
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE
EXCAVATION ON LAND ADJCENT TO
4 CAMP HILL COURT,
MAIN STREET,
LITTLE CASTERTON,
RUTLAND
(LCCH 10)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs Iveson**

February 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: FUL/2010/0787
National Grid Reference: TF 0166 0982
Museum Accession No: OAKRM: 2010.31
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APS Report No. **18/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation,
on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court,
Main Street,
Little Casterton,
Rutland
(LCCH 10)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Russell Trimble, Mark Peachey
Site Assistants	Alex Beeby, Bob Hamilton
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Soil Sample Processing	Jonathon Smith
Surveying	Steve Malone
CAD Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

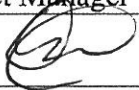
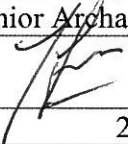
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 28 February 2011	Date: 28 February 2011

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1. SUMMARY

A strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken during groundworks for a new 'menage', or all weather riding surface, on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court, Little Casterton, Rutland.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to the historic core of Little Casterton and within an area of recorded earthworks.

The strip, map and sample excavation revealed an oven containing 10th century Saxon pottery, which would have been in close proximity to settlement. A probable former channel of the River Gwash, into which rake-out debris from the oven had been dumped, was also investigated. Several post holes adjacent to the oven perhaps represented the remains of a windbreak or shelter.

Finds comprised 10th century pottery, animal bone and fired clay.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, "a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design" (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (FUL/2010/0787) had been approved by Rutland County Council for development subject to a

scheme of archaeological works. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. & Mrs. Iveson to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation during groundworks associated with a new all weather riding surface on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court, Main Street, Little Casterton, Rutland. The work was carried between 29th October and 2nd November 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Little Casterton is located 15km east of Oakham and 27km southeast of Melton Mowbray, in Rutland (Fig. 1).

The site lies 160m southwest of the parish church of All Saints at National Grid Reference TF 0166 0982 (Fig. 2). The site lies close to the eastern boundary of a field on the north side of Main Street at a height of c.36m OD on land that slopes down to the northwest, close to the River Gwash.

Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Upper and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with head deposits immediately north of the site (GSGB 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little Casterton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. A possible Bronze Age barrow has been identified on aerial photographs to the north of the village and possible enclosures of prehistoric or Romano-British origin recorded to the southwest. A pit alignment and linear ditch system has also been identified to the north.

Little Casterton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Castretone*, the name is derived from Old English and means ‘the settlement (*tūn*) by a Roman fort’ (Ekwall 1989, 89). The Domesday Survey indicates that the entry was grouped with Great Casterton and was held by the King and his tenant, David, and contained a priest, two mills, 21 acres of meadow and woodland 3 furlongs by 2 furlongs extent (Thorn 1980).

The only extant remains of the period is the parish church of All Saints which largely dates from the 13th century, though does contain Norman masonry (Pevsner 1992, 480).

The development also lies within an area of recorded earthworks and includes, a probable mill leet/channel, depicted in part on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the village (MLE5462), towards the north end of the site. There is no evidence for the leet on site at present, but the feature is depicted on an Ordnance Survey map dating to the late 1950’s and had been backfilled by the early 1970’s edition.

It is possible that the earthworks are associated with a documented former medieval manor house (MLE5463). A watermill which was recorded in 1900 probably stood close to the development site and is thought to have possible Anglo-Saxon origins (MLE5468), given that there is a reference to a mill in the Domesday Survey. However, this structure is not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

A watching brief on the excavation of a swimming pool on the north side of Main Street, approximately 250m to the east, revealed a probable post-medieval pit (Cope-Faulkner 2009).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the monitoring, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation and to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.

The objectives of the scheme of works were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered; their spatial arrangement; to as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

A trial trench measuring 18m x 1.6m was first excavated from close to the southern boundary of the site down the slope to investigate the depth of deposits. The 60m x 25m area of the new ‘menage’ was then excavated by machine to natural deposits on the slope, and the depth required by the development north of this, under archaeological observation. 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, plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

5. RESULTS (Fig 3)

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

On the slope at the south end of the site a sequence of natural deposits was recorded comprising a mix of reddish brown stone and light yellowish brown clay (007) overlain by mid brown clay with grey inclusions (008). Above this was reddish orange sandy clay (009) overlain by limestone brash (010). These deposits were cut by a number of features.

Phase 2 Saxon deposits

Towards the southeast corner of the strip was probable oven feature [027] (Figs 4, 5, Sections 9, 10, Plates 6-10). This was oblong with rounded ends, steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m long and 0.76m wide. It was 0.22m deep at the southwest (oven) end and up to 0.15m deep at the northeast (rake-out) end. The floor (028) was composed of possibly redeposited flat natural limestone fragments around 20mm thick. The circular oven pit itself was at the southwest end with a stone built flue leading to the rake-out area, or stoking hole, which formed the northeast half of the structure. Mid grey brown silty clay (030) formed packing between the stone flue lining [029] and the cut. This flue lining comprised limestone slabs laid along the edge of the oven and roof slabs collapsed into the centre of the structure, including a large limestone block (035), probably a former capping stone. A pale brownish yellow clay pad (033) (Plate 7) formed the base of the oven.

The oven dome, comprising mid brown fired clay fragments (032), many with wattle impressions, had collapsed over the pad (Plate 6) forming a deposit 0.2m thick

mixed with 30% mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments. The rake-out end of the structure was filled with up to 0.15m thick dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal (031) which contained a single sherd of 10th century pottery, animal bone and further fired clay fragments. Environmental samples from both (031) and (032) contained numerous wheat grains. An unstratified sherd of 10th century pottery was retrieved from above the oven during cleaning.

Five metres to the northeast of the oven, adjacent to the site baulk, was probable post hole [016] (Fig 5, Section 4). This was sub oval, measuring 0.45m by 0.3m and was 0.12m deep with irregular sides and base. It was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (017) containing two sherds of 10th century pottery.

