

Quality Control
1 The Green, Church Lane
Caldecott
CALC 07

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Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date:	Date:

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 1 THE GREEN,
CHURCH LANE,
CALDECOTT,
RUTLAND
(CACL 07)
Planning Application No: FUL/2005/1212/NH**

**Work Undertaken For
Twinfit Limited**

February 2007

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: SP 8682 9359
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **7/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 1 The Green, Church Lane, Caldecott, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling and garage.

The site lies close to the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is best represented by the church of St. John the Evangelist. During repair work to the church, a suspected Romano-British (AD 43-410) temple was revealed and a possible villa of this period is known from northeast of the village.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. A pit and a boundary ditch remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The boundary ditch was replaced at some time by a still extant wall. A single dog skull was retrieved from the topsoil.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Twinfit Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 1 The Green, Church Lane, Caldecott, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought

through the submission of planning application FUL/2005/1212/NH. The watching brief was carried out on the 17th January 2007 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

Caldecott is located 15km south of Oakham in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 100m south of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John the Evangelist at National Grid Reference SP 8682 9359 (Fig. 2). The Green is located on the east side of Church Lane and lies at a height of c. 55m OD on a spur of land on the north side of the valley of the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Oxpasture Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed on a drift geology of 2nd terrace river sands and gravels which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Middle Lias clays (GSGB 1951).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Caldecott is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. Late Iron Age pottery was retrieved during fieldwalking to the northeast of the village (Pollard 2001, 157). In the same vicinity, cropmarks of a supposed Roman villa were subject to fieldwalking which retrieved pottery of 3rd to 5th century date (Pollard 2000, 256). There are also unsubstantiated reports of Romano-British tiles and an altar from Caldecott church, and a Roman marching camp northeast of the village.

Caldecott is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to

as *Caldecote* the name is derived from the Old English *calde cot*, meaning ‘cold hut’ (Ekwall 1989, 82). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln as part of his manor of Lyddington and was assessed along with Dry Stoke and Snelston (Thorn 1980).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. John the Evangelist which largely dates from the 14th and 15th centuries, although does incorporate 12th century work (Pevsner 1992, 461).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was partially stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. 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 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

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel (001). This measured in excess of 0.57m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Situated towards the southern central part of the house foundations was a pit (002). This was 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1) and contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy clay with gravel (003).

Located along the northeast foundation trench of the garage was a northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch (005). This was over 6.7m, wider than 1.1m and over 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). A single fill of brownish grey clayey sand (006) was identified.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil comprising a 0.23m thick layer of brown sandy clay with gravel (004) from which a near complete dog’s skull was retrieved.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural layers (Phase 1) comprise clayey

sands and gravel of the underlying drift geology of river terrace deposits.

A ditch and pit remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The ditch appears to follow the line of the north boundary to the site and may be a precursor to the stone wall.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Lane, Caldecott, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village and in an area of suspected Romano-British finds.

However, only two undated features were identified, a small pit and a boundary ditch. The boundary appears to have been replaced by an extant stone wall. A single dog skull was recovered from the investigation with no other finds recorded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Willson of Twinfit Limited 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: Tom Bradley-Lovekin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Thorn, F, 1980 *Domesday Book: Rutland* **29**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

