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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION, EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT LILAC FARM, 19 MILL LANE  
COTTESMORE  
(COML08)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Hereward Homes**

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Report Compiled by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological excavation, evaluation and watching brief was undertaken at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland, in advance of the construction of a new residential development.*

*The site is located within the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village. An evaluation of the site, carried out in 2002 by University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS), had identified evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies, as well linear alignments of limestone pieces, possibly representing the footings of timber framed buildings. Occurrences of tap slag in the finds assemblage indicated iron smelting in the immediate vicinity of the site.*

*Most of the deposits identified as a result of the current project related to late Saxon and medieval activity, although there was tenuous evidence for Romano-British deposits, in the form of a ditch, which was dated on the basis of a single coin. Features from the late Saxon/medieval periods included a track, ditches, pits, postholes and a stone wall or wall foundation. The track may have originated during an early phase in the development of the site, with the remaining features mostly attributable to the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. While the ditches may have functioned as drains and/or property boundaries, deposits on the site generally contained domestic refuse (pottery, bone etc) indicative of proximity to areas of settlement. A relative lack of structural remains might indicate that the areas investigated lie outside the main focus of settlement. Alternatively, the absence of structures may reflect the ephemeral nature of buildings of the period. Iron-smelting slag from a wide range of features indicates that iron production was*

*being carried out in the immediate vicinity of the site.*

*The excavation identified a low level of post-medieval and modern activity – probably reflecting a cessation of settlement in the area and the conversion of land to pastoral/agricultural use.*

*The pottery assemblage from the excavation includes a predominance of late Saxon and medieval material, as well as residual Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Saxon types. Fragments of quern stone, glass, metalwork, iron slag and clay pipe were also retrieved, together with an assemblage of animal bone, the latter considered too small to permit inferences to be made about diet or economy. However, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones were present in all phases.*

*Environmental samples yielded charred cereal grain in small quantities, consistent with scattered or windblown waste rather than primary deposition. All of the samples contained a black, porous substance, identified as residue from organic materials, including cereals, fired at high temperature.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definitions of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

*An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of*

*that study published in detail appropriate to the project design” (IFA 1999).*

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed*” (IFA 1999).

## **2.2 Planning Background**

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hereward Homes to undertake a scheme of archaeological works, in advance of a residential development at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland. The project, which encompassed elements of excavation, evaluation and watching brief, was required as a condition of planning permission (Planning reference FUL/2007/0232). The excavation and evaluation were carried out between 20 March and 3 April 2008, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

Following completion of the excavation, a watching brief was maintained during construction groundwork, commencing on 18 April 2008 and finishing on 24 September 2008.

## **2.3 Topography and Geology**

The village of Cottesmore lies 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the County of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located

on the north side of Mill Lane at Lilac Farm, approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Nicholas at National Grid Reference SK 9022 1387 (Fig. 2). The area affected by the development - approximately rectangular and measuring c. 0.3 hectares in area - comprised grassed paddock areas to the west and northeast, with tarmac yard surfaces and a standing open sided barn to the southeast.

The site lies on generally even ground, rising slightly from southwest to northeast at a height of approximately 133m above Ordnance Datum.

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 and Historical Background**

The site lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD.

Archaeological remains at the site were identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS) in September 2002. Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies was identified and linear arrangements of pieces of limestone identified in trenches closest to the road front were thought to possibly represent foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag in large quantities was recovered from spreads of silty material and the fills of features and is a good indicator that iron

smelting took place in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Clarke, 2002). Natural geological deposits were reached at a depth of around 0.3m in all three trenches excavated as part of the evaluation.

Investigations immediately west of the parish church approximately 350m south of the current site revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement activity (HER ref MLE10034-9). Evidence for Late Saxon domestic activity included a refuse pit, ditch, gully as well as pottery finds. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century AD date (Thomas, 1998).

Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as Cotesmore the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘Cott’s Moor’ (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 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 12<sup>th</sup> century, with 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century elements. The site lies adjacent to an 18<sup>th</sup> century thatched cottage.

### 3. AIMS

The primary aim of the excavation, as detailed in the specification (see Appendix 1), was to preserve by record, any evidence of archaeological activity contained within the site, and from this to attempt a reconstruction of its history and past land use.

## 4. METHODS

### Excavation

Overlying topsoil and subsoil was removed by machine to reveal the surface of natural deposits (Plate 1). Upon the completion of machine based excavation the bases of the trenches were cleaned. Features and deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature, function and age.

The recording system employed on the site was based on that developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994), with minor modifications by *Archaeological Project Services*. Accordingly, each unit of stratigraphy (or context) encountered during fieldwork was allocated a unique reference number (context number) and an individual written description. Contexts are listed together with summary descriptions and interpretations in Appendix 2. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using both digital and 35mm film cameras, the latter using monochrome film only.

Trench locations were recorded by Thales Global Positioning System (GPS), which was also used to establish reference grids for the purpose of planning.

Environmental samples were taken at the discretion of the site director, in accordance with guidelines established by English Heritage (2002). The methodology employed in subsequent processing is detailed in Appendix 5.

### Watching Brief

The archaeological watching brief was carried out on an intermittent basis, through site visits timed to coincide with the main phases of construction groundwork. A record of stratigraphy across the site was compiled through the production of representative section

drawings and accompanying context descriptions. The photographic record includes views of the drawn sections as well as views showing general site conditions and the progress of development groundwork.

Recording methodology follows that employed during the prior excavation (see above). Watching brief sections run from 31 – 38, overlapping with the numbers from the excavation, but shown separately on Fig11.

**Post-excavation**

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete MAP II archive, and a stratigraphic matrix was produced, referencing all contexts identified during the project. All finds recovered from excavated deposits have been examined and catalogued, and a period date has been assigned where possible. Contexts have been attributed to particular phases on the basis of their position in the stratigraphic sequence, dating of associated artefacts, and, where appropriate, deposit or feature characteristics.

**5. RESULTS**

Post-excavation analysis has permitted the identification of five broad phases or periods;

Phase I	Geological deposits
Phase II	Prehistoric
Phase III	Romano-British
Phase IV	Late Saxon and Medieval
Phase V	Post Medieval and Modern deposits

In the following account areas subjected to open area excavation (Areas 1 & 2) are discussed by period, while the series of evaluation trenches are discussed on a trench by trench basis (for area and trench location see Fig. 3). The numbers in

brackets correspond to those assigned in the field.

Area 1 (Figs. 4 and 5), measuring 25m x 7.50m, extended along the southern boundary of the paddock area, adjacent to Mill Lane (Building Plots 1 and 2). Area 2 (Figs. 4 and 6), located on Building Plot 3, was also located in the paddock area, covering an area of 24m north-south (max.) by 16m east-west (max.), while the evaluation trenches were focussed upon the farmyard to the east.

Only a small quantity of new information was obtained as a result of the watching brief. Context records from this element of the project have, therefore, been integrated, as far as possible, with pre-existing information.

**Phase I - Geological Deposits**

Yellowish brown sandy clay (111) containing 30% limestone fragments was noted in all sections recorded during the watching brief in Area 1. In Area 2, geological deposits (005) varied between mid grey-reddish clay (thought to be glacial in origin), and ironstone (Fig. 7, Section 1)

Natural deposits of sand (064) and silty clay (065) were also recorded in an overcut through deposits below ditch [063] in Area 1 (Fig. 8, Section 19).

**Phase II - Prehistoric**

A small quantity of prehistoric finds was retrieved from deposits of more recent date. These included a broken Neolithic flint blade found redeposited in a metallated surface (037) of late Saxon and/or medieval date (see below). Elsewhere in Area 1 a fragment of Neolithic flint core was found redeposited in a ditch fill (027).

Three sherds of Early to Middle Bronze



Age pottery relating to a single Bucket Urn were found in the fill (031) of ditch [032] in Area 2 (Fig. 7, Section 11) The ditch also produced a Romano-British coin (see below).

### Phase III - Romano-British

Fragments of a Roman coin – probably 4<sup>th</sup> century – were found in the fill (031) of an otherwise undated ditch [032] – see above. The feature, which was aligned east-west, extended from the western limit of excavation in Area 2, over a distance of 2.69m. It was 0.60m wide x 0.09m deep, with concave sides and base, and its fill (031) was a friable, dark grey, clay silt.

A second coin (also 4<sup>th</sup> century) was found redeposited in demolition material (013), overlying a medieval or post medieval wall [053] in Area 1 (see below).

A single sherd of residual Grey ware pottery was recovered from pit (077), a secondary fill of pit [048].

### Phase IV - Late Saxon/Medieval

#### Area 1

A metal track aligned east-west may be identified as belonging to an early phase of activity on the site (Plates 3 and 4). Traversing the southern part of Area 1, the track was explored at six points along its length, revealing an underlying hollow or depression – [071] (Plate 2), [074], [068], [035], and [088] - varying in width between 1.92 and 3.28m, and in depth between 0.10m and 0.15m (Fig. 7, Section 12; Fig. 8, Sections 23, 24 and 25; Fig. 9, Sections 29 and 30). The hollow was irregular in plan, with uneven sides and base, and east of an overlying stone wall [053] had been severely truncated by a pair of later ditches [082] and [063].

Possible wheel ruts were evident in the bases of the three westernmost segments -

[071] [074] and [068] - filled by silty clay (070), clay silt (073) and (067). Further to the east, a shallow layer of clay silt (036), 0.03m thick, was present in [035].

The surface of the track – (069), (072), (066), (037) and (078) – comprised reddish brown, crushed and compacted ironstone, varying in thickness between 0.10m and 0.05m from west to east. A section of the track was also located during the watching brief, at the southwest corner of Area 1 (Fig. 11, Section 32), where it was recorded under contexts (113) and (114).

Finds from the surface and underlying deposits were mostly late Saxon or early medieval but included occasional late material – namely 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century building material in (078), 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century building material in (037) and a 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century pot sherd in (069). The presence of late material might imply an intrusive element in the assemblages. Alternatively, it might be argued that the track was in use over a long period of time – possibly from the late Saxon period - with maintenance and repair continuing until well into the post-medieval period. However, the latter explanation is difficult to reconcile with the stratigraphic evidence, which shows the surface to have been post-dated by a number of ditches containing uniformly 12-14<sup>th</sup> century material.

Fragments of iron-smelting slag and ironstone were recovered from each of the excavated sections, while fragments of Lava quern (Romano-British or later) were found in contexts (066) and (069).

Another potentially early feature (stratigraphically unrelated to the track but predating later ditches – see below) was a large pit [048] (Plate 5), partially revealed on the northern side of Area 1 (Fig. 8, Section 26). The feature had plan dimensions of 2.60m E-W by at least

1.50m N-S, and a depth of 0.70m. It was filled by a succession of soft, clayey silts – (075), (076), (077) and (049) – dated by associated pottery to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. An abundance of charcoal and iron-smelting slag was observed in one of the fills (077), and iron-smelting slag was retrieved from context (076). Two soil samples - <7> from (076) and <8> from (077) - were taken from [048]. Both samples contained charcoal and a black, porous ‘cokey’ substance. However, rather than having an industrial origin, the latter would appear to have derived from organic materials (including cereals) subjected to combustion at very high temperatures. Similar residues were found in all of the samples taken from the site.

The track was overlain by a layer of dark brown silt (095), measuring up to 0.10m in thickness (Fig. 9, Section 29). The precise extent of the deposit was not determined, but a north-south section/elevation along the line of overlying wall [053] records it extending northwards from the track. A small assemblage of pottery (three sherds) from the deposit indicated a date of mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Layer (095) was cut to the north by a ditch [104] (Fig. 9, Section 29). Aligned east-west the ditch contained a silty clay (105). Ditch [104] may be correlated with further sections of ditch - [091], [100] (Plate 6), [106], [050] and [102] (Plate 7) to the west and [087] to the east - to form a single feature extending sinuously across Area 1 (possibly a boundary or drain). However, the evidence of continuity between the various segments was not conclusive. The abrupt change in alignment at [050] could indicate a junction between separate ditches, while a rise in level and apparent disjunction at [106] could indicate a terminal. A more complex sequence of development might therefore be envisaged, involving more than one episode of ditch-digging.

Excavated segments [091], [100] and [106] clearly related to a single feature (Fig. 9, Sections 28, 32 and 34). It had steep sides and a concave base, varying in depth between 0.26 and 0.28m, and measuring approximately 0.70m wide (where still intact). Context [091] contained mid brown clayey silt (092), while mid brown silty clay – (101) and (107) occurred in segments [100] and [106] respectively. Deposits (101) and (107) both contained pottery dated as late 12-14<sup>th</sup> century, together with fragments of iron-smelting slag.

The easternmost section [087] was 0.35m deep, with concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 32). It was filled by clay silt (085) and (086). The secondary fill (085) contained pottery dated as late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century, together with iron-smelting slag.

The westernmost element – [050] and [102] – forming the sinuous ditch was 0.70m wide by 0.25m deep (where fully excavated), with concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section 17 and Fig. 9, Section 33). The excavator noted this feature to have been continuous with [091] to the east, apparently cutting pit [048]. A mid brown clayey silt formed the fill of (051) and (103), identical to the fill (092) of [091] further to the east. Both contexts contained single sherds of pottery of 12 – 14<sup>th</sup> century date, while finds from (103) included iron-smelting slag and ironstone.

A later ditch [093] had partially truncated [104] on its northern side (Fig. 9, Section 29). The former can be correlated with [108] and [098] to the west (Fig. 9, Section 32 and 34). The feature was 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep at [098], with steep sides and a concave base, reducing in size at [108]. It was filled by firm, medium dark brown, silty clay – (094), (109) and (099). The only dated context was (109), which

produced pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. A sample <5> from 109 produced a small quantity of cereal grains and charcoal.

The eastern extent of the track was severely truncated by two ditches – [082] and [063] (Plate 8) – running along its length (Fig. 9, Section 30). Both features were excavated in a north-south slot placed against the eastern edge of Area 1. Ditch [082] had truncated an undated feature [097], interpreted as a possible pit and containing a clay silt fill (096). The ditch [082] itself was 1.35m wide and 0.52m deep with a generally concave profile. It contained mid grey-brown clay silt fills - (080) and (081) - the latter containing pottery dated as mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. Ditch [063] further to the south was 1.49m wide by 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. Its sandy clay fill (062) contained pottery dated as late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. The ditches extended to the line of wall [053], but the stratigraphic relationship between these features could not be determined.

Ditch [093] was overlain by a north-south aligned limestone wall or wall foundation [053] (Plate 11 and 12). Measuring 0.80m wide, the wall was constructed from roughly hewn, unbonded limestone blocks laid in irregular fashion (Fig. 9, Section 29). It was truncated to the south by a later pit, but extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The construction cut for the wall [052] was 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep. There were no datable artefacts associated with the feature and the possibility of a post-medieval date cannot be discounted.

#### *Area 2*

Several ditches were located in Area 2. These included [028], an east-west aligned ditch extending from the eastern limit of excavation over a distance of c. 3.15m (Fig. 7, Section 8). The feature was 1.13m

wide x 0.49m deep, with concave sides and base. It contained a primary fill of mid brown clay silt (027), which was overlain by compact clay silt (026). A small quantity of pottery (five sherds) from (027) indicated a mid late 11<sup>th</sup> – mid 12<sup>th</sup> date.

A pair of ditches, aligned north-south, were recorded on the northern side of Area 2. Ditch [018], [020] (Plate 9), [022] attained maximum dimensions of 0.90m wide x 0.26m deep to the north, gradually reducing towards its terminal, [022] (Fig. 7, Sections 4, 5 and 6). It had generally concave sides and base, and was filled by friable mid grey (017) and dark grey brown clay silts (019) and (021) respectively. A single pot sherd of mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (017) and seven sherds dated mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> from (019), together with iron-smelting slag (Sample <1> from this context contained cereal grains and charcoal). The extant length of the ditch was 5.67m. The adjacent ditch, [008] and [010] was 1.3m wide x 0.4m deep to the north, at [008], with concave sides and a flattish, slightly concave base (Fig. 7, Sections 1 and 2). It was 5.36m long and contained a shallow primary fill of clay (007), and a secondary fill (006) of dark grey clay silt. Six pot sherds dated late 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from fill (006), together with smelting slag, ironstone and the bottom stone of a rotary quern.

Several pits and/or postholes of possible medieval date were located in Area 2. Pit [045], located in the north-eastern part of the area, was sub-oval in plan with dimensions of 1.4m x 0.6m x 0.15m deep (Fig. 7, Section 15). It had a concave profile and was filled by mid grey brown clay silt (044) containing late 12 -14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (two sherds). Sample <2> from (044) produced cereal grains.

Five metres to the east of [045] pit [012] was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.45m x 0.46m x 0.14m (Fig. 7, Section 3). It had mostly concave sides, a flattish base and contained a clay silt fill (011). The latter deposit produced a single sherd of mid 12-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, together with iron-smelting slag.

Approximately 2.5m north of [012] was sub-circular pit [059], with a diameter of 0.36m and a depth of 0.1m (Fig. 8, Section 22). It had a generally concave profile and contained a silt clay (058), which produced three sherds of pottery dated as mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### Phase V - Post Medieval and Modern

#### *Area 1*

A deposit of loose, medium dark brown silt (001), 0.25m thick, abutted limestone wall [053]. Along with medieval pottery it contained ceramic building material of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The deposit was sealed by demolition material (013), 0.25m thick (Fig. 9, Section 29). The latter deposit contained late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Both contexts contained iron-smelting slag. A horseshoe was retrieved from (013) and a weight with drilled hole from (001).

The southern end of wall [053] was truncated by a large cut [023] (Plate 14), interpreted as a probable pit. The feature was only partially revealed, with the remainder extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south. Artefactual material of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from each of its fills – (024), (025) and (002) - including glass, clay pipes, a thimble and three buttons. The assemblage of animal bones from fill (002) was of particular interest, containing butchered sheep, goat and cattle remains, as well as unbutchered, largely complete horse limbs. Such an assemblage is considered to be unusual and could indicate the deposition of material from

different sources (see Appendix 4). Iron-smelting slag (possibly residual) was also recovered.

A land drain [084] ran SE-NW across Area 1.

A small pit or posthole [046] had been cut into the track. Oval in plan, its fill of silty clay (047) contained a single fragment of building material dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 7, Section 16).

A layer of moderate, light to mid brown silty sand (061), up to 0.20m thick, extended throughout Area 1 (Fig. 8, Section 19). The same deposit, interpreted as subsoil (perhaps deriving from earlier cultivation in the area) was identified during the watching brief, being recorded as context (112). This was in turn sealed by dark grey/black silty sand topsoil (060), 0.25m thick – numbered as (110)/(115) during the watching brief (Fig. 11, Sections 31, 32, 33, 34).

#### *Area 2*

A fragment of modern tile, together with a small quantity of pottery and iron-smelting slag, was found in the fill (042) of the terminal [043] of a ditch extending northwards for a distance of 5.45m from the southern edge of Area 1 (Fig. 7, Section 14). A section [039] excavated across the feature further to the south revealed concave sides and a flat base, with dimensions of 1.06m wide by 0.39m deep (Fig. 7, Section 13). The feature was filled by mid grey clay silt – (038) and (042).

Features in Area 2 were sealed by a layer of mid grey brown clay silt (004), 0.29m thick. Described as subsoil, but possibly having an agricultural origin as a relict plough-soil (Fig. 7, Section 1), layer (004) was overlain by a 0.12m depth of buried topsoil (041), which was in turn sealed by hardcore (040) relating to a modern barn

(now demolished) and the existing topsoil (003). The latter was 0.32m deep.

### Undated

Undated features in Area 2 included pit [034], which had partially truncated ditch [028]. The pit was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.80m and depth of 0.18m (Fig. 7, Section 8). It was filled by clay silt (033) and although undated may have formed part of a group with nearby pits [045] and [012]. Pit [034] was cut by a possible posthole [030], also undated and measuring 0.20m in diameter by 0.28m deep (Fig. 7, Section 9). It was filled by clay silt (029). [030] may relate to another posthole [059] located a short distance to the west, the latter dated to the mid 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century (see above).

Two other undated features interpreted as postholes were found in southern part of Area 2. The first [057] was 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m deep (Fig. 8, Section 21), while [055] was 0.35m diameter x 0.04m deep (Fig. 8, Section 20). Both features were filled by silty clay deposits – (054) and (056) respectively.

### Evaluation Trenches

A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated at Lilac Farm – four in the farmyard (Trenches 2, 3, 4, and 5) and one on pasture immediately to the northwest (Trench 1) (Fig. 10). All trenches were 1.6m wide.

#### *Geological Deposits – Evaluation Area*

Undisturbed geological deposits were located in all of the evaluation trenches, varying between compact/firm orange-grey clay - (1001), (2003) (Fig. 12 Section 39, 40) and (3008) (Fig. 9 Section 31) - in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, and orange-brown and reddish brown ironstone and clay – (4004) and (5002) (Fig. 12, Section 41 and 42) - in Trenches 4 and 5. Sandy clay – (119), (121) and (125) – was noted during the watching brief, in various observations

covering the eastern part of the site (Fig. 11, Sections 36, 37 and 38 respectively).

An irregularly shaped feature (3007) recorded in Trench 3 appeared to be glacial in origin. It contained a clay fill (3006) (Fig. 13).

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was just under 11m long (aligned east-west) and lay on pasture land immediately northwest of the farmyard. It was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.66m below existing ground level.

A shallow curvilinear ditch [1004], changing alignment from E-W to N-S, was located at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 10) (Fig. 9, Section 27). It had a concave profile, measuring 0.60m wide by 0.08m deep, and contained a fill of mid grey-brown clay silt (1005). The ditch was overlain by a firm, medium dark-orange clay silt deposit (1002), 0.43m thick, which was in turn sealed by firm medium dark brown silt (topsoil), 0.20m thick (1003) (Fig. 12, Section 39).

#### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 (c. 6.5m long) lay on the northern side of the yard, extending between the modern barn and the site boundary. Machine excavation was carried out to a depth of 0.7m below existing ground level.

A friable, mid grey clay silt (2002), 0.55m thick, extended throughout the lower levels of Trench 2. The deposit, which was contaminated with diesel, contained two pot sherds dated as late 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century. The latter deposit was sealed by a shallow depth (0.04m) of rubble and clay (2001) - makeup for the extant surface of crushed tarmac (2000) (Fig. 12, Section 40).

Observations made during the watching brief on the eastern side of the plot containing Trench 2 (Fig 11, Section 38) revealed a large cut [124], at least 4.7m

long and 0.8m deep. The feature was filled by cess-like material (123), interpreted as waste from the farm. The pit was sealed by a dark grey subsoil (122)

### *Trench 3*

Trench 3 lay on an east-west alignment, in the northeastern part of the farmyard. It was around 6.5m long. Machine excavation was carried out to 0.8m below existing ground level.

The articulated remains of a sheep (3010) were located near the western end of Trench 3, in a sub-circular pit [3011] measuring 1.0 x 0.80m in plan and 0.12m deep (Fig. 13). The remains were covered by dark grey clay silt (3009) containing pottery (three sherds) of mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid 12<sup>th</sup> century date. Analysis of the remains of the sheep has indicated that it probably died from disease or accident (see Appendix 4) and was disposed of whole.

A shallow depression over glacial feature [3007] contained a deposit of mid grey-brown clay silt (3005), 0.04m thick. The deposit produced a single sherd of pottery dated as mid/late 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century as well iron-smelting slag.

An undated layer (3004) of mid grey clay silt (3004), 0.16m thick, extended throughout the trench. Interpreted as a buried soil, it overlay the sheep burial and layer (3005) (Fig. 9, Section 31). It was itself sealed by a mid grey-brown clay silt deposit (3003), 0.25m thick, followed by a 0.05m depth of crushed limestone rubble (3002) – interpreted as a modern surface. The latter was overlain by the existing surface (0.07m thick) of crushed asphalt (3001).

### *Trench 4*

Trench 4, aligned east-west, lay immediately to the south of the modern

barn (Plate 15). It was around 6.0m long and 0.50m deep.

Mid grey-brown clay silt (4003), 0.31m thick and containing brick rubble and occasional stone, extended throughout the lower levels of Trench 4 (Fig. 12, Section 41). The deposit, which was interpreted as a make-up layer, contained finds dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century. It was sealed by crushed limestone, 0.06m thick (4002), interpreted as a surface/hard-standing. The latter was in turn sealed by a 0.06m depth of gravel and silt (4001) – probably a bedding layer for the existing surface of crushed asphalt (4000).

