
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON GROUNDWORKS AT
SS PETER & PAUL CHURCH,
TOP STREET,
WING,
RUTLAND
(WPPT 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Wing P.C.C.**

March 2009

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: SK 8938 0296
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.1
OASIS ID No. archaeo11-56846

Report No: 22/09

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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Top Street, Wing,
Rutland
(WPPT 09)

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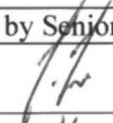
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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St. Peter & St. Paul church, Wing, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a trench for a root barrier and soil stripping for a new footpath through the churchyard.

The church is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the earliest portion dating to the mid 12th century. The church represents the medieval and post-medieval historic core of the village.

The watching brief revealed an undated graveyard soil cut by an undated former churchyard wall foundation, and a stone retaining wall associated with a family tomb or vault dated to 1852. A number of dumped deposits of post-medieval or later date found in the north-eastern area of the site probably relate to the same expansion of the churchyard that saw the disappearance of the former wall. A tombstone dating from 1825 was recovered from beneath the topsoil.

Medieval finds retrieved during the investigation include a single unstratified sherd of pottery along with a piece of iron smelting slag. The rest of the finds recovered during the watching brief consisted of pottery, glass or industrial residue dating from the post-medieval and modern periods.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

(IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by James Richardson on behalf of Wing P.C.C. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new footpath through the graveyard of SS Peter & Paul Church leading to the Village Hall at Top Street, Wing, Rutland. A Faculty for the new footpath was granted subject to the condition of an archaeological watching brief during all phases of ground disturbance. The watching brief was carried out between the 4th and 25th of February 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wing is located about 6km east of Oakham in the administrative district of Rutland (Fig. 1). Wing is on an east-west ridge overlooking the River Chater, which lies some 600m to the north. The church is located on the north side of the ridge at c. 119mOD.

Soils of the area are Banbury Association brashy and loamy ferruginous soils over Ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The place-name Wing is derived from Old Norse meaning ‘a field’ (Ekwall 1989). Although Wing is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 the south arcade of the church dates from c. 1150 (Pevsner 1992, 522).

The site is in the churchyard itself, an area of archaeological significance that represents the historic medieval settlement core of the village of Wing.

Wing is a shrunken medieval village and Brown (1975, 28) notes medieval earthworks of building platforms 250m

west of the church, although much of the field has now been quarried away (Hartley 1983, 48).

A circular turf maze of possible 12th century date lies 250m to the southeast of the church. The maze is 14m in diameter and has exactly the same design as earlier mazes laid out in the floors of Saint-Quentin, Chartres and Poitiers Cathedrals (Pevsner 1992, 522). The purpose of the maze is unknown but other examples exist at Alkborough, Lincolnshire, Saffron Walden, Essex and Hilton near Huntingdon (Pevsner 1992, 522).

Directly opposite the church, on Morcott Road, are houses of 17th century date.

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

A 0.40m wide x 0.70m deep trench for the insertion of a root barrier was excavated by machine parallel to the church wall in the northeast corner of the church yard. The excavation of a footpath through the yard of the church was also undertaken by machine. Trench sides were then cleaned and rendered vertical where possible. 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological

Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval or later deposits
Phase 3	19 th to 20 th century deposits

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

5.1 Undated deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a slightly reddish yellow firm mid brown sandy clayey silt (007) (Fig 4-6) (Plates 5-7) which extended throughout the majority of the churchyard along the whole of the footpath (Fig 3).

Cut into this graveyard soil (007) near the centre of the new footpath and to the east of the church (Fig. 3) was a c. 0.75m wide construction cut [013] for a north-south wall (Fig. 5) (Plate 6). The wall foundation (012) still remains and consists of roughly hewn and coursed limestone blocks measuring up to 0.47m x 0.22m x 0.16m in size (Fig. 5) (Plate 6).

5.2 Post-medieval or later deposits

Graveyard soil (007) was not observed in the northeast corner of the churchyard where the root barrier trench was located

(Fig. 3) (Plate 2)

Deposits at the base of this trench included a firm mid brown clayey silt (003), at least 0.15m thick, containing a moderate amount of sub-rounded ironstone fragments (Fig 6, Section 1). A firm mid olivey brown clayey silt (005), at least 0.60m thick with a moderate amount of sub-rounded ironstone fragments, occasional fragments of coke cinder and a piece of late post-medieval iron smithing slag. In addition there was a firm mid olivey brown clayey silt (004), at least 0.65m thick, containing a moderate amount of ironstone fragments (Fig 6, Section 2) (Plate 3) and 6 sherds of unspecified English Stonewear dating from the 19th to 20th century.

Overlying layer (003) was a firm mid orange deposit of clayey silt (002) and ironstone fragments, 0.25m thick (Fig. 6, Section 1). A piece of wire possibly dating from the post-medieval period was recovered from this deposit.

