
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT THE OLD HALL,
ASHWELL,
RUTLAND
(ATOH 12)**

Work Undertaken For
Midland HR

June 2012

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: APP/2012/0203
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Rutland Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2012.17
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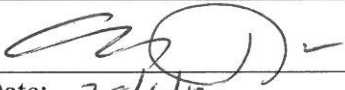

APS Report No. **49/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
The Old Hall
Ashwell
ATOH 12

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Supervisor	Andrew Failes
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 28/6/12	Date: 28-6-12

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the Old Hall, Cottesmore Road, Ashwell, Rutland. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The evaluation was required as the site lay alongside an area of a scheduled monument comprising the remains of a medieval (AD 1066-1540) settlement, watermill, millponds and gardens. Previous investigations close by have revealed Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) and medieval occupation remains.

The evaluation identified a sequence of dumped deposits which appear, by their nature, to be infilling a large feature, probably a quarry. Former topsoil development and a probable post-medieval pit for building debris were also encountered during the investigation.

Modern pottery was retrieved from the topsoil and has been discarded.

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 Midland HR to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a proposed tennis court at the Old Hall, Cottesmore Road, Ashwell, Rutland, as detailed in Planning Application APP/2012/0203. The evaluation was undertaken on the 20th and 21st June 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ashwell is located 5km north of Oakham and 12km southeast of Melton Mowbray in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site lies 230m northeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid Reference SK 8657 1392 (Fig. 2). The site is on the north side of Cottesmore Road, to the north of the Old Hall, at a height of c. 105m OD on the north facing slope of a minor valley.

Soils at the west of the area are of the Wickham 2 Association, fine silty over clayey soils and clayey soils, with ferritic brown earths of the Banbury Association to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed over the junction of the Jurassic Middle Lias Marlstone Rock bed and silts and clays (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ashwell is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Exewelle* the name derives from the Old English and means 'ash stream' (Ekwall 1989, 16). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Earl Hugh

and contained 16 acres of meadow (Thorn 1980).

Extant remains of the medieval period comprise the church of St Mary, the earliest elements of which date to c. 1200 (Pevsner 1992, 452).

The watching brief lies within an area of earthwork remains comprising medieval settlement, water mill, mill ponds and gardens at the Old Hall, this area being designated a scheduled monument (No 30263). The remains also include house platforms, hollow ways and trackways and agricultural enclosures. Further to the north is an extensive area of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

The neo-Elizabethan mansion of Ashwell Hall was built in 1879. The hall is of stone with a large gabled stable court and bell spire at the back (Pevsner 1992, 453).

Previous investigations at the site revealed cut features and variable depths of subsoil that probably relate to archaeological remains. In particular, one of these remains may be garden terracing or similar earthworks (Mellor 2007; Cope-Faulkner 2007; Cope-Faulkner 2009a and b). Recent investigations monitoring the construction of a garage to the west of the site revealed medieval ditches and possible pits (Parker 2008). Further investigation suggested that one of these pits was probably a well which had been backfilled in the 12th to 14th century (Taylor 2008). Medieval pottery was moderately abundant within the ditches suggesting the proximity of settlement of the period. Recent excavations 60m to the northwest of the current work identified Late Saxon pits, postholes, gullies and ditches and retrieved a Neolithic flint flake (Taylor 2010, 4). A watching brief, 25m to the south of the proposed tennis court, identified an undated quarry that had been cut by a 12th

– 13th century refuse pit (Cope-Faulkner 2010, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

A single trench, measuring 20m by 1.8m, was excavated to a depth of up to 1.27m below the current ground surface. The trench was located within the footprint of the proposed new tennis court (Fig. 3).

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

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the trench was surveyed using a Thales Z-Max GPS. Raw satellite data is calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings.

The calibrated data is logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n4ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

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

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered towards the southern end of the trench was a dumped deposit of orange brown sandy clay and limestone fragments (006). This measured in excess of 0.55m thick (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 5).

