
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MAIN STREET,
GREETHAM,
RUTLAND
(GRMS 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Clive Breakspeare, Chartered Architect**

April 2008

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: FUL/2005/0360/MT
National Grid Reference: SK 9289 1441
Rutland Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2008.2
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-40353

APS Report No. **42/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	2
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	3

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological investigation and recording
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Anne Boyle and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section location
- Figure 4 Section 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view over the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Main Street, Greetham, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

The site lies within the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by the 13th century church of St Mary which contains earlier features, including a Saxon (AD 410-1066) cross-shaft fragment. A medieval moated manor and village earthworks are also recorded in the vicinity. Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains are also known from the locality.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits with no archaeological features identified. Finds include pottery, glass and clay pipe of 17th – 20th century date.

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 Clive Breakspear, Chartered Architect, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Main Street, Greetham, Rutland. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application FUL/2005/0360/MT. The watching brief was carried out on the 16th January and 10th March 2008 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

Greetham is located 8.5km northeast of Oakham and 18km southeast of Melton Mowbray, in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site lies 520m southeast of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid Reference SK 9289 1441 (Fig. 2). The site is situated north of Main Street and west of Bridge Street at a height of c. 105m OD adjacent to a minor watercourse that flows down to the east.

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand with Lower Estuarine Series outcropping immediately north of the site (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Greetham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. Iron Age pottery associated with human and animal bones were found west of the village.

A Romano-British pottery kiln was revealed by quarrying to the east of the village. Dated to the 3rd – 4th century AD, it produced coarse cooking pots (Swan 1984, microfiche 4.576).

Set within the church are major fragments of a Saxon cross-shaft.

Greetham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Gretham*, the name is derived from Old English and means the ‘gravel (*grēot*) farmstead (*hām*) or meadow (*hamm*)’ (Ekwall 1989, 204). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the land was held by the King and contained a mill, 7 acres of meadow and woodland measuring 16 furlongs long by 7 furlongs wide (Thorn 1980).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the 13th century church of St Mary, which contains earlier elements (Pevsner 1992, 473). To the west of the church are the earthwork remains of a medieval manor which was attached to a park mentioned as early as 1446. Earthwork remains showing the extent of the former medieval village lie to the east of the church, but are now partially built over.

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

The watching brief monitored the foundation trenches of a single plot (Fig. 3, Plot 1) located immediately north of a small watercourse. Stripping of the topsoil was also monitored. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were 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 deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trench was a natural layer of bluish grey clay (104) that measured in excess of 0.35m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1). Above this was a 0.45m thick deposit of yellowish brown sand (103).

Sealing the natural layers was a subsoil comprising a 0.43m thick layer of greyish brown clayey sand (102). This was subsequently sealed by the topsoil of greyish brown silt (101). This was 70mm thick and contained post-medieval pottery, modern glass and a fragment of an 18th century clay pipe.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clay and sand. These are unlikely to represent the solid geology and may well be an alluvial deposit associated with the adjacent watercourse.

Subsoil had developed over the natural and may indicate the area was under an agricultural or horticultural regime in the

past. A thin topsoil was also recorded.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of 17th century date and later along with glass and a clay pipe.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Main Street, Greetham, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village and near a Romano-British pottery kiln.

However, no medieval or earlier remains were encountered. The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits with no archaeological features observed. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise four sherds of pottery, a glass fragment and clay pipe of post-medieval and later date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Breakspeare for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *Stamford: Solid and Drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet **157**

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th edition)

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N, 1992 *Leicestershire and Rutland*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition revised E Williamson)

Swan, VG, 1984 *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain*, RCHM Supplementary Series No. **5**

