

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
LAND AT THE TRESHAM INSTITUTE
OAKHAM, RUTLAND**

on behalf of GVA Grimley



**By
David Fell BA MA MIFA**

June 2004

ASC: 581/OTI/01

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	OTI	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	581
<i>County:</i>	Rutland		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Oakham		
<i>NGR:</i>	SK 855 093		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	1.74 hectares		
<i>Present use:</i>	School playing field		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-planning		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Rutland		
<i>Date of assessment:</i>	May/June 2004		
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In May and June 2004 an archaeological-desk based assessment was undertaken of land at the Tresham Institute, Barleythorpe Road, Oakham. The assessment revealed that archaeological sites and monuments are not currently known within the boundaries of the site, but a number are known in the surrounding area. The site is situated close to the west side of the historic town of Oakham and comprises an area of probably relatively undisturbed ground. A number of sites of the prehistoric and Roman periods are known in the area and the site offers good potential for the study of remains of this period. Development of the site has the potential to disturb remains of these periods and overall the site is considered to offer good archaeological potential.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Plans are being promoted for the development of land to the north of Rutland Memorial Hospital, Oakham, Rutland. The area has been designated for residential development by *Rutland County Council*, who issued a *development brief* for the site (RCC 2001).
- 1.2 The land is currently owned by *The Tresham Institute* and in order for the development to proceed the *development brief* requires a pre-determination archaeological assessment. The developer's consultant *GVA Grimley* commissioned *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) to undertake the assessment and this document presents the results of the desk-based assessment.

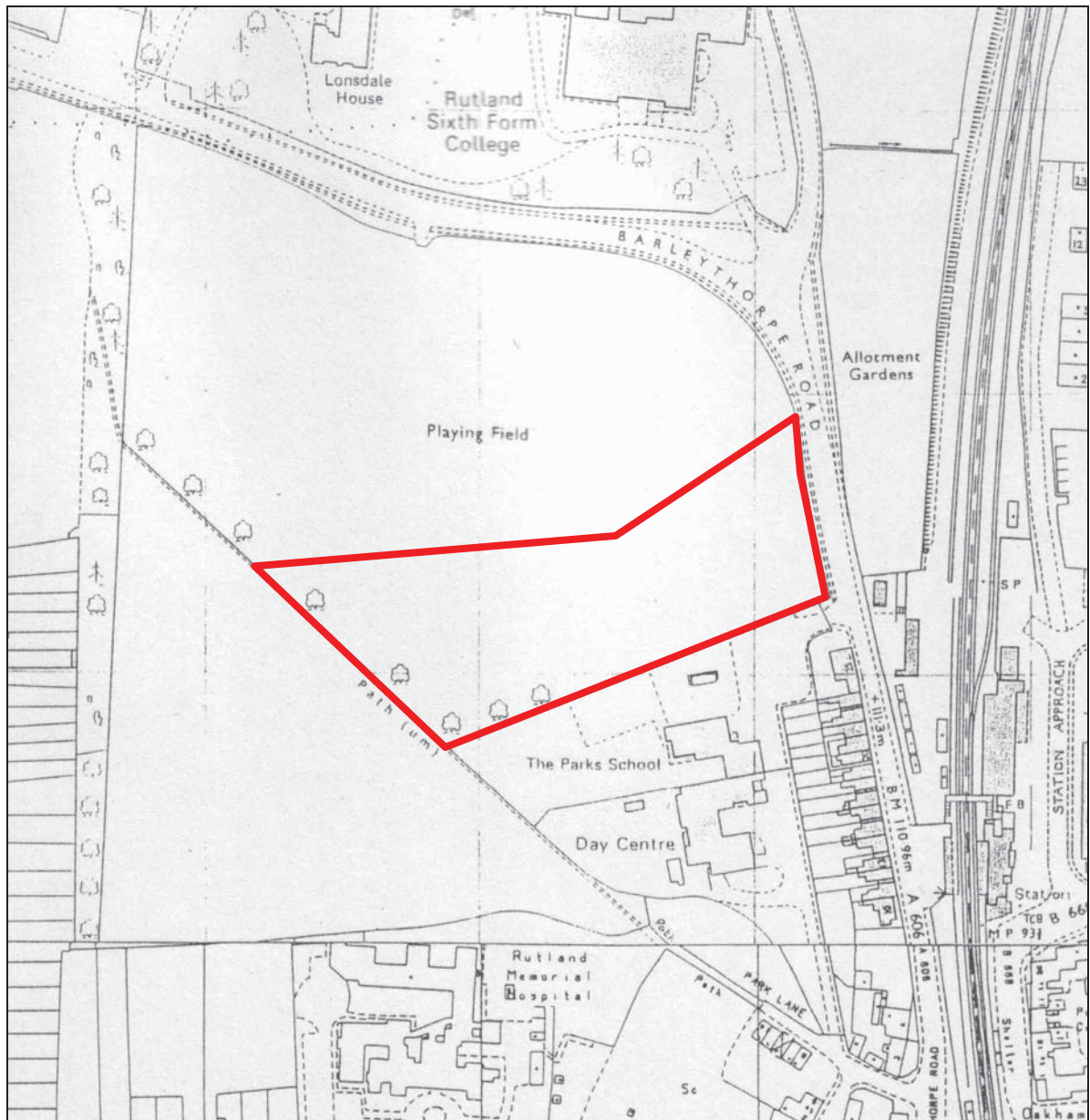


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:2,500)

2 Setting

2.1 Location and Description

The site is situated to the northwest of Oakham, in the administrative district of Rutland and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 855 093 (Fig. 1). It comprises a sub-rectangular area of land of c.1.4 hectares on the west side of Barleythorpe Road (Fig. 2).

