

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**AT BACK LANE,**  
**LONG CLAWSON,**  
**LEICESTERSHIRE**  
(LCBL 06)  
Planning Application No: 05/00377/FUL

**Work Undertaken For**  
**Burrough Property Services Limited**

May 2007

Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. **4/07**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Back Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of topsoil stripping and foundation trenches for a new village hall.*

*The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by St. Remegius' church that contains Norman stonework. Earthworks of the period are also extensive and include a moated enclosure. Prehistoric flint tools and Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery and tessera are also recorded from the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, Saxon - medieval and undated deposits. Saxon to Medieval deposits comprise a boundary ditch, a pit and a subsoil. Undated subsoil deposits were also encountered but produced no dateable artefacts.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a range of Late Saxon and later pottery, coins, a key, a clay pipe fragment, gun flint and a small assemblage of animal bones.*

## 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 Burrough Property Services Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new village hall at Back Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 05/00377/FUL. The watching brief was carried out between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> September 2006 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

Long Clawson is located 9km north of Melton Mowbray and 26km northeast of Leicester, in Melton District, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 250m southeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Remegius at National Grid Reference SK 7246 2711 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the south of Back Lane at a height of c. 73m OD on land that slopes down to the north.

Local soils are of the Denchworth Association, typically clayey soils and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays (GSGB 1976).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Long Clawson is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Scatters of prehistoric flint implements, including flakes, scrapers, an arrowhead, borers, blades and a fragment of a flint axe, are known from the southeast of the

village.

Romano-British artefacts have been retrieved from two locations northeast of the site, and include pottery and tessera, the latter perhaps suggesting a building in the vicinity.

Long Clawson is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Clachestone*, the name may derive from the Old English *tūn* meaning settlement and a Scandinavian personal name ‘*Clac*’ (Ekwall 1989, 109), although the first element may be topographical and derive from the Old English *clacc* or Old Danish *klak*, meaning hill (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 189). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Long Clawson was held by Robert of Tosney and Robert Usher and contained ploughland and meadow (Morgan 1979).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Remegius which dates largely from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, though does contain earlier, Norman, stonework (Pevsner 1992, 278). Immediately east of the church are extensive earthworks, including a moated enclosure and three fishponds (Hartley 1987, 11). Earthwork remains indicating the former extent of the medieval village also survive to the north of the site (*ibid.*).

A watching brief undertaken in the general vicinity of the site retrieved Romano-British and medieval pottery (Taylor and Bradley-Lovekin 2005, 5).

### 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, overburden was removed from the area of the new build. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the stripped area and foundation 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services’ practice.

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 assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Late Saxon – Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Undated deposits
Phase 4	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

Natural deposits comprise sequences of

light brown clayey silt (015, 021, 026, 032 and 034) and were sealed by bluish grey clay (003, 011, 014, 020, 025, 031, 033 and 040). Above this were mottled yellowish brown clays (010 and 037), grey and reddish brown silty clay (012, 013 and 024), greyish brown silty clay (007) and mid grey silty clays (018 and 019).

### **Phase 2 Late Saxon - Medieval deposits**

Situated towards the centre of the development area was a sub-oval pit (023). This was 0.9m long by over 0.6m wide and 60mm deep (Fig. 8, Sections 9 and 10). A single fill of grey clayey silt (022) was recorded from which pottery of 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved.

Cutting natural deposits was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (009, 017, 028 and 030) recorded at several locations within the foundation trenches. This measured over 30m long, between 1.3m and 2m wide and up to 0.48m deep (Fig. 8, Sections 5 and 8; Fig. 9, Sections 11 and 12). The ditch was filled with a uniform brownish grey clayey silt (008, 016, 027 and 029). A single sherd of possible medieval date was retrieved from (029).

Located towards the eastern extent of the foundation trenches was a subsoil comprising brownish grey clayey silt (036) and grey, with reddish brown mottled, clayey silt (039) that measured up to 0.22m thick (Fig. 9, Sections 13 to 15). Saxon to medieval pottery was recovered from subsoil (039).

### **Phase 3 Undated deposits**

Subsoil deposits were also evident on the western part of the site where they comprised a 0.6m thick brownish grey clayey silt (002) and a 0.55m thick greyish brown silty clay (004).

### **Phase 4 Modern deposits**

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil comprising a layer of greyish brown humic clayey silt (001, 035 and 038). This measured between 70mm and 0.25m thick.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of clay, clayey silt and silty clays represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology of Lower Lias clays.

Late Saxon to medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise a ditch, a pit and a subsoil layer. The ditch is likely to have served as a boundary which continued after the ditch had been infilled. This is evidenced by an earthwork ridge across the site, which may mark a hedge or fence line (Plates 2 and 3) and accords well with a boundary in this location shown on the 1779 pre-Enclosure map of the village (Hartley 1987, Plate 6). The field boundaries had changed to their present form by the 1892 Ordnance Survey plan of the area.

Undated deposits (Phase 3) comprise further subsoils present across the western part of the site. The subsoils imply that the area had been under an agricultural regime.

Finds retrieved include a range of Late Saxon and later pottery, along with two coins, a key, clay pipe, a gun flint and a small assemblage of animal bone.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Back Lane, Long Clawson, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village and in an area where Romano-British pottery had previously been retrieved.

The watching brief recorded a Saxon to

medieval boundary ditch, pit and a subsoil layer. The boundary continued in use after the ditch had been infilled and was still evident as a boundary in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Undated subsoils were also identified in the western part of the site.