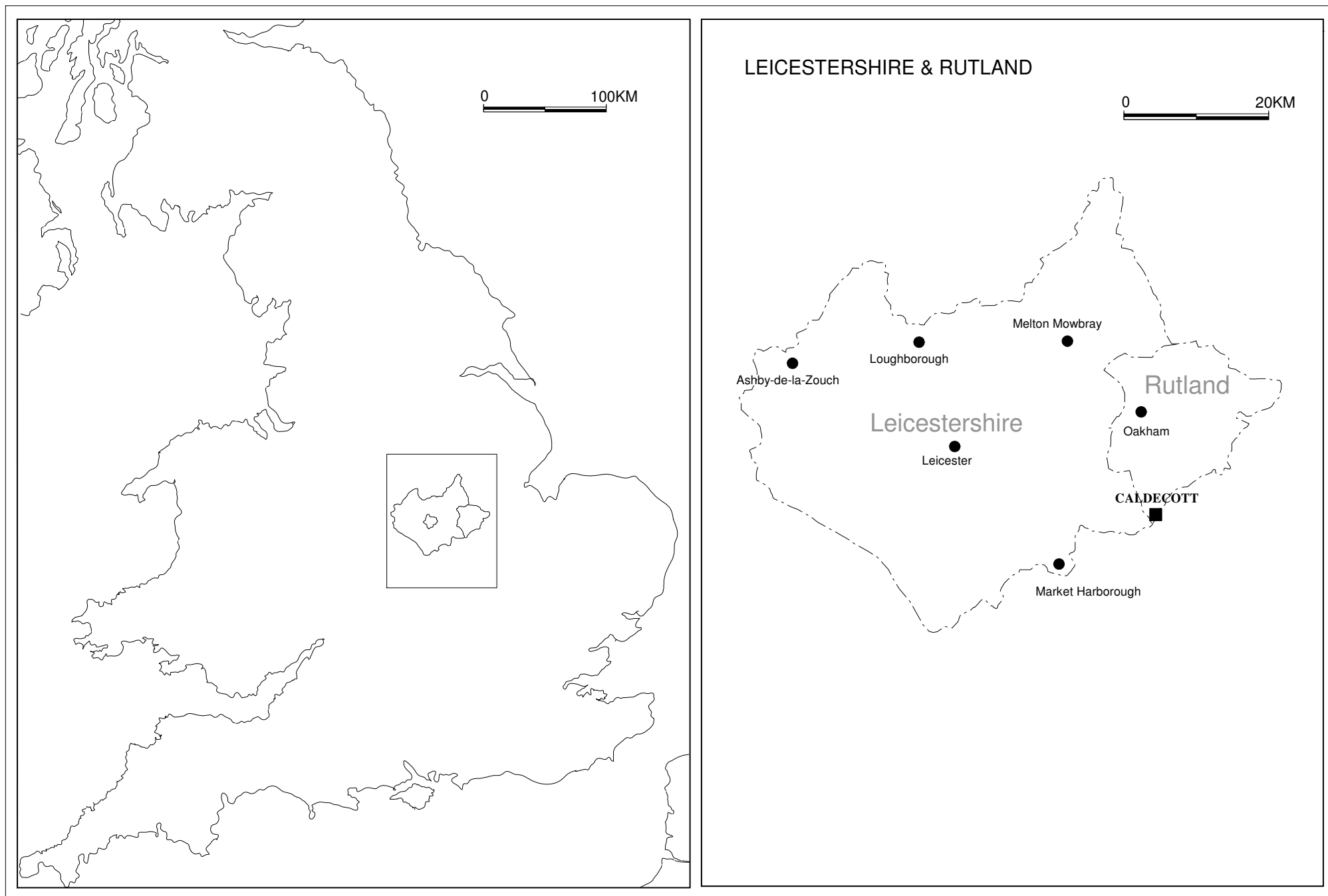
