ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT JUNIPER COTTAGE 25 THE LEAS, COTTESMORE RUTLAND (COTL08)

Planning Application No; FUL/2005/0927

Work Undertaken For
Towngate Developments Ltd

May 2008

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA

National Grid Reference: SK 904 135
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-42943

A.P.S. Report No. **58/08**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, Cottesmore, Rutland. Two trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed buildings. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential in the historic core of the village. Iron Age and Roman features have been identified nearby and evidence of Saxon iron smelting has been found in the north of the village. The medieval church is located just to the north and previous investigations nearby have revealed post-medieval and undated remains.

During the evaluation a modern pit containing demolition rubble was uncovered in Trench 2. No other archaeological features or finds were present within the investigated area.

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"* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (FUL/2005/0927) has been granted by Rutland County Council for residential development of the site subject to the condition that archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine whether further mitigation was required.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Towngate Developments Ltd. to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification of works written by APS and approved by the archaeological curator. The work was undertaken on the 12th and 13th May 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Cottesmore is located 5km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The site is near the centre of the village at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, to the south of the main street at National Grid Reference SK 904 135.

The site slopes upward toward the south and east and lies at approximately 133m O.D. Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony, well-drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cottesmore is in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. Iron Age and Romano-British remains were identified to the north of the site and Saxon features including evidence of iron smelting have also been revealed to the north of the village.

Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of c1086. Referred to as *Cotesmore* the name is derived from Old English and means "Cott's moor" (Ekwall 1989, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained forty acres of meadow and woodland one league long and seven furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Nicholas which dates from the 12th century with 13th and 14th century elements (Pevsner 1992).

The fields to the south of the site show slight remains of medieval ridge and furrow and the uneven ground is suggestive of remains of building platforms that may also be of medieval date.

The 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1888 shows the presence of buildings on and around the site.

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

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed buildings. Trench 1 was aligned east to west adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the site. Trench 2 was aligned north to south in the garden area toward the south of the site.

The topsoil was stripped and the trenches excavated with a JCB Sitemaster fitted with a 1.6m 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 photographic record was compiled comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

A soft, mid to light yellowish brown sand with clay patches (1000) was the earliest recorded deposit in Trench 1 and represented the underlying natural in the area (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3-5).

At the northern end of the trench was a deposit of loose, dark greyish brown silt and limestone brash (1001) that overlay the natural. This 0.2m thick deposit appears to have been re-deposited natural material (Figure 5, Plate 4).

Directly overlying (1001) was a thick mat of fibrous root material (1002) formed from the outer roots of the tree adjacent to Trench 1 (Figure 5, Plate 4).

Subsoil deposits in Trench 1 (1003) comprised friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with a thickness of up to 0.2m (Figure 5, Plate 4).

Friable, dark greyish brown loam (1004) with an average thickness of 0.25m formed the topsoil deposit overlying most of Trench 1 (Figure 5, Plate 4).

Much of the soil in Trench 1 had become very mixed by root action with topsoil and subsoil mixing to form (1004) and (1005) and the subsoil and natural mixing to form (1006). This mostly occurred in the central area of the trench (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 5).

5.2 Trench 2

Natural deposits in Trench 2 (2006) were formed from a mixture of yellowish brown soft sand and firm clays (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 7 & 8).

At the southern end of the trench a 0.75m thick

deposit of soft, mid brown clayey silt (2005) formed a clean, undisturbed subsoil (Figure 6, Plate 7).

Overlying this was a 0.15m thick loose, dark greyish brown loam (2004) that formed an undisturbed topsoil layer (Figure 6, Plate 7).

Toward the northern end of Trench 2 was an irregular machine-cut feature of uncertain dimensions [2003] but at least 0.5m deep. It was filled with a layer of silt, limestone and ceramic building material rubble (2002) over which a thin mixture of silt, clay and course sand had been deposited (2001). The upper fill was covered with (2000) a loose thin deposit of topsoil and turf (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 8).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits on the site were uncovered in both trenches although, in Trench 1, root action had disturbed the ground considerably.

Most of the deposits in Trench 1 were similarly affected by root disturbance, in some areas mixing, topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits together (1004)-(1006).

Topsoil and subsoil deposits were present over the entire site.

