



PHOENIX CONSULTING
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AND

SPECIFICATION FOR FIELD EVALUATION

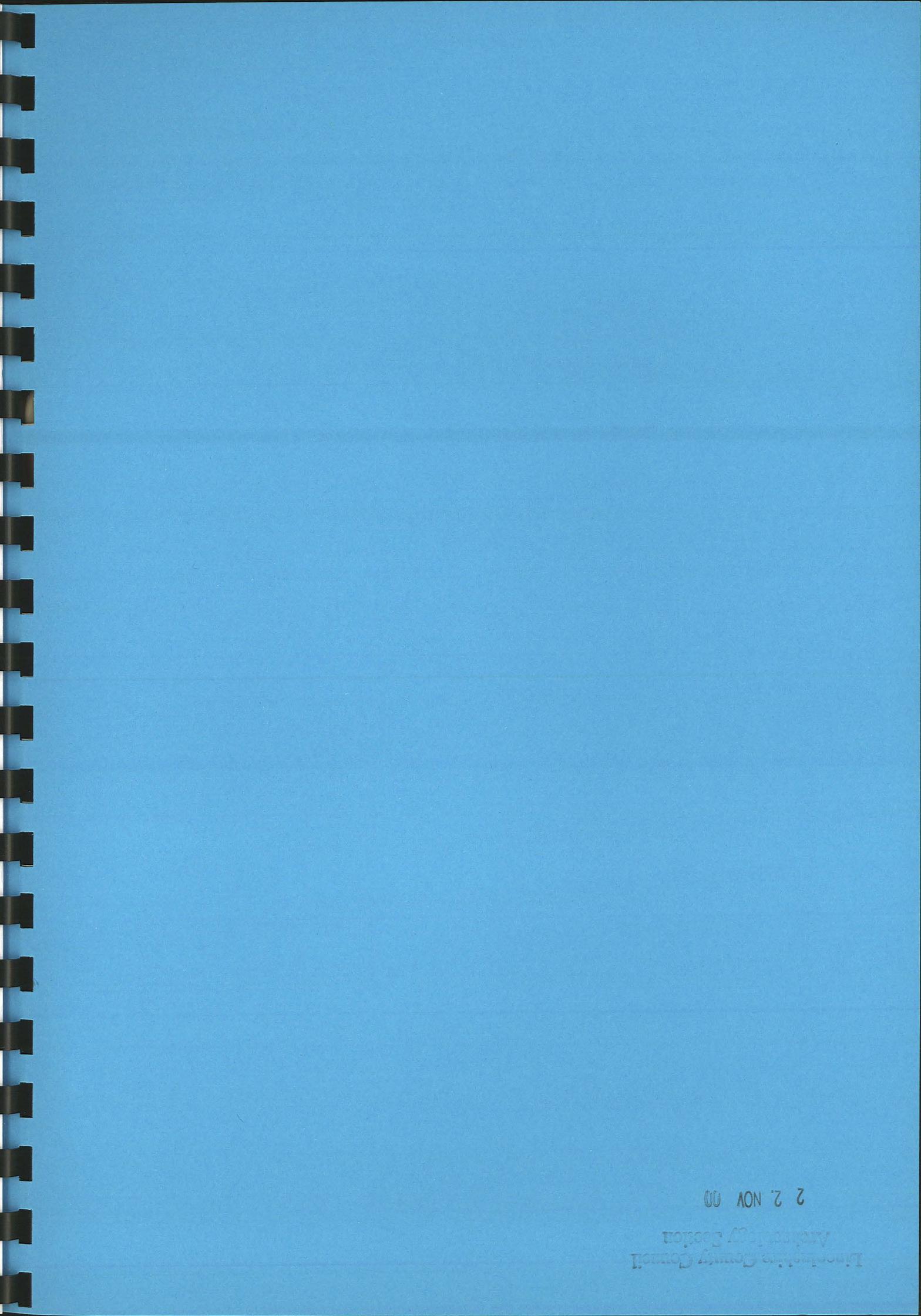
**LAND AT
STAMFORD ROAD
WEST DEEPING
LINCOLNSHIRE**

On behalf of
Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd

Doc Ref: P/155/A

Status:
For presentation to curatorial authority

20 October 2000



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Incorporating County Council
Archaeology Boston



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Prepared by
Dr Christopher E Howlett BA PhD FSA(Scot)

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20 October 2000

*West Lindsey County Council
Landscape Section*

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Fig 1 Location of the Stamford Road, West Deeping, application area

Fig 2 Archaeology sites and monuments in the surrounds of the Stamford Road, West Deeping, application area

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd has submitted an application for planning permission to extract aggregate from a field of c 2.6 ha in extent, close to the Company's West Deeping extraction area and processing plant. The site lies approximately 5.0 km east of the town of Stamford and c 8.0 km north-west of Peterborough.

1.2 The Commission

1.2.1 Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd have commissioned Phoenix Consulting to undertake a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. By a letter of 12 September 2000, the Minerals Planning Authority has requested that, because the site has been assessed by the Senior Built Environment Officer (Archaeology) as lying within an area of archaeological importance, there should be an archaeological field evaluation before the planning application is determined. For these reasons, the current document fulfils a dual role – it summarises the known and potential archaeology around the application site and also proposes a methodology for a field evaluation, for the approval of the MPA.

1.3 Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd

1.3.1 Phoenix Consulting is an independent consultancy providing a range of archaeological and historical services, including advice, document preparation, planning negotiations, Scheduled Ancient Monument negotiations and fieldwork, survey and analysis. The Company has a multi-disciplinary approach to the cultural heritage.

1.3.2 Phoenix Consulting maintains the highest professional standards. All projects are carried out in accordance with PPG 16 (DoE, 1990) and PPG 15 (DoE 1994), and the guidelines and recommendations issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage.

1.4 Personal Qualifications

1.4.1 This report has been prepared by Dr Christopher Howlett, a director of Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited. Dr Howlett holds a bachelor degree in geography and a doctorate in landscape history. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Before forming Phoenix Consulting, in April 1997, he was manager of the consultancy services department of Tempvs Reparatvm Archaeological and Historical Associates Ltd. Previously, he was a freelance archaeological consultant and worked for the National Trust as an archaeological surveyor.

1.4.2 Of relevance to the current commission is that Dr Howlett has for a number of years co-ordinated the enhanced archaeological watching brief and recording strategy

which is taking place in advance of gravel extraction at Stowe Farm, north of West Deeping and less than 2.0 km north of the current application area. He was also involved in the development and implementation of the strategy for evaluation, pilot study and excavation of archaeological remains over the 112 ha included in the Rectory Farm Project, again in advance of gravel extraction, which is 1.5 km to the east E.

