
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT LEICESTER ROAD
UPPINGHAM
RUTLAND
(UPLR 17)**

Work Undertaken For
Robinsons

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at the site.

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest with flint tools recovered from the vicinity which span the Upper Palaeolithic (1000,000-10,000 BC) to the Bronze Age (2250-800 BC). Later remains include ditched boundaries and pit alignments of Bronze Age or Iron Age date (800 BC-AD 43).

Roman (AD 43-410) remains are generally scarce in the vicinity. A possible Saxon (AD 410-1066) metalworking site has been recorded to the west. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay within the open fields of Uppingham, as evidenced by ridge and furrow and pottery derived from manuring scatters.

The evaluation identified remains of probable Bronze Age and later prehistoric date, along with a Saxon cremation. A Bronze Age barrow was investigated revealing the encircling ditch and remnants of mound material. No finds were recovered from the mound or ditch and it is dated entirely on stylistic grounds. A double ditched boundary/trackway was recorded intermittently across the site. Prehistoric flints, Roman pottery and probable intrusive post-medieval pottery were retrieved from the fills, although a later prehistoric date is considered likely.

A single isolated Saxon cremation was revealed and left in situ. This may indicate a cremation cemetery in the area as rarely would they occur on their own. Pottery of similar date was also recovered in this area which may point to the extent of the

cemetery.

Agricultural activity of medieval to post-medieval date was also identified and comprised ridge and furrow, of probable medieval origin, which was replaced by a system of small ditched fields that were probably replaced during the enclosure of Uppingham in 1805.

Finds spanning the Mesolithic to the present day were retrieved during the investigations. Prehistoric flint tools and waste were particularly common with the earliest of Mesolithic date and continuing into the Bronze Age, the latter exemplified by a barbed and tanged arrowhead. There is an absence of later Bronze Age and Iron Age material. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also found along with Saxon and later types. Medieval and post-medieval finds are likely to represent manuring scatters and support the agricultural nature of the site during these periods.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIFA 2015).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Matrix Planning Limited on behalf of Robinsons to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development on land to the north of Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland. The evaluation was undertaken between the 25th August and 13th September 2017 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

Uppingham is located 9km south of Oakham, Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 900m northwest of the centre of Uppingham, on the north side of Leicester Road, at National Grid Reference SK 8584 0031 (Fig. 2). The site lies on gently undulating land at a height of c. 150m OD.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically coarse loamy ferritic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand Formation (GSGB 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic to the present day. Flint scatters dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age have been revealed at the site and in adjacent fields by fieldwalking (Jones 2013). A possible Palaeolithic flint scatter has also been identified to the southwest of the site. This indicates a widespread use of the area during the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods, though there are few indicators suggesting settlement during this time.

Aerial photography has identified a double ditched feature crossing the western part of the site (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 62-3). This could be a multiple ditched boundary, which may have served a defensive function, though the current consensus suggests they were tribal boundaries or created to channel movement (Mellor 2007, 27). Traditionally, these are dated to the Bronze Age or Iron Age but may have continued being used until much later.

Excavations to the south of Leicester Road revealed a 138m length of a pit alignment. Pottery retrieved from the fills of these pits suggest a middle Iron Age date for their construction, though the contemporaneity of the artefactual evidence with the excavation of the pits is difficult to correlate (Ingham and Luke 2016, 13-14). Elsewhere, similar pit alignments have been dated to the Late Neolithic to later Iron Age and they are generally thought to serve a similar function to multiple ditched boundaries. Another pit alignment has been identified to the east of the site through geophysical survey and evaluation (HER 8484).

No Romano-British material has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, though is known from the general area.

Saxon material has been recorded to the west of the site where four sherds of pottery appeared to be associated with metalworking debris suggesting a site (HER 17303).

Uppingham is first mentioned in 1067 where it is referred to as *Yppingeham*, derived from the Old English and means 'the settlement (*hām*) of the dwellers on the hill' (Cox 2005, 141). Uppingham is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although may be related to one of several outlying settlements of the manor of Ridlington, which was church

sokeland held by the King. This manor contained three churches, two mills, extensive woodland, pasture and arable land (Williams and Martin 1992, 783).

During the medieval period, the site is likely to have lain within the open fields of Uppingham as evidenced by ridge and furrow that survives to the south of Leicester Road and pottery of the period which was probably derived from manuring scatters found through fieldwalking.

Prior to this evaluation a geophysical survey was undertaken at the field. This revealed two circular ditched anomalies in the northern part of the site, suggestive of Bronze Age funerary activity. The double ditched boundary, previously identified from aerial photographs was also identified along with a regular system of ditch-like features indicating a probable field system. Responses akin to former ridge and furrow were also recorded (Parker 2017, 4).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Twenty three trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.6m were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. A further five trenches were proposed in a field to the south of Leicester Road but were not excavated due to livestock concerns. The trenches were placed to provide sample coverage and to target geophysical

anomalies (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed by using a survey grade GPS system.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of this trench was a layer of orange brown silt and stone (1003).

Cut into the natural deposits was an

indeterminate feature (1005) that was 2.95m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 8, Section 14; Plate 2). This contained a single fill of orange brown silt and stone (1004).

Sealing all deposits was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown silt (1002) that was 0.16m thick and subsequently sealed by the current topsoil of brown silt (1001) that was 0.25m thick.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

At the base was a natural layer of yellowish brown silt with ironstone (2003).

Above the natural were two layers, comprising greyish brown silt with ironstone (2005) overlain by yellowish brown silt with ironstone (2004). These had a combined thickness of 0.19m (Fig. 7, Section 13) and were interpreted as former mound material.

To the east was a possible pit (2015), recorded in section where it measured 1m wide by 0.27m deep (Fig. 8, Section 15). A single fill was recorded of brownish orange silty sand (2014) from which Mesolithic flints were retrieved along with.

Cutting pit (2015) was a sub-circular pit (2013) that was 2.82m wide by 0.46m deep (Fig. 8, Section 15) that contained fill of brownish orange silty sand (2012).

This was in turn cut by ditch (2011). Aligned northeast-southeast, it was 2.02m wide and 0.43m deep (Plate 4) and contained two fills, both comprising brownish orange silty sand (2009 and 2010).

Inserted into the top of ditch (2011) was a small pit (2008) that measured 0.4m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained a single fill of brownish orange silty sand (2007).

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a

subsoil comprising greyish brown silt with ironstone (2002) that was 0.14m thick. This was overlain by a 0.25m thick greyish brown silt topsoil (2001).

Trench 3

Revealed at the base of this trench were natural layers of yellowish orange ironstone and clayey silt (3009), brownish yellow clayey silt (3010) and yellowish brown ironstone and clayey silt (3011).

Cutting the natural deposits was an east-west aligned ditch (3007) that measured 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 10, Section 31). Two fills were recorded a lower of yellowish brown sandy silt (3012) and an upper of yellowish brown silt (3008). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the uppermost fill.

Sealing the ditch was a subsoil, comprising greyish yellow silt (3002). Two further ditches or furrows were cut through the subsoil and also aligned east-west. The first (3003) was 1.6m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 8, Section 17) with a fill of orange brown silt (3004) from which 17th – early 18th century pottery was recovered.

The second (3005) was also 1.6m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig. 8, Section 18) with a fill of orange brown silt (3006). Finds retrieved from this fill were contemporary with the first furrow.

Sealing the furrows was the topsoil of greyish brown silt (3001) measuring 0.23m thick.

Trench 4

Natural within this trench was identified as a layer of yellowish brown limestone with a silt matrix (4002).

Cutting the natural geology was an east-west aligned ditch (4003). This was 1.4m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 7, Section 8;

Plate 6) and contained a single fill of yellowish brown ironstone and sandy silt (4002).

Overlying the ditch was a 0.2m thick topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (4001).

Trench 5

A natural layer of orange brown ironstone (5003) was overlain by a yellowish brown ironstone and silt subsoil (5002) that measured 0.12m thick.

Cutting the subsoil was a north-south aligned trench (5005) that was 0.28m wide by 0.12m deep. This contained a modern cable and was backfilled with greyish brown silt (5004). Coal residue along with post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the fill.

The trench was sealed by topsoil, comprising a 0.28m thick layer of greyish brown silt (5001).

Trench 6

The sequence encountered in this trench comprised yellowish brown silt with ironstone (6003) overlain by a subsoil of similar make-up (6002). Topsoil of greyish brown silt (6001) was recorded sealing the subsoil.

Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

Reddish brown silty sand with ironstone (7009) constituted the natural deposits within this trench.

Cut into the natural were three north-south aligned ditches. The westernmost ditch (7006) was 1.87m wide by 0.66m deep (Fig. 7, Section 3; Plate 8). Three fills were recorded, a basal fill of brownish orange silty sand (7005), followed by brownish orange sandy silt (7004) and sealed by brownish orange silty sand (7003). A single sherd of abraded Roman pot was recovered from the uppermost fill and a prehistoric

flint flake from the basal fill.

The central ditch (7008) was 1.35m wide and 0.14m deep (Fig. 7, Section 7; Plate 9). This contained a single fill of brownish orange silty sand (7009).

The final ditch (7013) was 3.2m wide and 0.44m deep (Fig. 10, Section 36). Three fills were also recorded for this ditch and comprised a basal fill of brownish orange ironstone and silt (7012), overlain by brownish orange silt (7011) and sealed by brownish orange sandy silt (7010).

Sealing the three ditches was a yellowish brown silt with ironstone subsoil (7002) which was in turn sealed by a topsoil of orange brown sandy silt (7001).

Trench 8

Recorded at the base of this trench was a natural layer of yellowish brown silt with ironstone/limestone (8003). This was sealed by a yellowish brown silt with ironstone subsoil (8002) that measured 60mm thick.

Towards the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch (8005). This was 1.06m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 7, Section 1; Plate 10) that contained a single fill of yellowish brown silt with ironstone (8004).

Situated at the western end of the trench was a parallel ditch (8007) that was wider than 1.4m and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Section 2). This also contained a single fill of yellowish brown silt with ironstone (8006).

Sealing both ditches was the topsoil of greyish brown silt with ironstone (8001) which measured 0.25m thick.

Trench 9

Yellowish brown silt with limestone (9003) comprised the natural within this trench. This was sealed by a subsoil layer of

yellowish brown silt with ironstone (9002).

Inserted into the subsoil was cut (9007) that held a pot containing burnt bone in a yellowish brown silt matrix (9006). The pot was of early to middle Saxon date and was left *in situ* (Plate 11).

To the northwest of the cremation was a northeast-southwest aligned furrow (9005). This was 1.53m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 8, Section 20) containing a single fill of yellowish brown silt (9004).

Towards the northern end of the trench was ditch (9009). This was 1.5m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 9, Section 28). A yellowish brown silt and ironstone/limestone (9008) was recorded as the fill.

Sealing all features was a yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone subsoil (9002) which was sealed in turn by greyish brown silt (9001).

Trench 10 (Fig. 6)

Natural within this trench was recorded as orange brown silt and ironstone (10005).

Two undated linears were recorded. The first was a north-south aligned furrow (10004) that measured 2m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 9, Section 22). A single fill of orange brown silt and ironstone (10003) was recorded.

Also aligned north-south was ditch (10007) which was 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep with a fill of orange brown ironstone and silt (10006).

Subsoil comprised a 0.3m thick layer of orange brown silt and ironstone (10002) over which was a reddish brown ironstone and silt (10001) topsoil.

Trench 11

A natural layer of orange brown silt (11002)

overlain by a mid-brown silt topsoil (11001) was recorded for this trench.

Trench 12 (Fig. 6)

At the base of the trench was a brown silt and ironstone (12003) layer of the underlying natural geology.

A north-south furrow (12005) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, measuring 2.16m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 8, Section 21). This contained a single fill of orange brown silt with limestone (12004) from which finds of 18th century date were retrieved.

This was sealed by an orange brown ironstone and silt subsoil (12002), measuring 0.1m thick, and in turn by topsoil, consisting of greyish brown silt (12001) that was 0.26m thick. Saxon pottery was recovered from the subsoil (12002).

Trench 13

Brownish orange limestone and ironstone (13003), identified as natural, was subsequently sealed by brownish orange silty sand (13002) followed by the topsoil of orange brown silty sand (13001).

Trench 14 (Fig. 6)

The natural geology comprised brown clayey silt with limestone/ironstone (14003).

Cutting the natural was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (14004). This was 0.63m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 8, Section 19) and contained a single fill of brownish orange silty clay (14005) that contained post-medieval pottery.

Above this was a subsoil layer, of reddish brown clayey silt (14002), measuring 0.2m thick, which was sealed by a 0.2m thick topsoil of brown sandy silt (14001).

Trench 15

Natural deposits of reddish brown silty sand and limestone (15003) comprised the underlying natural in this trench.