Deposit (003) was in turn sealed by a 0.30m thick firm mid brown clayey silt (001) with moderate sub-rounded ironstone fragments (Fig 6, Section 1).

5.3 19th to 20th century deposits

A construction cut [010] for masonry associated with a large tombstone was identified during the stripping of the footpath to the north of the church (Fig. 3) (Plate 5). This rectangular and sharp cornered cut measured 2.45m in length and extended 0.55m out from the footpath edge (Fig. 4) (Plate 5). The stone structure filling the cut consisted of roughly squared and coursed limestone blocks (009) up to 0.35m x 0.33m x 0.12m, bonded with a light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. The masonry faced along the outside edge of the cut with a width up to 0.35m. A firm mid greenish brown sandy clayey silt (008), with frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular ironstone fragments (Fig. 4) (Plate

5), was recorded within stone structure (009). The tombstone which the structure is associated with marks the “Toombs” family vault and dates from the death of Henry Toombs in 1852.

A tombstone dating to 1825 (011) (Plate 8) was retrieved along the footpath excavation approximately 6m east of the church (Fig. 3). The memorial appeared to lie on the interface between the graveyard soil deposit (007) and topsoil deposit (006) which overlies it.

Topsoil deposit (006) consists of a soft yet friable dark brown clayey sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded limestone and ironstone fragments, 0.14m thick (Fig. 6, Section 4) (Plate 4).

6. DISCUSSION

Evidence of medieval activity at the site (other than the church itself) is restricted to two unstratified finds of medieval date which include a fragment of pottery and a piece of iron smelting slag.

The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was the graveyard soil. Although undated, this graveyard soil has probably been in formation since the medieval period. This had a north-south running wall foundation of uncertain date cut through it. The wall foundation likely represents the former churchyard or cemetery wall. This suggestion is further strengthened by the excavators’ note that the present east-west running southern boundary wall of the church changes from stone to wood where the line of the former north-south running wall would have intersected with it.

A series of deposits which contained post-medieval and modern material were identified in the root barrier trench at the north-eastern corner of the site. These are likely to be dumped deposits used to level the ground surface and are perhaps

associated with the same expansion of the churchyard that saw the dismantling of the former north-south running wall. Although some post-medieval material was retrieved from these deposits it may well be residual as one of these deposits also contained 6 sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery.

A masonry structure associated with the "Toombs" family tombstone (dated 1852) is probably a retaining wall associated with the construction of the "Toombs" family vault.

A tombstone, dated 1825, retrieved from the interface of the graveyard soil and the topsoil dates the formation of the topsoil deposit to no earlier than 1825.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new footpath at St. Peter & St. Paul Church, Wing, Rutland.

The area is archaeologically sensitive with the church representing the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village. The church itself dates to the mid 12th century.

The watching brief revealed an undated graveyard soil cut by a stone retaining wall associated with a family tomb or vault dated to 1852, as well as an undated former churchyard wall foundation. A number of dumped deposits of post-medieval or later date found in the north-eastern area of the site probably relate to the same expansion of the churchyard that saw the disappearance of the former wall. A tombstone dating from 1825 was recovered from beneath the topsoil.

A number of unstratified finds comprising a sherd of medieval pottery, a piece of medieval iron smelting slag, two fragments of 17th to 18th century glass and some fragments of modern ceramics were

retrieved during the investigation. Other finds recovered during the watching brief were retrieved from dumped deposits and consisted of post-medieval industrial residue and modern pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of James Richardson for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to David Morris of Wing P.C.C. 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
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