At the southern end of Trench 2 at the most southerly investigated area on the site the subsoil (2005) was very thick, suggesting that it had been undisturbed for a considerable period of time. This may indicate that the area had been used as pastureland for many years. The remains of the furrows aligned north to south in the field at the southern site boundary did not appear to continue onto the site.

Archaeological deposits were only present in the form of a modern cut feature that from its shape could be seen to have been excavated by machine [2003]. It was filled with rubble and re-deposited natural and had been cut through the surface of the topsoil (2004). The contents of the pit may have been remains of previous structures on the site visible in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1888. It was probably created during the construction of the bungalow present on site some time in the mid 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, Cottesmore, Rutland as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

Despite the proximity of the site to the historic core of the village no remains of any archaeological significance were uncovered on the site. It is possible that the area investigated lay outside any areas of interest or that the land was used for purposes that leave no archaeological traces.

No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Towngate Developments Ltd. who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

APS also extends its thanks to Ray Thompson for his help during the fieldwork.

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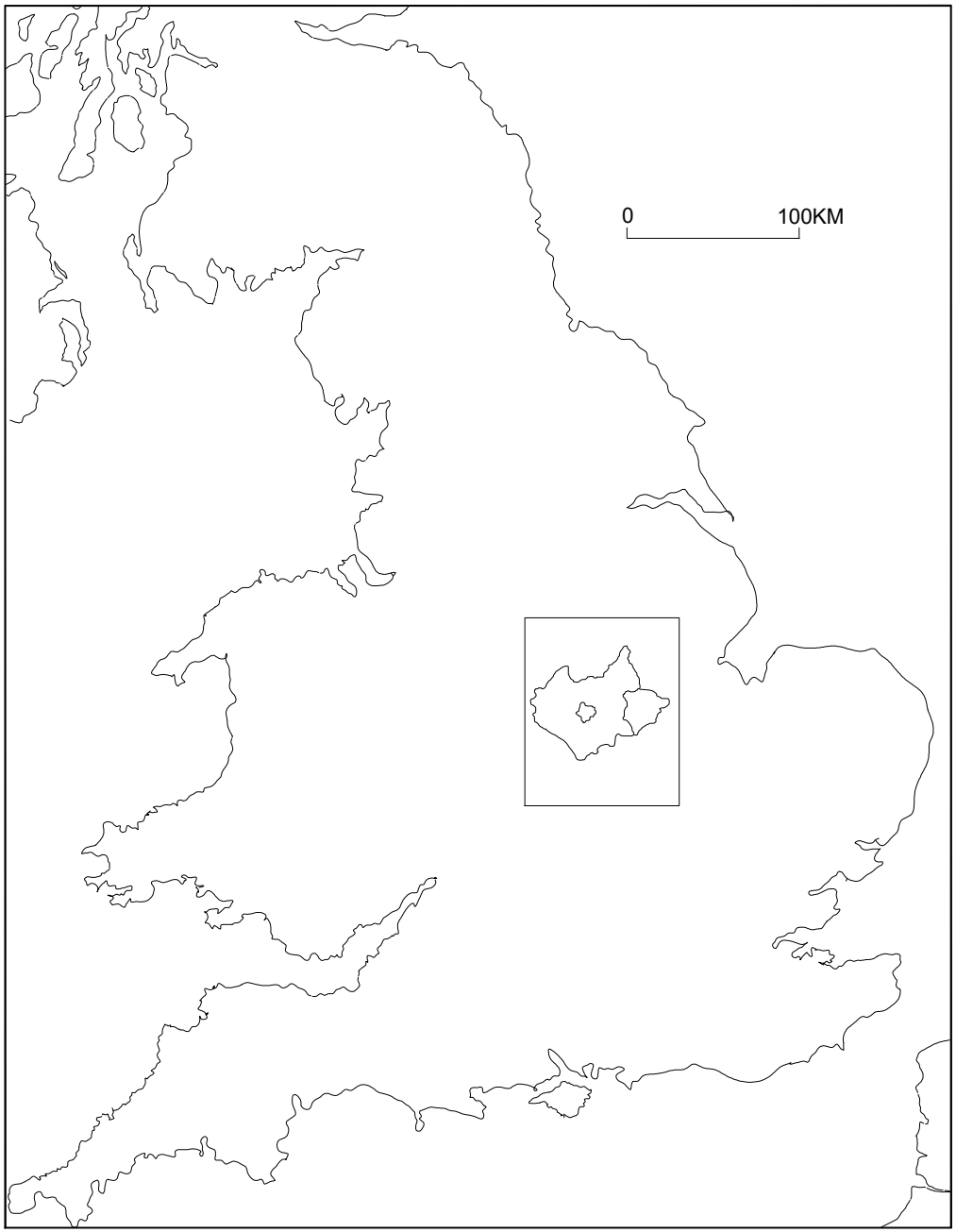
10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soils Survey of England and Wales



