
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT
BACK LANE,
RYHALL,
RUTLAND
(RHBL 12)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr D Patel**

July 2013

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 039 110
Planning Application No: APP/2012/0219/PG
Accession No: OAKRM: 2012.26
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-154155

APS Report No. **72/13**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Back Lane,
 Ryhall
 RHBL 13

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

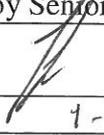
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 01-08-13	Date: 1-8-13

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

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

Appendices

1. Written scheme of investigation for archaeological attendance
2. Context descriptions
3. The finds *by Alex Beeby and Gary Taylor*
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 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view over the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 Section 2
- Plate 4 The garage area after removal of overburden
- Plate 5 Section 3

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at Back Lane, Ryhall, Rutland. The investigations monitored the clearance of overburden in advance of the construction of a detached house and garage.

The site lies in an area of prehistoric cropmarks, comprising Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) barrows and Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) pit alignments. Flints of Mesolithic date (10,000-4000 BC) are also known from the parish. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay close to the core of the village best represented by the 13th century St John's church and a cellar beneath the Green Dragon Inn.

The investigations revealed natural deposits over which subsoil and then topsoil had developed. No other archaeological deposits were identified during the works. Finds retrieved from the investigation include 19th century pottery and clay pipe of 18th century date.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D Patel to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with new residential development at 1 Back Lane, Ryhall, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application APP/2012/0219/PG. The investigations were carried out between the 17th and 19th June 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Ryhall is located 17km east of Oakham and 29km southeast of Melton Mowbray in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 415m northeast of the centre of Ryhall as defined by the parish church of St John the Evangelist at National Grid Reference TF 039 110 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of Back Lane close to its junction with Foundry Road at a height of *c.* 29m OD on a south facing slope down to the valley of the River Gwash.

Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically shallow loamy and clayey soils, with pelo-alluvial gley soils of the Fladbury 1 Association adjacent to the River Gwash. The underlying geology is Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1978).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Ryhall is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic to the present day. Mesolithic flints have been recovered to the south of the village.

Cropmarks have revealed the existence of Bronze Age barrows to the south of the village and a number of pit alignments, possibly Iron Age, to the northeast and south of the site (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 68).

Ryhall is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 963. Referred to as *Rihala*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the corner or angle (*halh*) of land where rye was grown' (Ekwall 1989, 398). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle relates how Ælfsige, Abbot of Peterborough, translated the relics of St Tibba from Ryhall to the abbey (Swanton 2000, 117).

In the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086,

Ryhall was reckoned in Northamptonshire, though dependant on Belmesthorpe in Rutland. It was held by the Countess Judith and contained two mills, woodland of 4 furlongs by 2 furlongs in extent and extensive arable lands (Williams and Martin 1992, 619).

Medieval remains are best represented by St John's church, which has elements dating to the 13th century (Pevsner 1992, 504). Also of 13th century date is a vaulted cellar beneath the Green Dragon Inn, which relates to a former manor house that stood at the site (*ibid.* 505). A watermill still occupies the corner of Mill Street and the remains of a medieval predecessor are also known alongside the River Gwash. The properties fronting onto Mill Street on the north bank of the river and running back to Back Lane probably also form part of the early street pattern 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 footprint of the new house and garage was stripped of overburden by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the surface of the stripped area was examined for archaeological deposits and selected parts of the sides of the area were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was

compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered within the house foundations was a natural layer of reddish brown limestone and clayey silt (003). This measured in excess of 50mm thick.

Developed upon this was a subsoil of brown clayey silt (002) that was 0.3m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2). Sealing this was the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (001) measuring 0.25m thick.

Within the garage, a subsoil of brown clayey silt (005) was overlain by a greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (004) that was up to 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3). Finds recovered from the topsoil include post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of limestone in clayey silt represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying geology of Upper Lincolnshire Limestone.

Subsoil had developed upon this and may indicate that the site had served an agricultural function in the past. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Finds comprise post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Back Lane, Ryhall, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and in an area of prehistoric remains identified from cropmarks.

