

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND AT MAIN ROAD,
BARLEYTHORPE,
RUTLAND
(BAMR 14)**

Work Undertaken For

**LARKFLEET
EXCLUSIVES**

April 2014

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA

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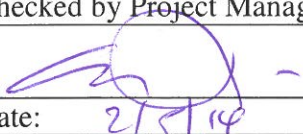
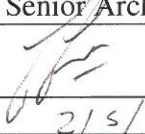
APS Report No. **47/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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 Barleythorpe
 BAMR 14

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Main Road, Barleythorpe, Rutland

The area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations in the immediate proximity of the present site revealed a Saxon settlement comprising sunken floored structures and post-built halls. These were associated with wells and metal-working debris.

A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required at the site in order to ascertain whether the settlement extended any further south and west than had been identified by previous investigation.

Three trenches were excavated, Trenches 1 and 2 measuring 27 x 1.8m and Trench 3 measuring 14 x 1.8m due to the space available. The trenches were sited to provide a representative sample of the site.

Each trench revealed the remains of ridge and furrow strip farming and Trench 2 contained a glacial fissure in the natural substrate. No other archaeological features were present within the trenches.

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

A planning application (2013/0867/RES) was submitted to Rutland County Council for residential development comprising 8 dwellings of the site. A programme of archaeological evaluation is required.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 7th and 9th April 2014 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Leicestershire and Rutland Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Barleythorpe is located 1.5km northwest of Oakham in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

Situated on the northern edge of the village, the site is in and around a former farmyard to the east of Main Road at National Grid Reference SK 8492 0987 (Fig. 2). The site is on a fairly level land at 126m OD.

Local soils at the site are Banbury Association loamy ferritic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These are developed upon a solid geology of the Jurassic Middle Lias Marlstone Rock Bed with Upper Lias clays to the north of the site (GSGB 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development is located within a rich archaeological landscape with evidence for significant archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric period onwards (Mellor 2006).

A Bronze Age barrow with a triple concentric ring ditched enclosure was

identified to the southeast of the site (Heard 2007; Holt and Cope Faulkner 2008) and was the subject of an archaeological excavation under a separate scheme of investigation (Mellor 2011). However, cropmarks and geophysical anomalies of other probable barrows (Malone 2010) suggest the presence of a Bronze Age cemetery in the area. Although the identified barrows had strong magnetic signals, geophysical survey did not identify any further barrows on the site. However, there is the potential for other barrows to be present in the area.

Previous work also identified a Saxon settlement to the northeast of the site. Geophysical survey recorded magnetic anomalies suggestive of Saxon sunken-featured buildings, as well as possible pits and probable medieval ridge and furrow (Malone 2010). Subsequent excavations confirmed the presence of sunken-featured buildings and post-built halls. Pottery of 5th – 8th century date, along with animal bone and indications of metal-working were found along with several wells (Holt and Cope-Faulkner 2008; Mellor 2013).

Barleythorpe is first mentioned in *c.* 1200. Referred to as *Thorp juxta Ocham* and *Bolaresthorp*, the name has at its root the Anglo-Scandinavian *þorp*, meaning ‘an outlying farmstead or secondary settlement’ (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 132). The prefix is derived from the family of John le Bolar who are recorded in Oakham in 1200 (Bourne 1977, 28). No mention is made of Barleythorpe in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. However, Barleythorpe may have originated as the manor that was given along with Oakham church to Westminster Abbey by William Rufus (Page 1935).

Geophysical survey immediately adjacent to the investigation area revealed patterns of medieval ridge and furrow and later rectilinear enclosures that were aligned

with the modern field boundary pattern and which truncated the ridge and furrow (Heard 2007) (Fig 12). Subsequent trial trenching (Holt and Cope-Faulkner 2008) revealed ditches and gullies, some of unknown date and function, along with medieval furrows. These probably represent elements of the medieval field system. Additionally, infilled quarries that cut through the medieval ridge and furrow were also recorded.

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 Planning Archaeologist from Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Three trenches were excavated (Fig. 3). Trenches 1 and 2 each measured approximately 27m x 1.8m and Trench 3 measured 14m x 1.8m.

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 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50 respectively. Recording of deposits

encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was triangulated by hand off existing structures still present on the site.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4, Plates 4 and 7)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was hard, mid brownish yellow, poorly bedded limestone brash and silt (101) that formed the natural substrate.