1.5 In connection with the commission

- 1.5.1 In connection with the current commission, all records of archaeological sites and finds that relate to the application area and its immediate vicinity were collected from the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held at the City Hall, Lincoln. A number of aerial photographs available at the SMR were also consulted and a list appears under 'References' at the end of this document. All readily available manuscript maps and early editions of Ordnance Survey maps and plans were consulted in the Lincolnshire Archives, St Rumbold Street, Lincoln.
- 1.5.2 Consideration has been given to documentation supplied by Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd, including the application for permission to extract gravel. A site visit has been undertaken.
- 1.5.3 Further research of published material has been undertaken to an extent appropriate to this desk-based phase of the assessment. A list of sources is provided in the Bibliography.

Acknowledgements

- 1.5.4 We are grateful to Mark Bennett, SMR officer for Lincolnshire County Council, and James Bonnor, also of Lincolnshire County Council, for providing access to the Sites and Monuments Records.

1.6 Methodology

- 1.6.1 The research for the desk-based report and the assessment of appropriate techniques for field evaluation have been carried out in such a way as to allow the report to be structured as follows:

- A summary is provided of the policy background to the treatment of archaeological remains.
- The application area is placed in its topographical and landuse context.
- The known archaeological interest of the application area and its surrounds is presented and interpreted.
- An assessment is thereafter made of the archaeological potential of the area, taking into account geology, topography and settlement and landuse history, and

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other factors which may enhance or reduce the opportunities for the survival of archaeological remains.

- Appropriate techniques for evaluation are discussed
- Specifications are provided for the implementation of the evaluation techniques proposed

2.0 POLICY BACKGROUND

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 Legislation provides for the protection (through being added to the scheduled list of archaeological monuments and thus preservation in-situ) of the most important and well preserved archaeological sites and monuments (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments either within, or close to the application site.

2.2 PPG16: Archaeology & Planning

2.2.1 Planning Policy Guidance note No 16 (DoE 1990) 'Archaeology and Planning' gives local planning authorities guidance on the appropriate ways of dealing with archaeology in the planning process. The guidance is that local authority *development plans* should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings and that proposals maps should be used to define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals within the development plan apply.

2.2.2 PPG16 also gives backing to local planning authorities, at the stage of application for planning permission, to request additional archaeological information from prospective developers about their site before determination of the planning application. The desk-based element of this report forms part of that additional information, as will the results of a proposed field evaluation

2.2.3 The main thrust of the guidance in PPG16 is that, where development is proposed, important archaeological sites should be protected and, wherever possible, preserved in-situ. For features of lesser archaeological importance, it is accepted that preservation 'by record' through excavation is a suitable alternative.

2.3 CBI Code of Practice for Minerals Operators

2.3.1 The guidelines within PPG 16 are repeated in the CBI's Code of Practice for Minerals Operators.

3.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDUSE

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The current application area lies on the edge of the southern Fenland. West Deeping village is located about 1.0 km to the east and Tallington village is c 1.0 km to the west. Former gravel extraction areas, some of which contain water, bound the site on the eastern, western and northern sides. Along the southern boundary is the A16(T) road (Stamford Road), which connects Stamford and Market Deeping (see Fig 1). To the south of the site, some 700 m distant, is the natural course of the River Welland. The north-south course of King Street (a former Roman road) runs 1.0 km to the west. The proposed extraction area is approximately centred on national grid reference (NGR) TF 102091.

3.2 Landform

3.2.1 The application area is generally level, at about 10m AOD being only slightly above the floodplain of the Welland. However, subtle differences in altitude are significant for early settlement in an area such as this where relief is subdued. About 500 m to the south of the application area runs what appears to be the natural meandering channel of the River Welland (in this section part of the Welland was canalised in the 18th century).

3.2.2 Archaeological interpretations and assessments in the south-eastern Fenland, and fen-edge areas, have been greatly assisted in recent years by the existence of the Welland Valley Research Committee the Nene Valley Research Committee, and the Welland Valley Project which was set up to place the extensive excavations at Fengate, east of Peterborough, into a wider context. Because much of the original Fengate landscape context in the Nene valley is urban and suburban, the excavators turned to the Welland valley, to provide a 'laboratory' in which the excavators could test their hypotheses.

3.3 Geology and soils

3.3.1 The British Geological Survey (1:50 000 sheet 157) maps the geology of the site as being 'fen and terrace gravels' over Jurassic clays. These deposits are extensive in this area where the Welland enters the Fen lowland.

3.3.2 The soil type is recorded as 'Brown Calcareous Earths', but is of a sub-type which indicates that there is an alluvial element in their formation. These soils are reasonably well drained. There is anecdotal evidence that the site received soils from land which now forms the fishing lake to the immediate west of the site, which was excavated soon after World War II. It is suggested that there is about "3 feet" (c 0.9m) of additional depth of soil on the site.

3.4 Current landuse

- 3.4.1 Currently the land within the field that forms the site is managed grassland, although it has not been grazed or a number of years. The grass is therefore tussocky and there are patches of perennial weeds. Immediately around the application area the land has been extracted for gravel. However, the usual commercial use of such land in the vicinity is for arable cropping.

4.0 KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Any desk-based assessment of the archaeological and historical potential of an area depends not only on an understanding of known archaeological and historical features, but also of the deficiencies in the record, the archaeological and historical context of the development area, and factors of landuse history, geology, soils and topography.

4.1.2 It should be born in mind that the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), upon which knowledge of the 'known' archaeology of an area is based, contains records of archaeological remains that have been identified mainly in the following ways: as surviving earthworks, as cropmarks on aerial photographs, as chance finds of artefacts on the surface of the ground and as accidental discoveries made during ground disturbance usually associated with gardening, ploughing, construction work or gravel extraction. The collection of data for the SMR is therefore essentially random and unsystematic. Much buried archaeology does not reveal itself in the ways mentioned above. Therefore the SMR is by its nature provisional and cannot be taken as a definitive list of surviving archaeological remains.

4.2 Known archaeological finds, sites and features within and around the application area

Introduction

4.2.1 There are no known archaeological sites or remains within the application area. However, to make an assessment of the potential of the site to contain as yet undiscovered archaeological remains it is necessary to place it in a wider context and to consider the archaeological background of the wider landscape. Thus, this section describes the currently known archaeological remains in the surrounds of the application area. Fig 2 illustrates the existing distribution of archaeological information. There has been an element of selection made in the data included in Fig 2, in that most medieval buildings and other minor structures, and all post-medieval entries have been omitted as they are not relevant to the present assessment.

