with construction and alterations to a pre-existing property.

A single undated archaeological feature was observed within the foundation

trenches, as well as a buried soil and several made-ground deposits likely to be associated with the house construction.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Will Ashmore for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Alex Beeby
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Liz Murray
Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Rutland*, the Buildings of England (2nd
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

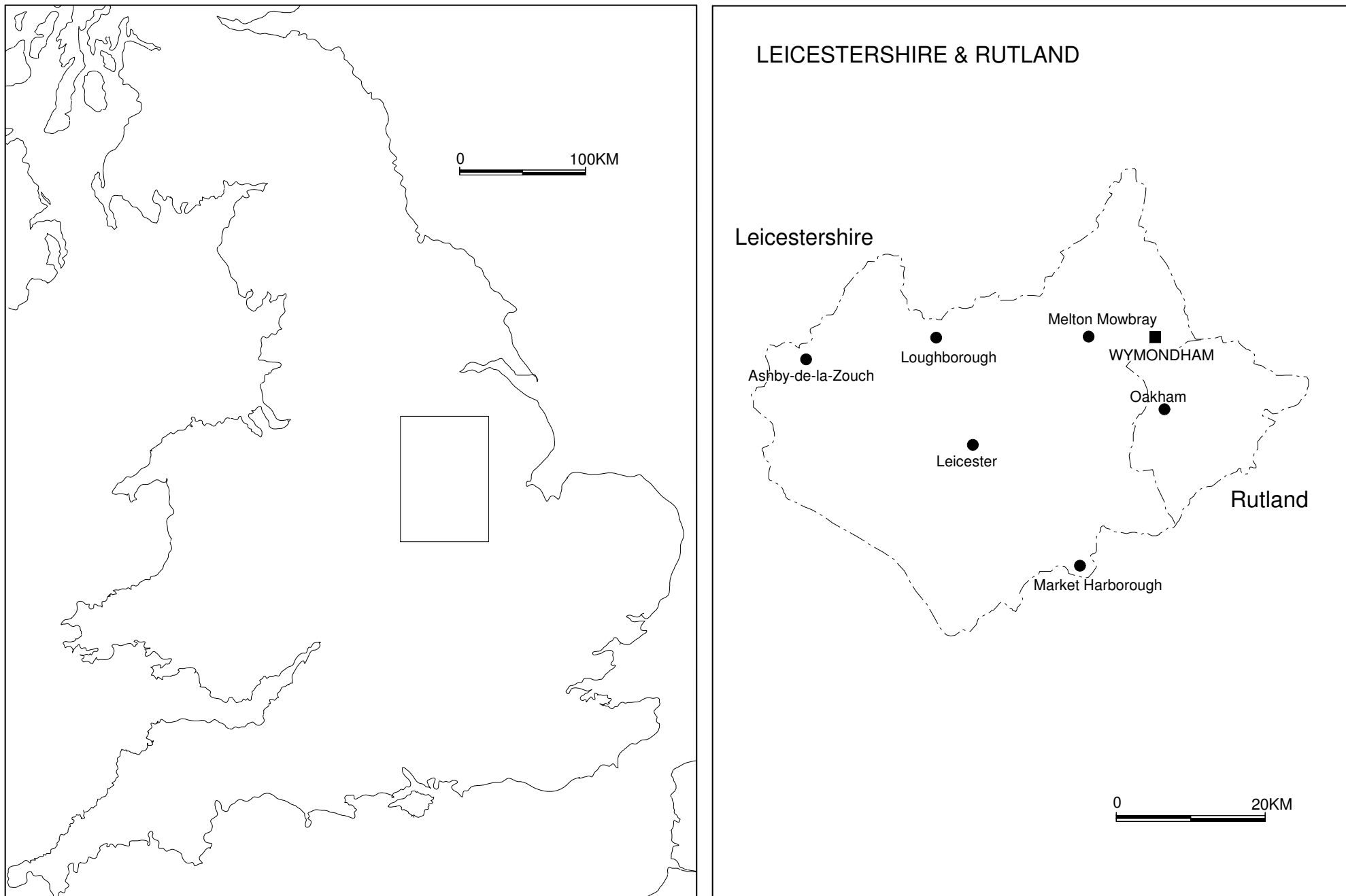
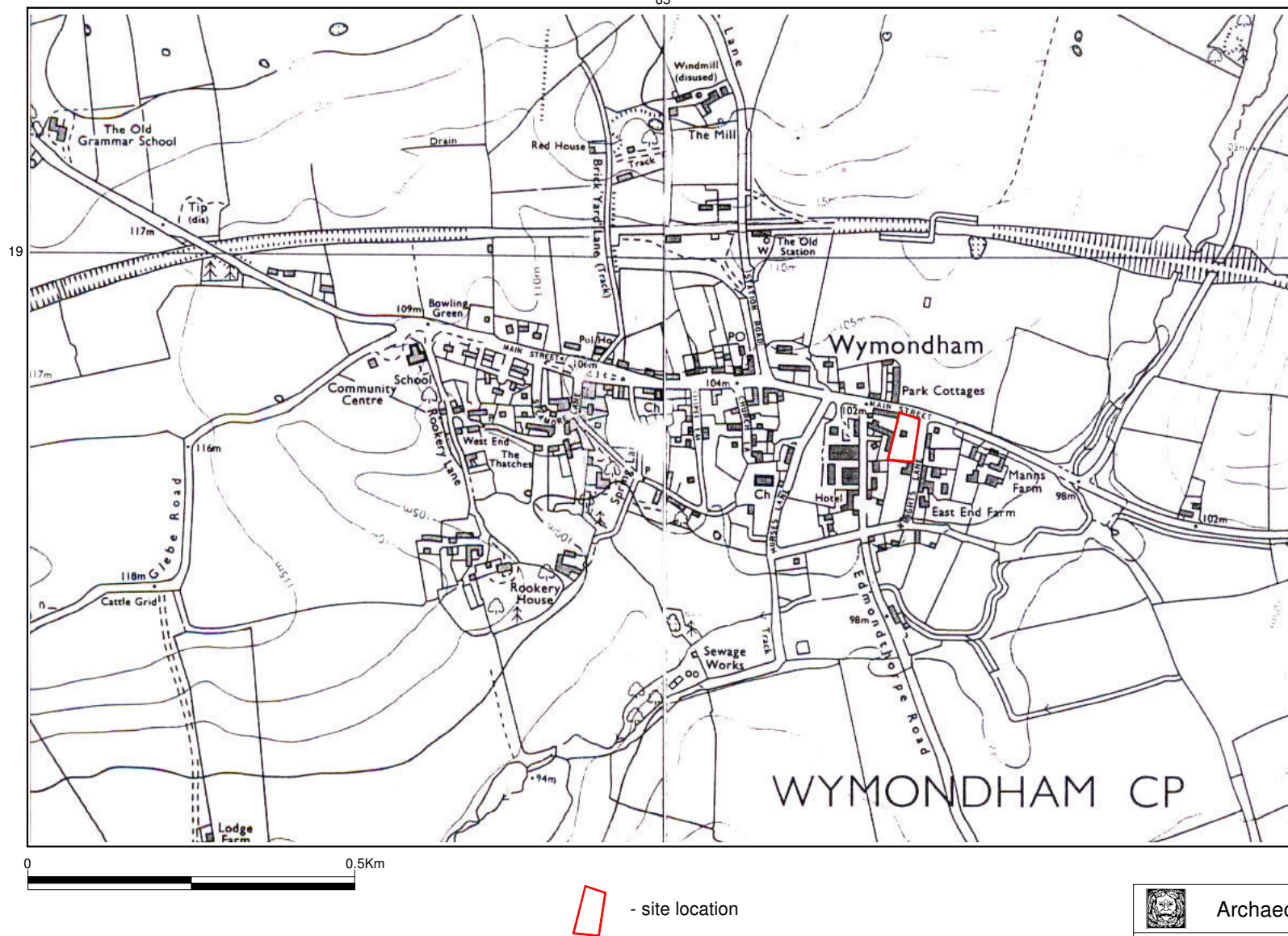


