
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT
34 WELL ST,
LANGHAM
RUTLAND
(LAWS09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr P Green**

March 2009

Report Compiled by
Vicky Mellor BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: FUL/2008/0633
National Grid Reference: SK 8420 1115
City and County Museum Accession No: OAKRM:2009.2
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-57121

APS Report No. **24/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
 Building Recording and Watching Brief
 at 34 Well Street
 Langham
 Rutland
 (LAWS09)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Fieldwork	Vicky Mellor
Illustration	Vicky Mellor
Photographic Reproduction	Vicky Mellor, Sue Unsworth
Analyst	Vicky Mellor

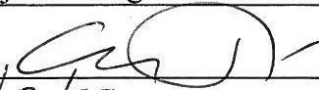
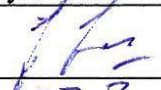
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 27/3/09	Date: 27-3-09

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of an outbuilding 34 Well St, Langham, Rutland. The main house at the site is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th century date, the outbuildings also being listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of the house. A watching brief was also undertaken during groundworks at the site in the area of an extension to the outbuilding.

The building, floor plans, external elevations and details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

The site lies within the historic core of the village, close to the medieval church at the heart of the settlement.

No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief, and instead a sequence of natural geology, overlain by topsoil was recorded. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

The recorded building was an outbuilding to the rear of the property, currently used for storage.

The depiction of a building in this position on both the first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1887 and the Tithe Map of 1841, suggests that the outbuilding was constructed prior to 1841. No evidence for the original function of the building was identified, although the occupant of the house in 1841 was either a grazier or farmer.

Various repairs to the building were noted, and the corrugated iron roof was a modern replacement.

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 1999a).

2.2 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

‘... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.’ (IfA 1999b).

2.3 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr P Green to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation prior to and during works associated with the conversion and extension of outbuildings at 34 Well St, Langham, Rutland. Planning permission (FUL/2008/0633) was granted by Rutland County Council for the conversion of outbuildings to form a detached annex and construction of an extension. Permission was subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to the conversion of the outbuildings and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the extension. Both the building recording and watching brief were carried out on the 9th March 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological

Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Langham lies 25km northeast of Leicester and 2km northwest of Oakham, in the county of Rutland (Figure 1).

The village is located in the valley of a southwest-northeast oriented stream. The site sits on the north bank of this stream at about 120m OD, and National Grid Reference SK 8420 1115 (Figure 2).

Soils of the area are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths over shattered ironstone. (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Langham is a planned medieval village first recorded in 1202. The church at the heart of the settlement dates from the late 13th century. The site lies within the historic settlement core of Langham.

The main house at the site, 34 Well Street, is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th century date. The outbuildings are also listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of the house.

3. AIMS

3.1 Watching Brief

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

3.2 Building Recording

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the historic building recording was to provide a record of the standing

structures on the site prior to their conversion.

4. METHODS

4.1 Watching Brief

The new extension was stripped of overburden to a depth of up to 1.30m below the current ground level. Following excavation, the sides of the stanchion pits were selectively cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

4.2 Building Recording

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 2 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006).

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- A full photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the all rooms and circulation areas; any fixtures, fittings or machinery; any graffiti, inscriptions or signage; any building contents that might have a bearing on the building's history or use; any external and internal detail, structural or decorative, that is relevant to the building's design, development or use.

- A dimensioned ground plan, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest.
- A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, possible dates and sequence of development, function, and details of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and a digital camera. Black and white film was used whilst digital photographs were in colour. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Watching Brief

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the stripped area was a natural layer of soft mid orange to olive-brown silty clay (002). This measured in excess of 0.60 m thick.

Sealing the layer was a topsoil of soft dark blackish brown slightly clayey silt with frequent pebbles, up to 0.55m thick (001).

5.2 Building Recording

The surveyed building comprised a single storey stone outbuilding to the rear of 34 Well St, Langham (Figure 3, Plate 3). The results of the survey are summarised in Figure 5.

The building was constructed using

roughly-squared stone blocks, those of the northern wall being generally somewhat larger and better squared (Plates 2, 4, 5 & 6).

Stone quoins were noted at the southeast, southwest and northeast corners of the building, although none were evident at the northwest corner (Plates 2 & 6). Occasional pebbles and fragments of tile and brick were noted within the walls.

The east wall was topped by timber and had a single wood-framed window (Plate 4 5).

The southern gable end was of stone up to eaves-height, and of corrugated iron above this, to the roofline (Plate 2). A small raised garden bed was built against this wall.

The northern gable end was fully of stone, up to the roofline (Plate 6). Several stones were missing from this wall, which was generally in a somewhat poor state of repair. Weathering at the western edge of this wall marked the probable former extent of an adjacent tin shed, now demolished. The top of the eastern part of this wall had probably been rebuilt at some time.