Pottery of Late Saxon and later date was the chief artefact retrieved during this investigation. Two coins, a key, clay pipe and a gun flint were also recovered along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Neath of Burrough Property Services Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

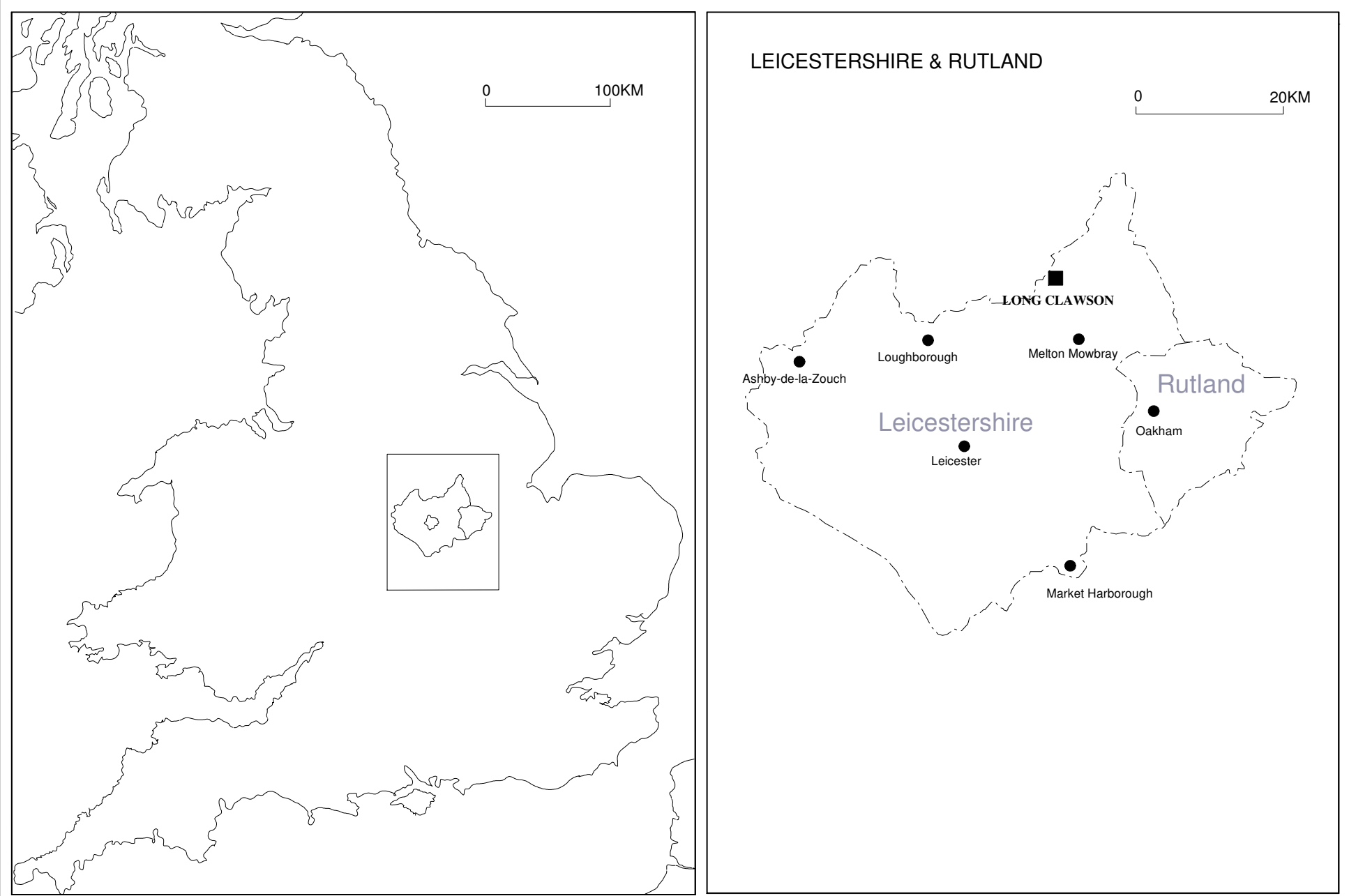
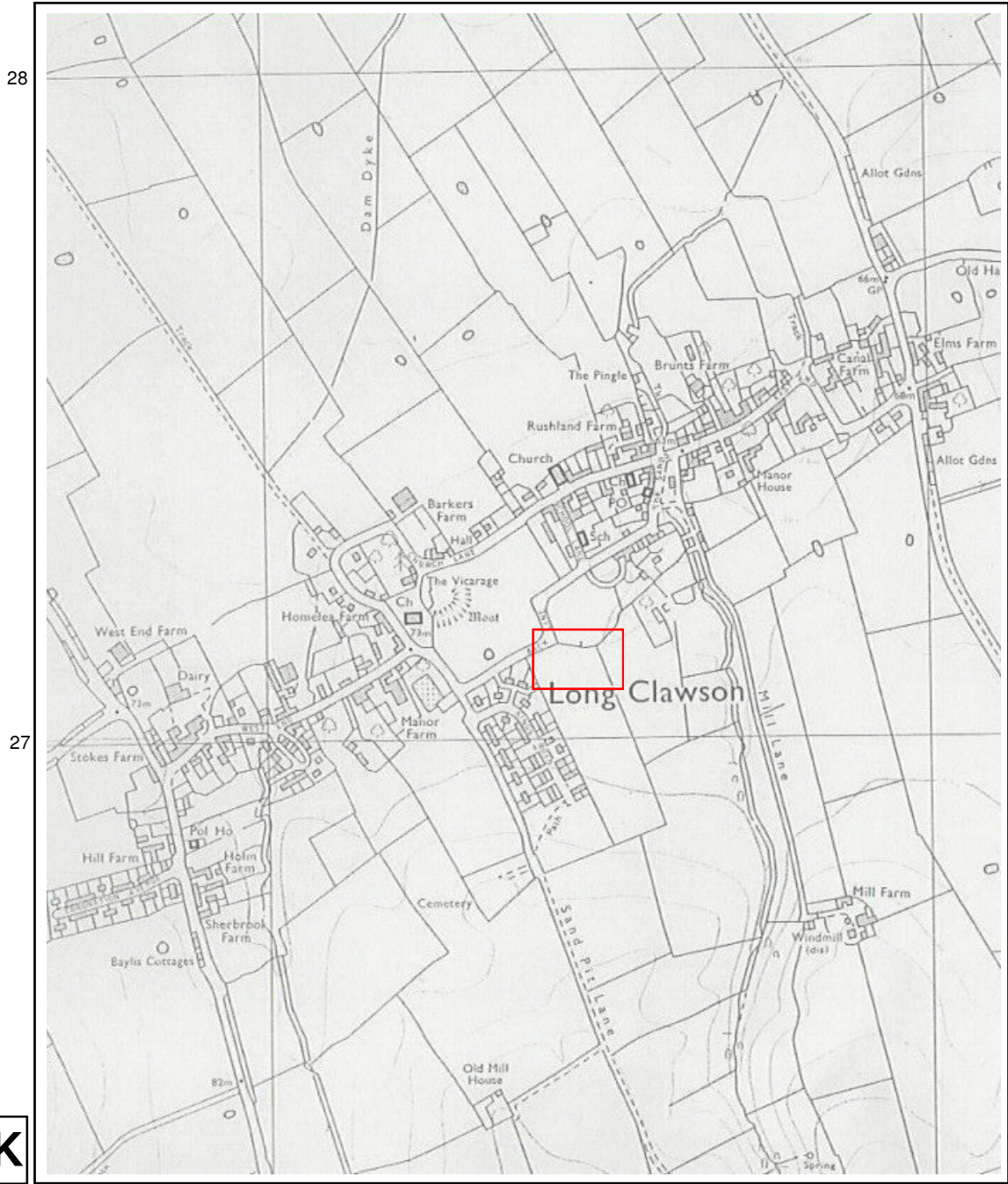