A very clean layer of fine, mid brown silt (102) with a thickness of 0.1m overlay the natural. This subsoil was in turn covered by a 0.2m thick layer of fine, mid grey brown silt topsoil (103).

The remains of three furrows aligned north-south were also observed in the trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 3 and 4, Plates 5, 8 and 9)

As with Trench 1, the underlying natural deposits (201) comprised was hard, mid brownish yellow, poorly bedded limestone brash and silt.

Cutting the natural was an irregularly sided

linear feature with an uneven base, a maximum depth of 0.4m and an average width of 0.85m [202]. This naturally formed glacial fissure was filled with mid brownish red clayey silt (203).

Sealing this was the remaining 0.1m thick mid brown silt subsoil (204), the top of which had been removed along with any topsoil and replaced by hard, light grey limestone hardcore (205). This 0.15m – 0.2m thick deposit formed a level layer for the dark grey, coarse, gravelly tarmac yard surface.

Trench 3 (Figures 4 and 5, Plates 6 and 10)

Natural limestone brash (301) was covered by 0.2m of mid brown silt subsoil (302) that contained a single prehistoric flint flake and animal bone where it filled a natural depression at the southeast end of the trench (Appendix 3).

Fine, mid grey brown silt, (303) with an average thickness of 0.2m formed the topsoil.

Two east-west aligned furrows were present in this trench.

6. DISCUSSION

The main characteristics of the site present in all the trenches were the scant remains of ridge and furrow strip farming as had also been previously identified on the excavation site to the northeast (BASS12).

Natural substrate across the site was consistent limestone brash. It was poorly bedded as can be expected from upper brash deposits and contained substantial amounts of moderately plastic silt.

The linear feature in Trench 2 had the appearance of either a fissure caused by water erosion or perhaps glacial movement

of a boulder to form a scar in the natural. Naturally formed, it was the only distinct feature that was not part of the ridge and furrow.

The ridge and furrow in Trenches 1 and 3 was aligned roughly north to south and was present in the form of subsoil filling the hollows remaining from the ploughing. In Trench 3 the furrows ran east to west suggesting a division between different “selions” or strips of land.

Aside from where the ground had been made into hardstanding for the yard around Trench 2 the topsoil and subsoil were, although moderately thin, relatively consistent and undisturbed, more so to the north of the site suggesting the fields had not been ploughed in some time and they were used as pasture rather than arable.

Finds, comprising a single prehistoric flint and a small quantity of animal bone, were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 3.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site off Main Road, Barleythorpe, Rutland was undertaken in order to determine future archaeological implication of proposed development of the site.

The area is archaeologically sensitive as it lies immediately south and west of identified remains of a Saxon settlement with potential for the continuation of the site outside the boundaries of previous investigations.

Ridge and furrow from strip field farming and a naturally formed fissure were identified during the evaluation. A small quantity of animal bone and a single flint were recovered from the subsoil in a depression in the natural substrate.

No other archaeological features were observed during the evaluation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Staff: Neil Parker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Archiving: Sarah Pritchard
 Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker
 Illustration: Neil Parker
 Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Parker

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IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Malone, S, 2010 *Land at Barleythorpe and Oakham North, Rutland, Geophysical Survey*, unpublished APS Report No. **91/10**

Mellor, V, 2013 *Excavation of Saxon Remains on land off Melton Road, Barleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland (BASS12)*, unpublished APS Report No. **17/13**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

