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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT ORCHARD HOUSE,  
BACK LANE,  
SOUTH LUFFENHAM,  
RUTLAND  
(SLBL 12)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Robert Weighton Partnership**

October 2012

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: SK 9390 0191  
Planning Application Nos: APP/2012/0416 and  
APP/2012/0444  
Rutland Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2012.25  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-136129

APS Report No. **81/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	4
9.	PERSONNEL .....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS .....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Alex Beeby and Paul Cope-Faulkner*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

## **List of Figures**

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4      Sections 1 to 4

## **List of Plates**

- Plate 1      Section 1 showing pit (003) and ditch (008)
- Plate 2      Section 2
- Plate 3      Well (014)
- Plate 4      Area A during excavation
- Plate 5      Section 3
- Plate 6      Section 4

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Orchard House, Back Lane, South Luffenham, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new extensions to an existing building.*

*The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by the church which dates to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Slight earthwork remains around the village are also known which relate to the former extent of the village and its agricultural fields. Orchard House is an 18<sup>th</sup> century listed building.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits comprise a large pit or drainage ditch which contained a sherd of possible Roman pottery. This feature had been cut by a post-medieval ditch and both had been sealed beneath layers of made-ground associated with Orchard House.*

*Finds include the possible Roman sherd, two sherds of post-medieval date and a single animal bone.*

## 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 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Robert Weighton Partnership to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with extensions to an existing building at Orchard House, Back Lane, South Luffenham, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications APP/2012/0416 and APP/2012/0444. The watching brief was carried out between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> September 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

South Luffenham is located approximately 9km east of Uppingham and 12km southeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 255m west of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid Reference SK 9390 0191 (Fig. 2). Situated on the east side of Back Lane, the site lies at a height of c. 55m OD on land that slopes down to the southeast, towards a minor watercourse.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony, well-drained fine and coarse loamy ferritic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, Lower Estuarine Series and Northampton Sand (GSGB 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Luffenham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Lufenham*, the name includes the personal name ‘*Luffa*’ (Ekwall 1989, 307). North

Luffenham is referred to in 1179 as 'Norluffenham', whilst South Luffenham or 'Suthluffenhama' is recorded in 1209-19 (*ibid.*).

At the time of Domesday, lands in Luffenham were held by the King and included two mills and 26 acres of meadow (Thorn 1980).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Mary which has elements dating to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pevsner 1992, 506-7). There are slight earthworks indicating the former extent of the village and there is some survival of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system.

Orchard House itself is a Grade II Listed Building dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 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

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to the front and rear of the existing house, to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological

Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 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. Area A refers to the foundations at the rear of the property and Area B to those at the front.

### *Area A*

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of bluish grey silty clay (012). Identified as natural, this was in excess of 1.25m thick.

Cut into the natural in the northernmost foundation trench was a pit (003). It measured over 2.6m wide and 1.15m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 1). A primary fill of orange brown silty clay with ironstone fragments (004) was recorded. This was in turn sealed by fills of orange brown clayey silt (005), limestone fragments (006) and finally orange brown clayey silt (007). A single sherd of possibly Roman date was recovered from (006).

Cutting the pit on its eastern side was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (008). This measured over 2.2m wide and was 1.1m deep and contained fills of yellowish brown silty clay (009), orange brown clayey silt (010) and orange brown clayey silt with ironstone fragments.

Sealing the pit and ditch was a deposit of made-ground comprising brownish grey silty clay with frequent limestone

fragments, pebbles, burnt clay and charcoal flecks (002). This measured up to 0.5m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2; Plates 1 and 2). Finds from this layer include a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a fragment of horse bone.

Overlying the made-ground was the current topsoil of bluish grey silt (001) that was 0.2m thick.

### **Area B**

Natural deposits were also identified as bluish grey silty clay (016).

The natural was overlain by deposits of made-ground, consisting of brownish orange clayey silt (018) and greyish brown silty clay (017). These had a combined thickness of 0.95m (Fig. 4, Sections 3 and 4; Plates 5 and 6). Post-medieval pottery was retrieved from (017).