Two linear features were identified in this trench. The first, furrow (15005) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 3.7m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. #, Section #). Reddish brown silty sand (15004) was recorded as its fill from which post-medieval artefacts were retrieved.

Ditch (15007) was aligned east-west. Measuring 4.2m wide and 0.21m deep (Fig. 9, Section 23) it contained a single fill of brownish orange silty sand (15006) and also contained post-medieval pottery.

Subsoil, a brownish orange silty sand with limestone/ironstone (15002), followed by topsoil of greyish brown silty sand with limestone (15001), sealed the archaeological features.

Trench 16

A natural layer of orange brown silt with limestone/ironstone (16003) was recorded into which a pit (16004) had been inserted. This was 5.35m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig. 9, Section 24) with a single fill of orange brown silty sand (16005).

Sealing the pit was a subsoil of yellowish brown silt with ironstone/limestone (16002) and a topsoil of brownish grey silt (16001).

Trench 17

Orange brown sandy silt with ironstone (17003) comprised the natural in this trench.

Two east-west aligned ditches were recorded cut into the natural. The first (17004) was 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 5; Plate 13) containing a fill of brown sandy silt with limestone (17005).

Finds recovered indicate a late 17th – early 18th century date for the ditch.

The second ditch (17006) was also 1.4m wide and measured 0.2m deep (Fig. 7, Section 6). This contained a fill of brown sandy silt with limestone (17007), from which finds of 16th – 17th century date were recovered.

Brown sandy silt with ironstone (17002) and a topsoil of greyish brown silt with ironstone (17001) completed the sequence within this trench.

Trench 18

The natural geology was recorded as yellowish brown silt and limestone (18003). This was sealed by a 70mm thick subsoil of reddish brown silt with ironstone (18002) and then 0.28m thick topsoil of greyish brown silt with ironstone (18001).

Trench 19

Natural comprised a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt and limestone (19003).

Cutting natural was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (19004). This measured 2m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig. 10, Section 38). Three fills were recorded, comprising yellow clayey silt (19005) and yellowish brown clayey silt (19006 and 19007). Fired clay from (19007) was thought to be of post-medieval in origin.

Also cutting natural was north-south aligned ditch (19008). This was 1.6m wide with a fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (19009) and was not excavated.

A subsoil of yellowish brown silty clay (19002) measuring 0.17m thick was recorded. This was sealed by a topsoil layer of brown sandy silt with limestone/ironstone (19001) that measured 0.38m thick.

Trench 20

Orange brown ironstone and silt (20005) constituted the natural geology in this trench. This was cut by a northwest-southeast furrow that was 3m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 9, Section 29). The fill comprised orange brown silt and limestone (20003) from which post-medieval finds were recovered.

Sealing the furrow was a subsoil of reddish brown silt and ironstone (20002) over which was topsoil of a similar composition (20001).

Trench 21

Natural deposits comprised yellowish brown silt (21005 and 21006) and brownish yellow sandy silt (21007).

Cutting into natural was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (21004). This measured 2.3m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 10, Section 37) and contained a single fill of brownish yellow ironstone and silt (21003).

The ditch was sealed by a 0.36m thick layer of brownish red silt (21002) subsoil over which was the topsoil of brown silt (21001) that was 0.38m thick.

Trench 22

Two natural deposits, yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone (22003) and orange brown silt and limestone (22012), were recorded at the base of this trench.

Cut into (22003) was pit (22004) that was 0.85m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 9, Section 26). A single fill was recorded comprising orange brown silty sand (22005). Pottery of 17th century date was recovered from the fill.

In addition to the pit, three furrows were recorded, two aligned north-south and one east-west. The first (22006) north-south

furrow was 1.75m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 9, Section 26).

The second furrow (22007) was 2.58m wide and 0.16m deep with a fill of orange brown silt with limestone (22008).

The east-west aligned furrow (22011) measured 2.35m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 10, Section 34) which contained a single fill of orange brown silt and ironstone (22010).

Sealing all archaeological deposits was an intermittent subsoil of brownish yellow silt with ironstone (22002). Topsoil varied between brownish grey silt with limestone (22001) and reddish brown silt and ironstone (22009).

Trench 23

Yellow orange silty sand (23014) was recorded as the natural layer in this trench.

Located at the western end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch (23004). This was 0.54m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 7, Section 12; Plate 14) with a fill of brown silty clay (23005) that produced finds of post-medieval date.

Cut into the natural towards the centre of the trench was pit (23002) which had a diameter of 1.9m and was 0.45m deep (Fig. 7, Section 4). This contained a single fill of orange brown silty sand (23003)

Four modern postholes (23006, 23008, 23010 and 23012) were identified to the south of the pit. These contained fills of brownish orange sandy silt (23007 and 23013), orange brown sandy silt (23009 and (23011).

No subsoil was identified in this trench and all deposits were overlain by a brown silt topsoil (23001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays and silty clays intermixed with ironstone and limestone represents the upper weathered surface of the underlying geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand.

Trench 2 was targeted on a possible barrow identified through geophysical survey. A ditch with possible mound remnants were confirmed during the trial trenching, although none of the deposits contained artefactual material so essentially remain undated. However, it is likely to date to the earlier Bronze Age on stylistic grounds alone.

Trenches 7, 10, 12, 14 and 19 targeted a double ditched feature, first identified from aerial photographs and confirmed during the geophysical survey. Prehistoric flints and Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch in Trench 7, while post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of one ditch in Trench 14. The latter, given its small size may be regarded as intrusive. The double ditched boundary/trackway must, therefore, be considered as undated.

Trench 9 contained a single Saxon pot containing a possible cremation. Though dated to the early to middle Saxon period, such human burial rites are likely to be earlier and rarely occur in isolation. The cremation was left *in situ* and without detailed analysis of the contents it is speculation as to whether it is part of a larger cremation cemetery. Saxon pottery was also retrieved from Trench 12 which may indicate the extent of Saxon activity in this area.

Remaining features generally fell into two categories, both of probable agricultural origin. Furrows were recorded across the site and accord well with ridge and furrow identified from aerial photography and

during the geophysical survey. Where dated, they often contained 17th – 18th century finds which suggests that they were backfilled at this time. A medieval origin is probable for the ridge and furrow given its generally sinuous form.

A number of ditches relating to former field boundaries were also recorded and contained a similar range of contemporary artefacts. However, the layout of the fields probably pre-dates the parliamentary enclosure of Uppingham in 1805 and suggests that the agricultural landscape changed rapidly during the post-medieval period.

The earliest artefacts recovered during the investigation comprise flint tools spanning the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods which adds to the corpus of flint tools recovered from fieldwalking of the site. No other finds of prehistoric origin were retrieved and it is probable that the material represents casual loss. The one exception are the Bronze Age flints, in particular an arrowhead, which may relate to the funerary/ritual element of the site. No material suggests an Iron Age presence at the site, despite finds of Middle Iron Age date from immediately south of Leicester Road.

Only a single fragment of Roman pottery was recovered which accords well with the known occupation of the area around Uppingham.

A small quantity of Saxon pottery was recovered. Some of the early Saxon material may be associated with the cremation, suggesting that a cemetery may have occupied part of the site, though the finds give no indication of a settlement.

Pottery and other finds of medieval and post-medieval date are likely to have entered the as manuring scatters, particularly as the area served an

agricultural function during these periods.

Mitigation proposals

The area of the barrow and possible second barrow should be considered for preservation *in situ*, and any proposed green areas within the development should be located in this northwest corner of the site. However, if drainage is a requirement for the green area, any groundworks should be adequately monitored by an archaeologist.

The isolated cremation will require further work as it is unlikely to survive if left in place. This area should be subject to a strip and map investigation (in order to determine the likely extent) followed by detailed excavation of any funerary remains.

A similar approach should be considered in the southeastern part of the site to determine if the pits encountered in this area are part of the middle Iron Age pit alignment and, if possible, to determine its relationship with the trackway/ditched boundary and its full extent.

Remaining parts of the site could be subjected to a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Leicester Road, Uppingham, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of prehistoric date.

The presence of a probable Bronze Age barrow was confirmed, though no dating evidence or central burial was revealed. A second possible barrow identified during the geophysical survey could not be identified during the evaluation.

A double ditched boundary or trackway was recorded intermittently across the eastern part of the site. Insufficient artefactual evidence was obtained from the fills of this feature, though it is likely to be later prehistoric in date.

A single cremation of early Saxon date was also revealed during the evaluation. This was left *in situ* and may be part of a larger cremation cemetery.

Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system which were replaced by a field system of early post-medieval date were also recorded, the latter having probably been replaced by the parliamentary enclosures of the early 19th century.

Finds recovered from the site include flint tools of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date along with pottery spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods. Post-medieval glass, clay pipe and metalwork were also retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Site Supervisors: Jonathon Smith, Fiona Walker
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 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
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 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Albion Archaeology
APS	Archaeological Project Services
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
OS	Ordnance Survey
RLHRS	Rutland Local History and Record Society