4.2.3 It is interesting to note from Fig 2 the relatively high density of SMR entries in the vicinity of the application area (for copyright reasons, it has not been possible to illustrate the pattern of cropmarks). Presumably, based on the high density of well-defined cropmarks in the region, the application site lies within an area used for illustration in *A Matter of Time* (RCHM, 1960) – a seminal report on the archaeology of river valleys.

4.2.4 In the region as a whole such concentrations of cropmarks and finds are largely restricted to the surfaces of the gravel terraces. The lower lying areas of alluvium and other superficial fen deposits closer to the rivers do not support dense

concentrations of apparent sites. The explanation for this may be that later deposits of alluvium and peat mask archaeological remains from observation as cropmarks (see French and Pryor, 1992).

Prehistoric

- 4.2.5 There are no records of sites or finds in the immediate surrounds of the application area from the earliest recognised archaeological periods – being the **Palaeolithic** (40000BC - 8500BC) and the **Mesolithic** (8500BC – 3500BC). This is perhaps surprising, considering the character of the environment in this region which one would expect was conducive to settlement and activity during these early periods.
- 4.2.6 It is likely that the earliest occupation in the region was during the Early Neolithic period (3500BC – 2000BC) when human groups occupied man-made or natural clearings in the forest. Lower lying sites might have been selected in preference to the gravel terraces, as in these areas tree cover may have been lighter and more easily cleared. In addition, the developing and low-lying fens could have been used for grazing domestic livestock. If such Early Neolithic activity exists, it may now be masked by alluvium and other fen deposits making its detection and identification difficult. By the Mid to Late Neolithic period (3000BC – 2000BC) a variety of monument types developed in the region. For example at Etton (c 4.5 km to the south-west) enigmatic features known as causewayed enclosures are known to have been constructed at this time. Two certain Neolithic funerary monuments, unusually in the form of round barrows, have also been excavated at Orton Waterville, near Peterborough.
- 4.2.7 Other Neolithic monuments, - known as cursuses and henges, have been excavated at Maxey (c 2 km south-east of the application area). These constructions are thought to have been of ceremonial function, being associated with the dead. Cursuses are enclosures consisting of a pair of long parallel ditches that are closed at the ends. One large cursus monument of 2 km in length has been excavated at Maxey and a smaller one is known to exist at Barnack. Other examples are to be found along the lower Ouse valley in Cambridgeshire. Henge monuments, originally consisting of a circular ditch and earthen banks and an array of wooden posts, are also considered to be ceremonial in function. Two have been excavated locally, including one at Maxey. Francis Pryor believes that there are many other possible henges represented by cropmarks in the region.

- 4.2.8 The most visible element of **Bronze Age** (2000BC – 800BC) activity in the vicinity of the site are remains of round burial mounds (barrows) represented as ring ditch cropmarks. There is a recognised barrow cemetery in the landscape around the application area. Aerial photographs show a series of large well-defined ring-ditches - the nearest being c 180m to the south-east. In all, there are thirteen entries in the SMR within the area shown in Fig 2: (1), (3), (12), (13), (15), (17), (19), (24), (25), (27), (30) and (31) that include barrows or ring ditches. However, the number in the cemetery is thought to be ten, based on current knowledge (26). A number of these barrows have been excavated in the late 1950s and mid-1960s, at which time they indicated a wide variety of forms and burial practices. For example, a beaker burial was found beneath a barrow in Tallington parish (May, 1976, 68), whilst a former barrow excavated by Simpson in 1964 was 20m in diameter with a narrow ditch and covered a burial pit of 4m long by 3m wide containing the remains of two adults and two or three infants. Near to the Beaker barrow a much larger barrow of almost 50m diameter was discovered. This appears to have been used over many years as it included three successive burials, and had apparently undergone several phases of construction and enlargement. (May, 1976, 69-70). The SMR records some of the barrows retaining substantial ditches of 3m wide and 1.5m deep.
- 4.2.9 Research in the Ouse valley in Cambridgeshire demonstrated that barrows tended to be located away from settlement sites (as defined by present flint concentrations on the surface of the ploughsoil). It was found that barrows tended to be located on less fertile land outside of areas of potential settlement/agricultural activity.
- 4.2.10 However, the picture in the Welland valley is less straightforward. Bronze Age flint distribution in the ploughsoil shows as a 'background scatter', largely without clearly defined concentrations. Where slight rises in the moderate background densities have been identified these do not always directly relate to Bronze Age settlement features in the sub-soil, as has been shown by excavations on the boundary of Barnack and Bainton parishes. Also, in the Welland valley ring ditches of Bronze Age burial mounds are found across areas of fertile land which could also be utilised for agriculture and settlement.
- 4.2.11 The surrounds of the application appear to have supported a significant population during the **Iron Age** (1000BC – 42AD). Most significantly, there is the site of a possible Iron Age settlement about 500 m to the south-west of the application area – between it and the river Welland (23). The features of this site appear to consist of three conjoined ovoid or sub-rectangular enclosures with other linear features suggesting two further enclosures. The enclosures seem to contain internal features and sub-divisions.

4.2.12 Elsewhere within the area of interest shown in Fig 2, there are at least four rectangular cropmark enclosures, (4), (5), (8) & (17), which are considered to be of Iron Age date. The largest of the enclosures has been partially excavated and was shown to be 207m long and 92m wide, thus covering some 2ha. It had an entrance at one end and a hut of 6m diameter in one corner (Whitwell, 1970, 7). It was considered by May (1976, 192) to be "clearly a farm". It is claimed that in the Welland valley, pit alignments demarcate the extent of the fields associated with Iron Age farms. Long sections of pit alignments are clearly visible on aerial photographs (e.g. CUCAP AGB73) of the landscape around the application area (18), (15), (21) and (32), one of which runs north-south about 200m to the east. Pit alignment section (32) has been excavated and shown to replace an earlier ditch. In the wider region, both at Maxey and at Rectory Farm, the Early to mid-Iron Age saw large agricultural fields created. At some sites in the general area, as at Stowe Farm, post structures suggesting the presence of buildings at the intersection of some field boundaries indicate the presence of domestic or other farming activities close to the fields.

