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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT THE OLD HALL,  
BELTON-IN-RUTLAND,  
RUTLAND  
(BROH 10)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Harris McCormack Architects  
on behalf of  
Mr J Browett**

October 2010

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: FUL/2010/0724  
National Grid Reference: SK 8155 0135  
Rutland Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2010.25  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-85004

APS Report No. **100/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations were undertaken during groundworks at the Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland. The investigations supervised the excavation of trenches in advance of the installation of a new ground source heat pump system.*

*The Old Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building of 16<sup>th</sup> century origin and might occupy the site of an earlier medieval (AD 1066-1540) manor. The site also lies within the core of the medieval settlement, close to the parish church which dates from c. 1200. Earthworks, perhaps elements of a formal garden of possibly post-medieval date, exist in the development area.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits comprise two ditches and three gullies which were sealed beneath a subsoil derived from ridge and furrow agriculture. This ridge and furrow is likely to be medieval in date, and hence the ditches and gullies are probably earlier. A post-medieval pit and a series of dumped deposits forming an earthwork bank, possibly a garden terrace, were also revealed.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include medieval pottery and slag. Post-medieval finds were more numerous and consisted of pottery, brick, glass and stone tile. A single animal bone was also retrieved.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Harris McCormack Architects on behalf of Mr J Browett to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in advance of groundworks associated with the

installation of a ground source heat pump in a field to the west of the Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application FUL/2010/0724. The investigation was carried out between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Belton-in-Rutland is located 9km southwest of Oakham in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the centre of the village adjacent to the parish church of St Peter at National Grid Reference SK 8155 0135 (Fig. 2). The Old Hall lies immediately to the northwest of the church at a height of c. 135m OD on land that slopes down to the south towards the valley of the Eye Brook.

Local soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically stony clays or clay loam (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293). These soils are developed on a drift deposit of glacial sand and gravel which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lias Clay (GSGB 1975).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Belton-in-Rutland is first mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1167. Referred to as *Bealton*, the name is derived from the Old English *tūn*, meaning settlement, with an obscure first element (Ekwall 1989, 37).

Extant remains of the medieval period include the church of St Peter which dates from c. 1200 with a 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century tower (Pevsner 1992, 455) and the remains of a village cross. Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system survives as earthworks around the village.

Belton Old Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building of coursed ironstone rubble with limestone dressings. To the west of the hall is a brick crinkle-crankle wall of late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and Listed Grade II. Other walls around the hall grounds are of coursed ironstone rubble, 17<sup>th</sup> century in date and Listed Grade II. The entire hall complex, and much of the village, is within a Conservation Area.

The present house may have been built on the site of the medieval manor house of the Blount family who held the manor from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. It has been suggested (by the Victoria County History, quoted by Heward 2007, 2) that the present house was built by the Haselwood family in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A programme of dendrochronological investigation found that most of the sampled wood at Belton Old Hall could not be dated. However, several timbers in the central range roof and the west wing attic did yield chronological indicators. In the central range, two timbers had been felled in winter 1669-70, another after 1635, and the third in the period 1668-93. One in the west cross wing yielded a date range of 1657 to 1689. It therefore seems likely that construction took place in 1670 (Bridge 2008).

There appear to have been several phases of alteration to the house, which was probably originally a standard H-plan hall. The west wing seems to have been truncated on its northern end and an extension added to the rear of the central range (Heward 2007, 5).

During 2008, test pit excavation within the building indicated that the floors of the entrance hall, dairy and cross passage were all late insertions of 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. A test pit just to the north of the west wing suggested the building had extended further north but that it had been cut back, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Finds were entirely of post-medieval to

early modern date. No medieval artefacts were recovered and no evidence of a medieval precursor to the hall was revealed (Parker and Taylor 2008). A watching brief undertaken in 2009 identified a medieval pit and a sequence of post-medieval surfaces (Taylor 2009, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was 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

Trenches for the new ground source heating system were excavated, under archaeological supervision, by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the surface of the stripped area was examined for archaeological features and the sides of the trenches were 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 plans at 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 also 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

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

The earliest deposit encountered in the northernmost trench (Trench A) was a layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (004). This measured in excess of 50mm thick. In Trenches B and C, natural was identified as a layer of yellowish brown clay with cobbles (010) that was over 0.26m thick. At the southern end of Trench B, an outcrop of yellowish brown gravel (018), measuring over 50mm thick, was recorded.

Cutting natural at the north end of Trench B (Fig. 4) was an east-west aligned ditch (034). Measuring 0.38m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 12 and 13; Plate 10) it contained a single fill of yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (033).

Located northeast of this ditch, in Trench C, were two parallel gullies one of which might represent the easterly continuation of ditch (034). The more northern (028) was 0.2m wide and 0.11m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 9 and 10; Plate 8). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (027) was recorded.

The southern gully (026) was 0.25m wide and 80mm deep with a fill of greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (025).