Cut into (017) was a northwest-southeast aligned service trench (019). This was 0.4m wide by 0.52m deep and contained a fill of greyish brown silty clay (020) along with a steel water pipe. A further service trench was noted in the southernmost foundation trench.

A stone-lined well (014) was recorded adjacent to the eastern foundation trench. Upon its discovery it was immediately backfilled and recording of this feature was limited (Plate 3).

Topsoil comprised a 0.2m thick layer of bluish grey silt (013). Hardcore for a concrete and slab path was also noted.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits of silty clay possibly represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying Lower Estuarine Series.

Into this was cut a large pit, the function of which is not clear. The predominance of limestone fragments may indicate it was a

quarry pit. Alternatively, it may have been a drainage ditch, terminating within the area of foundations. Its limestone backfilling would have allowed this function to continue after it had been backfilled. This ditch/pit had been cut at a later date by a ditch which lies parallel to the current boundary. A single small sherd of possible Roman date is insufficient to date the feature.

Overlying the ditch and pit were deposits of made-ground which extended to the south. These date from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and are likely to relate to landscaping activities associated with the current building.

A stone-lined well was also noted during the watching brief.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include post-medieval pottery, a single sherd of either Roman or Late Saxon date and a fragment of animal bone.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Back Lane, South Luffenham, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

However, no features were revealed which could confidently be assigned a medieval date. Instead a quarry pit or ditch was revealed which contained a single sherd of possibly Roman date, that had been cut by a later ditch which paralleled the site boundary, perhaps indicating a post-medieval date for the latter. These were sealed beneath post-medieval deposits of made-ground, perhaps associated with the current structures at the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include the possible Roman sherd, two sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a single animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Emily Posey of the Robert Weighton Partnership 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: Alex Beeby  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4<sup>th</sup> edition)

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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N, 1992 *Leicestershire and Rutland*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised E Williamson)

Thorn, F (ed), 1980 *Rutland*, Domesday Book **29**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain  
IfA Institute for Archaeologists