Roman

- 4.2.13 The straight course of King Street is a striking element of the landscape in the locality. King Street, which runs about 1.5 km east of the application site, is a former **Roman** (43AD – 410AD) road, being a branch off the arterial Ermine Street. King Street probably acted as a focus for settlement in the lower Welland valley during the Romano-British period. There seems to have been considerable continuity of settlement and farming activity between the Iron Age and the Romano-British period in the region. The large Iron Age rectangular enclosure, mentioned above, has a Roman successor nearby, of much the same form, which is linked to King Street by a droveway.
- 4.2.14 Condron (1995) draws attention to the large number of small, probably largely self-sufficient rural Roman sites in the lower Welland valley. However, in addition to the small farms there were larger, higher status settlements nearby. During ploughing about 500m south of the application area the floor of a large Roman building was found in association with 3rd and 4th century pottery (20). In the wider region Roman villa buildings are known to have been functioning, as at Helpston (4.5km south of the application area) and a Roman 'aisled masonry structure with a bathhouse' has been excavated at Rectory Farm, which again is likely to be a wealthy villa.
- 4.2.15 About 300 m south of the application area a scatter of Romano-British pottery was found on the surface of the fields (23). Examination of the aerial photographs of the area has revealed a well-defined grid of ditched trackways, presumably representing the remains of a small, nucleated Roman settlement.

- 4.2.16 Other finds suggest that alongside the subsistence farming economy a fairly affluent population resided in the locality during the Roman period. Pewter dishes, bronze statuettes and a set of toilet implements have been excavated from various contexts. The SMR entry with the nearest location to the application site (adjacent to the north-west corner) was the find of a Roman stone inscription which was incorporated into part of a load of rubble being tipped at a gravel quarry. It is thought to have a local origin, within 10 miles of the application area.

Saxon/medieval

- 4.2.17 Hall has argued that there was a major reorganisation of settlement location and land division in the **Saxon** period in the lower Welland valley. However, there are few sites and finds recorded in the SMR which relate to this period, except that a Saxon knife was retrieved from the ditch of a Bronze Age barrow. Elements in the village names of the area suggest their origins were in the period of the Anglo-Scandinavian occupation— e.g. the ‘-ington’ and ‘-ing’ suffixes in ‘Tallington’ and ‘Deeping’. Presumably, much Saxon and early medieval archaeology has been lost to modern development, or remains undiscovered within the historic centres of the modern villages.
- 4.2.18 It is assumed that during the medieval period the gravel terraces were farmed in large open field divided into individually held strips; with livestock being kept on the damper soils developed on the alluvium and other fen deposits. The application site was, at the time of the Parliamentary Enclosures of the 19th century, being farmed as part of the former medieval Windmill Field to the north-east of Tallington, which extended to a total of 180 acres (73 ha). Thus it is almost certain that the application site was ploughed regularly during the medieval and early modern period, probably as ridge and furrow, though no evidence for this survives on site. Until the Enclosure there were no hedged field boundaries in the vicinity, except immediately around the villages.

5.0 AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An attempt is made here, based on the known archaeological sites and features in the vicinity of the application area, to assess the extent of survival of remains.

5.2 Assessment of Potential

- 5.2.1 Although there are no indications of archaeological remains within the application site, given the relative density of archaeological cropmarks and known archaeological remains in the locality generally, it is clear that the gravel terrace of the lower Welland valley provided an attractive environment for past human activity.
- 5.2.2 It is, however, uncertain as to whether the application area is likely to contain archaeological remains. If c 0.9m of soil, stripped from adjacent land 40 years ago, was deposited across the site, it is possible it has masked archaeological sites and prevented them from being expressed as cropmarks.
- 5.2.3 The quality of the survival of buried remains depends, to a large extent, on past landuse and cultivation methods. It seems likely that the land within the application area has been in arable production, and therefore ploughed for a considerable period, since the medieval times. This will have resulted in buried archaeological features, if present, being truncated to a depth of 30 to 50 cm below the surface, which relates to the depth of the ploughsoil. Thus, only the lower part of features (e.g., buried pits and ditches) may survive *in-situ*. The upper parts of features, and any artefacts they may have contained will, in such circumstances, have been incorporated into the ploughsoil. However, if the site received the additional depth of soil in the 1950s, then this could have arrested degradation by the plough and protected buried remains from cultivation.
- 5.2.3 Preservation of buried organic remains through waterlogging, however, is unlikely within this well-drained site, unless there are deep man-made wells or waterholes present.
- 5.2.4 In summary it can be concluded that there is a moderate potential for undetected remains to survive within the application area. However, the presence, location, extent, character, period and quality of preservation cannot be fully assessed without archaeological trial excavation.
- 5.2.5 Until full assessment takes place it cannot be determined whether there are any remains that might be sufficiently well preserved and of such merit as to warrant preservation *in-situ*. Where preservation *in-situ* is considered unnecessary, the archaeological interest of the any remains that may exist could be preserved by formal excavation and recording, or by recorded excavation during a watching brief.

6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 At the Stamford Road, West Deeping, application area, extraction of gravel may affect buried archaeological remains.

6.2 Potential physical effects

6.2.1 The proposals for quarrying gravel would remove any buried archaeological remains within those parts of the site that are identified for actual extraction. There may be the potential for preservation *in-situ* of any archaeological remains that survive within buffer zones or beneath soil bunds.

6.3 Proposals for Archaeological evaluation

6.3.1 Because of the high density of archaeological remains in the surrounding landscape, and following the requirements of the national and local policies to preserve archaeological information, archaeological field evaluation would be an appropriate means by which to assess the survival of sites or deposits. The techniques that are likely to be appropriate in an evaluation of the Stamford Road application area are:

- **sample geophysical survey** Use of a broad-brush technique such as a magnetic susceptibility survey, followed by sample geophysical survey targeting areas of high susceptibility readings would be the most appropriate non-intrusive evaluation techniques to apply. (Further aerial photograph analysis is unlikely to yield further useful results in this area where the technique has been so extensively used over a long period. The current grass cover within the site precludes fieldwalking).
- **trial trenching** should be utilised to determine the presence, character and quality of preservation etc. of any potential archaeological remains identified during the geophysical survey.

6.4 Concluding statement

6.4.1 A wide range of sources were consulted for this study, including the local Sites and Monuments Record, published articles and books and geotechnical data.

6.4.2 The application area contains no known archaeological sites and finds.

6.4.3 However, the application area lies in a region that was occupied and exploited since prehistoric times. The presence of prehistoric and Roman sites and finds close to the application area indicate it was an attractive environment for past settlement and other activities.