Towards the north end of the trench, the earliest deposit also comprised orange brown sandy clay with limestone (011), which was over 0.46m thick. This was sealed by dumped deposits of orange brown clayey sand (010), greyish brown sandy clay with limestone (009) followed orange brown silty clay (007) and orange brown clayey sand and limestone (008).

Cutting the dumped deposit (008) to the south was a shallow feature (012). This was over 5.56m long by 0.36m deep and contained two fills, a lower of greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal (005) and an upper of mixed slate, stone, mortar and glass debris (004) of probable post-medieval date (Plate 6). Its southern extent was masked by thick topsoil deposits (see below).

To the north of the trench the sequence of dumped deposits was overlain by a former

topsoil of grey clayey sand with frequent charcoal (003) that measured 0.22m thick. Above this was an 80mm thick dumped deposit of yellow mortar (002).

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil of greyish brown to black silty sand with frequent stone (001). This was up to 0.76m thick at the southern end of the trench and contained 20th century pottery.

6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, a sequence of undated dumped deposits was encountered which appear to be infilling a large pit, possibly a quarry, the extents of which were not seen during the evaluation. A similar quarry was revealed some 25m to the south which also was undated, though sealed by a medieval pit (Cope-Faulkner 2010, 3). The quarries, therefore, may have originated in the medieval period, although could have been used for the extraction of building material into the post-medieval period.

Cut into the upper deposits of the quarry was a shallow cut containing building debris. The building debris appeared to be post-medieval in date and may relate to the construction of the Old Hall or associated buildings. Alternatively, the cut may be a hollow within the earthworks which had been deliberately filled in. Topsoil and a further dumping episode were also encountered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Old Hall, Ashwell, as the site lay within an area of earthworks relating to a medieval settlement and post-medieval garden.

However, no definite medieval remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, a sequence of undated deposits, likely to be infilling a large quarry pit, was encountered. A more recent, probable post-medieval, cut feature containing building debris was also revealed. Finds comprised 20th century pottery from the topsoil which has been discarded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Bocoock of Midland HR 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: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Andrew Failes
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Book 29