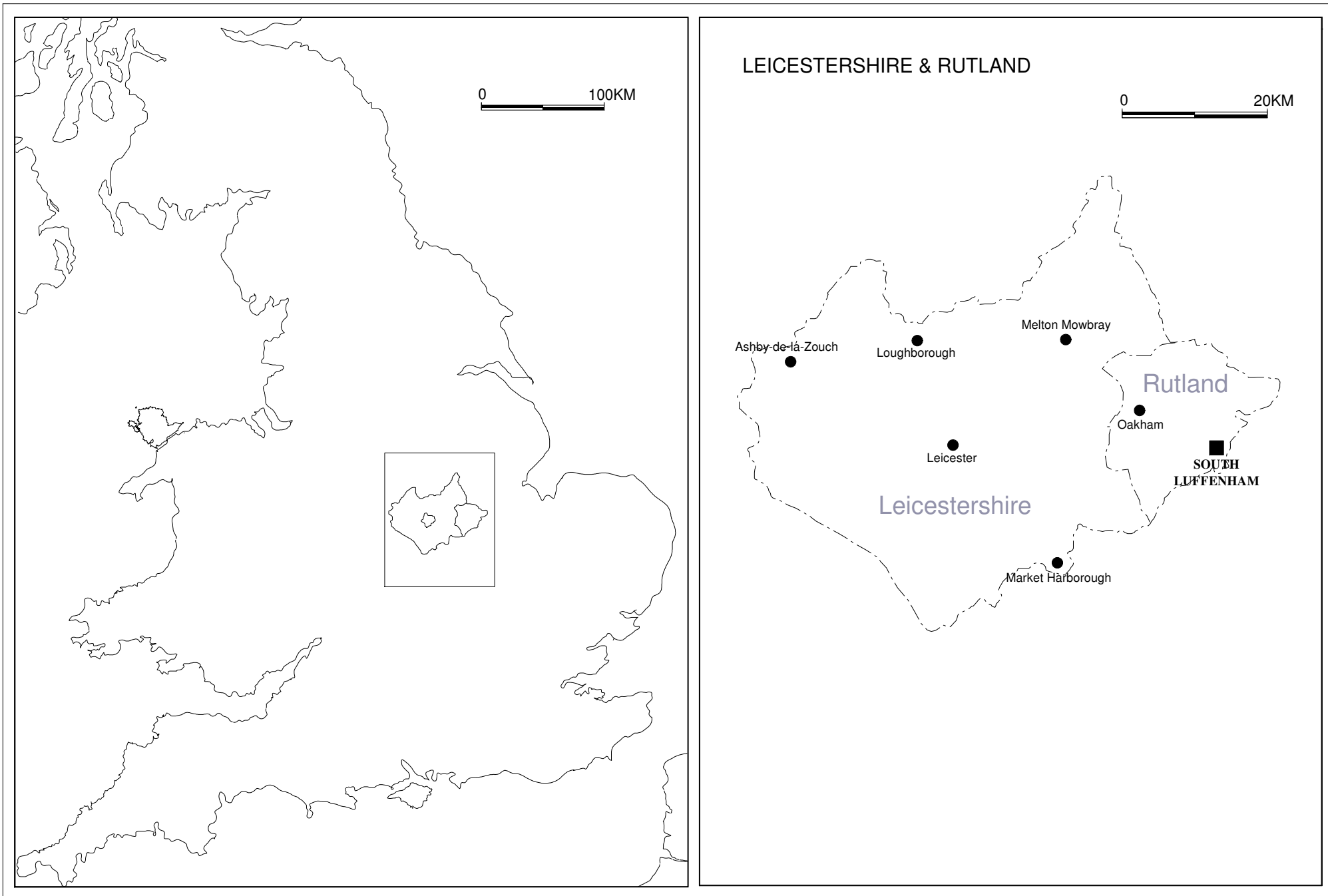


Figure 1 - General location map

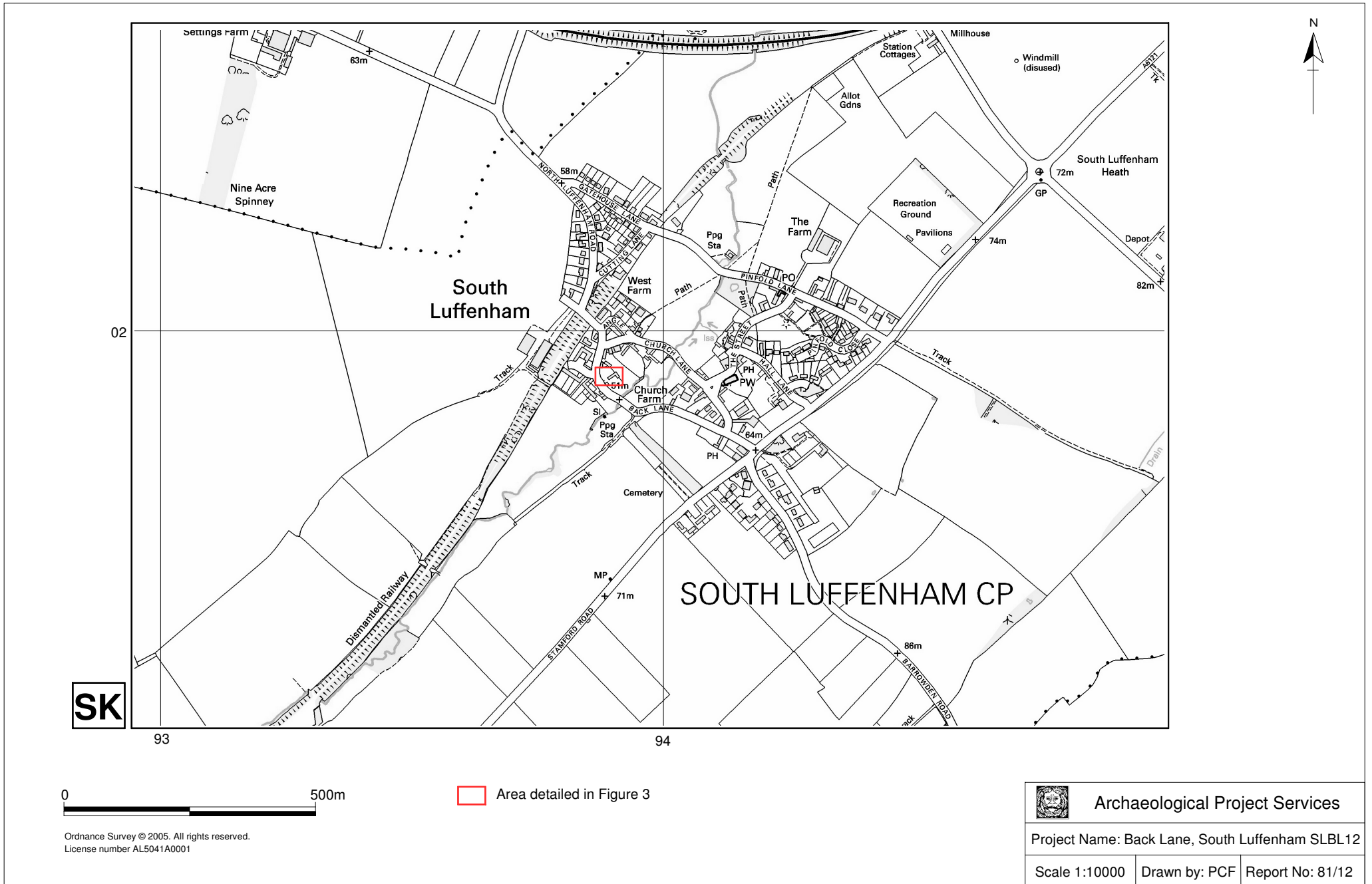


Figure 2 - Site location plan

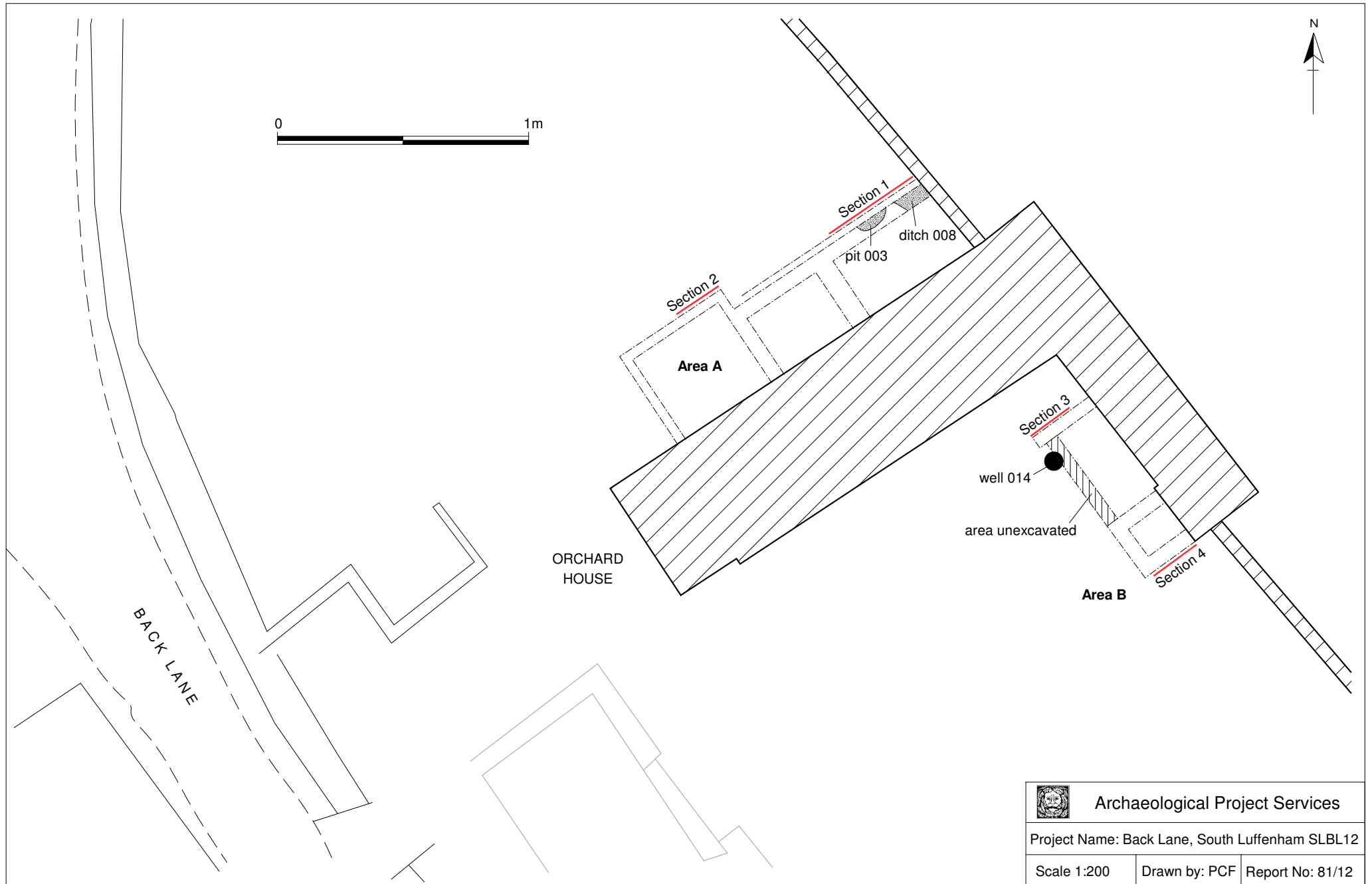


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

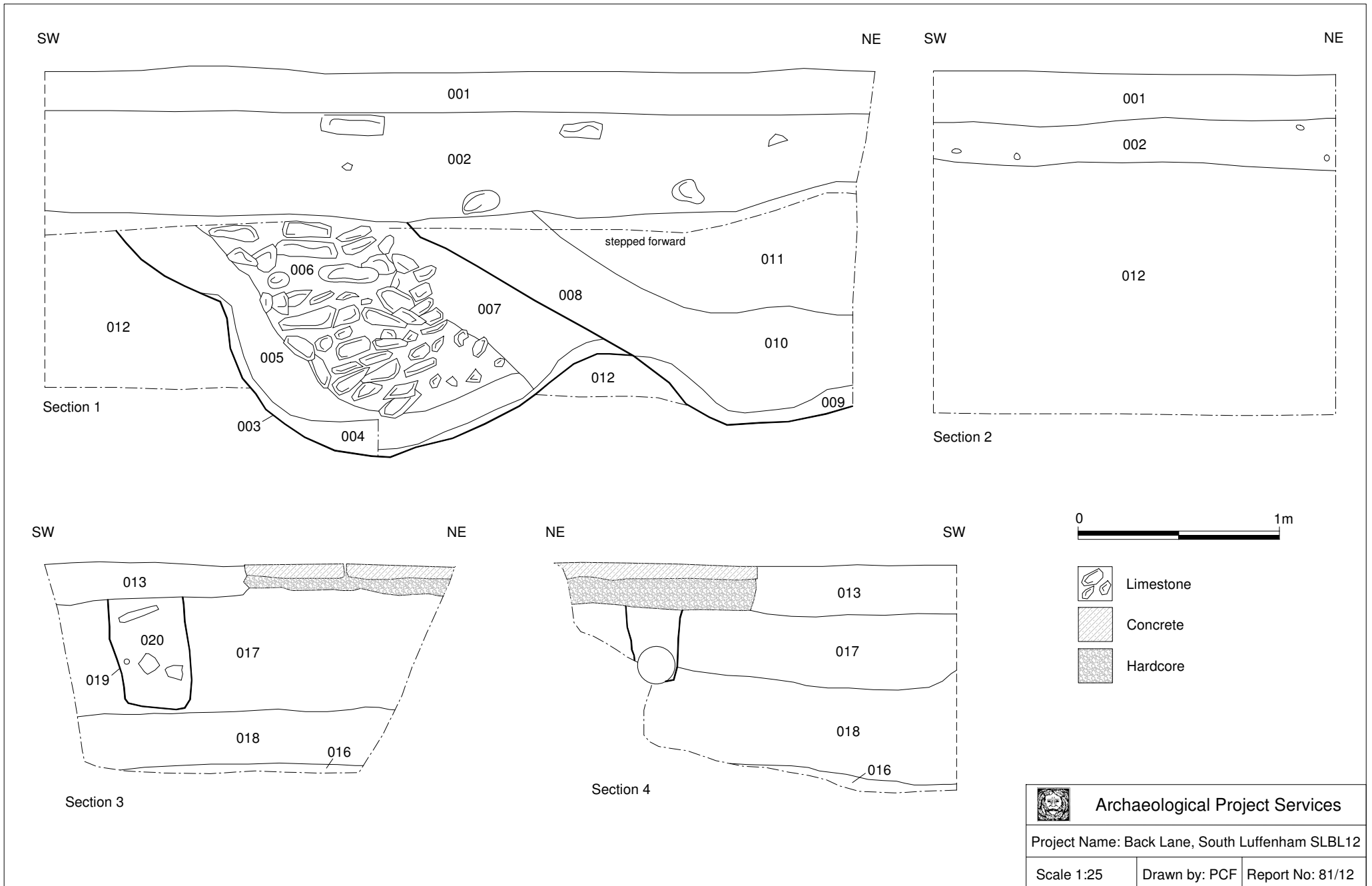


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 – Section 1 showing pit (003) and ditch (008), looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 2, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Well (014)



Plate 4 – Area A during excavation, looking east



Plate 5 – Section 3, looking northwest



Plate 6 – Section 4, looking southeast

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT ORCHARD HOUSE, BACK LANE, SOUTH LUFFENHAM, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development involving extensions to Orchard House, Back Lane, South Luffenham, Rutland*