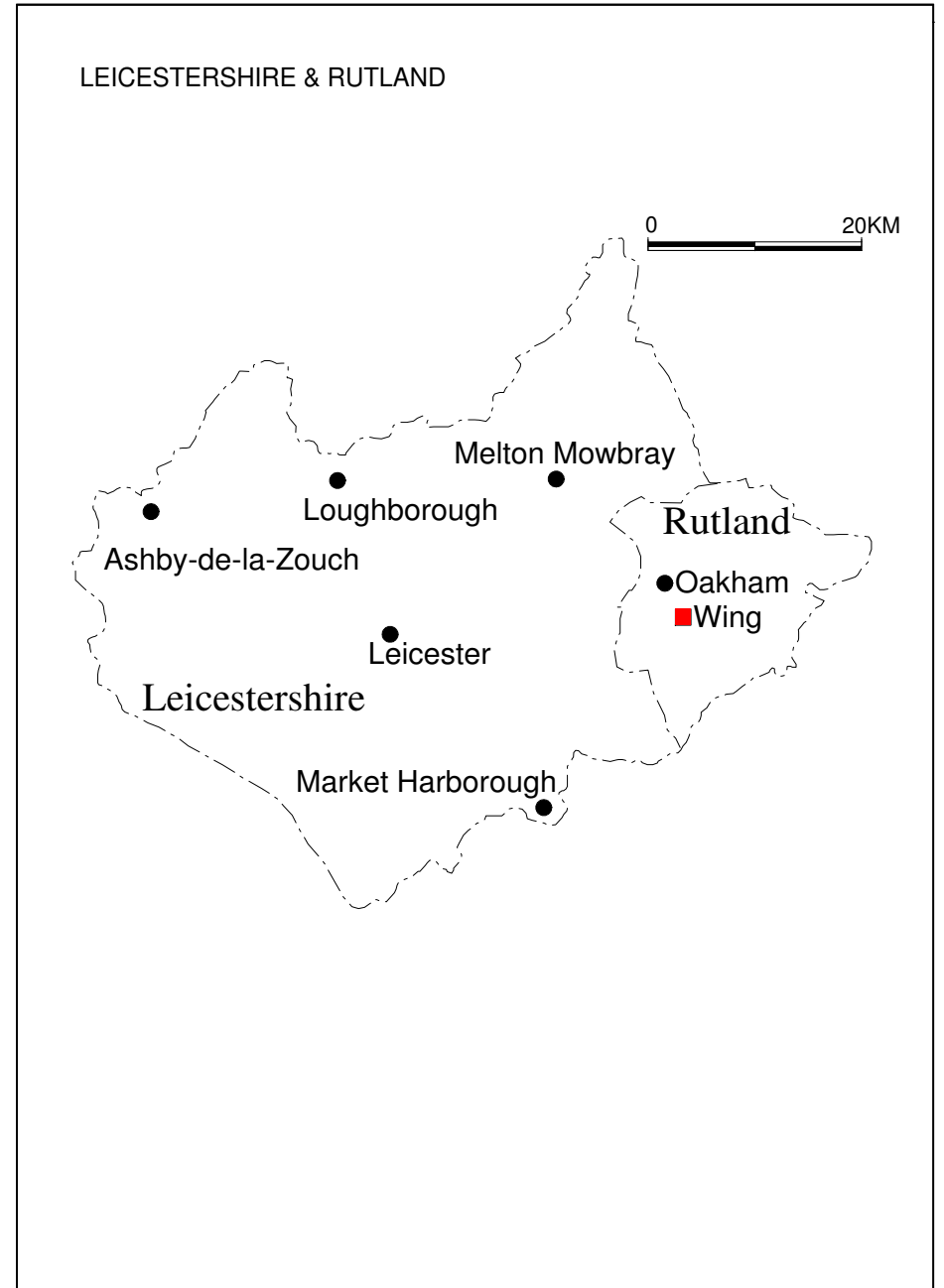
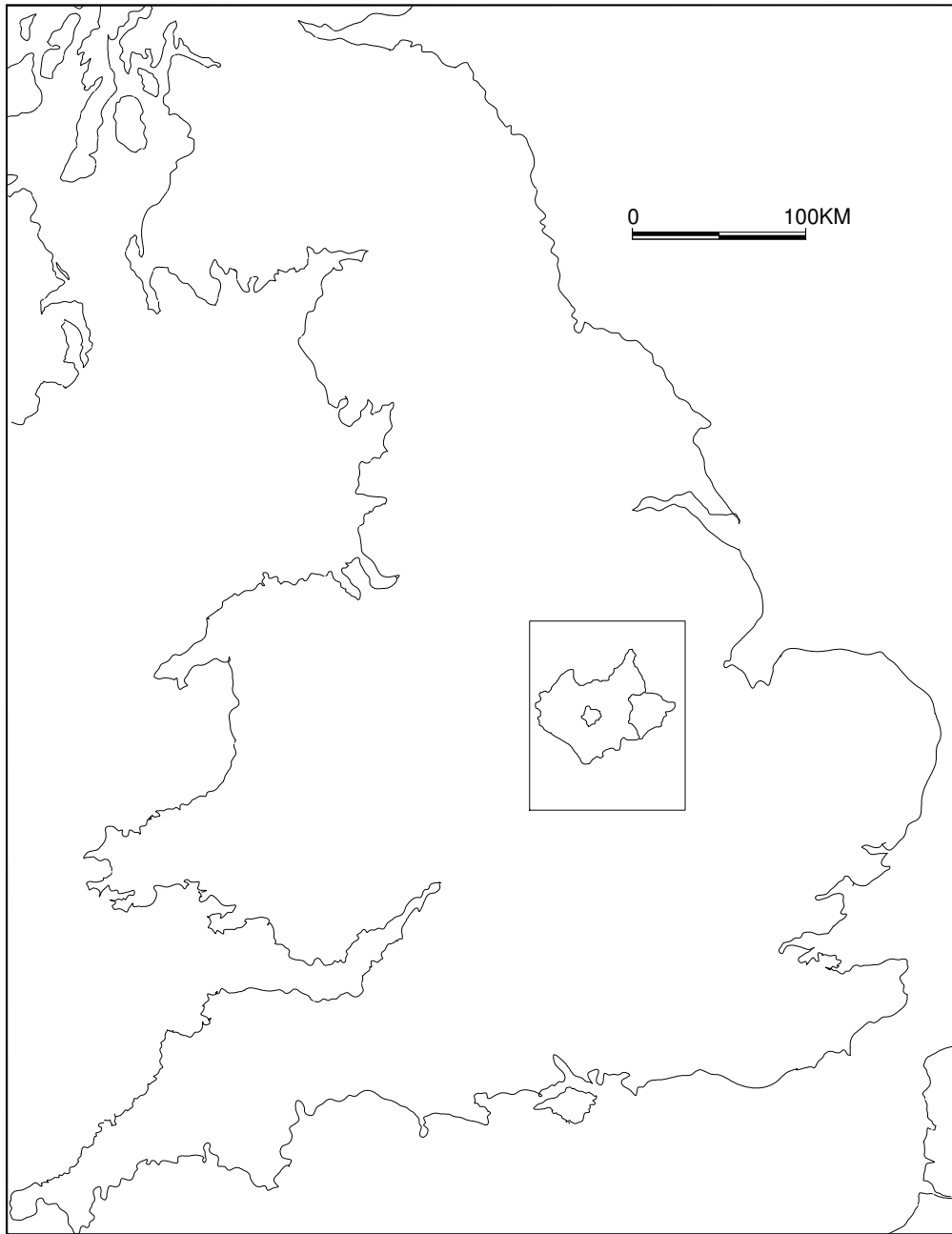
