

**Quality Control
The Old Hall,
Ashwell, Rutland
(ATOH 07)**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE OLD HALL, ASHWELL,
RUTLAND
(ATOH 07)
*PHASE 6***

**Work Undertaken For
Ancaster Properties Ltd**

December 2008

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at The Old Hall, Ashwell, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of 11 tree planting pits.

The monitoring was required due to the site's location within the area of a scheduled monument comprising the remains of a medieval settlement, watermill, millponds and gardens.

The work was undertaken in an area of earthworks thought to be the remains of garden terraces. A previous investigation in the area, which also monitored tree planting pits, revealed cut features and variable depths of subsoil that probably relate to archaeological remains. In particular, one of these remains may represent garden terracing or similar earthworks.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated, and modern deposits. Additionally, two possible medieval deposits contained within what may be a large feature (possibly the remains of a former quarry pit) were revealed.

Finds retrieved during the investigation consisted of two sherds of medieval pottery, two animal bones from an undated context, two fragments of modern tile and four fragments of coal.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological

deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ancaster Properties Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on land at The Old Hall, Ashwell, Rutland.

The groundworks impacted on part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No 30263) and required scheduled monument consent. Consent was granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport based on the advice of English Heritage.

Previous phases of work have been undertaken since the 30th April 2008. This fifth phase of work was undertaken on the 24th of October 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ashwell is located 5km north of Oakham and 12km southeast of Melton Mowbray in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site lies 230m northeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid Reference SK 8671 1292 (Fig. 2). The site is on the north side of Cottesmore Road at a height of c. 105m OD on the north facing slope of a minor valley.

Soils at the west of the area are of the Wickham 2 Association, fine silty over clayey soils and clayey soils, with ferritic brown earths of the Banbury Association to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed over the junction of the Jurassic Middle Lias Marlstone Rock bed and silts and clays (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ashwell is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Exewelle* the name derives from the Old

English and means ‘ash stream’ (Ekwall 1989, 16). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Earl Hugh and contained 16 acres of meadow (Thorn 1980).

Extant remains of the medieval period comprise the church of St Mary, the earliest elements of which date to *c.* 1200 (Pevsner 1992, 452).

The watching brief lies within an area of earthwork remains comprising medieval settlement, water mill, mill ponds and gardens at the Old Hall, this area being designated a scheduled monument (No 30263). The remains also include house platforms, hollow ways and trackways and agricultural enclosures. Further to the north is an extensive area of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

The neo-Elizabethan mansion of Ashwell Hall was built in 1879. The hall is of stone with a large gabled stable court and bell spire at the back (Pevsner 1992, 453).

Previous investigations at the site revealed cut features and variable depths of subsoil that probably relate to archaeological remains. In particular, one of these remains may be garden terracing or similar earthworks (Mellor 2007; Cope-Faulkner 2007). Recent investigations monitoring the construction of a garage to the west of the site revealed medieval ditches and possible pits (Parker 2008). Further investigation suggested that one of these pits was probably a well which had been backfilled in the 12th to 14th century (Taylor 2008). Medieval pottery was moderately abundant within the ditches suggesting the proximity of settlement of the period.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the

groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

4. METHODS

Eleven tree planting pits (Nos. 66 to 76) were excavated by machine to depths of *c.* 0.70m below the current ground level. Where possible, the sides of the pits were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Possible Medieval or Earlier Deposits
Phase 3	Undated Deposits
Phase 4	Modern Deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

A firm but friable mid brown and yellow mix of silty clay and stone (072), at least

0.28m thick, was observed at the base of Tree Planting Pit 66 (Fig 4, Section 16) (Plate 2). The same deposit was observed in Tree Planting Pit 68 where it was recorded as (075) and was over 0.39m thick (Fig 4, Section 17) (Plate 3) and Tree Planting Pit 69 where it was designated (079) and a thickness of at least 0.28m was recorded (Fig 4, Section 18) (Plate 5).

At the base of Tree Planting Pit 72 lay a firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay and stone deposit (086), at least 0.29m thick (Fig 5, Section 21) (Plate 8). The same deposit occurred in Tree Planting Pit 73, recorded as (090) (Fig 5, Section 22) (Plate 9), and Tree Planting pit 76 as (097) (Fig 6, Section 25) (Plate 12). Deposit (090) had a thickness of at least 50mm, while (097) was seen to be at least 60mm thick.

