



# CFA ARCHAEOLOGY

Professional cultural heritage consultants - branches nationwide  
enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk



WRITTEN  
SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION

45-47 Main Street  
Greetham  
Rutland

Archaeological Watching Brief  
Planning Ref. 2021/0417/FUL

Author:  
Saskia Winslow BSc ACIfA





## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

Email: [info@cfa-arch.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-arch.co.uk)  
Web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Saskia Winslow BSc ACIfA
Illustrator	Sarah Bailie BSc
Approved	Phil Mann BA MCIfA
Commissioned by	Hannah Beasley
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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures

**45-47 Main Street  
Greetham  
Rutland**

**Written Scheme of Investigation:  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

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## Greetham, Rutland: Archaeological Watching Brief

### Written Scheme of Investigation

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Hannah Beasley. It outlines the details of an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken at 45-47 Main Street, Greetham, Rutland (NGR SK 92741 14370) during construction works for the existing two attached dwellings (45 & 47 Main Street) to become one dwelling. Works planned include restoration and refurbishment works and a proposed new dwelling to the rear with associated access. The land is currently in use as a private garden.

1.2 Condition 21 of the planning application (2021/0417/FUL) states:

*No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and;*

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

**Reason:** *To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.*

#### 2. Site Background

2.1 The proposed development site is within the grounds of the Grade II listed building at 45 Main Street, Greetham, an 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage (NHLE **1307430**). This WSI outlines archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling to the rear of the existing property and the associated access. The watching brief area is located to the rear of the property and is currently in use as a private garden, with trees and shrubs around the boundaries (Fig. 1).

2.3 The geology of the Site consists of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Grantham Formation a sedimentary bedrock formed between 174.1 and 170.3

million years ago during the Jurassic period, no superficial geology is recorded (BGS 2023). The soils of the site are described as freely draining shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (LandIS 2023).

### **3. Historic and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Within 1km of the Site, there are 17 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade I Listed building all within the nearby village of Greetham. The Site also lies c.500m south-east of the medieval manorial site at St Mary's Church which holds Scheduled Ancient Monument status (NHLE **1005070**) The following is a summary of the known archaeological and historical background of the Site. Numbers in parenthesis relate to Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 3.2 There are no records dating to the prehistoric within the Site. However, evidence of prehistoric activity dating from the Neolithic to the Late Iron Age is recorded within the wider landscape.
- 3.3 Archaeological investigations undertaken prior to the extension of a quarry site c.330m north-east of the Site uncovered extensive evidence of continued prehistoric occupation. Excavations undertaken in 2006 by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Unit recorded an Early Iron Age open and partially enclosed settlement comprising two roundhouses with an enclosure to the west and a long-segmented boundary to the east (Brudenell 2006). The settlement was found to be developed into the Middle Iron Age with the western enclosure being re-cut and a new trapezoidal enclosure being constructed. Several pits dating to the Middle Iron Age were uncovered around the new trapezoidal enclosure, with formally deposited objects including a several triangular loomweights, a complete rotary quern, Scored Ware pottery and several iron objects. Four discrete pit groups were identified beyond the enclosure which also contained Scored Ware pottery. Further evidence of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity was identified in a second excavation phase in 2017, including part of a prehistoric field system and several isolated pits. Notably, a crouched inhumation was recorded which likely dates to the later prehistoric period, the individual was thought to be around 36-45 years old at the time of death and had a healed break on the left ulna, a flint blade was recovered from the burial, though this may have been residual (Middleton 2018).
- 3.4 A combination of human and animal bones was recovered north-west of the site, from the garden of 32 Church Lane in 1976, and following this discovery, further bones and Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the site (McWhirr 1977).
- 3.5 A series of cropmarks of potentially Bronze Age sub-circular enclosures forming possible ring ditches with a double pit alignment running between them can be seen on aerial photography c380m south-east of the Site (MLE8630, MLE5340, MLE8631 and MLE5339).

### *Romano-British*

- 3.6 A Romano-British pottery kiln was identified in 1962 when an area of limestone quarrying was being extended c.580m north-east of the Site. The kiln was constructed of local limestone slabs and faced with clay, the majority of the pottery sherds recovered from the kiln were from calcite-gritted coking pots. No pieces of kiln furniture remained at the site which suggest that the kiln was abandoned during the Roman period. Earlier discoveries of Romano-British pottery sherds and unidentified skeletons were also made at the Site, though these were not examined and reported on at the time of discovery (Bolton 1967).