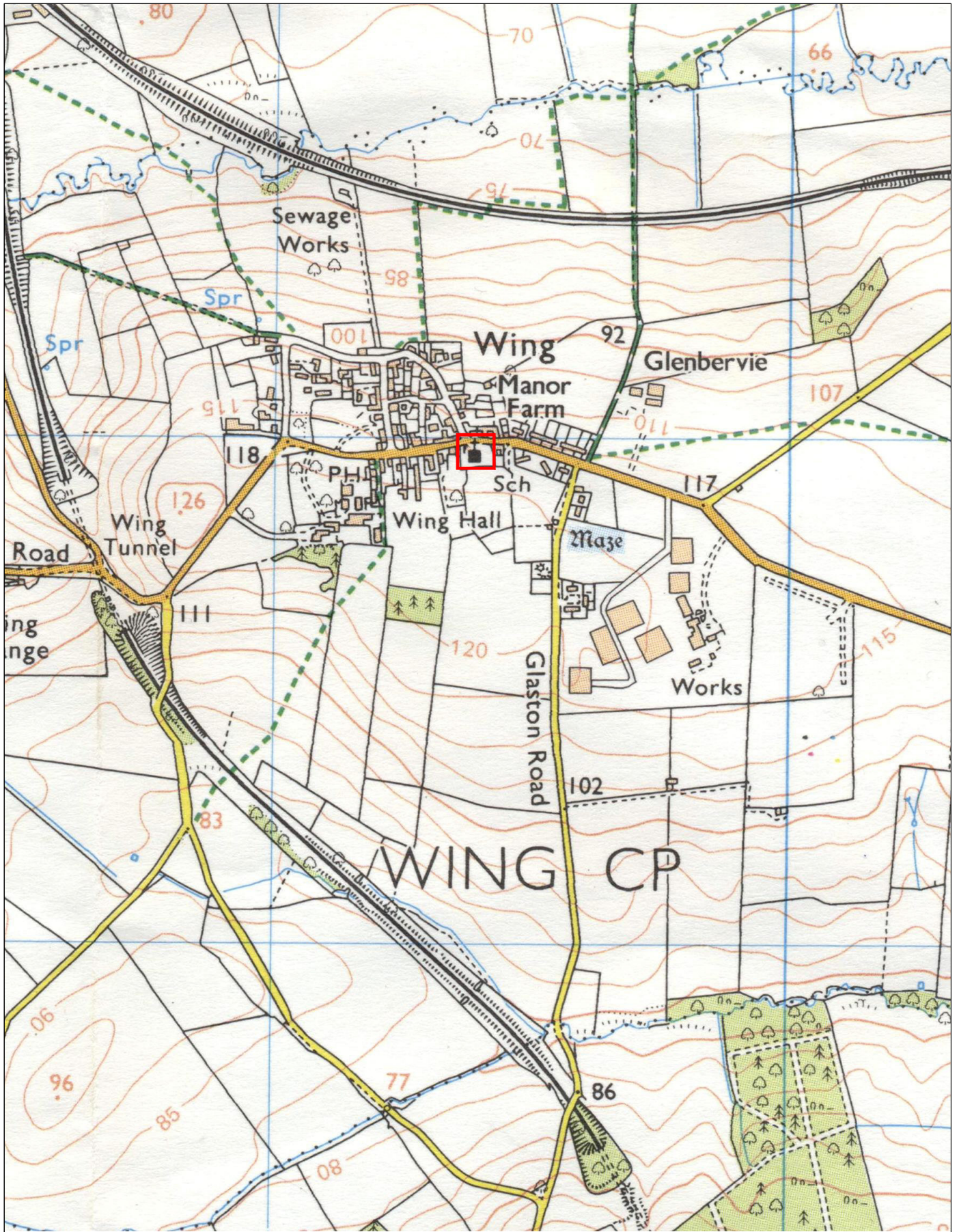