Lying nearly perpendicular to and on the north side of gully (028) was gully (030). This measured 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 9 and 11; Plate 9). Brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (029) constituted the fill of this feature.

Located 5m southeast of gully (026) was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (022). This had a visible length of 3.7m, was 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 5,

Sections 7 and 8; Plate 7). The fill comprised greyish brown clayey silt and gravel (021).

Sealing these features in Trenches B and C was an extensive subsoil that consisted of greyish brown clayey silt (009, 012, 017, 020, 024 and 032). This measured between 0.24m and 0.74m thick (Fig. 5, Sections 4 to 7; Fig.5, Sections 9 and 12; Plates 4, 5 and 7).

Overlying the subsoil at the southern end of Trench B was a discrete deposit of redeposited natural brown sand and limestone fragments (016) measuring up to 80mm thick (Fig. 5, Section 6).

Cut into the subsoil towards the south end of Trench C was a pit (013). Measuring 1.5m long by over 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5) it contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (014) from which a post-medieval stone tile was recovered.

No subsoil deposits were recorded in Trench A. Instead, a buried soil comprising brownish grey (003) and greyish brown (006) sandy silt with frequent gravel was recorded overlying the natural. The buried soil measured 0.22m to 0.23m thick (Fig. 5, Sections 1 and 2; Plates 2 and 3). Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from (006) as well as post-medieval brick and glass and medieval iron smelting slag.

Sealing the buried soil was a dumped deposit comprising yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone fragments (002), greyish brown sand and gravel (005) and greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (007) was recorded. These dumped deposits are associated with an earthwork bank that crosses the northern part of the development area. Pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from (007).

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil. Consisting of brownish grey sandy

silt (001) towards the north of the site and greyish brown sandy silt (008, 011, 015, 019, 023 and 031) in Trenches B and C, it measured between 0.18m and 0.22m thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clay, gravel and cobbles and relate to the underlying drift geology of glacially derived sand and gravel.

Two ditches and three gullies remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. These were sealed beneath an extensive subsoil which was recorded across the southern part of the site. Its presence suggests that the area was formerly under an agricultural regime. Furthermore, the varying thickness of this deposit may indicate that ridge and furrow of the medieval field system may once have been present at the site. A post-medieval pit was recorded cut into the subsoil. In consequence, the ditches and gullies are likely to be medieval or earlier in date.

At the north end of the site, a buried soil preserved beneath a bank was evident. The buried soil contained medieval and post-medieval finds and indicate a later date for the construction of the bank. The bank may be part of a garden terrace.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise medieval and later pottery. Medieval slag was recovered and suggests metalworking in the proximity of the site. Post-medieval brick, glass and stone tile was also collected. A single fragment of animal bone was also recorded.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken adjacent to the Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland, as the site lies close to

the core of the medieval village and a post-medieval manor house.

Undated ditches and gullies were recorded which are probably pre-medieval in date as they are sealed beneath a subsoil which may be associated with ridge and furrow. A post-medieval buried soil and earthwork bank was also recorded to the north of the investigated area.

Medieval pottery and smelting slag were the earliest artefacts retrieved during the investigation. Post-medieval pottery, glass, stone tile and brick were also recovered along with an animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr W McCormack of Harris McCormack Architects on behalf of Mr J Browett for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Bob Garland  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

