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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT TIXOVER GRANGE,  
TIXOVER,  
RUTLAND  
(TITG 10)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Bowman (Cambs.) Limited**

August 2010

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: FUL/2009/0292  
National Grid Reference: SK 9808 0183  
Oakham Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2010.11  
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-80486

APS Report No. **53/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

### Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. The Finds *by Alex Beeby*
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

## **List of Figures**

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4      Sections 1 to 3

## **List of Plates**

- Plate 1        General view across the area of works
- Plate 2        Section 1
- Plate 3        Section 2

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Tixover Grange, Tixover, Rutland. The watching brief monitored the removal of overburden for a new access road and the excavation of a water main trench.*

*The site lies adjacent to a partially excavated Romano-British (AD 43-410) villa that contained mosaic floors and hypocausts. Prehistoric remains are known from the general vicinity and include Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) barrows, undated pit alignments and double ditched boundaries.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil across most of the site. Dumped deposits derived from the construction of the sewage treatment plant were also recorded.*

*Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise redeposited Romano-British pottery and tile as well as post-medieval and later pottery, brick and tile.*

## 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 Bowman (Cambs.) Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks

associated with a new access road to an existing sewage treatment plant at Tixover Grange, Tixover, Rutland, as detailed in planning application FUL/2009/0292. The watching brief was carried out between the 25<sup>th</sup> May and 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tixover is located 14km southeast of Oakham and 27km northeast of Market Harborough in the County of Rutland (Fig. 1).

Tixover Grange lies 1.5km north of the centre of Tixover village at National Grid Reference SK 9808 0183 (Fig. 2). Situated to the northwest of the Grange, the site lies at a height of 32m OD on land that slopes down to the east towards the River Welland.

Local soils are of the Sutton 1 Association, typically fine loamy argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 314). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with drift deposits of First Terrace River sands and gravels to the immediate east of the site (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tixover lies in an area of known archaeology dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. A Bronze Age barrow was excavated south of the village in 1991 (Beamish 1992, 183). The same project identified Iron Age remains to the west (*ibid.*). A number of cropmarks of ring ditches, pit alignments and enclosures are also known from the vicinity, including a site to the west of Tixover Grange (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 64).

Excavations adjacent to the sewage

treatment works during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries identified a Romano-British villa of possible 4<sup>th</sup> century date, although earlier Samian ware was also retrieved, including mosaics, hypocausts and the bath house (McWhirr 1970-1). Other suspected settlement sites are recorded to the immediate north and south of Tixover. The wooden piles of a Roman bridge were found in the Welland to the south of the village (Pevsner 1992, 513).

Tixover is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Tichesovre* the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'Kid's (*ticcen*) bank' (Ekwall 1989, 475). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the King as part of his manor of Ketton and it contained a mill, 8 acres of meadow and woodland of 3 acres (Thorn 1980).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Mary Magdalene, formerly of St Luke, which is located at distance to the southwest of the village and dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner 1992, 513). Within the village are a number of earthworks of building platforms and closes which illustrate the former extent of the medieval village.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the work, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The overburden along the route of the new access road and trenches for the new water main were excavated by machine. The access road strip rarely exceeded 0.2m depth whereas the water main was excavated to a depth of 0.8m below the

current ground level. Selected portions of the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 1:50. 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

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of yellowish grey limestone (103). Developed upon this was a subsoil comprising orange brown clayey silt with limestone fragments (102). This measured up to 0.21m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Overlying the subsoil was the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (101). This contained Romano-British pottery and roof tile (Appendix 3). In the immediate proximity of the treatment plant, this and the subsoil had been replaced by dumped deposits of greyish brown clayey silt (104) and orange brown clayey silt (105), measuring 0.28m and 0.12m thick respectively (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 3). The dumped deposit (105) also contained a quantity of Romano-British and post-medieval pottery, tile and brick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of limestone relate to the underlying solid geology of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone. A subsoil developed over this may imply that the site had been under an agricultural regime in the past.

Two dumped deposits were found in the vicinity of the treatment plant and it is probable they derived from the construction of the plant in the 1940s.

Finds from the investigation include pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date along with Romano-British brick and tile. Post-medieval pottery, brick and tile was also recorded.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Tixover Grange as the site lay close to a Romano-British villa.