The site currently comprises open land and is bounded to the east by Barleythorpe Road, to the south by the buildings and grounds of The Parks School and to the west by a public footpath leading northwest from Barleythorpe Road. The northern boundary is currently undefined and the open ground continues in a northerly direction towards Barleythorpe Road and the *Tresham Institute* (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the site (*not to scale*)

2.2 Geology & Topography

The soils of the area comprise the *Banbury Association*, namely well drained ferruginous soils over ironstone (Soil Survey 1983, 544). The natural drainage pattern of the area has been extensively modified, notably by the construction of Rutland Water reservoir, which is situated 4km east of the site. No watercourses are present on the site. The area is essentially flat and the site lies at an elevation of c.114m OD.

2.3 Existing Buildings and Access

There are currently no buildings on the site. Access is from Barleythorpe Road.

3 Aims and Methods

- 3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing archaeological, historical and topographical information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered.
- 3.2 The desk-based assessment was carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).
- 3.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the desk-based assessment:

3.3.1 *Archaeological Databases*

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the *Leicestershire Sites & Monuments Record* (SMR). The study area employed in the SMR search includes the site itself, and a surrounding study area of approximately 500m radius.

3.3.2 *Historic Documents*

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the *Rutland County Museum* and *Rutland County Library*.

3.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted were *Rutland County Museum* and *Rutland County Library*.

3.3.4 *Air Photographs*

Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. The principal source consulted was the *Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record*.

3.3.6 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal source consulted was *Rutland County Library*.

4 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.
- 4.1.2 In order to provide as full a survey as possible and to set the site in its local and regional context, the study area includes the site and a surrounding area of c.500m radius. Section 4.2 provides a discussion of the archaeological and historical background to the landscape, while section 4.3 considers the site itself.
- 4.1.3 The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the *Sites and Monuments Record* (SMR) is shown in Fig. 3, and details appear in Section 9.
- 4.1.4 No archaeological work has taken place on the site, but a staged archaeological evaluation, comprising a desk-based assessment, geophysics and trial trenching was undertaken of the land immediately to the west of the site (SMR Oakham 12-14; Clarke 2003; Sabin 2003; Hunt 2004). The geophysical survey showed that a number of linear features and other anomalies were present in the area and demonstrated that the soils of the area are suitable for geophysical surveys of this kind (below, Section 7.2). The features identified were generally interpreted as of agricultural origin, perhaps associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, land drainage or as a result of more recent disturbance. Archaeological remains were not positively identified (Sabin 2003, 7). The survey was followed by an archaeological evaluation. Nine trial trenches were excavated, but no archaeological features were revealed.

4.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

4.2.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC-AD43)*

Rutland was an area of considerable importance during the prehistoric periods and a variety of prehistoric sites are known close to the site. The valley of the river Welland attracted settlement from the earliest prehistoric periods and in recent years the lower part of the valley has been the subject of systematic study (e.g. Prior *et al* 1985). In contrast the higher ground in the western part of the county and in the Catmose Vale has received less attention, but an increasing body of evidence is now available to suggest that this area was also extensively exploited, notably during the Bronze Age to Roman periods.

