
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON CABLE TRENCHING AT
BELTON VILLAGE,
NEAR GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BEVC11)**

**Work Undertaken For
Western Power**

December 2011

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. **127/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Watching Brief
Belton Village Cable,
Belton, Lincolnshire
(BEVC 11)**

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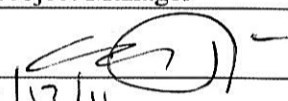
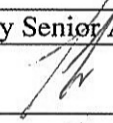
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during cable trenching at Washdyke Lane and Belton House, Belton, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of hand and machine dug service trenches on National Trust land.

The locations of the trenches are within the core of the medieval settlement at Belton. One section of trenching also runs through the north garden of Belton House, a 17th century mansion.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Undated deposits were found within all the locations. A number of undated surfaces were recorded within the trench in the formal garden of Belton House. Medieval activity was only represented by a single medieval subsoil revealed during the trenching adjacent to the Old School House. Within the same trench was a post-medieval soil which contained 16th – 17th century pottery. Several dumped and construction deposits were recorded both adjacent to the Old School and within the grounds of Belton House, where two brick walls were also recorded.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include two sherds of medieval pottery from a single context and several sherds of post-medieval pottery. Construction deposits included pottery, tile, ceramic building material, bone and coal.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-

archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Western Power to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the installation of underground electricity cables at Washdyke Lane and Belton House, Belton, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out intermittently between the 10th October and 7th November 2011.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Belton is located 4km north of Grantham in the parish of Belton and in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The work was undertaken at several sites within Belton. One site was in the middle of the village, on the north side of Belton House. A further monitored section was off Washdyke Lane, and others were just north of the church and in the northern garden of Belton House, centred on national grid reference SK 929 396.

The investigation area is on a gentle slope down to the west towards the River Witham and stands at about 45m OD. Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically slightly stony sandy gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils are developed on a drift geology of Belton Sand and Gravel which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Brant Mudstone Formation.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric flint tools have been recovered from an area northwest of Belton. Tessellated pavements imply a high status Roman building in the vicinity of Belton and Roman pottery has been found northwest of the village. Saxon knives and a spearhead, suggesting the presence of a cemetery, were found in the garden of the Old Rectory (Meaney 1964, 152).

The site is in the historic core of medieval and later settlement at Belton. Belton is first mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086. Referred to as *Beltune*, the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the settlement or farmstead (*tūn*) on dry ground in a fen’ (Cameron 1998, 13). At the time of the Domesday Survey a church was also recorded at Belton (Foster and Longley 1976), though the extant church in the village dates from about 1200 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 134).

Immediately to the south of the cabling route lies Belton House, a late 17th century mansion built by the Brownlow family, with little alteration apart from some work in the 18th century (*ibid.*, 136). One section of the cable trenching runs through the north garden of Belton House, north of the Orangery and just to the west of the medieval church.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the cables were excavated both by hand and mechanical excavator.

Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services’ practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The work was undertaken in several locations and the results of each location are addressed separately.

Field off Washdyke Lane:

The work within the field off Washdyke Lane (Plate 1) involved the monitoring of the auger excavation of a bore hole for a new telegraph pole; a trench dug to locate an existing cable; and a further 8m x 300mm x 800mm deep trench excavated to bury an earth cable.

The presence of pre-existing services within the field off Washdyke Lane limited the potential for undisturbed archaeology. A number of manholes and the presence of several telegraph lines suggest that there may have already been several episodes of ground disturbance within this field.

The bore hole for the telegraph pole, although deep (approximately 2.2m) was relatively narrow in diameter, meaning that inspection and recording of the deposits was restricted (Figure 7, Section 8). Topsoil (027) was noted to a depth of 800mm followed by wet sand and gravel (028) and standing water that was probably indicative of having reached the water table.

A small trench, 0.7m x 0.6m, was excavated in order to locate a pre-existing cable that was connected to one of the telegraph poles in the field. Only the topsoil (027) was removed in this trench and it exposed ground that had been previously disturbed (029) in order to lay the cable for which they were digging (Figure 7, Section 9).

The only substantial trench that was opened was located immediately to the north of the bore hole for the new telegraph pole and was excavated in order to lay an earthing cable. The trench measured 8m in length and was 0.3m wide, varying between 0.65 – 0.8m in depth (Plate 2). The deposits observed were a mid-brown sandy-silt topsoil (027), 0.3m in depth, a subsoil (030), similar in composition to the topsoil, up to 0.5m in depth, then below this a wet mid-grey sandy/silty clay (031) (Figure 7, Section 10). The only feature observed in the trench was a ceramic land drain. Standing water also accumulated in this open trench.

