

Quality Control
Holderness House,
Back Street, Saltby
SBS 07

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HOLDERNESS HOUSE,
BACK STREET,
SALTBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(SBS 07)
Planning Application No: 06/01214/FUL**

**Work Undertaken For
Duffin Builders Limited**

May 2007

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: SK 8507 2618
Leicestershire Museums Accession No: X.A53.2007
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-25709

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **42/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Holderness House, Back Street, Saltby, Leicestershire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new detached dwellings.

Prehistoric stone tools and earthworks of possible Bronze Age date (2500-800 BC) are known from the vicinity. The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of Saltby. Previous evaluation of the site identified an undated wall and yard surface.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. A still extant post-medieval boundary wall was also recorded. A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved along with later example. An iron wedge or blade was also recovered.

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 Duffin Builders Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with two new dwellings adjacent to Holderness House, Back Street, Saltby, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning

application 06/01214/FUL. The watching brief was carried out on the 26th and 27th March 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

Saltby is located 12km northeast of Melton Mowbray and 18km north of Oakham in the Civil Parish of Sproxton, Melton Borough District, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated 380m south of the village centre as defined by St. Peter’s Church at National Grid Reference SK 8507 2618 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of Back Street at a height of c. 138m OD on land that slopes down to the west, towards the valley of the River Eye.

The site lies at the junction of soils of the Elmtun 1 Association, generally fine loamy or clayey stony soils, with Ragdale Association soils, typically pelostagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179, 293). These soils overlie a drift geology of Boulder Clay or a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Saltby lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Located at the northern limit of the parish are a set of multiple ditched linear earthworks known as King Lud’s Entrenchments which are believed to be Bronze Age in date (Liddle 1982, 16). Perhaps associated with these are a number of similar earthworks that have since been ploughed away and further destroyed by the construction of an airfield east of the village. These were known as The Folding Dykes and The Three Dykes

(Nichols 1795, 305). Additionally, flint tools of probable prehistoric date were retrieved during archaeological evaluation west of the village (Coward 2000, 5).

Saltby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Saltebi* the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian and means ‘the village, homestead (by) of *Salte*’s people (Ekwall 1989, 402). However, it is possible that the first element is Old English in origin meaning salt and may refer to a chalybeate spring in the village (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 65). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the land was held by Roger of Bully and contained 2 mills and 40 acres of meadow (Morgan 1979).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Peter which dates to the 13th century (Pevsner 1992, 366). Earthworks, indicating former closes are present within the village and ridge and furrow of the medieval field system are known in the vicinity (Hartley 1987, 13, 62). Cropmarks have identified the possible existence of two moated enclosures located west of the village (Peek and Parsons 1972).

Prior to the watching brief, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site. This revealed the wall of an undated building and a yard surface with a drainage gully (Hunt 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, topsoil was stripped from the site

and two openings were made through the north boundary wall. 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 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

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

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of brown clay containing chalk fragments (003, 008 and 011). These deposits measured in excess of 0.55m thick.

Developed upon the natural clay was a subsoil comprising greyish brown sandy clay (002, 007 and 010). This measured between 0.2m and 0.22m thick.

Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil which was composed of 0.14m thick layer of greyish brown silty sand (001, 006 and 009).

Located at the north end of the site was an east-west aligned foundation trench (005). This measured 0.45m wide and contained a limestone rubble wall (004). The wall was 1m high (Fig. 4, Section 1).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay with chalk relate to the underlying drift geology of glacially derived boulder clay. Developed upon this was a subsoil, perhaps indicating that the site was previously under an agricultural regime.

Along the northern periphery was a still extant wall forming a boundary to the site. A boundary is depicted in this location on 19th century maps.

No evidence was found for the wall or yard surface identified in the evaluation, although the yard surface lay south of the area of foundations.

Finds retrieved comprise pottery of predominantly post-medieval date, with one sherd of 13th – 14th century date, and an iron wedge or blade.

7. CONCLUSION

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

However, no medieval or earlier remains were encountered. Above natural and subsoil deposits was a boundary wall to the site which is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of medieval and later date and an iron wedge or blade.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs SM Duffin of Duffin Builders Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisors: Mary Nugent, Michael Wood
 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
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LMARS	Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service
ULAS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