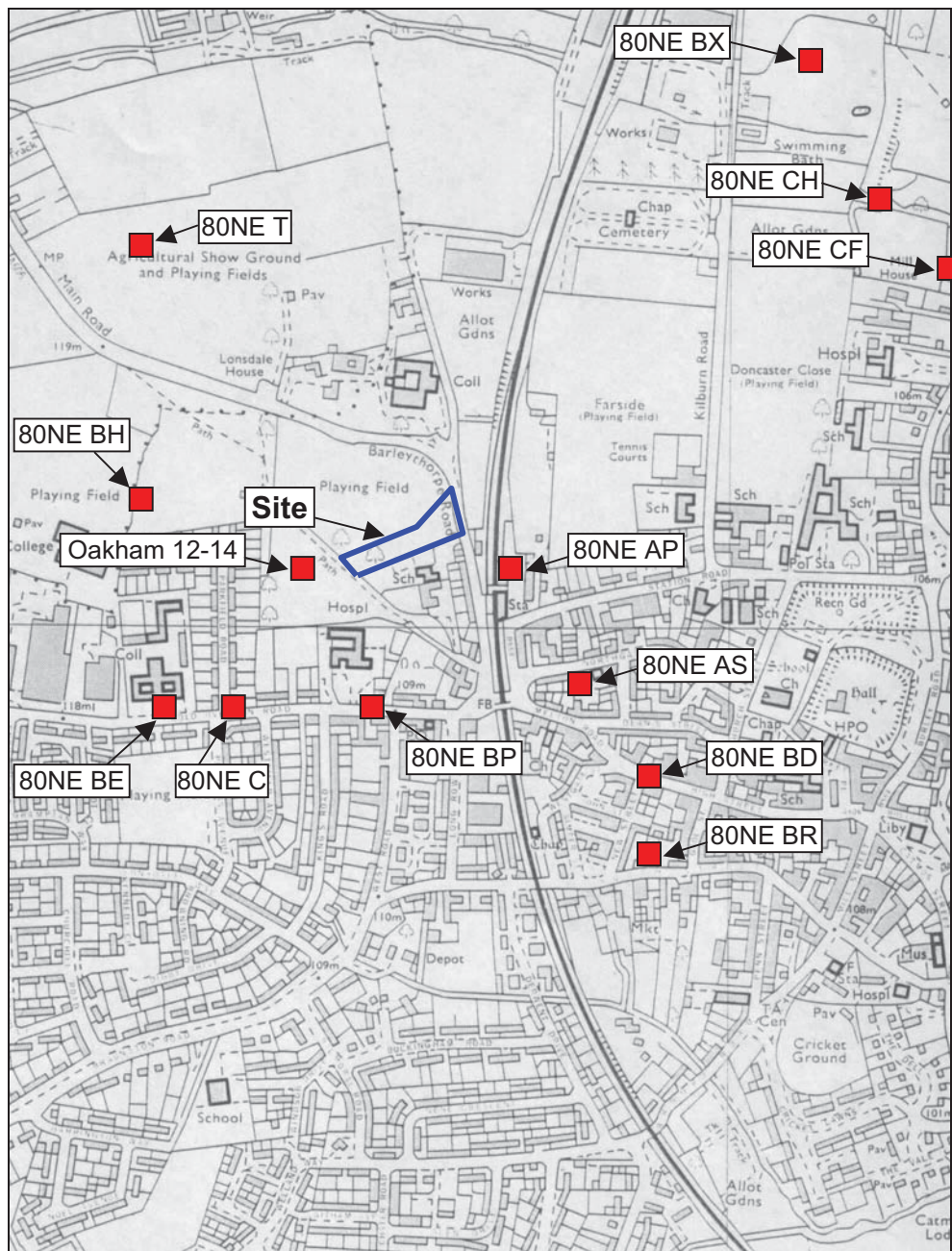


Figure 3: Archaeological sites in the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record (*Scale = 1: 10,000*)

The potential of the area to the northwest of Oakham is demonstrated by the presence of two conjoining ring ditches (ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds, identified through aerial photography and are situated c.400m northwest of the site (SMR 80NE T).

The area of what is now the town of Oakham was probably extensively occupied during the Iron Age and, for example, a major site of this period has recently been excavated off Stamford Road, to the east of the town (SMR 80NE BZ). Two rectangular enclosures near Glebe Farm, c.1km southwest of the site may also date to the prehistoric periods.

A variety of isolated artefacts have also been recorded close to the site. These include two flint axes in Oakham (SMR 80NE AS and 80NE BE), an Iron Age *terret* (harness fitting) c.400m west of the site (80NE BH) and a Neolithic stone axe from Warn Crescent c.600m southwest of the site (80NW AL). A Mesolithic flint was also recorded during excavations at Springfield Park, c.800m northeast of the site (80NE BX).

4.2.2 Roman (AD43-c.450)

No large Roman urban settlements are known at Oakham but during this period the area formed part of the civitas/territory of the *Coritani* (Todd 1973) with its capital at *Ratae* (Leicester). No major Roman roads or buildings are known within the study area but Roman settlement was revealed at the Stamford Road site (80NE BZ). A rubbish pit of this period was recorded c.300m southwest of the site, at Parkfield Road.

4.2.3 Saxon (c.450-1066)

Oakham probably originated during the Saxon period, but little is known of its origin (Page W (ed) 1935). The town was included in the Domesday survey (1086), where it is referred to as *Ochena* (Morris (ed) 1980). The survey refers to a priest and a church and the town was held directly by the king. Since 964 the area had formerly formed part of the dowry of the kings of England and prior to the Norman Conquest had passed to Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor.

Remains of a sunken featured building (*grubenhau*s), pits and 5-6th century pottery recorded on South Street provide evidence for occupation during this period (80NE BR). To the north of the town, Saxon pottery has been recorded c.800m northeast of the site at Springfield Park.

4.2.4 Medieval (1066-1500)

The town developed during the medieval period which is when the castle, street layout the ditch may have been constructed. The historic core of Oakham is situated c.500m east of the site.

Oakham Castle was probably constructed at the end of the 12th century and architectural details point to the years 1190-1200 (Page W (ed) 1935, 8). A market was first recorded in 1249, when it belonged to Isabel Mortimer (*ibid*,

7). The town was never incorporated into a *borough* but, during the 13th and 14th centuries was a private borough in the hands of the lords of Oakham barony (*ibid*).

The town may have been defended during the medieval period and part of a large ditch, possibly the early town ditch, has been recorded on South Street (80NE BR).

Evidence of the medieval period has been recorded close to the site, notably a parcel of silver coins of Henry III and Edward I which were found in the playing field 400m west of the site (80NE BH). A ditch, possibly part of a boundary running from Ashwell Road to the castle was recorded during a watching brief at Ashwell Road, c.800m east of the site, and an assemblage of medieval pottery was found at Rutland Hospital (80NE BP). The settlement of Barleythorpe, which lies to the north of the site, may have developed during the medieval period.

4.2.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The earliest readily available map of the Oakham is John Speed's map, published in 1611 (Fig. 4). This shows the layout and extent of the town in the early 17th century and indicates that the site lay beyond the west limit of the settlement. The map shows two roads leading west from the town. The most northerly of the two now continues as a path and currently passes the southwest boundary of the site. This route may have been the original route to Barleythorpe and may have been replaced by the present Barleythorpe Road during the later 17th or 18th centuries.

The study area was probably largely open ground during this period and was utilised for agriculture under the open field system. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation have been traced both within the site and the surrounding area. The parish was enclosed in 1820 (Page W (ed) 1935, 10), but no enclosure map was available for study.