6.4.4 Owing to the apparent archaeological potential of the site, it would be appropriate to undertake field evaluation to determine the true nature of the archaeological character of the site. This could be followed by targeted excavation, if necessary, to ensure that significant archaeological remains are dealt with appropriately.

7.0 FIELD EVALUATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section of the document sets out the specifications to be followed for a field evaluation of the application area. The techniques selected and their application is based on the results of the desk-based assessment (see particularly sub-section 6.3).

7.2 Aims and objectives

Aims

- 7.2.1 The general aim of the evaluation will be to identify and to determine the extent, character, date, phasing, function and quality of preservation of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains which may survive within the evaluation area.
- 7.2.2 Sufficient information is to be obtained to allow an assessment and decision to be made by the Lincolnshire County Council, as archaeological curatorial authority, in consultation with Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd's archaeological consultants, of the need for any further phase of investigation and recording of surviving archaeological remains.
- 7.2.3 The evaluation report will place the archaeology of the evaluation site into its regional, national and archaeological context, using national and regional resource assessments.

Objectives

- 7.2.4 Every effort will be made, within the constraints of the evaluation techniques employed, to identify and characterise the period and form of archaeological remains which may survive within the application area. From the survival of remains within the immediate surrounds of the site these will typically date from the Bronze Age to the Roman period and may be circular or linear in plan. Owing to the small size of the application site and the limited range of archaeology that might survive, it is not thought likely that it will be possible to make generalisations about the archaeology of the region as a whole.
- 7.2.5 The evaluation will attempt to define any constraints that may be present, which would affect any future fieldwork.
- 7.2.6 An archive and report will be produced. The report may discuss research and conservation issues for further investigation and suggest particular techniques for use.

7.3 General strategy

- 7.3.1 It is proposed that a staged archaeological evaluation is undertaken; initially consisting of magnetic susceptibility survey followed by detailed magnetometer survey to further investigate areas of the site which appear to have been most activity utilised in the past. The results of these initial evaluations will be considered in order to determine the areas to which a more detailed non-intrusive evaluation technique should be directed.
- 7.3.2 Owing to the nature of any surviving archaeological remains within the application area, it is proposed to use magnetometer survey as the most appropriate method of detailed geophysical survey.. This method
- 7.3.3 Areas that appear archaeologically 'blank' in the magnetic susceptibility survey will be sampled by detailed magnetometer survey to act as a 'control'.
- 7.3.4 The general strategy will be phased as follows:

STAGE 1

- Magnetic susceptibility survey (Phase 1 of geophysical survey)**
- Detailed magnetometer survey**
- Assessment of Stage 1 and design of trial trenching programme**

STAGE 2

- Trial excavation (trial trenching)**
- Assessment of Stage 1 and Stage 2 results, post-excavation analysis and decision re further archaeological recording necessary during the development**

7.4 STAGE 1 – Non-intrusive techniques

Magnetic susceptibility survey

- 7.4.1 Magnetic susceptibility survey is a technique that measures residual magnetic characteristics of soils. High readings can indicate foci of past activity, particularly that associated with human settlement. It is normally used as a reconnaissance survey technique. The survey is usually undertaken on a grid using a 'field coil', or where condition dictate, by taking small samples for readings to be taken in the laboratory.
- 7.4.2 Magnetic susceptibility at the Stamford Road application site will be undertaken on a 10m x 10m grid across all accessible land using a field coil, except where laboratory analysis is necessary.

- 7.4.3 The results of the magnetic susceptibility survey will be presented as a plan at a scale of 1:2500.

Magnetometer survey

- 7.4.4 Following consideration and assessment of the results of the magnetometer survey, detailed geophysical (magnetometer) survey will be used to more fully investigate areas of high readings that may indicate areas of more intense human activity.
- 7.4.5 An area of 1.0 ha of detailed geophysical survey will be undertaken. This equates to 38% of the 2.6 ha application site. The 1.0 ha area may be sub-divided into smaller units to target specific areas. As the total application area is small, the magnetometer survey may immediately follow the magnetic susceptibility survey and be undertaken on the same field visit. Therefore, the geophysical survey specialist will have the responsibility for determining from the magnetic susceptibility results an appropriate location for the detailed magnetometer work.
- 7.4.6 Preliminary plans and an interim report will be produced to enable a trial trench layout proposal to be produced. A full report and final plan will be prepared and issued to the curatorial authority in due course.
- 7.4.7 An experienced and suitably equipped geophysical contracting organisation will be selected to undertake the geophysical surveys.

7.5 STAGE 2 – Intrusive techniques

Introduction

- 7.5.1 Following the presentation of interim results from the detailed geophysical survey, a proposed layout for trial trenches will be agreed between the curatorial authority and Lafarge Redland Aggregates archaeological advisers for the Stamford Road site
- 7.5.2 For the trial excavation, it would be appropriate on this site to open a number of linear trenches of nominal 2.0m width. It is proposed that thirteen trenches each 30m in length are excavated, which will produce a coverage of slightly less than 3% of the total surface area of the application site. This relatively high level of coverage can be achieved because of the small size of the site, it should not be taken to represent any future standard for trial trenching elsewhere.

Trial trench excavation: Field contractor

- 7.5.3 The archaeological work specified in this document is to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified, experienced and equipped archaeological field contractor.
- 7.5.4 The field contractor will provide a separate method statement, demonstrating how they will interpret this specification, for the approval of the archaeological adviser to the minerals planning authority. The information provided by the contractor should

include statement of the commitment of manpower and equipment, including the number of person-days allocated to various elements of the project.

Methodology

For the trial trench excavation the following detailed methodology will be employed.