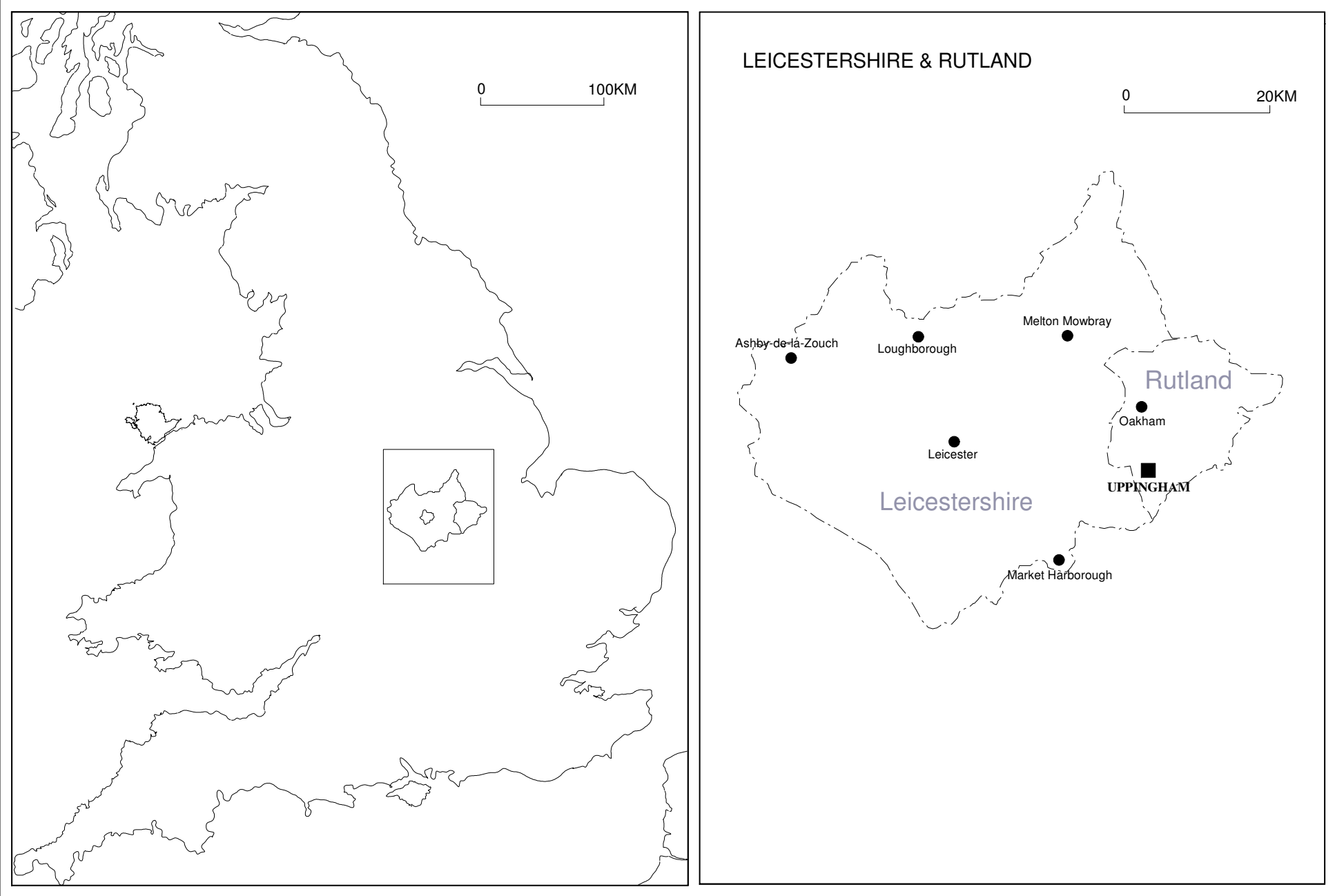


Figure 1 - General location map

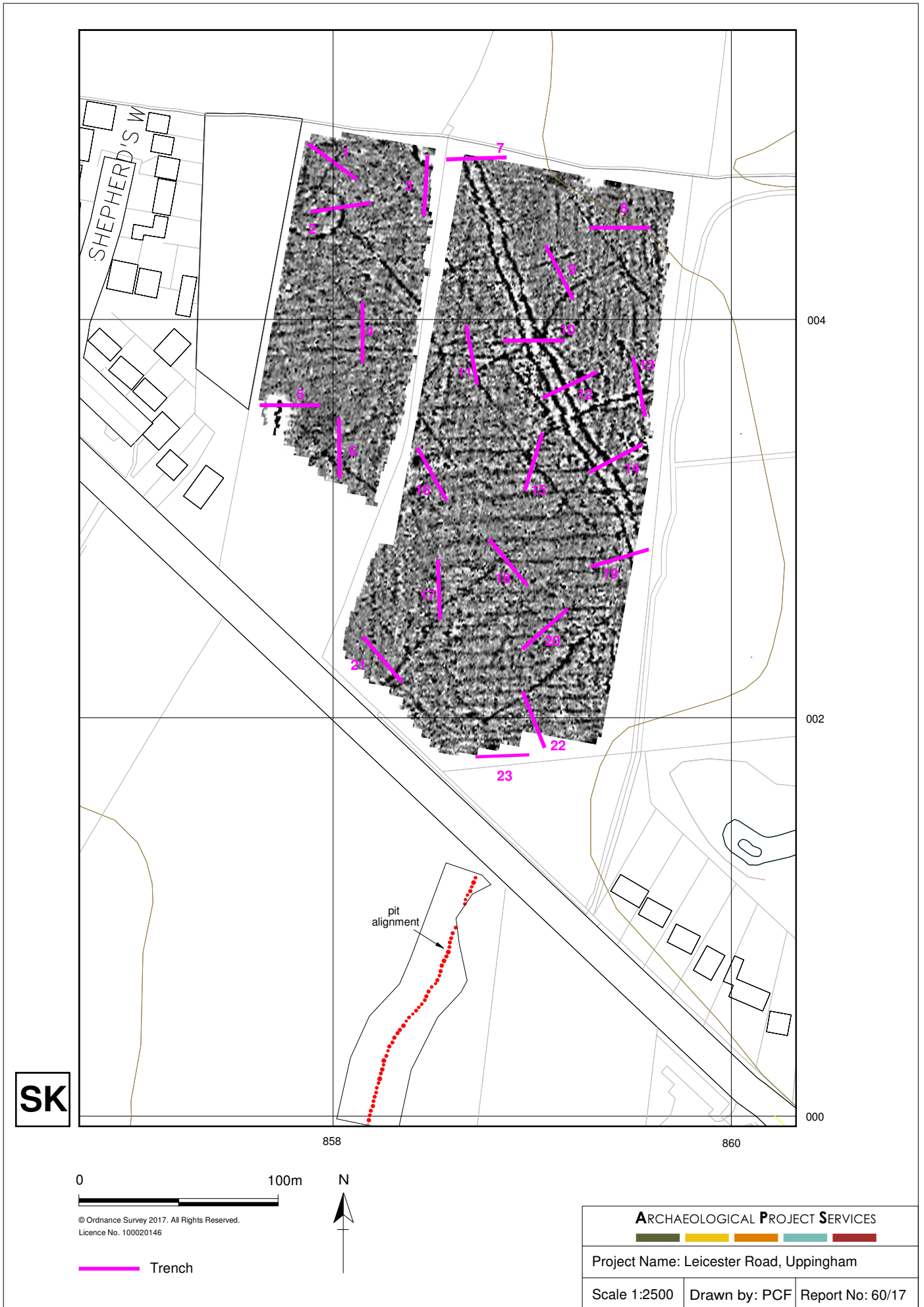


Figure 3 - Trench location plan over geophysics results

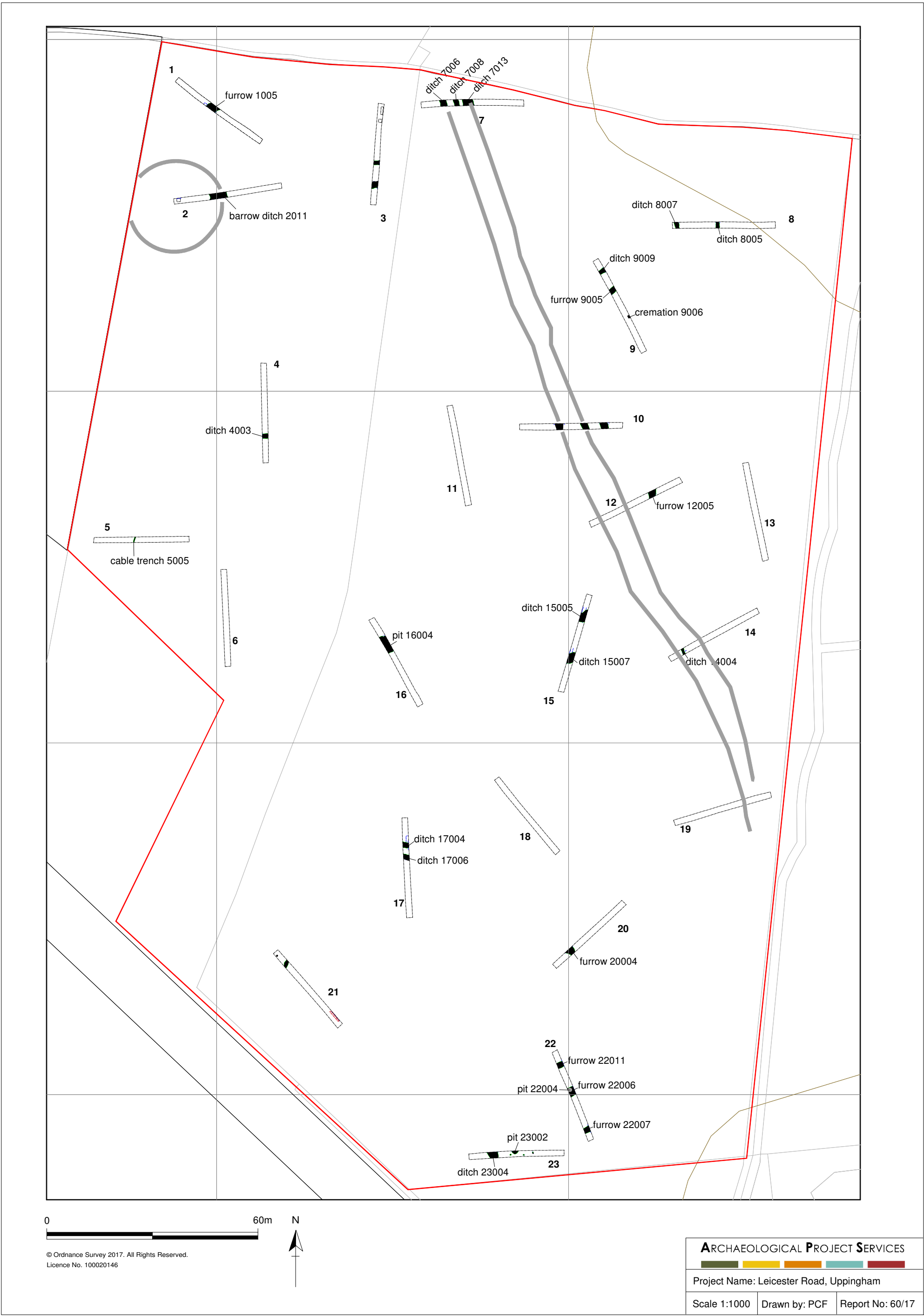


Figure 4 - Trench plan showing principal features

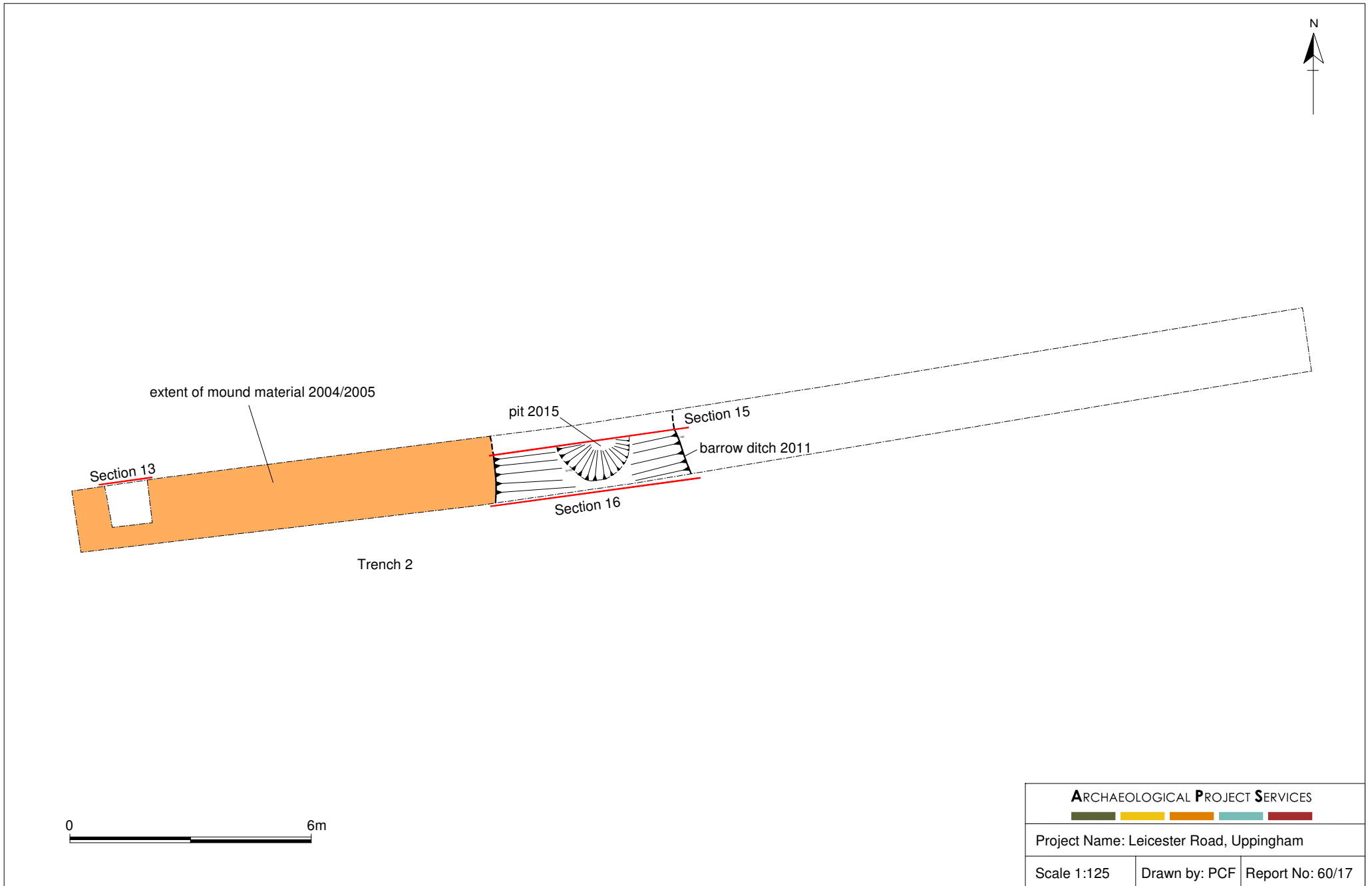
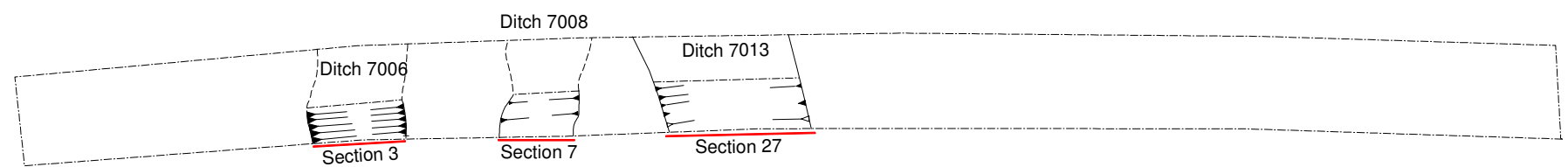
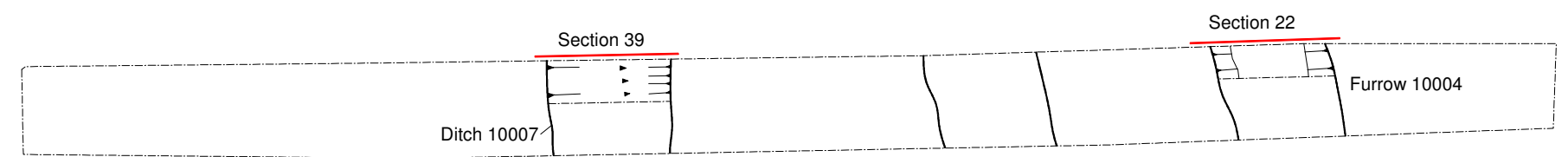