Many of the buildings in the centre of Oakham are of 17th and 18th century date and the area is one of considerable architectural importance. Remains of this period have also come to light during archaeological excavation, including a number surfaces, gullies and pits on Northgate Street (80NE AS) and also an assemblage of pottery from 62 Ashwell Road (80NE CF). A windmill, dating from the 18th/19th centuries (80NE CH) was present to the northwest of the latter site.

The town developed as an important staging point on the road between Kettering and Nottingham which was turnpiked in 1754. The Oakham Canal opened in the late 18th century, but was abandoned in 1846 when it was taken over by the Midland Railway. The present Oakham Station, on the line between Syston and Peterborough was opened in 1848 and the railway line dominates the area to the east of the site.

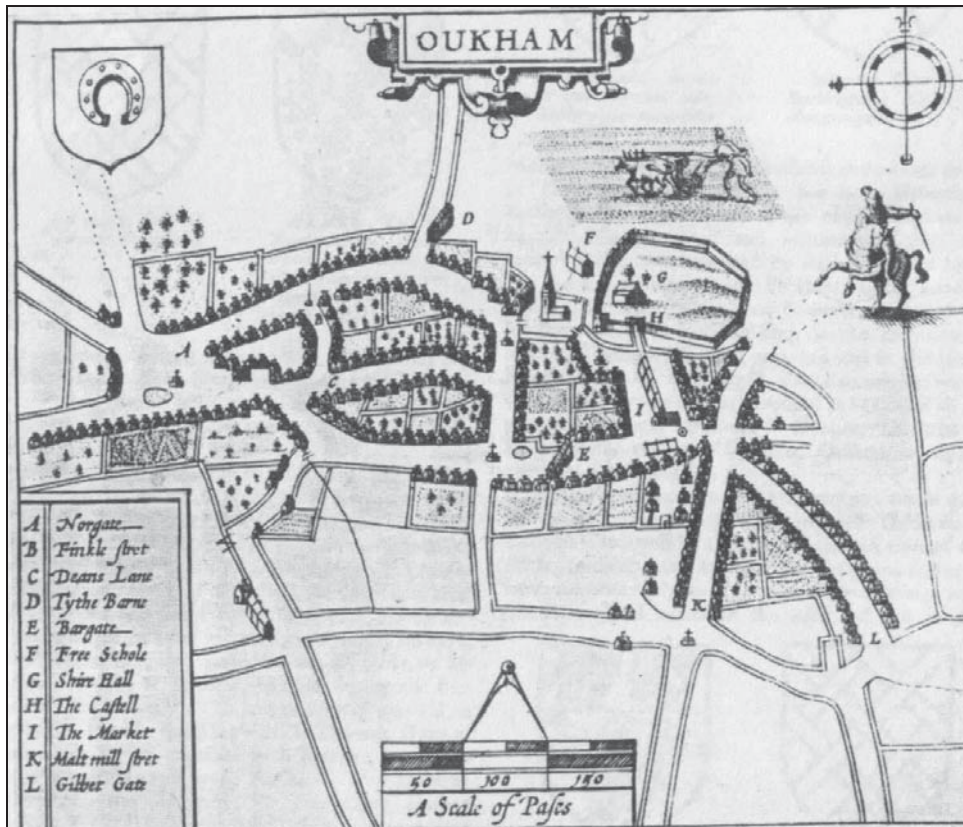


Figure 4: John Speed's map of Oakham (1611)

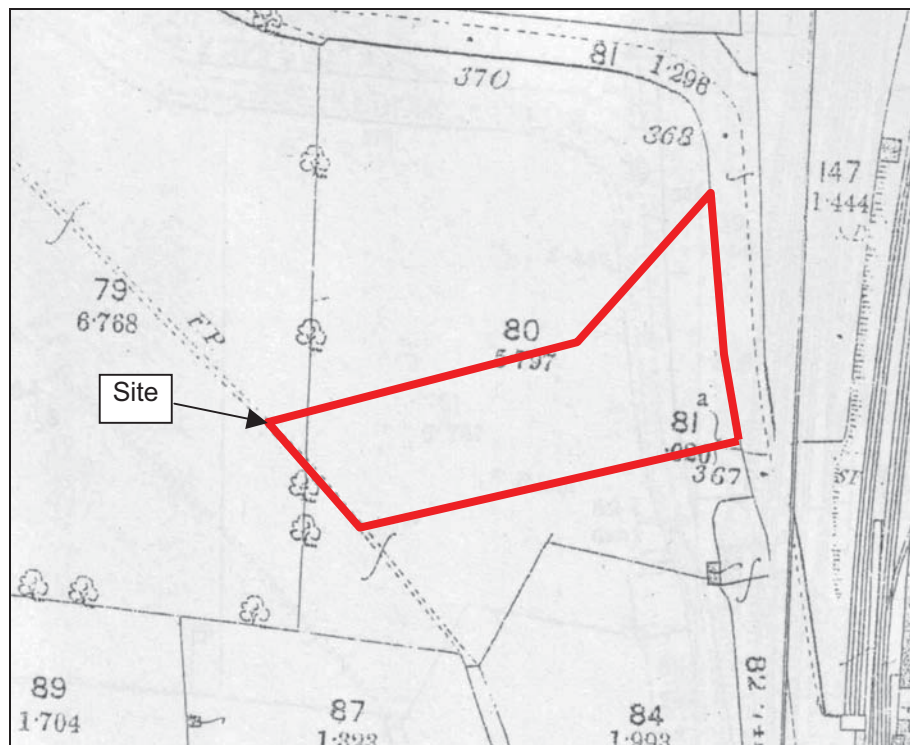


Figure 5: Extract from the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (scale = 1:2,500)

The first large scale Ordnance Survey map of the area was published in 1886 and shows a typical post-enclosure landscape, divided into a grid of subrectangular plots (Fig. 5). The area was to the west of the urban area of Oakham, but Cold Overton Road is shown to the south of the site, where limited housing development had taken place near the junction with Melton Road (the present Barleythorpe Road). With the exception of a few buildings close to the junction with Cold Overton Road, Melton Road itself is shown, with its characteristic right angled bend to the west, close to the north side of the site. The original line of the road may have followed the alignment of the footpath on the west side of the site, and have been realigned to its present route at the time of the enclosure.