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

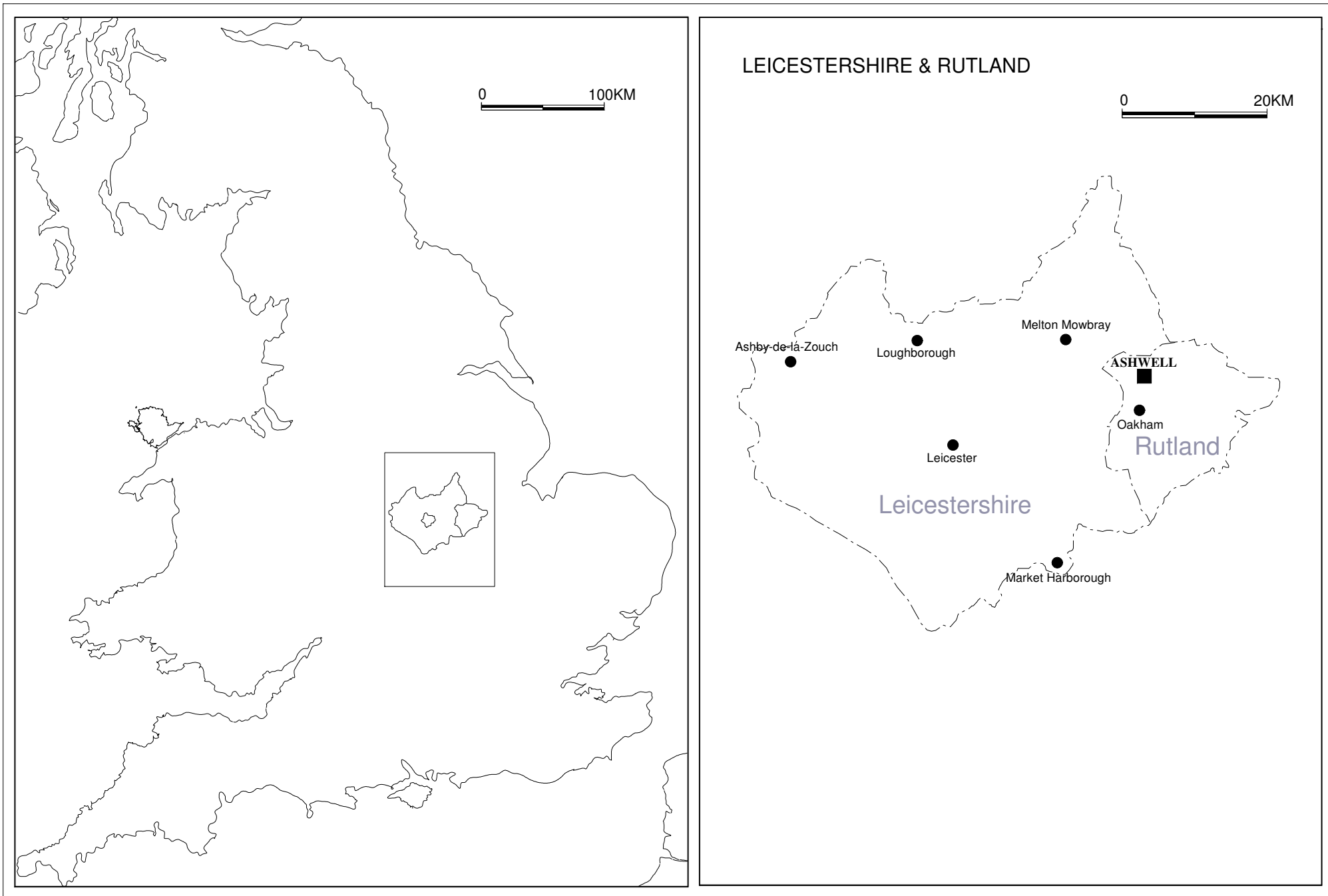
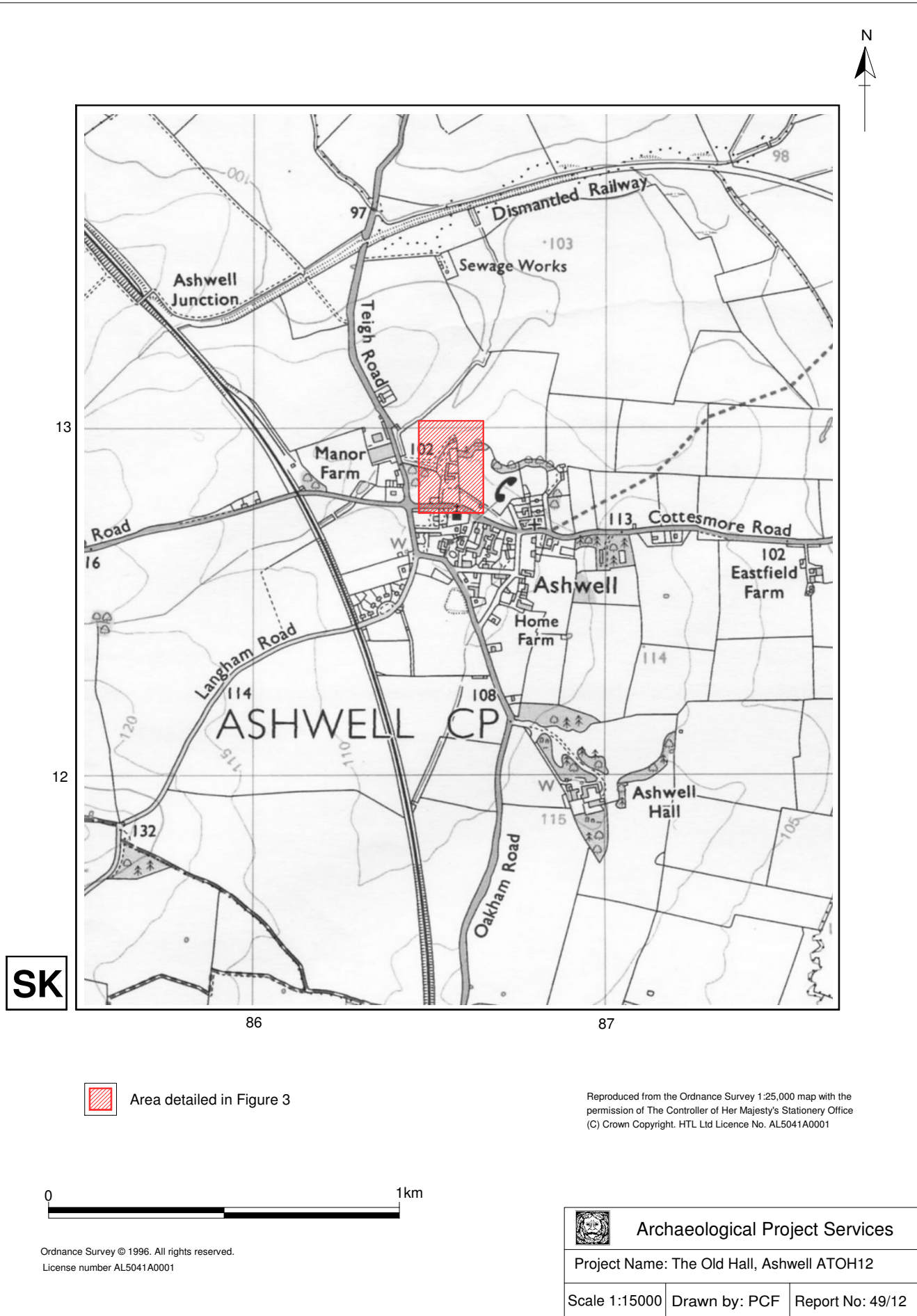