Figure 1 General location map



0 500m

Site Location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: SS Peter & Paul Church WPPT09

Scale 1:1000

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 22/09

Figure 2 - Site Location

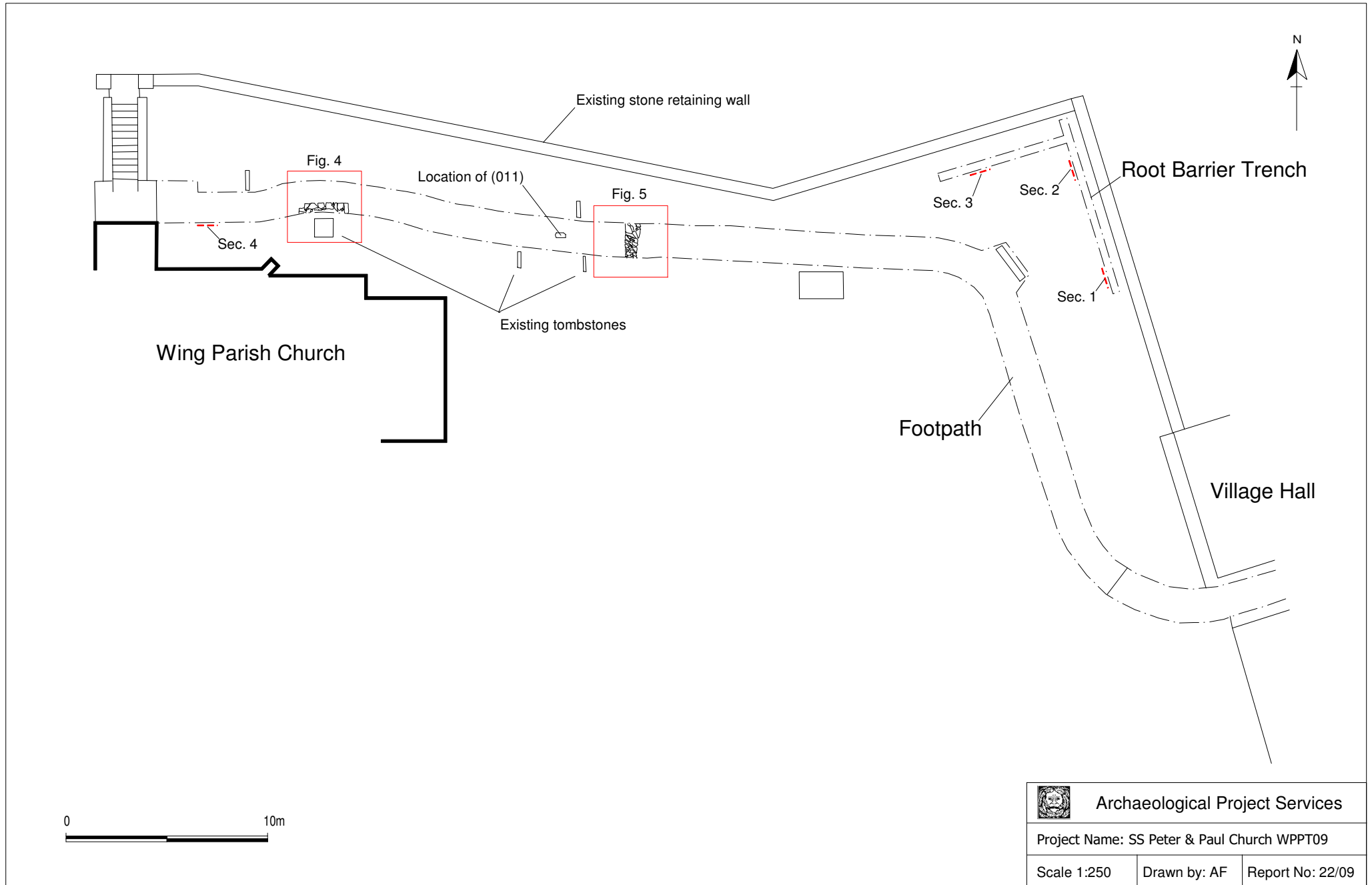
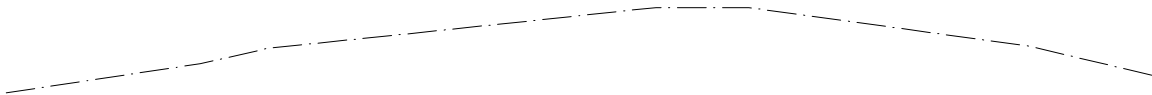


Figure 3 - Site plan showing Figure and Section locations

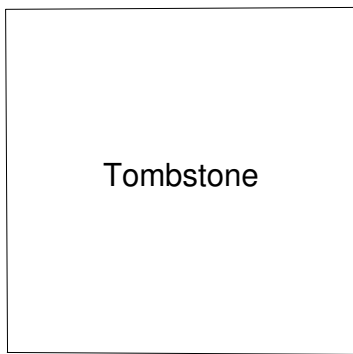
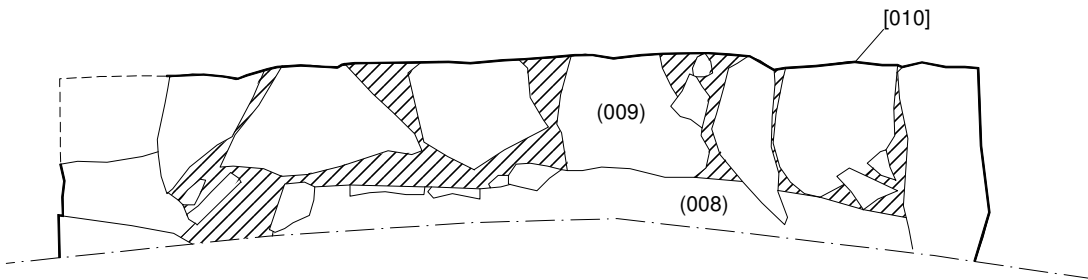


Plan 2



Footpath

(007)



Tombstone




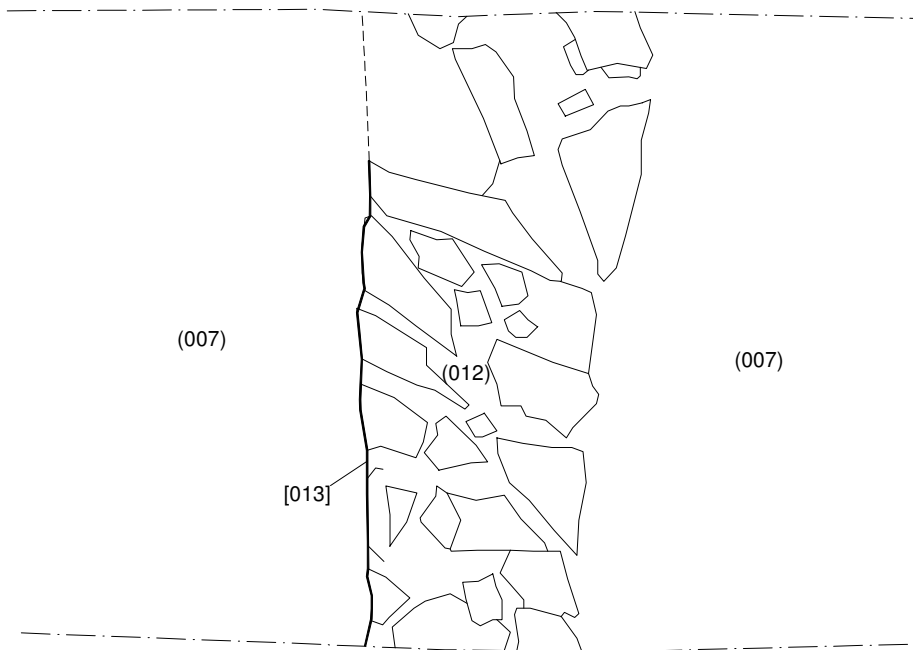
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Figure 4 - Plan of area around "Toombs" family monument



Plan 3



0 1m



Archaeological Project Services

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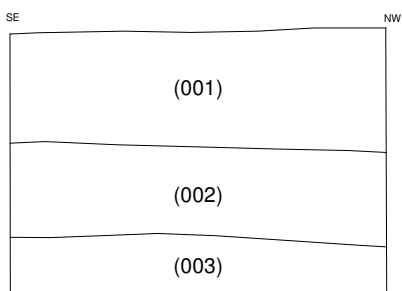
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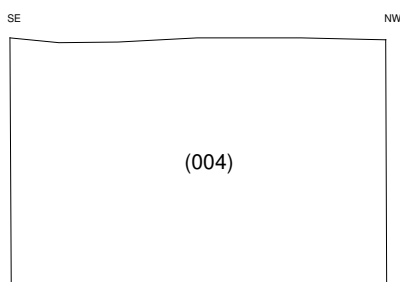
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Figure 5 - Plan of former churchyard wall