Phase 3 Undated deposits

Immediately to the east of the oven were three small sub-circular post holes with concave bases (Plate 12). Post hole [018] (Fig 5, Section 6) was 0.2m in diameter and 0.18m deep and filled with light grey brown silty clay (019). Adjacent post hole [020] (Fig 5, Section 7) was 0.32m in diameter and 0.06m deep and filled with mid grey brown silty clay (021) while post hole [022] (Fig 5, Section 8) was 0.2m in diameter and 0.16m deep and filled with mid grey brown silty clay (023). Although undated and heavily truncated these post holes might represent the surviving traces of a small structure, perhaps a windbreak or shelter associated with the oven.

Aligned roughly southwest to northeast on the slope at the west side of the strip was linear feature [011] (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 5), which was also truncated, petering out to the northeast in the direction of the oven. A 5m length of this irregular sided feature was seen, up to 0.85m in width and 0.32m deep and filled with mid orangey brown clay sand (012).

Immediately to the southeast sub-oval feature [014] (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 11) was 4.7m by 3.8m across and up to 0.2m deep with a concave southern edge and a flat base. Filled with mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt (015), it was probably a natural depression on the slope.

A probable linear feature [024] (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate 13), located about 7m from the foot of the slope and adjacent to the western baulk of the site, was investigated. Only the convex south side of this feature, probably a southwest to northeast aligned linear cut, was revealed, being recorded for a 1.55m length and 2.35m width and to a depth of 0.34m. It was filled with 0.2m thick mid brown/light greyish brown clayey silt (026) containing fired clay overlain by 0.34m thick very dark grey clayey silt (025) which also contained fired clay. An environmental sample from this fill indicated that it contained rake-out waste from oven [027], 20m distant. The reason for the limited investigation of the feature was that it was overlain by up to 0.45m thick mid brown silty sandy clay layer (003), a probable colluvium.

In the trial trench excavated prior to the general strip, a number of probable colluvial layers were revealed overlying the natural deposits (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 4). Mid yellowish brown sand/clay layer (006) was 0.4m thick and overlain by 0.3m thick mid yellowish brown slightly sandy clay (005). Above this was 0.15m thick mid to dark greyish brown sandy silty clay (004) which was overlain by layer (003). This was sealed by topsoil (002).

North of this trial trench the development level did not require full removal of the topsoil layer.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised bands of limestone brash, sandy clay and clay.

On the lower edge of the slope above the flood plain of the River Gwash were several features. An oven and several probably associated post holes were revealed. The oven contained a sherd of 10th century Saxon pottery while a further sherd was recovered from above it. One of the nearby post holes contained two sherds of similar date. A further sherd was retrieved from the adjacent topsoil. All the pottery had been subject to burning. No later material was encountered on the site. A linear feature exposed at the foot of the slope was probably a former course of the river, into the edge of which rake-out material from the oven had been dumped. This feature was buried beneath probable colluvium suggesting some antiquity. A further linear feature may have been a heavily truncated field boundary.

Fired clay retrieved from the oven indicated a wattle and daub structure. Many of the pieces retained wattle impressions and showed that the structure was formed by plastering clay over a framework of woven and converging wattle rods (see Appendix 3).

Analysis of the environmental samples revealed that the oven was, at least in part, used for the drying of grain, predominantly wheat, prior to storage. However, the oven would probably have been multi-functional and could also have been used for preparation of foodstuffs such as the baking of bread. The assemblages indicated that the principal fuel used was wood or charcoal (see Appendix 4).

The oven is of a similar shape to, although slightly smaller than, four 9th century Saxon ovens excavated in the late 1970s/early 1980s by Martin Carver at St Mary's Grove in Stafford. These ovens also consisted of a round chamber and an adjoining chamber interpreted as a stoking hole and two of them had a clay superstructure. The charred cereal assemblages suggested that the ovens might have been used both for baking

bread, in which a layer of grain was used to keep the bread from sticking to a clay oven shelf, and for drying batches of grain for milling (Moffett 1994). The author states that, at the time of this paper, few other excavated post-Roman grain driers/ovens/kilns had produced charred plant remains which had been analysed (*ibid* 62).

It is likely that the oven was a facility used by the inhabitants of a settlement located immediately to the south, higher up the slope. The grain dried in it may well have been ground in the mill referred to in the Domesday Survey, or a predecessor.

The oven area features were revealed at a shallow depth and had probably been truncated by ploughing. The development did not require full removal of the topsoil on the northern part of the strip and so the former mill leet was not exposed.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court, Little Casterton, Rutland as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village and within an area of recorded earthworks.

The investigation revealed an oven containing 10th century Saxon pottery, probably used both for grain drying and baking, which would have been in close proximity to settlement. A probable former channel of the River Gwash, into which rake-out debris from the oven had been dumped, was also investigated. Post holes adjacent to the oven perhaps represented the remains of a windbreak or shelter.

Finds retrieved comprised 10th century pottery, animal bone and fired clay.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. & Mrs. Iveson for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Russell Trimble, Mark Peachey
 Site Assistants: Alex Beeby, Bob Hamilton
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Environmental Sample Processing: Jonathon Smith
 Surveying: Steve Malone
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBA Council for British Archaeology