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

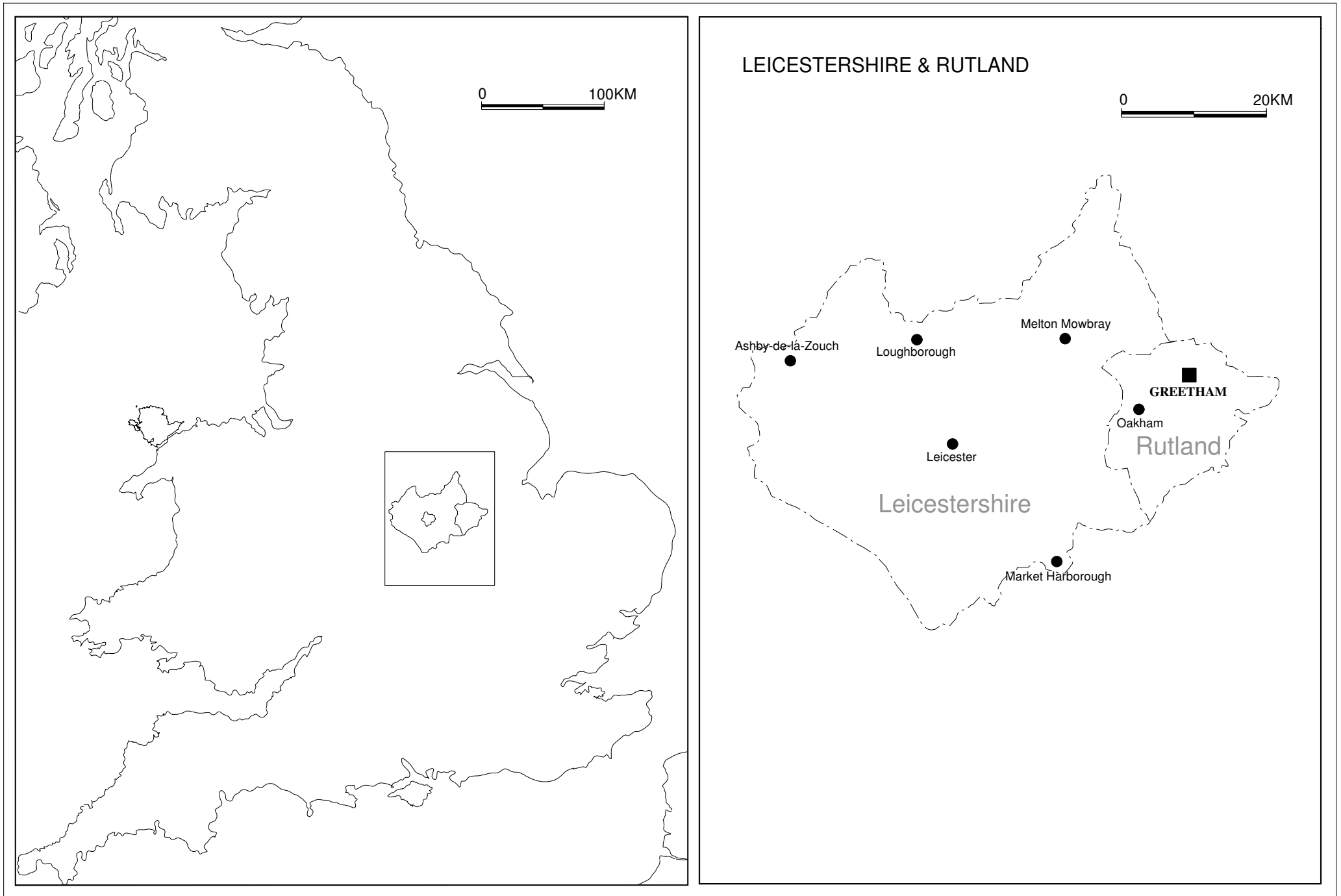
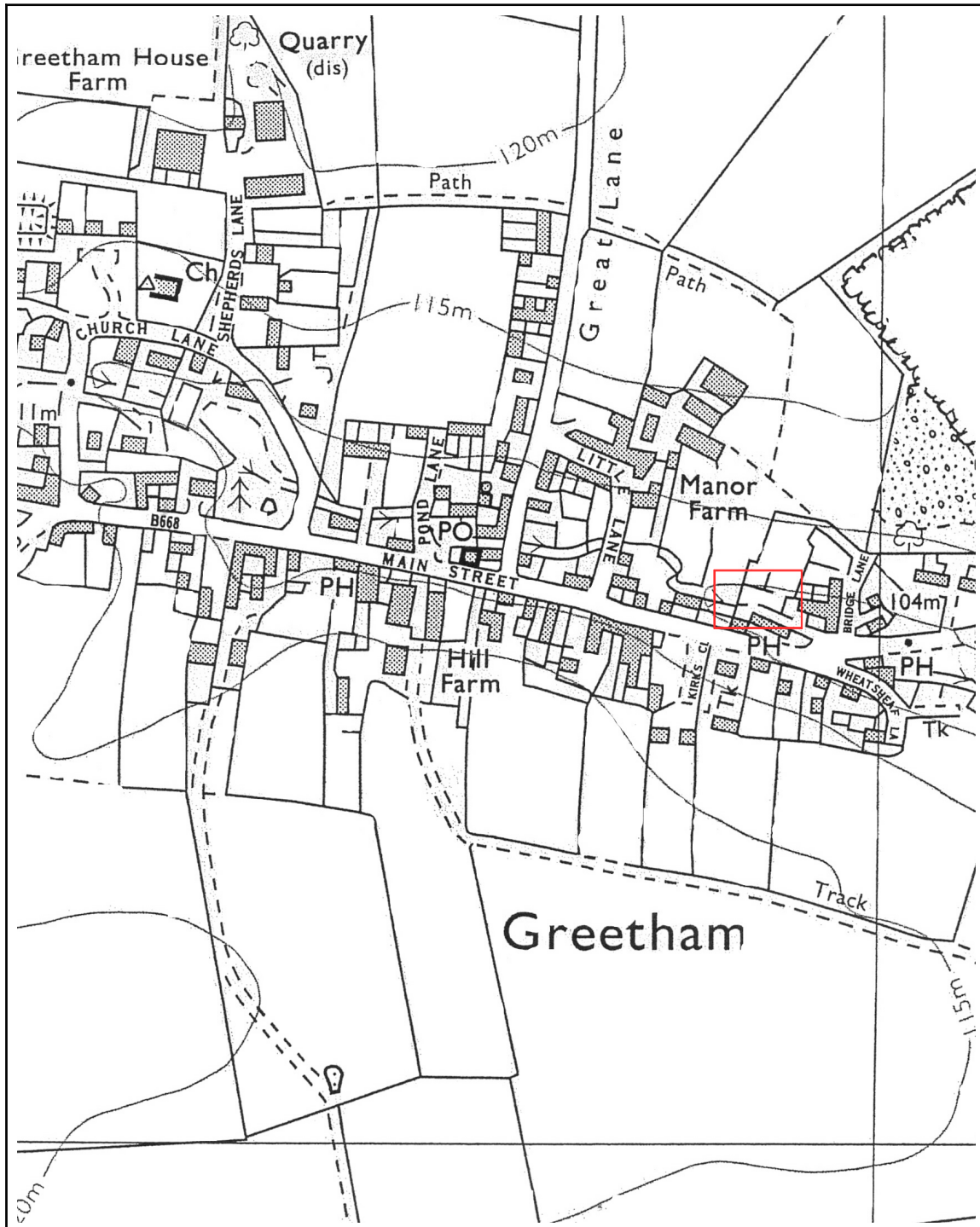