Observations made during the watching brief indicated deposits of subsoil – (118) and (120) - in the general area of Trench 2 (Fig. 11, Sections 36 and 37). Context (120) includes make-up material relating to the yard surface, while (118) was overlain by a layer of ‘hard-standing’.

### *Trench 5*

Trench 5 was situated within the entrance, on the southern side of the farmyard, measuring 6.5m in length and 0.45m in depth.

Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m below existing ground level, cutting substantially into geological strata.

The bases of two possible postholes – [5004] and [5006] – were located in Trench 5. Both were sub-circular in plan, with diameters of 0.30m and 0.24m, and depths of 0.06 and 0.04m respectively. Both contained mid grey brown clay silt fills - (5003) and (5005). Although a sherd of late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from (5005) both these post holes appear to have been of recent origin, related to a previous line of the extant fence around the perimeter of the paddock area.

Natural in Trench 5 was sealed by friable, mid grey clay silt (5001), 0.05m deep and a friable dark grey clay silt topsoil (5000). The latter was 0.05m thick. Deposit (5001) contained a post medieval iron chape or strap end.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Small quantities of Neolithic worked flint and middle Bronze Age pottery (possibly from a funerary monument), occurred residually in later features, hinting at the possibility of prehistoric activity in the area. The Bronze Age finds are of particular interest since previous finds in Cottesmore include a small hoard of Bronze Age metalwork (Clarke 2002).

The only feature potentially attributable to the Romano-British period was the ditch [032], which was dated on the basis of a single coin recovered from its fill. Another coin and a fragment of pottery were found in later contexts. The finds, when considered in conjunction with material found during the evaluation (fragment of Samian ware) by ULAS, and features and pottery found during earlier excavations undertaken near the church (Thomas 1998), attest to probable Roman settlement and occupation in the Cottesmore area.

Rare evidence of early Saxon activity is provided by the single sherd of residual pottery found in the primary fill (109) of ditch [108]. A sherd of the same date was recovered during the evaluation by ULAS.

Pottery finds from the excavation point to settlement in the immediate vicinity of Lilac Farm beginning in the mid/late 10<sup>th</sup> century. An intensification of activity may be discerned in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, with activity continuing into the first quarter of 14<sup>th</sup> century (a possible hiatus occurs in the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century).

Despite ambiguities in the ceramic and

stratigraphic records (see above and Appendix 3), there is a strong possibility that the track found in Area 1 was in use at an early stage in the life of the Late Saxon and medieval settlement. The stratigraphic record indicates that the track was covered by a layer of soil (095) prior to the creation, in the *c.* mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century (as indicated by associated pottery), of a ditched boundary or system of drainage represented by at least two phases of ditch extending across the northern part of Area 1. The ditches were in turn superseded, possibly in the late medieval or early post-medieval period, by the north-south wall [053], which also partially overlay the track. The majority of the track east of the wall had been lost through the excavation of a pair of ditches running parallel along its length. Although the ditches appear to have extended to the line of the wall their stratigraphic relationship to the wall could not be ascertained.

The majority of the ditches (probably for drainage and/or demarcating boundaries), and a number of pits and probable postholes located in Area 2 would appear, from pottery dating, to be broadly contemporary with the ditches in Area 1.

In general, evidence of structural remains was sparse (perhaps owing to the ephemeral nature of contemporary timber buildings), but pits and postholes in Area 2 provide some indication of domestic occupation, while stone wall [053] in Area 1 may be interpreted as a foundation for the base frame of a timber building. Alternatively, the wall might be seen as a boundary wall – perhaps defining the edge of a property.

The frequent occurrence of iron-smelting slag in features across the site provides strong evidence of iron production and corroborates the findings of the ULAS evaluation, which had recovered materials

including tap slag and furnace lining. Occasional fragments of smithing slag indicate that blooms resulting from the smelting process were being formed into iron billets (see Appendix 3). The occurrence of slag in features from all phases may indicate a long-standing industry or a high degree of residuality in later contexts.

The stratigraphic evidence points to a low level of post-medieval and modern activity. This is consistent with its use as a field/paddock as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. It is likely that pit [023] – probably nineteenth century – was excavated for rubbish disposal.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Lilac Farm, Mill Lane Cottesmore in an area known from previous evaluation work to contain remains of Saxon and medieval date.

Residual finds of Neolithic and middle Bronze Age date hint at early activity in the area. Romano-British finds from the site are of particular interest since they confirm the potential for settlement in Cottesmore, as revealed by previous archaeological fieldwork, including the evaluation carried out by ULAS. A sherd of early Saxon pottery was also found.

Occupation on the site appears to have spanned the late Saxon and medieval periods, when a track and series of boundary/drainage ditches were laid out. With the exception of a small number of pits and postholes, as well as a dry-stone wall, there was limited evidence of structural remains on the site. However, a certain level of domestic occupation is suggested by the widespread occurrence of ceramic and other artefactual material. Iron slag from the site (recovered during the evaluation and excavation, together with

fragments of furnace lining) indicates iron production in the immediate vicinity.

There was only limited evidence of post-medieval and later activity – probably reflecting subsequent use as a paddock.

The assemblage of faunal remains from the site was considered too small to draw conclusions about diet or economy, although it was noted that the main domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse) were present in all phases. An early medieval sheep burial and a post medieval assemblage of butchered waste and horse bone merited particular attention (Appendix 4).

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Herward Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Staff: Maria Gale, Karon Rosser, Jonathon Smith  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: David Hopkins  
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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

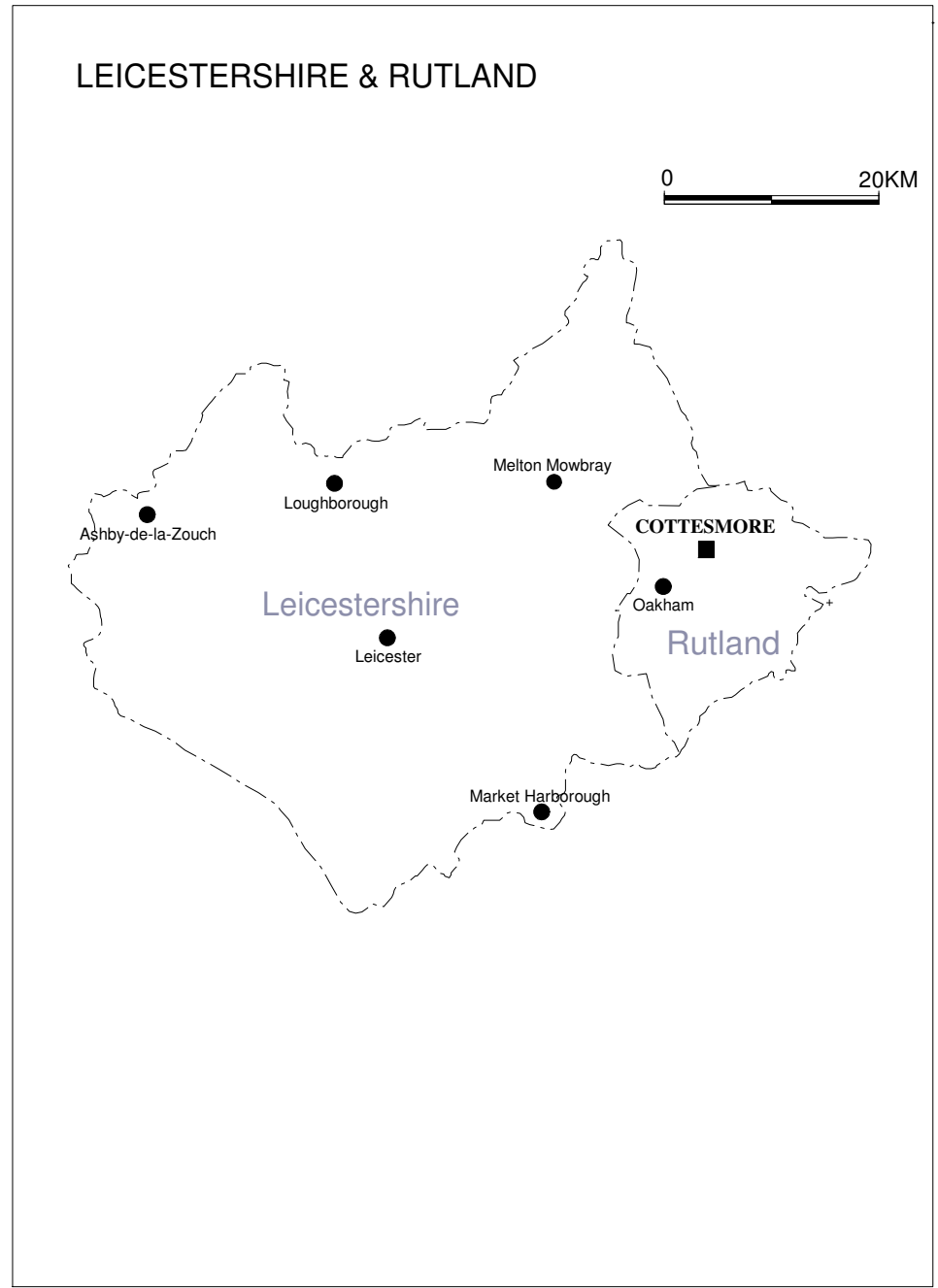


Figure 1 - General location map

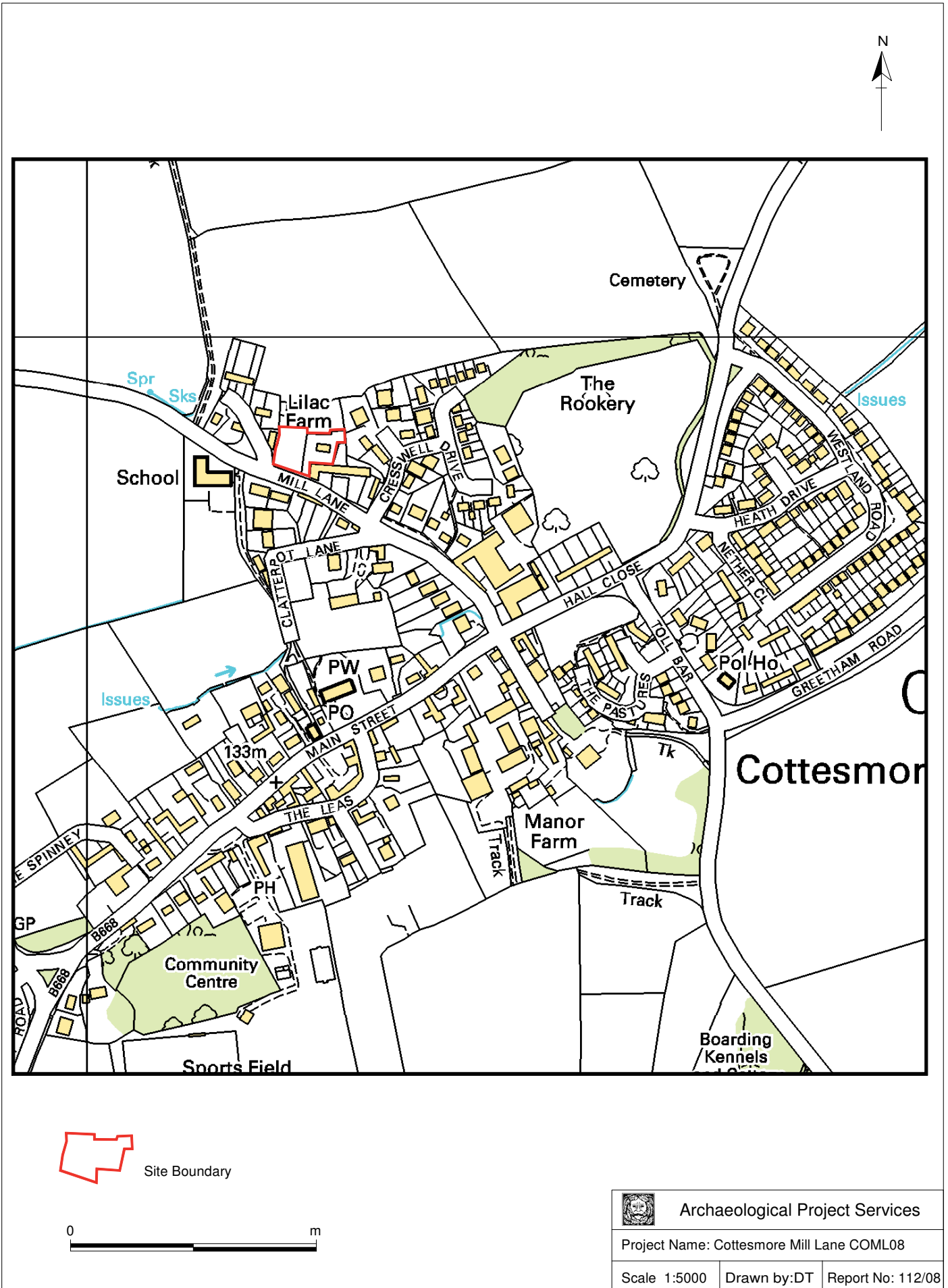


Figure 2 Site Location

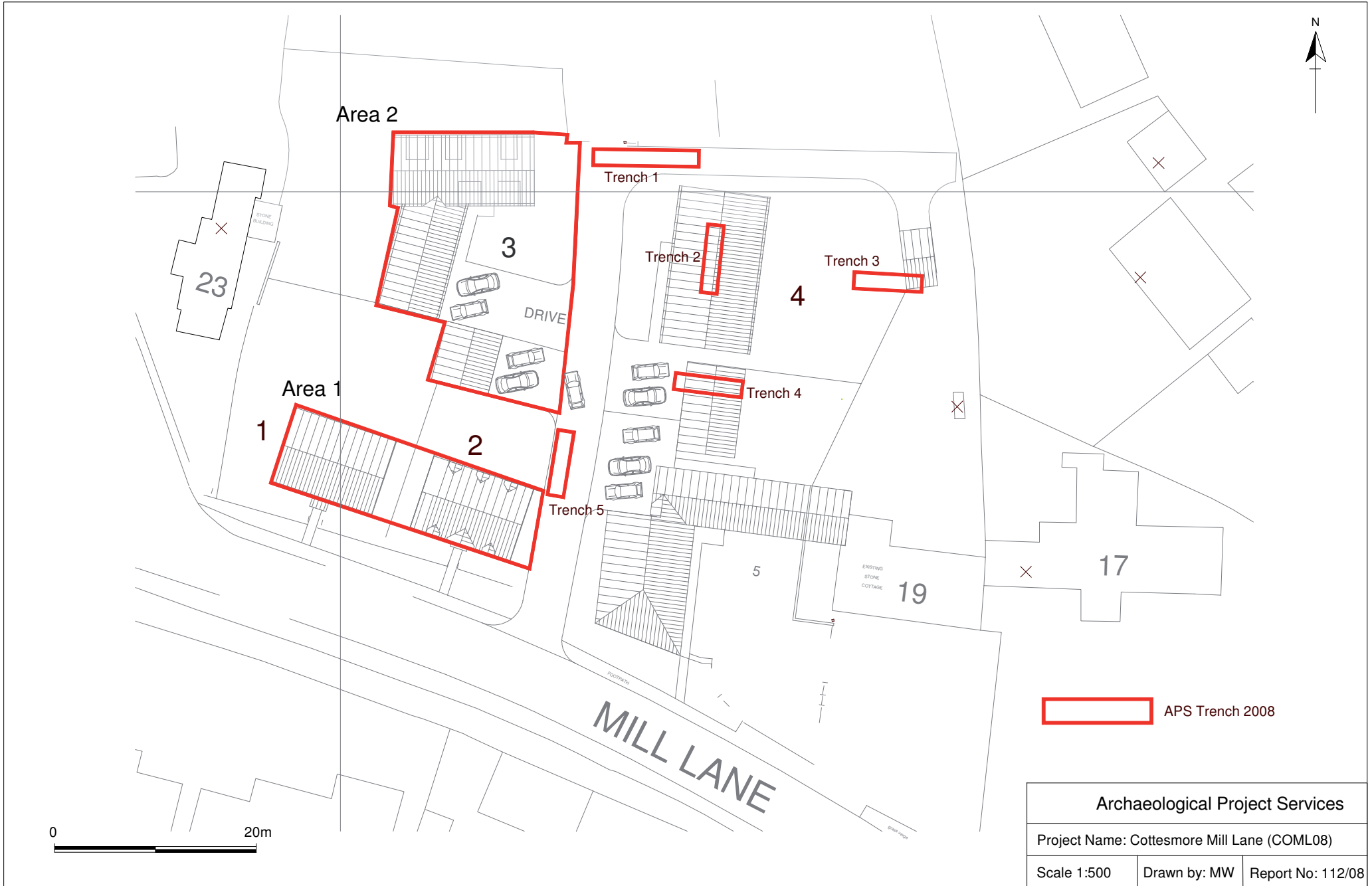


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

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Scale 1:500	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 112/08

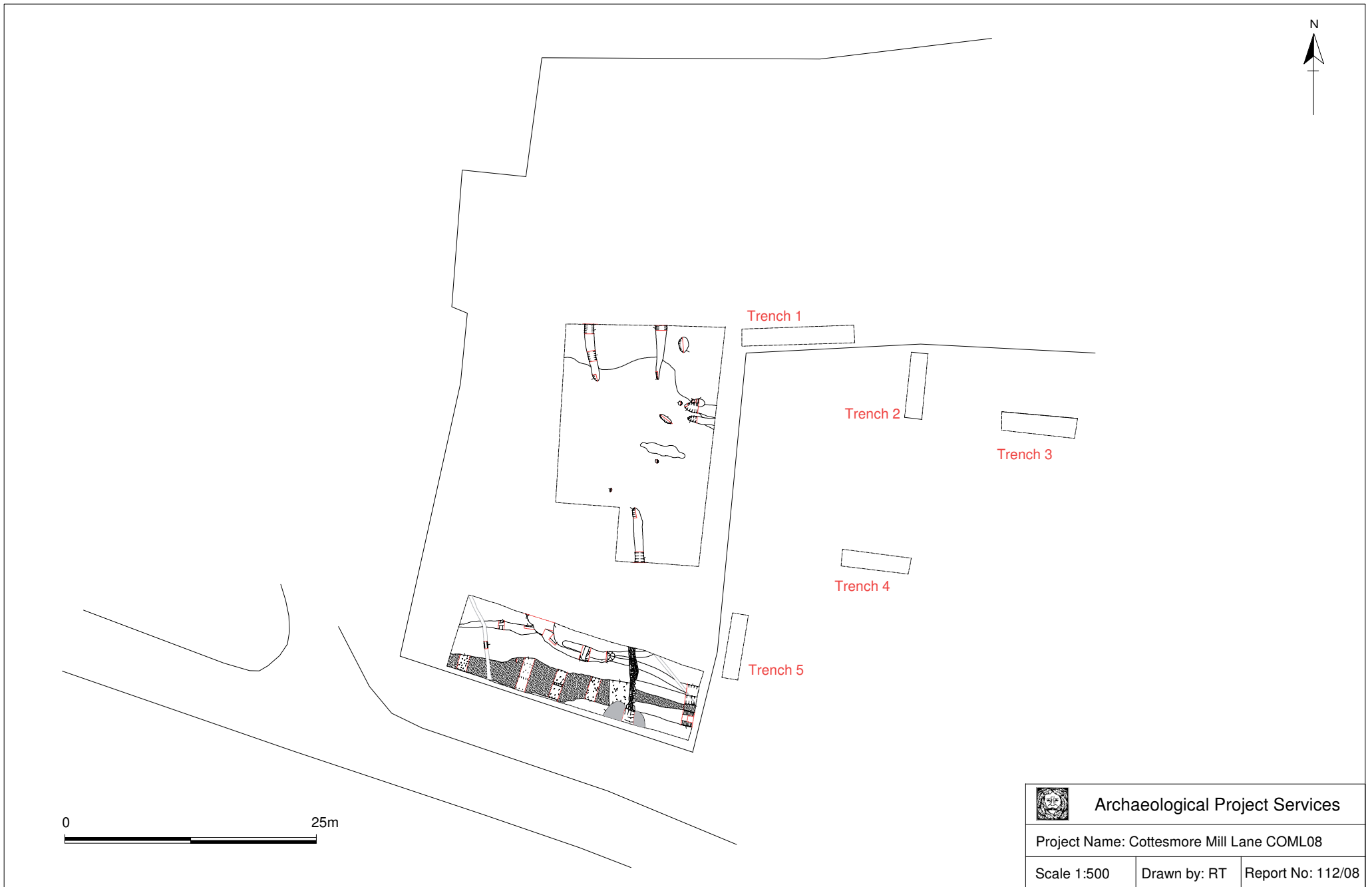



Figure 4. General plan of excavated features

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
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Scale 1:500	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 112/08