A layer composed of hard mid yellowish orangey brown stone, at least 0.42m thick was the earliest deposit observed in Tree Planting Pit 74 (Fig 6, Section 23) (Plate 10). This same deposit was seen in the base of Tree Planting Pit 75 where it was recorded as (095), with a thickness of at least 70mm (Fig 6, Section 24) (Plate 11).

Deposit (095) was overlain by a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay and stone deposit (094) (Fig 6, Section 24) (Plate 11).

Phase 2 Possible Medieval or Earlier Deposits

A firm but slightly friable mid greyish brown silty clay (069) containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and stone fragments, at least 0.35m thick, was recorded in the base of Tree Planting Pit 66 (Fig 4, Section 15) (Plate 2). This deposit contained an undateable fragment of burnt stone. However, the deposit directly above it (068) contained a sherd of Bourne Ware pottery dating from the 12th to 13th century. Deposit (068) was composed of firm mid brown silty clay, up

to 0.32m thick, with moderate stone fragment inclusions (Fig 4, Section 15) (Plate 2).

Phase 3 Undated Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in Tree Planting Pit 70 comprised firm yet friable dark greyish brown silty clay (082), at least 0.22m thick, with a moderate amount of small sub-angular stone fragments (Fig 5, Section 19) (Plate 6). This deposit contained a cattle bone and a longbone of a large mammal. The location of Tree Planting Pit 70 near the base of a slope suggests that this layer may be colluvial in nature.

Deposit (082) was sealed by a mixed firm dark brown and mid brown silty clay (081) with some occasional stone fragments c. 0.12m thick (Fig 5, Section 19) (Plate 6). This layer is likely colluvial in nature.

The base of Tree Planting Pit 71 contained a friable mid brown sandy silty clay (084), at least 0.50m thick, with occasional small stone fragment inclusions (Fig 5, Section 20) (Plate 7). This deposit contained four fragments of coal and possibly represents a buried former topsoil.

Phase 4 Modern Deposits

In Tree Planting Pit 73, natural deposit (090) was sealed by a firm dark greyish blue clay (089), 0.33m thick, with occasional small stones (Fig 5, Section 22) (Plate 9). This deposit contained an early modern 19th to 20th century roofing tile stamped "DREADNOUGHT". This dumped deposit of made ground was overlain by a firm mixed deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy clay and stones (088), 0.19m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig 5, Section 22) (Plate 9).

Possible medieval deposit (068) (Tree Planting Pit 66) was overlain by a friable

dark greyish brown sandy silty clay topsoil layer (067), 0.26m thick, with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions (Fig 4, Section 15) (Plate 2). The same topsoil deposit occurred in Tree Planting Pits 66, 67, 68 and 69. In Tree Planting Pit 67 the topsoil deposit was recorded as (071), with a thickness of 0.30m where it overlay natural deposit (072) (Fig 4, Section 16) (Plate 3). In Tree Planting Pit 68, the topsoil deposit sealed natural deposit (075), was designated (074) and had a thickness of 0.20m (Fig 4, Section 17) (Plate 4). In Tree Planting Pit 69 the topsoil layer was recorded as (078) and had a thickness of 0.19m. The deposit overlay natural layer (079) (Fig 4, Section 18, Plate 5).

In Tree Planting Pit 70, deposit (081) was sealed by a layer of topsoil consisting of friable mid to dark brown sandy silty clay (080), 0.24m thick, with occasional small stones (Fig 5, Section 19) (Plate 6). The same topsoil layer occurred within Tree Planting Pit 72 where it was recorded as (085), with a thickness of 0.54m (Fig. 5, Section 21, Plate 8), overlying natural deposit (086). In Tree Planting Pit 73, dumped deposit (088) was also overlain by this topsoil deposit, designated (087) in this case, with a thickness of 0.16m. In Tree Planting Pit 76 the topsoil deposit occurred again recorded as (096), overlying natural deposit (097), with a thickness of 0.58m.

Buried soil (084) in Tree Planting Pit 71 was overlain by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (083), 0.27m thick, with occasional small stone fragments. This deposit contained a re-deposited sherd of late 12th to 14th century Stanion/Lyveden shell-tempered type ware pottery (Fig 5, Section 20) (Plate 7).

Natural deposit (092) was sealed by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (091), 0.33m thick, with occasional stones (Fig 6, Section 23) (Plate 10). The same topsoil deposit occurred in Tree

Planting Pit 75, recorded as (093), with a thickness of 0.18m, overlying natural deposit (095).