HER Heritage Environment Record

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

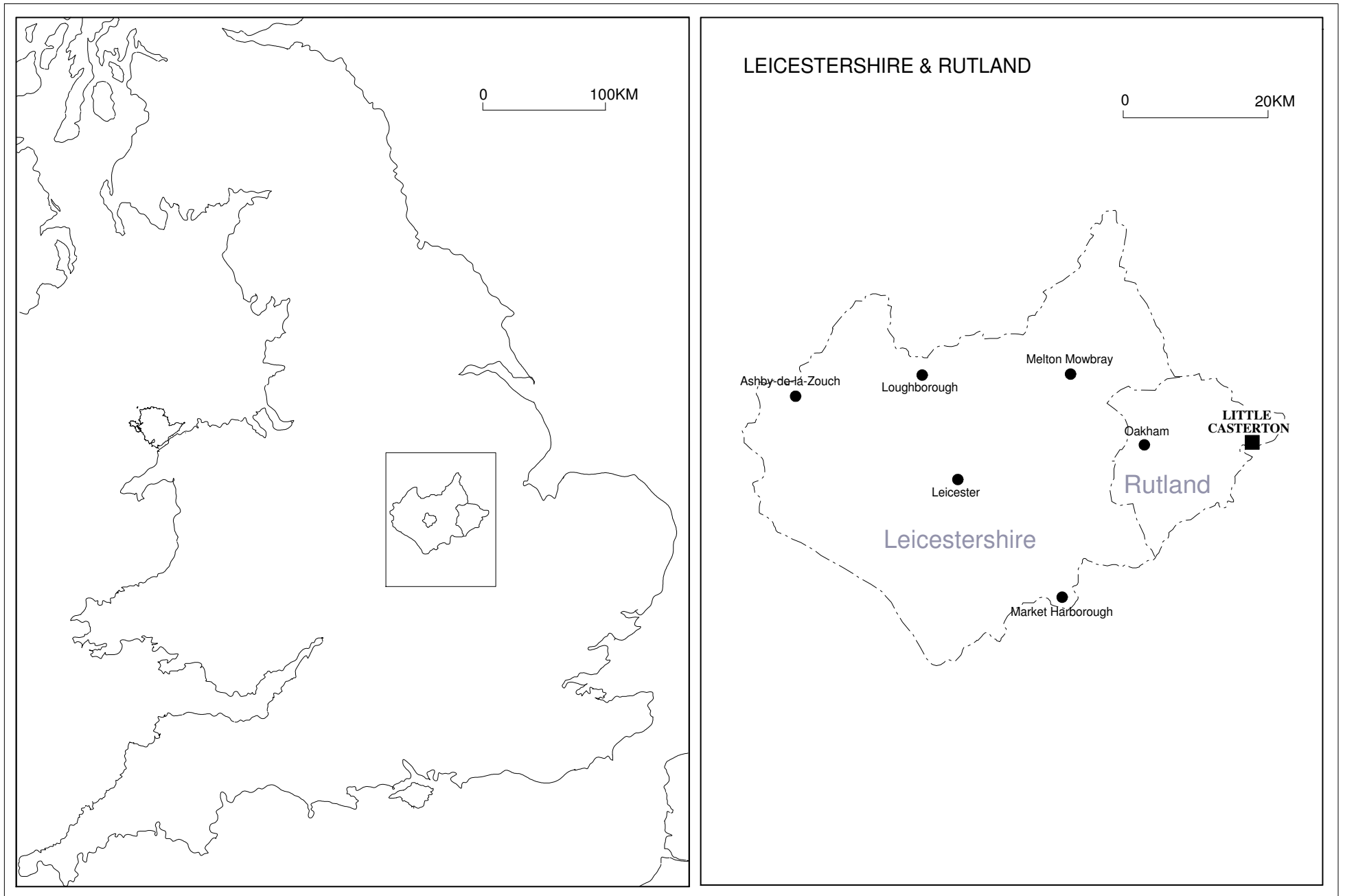


Figure 1 - General location map

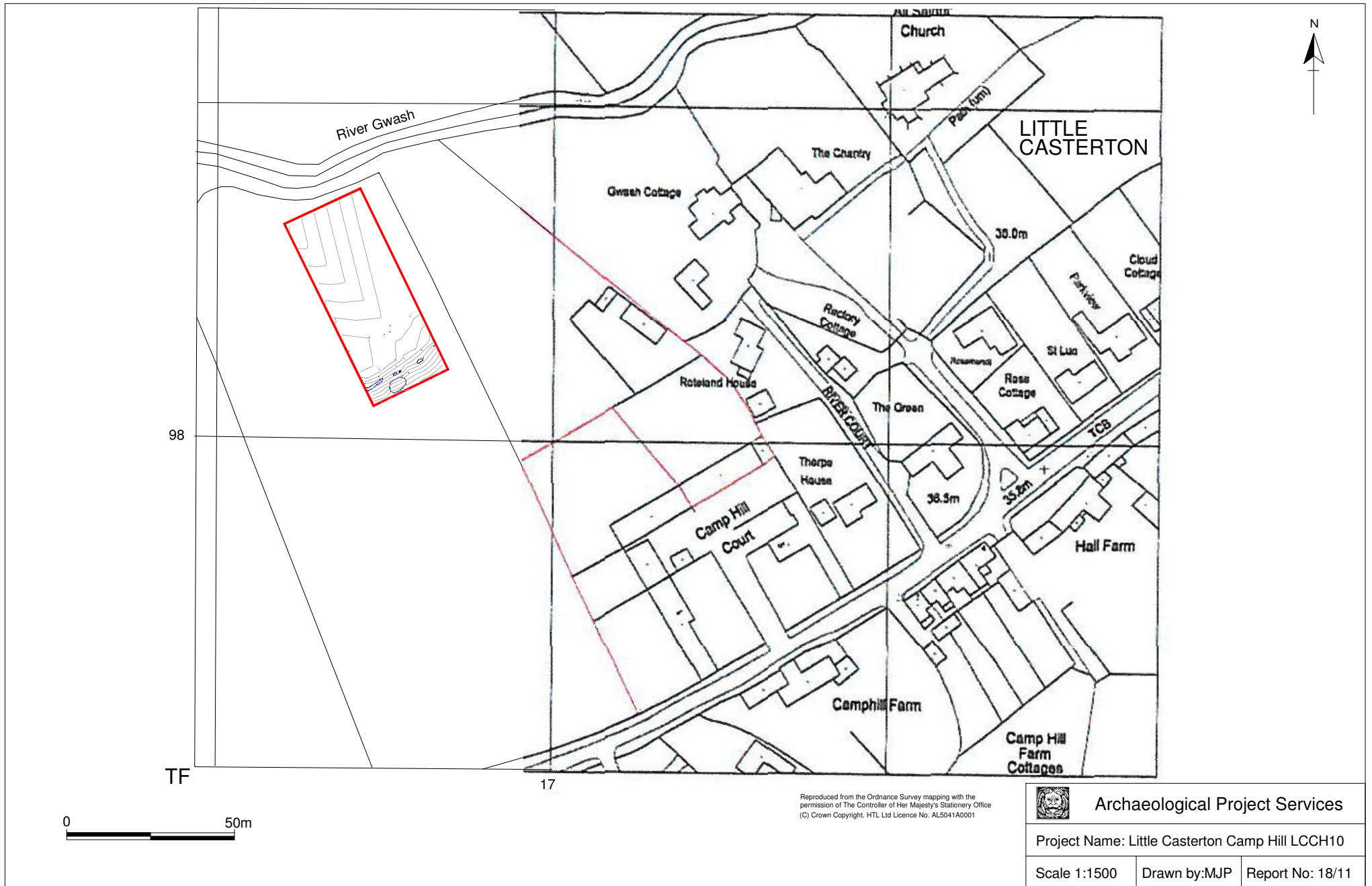


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