4.2.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1904 (Fig. 6) and number of changes had taken place in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A large building, named as *The Woodlands* (now part of Rutland College) had been constructed on the north side of Melton Road and a number of smaller houses built on the west side of Melton Road (Barleythorpe Road), opposite the railway station. A small structure is shown near the southeast corner of land parcel 54, close to the southwest corner of the site.

The map was revised again in 1930 (Fig. 7). A number of the 19th century boundaries had been removed, in order to create two larger land parcels (numbers 64 and 54). Parcel 54 (which includes the site) is shown as an *Agricultural Show Ground* while the northern boundaries of Parcel 64 had been modified to incorporate an extension to the west. Further housing development had taken place along Melton Road, close to the southeast corner of the site and the *Cottage Hospital* had been built in the southern part of the study area.

The contemporary layout of the area had largely been established by the late 1960s and is shown on the 1970 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8). Melton Road had been renamed Barleythorpe Road and the housing development opposite the railway station had reached its full extent. Rutland High School had been constructed on the north side of Barleythorpe Road.

Considerable changes had also been made to the land immediately to the south of the site. The area of Plot 64 on the 1930 map had been developed as the *Rutland County Training Centre* (now the Parks School). The northern boundary of Plot 64 had been realigned to incorporate the new buildings and is now shown in its contemporary (2004) location, forming the southern boundary of the site. The Rutland Memorial Hospital, on the north side of Cold Overton Road, is also shown.

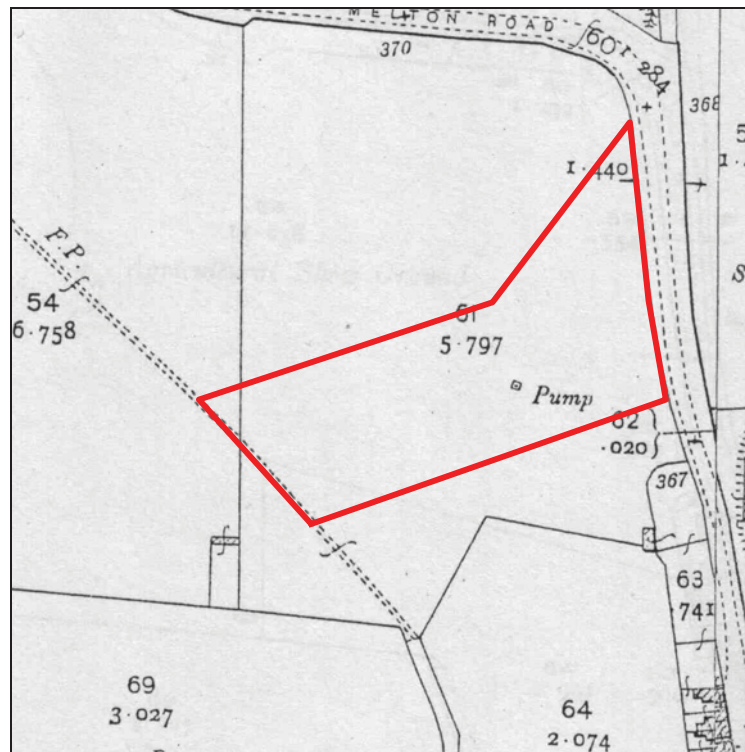


Figure 6: Extract from the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (scale = 1:2,500)

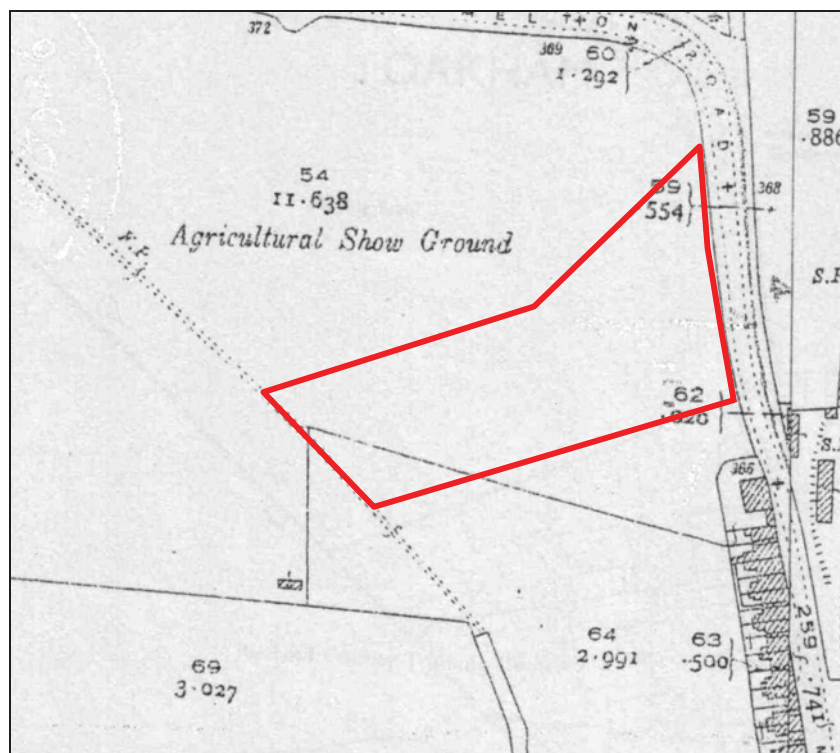


Figure 7: Extract from the 1930 Ordnance Survey map (scale = 1:2,500)