Figure 1 - General location plan



SK

 Area detailed in Figure 3

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: The Old Hall, Ashwell ATOH12		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 49/12

Figure 2 - Site location plan

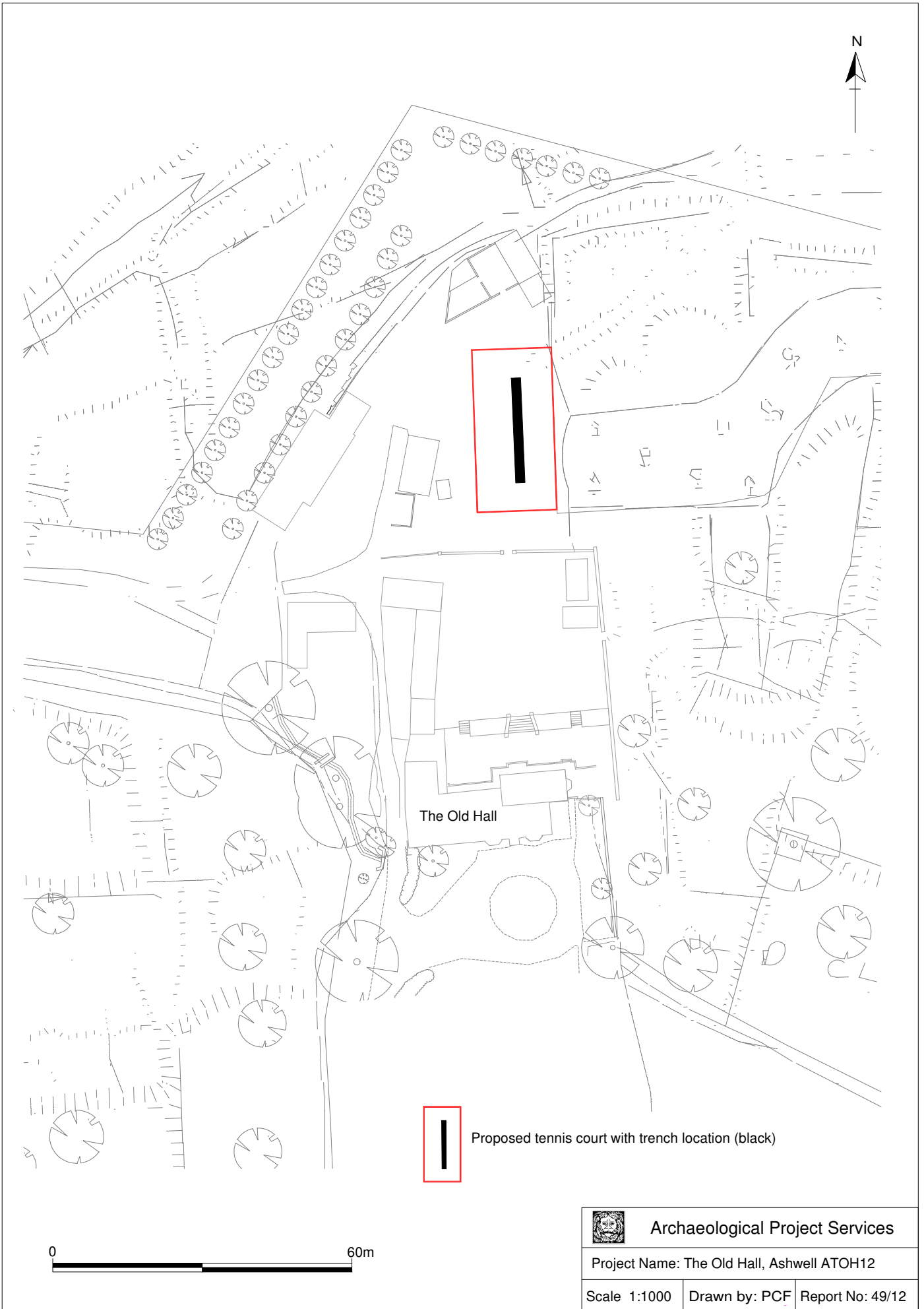
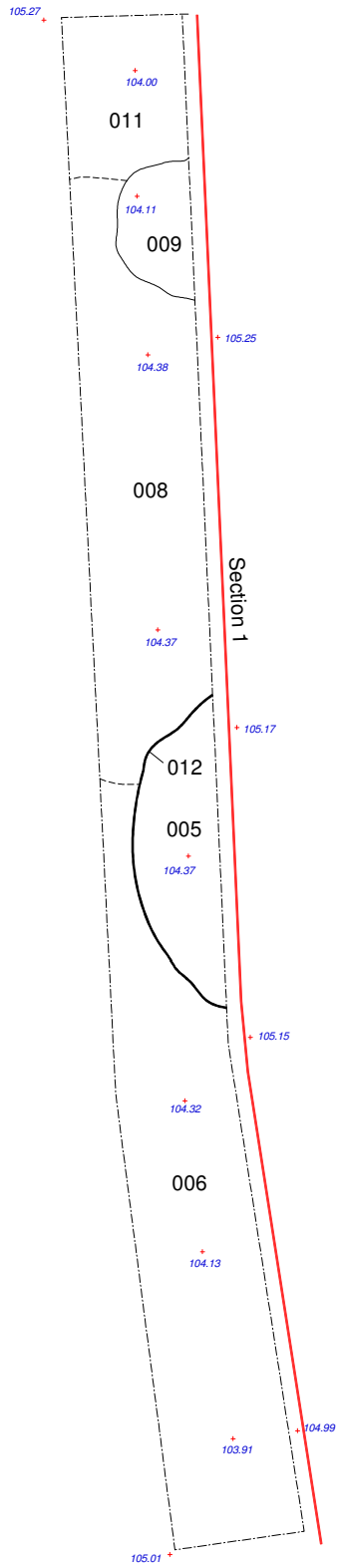


Figure 3 - Trench location plan




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Project Name: The Old Hall, Ashwell ATOH12		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 49/12