### *Early Medieval*

- 3.7 The placename 'Greetham' means homestead/village which is gravelly, derived from the Old English 'Groot' meaning gravel/grit and 'ham' meaning homestead.
- 3.8 Two Anglo-Saxon Sunken Feature Buildings or Grubenhäuser were identified during an archaeological excavation c.330m north-west of the Site. The Sunken Feature Buildings had four associated pits and internal postholes. Artefacts recovered from the Sunken Feature Buildings included at least 3 iron knives, 2 glass beads, a fragment of a copper alloy brooch with a garnet stone setting, animal bone and pottery fragments. Further isolated pits were uncovered during the excavation which contained two fine penannular brooches, and a saddle quern. The find assemblage from the Site indicated a variety of craft production, weaving and household activities were occurring within the environs of the site (Middleton 2018).

### *Medieval*

- 3.9 The Site lies in the historic township of Greetham which is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 as being within the hundred of Alstoe (North) and in the county of Rutland. Thirty-seven households comprising thirty-three villagers and four smallholders are documented and the Tenant-in-chief in 1086 is recorded as King William. Greetham is recorded as having eight ploughlands, two lord's plough teams and eight men's plough teams. Meadow, woodland and a mill are among the other resources recorded in Greetham (Open Domesday 2023).
- 3.10 The Grade I listed St Mary's Church (NHLE 1073218) is located north-west of the Site. The oldest parts of the church are Norman, however the building is largely the same as it was when it was rebuilt in the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 3.11 A medieval manorial settlement which holds Scheduled Ancient Monument status (NLHE **1005070**) is located 500m north-west of the Site and 127m north-west of the Grade I listed St Mary's Church (NHLE **1073218**). The remains of the manorial settlement comprise a series of earthworks and buried remains, visible as earth and stone banks. These banks form a rectangular enclosure with internal

subdivisions representing the principal house of the manor, with formal gardens and an icehouse.

- 3.12 A medieval bronze scutiform heraldic pendant, decorated with an enamelled representation of a peacock was found in the garden of 44 Main Street, located across the road from the Site (Liddle 1983).
- 3.13 Several medieval earthworks are recorded in the vicinity of the site, including medieval enclosures, hollow ways and possible house platforms (Hartley 1983 p21).

#### *Post-Medieval to Modern*

- 3.14 Seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings including 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages and farmhouses lie within 1km of the Site within the village of Greetham. The Site itself includes the 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed building at 45 Main Street (NHLE **1307430**). OS mapping of the area shows that the Site and historic core of the village have remained largely unchanged since 1884.
- 3.15 As well as the standing buildings of post-medieval date mentioned above, archaeological work in 1996 recorded a standing wall relating to a late-medieval/post-medieval tithe barn c.180m north-west of the Site (Clay 1996).
- 3.16 A post-medieval findspot of a pottery sherd and clay pipe were recovered during a watching brief 180m east of the Site at 60 Main Street (Cope-Faulkner 2008).

## **4. Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 4.1 No previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the boundary of the Site. Though intrusive archaeological investigations north of the Site at Greetham Quarry found extensive evidence of human occupation dating from the prehistoric to the Anglo-Saxon period (Brudenell 2006 and Middleton 2018).

## **5. Project Objectives**

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief are:
- To undertake an archaeological watching brief in order to confirm the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits.
  - To provide a full and detailed record of all identified early remains;
  - To establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and associated infrastructure and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate;
  - To disseminate the results of the archaeological watching brief to the wider public in a manner appropriate to their significance, to be agreed with the client.

- 5.3 Appropriate research objectives from the *East Midlands Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks, 2022) will be derived during the course of the project.

## **6. Archaeological Methods**

- 6.1 CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted with regard to the Institute's standards documents (CIfA 2020a-c), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2011, 2015a, and 2015b), and this WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures.
- 6.2 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries that warrant more detailed recording than is described in this WSI, the archaeological contractor, CFA Archaeology Ltd, will contact the Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET) who are acting as advisors to the planning authority, with the relevant information so an agreement can be reached on the implementation of any contingencies, which may include emergency recording and more detailed excavation.
- 6.3 A visual inspection of the Site will be undertaken before the commencement of works to identify any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on site.
- 6.4 All groundworks associated with the proposed development with the potential to disturb any surviving archaeological deposits (including the excavation of foundations, installation of drainage, hard landscaping etc.), will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Where these ground works take place, topsoil (where present), made ground and subsoil will be removed with a toothless grading/ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision to the depth of the natural substrate, to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the depth of the proposed groundworks, whichever is reached first.
- 6.5 If archaeological deposits are encountered, then machining will cease in that area to allow the supervising archaeologist time to investigate the exposed deposits. Following the initial machine excavation, no further excavation will take place until any archaeological features have been investigated, and the area has been signed off by the HNET. If areas requiring monitoring are determined during the watching brief to be highly truncated by modern development, then, with consultation with the HNET, it may be agreed that these can be excluded from further monitoring.
- 6.6 Samples of all features of archaeological interest will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent, and condition. The complete stratigraphic sequence,



down to natural geological deposits, will be excavated and all inter-relationships and intersections between features will be investigated

#### *Method of Recording*

- 6.7 All excavation and on-site recording will be carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography, and completing standard CFA record forms.
- 6.8 The location of the groundworks will be recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and tied to the OS National Grid. Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 6.9 Sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale, typically at 1:10. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of sections will be recorded on the site plans.
- 6.10 Cut features will be recorded in profile, hand planned at an appropriate scale, normally 1:20, and their location accurately identified on the appropriate trench and site plans.
- 6.11 Photographs will include an appropriate scale, an arrow to indicate the direction of north, and a photo information board. All photographs will be recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location, and direction of shot. Photographs taken will adhere to Historic England's guidance '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage*' (Historic England, 2015a). Photographs should be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels and taken using the highest quality setting. Photographs should be stored in both JPEG and RAW formats and metadata will be embedded in the RAW files, to include: the name of the site, the national grid reference for the site, the date, the subject, the direction of the shot, and reference to CFA Archaeology Ltd.

#### *Artefact and Environmental Recovery*

- 6.12 All artefacts, including faunal remains, will be retained for analysis. Post-excavation storage requirements will be assessed. Modern finds (c. 20th century onward) will be recorded but not retained. Collection and post-excavation work on artefacts will follow current ClfA guidance (ClfA 2020c).
- 6.13 If any finds are uncovered which may fall under the purview of the Treasure Act 1996, the terms of the aforementioned Act will be followed. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be affected on the same day as discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

- 6.14 Any human remains encountered will be reported to the appropriate authorities and left *in situ*, covered and protected. The discovery of any human remains will be reported to the Coroner, Environmental Health, the Historic and Natural Environment Team, and the Client. If removal is deemed necessary following discussions a Ministry of Justice Burial License will be obtained, and excavation will comply with the relevant regulations and government guidelines.
- 6.15 CFA's Palaeoenvironmental specialist will assess the environmental potential of the site; advise on whether the deposits have potential for conducting palaeobotanical or other soil analysis; and assess the potential for the preservation of faunal remains. Environmental sampling will be carried out in accordance with current guidelines (Historic England 2011 & 2015a), namely that bulk samples will be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy of systematic and judgement sampling.
- 6.16 Samples will consist of 40 litres of environmental material recovered from, at a minimum, the basal deposits of any archaeological features. Environmental samples will not usually be recovered from intersections or unclear relationship sample sections.

## **7. Analysis and Reporting**

### **7.1 Artefact and Environmental Sample Analysis**

- 7.1.1 All finds, if appropriate, will be retained, washed, and assessed in accordance to accepted professional standards. For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeoenvironmental, industrial, and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Iron artefacts that are not obviously modern may be x-rayed if deemed appropriate. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 7.1.2 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance (Historic England. 2011). Finds will be cleaned and marked according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.
- 7.1.3 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections. The guidelines for handling ceramics will be followed for relevant material (Barclay, et al 2016).
- 7.1.4 Environmental samples will be processed to aid in the recovery of artefactual material, including ceramics, animal and fish bones, human remains, industrial residues, charcoal, and mineralised plant remains. Specialist samples such as monoliths or cores will be processed separately, as appropriate.

7.1.5 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, such as charcoal or bone, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the watching brief. These materials will be identified to species and assessed for suitability prior to submission to a dating laboratory.

7.1.6 Artefact assessment reports will include the production of a descriptive catalogue including quantification of finds by context and discussion or interpretation, if appropriate. Finds critical for dating or interpretation will be illustrated or digitally photographed. Environmental assessment reports will include the identification of the remains, a quantification by context, appropriate discussion or interpretation, and a description of the processing methodology.

## **7.2 Reporting**

7.2.1 A report will be produced which includes background information on the project, a description of the methodology, and a full description and interpretation of the results.

7.2.2 Specifically, the report will contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- The site location given as an 8-figure grid reference;
- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site;
- The dates on which the work was undertaken;
- A description of the site location and geology;
- A description of the historic and archaeological background of the site;
- An explanation of any agreed variations from the WSI, including justification for any work not undertaken and agreed;
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained;
- Contexts and feature descriptions;
- Maps and other illustrations at an appropriate scale including all groundworks plans and detailed plans and sections of all excavated features;
- A specialist assessment report for all finds materials including palaeoenvironmental and other samples;
- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained;
- A selection of photographs of work in progress;
- Recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
- A discussion of how the work contributed to the aims and objectives set out in the project design;
- A bibliography;
- A context index;
- An archive index;
- An OASIS summary sheet

7.2.3 A draft copy of the report will be issued to the HNET for comment before being finalised usually within 4-5 weeks of the completed fieldwork. One digital (PDF-A format) and one hard copy of the final report will be deposited with the Leicestershire & Rutland HER. This will ensure that the report is made available as a public document as part of the HER.

### **7.3 Archive Preparation and Deposition**

7.3.1 An archive will be prepared by CFA Archaeology in accordance with the current guidelines (ClfA 2020c) and with reference to the *Rutland County Museum Archaeological Archives Standard* (Cornwell 2021). It is expected that the Rutland County Museum will accept the complete excavation archive, including primary site records, research archives, and finds. Negative results would be uploaded to OASIS.

7.3.2 CFA are ISO 9001 accredited, with all our internal archiving and digital record systems being fully compliant with ClfA Standards and Guidance, particularly the guidance on Planning and Data Management Plans for Archaeological Projects (2022). The digital archive will be subject to a selection process, depending on the results of the works, and the resulting digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). All digital deposition will be undertaken in line with guidance from ADS (2023) and ClfA (2022).

7.3.3 Consent for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum will be agreed in principle with the landowner at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner, and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form to the recipient museum. The Leicestershire & Rutland HER Officer will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.

7.3.4 The recipient museum will be licensed to use the deposited material in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.5 The requirements of the repository will be adhered to, and the Leicestershire & Rutland HER will be notified in advance. Contact will be made with the archiving museum prior to the start of any fieldwork to confirm their acceptance of the archive and to receive an accession number. The nominated museum will be notified at set stages of the project, including at project initiation (comprising a project initiation form), a mid-point review, and completion stages, to discuss archaeological archiving requirements.

7.3.6 An online OASIS form will be completed within three months of the completion of the work. An appropriately formatted copy of the report will also be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.

## 8. Resources and Programming

### 8.1 Key Personnel

- 8.1.1 **Phil Mann** (BA MCIfA) is Senior Project Manager for CFA Archaeology. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.
- 8.1.2 A **Field Director** from CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of Field Officers, depending on availability, all of whom have appropriate experience. The CV for the selected Field Officer can be forwarded prior to the start of the project.
- 8.1.3 **Dr Shelly Werner** (BSc MPhil PhD) is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.
- 8.1.4. Post-excavation and environmental coordination will be managed by CFAs post excavation and archiving manager **Christina Hills**; CVs for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

### 8.2 Project Specialists

Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeozoology	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Ceramic building material	Phil Mills BA MA PhD
Clay pipes	Peter Hammond
Conservation laboratory	Ian Panter (York Archaeological Trust)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell PhD
Leather	Quita Mould
Mollusca and fish remains	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	Alex Gibson PhD
Osteoarchaeology	Malin Holst MSc
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Post-medieval small finds	Gail Drinkall
Post-Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BA PhD
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Jamie Walker (CFA Archaeology) Jane Timby
Roman glass	Hilary Cool
Soil micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MCIfA
Worked bone	Gail Drinkall
Worked Flint and Stone	Ann Clarke

**Table 1: List of Artefact and Ecofact Specialists**

8.2.1 The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the regional Historic England scientific advisor.

### **8.3 Health and Safety**

8.3.1 CFA has an ISO45001 certified health and safety management system. All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA's Health and Safety Policy and will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. All work for the project will be subject to Risk Assessment procedures and a Risk Assessment will be produced, disseminated, and agreed with all staff on site.

### **8.4 Monitoring**

8.4.1 Close contact will be maintained with the client and the HNET as advisors to the planning authority, for the purposes of monitoring the project. Important or unexpected discoveries will be communicated to them, and a monitoring visit will be arranged if appropriate. Any monitoring visit will include a site tour and overview by the senior archaeologist present and the opportunity will be afforded to view all trenches, any artefactual finds still on site, and any records that are not in immediate use.

8.4.2 If any deficiencies are noted during the site monitoring visit, then these will be made good to the satisfaction of the monitoring archaeologist for HNET before the next agreed site meeting.

8.4.3 The HNET will be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the commencement of on-site works. Contact numbers for the site will be forwarded in advance of the work starting.

## 9. References

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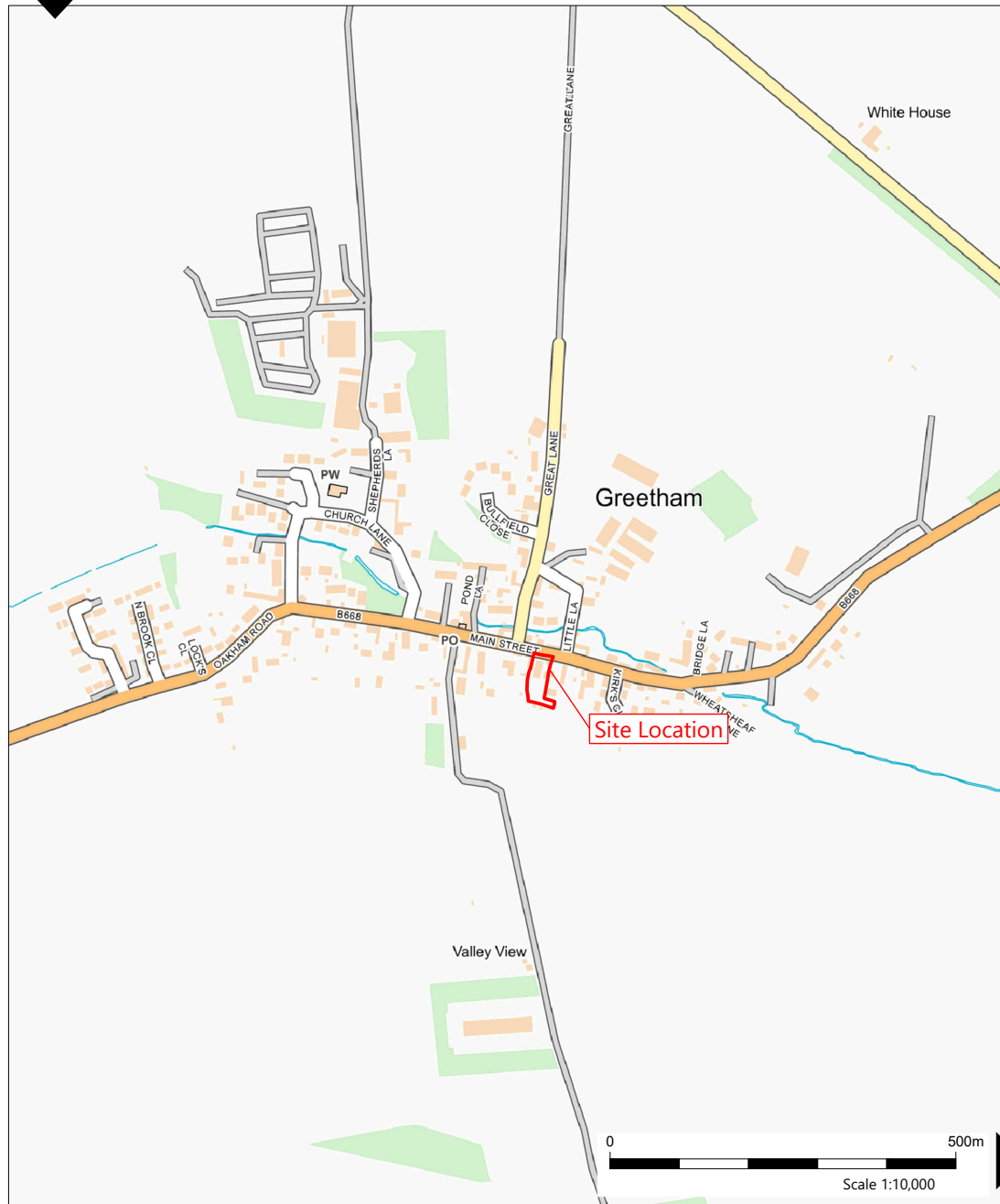
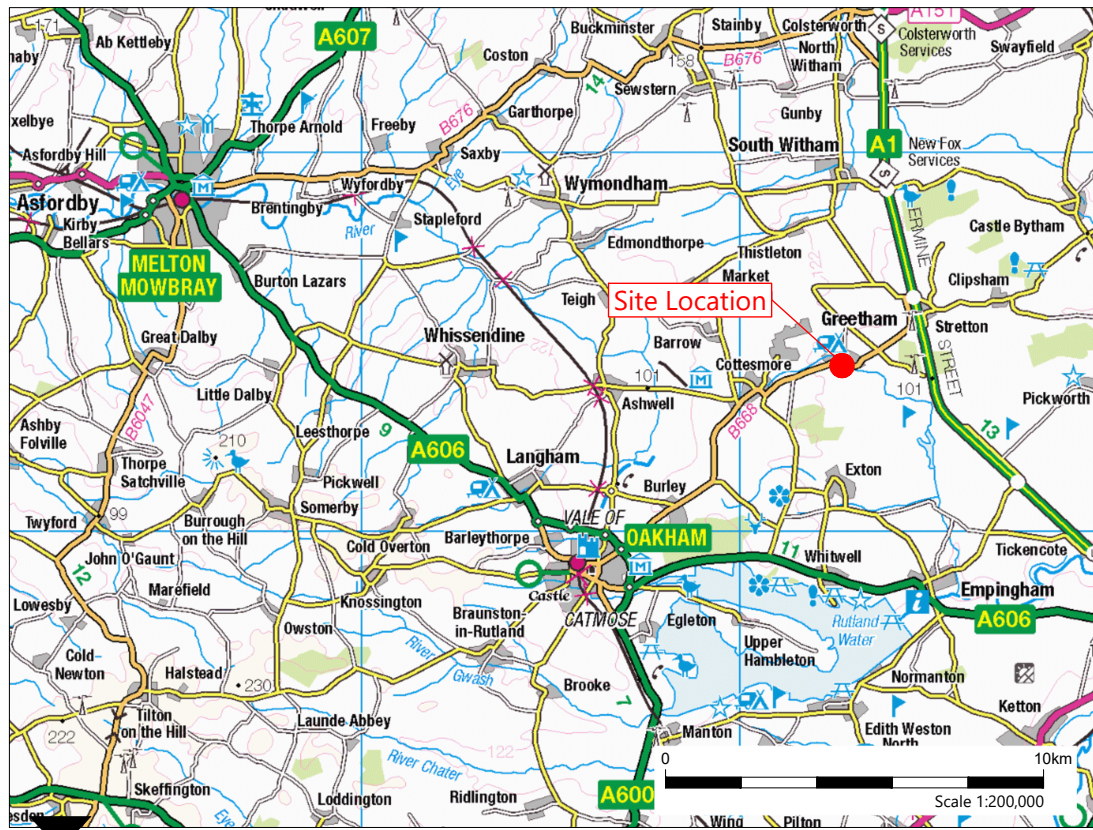
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## Figure 1



**Key:**

- Site Boundary
- Watching Brief Area

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Title:  
**Site Location and Watching Brief Area**

Project:  
**45-47 Main Street, Greetham, Rutland**

Client:  
**Hannah Beasley**

Scale at A3:  
**Varies**

Drawn by: <b>SB</b>	Checked: <b>SW</b>	Date: <b>21/09/2023</b>
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Report No: <b>WSI</b>	Fig. No: <b>1</b>
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**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY  
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh**

Old Engine House  
Eskmills Park, Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380  
e: enquiries@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Leeds**

Clayton Works Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060  
e: yorkshire@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Milton Keynes**

Suite 11, Letchworth House  
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall  
Milton Keynes, MK6 1NE

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124  
e: miltonkeynes@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Carlisle**

Warwick Mill Business Village  
Warwick Bridge, Carlisle  
Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531  
e: cumbria@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Sheffield**

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre  
46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield  
Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108  
e: sheffield@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Leicester**

Business Box  
3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate  
Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156  
e: leicestershire@cfa-arch.co.uk

**Hertfordshire**

Amwell House  
9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon  
Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847  
e: herts@cfa-arch.co.uk