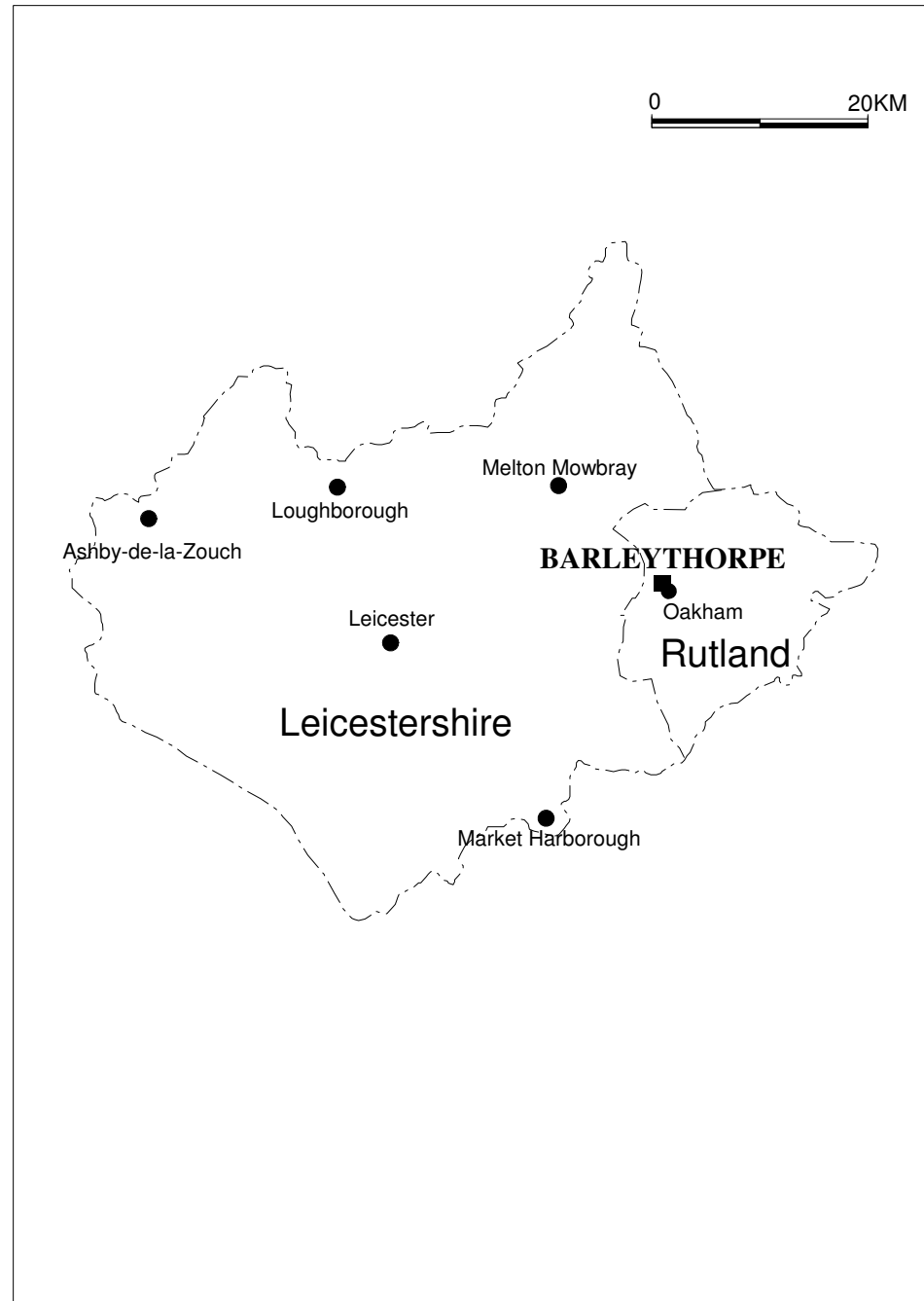
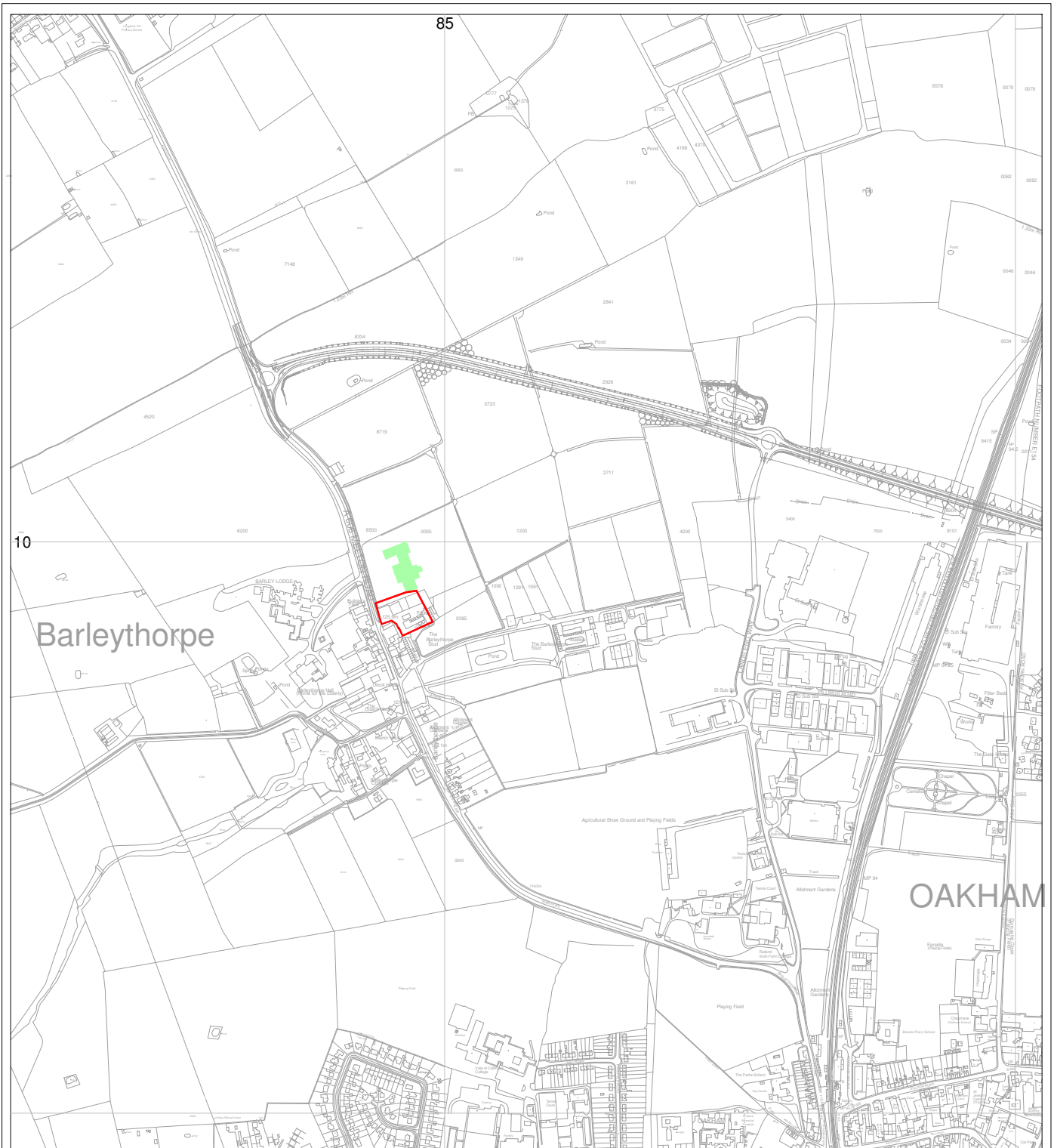