Yard adjacent to the Old School house:

A total of 24m of cable trenching was excavated within the yard area, adjacent to the former Old School building, to the north of the main road through Belton village. This length of trench sloped down to the north and was a maximum of 0.4m in width (Plate 3).

The majority of deposits recorded within this length of trenching were dumped deposits, most likely formed during

construction of an extension to the western end of the old school building. This included (007), (008) and (010), dumped deposits of construction rubble within a large cut [032]; and (006) a deposit of compacted hardcore most likely for the construction of the yard area (Figure 6, Section 1).

Towards the northern end of the trenching, below the construction deposits, there was also a dark greyish brown, sandy silt, medieval soil layer (009) (Figure 6, Section 1; Plate 4) containing sherds of 12th – 14th and 11th – 13th century pottery. Within the southern extent of the trenches, a post-medieval soil layer was also identified (011). This contained 16th – 17th century pottery and was truncated by the cut for a modern drain (Figure 6, Section 3). Mid grey, sandy silt, subsoil (005) was present within the northern end of the trench, with topsoil (004) present along the length of the trench.

Land to the rear of Belton House Orangery:

Within the grounds of Belton House, the cable trench ran from adjacent to the roadside to the wall of the Orangery. It was dug under the wall surrounding the garden, through the brick foundations, and then along the paths that make up the formal garden to the Orangery building itself.

Between the road and the Orangery wall, the trench was hand-dug, exposing several root systems (Plates 7 and 8). These had to be left *in situ* and these severely impeded the recording of the deposits uncovered. However, this area appears to be entirely formed from several layers of demolition deposits or made ground that included demolition rubble (013), (014) covered with topsoil (012) (Figure 6, Section 4).

Within the formal garden, to the south of the Orangery wall, the trench was dug using a mini mechanical excavator. The

trench was 34.5m in length, 0.2m wide and up to 0.85m in depth. The trench was excavated through the gravel paths of the formal garden (015) (Plate 9).

The earliest deposit observed was (017) orangey sand with lenses of mid brown sandy silt. Within the majority of the trenching, made ground or dumped deposits were observed. These were mid greyish brown sandy silts that contained stone, charcoal flecks, coal and ceramic building material (016), (018) (Figure 6, Sections 5 and 6; Plate 10).

Towards the northern end of the trench were two parallel, single brick-thick, walls (023), (024) (Figure 5). These were aligned east-west, parallel to the upstanding garden wall and were approximately 2m apart and 1.7m from the garden wall. The bricks were un-frogged and bonded with lime mortar and both walls were present for at least 4 courses.

South of this was a stone surface (025). It was formed from medium to large stones, unhewn and irregularly shaped, set on end. It was approximately 3m in width, after which there was a water pipe crossing the trench, the placement of which may have truncated the stone surface.

A further 2.7m to the south of the stone surface (025), within the base of the trench, was a 2.6m long 'patch' of small to medium sub-rounded stones that may have formed a metallated surface (026) (Figure 5).

Another stone surface (019) was present approximately 3m from the rear of the Orangery building (Plate 11). The surface was very similar to (025) and may be part of the same feature. It was constructed of medium to large irregular stones set on end. These were bedded on layers of charcoal (020), crushed limestone (021) and dumped deposits (022) (Figure 5; Figure 7, Section 7).

Immediately to the rear of the Orangery building the ground had been heavily disturbed due to the presence of an electricity cable and a soil pipe.

6. DISCUSSION

The excavations within the field off Washdyke Lane revealed a series of natural deposits and disturbed ground, but no archaeological features

The land adjacent to the Old School building appears to have been heavily disturbed by works associated with the construction of an extension on the western side of the original building. However, both medieval and post-medieval soil layers were still present in this area.

The trenches within the land of Belton House contained large deposits of dumped material, probably related to the construction and levelling of the grounds and formal gardens. There were no archaeological features recorded to the north of the Orangery wall. However, there were several features to the south of the wall, within the gardens.

Two parallel, single brick walls (023) and (024), parallel to the upstanding boundary wall of the garden, may represent a former building within this area or a former layout of the garden.

Two stone surfaces (025) and (019), were also present in the section of the trench. Although the surfaces were around 16m apart it is possible they form part of the same surface, or form a series of paths. A further possible metallated surface was also revealed at a lower depth than (025). This suggests that (026) would predate stone surface (025). However, there were no material finds to definitively date any of the surfaces.