Topsoil deposits (074) and (078) in Tree Planting Pit 68 and 69 were overlain by the same very recent firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay deposit (073)/(077), which ranged in thickness from 0.19m to 0.12m (Fig 4, Sections 17 – 18) (Plate 4-5). This is a levelling deposit associated with the current works taking place at the property.

Another levelling deposit composed of dark redeposited topsoil (070)/(076) ranging in thickness from 0.38m to 0.19m was identified in Tree Planting Pit 67, laid overtop of topsoil deposit (071) (Fig 4, Section 16) (Plate 3). The same deposit was laid over levelling deposit (077) in Tree Planting Pit 69 (Fig 4, Section 18) (Plate 5). This deposit is also associated with the current construction work taking place at the site.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits recorded on site represent the underlying natural geology of Lias Marlstone Rock bed and silts and clays.

Possible medieval or earlier deposits were identified at Tree Planting Pit 66. The pit was located in a conspicuous depression in the landscape that likely represents an archaeological feature. The depression appears to be circular, suggesting a large pit. The size of the feature and the natural stone deposits that underlie the site raise the possibility that this may be a former quarry. The single sherd of 12th to 13th century Bourne Ware pottery gives a tentative medieval date for this feature and its fills.

Undated deposits occurring within Tree Planting Pit 70 are likely to be colluvial in

nature due to its location at the bottom of a large slope.

Tree Planting Pit 71 contained an undated subsoil deposit. Its position in the landscape (on top of a hummock surrounded by various depressions) suggests that this layer may represent a buried soil, likely derived from the spoil generated by excavations which may have created the surrounding depressions. Varying depths of subsoils have been noted in previous investigations and may represent groundworks associated with former gardens.

Modern deposits comprise topsoil and dumped deposits of made ground. The most recent deposits of made ground are associated with the present phase of construction at the property. Other deposits of made ground and varying thicknesses of topsoil denote recent landscape management.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Old Hall, Ashwell, in order to monitor groundworks associated with the planting of 11 new trees. The site is considered archaeologically sensitive as it lies within the area of a scheduled monument comprising the remains of a medieval settlement, watermill, millponds and gardens.

The investigation revealed a sequence of natural, undated, and modern deposits, along with two possible medieval deposits contained within what may be a large feature, possibly a former quarry pit.

Undated deposits consisted of colluvial layers and a buried soil which is possibly the result of landscape management associated with former gardens.

Finds retrieved during the investigation consisted of two sherds of medieval

pottery, two animal bones from an undated context, two fragments of modern tile and four fragments of coal.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Bocock of Ancaster Properties Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