However, the investigations only revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits with no archaeological features encountered. Only pottery and clay pipe of the later post-medieval period was retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D Patel for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 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* (4th edition)

GSGB, 1978, *Stamford, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **157**

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**

Pevsner, N, 1992, *Leicestershire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised E Williamson)

Pickering, J and Hartley, RF, 1985 *Past Worlds in a Landscape. Archaeological Crop Marks in Leicestershire*, LMARS Archaeological Report Series **11**

Swanton, M (trans and ed), 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*

Williams, A and Martin, GH, 1992 *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
LMARS	Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service

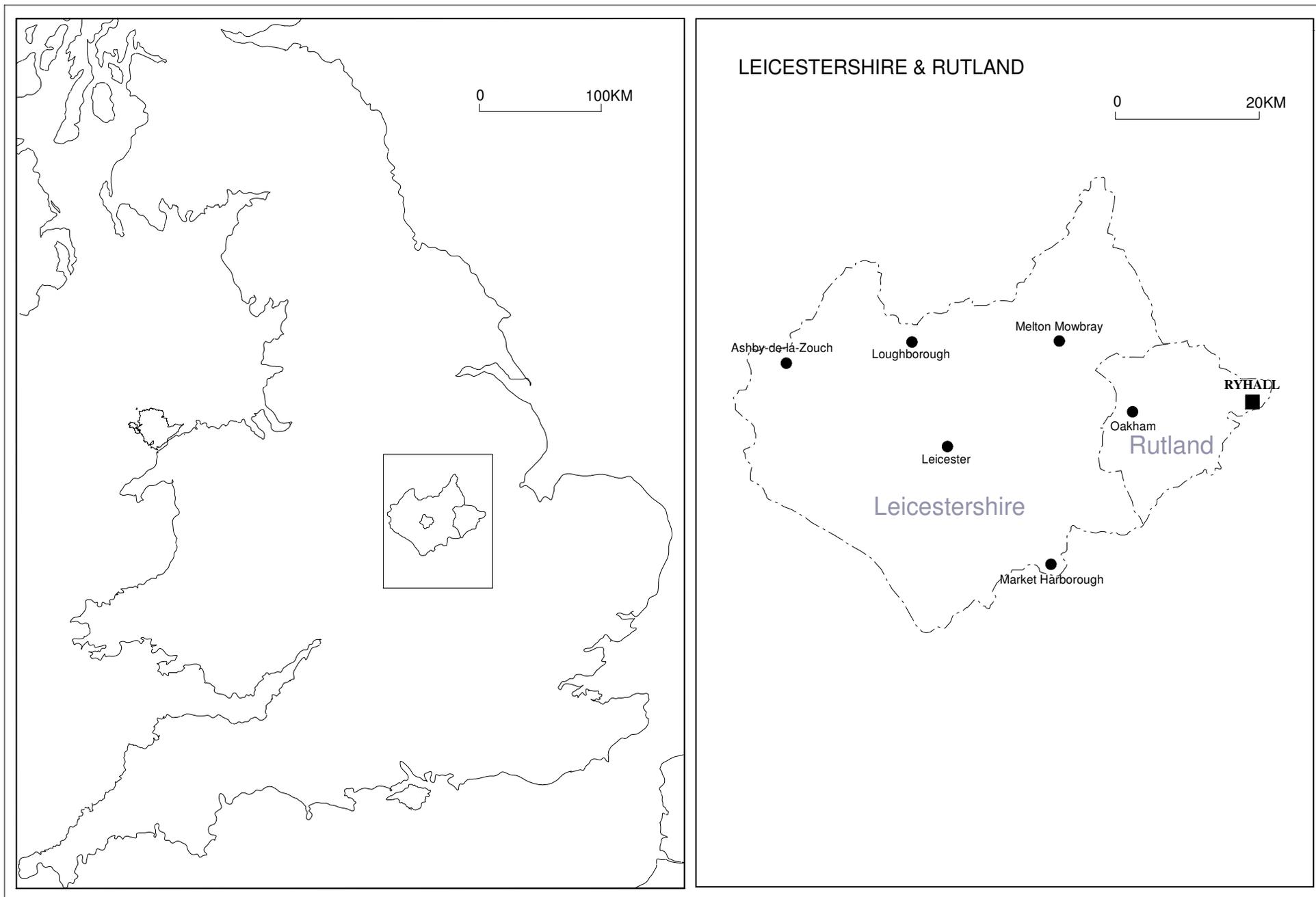


Figure 1 - General location map

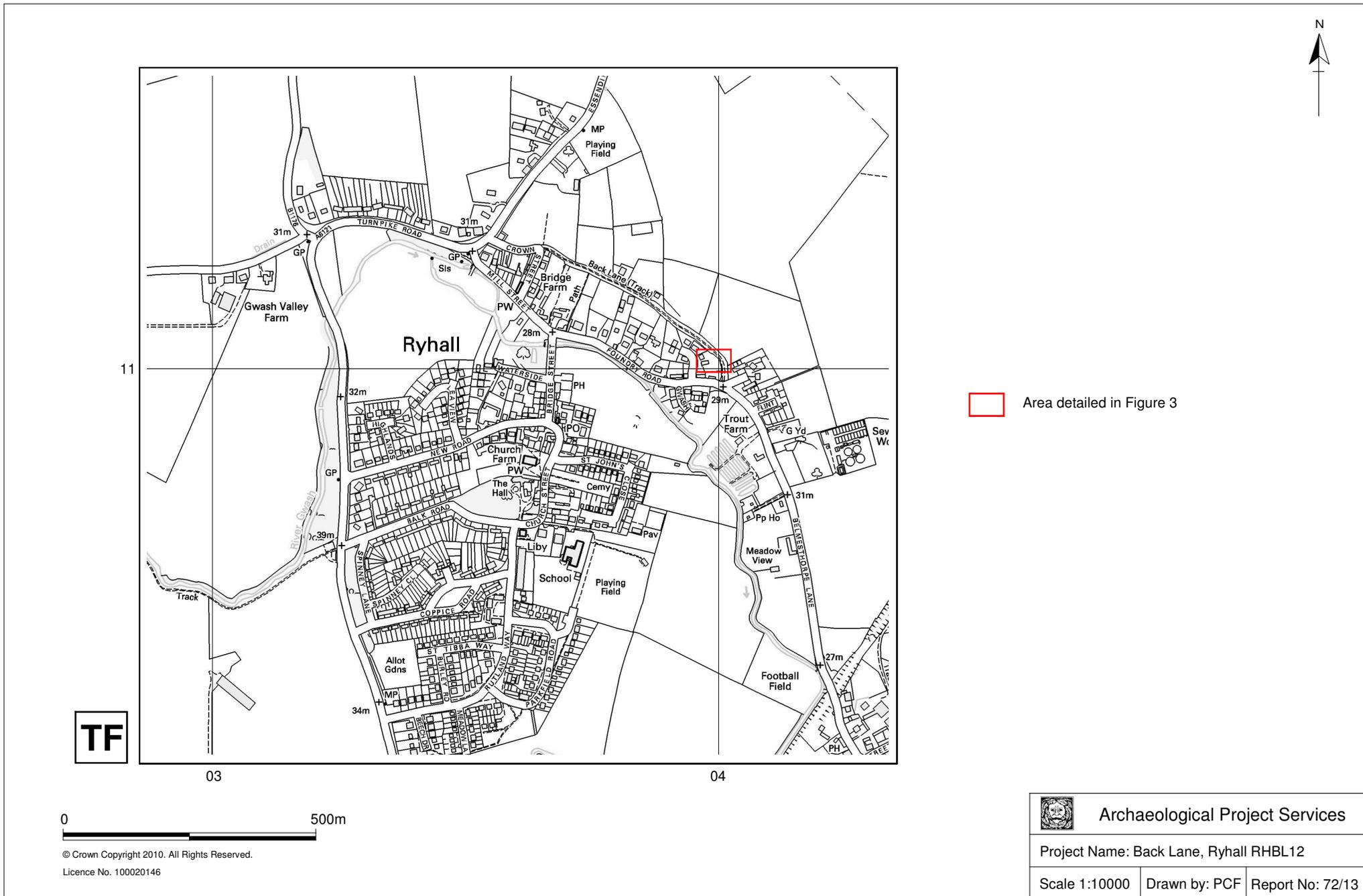


Figure 2 - Site location plan

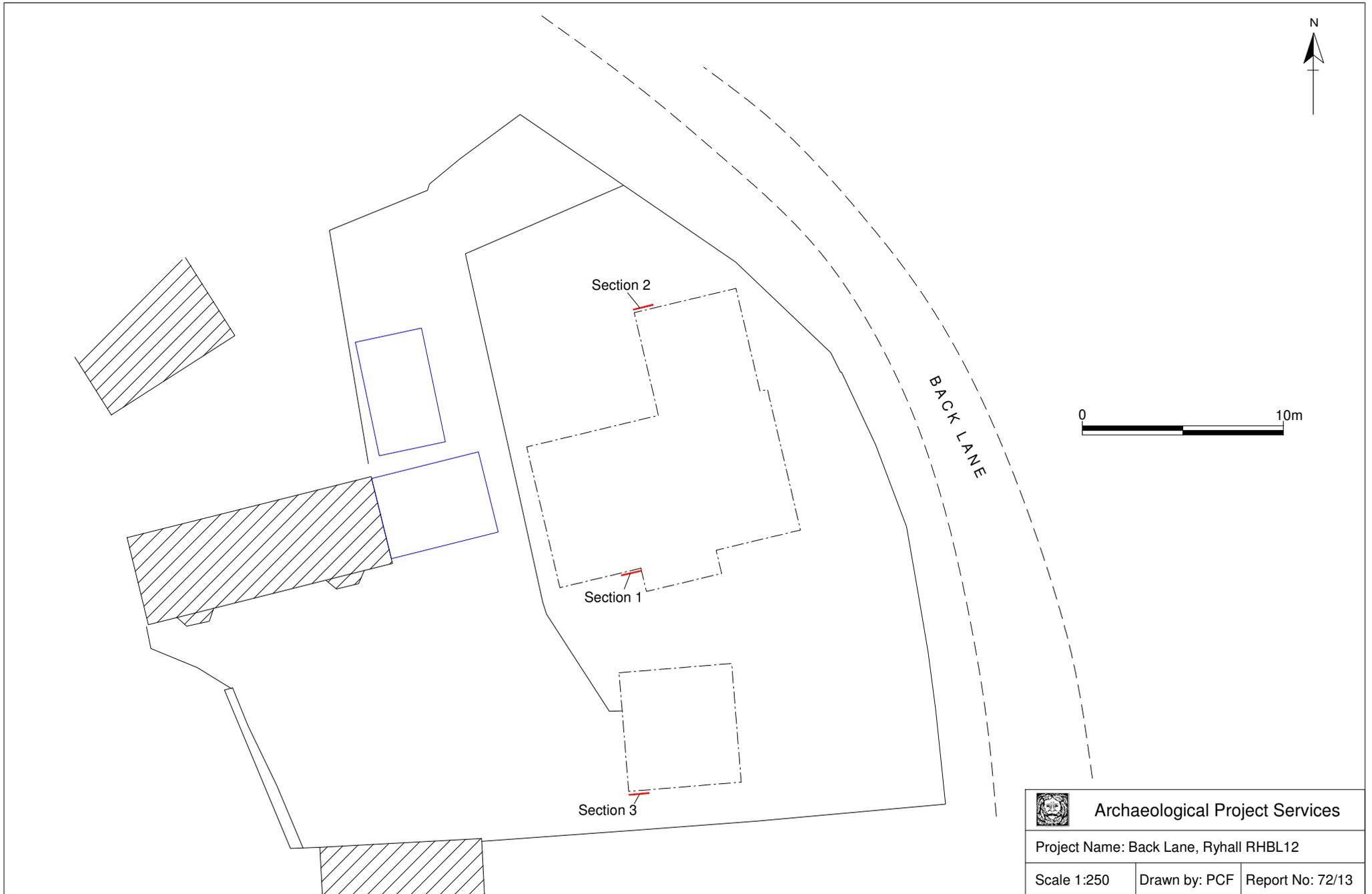
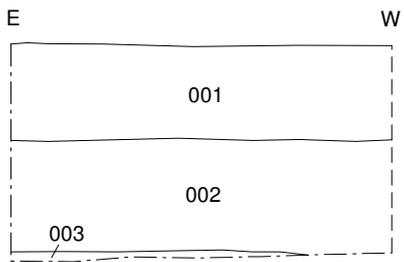
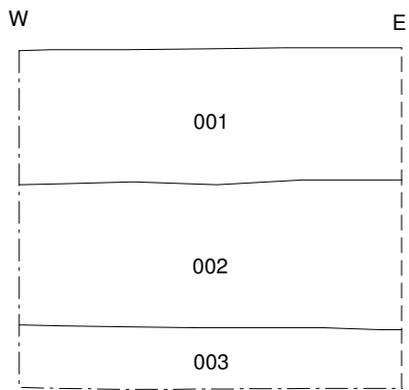