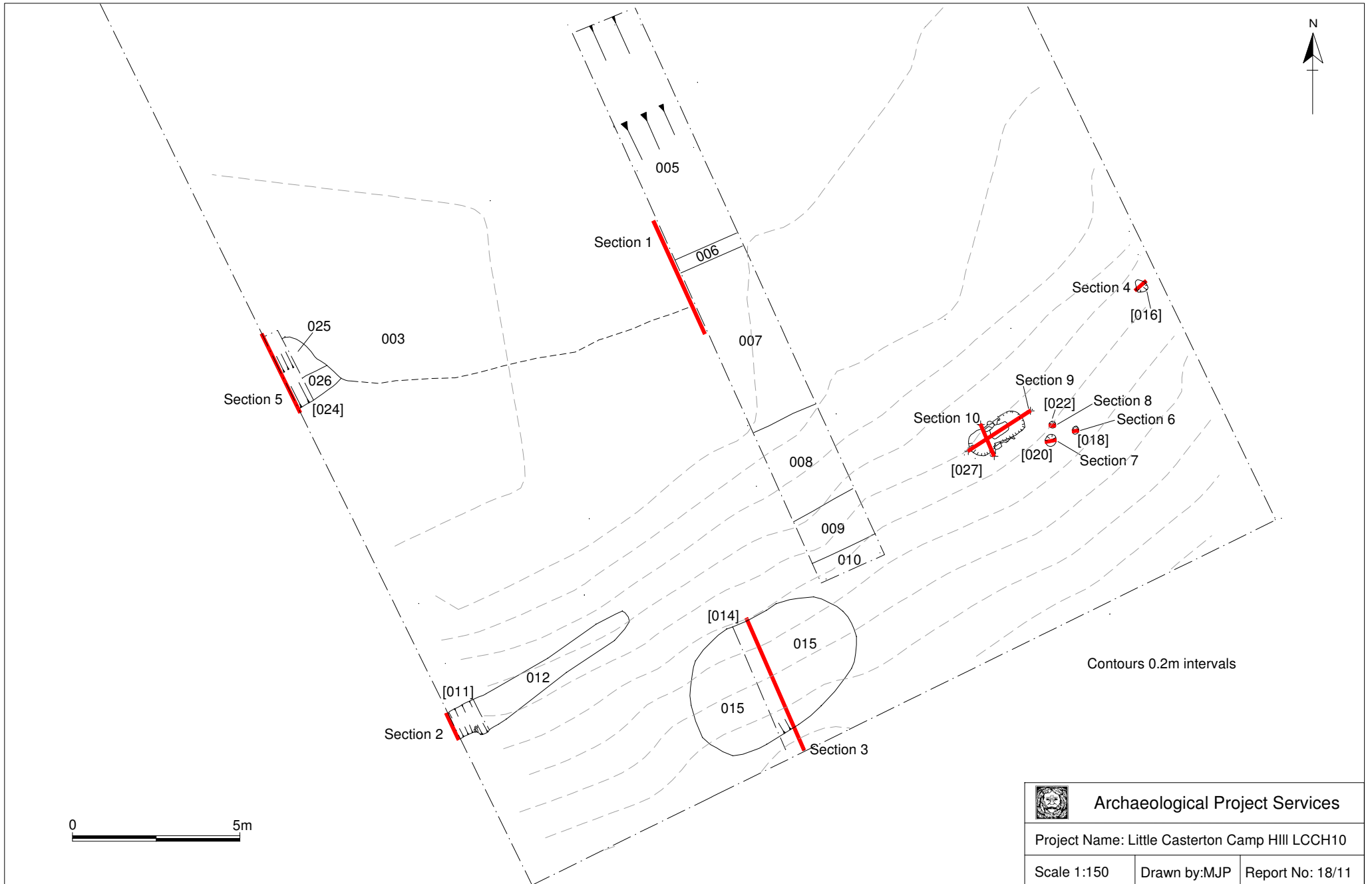


Figure 3. Trench Plan

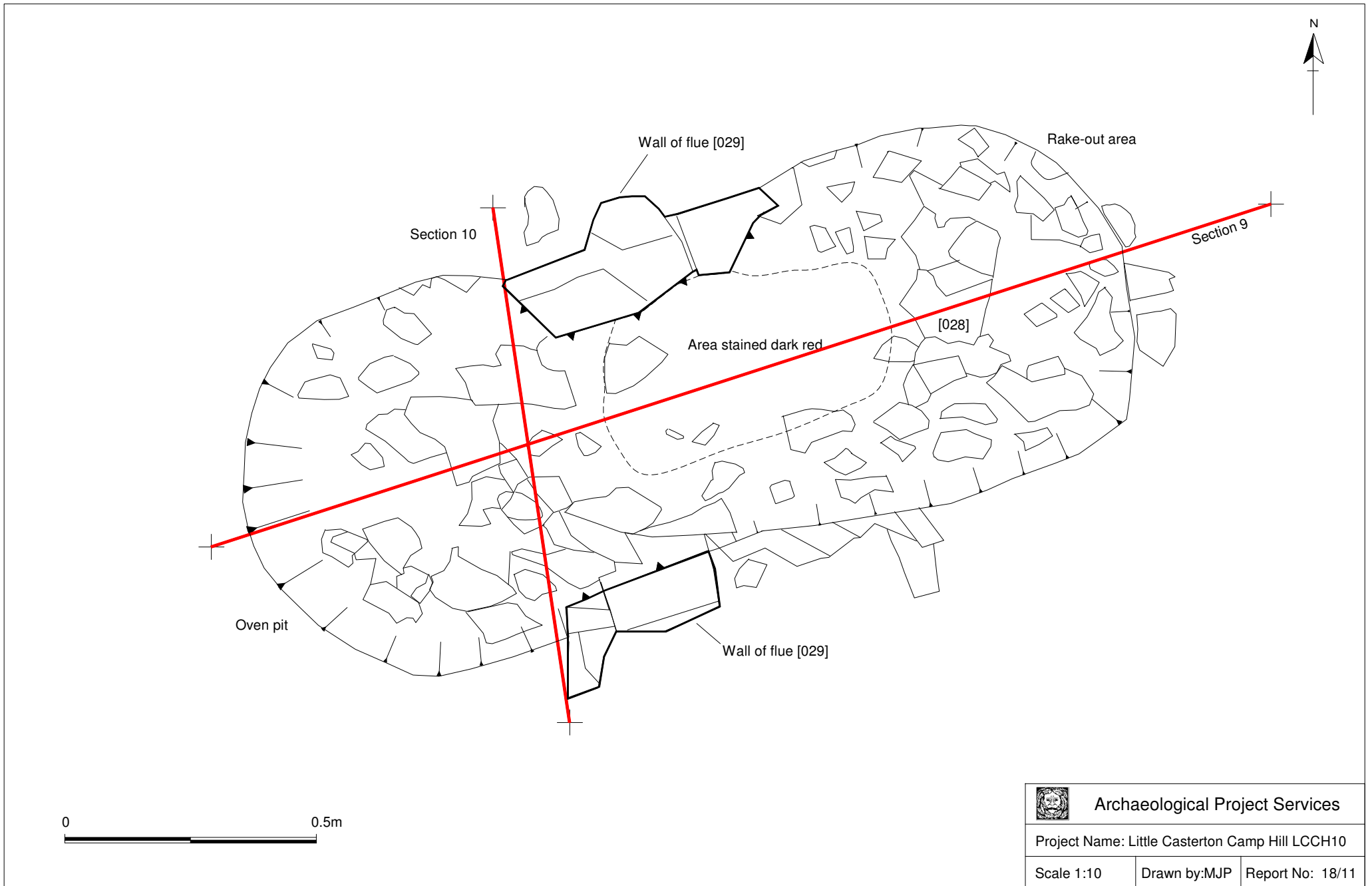



Figure 4. Plan of oven [027]

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Little Casterton