Figure 1 - General location map



SK

93

Area detailed in Figure 3

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Street, Greetham GRMS08

Scale 1:5000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 42/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

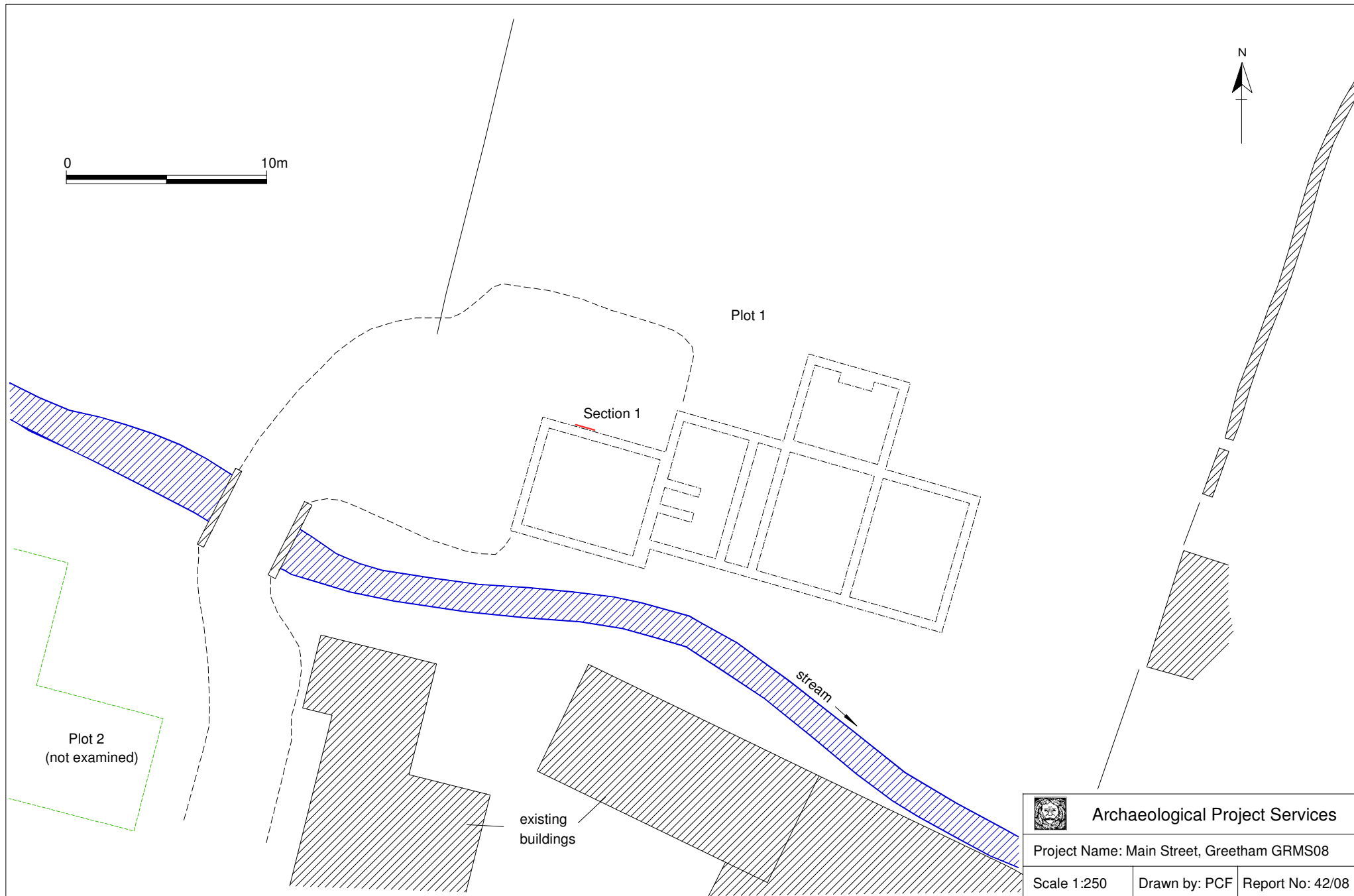
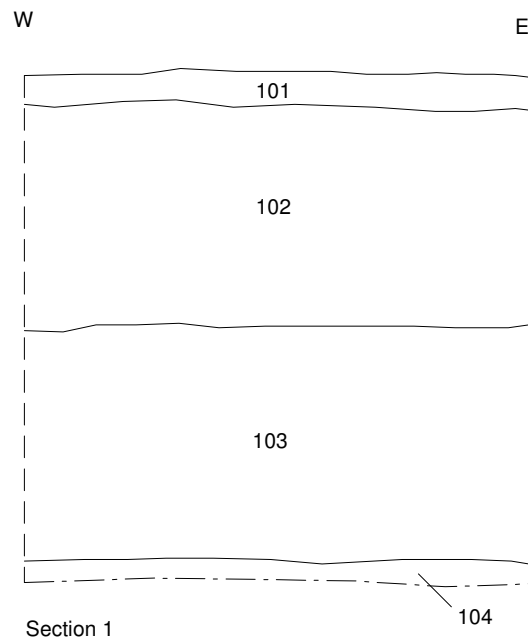