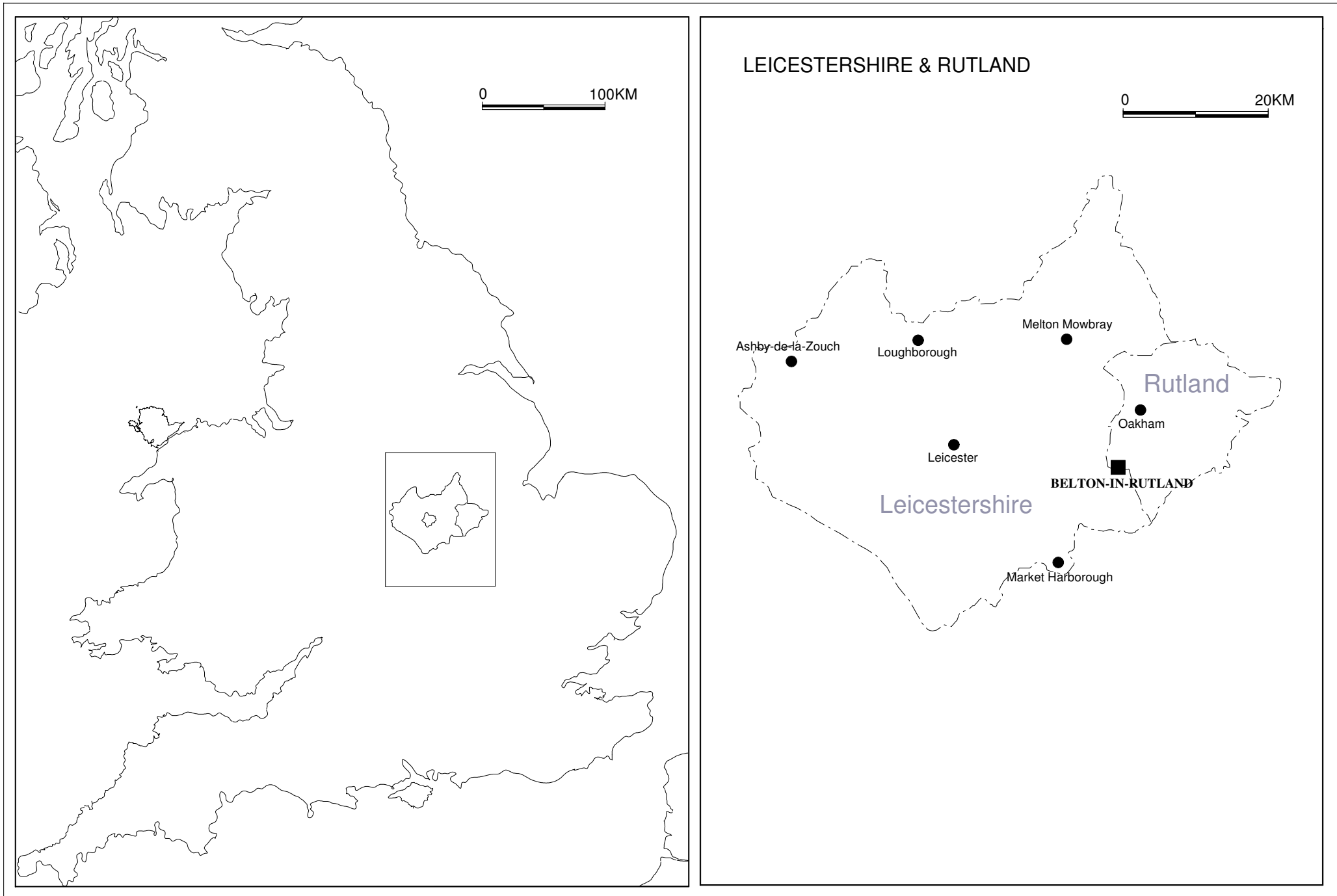
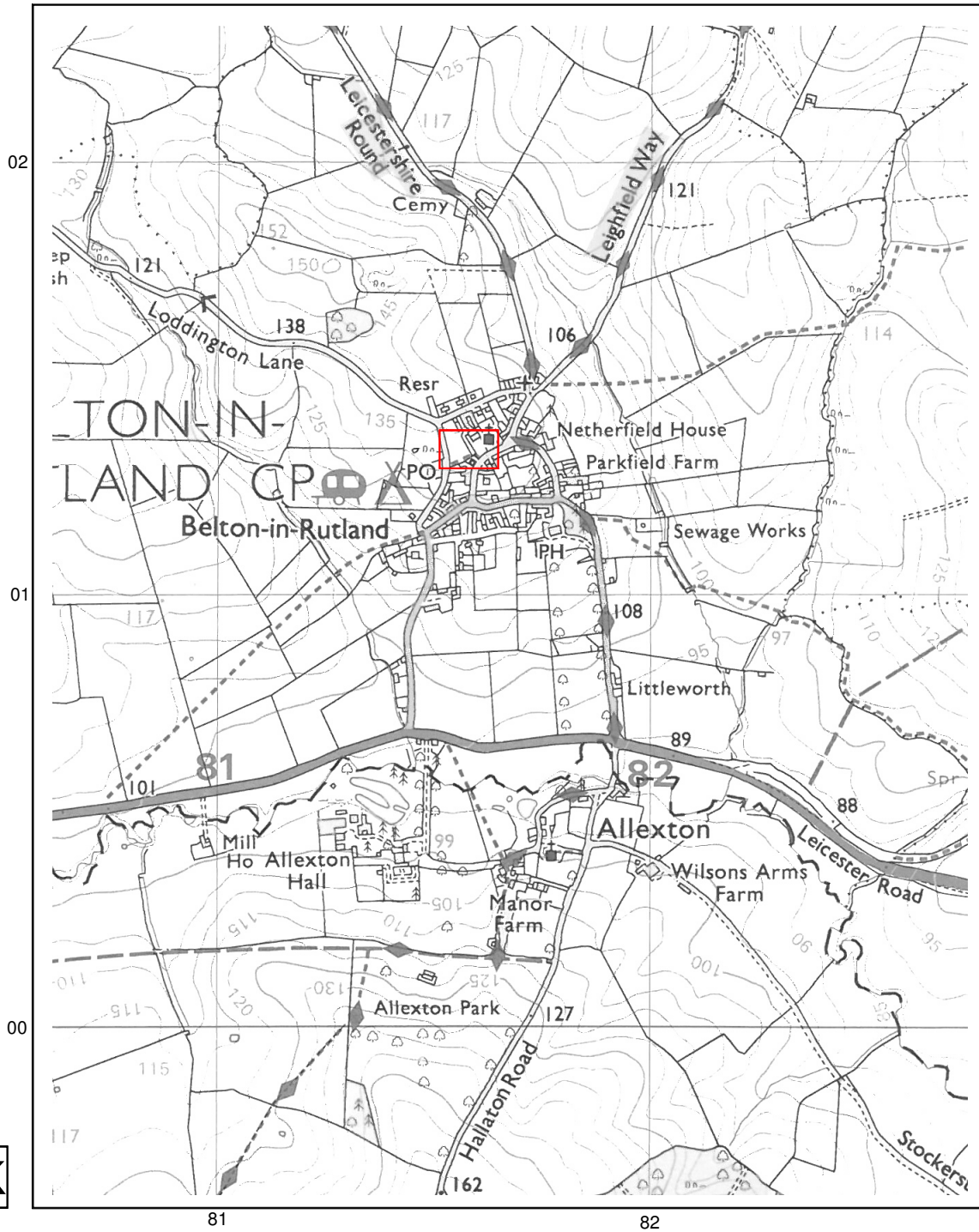