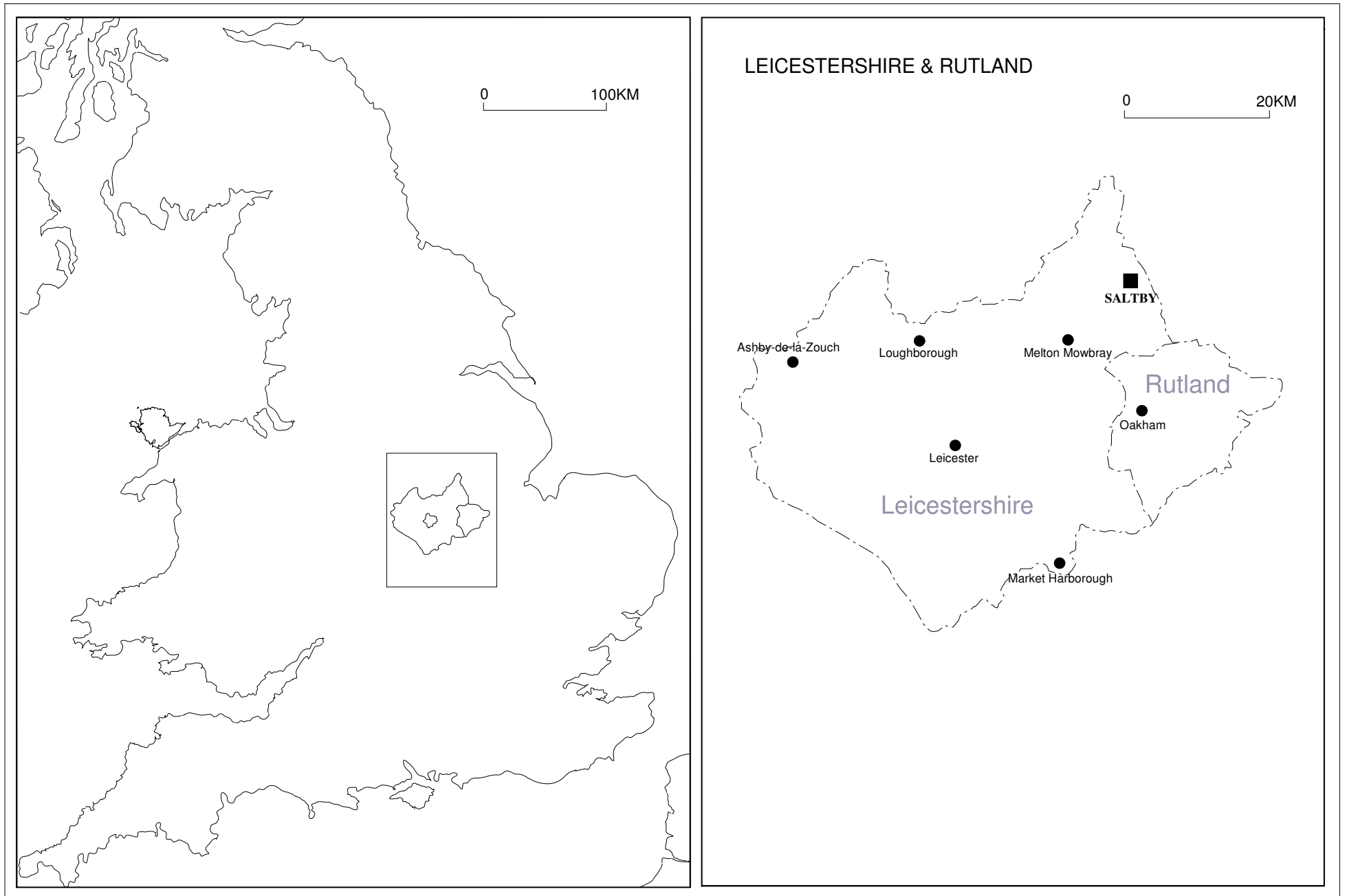


Figure 1 - General location map



SK

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■ Area of development



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Back Street, Saltby SBS07		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 42/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