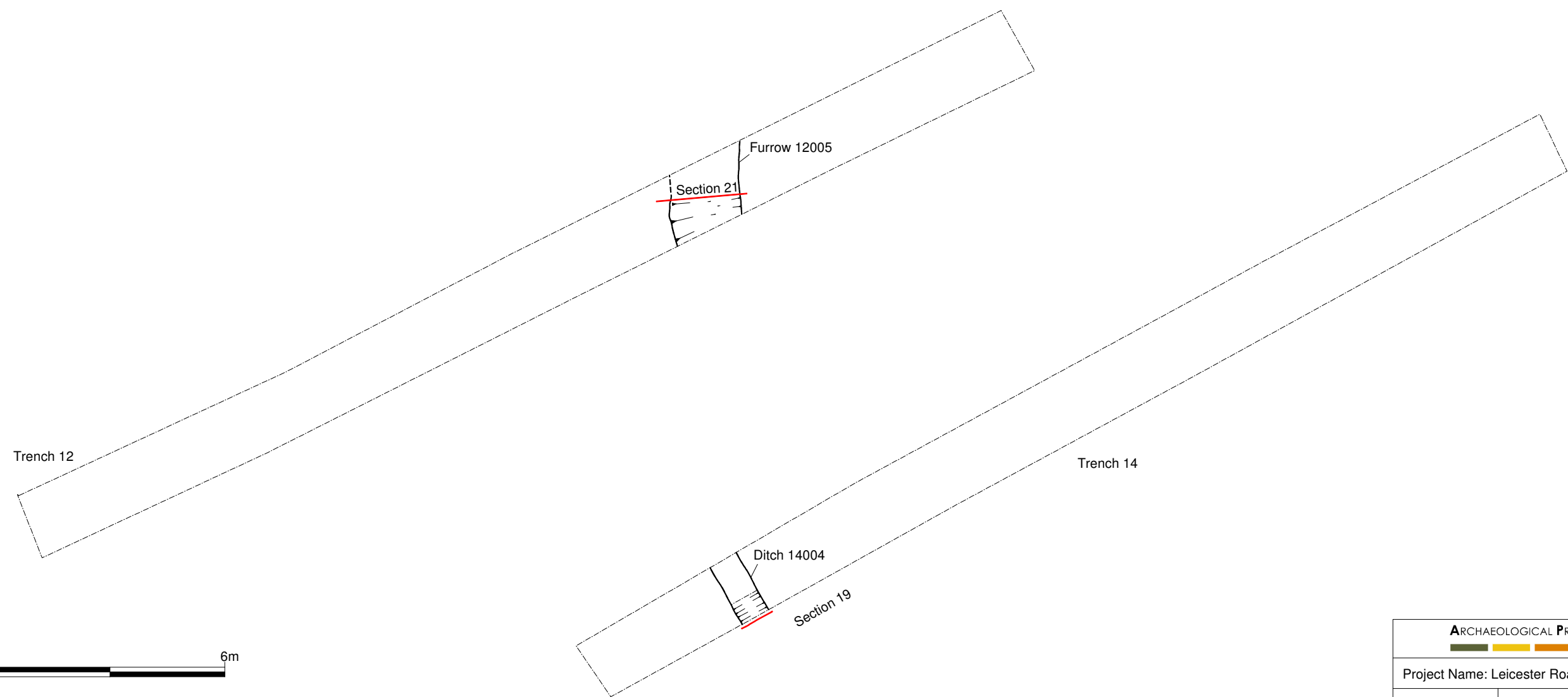
Figure 5 - Detailed plan of Trench 2



Trench 7



Trench 10



Trench 12

Trench 14



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Figure 6 - Trenches 7, 10, 12 and 14: Plans of double ditched feature

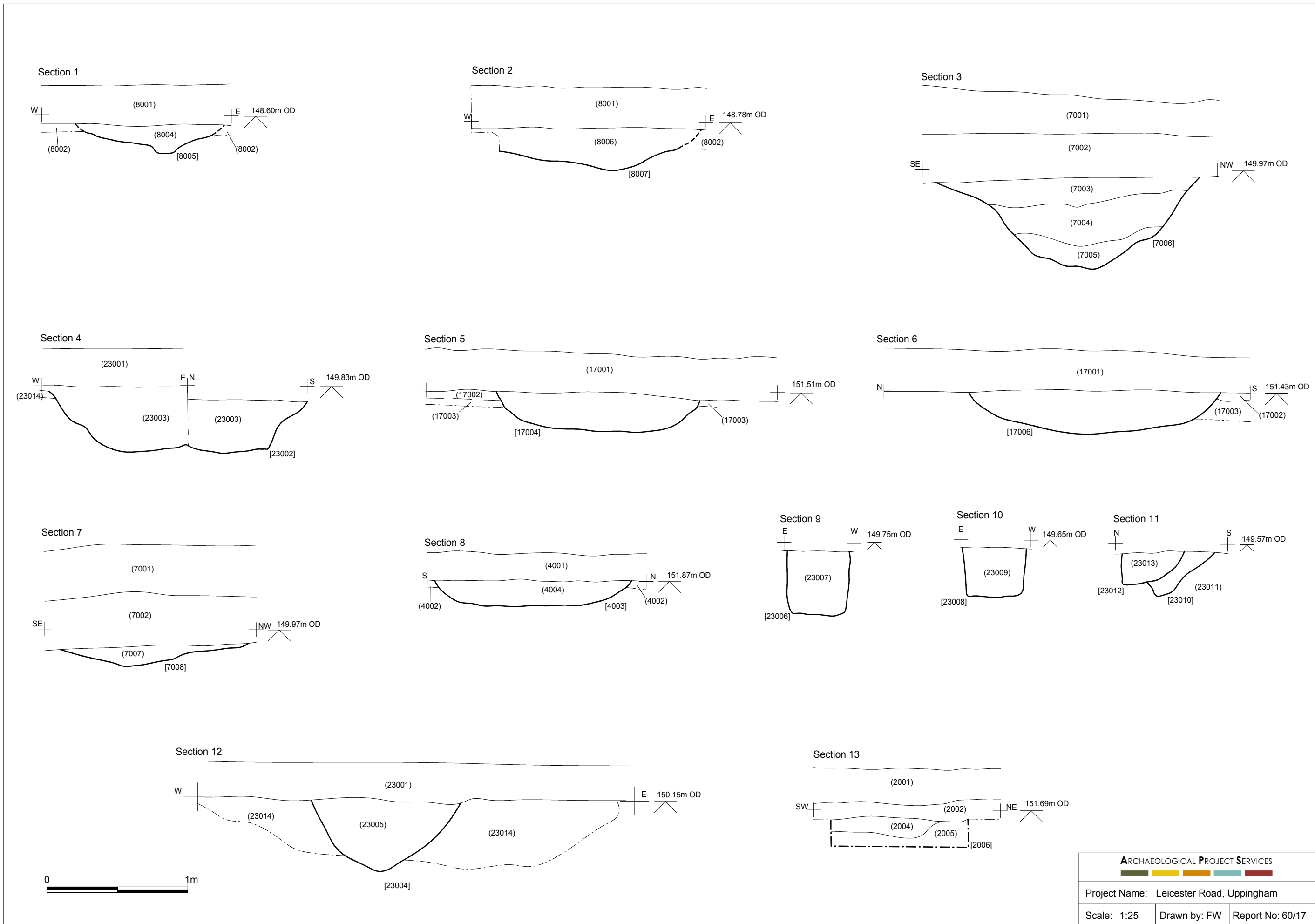


Figure 7 - Sections 1 to 13

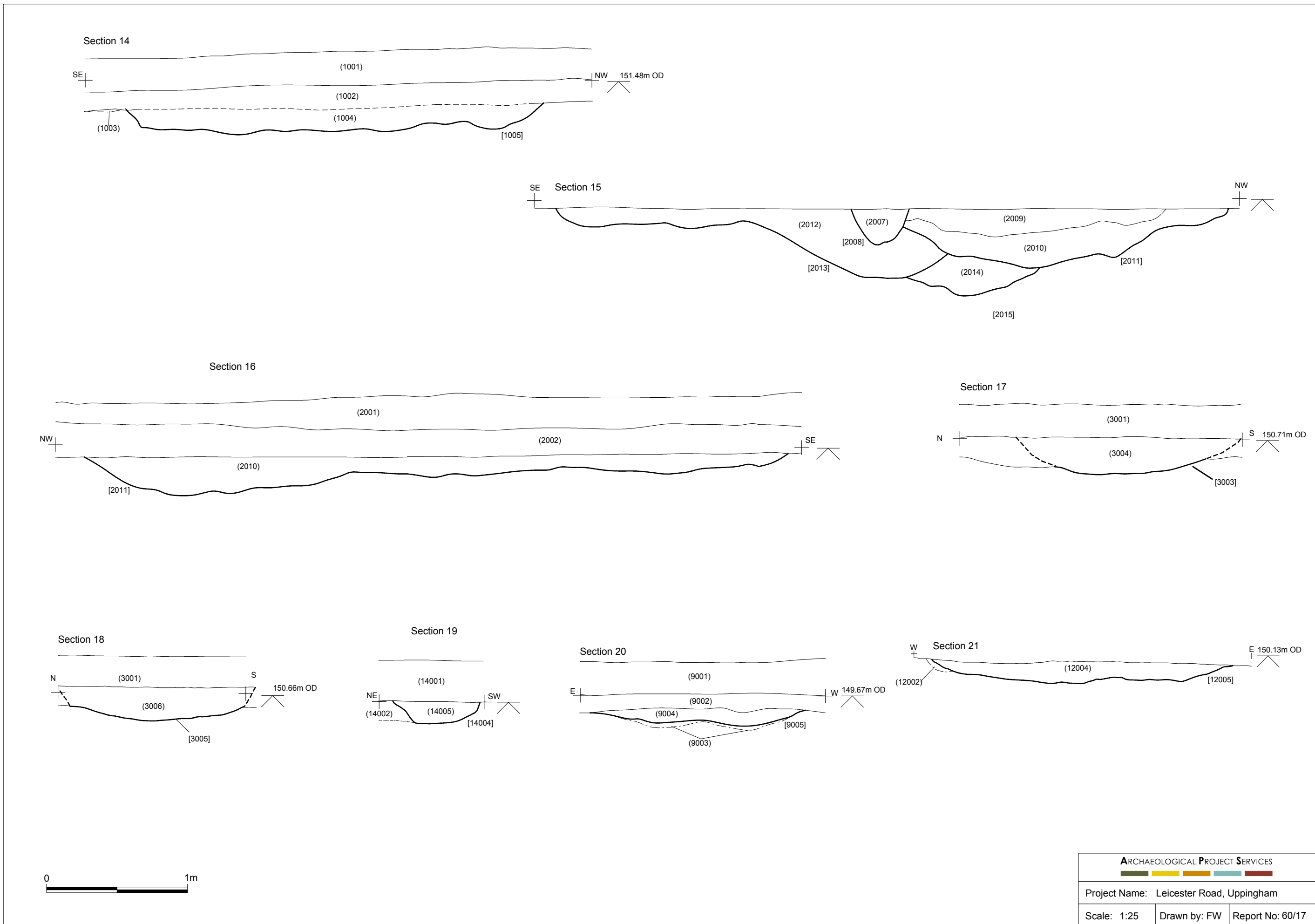
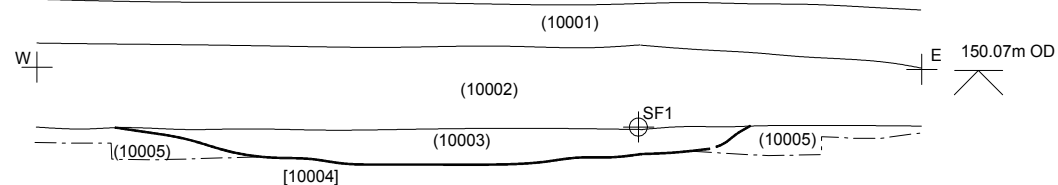
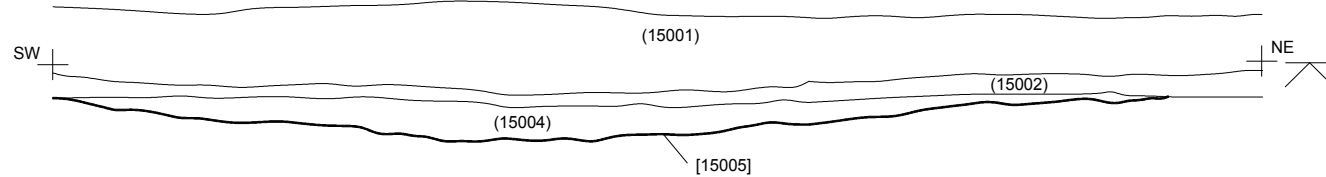