Figure 1 General location plan



Previous excavation areas BASS12



Site Location BAMR14

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Barleythorpe Main Road BAMR14

Scale 1:10,000 Drawn by:NP Report No: 47/14

Figure 2 Site location plan

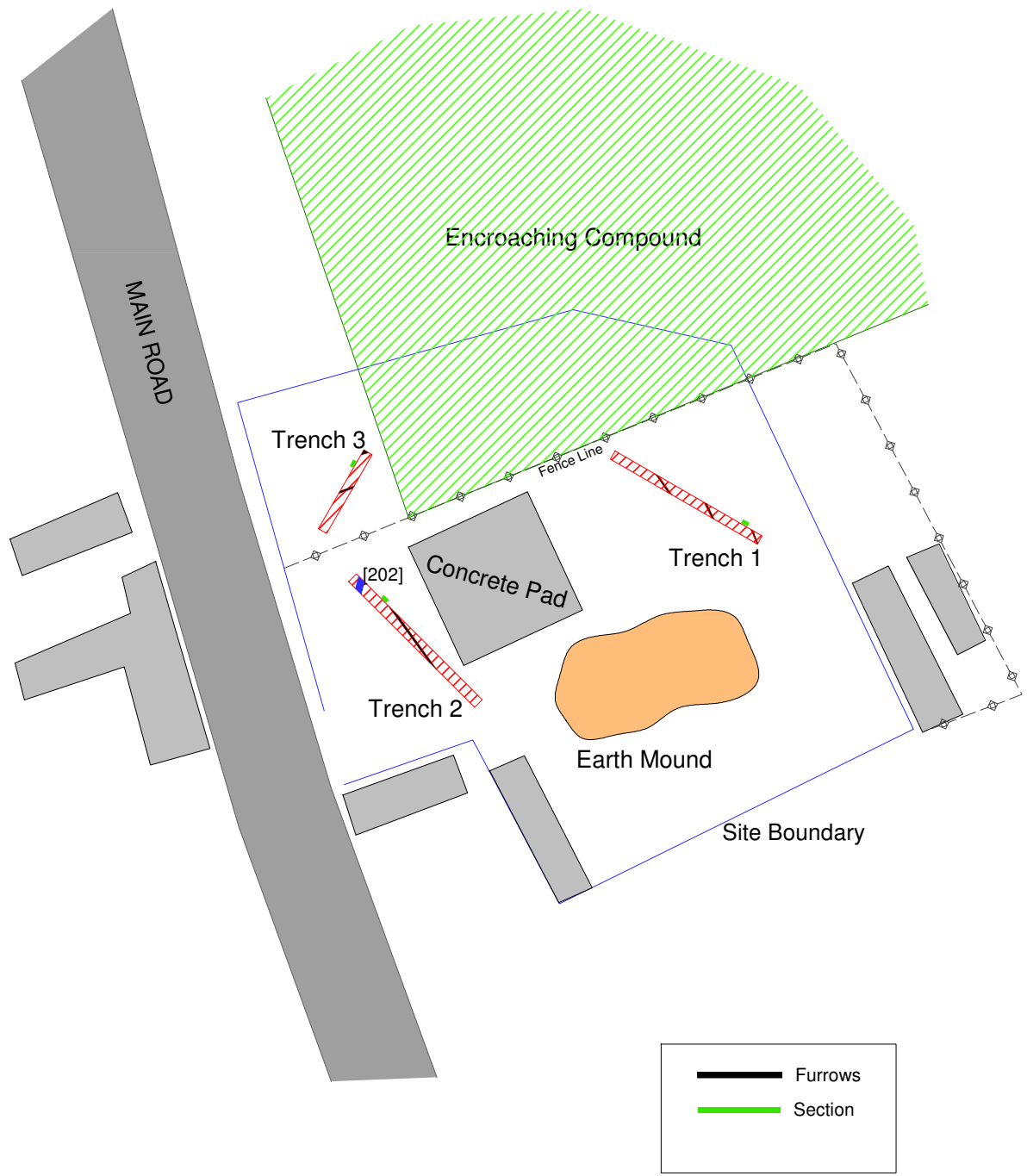
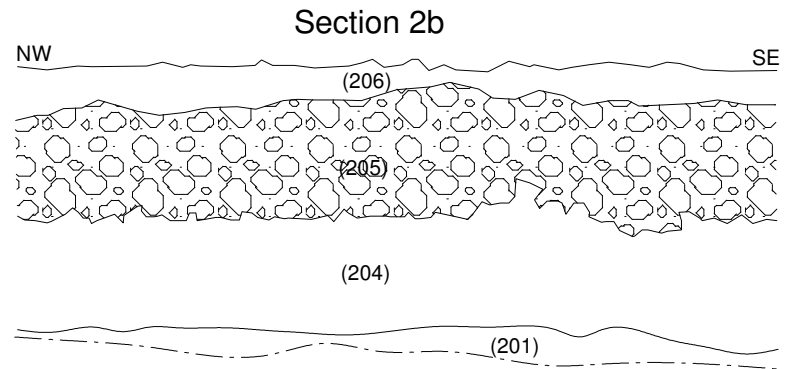
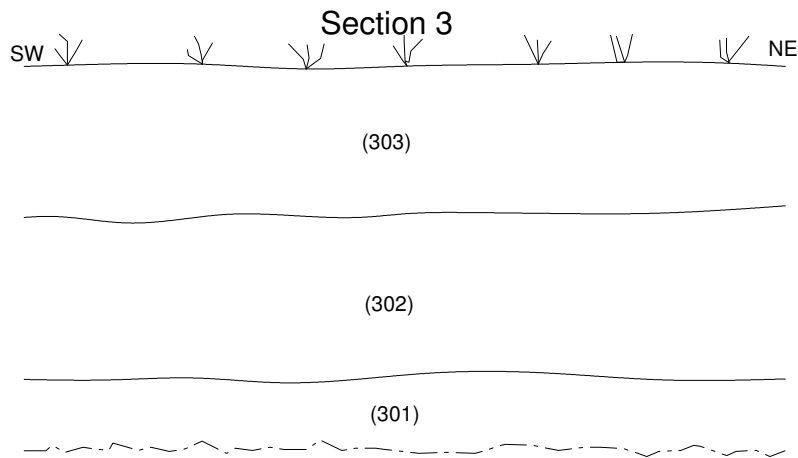
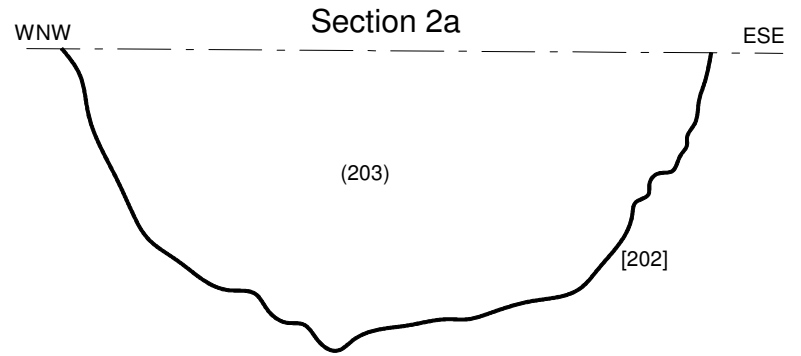
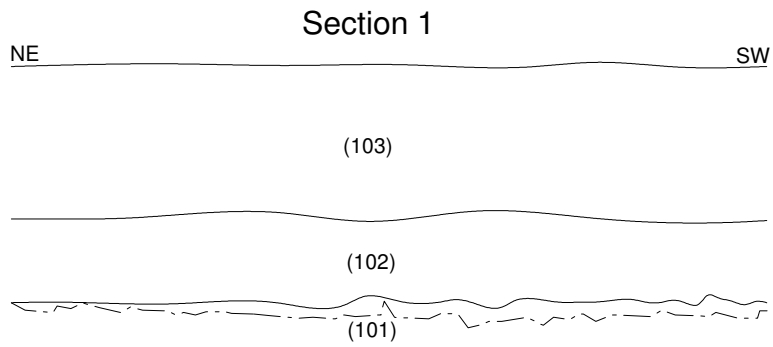


Figure 3 Trench location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Barleythorpe Main Road		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 47/14

Figure 4 Sections

The Plates



Plate 1. Location of Trench 1 prior to excavation with the standing buildings located at the east boundary of the site. Looking ESE.



Plate 2. Location of Trench 2 prior to excavation from the concrete building pad in the centre of the site. On the left of the picture is the access from Main Road. Looking WSW.



Plate 3. Location of Trench 3 showing the earth bund of the compound (formerly site BASS12) encroaching onto the proposed development area. Looking north.



Plate 4.
Trench 1 after machine excavation
showing remains of ridge & furrow.
Looking southeast.



Plate 5.
Trench 2 also showing the scant
remains of ridge & furrow.
Looking northwest.



Plate 6. (Left)
Trench 3 after machine excavation
showing ridge & furrow. Looking
northeast.

Plate 7. (Below). Trench 1,
representative section. Looking
northeast





Plate 8. Section through feature [202], a natural feature or fissure within the natural substrate. Looking northeast.



Plate 9. Representative section for Trench 2 showing the limestone hardcore and tarmac hardstanding over the remains of the subsoil. Looking northeast.



Plate 10. Representative section for Trench 3 showing a relatively undisturbed deposit of topsoil over subsoil. Looking northwest.

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION – LAND OFF MAIN ROAD, BARLEYTHORPE, RUTLAND

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land off Main Road, Barleythorpe, near Oakham, Rutland.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations in the immediate proximity of the present site revealed a Saxon settlement comprising of sunken floored structures and post-built halls. These were associated with wells and metal-working debris.*
- 1.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 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 off Main Road, Barleythorpe, near Oakham, 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 Barleythorpe is located 1.5km northwest of Oakham in the county of Rutland. Situated on the northern edge of the village, the site is in and around a former farmyard to the east of Main Road at SK 8492 0987.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (2013/0867/RES) was submitted to Rutland County Council for residential development comprising 8 dwellings of the site. A programme of archaeological evaluation is required. Should the evaluation reveal significant archaeological remains then further investigation or mitigation measures may be necessary.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a fairly level land at 126m OD. The site is on Banbury Association loamy ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous archaeological investigations immediately to the northeast identified a Saxon settlement. Geophysical survey recorded magnetic anomalies suggestive of Saxon sunken-featured buildings, as well as possible pits and probable medieval ridge and furrow (Malone 2010). Excavations revealed sunken featured buildings and post-built halls. Pottery of 5th-8th