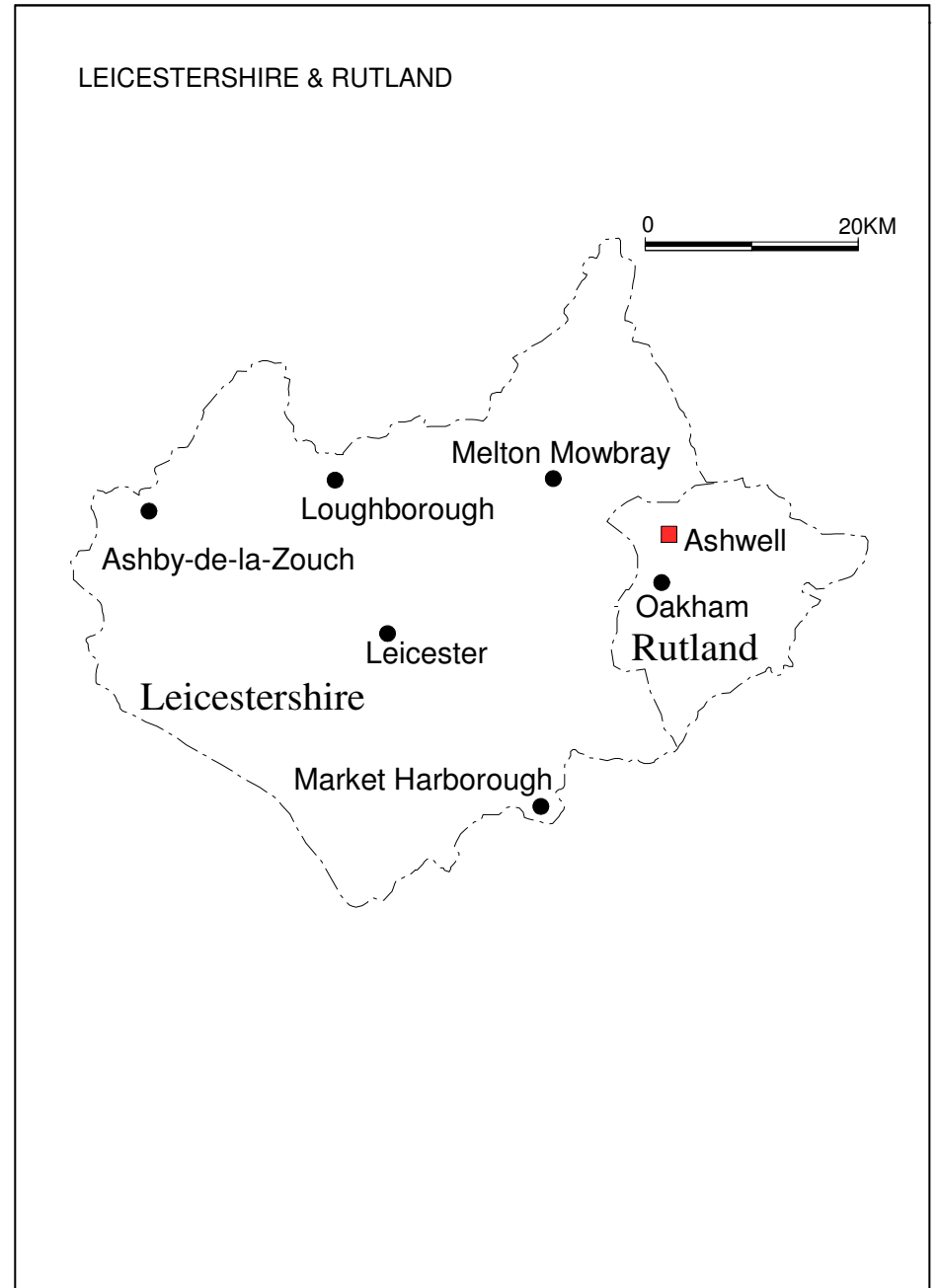
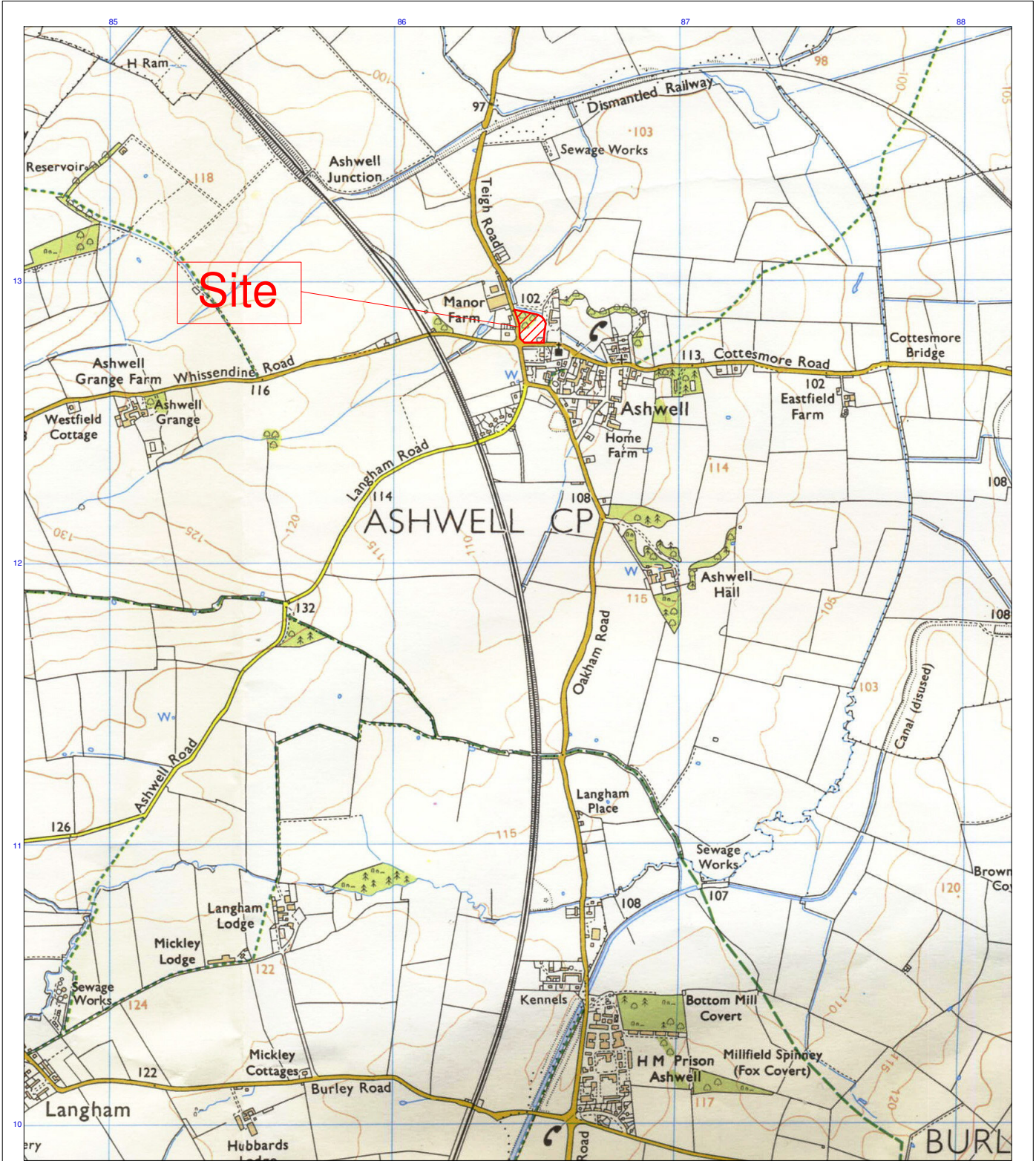


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site Location Map

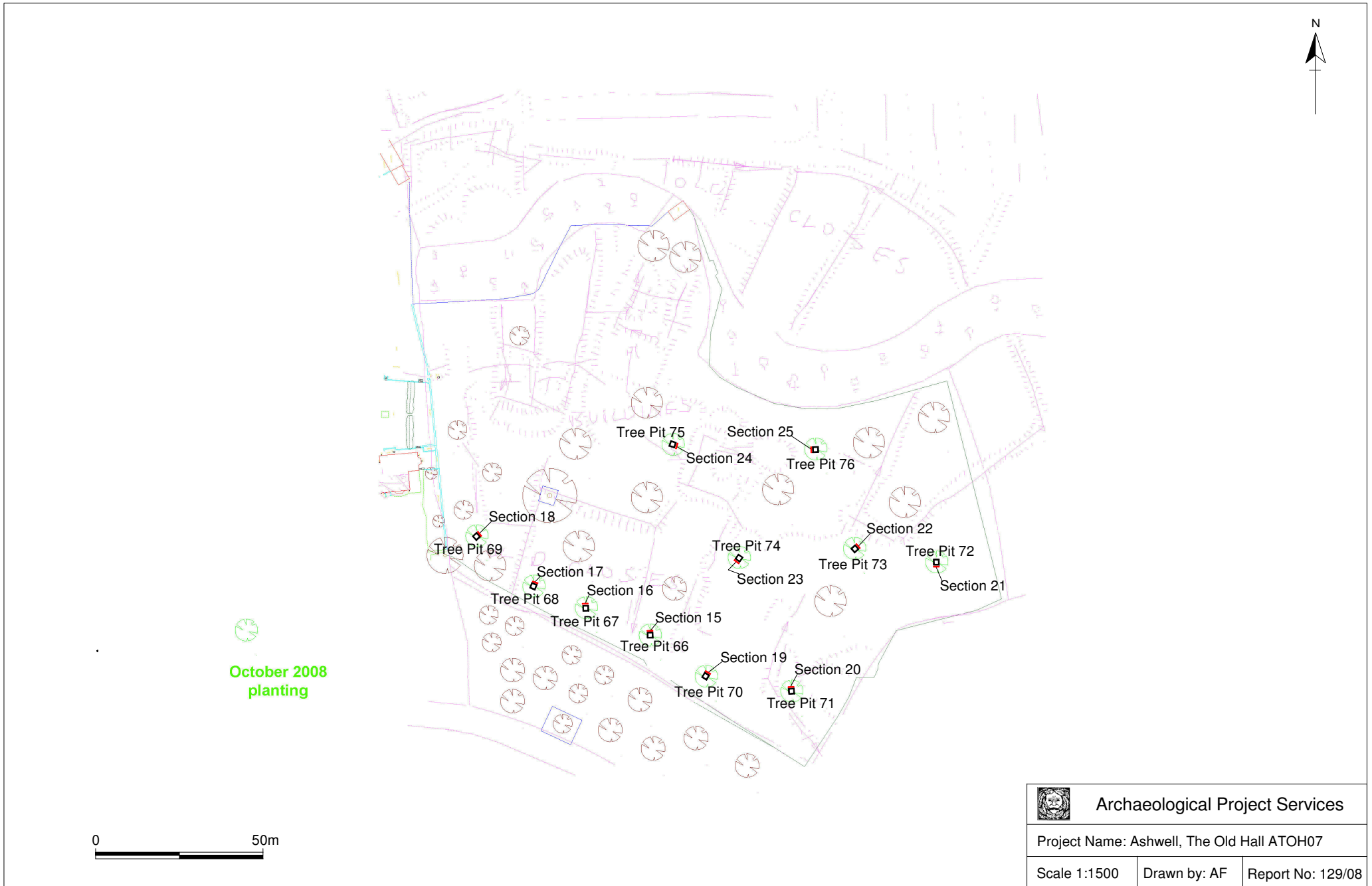
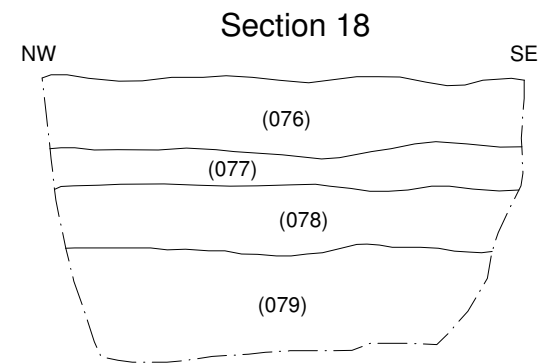
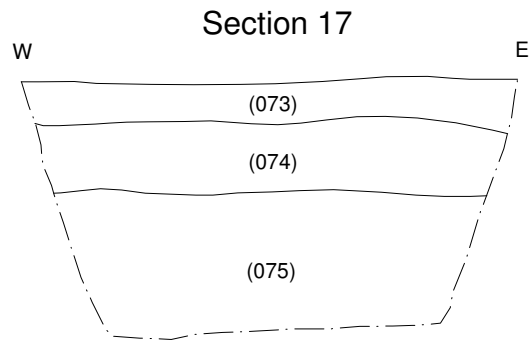
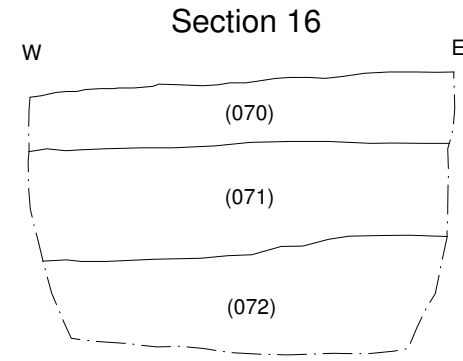
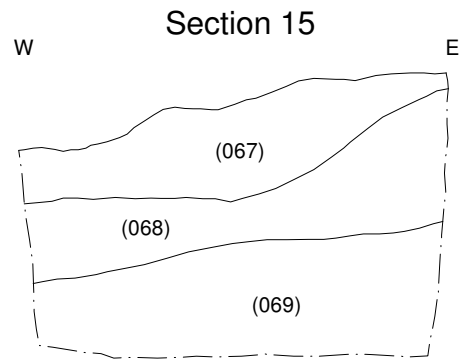