Figure 1 General Location Plan



**SK**

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 Area detailed in Figure 3




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland BROH10		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 100/10

Figure 2 - Site location plan

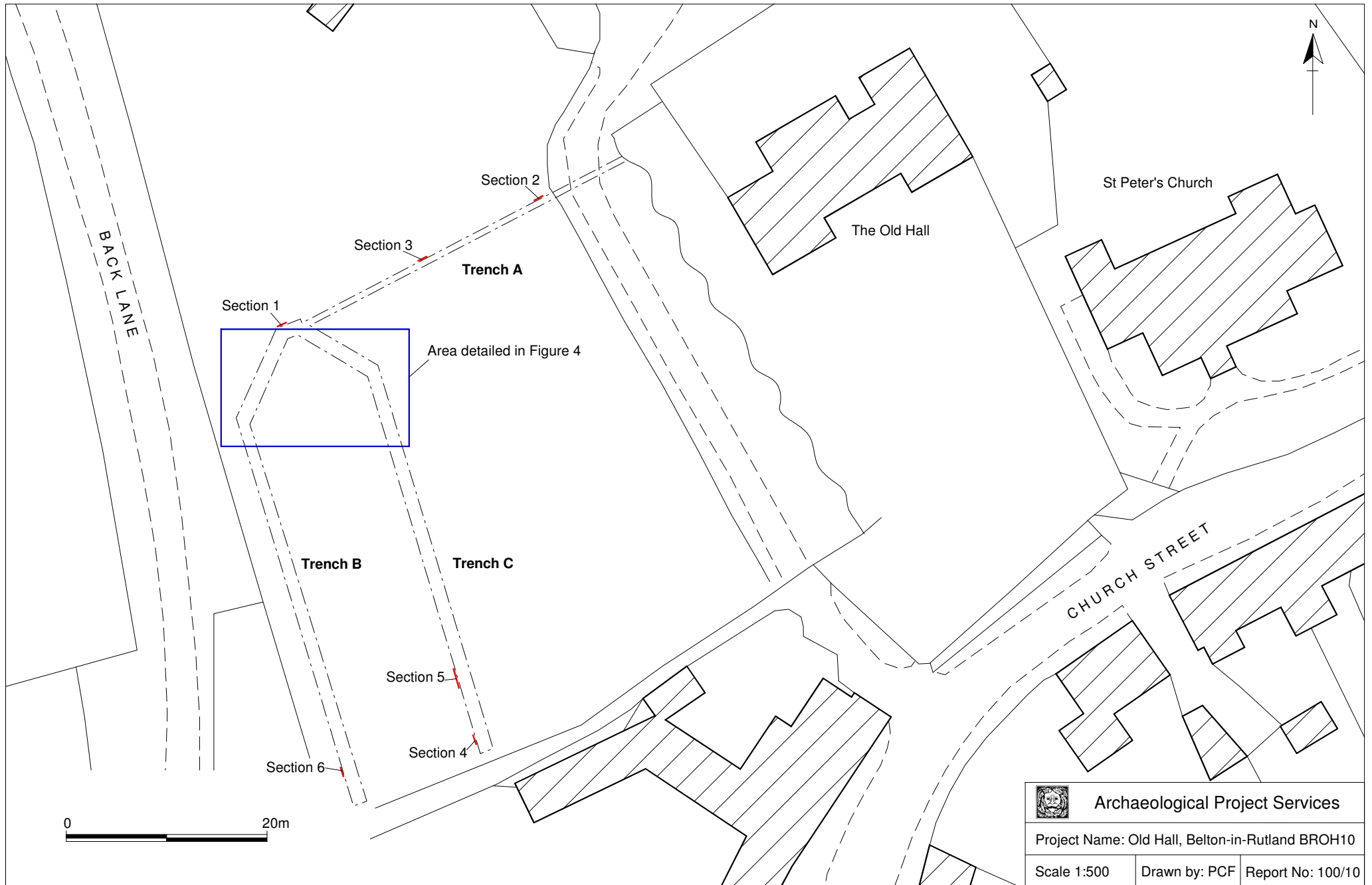



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland BROH10		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 100/10