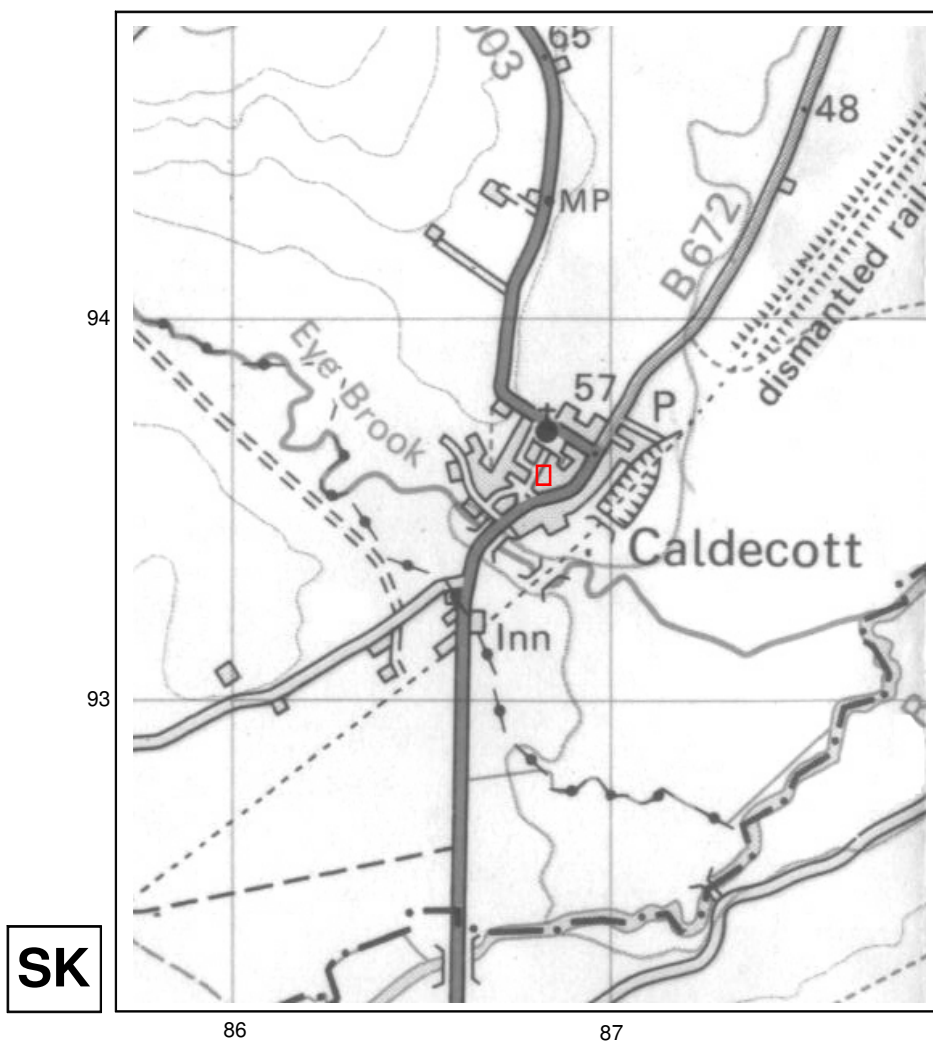