The absence of quoins at this corner of the building is somewhat puzzling, but may be the result of repairs in this area, utilizing smaller stones which came to hand.

Close to this corner of the northern and western walls, the western wall projected out slightly. A similar projection was noted at the opposite side of a window here (Plate 4). It is not clear whether these variations may relate to some repair of this corner of the building, whether they may be associated with the window itself, or perhaps even a former adjacent structure. A small area between the southernmost of these projections and this window appeared to have been infilled at some time, perhaps during some alteration to the

window.

A further window and a door were also recorded in the west wall (Plate 4). Between these a single timber was noted within the stonework of the wall, with a short straight join at its southern edge.

Internally, the building was divided into two rooms by a timber partition to the height of the walls (Plate 8). Each of the two rooms was used for storage (Plates 7, 8 & 9).

At the southwestern corner the west wall widened at its base, and patching was evident here (Plate 9).

Part of the southern gable end appeared to include some replacement stonework internally (Plate 9), and some of the stone had clear chisel marks.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Watching Brief

Natural deposits comprised silty clay of the underlying geology. No archaeological features were identified in the visible parts of the stripped area, and no finds were retrieved during the investigation. Topsoil was rather thick, at up to 0.55m at the western edge of the area, the depth of this deposit reflecting the use of the site as a garden, and activities including the mounding up of compost in this area. No subsoil was evident, this perhaps being a result of the use of the area as a garden, repeated digging having truncated any such layer.

6.2 Building Recording

At present, the surveyed building is in a variable state of repair, largely being in moderate condition, but with some elements being in poor repair. Current use of the building is for storage of household and garden materials.

The building seemed to be largely of a single construction, although probable repairs were noted in several areas, and some alterations may have taken place on the insertion or replacement of windows.

The corrugated iron roofing is modern, and no evidence for the original roofing material of the building was identified.

Examination of the first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1887, shows the surveyed building matches well with the location of buildings recorded at that time (Figure 7). It seems probable that the surveyed buildings are the same as those depicted on this map.

A tracing of the Tithe Map of 1841 was also examined, and it appears that the house at No. 34 Well Street is depicted on this

(www.langhamvillage.com/tithes.html). A second building is shown in the location of the surveyed outbuilding (Figure 8), an indication that it had been built before this time. The Tithe Apportionment lists the owner of the land at this time as the Earl of Gainsborough, and the occupant as William Almond (Junior), the property being listed as a house and homestead.

These cartographic sources indicate that the house and the surveyed outbuilding were in existence prior to the production of the Tithe map in 1841.

The listing of the house records this as being of 18th century date, although it is not known if the outbuilding is contemporary with the main building. Its construction and materials provide little indication as to a likely earliest date for the erection of the outbuilding, although it is perhaps unlikely to pre-date the house.

A possible date range of 18th century to 1841 might be suggested then for this building.

The 1841 census records were briefly

examined, two men in the village being called William Almond. The first is listed as a 30 year old grazier living with Charlotte Almond, also aged 30. The second is also 30 years of age, being a farmer listed in the household of Ann Almond (www.langhamvillage.com/history_pdf/census_1841.pdf).

Various repairs to the building were noted, some of which are likely to be very recent in date. The corrugated iron roof of the building is evidently a modern replacement.

7. CONCLUSION

Building recording and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken at 34 Well Street, Langham, as the site lay within the historic core of the village, and an outbuilding lay within the curtilage of a Listed Building.

However, no archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief, and instead a sequence of natural geology, overlain by topsoil was encountered. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

The recorded building was an outbuilding to the rear of the property, currently used for storage.

A building is depicted in this position on both the first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1887 and the Tithe Map of 1841, suggesting that the outbuilding was constructed before 1841.

No evidence for the original function of the building was identified, although the occupant of the house in 1841 was either a grazier or farmer.

Various repairs to the building were noted, and the corrugated iron roof was a modern replacement.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P Green for commissioning the fieldwork and 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
Project Officer: Vicky Mellor
Photographic reproduction: Vicky Mellor
Illustration: Vicky Mellor
Analysis: Vicky Mellor