However, no remains were recorded that relate to the villa, although finds of the period are likely to derive from this site as redeposited material. Instead, natural geology, subsoil and dumped deposits associated with the construction of the adjacent treatment plant were recorded.

Redeposited Romano-British material, comprising pottery and tile, was retrieved from the investigation along with post-medieval examples of the same.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Charity of Bowman (Cambs.) limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave

Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Bob Hamilton  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists



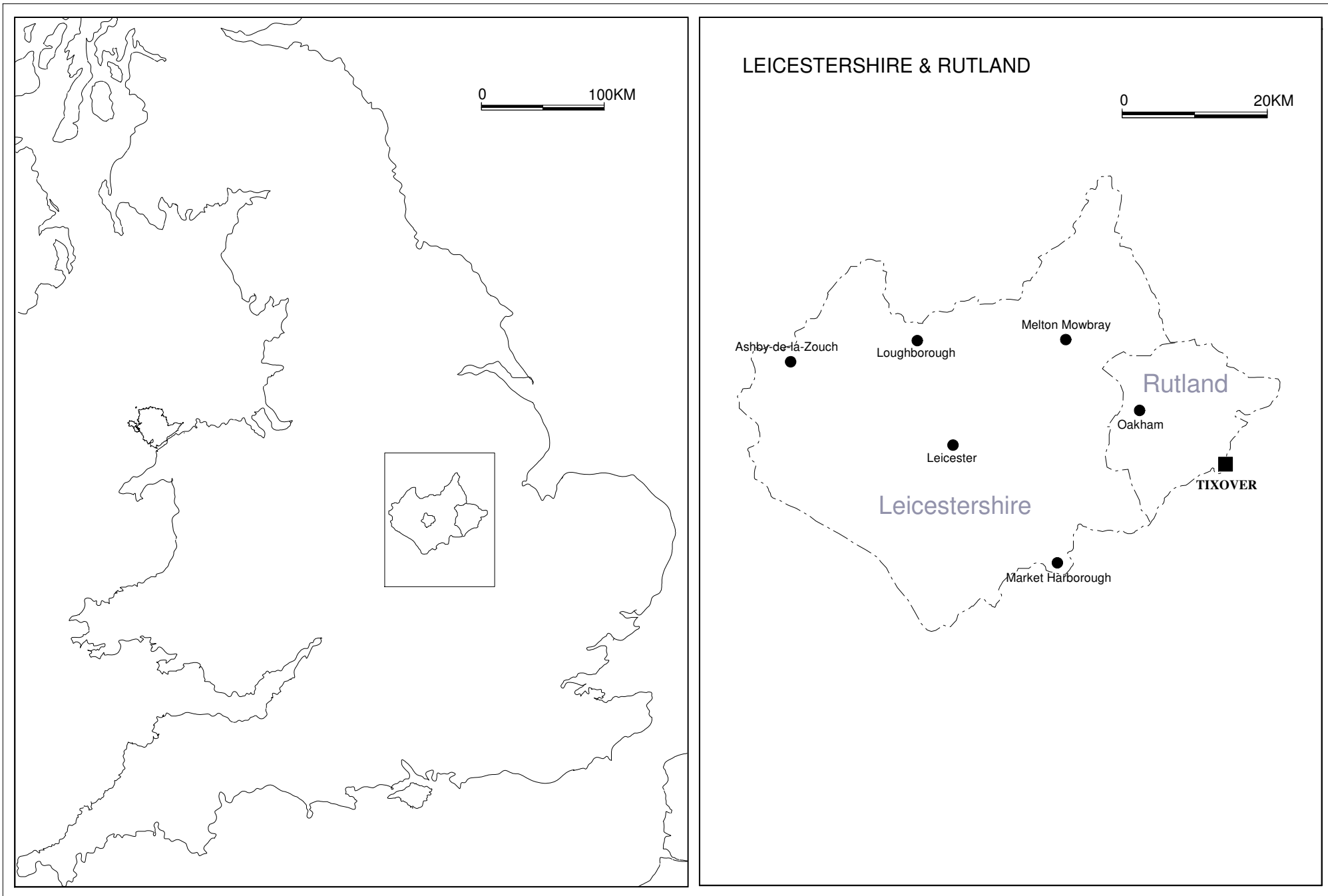
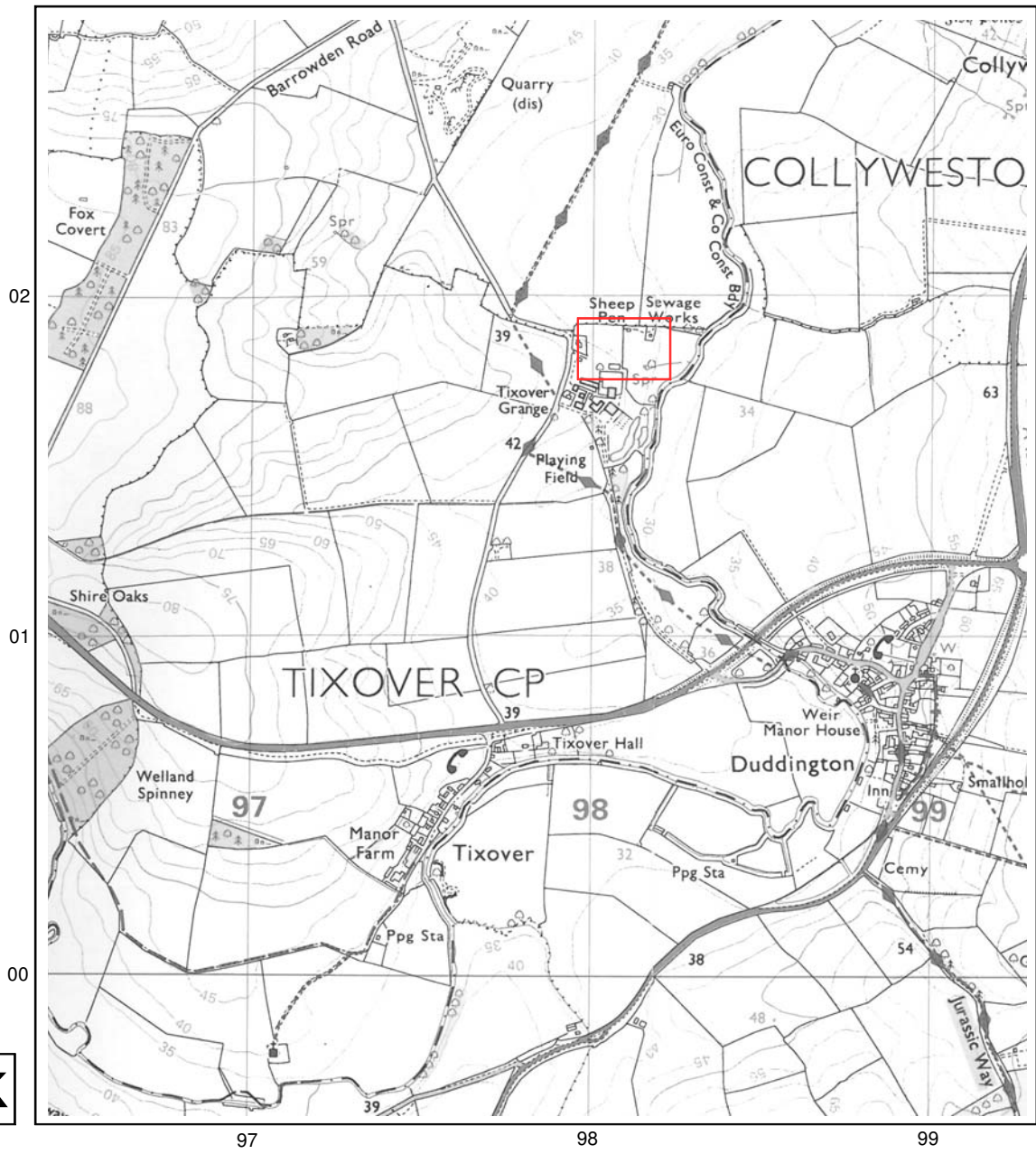


Figure 1 - General location map





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

 Area detailed in Figure 3




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Tixover Grange, Tixover TITG10		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 53/10

Figure 2 - Site location plan



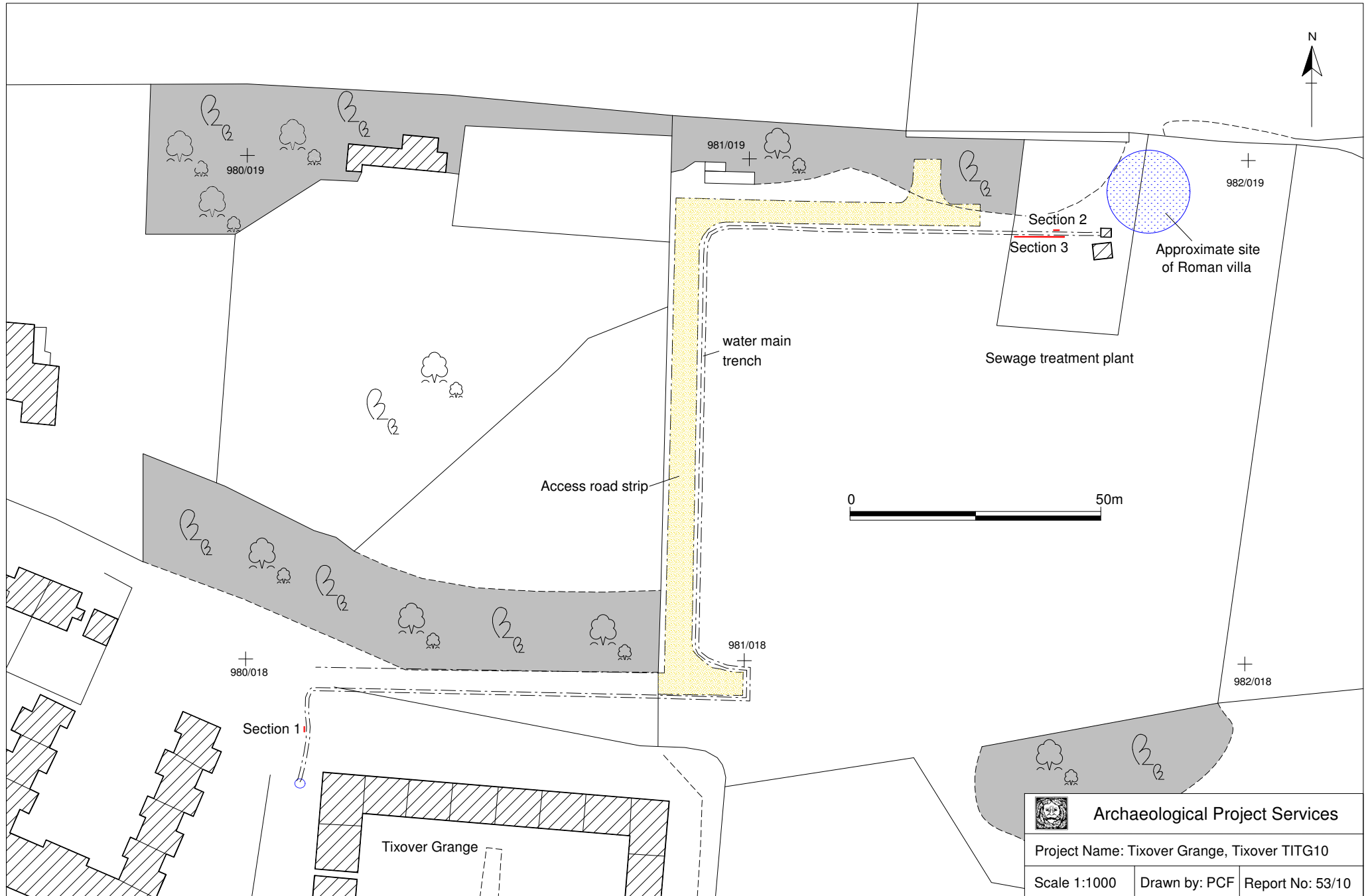
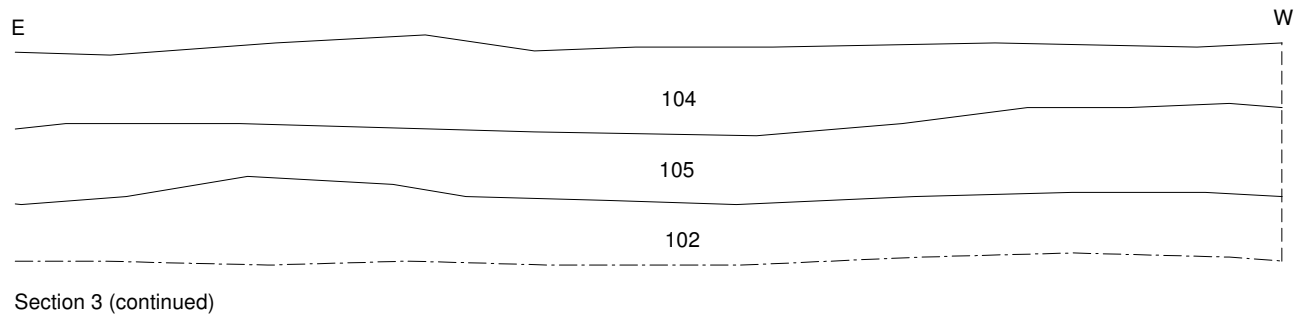
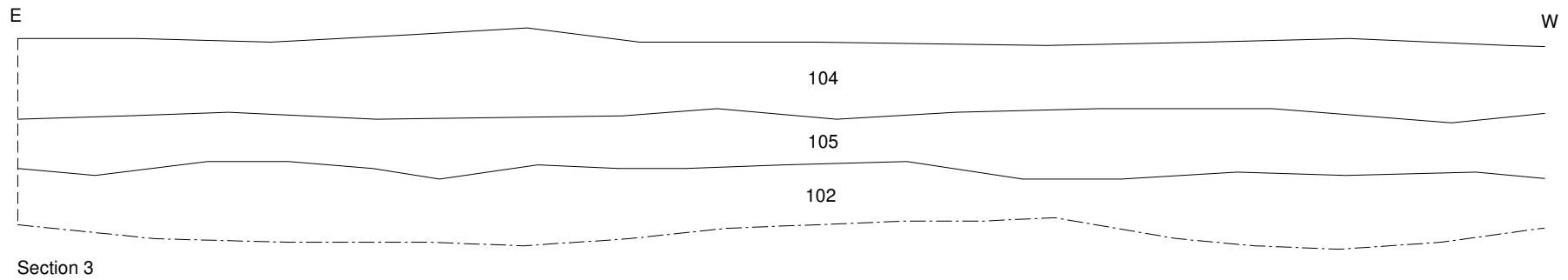
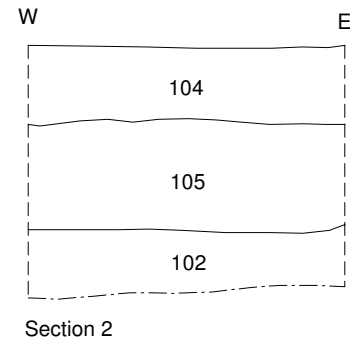
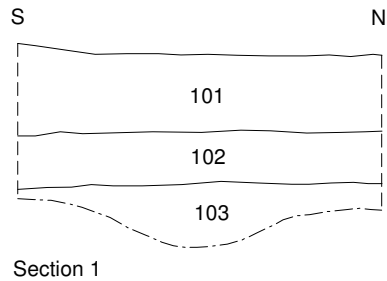