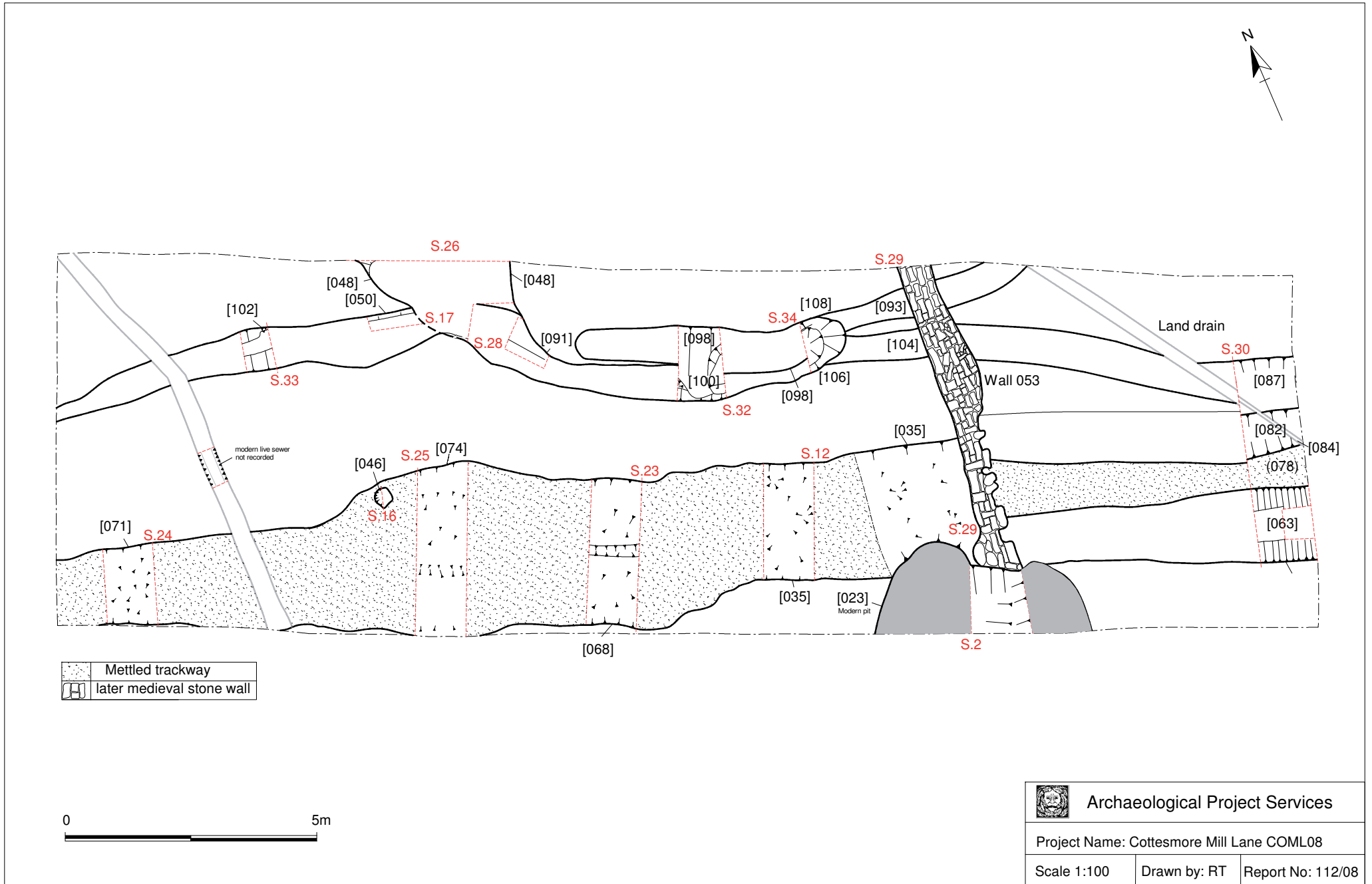
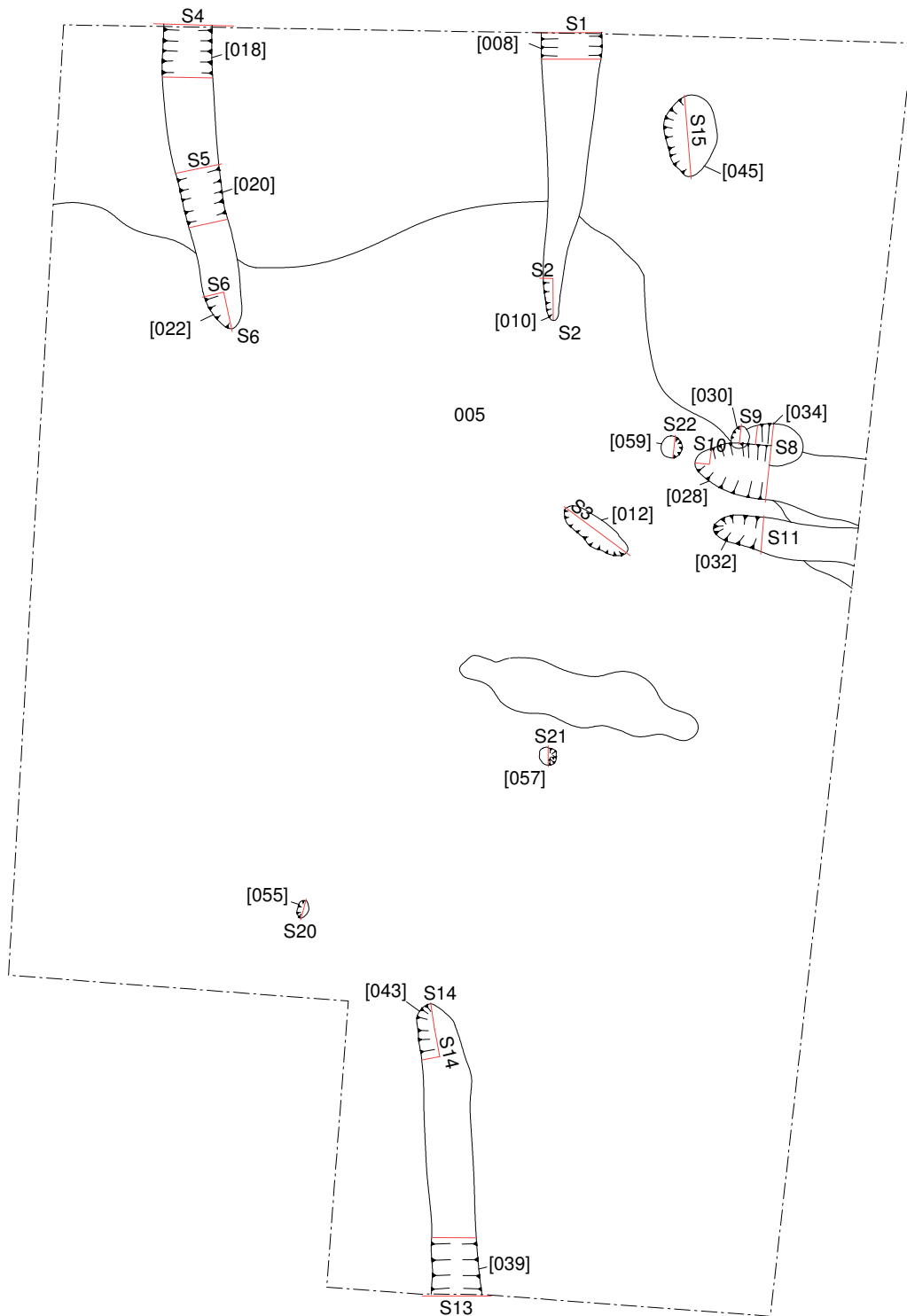


Figure 5. Plan of Area 1




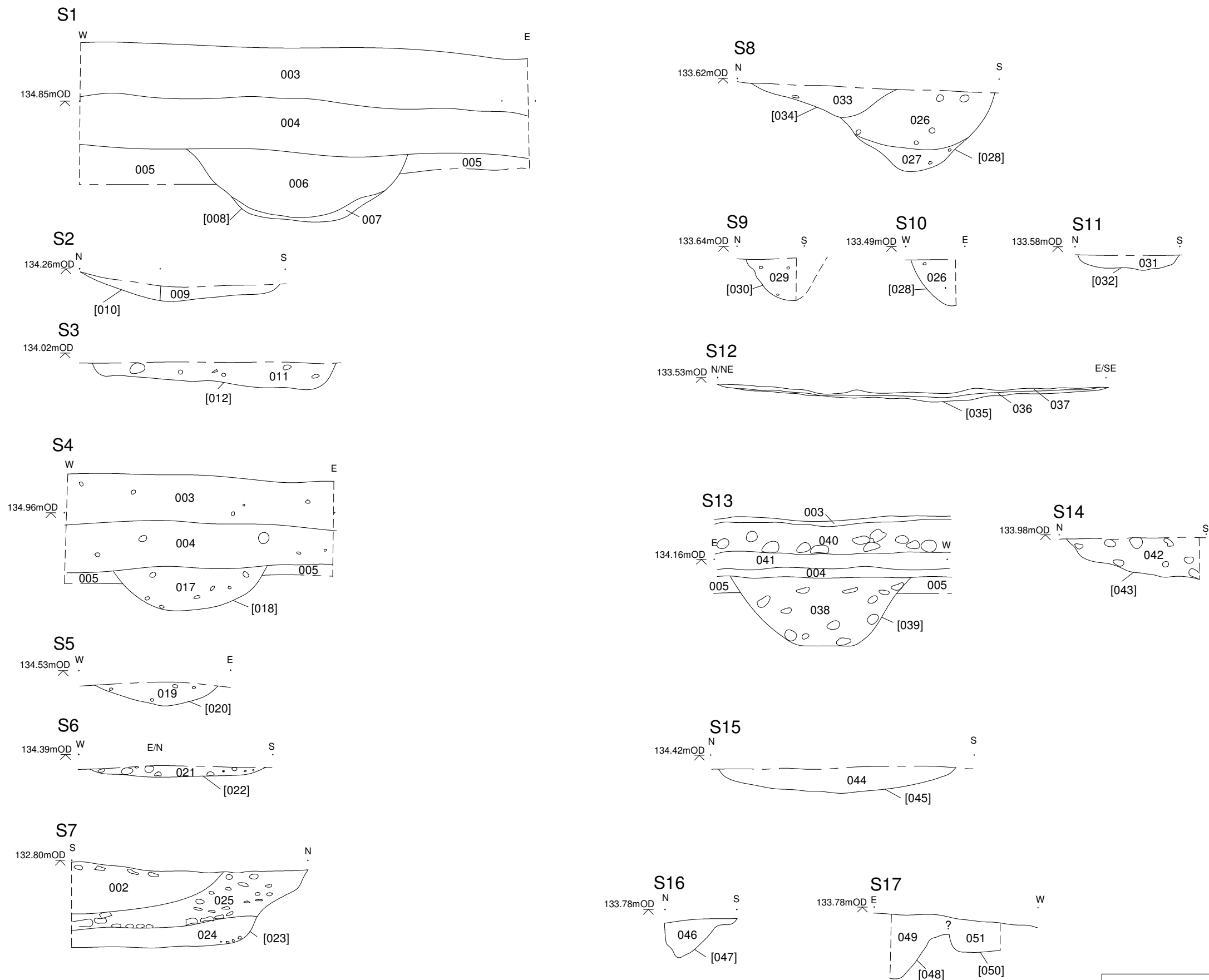
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Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane COML08		
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: RT	Report No: 112/08

Figure 6. Plan of Area 2



<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 112/08

Figure 7. Sections 1 - 17



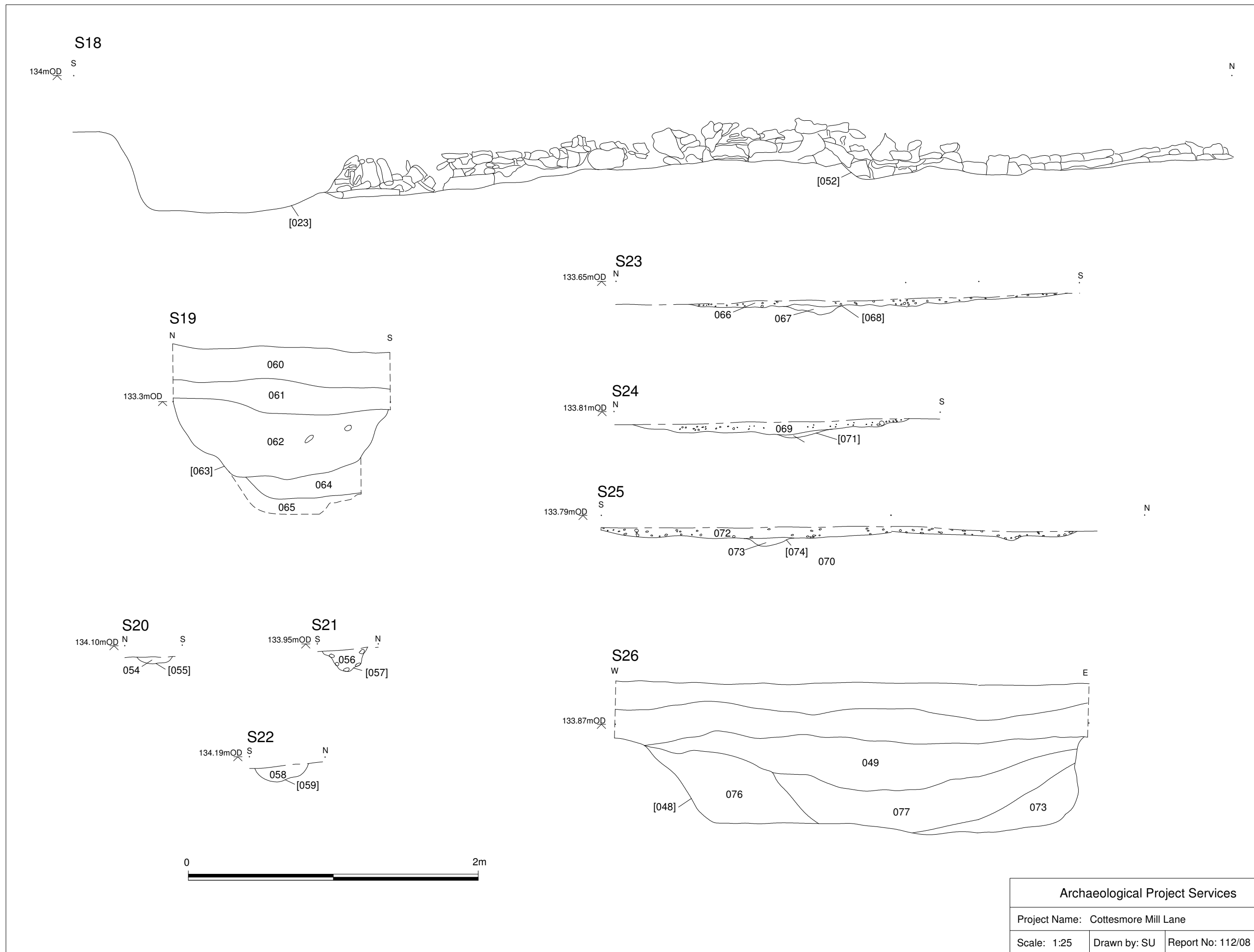
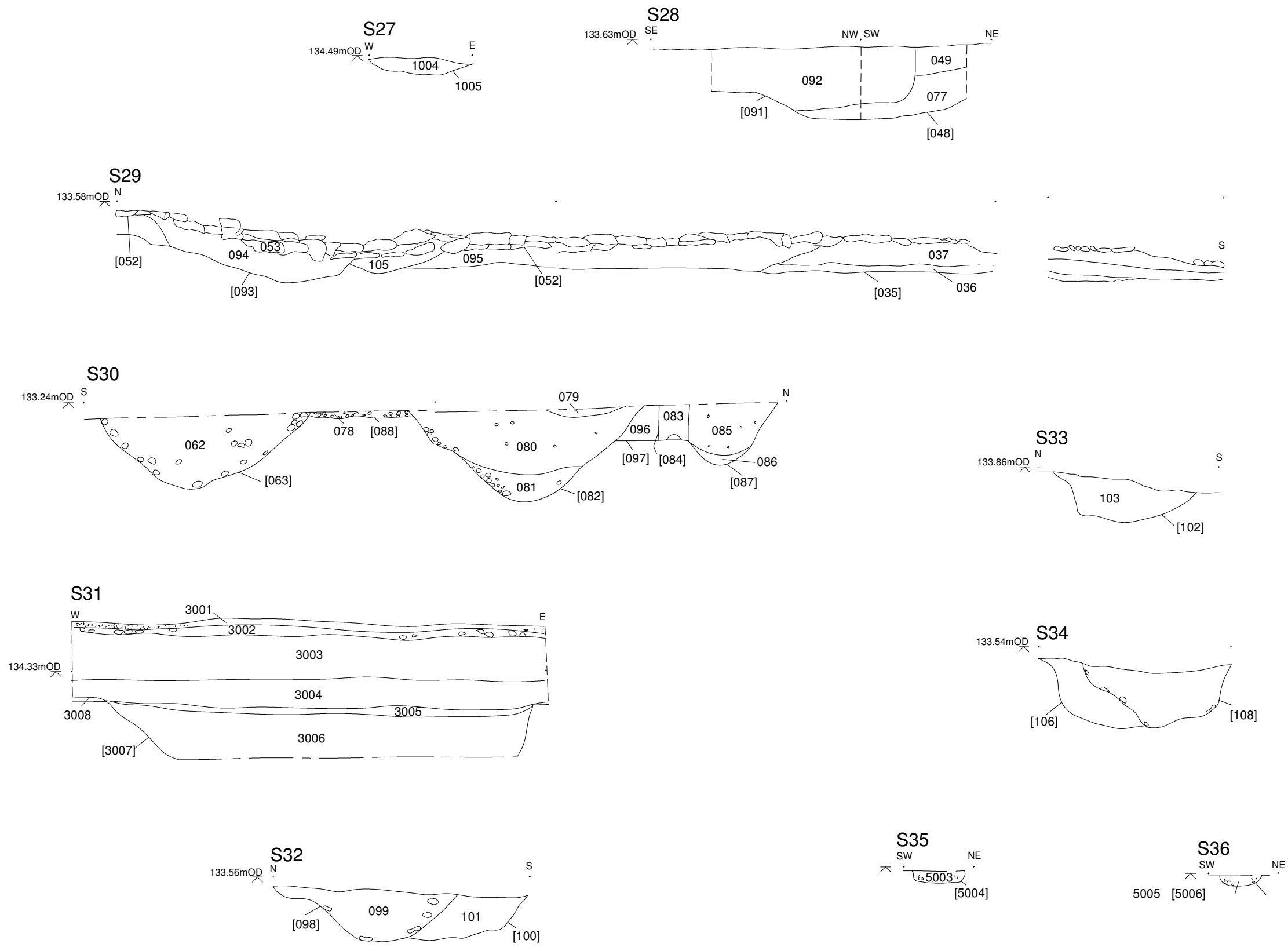


Figure 8. Sections 18 - 26



<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane COML08		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 112/08

Figure 9. Sections 27 -36



Figure 10 Location of watching brief and evaluation trench sections



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane COML08

Scale 1:250

Drawn by: AF

Report No: 112/08

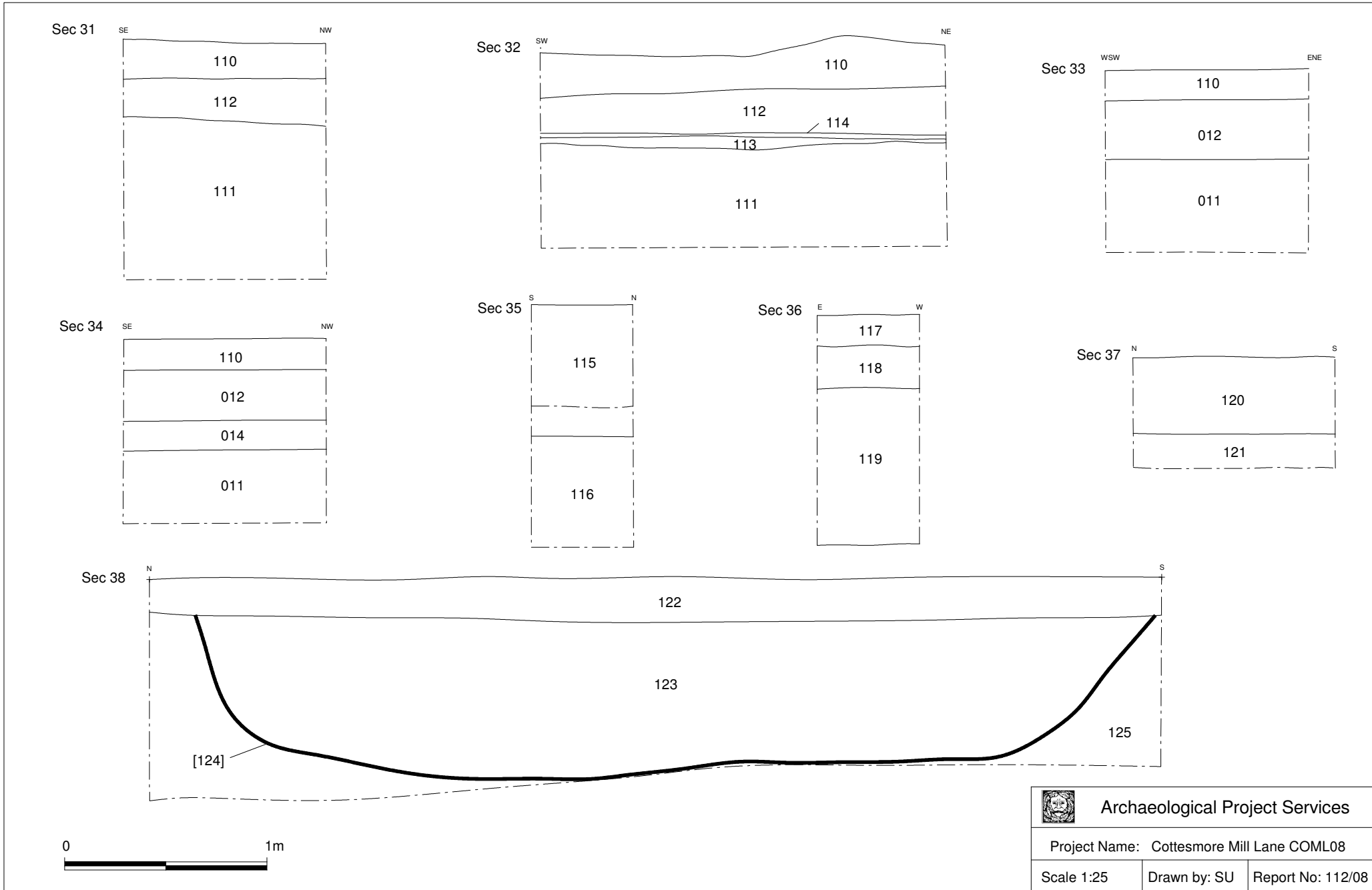
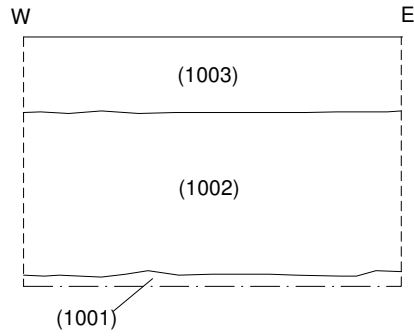
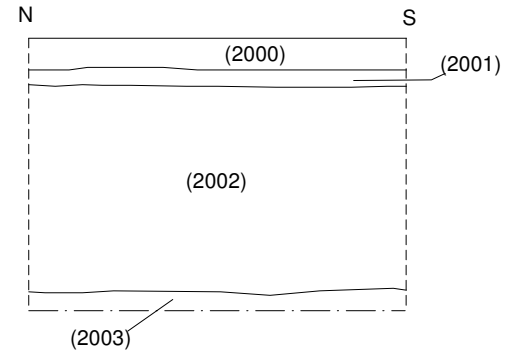


Figure 11 Watching Brief Sections 31-38

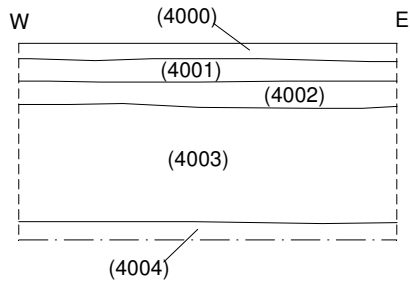
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Sec 39



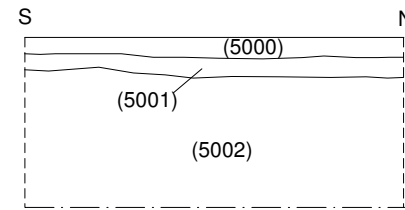
Trench 2  
Sec 40



Trench 4  
Sec 41



Trench 5  
Sec 42



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane COML08

Scale 1:20

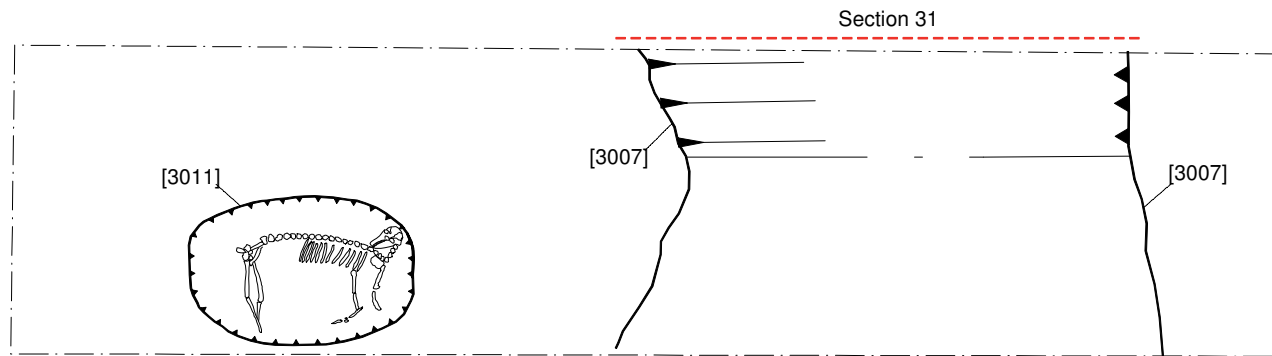
Drawn by: AF

Report No: 112/08

Figure 12 Trench sections 39 - 42



Trench 3




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Cottesmore Mill Lane COML08		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 112/08

Figure 13 Trench 3



Plate 1 Area 1 at start of machining looking south.