10. 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**

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

IFA, 1999b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists

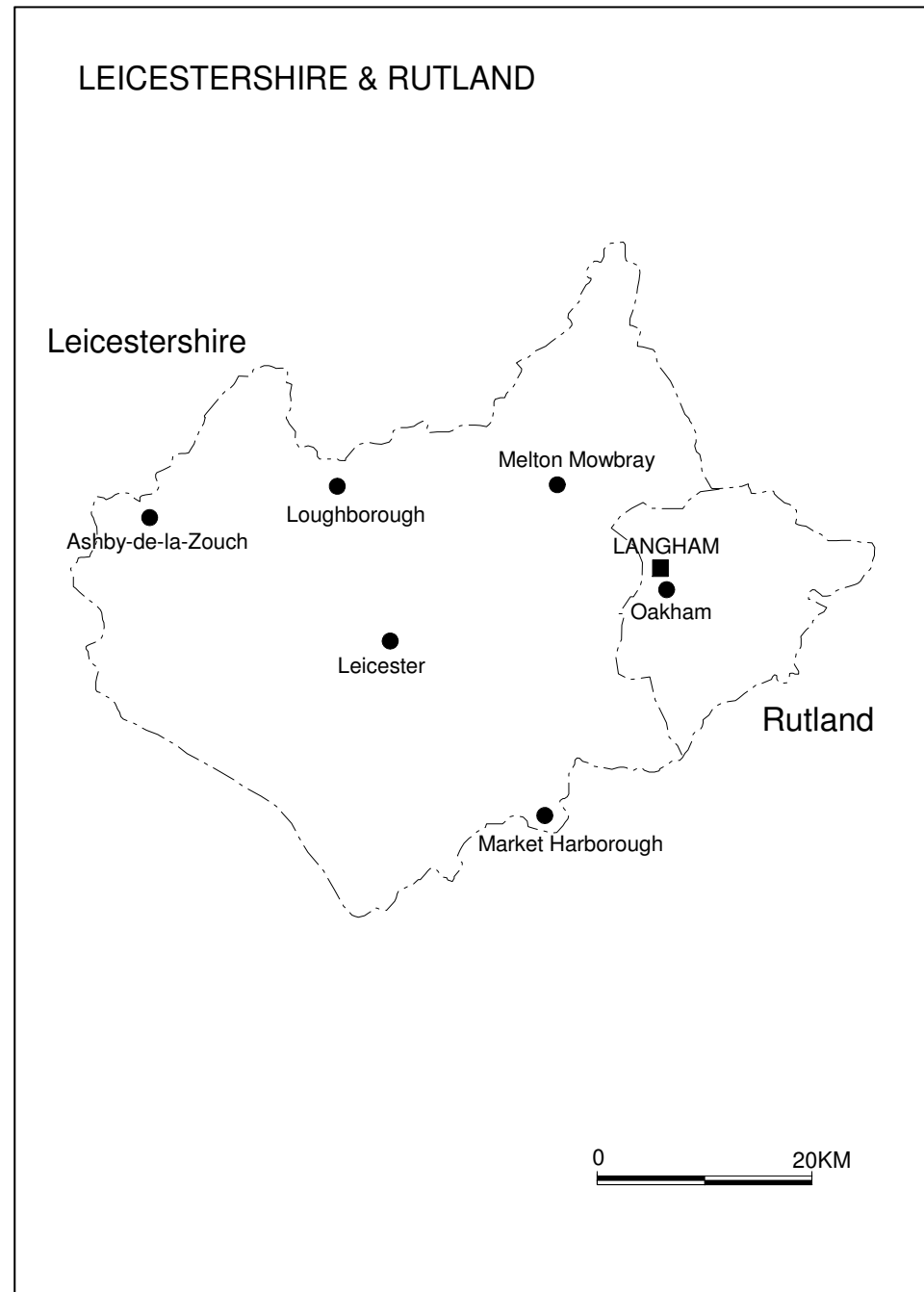
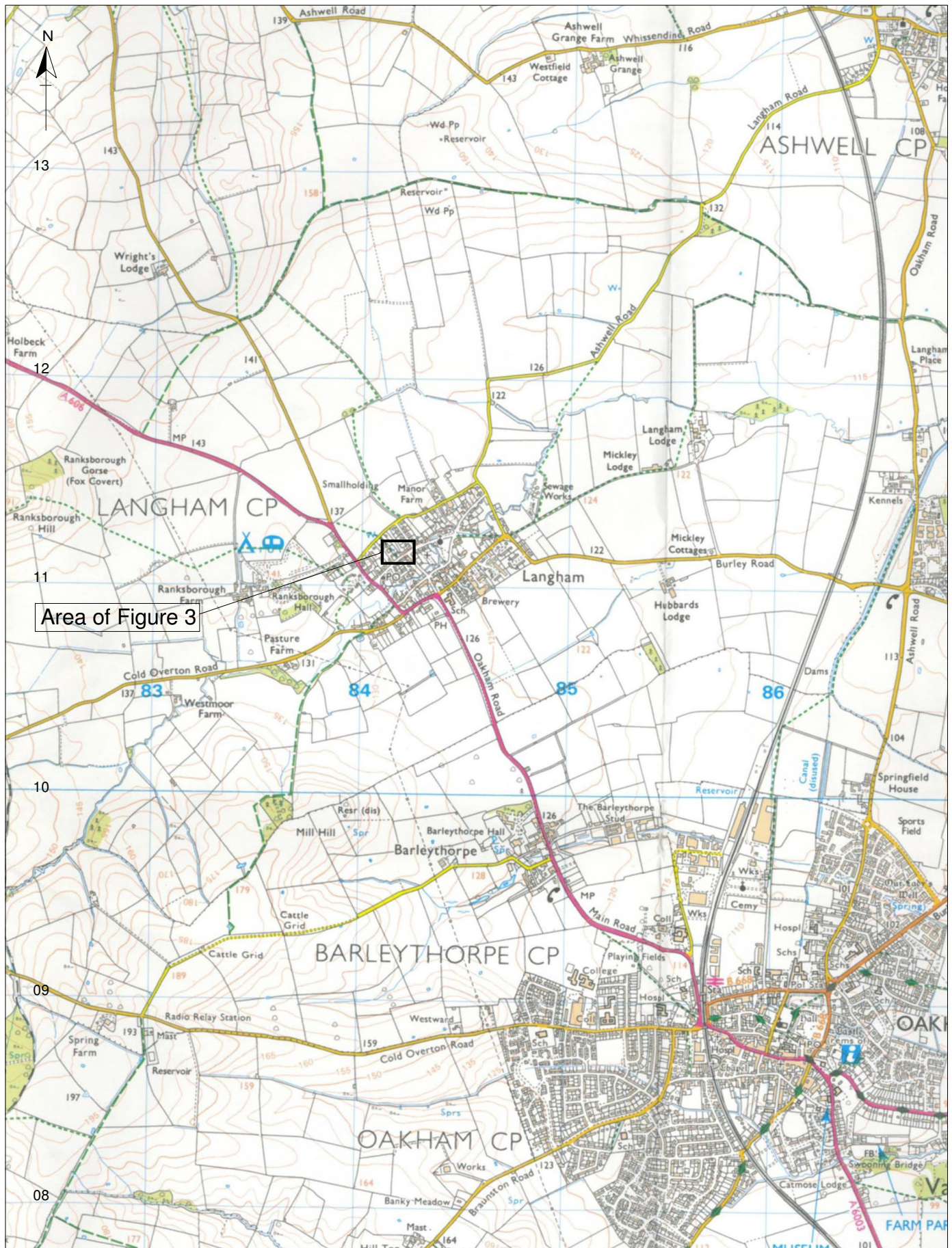