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations






 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tixover Grange, Tixover TITG10		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 53/10

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3







Plate 1 – General view across the area of works, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking west



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking north



## **Appendix 1**

### **SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING: LAND AT TIXOVER GRANGE NURSING HOME, TIXOVER, RUTLAND**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during construction of a new access road to a sewage treatment works at Tixover Grange, Tixover, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest whereby the route of the new access road extends from just west of the site of a Romano-British villa/farmstead, known through excavations undertaken in 1932 and 1958/5.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. Archaeological features 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 watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an intensive archaeological watching brief during construction of an access road to a sewage treatment plant close to Tixover Grange Nursing Home, Tixover Grange, Tixover, Leicestershire at National Grid Reference SK 9808 0183.
- 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 Tixover is a small, linear village located approximately 14km southwest of Oakham and 21km west of Peterborough in the county of Rutland. Tixover Grange lies approximately 750m north of the main village and comprises a small cluster of buildings, including Tixover Grange Nursing Home, located on the east side of the Barrowden road. The proposed 5m wide access route extends for around 120m between the sewage works, located approximately 150m north of the village, and an existing road to the southwest which connects with the main Barrowden road (Figs 1 and 2). The course of the River Welland runs north to south approximately 150 to the east of the site and defines the county boundary between Rutland and Leicestershire.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application FUL/2009/0292/NT) has been granted by Rutland Council Council for construction of a solid access route across a paddock and is subject to a condition requiring the provision of professional archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during the development. This document forms the Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation required to be submitted in writing and approved by the local authority in advance of the commencement of any groundworks at the site.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at a height of c. 30m OD on the west side of the valley of the River Welland. Local soils are