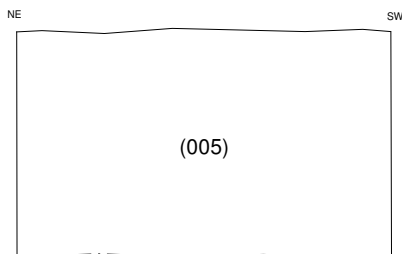
Section 1



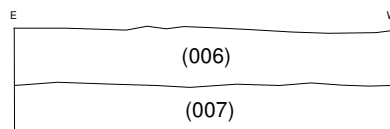
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



0 1m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: SS Peter & Paul Church WPPT09

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 22/09

Figure 6 - Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4



Plate 1 – St. Peter and St. Paul Church



Plate 2 – General shot of trench for root barrier



Plate 3 – Section 2



Plate 4 – Section 4



Plate 5 – “Toombs” family monument



Plate 6 – Undated former churchyard wall



Plate 7 – General view of stripped footpath



Plate 8 – 1825 Tombstone

Appendix 1

**LAND AT SS PETER & PAUL CHURCH,
TOP STREET,
WING,
RUTLAND**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

National Grid Reference SK 8938 0296

PREPARED FOR

**JAMES RICHARDSON DESIGN CONSULTANT
&
WING PCC**

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21).**

JANUARY 2009

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during groundworks associated with development at SS Peter & Paul Church, Top Street, Wing, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the medieval village. The church was in existence by c. 1150.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will be undertaken during site stripping. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at SS Peter & Paul Church, Top Street, Wing, Rutland.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Wing is located about 6km southeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The parish church is in the southern part of the village, centred on National Grid Reference SK 8938 0296. The path will be on the north and east sides of the church.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Faculty has been granted for a new path through the graveyard of SS Peter & Paul church, Wing, Rutland. The permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all phases of ground disturbance undertaken as part of the development. A brief for the investigation has been prepared by Leicestershire County Council, and this specification is in response to that brief.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

5.1 Wing is on an east-west ridge overlooking the River Chater, which lies about 600m to the north. The church is on the north side of the ridge at about 119m OD. Soils of the area are Banbury Association brashy and loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone (Hodge et al. 1984).

6 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

6.1 Wing is a place-name of Old Norse derivation meaning a field. The settlement is not referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 but the church was in existence by c. 1150. Directly opposite the church, on Morcott Road, are houses of 17th century date.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks associated with the development.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, 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. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the works.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1998, 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 investigation will be undertaken during the stripping of the site.
- 8.2.2 The section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 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 investigation a photographic record will be compiled. This will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 general views of the site
 - 8.2.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of archaeology across the area
 - 8.2.4.3 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. Removal of any *in situ* burials will require a Home Office licence.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 fieldwork 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 investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation site.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation, and a consideration of the reliability of the results.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed, with appropriate scales. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections/elevations of the archaeological features and the exposed deposits and development trenches at appropriate scales.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Complete context list.

9.3.2.11 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.12 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Archaeology Section (2 copies); and to Rutland County Council Planning Department.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The retrieved finds, documentation and records generated during the investigation will be deposited with Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken on accordance with guidelines published in *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long term storage (1990)*; and following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum. In the event of any finds being retained in private hands and not made available in the public domain by deposition with Rutland County Museum, a full scientific analysis and publication standard record will form part of the site archive.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 Reports on the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journals *Rutland Record* and *Transactions of the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society*. 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 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13.2 Should archaeological remains of a character or quality which were not anticipated by the brief for works be revealed then works will be halted and the Senior Planning Archaeologist and client will be informed immediately so that contingency measures may be discussed.