Figure 1 - General location map





**SK**

72

73

 Area detailed in Figure 3

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Project Name: Back Lane, Long Clawson LCBL06		
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Figure 2 - Site location plan

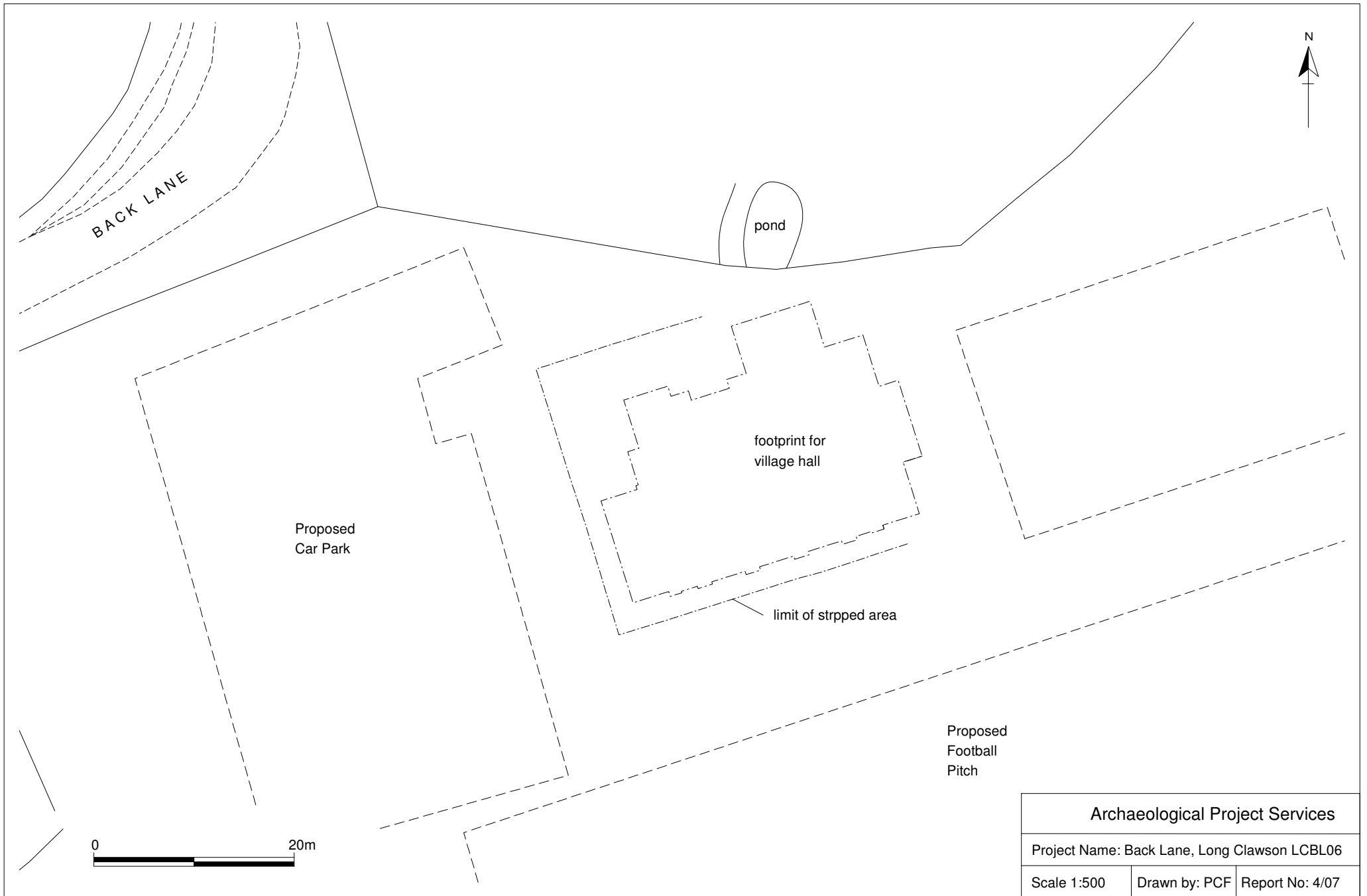


Figure 3 - Plan showing the layout of the development area

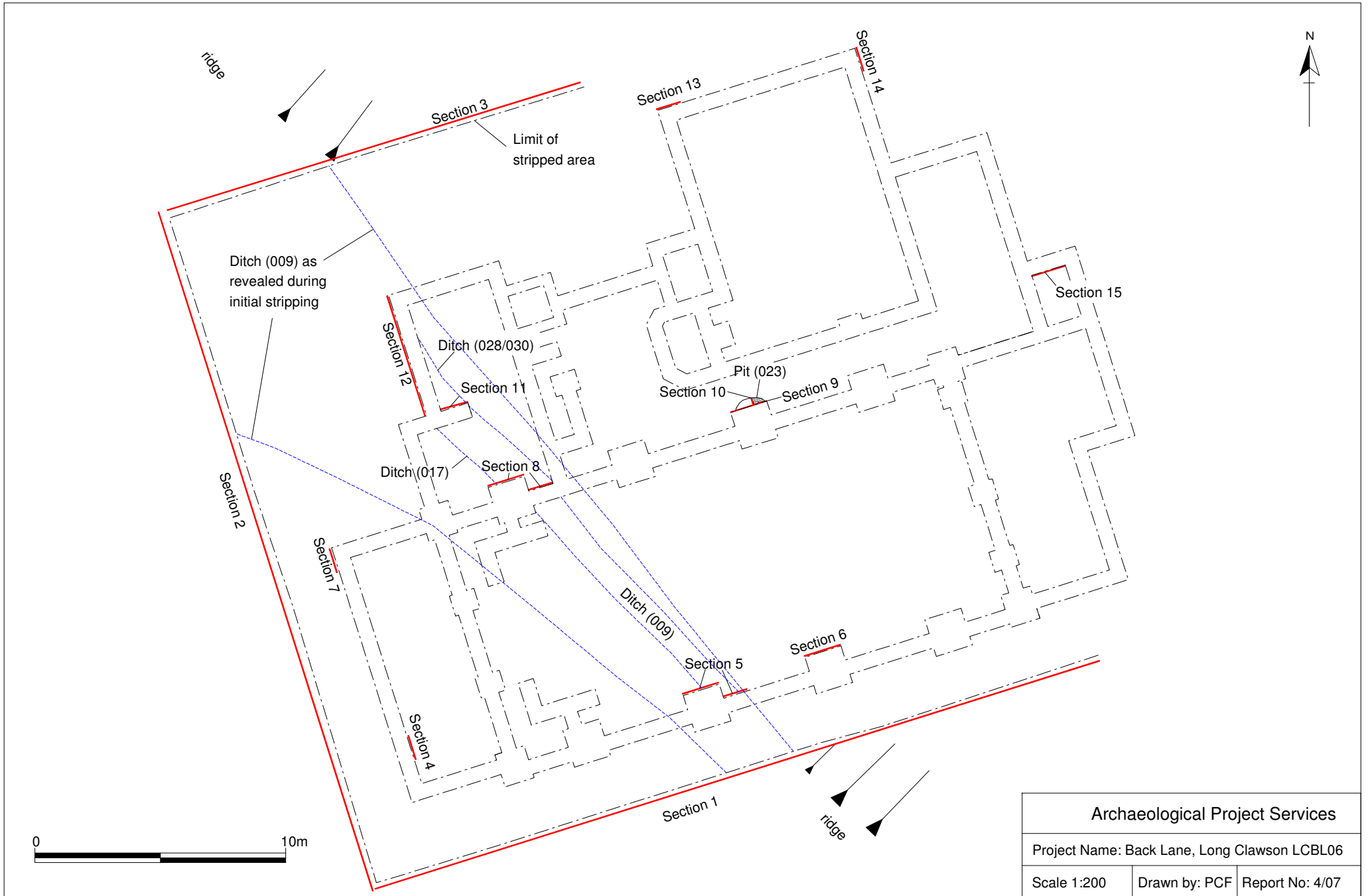