Figure 1 General location map



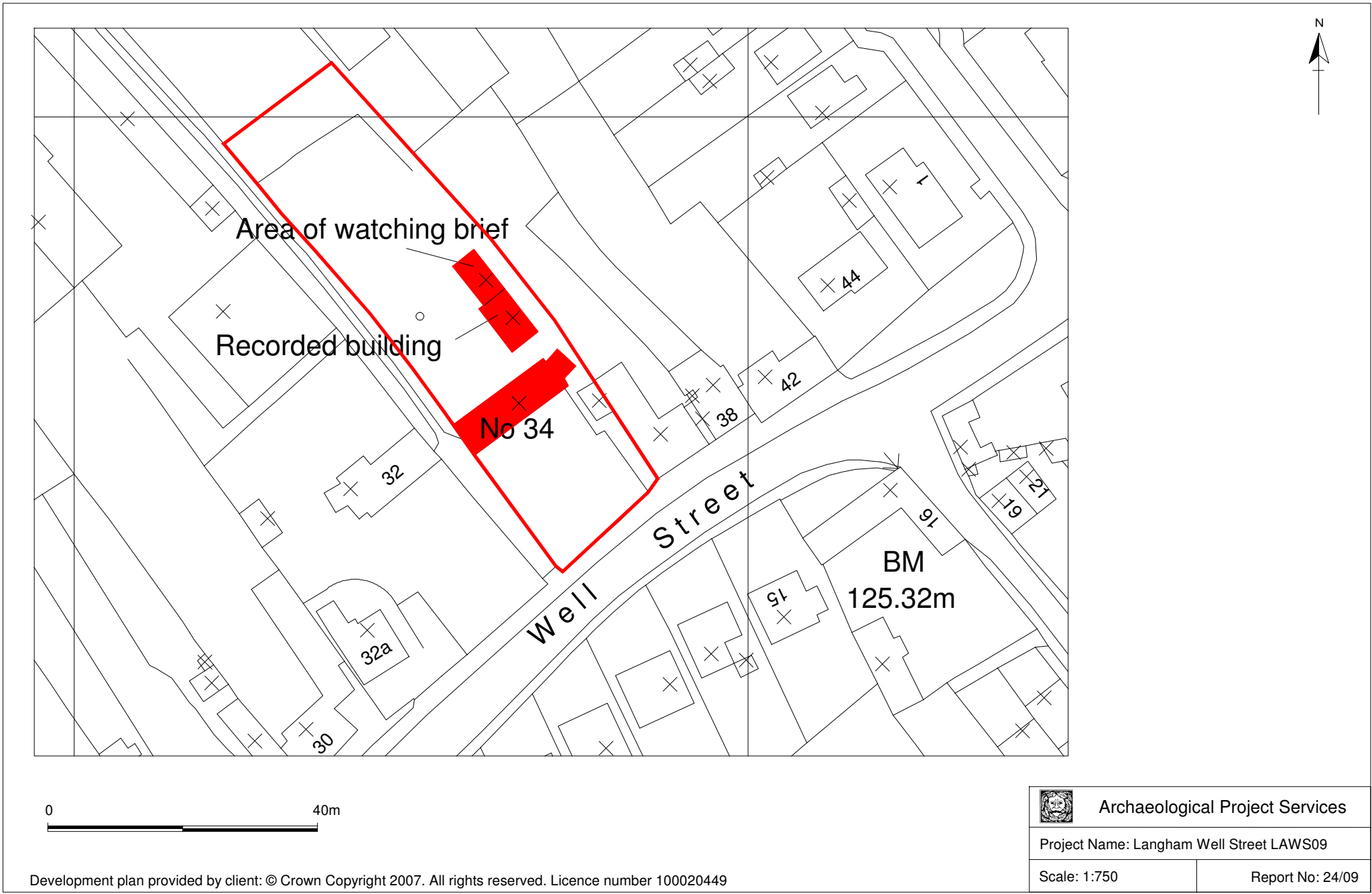
Area of Figure 3

	 Archaeological Project Services	
	Project Name: Langham Well Street LAWS09	
	Scale 1:25,000	Report No: 24/09



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Site location map



Development plan provided by client: © Crown Copyright 2007. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020449