- All trial trenches will be surveyed and located to an accuracy of 0.1m or greater using EDM equipment or a Total Station Theodolite.
- Trenches will be opened using a 360-degree tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket in a clean and methodical manner under constant archaeological supervision. The trench will be mechanically excavated down to the top of the natural undisturbed sub-soil or archaeological deposits, whichever is encountered first. If alluvium, or other superficial layer, is present this will be removed in whole, or in sample test pits within the trenches, to enable observation to be made of the surface of the underlying gravel, taking into account the requirements of health and safety.
- At all times any archaeologist involved with soil removal will follow best practice based on MAFF recommendations - that is that topsoil and subsoil should be stored separately adjacent to the archaeological trench. The aim is to prevent any mixing of topsoil and subsoil. All soils will be neatly mounded a safe distance away from any excavations.
- The location of all trial trenches will be plotted onto a plan of the whole of the application area at a scale of at least 1:2500. Plans of each trench will be drawn at an appropriate scale 1:100 indicating the location of exposed archaeological deposits, features and remains.
- The overall aim of the evaluation is to define and characterise any archaeological features present, not to extensively excavate and record them. Where archaeological horizons are encountered excavations will be undertaken by hand. Discrete features will be sample excavated sufficiently to characterise and date them. . Each linear feature identified will be sectioned to determine it width and cross-sectional form.
- All excavated sections will be drawn at scale 1:10 and plans at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Upon all plans and sections the OD height of all principal strata and features will be shown.
- Sufficient of any archaeological features revealed will be excavated in order to fulfil the objectives of the investigation. Large features will be half or quarter sectioned, as appropriate, smaller features will be half sectioned and apparent linear features will have a section cut through them. The excavations aim to observe a representative sample so that reasoned statements can be made concerning the nature, date and extent of archaeological activity identified.
- An assessment of the potential for the preservation of any environmental material will be made. Bulk samples will be taken from all potentially significant palaeoenvironmental deposits. These will be appropriately *assessed* for the presence of organic material that might be further sampled and more fully analysed if a phase of further archaeological recording takes place. If necessary organic material will be collected for C-14 dating.
- All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines No 2.
- The field contracting organisation will acquire a Home Office Licence where the discovery of human remains is likely. On the discovery of such remains the conditions of the licence will be rigorously maintained.
- Registers will be maintained of all photographs, levels, plans, sections, finds and samples taken, made or gathered in the field.

- Site photography will provide both a specific and general record of the evidence. Using 35mm SLR cameras, archaeological horizons and features will be recorded prior to, and following excavation, on both colour slide and monochrome film stock. Lenses and film types will be chosen to suit the prevailing conditions.
- A detailed context record will be maintained on individual pro-forma record cards, designed to meet the highest current professional standards. The recording system to be adopted must be approved by the Local Curatorial Authority. Each archaeological layer, fill, cut, etc., will be individually numbered and described in terms of soil detail, stratigraphic position, dimensions, artefact content, samples and interpretation. The context system will be cross-referenced to all other records, and will be compatible with computerisation.
- No trenches will be back-filled without the agreement of the curatorial authority. Back-filling will be undertaken in such a way as to ensure that topsoil and subsoil is replaced separately into the trench.

Post-excavation analysis and interpretation

- 7.5.5 The archaeological field contractor will be responsible for undertaking an appropriate level of post-excavation analysis of the archive.

7.6 Supplementary Matters

The archive

- 7.6.1 The site archive will be organised using the standard set out in MAP 2 Appendix 3. It will include the material recovered and all written drawn and photographic material appertaining to work on- and off-site.
- 7.6.2 Permanent deposit of the material and paper archive will be agreed with the Archaeological adviser to the Lincolnshire County Council Minerals Planning Authority.

Reporting - contents

- 7.6.3 Each specialist contractor will be responsible for preparing a report on the survey undertaken. Rapidly produced interim reports may be necessary to inform subsequent stages of the evaluation.
- 7.6.4 The archaeological trial excavation contractor will be responsible for preparing a *brief* interim report on the archaeological recording within two weeks of completing the on-site work. This is to ensure that proposals for further investigation, if required, can be prepared quickly.
- 7.6.5 A full report of the findings of the evaluation as a whole will be prepared within 12 weeks of the completion of the on-site work.

+ submitted to LPA + SMR

specialists
MAP 11
assessment.

Per procedures
described in
Part 1.

Site code:
Acc no.

Health and safety

- 7.6.6 All archaeological recording must take into account personal safety and must follow SCAUM guidelines and Health and Safety legislation. The general health and safety policy of the archaeological contractor will be made available to the planning authority's archaeologist monitoring the excavation, as well as any specific health and safety statement made for the site.

The Treasure Act

- 7.6.7 Artefacts recovered that meet the criteria for 'treasure' within the definitions set out in the *Treasure Act* will be subject to the terms of the *Act* and will be treated in accordance with the *Code of Practice*.
- 7.6.8 All workers on the project, in whatever capacity, will be regarded as archaeologists within the terms of the *Treasure Act* and *Code of Practice*.

Monitoring

- 7.6.9 All on-site archaeological works may be monitored by the local archaeological curatorial authority on behalf of the planning authority and by Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd's archaeological consultants for the Stamford Road, West Deeping, project.
- 7.6.10 The aim of the monitoring process is to ensure the use of appropriate methods and standards by the field contractors and adherence to this specification.

Publications and publicity

- 7.6.11 The role of the archaeological adviser to the Minerals Planning authority and Phoenix Consulting will be acknowledged in any publication or publicity. Any publicity material issued at any time must be approved by Phoenix Consulting and Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd, as must be any invitation for the public, or any other person, to visit the site.

note in LHA. + under if applicable.

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Manuscript and printed maps consulted

West Deeping and Tallington Enclosure Award & Map, 1813. Lincolnshire Archives:
Kesteven Award No. 24

Ordnance Survey. 1:2500. (Second edition) Surveyed 1886, Revised 1899, published 1900

Aerial photographs consulted

<i>Source</i>	<i>Ref No.</i>	<i>Date(if known)</i>
Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography CUCAP)	AGB 73	11.7.62
	RC 8	
	ZG 38	30.6.59
	LJ 43	21.4.53
Royal Air Force (RAF)	3174.24/0026	Aug 1959
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHM)	1942/3 (TF1008/4) 3032-5a (TF 10008/17)	19.7.75 2.9.84

FIGURES



Figure 1 Location of the Stamford Road, West Deeping, application area
 Scale 1:50,000