Figure 4 - Trench plan

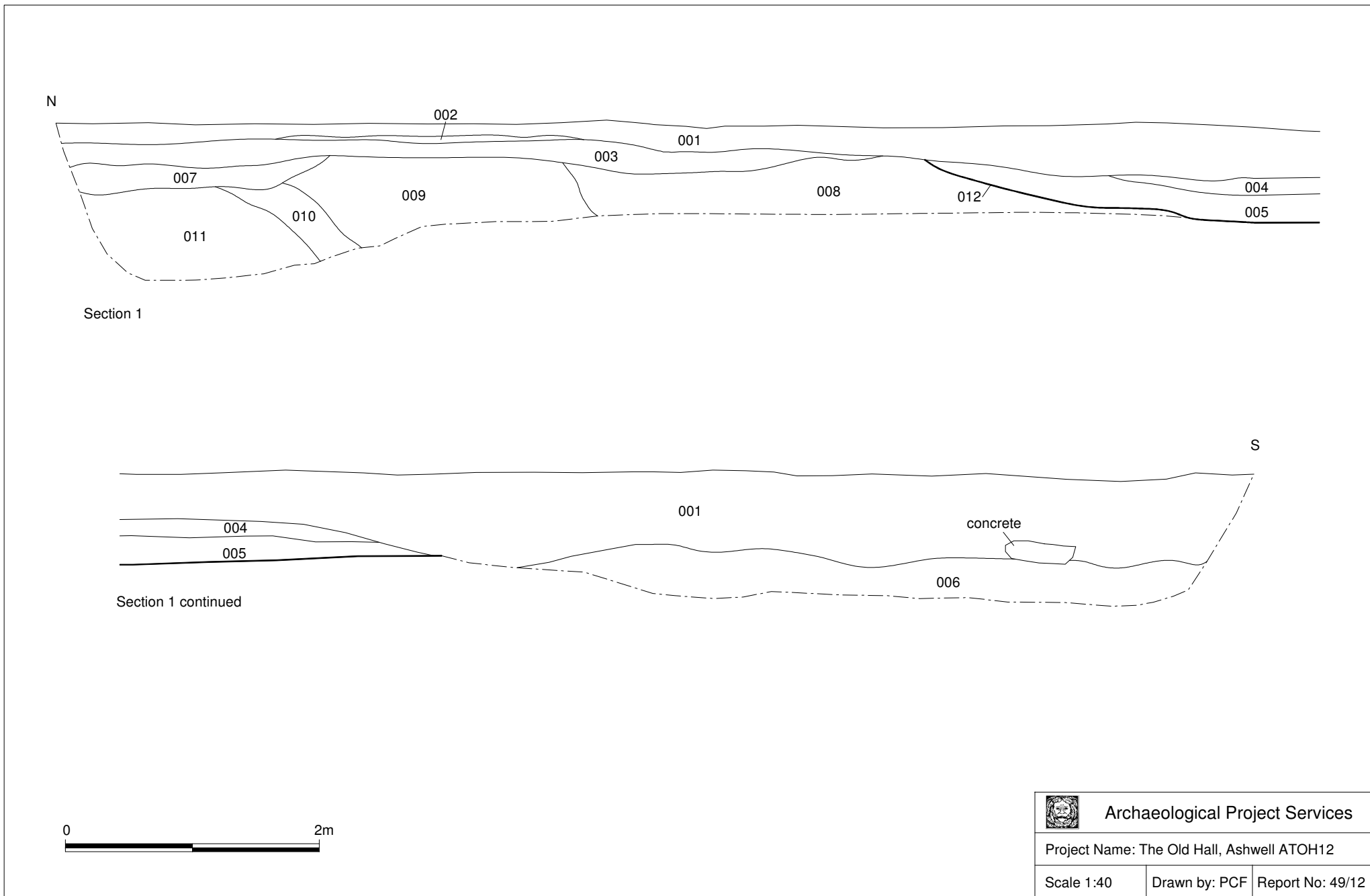


Figure 5 - Section 1



Plate 1 – General view over the area of the proposed tennis court with the Old Hall in the background, looking south



Plate 2 – Machine excavation of Trench 1 with the earthworks in the background, looking southeast