Figure 8 - Sections 14 to 21

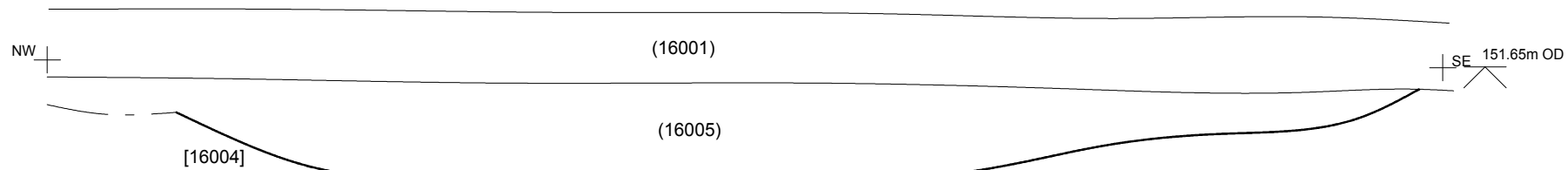
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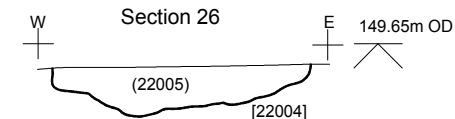
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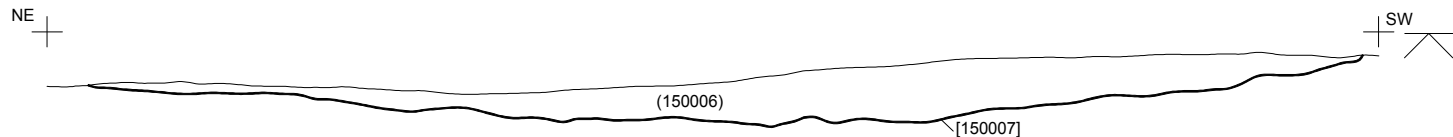
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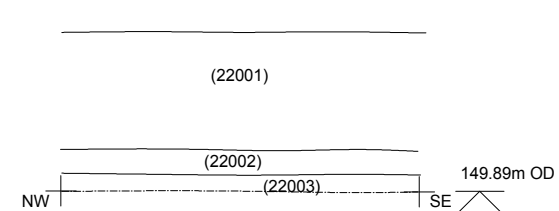
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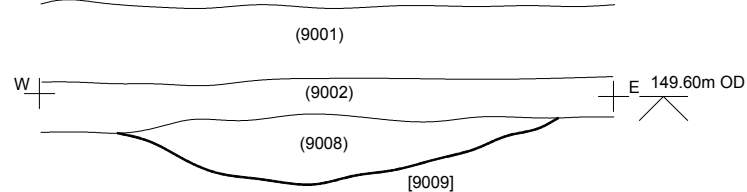
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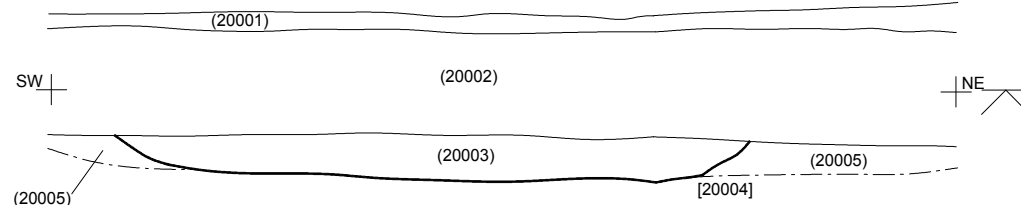
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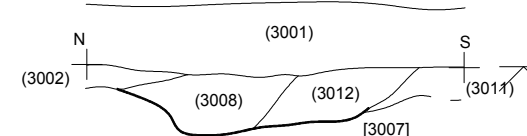
Section 28



Section 29



Section 30



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Figure 9 - Sections 22 to 30

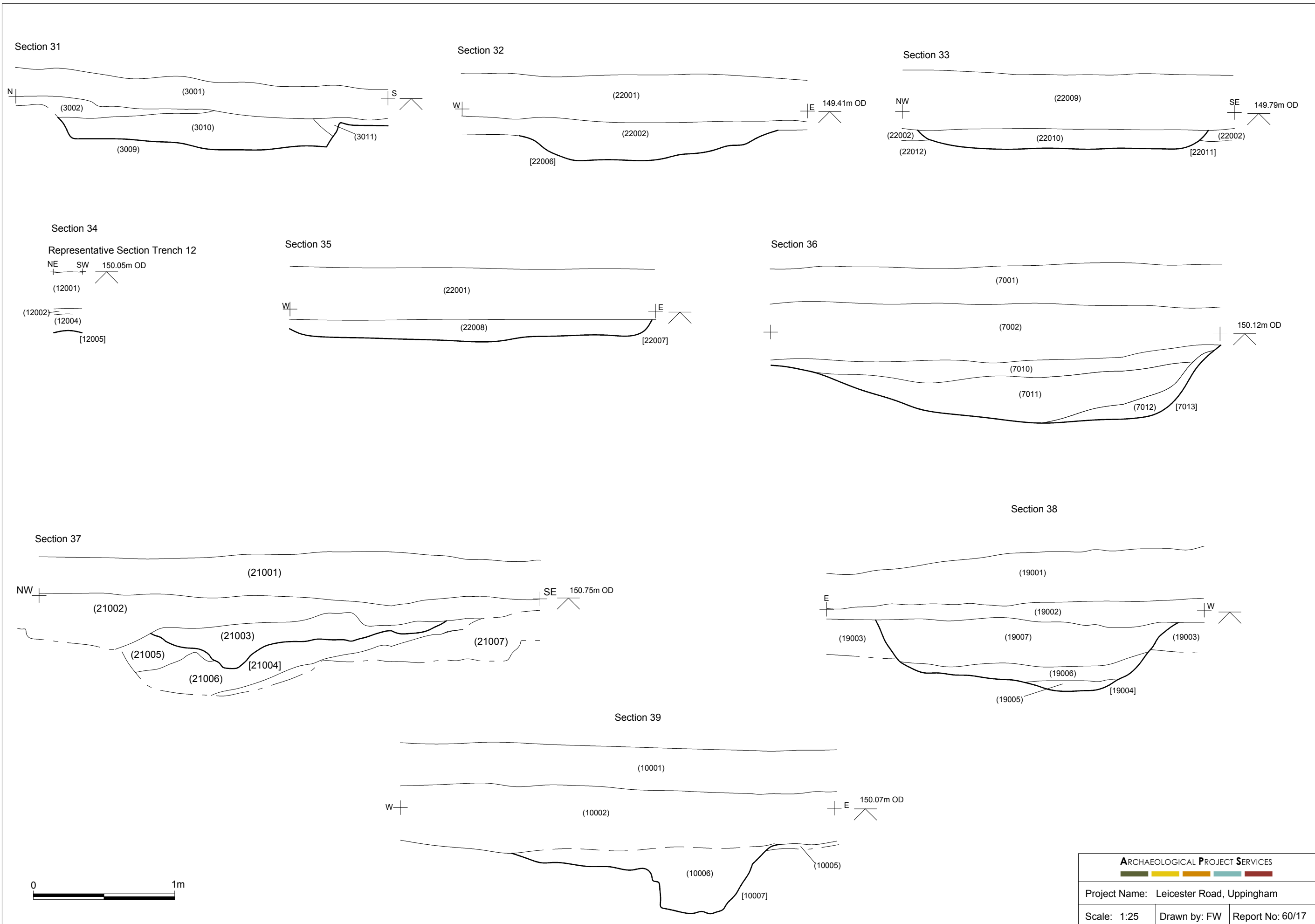


Figure 10 - Sections 31 to 39



Plate 1 – Trench 1 following excavation, looking west



Plate 4 – Trench 2, barrow ditch (2011), looking northwest



Plate 5 – General shot of Trench 3, looking north



Plate 2 – Trench 1, Furrow (1005)



Plate 3 – Trench 2, looking east from centre of possible barrow



Plate 6 – Trench 4, ditch (4003), looking west



Plate 7 – Trench 7 after excavation, looking west



Plate 8 – Trench 7, ditch (7006), looking south



Plate 9 – Trench 7, ditch (7008), looking south



Plate 10 – Trench 8, ditch (8005), looking north



Plate 11 – Trench 9, Saxon cremation (9006), looking north



Plate 12 – Trench 15 after excavation, looking southwest



Plate 13 – Trench 17, Ditch (17004), looking east



Plate 14 – Trench 23, ditch (23004), looking north

3003]Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
Trench 1		
1001	Moderate to firm mid brown silt, 0.25	Topsoil
1002	Moderate to firm light to mid yellowish brown silt with stones, 0.16	Subsoil
1003	Firm mid orange brown silt and stone	Natural deposit
1004	Firm mid orange brown stone and silt	Fill of (1005)
1005	Indeterminate feature, >1.5m long by 2.95m wide by 0.18m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	
Trench 2		
2001	Loose to friable mid greyish brown silt with frequent ironstone, 0.25m deep	Topsoil
2002	firm light greyish brown silt with frequent ironstone, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
2003	firm mid yellowish brown silt with frequent ironstone	Natural deposit
2004	Firm dark yellowish brown silt with frequent ironstone	Mound
2005	Friable mid greyish brown silt with frequent ironstone	Mound
2006		Sondage
2007	firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of
2008	Sub-circular feature, 0.4m wide by 0.26m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit
2009	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (2011)
2010	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (2011)
2011	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.02m wide by 0.43m deep, moderate sides and uneven base	Barrow? Ditch
2012	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (2013)
2013	Sub-circular feature, 2.82m wide by 0.46m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Pit
2014	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (2015)
2015	Sub-circular feature, 1.01m wide by 0.27m deep, rounded base	Pit
Trench 3		
3001	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
3002	Soft mid greyish yellow silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
3003	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.6m wide by 0.25m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch/furrow
3004	Firm mid to light orange brown silt	Fill of (3003)
3005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.6m wide by 0.22m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch/furrow
3006	Firm mid orange brown silty sand	Fill of (3005)
3007	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.6m wide by 0.2m deep, shallow sides and flat base	Ditch
3008	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (3007)
3009	Firm mid yellowish orange ironstone and clayey silt	Natural deposit
3010	Firm light brownish yellow clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
3011	Firm mid yellowish brown ironstone and clayey silt	Natural deposit
3012	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of (3007)
Trench 4		
4001	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
4002	Firm mid yellowish brown ironstone and sandy silt	Natural deposit
4003	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.4m wide by 0.18m deep, shallow sides and flat base	Ditch
4004	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (4003)
Trench 5		
5001	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
5002	Moderate light yellowish brown ironstone and silt, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
5003	Firm light orange brown ironstone	Natural deposit
5004	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (5005)
5005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.28m wide by 0.12m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Cable trench
Trench 6		
6001	Loose light greyish brown silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
6002	Loose mid yellowish brown silt with ironstone, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
6003	Loose mid yellowish brown silt with ironstone	Natural deposit
Trench 7		
7001	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt, 0.37m thick	Topsoil
7002	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand, 0.35m thick	subsoil
7003	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (7006)
7004	Firm mid brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of (7006)
7005	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (7006)
7006	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.87m wide by 0.66m deep gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
7007	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (7008)
7008	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.35m wide by 0.14m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Ditch
7009	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with ironstone	Natural deposit
7010	Moderate to firm mid brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of (7013)
7011	Moderate mid brownish orange silt	Fill of (7013)
7012	Moderate to firm mid brownish orange ironstone and silt	Fill of (7013)
7013	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 3.2m wide by 0.44m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
Trench 8		
8001	Loose mid greyish brown silt with ironstone, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
8002	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with ironstone, 60mm thick	Subsoil
8003	firm light yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone	Natural deposit
8004	Loose dark yellowish brown silt with ironstone	Fill of ditch (8005)
8005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.06m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual to vertical sides and uneven base	Ditch
8006	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone	Fill of (8007)
8007	Linear feature, aligned north-south. 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep, shallow sides and uneven base	Ditch
Trench 9		
9001	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.25m deep	Topsoil
9002	Friable mid yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone	Subsoil
9003	Firm light yellowish brown silt with limestone	Natural deposit
9004	Friable mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (9005)
9005	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.53m wide by 0.1m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Furrow