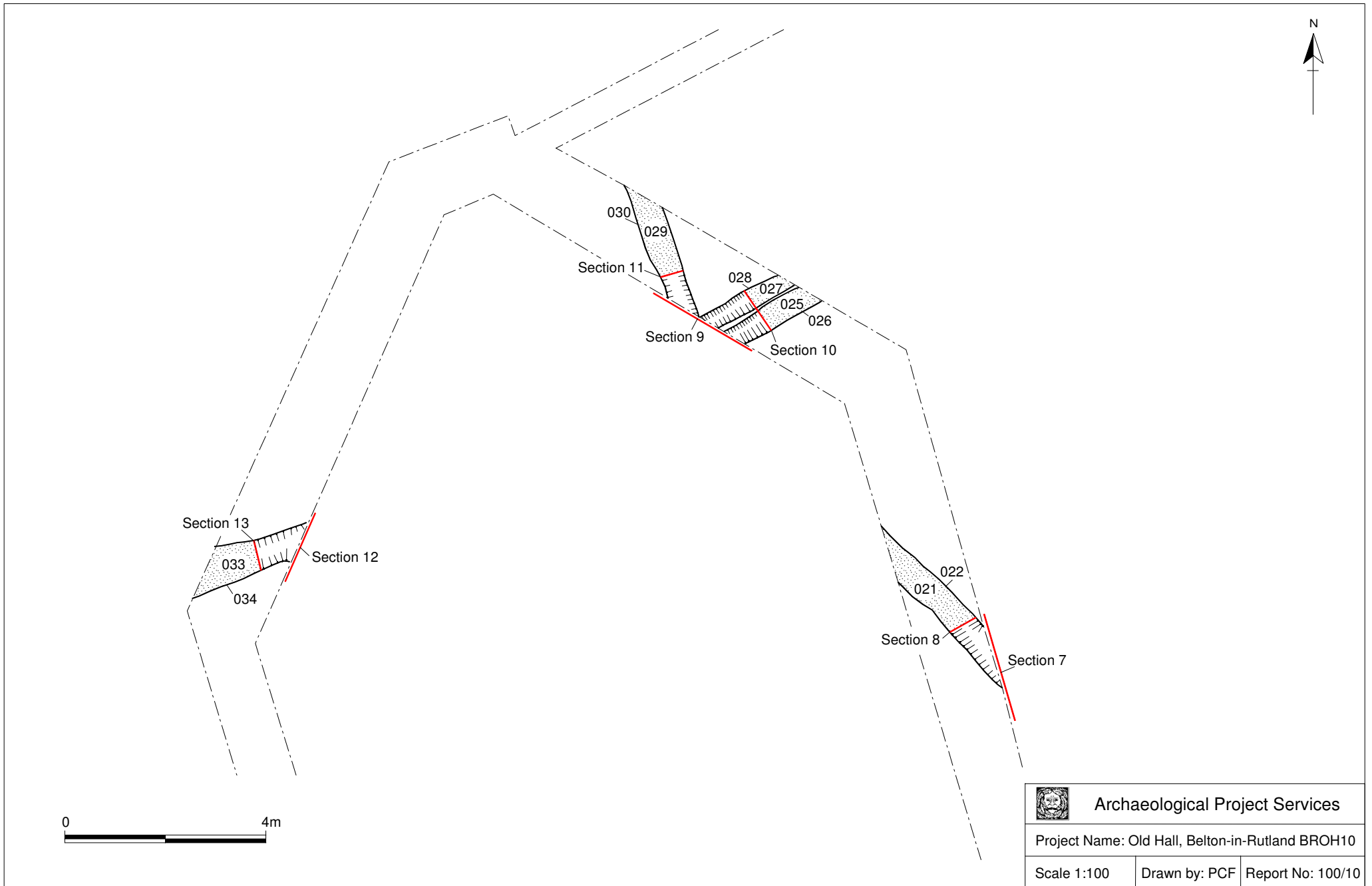
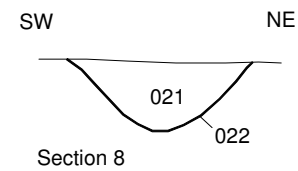
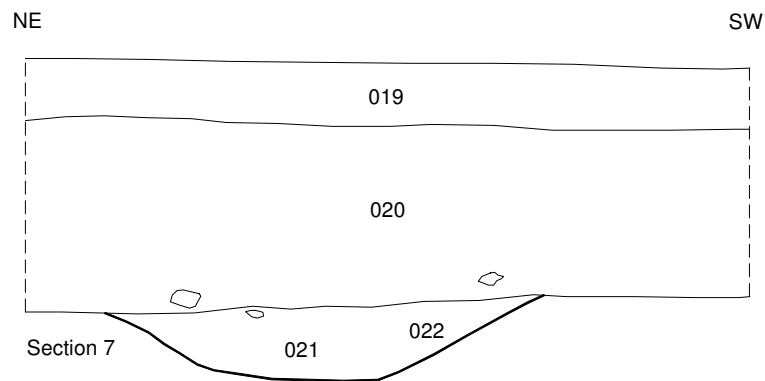
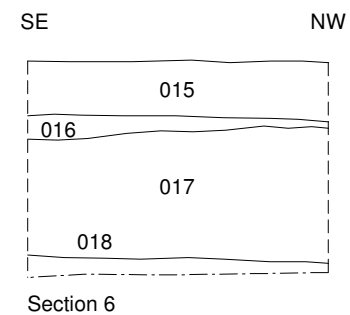
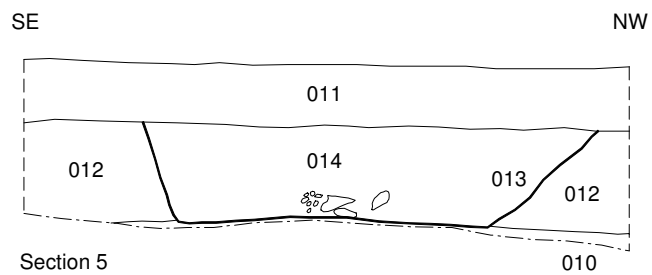
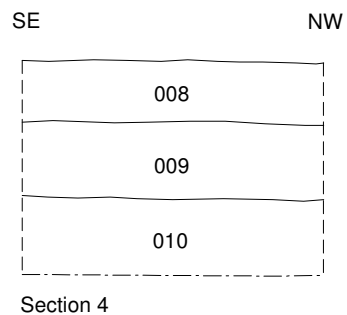
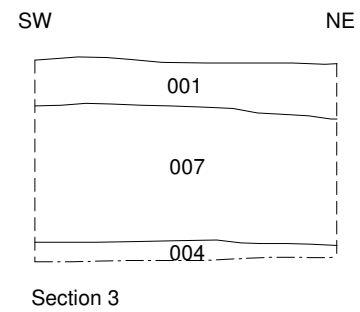
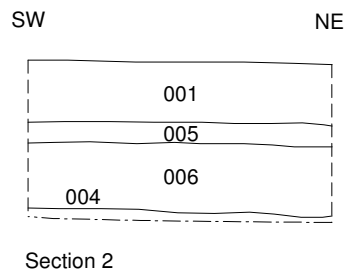
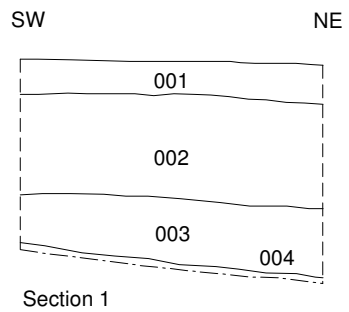