Figure 1 - General location map



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

 Area detailed in Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Lane, Caldecott CACL07

Scale 1:20000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 7/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

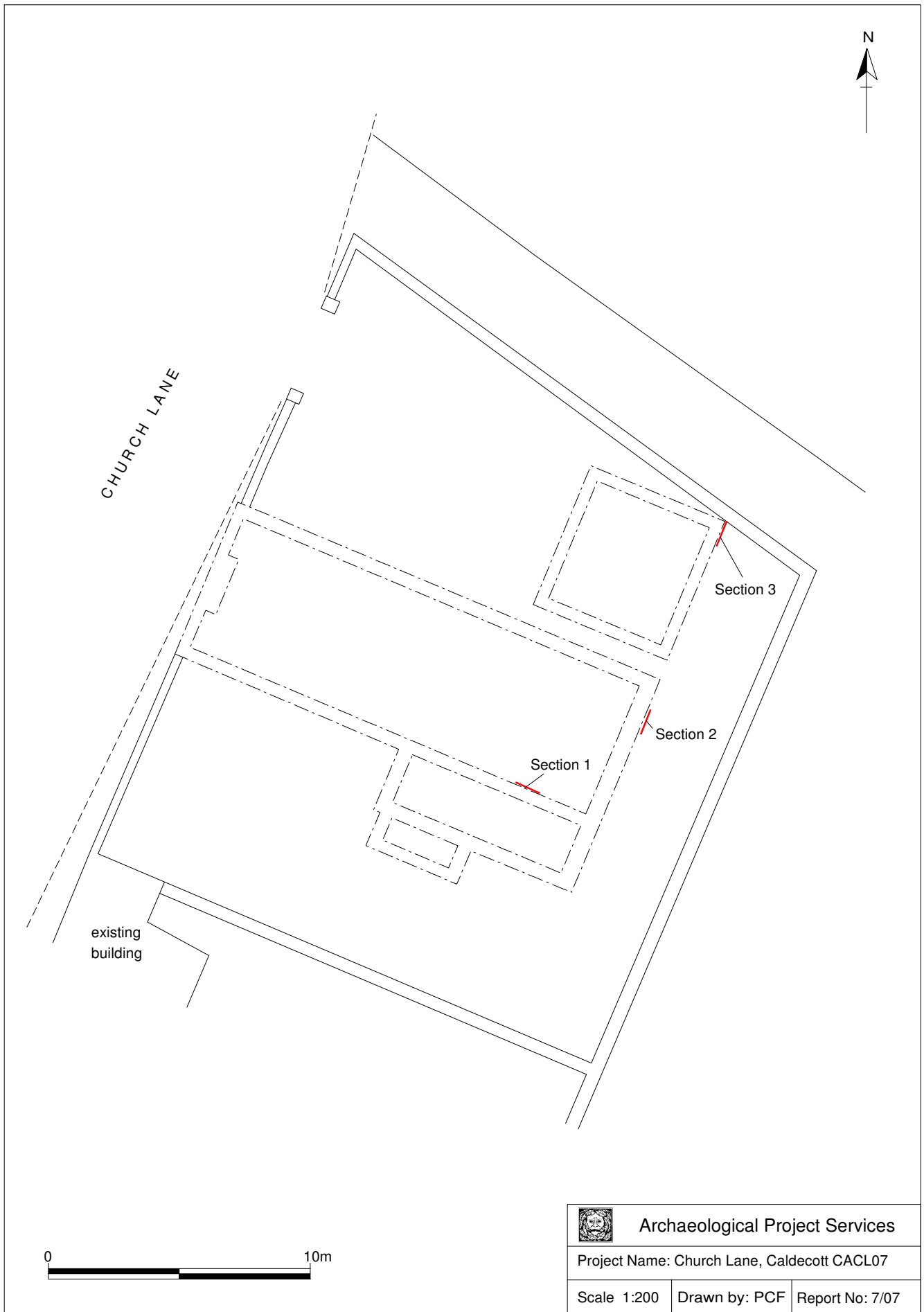
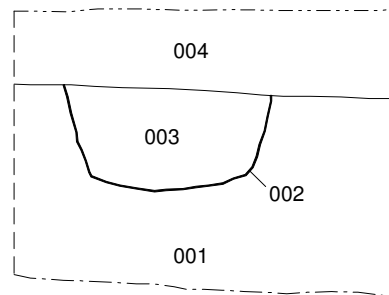