Figure 3 Detailed location map



Figure 4 Plan showing layout of buildings and area of watching brief

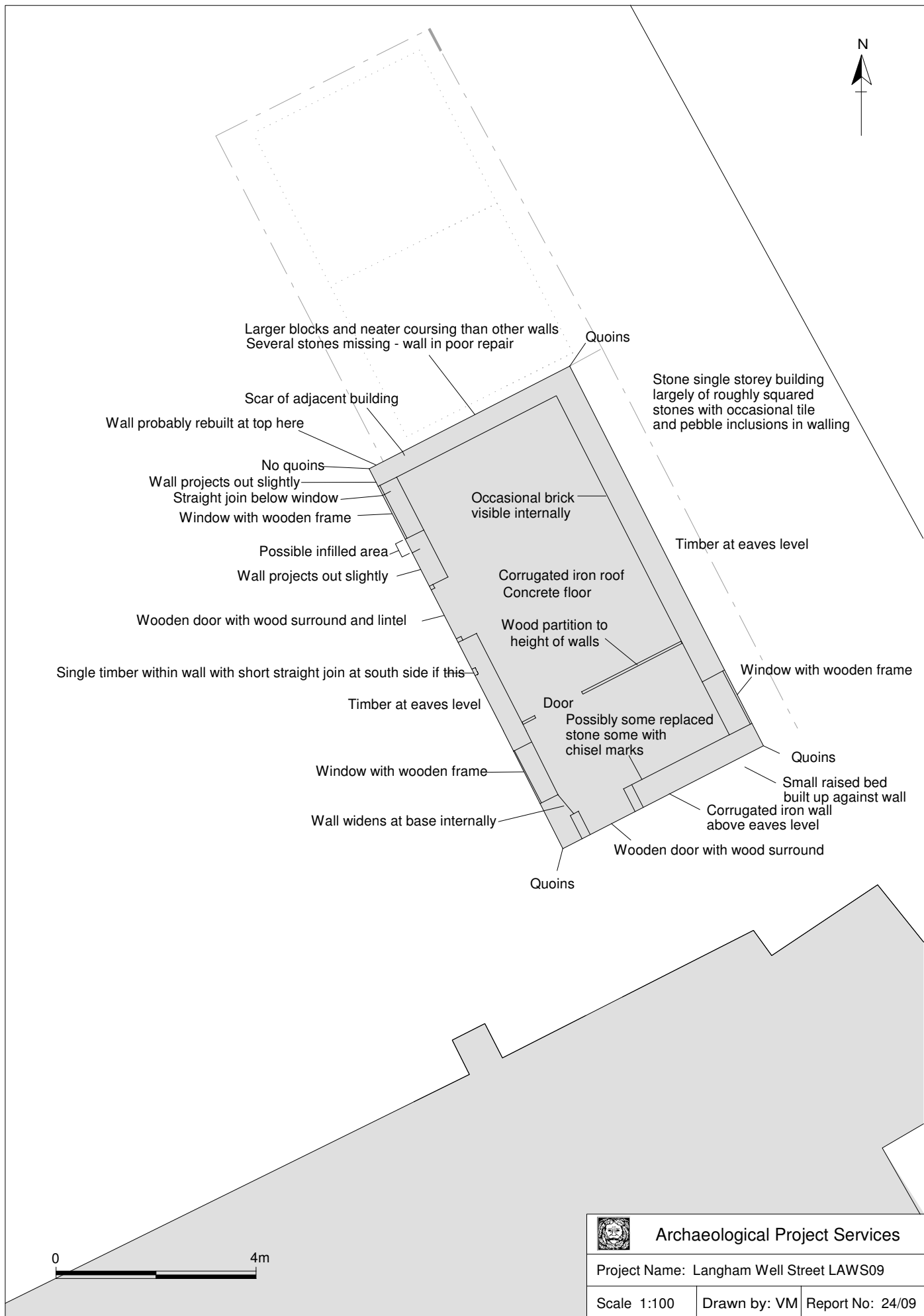