of the Sutton 1 Association comprised of well drained fine and coarse loamy soils developed on river gravels. (Hodge et al. 1984).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site has been defined as lying within an archaeologically sensitive area from records held within the Leicestershire County whereby the route of the new access road extends from just west of the site of a Romano-British villa/farmstead known through excavations undertaken in 1932 and 1958/5.
- 6.2 The villa is known from nineteenth century references but is more clearly defined from excavations undertaken in 1932 and 1958/59. From the maps in the published reports it seems that the villa is located immediately south of and within the spinney which still survives on the site, although the sewage plant infrastructure shown no longer seems to be standing (Mcwhirr, A). This places the villa site immediately west of the north south field boundary which connects with the point of the wedge shaped field to the east and immediately east of the sewage works.
- 6.3 The main discoveries of the 1958/59 excavations were of two rooms both containing evidence of being heated via hypocaust systems. A fragment of mosaic floor was discovered within the area of the spinney and it is thought that the larger areas recorded during the 1932 excavations may have been also located in this area (*ibid*). Dating evidence from the 1959 excavations suggest a fourth century date for the main buildings although much earlier second century material was recovered from trenches excavated to the north of the spinney.
- 6.4 A reference to the village in the Domesday survey of 1086 demonstrates Late Saxon origins for the Tixover at least. The village is listed as *Tichesovre* in the survey, a name thought from the Old English for 'Kid's 'halhe' and bank (Ekwall, 1989) Domesday also records that Tixover formed part of the manor of Ketton which was held by the king and a mill is also listed for the village (Morris, 1980).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
  - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes attendance during all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council and to the County Council Historic Environment Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

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

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

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

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The monitoring will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	
Prehistoric:	Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dale Trimble mentored by Dr Knight.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, APS Roman pottery specialist mentored by or B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr A. Boyle APS ceramicist mentored by J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	Dr. A. Boyle APS specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Matilda Holmes, Independent specialists
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Morris., J., 1980, ed., *Domesday Book*, History from the Sources

Specification: Version 1, April 30<sup>th</sup> 2010



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
102	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments	Subsoil
103	Indurated mid yellowish grey limestone	Natural deposit
104	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
105	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004), using the codes developed for the city of Lincoln archaeological unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). Equivalent codenames for Leicestershire and Rutland (Pollard 1994) are included in Table 1 below. A total of seven sherds from at least six vessels, weighing 201 grams was 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

#### Condition

The pottery is relatively fresh and the average sherd weight is moderately high at 29 grams. A single piece of Nene Valley colour coat has very abraded slip, probably caused by soil conditions.

#### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Leics Cname	Form Code	Form	Dec	Comments	NoV	Sherds	Weight
101	GREY	GW5	J	Jar		BSS; FLINT; NORFOLK SOURCE?	1	2	26
101	MONV	MO6LNV	MRR	Mortaria with Reeded Rim		HORIZONTAL REEDED FLANGE; WORN TRITS; RIM	1	1	45
101	NVCC	C3NV	JBWM	Wide Mouthed Jar or Bowl		BS; L3-4C	1	1	15
101	NVGW	GW4	JNN	Jar with Narrow Neck	B	RIM; AS FRENCH 1994; P119; 159	1	1	53
101	ZDATE					L3-4C	-	-	-
105	NVCC	C3NV	BWM	Wide Mouthed Bowl		WORN SLIP	1	1	19
105	NVCC	C3NV	DPR	Dish with Plain Rim		PROFILE; FINGER PRINTS IN SLIP	1	1	43
105	ZDATE					4C	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>							<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>201</b>

#### Provenance

Four sherds were recovered from the topsoil (101), whilst the remainder came from, dump layer (105).