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

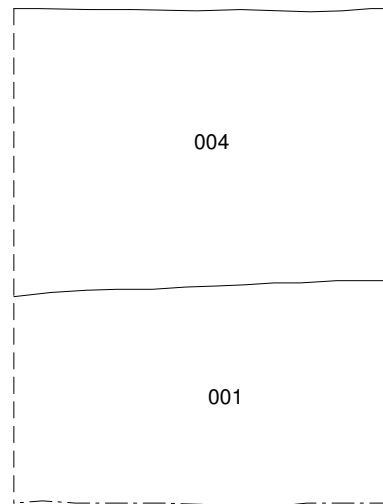
NW SE

topsoil stripped to this level



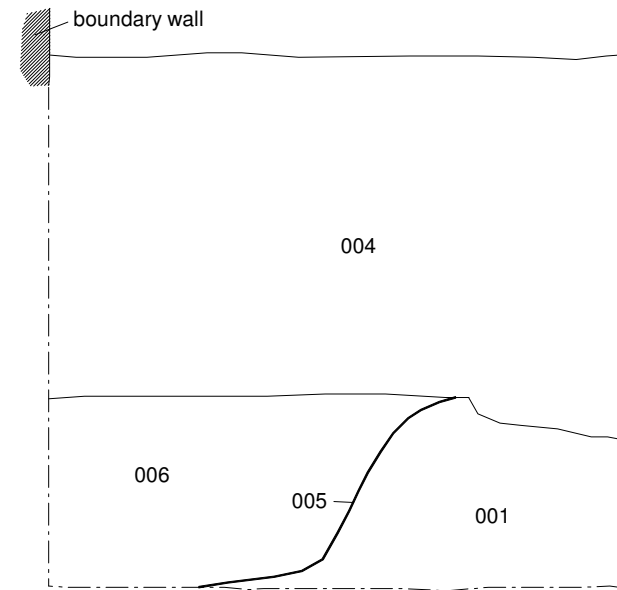
Section 1

NE SW



Section 2

NE SW



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Lane, Caldecott CACL07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 7/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view over the development area, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing pit (002), looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the undated boundary ditch (005), looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT 1 THE GREEN, CHURCH LANE, CALDECOTT, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling on land at 1 The Green, Church Lane, Caldecott, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the historic core of Caldecott, closed to the medieval parish church. Repairs to the church in the 19th century is reported to have found Roman remains, including structural features, thought perhaps to be a temple.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief 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 results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land at 1 The Green, Church Lane, Caldecott, 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 Caldecott lies 15km south of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The site is located in the centre of the village, about 100m south of the parish church at 1 The Green, Church Lane, National Grid Reference SP 8682 9359.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (FUL/2005/1212/NH) was submitted to Rutland County Council for the erection of a dwelling. Planning permission is subject to a condition requiring the applicant to secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at a height of c. 55m OD on a spur of land the north side of the valley of the River Welland, with the valley of the Eye Brook immediately to the southwest. Local soils are the Oxpasture Association fine loamy over clayey soils developed on drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shale (Hodge et al. 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The proposed development lies within the historic core of the village, approximately 100m south of the parish church of St John which contains fabric of Norman date. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it belonged to Lyddington. Repairs to the church in the 19th century revealed Roman remains, including structures thought possibly to be a temple or shrine.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief 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 watching brief.
- 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 watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and where necessary trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The nature of the terracing to the rear of the house may mean that after levelling of the site, foundation works will be entirely within undisturbed natural deposits.
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 8.2.5 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 trenches.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. If excavation is required, the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner 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 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.
- 9.1.2 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.

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 watching brief 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 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.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated by the investigation will be deposited with Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken on accordance with guidelines published in *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long term storage (1990)*; and following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Reports on the findings of the investigation will be submitted to the journals *Rutland Record* and *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.
- 12.2 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief 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 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	M Darling/B Precious, Independent Specialists
Anglo-Saxon-post-medieval	J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

19 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, 3rd January 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid reddish brown clayey sand, with frequent gravel, >0.57m thick	Natural deposit
002	Feature, 0.55m wide by 0.27m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
003	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Fill of (002)
004	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
005	Feature, >1.1m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
006	Friable dark brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (005)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *by Jennifer Kitch*

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment of bone weighing 87g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (004).

Table 1: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
004	Dog	Skull	1	87	Medium- large animal

No evidence of pathology, butchery or gnawing was noted on the remains.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
2	Drawing sheets
1	Context record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
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

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy - 1998-2003*, produced by the Rutland County Museum.

Rutland County Museum Accession Number: Pending

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CALC 07

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.