Camp Hill LCCH10		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 18/11

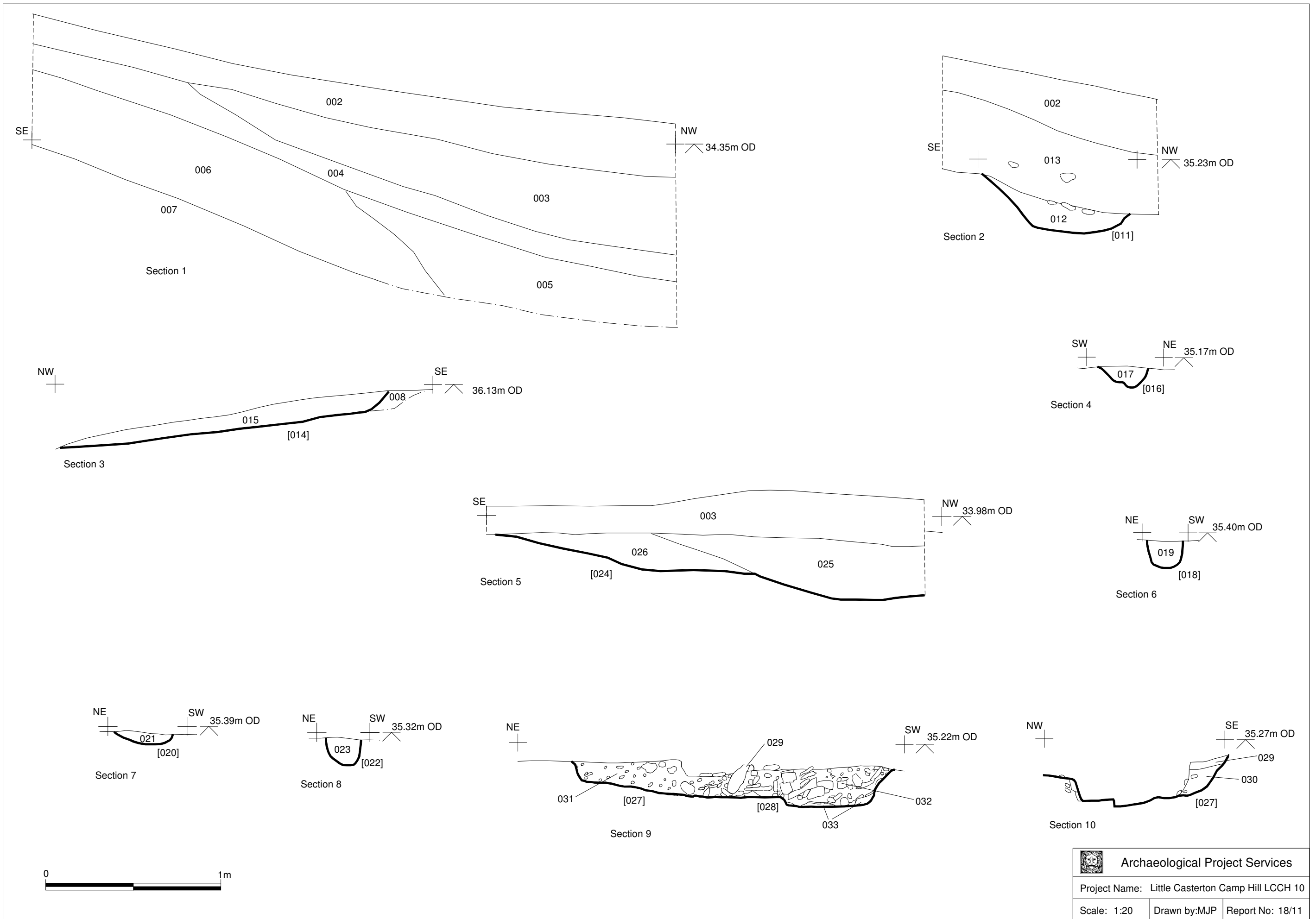


Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. General view of site prior to machining looking southeast