Plate 3 – The trench after excavation,
looking south



Plate 4 – The trench after excavation,
looking north



Plate 5 – Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 6 – Detail showing the probable post-medieval cut (012), looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE OLD HALL, COTTESMORE ROAD, ASHWELL, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the Old Hall, Ashwell, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of earthworks of shrunken medieval settlement, part of which is protected as a nationally-important scheduled ancient monument. Previous investigation nearby have revealed ditches, quarries and pits of Saxo-Norman and medieval dates, indicating occupation of these periods in the area.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site. A single trench will examine the area of the proposed tennis court.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

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

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ashwell is located 5km north of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The Old Hall is on the north side of the village, to the north of Cottesmore Road. The proposed tennis court is a short distance to the north of the hall at national grid reference SK 8657 1392.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No: APP/2012/0203) for a new tennis court has been granted by Rutland County Council, subject to a conditions including the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation trench on the length of the court to determine the impact of construction. Further archaeological mitigation might be required should the trenching reveal significant archaeological remains and they cannot be preserved *in situ*.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The investigation site is on a north-facing slope of a minor valley at c. 101m OD. Soils of the area are Wickham 2 Association silty over clayey soils developed over the junction of the Jurassic Middle Lias Marlstone and silts and clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Ashwell Old Hall is in an area of earthworks comprising medieval settlement, water mill, mill ponds and garden. The remains include house platforms, hollow ways, trackways, agricultural enclosures and possible garden terraces. Much of the area of these remains is protected as a nationally-important scheduled ancient monument (No 30263). The present investigation site is at the edge of the scheduled area. Previous investigations close by have revealed evidence of Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement including ditches, pits and postholes (APS 2010a). Additionally, investigations directly to the south have identified a medieval quarry and pit (APS 2010b).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as a single trench about 20m long and 1.8m wide down the long axis of the proposed tennis court.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21) under the management of a member (MIFA) of the institute.

- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be ‘treasure’, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner’s office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

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

- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape, GPS or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to 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 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 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 to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

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

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curators and the client.

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

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

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

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

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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 2 days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 5 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

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Specification: Version 1, 01/06/12

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown to black silty sand with frequent stone fragments, 0.18m to 0.76m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable light yellow mortar, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
003	Friable mid grey clayey sand with frequent charcoal, 0.22m thick	Former topsoil
004	Loose white to mid brownish grey slate, stone, mortar and glass, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit
005	Friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, 0.25m thick	Fill of (012)
006	Loose mid orange brown sandy clay and limestone fragments	Fill of (012)
007	Firm to friable mid orange brown silty clay, 0.26m thick	Dumped deposit
008	Friable mid orange brown clayey sand and limestone fragments, 0.48m thick	Dumped deposit
009	Firm to friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with limestone fragments, >0.74m thick	Dumped deposit
010	Friable mid to dark orange brown clayey sand, >0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
011	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments, >0.46m thick	Dumped deposit
012	Feature, >5.56m long by 0.36m deep, shallow sides and flattish base	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

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), which also covers surrounding counties. Equivalencies to the type series for Leicestershire (*c.f.* Davies and Sawday, 1994) are included in the archive for each entry and are listed in Table 1 below. A total of three sherds from a two vessels, weighing 192 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. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the modern period.

Condition

The pottery is fresh but relatively fragmentary.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Leics Cname	Full Name	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
001	LERTH	EA	Late Earthenware	Garden Pot	Rim; lwall to base		20th	2	1	104
001	LERTH	EA	Late Earthenware	Garden Pot	Rim	Stamped "BULWELL" below rim	20th	1	1	88
Total								3	2	192

Provenance

The material came from the topsoil.

Range

There are three pieces of modern pottery.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery has been discarded.

Summary

Three sherds from two modern garden pots were recovered during the evaluation. The material came from the topsoil.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	20th century	Topsoil

ABBREVIATIONS

BS Body sherd
 CXT Context

NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- Davies, S and Sawday, D, 1999 The Post Roman Pottery and Tile. In: Aileen Connor and Richard Buckley, *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester – Excavations 1980 and 1980* Leicester Archaeology Monographs **5** (Leicester)
- Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, 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, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context Records
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HW

Accession Number:	OAKRM: 2012.17
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ATOH 12
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-129136

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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