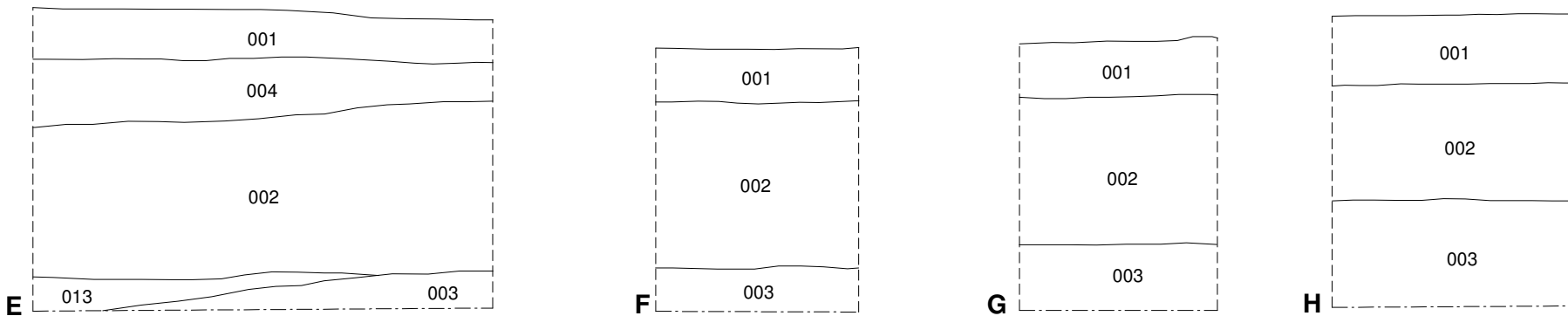
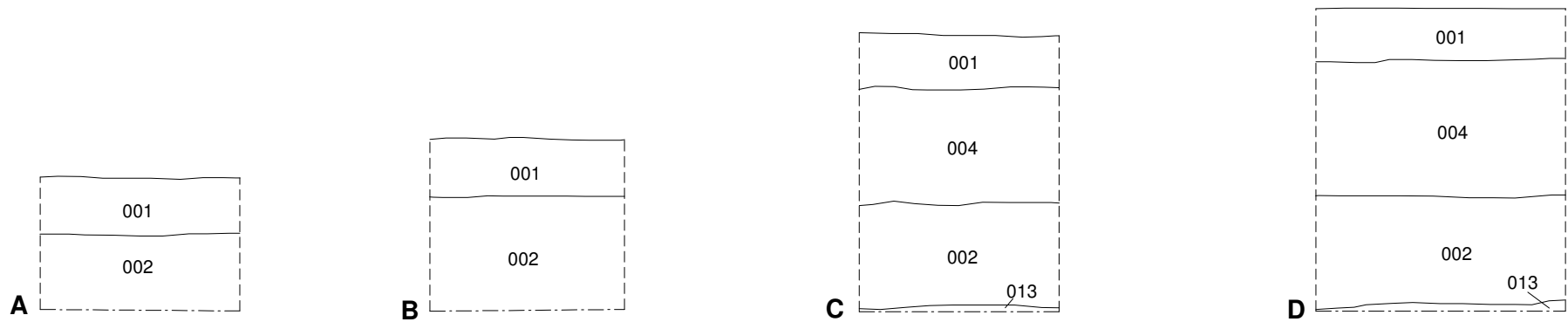
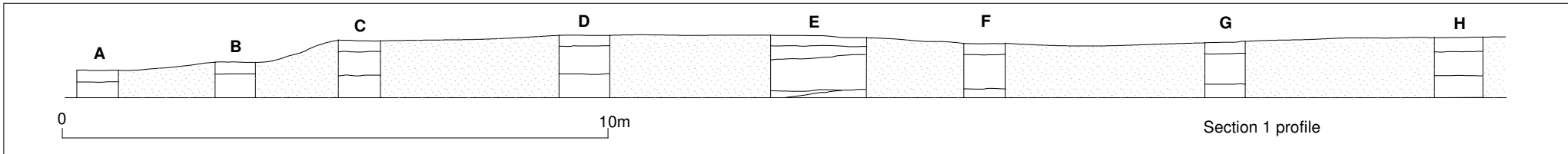
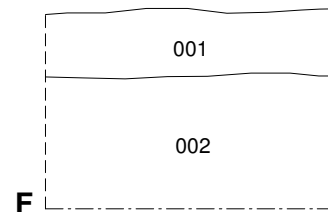
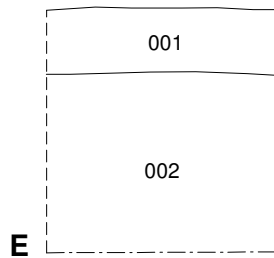
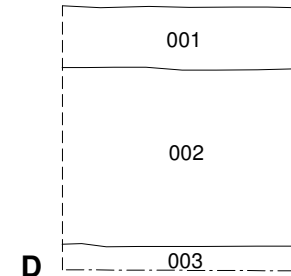
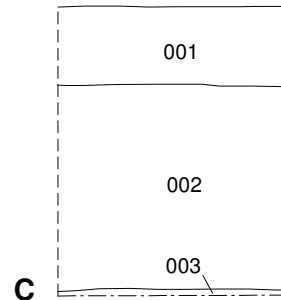
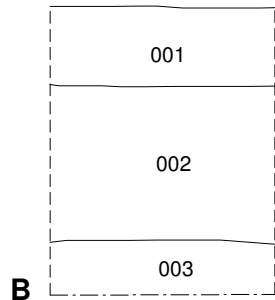
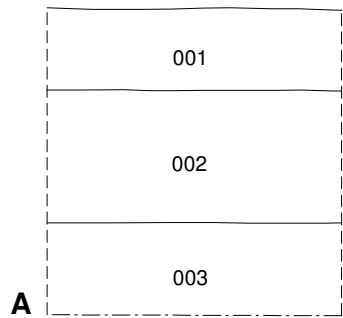
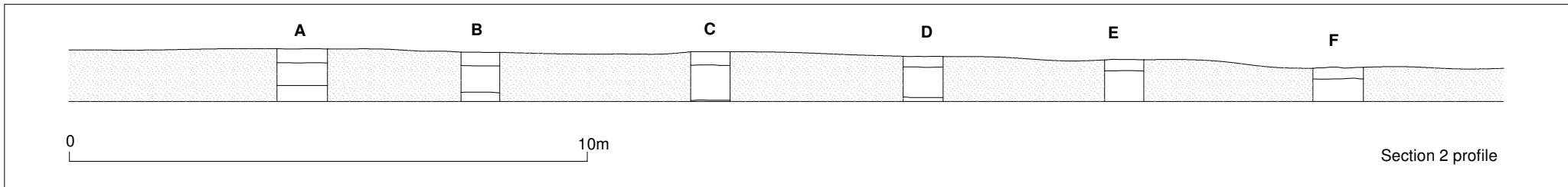