- 1.2 *The site is in an area of archaeological interest and potential lying in the core of the historic village. Orchard House is an 18<sup>th</sup> century Listed Building.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of monitoring of groundwork during the course development. 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 investigation. 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 on land at Back Lane, South Luffenham, 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 South Luffenham is located approximately 9km east of the village of Uppingham and 12km southeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The site is located close to the village core, northwest of the Parish Church, off Back Lane, at National Grid Reference SK 9390 1091.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (application numbers: APP/2012/0416 and APP/2012/0444) has been granted by Rutland County Council for development at the site including construction of two extensions. Permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological investigation of the site.

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

- 5.1 The development area lies at a height of approximately 55m OD on land that slopes down to the southeast, towards a watercourse. It lies on soils of the Banbury Association, stony, well-drained fine and coarse loamy ferritic brown earths, resting on shattered ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The site is within an area of archaeological potential, lying in the village core, and has the potential to reveal remains associated with the historic development of the settlement from the

Late Saxon period and later. Additionally, the house at the site is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and Listed Grade II.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording 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.

7.3 General considerations

7.3.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

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

7.3.3 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.

7.4 Methodology

7.4.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

7.4.2 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.

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

7.4.4 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

7.4.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.



## **8 POST-EXCAVATION**

### **8.1 Stage 1**

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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.

### **8.2 Stage 2**

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

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

### **8.3 Stage 3**

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

8.3.2 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 trenches and 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.

## **9 REPORT DEPOSITION**

9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Rutland County Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **10 ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 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.