Figure 1: General location map

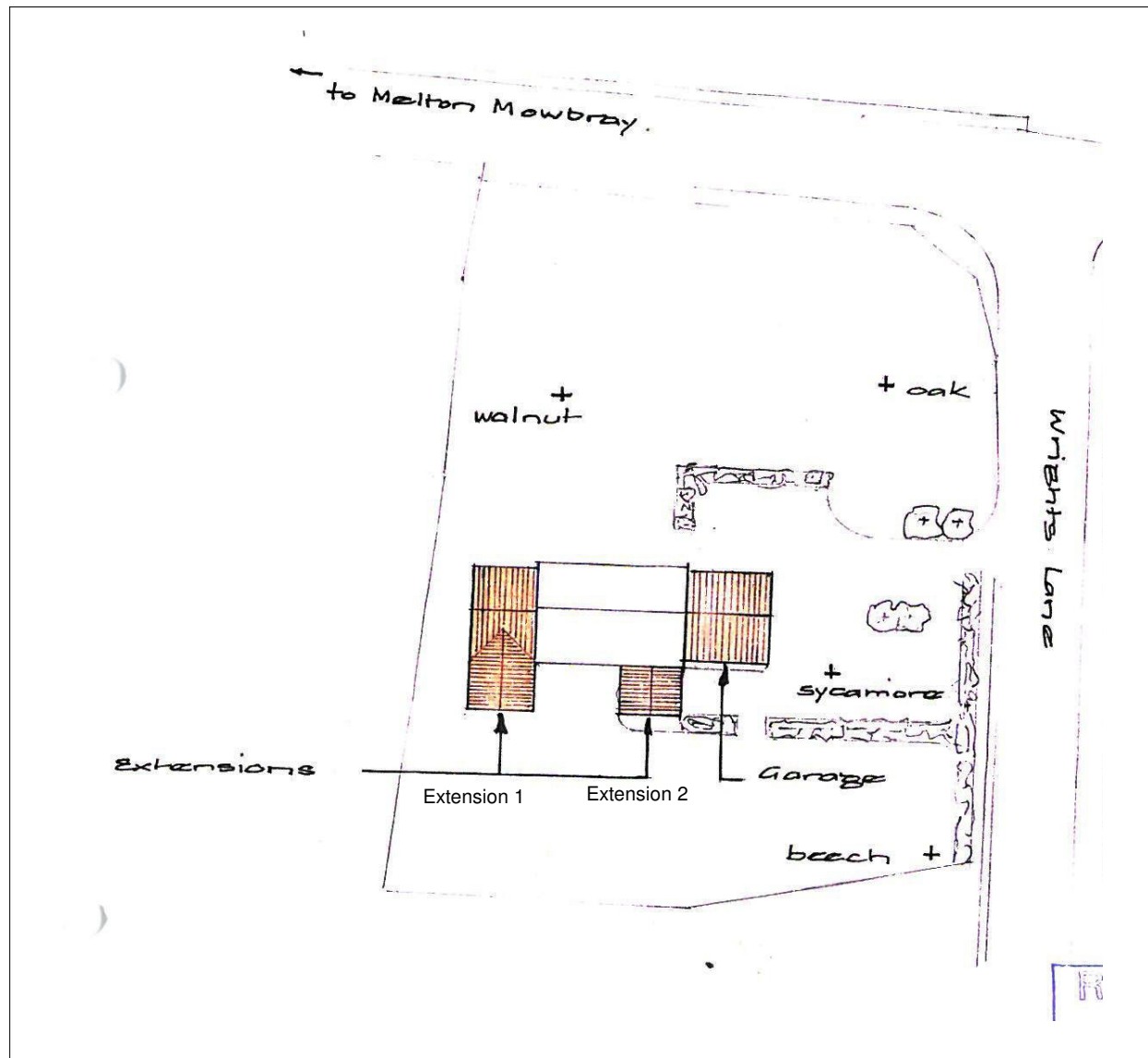


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wright's Lane, Wymondham WYWL11