Figure 4 - Plan showing location of principal features and section locations



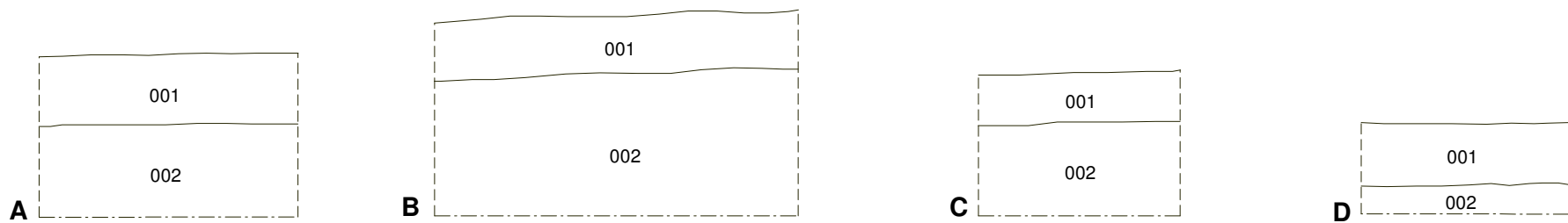
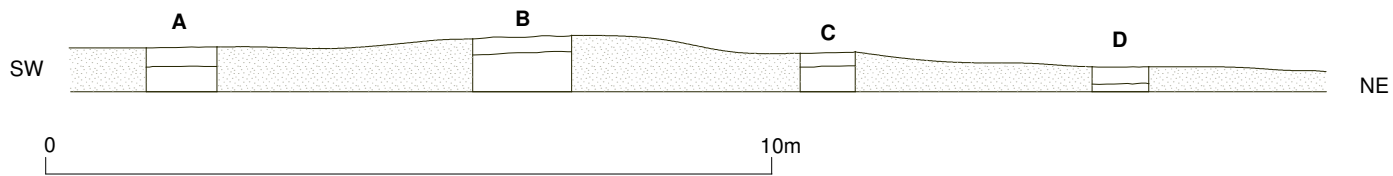
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Figure 5 - Section 1