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

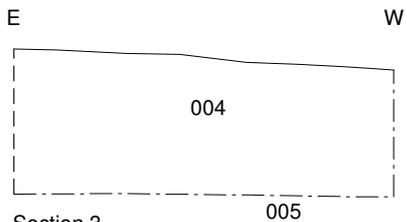
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Back Lane, Ryhall RHBL12		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 72/13



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Back Lane, Ryhall RHBL12

Scale 1:20 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 72/13

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 – General view over the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking north



Plate 4 – The garage area after removal of overburden, looking northeast



Plate 5 – Section 3, looking southeast

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AT BACK LANE, RYHALL

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological recording is required during construction of a two storey dwelling and detached double garage on land adjacent to 1 Back Lane, Ryhall, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeological sensitive lying within the core of the historic village of Ryhall, Rutland.*
- 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 construction of a two storey dwelling and detached double garage on land adjacent to 1 Back lane, Ryhall, 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 Ryhall is located 3km north of Stamford in the county of Rutland. The development site is situated on land adjacent to 1 Back Lane, Ryhall, Rutland centred on National Grid Reference TF039110.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Condition 5 of the planning permission (APP/2012/0219/PG) issued for the development requires that *'No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local authority in writing. No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation'*.
- 4.2 The Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council has advised that *'professional archaeological Attendance for inspection and recording during the groundworks for the proposed development'* is required.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The area lies on the dip slope of the Jurassic limestone ridge which forms a landscape of gently rolling hills intersected by river valleys, including that of the Gwash, which runs through the village. Local soils are shallow loamy and clayey soils of the Elmton 3 Association developed over. Within the base of the Gwash valley soils of the Fladbury 1 Association are found, generally peelo-alluvial gleys

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (MLE10188) contains records which indicate that the site lies within the medieval and post-medieval core of Ryhall.

- 6.2 A settlement at Ryhall is recorded in the Domesday book, indicating origins for the village in at least the late Saxon period. The core of the village would seem to lie south of the River Gwash centred around the 13th century church of St. John the Evangelist and the 16th century manor house, Ryhall Hall. A mill still occupies the corner of Mill Street and the remains of a medieval predecessor are also known along the River Gwash. The properties fronting onto Mill Street on the north bank of the river and running back to Back Lane probably also form part of the early street pattern of the village.

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 practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes attendance during all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the 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 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 will be deposited under accession number OAKRM:2012.26 with Site Code RHBL12.

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.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	H	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	H	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	H	Loose mid reddish brown limestone in a clayey silt matrix, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
004	G	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
005	G	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Subsoil

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. An equivalent code from the type series for Leicestershire (*c.f.* Sawday, unpublished) is also included in Table 1 below. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 15 grams were 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 1 below. All of the material dates to the 19th century.

Condition

The pottery is fresh but fragmentary.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Plot	Cxt	Lincs Cname	Full Name	Leics Code	Form	Decoration	Part	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
G	004	PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	Plate	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Base	19th	1	1	12
G	004	PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	Hollow	Blue transfer print- Floral design?	BS	19th	1	1	3
Total									2	2	15

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from the topsoil (004) in Plot G.

Range

There are two sherds of Pearlware (PEARL), both which date to the 19th century. This is a common domestic type.

Potential

There is no potential for further work and the pottery is suitable for discard.

Summary

Two sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered during the watching brief. These pieces came from the topsoil in the area of Plot G (004).

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

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

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and unworn.

Results

Table 2, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
004				1		1	2	Stem only	18 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil. It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps manufactured in nearby Stamford.

Range

A single stem fragment of probable 18th century date was recovered.

Potential

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

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
004	19 th century	Based on pottery, also includes 18th century clay pipe

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

- Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Slowikowski, AM, Nenk, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context Records
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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: 2012.26

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

RHBL 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.

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.