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: LM Report No: 149/11

Figure 2- Site Location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wymondham, Wright's Lane WYWL11

Scale 1:750

Drawn by: LM

Report No: 149/11

Figure 3 Site plan

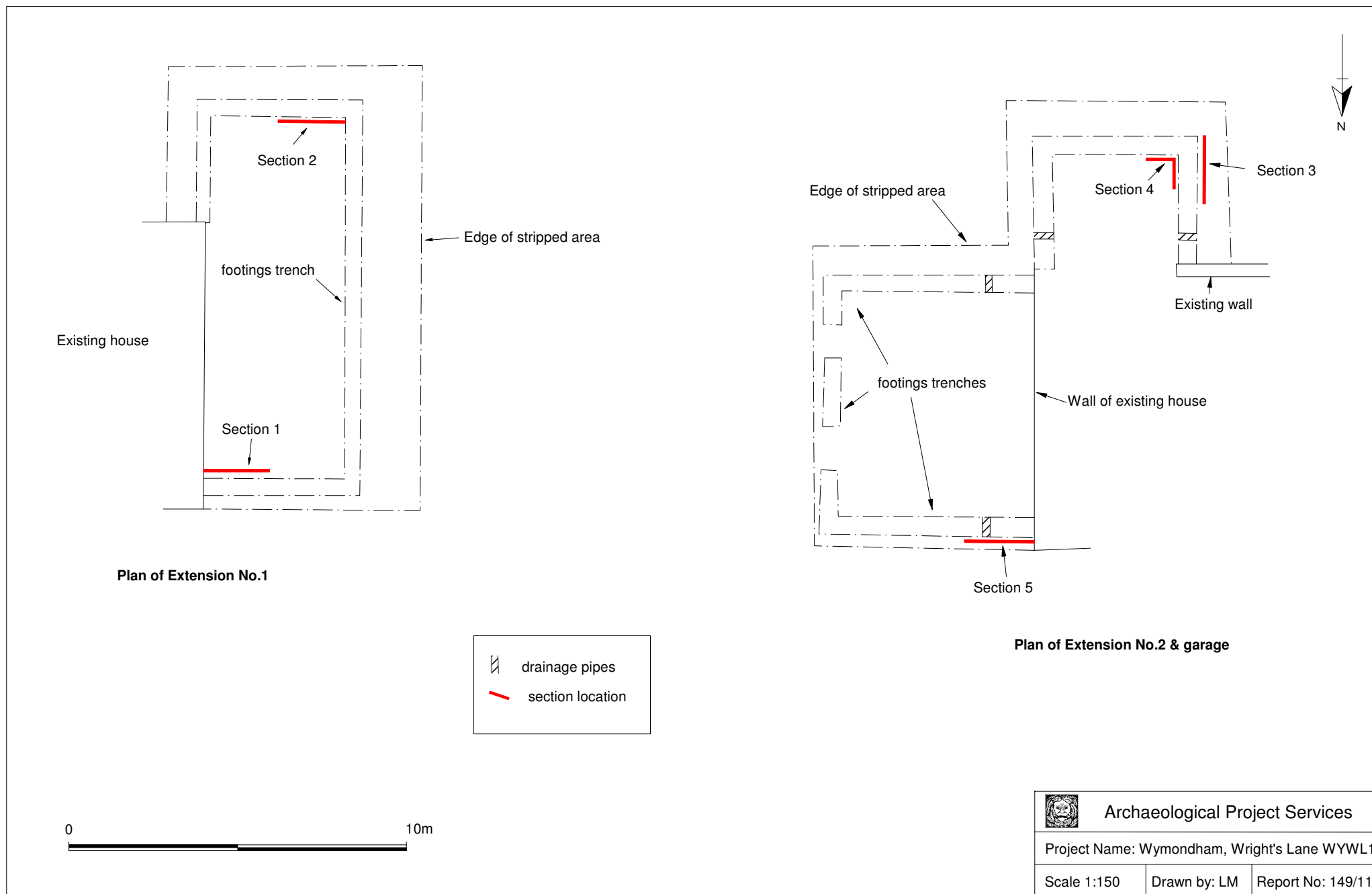
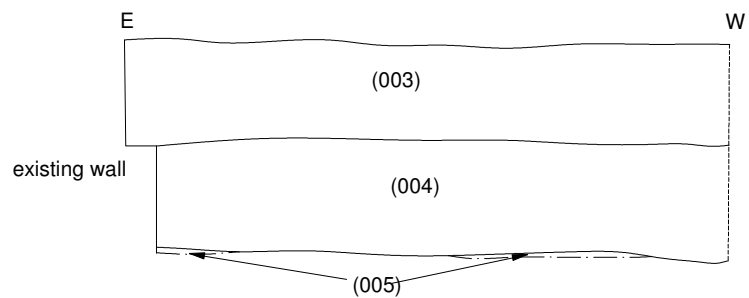
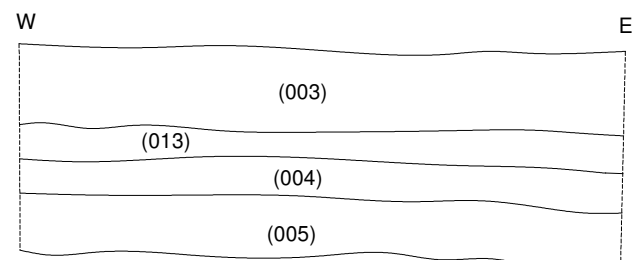