#### Range

Most of this material is the product of the local Nene Valley pottery industry. This was centred on the small town of Durobrivae, just a few kilometres to the southeast of this site. Vessels from TITG10 include a narrow necked jar (JNN) in Nene Valley grey ware (NVGW), a reeded rim mortaria (MRR) in cream mortaria fabric (MONV) and three bowl types from the later Roman Nene Valley colour coat (NVCC) repertoire. Nene Valley grey ware was produced from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century, whilst the thick more utilitarian colour coat vessels such as those here, are usually given a 4<sup>th</sup> century date.

Two sherds in miscellaneous greyware (GREY) are the only pieces not obviously to have been produced locally. These are similar to products from north Norfolk, such as those from the kiln at Middleton (*e.g.* Gurney 1990) and may be regional imports from that area.

#### Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

A small group of pottery was recovered during the watching brief, including ceramics of a mid to late Roman date.

**POST ROMAN POTTERY**

*By Alex Beeby*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). Pottery codenames (Cnames) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 2 sherds from 2 vessels, weighing 60 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was viewed, counted and weighed by individual vessel. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the material is included in Table 1 below. All of the pottery dates to the post medieval period.

**Condition**

Both sherds are relatively fresh

**Results**

*Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Leics Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
105	BERTH	EA	Light orange fabric	Jar	1	1	12	Rim	Triangular rim; ID?; traces of brownish glaze on inside of rim	M16th-18th
105	BERTH	EA	Dark orange fabric	Bowl	1	1	48	Rim to girth	Hollow long everted rim; thick brown glaze	M16th-17th

**Provenance**

The pottery was recovered from dump deposit layer (105)

**Range**

There are two pieces of Brown glazed earthenware, one a bowl and the second a jar. These have a mid 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Potential**

There is little potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

Two pieces of post medieval pottery were recovered during the watching brief, both came from dump layer (105).

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Alex Beeby*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 27 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 10061 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in table one below.

### Condition

The assemblage mostly comprises relatively large and fresh pieces and this is reflected in the high average fragment weight of 373 grams. It is worth noting though, that the group does include several very heavy fragments, including a brick weighing 3416 grams and a tile weighing 1405 grams, which do inflate the overall average figure.

A total of three fragments are classed as abraded or very abraded, and four more are covered in a thick yellowish deposit, possibly cress. A Roman brick and one tile have mortar adhered to outer surfaces. The presence of this substance on the tile in particular, may be evidence of reuse, as Roman roofing tiles were not usually held in place with such material. Fragments from two Roman tiles seem to be sooted including one over the broken edge, whilst two more are vitrified. These effects may also indicate reuse, particularly the vitrification, which will have been caused by exposure to a very high heat; perhaps in a hearth or industrial structure. Rubbish disposal and destructive building fires can also cause heat damage and sooting.

### Results

Table 3, the Ceramic Building Material

Period	Cname	Full name	NoF	W(g)
Modern/ Early Modern	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain	1	50
	MODERN BRICK	Modern Brick	1	401
	MODTIL	Modern Tile	1	407
Roman	IMB	Imbrex	4	417
	RBRK	Roman brick	2	3993
	RTIL	Roman tile	4	28
	TEG	Tegula	14	4765
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>10061</b>

### Provenance

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil (101), whilst the remainder came from, dump layer (105).

### Range

Most of the ceramic building material is Roman in date, although it is all residual in later contexts or unstratified. Given the close proximity of a known high status Roman site, it is unsurprising that so much material of this date is present.

#### *Roman Brick and Tile*

There are 25 fragments of Roman brick and tile, including pieces from two Roman bricks (RBRK), four Imbrex roofing tiles (IMB) and at least 13 individual Tegulae (TEG). There are also 4 abraded fragments of miscellaneous Roman roofing tile (RTIL). These pieces are probably also from Tegulae.

Most of the Roman tile is in a micaceous fine or fine sandy oxidised fabric with rare dark brown or red iron grains and flecks. Unlike the fine sandy pieces, those in the fine fabrics do not seem to have sanded bases, although cloth, organic and stone impressions are still common. The bricks are in a similar but coarser and less well mixed fabric, containing large grits of mudstone and/or clay pellets.