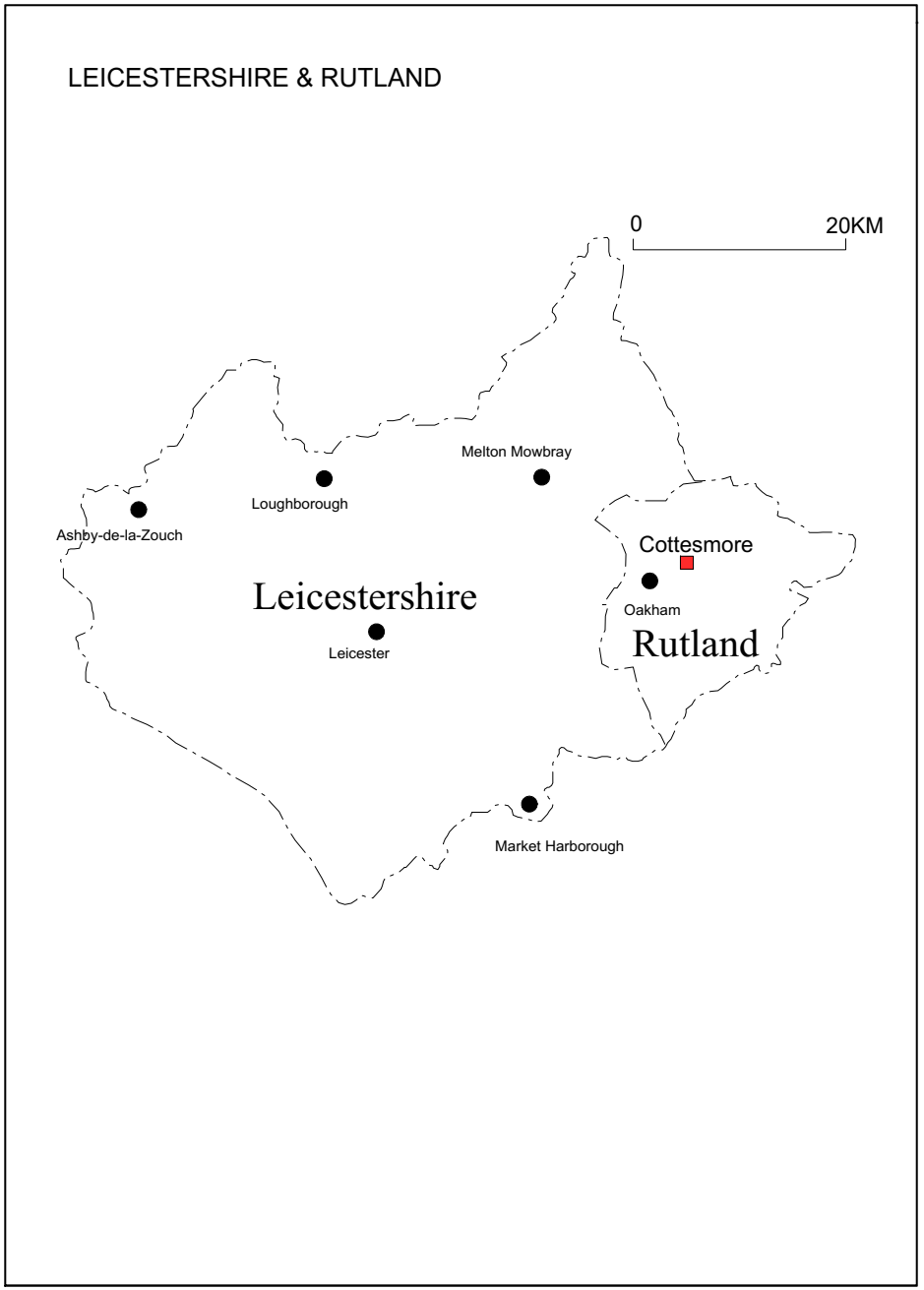
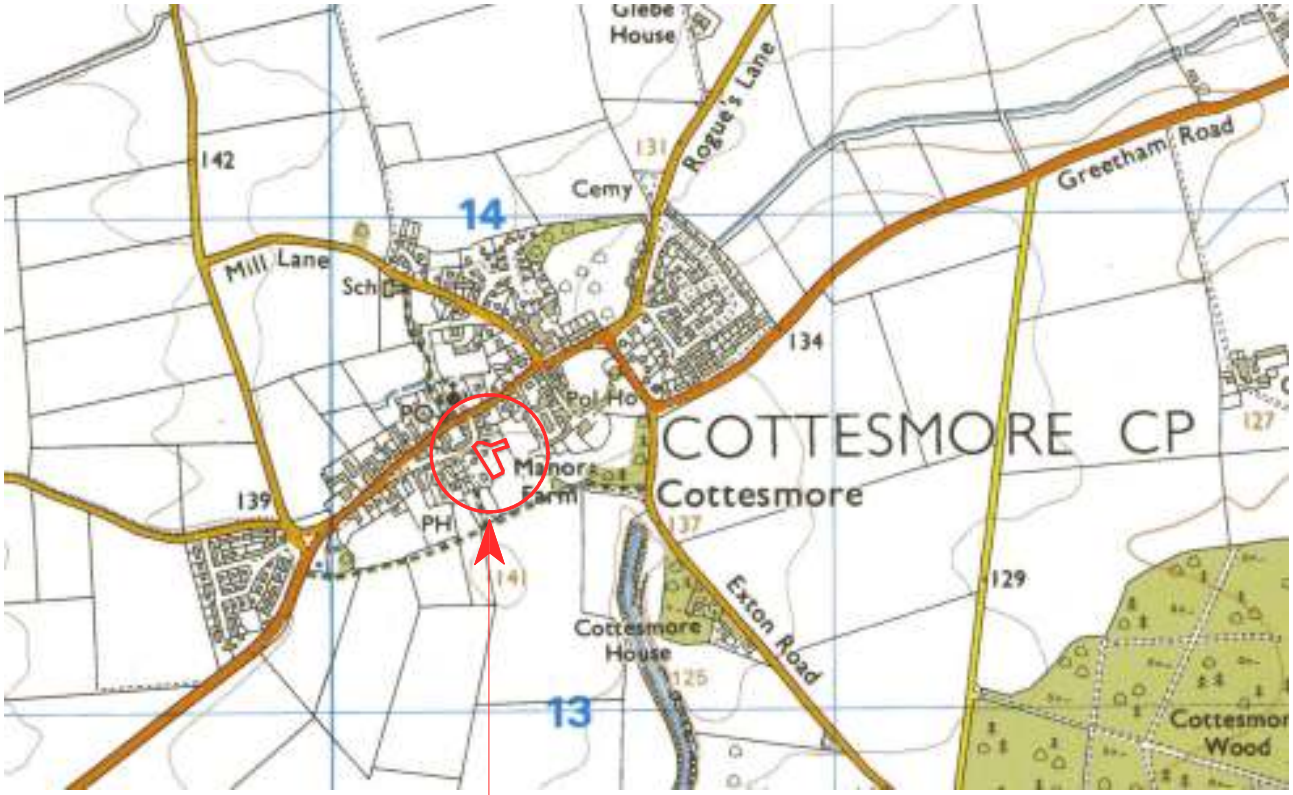


Figure 1: General location map



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

0 500m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Cottesmore The Leas COTL08		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 58/08

Figure 2. Site Location

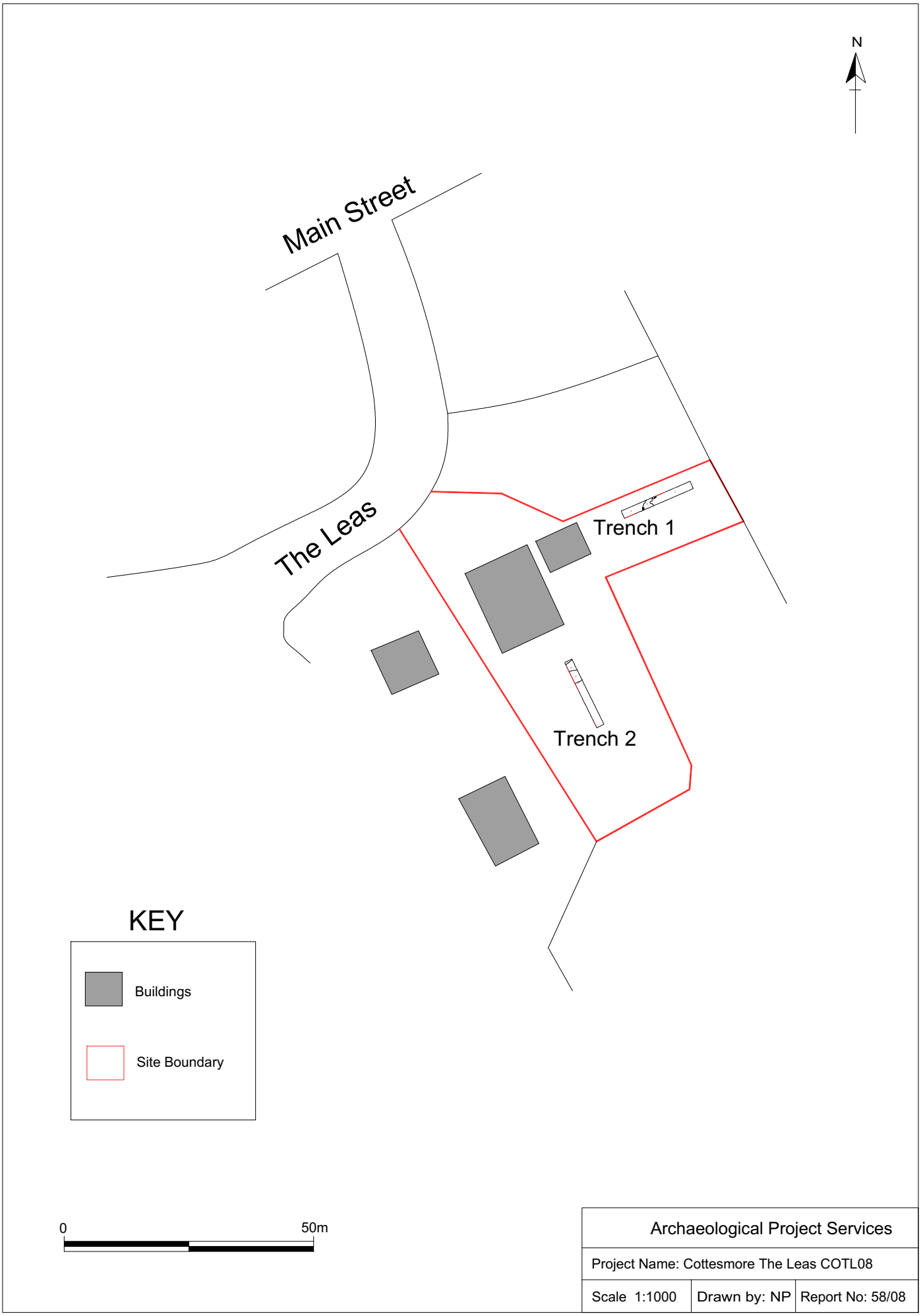


Figure 3. Trench Location

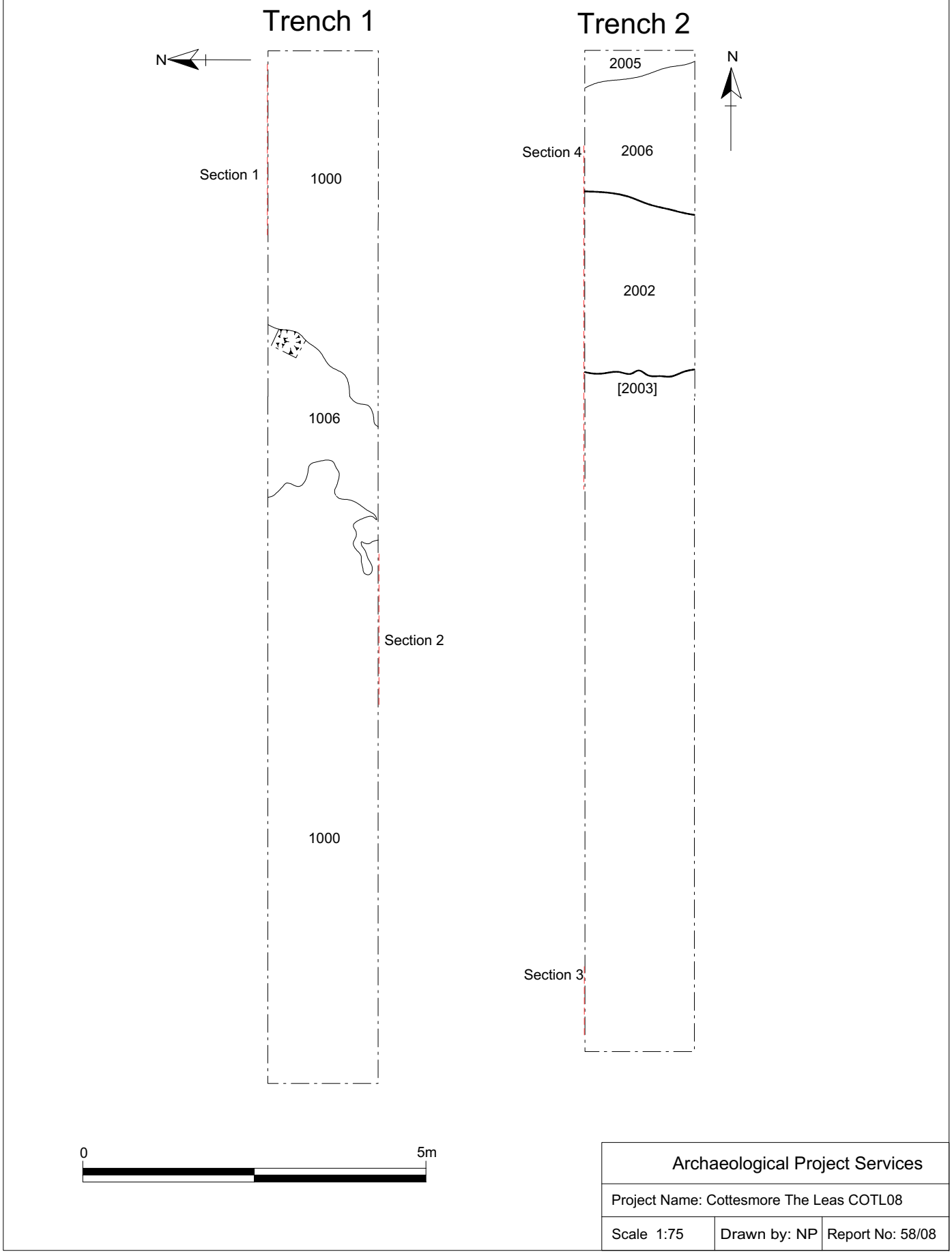


Figure 4. Plans

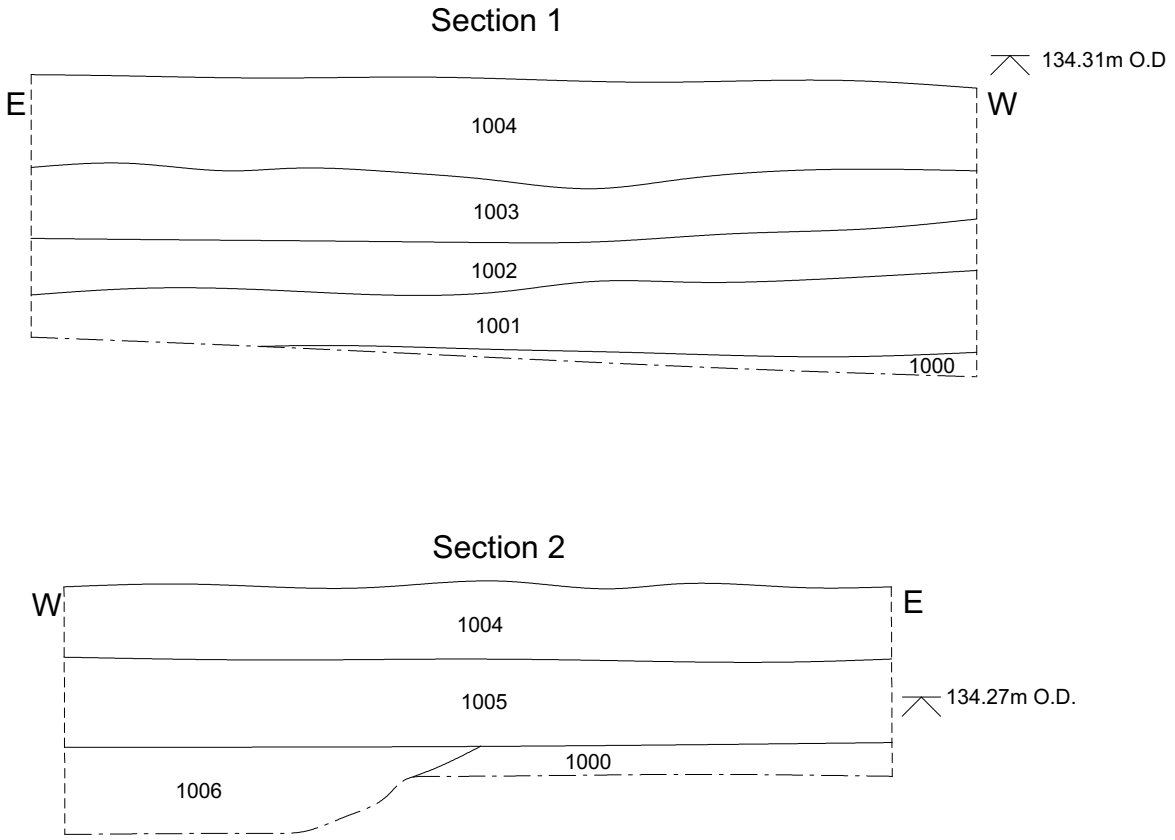


Figure 5. Sections 1 & 2

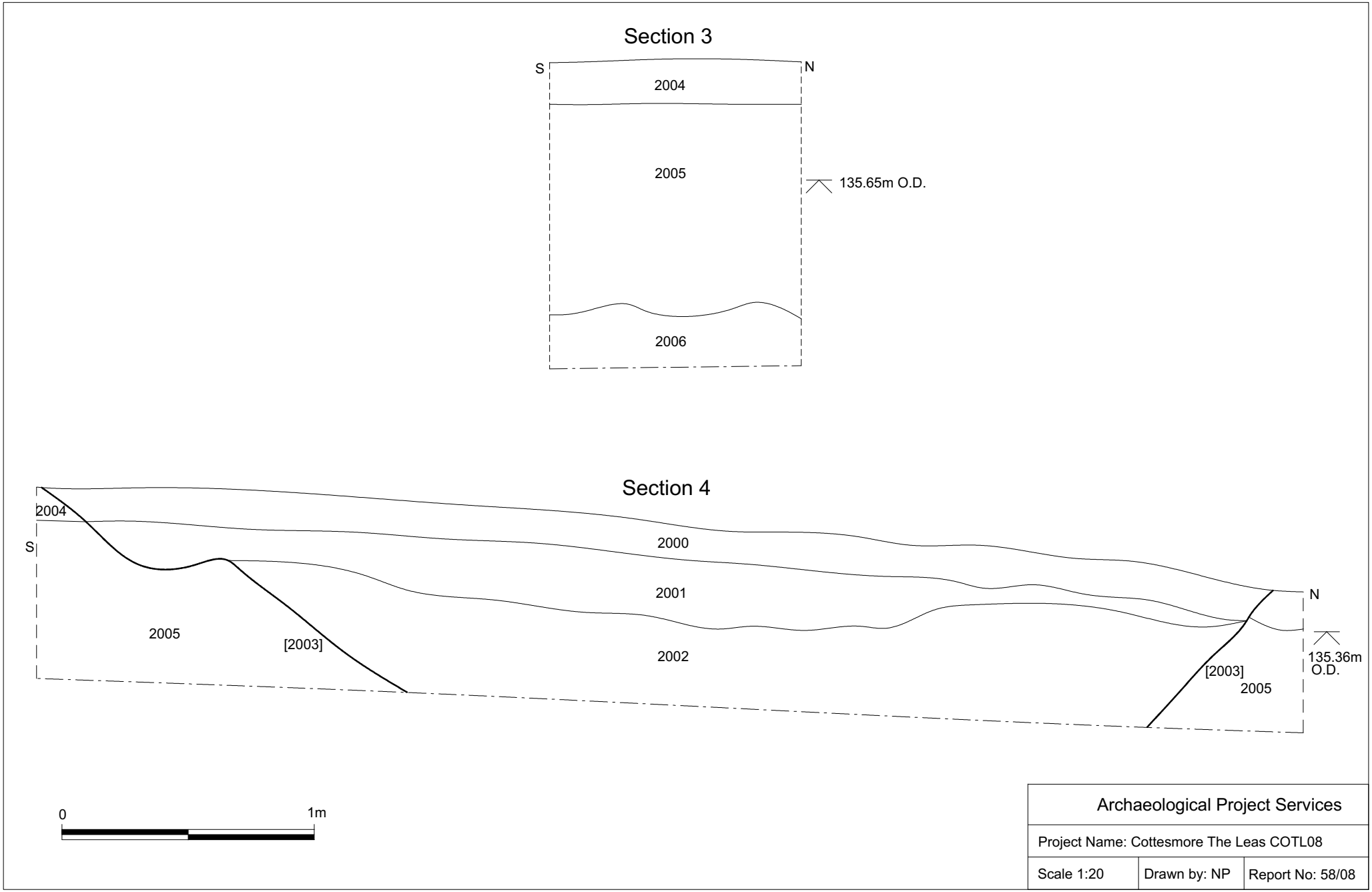


Figure 6. Sections 3 & 4

Plate 1

Trench 1 location

Pre excavation

Looking West

Plate 2

Trench 2 location

Pre excavation

Looking north

Plate 3
Trench 1
Looking east

Plate 4
Section 1
Looking south

Plate 5
Section 2
Looking north

Plate 6
Trench 2
Looking south

Plate 7
Section 3
Looking west

Plate 8
Section 4
Looking west

Appendix 1
Specification

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, Cottesmore, Rutland.

1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village. Iron Age and Roman remains have been identified nearby and there is evidence for Saxon iron smelting north of the village. The medieval church is located just to the north and previous investigations nearby have revealed post-medieval and undated remains.

1.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, Cottesmore, Rutland.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Cottesmore is located 5km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The site is near the centre of the village at Juniper Cottage, 25 The Leas, to the south of Main Street, at national grid reference SK 904 135.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (FUL/2005/0927) has been granted by Rutland County Council for residential development of the site, subject to conditions. In the first instance this will involve trial trenching of the site. Should this investigation reveal significant archaeological remains then further investigation or mitigation measures may be necessary.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony well-drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978). The site lies on level, even ground which rises slightly from

southwest to northeast and lies at a height of approximately 133m above OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Archaeological remains of prehistoric and later date are known at Cottesmore. Iron Age and Roman ditches have been recorded a short distance to the northeast. To the north of the village evidence of iron smelting of Saxon date has been revealed. Cottesmore is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it was a royal manor. Just to the north, on the opposite side of Main Street, is the parish church of 12th century and later date. Post-medieval and undated remains have been found a short distance to the northeast of the site. Additionally, there are post-medieval buildings located close by (Archaeological Project Services 2004)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.

7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as two trenches each 20m x 1.6m, one in the garden and the other in the vegetable patch.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 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.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to 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. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation 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.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). Reports of the findings of the investigation will be submitted to the journals: *Rutland Record* and *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical* Society.

14.2 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.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS
	Roman: A Boyle, APS
	Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner/J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 2 days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 7-10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

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

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 12/02/08

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
1000	Soft, mid to light yellowish brown sand with clay patches	Natural
1001	Loose, dark greyish brown silt and limestone fragments up to 0.2m thick in western end of trench	Re-deposited brash
1002	Dark greyish brown silty clay and fibrous root layer up to 0.1m thick	Copper Beech roots
1003	Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.2m thick	Subsoil
1004	Friable, dark greyish brown loam up to 0.27m thick	Topsoil
1005	Compact, friable, mid greyish brown silt up to 0.2m thick	Sub/topsoil mix
1006	Dark yellowish brown sand, clay and silt mixed subsoil & natural	Root disturbance
*****	**********	**********
2000	Loose, very dark greyish brown loam and turf approx 0.12m thick	Topsoil over pit
2001	Loose, mixed brown and yellow silt, clay and coarse sand	Upper fill of [2003]
2002	Loose, dark greyish brown silt, limestone rubble and CBM at least 0.5m thick	Main fill of [2003]
2003	Irregular machine cut pit at least 0.5m deep	Modern rubbish dump
2004	Loose, dark greyish brown loam up to 0.15m thick	Pastureland topsoil
2005	Soft mid brown clayey silt alluvial soil at least 0.75m thick	Pastureland subsoil
2006	Mixed soft and firm clay and sand	Natural

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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].
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 for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).
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:

14	Context records
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic 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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	COTL08
Accession Number:	OAKRM:2008.44

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.