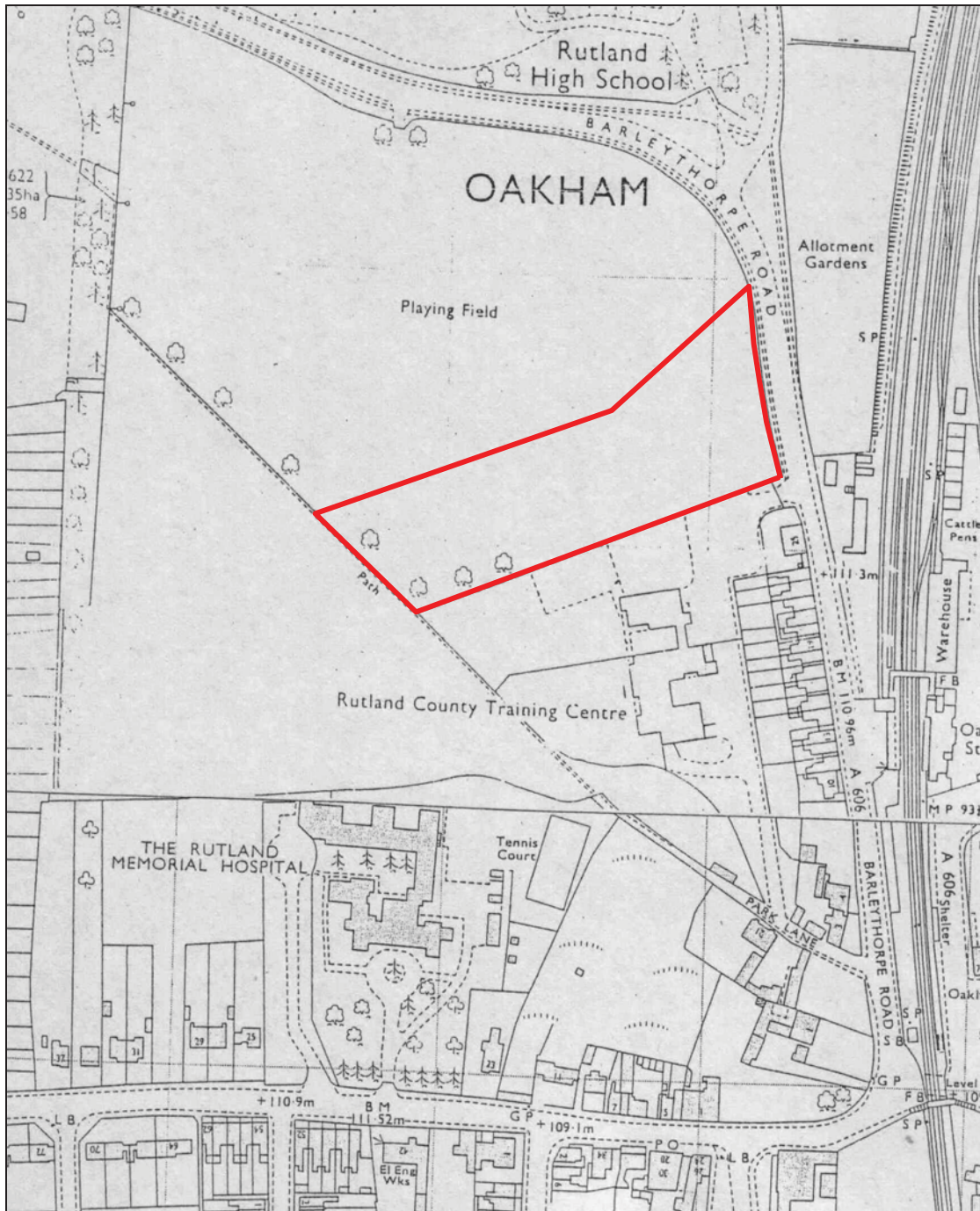


Figure 8: Extract from the 1970 Ordnance Survey map (scale = 1:2,500)

4.3 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

4.3.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC-AD43)*

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

4.3.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

Roman remains have not been recorded on the site.

4.3.3 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

The site is not known to contain Saxon period remains.

4.3.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

There is little evidence for the site during the medieval period. It lay beyond the limit of the historic core of Oakham and formed part of the open field system of the parish. Remains of ridge and furrow have been identified in the eastern part of the site.

4.3.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The site probably continued in use for ridge and furrow cultivation until the enclosure of the parish in 1820 (Page W (ed) 1935, 10). By the time of the publication of the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) it formed part of two separate land parcels (79 and 80), divided by a north to south boundary towards the west side of the site.

4.3.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The layout shown on the 1904 map was largely unchanged (Fig. 6) , except that a pump is shown in the central part of the site. The area was modified during the first half of the 20th century and a number of developments had taken place by 1930 (Fig. 7). The north to south boundary in the west part of the site had been removed and the site formed part of a single larger area of land and, part of an agricultural show ground. A southern part of the show ground was delineated by a new boundary, which transected part of the southern side of the site.