No.	Description	Interpretation
9006	Loose mid yellowish brown silt with frequent burnt bone contained within a pot, 0.25m by 0.16m extent	Cremation
9007	Circular feature, 0.25m by 0.16m exposed, not excavated	Cut for (9006)
9008	Friable mid yellowish brown silt with ironstone/limestone	Fill of (9009)
9009	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.5m wide by 0.24m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
Trench 10		
10001	Friable mid reddish brown ironstone and silt, 0.12m thick	Topsoil
10002	Firm mid orange brown silt and ironstone, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
10003	Firm mid orange brown silt and ironstone	Fill of (10004)
10004	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2m wide by 0.12m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Furrow
10005	Firm mid orange brown silt and ironstone	Natural deposit
10006	Firm mid orange brown ironstone and silt	Fill of (10007)
10007	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.8m wide by 0.45m deep, gradual to steep sides and uneven base	Ditch
Trench 11		
11001	Friable mid brown silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
11002	Moderate light to mid-orange brown silt, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
Trench 12		
12001	Soft to friable, mid greyish brown silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
12002	Moderate to firm light to mid-orange brown ironstone and silt, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
12003	Moderate to firm mid brown silt and ironstone	Natural deposit
12004	Moderate light to mid orange brown silt with ironstone	Fill of (12005)
12005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.16m wide by 0.16m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Furrow
Trench 13		
13001	Firm mid orange brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
13002	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand, 60mm thick	Subsoil
13003	Firm mid brownish orange limestone/ironstone	Natural deposit
Trench 14		
14001	Soft dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
14002	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
14003	Firm mid brown clayey silt with limestone/ironstone	Natural deposit
14004	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.63m wide by 0.15m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
14005	Firm mid brownish orange silty clay	Fill of (14004)
Trench 15		
15001	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with limestone, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
15002	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand with limestone/ironstone, 50mm thick	Subsoil
15003	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand and limestone	Natural deposit
15004	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Fill of (15005)
15005	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 3.7m wide by 0.18m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Furrow
15006	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand	Fill of (15007)
15007	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 4.2m wide by 0.21m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Ditch

No.	Description	Interpretation
Trench 16		
16001	Firm mid brownish grey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
16002	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone, 60mm thick	Subsoil
16003	Firm light orange brown silt with limestone/ironstone	Natural deposit
16004	Sub-circular feature, 5.35m wide by 0.36m deep, steep and gradual sides and flat base	Pit
16005	Firm mid to dark orange brown silty sand	Fill of (16004)
Trench 17		
17001	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with ironstone, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
17002	Soft mid brown sandy silt with ironstone, 60mm thick	Subsoil
17003	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt with ironstone	Natural deposit
17004	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.4m wide by 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
17005	Soft mid brown sandy silt with ironstone	Fill of (17004)
17006	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.4m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
17007	Soft mid brown sandy silt with ironstone	Fill of (17006)
Trench 18		
18001	Soft mid greyish brown silt with ironstone, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
18002	Soft mid reddish brown silt with ironstone, 70mm thick	Subsoil
18003	Soft mid yellowish brown silt and ironstone	Natural deposit
Trench 19		
19001	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with limestone/ironstone, 0.38m thick	Topsoil
19002	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.17m thick	Subsoil
19003	Firm light yellowish brown clayey silt and ironstone	Natural deposit
19004	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2m wide by 0.45m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
19005	Firm light yellow clayey silt	Fill of (19004)
19006	Soft light yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (19004)
19007	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (19004)
19008	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.6m wide, not excavated	Ditch
19009	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (19008)
Trench 20		
20001	Loose mid reddish brown silt and ironstone, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
20002	Friable mid reddish brown silt and ironstone	Subsoil
20003	Firm mid orange brown silt and limestone	Fill of (20004)
20004	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 3m wide by 0.15m deep, shallow sides and flattish base	Furrow
20005	Compact mid orange brown ironstone and silt	Natural deposit
Trench 21		
21001	Moderate mid to dark brown silt, 0.38m thick	Topsoil
21002	Moderate to friable mid brownish red silt, 0.36m thick	Subsoil
21003	Firm light brownish yellow ironstone and silt	Fill of (21004)
21004	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.3m wide by 0.3m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
21005	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
21006	Soft light to mid yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit

No.	Description	Interpretation
21007	Friable mid brownish yellow sandy silt, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
Trench 22		
22001	Loose mid brownish grey silt with frequent limestone, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
22002	Firm mid brownish yellow silt with ironstone, 80mm thick	Subsoil
22003	Firm light yellowish brown silt with limestone/ironstone	Natural deposit
22004	Sub-circular feature, 0.85m wide by 0.18m deep, gradual to vertical sides and uneven base	Pit
22005	Friable mid orange brown silty sand	Fill of (22004)
22006	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.75m wide by 0.16m deep, shallow sides and flattish base	Furrow
22007	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.58m wide by 0.16m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Furrow
22008	Firm mid to light orange brown silt with limestone	Fill of (22007)
22009	Friable mid reddish brown silt and ironstone, 0.42m thick	Topsoil
22010	Friable to firm mid orange brown silt and ironstone	Fill of (22011)
22011	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.35m wide by 0.15m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Furrow
22012	Firm mid orange brown silt and ironstone	Natural deposit
Trench 23		
23001	Friable mid to dark brown silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
23002	Circular feature, 1.9m diameter by 0.45m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
23003	Firm mid to light orange brown silty sand	Fill of (23002)
23004	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.54m wide by 0.26m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
23005	Firm mid brown silty clay	Fill of (23004)
23006	Circular feature, 0.45m diameter by 0.46m deep, steep sides and flat base	Posthole
23007	Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of (23006)
23008	Circular feature, 0.46m diameter by 0.34m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Posthole
23009	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	Fill of (23008)
23010	Circular feature, 0.3m diameter by 0.3m diameter, gradual sides and rounded base	Posthole
23011	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	Fill of (23010)
23012	Circular feature, 0.35m diameter by 0.24 m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
23013	Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of (23012)
23014	Firm light yellow orange silty sand	Natural deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). The pottery was recorded using the codes and system developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, 2014). A single sherds from a single vessel, weighing eight grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and weighed before being examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. The pottery was recorded in November 2017. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

There is a single sherd. The piece is abraded and weighs just eight grams.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form Code	Form Name	Vessel	Alter	Comments	Sherds	Weight
7	7003	GREY	Greyware	U	Unclassified	1	ABR	BS; SLIGHTLY GRITTY	1	8
7	7003	ZDATE						ROMAN		

Provenance

The sherd was recovered from fill (7003) within ditch (7006) in Trench 7.

Range

There is a single sherd of Roman greyware. The piece is otherwise undiagnostic and cannot be closely dated.

Potential

The item should be retained as part of the site archive. The piece is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long term storage.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The material was recorded during November 2017. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of 63 sherds from approximately 53 vessels, weighing 618 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The pottery was recorded in November 2017. The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the material is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabrics shown in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early to middle Saxon period to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary condition, whilst a high proportion of the material from Trenches 12 and 15 is

particularly abraded. High levels of fragmentation and abrasion can be indicators of redeposition. Just one sherd, from (15006), shows a sooting pattern suggestive of use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Leics Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early to Middle Saxon	CHARN	SX	Chamwood ware	450	800	1	1	3
	FE	SX	Anglo Saxon Ironstone tempered	550	800	1	1	10
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	ST	ST1/2	Stamford Ware	970	1200	5	5	8
	SLOQ	CG	South Lincolnshire Oolite & Quartz	1000	1300	1	1	3
	SLSF	CG	South Lincolnshire Shell & Iron	1000	1300	1	1	13
	SLSO	CG	South Lincolnshire Shell & Oolite	1000	1230	1	1	1
	SLOOL	CG	South Lincolnshire Oolitic (generic)	1050	1500	1	1	2
Medieval	MEDLOC	MS	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	8
Medieval to post-medieval	BOU	BO	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	1
	MP	MP2	Midlands Purple ware	1500	1800	4	3	33
Post-medieval	GRE	EA	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2	5
	PMED	EA	Post-medieval Red Earthenwares	1500	1800	1	1	1
	FREC	FR	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	2	2	24
	BERTH	EA1/2	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	10	7	289
	BL	EA6	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	12	7	105
	MY	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	6
	TGE	EA11	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	4
	SLIP	EA7	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	2	33
	STSL	EA7	Staffordshire/Bristol type slipware	1650	1780	2	2	3
SWSG	SW4	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	2	2	3	
Early modern	PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	3	5
	LERTH	EA	Late Earthenwares	1800	1900	2	2	5
	ENGS	SW	Unspecified English Stoneware	1800	1900	2	2	41
	PORC	PO	Porcelain	1800	1900	2	2	11
	WHITE	EA10	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1	1
Total						63	53	618

Provenance and Dating

Pottery was recovered from 13 of the excavated trenches. The bulk of the material is of 16th to 18th century date, although a high number of post-medieval features also produced residual material of the Saxo-Norman and/or medieval period. Table 3 below shows the origin of all the pottery listed by trench and feature. A spot date for each individual feature or layer has also been included; this date is based on the evidence of the pottery alone.

Table 3, Origin and Date of the Material Listed by Trench

Tr	Feature Type	Fill/Deposit	Cut	Feature/Cxt Spot Date (Century AD)	NoS
1	Topsoil	1001	-	19 th	1
3	Ditch or Furrow	3004	3003	Mid 16 th to late 16 th	2
	Ditch	3008	3007	Mid 16 th to 17 th	1
5	Topsoil	5001	-	19 th to 20 th	1

Tr	Feature Type	Fill/Deposit	Cut	Feature/Cxt Spot Date (Century AD)	NoS
	Linear feature	5004	5005	19 th	3
9	Cremation	9006	-	Mid 5 th to 8 th	1
11	Topsoil	11001	-	16 th to 18 th	2
12	Subsoil	12002	-	Mid 5 th to 8 th	1
	Furrow	12004	12005	18 th	7
14	Ditch	14005	14004	16 th to 18 th	1
15	Topsoil	15001	-	19 th	6
	Furrow	15004	15005	Mid 16 th to 18 th	5
	Ditch	15006	15007	16 th to 17 th	5
17	Ditch	17005	17004	Late 17 th to 18 th	1
	Ditch	17007	17006	16 th to 17 th	1
19	Subsoil	19002	-	19 th	6
20	Furrow	20003	20004	16 th to 18 th	1
22	Pit	22005	22004	17 th	13
23	Ditch	23005	23004	19 th to early 20 th	1
	Posthole	23007	23006	17 th to 18 th	2
	Posthole	23009	23008	Mid 19 th to 20 th	2
Total					63

Range

There is a broad range of domestic post-medieval dated pottery fabrics, including types spanning the period from the 16th to 18th centuries. Material of this type (35 sherds) accounts for 56% of all the sherds recorded. A further 17% of pieces (11 sherds) are of early modern date. Stratified post-medieval and early modern pottery came from across the site, with features within Trenches 5, and 23 producing 19th century material and features within Trenches 3, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, and 23 yielding material of 16th to 18th century date. Productive feature types here include a range of pits, ditches, post holes and plough furrows. The material is likely to domestic waste from households within the village.

A total of nine fragments of Saxo-Norman to early medieval dated pottery were also recovered, with all sherds retrieved from features in Trenches 12 and 15. All of this early pottery is residual here, although the quantity and variety of types here suggests features of this date are likely to be very close by. Single fragments of early to middle Saxon pottery came from features in Trenches 9 and 12, although these sherds are small and abraded, there is no evidence that these are residual. Early to middle Saxon pottery is often highly fragmentary due to rubbish disposal practices during the period and site formation processes.

Trench 9

A single sherd OF Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from cremation (9006) in Trench 9. This piece, in Anglo-Saxon Ironstone tempered ware (FE), is heavily tempered with an iron rich mineral. This fabric is typically dated to between the 6th and 8th centuries AD.

Trench 12

The subsoil within Trench 12 (12002) produced a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Charnwood ware (CHARN). This early to middle Saxon type is common on sites of this date throughout the East Midlands and is dated to between the 5th and 8th centuries AD.

Saxo-Norman dated pottery including pieces in South Lincolnshire oolite and quartz (SLOQ) and South Lincolnshire shell and iron (SLSF) wares came from furrow (12005) within this trench, where they are residual.

Trench 15

This trench produced a range of Saxo-Norman or early medieval dated pottery, including Stamford ware (ST), South Lincolnshire shell and oolite and South Lincolnshire oolitic (SLOOL). The pottery is residual here with pieces recovered from much later dated features including furrow (15004) and ditch (15007).

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long term storage. The Anglo-Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval material would be worth of reconsideration in the event of further work on the site.