Figure 3 - Tree Planting Pit and section locations



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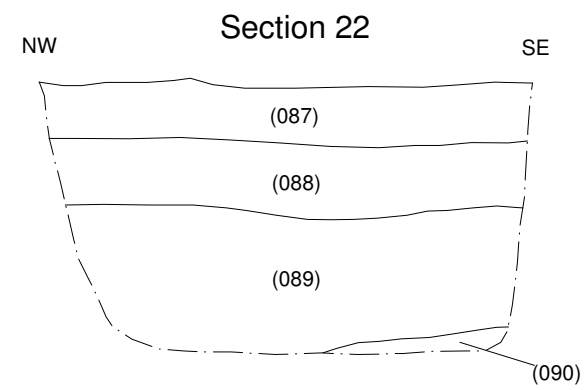
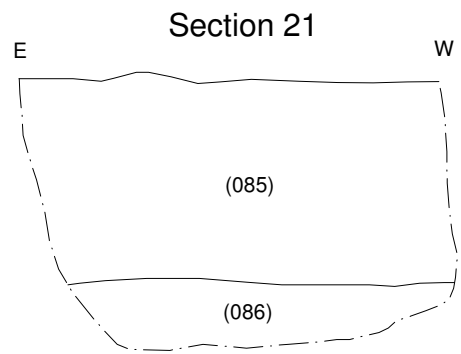
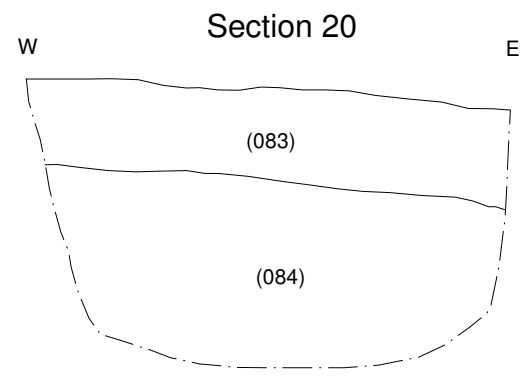
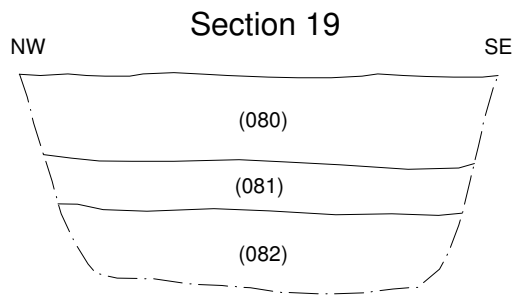
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Figure 4 - Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18




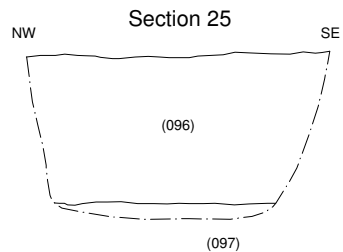
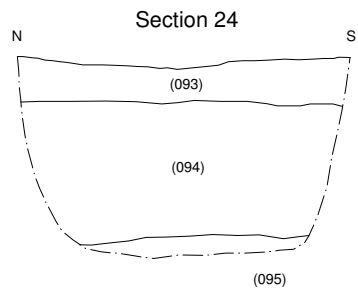
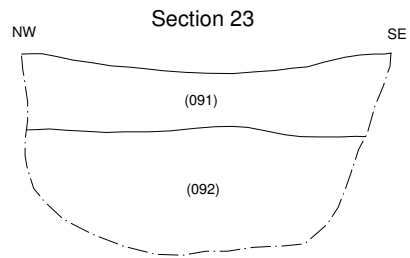
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Figure 5 - Sections 19, 20, 21 and 22




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Figure 6 - Sections 23, 24 and 25



Plate 1 – General working shot



Plate 2 – Tree Planting Pit 66, Section 15



Plate 3 – Tree Planting Pit 67, Section 16



Plate 4 – Tree Planting Pit 68, Section 17



Plate 5 – Tree Planting Pit 69, Section 18



Plate 6 – Tree Planting Pit 70, Section 19



Plate 7 – Tree Planting Pit 71, Section 20



Plate 8 – Tree Planting Pit 72, Section 21



Plate 9 – Tree Planting Pit 73, Section 22



Plate 10 – Tree Planting Pit 74, Section 23



Plate 11 – Tree Planting Pit 75, Section 24



Plate 12 – Tree Planting Pit 76, Section 25

APPENDIX 1

Context Descriptions

No.	Tree Hole	Description	Interpretation
067	1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, 0.26m thick with occasional small rounded pebbles	Topsoil layer
068	1	Firm mid brown silty clay up to 0.32m thick with moderate stone fragments	Possible quarry fill? Made ground?
069	1	Firm yet friable mid greyish brown silty clay at least 0.35m thick with moderate charcoal flecks and moderate stone fragments	Possible quarry fill? Made ground?
070	2	Mixed redeposited topsoil and clay	Modern spread of soil deposited as part of current phase of construction
071	2	Same as (067) but 0.30m thick	Topsoil layer
072	2	Firm but friable mid brown silty clay with yellowish brown stone at least 0.28m thick	Natural
073	3	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Modern spread of soil deposited as part of current phase of construction
074	3	Same as (067)/(071) but 0.20m thick	Buried topsoil
075	3	Same as (072), at least 0.39m thick	Natural
076	4	Redeposited topsoil, 0.19m thick	Modern spread of soil deposited as part of current phase of construction
077	4	Same as (073), 0.10m thick	Modern spread of soil deposited as part of current phase of construction
078	4	Same as (067)/(071)/(074), 0.19m thick	Buried topsoil
079	4	Same as (072)/(075), 0.28m thick	Natural
080	5	Friable mid to dark brown sandy silty clay, 0.24m thick with occasional small stones	Topsoil layer
081	5	Firm dark brown silty clay with mid brown patches, 0.12m thick with occasional stone fragments	Possible hillwash? Or made ground?
082	5	Firm but friable dark greyish brown silty clay, at least 0.22m thick with moderate small sub angular stone fragments	Possible hillwash? Or made ground?

083	6	Friable dark grey brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick with occasional small stone fragments	Topsoil layer
084	6	Friable mid brown sandy silty clay at least 0.50m thick with occasional small stone fragments	Buried soil. Possible former topsoil?
085	7	Friable mid to dark brown slightly sandy silty clay, 0.54m thick with occasional small stones	Thick topsoil layer
086	7	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay and stone, at least 0.29m thick	Natural
087	8	Same as (085), 0.16m thick	Topsoil
088	8	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay and stone, 0.19m thick with occasional charcoal flecks and some fragments of glass	Made up ground
089	8	Firm dark greyish blue clay mixed with occasional stones and redeposited natural, 0.33m thick	Made up ground
090	8	Same as (086), at least 50mm thick	Natural
091	9	Friable dark grey brown clayey silt, 0.33m thick with occasional small stones	Topsoil
092	9	Hard mid yellowish orangey brown stone brash, at least 0.42m thick	Natural
093	10	Same as (091), 0.18m thick	Topsoil
094	10	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay and stone	Made up ground? Natural?
095	10	Same as (092), at least 70mm thick	Natural
096	11	Same as (088), 0.58m thick	Made up ground
097	11	Same as (086), 60mm thick	Natural

Appendix 2

THE FINDS**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). The equivalent codenames for Leicestershire are included in Table 1 (Sawday unpublished). A total of two sherds from two vessels weighing 38 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, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

Condition

Both sherds are in fresh condition.

Results*Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Cname	Full name	Leics cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	BO	1150	1400	1	1	17
STANLYAT	Stanion/Lyveden shell-tempered type ware	-	1150	1300	1	1	21
TOTAL:					2	2	38

Provenance

Single sherds were recovered from quarry fill/made up ground (068) and topsoil (083).

Range

Bourne wares are common in assemblages from this area, although this vessel is handmade suggesting it has an early date. Bowls in a similar Stanion/Lyveden type fabric were previously recovered from an intervention at the site (ATOHO8 garage area).

Potential

None of the pottery poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the site. These, along with pottery found during previous archaeological work, suggest activity occurring on or close to the site during this period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). Three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 768 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 2.

Condition

The ceramic building material is in varied condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Subform	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
083	CBM	Ceramic building material	Oxidised; micaceous		1	17	?ID or pot; abraded	Modern?
089	MODTIL	Modern tile		Double peg and nib peg and nib	2	751	Stamped "DREADNOUGHT"; same tile	Modern

Provenance

Fragments came from topsoil (083) and made up ground (089).

Range

An early modern "dreadnought" roofing tile and a miscellaneous fragment of ceramic building material are present. The latter has an unusually micaceous fabric.

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage. All the material is suitable for discard.

Summary

Early modern tile was present in two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 2 (96g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

Both bones were recovered from hill-wash or made ground.

Condition

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

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
082	Cattle	Metatarsus		1	92	
	Large mammal	Long bone		1	4	

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Five items, coal and stone, weighing a total of 19g, were recovered.

Condition

All the material is in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
069	Stone	Burnt stone	1	15	
084	Coal	Coal	4	4	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a quarry fill or made ground (069) and a buried soil (084).

Range

Only stone and coal was recovered but all the pieces are associated with fire. This may imply fires at the site or, more probably, the dumping of fire waste.

Potential

As undatable material the assemblage of other finds is of limited potential, though reveals human activity, particularly burning, at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
068	12th/13th	Date on a single sherd
083	19th to 20th	Date on CBM
089	19th to 20th	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
068	BOUA	EMHM A/B	Jar	1	1	17		BS	Soot	12th/13th
083	STANLYAT		Bowl	1	1	21	Finger pressed rim edge	Rim	Patchy soot	Late 12th to 14th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

31	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
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
LE15 6HW

Accession Number:

OAKRM: 2007.55

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

ATOH 07

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

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