Figure 4 - Detailed plan of archaeological features




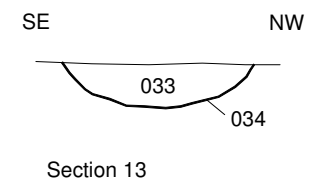
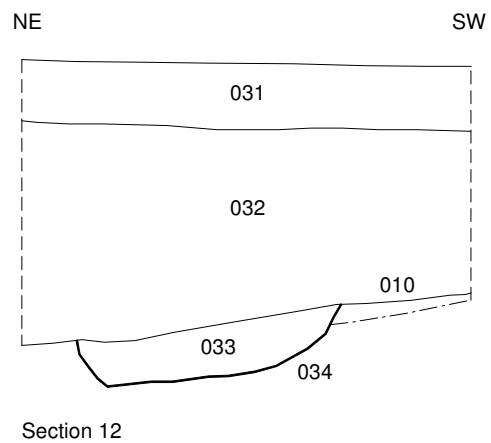
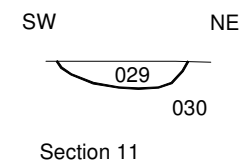
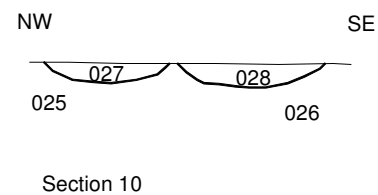
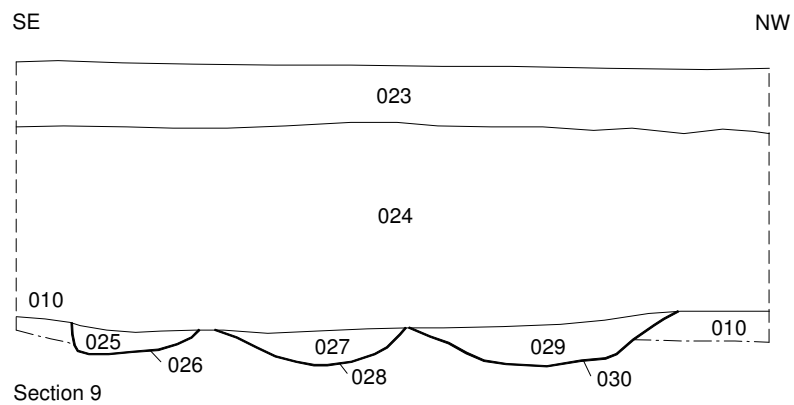
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland BROH10		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No:100/10