Figure 4 Extension plans

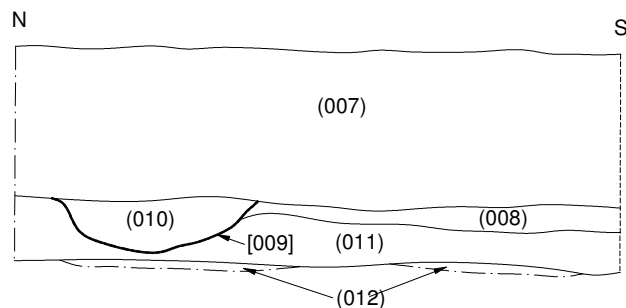
Section 1



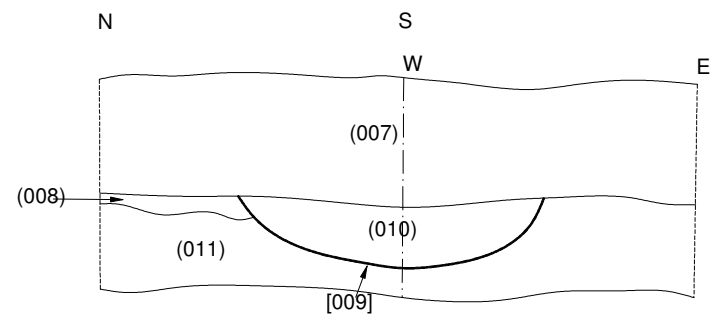
Section 2



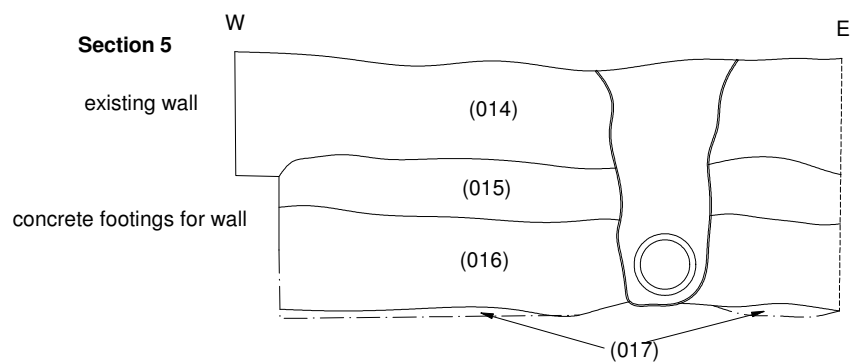
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wright's Lane, Wymondham WYWL11

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: LM

Report No: 149/11

Figure 5 Sections 1 - 5

Plates



Plate 1: General shot of site



Plate 2: Section 1



Plate 3: Section 2



Plate 4: Section 3 showing linear [009]



Plate 5: Section 4



Plate 6: Section 5

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE
AT PARK HOUSE, 2 WRIGHT'S LANE, WYMONDHAM**

**PREPARED BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

FOR

WILL ASHMORE, DECEMBER 2012

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological recording is required during alterations and extensions to the existing dwelling at Park House, 2 Wright's Lane, Wymondham, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeological sensitive lying within the core of the historic village of Wymondham.*
- 1.3 *The monitoring will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological attendance during the alterations, improvement and extension to the existing dwelling at Park House, 2 Wright's Lane, Wymondham, Leicestershire.
- 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 The development site is situated at Park House, 2 Wright's Lane, Wymondham, in the administrative district of Melton Borough, County of Leicestershire at National Grid Reference SK 853 187. The village of Wymondham is situated approximately 10km to the east of Melton Mowbray.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission for alterations and extensions to the existing structure at Park House has been granted by Melton Borough Council (Application 11/00689/FUL), 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 development site is situated on the eastern side of the village of Wymondham, on the west side of Wrights Lane, with Main Street bounding the northern side of the property. The development site is situated on a south facing slope of a valley of a tributary of the River Eye at a height of approximately 100m OD. The local soils at the development site are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils and fine silty over clayey soils that overlie glacial drift deposits and Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and mudstones (Hodge *et al*, 1984, 351-2).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The development site is situated within the core of the medieval and post medieval settlement of Wymondham, recorded in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 when it was referred to as 'Wimundesham'. Meaning 'the ham (village/estate/manor/homestead) of Wigmund', the place-name is of Old English derivation (Ekwall 1974, 541) and may indicate an Anglo-Saxon origin for the settlement.

- 6.2 An Archaeological Desk Based assessment of development of a site off Nurses Lane approximately 150m west of the proposed development identified no prehistoric remains in the area (Taylor, 2001).
- 6.3 A Romano British mosaic, probably associated with a villa, has been uncovered at a site on the southeast side of the village, approximately 750m southwest of the proposed development (Liddle 1982, 41).
- 6.4 The 2001 Desk Based Assessment identified from cartographic and documentary sources that the site of a manor of probably medieval date lies in the Nurses Lane/Main Street area, approximately 150m west of the proposed development (Her ref SK81NE-BN). To the north of the application area the Leicestershire County Council HER holds records of shrunken medieval village earthworks comprising remains of at least three closes (Her ref SK81NE-BM).

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 investigation 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 investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice 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 attendance 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 monitoring 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 investigation 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 site.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the monitoring.
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the 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 investigation 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. The archive has been allocated accession number X.A181.2011 by Leicestershire Museums Archaeology Collections.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the project 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 similar investigations 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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Taylor G., 2001 *Desk-Based Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at Main Street/Nurses Lane, Wymondham, Leicestershire (WNL01)*. Unpublished Archaeological Services Report No. **99/01**

Specification: Version 1, December 6th 2011

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation
001		Friable, dark grey brown humic silt, rare rounded limestone pieces, occasional domestic waste including ceramics, glass, wood etc, extant across site	Topsoil
002	Garden	Friable, pale brownish grey silt, across garden area	Subsoil
003	Ext 1	Friable/plastic, dark brownish grey silty clay, rare flint gravel, located across extension and garage areas, approx 0.4m thickness	Garden soil, make-up layer, probably laid contemporary with house construction in 1940s/50s
004	Ext 1	Plastic, bright orange brown clay, located across extension area, varies between 0.4 – 0.1m in thickness	Natural clay
005	Ext 1	Loose, mixed deposit of dark and pale orange layers of natural ironstone and clay	Natural stone and clay
006	Garden	Friable/plastic, 'dirty' yellow brown clay and silt mix, occasional flint gravel,	Re-deposited natural clay used as garden make-up layer
007	Ext 2	Same as (003) but in Extension 2 area	Made ground
008	Ext 2	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, 0.1 – 0.2m thick	Buried soil layer
009	Ext 2	Possible linear cut, approx. 0.2m deep x 0.7m wide, concave profile, roughly E-W aligned	Cut of shallow linear feature, probable gully/ditch
010	Ext 2	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal lumps	Fill of linear [009]
011	Ext 2	As (004) in Extension 1 area	Natural clay
012	Ext 2	As (005) in Extension 1 area	Natural stone and clay
013	Ext 1	As (008) in Extension 2 area	Buried soil
014	Garage	Same as (003)	Garden make-up layer
015	Garage	Same as (008)	Buried soil
016	Garage	Same as (004)	Natural clay
017	Garage	Same as (005)	Natural clay

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

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), which also covers surrounding counties. An equivalent code from the type series for Leicestershire (*c.f.* Pollard, 1994) are included in Table 1 below. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing two grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was weighed and then examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the early modern period.

Condition

The sherd is fragmentary.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Lincs Cname	Leics Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Date
006	PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	Flat	1	1	3	Blue Transfer print; 'willow pattern'	Rim	19th

Provenance

The sherd came from garden make up layer (006)

Range

There is a single sherd from a dish or plate in early modern Pearlware (PEARL).

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The sherd is suitable to be discarded.

Summary

There is a single sherd of pottery dating to the 19th century.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 3 (115g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill of a gully or ditch (010).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
010	horse	humerus	L	3	115	All join

Summary

As a small assemblage, all from one animal, the bone is of limited potential.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single broken flint flake was found in a recent garden soil make-up layer

Condition

Though broken in antiquity the item does not show a lot of abrasion. There are no conservation requirements.

Results

Table 3, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
003	Broken Flint flake. Some cortex on dorsal surface. Small amount of regular retouch on side prior to breakage. 50 x 40 x 12mm	1	24	Bronze Age

Provenance

The item is re-deposited in garden soil.

Range

A single flake was found

Potential

The item offers little to further knowledge of the prehistoric period in the area, other than to indicate the one-time presence of a prehistoric flintworker. The item should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

A single residual broken flake of Bronze Age date was retrieved from a redeposited layer.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 1g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
007	Copper alloy	Jetton, rose/orb design, German	1	1	c. 1550-1650

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a layer of made ground (007). It was manufactured in Germany.

Range

A single other find, a token, was recovered. This is a jetton or counting token. It has an imperial orb on one side and a rose surrounded by 3 fleurs-de-lys and 3 coronets on the other. Both sides have nonsense legends but this is probably a Nuremburg jetton of the period 1550-1650.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the other find is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
006	19th	Based on a single sherd
007	c. 1550-1650	Based on 1 token

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Room 500
County Hall
Leicester Road
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8TE

Accession Number

X.A181.2011

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WYWL11

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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