Figure 8 shows that the present layout of the site had been established by 1970. The southern boundary shown on the 1930 map had been removed and the present boundary, separating the site from the Rutland County Training Centre (now The Parks School) was in place. The site is shown as part of a playing field.

5 Walk-Over Survey

As part of the assessment a preliminary walk-over survey of the site was undertaken on 26th May 2004.

5.1 *Aims*

The walk-over survey was undertaken with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the CAO.

5.2 *Results*

- 5.2.1 Access to the site is from the east and west. Pedestrian access is possible from the public footpath leading from Park Lane. Access for vehicles is from the north, off Barleythorpe Road, while further pedestrian access is available at the southeast corner, adjacent to the entrance to *The Parks School*.
- 5.2.2 The site currently comprises grass and forms part of the playing field of the *Tresham Institute*. It is well maintained and appears to have been used recently as a football pitch. A number of mature trees are present on the edge of the site, notably on the east and west sides. A small concrete foundation is present itowards the eastern part of the site. This may be the remains on the pump shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.
- 5.2.3 Overhead cables are not present on the site, but there is currently no information concerning the whereabouts of buried services.



Plate 2: View of the site looking north



Plate 3: View of the site looking east



Plate 4: View from the northern side of the site, looking south

6 Statutory Constraints on Development

6.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

6.2 Areas of Archaeological Significance

The site is not classified as an area of archaeological significance and lies *c.*500m west of the historic core area of Oakham. No sites included in the county *Sites and monuments Record* are present on the site although a number are present in adjacent areas.

6.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

No scheduled ancient monuments are present on the site.

6.4 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are not present on the site.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that archaeological sites and monuments are not currently known from the site, but a number are known in the surrounding area (Figure 3). The area is away from the historic centre of Oakham but finds of the prehistoric and Roman periods have been found in a variety of locations in the area.
- 7.2 The area immediately to the west of the site has recently been the subject of an archaeological evaluation, comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. The geophysical survey successfully demonstrated the existence of a number of features. While these were not demonstrated to be archaeological, the survey showed that the soils of the area are suited to geophysical survey techniques of this kind.
- 7.3 The site has probably comprised open ground since the prehistoric periods and been utilised for agriculture. During the medieval period it formed part of the open field landscape of Oakham and traces of ridge and furrow have been identified on the site from aerial photography. The parish was enclosed in 1820 and the site formed part of two land parcels. A number of modifications were made to the boundaries and since the 19th century the land use has changed from agricultural, to that of a showground to its current use as a playing field. It is not known if the site has been levelled, but the ridge and furrow visible on the aerial photographs is no longer present.
- 7.4 The current boundaries of the site are largely modern. The east side of the site follows the side of Barleythorpe Road, which was probably laid out following the enclosure of the area in 1820. The southern boundary was laid out during the mid 20th century, probably at the time of the construction of the county training centre, while that to the west follows a long established footpath. This path is probably one of the oldest surviving features of the landscape and may be a medieval route, linking Oakham with Barleythorpe.
- 7.5 *Archaeological Potential of the Site*
- 7.5.1 The archaeological potential of the site is good. A number of sites of the prehistoric and Roman periods are present in the Vale of Catmose and a number have been the subject of controlled archaeological excavation. Two ring ditches, of probable Bronze Age date are present at Barleythorpe c.400m north of the site (SMR 80NE T) demonstrate the potential of the area on the west side of Oakham. The potential for remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods on the site is considered to be *moderate to high*.
- 7.5.2 The presence of ridge and furrow on the site demonstrates that the site was in agricultural use during the medieval period. Accordingly, it is unlikely that a large quantity of settlement evidence is present and the site is considered to offer *low archaeological potential* for the study remains of the medieval period.
- 7.5.3 The archaeological potential of sites of this type is partially determined by the degree of disturbance that is likely to have taken place. The site has probably always been open ground and may be relatively undisturbed. Modern ploughing has denuded the ridge and furrow strips and some levelling may

have taken place when the area became the showground and playing field but the overall level of disturbance is probably limited.

- 7.6 The framework for the management of archaeological issues in the planning system is currently set out in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by *Rutland County Council*, acting on the advice of the Planning Archaeologist of *Leicestershire County Council*.

8 Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr Martyn Jones MSc MRICS MRTPI of *GVA Grimley* for commissioning the assessment on behalf of the *Tresham Institute*. Thanks are also due to Mr Richard Knox of the Leicestershire Sites & Monuments Record for providing access to the SMR data. The assistance of the staff of *Rutland County Library, Rutland County Museum* and the *Leicestershire Record Office* is also gratefully acknowledged.

The research for the assessment, and the walk-over survey, were undertaken for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA. The report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MA MIFA.