Figure 5 Results of building survey

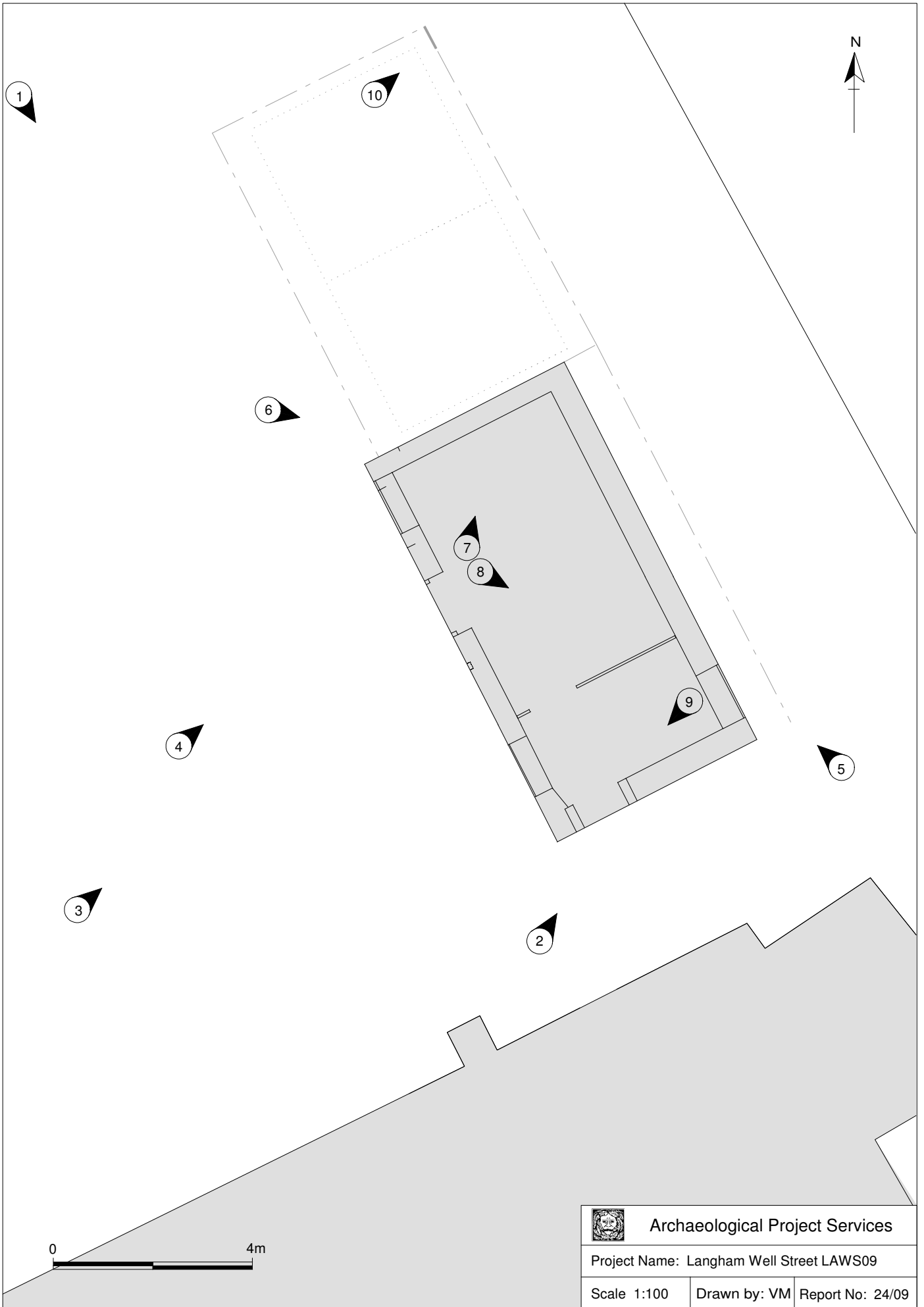
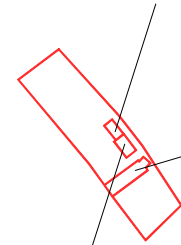


Figure 6 Direction and location of plates



Approximate location of watching brief area



34 Well St

Approximate location of surveyed building

www.british-history.ac.uk



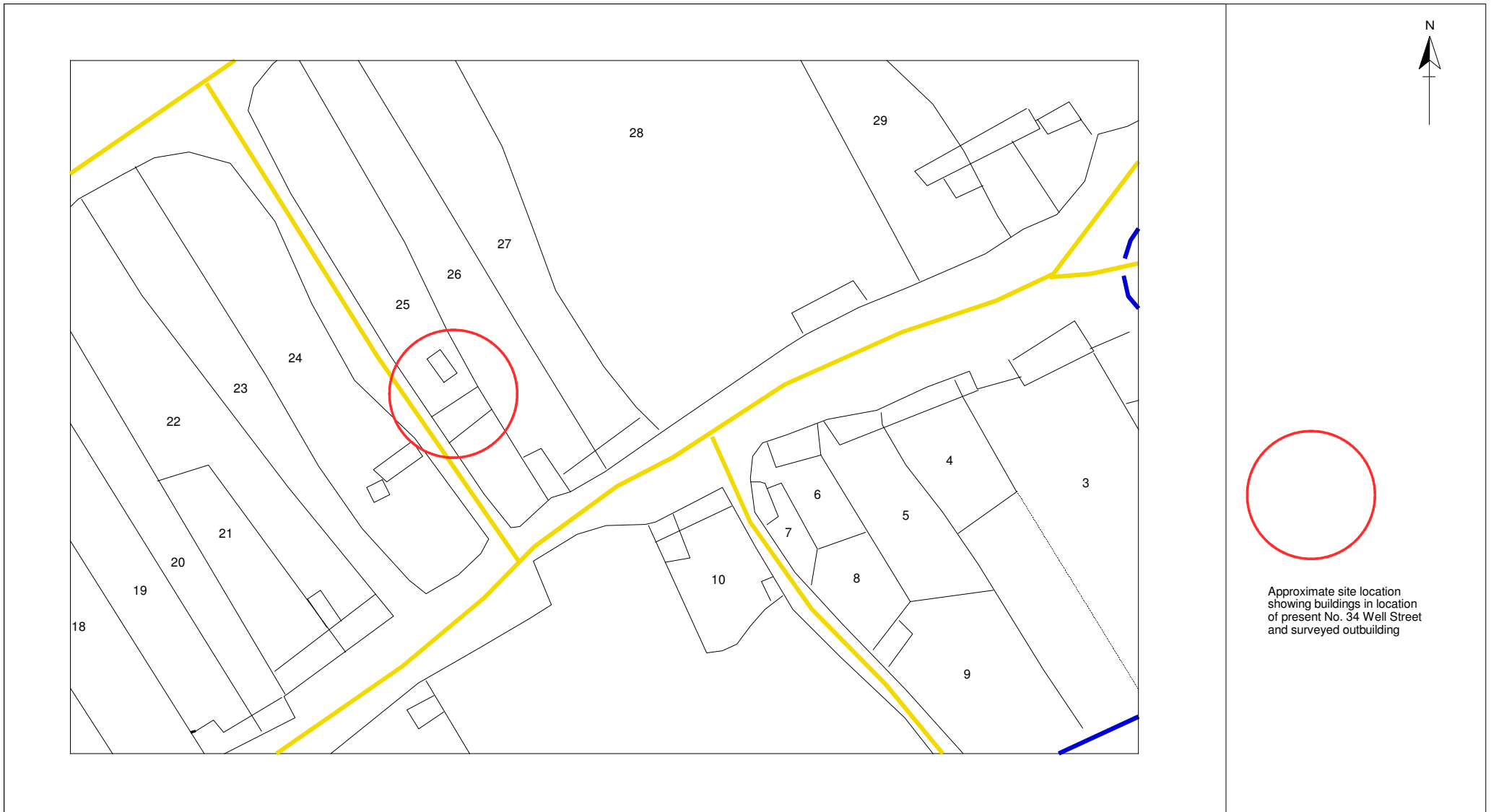
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Langham Well Street LAWS09