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 investigation 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 investigations of this type will undertake the work. However, should remains be identified which are of an importance and intensity beyond the requirements of the watching brief, additional resources may be required.
- 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three-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 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 Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, or ULAS Roman - B Precious, independent specialist, or ULAS Saxon-later – A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist or G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Specification: Version 1, 26th January 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid olivey brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of ironstone fragments, 0.30m thick	Dumped deposit
002	A moderately firm mixture of mid orange clayey silt and substantial (up to 300mm x 200m) ironstone fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposir
003	Firm mid brown clayey silt with moderate sub-rounded ironstone fragments at least 0.15m thick	Possible dumped deposit
004	Firm slightly olivey mid brown clayey silt with moderate sub-rounded ironstone fragments (up to 300mm x 200mm thick), 0.65m thick	Possible dumped deposit
005	Firm mid olivey brown clayey silt with moderate sub-rounded ironstone fragments, 0.60m thick	Possible dumped deposit
006	Soft yet friable dark brown clayey sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular ironstone fragments, 0.14m thick	Graveyard topsoil
007	Firm mid brown slightly reddish yellow sandy clayey silt with sub-rounded limestone and ironstone fragments, 0.14m thick	Graveyard topsoil
008	Firm mid brown slightly greyish sandy clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular ironstone fragments	Fill within structure 009
009	Roughly squared limestone blocks up to 0.35m x 0.33m x 0.12m roughly coursed and bonded with soft light yellowish brown sandy lime mortar measuring 2.45m east-west x at least 0.55m north-south up to 0.35m thick (full height unknown)	Retaining wall/lining for family vault
010	Rectangular sharp cornered cut measuring 2.45m east-west x at least 0.55m north-south and up to 0.35m in height with vertical sides	Construction cut for family vault/monument
011	Broken memorial stone	Memorial stone
012	Square roughly hewn limestone blocks, 0.47m x 0.22m x 0.16m, roughly coursed, facing east and west, 0.60m wide x at least 1.70m long x 0.16m height	Possible former churchyard wall
013	Linear cut at least 1.70m long x 0.60m wide x 0.16m deep with vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base and running north-south	Wall foundation cut
014	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds
015	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

[SUMMARY OF 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 codename for Leicestershire is included in Table 1 (Sawday unpublished). A total of 9 sherds from 5 vessels, weighing 599 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 ranges in dates to the early modern period.

Condition

Most of the pottery is in fresh condition and comprises large fragments; this is reflected in the average sherd weight of 66 grams.

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

Cname	Full name	Leics cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	SW	1690	1900	7	3	591
PORC	Porcelain	PO	1700	1900	1	1	6
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LY1/4	1150	1250	1	1	2
TOTAL:					9	5	599

Provenance

Unstratified finds were issued context number (014) and (015). Pottery came from (004), a dumped deposit.

Range

Three early modern stoneware jars are present, along with a porcelain cup. The earliest sherd is a fragment of Stanion/Lyveden shell-tempered ware, which dates from the mid 12th to the mid 13th century. All of these types are common in assemblages from this area.

Potential

None of the pottery poses any problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the pottery.

Summary

Two early modern vessels were recovered from a single context.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL*By Anne Boyle*

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 16 grams was 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 fragment is a flake.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
015	MODDRAIN	Modern drain	1	16	Flake	18th to 20th

Provenance

A single flake of early modern drain came from an unstratified context (015).

Potential

The fragment is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 55g were recovered.

Condition

All of the glass is in good condition, though the earlier pieces are suffering from iridescent decay. Also, glass is inherently fragile.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
004	Very pale green bottle, slight iridescence, 19 th century	1	43	20 th century
	Very pale blue medicine bottle, moulded 'dosage' bars, 20 th century	1	10	
014	Pale green window glass, grozed edge, moderate iridescence, early post-medieval, perhaps 16 th -17 th century	1	1	17 th - 18 th century
	Colourless window glass, much iridescence, post-medieval, perhaps 17 th -18 th century	1	1	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a dumped deposit (004) and as unstratified material (014).

Range

Two piece of early modern bottle glass and two pieces of post-medieval window glass were retrieved.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential, other than providing some dating evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Seven other finds weighing a total of 154g were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the iron is rusted.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	Iron	Wire	3	26	Post-medieval?
005	Fire residue	Coke cinder, late post-medieval	2	34	Late post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	12	
014	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	82	Medieval

Provenance

The other finds were collected from dumped deposits (002 and 005), and as unstratified material (014).

Range

The other finds comprise metal, fire residues and industrial residues. The coke cinders and smithing slag from (005) could possibly be debris from an iron smithy.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential, though the material from (005) might be smithy waste.

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
002	Post-medieval?	Based on metal
004	19th to 20th	
005	Late post-medieval	Based on industrial residue
014	Unstratified	
015	19th to 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

Archive Catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
004	ENGS		Straight sided jar	2	1	334	Fluted	Profile	Fresh; stamped "N P HART...."	19th to 20th
004	ENGS		Straight sided jar	4	1	203	Fluted	Rim + BS	Fresh	19th to 20th
014	STANLY	A	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		BS	Soot	12th to 14th

015	ENGS		Straight sided jar	1	1	54	Fluted	Rim		19th to 20th
015	PORC		Cup	1	1	6		Rim		19th to 20th

Appendix 4

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).
Iron Smelting	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
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Tap Slag	The waste product of Iron smelting (q.v.) that has been allowed to run out of the bottom of the furnace. An important indicator of smelting activity.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
5	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: 2009.1

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WPPT 09

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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