A total of eight Tegulae have flanges and most of these fall into the types classified by Betts (1986). There are three Type one and four Type 31 profiles. A single flange could not be paralleled within the typology and has been recorded as a hybrid Type 32/33. This flange has an undercut inside face curving into a rounded top. There are three Tegula cut out sections in the present, including two Type A and one Type E, following Betts' recording system. Two Tegulae have curved signature marks and two others have rounded peg or nail holes.

#### *Post Roman Brick and Tile*

There are three pieces of modern ceramic building material including a modern brick, a salt glazed drainage pipe and unusual salt glazed tile which may be part of a septic tank system.

**Potential**

Most of the material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. The modern material is suitable to be discarded.

**Summary**

A total of 27 pieces ceramic building material was recovered during the watching brief, including some fairly large pieces. Although most of these fragments are Roman in date, they are residual or were recovered from topsoil.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
101	(Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> )	Topsoil
105	20 <sup>th</sup>	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

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

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

## Archive catalogue 1, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Sub form	Fabric	NoF	Weight	Description	Date
101	IMB		Oxidised; fine; Sparse Fe	1	67	Sooted upper; cloth marks	Roman
101	TEG	Flange type 1; cut out E	Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	248	Burnt out inclusion hollows; Sparse roseate Q up to 0.3mm	Roman
101	TEG		Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	58	Peg hole punched through from upper to lower surface; mortar on edge	Roman
101	TEG		Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	58	Very abraded; inclusion hollows	Roman
101	TEG		Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	341	Clear cloth marks on underside including weave patterns; round peg hole punched from upper to lower; knife trimmed edge	Roman
105	IMB		Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	33	Flake; finger marks on upper surface	Roman
105	IMB		Bright oxidised; fine; mod Fe	1	265	Spalled upper surface; cess/deposit on underside	Roman
105	IMB		Oxidised; fine; Sparse Fe	1	52	Spalled upper surface; cloth marks	Roman
105	MODDRAIN			1	50	Modern brown salt glazed drainage pipe	20th
105	MODERN BRICK			1	401		20th
105	MODTIL			1	407	Unusually shaped piece of CBM inc modern salt glazed ceramic tile fabric - part of septic tank?	20th
105	RBRK		Oxidised; Fine	1	577	Roughly bedded with organic/straw impressions and thumb print; clay/mudstone pellets; 56mm thick	Roman
105	RBRK		OX/R/OX	1	3416	Mortar/op sig adhered on one side; covered in water deposit or cess; sooted and over break; wipe marks on upper surface; fine sanded base; 62mm thick; 182+mm wide	Roman
105	RTIL		Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	3	11	Flakes of Roman tile	Roman
105	RTIL		Bright oxidised; medium sandy	1	17	Sooted? ID?; abraded	Roman
105	TEG	Flange type 1	Oxidised; fine; micaceous	1	127	Abraded	Roman
105	TEG	Flange type 1	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	1	322	Ferruginous grits up to 1mm; deep linear marks along inside of flange	Roman
105	TEG	Flange type 32/33; cut out type C	Bright Oxidised; Fine; micaceous	1	326	Flange with rounded top and undercut inside edge; deep linear marks along inside of flange; stone/organic impressions under base	Roman
105	TEG	Flange type 31	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; rare Ca; rare Fe	2	1405	Highly fired; black margins; dark red core; weave and stone impression under base; chamfered corner; curved signature; base finely sanded	19th-20th

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Cname</b>	<b>Sub form</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>NoF</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
105	TEG	Flange type 31; cut out type C	Vitrified	2	666	Burnt; covered in cess/water deposit; joining pieces; curved signature; medium sanded base	Roman
105	TEG		Oxidised; fine sandy; micaceous; mod Fe	1	681	Fe grits up to 5mm; base fine sanded; cut away corner; poss weave marks?	Roman
105	TEG	Flange thick type 31	Oxidised; fine sandy; common Fe; rare Ca	1	266	Cloth/stone mark on underside	Roman
105	TEG	Flange type 31	OX/R/OX; fine	1	267	Partially vitrified/burnt; spalled upper surface; cloth marks on underside; base finely sanded	Roman

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

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: 2010.11

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

TITG 10

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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