Not to scale

Report No: 24/09

Figure 7 Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 'England - Rutland: 005/SW', Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 - Epoch 1 (1887).



www.langhamvillage.com/tithes.html



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Langham Well Street LAWS09

Not to scale

Report No: 24/09

Figure 8 Extract from the Tithe Map of 1841



Plate 1 General view of the site, showing area of watching brief, recorded building and No.34 Well Street, looking east to south



Plate 2 Southern wall of recorded building, looking northeast



Plate 3 General view including western wall of recorded building, looking east



Plate 4 Detail showing western wall of recorded building, looking east



Plate 5 General view including eastern wall of recorded building, looking northwest



Plate 6 Northern wall of recorded building, looking southeast



Plate 7 Interior of recorded building, showing north wall, looking northeast



Plate 8 Interior of recorded building, showing wood partition wall, looking south



Plate 9 Interior of recorded building, showing walling, door and window at southwest corner of building, looking southwest



Plate 10 Representative section recorded in stripped area during watching brief, Section 1, looking east

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School, Cameron
Street, Heckington, Sleaford,
Lincs NG34 9RW

Tel. 01529 461618
Fax 01529 469444

Email:
info@apsarchaeology.co.uk

www.apsarchaeology.co.uk



**34 WELL STREET,
LANGHAM,
RUTLAND**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT**

**PREPARED FOR
PETER GREEN**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute For Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

MARCH 2009

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological investigation including historic building recording and monitoring of development work is required prior to and during development at 34 Well Street, Langham, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site is in the historic core of the village, which is first recorded in 1202. The main house is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th century origin. The outbuildings are also listed by virtue of them being within the curtilage of the main house.*
- 1.3 *An outbuilding to be altered will be recorded prior to the development. Additionally, groundwork for the development will be monitored and archaeological remains recorded. 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 results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations prior to and during development at 34 Well Street, Langham, 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 Langham is located 2km northwest of Oakham in the county of Rutland. Well Street is in the western part of the village, a little to the southwest of the parish church. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8420 1115.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning Permission (FUL/2008/0633) has been granted by Rutland County Council for the conversion of outbuildings to form a detached annex, construction of an extension to replace an existing conservatory, replacement of garden room, porch, garage and extension, the latter to form a turning area.

The permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation. The present document provides such a scheme.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Langham is in the valley of a southwest-northeast oriented stream. The site is on the north bank of this stream at about 120m OD. Soils at the site are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths developed on Jurassic ironstone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Langham is a planned medieval village first recorded in 1202. The church at the heart of the settlement dates from the late 13th century. The main house at the site, 34 Langham Street, is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th century date. The outbuildings are also listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of the house.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the building survey will be to provide a record of an outbuilding that is to be altered.

7.2 The objectives will be to establish:

7.2.1 the form of the recorded building;

7.2.2 the date of the recorded building and features of special interest;

7.2.3 the state of preservation of the building and any features of special interest present.

7.3 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:

7.3.1 To record and interpret the structural remains, deposits and any archaeological features exposed during intrusive development work.

7.4 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to:

7.4.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.4.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.4.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

- 7.4.4 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 investigations.
- 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.

9 **BUILDING RECORDING**

- 9.1 Building recording will be undertaken prior to the existing elevations being obscured by the new porch. An English Heritage (2006) Level 2 survey will be undertaken of the building to be altered. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- 9.1.1 A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior elevations; and structural or decorative details.
- 9.1.2 A dimensioned, scaled ground plan, which will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest; supplemented by
- 9.1.4 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.

10 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

10.1 Methodology

- 10.1.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the intrusive works phase of development.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.1.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

10.1.4 Throughout the monitoring a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

10.1.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.

10.1.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

10.1.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

11 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the archaeological monitoring and building recording 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigations will be prepared.

11.3.2 This will consist of:

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

11.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigations.

11.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

11.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.

11.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigations.

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

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

11.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.2.9 Plans showing the location of the building and recorded parts.

11.3.2.10 Elevations drawings of the recorded parts of the building.

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

11.3.2.92 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.2.103 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

82 REPORT DEPOSITION

82.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Melton Borough Council Planning Department.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigations 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.

10 PUBLICATION

10.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14.2 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 on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology*, *Post-medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

11 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

11.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

12 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

126.2 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.

126.3 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.

126.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

13 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

13.1 The archaeological 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. The building recording will be undertaken in advance of alterations and is expected to take one day.

137.2 Archaeological supervisors with experience of building recording and archaeological monitoring of development will undertake the work.

137.3 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.

14 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

14.1 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 Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

15 **INSURANCES**

- 15.1 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.

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21 **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, 05-03-09

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Sheet of annotated sketch plan and notes

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: 2009.2

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LAWS09

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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