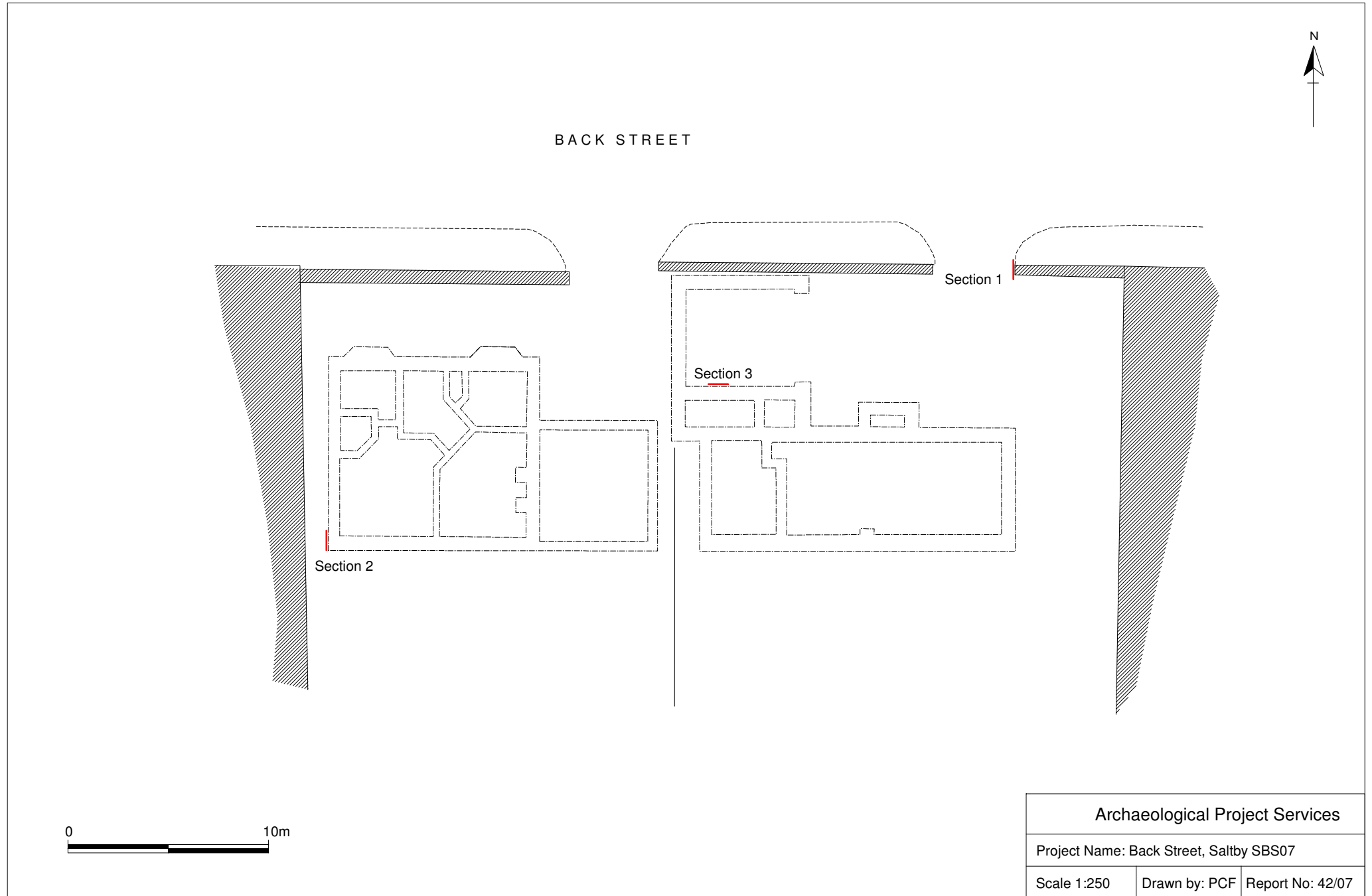
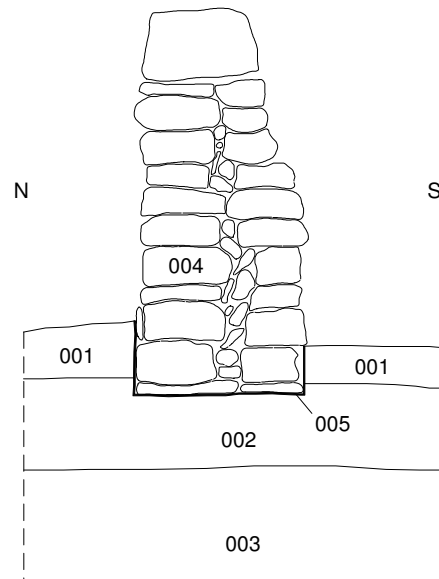
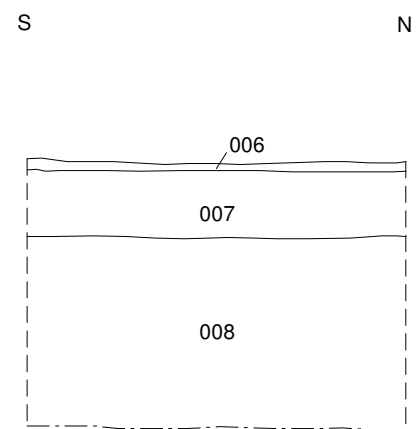