Plate 2. Trial trench looking northwest



Plate 3. Stripping the 'menage' looking west



Plate 4. Trial trench Section 1 looking west



Plate 5. Linear feature [011], Section 2



Plate 6. Oven [027] showing fired clay (032), a probable collapsed dome



Plate 7. Clay pad (033) in oven pit



Plate 8. Oven [027], Section 9



Plate 9. Post excavation view of oven [027] looking southeast



Plate 10. Post-excavation view of oven [027] looking southwest



Plate 11. Shallow feature [014], Section 3 looking east



Plate 12. Post holes [018], [022] and [020] looking southeast



Plate 13. Probable channel [024], Section 5 looking southwest

Appendix 1. SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING COMPRISING STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE RECORDING

PREPARED FOR MRS G. IVERSON

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

OCTOBER 2010

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation comprising a strip, map and sample excavation is required during development on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court, Main Street, Little Casterton, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, close to the historic core of Little Casterton and within an area of recorded earthworks.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of strip, map and sample recording during stripping of topsoil and other overburden as part of groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring comprising strip, map and sample recording during development on land adjacent to 4 Camp Hill Court, Main Street, Little Casterton, Rutland, centred on TF 0166 0982.
- 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 Little Casterton is located 15km east of Oakham and 27km southeast of Melton Mowbray, in Rutland. The site lies on the northwest perimeter of the settlement, within a rectangular field bounded to the south by the Main Street and to the north by River Gwash. The proposed 'Menage' will comprise an all weather riding surface occupying an area 60m x 25m in extent located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the field (Figs 1 and 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (FUL/2010/0787) has been approved by Rutland County Council for development of an all weather riding surface on the site subject to a scheme of archaeological works. The Senior Planning Archaeologist based at Leicestershire County Council has recommended that the scheme of works should comprise a strip, plan and sample excavation comprising archaeological monitoring and recording during any ground reductions undertaken at the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 103). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Upper and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with head deposits immediately north of the site (GSGB 1978).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Little Casterton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day.
- 6.2 A possible Bronze Age barrow has been identified on aerial photographs to the north of the village and possible enclosures of prehistoric or Romano-British origin recorded to the southwest. A pit alignment and linear ditch system has also been identified to the north.
- 6.3 Little Casterton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as Castretone, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the settlement (tun) by a Roman fort' (Ekwall 1989, 89). The Domesday Survey indicates that the entry was grouped with Great Casterton and was held by the King and his tenant, David, and contained a priest, two mills, 21 acres of meadow and woodland 3, 2 furlongs by 2 furlongs extent (Thorn 1980).
- 6.4 The parish church of All Saints largely dates from the 13th century, but does contain Norman masonry (Pevsner 1992, 480).
- 6.5 The Historic Environment Record of Leicestershire County Council contains records indicating that the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest, close to the medieval and post-medieval settlement core (HER ref. MLE16878).
- 6.6 The site also lies within an area of recorded earthworks and includes a probable mill leet/channel, depicted in part on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the village (MLE5462). There is no evidence for the channel on site at present, but the feature is depicted on an Ordnance Survey map dating to the late 1950's. By the late 1970's the probable leet is no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey maps and it seems to have been deliberately backfilled.
- 6.7 It is possible that the earthworks are associated with a documented former medieval manor house (MLE5463). A watermill which was recorded in 1900 probably stood close to the development site and is thought to have possible Anglo-Saxon origins (MLE5468), given that there is a reference to a mill in the Domesday Survey. However, this structure is not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

7 DETAILS OF DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE HISTORY

- 7.1 The proposed all weather riding surface will extend over an area measuring 60m x 25m (Fig 2). However, the contractor has indicated that to achieve level ground it is likely that an approximate area of 25m at the southern end of the footprint will require reduction. The remainder of the area will be covered by a geotextile and the all weather material, without any need to reduce the extant ground surface.
- 7.2 Presently the proposed development area is grassed and undeveloped.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The aims of the monitoring will be:
 - 8.1.1 To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation.
 - 8.1.2 To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.
- 8.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
 - 8.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 8.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 8.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

8.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

9 SITE OPERATIONS

9.1 General considerations

- 9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the scheme of works.
- 9.1.2 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.
- 9.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 Monitoring will be undertaken during stripping of topsoil and overburden from the footprint of the proposed riding school all weather surface. A toothless ditching bucket fitted to a mechanical excavator will be used for all ground reduction.
- 9.2.2 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan 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.
- 9.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.4 Throughout the scheme of works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the stripped area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 9.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

10 POST-EXCAVATION

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.

10.3.2 This will consist of:

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

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; and to Leicestershire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the documents titled Acquisition and Disposal Policy, prepared by Rutland County Museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 PUBLICATION

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

13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journals: Rutland Record and Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.

13.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology for findings of medieval or later date.

14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire and Rutland. They will be given written notice of the

commencement of the project.

15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 Archaeological monitoring is tied to the groundworks schedule and monitoring will be staffed by a Project Officer experienced in similar types of work. A contingency for additional staff in the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains has been agreed. This will comprise a site assistant in addition for the project officer for a period of up to three days
- 16.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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 – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious independent Roman pottery specialists. Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 21st October 2010

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Unstratified finds	Finds	
002	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt up to 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
003	Moderately compact/sticky mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional angular stone up to 10mm, 0.45m thick	Colluvium	
004	Moderately compacted mid to dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with rare angular stone up to 10mm, 0.15m thick	Layer	
005	Compact mid yellowish brown slightly sandy clay, occasional limestone to 10mm, 0.3m thick	Layer, probably Colluvium	
006	Moderately compact/quite friable mid yellowish brown 50/50 sand /clay, 0.4m thick	Subsoil or colluvium	
007	Compact mix of reddish brown fragmented stone (70%) and light yellowish brown clay (30%)	Natural limestone brash	
008	Firm mid brown clay with grey inclusions, becoming light yellowish brown and more mixed with brash lower down	Natural clay	
009	Lightly compacted reddish orange fine sand mixing with clays toward lower boundary	Natural sandy clay	
010	Compact 90% fragmented limestone in variable blocks, 10% brown sandy clay	Natural limestone brash	
011	Irregular linear with moderately sloping irregular sides, 5m length visible, 0.85m wide, 0.32m deep	Possible remnant of lynchet	
012	Friable mid orange brown clayey sand with moderate sub-angular gravel and small stones, up to 0.18m thick	Fill of [011]	
013	Friable mid orangey brown clay sand with moderate sub-angular stones, up to 0.43m thick	Subsoil	
014	Sub-oval cut 4.7m NE-SW, 3.8m NW-SE, 0.2m deep with concave sides and flat base	Shallow, probably natural depression on hill slope	
015	Soft mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, up to 0.2m thick	Fill of [014]	
016	Sub-oval cut 0.45m x 0.3m x 0.12m deep with irregular sides and base, Heavily truncated.	Small pit or post hole	10 th C
017	Friable mid brown grey silty clay with frequent angular stone frags, 0.12m thick	Fill of [016]	10 th C
018	Sub-circular cut with gradual sides and concave base, 0.2m diameter, 0.18m deep	Small post hole	
019	Friable light grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal fragments, 0.18m thick	Fill of [018]	
020	Sub-circular cut with concave base 0.32m diameter, 0.06m deep, heavily truncated	Small pit or post hole	
021	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with occasional angular gravel, 0.06m thick	Fill of [020]	
022	Sub-circular cut with very steep sides and concave base, 0.2m diameter, 0.16m deep	Post hole	
023	Loose mid grey brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments, 0.16m thick	Fill of [022]	
024	Probable SW-NE aligned linear cut with convex south side and flattish base, 0.34m deep	Ditch or channel	
025	Soft very dark grey clayey silt with common charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks, 0.34m thick	Top fill of [024]	
026	Friable mottled mid brown/light greyish brown clayey silt with common gravel, occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.2m thick	Fill in south side of [024]	
027	Sub-rectangular cut, aligned NE-SW, with rounded ends/corners, steep sides and flat base. 1.8m long, 0.76m wide, 0.22m deep at oven end, 0.1m deep inside flue, 0.1-0.15m deep at rake-out pit end	Construction cut of oven with rake-out pit	10 th C

028	Limestone and some sandstone pieces laid to create hard surface at base of oven. Between 0.05m and 0.2m across, 0.02m thick	Oven floor	
029	Limestone slabs, unfinished, laid along edge of oven and roof slabs collapsed into centre of structure	Stone flue	
030	Friable to slightly plastic mid grey brown silty clay between stone flue lining and cut	Packing to hold flue stones in place	
031	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay including approx 30% charcoal, up to 0.15m thick	Rake out deposit from oven firing	10 th C
032	Friable mid brown 70% fired clay, 30% silty clay with occasional charcoal pieces, fills area of oven pit and part of flue	Collapsed oven dome	
033	Plastic pale brownish yellow clay across width of oven, 0.4m wide, 0.03m thick	Clay pad in oven pit	
034	Unstratified finds from oven area	Finds	10 th C
035	Worked stone block 0.24m x 0.2m x 0.17m, probably a capping stone used on flue of oven	Part of [029]	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and 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). This document also covers surrounding counties. Cname equivalences for the Leicestershire type series are also given in Table 1 below. A total of five sherds from five vessels, weighing 109 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 below. The pottery dates to the late Saxon period.

Condition

All of the material is burnt and moderately fragmentary. The average sherd weight is moderate at 22 grams, although a single sherd considerable heavier than the rest at 67 grams. A single sherd has a thick internal soot deposit probably indicating use over a hearth or fire. A single piece of pottery is abraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Lincs Cname	Leics Cname	Sub fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
001	EST	ST1	A/D	Jar or Pitcher		BS	Partially reduced; burnt; heavy internal sooting; soot over broken edge	10th	1	1	67
017	EST	ST1	A/D	Jar or Pitcher	Diamond Shaped roller stamp dec on body	BS	Burnt; reduced	10th	1	1	11
017	EST	ST1	A/D	Jar or Pitcher		BS	Reduced; probably burnt	10th	1	1	4
031	EST	ST1	A/D	Jar or Pitcher		BS	Reduced; probably burnt; sooted interior	10th	1	1	3
034	EST	ST1	A/D	Jar or Pitcher	Diamond shaped roller stamp dec on rim	Rim to girth	Burnt and partially reduced; abraded	10th	1	1	24
Total									5	5	109

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from rake out deposit (031) associated with oven structure 035 and fill (017) within pit or post hole [016]. Two unstratified sherds were also recovered; one of which, (034), came from the oven area.

Range

All of the vessels are closed jar or pitcher forms in Early Stamford ware (EST) fabric A/D. Two of these have diamond shape roller stamped decoration of a type typical of vessels of this date within this area.

Potential

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

Summary

Sherds from five similar vessels of late Saxon date were recovered during the excavation. Pieces from three of these came from stratified contexts, whilst the remainder were unstratified.

FIRED CLAY

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A very large amount, approximately 32.5kg, of fired clay was retrieved. This assemblage was quantified by weight only.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were weighed and examined and features on a selection of them measured.

Condition

All of the fired clay is in good condition, though some of the pieces are a little friable.

Results

Table 2, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	W (g)	Description
025	135	Mostly oxidised, 1 wattle impression, >30mm across
026	48	Mostly oxidised, no wattle impressions
031	149	Mostly oxidised, or oxidised surfaces over reduced cores. Some wattle impressions, mostly 10-15mm across. The wattle impressions are broadly in 1 direction, but converging
032 & 032<3>	31300	Mostly oxidised, or oxidised surfaces over reduced cores. Numerous wattle impressions, mostly 15-18mm across but some 20-25mm, wattle impressions mostly in 1 direction, though some are on converging angles and a few pieces have impressions at right angles to each other
034	904	Mostly oxidised, or oxidised surfaces over reduced cores. Numerous wattle impressions, mostly 15-18mm across but some 20-25mm, wattle impressions mostly in 1 direction or converging, though a few at right angles to each other



Examples of fired clay with wattle impressions. Middle piece has wattle impressions at right angles to each other

Provenance

The fired clay was from ditch fills (025, 026), a rake-out deposit from the oven filling (031), the collapsed oven dome (032), and as unstratified artefacts from the oven area (034).

Range

Where identifiable, all of the fired clay is from a wattle and daub oven structure. Many of the pieces retain wattle impressions. These show that the structure was formed by plastering clay over a framework of woven and converging wattle rods.

Potential

The fired clay is of moderate significance and represents the remnants of an oven structure made of wattle and daub. However, its potential for further analysis is limited.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twenty-six other finds weighing a total of 2626g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the charcoal is naturally fragile.

Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
025	stone	Burnt stone	4	360	
031	charcoal	Charcoal, mostly roundwood	8	3	
032	stone	Burnt stone	10	873	
034	stone	Burnt stone	4	1390	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ditch/channel fill (024), a raking out deposit from the oven (031), the collapsed oven dome (032), and as unstratified finds from the oven area (034).

Range

Other finds were limited to burnt stone and charcoal.

Potential

The other finds of limited potential, other than providing functional evidence of burning at the site.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 23 (c. 6g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from environmental samples of stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from the fill of a ditch (025) and deposits associated with an oven (031 and 032).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
025<1>	medium mammal	long bone	1	1	
	medium mammal	unidentified	12	1	
	small mammal	femur	1	<1	

031<2>	medium mammal	unidentified	5	1	
	amphibian	long bone	1	<1	
032<3>	medium mammal	long bone	2	2	
	small mammal	unidentified	1	<1	

Summary

As a small assemblage and the fragmentary nature of the bone, the faunal remains have limited potential. They should be retained as part of the site archive and should present no problems for long term storage.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	10th Century	Unstratified finds
017	10th Century	
031	10th Century	Based on a single sherd
034	10th Century	Unstratified finds from above the oven

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
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>>
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Appendix 4: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The excavation recorded a small number of features of probable Late Saxon (*circa* tenth century) date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a fill within ditch [024] (sample 1) and from the stoke-hole and collapsed body of an oven (context [027] – samples 2 and 3).

The samples were bulk floated by APS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were present within all three assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at varying densities within all three assemblages. Preservation was very variable; most grains were severely puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures) and could not be readily identified, whilst others were well preserved. Most seeds were also moderately well preserved.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was exceedingly scarce, but individual rachis nodes of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type were noted within the assemblages from samples 1 and 2. A cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large legume (Fabaceae) recovered from sample 2, was the sole non-cereal food plant remain recorded.

Weed seeds were present throughout. Common segetal species were predominant, with taxa noted including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), including fragmentary capitulae (seed heads), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), small grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils, namely nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), were only noted within the assemblage from sample 2, and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recorded from samples 2 and 3. Charcoal/charred wood fragments (some of which were quite large) were present throughout along with pieces of charred root/stem, but other plant remains were very scarce.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were present within all three samples, were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. All three samples also contained moderate densities of ferrous material. When the latter was studied under the microscope, the fragments were very irregularly shaped, with neither spherules nor hammer scale being present. Because of this, it was concluded that the material was probably derived from either natural iron pan or was a residue from the high temperature combustion of the local clay, which was used within the oven.

Discussion

All three assemblages are very similar in composition and it would, therefore, appear most likely that all have a common source. Samples 2 and 3 were taken from deposits directly associated with oven [027], but it is suggested that the material within sample 1 is also derived from the oven, probably in the form of rake-out waste, which was subsequently deposited within ditch [024]. Assuming that the assemblages are all derived from waste products from the oven, their composition would appear to indicate that the structure was, at least in part, being used for the drying of grain prior to storage. Wheat is predominant within samples 1 and 2, and as this particular cereal was rarely used whole for human consumption, it is, perhaps, unlikely that this material is directly derived from any culinary activity. However, this does not preclude the possibility that the structure was occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs, as ovens were generally multi-functional. The presence of stinking mayweed seeds within both assemblages almost certainly indicates that at least some of the grain was being grown on heavier, clay soils, which are particularly well suited to the cultivation of wheat. It is, perhaps, of note that all three assemblages also include small legumes, which were, from at least the

earlier medieval period, known to have been grown in a rotational cropping regime to improve impoverished, nitrogen depleted soils. The cereals represented within these assemblages would appear to have been at an advanced stage of processing, as chaff is virtually absent. The few seeds which remain are mostly large (or present as partially intact capitulae) and of a similar size to the grains, and for this reason, this 'dross', along with any other cereals, which were contaminants of the main wheat crop, would have persisted within the grain batch until they were removed by hand immediately prior to consumption. As for the oven itself, the composition of the assemblages would appear to indicate that the principal fuel used was wood or charcoal, although it is possible that some brushwood and other dried plant materials were also utilised as kindling.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblages are small (all less than 0.1 litres in volume), two contain a moderately high density of cereal grains and other remains, which were almost certainly derived from activities conducted within oven [027]. As is common with such structures, the oven was probably multi-functional, although the current waste appears to be largely derived from the drying of batches of cereals (principally wheat) prior to storage.

Although two of the three assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), it is thought unlikely that further analysis would add any additional data to that contained within this assessment. Therefore, at present, no additional work is recommended. However, this recommendation may be reviewed if any further material from this site is presented as a result of future excavations.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 - 10 specimens xx = 11 - 50 specimens xxx = 51 - 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare coty = cotyledon fg = fragment b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	025	031	032
Feature No.	024		
Feature type	Ditch	Oven	Oven
Cereals and other food plants			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)		x	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xxx	xxx	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx	xxxx	x
(detached embryo)	x		
Large Fabaceae indet.		xcotyfg	
Herbs			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x	x	xcffg
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. (capitula frags.)	xx x	xx x	
Asteraceae indet.	xcf	x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	x	x
Fabaceae indet.	x	xx	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x	x	
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.			x
<i>Malva</i> sp.		x	
Small Poaceae indet	x		x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	xcf		
<i>Silene</i> sp.		x	
Wetland plants			
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		xcf	x
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	
Indet.culm nodes	x		
Indet.seeds	x	x	
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx	x
Black tarry material	x		
Bone		xb	
Burnt/fired clay			x
Ferrous ?fragments	xx	xxx	xxx
Small coal frags.			x
Sample volume (litres)	5	10	
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Little Casterton Camp Hill, Rutland.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
35	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Sample record sheet
3	Environmental sample sheet
4	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
9	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:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Room 500
County Hall
Leicester Road
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8TE

Rutland County Museum Accession Number: OAKRM: 2010.31

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LCCH 10

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-86519

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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