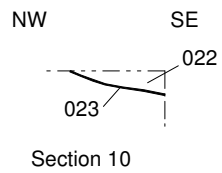
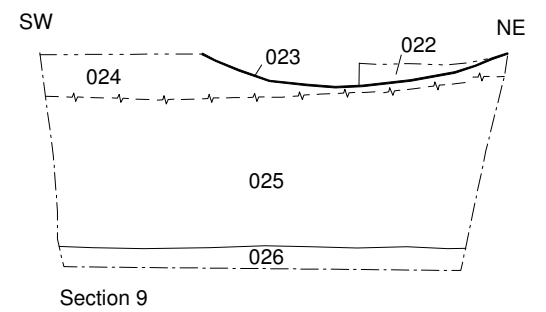
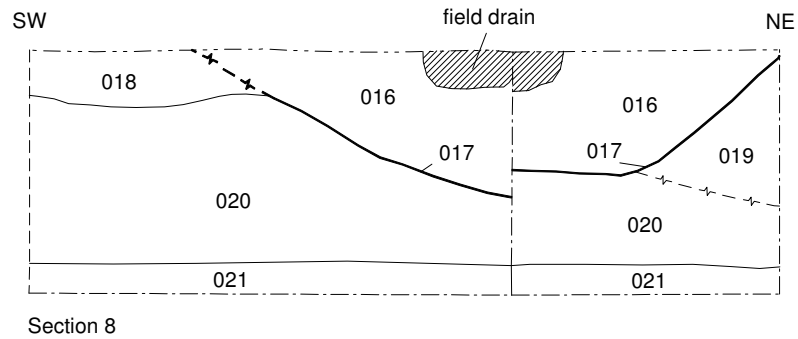
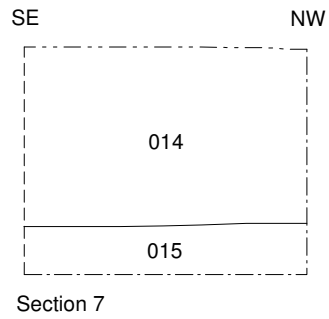
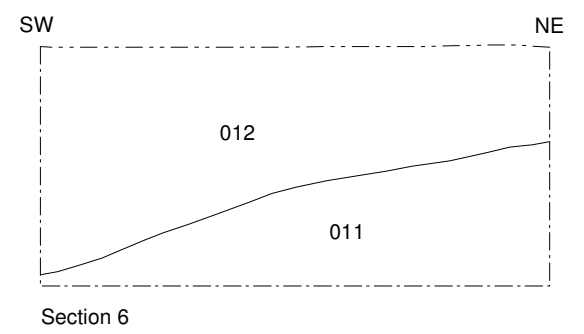
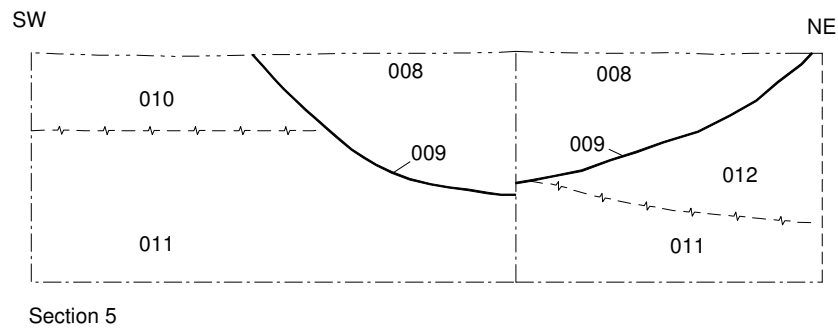
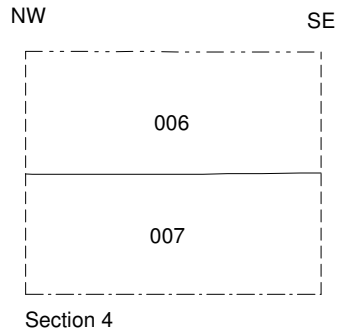
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Figure 6 - Section 2