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 8




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland BROH10		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 100/10

Figure 6 - Sections 9 to 13



Plate 1 – General view across the site towards the Old Hall and St Peter's church, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking northwest





Plate 4 – Section 3, looking northwest



Plate 5 – Section 4, looking west



Plate 6 – Section 5 showing pit (013), looking southwest



Plate 7 – Section 7 showing ditch (022), looking northeast



Plate 8 – Section 10 showing gullies (026) and (028), looking northeast



Plate 9 – Section 11 showing gully (030), looking northwest



Plate 10 – Section 13 showing ditch (034), looking west

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT THE OLD HALL, BELTON IN RUTLAND, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 *An archaeological investigation is required as part of a scheme to install a ground source heat pump in a field to the west of the Old Hall, Belton in Rutland, Rutland.*

1.2 *The Old Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building of 16<sup>th</sup> century origin and might occupy the site of a medieval manor. The field contains earthworks and also lies in the historic settlement core, close to the parish church. Previous investigations at the Old Hall revealed a medieval pit and post-medieval surfaces associated with the hall.*

1.3 *The proposed archaeological work will consist of the supervision of excavations of the trenches connecting the cores and pipe trench to the house. 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 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 during development at the Old Hall, Belton in Rutland, 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 Belton in Rutland is located 9km southwest of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The Old Hall is in the centre of the village immediately to the northwest of the parish church of St Peter. The proposed development is in the field to the west of the Old Hall at National Grid Reference SK 8155 0135.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

4.1 A planning application is to be submitted for the installation of a ground source heating pump. This will consist of a ten (10No.) boreholes, each 0.15m in diameter and 100m deep, in two rows of 5 each, these boreholes connected by a pair of pipes systems that run along the rows and lead to a manifold pit approximately 2m x 1m in area. The pipe trenches will be 1.35m deep and 0.8m wide. The total area of this system is about 45m x 13m. A further pipe will then lead towards the hall. It is expected that permission will be granted subject to conditions requiring the undertaking of archaeological monitoring and recording during the development.

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

5.1 The Old Hall lies at a height of c. 135m OD on land that slopes down to the south towards the valley of the Eye Brook. Local soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically stony clays or clay loam (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293). These soils are developed on a drift deposit of glacial sand and gravel which

seals a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lias Clay (GSGB 1975).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

6.1 Belton Old Hall is a Grade II\* Listed Building of probable 16<sup>th</sup> century origin, though tree ring dating indicates many of the roof timbers are 17<sup>th</sup> century. The hall may be on the site of a medieval manor documented from the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Immediately adjacent to the hall, on its east side, is the church of St Peter which dates from c. 1200 with later additions and restorations. Previous investigations at the site revealed a medieval pit, though there was no evidence of a medieval precursor to the hall. Additionally, post-medieval yards, tracks and floor surfaces associated with the hall were recorded (Archaeological Project Services 2008; 2009). The field where the ground source hearing system will be installed contains earthworks of archaeological remains.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed to provide sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

### **8.1 General considerations**

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be on the line of the proposed pipe ducts and will be a minimum of 1.5m wide, to the top of the archaeology. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no

archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 8.2.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.2.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.2.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.2.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.2.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.2.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

## **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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation 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 trenches and 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 Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 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 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. Reports on the investigations will be submitted to the editors of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and *Rutland Record*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* 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 written notice of 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 investigation will partly be integrated with the programme of construction and is also dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains revealed. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of such investigations will undertake the work, with assistance from experienced archaeologists, as necessary.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. The duration is dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains revealed.