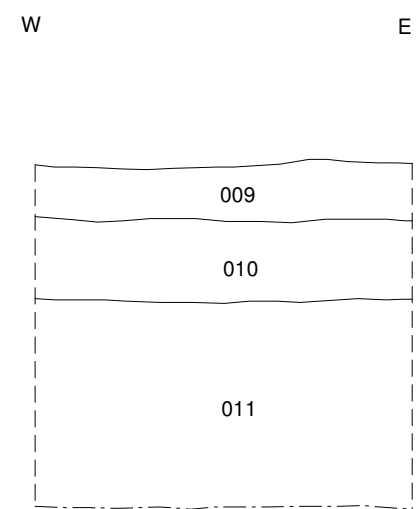
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Back Street, Saltby SBS07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 42/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 3, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT BACK STREET, SALTBY, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *Watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Holderness, 10 Back Street, Saltby, Leicestershire.*

1.2 *The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest within the historic settlement core. Previous archaeological work identified remains of a stone wall and surface of unknown date.*

1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. Archaeological features will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the 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 construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Holderness, 10 Back Street, Saltby, Leicestershire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8507 2618.

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 Saltby is located 5km southwest of Grantham in the Melton administrative district of Leicestershire. The site lies in the south of the village, on the south side of Back Lane. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 8507 2618.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission has been granted by Melton District Council for construction of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Saltby lies at approximately 140m OD on the eastern slope of the valley of the River Eye. Soils of the area are well drained brashy calcareous soils of the Elmton 1 Association developed on Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 A settlement at Saltby is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 indicating an origin for the village in at least the late Saxon period. The church of St Peter, in the north of the village, dates from c. 13th

century with later additions and restorations. The proposed site lies within the historic core of the village.

6.2 Field evaluation undertaken in advance of planning permission in 2005 revealed the substantial remains of a limestone wall and slab surface. These features remain undated but do not correspond to features identifiable on maps of the 19th century onwards.

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 District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

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

18.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
002	-	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
003	-	Firm light brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
004	-	Limestone structure, rough hewn in irregular coursing, aligned east-west, 50m long by 0.45m wide and 1m high	Boundary wall
005	-	Linear feature, aligned east-west, c. 50m long by 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (004)
006	1	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
007	1	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
008	1	Firm light brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
009	2	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
010	2	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
011	2	Firm light brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.55m thick	Natural deposit

SBS07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	Lincs cname	full name	Leics Cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	EA		jar	1	1	4		BS	internal glaze
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	midlands purple type	jar	1	1	10		BS	internal glaze; overfired; Staffordshire or Ticknall
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6		jar / bowl	1	1	5		BS	internal glaze
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	midlands purple type	jar / bowl	1	1	10		BS	internal glaze; Staffordshire or Ticknall
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6		bowl	1	1	18		BS	internal glaze;
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	midlands purple type	jug / jar	1	1	26		BS	vitrified; Staffordshire or Ticknall
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	midlands purple type	jar	1	1	45		BS	vitrified; Staffordshire or Ticknall
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6		bowl	1	1	31		BS	flake; internal glaze;
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6		bowl	1	1	54		BS	internal glaze;
001	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	LI3		jug	1	1	2		BS	
001	MP	Midlands Purple ware	MP	dark reduced grey/purple	jug	1	1	31		BS	vitrified; late
001	MP	Midlands Purple ware	MP	dark reduced grey/purple	jug / handled jar	1	1	54		BS with LHJ	vitrified; late
001	MP	Midlands Purple ware	MP	purple + light firing streaks	jug / jar	1	1	29		BS	vitrified; late
001	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	MY		bowl	1	1	159		rim	internal glaze; abraded; everted rim

context	Lincs cname	full name	Leics Cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
001	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	EA7	orange + white clay pellets/shale	bowl	1	1	7		BS	internal black glaze over fe slip
001	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	EA7	orange + white clay pellets/shale	jar / bowl	1	1	73		base	internal black glaze over fe slip
001	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	EA3		drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS	
001	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	EA3		drinking vessel	1	1	1		BS	
001	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	EA7	cream	press moulded dish	1	1	10	internal trailed white on brown; piecrust rim	rim	patchy soot

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

by Gary Taylor

A piece of iron weighing 30g was recovered. Pottery was also retrieved and is reported separately. No faunal remains were collected.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001).

Range

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Iron	Wedge/blade, 62mm long, tapering from 18mm-16mm wide, back tapering from 10-8mm, blade narrowing from 3-2mm	1	30	

The function of the iron object is unclear but its thickness indicates that it was unlikely to have been a knife blade. Particularly given the significant thickness of its back it may have been a wedge or blade, perhaps used in blacksmithing or stone-splitting.

Condition

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 Saltby that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Leicestershire and Rutland County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although associated with pottery this iron object is otherwise isolated and consequently of limited local potential and significance.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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).
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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	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.A53.2007

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SBS 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.

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