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Street, Greetham GRMS08

Scale 1:15

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 42/08

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 – General view over the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT 60 MAIN STREET, GREETHAM, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of two dwellings on land at 60 Main Street, Greetham, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential, within the historic settlement core of Greetham. Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains have previously been found in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of two dwellings on land to the rear of 60 Main Street, Greetham, Rutland.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Greetham is located approximately 7km northeast of Oakham. The site lies on the north side of Main Street at No. 60 in the east of the village. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9289 1441.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (FUL/2005/0360/MT) has been granted by Rutland County Council for construction of two detached dwellings. 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 Main Street, Greetham lies at approximately 110m OD overlooking a slight valley down to the east. Soils of the area are shallow brown rendzinas of the Elmton 1 Association ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These overly the junction between Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, the Lower Estuarine Series and Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is in an area of potential archaeological significance within the historic settlement core of medieval and post-medieval Greetham (HER MLE9360). This is best represented by the extant remains of

St Mary's church which is largely 13th century, though incorporates Norman work. An Anglo-Saxon cross shaft fragment indicates the possibility of an earlier church in the village.

6.2 The former extent of the medieval village is indicated by earthworks east of the church, though these have largely been built over. Other earthworks mark the position of the Manor House, to the west of the church.

6.3 Greetham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 when it was held by the King and contained a mill, meadow and extensive woodland (Thorn 1980).

6.4 Some 300m northeast of the site is the location of a Romano-British pottery kiln dating to the 3rd–4th century AD. Iron Age pottery, human and animal bone have been identified to the east of the village.

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 trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Rutland County Council Planning Department; and 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 with Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the journals: *Rutland Record* and *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate, notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

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.

13.2

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 – post-medieval - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
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 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by

Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *Stamford: Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map series **157**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

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

Specification: Version 1, 15th January 2008

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel and brick/tile fragments, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
102	Loose mid greyish brown clayey sand, 0.43m thick	Subsoil
103	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, 0.45m thick	Natural deposit
104	Firm mid bluish grey clay, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of mixed artefacts, pottery, glass and clay pipe, comprising 7 items weighing a total of 59g, was recovered. All the items were retrieved from the topsoil and were post-medieval-modern in date.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, which includes codes for surrounding counties; the Leicestershire codenames are also included in the archive. Four sherds from four vessels, weighing 39 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the Post medieval and Early Modern periods.

Condition

The average sherd weight is 10 grams, and this is reflected in the abraded condition of the pottery.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Rutland cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
101	BERTH	EA	Brown glazed earthenware	Marbled	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS	Flake	17th?
101	BL	EA6	Black-glazed wares	Coarse	Bowl	1	1	15		BS	Abraded	
101	BERTH	EA	Brown glazed earthenware	Marbled	Bowl	1	1	6		BS	Fe slipped	
101	WHITE	EA10	Modern whiteware		Flat	1	1	12	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base	Abraded	

Provenance

All of the material was recovered from Topsoil context (101).

Range

The pottery consists of types commonly found in this area. The provenance of the Post Medieval vessels is difficult to ascertain, as they were produced at a number of production centres which supplied this region.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. The sherds are suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of Post Medieval and Early Modern pottery was recovered from the site. The assemblage is too limited for interpretation, although it does suggest limited activity in the vicinity during these periods.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass, weighing 14g and in good condition, was recovered from the topsoil.

Results

Table 2, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
101	Brown bottle fragment	1	14	20 th century

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence, the single piece of glass is of very limited potential and significance.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

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

Condition

The clay pipe fragments are in good condition and present no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 3, Clay pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
101				2		2	6	Stems only	18 th century

Potential

The clay pipes perhaps indicate activity of 18th century date at the site, but are otherwise of very limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	20 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88

Slowikowski, AM, Nenk, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **2**

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context Records
1	Context record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Sheets containing scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheets
2	Daily record 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:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HW

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

GRMS 08

Accession Number:

OAKRM: 2008.2

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.