9 Sites and Monuments Data

Sites listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* the site and a surrounding area of *c.* 500m

SMR No	NGR	Location	Description
80NE AP	SK 8568 0907	Nr Railway Station, Oakham	A beehive quern was found in 1900 near Oakham station
80NE AS	SK 858 089	Northgate Street, Oakham	1. A flaked flint axe was found in Northgate Street in 1901 during draining operations. 2. On site of demolished buildings 36-38 Northgate ULAS did DBA & eval. 3 trial trenches. Trench 1 had linear gully cut by circular pit. Tr2 had stone surface cut by large post-hole and another posthole with a sherd of modern pot. Trench 3 had a spread of small stones and pit at end of the trench- with horse skull and other animal bone. 1 large posthole and 2 other smaller ones present. Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval pottery was discovered in Tr
80NE BD	SK 859 088	Dean's Lane, Oakham	A flint axe was found in Dean's Lane in 1906- this is presumably the present Dean's Street
80NE BE	SK 852 089	Oakham College	Stone axe recorded
80NE BH	SK 852 092	Playing field, Oakham	1. Iron Age <i>terret</i> was found by Mr Burdett using a metal detector in a field turned into a playing field in April 1990. It is a Celtic <i>terret</i> or rein ring used on chariots and other vehicles. A convincing parallel for the detail could not be found, but a date in the mid 1 st Century AD is probable. 8 to 12 inches of topsoil was removed to be replaced by grassing for a sports pitch. 2. Mr Young found a small parcel of silver coins of Henry III/Edward I dating from the late 13 th century
80NE BP	SK 855 089	Rutland Memorial Hospital, Oakham	Rutland Local History & Record Soc (Arch Group) watched extremities to Rutland Memorial Hospital. The new car park east of the existing building produced an undated well, 1 sherd of Roman colour coated ware, 8 sherds of early medieval pottery and 3 sherds of Cistercian Ware
80NE BR	SK 859 087	South Street, Oakham	Remains of a sunken featured building (<i>grubenhaus</i>) and 5-6 th century pottery. In addition, a group of pits and a trench containing Saxo-Norman (Stamford Ware) pottery were also present. A pit containing 11 th century pottery and part of a large ditch, possibly the early town ditch were also recorded.
80NE BX	SK 861 098	Springfield Park	April 1998 trial trenching in advance of residential development. A number of pits of probably medieval date located in the southern area of the site. Roman and Saxon pottery and flint of Mesolithic date suggests activity from these periods in the area.
80NE BZ	SK 8709 0861	Off Stamford Road, Oakham	Evaluation, geophysics and open area excavation. Five periods identified comprising middle Iron Age, late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman
80NE C	SK 853 089	Parkfield Road, Oakham	Roman rubbish pit found in 1966
80NE CF	SK 863 095	62 Ashwell Road, Oakham	1. 109 post-medieval sherds were recovered during development, largely earthenwares with some midland purple and stanions 2. Flint tools (5) and 1 retouched flake and 2 cores were also recovered from the site.

80NE CH	SK 8619 0958	Ashwell Road, Oakham	An archaeological watching brief revealed 2 undated ditches and a drain. A second ditch/culvert may be associated with an 18/19 th century windmill. Cartographic evidence suggests that this feature is part of an extensive boundary that ran as far south as Oakham Castle and so may date to the late Saxon or medieval period.
80NE T	SK 852 095	Playing fields, Barleythorpe	Two conjoining ding ditches. 1 st is a double ring ditch. Presumed Early Bronze Age barrows?
80NW AL	SK 848 085	45 Warn Crescent. Oakham	Stone implement recorded
80NW K	SK 846 083	North of Glebe Farm. Oakham	A rectangular enclosure c.60m x 60m and most of another one, about 60m across. Aerial photographs by J. Pickering
Oakham 12	SK 855 092	Land adjacent Barkleythorpe Road	Negative evaluation for land adjacent to Barleythorpe Road, by ULAS in 2004 found a 19 th century ceramic beer bottle and a small flint end scraper
Oakham 13	SK 855 092	Land adjacent Barkleythorpe Road	An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Barleythorpe Road by ULASD in 2003 concluded that there is good potential for the presence of archaeological remains with prehistoric and Roman remains located within the vicinity
Oakham 14	SK 854 091	Land adjacent Barkleythorpe Road	Magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometry. A number of anomalies likely to be associated with agricultural activities, land drainage, former land boundaries and services. The survey has not revealed features likely to be archaeologically significant.

10 References

The following references were consulted in the course of this assessment:

- Clarke S 2003 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land off Barleythorpe Road, Oakham, Rutland*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services Report **2003-120**
- Hunt L 2004 *An Archaeological Field Evaluation For land adjacent to Barleythorpe Road, Oakham, Rutland*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services Report **2004-20**
- IFA 2001 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*.
- Morris J (ed) 1980 *The Domesday Book. Rutland*. Phillimore. History from the Sources
- Page W (ed) 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Rutland 1*. Constable
- Page W (ed) 1935 *The Victoria History of the County of Rutland 2*. Constable
- Pryor F, French C, Crowther D, Gurney D *The Fenland Project, Number 1: The Lower Welland Valley*. East Anglian Archaeology **27**
- RCC 2001 *Development Brief. Land to the north of Rutland Memorial Hospital, Oakham*. Rutland County Council
- Sabin D J 2003 *Geophysical Survey carried out at Barleythorpe Road, Oakham*. University of Leicester Archaeological Service
- Todd M 1973 *The Coritani*. The Peoples of Roman Britain. Duckworth.

11 Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Description
1611	John Speed's map of Oakham
1886	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map. County Series Rutland IX.1
1903	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map. County Series Rutland IX.II (Alan Godfrey reprint)
1904	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map. County Series Rutland IX.1
1905	Ordnance Survey 1:10,500 scale map. County Series Rutland IX.NW
1930	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map. County Series Rutland IX.1
1970	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map. National Grid Series SK 8509
1996	Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map. Explorer Series. 234 (15) Rutland Water
-	Ridge and furrow plot SK 80NE

12 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs held in the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record were examined in the course of this assessment: