
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND FORMERLY PART OF LILAC FARM, 19
MILL LANE, COTTESMORE
(COML11)**

Work Undertaken For
Hereward Homes

April 2011

Report Compiled by
Russell Trimble

National Grid Reference: SK 9022 1387
Planning Application Nos. FUL/2010/0176 and
FUL/2010/0478/NT

Museum Accession No: OAKRM:2011.8
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-99643

A.P.S. Report No. **45/11**

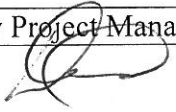

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Plots 7 and 8
Lilac Farm, Mill Lane
Cottesmore
STSL 11

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Russell Trimble
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Russell Trimble
Photographic Reproduction	Russell Trimble
Post-excavation Analyst	Russell Trimble

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 3-05-2011	Date: 3-5-2011

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY.....	1
2. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1 DEFINITION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION	1
2.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
3. AIMS	3
4. METHODS	3
5. RESULTS.....	3
6. DISCUSSION	4
7. CONCLUSIONS.....	4
8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
9. PERSONNEL	5
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
11. ABBREVIATIONS	5

Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at Lilac Farm, Mill lane, Cottesmore, Rutland.
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds <i>by Anne Irving, Alex Beeby and Paul Cope-Faulkner</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Plans of Trenches 1 & 2
- Figure 5 Section Drawings

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1, general view looking northeast
- Plate 2 Section 1, looking southeast
- Plate 3 Possible posthole or stakehole [103], looking southwest
- Plate 4 Trench 2, general view, looking west-northwest
- Plate 5 Section 3, ditch or gully [115], looking southeast
- Plate 6 Section 4, pit or hollow [113], looking north-northeast
- Plate 7 Section 5, pit or hollow [113], looking east-southeast
- Plate 8 Section 6, pit or hollow [111], looking east-southeast

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the former Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland, in advance of a proposed residential development.

The site lies within the core of the medieval and post-medieval village at a distance of approximately 350m north of the parish church of St Nicholas. Previous archaeological investigations at Lilac Farm, in 2002 and 2008, had revealed evidence of late Saxon and medieval settlement, primarily in the areas immediately adjacent to Mill Lane, where the possible foundations of timber framed buildings were identified, as well as a track, pits, postholes, ditches and a stone wall or wall foundation. A lower density of features (primarily pits and ditches) occurred in areas further to the north of the street frontage, extending to the southern boundary of the current site. Many of the excavated deposits contained iron slag indicative of iron production in the immediate vicinity of Lilac Farm. Residual finds from the Bronze Age, Roman and early Saxon periods indicated a potential for deposits earlier than those already encountered.

The current project, which entailed the excavation of two trenches on land to the north of the areas already investigated, revealed a small number of features considered to be of potential archaeological significance. The most noteworthy was a ditch, apparently representing the further extent of a feature which was recorded in 2008 and dated on the basis of associated pottery to the late 12th to 14th century. The only other features of potential archaeological interest were a pair of shallow pits or hollows, both undated, and a possible posthole, which was also undated.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IfA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hereward Homes to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of a residential development on land which formerly formed part of Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland. The project was required as a condition of planning permission (Planning reference FUL/2010/0176). Archaeological fieldwork was carried out on the 4th and 5th April 2011, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Cottesmore lies 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the County of Rutland (Figs. 1 and 2).

The site of the proposed development lies on the north side of Mill Lane on land formerly forming part of Lilac Farm, at a distance of approximately 350m north of

the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Nicholas, at National Grid Reference SK 9022 1387 (Fig. 2).

The site is approximately rectangular, covering c. 1.5 hectares. It is bounded by residential properties to the east, south and west, with agricultural land (currently under grass) to the north. The only structure on the site is a wooden shed located on the northern boundary. The site lies on a gradual, south facing slope at approximately 135m above Ordnance Datum.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony well drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge et al. 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1st millennium AD.

Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as Cotesmore the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘Cott’s Moor’ (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St Nicholas which dates from the 12th century, with 13th and 14th century elements. The site lies adjacent to an 18th century thatched

cottage.

Archaeologically significant remains were located at Lilac Farm in 2002, during a trial trench evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS). Late Saxon and early medieval ditches, pits and gullies were recorded, together with stone features adjacent to Mill Lane, which were interpreted as the possible foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag was found in a number of the excavated deposits, suggesting the presence an iron smelting site in the immediate vicinity (Clarke, 2002).

More extensive fieldwork, including another phase of trial trenching, open area excavations and a watching brief, was carried by Archaeological Project Services in 2008. Late Saxon/early medieval features included a track, ditches, pits, postholes and a stone wall or wall foundation. The track was interpreted as a potentially early element, while the remaining features were mostly attributed to the mid/late 12th to 14th century. Iron smelting slag occurred in a wide range of contexts, providing further evidence of iron production in the area. The finds assemblage included small amounts of residual material from the Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Saxon periods.

Evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement was revealed during archaeological investigations near the parish church, approximately 350m south of the Lilac Farm site (HER ref MLE10034-9). Late Saxon remains included a pit, ditch and gully together with associated pottery. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11th – 12th century AD date (Thomas, 1998).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather information on any archaeological remains which might be present on the site, sufficient to allow the formulation by the relevant archaeological curator of a policy for their effective management.

The objectives were to determine:

- the character of any archaeological remains present on the site
- the likely extent of any remains, their date and function, state of preservation, and spatial distribution
- the extent to which any adjacent archaeological deposits are present in the application area
- the overall landscape context of any remains located on the site

4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated, each measuring 15m long by x 1.6m wide (see Fig. 3 for trench locations). Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed from the trenches by mechanical excavator operating under archaeological supervision. Both trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for any evidence of archaeologically significant deposits. All of the features identified were sampled by hand excavation, each deposit being allocated a unique reference number (context number). In accordance with standard Archaeological Project Services practice, written context descriptions were made on individual *pro forma* context sheets; a list of all contexts and their descriptions is contained in Appendix 2. Plans were produced at a scale of 1:20, and sections drawings at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled, showing overall views of the stratigraphy in each trench as well as views of

individual excavated features.

Upon the completion of fieldwork, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete MAP II archive, and a stratigraphic matrix was produced showing the relationships between individual units of stratigraphy. All finds recovered from the site were examined and catalogued, and a period date was assigned where possible. Contexts were later assigned to phases, in accordance with their position in the stratigraphic sequence, the dating of associated artefacts, and interpretations relating to type and character.

5. RESULTS

The stratigraphic sequence is described in the following account, using context numbers (shown in brackets) assigned during archaeological fieldwork (see Figs 4 and 5 and Plates 1-8).

Both trenches were excavated to the upper horizon of geological deposits, encountered at around 0.50m below existing ground level. In Trench 1 the geology comprised light brown clay (106), with mid orange sandy clay (105) occupying the northwestern end of the Trench. In Trench 2 light yellowish brown clay (116) extended throughout.

In Trench 1 the only feature of potential archaeological significance was a possible posthole or stakehole, [103], measuring 0.22 x 0.16m in plan, with a depth of 0.10m. The feature, which had steeply sloping sides and a v-shaped base, was filled by firm mid grey clay (104) containing frequent flecks of charcoal.

In Trench 2 a ditch or gully was revealed [115]. The feature lay on an approximate north to south alignment, with dimensions of 0.65m to 0.73m wide by 0.22m deep. Its

sides sloped at an angle of around 45° from horizontal, to a rounded or concave base. Irregularities visible in the eastern side of the cut were probably the result animal or root action, and partially decayed roots were still visible across the base. The gully was filled by a moderately compact to compact mid greyish brown silty clay which yielded a single sherd of Stamford ware pottery dated as 11th to 12th century. A fragment of animal bone, identifiable only as the humus of a large mammal, was recovered from the same context.

Further to the southeast in Trench 2 lay a pair of large, shallow pits or hollows, [111] and [113]. The easternmost cut, [111], was circular in plan, with a diameter of 1.15m and maximum depth of 60mm. Cut [113], located further to the west, was less regular in plan shape, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north. It measured approximately 1.1m across and had a maximum depth of 50mm. Both of features displayed shallow and slightly concave profiles, and were filled by identical deposits of mid yellowish brown, sandy, silty clay - (110) and (112) respectively. No datable artefacts were retrieved from the fills.

Thick deposits of subsoil were present in both trenches, described in Trench 1 as a firm mid greyish brown silty clay (102), 0.35m thick, and in Trench 2 as a mid yellowish brown clayey, sandy silt (109), 0.30m thick. The material probably derives from arable cultivation during the medieval period and later.

Topsoil across the site – (100) and (106) - was 0.15m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Superficial geology of light brown clay was encountered in both trenches at around

0.50m below existing ground level.

The ditch or gully [115] aligned north to south in Trench 2 probably represents the further extent of a similar feature - COML08, context nos. [008] and [010] - identified during previous excavations (Area 2) on land to the south (Trimble 2008). Fills in the latter feature yielded a small assemblage of pottery dated as late 12th to 14th century, which is consistent with the dating of the single sherd of Stamford ware pottery recovered from (114). There was, however, no parallel in (114) of the iron smelting residues - smelting slag, ironstone and the bottom stone of a rotary quern – found the secondary fill (006) of [008].

The undated pits or hollows in Trench 2 are paralleled by a number of discrete features located during the 2008 investigations, in the northeastern part of Area 2 and dated on the basis of small quantities of associated pottery to the mid 12th to 14th centuries. In the absence of specific indications of function, it might be speculated that [111] and [113] originated as clay extraction pits, possibly for the construction of iron smelting furnaces.

The possible posthole or stakehole in Trench 1 was undated but suggests a potential for structural evidence.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore in Rutland. Previous investigations at Lilac Farm had revealed evidence of late Saxon and medieval settlement, together with residues from nearby iron production. Although the greatest concentration of activity had been located in areas immediately adjacent to Mill Lane there was considered to be a potential for archaeologically significant

deposits on the current site.

In general the evaluation revealed a low density of potentially significant archaeological features, including the possible further extent of a ditch located in 2008, which was dated on the basis of associated pottery to the late 12th to 14th century.

The only other features recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 were a pair of shallow pits or hollows, both undated, and a possible posthole/stakehole, which was also undated.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Jon Gibbison of Hereward Homes 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 Supervisor: Russell Trimble
Site Staff: Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analysis: Russell Trimble

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1978 *Stamford: solid and drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet **157**

Clarke, S, 2002 *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Lilac Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 902 139)*. Unpublished ULAS Report No. **2002/160**

English Heritage, 2002 *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and*

practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Ekwall, E, 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Lewis, C, 2006 'The Medieval Period (850-1500)', in NJ, Cooper (ed), *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**

MoLAS, 1994, *Archaeological Site Manual*, Museum of London 1994, Third Edition

Thomas, J, 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation on land adjacent to the Post Office, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK903 136)*. Unpublished ULAS report No. **1998-164**

Trimble, R, 2008 *Archaeological Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief on land at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore*, Archaeological Project Services Report No. **112/08**

Williams, A and Martin GH (eds.) 2002 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

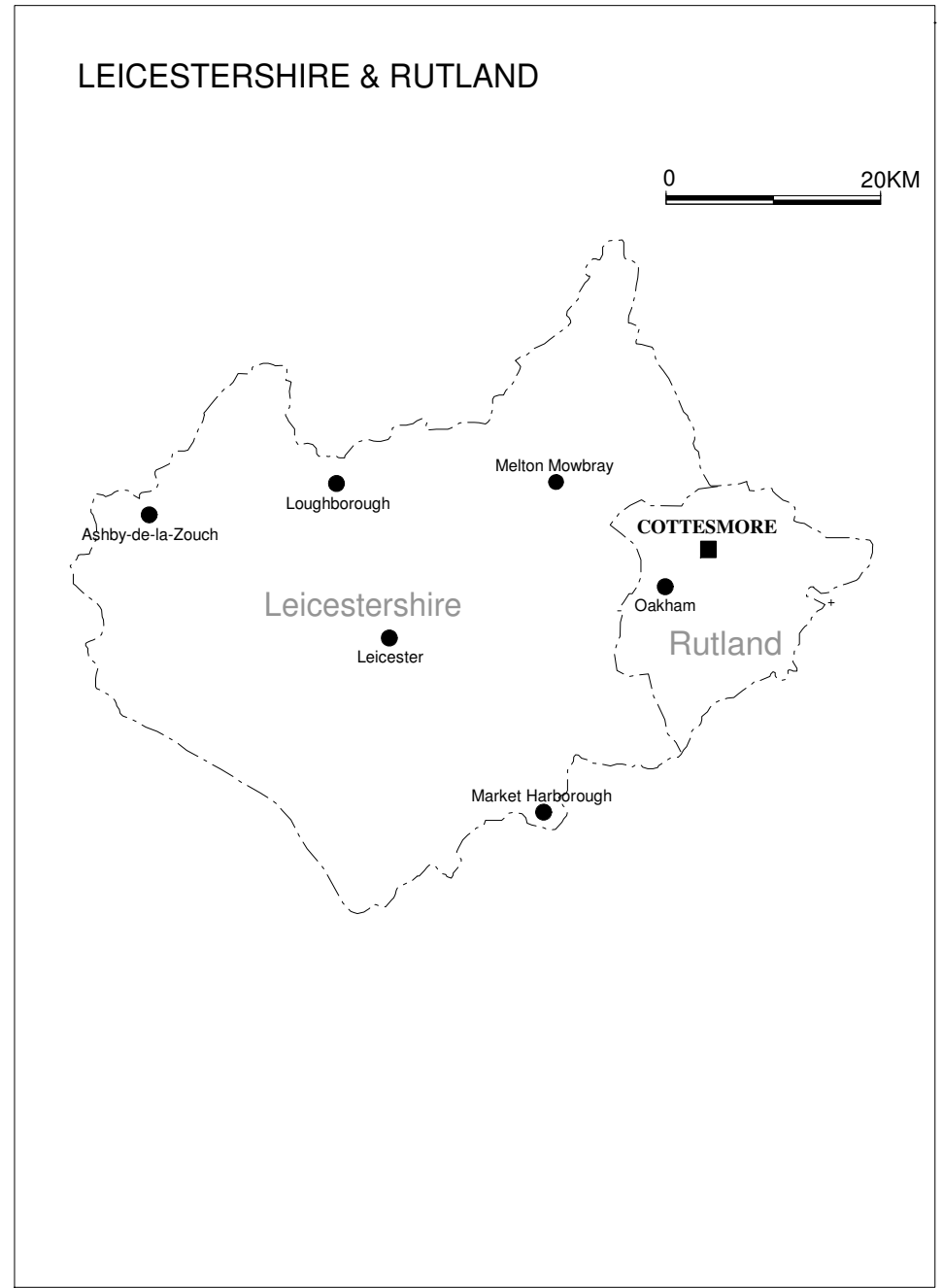


Figure 1 - General location map

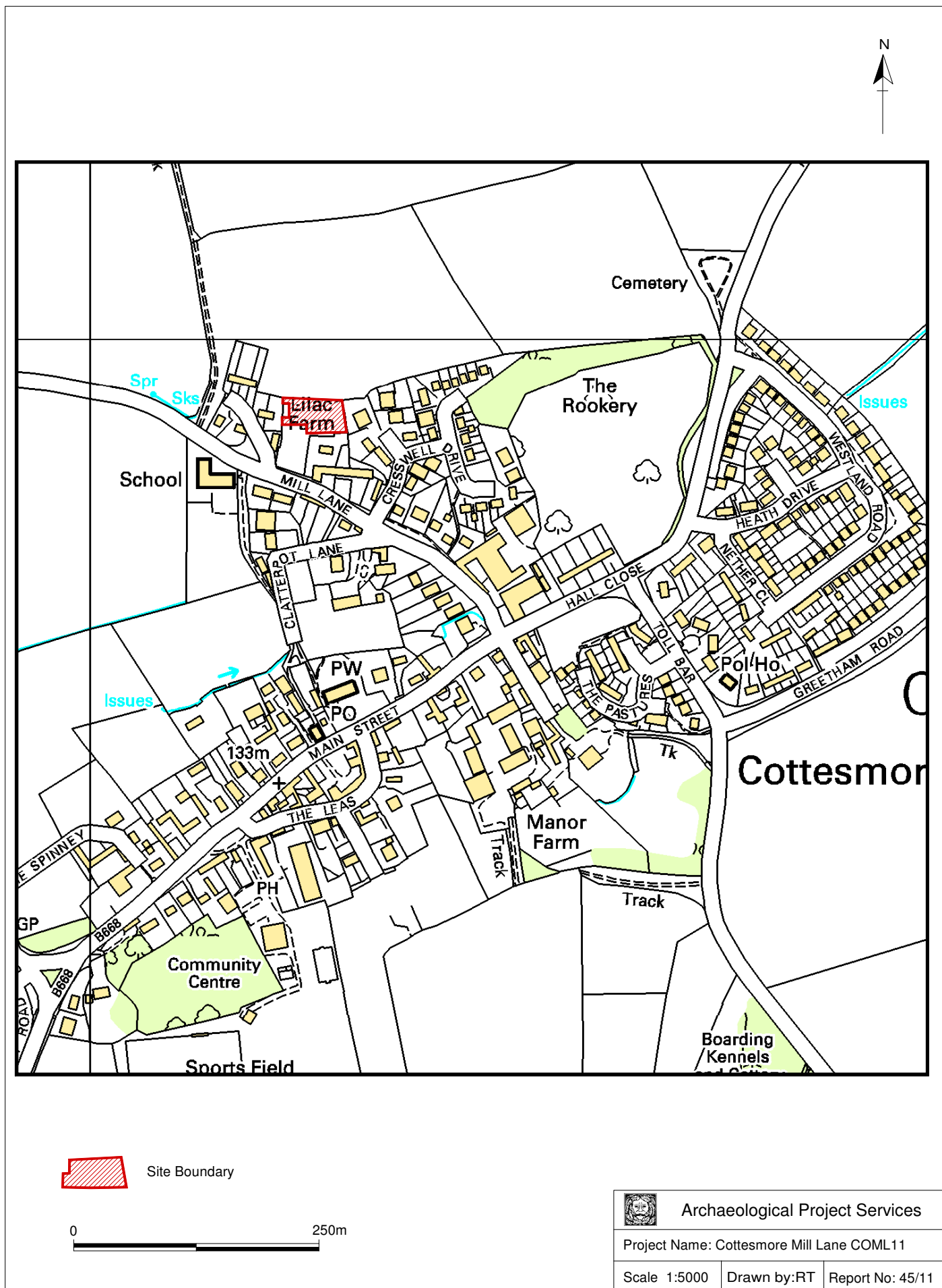


Figure 2 Site Location

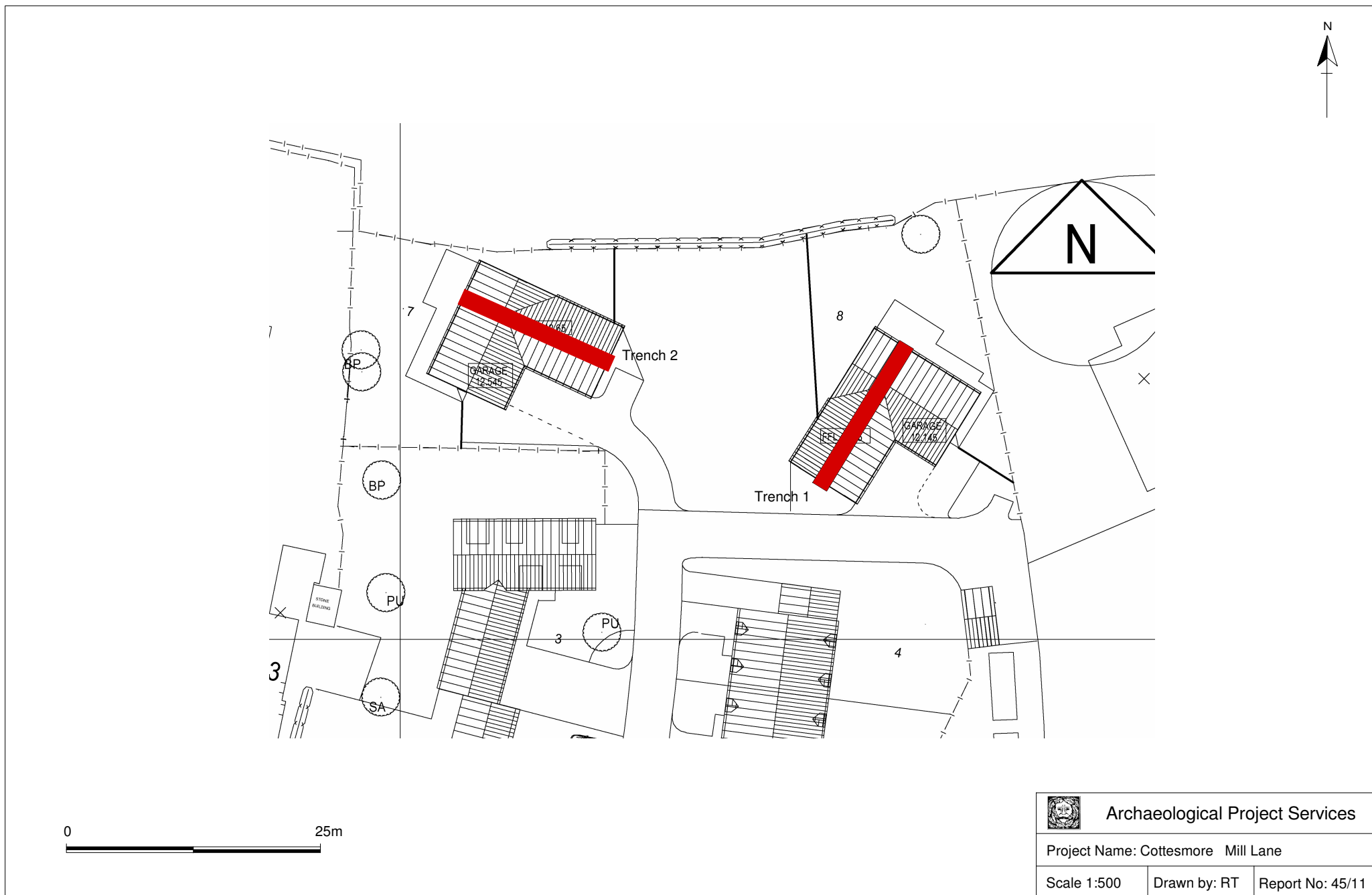
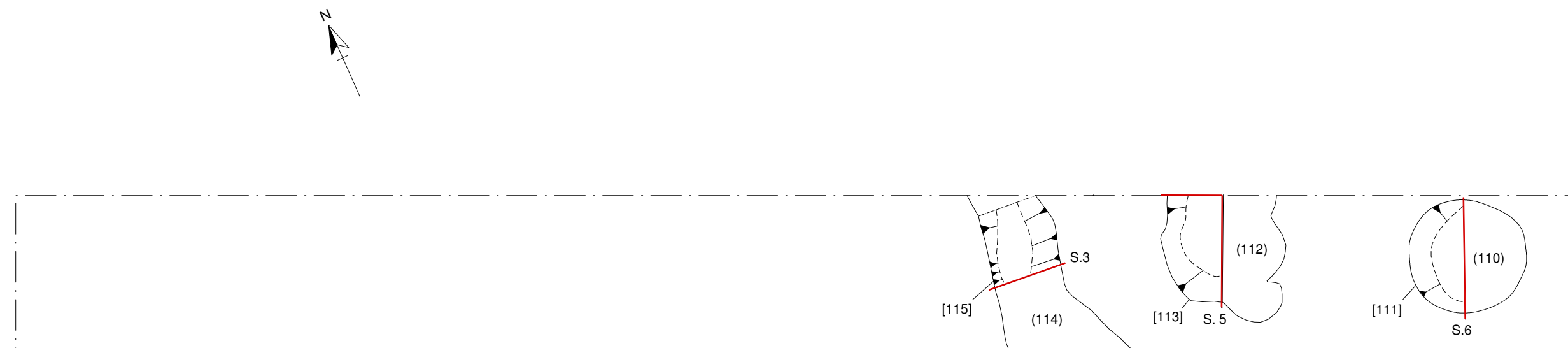
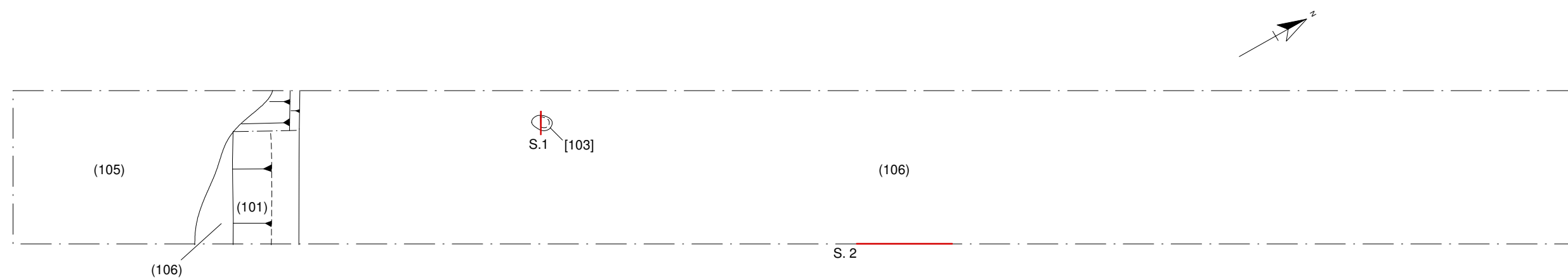


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan



Trench 2



Trench 1

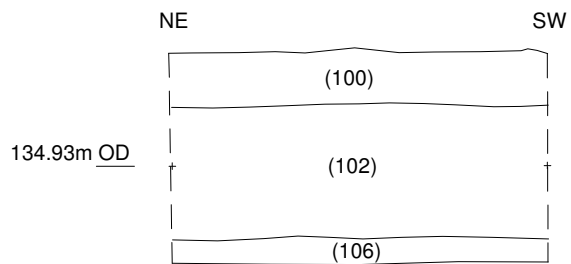


	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Mill Lane Cottesmore COM11	
Scale: 1: 50	Drawn by: RT Report No: 45/11

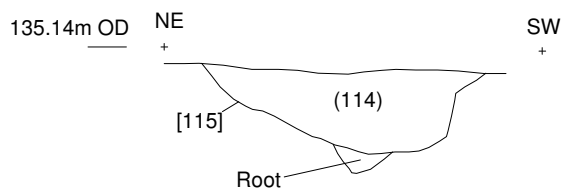
Figure 4 Trench 1 & 2 Plans



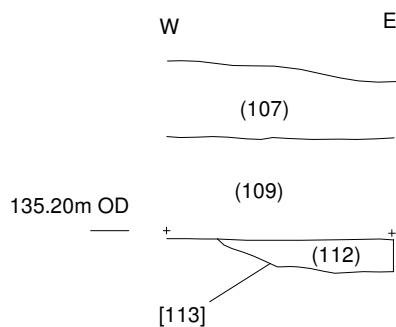
Section 1



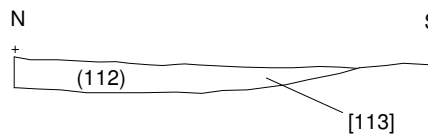
Section 2



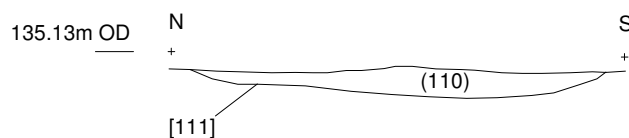
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Mill Lane Cottesmore COML11

Scale 1: 20

Drawn by: RT

Report No: 45/11

Figure 5 Section Drawings



Plate 1 Trench 1, general view, looking northeast with 2 x 1m scales



Plate 2 Section 1 showing deposits in northwest facing trench side in Trench 1, looking southeast with 1m scale



Plate 3 Possible posthole or stakehole [103], Section 2, looking southwest



Plate 4 Trench 2, general view looking west-northwest, 1m and 2m scales



Plate 5 Ditch or gully [115], Section 3, looking southeast with 1m scale



Plate 6 Section 4, pit or hollow [113], looking north-northeast with 1m scale



Plate 7 Section 5, pit or hollow [113], looking east-southeast with 1m scale



Plate 8 Section 6, pit or hollow [111], looking east-southeast with 1m scale

APPENDIX 1
SPECIFICATION
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	1
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	TRIAL TRENCHING.....	3
9	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	5
10	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT	5
10	ARCHIVE	6
11	REPORT DEPOSITION.....	6
12	PUBLICATION.....	6
13	CURATORIAL MONITORING.....	6
14	VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS.....	7
15	STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	7
16	PROGRAMME OF WORKS	8
17	INSURANCES	8
18	COPYRIGHT	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland.*
- 1.2 *The proposed development lies within the core of the historic settlement and previous archaeological investigations have recorded medieval and post medieval remains at the site.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a programme of post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken and a report produced describing the results of the evaluation.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore. The investigation will comprise the excavation of two 15m long x 1.6m wide trenches located within the footprints of two dwellings in Plots 7 and 8 towards the rear of the site (Fig 1).
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Cottesmore is located 5.2km northeast of Oakham in the county of Rutland. The proposed development site is located on the north side of Mill Lane at Lilac Farm, approximately 350m north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application Nos FUL/2010/0176/NT or FUL/2010/0478/NT) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony well-drained coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge et al. 1984, 103). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand (BGS 1978).
- 5.2 The site lies on level, even ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast and lies at a height of approximately 133m above OD,

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The proposed area of development lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Cottesmore village. (HER ref MLE9357). It is likely that the village evolved from a core at or close to the centre of the modern settlement, probably during the later 1st millennium AD.
- 6.2 Archaeological remains at the site were first identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service (ULAS) in September of 2002. Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity in the form of ditches, pits and gullies was identified and linear arrangements of pieces of limestone identified in Trenches 1 and 2 closest to the road front were thought to possibly represent foundations of timber framed buildings. Tap slag in large quantities was recovered from spreads of silty material and the fills of features and is a good indicator that iron smelting took place in the immediate vicinity of the application area (Clarke, 2002). Natural geological deposits were reached at a depth of around 0.3m in all three trenches excavated as part of the evaluation.
- 6.3 An excavation of the areas adjacent to the road frontage in 2008 recorded remains of medieval to post-medieval date comprising walls, a possible trackway and a number of pits and ditches (Trimble, 2008). Further excavations in areas back from the frontage appeared to show less density of archaeological deposits although it this may have been due to truncation by later structures.
- 6.4 Investigations immediately west of the parish church approximately 350m south of the proposed development revealed evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement activity. (HER ref MLE10034-9). Evidence for Late Saxon domestic activity included a refuse pit, ditch, gully as well as pottery finds. These were overlain by later plots, fences, a refuse pit and several possible animal pens or enclosures of 11th-12th century AD date (Thomas, 1998).
- 6.5 Cottesmore is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Cotesmore* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'Cott's moor' (Ekwall 1974, 125). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained 40 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long and 7 furlongs wide (Williams and Martin 2002, 783).
- 6.6 Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Nicholas which dates from the 12th century with 13th and 14th century elements. The site lies adjacent to The Faulklands, an 18th century thatched cottage.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather 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 work 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 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 A total of two trenches measuring 15m in length and 1.6m in width will be excavated. Locations of these are shown on Figure 1. A single trench will be excavated across the footprints of each of the proposed structures in Plots 7 and 8.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Assistant Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by

mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. 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.

- 8.3.2 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.
- 8.3.3 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.
- 8.3.4 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.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour digital photographs will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.3.6 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 8.3.7 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 8.3.8 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 8.3.9 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 8.3.10 the site on completion of field work
- 8.3.11 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 Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.3.12 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.
- 8.3.13 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.14 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If necessary specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required.
- 9.2 Environmental samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of dated features, likely to comprise ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature and potential for the retrieval of environmental remains.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

10.3.3 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

10.3.4 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

10.3.5 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results

10.3.6 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

10.3.7 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence

of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

10.3.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

10.3.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

10.3.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

10.3.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

10.3.12 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long term storage and curation. Accession number OAKRM:2011.8 will be used for depositing the archive.

7.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the archive.

7.3 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

8 REPORT DEPOSITION

8.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, the Senior Planning Archaeologist, and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

9 PUBLICATION

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

10 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

10.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon

completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

11 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 11.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 11.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

12 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 12.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 12.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing a Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

13 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 13.1 The duration for the evaluation is estimated at 2 days using a team of 1 Site Assistants and one Project Officer. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

14 INSURANCES

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

15 COPYRIGHT

- 15.1 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.
- 15.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

BGS, 1978, Stamford; solid and drift geology, 1:50 000 map sheet 157

Clark, S., 2002 An Archaeological Evaluation of land at LILAC Farm, Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 902 139). Unpublished ULAS report No. 2002/160

Cooper, N.J., The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

Ekwall, E., 1974, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th edition)
Thomas, J., Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation on land adjacent to the Post Office, Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland (SK 903 136). Unpublished ULAS report No. 1998-164

Lewis, C., in ed. Cooper, N.J., The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

Trimble, 2008 *Archaeological Excavation Evaluation and Watching Brief on land at Lilac Farm, 19 Mill Lane, Cottesmore, Rutland*. Archaeological Project Services Unpublished Report **112/08**

Warren, S., 2001, An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Cottesmore Pastures Scheme Water Main Renewals in Rutland, unpublished ULAS report 2001/171

Williams, A. and Martin, G.H. (eds), 2002, Domesday Book: A Complete Translation

Specification: Version 1, 2nd March 2011

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
101	1	Friable, dark grey silty clay, 0.15m thick, occupying 4m extent at the southwest end of the trench	Possibly the fill of a modern disturbance
102	1	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.35m thick, extending throughout the trench	Subsoil – probable ploughsoil
103	1	Oval in plan, measuring 0.22m x 0.16m x 0.10m deep, with steep, scooped sides and a v-shaped base; aligned NE-SW	Posthole
104	1	Firm, mid grey clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions; 0.10m thick	Fill of [103]
105	1	Firm, mid orange sandy clay present in the southwest part of the trench only	Natural
106	1	Firm, light brown clay extending throughout the majority of the trench	Natural
107	2	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional small stone to 5mm, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
108	2	Moderately compact to compact mid brown sandy clay, 0.15m thick, limited to 2.5m extent at east end of the trench	Modern layer
109	2	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown clayey, sandy silt containing occasional stone to 10mm, 0.3m thick	Subsoil – probable ploughsoil
110	2	Moderately compact to compact, mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay containing moderate stone to 30mm	Fill of [111]
111	2	Circular cut, 1.15m in diameter and 60mm deep, with a concave profile	Shallow pit or hollow
112	2	Moderately compact to compact mid yellowish brown sandy, silty clay containing moderate stone to 40mm	Fill of [113]
113	2	Cut, irregularly shaped on east side and hemispherical to west, c. 1.1m across and 50mm deep, with a concave profile	Shallow pit or hollow
114	2	Moderately compact to compact mid greyish brown silty clay, containing light yellowish brown clay patches , occasional angular stone to 5mm and decayed roots.	Fill of [115]
115	2	Linear cut aligned N-S, 0.65 – 0.73m wide by 0.22m deep with sides sloping at around 45° to a concave base	Ditch or gully
116	2	Firm light yellowish brown clay containing occasional stone (flint?) to 50mm. Extends throughout Trench 2	Natural
117	2	Unstratified finds From Trench 2	Finds

Appendix [3]

THE FINDS**POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby and Anne Irving***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), which also covers surrounding counties. Equivalencies to the type series for Leicestershire (Sawday, unpublished) are highlighted in Table 1 below. A total of 2 sherds from 2 vessels, weighing 10 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 from the Saxo-Norman to the medieval period.

Condition

Both sherds are small and one piece is burnt and very abraded. Given their poor condition both could well be redeposited

Results*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Lincs Cname	Leics Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Comment	Date
2	114	ST	ST 2	Fabric B	Jar	1	1	5	Rim	Burnt; abraded; plain everted rim; ID?	11th-12th
2	117	NOTGL	NO1/2		Jar	1	1	5	BS		E13th-E14th

Provenance

Both sherds came from Trench 2, one from the fill (114) of a ditch or gully [115], the other (117) was unstratified.

Range

There is a single sherd of Stamford ware in fabric type B (ST) and another in Nottingham Glazed Ware (NOTGL). These are both common types in this area. The assemblage is too small to make any generalisations about the nature of the site but the presence of material of this date does suggest activity here at that time.

Potential

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

Summary

Two pieces of pottery dating from the Saxo-Norman to Medieval period were recovered during the evaluation.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL*By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

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 25 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The fragment was laid, and weighed before being 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 below.

Condition

The fragment of ceramic building material is very abraded as well as being burnt and reoxidised over a broken edge. The reoxidation effect suggests that the flake has spalled way from larger item, probably a brick, during burning.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
102	CBM	OX/R; fine	1	25	V burnt; oxidised over broken edge; abraded; prob flake of Handmade BRK	13th-19th

Provenance

The piece was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1.

Range

The is a single flake from an item of ceramic building material. The piece is in too poor condition to be firmly dated but is most likely Post Roman.

Potential

The very limited potential for further work and the fragment is suitable for discard.

Summary

A single piece of post Roman ceramic building material was retrieved from the topsoil.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 2 (20g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of a gully (114).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
114	large mammal	humerus	2	20	

Summary

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Two flints, one natural and unworked, were recovered from the fill of a ditch.

Condition

The struck flint is unabraded and poses no conservation problems.

Results

Table 4, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
-----	-------------	----	--------	------

115	Flake struck from pebble.	1	1	Bronze Age
115	Natural flake. Discarded	1		

Provenance

The struck flint came from the fill of Ditch 115

Potential

A single flint flake was recovered indicating no more than a presence in the area at some point in the Bronze Age and a single episode of flint working.

Summary

Two flint flakes, one natural and discarded and one a flake most probably from the Bronze Age, were found in a ditch

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table [#] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5 Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
114	11th-12th	Based on single (very abraded) sherd
117	E13th-E14th	Based on single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>
- Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Slowikowski, A. M., 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, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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
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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
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
Iron Smelting	The process of obtaining Iron from ore. In a bloomery furnace this is achieved by creating a reducing atmosphere of carbon monoxide in the furnace by the reaction of oxygen in the air with carbon in the fuel (charcoal). The carbon monoxide penetrates the ore particles and reacts with the iron oxide to form carbon dioxide, reducing the iron oxide sequentially to metal. In a bloomery furnace some of the iron oxide reacts with the other oxides present (e.g. silica and alumina) to form slag, the waste product of iron smelting. Bloomery furnaces were in use from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. Blast furnaces

were introduced into Britain by at least 1496 and are used to make cast iron. The temperature in a blast furnace is much higher turning the metal in the ore into a molten liquid which is then poured into moulds. Cast Iron is brittle and not suitable for tools such as nails or knives

Tap Slag

The waste product of Iron smelting that has been allowed to run out of the bottom of the furnace. An important indicator of smelting activity.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

17	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheets
1	Plan record sheets
2	Daily record sheets
1	Photo record sheets
1	Context register sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	sheet of black and white negatives
11	Digital colour photographs
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE156HW

Accession Number: OAKRM: 2011.8

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: COML11

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.

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.