Summary

A moderately sized assemblage of material was recovered, with the bulk of the pottery dating to the 16th century or later. Items of Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman and/or early medieval date from Trenches 9, 12, and 15 are of particular note, although all but one of these pieces is residual.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 433 grams was recovered from the site. The material was recorded during November 2017.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 4 below.

Condition

The material is in a fragmentary condition and most pieces are too small to be identified. Two pieces, are partially vitrified.

Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	1001	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica	Slight curve?; probably post-medieval BRK	Roman or post-medieval	1	18
3	3004	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Fe; mica	Surfaceless frag	Roman or post Roman	1	7
5	5004	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy Fe; mica	Single area of surface	Roman or post Roman	1	3
17	17005	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Fe; mica	Abraded; large ferruginous clay pellets; could be FCLAY or BRK	Undated	1	45
19	19002	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine Ca	Single area of surface	Roman or post Roman	1	2
22	22001	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Brick or Tile	OX/R; fine; Ca; partially vitrified	Surfaces slightly sanded - fabric mostly vitrified; could be Roman or PM BRK	Roman or post-medieval	1	30
23	23005	MODBRK	Modern Brick			M19th-E20th	2	67
23	23007	MODBRK	Modern Brick			M19th-20th	3	21
23	23009	BRK	Brick	OX/R; vitrified; Ca	Vitrified and bloated/blown fabric; exposed to extreme heat - furnace lining?; probably Pmed	16th-19th	1	237
23	23009	MODBRK	Modern Brick			M19th-20th	1	3
Total							13	433

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from within seven of the excavated trenches. Table 5 below shows the origin of the material

Table 5 , Origin of the Material Listed by Trench

Tr	Feature Type	Fill/deposit	Cut	NoF	W(g)
1	Topsoil	1001	-	1	18
3	Ditch or furrow	3004	3003	1	7
5	Linear Feature	5004	5005	1	3
17	Ditch	17005	17004	1	45
19	Subsoil	19002	-	1	2
22	Topsoil	22001	-	1	30
23	Ditch	23005	23004	2	67
	Posthole	23007	23006	3	21
	Posthole	23009	23008	2	240
Total				13	433

Range

The bulk of the ceramic building material is too fragmentary to be diagnostic. All of the pieces recovered from Trenches 1,3, 5, 19 and 22 could be either Roman or post Roman in date, dating to between the 1st and 5th or 12th and 19th centuries AD. A single piece from (17005) in Trench 17 could even derive from an item of fired clay or pottery and cannot be dated at all. All of the brick fragments recovered from Trench 23 are likely to be early modern date, with most pieces probably of mid 19th century date or later. A single brick fragment, from (23009) appears to have been exposed to extreme heat, perhaps within a kiln or furnace structure.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The items should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). The material was recorded during November 2017.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed. The fired clay weighed and this information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 6 below.

Condition

The piece is abraded, and relatively small.

Results

Table 6, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Code	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
19007	FCLAY	Oxidised fine; mica	1	11	Abraded; no original surfaces

Provenance

The item was recovered from fill (19007) within ditch (19004) in Trench 19.

Range

There is a single fragment of fired clay. The piece is abraded and undiagnostic, but relatively hard fired. The fragment inherently undiagnostic but could derive from an item of ceramic building material, possibly of post medieval date.

Potential

The item is of limited further potential. The piece should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 15 (35g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. An additional 5 mollusc shells, weighing 8g, were also recovered.

Methodology

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

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

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from the fill of a ditch/furrow (3004), topsoils (9001 and 22001), ditch fills (14005, 17007 and 23005) and pit fill (22005).

Condition

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

Results

Table 7, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
3004	sheep/goat	molar	-	1	1	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	7	5	
	medium mammal	mandible	-	2	3	
9001	large mammal	?phalange	-	1	2	
17007	cattle	molar	-	1	18	
22005	large mammal	long bone	-	1	1	
	sheep/goat	incisor	-	1	1	
23003	large mammal	long bone	-	1	4	

Table 8, Mollusc Shell

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
3004	oyster	shell	-	1	1	
14005	oyster	shell	-	2	1	
22001	oyster	shell	upper	1	3	
23005	oyster	shell	upper	1	3	

Summary

As a small assemblage, falling below the minimum count of *c.* 300 bones required for meaningful analysis, it holds little potential. Cattle and sheep/goat were identified with the remainder of large and medium mammals likely to belong to these domesticates. Some of the bone is probably derived from primary butchery waste while the mollusc shell, all oyster, is food waste.

GLASS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Thirty fragments of glass, together weighing 77g, were recovered.

Condition

Most of the glass is in good condition, although some pieces show signs of abrasion and deterioration.

Results

Table 9, Glass Archive

Tr	Cxt	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)	
1	1001	Two fragments of colourless glass.	Post-medieval	2	1	
3	3004	Fragments of pale green probable window glass, one with slightly curved bevelled edge. Two pieces showing lamination.		7	7	
3	3006	Fragment of pale green glass.		1	1	
5	5004	Tiny fragment of green glass.		1	<1	
8	8001	Fragment of green vessel glass. Heavy iridescence.		1	3	
13	13001	Small fragment of pale green window glass.		1	<1	
13		Fragment of the lip of a green bottle.		1	<1	
14	14005	Small fragment of pale green window glass. Some lamination.		1	<1	
15	15001	Fragment of blue / black bottle base. Heavy lamination.		1	11	
19	19002	Four fragments of green vessel glass, two of which show heavy lamination and are also quite abraded.		4	15	
19		Two fragments of colourless glass.		2	3	
22	22001	Fragment of very pale green vessel.		1	7	
22		Fragment of base of amber coloured bottle with raised embossed number 72 and letters RP? Or RR?		1	14	
22	22005	Fragment of green bottle neck.		1	10	
22		One fragment of colourless glass and one pale green, heavily laminated.		2	<1	
23	23007	Tiny fragment of colourless glass.		1	<1	
23	23009	Two fragments of colourless glass.		2	4	
Totals				30	77	

Provenance

Glass was recovered from 10 of the excavated trenches. A full archive list of the finds, including associated trench numbers is shown in Table 8 above.

Topsoil (1001), (8001), (13001), (15001), (22001), subsoil (19002), (3004) fill of ditch/furrow (3003), (3006) fill of ditch/furrow (3005), (5004) fill of linear (5005), (14005) fill of linear (14004), (22005) fill of pit (22004), (23007) fill of posthole (23006) and (23009) fill of posthole (23008).

Range

The glass assemblage comprises of a variety of small vessel and window fragments all dating from the post-medieval period.

Potential

Apart from dating evidence, the glass is of no further potential. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should be carefully packaged for storage.

Summary

As with the "other" finds, these represent dropped/discarded items that are most likely to have been spread across the land by ploughing.

CLAY PIPE

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

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

Condition

Although fragmentary, the clay pipes are in good condition.

Results

Table 10, Clay Pipes

Tr	Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
		8	7	6	5	4				
3	3004		2	1			4	9	Stems only. One undated (not enough of it to be certain).	Mid 17 th -early 18 th
3	3006			1			1	<1	Stem only.	Late 17 th -early 18 th
5	5004			1			1	2	Stem only.	Late 17 th -early 18 th
15	15001				1		1	4	Stem and partial bowl. The shape of the bowl (similar to Oswald G1 type) suggests an earlier date than the bore – perhaps very early 17 th century.	1720-1750
19	19002		1	2	1		4	8	Four stems, one with just the beginning of a heel spur.	Mid 17 th -mid 18 th
20	20003		1	1			3	11	Two stems and one partial bowl fragment	Mid 17 th -early 18 th
22	22001			1			1	2	Stem only.	Late 17 th -early 18 th
22	22005		1	3	1	4	7	17	Six stems and one bowl fragment – similar to an Oswald G17 type.	Mid 17 th -late 18 th
23	23005			1	1		2	2	Stems only.	Late 17 th -mid 18 th
23	23007				1		1	<1	Stem only.	Mid 17 th
Totals							25	56		

Provenance

Clay pipe was recovered from seven of the excavated trenches. The first or first two digits of each context number indicated which trench this context was located within. A full archive list of the finds, including associated trench numbers is shown in Table 9 above.

The clay pipes were recovered from topsoil (15001), (22001), subsoil (19002), (3004) fill of ditch/furrow (3003), (3006) fill of ditch/furrow (3005), (5004) fill of linear(5005), (20003) fill of furrow (20004), (22005) fill of pit (22004), (23005) fill of ditch(23004) and (23007) fill of posthole (23006).

Range

The clay pipes are mostly stems, with just three partial bowl fragments being present, from Trenches 15, 20 and 22. They are of generally mid 17th to late 18th century date, although the bowl fragment from (15001) is possibly earlier, perhaps very early 17th century.

Potential

In general, other than providing dating evidence, the clay pipe assemblage is of limited further potential. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Flints from archaeological evaluation were submitted for assessment.

Condition

Most of the material is abraded, some heavily. No conservation measures would be required ahead of deposition of the finds in a museum.

Results

Table 11: Flint archive

Cxt No	Description	No	W(g)	Date
2014	Bladelet. Rod-shaped. 16 x 4 x 2mm.	1	<1	Mesolithic
2014	Bladelet. White patination. 20 x 6 x 4mm	1	<1	Mesolithic
2014	Denticulate. Flake with one lateral edge modified by large denticulations. 34 x 17 x 2mm	1	2	Mesolithic
3004	Flake. Some cortex remaining on dorsal surface. 18 x 17 x 3mm	1	1	Prehistoric
3004	Flake. Natural unworked	1	7	
5001	Possible core fragment or unfinished tool. Non-patinated. Cortex remaining on part of the dorsal surface along with secondary working. Limited blade scars on ventral surface. Possible unfinished scraper 27 x 19 x 9mm	1	5	Later Neolithic?
7005	Flake. Deliberately struck. Primary flake with cortex on whole of dorsal surface. Heavily abraded and has edge damage. 25 x 24 x 8mm	1	5	Prehistoric
8001	Irregular-shaped flake. Possible core rejuvenation flake. Patinated. 45 x 19 x 8mm	1	7	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?
8001	Irregular-shaped flake/core fragment. Non-patinated. 43 x 16 x 13	1	9	Later Neolithic?
8001	Squat Flake. Patinated. Subsequently re-worked with flake removal. 16 x 16 x 5mm	1	2	Prehistoric
9001	Blade flake. Minor secondary working on proximal end. 20 x 10 x 3mm	1	1	Mesolithic
10002	Arrowhead. Bi-facially worked. Barbed and tanged with tang and one barb broken off. Surviving barb obliquely shaped. Non-patinated. 33 x 19 x 4mm	1	1	Early Bronze Age
10002	Flake. 24 x 16 x 5mm	1	1	Mesolithic?
10002	Flake. Heavily damaged. Probable hammerstone fragment. 36 x 29 x 11mm	1	5	Prehistoric
10002	Flake. Irregular shape. Some cortex remaining. Non patinated. 33 x 25 x 7mm	1	5	Prehistoric
10002	Core fragment. Some cortex. Probably broken and abandoned due to poor quality parent material. 35 x 30 x 20mm	1	21	Early prehistoric
11001	Flake. Possible core rejuvenation. 21 x 20 x 13mm	1	3	Prehistoric
12002	Flake. Core rejuvenation. Patinated. 29 x 29 x 6mm	1	7	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
12002	Side and End Scraper (secondary working on proximal end). On blade triangular in section. Non-patinated. 26 x 25 x 6mm	1	4	Mesolithic
12004	Flake. Squat. Non-patinated. 21 x 19 x 3mm	1	3	Bronze Age?
12004	Flake. Non-patinated 10 x 9 x 3mm	1	<1	Bronze Age?
13001	Broken Flake. Subsequent secondary working on opposing edges cut through the patination. 29 x 29 x 7mm	1	4	Neolithic?
13001	Flake. Squat with cortex over much of dorsal surface. Two blade scars on ventral surface. Patinated. 19 x 17 x 7mm	1	3	Early Neolithic?
13001	Flake. Small, patinated. Traces of scars from removal on dorsal surface. Patinated. 14 x 12 x 2mm	1	<1	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
15001	Core fragment. Possible crested flake from core modification. Blade scars on dorsal surface. Patinated.	1	9	Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic

Cxt No	Description	No	W(g)	Date
15006	Probable Microburin used in the production of microliths. Notched. Little patination. 20 x 15 x 3mm	1	2	Mesolithic
15006	Flake. Barely patinated. 19 x 8 x 2mm	1	1	Mesolithic
16001	Flake. Some blade removal scars on dorsal surface. Non-patinated. 50 x 20 x 7mm	1	8	Early Prehistoric
16001	Flake from core preparation (possible core rejuvenation). 19 x 17 x 8mm	1	3	Early prehistoric
16001	Irregular flake. Non-patinated. Some cortex remaining. 56 x 24 x 13	1	17	Bronze Age?
19002	Flake. Heavily patinated. Some narrow blade removal on dorsal surface. Limited secondary working on both of the lateral edges cutting through the patination. 41 x 16 x 9mm	1	8	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
19002	Blade flake. Patinated. 18 x 9 x 3mm	1	1	Mesolithic /Early Neolithic
19002	Flake. Patinated. 15 x 12 x 4mm	1	1	Mesolithic /Early Neolithic
19002	Flake. Little patination 10 x 9 x 2mm	1	<1	Mesolithic?
19002	Flake. Non-Patinated. 22 x 11 x 3mm	1	2	Prehistoric
19002	Flake. Heavily patinated. 18 x 7 x 4mm	1	2	Early Prehistoric
20001	Flake. Irregular. Heavily patinated. 35 x 12 x 9mm. Abrupt secondary working cutting through the patination near distal end.	1	4	Early prehistoric with possibly Bronze Age re-use
20001	Flake with some cortex on dorsal surface. 39 x 27 x 10mm	1	9	Bronze Age?
20003	Core fragment. Discoidal. Some patination. 35 x 34 x 24mm	1	26	Later Neolithic
22001	Utilized Flake. Heavily abraded and damaged (possibly part of hammerstone). Secondary working on one edge. 23 x 20 x 9mm	1	4	Bronze Age?
22001	Flake. Patinated.	1	1	Early Prehistoric
22001	Unworked broken flake. Natural.	1	1	

Range

Almost all of the material is debitage, the waste from knapping. Very few tools are present with the notable exception of a side and end scraper of Mesolithic date and a fine bi-facially worked barbed and tanged arrowhead, with the tang and one barb broken off. The arrowhead belongs to the early Bronze Age and such items are often, but not exclusively, found in barrow burials of that date. Where datable the remaining material tends towards an early prehistoric date with Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint working debris present. Clearly the working of cores was taking place in the area, although many of the resultant tools from that working are not still on the site, or are not obvious from the evaluation.

The flints recovered by excavation add to the corpus of material previously identified at the site, with Later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flints accounting for a significant percentage of the total (Jones 2013).

Potential

Some of the flints recovered are small and care has obviously been taken in the retrieval of such material. Nevertheless, any future work on the site would benefit from a sampling policy designed to maximise the retrieval of information of the early lithic distribution, particularly in any areas where finds of a single period are clustered. Moreover, the association between barbed and tanged arrowheads and Early Bronze Age burials should be borne in mind.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Fifty four items, together weighing 378g, were recovered.

Condition

Most of the finds are in fairly good condition, although all of the iron is encrusted and corroded, some heavily so.

Results

Table 12 Other Materials

Tr	Cxt	Material	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
1	1001	Iron	Nail, 57mm long.	Post-medieval	1	4
1		Fire residue	Cinder	Undated	1	<1
2	2014	Charcoal		Undated	5	2
3	3004	Mortar		Post-medieval	1	4
5	5004	Fire residue	Coal.	Undated	1	<1
13	13001	Iron	Nail / tack, 34mm long.	Post-medieval	1	3
13			Nail / tack, 26mm long. Bulbous head.		1	2
13			Nail / tack body, 25mm long.		1	<1
15	15001	Iron	Nail, 39mm long.		1	2
15			Nail / tack, 25mm long.		1	2
15	15004	Iron	Nail, 30mm long. Heavily corroded.		1	5
15	15006	Iron	Nail, 88mm long. Large flat oblong head. Body oblong in section.		1	30
15			Small staple, or nail bent at 90 degrees.		1	<1
15			Latch lifter, 127 x 8 x 8mm. Curled round at one end, slightly flattened and splayed at the other.		1	45
17	17007	Iron	Blade, 57 x 12mm			1
19	19002	Stone	Welsh slate.		1	1
19			Fragment of pumice stone.		1	1
20	20001	Iron	Nail or peg, 81mm long. Large flat head 33mm x 21mm. Oblong sectioned body. Possibly hand forged.		1	46
22	22001	Iron	Body of small nail, 31mm long. Heavily corroded.		1	5
22			Small tack or pin, 18mm long.		1	<1
22		Stone	Welsh slate.		1	6
22	22005	Fire residue	Coal	Undated	3	3
22		Stone	Welsh slate.	Post medieval	1	5
23	23003	Fire residue	Coal.	Undated	1	<1
23		Mortar		Post medieval	1	2
23	23005	Stone	Welsh slate.		2	17
23	White metal	Probably tin. Trouser button.	1		3	
23	23007	Copper alloy	Button		1	2
23		Fire residue	Coal and cinders.	Undated	7	38
23		Iron	Nail, 104mm long. Square in section.		1	25
23			Nail, 96mm long. Very corroded.		1	22
23			Nail, 48mm long. Flat head. Heavily corroded.		1	19
23	Nail, 50mm long. Heavily corroded.		1	11		
23	Mortar			1	5	
23	23009	Fire residue	Coal.		4	3
23		Iron	Nail, 50mm long.		1	6
23		Mortar			1	49
23		Stone	Welsh slate.		1	2
Totals					4	378

Provenance

Other finds were recovered from eleven of the excavated trenches. The first or first two digits of each context number indicate which trench this context was located within. A full archive list of the finds, including associated trench numbers is shown in Table 11 above.

The other finds were recovered from topsoil layers (1001), (13001), (15001), (20001), (22001), subsoil layers (19002), (2014) fill of pit (2015), (3004) fill of ditch/furrow(3003), (5004) fill of linear (5005), (15004) fill of furrow (15005), (15006) fill of ditch (15007), (17007) fill of ditch (17006), (22005) fill of pit (22004), (23003) fill of pit (23002), (23005) fill of ditch (23004), (23007) fill of posthole (23006) and (23009) fill of posthole (23008).

Range

The other finds comprise mostly of iron - mostly nails – although Trench 15 also produced a staple and a latch lifter and Trench 17 produced a small blade, possibly from a knife. There are also fire residues (coal, cinders, charcoal), mortar, several fragments of Welsh slate and two buttons, one of copper alloy and the other one of tin.

Potential

Apart from as dating evidence, the other finds have no further potential. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and will need to be suitable packaged for long term storage.

Summary

The other finds represent in general, discarded waste items of post-medieval date which have then been spread across the land by ploughing.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 12 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 13, Spot dates

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
1001	19 th	
2014	Mesolithic	Also produced charcoal fragment
3004	Mid 17 th to early 18 th	
3006	Late 17 th to early 18 th	
3008	Mid 16 th to 17 th	
5001	19 th to 20 th	
5004	19 th	
7003	Roman	Based on 1 sherd
7005	Prehistoric	
8001	Prehistoric	Neolithic? – based on date of worked flint
9001	Mesolithic	
9006	Mid 5 th to 8 th	
10002	Early Bronze Age	
11001	16 th to 18 th	
12002	Mid 5 th to 8 th	
12004	18 th	
13001	Post-medieval	
14005	16 th to 18 th	
15001	19 th	
15004	Mid 16 th to 18 th	
15006	16 th to 17 th	
16001	Early Prehistoric	Based on date of worked flint
17005	Late 17 th to 18 th	
17007	16 th to 17 th	
19002	19 th	

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
19007	Undated	Possibly post-medieval? - based on single fragment of fired clay which may be ceramic building material
20001	Post-medieval	
20003	Mid 17 th to early 18 th	
22001	Late 17 th to early 18 th	
23003	Post-medieval	
22005	Mid to late 17 th	
23005	Mid 19 th to early 20 th	
23007	Mid 19 th to 20 th	
23009	Mid 19 th to 20 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
1	1001	ENGS		Jar or bowl	1	1	32		Base	Footring	19th
3	3004	BERTH		?	1	1	2		BS		M16th-17th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
3	3004	FREC		Small jug	1	1	11	Medallion with human head	BS with HJ	At Norwich these vessels are largely dated 1525-1575	16th
3	3008	BL	Dark brown/red	Drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS		M16th-17th
5	5001	LERTH		Garden pot?	1	1	3		BS		19th-20th
5	5004	PEARL		Bowl?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print - Willow pattern	BS		19th
5	5004	SWSG		Flat	1	1	1	Moulded diaperwork	Rim		18th
5	5004	STSL		?	1	1	1	Brown slip on buff	BS	Abraded	L17th-18th
9	9006	FE	Chaff/organics	?	1	1	10		BS	Burnt out organics give a 'biscuity' appearance but the fabric is hard	M5th-8th
11	11001	MP		?	2	1	9		BS	Streaked Ca clay as Staffs/Derbs	16th-18th
12	12002	CHARN	SST	?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded	M5th-8th
12	12004	SWSG		Flat	1	1	2	Moulded decoration	Base		18th
12	12004	SLOQ		?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded; leached; ?ID	11th-13th
12	12004	BL	Mid orange; Fe	Drinking vessel	2	1	12		Handle; BS with HJ	Joining sherds	M16th-17th
12	12004	BERTH		Jug	1	1	105		Base	Finger print in slip	M16th-17th
12	12004	BERTH		Jug	1	1	42		Rim with Handle	Strap handle with central groove	M16th-17th
12	12004	SLSF		Jar?	1	1	13		BS	Abraded; leached	11th-13th
14	14005	PMED		?	1	1	1		BS	Fe slip; flake	16th-18th
15	15001	BL	Dark red	Large jar?	1	1	39		BS		M17th-18th
15	15001	MEDLOC	Reduced; fine sandy; Fe	Jug	1	1	8		BS	Abraded; moderate Fe up to 1mm; leached	13th-15th
15	15001	BOU	Bumpy	Closed	1	1	1		Base	?ID	
15	15001	PORC		Cup or bowl	1	1	3		BS		19th-20th
15	15001	PEARL		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print - chinoiserie	BS	Flake	19th
15	15001	STSL		Closed	1	1	2		BS		L17th-18th
15	15004	ST	A/D	Jar or Pitcher	2	2	2		BSS	1 pc sooted?; unglazed	L10th-12th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Description	Date
15	15004	SLSO		?	1	1	1		BS	Abraded; leached	11th- E13th
15	15004	BERTH		?	1	1	8		BS		M16th- 18th
15	15004	SLIP		Closed	1	1	4	White slip on pale orange	BS		
15	15006	SLOOL		?	1	1	2		BS	Abraded; leached	10th- 12th
15	15006	ST	B/C	Jar or pitcher	2	2	3		BSS	Unglazed	11th- 12th
15	15006	ST	B/C	Jar	1	1	3		BS	Sooted exterior	11th- 12th
15	15006	BL	GRE type?	Closed	1	1	1		BS		16th- 17th
17	17005	GRE		Closed	1	1	2		BS	Red fabric; possibly attempt at mottled ware	L17th- 18th
17	17007	FREC		Closed	1	1	13		BS		16th- 17th
19	19002	GRE		?	1	1	3		BS		16th- 17th
19	19002	MP		Jar?	1	1	15		Base	Streaked Ca clay as Staffs/Derbs	16th- 18th
19	19002	BL	Bright orange	Jar or bowl	1	1	4		BS		M17th- 18th
19	19002	BL	Mid orange	Jar or bowl	1	1	7		BS	Ca streaks	M17th- 18th
19	19002	PEARL		Flat	2	1	3	Blue transfer print - leaf	BSS		19th
20	20003	MP		Jar or bowl	1	1	9		BS	Ca grits	16th- 18th
22	22005	BL	Dark brown red	Jug or jar	5	1	40		BSS	Everted rim; very fine glossy metallic glaze	17th- 18th
22	22005	BERTH		Bowl	5	2	107		Rims; BSS	Everted rims; 1 vess soot over the break	17th- 18th
22	22005	BERTH		Jug	1	1	25		Base	CIST?	L16th- 17th
22	22005	SLIP		Bowl	1	1	29	Cream on pink slip	Rim	Rounded rim	17th- M18th
22	22005	MY		Bowl	1	1	6		Base	Footring	M16th- M17th
23	23005	ENGS		Closed	1	1	9		BS		19th- E20th
23	23007	LERTH		Closed	1	1	2		BS	Garden pot?	
23	23007	TGE		Flat?	1	1	4		Base		17th- 18th
23	23009	WHITE		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	M19th- 20th
23	23009	PORC		Bowl	1	1	8		Rim		19th- 20th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Headland	Strip of uncultivated land left between areas of ridge and furrow which was used for turning the plough. These strips provided access and often became lanes or roads.
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 used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been

dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

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 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

164	Context Records
23	Trench Record Sheets
44	Sheets of scale drawings
4	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
2	Plan record sheet
11	Daily record sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HW

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2017.15

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: UPLR 17

OASIS Record Number: archaeo11-302344

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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