## **11 PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted to the local journals: *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and *Rutland Record*. 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 *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 11.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

## **12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 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.

## **13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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.
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

## **14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The investigation 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

## **15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 15.1 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 – D Trimble, APS/Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS Post-Roman –A Beeby, APS/A Irving, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts Animal Bones	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **16 INSURANCES**

16.1 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.

## **17 COPYRIGHT**

17.1 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.

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

17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **18 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 17 August 2012

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Soft mid bluish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	A	Loose light brownish grey silty clay with frequent limestone fragments, pebbles, burnt clay and charcoal flecks, 0.5m thick	Made-ground
003	A	Sub-circular feature, >2.6m wide by 1.15m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
004	A	Plastic mid orange brown silty clay with ironstone fragments	Fill of (003)
005	A	Soft mid orange brown clayey silt	Fill of (003)
006	A	Loose mid orange brown limestone fragments	Fill of (003)
007	A	Soft mid orange brown clayey silt	Fill of (003)
008	A	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.2m wide by 1.1m deep, moderate sides and flattish base	Ditch
009	A	Plastic mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (009)
010	A	Soft mid orange brown clayey silt	Fill of (009)
011	A	Soft mid orange brown clayey silt and ironstone fragments	Fill of (009)
012	A	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay	Natural deposit
013	B	Soft mid bluish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
014	B	Limestone structure, circular	Well
015	B	Circular feature, straight sides	Cut for (014)
016	B	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay	Natural deposit
017	B	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.6m thick	Made-ground
018	B	Soft and friable mid brownish orange clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Made-ground
019	B	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.4m wide by 0.52m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Service trench
020	B	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent brick/tile fragments	Fill of (019)

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004), and recorded using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). An equivalent code from the type series for Leicestershire (*c.f.* Pollard, 1994) is included in Table 1 below. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing one gram was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was weighed and then examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

##### Condition

The sherd is small with just a single flat surface.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Leics Cname	Lincs Cname	Form	NoV	Alter	Comments	NoS	W (g)
006	GW5	GREY	U	1		FRAG; BASE?; POSS LSAX ST; ORANGE ANGULAR MINERALS; HIGHLY CALCAREOUS; UNUSUAL	1	1
006		ZDATE				ROMAN		

##### Provenance

The pottery was recovered from pit [003].

##### Range

There is a single sherd in a pale reduced greyware fabric (GREY). This is most probably Roman in date although the piece is far too small to be more specific. Such a tiny piece could easily, however, be redeposited.

Greyware fabrics were also produced in the late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period and although this is not at all typical of these later fabrics, a post Roman date cannot be entirely discounted.

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

##### Summary

A single, tiny piece of pottery, probably Roman in date, was recovered from pit [003].

#### 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 1999) are included in the archive for each entry and are listed in Table 2 below. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 28 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within

each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The pottery dates to the post medieval period.

### Condition

The material is fragmentary but not overly abraded. A single sherd has a glaze over the broken edge; this is probably a manufacturing fault.

### Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Leics Cname	Lincs Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
002	EA6	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware		Jar or bowl	BS		17th-18th	1	1	15
017	EA	BL	Black Glazed Ware	Light orange	Jar or bowl	Base	Glaze over broken edge	M17th-18th	1	1	13

### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from made ground layers (002) and (017).

### Range

There are two sherds, one in Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH) and a second in Black Glazed Ware (BL). These are common domestic pottery types of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

Two pieces of pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from the site. Both came from made ground layers on the site.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

### Introduction

A single (193g) fragment of animal bone was retrieved from a layer of made-ground (002).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

### Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
002	horse	metatarsus	R	1	193	

### Summary

As a single bone, it invites no further analysis. As it came from a late, post-medieval or later, context, it is suitable for discard.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	17th-18th	Based on a single sherd

006	M17th-8th	Based on a single sherd
017	Roman	Based on a single sherd

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

20	Context Records
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
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: 2012.25

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

SLBL 12

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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