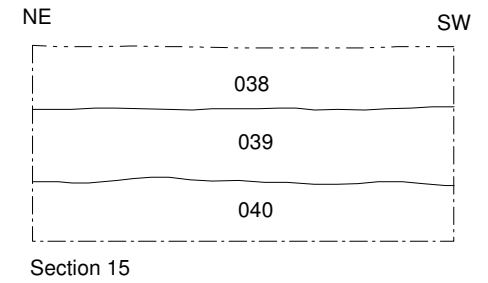
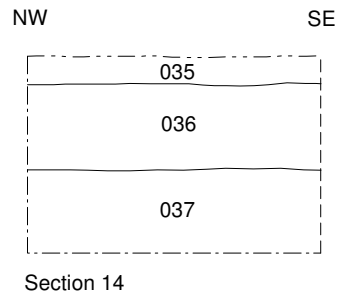
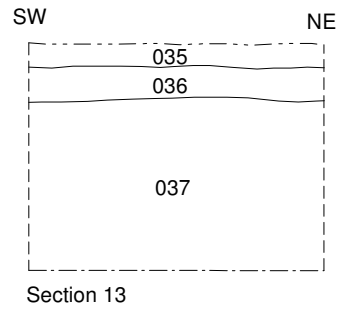
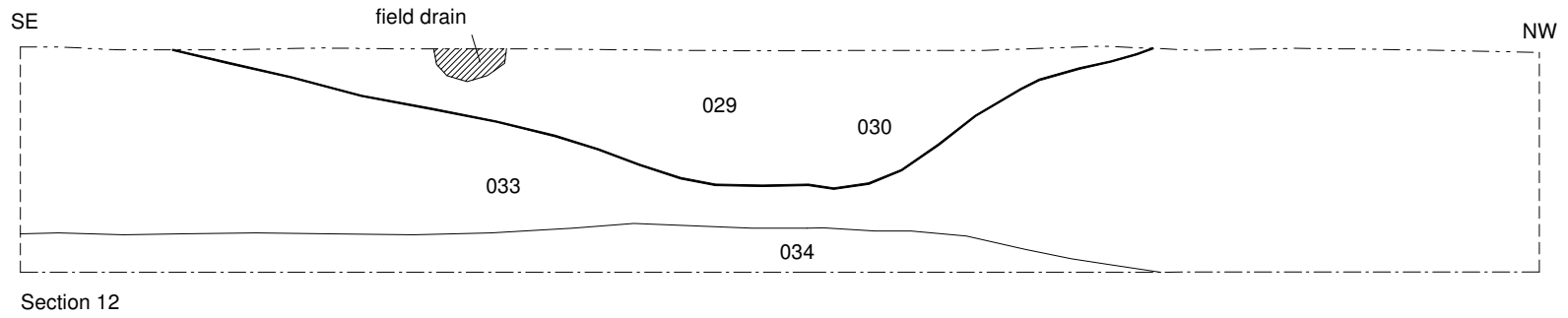
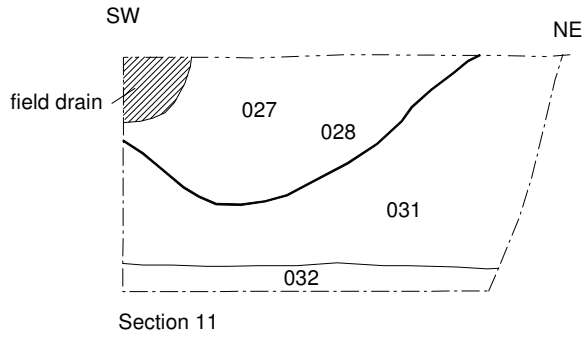
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Figure 7 - Section 3



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Figure 8 - Sections 4 to 10



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Figure 9 - Sections 11 to 15





Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the earthwork ridge across the site, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the earthwork ridge across the site, looking north



Plate 4 - View showing the excavation of the foundation trenches, looking northeast



Plate 5 - Section 4, looking east



Plate 6 - Section 5 showing the undated ditch (009), looking north



Plate 7 - Section 9 showing the medieval pit (023), looking northwest



Plate 8 - Section 8 showing the undated ditch (017), looking northwest



Plate 9 - Section 12 showing the undated ditch (030), looking northwest

## **Appendix 1**

### **LONG CLAWSON, RECREATION GROUND, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at the recreation ground, Long Clawson, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential, just outside the historic settlement core.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 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 archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at the Recreation Ground, Long Clawson, Leicestershire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 72465 27110.
- 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 Long Clawson is located 5km north-west of Melton Mowbray in the Melton district of Leicestershire. The site lies towards the centre of the village. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 72465 27110.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (05/00377/FUL) has been granted by Melton Borough Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development with the construction of a new village hall.

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

- 5.1 Local soils are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged soils of the Denchworth Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 0.0 The development lies to the south of the core of the historic village and stands immediately south of back lane between Kings Road and Mill Lane.
- 0.1 Domesday references to Long Clawson indicate that the village was in existence by the Late Saxon period at least (Morris, 1980) and the place name probably derived from the Scandinavian

personal name *clac*. According to Pevsener the church has surviving Norman fragments with the majority of the structure being 14<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsener, 1992).

## **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 the 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 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 watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 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 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 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 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 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; Melton Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting 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.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation 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 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.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
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.

18.5

## **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**



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark greyish brown humic clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
003	Stiff mixed light yellow and mid bluish grey clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.55m thick	Subsoil
005	Unstratified finds retrieval	
006	Stiff mainly light bluish grey, with light yellowish brown mottling, clay, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
007	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (009)
009	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >30m long by 1.85m wide and 0.45m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
010	Stiff light yellowish brown, mottled with light grey, clay, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
011	Stiff mid to light bluish grey clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
012	Firm mixed mid grey and mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.75m thick	Natural deposit
013	Firm mixed mid grey and mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.75m thick	Natural deposit
014	Stiff mid to light bluish grey clay, 0.6m thick	Natural deposit
015	Soft mid to light brown clayey silt, >0.16m thick	Natural deposit
016	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (017)
017	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2m wide and 0.48m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
018	Firm mid grey silty clay, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
019	Firm mid grey silty clay, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
020	Stiff mid bluish grey clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
021	Firm mid to light brown clayey silt, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
022	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (023)
023	Sub-oval feature, 0.9m long by >0.6m wide and 60mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit
024	Firm mixed mid grey and mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
025	Stiff mid to light bluish grey clay, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
026	Firm mid to light brown clayey silt, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
027	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (028)
028	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.3m wide and 0.47m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
029	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (030)
030	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.44m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
031	Stiff light bluish grey clay, 0.68m thick	Natural deposit
032	Firm mid to light brown clayey silt, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
033	Stiff mid bluish grey clay, 0.65m thick	Natural deposit
034	Firm mid to light brown clayey silt, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
035	Friable dark greyish brown humic clayey silt, 70mm thick	Topsoil
036	Firm mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Subsoil

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
037	Stiff mixed light yellowish brown and light grey clay, >0.58m thick	Natural deposit
038	Friable dark greyish brown humic clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
039	Firm mid grey, with mid reddish brown mottles, clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
040	Stiff mixed light yellowish brown and light grey clay, >0.22m thick	Natural deposit

### Appendix 3

#### LCBL06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

*by Anne Boyle*

context	Lincolnshire cname	Leicestershir e cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date	
005	BL	EA6	Midlands Purple type		jar	1	1		18	rim	square rim; internal	
	glaze; staffordshire	mid 17th to 18th										
005	BL	EA6	orange	jar / bowl	1	1	9		BS	internal glaze; staffordshire / ticknall	18th to 19th	
005	BL	EA6	Midlands Purple type	jar / bowl	1	1			43	rim	complex long everted;	
	internal glaze; fe slip; mid 17th to 18th									staffordshire		
005	CREA	EA8		bowl / dish	1	1	6			base	late 18th to 19th	
005	LSH	LI1	medium shell	jar / bowl	1	1	1		BS	leached; abraded; includes quartz and clay pellets; ? ID	late 9th to late 10th	
005	MEDLOC	MS	OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	abraded; abundant fine background quartz + occasional sub round quartz 0.2 to 0.4mm + abundant rounded powdery fe; ? ID or MEDX	medieval ?	
005	MEDLOC	SP	reduced; fine to medium sandy	jug ?	1	1	5		BS	very abraded; pocked reduced glaze over white slip; abundant fine background quartz + common sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5 + sparse fe	12th to mid 13th	
005	MEDLOC	MS	reduced; fine to medium sandy	jug / jar	1	1	10		BS	very abraded; reoxidised on outer surface ?; common sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.4mm + occasional ca + occasional rounded fe; ? ID or MEDX	medieval ?	
005	MISC	RS	reduced; medium sandy	jar / bowl	2	1	12			base	abundant round to sub round quartz 0.1 to 0.4mm + occasional rounded fe + occasional larger dark rock inclusions	saxo-norman ?

context	Lincolnshire cname	Leicestershir e cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
005	NCBW	EA		jar ?	1	1	12		BS	? ID or late Midlands Yellow Ware	19th
005	NCBW	EA		hollow	1	1	4		BS	flake	19th
005	NOTGE	SP1		jug / jar	1	1	1		BS	very abraded; ? ID	early 13th
005	NSP	SP1	sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	abraded; ? ID	12th to early/mid 13th
005	PEARL	EA9		jug	1	1	38		handle		late 18th to early 19th
005	PM	PM	oolitic	?	1	1	1		BS	abraded	12th to 14th
005	ST	ST7	A	jar	1	1	3		base	external soot	late 10th to 11th
005	ST	ST2	G / B	jar / pitcher	5	1	10		BS	patchy external thin light green glaze; misfitting / spalled glaze	late 11th to mid 12th
005	TORKT	TO		?	2	1	2		BS	abraded; patchy soot; includes ca; new source ?	10th to 11th
022	TORKT	TO		jar ?	3	1	28		base + BS	knife trimmed basal angle; external soot and over break	10th to 11th
029	MISC	MS ?ID	OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	very abraded; internal and external fe slip; fine background quartz + common round to sub round quartz 0.2 to 0.4 mm + occasional rounded fe + sparse sub angular flint	medieval ?
039	MISC	RS ?ID	dull OX/ dark reduced /OX; light firing; fine to medium sandy	?	1	1	10		BS	abundant fine background quartz + occasional larger round to sub round quartz up to 0.4mm + sparse clay pellets + sparse fe + leached ca + small voids	saxo-norman to medieval ?
039	ST	ST1	B / C	bowl ?	1	1	2		BS	internal and external patchy yellow glaze	12 <sup>th</sup>

**Table 2:** Concordance table of Lincolnshire Post Roman pottery code names and their Leicestershire equivalents

<i>Lincolnshire code name</i>	<i>Lincolnshire full name</i>	<i>Leicestershire code name</i>	<i>Leicestershire full name</i>
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	Black Glazed Earthenware
CREA	Creamware	EA8	Creamware
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	LI1	Lincoln/Lincolnshire ware 1 - ?Lincoln Kiln type/Lincolnshire Saxo Norman shelly wares
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	MS	Medieval Sandy ware – unclassified
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	SP	Splashed ware – unclassified
MISC	Unidentified types	MS	Medieval Sandy ware - unclassified
MISC	Unidentified types	RS	Reduced Sandy ware - unclassified
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA	Unclassified Post Medieval Earthenware
NOTGE	Early Nottingham Green Glazed ware	SP1	Splashed ware 1 - Nottingham Splashed ware
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	SP1	Splashed ware 1 - Nottingham Splashed ware
PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	Pearlware
PM	Potters Marston ware	PM	Potters Marston - Potters Marston - S.W. Leicestershire
ST	Stamford Ware	ST1	Stamford ware 1 - Stamford fabrics B/C
ST	Stamford Ware	ST2	Stamford ware 2 - Stamford fabrics G B/(A)
ST	Stamford Ware	ST7	Stamford ware 7 - Stamford fabric A
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	TO	Torksey Type wares - ?local/Lincolnshire

<b>context</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
005	unstratified	
022	10th to 11th	dated on single sherd
029	medieval	dated on single sherd; ? date
039	saxo-norman to medieval	? date

## Appendix 4

### THE OTHER FINDS by Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

Five items, metal, clay pipe and flint, weighing a total of 29g, were retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 10 stratified fragments of bone weighing 654g. 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 as unstratified material (005).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Copper alloy	Coin, penny, George V, 1917	1	9	1917 or later
	Copper alloy	Coin, penny, Victoria, 1896	1	7	
	Copper alloy	Key for pocket watch, post-medieval	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, bore 6/64", late 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century,	1	7	
	Flint	Gun flint, post-medieval	1	5	

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	Garden Snail ( <i>Helix aspersa</i> )	Shell	1	7	
	Equid	Calcaneus	1	68	
	Equid	Metatarsal	1	72	Fragmentary
	Equid	Phalanx I	1	69	
	Equid	Tibia	1	136	Distal end only
	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	56	
	Cattle	Scapula	1	72	
	Cattle	Radius	1	107	
	Cattle	Femur	1	39	
	Cattle	Tooth	1	34	
	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	1	

The equid (*horse family*) remains may have originated from the same individual.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Long Clawson that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The collection of artefacts is entirely of post-medieval to early modern date and, consequently, is of low local potential and significance.

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

40	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
17	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services  
Room 500  
County Hall  
Leicester Road  
Glenfield  
Leicester  
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A107.2006

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LCBL 06

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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