### **16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS, in consultation with B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-later - A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Wood, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

### **17 INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains



Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2008 *Archaeological Research and Evaluation at the Old Hall, Belton in Rutland (BROH08)*, unpublished APS report **86/08**

Archaeological Project Services, 2009 *Archaeological Watching Brief at the Old Hall, Belton-in-Rutland (BROH09)*, unpublished APS report **134/09**

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 2, 31<sup>st</sup> August 2010

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
002	A	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
003	A	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.22m thick	Former soil
004	A	Firm light yellowish brown sand and gravel, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
005	A	Loose mid greyish brown sand and gravel, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
006	A	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.23m thick	Former soil
007	A	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit
008	C	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
009	C	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
010	B/C	Firm mid yellowish brown clay with cobbles, >0.26m thick	Natural deposit
011	C	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
012	C	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
013	C	Feature, 1.5m long by >0.8m wide by 0.34m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
014	C	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (013)
015	B	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
016	B	Loose mid brown sand and limestone fragments, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
017	B	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
018	B	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown gravel, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
019	C	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
020	C	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
021	C	Firm to friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of (022)
022	C	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.62m wide by 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
023	C	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick	Topsoil
024	C	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.68m thick	Subsoil
025	C	Firm to friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (026)
026	C	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.25m wide by 80mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
027	C	Firm to friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (028)
028	C	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.2m wide by 0.11m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
029	C	Firm to friable mid brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (030)
030	C	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.3m wide by 0.14m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
031	C	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick	Topsoil
032	C	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.74m thick	Subsoil
033	B	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (034)
034	B	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.38m wide by 0.17m deep, steep sides and variable base	Ditch

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). Equivalent codenames for Leicestershire are included in Table 1. A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 41 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 sherds are in poor condition and are all redeposited.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Leics cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
006	BL	Black-glazed wares		EA6	Jar/bowl	1	1	16	BS	Abraded	Mid 17th to 18th
006	ST	Stamford ware	A/D	ST3	?	1	1	18	Base	Soot including over break	10th to 12th
007	BOU	Bourne D ware	Sandy	BO	?	1	1	7	BS	Very abraded	15th to 16th

##### Provenance

A small assemblage was recovered from former soil (006) and dumped deposit (007).

##### Range

The pottery is of mixed dates but includes types which are all commonly found in Rutland.

##### Potential

The pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

#### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 18 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 Table 2.

**Results***Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
006	BRK	Brick	1	18	Flake	18th to 20th

**Provenance**

A single flake came from former soil (006).

**Potential**

The fragment is suitable for discard.

**Summary**

A single early modern brick flake came from a single context.

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A single fragment of bone weighing 13g was retrieved from a former soil (006).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the bone was good.

**Results***Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
006	cattle	scapula	1	13	Sawn and snapped along three edges

**Summary**

As a single bone it has limited potential. However, the bone has been sawn at one end and scored then snapped along a further two sides to produce a roughly square-shaped and flat piece of bone. Such flat pieces of bone may be used for the production of buttons, counters and inlays for handles.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

A single piece of glass weighing 25g was recovered.

**Condition**

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. It exhibits slight iridescent decay.

**Results***Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
006	Light olive onion-bottle? Slight iridescence	1	25	18 <sup>th</sup> century?

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from a buried soil.

**Range**

The single piece of glass is curved in both planes to form a globular shape. As such, it is probably part of an onion-bottle, common in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, though the base and neck are absent, making definitive identification uncertain.

**Potential**

The glass is of limited potential but provides some dating evidence.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Five other finds weighing a total of 2292g were recovered.

**Condition**

All of the other finds are in good archive-stable condition.

**Results**

*Table 5, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	slag	Iron smelting slag	1	1711	Medieval?
014	stone	Tile, 13-15mm thick, all burnt. 1 is very smooth on 1 side, possibly used for paving, post-medieval	3	290	Post-medieval
	stone	Burnt stone, smooth on 1 face. Suitable for discard	1	291	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from a buried soil (003) and the fill (014) of a pit.

**Range**

The other finds comprised objects of stone and industrial residue. Most of the stone is roofing tile of post-medieval, possibly early, date and all of it is burnt. One of the pieces may have been reused as paving as it is very smooth on one side. A further piece of stone is an amorphous lump, though is smooth on one surface. This latter piece could be discarded.

A large piece of iron smelting slag was also found. This has a convex lower side and concave upper surface indicating it was ducted into a tapping pit and has some of the characteristic ropy flows of smelting slags. It also has numerous large impressions of pieces of charcoal, the fuel used in the smelting process.

**Potential**

The other finds have moderate potential. The tile reflects the proximity of post-medieval buildings. Although isolated, the piece of slag is large and unlikely to have moved far from its original point of deposition. Therefore, it is likely to indicate iron smelting taking place nearby. All of the other finds provide indications of high temperature processes at the site.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 6, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	Medieval?	Based on 1 slag
006	18th to 20th	
007	15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
014	Post-medieval	Based on stone

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels

W (g)            Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<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>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<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>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<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>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context Records
10	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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: 2010.25

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

BROH 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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