century date, together with animal bone and industrial residues indicating metal-working were found, and several associated wells were revealed (Holt and Cope-Faulkner 2008; Mellor 2013).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator 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.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator 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 has been specified as three trenches each approximately 30m x 1.6m, as shown on the attached trench plan.
- 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), managed by 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 Ministry of Justice 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 a GPS and/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 the City and County Museum, 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.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within Rutland Museum as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.
- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, Rutland Museum will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the excavation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and the Leicestershire & 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 report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journals, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society* and *Rutland Record*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for prehistoric remains, *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 Leicestershire & Rutland Principal Planning Archaeologist. 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 curator, the client and their consultant.
- 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 MfA, 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, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: A Beeby/D Trimble, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS, independent specialist Post-Roman: A Beeby, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, University of Durham
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
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 4 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 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

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- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.

- 20.4 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.

21 **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

Holt, R and Cope-Faulkner, P, 2008 Archaeological Evaluation on land off Lands End Way, Barleythorpe, Rutland (OLEW07), unpublished APS Report No. 161/07

Malone, S, 2010 Land at Barleythorpe and Oakham North, Rutland, Geophysical Survey, unpublished APS Report No. 91/10

Mellor, V, 2013 Excavation of Saxon Remains on land off Melton Road, Barleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland (BASS12), unpublished APS Report No. 17/13

Specification: Version 1, 27/03/14

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation
101	Hard, mid brownish yellow limestone brash and silt.	Natural substrate
102	Mid brown, moderately friable silt with no inclusions. Average thickness 0.1m	Subsoil
103	Mid grey brown fine silt. Moderately friable.	Topsoil
201	Hard, mid brownish yellow limestone brash and silt.	Natural substrate
202	Linear feature with irregular concave sides and base. Maximum depth 0.4m, average width 0.85m	Natural fissure
203	Firm, plastic, mid brownish red clayey silt with fragments of limestone.	Single fill of [202]
204	Mid brown, moderately friable silt with no inclusions. Average thickness 0.1m	Subsoil
205	Hard, light grey limestone hardcore up to 0.15m thick	Made ground
206	Hard, brittle, dark grey, coarse gravelly tarmac, approximately 50mm thick.	Yard surface
301	Hard, mid brownish yellow limestone brash and silt.	Natural substrate
302	Mid brown, moderately friable silt with no inclusions. Average thickness 0.2m	Subsoil
303	Mid grey brown fine silt. Moderately friable. Up to 0.2m thick	Topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 18 (490g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from a subsoil layer (302).

Condition

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

Results

Table 1, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No	W (g)	Comments
302	cattle	horn core	-	6	103	Most join
	cattle	tibia	L	8	291	All join, fresh
	cattle	radius	-	1	34	
	large mammal	long bone	-	2	45	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	17	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone is of limited potential falling below the minimum threshold for meaningful analysis. Furthermore, it is possible that the bone derived from a single beast. The bone is stable and suitable for archive storage.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flint item was retrieved during the evaluation.

Results

Table 2, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Date
302	Struck waste flint flake, pronounced bulb of percussion	1	Prehistoric

Provenance

The flint was recovered from a subsoil layer.

Potential

As a single waste flake dated broadly to the prehistoric era, it has little potential.

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT Context
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)

Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Leat	An artificial watercourse, especially one supplying water to a water mill or its mill
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.
Periglacial	Related to places at the edges of glacial areas, which were affected by frost action.
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 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
2	Trench recording sheets
1	Context Register
1	Section Register
1	Plan Register
1	Photographic Register
3	Daily Record Sheets
2	Sheets of scale drawings

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: 2014.17

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAMR14

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-177880

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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OASIS ID: archaeol1-177880

Project details

Project name	Main Road, Barleythorpe, Oakham
Short description of the project	three trench evaluation adjacent to a previously excavated Saxon settlement revealed medieval ridge and furrow.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2014 End: 09-04-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAMR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	OAKRM:2014.17 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE RUTLAND BARLEYTHORPE Main Road
Study area	5943.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 8492 0987 52.6795163127 -0.743755288869 52 40 46 N 000 44 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Neil Parker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Oakham Museum
Physical Archive ID	OAKRM:2014.17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Oakham Museum
Paper Archive ID	OAKRM:2014.17
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation land at Main Road, Barleythorpe, Rutland (BAMR 14)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, N.
Other bibliographic details	47/14
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