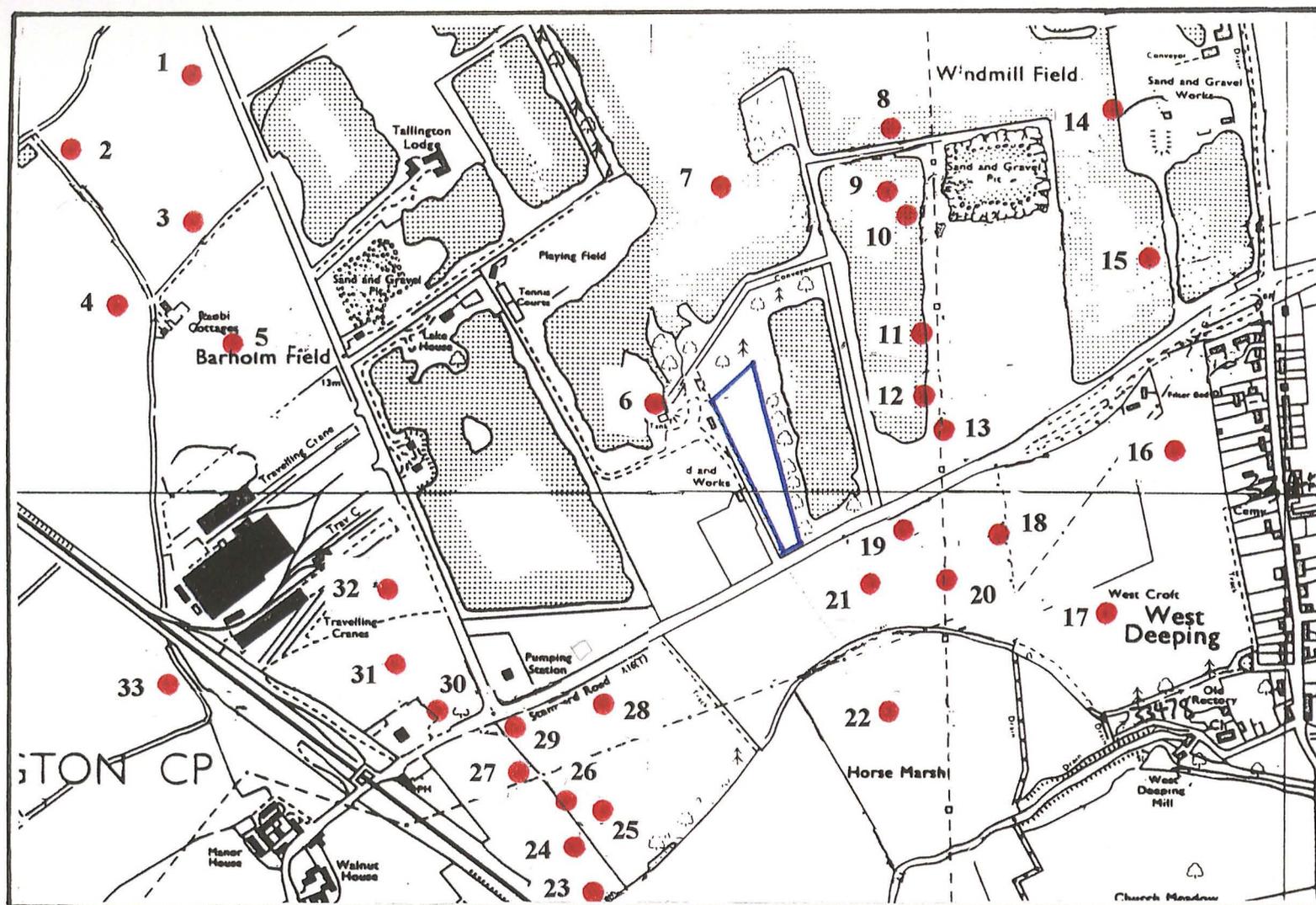


Figure 2 Archaeological sites and monuments in the surrounds of the Stamford Road, West Deeping, application area
 (see Inventory and the text of the report for explanation)
 Scale 1:10,000

INVENTORY
OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY

**INVENTORY OF SITES RECORDED IN THE STUDY ZONE
(SEE FIG 2)**

ABBREVIATIONS

AP/s Air Photograph/s
 LCC Lincolnshire County Council
 NGR National Grid Reference
 SMR Sites and Monuments record
 SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument
 Un Date unknown

Prehist **Prehistoric** *c 40000BC-AD42*
 Pal Palaeolithic *c 40000BC-10000BC*
 Meso Mesolithic *c 10000-3500BC*
 Neo Neolithic *c 3500-2000BC*
 BA Bronze Age *c 2000-1000BC*
 IA Iron Age *c 1000BC-AD42*

RB **Romano-British** *AD43-410*

Sax **Saxon** *c 410-1066*

Med **Medieval** *c 1066-1500*

PMed **Post Medieval** *c 1500-present*

1

Name	CROPMARKS SOUTH OF BARHOLM LODGE
Form	Cropmarks
Description	A large area of cropmarks visible on APs. Irregular enclosures, ditched field boundaries, pits, two straight parallel linear features. A few small rectangular enclosures and a ring ditch.
Probable period	Prehist & RB
Status:	-
SMR No:	LCC 33499
NGR	TF 0920 0970

2

Name IRON AGE BEEHIVE QUERN FOUND
Form Find spot
Description Iron Age beehive quern stone ploughed up,
Probable period IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33518
NGR TF 0907 0956

3

Name RING DITCH NORTH OF RABBI COTTAGES
Form Cropmark
Description Circular ring ditch
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33506
NGR TF 0926 0950

4

Name RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE NW OF RABBI
COTTAGES
Form Cropmarks
Description Large ditched rectangular enclosures or field boundary
Probable period Un
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33505
NGR TF 0910 0935

5

Name CROPMARK COMPLEX IN BARHOLM FIELD
Form Cropmarks
Description Ditched linear features, sub-rectangular and rectilinear
field boundaries. Trackways and small regular
rectangular enclosures.
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33507
NGR TF 0940 0920

6

Name PART OF A ROMAN INSCRIBED STONE
Form Findspot
Description The lower part of a Roman inscription, found in 1974 among rubble tipped into a quarry north of West Deeping. Source unknown, but probably local.
Probable period RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33498
NGR TF 1000 0910

7

Name SUPERIMPOSED RING DITCHES
Form Cropmarks/soilmarks
Description A pair of superimposed circular ditches
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34188
NGR TF 1010 0949

8

Name CROPMARKS IN WINDMILL FIELD
Form Cropmark
Description Two rectangular cropmarks at the end of tracks leading from King Street. Excavation produced IA pottery and bone. Includes part of pit alignment (25 pits) - excavated - inconclusive on date. Six pits and a small square enclosure with an apparent entrance (Possible square barrow). Removed by gravel working in the 1960s, or before.
Probable period IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34181 & 33484
NGR TF 1040 0955/0105 0930

9

Name CROPMARK OF RING DITCHES, WINDMILL
FIELD
Form Cropmarks
Description Ring
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33489
NGR TF 1030 09443

10

Name BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD
Form Findspot
Description Barbewd and tanged arrowhead
Probable period Late Neo to Early IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33488
NGR TF 1037 0941

11

Name FINDS FROM EXCAVATED FEATURES (ROMAN)
Form Artefacts
Description Two parallel ditches of Roman droveway excavated.
One produced Samian ware. An Iron Age pit alignment
was intersected by a Roman road with ditches at a time
when the ditches had been filled.
Probable period Prehist
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33480
NGR TF 1050 0930

12

Name CROPMARK OF RING DITCH
Form Cropmark
Description Ring ditch.
Probable period Late Neo to Early IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33490
NGR TF 1044 0915

13

Name CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH
Form Cropmark
Description Ring ditch. Investigated by WG Simpson. Former
Probable period Late Neo to Early IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33491
NGR TF 1048 0910

14

Name ROMAN FINDS FROM CROPMARK SITE
Form Cropmark/artefacts
Description Rectangular enclosure with a large pit excavated -
contained organic material with some Roman pottery.
Gravle extraction nearby produced pottery, pewter
plate, shoe, trowel and a coin
Probable period RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34689
NGR TF 1070 0960 & 1090 0950

15

Name CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND
TRACKWAYS
Form Cropmarks
Description Ancient fields, tracks, rectangular and circular
enclosures, hut sites, ring ditches, pits & pit alignments
Probable period Mostly RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33481
NGR TF 1080 0940

16

Name CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES
Form Cropmarks
Description Triple parallel linear ditches - 500 m long. A large
irregular polygonal enclosure.
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 32968
NGR TF 1087 0910

17

Name CROPMARK OF RING DITCH
Form Cropmark
Description Ring ditch
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33356
NGR TF 1072 0879

18

Name CROPMARK OF PIT ALIGNMENT, SOUTH OF STAMFORD ROAD
Form Cropmarks
Description Double pit alignment, linear ditches, pits and 2x ring ditches. Pit alignment long and sinuous - appears for about 800 m. with short offshoots to E & W.
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34095
NGR TF 1040 0890

19

Name RING DITCH AT HORSE
Form Cropmark
Description Cropmarks of ring
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33492
NGR TF 1045 0885

20

Name POSSIBLE ROMAN BUILDING REMAINS AND FINDS OF POTTERY
Form Buried feature/pottery
Description In 1959 ploughing exposed a large area of ground, possibly a floor, roughly circular in shape with tiles. 3rd & 4th century grey and colour-coated ware and some samian.
Probable period RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33485
NGR TF 1040 0880

21

Name PIT ALIGNMENT SOUTH OF STAMFORD
Form Cropmark
Description Pit alignment running NE/SW visible for 150m.
Probable period BA/IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34257
NGR TF 1046 0880

22

Name ROMANO BRITISH POTTERY FINDS AT HORSE MARSH
Form Casual finds
Description In 1960 ploughing turned up a scatter of 4th cent pottery, and 2nd and 3rd cent was also found in the area. In same area well-defined cropmarks suggesting irregular enclosures and other indicating a grid of ditched trackways
Probable period RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33496
NGR TF 1050 0860

23

Name CROPMARK OF POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT ENCLOSURES, SOUTH OF STAMFORD ROAD
Form Cropmarks
Description Three ovoid and sub-rectangular features with evidence for internal features subdivisions and pits, also parts of two other curvilinear features poss. also enclosures. ?Prehist settlement (?Iron Age) remains, though proximity to barrow and pit alignment may suggest ritual/religious function.
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34692
NGR TF 0980 0860

24

Name PENANNULAR RING DITCH
Form Cropmark
Description Small penannular ring ditch. Appears to be an entrance gap at the south of the
Probable period BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34192
NGR TF 0962 0874

25

Name RING DITCH NORTH OF STAMFORD ROAD
Form Cropmark/earthwork
Description Ring ditch of c 36m diam. Contour survey showed survival of a slight raised mound. Sectioned 1959 - ditch 3 m wide at top, c1.5m deep.
Probable period Late Neo to Early IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34190
NGR TF 0984 0879

26

Name BARROW CEMETERY
Form Cropmarks
Description Dispersed barrow cemetery of 10 ring ditches. Partly removed by gravel extraction. Partly excavated 1958-9 by Fennel and in 1963 and 1965 by Simpson. If this group linked to others further W and at West Deeping and Maxey the whole group must have served a BA population as important as any in the Thames
Probable period Late Neo to Early IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33508
NGR TF 0970 0870 (centred)

27

Name RING DITCH NORTH OF STAMFORD ROAD
Form Cropmarks
Description A Large ring ditch diam c 45m. Sectioned and part excavated 1958. Ditch flat bottomed c3m at top c 1.5m deep. No central feature seen. No dateable finds. 2x rectangular enclosures and ring ditch attached to single linear ditch with pit alignment immediately to the south west. Site removed by gravel extraction in 1960s.
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34189
NGR TF 0989 0876/0980 0970

28

Name ROMAN FINDS FROM BARROW
Form Artefacts
Description Set of Roman toilet implements and a fragment of decorated bronze bracelet, excavated from the upper fill of the outer ditch of an early BA barrow
Probable period RB
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33502
NGR TF 0967 0870

29

Name SAXON KNIFE FOUND DURING EXCAVATION OF BARROW
Form Artefact
Description The blade of a Saxon knife found in upper fill of outer ditch during excavation of Early BA barrow in 1965.
Probable period Sax
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33503
NGR TF 0967 0870

30

Name TWO RING DITCHES/BARROWS PARTLY EXCAVATED
Form Cropmarks/Buried feature
Description Barrows in use mid-2nd millennium BC. One c 21m diam. Partly excavated. One contained large pit grave in which successive inhumation burial made. Associated with a long-necked beaker, bronze earrings and a flint knife
Probable period Late Neo to Early BA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33504 & 34193
NGR TF 0970 0870/0965 0874

31

Name RING DITCH/ROUND BARROW
Form Croppmarks/buried feature
Description A large barrow excavated 1965. Began as small mound covering inhumation burial with food vessel. Four concentric stake circles were added following a second burial and the original mound enlarged on two subsequent occasions
Probable period Late Neo to IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33501
NGR TF 0967 0870

32

Name PIT ALIGNMENT BETWEEN BARHOLM FIELD AND HORSE
Form Croppmarks
Description Pit alignment visible for 700 m on NW/SE orientation. Excavation suggests it replaced an earlier ditch. IA pottery recovered from upper fills.
Probable period BA/IA
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 34258
NGR TF 0975 0876

33

Name CROPPMARKS OF ROAD OR TRACKWAY WEST OF RAILWAY, TALLINGTON
Form Croppmarks
Description A pair of parallel ditches visible in fields to N of manor ho. NW-SE.
Probable period Un
Status: -
SMR No: LCC 33202
NGR TF 0930 0865

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