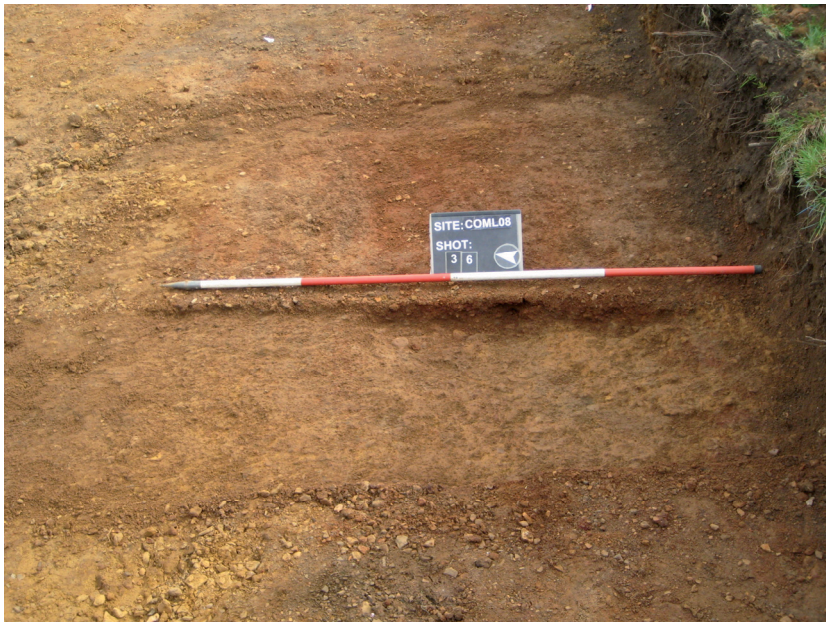


Plate 2 Area 1. Trackway section [071] from east



Plate 3 Area 1. General view of trackway from east



Plate 4 Area 1. Trackway metalling looking northwest



Plate 5 Area 1. Pit [048] from east



Plate 6 Area 1. Ditch [100] from east





Plate 7 Area 1. Ditch [102] from west



Plate 8 Area 1. Ditch [063] from west



Plate 9 Area 2. Ditch [020] from south



Plate 10 Area 2. Pit [045] from west



Plate 11 Area 1. Wall  
[053] from west



Plate 12 Area 1. Wall  
[053] from north



Plate 13 Area 1. Pit [023]  
from east



Plate 14 Watching Brief.  
Feature [124]  
looking northwest



Plate 15 Trench 4 from  
west



Plate 16 Watching  
Brief. General  
shot of  
groundworks  
in progress  
looking  
northeast

**COTTESMORE MILL LANE (COMLO8)**

**APPENDIX 1**

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCAVATION, EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

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**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
AND EVALUATION  
LILAC FARM, 19 MILL LANE  
COTTESMORE, RUTLAND**

---

**PREPARED BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT  
SERVICES**

**January 2008**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
AND EVALUATION  
LILAC FARM, 19 MILL LANE  
COTTESMORE, RUTLAND**

**PREPARED FOR  
HERWARD HOMES**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists?  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

**JANUARY 2008**

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Fig 1 Areas to be stripped and trench layout

## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological excavation and evaluation of land at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically significant and previous investigations have revealed late Saxon and early medieval deposits comprising ditches, pits and gullies. Spreads of iron slag indicate that iron smelting may have occurred on the site or in the immediate vicinity.*
- 1.3 *Planning Permission for development of the site has been granted subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work comprising excavation of the footprints of the proposed buildings on the west side of the site and further trenching in areas previously unavailable for evaluation.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a programme of post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with MAPII procedures, including the submission of a post excavation assessment report.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, 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 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The proposed development site is located on the north side of Mill Lane at Lilac Farm, approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas. An approximately rectangular area measuring 0.3 hectares is proposed for residential development and currently comprises grassed paddock areas to the west and northeast and tarmac yard surfaces and a standing open sided barn to the southeast.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**



- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. FUL/2007/0232) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. This will comprise area excavation of building footprints 1 – 3 and areas of drives and hard standing as shown on drawing 2006/391H supplied by the client (Fig. 1). Trial trenching of areas not available during the previous evaluation will run concurrently with the excavation on the west side of the site.
- 4.2 Trial trenching of areas not available during the previous evaluation will run concurrently with the excavation on the west side of the site. The area to be investigated comprised the main access road, the footprint of plot 4 and associated areas of landscaping and the access road at the north end of the site and associated garage, comprising an area of 840sq metres. A 5% sample of this area will require 26.25m of 1.6m wide trenching. A proposed trench layout is shown in Fig 1.
- 4.3 The presence of a standing structure will determine the location of the trenches to an extent although it is thought that adequate coverage of this area of the site can be achieved.

## **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).
- 5.2 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 AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 6.1 The proposed area of development lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village. (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD.
- 6.2 Archaeological remains at the site were identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS) in September of 2002. Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies was identified and linear arrangements of pieces of limestone identified in Trenches 1 and 2 closest to the road front were thought to possibly represent foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag in large quantities was recovered from spreads of silty material and the fills of features and is a good indicator that iron smelting took place in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Clarke, 2002). Natural

geological deposits were reached at a depth of around 0.3m in all three trenches excavated as part of the evaluation.

- 6.4 Investigations immediately west of the parish church approximately 350m south of the proposed development revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement activity. (HER ref MLE10034-9). Evidence for Late Saxon domestic activity included a refuse pit, ditch, gully as well as pottery finds. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD date (Thomas, 1998)
- 6.5 Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Cotesmore* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘Cott’s moor’ (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).
- 6.6 Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Nicholas which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century with 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century elements. The site lies adjacent to The Faulklands, an 18<sup>th</sup> century thatched cottage.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 7.1 Excavation

- 7.1.1 The primary aim of the excavation project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site **by record** and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 7.1.2 The excavation is directed at the excavation and recording of and late Saxon and early medieval deposits which survive on the west side of the site within the footprints of plots 1,2 and 3 and associated driveways and landscaping..
- 7.1.3 The archaeological remains identified at Lilac Farm, Cottesmore have potential to address a number of questions for the late Saxon and early medieval period as identified the Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper, 2006).

#### *Rural Settlement*

The development of the nucleated village, particularly of those still extant, is identified as a research priority. Most of these settlements have known origins extending back to at least to the late Saxon period but whether an earlier focus was occupied or not is not generally known. ‘The nature and impact of the ‘great replanning, cannot be understood until more is known about the early development of continuing settlements’ (Lewis, 2006).

*Peasant buildings*

Investigation of the form and nature of peasant building on medieval sites is recognized as a research priority.

*Industry (Iron production)*

‘Sites associated with iron production are a little understood and threatened resource: their identification and investigation should be regarded as a priority. Clarification of the chronology and social context of ironworking is a important research objective’. (ibid)

- 7.1.4 The narrower objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.1.5 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site, in particular the iron smelting and the possible structures identified during the evaluation.
- 7.1.6 Determine whether the ephemeral linear arrangements of limestone chunks identified in evaluation trenches 1 and 2 represent foundations for timber framed buildings and if so recover more of their groundplans.
- 7.1.7 Determine whether features and deposits of late Saxon date are present on the site and the nature of any associated occupation.
- 7.1.8 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- 7.1.9 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

**7.2 Evaluation**

- 7.2.1 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.
- 7.2.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.3 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on

the site.

- 7.2.6 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.7 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.8 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.9 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape

## 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 investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.
- 8.1.2 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) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.
- 8.1.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner’s office.

### 8.2 Methodology (Excavation)

- 8.2.1 The excavation will comprise the excavation of the footprints of building plots 1 – 3 and associated areas of landscaping, hardstanding or access roads if these involve excavations which will disturb archaeological remains still buried at the site (Fig 1).
- 8.2.2 All stripping of topsoil will be undertaken by machine using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine will proceed to natural deposits or the top of the

uppermost archaeological layers, whichever comes first.

- 8.2.3 Following opening of the excavation area a site grid related to Ordnance Survey National Grid will be laid out to enable accurate recording of finds, features and deposits.
- 8.2.4 The areas of excavation will be fully cleaned by hand and followed by pre-excitation planning of all archaeological features using either a Total Station EDM or a survey grade GPS system. Following this all hand excavated features and deposits will be planned at a scale of not less than 1:20. All sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and levelled to Ordnance Datum.
- 8.2.5 A comprehensive written context record will be compiled using the APS single context system, based on that devised by the Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- 8.2.6 Hand excavations of features will be determined in the field by their potential to contribute towards the overall research aims and objectives of the project. The following are intended as guidelines to the sampling of the different categories of features likely to be encountered during the excavation.
- Linear ditches/gullies. All intersections, entrances/terminals shall be investigated in addition to a minimum 10% sample excavation of fills along the feature's length to provide a sufficient record of the significance and character of the buried remains.
  - Ring/curvilinear ditches. All intersections, entrances/terminals shall be excavated, and sufficient of the remaining length to provide a minimum 20% sample, by length of the overall feature. Where atypical or artefactually rich deposits are identified, consideration should be given to additional sampling and/or full excavation.
  - Timber 'post hole' structures. Represented by slots and or postholes, including prehistoric and later structures shall be as a minimum half excavated. Where the character and significance of the archaeological deposits warrant additional investigation, they shall be fully excavated, supplemented as necessary by appropriate specialist sampling, etc. Where appropriate provision will be made for three-dimensional recording of finds.
  - Pits. For intensive investigation individual pits or small groups shall be, as a minimum, half sectioned. Where appropriate full excavation shall be considered for features of particular significance/potential. A representative sample of larger pit groups may be selected. Where non-intensive excavation is proposed normally only 50% of pits will need to be sampled as above (half sectioned/fully excavated).

- Burials. Shall be fully excavated.
- Special deposits. Any deposits of particular importance, e.g. potential ritual deposits, large closely stratified pottery assemblages should be fully excavated. Palaeochannels shall be sampled for environmental evidence and for dating purposes (see below Section 12. Archaeological Sciences and Environmental Sampling).

8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour digital images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

8.2.7 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. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.2.8 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.9 During the investigations, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

### 8.3 Environmental, ecofactual and scientific sampling strategy

8.3.1 The evaluation report does not contain a section describing the results of environmental or other types of sampling apart from on the hand collected slag from Trenches 1 and 2. Therefore the environmental

potential of the site is unknown.

- 8.3.2 A broad strategy of environmental sampling appropriate to characterising the use and function of particular features, determining the nature of occupation at the site and establishing the contemporary local environment will be followed.
- 8.3.3 Retrieval of samples will be undertaken with a view to obtaining and understanding of the distribution of intra site activities relating to, for example, food production and consumption, food processing, preparation and consumption or the definition of living spaces. Therefore samples will be recovered from linear features such as ditches and gullies at intervals of no less than five metres where associated with settlement. Smaller discrete features directly related to settlement structures should be samples at least 1m intervals.
- 8.3.4 Samples should be recovered from contexts which contain domestic detritus for the recovery of information on economy, diet and site activities.
- 8.3.5 Evaluation of the site indicates that smelting possibly occurred on, or close to the investigation area, although none of the recovered evidence appears to have been *in-situ*. A contingency for investigation of furnaces, slag heaps or other features associated with iron smelting has been agreed with the contractor.

#### 8.4 Methodology (Trial trenching)

- 8.4.1 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.
- 8.4.2 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.

- 8.4.3 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.
- 8.4.4 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.
- 8.4.5 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:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 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.
- 8.7 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.8 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## **9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT**



## 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. The black and white contact prints will be labelled. In both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.
- 9.1.3 The results of the trial trenching or any additional works arising from the evaluation will be incorporated into the post excavation process for the excavation.

## 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-
- 9.2.2 *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.
- 9.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research
- 9.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

## 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of Stage 2, an Updated Project Design will be prepared

(as set out in MAP II Appendix 5). This will include site background, summary statement of potential, revised aims and objectives, methods statement and a detailed update that sets out a revised programme to complete the project.

#### 9.4 Stage 4

9.4.1 Full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic/structural elements of the site and the artefacts and ecofacts identified in the assessment report as being worthy of full analysis. Following analysis a full report will be produced. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- A description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text fully describing the findings of the investigation.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site
- Appropriate illustrations of location, sections, plans, artefacts, reconstructions
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- Integration of all the data and a full discussion of the site including consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- Full Bibliography

## 10 ARCHIVE

10.1 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.

- 10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the archive.
- 10.3 Accession number OAKRM:2008.1 has been obtained from the Rutland County Museum in Oakham for deposition of the project archive which will be ordered to their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 10.4 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 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.

## 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.
- 12.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator.

## 13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 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 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

## 14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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.

## 15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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: Dr C Allen, independent specialist; or Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit  Roman: M Darling, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon and later: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist

Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

16.1 The duration for the excavated is estimated at 15 days using a team of 3 site assistants and one project officer. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

## 17 INSURANCES

17.1 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 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.

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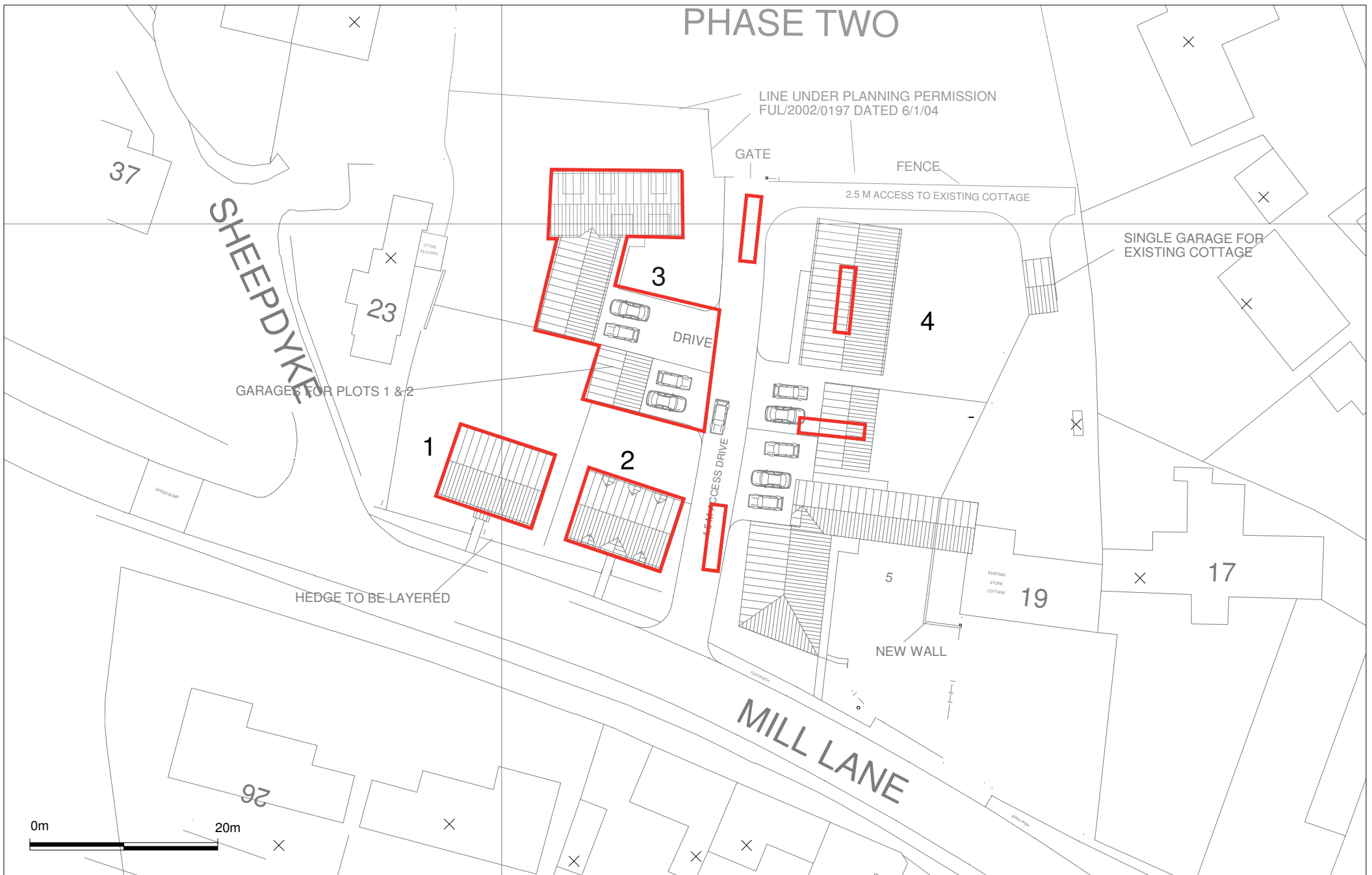
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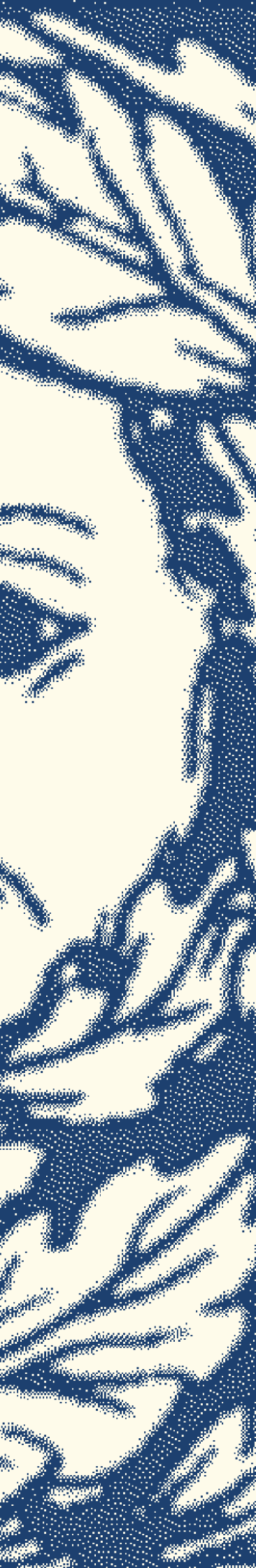
Specification: Version 1, 25<sup>th</sup> January 2008



Scale 1:500

Fig.1. Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore. Areas to be stripped and proposed trench layout





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**LILAC FARM, 19 MILL LANE  
COTTESMORE, RUTLAND**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**PREPARED FOR  
HEREWARD HOMES**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

**APRIL 2008**

National Grid Reference: SK 6210 2362

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during residential development on land at Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *Previous investigations at the site have identified archaeological remains ranging in date from approximately the 11<sup>th</sup> through to the thirteenth century.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will comprise an enhanced watching brief on areas of the site where development may disturb buried archaeological remains.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland, located at National Grid Reference SK 9022 1387.
- 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 Cottesmore is located 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The proposed development site is located on the north side of Mill Lane at Lilac Farm, approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas. An approximately rectangular area measuring 0.3 hectares is proposed for residential development and currently comprises grassed paddock areas to the west and northeast and tarmac yard surfaces and a standing open sided barn to the southeast (Fig. 2).

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. FUL/2007/0232) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological

works. Excavation of building footprints 1 – 3 has been undertaken and trial trenching of the former farmyard areas to the east of the site has been completed (Fig. 1). These excavations followed the identification of archaeological remains in this area during trial trenching undertaken in 2002.

## 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).
- 5.2 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 The proposed area of development lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village. (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD.
- 6.2 Archaeological remains at the site were identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS) in September of 2002. Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies was identified and linear arrangements of pieces of limestone identified in Trenches 1 and 2 closest to the road front were thought to possibly represent foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag in large quantities was recovered from spreads of silty material and the fills of features and is a good indicator that iron smelting took place in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Clarke, 2002). Natural geological deposits were reached at a depth of around 0.3m in all three trenches excavated as part of the evaluation.
- 6.3 Recent excavations at the site undertaken by APS identified a range of archaeological remains within the footprints of Plots 1, 2 and 3, although the trial trenching of the eastern half of the site proved largely negative. The richest area was closest to the Lilac Road frontage where, pits, ditches, gullies and a trackway ranging in date from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> century were identified (Wood, forthcoming).
- 6.4 Investigations immediately west of the parish church approximately 350m south of the proposed development revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement activity. (HER ref MLE10034-9). Evidence for Late Saxon domestic activity included a refuse pit, ditch, gully as well as pottery finds. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD date (Thomas, 1998).

- 6.5 Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Cotesmore* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘Cott’s moor’ (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).
- 6.6 Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Nicholas which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century with 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century elements. The site lies adjacent to The Faulklands, an 18<sup>th</sup> century thatched cottage.

## 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 archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and will comprise an intensive watching brief during the stripping of the access road into the development, intermittent monitoring of the excavation of foundations for Plot 4 and a permanent presence watching brief during the excavation of soakaways associated with Plots 1 and 2 (Fig 2). If the applicant can demonstrate their works will not impact upon the exposed archaeological remains, a reduction in the level of attendance to an intermittent level would be acceptable. However, this would only be acceptable if the depth of overburden between the base of the intended formation level and the top of the recorded archaeological remains is 0.15m or greater. If the level is less than 0.15m the formation level must be lowered to expose any archaeological deposits and those remains be appropriately recorded.
- 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

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9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

## 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

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

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; 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 the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The monitoring 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

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	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008

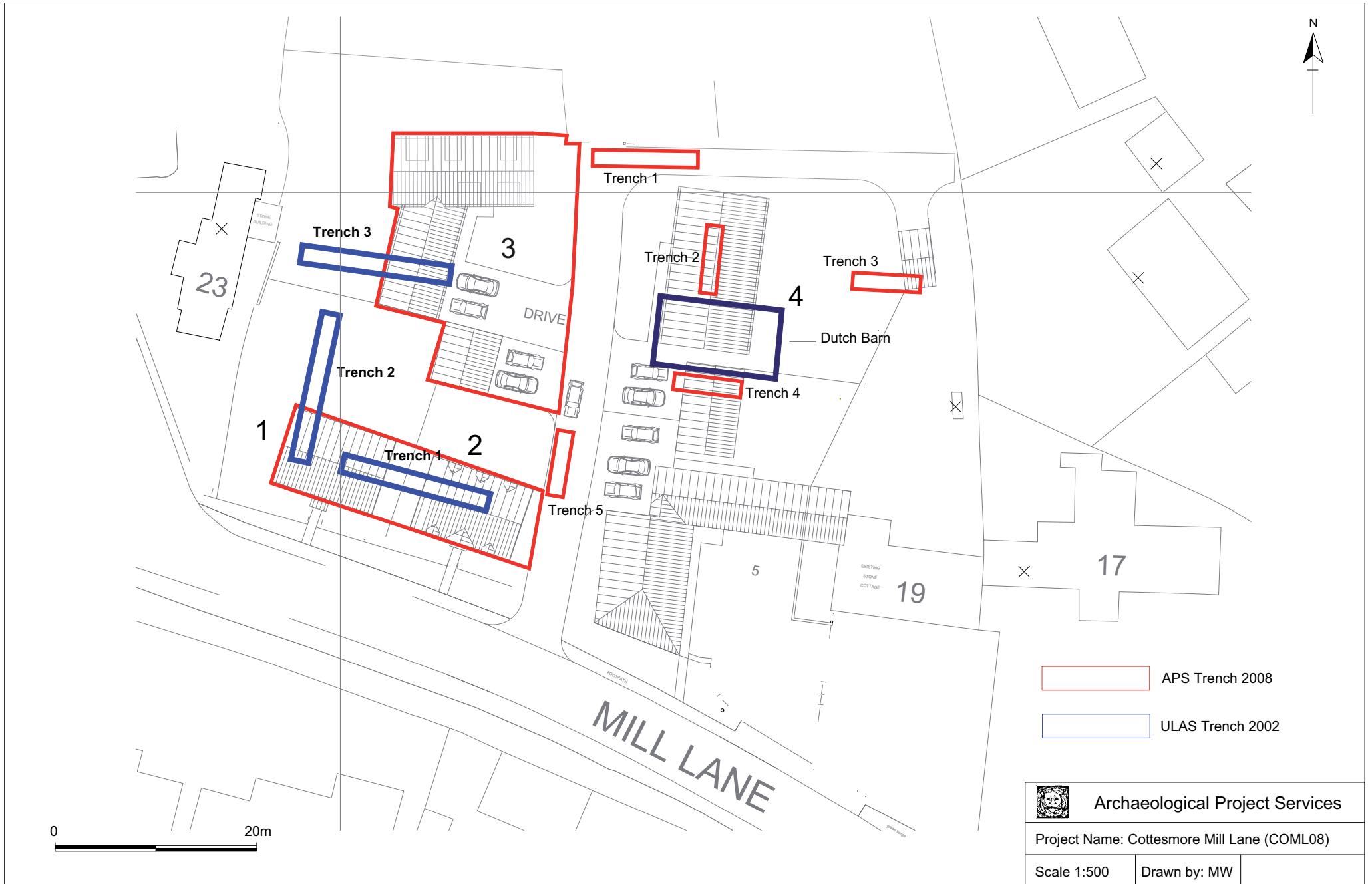


Figure 1.

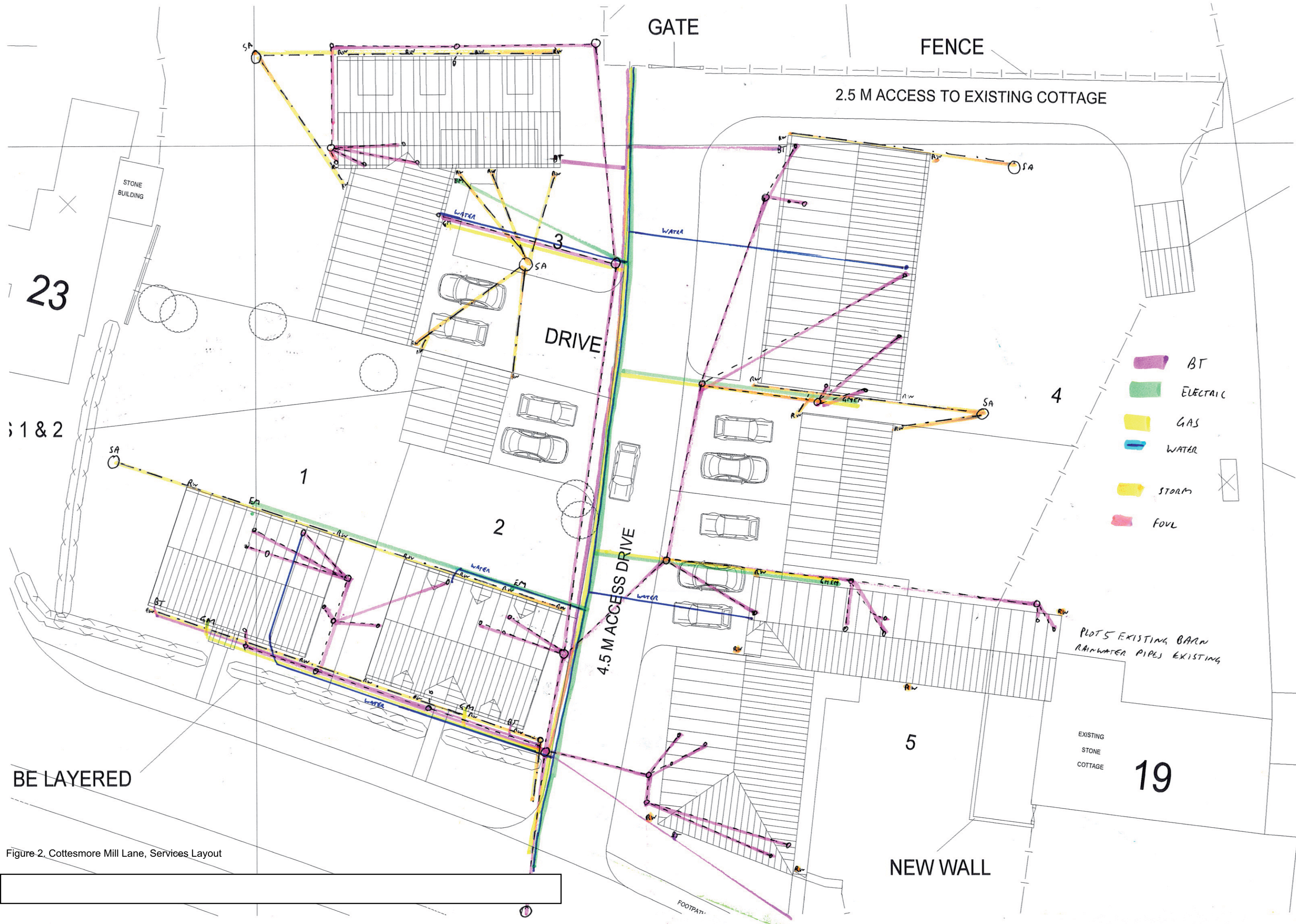


Figure 2. Cottesmore Mill Lane, Services Layout

# Archaeological Project Services can provide

*Pre-Planning Advice*

*Desk-Based  
Assessments*

*Consultancy*

*Environmental Impact  
Assessments*

*Topographic and  
Landscape Surveys*

*Evaluation*

*Watching Briefs*

*Excavation*

*Illustration/CAD*

*Building  
Surveys*

*Desktop  
Publishing*

*Ceramic Analysis*

*Osteoarchaeology*

## Archaeological Project Services

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[www.apsarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.apsarchaeology.co.uk)

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
001	Layer		0.25m max	Loose, med dark brown silt	Backfill/dump	Fill around dry stone wall, accumulated against stonework	Medieval
002	Deposit	023	up to 0.30m	Firm, med brown-green silt	Backfill/dump	Upper fill of feature, poss. Pit - a 19th-20th C deposit	Early Modern
003	Layer		0.32m	Friable, mid brown grey clay silt	Topsoil	Topsoil in Area 2	Modern
004	Layer		0.29m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Subsoil	Subsoil in Area 2	Undated
005	Layer		>0.24m	Compact, mid grey-reddish clay (glacial) to ironstone	Natural	Underlying geology in Area 2	Natural
006	Deposit	008	0.38m	Friable, dark grey clay silt	Secondary Fill	Upper and main fill of ditch [008], secondary silting, occa small, abraded artefacts - manuring?	Medieval
007	Deposit	008	0.06m	Friable, mid grey clay	Primary Fill	Primary deposit in ditch [008]	Medieval
008	Cut		1.3m x 0.4m	N-S Linear, with concave slides and a slighty concave base	Ditch	Linear ditch, possibly field boundary	Medieval
009	Deposit	010	0.09m	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	Secondary Fill	Single fill of ditch [010] - secondary	Medieval
010	Cut		0.9mW x 0.7mL x 0.09D	N-S Linear cut with slighty concave slides and a concave base	Ditch	Rounded terminal for ditch [008] - medieval?	Medieval
011	Deposit	012	0.14m	Friable, dark grey, clay silt	Backfill/dump ?	Possibly a backfill of pit [012]	Undated
012	Cut		1.45mL x 0.46mW x 0.14mD	NW-SE elongated, sub-rectangular cut, with concave slides and a mostly flat base	Pit	Isolated pit, uncertain function - medieval	Undated
013	Deposit		0.25m	Demolition rubble west of wall. Probably post-dates 001 as represents collapse and abandonment of wall	Demolition layer	Demolition material from collapsed wall 053	Medieval
014	Deposit			Trackway metalling renumbered as 037	Mettled surface		Early Medieval 11-12
015	Cut			Trackway renumbered as [035]			Early Medieval 11-12
016	VOID					Renumbered as [023]	Post-medieval

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
017	Deposit	018	0.26m	Friable, mid grey, clay silt	Secondary Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [018] - medieval manuring?	Early Medieval 11-12
018	Cut		0.9mW x 0.26mD	N-S linear cut, with concave slides and base	Ditch	Linear ditch, probably dug for drainage as only present in clays	Early Medieval 11-12
019	Deposit	020	0.16m	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	Secondary Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [020], probably includes medieval manuring	Early Medieval 11-12
020	Cut		0.73mW x 0.16mD	N-S linear cut, with concave slides and base	Ditch	Medieval ditch, probably drainage	Early Medieval 11-12
021	Deposit	022	0.07m	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	Primary Fill	Only fill of ditch terminus [022]	Early Medieval 11-12
022	Cut		0.58mW x 0.07m	Terminus to a N-S linear cut. It has concave slides and base	Ditch	Terminus to a medieval ditch	Early Medieval 11-12
023	Cut		1.4mW x 0.5 mD	Possibly a linear or pit. It has a gradual slides with concave base	Pit	Cut of feature - possibly pit or ditch, closely situated next to medieval wall close to a Rundel(?) on Main Rd and hedgerow	Post-medieval
024	Deposit	023	<0.14m	Firm, med dark brown, silt	Primary Fill	Lower fill of pit [023]	Post-medieval
025	Deposit	023	<0.30m	Firm, med dark brown green, silty clay	Secondary Fill	Secondary fill of feature (Possibility that limestone has come from medieval wall) : backfill or dump of mod artefacts	Post-medieval
026	Deposit	028	0.37m	Compact, tenacious, yellow grey, clay silt	Secondary Fill	Upper secondary silting fill of ditch [028] - probably open to elements for some time	Early Medieval 11-12
027	Deposit	028	0.13m	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	Primary Fill	Lower fill of ditch [028]. Probably first? with manuring scatters mixed in	Early Medieval 11-12
028	Cut		1.13mW x 0.49mD	E-W linear cut, with concave slides and base. It has been truncated by pit [034] and posthole [030]	Ditch	Possibly a medieval drainage feature	Early Medieval 11-12
029	Deposit	030	0.28mD	Friable, mid grey, clay silt	Primary Fill	Silted up fill of posthole [030]	Undated
030	Cut		0.2mDIAM X 0.28mD	Sub-round cut with concave slides and base	Post hole	Posthole. Postdates final use of ditch [028] and pit [034]	Undated
031	Deposit	032	0.09m	Friable, dark grey, clay silt	Primary Fill	Fill of ditch [032] - unknown date	Bronze Age
032	Cut		0.6mW x 0.09mD	E-W linear cut with concave slides and	Ditch	Drainage feature - unknown date	Bronze Age

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
				base			
033	Cut	034	0.18m	Tenacious, mid grey/yellow, clay silt	Pit	Fill of pit [034] - backfill	Undated
034	Cut		0.8mDIAM x 0.18mD	Sub-rounded cut with concave slides and base	Pit	Backfilled pit - unknown date	Undated
035	Cut		2.60mW x 0.10mD x unknown length	NW-SE linear cut with gradual slides and uneven base	Trackway	Cut of trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
036	Deposit	035	0.03m	Soft, light grey, clay silt	Primary Fill	Lower fill of possible trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
037	Deposit	035	<0.05m	Hard/indurated, dark red ironstone	Mettled surface	Hard metalized floor over trackway which runs under medieval wall [052]	Early Medieval 11-12
038	Deposit	039	0.39m	Friable, mid grey clay silt	Secondary Fill	Secondary style fill of ditch [039]	Medieval
039	Cut		1.06mW x 0.39mD	N-S linear cut with concave slides and a flat base	Ditch	Possible drainage/boundary ditch - unknown date. Same as [043]	Medieval
040	Layer		0.17m	Friable, mid grey clay silt, containing very freq limestone rubble	levelling deposit?	Modern hardcore to support 20th barn, now demolished (mid 20th)	Modern
041	Layer		0.12m	Friable, dark grey brown clay silt	topsoil?	Buried topsoil below limestone rubble 040	Modern
042	Deposit	043	0.26m	Friable, mid grey clay silt	Secondary Fill	Fill of terminus [043]	Medieval
043	Cut		0.5mW x 0.26mD	N-S rounded terminus cut, with irregular concave slides and base	Ditch	Terminus to probable drainage feature - medieval date	Medieval
044	Deposit	045	0.15mD	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill	Backfill of pit [045] - medieval date	Medieval
045	Cut		1.4mL x 0.6mW x 0.15mD	N-S sub-rounded cut, with concave slides and base	Pit	Pit - possibly purpose dug for waste disposal	Medieval
046	Cut		0.46mW x 0.21mD	Oval cut, with steep (to north) and gradual (to south) slides and a concave base.	Pit	Cut of posthole or pit on the trackway. Two other pit-like features next to it but couldn't prove that they were pits - too shallow, possible potholes in trackway	Undated
047	Deposit	046	<0.21m	Soft, med dark grey brown silty clay	Primary Fill	Fill of posthole/pit	Undated
048	Cut		2.60mL x 1.5m x 0.70mD	E-W semi-circular? cut with nearly vertical slides and flat base. Fills are 075, 076, 077, 049	Pit	A pit of unknown function	Medieval
049	Deposit	048	0.35mD	Soft, mid greyish	Tertiary Fill	Upper fill of pit [048] -	Medieval



Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
				brown clayey silt		contained medieval pot	
050	Cut			Same as [102] (or poss [091]?)	Ditch	Relationship with [048] was indeterminate in S17, but if this is regarded as a continuation of [091], then it should cut [048]	Medieval
051	Deposit	050		Same as [103]	Primary Fill		Medieval
052	Cut		8mL x 0.80mW x 0.30mD	N-S linear cut with in uneven base. Its fills are 001 and 053	foundation cut	Cut of limestone wall which cuts through trackway [037] and ditch [063].	Medieval
053	Structure	052	30m x 30m x 0.7m	A limestone, roughly hewn, irregular dry stone wall.	Stone wall	A dry stone wall cut into medieval metalized trackway, with a medieval? Pit to the south end	Medieval
054	Deposit	055	0.04m	Fraible, mid grey silt clay	Primary Fill	Silted up probable posthole fill	Undated
055	Cut		0.35mDIA M x 0.04mD	Sub-rounded cut, with concave slides and base	Post hole	Probable truncated posthole. Its post was removed and its fill silted up	Undated
056	Deposit	057	0.14m	Loose, mid grey brown silt clay	Primary Fill	Fill of posthole [057]	Undated
057	Cut		0.32mDIA M x 0.14mD	Sub-rounded cut, with slightly stepped slides and a concave base	Post hole	Its post was probably removed to the south	Undated
058	Deposit	059	0.1m	Friable, mid grey brown silt clay	Primary Fill	Silted up fill of posthole [059] - the finds indicates nearby settlement	Medieval
059	Cut		0.36mDIA M x 0.1mD	Sub-rounded cut with concave slides and base	Post hole	Small medieval posthole near ditch [048]	Medieval
060	Deposit		0.25mD	Fairly compact, dark grey black silty sand	Topsoil	Topsoil in Area 1	Modern
061	Layer		<0.2mD	Moderate, light to mid brown silty sand	Subsoil	Subsoil in Area 1	Undated
062	Deposit	063	0.45mD, extends for 1.49m	Fairly moderate, mid brownish grey sandy clay. Burnt sandstone in the deposit	Primary Fill	Fill of linear cut [063].	Medieval
063	Cut		1.49mW x 0.45mD x 1.25mL	E-W linear cut, with sharp slides and a flat base	Ditch	Cut a linear ditch. It may be associated with the trackway on its north side	Medieval
064	Layer		0.15mD x extends for 0.80mL	Moderate to soft sand, with mid grey with orange/reddish brown patches	Natural	Natural sandy deposit with some root disturbance	Natural
065	Layer		0.02mD x	Moderate, mid	Natural	natural geology	Natural

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
			extends for 0.96mL	grey silty clay			
066	Deposit	068	0.07m	Indurated, reddish brown crushed ironstone	Mettled surface	Metalized track surface for [068]	Early Medieval 11-12
067	Deposit	068	0.08m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill	Possible fill of a wheel-rut in track [068]	Early Medieval 11-12
068	Cut		2.6mW x 0.15mD	Approx. E-W orientation, irregular linear cut. It has irregular shaped slides and base. Its fills are 066 and 067	Trackway	Medieval trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
069	Deposit	071	0.1m	Indurated, reddish brown, compacted ironstone	Mettled surface	Compacted metalized surface above trackway [071]	Post-medieval
070	Deposit	071	0.03m	Friable, mid grey brown silt clay	Primary Fill	A silt fill below mettled surface 069, possibly fills a minor rut in track [071]	Early Medieval 11-12
071	Cut		1.92mW x 0.11mD	E-W irregular linear cut, with an irregular shaped slides and base	Trackway	Medieval trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
072	Deposit		0.07m	Indurated, reddish brown crushed ironstone	Mettled surface	Compacted mettled surface of track [074]	Medieval
073	Deposit	073	0.04m	Friable, mid grey silt clay	Primary Fill	A silt fill below mettled surface 072, possibly filling a rut in trackway [074]	Medieval
074	Cut		3.28mW x 0.15m	E-W irregular shaped linear cut. It also has irregular shaped slides and base	Trackway	Medieval trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
075	Deposit	048	0.3mD	Soft, mid greenish brown clayey silt. It is very similar to 076 on the west edge of the feature, suggesting a similar source.	Primary Fill	The greenish tinge suggests this area was covered in manure at the time at [048] was opened	Medieval
076	Deposit	048	0.50mD	Soft, mid greenish brown clayey silt. It is very similar to [075]	Pit	Its greenish tinge suggests the area was covered in manure at the time that [048] was opened. The fill contained early medieval pot and slag	Medieval
077	Deposit	048		Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt, with freq charcoal fragments	Secondary Fill	Contained early medieval pot and slag. Is it possible that the abundant charcoal in this context derives	Medieval

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
						from furnace material?	
078	Deposit		0.05m	Indurated, reddish brown, compacted ironstone	Mettled surface	Metelled, medieval trackway surface	Early Medieval 11-12
079	Deposit	082	0.06m	Compact, yellow brown clay	Backfill/dump	Small deposit of clay in the top of ditch [082], possibly from modern levelling	Medieval
080	Deposit	082	0.37m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Secondary Fill		Medieval
081	Deposit	082	0.15m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill	The ironstone on the south side of the cut represents eroded trackway material	Medieval
082	Cut		1.35mW x 0.52mD	E-W linear cut, with concave slides and base. Its fills are 079, 081 and 080	Ditch	Medieval? Drainage feature	Medieval
083	Deposit	084	0.19m	Loose, dark grey clay silt. It contains freq modern artefacts and brick rubble	Primary Fill	Backfill for modern field drain	Modern
084	Cut		0.18mW x >0.19mD	NW-SE linear cut, with vertical slides	Field drain	Modern land drain	Modern
085	Deposit	087	0.3m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Secondary Fill		Medieval
086	Deposit	087	0.06m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill		Medieval
087	Cut		0.6mW x 0.35mD	E-W linear cut, with concave slides and base. It is truncated by [084] and its fills are 085 and 086	Ditch	Medieval drainage ditch	Medieval
088	Cut		0.6mW x 0.04mD	E-W, slightly irregular linear cut. It base is flatish and it is truncated by [063] and [082]	Trackway	Medieval trackway	Early Medieval 11-12
089	Cut				Ditch	Renumbered [1004]	Undated
090	Deposit	089			Secondary Fill	Renumbered (1005)	Undated
091	Cut				Ditch	Same as [100]	Medieval
092	Deposit	091			Secondary Fill	Same as 051?	Medieval
093	Cut		0.107m 0.18mL unknown	E-W linear cut, with gradual slides and a concave base	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch, below wall [052]	Medieval
094	Deposit	095	<0.2m	Firm, med dark brown silty clay	Primary Fill		Medieval
095	Deposit		<0.1mD	Loose, dark brown silt	Buried soil	Soil in and under wall 053 - not topsoil or subsoil, other context number 001 but that was used at first because of finds in the	Medieval

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
						wall [052]. ?	
096	Deposit	097	0.2m	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill		Undated
097	Cut		0.25m x 0.21m	The shape in plan was not visible. Its base was flat and was truncated by ditch [082] and drain [084]	Pit		Undated
098	Cut		1.05mW x 0.32mD x L unknown	E-W linear cut, with steep slides and concave base	Ditch		Medieval
099	Deposit	098	<0.32m	Firm, med dark brown grey, silty clay	Primary Fill		Medieval
100	Cut		0.55mW x 0.28mD	E-W linear cut, with steep slides and concave base	Ditch		Medieval
101	Deposit	100	<0.28m	Firm, med brown silty clay	Primary Fill	Fill of a ditch which runs under wall [052]	Medieval
102	Cut		>12mL x 0.70mW x 0.25mD	E-W linear cut, with scooped, shallow slides and a flat base.	Ditch	The same as [050] - and possibly similar to [091]?	Medieval
103	Deposit	102	0.25mD	Soft, mid brown clayey silt. Contained two large lumps of slag and some medieval pot	Primary Fill		Medieval
104	Cut		0.66mW x 0.20mD	E-W linear cut, with gradual slides and concave base	Ditch	Cut of a ditch which runs under wall [052]	Medieval
105	Deposit	104	<0.20m	Firm, med brown-orange silty clay	Primary Fill		Medieval
106	Cut		0.20mD x 0.26mD ?	E-W linear cut, with steep slides and concave base. It is truncated by ditch [108]	Ditch	Same as [098], [091] and [104]	Medieval
107	Deposit	106	<0.26m	Firm, med brown-orange silty clay	Primary Fill		Medieval
108	Cut		0.90mD x 0.20mD ?	E-W linear cut, with gradual slides and concave base	Ditch	Same as [098] and [093]	Medieval
109	Deposit	108	<0.20mD	Firm, med dark brown silt clay	Primary Fill		Medieval
110	Deposit		0.2mD	Loose, very dark grey brown, sand silt with charcoal incl	Topsoil		
111	Deposit		0.81mD	Loose, yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% ironstone frags	Natural		
112	Deposit		0.24mD	Loose, dark greyish yellowish	Subsoil		

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
				brown silty sand, with root action			
113	Deposit		0.06mD	Hard, reddish brown, with iron pan incl	Natural	Iron panning on surface of natural (111). Sealed by a thin lens of pea grit (114) from which a few small quantity of slag were recovered. The Project Manager believes that this was a trackway encountered in excavation	
114	Deposit		0.03mD	Loose, pea grit		Pea grit on surface of ironpanning (113) - containing a small quantity of slag. Possibly a trackway?	
117	Layer		0.15mD	Light-mid yellow crushed stone		Made ground hard stand - made during recent work on site	
118	Deposit		0.11mD	Mod-firm mid grey brown sandy silt, containing occa rounded pebbles		Former farm yard soil	
119	Deposit		0.78mD exca	Mod-firm, mid brown yellow and clay and stone	Natural		
120	Deposit		0.35mD	Friable, dark grey clayey silt. It contained moderate hardcore - mixed buff stone, red brick and red tile	Subsoil	Farmyard subsoil - remains of yard surface	
121	Deposit		0.20mD	Mod, soft and plastic, yellowish brown and pale grey sand clay	Natural		
122	Deposit		0.20mD	Friable, dark grey clayey silt	Subsoil	Farmyard subsoil	
123	Deposit	124	0.80mD	Soft, friable greenish grey cess, very occa irregular stone incl	Primary Fill	Cess fill of cut [124]	
124	Cut		4.7mL as excav x 0.8mD	Uncertain shape in plan with fairly sharp sides, with a moderate slope to a fairly flat base.	Pit	Probably a farmyard cesspit	
125	Deposit		0.92mD	Mod, soft and plastic, yellowish brown with pale grey sandy clay	Natural		
1001	Layer		0.03mD	Firm, med orange-grey clay	Natural		Natural
1002	Layer		0.43mD	Firm, med dark-orange clay silt	Subsoil		Undated

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
1003	Layer		0.20mD	Firm, med dark brown silt	Topsoil		Modern
1004	Cut		0.60mW x 0.08mD	N-SW curvilinear cut, with a concave profile	Ditch		Undated
1005	Deposit	1004	0.08mD	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt	Primary Fill		Undated
2000	Layer		0.08mD	Loose, dark grey crushed tarmac	Surface	Modern surface	Modern
2001	Layer		0.04mD	Compact, dark grey, rubble and clay deposit	levelling deposit	Made up ground for tarmac surface - modern	Modern
2002	Layer		0.55mD	Friable, mid grey clay silt. The deposit was contaminated with diesel and was undated	Buried soil		Medieval
2003	Layer		>0.05mD	Compact, orange grey clay	Natural	Glacial clay	Natural
3001	Layer		0.05mD	Compact, dark grey, crushed asphalt	Surface	Modern surface	Modern
3002	Layer		0.07mD	Compact, mid grey-white, crushed limestone rubble	Surface	Modern, hard-standing surface	Modern
3003	Layer		0.25mD	Friable, mid grey brown, undated layer	Buried soil		Undated
3004	Layer		0.16mD	Friable, mid grey, clay silt. Undated	Buried soil		Undated
3005	Deposit	3007	0.04mD	Friable, mid grey-brown, clay silt.	Secondary Fill		Early Medieval 11-12
3006	Deposit	3007	>0.25mD	Compact, orange-brown clay	primary Fill		Early Medieval 11-12
3007	Cut		2.22mW x >0.28mD	Irregular in plan, with a vertical West slide and concave East slide.	Natural feature	Glacial feature	Early Medieval 11-12
3008	Deposit		>0.05mD	Compact, orange-brown clay	Natural	Glacial clay	Natural
3009	Deposit	3011	0.12mD	Friable, dark grey clay silt.	Backfill/dump		Early Medieval 11-12
3010	Skeleton	3011		Articulated animal burial	Burial		Early Medieval 11-12
3011	Cut		1mL x 0.8mW x 0.12mD	Sub-rounded, concave profile containing skeleton 3010	Burial		Early Medieval 11-12
4000	Layer		0.04mD	Compact, dark grey crushed	Surface	Modern surface	Modern

Cxt	Type	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation	Comments	Phase
				asphalt			
4001	Layer		0.06mD	Compact, mid grey brown, gravel and silt	levelling deposit	Modern bedding for 4000	Modern
4002	Layer		0.06mD	Compact, mid grey-cream crushed limestone	levelling deposit	Modern area of hard standing	Modern
4003	Layer		0.31mD	Friable, mid grey-brown clay silt. It contains brick rubble and occa stones	levelling deposit	Made up ground from yard - Modern	Early post-medieval
4004	Layer		>0.05mD	Compact, orange-brown ironstone and clay.	Natural		Natural
5000	Layer		0.05mD	Friable, dark grey clay silt	Topsoil	Modern	Modern
5001	Layer		0.05mD	Friable, mid grey clay silt	Subsoil		Undated
5002	Layer		0.35mD	Compact, reddish brown ironstone clay	Natural		Natural
5003	Deposit	500 4	0.06mD	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill		Late Medieval
5004	Cut		0.3mDIAM x 0.06mD	Sub-rounded cut with steep slides and a concave base	Post hole		Late Medieval
5005	Deposit	500 6	0.04mD	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Primary Fill	Modern posthole fill	Modern
5006	Cut		0.24mDIA M x 0.04mD	Sub-rounded cut with concave slides and base	Post hole	Probable modern posthole	Modern

## THE FINDS

### INTRODUCTION

A total of 860 finds were recovered from the site, weighing 50,454 grams, comprising pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe, glass, worked flint, stone, metal, fired clay and other finds. Most of the material dates from the medieval to the early modern period, although prehistoric and Roman finds are also present.

### PREHISTORIC POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the P.C.R.G. (1997). The assemblage consisted of three sherds from a single vessel, weighing 12 grams.

#### 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.

#### Condition

The sherds are abraded although all are part of the same vessel; the average sherd weight is four grams.

#### Results

*Table 1, Prehistoric Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
031	EMBA	Early to Middle Bronze Age fabrics	Grog	Bucket urn	3	1	12	Rim + BS	Soot including over break; abraded

#### Provenance



All of the Prehistoric pottery came from (031), fill of Ditch [032].

### **Range**

All three sherds come from the same bucket urn and are Early to Middle Bronze age in date.

### **Potential**

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

### **Summary**

Three sherds from a bucket urn came from Ditch [032].

## **ROMAN POTTERY**

*By Anne Boyle*

### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). The assemblage consisted of a single sherd weighing 29 grams.

### **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 2.

### **Condition**

The sherd is slightly abraded and is residual.

### **Results**

*Table 2, Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Form	Decoration	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
077	GREY	Grey ware	GW	JBK	INCISED	Base; incised cross on underside	1	1	29

### **Provenance**

The single sherd of Roman pottery came from (077), secondary fill of Pit [048].

## **Range**

The Grey ware vessel is small and is a jar or beaker (JBK). A mark in the form of a cross has been incised, post-firing, on the underside of the base.

## **Potential**

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

## **Summary**

A residual Grey ware sherd came from a fill of Pit [048].

## **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, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) and the equivalent codes for Leicestershire are shown in table 3 (Sawday 2008). In total, 578 sherds from a maximum of 397 vessels, weighing 7591 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 Archive Catalogue 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Saxon to the early modern periods.

### **Condition**

The assemblage has extensive evidence for use. Soot residues are present on 163 vessels and carbonised deposits on 21. This indicates the vessels were used over a fire or hearth, probably for cooking. Around 18 of the vessels have internal deposits which are often brown and may be fat/food residues; only two vessels have white deposits which are possibly water scale or uric

acid. The Saxo-Norman and medieval vessels have these features, suggesting domestic activity was occurring in the vicinity during these periods.

The pottery is generally in fresh condition although the average sherd weight is low at 19 grams. Of the total number of vessels, 59 are represented by more than one sherd (ca. 15% of the assemblage); four cross-context vessels are also present.<sup>1</sup> The condition of the pottery is unusual given that a high percentage of the assemblage appears to be residual. This suggests re-deposition occurred as the result of occasional activity, rather than regular events (e.g. ploughing).

## Results

A breakdown of the pottery is included in table 3, with cross-context vessels and illustrations in tables 4 and 5.

*Table 3, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

cname	Full name	Leics cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ANDCO	Andalusian Coarseware	-	1700	1800	1	1	159
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	EA	1550	1800	1	1	43
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	1550	1750	46	33	844
BOU	Bourne D ware	BO1	1350	1650	1	1	24
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	BO2/3/4	1150	1400	52	28	819
BS	Brown stoneware	SW5	1680	1850	2	2	13
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CW	1480	1650	1	1	3
CREA	Creamware	EA8	1770	1830	54	37 (36*)	365
ELY	Ely-type ware	EL	1175	1350	1	1	12
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	RS2/3/4	1100	1250	3	3	75
ENPO	English Porcelain	PO	1750	1900	1	1	2
ESAX	Early Saxon	-	400	700	1	1	3
EST	Early Stamford ware	ST3	870	1010	37	35	283
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	EA	1750	1900	1	1	14
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	-	1150	1450	9	4 (3*)	78
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	-	3	2	11
MP	Midlands Purple ware	MP	1380	1600	2	2	37
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA	1800	1900	1	1	16
NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware	NO1	1220	1320	4	4	98
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	SW5	1690	1900	4	4	92
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	SP1	1100	1250	1	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	1770	1900	28	14	321
PM	Potters Marston ware	PM	1100	1300	1	1	20
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	CS	1175	1400	13	10	164
PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly Ware Fabric 2	CS	1175	1400	28	19	570
RMS	Rutland Medieval Shell	-	1200	1450	11	8	177
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	EA7	1650	1750	9	7	377
SLSTCW	South Lincolnshire Sand-tempered	-	1000	1150	2	1	19

<sup>1</sup> In contexts (001), (002), (013), (024), (025), (076) and (077).

	Coarseware						
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	SN	870	1200	4	3	16
ST	Stamford Ware	ST2/3	970	1200	155	127	1033
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LY1/4	1150	1250	86	33 (31*)	1717
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	EA3	1670	1800	1	1	62
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	EA7	1650	1800	1	1	14
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed stoneware	SW4	1700	1770	6	5	20
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	EA11	1550	1750	1	1	14
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	-	1000	1150	2	2	18
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	-	1250	1450	2	2	38
WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA10	1850	1900	2	2	19
<b>TOTAL:</b>					<b>578</b>	<b>401 (397*)</b>	<b>7591</b>

\* Excludes cross-context vessels

*Table 4, Cross-context vessels*

Vessel no.	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
V01	001 + 013	STANLY	Jug	48	1	1246
V02	076 + 077	STANLY	Jar	5	1	75
V03	024 + 025	CREA	Oval hollow	3	1	15
V04	001 + 062	MEDLOC	Jar/ pipkin	2	1	21

*Table 5, Vessels for illustration*

Drawing no.	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part
DR01	101	EMHM	Jar	1	1	61	Incised wavy line on girth	Rim
DR02	002	PSHW2	Jar	1	1	60		Rim
DR04	001	BOUA	Bowl	1	1	53		Rim
DR05	001	PSHW2	Jar	4	1	142		Rim + BS
DR06	013	BOUA	Jar/ bowl	1	1	24		Rim
DR07; V01	001 + 013	STANLY	Jug	21	1	557	Applied fe horizontal strip with radiating strips from neck cordon to girth	BS + Base
DR08	002	MEDLOC	Pipkin	6	1	41	Incised wavy line on girth	Rim with lip + BS

## Chronology and Source

The assemblage from COML08 spans the Early Saxon to the early modern period, with most activity occurring in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. During recording, it became clear that there are gaps in the ceramic record. In light of this, the pottery was recorded using ceramic horizons; a summary of the pottery by horizon date is included in table 6. Ca. 9% of the total assemblage can be assigned to Horizon 2 (mid/late 10th to mid 11th), although this pottery is largely residual. This is followed by a ceramic hiatus from the mid 11th century. However, this is short-lived as pottery of mid/late 11th to mid 12th century date is present (Horizon 3), suggesting reoccupation of the site. Another gap then occurs between the mid and late 12th century, with only five vessels dating to this horizon present in the assemblage. In contrast,

pottery of late 12th to 14th century date is abundant and represents 28% of the total assemblage. This ceramic horizon (5) may end by the mid 14th century, based on the range of forms present and the lack of certain wares that would be expected in an assemblage post-dating 1350.

*Table 6, Summary of the pottery by Ceramic Horizon*

Ceramic horizon	Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Total vessels
1. Early Saxon (5th to 9th)	ESAX	1	1	3	1
2. Early Saxo-Norman (Mid/late 10th to mid 11th)	EST	37	35	283	35
3. Mid Saxo-Norman (Mid/late 11th to mid 12th)	ST	155	127	1033	127
4. Late Saxo-Norman (Mid 12th to late 12th)	SNEOT	4	3	16	5
	THETT	2	2	18	
5. Medieval (Late 12th to 14th)	BOU	1	1	24	116 (113*)
	BOUA	52	28	819	
	ELY	1	1	12	
	EMHM	3	3	75	
	MEDLOC	9	4 (3*)	78	
	NOTGL	4	4	98	
	NSP	1	1	1	
	PM	1	1	20	
	PSHW	13	10	164	
	PSHW2	28	19	570	
	RMS	11	8	177	
	SLSTCW	2	1	19	
	STANLY	86	33 (31*)	1717	
TOY	2	2	38		
6. Post medieval (Late 15th to 18th)	BERTH	1	1	43	52
	BL	46	33	844	
	CIST	1	1	3	
	MP	2	2	37	
	SLIP	9	7	377	
	STMO	1	1	62	
	STSL	1	1	14	
	SWSG	6	5	20	
	TGE	1	1	14	
7. Early modern (18th to 20th)	ANDCO	1	1	159	63 (62*)
	BS	2	2	13	
	CREA	54	37 (36*)	365	
	ENPO	1	1	2	
	LERTH	1	1	14	
	NCBW	1	1	16	
	NOTS	4	4	92	
	PEARL	28	14	321	
	WHITE	2	2	19	
Unknown	MISC	3	2	11	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>401 (397*)</b>	<b>7591</b>	

\* Excludes cross-context vessels

The range of wares includes several types produced in Lincolnshire (for example, at Stamford and Bourne). The presence of Lincolnshire pottery in assemblages from Rutland is not surprising given the proximity of these counties, and several of the Lincolnshire wares were aggressively marketed throughout eastern England. Pottery from Northamptonshire (from Stanion/Lyveden and the Rockingham Forest) is also dominant; again, these are common finds in assemblages from Rutland. Locally produced wares are represented by Rutland Medieval Shell and a number of unidentified local medieval fabrics (MEDLOC). The Rutland Medieval Shell-tempered ware (RMS) is very similar to a shell and iron tempered fabric recognised at another site in the area (Boyle 2008), with the same range of inclusions minus the frequent iron. A small number of the Bourne wares may actually be products of Glapthorn, but further fabric analysis is needed to confirm this. Pottery produced at Nottingham, Ely and Potters Marston is also present.

Jars and bowls are the most common forms, although Saxo-Norman pitchers and later jugs and a pipkin also occur. Of interest are a rare example of a decorated Early Medieval Handmade jar with flared rim and incised wavy line on the shoulder (DR01), examples of Peterborough Shelly ware jars with a distinctive rim (DR02 & 05), a Stanion/Lyveden jar with finger-pressed rim (DR03), two unusual Bourne ware bowls (04 & 06), a pipkin in an oxidised shell tempered fabric (vessel 04, DR08) and a substantial part of a Stanion/Lyveden jug (vessel 01, DR07).

The post medieval and early modern assemblage mainly contains types typical of these periods; one of the more unusual is an 18th to 19th century Andalusian Coarseware vessel which has a distinctive fabric tempered with schist. These Spanish vessels, produced in Malaga, were used to transport fish and other foodstuffs.

### **Discussion by Ceramic Horizon**

#### *Early Saxon (5th to 9th century)*

A single Early Saxon (ESAX) sherd was recovered from (109), primary fill of Ditch [108]; the sherd is abraded and is probably re-deposited.

#### *Early Saxo-Norman (mid/late 10th to mid 11th)*

All of the early Saxo-Norman wares are Early Stamford (EST) wares in fabric A. The most common forms are jars and bowls, six of which are decorated with roller stamping. Two glazed pitchers are present, one having an applied pressed strip. Hammerhead and inturned rims help to date this group from the mid/late 10th century.

The lack of Stamford ware fabric D, which is common in mid to mid/late 11th century deposits, suggests that a hiatus may occur on the site at this time.

*Middle Saxo-Norman (mid/late 11th to mid 12th century)*

Stamford wares dominate this ceramic phase, and fabric A is still the most common type with a few Bs and cross-variant types present. The Stamford ware vessels have a similar range of forms and decorative features to the Early Stamford ware vessels, but their manufacture differs. Some of the B fabrics may date to the next phase; a single B/C sherd is either an unusual sherd or is of mid 12th to early/mid 13th century date.

*Late Saxo-Norman (mid 12th to late 12th century)*

As noted above, some of the Stamford ware fabric B vessels may belong to this phase. However, the evidence for limited activity during this period on the site is offered by the lack of Thetford and St. Neot's type wares, which commonly accompany Stamford ware of this date. Only five vessels belong to this ceramic horizon. Entirely missing from this phase are Stamford ware fabric C and Developed Stamford ware, suggesting that activity on the site was not as intensive as it had been previously.

*Medieval (late 12th to 14th)*

The range of ware types increases dramatically from the late 12th century, with several contemporary types all appearing in this ceramic horizon. The Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMHM) could date to earlier in the 12th century, but are known to continue until the mid 13th century. The high numbers of Bourne (BOUA) and Stanion/Lyveden (9STANLY) wares are to be expected although the assemblage is quite diverse and includes pottery from a range of production sites. The later pottery includes later Bourne ware (BOU) and Toynton ware (TOY). The flanged rims on some of the Bourne wares suggest that these vessels date to the mid 14th century. Overall there appears to be little material that post-dates the first quarter of the 14th century, although the lack of stratified groups means this cannot be verified.

*Post medieval (late 15th to 18th)*

Ca. 13% of the assemblage falls into this ceramic horizon. A limited number of 15th and 16th century wares are present. Later (17th and 18th century) types, such as the Staffordshire White Salt-glazed wares, are common in post medieval assemblages.

### *Early modern (18th to 20th)*

Around 15% of the vessels date to the early modern period and comprise types that are common in 18th to 20th century assemblages.

### **Discussion by Feature**

Large quantities of pottery were recovered from pits, ditches, post holes and a trackway. The pottery is discussed here in relation to these features.

#### *Pits*

Five pits produced a total of 155 vessels (table 7), two of which (V02 and V03) are cross-context. Pits [012] and [045] contain a small amount of pottery and it is likely these vessels are residual. Pit [023] contained a large number of post medieval and early modern vessels, along with some Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery; the largest deposit came from the upper fill (002) which contained residual and early modern pottery. A Creamware cross-context vessel (V03) is present in fills (024) and (025).

Medieval pottery came from Pit [048], including some residual Saxo-Norman pottery. The stratigraphic relationship between fills (049), (076) and (077) is not clear, although a Stanion/Lyveden cross-context vessel (V02) is present in the latter two contexts. The majority of this pottery dates from the late 12th to the 14th century. The varied condition and date of the pottery, and the fact that only five vessels (out of 32) are represented by more than one sherd, suggests that this pottery may have undergone re-deposition. However, no later pottery is present so Pit [048] could still represent medieval activity.

*Table7, Vessels from Pits*

Ceramic Horizon	Cname	Feature								TOTAL	
		[012]	[023]				[045]	[048]			
		(011)	(002)	(024)	(025)	(044)	(049)	(076)	(077)		
2	EST		1							1	
3	ST		10					2		12	
4	SNEOT					1	1			2	
5	BOUA	1	3				1		2	7	
	MEDLOC		1							1	
	NSP								1	1	
	PSHW					1	1			2	
	PSHW2		2				3	6	1	12	
	RMS						1			1	



	SLSTCW						1			1
	STANLY						3	7*	2*	12
6	BERTH		1							1
	BL		30		1					31
	LERTH		1							1
	MP		1		1					2
	SLIP		6							6
	STMO				1					1
	STSL		1							1
	SWSG		2		2					4
	TGE		1							1
7	ANDCO		1							1
	BS		1		1					2
	CREA		27	1*	8*					36
	ENPO		1							1
	NOTS		2		1					3
	PEARL		13							12
	MISC						1	1		2
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>157</b>

\*includes cross-context vessel

### *Ditches*

As with the pottery from the pits, the ditches appear to contain a large amount of residual material. In Area 1 (table 8), ditches [059], [062], [080], [085], [101] and [109] produced small assemblages of mixed date, spanning the Early Saxon period to the 14th century. The varied condition of the pottery and that the majority of vessels are represented by a single sherd, suggesting that this material does not represent primary deposition. Ditch [050=091=102=106] contains a similar range of pottery and, as with the other Ditches in Area 1, although no other pottery post-dates the 14th century the assemblage appears to be residual and the result of re-deposition. The ditches from Area 2 (table 9) display a similar pattern; although from these 6 vessels are represented by more than one sherd.

*Table 8, Vessels from Ditches (Area 1)*

Ceramic Horizon	Cname	Feature										TOTAL:
		[050]=[091]=[102]=[106]				[059]	[063]	[082]	[087]	[100]	[108]	
		(092)	(103)	(107)	(051)	(058)	(062)	(080)	(085)	(101)	(109)	
1	ESAX										1	1
2	EST					1		4	2			7
3	ST			4		1	5	6	5	1	2	24
4	THETT								1			1
5	BOU						1					1
5	BOUA			1		1	1	1				4
5	EMHM			1			1			1		3
5	MEDLOC						1*			1		1
5	NOTGL			1				1				2
5	PM									1		1
5	PSHW			3								3

5	PSHW2	2		1					1			4
5	RMS	1			2							3
5	STANLY	1	1	4			2		1		1	10
5	TOY			1			1					2
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67</b>

\*includes cross-context vessel

Table 9, Vessels from Ditches (Area 2 and Trench 3)

Ceramic Horizon	Cname	Feature							TOTAL:
		[008]	[018]=[020]		[028]	[043]	[059]	[3011]	
		(006)	(017)	(019)	(027)	(042)	(058)	(3009)	
2	EST						1		1
3	ST	2	1	6	5	1	1	2	16
4	SNEOT							1	1
5	BOUA			1			1		2
5	ELY					1			1
5	NOTGL					1			1
5	PSHW2	1							1
5	RMS	1							1
5	STANLY	2							2
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>

Residual pottery also came from a post hole [5004] and animal burial [3011] (table 10). A trackway produced a varied assemblage, with a high number of Saxo-Norman vessels and lesser amount of 12th to 14th century pottery. The contexts producing Late 12th to 14th century pottery (037), (069) and (072) only contain single examples of medieval vessels. The presence of post medieval pottery and tile in (037), (069) and (078) suggest that the medieval pottery could also be residual, although it was possibly deposited during the life of the trackway and represents gradual accumulation on the metalled surface. The average sherd weight of the pottery from the trackway is 5 grams, which is much lower than the site average of 19 grams. This may fit with a high residual content and pottery that has been trampled during the trackway's use. The larger and fresher fragments of post medieval pottery and tile may indicate that the trackway was not in use when they were deposited.

Table 10, Vessels from other features

Ceramic Horizon	Cname	Feature								TOTAL:
		Burial	Post Hole	Trackway						
		3011 3009	5004 5003	035 036	035 037	066	069	072	078	
2	EST			1		20	1	1	2	25
3	ST	2		5	20	4	9	7		27
4	SNEOT	1								1
4	THETT							1		1
5	NOTGL							1		1

5	STANLY				1		1			2
6	CIST		1							1
7	BL						1			1
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>

Of note is the wall [053] which had an accumulation of material built up against it. This deposit (001) contained a number of medieval vessels. One of these, a Stanion/Lyveden jug (V1) is a cross-context vessel with (013). Stratigraphically, (013) is later than (001) indicating that this pottery is residual. Another cross-content vessel (V04) occurred in (001) and (062), the latter being a fill in Ditch [063]. The presence of this vessel indicates re-deposition of pottery occurring in the early modern period.

### **Further work**

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. Some of the vessels are suitable for inclusion into any programme of ICPS and TS analysis examining Rutland pottery. Eight vessels were submitted for illustration and are included in Fig 1. The Stanion/Lyveden jug (V01) may be suitable for restoration.

### **Summary**

An assemblage of mainly Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery was recovered from the site, although Early Saxon, post medieval and early modern material is also present. The pottery appears to be mainly residual and re-deposited in features during later activity on the site. It is unclear if the majority of this activity occurs during the medieval period or post-dates the 14th century. The assemblage is domestic in nature and indicates occupation on, or close to the site between the mid/late 10th and 20th century. The absence of certain pottery types suggests that the site may not have been the focus for activity between the mid to mid/11th and mid to late 12th century.

## **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Anne Boyle*

### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). Forty-one fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 4433 grams were recovered from the site.

## 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 11.

## Condition

The tile is in fairly fresh condition, with an average fragment weight of 108 grams.

## Results

*Table 11, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	26	3554
CBM	Ceramic building material	1	19
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	78
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	5	311
MODTIL	Modern tile	4	247
PANT	Pantile	1	20
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	3	204
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>4433</b>

## Provenance

Floor and roof tile, drain and brick were recovered from ten contexts which were associated with a variety of features, including pits and ditches, the trackway and dumping/levelling deposits.

## Range

The ceramic building material is entirely post medieval and early modern in date.

## Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required.

## Summary

A small assemblage of post medieval and early modern brick and tile was recovered from the site.

## FIRED CLAY

*By Anne Boyle*

## **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). Six fragments of fired clay, weighing 72 grams were recovered from the site.

## **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 12.

## **Condition**

All of the fragments are abraded and lack diagnostic features.

## **Results**

*Table 12, Fired Clay Archive*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>NoF</b>	<b>W (g)</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Comment</b>
037	Oxidised; fine sandy + shale + fe	1	17		Abraded
101		3	4		Flake; CBM?
107	Oxidised; fine sandy + light firing clay	1	4	<4>	Abraded
3005	Oxidised; medium sandy + fe + light firing streaks	1	47		Abraded; soot

## **Provenance**

All of the fired clay came from Ditch fills, apart from a single fragment associated with the trackway (037).

## **Range**

No diagnostic features were present on the fragments.

## **Potential**

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required.

## **Summary**

Six fragments of fired clay were recovered from four contexts; none of the pieces are diagnostic.

## GLASS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A moderate quantity of glass, 47 pieces weighing a total of 1456g, was recovered.

### Condition

In general the glass is in good condition, though many of the earlier pieces exhibit iridescent decay. In addition, glass is naturally fragile.

### Results

*Table 13, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	Light green onion bottle, heavy iridescence, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	286	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Olive green bottle, steep kick up, moderate iridescence, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	202	
	Olive green bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4	86	
	Olive green bottle, shallow kick-up, sand pontil scar, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	234	
	Light green bottles, heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	13	356	
	Light green bottles, moderate iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	5	47	
	Bottle, very heavy iridescence, post-medieval	1	3	
	Very light green bottles, heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	5	17	
	Olive green wide-mouthed mallet bottle, early-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	55	
	Pale green window glass, late post-medieval	1	3	
003	Very pale green bottle, embossed	1	37	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
025	Olive green bottles (at least 2 separate vessels) 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	5	35	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Pale green bottles (at least 2 separate vessels) slight iridescence, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4	28	
	Very pale green bottle, moderate iridescence, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	Green bottle base, steep kick-up, heavy iridescence, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	65	
<b>Totals</b>		47	1456	

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from pit fills (002, 025) and topsoil (003).

## **Range**

Almost all the glass is from vessels, with just one piece of window glass. It is all post-medieval in date, mostly 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century.

A substantial part of an onion bottle was recovered from (002). This is of late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century form (cf Hume 1991, figs 8-9). A wide mouthed preserving/storage bottle, probably of mallet form and dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps about 1710-40 (cf, Van den Bossche 2001, pls 40-1), was also recovered from (002).

Another bottle from (002) had a shallow kick-up and a sand pontil scar. Sand pontils were used in England in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (*ibid.*, 64), but the shallow kick-up suggests the bottle is no earlier than the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and more probably early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hume 1991, figs 12-13).

## **Potential**

In addition to providing date indications the glass represents functional activities. In particular, the large collections from (001) and (025) are of note. That from the latter context (025) suggests a bottle dump of late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Similarly, the collection from (001) may also indicate a bottle dump, but is mixed in date, terminating in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but with pieces, some of them substantial, from as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## **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**

All the clay pipe is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

### **Results**

*Table 14, Clay Pipe*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
002				2		2	6		18 <sup>th</sup> century
060				1		1	3		18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Totals</b>				<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>		

### Provenance

Probably manufactured fairly locally to Cottesmore, the clay pipes were recovered from a pit fill (002) and topsoil (060).

### Range

Only stems were recovered and all were probably 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### Potential

As a small collection, the clay pipe is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence.

## WORKED FLINT

*By Tom Lane*

### Introduction

Three worked flints, 3 weighing a total of 18g, were recovered.

### Condition

The flints are in good condition.

### Results

*Table 15, Worked Flint Archive*

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
027	Core fragment, neolithic	1	12	Neolithic
	Flake, natural	1	5	
069	Blade, broken, lightly patinated	1	1	Neolithic

### Provenance

The flints were recovered from a ditch fill (027) and a metalled surface (069).



## Range

Two prehistoric tools and a natural flake were recovered. Both of the tools are likely to be Neolithic. The natural piece could be discarded.

## Potential

As a small collection, the flints are of limited potential but indicate prehistoric activity in the area.

## COINS

By Steve Malone

*Table 16, Coin Archive*

SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/Denomination	Catalogue		Date of issue
1	013	House of Constantine	Diam: 19mm Wt: Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: Rev: ?Altar and globe Mint: ?London/Trier	320+
2	031	Fragments	Diam: ?14mm Wt: - Axis: - Wear: VW/VW		C4

Both coins are probably of 4<sup>th</sup> century date but only **1** is at all identifiable. If this is the VOTIS XX issue with altar and globe then it will have been an issue of either the London or Trier mints (Reece 1970, 146).

## OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

A large collection of other finds, 176 objects weighing a total of 36834g, was recovered. These mostly comprise stone, industrial residue and metal items, and a portion of the stone is natural, though this includes ironstone, which was the ore that was smelted to produce the iron slag that was recovered.

### Condition

All of the material is in good archive-stable condition. The natural stone, including the ironstone, could be discarded.

## **Results**

An archive of this material is included in Archive Catalogue 3.

## **Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from layers (001, 036, 095), pit fills (002, 011, 024, 025, 046, 049, 076, 077), topsoil (003), demolition layer (013), metallised surfaces (014, 037, 066, 069, 072, 078), ditch fills (006, 017, 019, 027, 042, 062, 080, 085, 092, 101, 103, 107), the fill of a hollow (3005), subsoil (5001) and as unstratified material (110, 114).

The ironstone occurs naturally in the Cottesmore area.

## **Range**

Industrial residue constitutes over a third of the other finds. This is mostly iron smelting slag but there are also a few pieces of probably iron smithing slag. Cumulatively, this suggests that iron smelting was occurring close by and the resulting blooms were smithed to form billets. Stone occurs frequently, mostly ironstone. While this is the ore that was used for the iron production all the pieces are natural and unmodified; some of the pieces are also decayed and would not generally be chosen for smelting. Other stone is represented by burnt pieces and fragments of tile, but there are also natural pieces here too. Pieces of quern were also recovered. One of these is in Derbyshire gritstone and several fragments are of Rhenish lava. This latter material was imported in to Britain from the Roman period until the Middle Ages

Metal items were also recovered, with several probably fragments of agricultural machinery; two probable harrow tines suggest the area was used for arable agriculture. All these metal items, where datable, are post-medieval, some of them late.

## **Potential**

The industrial residue is of moderate potential, though this material is produced in great abundance and the quantities recovered here are limited, indicating that smelting occurred nearby, but not at the site itself.

## **SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 17 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 17, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
001	18th to 20th	Date on CBM; Contains residual medieval pottery
002	18th to early 19th	Includes 18th century clay pipe
003	19th to early 20th	
006	Late 12th to 14th	
011	Mid 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
013	Late 12th to 14th	
014	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th+	
017	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th+	Date on a single sherd
019	Mid 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
024	mid 18th to 19th	Date on a single vessel
025	19th to early 20th	Date on glass, includes 18th to early 19th century pottery
027	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th	
031	4th	Date on coin, includes early-mid Bronze Age pottery
036	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th	
037	17th to 18th	Date on CBM; contains residual medieval pottery
042	18th to 20th	Date on CBM; contains residual medieval pottery
044	late 12th to 14th	
046	18th to 20th	Date on single fragment of CBM
049	18th	Date on "other" finds, contains Late 12th to 14th century pottery
051	Late 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
058	Mid 12th to 14th	
060	18th	Date on clay pipe, contains mid/late 11th to mid 12th century pottery
062	Late 12th to 14th	Possible intrusive sherd
066	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th	
069	Late 17th to 18th OR Late 12th to 14th	Possible intrusive sherd
072	Early 13th to early 14th OR 12th	
076	Late 12th to 14th	Includes residual Roman
077	Late 12th to 14th	
078	18th to 20th	Date on CBM; contains residual medieval pottery
080	Mid 12th to 14th	
085	Late 12th to 14th	
092	Late 12th to 14th	
095	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th	
101	Late 12th to 14th	
103	Late 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
107	Late 12th to 14th	
109	Late 12th to 14th	
110	Undateable	
114	12th to 15th	Date on "other" finds
2002	Late 12th to 14th	
3005	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th+	Date on a single sherd
3009	Mid/late 11th to mid 12th	
4003	18th to 19th	
5001	Undateable	
5003	Late 15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoS	Number of sherds
		NoV	Number of vessels
BS	Body sherd	PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	TR	Trench
CXT	Context	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W (g)	Weight (grams)
NoF	Number of Fragments		

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### *Archive catalogue 1: Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar?	Base	1	1	50			Heavy brown internal deposit	
001	BOUA	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	53	DR04		?ID or Glapthorn; carbonised deposit	
001	BOUA	A	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	13			?ID or Glapthorn; soot	
001	BOUA	A + ca	Jar	Rim	5	1	59			Soot/carbonised deposit; everted rim	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	Rim	1	1	8			Everted rim	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar?	Base	2	1	6			Abraded; same vessel?	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	3	1	59			Soot/carbonised deposit	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	Rim + BS	2	1	138			Everted rim	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
001	BOUA	A/B + ca	Jar	Rim + BS	3	1	91			Everted rim	
001	BOUA	B + ca	Jar	Rim + BS	8	1	48			Everted rim	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	1	1	6			Heavy carbonised deposit	
001	BOUA	B	Jar	Base	1	1	20			Soot/carbonised deposit; possible sanded base; ?ID	
001	BOUA	B/C	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	11			Leached	
001	BOUA	A/B/C	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	7			Abraded	
001	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	3	1	42			Soot; internally abraded	
001	EST	A	Bowl?	Rim	1	1	21		Diamond roller stamping on rim top	Hammerhead rim; soot on edge; no glaze	
001	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	Jar/ pipkin	BS	1	1	9	V04		Heavy external soot/carbonised deposit; internal splashed brown glaze; light firing fabric with common sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm + larger up to 0.8mm (includes milky and smoky) + occasional rounded fe 0.1 to 1mm+ + sparse flint	
001	PSHW		?	BS	1	1	32			Soot; white internal deposit; soot; handmade; ?ID	
001	PSHW		Jar	Base	1	1	16			Leached; soot; overfired?; ?ID	
001	PSHW		?	BS	1	1	16			Salt surfaces; ?ID; hand formed vessel?	
001	PSHW		Bowl?	BS	1	1	17			? ID; handmade; leached; soot	
001	PSHW		Jar	BS	4	1	63			? ID or Glaphorn; soot; leached	
001	PSHW2		Large jar	BS	2	1	125			Patchy soot; internally leached; wipe marks on surface	
001	PSHW2		Jar	Rim + BS	4	1	142	DR05		Abraded; leached; patchy soot	
001	RMS		Bowl	BS	2	1	39			Handmade	
001	RMS		Jar	BS	1	1	19			Internally leached	
001	RMS		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	21			Internally leached	
001	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	16			No glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Rim	1	1	12			Slightly inturned rim; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	6			Patchy soot; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	6			Soot; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	3			Abraded; soot; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar	BS	1	1	13			Soot; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	8			Hammerhead rim; no glaze	
001	ST	A	Pitcher	Handle	1	1	19		Two twisted strands applied to central hollow	Small strap with central hollow; thin yellow glaze; abraded	Late 11th
001	ST	A	Jar?	BS	2	2	4			Soot; no glaze	
001	STANLY	B	Jar	Rim	1	1	18			Square rim; very abraded; leached	
001	STANLY	B	Jug	BS + LHJ + Base	27	1	689	DR07; V01	Applied fe horizontal strip with radiating strips from neck cordon to girth	Brown internal deposit; soot on underside of base; LHJ thumbed; leached; worn upright flat top rim; horizontal rilling around neck	
001	STANLY	A/B	Jug	BS	2	1	23		Roller stamped circular	External soot; leached; abraded; ?ID	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
									decoration		
001	STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	6			Leached; abraded	
002	ANDCO		Large vessel	BS	1	1	159			Salt surfaces	
002	BERTH		?	BS	1	1	43				Late 18th
002	BL	MP type	?	BS	1	1	4				
002	BL	MP type	Jar	Rim	1	1	39				Late
002	BL	Fine	Bowl	Rim	1	1	17			Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	27			Complex rim; abraded	18th
002	BL	Fine	Jar?	BS	1	1	42				18th
002	BL	Fine	Small jar	Rim	1	1	4				18th
002	BL	Fine	?	Base	1	1	6				
002	BL	Fine	?	Base	1	1	12				
002	BL	Fine	Jar	Base	2	1	103				Late 17th to 18th
002	BL		Various	BS	10	10	78			Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	MP type	Jar	Neck	1	1	6			Staffordshire?	
002	BL	MP type	Small jar	Rim	1	1	10			Internal glaze; Staffordshire	
002	BL	Fine	Bowl	BS	6	1	77			Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Bowl	Rim	1	1	25			Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Bowl	Rim	1	1	17			Stacking scar on rim; oxidised over break	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Jar	Base + BS	3	1	36				18th
002	BL	Fine	Jar?	Base	1	1	38				Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Bowl	Rim	1	1	15			Flat top rim; soot	Late 17th to 18th
002	BL	Fine	Jar/ bowl	BS	3	3	83				Late 17th to 18th
002	BOUA	B	Jar	Rim	1	1	20			Abraded; inturned "ginger jar" type	
002	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	1	1	6				
002	BOUA	A/B	Jar?	BS	2	1	13			Spalled	
002	BS		Figure?	BS	1	1	4		Moulded medallion or figure		
002	CREA		Jar	Rim	1	1	7				
002	CREA		Tiny hollow	BS	1	1	1		Green/ yellow/ brown wash		
002	CREA		?	Rim	4	4	12			Abraded	
002	CREA		Mug	Rim	1	1	6		Inlaid decoration		
002	CREA		Flat	Base	2	1	31				
002	CREA		Hollow	BS	12	12	40			Abraded	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
002	CREA		Small hollow	Base	1	1	4			Moulded footing	
002	CREA		Flat	Base	2	1	37				
002	CREA		?	Base	1	1	4				
002	CREA		Flat	Base	1	1	3				
002	CREA		Small jar	Base	1	1	6		Moulded beading; abraded		
002	CREA		?	Base	1	1	4			Burnt	
002	CREA		Flat	Base	1	1	4				
002	ENPO		Cup	Rim	1	1	2		Blue transfer print; bleed		Early?
002	EST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	21		Rectangular roller stamping on rim	Inturned rim; no glaze	
002	LERTH		Garden pot	Rim	1	1	14			Upright rim; internal soot; ?ID	
002	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; medium shell	Pipkin	Rim with lip + BS	6	1	41	D08	Incised wavy line on girth	Heavy soot and carbonised deposit; bright oxidised fabric + fine background quartz + common fine to medium shell chunks with occasional larger (poorly sorted) + occasional subround fe up to 1mm + occasional limestone	
002	MP		Small jug/ jar	BS	1	1	11				
002	NOTS		?	BS	1	1	7				
002	NOTS		Jar	Rim	1	1	8				
002	PEARL		Cup	Rim	2	1	11		Mocha		
002	PEARL		Bowl	Base	4	1	75			Abraded	
002	PEARL		Mug	Rim	1	1	7		Brown under glaze hand painted floral design		
002	PEARL		Dish	Profile	2	1	52			Abraded; same vessel?	
002	PEARL		?	BS	1	1	1		Blue hand painted under glaze		
002	PEARL		Plate/ dish/ bowl	Rim	6	1	42		Scalloped edge; blue paint	Abraded	
002	PEARL		?	Base	1	1	2		Red under glaze paint		
002	PEARL		?	BS	1	1	2			Abraded	
002	PEARL		Jar	Rim	1	1	6				Early?
002	PEARL		?	Base	1	1	2			Flake	
002	PEARL		Jug	Handle	1	1	12		Under glaze brown paint		
002	PEARL		Dish	Profile	4	1	83		Scalloped rim	Abraded; same vessel?	
002	PEARL		Flat	Base	1	1	8		Blue transfer print		19th
002	PSHW2		Jar	Rim	1	1	60	DR02			
002	PSHW2		?	BS	1	1	1				
002	SLIP	Light firing	Jar	Base	1	1	215			Fe slip; internal glaze; abraded	Late
002	SLIP	Light firing	Jar	Base	1	1	19			Fe slip	Late
002	SLIP	Light firing	?	Base	1	1	5			Fe slip	Late
002	SLIP	Light firing	Lobed cup?	Rim	1	1	3			Fe slip	Late

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
002	SLIP	Light firing	Jar/ bowl	BS	2	2	22				
002	ST	A	Pitcher	Rim + BS + UHJ	3	1	8			Thick greeny glaze	
002	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	3	3	26			Soot including over breaks; no glaze	
002	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	5	5	27			Soot; no glaze	
002	ST	A	Jar	Base	1	1	16			Soot; white internal deposit; no glaze	
002	STSL	Buff	Press moulded dish	BS	1	1	14		Combed; yellow on brown		
002	SWSG		Small hollow	BS	1	1	4				
002	SWSG		Hollow	Base	1	1	5				
002	TGE	Buff	Jar?	BS	1	1	14			Blue tinged glaze; abraded	
003	BL	Fine	Jar	Rim + BS	3	1	51				18th
003	CREA		Dish	Profile	4	1	72				
003	NCBW		?	Base	1	1	16				
003	PEARL		Oval hollow	Base	2	1	18				
003	SLIP	Light firing	Jar	Base + BS	3	1	113				Late
003	SWSG		Jar	Rim + BS	2	1	4		Rilled body; blue wash		Late
003	WHITE		Flat	Base	1	1	16				
003	WHITE		?	Base	1	1	3				
006	PSHW2		Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	3			Upright rim	
006	RMS		Jar/ bowl	BS	2	1	22			Leached	
006	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	6			Abraded	
006	ST	B	Jar?	BS	1	1	2			Soot	
006	STANLY	B	Jar	Base	2	1	10			Leached; ?ID	
006	STANLY	B	Jug	Rim	1	1	3			Upright rim; leached; ?ID	
011	BOUA	B	Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	7			External soot; ?ID abundant red tinged quartz	
013	BOUA	B	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	24	DR06		Soot; abraded; ?ID	
013	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	5		Incised horizontal lines	Thin yellow glaze	
013	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	5			Greeny glaze	
013	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	1			Thin yellow glaze; soot	
013	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	8			Soot; no glaze	
013	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	12			Soot; no glaze; hollow everted rim	
013	STANLY	B	Jug	BS + Base	21	1	557	DR07; V01	Applied fe horizontal strip with radiating strips from neck cordon to girth	Brown internal deposit; soot on underside of base; LHJ thumbled; leached; worn upright flat top rim; horizontal rilling around neck	
013	STANLY	B	?	Base	1	1	5			Soot; leached; ?ID	
014	EST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	5			Internal soot/carbonised deposit	
014	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	13			External soot; no glaze; spalled; brown deposit	
014	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	13			External soot; no glaze; spalled; brown deposit	
014	ST	A/B	Jar/ pitcher	BS	2	1	13			Soot; no glaze	



Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
014	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	23			Soot; no glaze; internal brown deposit	
014	ST	A/G	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	17			Thin yellow; soot; spalled	
014	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	3			Soot; no glaze	
014	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	4			Soot; no glaze	
017	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	1			External soot; no glaze; late?	
019	BOUA	A/B	Jar/ bowl	Base	3	1	12			External soot	
019	ST	A/D	Jar	BS	1	1	1			Soot; no glaze	
019	ST	A	Jar	BS	1	1	2			Soot; no glaze	
019	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	2			Thin yellow glaze	
019	ST	B	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	2			No glaze	
019	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	2	1	1			Thin yellow glaze	
019	ST	A	Collared pitcher	Rim	1	1	7			Upright hollow rim; external soot; no glaze	
024	CREA		Oval hollow	Base	2	1	12	V03	Moulded shape		
025	BL	Coarse	Jar	Base + BS	4	1	150			Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
025	BS	Fine	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	9				
025	CREA		Oval hollow	Base	1	1	3	V03			
025	CREA		Dish	Profile	1	1	32			Scalloped rim; abraded	
025	CREA		Jar	Rim	1	1	8				
025	CREA		?	Base	1	1	2				
025	CREA		Plate/ dish/ bowl	Rim	1	1	4				
025	CREA		Hollow	BS	5	1	22			Hollow; same vessel?	Early
025	CREA		Plate/ dish/ bowl	Rim + base	8	1	25			Burnt; same vessel?	
025	CREA		Flat	Base	1	1	26				
025	MP		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	26				
025	NOTS		Jar?	BS	1	1	9		Incised horizontal lines		
025	STMO		Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	62				
025	SWSG		Jar/ mug	Rim	1	1	4				
025	SWSG		Jug	BS	1	1	3		Horizontal cordon		
027	ST	B	Collared pitcher	Rim	1	1	26			No glaze; upright hollow rim	early to mid 12th
027	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	1			No glaze	
027	ST	A/G	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	4			Thin patchy yellow	
027	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	2			No glaze	
027	ST	B	?	BS	1	1	1			No glaze	
036	EST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	17			Lid seated rim; no glaze	
036	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	15			Inturned rim; external patchy soot; no glaze	Late 11th
036	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	9		Rectangular roller stamp on	Flanged rim; soot on rim edge; no glaze	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
									rim		
036	ST	A	Jar?	Base	2	1	9			External soot	
036	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	1			Soot; no glaze	
036	ST	A	?	BS	1	1	1			Flake; no glaze	
037	ST	A	Pitcher	BS	3	1	10		Applied pressed strip		Mid 11th
037	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	11			Soot; ?ID or EST; possible internal deposit	
037	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	14			Soot; internal deposit; fe concretion	
037	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	9				
037	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	2	2	13			No glaze	
037	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	23		Diamond roller stamp on rim top	Inturned rim; no glaze	
037	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	6			Fe concretion	
037	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	3			Greeny glaze	
037	ST	B	?	Base	1	1	8			Patchy thin yellow glaze	
037	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	16			Inturned rim; soot on rim edge; no glaze	
037	ST	A	Jar	BS	7	7	34			Soot; no glaze; fe concretion	
037	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	2	1	11			Thin green glaze	
037	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	14			Hollow everted rim; soot; no glaze	
037	STANLY	B	Jar	BS	1	1	6			External soot; leached	
042	ELY		Jug	BS	1	1	12			Pocked glaze; internal deposit	
042	NOTGL		Large jug	BS	1	1	70			Abraded	
042	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	2			Soot; brown internal deposit; no glaze	
044	PSHW		Bowl	BS	1	1	9			Abraded	
044	SNEOT		Jar	Rim	1	1	4			Everted rim; leached; abraded; soot on rim edge	
049	BOUA	A	Jar?	BS	2	1	22			Soot; leached; ?ID	
049	MISC	Dark reduced; shell	Jar?	BS	2	1	9			Brown surfaces; handmade; heavy carbonised deposit	
049	PSHW		?	BS	1	1	4			Soot; ?ID	
049	PSHW2		Jar	Neck	1	1	28			Leached; ?ID; concretions	
049	PSHW2		Jar	Neck	1	1	17			Leached; ?ID	
049	PSHW2		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	6			External soot; leached; abraded	
049	RMS		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	31			Carbonised deposit; leached; handmade	
049	SLSTCW		Jar?	Base	2	1	19			Spalled/ abraded; fe concretion	
049	SNEOT		Bowl?	Base	1	1	8			Leached; ?ID; soot	
049	STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	12			Leached; soot; ?ID	
049	STANLY	A	Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	8			Leached	
049	STANLY	B	Jug	BS	1	1	27			Leached internally	
051	RMS		Bowl	Base	1	1	31			Leached; ?ID; soot	
051	RMS		Jar?	BS	2	1	8			External soot	
058	BOUA	B	Bowl	BS	1	1	8				
058	EST	A	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	1			Soot; no glaze	
058	ST	A/G	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	3			External soot; no glaze	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
060	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	11			Inturned rim; no glaze; fe concretion	
060	ST	A	jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	1			No glaze	
062	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug/ jar	BS	1	1	24			Pocked; heat affected?; patchy soot; ?ID	14th?
062	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	2	1	8			External soot	
062	EMHM	BOUA E	Jar?	BS	1	1	10			?ID	
062	MEDLOC		Pipkin	BS	1	1	12	V04		Heavy carbonised deposit; internal splashed brown glaze; light firing fabric with common sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm + larger up to 0.8mm (includes milky and smoky) + occasional rounded fe 0.1 to 1mm+ + sparse flint	
062	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	4			External soot; no glaze	
062	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	5			External soot; no glaze	
062	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	5			Hollow everted rim; abraded; no glaze	
062	ST	A/D	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	3			Abraded; ?ID or EST	
062	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	7			Soot on rim edge; no glaze	
062	STANLY	B	Jug	BS	1	1	7		Applied vertical fe strips	Internally leached	
062	STANLY	B	Jug	BS	1	1	20		Applied horizontal light firing strips	Internally leached; brown internal deposit	
062	TOY		Jug/ jar	Base	1	1	23			Abraded	
066	EST	A	Jar/ pitcher/ bowl	Base	1	1	9			Soot; no glaze	
066	EST	A	Pitcher	Rim	1	1	14		Rectangular roller stamp	Abraded; thick greeny glaze	
066	EST	A	Jar/ pitcher/ bowl	BS	18	18	43			Some soot; no glaze	
066	ST	A	Jar	Base	1	1	5			Soot; no glaze	
066	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	7			Soot; no glaze	
066	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	10			Soot; no glaze	
066	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	7			Soot; no glaze	
069	BL	Staffordshire	Bowl	BS	1	1	4			Fe slip; vitrified	Late 17th to 18th
069	EST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	17		Rectangular roller stamp on rim top	Inturned rim; fe concretion; soot; no glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	4			Soot; no glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	1			Carbonised deposit; no glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	6			Soot; fe concretion; no glaze	
069	ST	A	?	BS	1	1	1			No glaze	
069	ST	A	?	BS	2	1	1			No glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	5			Abraded; patchy yellow glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	11			?ID or EST; no glaze	
069	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	7			Abraded; soot; no glaze	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
069	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	5			Soot/carbonised deposit; no glaze; demarcation line	
069	STANLY	B	Jug/ jar	Base	1	1	7			Leached	
072	EST	A	Pitcher	BS	3	1	16		Vertical thumb pressed applied strip	Internal and external glaze	
072	NOTGL		Jug?	BS	1	1	3			Abraded; ?ID or NOTGE	
072	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	17		Rectangular roller stamp rim top	Abraded; soot	
072	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	7		Diamond roller stamp rim top	Long everted rim; abraded; soot	
072	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	1			Inturned rim?; soot	
072	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	19			Worn basal angle; no glaze	
072	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	10			Soot; no glaze	
072	ST	A/B	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	3			Spot glaze	
072	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	17	1	38			Some soot; no glaze	
072	THETT	I	Jar/ pitcher	Base	1	1	16			Abraded	12th
076	MISC	Dark oxidised; shell	Jar?	BS	1	1	2			External soot; leached	
076	PSHW2		?	Base	4	1	23			External soot; leached	
076	PSHW2		Jar	Rim	1	1	27		Pressed rim	Leached	
076	PSHW2		Jar/ bowl	Rim	1	1	15		Pressed rim	Leached; external soot; abraded; EMT rim	
076	PSHW2		Jar	BS	1	1	7			External carbonised deposit; leached	
076	PSHW2		Jar	Rim	1	1	13			Leached	
076	PSHW2		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	14			Leached; carbonised deposit	
076	ST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	28			Hammerhead rim; no glaze	
076	ST	B	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	2			Yellow pocked glaze	
076	STANLY	A	?	BS	1	1	2			Soot; leached	
076	STANLY	A	Bowl	Base	1	1	16			External soot; leached	
076	STANLY	A	Bowl	Base	1	1	14			External soot; leached	
076	STANLY	A	?	BS	1	1	1			Leached; soot	
076	STANLY	B	Jar	BS	5	1	66	V02		Carbonised deposit; leached internally; pinched rim; soot demarcation line half way up vessel	
076	STANLY	B	Bowl	Base	2	1	16			Leached internally; carbonised deposit	
076	STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	34			Leached; external soot	
077	BOUA	A/B	?	Base	1	1	9			?ID; fabric includes abundant red tinged quartz	
077	BOUA	Sandy	Jar	BS	1	1	14			?ID	
077	NSP	Sandy	?	BS	1	1	1	<8>		?ID	
077	PSHW2		Bowl	Base	1	1	25			External soot; internal deposit	
077	STANLY	B	Jar	BS	1	1	9	V02		Soot demarcation line; internally leached	
077	STANLY	A	Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	36			Soot; spalled/laminated fabric; leached	
078	EST	A	Small jar	Base	1	1	19			External soot; no glaze	
078	EST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	10			Soot/deposit; no glaze	
080	BOUA	B	Small jug	Base	1	1	21		Thumb pressed base	Patchy soot; fe concretion	
080	EST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	7			Inturned rim; abraded; no glaze	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
080	EST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	12			Inturned rim; abraded; no glaze	
080	EST	A	Jar	BS	1	1	11		Rectangular roller stamped shoulder	Soot; no glaze	
080	EST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	12			Soot	
080	NOTGL		Jug	BS	1	1	9			Cu glaze; abraded	
080	ST	A	Small jar/pitcher	BS	1	1	5			Soot; no glaze	
080	ST	A	Jar	Base	1	1	11			Soot/carbonised deposit including over break; no glaze	
080	ST	A	Jar/pitcher	BS	4	4	8			Soot; no glaze	
085	EST	A	Bowl	Rim	1	1	36		Diamond roller stamp on rim top	Inturned rim; soot on rim edge	
085	EST	A	Small jar/pitcher	Base	1	1	12			Soot; no glaze	
085	PSHW2		Jar	Rim	1	1	17			Rounded rim; ?ID	
085	ST	A	Jar	Rim	1	1	25			Inturned rim; no glaze	
085	ST	A	Jar/pitcher	Base	1	1	5			Soot; no glaze	
085	ST	A	Jar?	BS	1	1	4			Soot; no glaze	
085	ST	A	Tiny jar	Rim	1	1	25			Soot; no glaze; everted rim	
085	ST	A	Jar?	Base	1	1	2			Soot; no glaze	
085	STANLY	A	Jar	BS	1	1	6			Soot; very abraded; leached	
085	THETT	I	Jar/pitcher	Base	1	1	2			No glaze	
092	PSHW2		Jar	BS	1	1	2			Internal red slip/ deposit; external soot	
092	PSHW2		Jar	BS	1	1	12			Leached/ abraded; soot	
092	RMS		Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	6			Soot/carbonised deposit; leached externally; ?ID	
092	STANLY	A	Bowl	BS	1	1	70			Abraded; external soot; leached	
095	ST	A	Pitcher/ bowl	BS	1	1	11			Internal and external glaze	
095	ST	A	Pitcher	BS	1	1	13			Soot; concretions	
095	ST	A/B	Collared pitcher	Rim	1	1	31			Everted rim; external soot; no glaze	Pre Mid 11th
101	EMHM	BOUA E	Jar	Rim	1	1	61	DR01	Incised wavy line on girth	Soot on lower half of vessel and under rim edge	
101	MEDLOC	Reduced with brown surfaces; fine to medium shelly	Bowl	Rim	1	1	16			Flat upright rim; leached; soot; fabric has fine background with common fine to medium shell + sparse sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm	
101	PM		Jug	Spout	1	1	20		Zoomorphic?	Abraded; metal vessel copy?; ?ID	
101	ST	B/C	Jar/pitcher	BS	1	1	2			Thin yellow	
103	STANLY	B	Jug	Neck	1	1	14		Applied horizontal and vertical light firing strips	Internal deposit; leached	
107	BOUA	B/C	Bowl	Base	1	1	44			Soot; leached; abraded	
107	EMHM		Jar?	BS	1	1	4			Soot; wheel finished; ?ID	
107	NOTGL		Jug/ jar	Base	1	1	16			?ID as fabric as streaks of light firing clay	
107	PSHW		Jar	Base	1	1	1			Leached; carbonised deposit including over break; ?ID	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Ref	Decoration	Description	Date
107	PSHW		Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	4			Leached; ?ID	
107	PSHW		?	Base	1	1	2	<6>		Leached	
107	PSHW2		Jar?	BS	3	1	33			Leached	
107	ST	B	Jar	Rim	1	1	25			Thin glaze; fe concretion; abraded	Mid 11th to 12th
107	ST	B	Pitcher?	BS	1	1	14			Internal and external glaze; thin yellow glaze	
107	ST	B	?	Base	1	1	6	<4>			
107	ST	B	Jar	Base	1	1	17			Knife trimmed; soot/carbonised deposit; abraded	
107	STANLY	A	Bowl?	Base	1	1	19			External soot; leached; ?ID	
107	STANLY	A	Jar	Neck	1	1	7			Leached; ?ID	
107	STANLY	B	?	Base	1	1	3	<4>		Soot; leached	
107	STANLY	B	?	Rim	1	1	2	<4>		Leached	
107	TOY		Bowl	BS	1	1	15			Abraded; splashed glaze; ?ID	
109	ESAX	Reduced; common quartz	?	BS	1	1	3	<5>		Abraded; common rounded quartz 0.5 to 0.5mm some milky and red tinged + common fe; ?ID	
109	ST	A/B	Jar	BS	1	1	7	<5>			
109	ST	B	?	BS	2	1	1	<5>		Glaze	
109	STANLY	B	?	BS	1	1	1	<5>		Leached	
2002	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	1	1	10			Fe deposit	
2002	STANLY	B	?	BS	1	1	3			Abraded; leached	
3005	ST	A	?	BS	1	1	1			Glaze; abraded	
3009	SNEOT		Jar	Rim	2	1	4		Pressed rim edge	Soot; ?ID or STANLY A	
3009	ST	B	?	BS	1	1	3			Glaze; very abraded	
3009	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	BS	3	1	25			No glaze; abraded	
4003	NOTS		Jug/ jar	Base	1	1	68			Worn	
5003	CIST		Drinking vessel	BS	1	1	3				Late 15th to 16th

### Archive catalogue 2: Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	FLOOR	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca		1	78	Fe slip; frogging?	Post medieval
001	PANT			1	20		
002	BRK	Vitrified		1	159	Strike marks; handmade?	
002	BRK	Vitrified	52mm x 100mm	1	673	End; glazed header; handmade; salt surfaces	Modern
002	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale	Depth 65mm	2	442	Same brick?; organic impressions; handmade; low fired; patchy soot	Post medieval?
002	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale		16	735	Flakes; abraded	
002	BRK	Vitrified		1	331	Corner; handmade; strike marks	
002	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale	65mm x 105mm	1	977	End; strike marks; handmade	
002	MODDRAIN	Buff		1	47		
002	PNR	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale		1	36	Abraded	
002	PNR	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca? + shale		1	26	Patchy soot; abraded	
003	MODTIL	Oxidised; medium		1	24	Possible Pantile; abraded	

Cxt	Cname	fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
		sandy + calc					
024	BRK	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale	Depth 52mm	4	237	Same brick?; handmade	Post medieval
025	CBM			1	19	Flake	
037	PNR	Oxidised; fine sandy + ca		1	142	Finger/strike marks; fe slipped	Post medieval
042	MODTIL	Oxidised; fine sandy shale + fe		1	146	Extrusion marks; finger marks	
046	MODTIL	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale		1	19	Shaped	
078	MODDRAIN	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale		2	89	Land drain?	
078	MODDRAIN	Oxidised; fine sandy + fe + shale		2	175	Land drain?	
4003	MODTIL	Oxidised; coarse sandy		1	58	Possible Pantile	

### Archive Catalogue 3: Other Finds

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	7	4285	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	2	1163	
	Stone	Ironstone, decayed	7	1972	
	Stone	Sandstone, burnt	1	4	
	Stone	Weight, drilled hole, burnt	1	738	
	Stone	Burnt stone	6	2126	
	Stone	Tile	2	75	
	Stone	Natural	1	157	
002	Iron	Scissors, one branch, late post-medieval	1	40	Late post-medieval
	Iron	Machinery part, late post-medieval	1	141	
	Iron	T-headed spike, post-medieval	1	35	
	Iron	Rectangular sheet strips, post-medieval	2	108	
	Iron	Harrow trine? Machinery part? Post-medieval	1	366	
	Stone	Ironstone, decayed	2	76	
	Stone	Ironstone	5	1021	
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	6	837	
	Stone	Tile, burnt	2	104	
	Stone	Tile	6	770	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	1163	
	Stone	Rotary quern, topstone, burnt	1	2346	
003	Stone	Ironstone	1	3	Post-medieval
	Stone	Ironstone, decayed	1	14	
006	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	228	Medieval
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	379	
	Stone	Rotary quern, bottom stone, Derbyshire gritstone	1	284	

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Stone	Natural	1	195	
011	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	12	Medieval
013	Iron	Horse shoe	1	39	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	9	
014	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	6	1419	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	2	293	
	Stone	Tile	2	100	
017	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	31	Medieval
019	Stone	Burnt flint	1	1	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	5	
024	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	416	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	1	1447	
	Stone	Ironstone, decayed	1	5	
025	Copper alloy	Thimble post-medieval	1	3	Late post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Button, post-medieval	1	2	
	Copper alloy	Button, late post-medieval	1	3	
	Iron	Nail, round domed head, post-medieval	1	9	
027	Stone	Tile	1	198	
	Stone	Tile, burnt	2	993	
036	Industrial residue	Undiagnostic iron slag	1	182	
037	Stone	Ironstone	1	1107	
	Iron	Blade, tool not identified	1	24	
	Stone	Burnt stone	2	1050	
	Stone	Tile	1	414	
042	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	97	Medieval
	Stone	Slab, paving? burnt	1	586	
046	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	6	470	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	2	256	
049	Iron	Machinery part	1	124	Late post-medieval
062	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	4	141	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone, decayed	1	27	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	249	
	Stone	Natural	5	1163	
066	Stone	Ironstone	1	37	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	77	
	Stone	Tile?	1	24	
	Stone	Lava quern	4	92	
069	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	22	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	2	265	



Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Stone	Lava quern	1	44	
072	Stone	Burnt flint	1	9	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	2	101	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, medieval	4	58	
	Stone	Ironstone	1	79	
076	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	6	575	Medieval
077	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	2	2789	Medieval
078	Stone	Ironstone	4	293	
	Stone	Burnt stone	5	118	
080	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	296	Medieval
	Stone	Tile, burnt	2	69	
	Stone	Tile	1	28	
085	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	57	Medieval
	Stone	Decayed ironstone	1	55	
	Stone	Tile	1	86	
092	Stone	Ironstone	1	37	
095	Stone	Ironstone	1	433	
101	Stone	Spherical stone, fossil? natural	1	2	Medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	103	
	Stone	Tile	1	101	
103	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	2	1285	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	1	32	
107	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	2	95	Medieval
110	Stone	Decayed ironstone	1	9	
114	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	3	23	Medieval
	Stone	Ironstone	1	10	
3005	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	10	Medieval
5001	Iron	Chape/strap end	1	15	Post-medieval
<b>Totals</b>			<b>176</b>	<b>36834</b>	

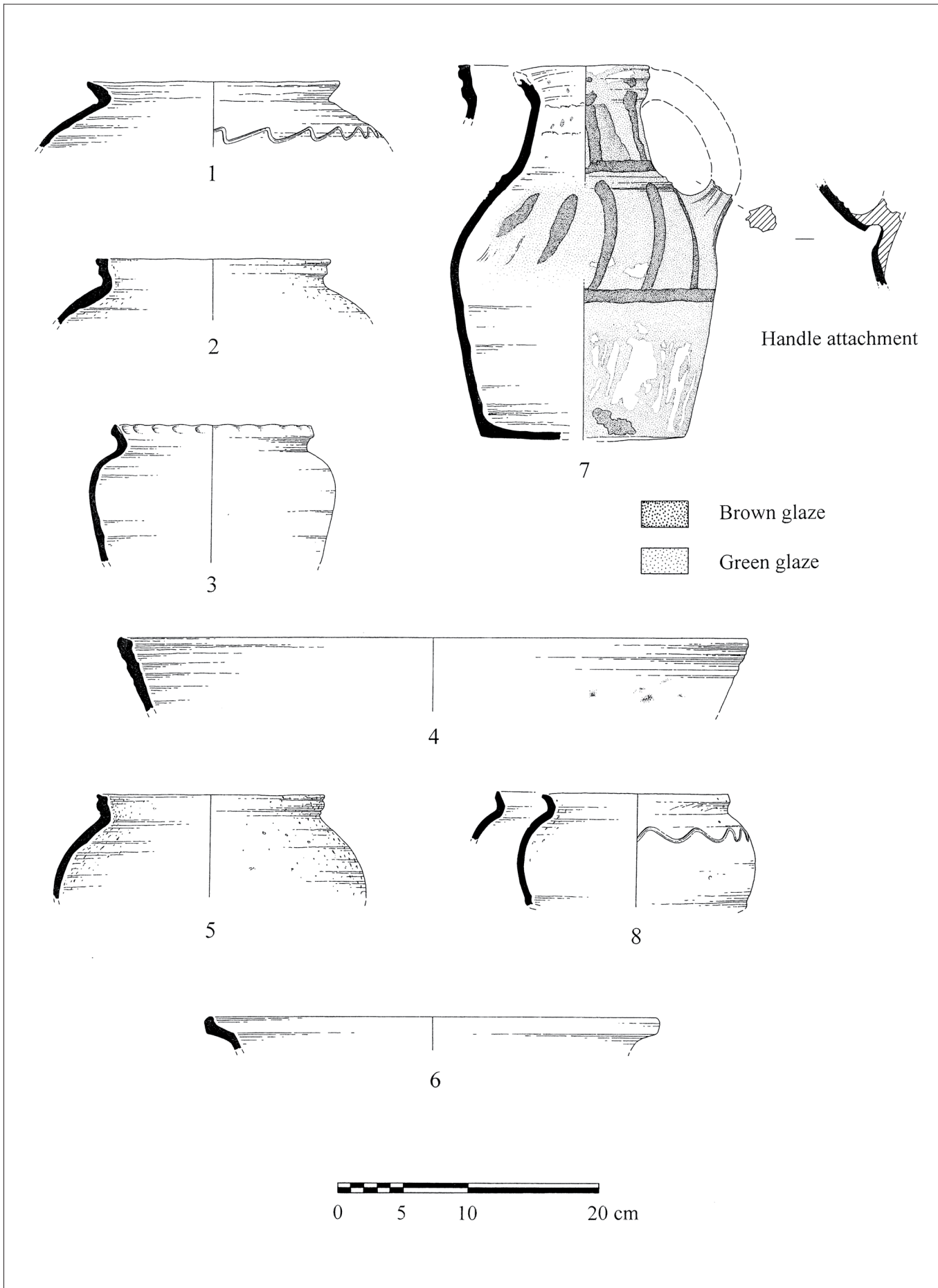


Fig 1 Illustrated Pottery

## Appendix 4

### Cottesmore Mill Lane

#### Mill Lane, Cottesmore (COML 08)

#### The Animal Bones

Matilda Holmes

#### Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Prummel and Frisch, 1986; Payne, 1985) could be made.

Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent /rabbit sized; medium – sheep / pig / dog size; or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs and vertebrae were not identified to species with the exception of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> cervical vertebrae and sacral elements. Maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi, 1989 and Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery and working. The size of fragments was also noted within the following categories: 1 - <2cm; 2 – 2-5cm; 3 – 5-10cm; 4 – 10-15cm; 5 - >15 cm and the condition of bones, also on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is perfectly preserved and 5, the bone is so badly degraded to be unrecognisable (Lyman 1994). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processing.

All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of articulated bones were recorded in a separate table. The assemblage was very small, and table 1 shows the number of bones from each phase.

Table 1: Quantity of animal bones per phase

Phase	Number of Bones
Early Medieval (11-12 <sup>th</sup> century)	42
Medieval (12-14 <sup>th</sup> century)	74
Post Medieval (18-19 <sup>th</sup> century)	21
Early Modern (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	64

#### Taphonomy and Condition

The bones were generally in fair to good condition although, not surprisingly, those from medieval contexts were more degraded than those from post medieval and early modern deposits which were much better preserved. This, and the fact that there were very few fresh breaks, indicates that the

bones were not friable, and conditions were conducive to their survival. A number of bones in each phase could be conjoined to make larger fragments, particularly in the medieval phases, suggesting they were subject to post depositional movement.

The bones were fragmented, the majority in early medieval to post medieval contexts were between 2 and 15cm in length yet those from the early modern pit were more likely to be from 5 to over 15cm in size, suggesting they were not heavily processed. However, signs of butchery were noted in all phases, particularly the early medieval phase, suggesting that some modification took place.

Just under 10% of bones in all phases showed signs of canid gnawing, suggesting that they were not deposited straight after use. There was no evidence for burning on the bones, except for one tibia fragment in the early modern context. 2 long bone fragments in the early medieval and medieval phases showed signs of crude working, being roughly shaped and polished.

### Species Representation

Table 2 shows the species representation by phase for the assemblage, which is very small – too small to make any comments on diet or economy, other than to note that the main domesticates (cattle, sheep / goat, pig and horse) dominate the assemblage in all phases. However, two contexts warrant further comment:

The sheep burial from the early Medieval context 3010 was not unusual. Although complete animal burials are known from many Anglo-Saxon ritual sites, those of sheep are uncommon as inhumations, although they are found consistently in cremations, a phenomenon reflecting their importance to the rural economy at this time (Crabtree 1995). As the skeleton was fully articulated, and there were no signs of butchery other than one superficial chop mark on the pelvis (it is possible that this was done during excavation), it is therefore probable that it died a natural death from disease or accident.

The other deposit of interest is the early modern pit 002, which contained the remains of a minimum of 2 cattle, 2 horses, 1 pony and 2 sheep as well as the pelvis from a hare. There was little suggestion of gnawing and the bones were generally in very good condition, indicating they had been deposited soon after being discarded. Evidence from tooth wear and fusion suggested that all animals were mature, with the exception of two unfused horse femurs from at least one individual less than 42 months old. The pit contained a mix of butchered sheep / goat and cattle remains (skull, vertebrae and long bone fragments), most likely the result of primary butchery waste, with an assemblage of unbutchered, largely complete horse limb bones that showed no signs of processing except for superficial chop marks on one metatarsal.

Such a mix of butchery waste with unprocessed limb bones from horses which are unlikely to have been eaten and show no signs of knackerage (Holmes, unpublished; Thomas, 2000) is unusual and may suggest the deposition of waste from different sources.

Table 2: Species representation (fragment count)

Species	Early Medieval		Post Medieval	Early Modern
	Medieval	Medieval	Medieval	Modern
Cattle	11	11	6	25
Sheep / Goat	6*	8	5	10
Pig	2	2		
Horse	1	3	2	11
Dog	1			
Hare				1

Total Identified	21	24	13	47
Unidentified Large Mammal	13	16	4	16
Unidentified Medium Mammal	2	12	2	1
Unidentified Mammal	5	22	2	
Unidentified Bird	1			
Total	42	74	21	64

\* not including 262 elements from an articulated sheep burial in context 3010 from an animal c.13-16 months old.

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## APPENDIX 5

### THE ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

by

Val Fryer

#### AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM MILL LANE, COTTESMORE, RUTLAND (COML 08)

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May 2008

##### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Cottesmore, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, recorded pits and ditches of probable Late Saxon to medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and eight were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropods, were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

##### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all eight assemblages. Preservation was generally quite poor, with a high density of the cereals and seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was exceedingly scarce, although individual bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within the assemblages from samples 1 (ditch [020]), 3 (pit [046]) and 6 (ditch [063]). Weed seeds were very rare, with all occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. All were of common segetal weeds including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), small legumes (Fabaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Two minute fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recorded within samples 1 and 6. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with occasional pieces of charred root/stem.

The fragments of black porous material noted within all eight assemblages were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereals) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include bone fragments (some of which were burnt) and small pieces of burnt or fired clay.

##### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Although the samples are from a range of features, many of which contain some apparent industrial residues, the uniformity of the plant macrofossil assemblages appears to indicate that the material within them has a common source. As cereals occur most frequently, it is possibly reasonable to assume that domestic hearth waste is represented, with the grains being accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. However, it is also possible that the remains are derived from fuel or kindling from the industrial processes, although such assemblages generally contain a higher density of chaff and weed seeds. Either source would explain the extremely poor state of preservation of the macrofossils, some of which may have been burnt on more than one occasion. As the assemblages are small (all <0.1 litres in volume), it would appear that the primary deposition of refuse is not

represented, and it is, perhaps, more likely that all the material recovered is derived from scattered or wind-blown waste, some of which accidentally became incorporated within the feature fills.

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is required. However, a written summary of these results should be included within any publication of data from the site.

### **Reference**

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

### **Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 = 50 specimens    xxx = 50 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    b = burnt    ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context No.	019	044	047	107	109	062	076	077
Feature No.	020	045	046	106	108	063	048	048
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
<b>Cereals</b>								
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf			x			xcf	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x				xcf	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x		x	xcf	x	xx	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	xcf		x			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	xx	x		xx	x
<b>Herbs</b>								
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.							x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.					xcf			
Fabaceae indet.	x		x	x			x	
Large Poaceae indet.		x						
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				x				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.							x	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>								
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x					x		
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>								
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x			x	
Charred root/stem		x	x				x	x
Mineralised root channels						x		
<b>Other remains</b>								
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material		x						
Bone	x xb	xx		x		x		
Burnt/fired clay		x		xx			x	
Fish bone		x						
Mineralised soil concretions						xxxx		
Small coal frags.		x	xx			x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones						x		
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10ss</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland.



## Appendix 6

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Post hole</b>	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.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.

<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
<b>Iron Smelting</b>	The process of obtaining Iron from ore. In a bloomery furnace this is achieved by creating a reducing atmosphere of carbon monoxide in the furnace by the reaction of oxygen in the air with carbon in the fuel (charcoal). The carbon monoxide penetrates the ore particles and reacts with the iron oxide to form carbon dioxide, reducing the iron oxide sequentially to metal. In a bloomery furnace some of the iron oxide reacts with the other oxides present (e.g. silica and alumina) to form slag, the waste product of iron smelting. Bloomery furnaces were in use from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. Blast furnaces were introduced into Britain by at least 1496 and are used to make cast iron. The temperature in a blast furnace is much higher turning the metal in the ore into a molten liquid which is then poured into moulds. Cast Iron is brittle and not suitable for tools such as nails or knives
<b>Tap Slag</b>	The waste product of Iron smelting that has been allowed to run out of the bottom of the furnace. An important indicator of smelting activity.

## Appendix 7

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

125	Context records
4	Photographic record sheets
3	Section record sheets
2	Plan record sheets
18	Daily record sheets
5	Trench sheets
4	Photo record sheets
6	Context register sheets
1	Small finds record sheet
1	Sample register sheet
8	Environmental sample sheets
44	Sheets of scale drawings
5	sheets of black and white negatives
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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  
LE156HW

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2008.1

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: COML08

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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