Relatively few finds were recovered from the deposits observed. Dating evidence for the medieval and post-medieval deposits was collected and included 12th – 14th century Bourne-type fabrics, 11th – 13th century Stamford wares and 16th – 17th century Blackware. Construction deposits contained a variety of material that included pottery, tile, ceramic building material, bone and coal.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was required during groundworks to install underground electricity cables at Belton village. The work was required due to the proximity of the locations to several areas of potential archaeology, including a medieval church.

The majority of deposits recorded were natural or dumped deposits, mostly undated. However, there were undated walls and surfaces present within the Orangery area. A medieval and post-medieval subsoil were present in the trench adjacent to the Old School building.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Western Power for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Alex Beeby, Bob Garland, Bryn Leadbetter, Liz Murray
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Liz Murray
 Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

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Meaney, A, 1964, *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

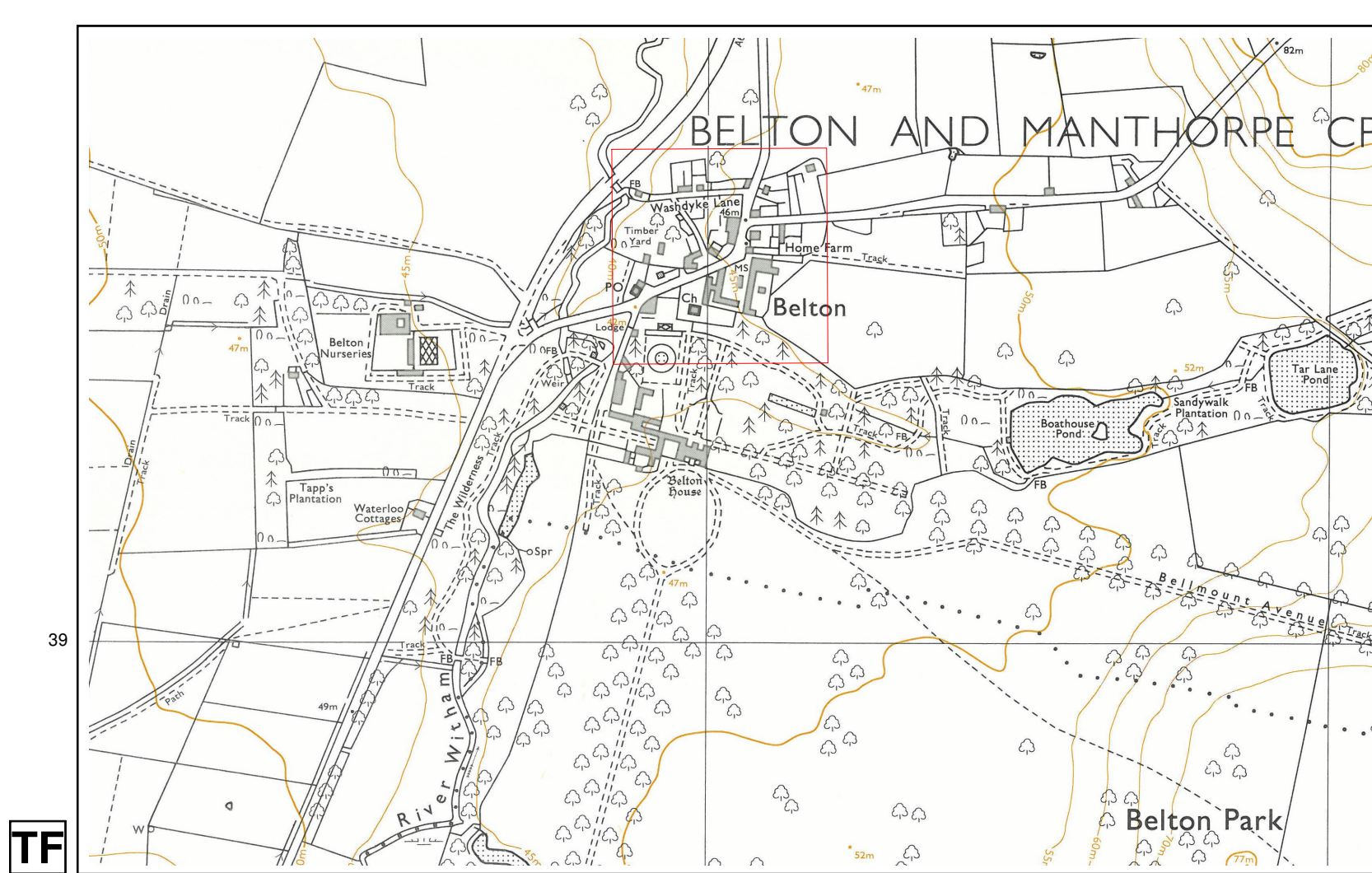
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

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Area detailed in Figure 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 127/11

Figure 2 - Site location plan

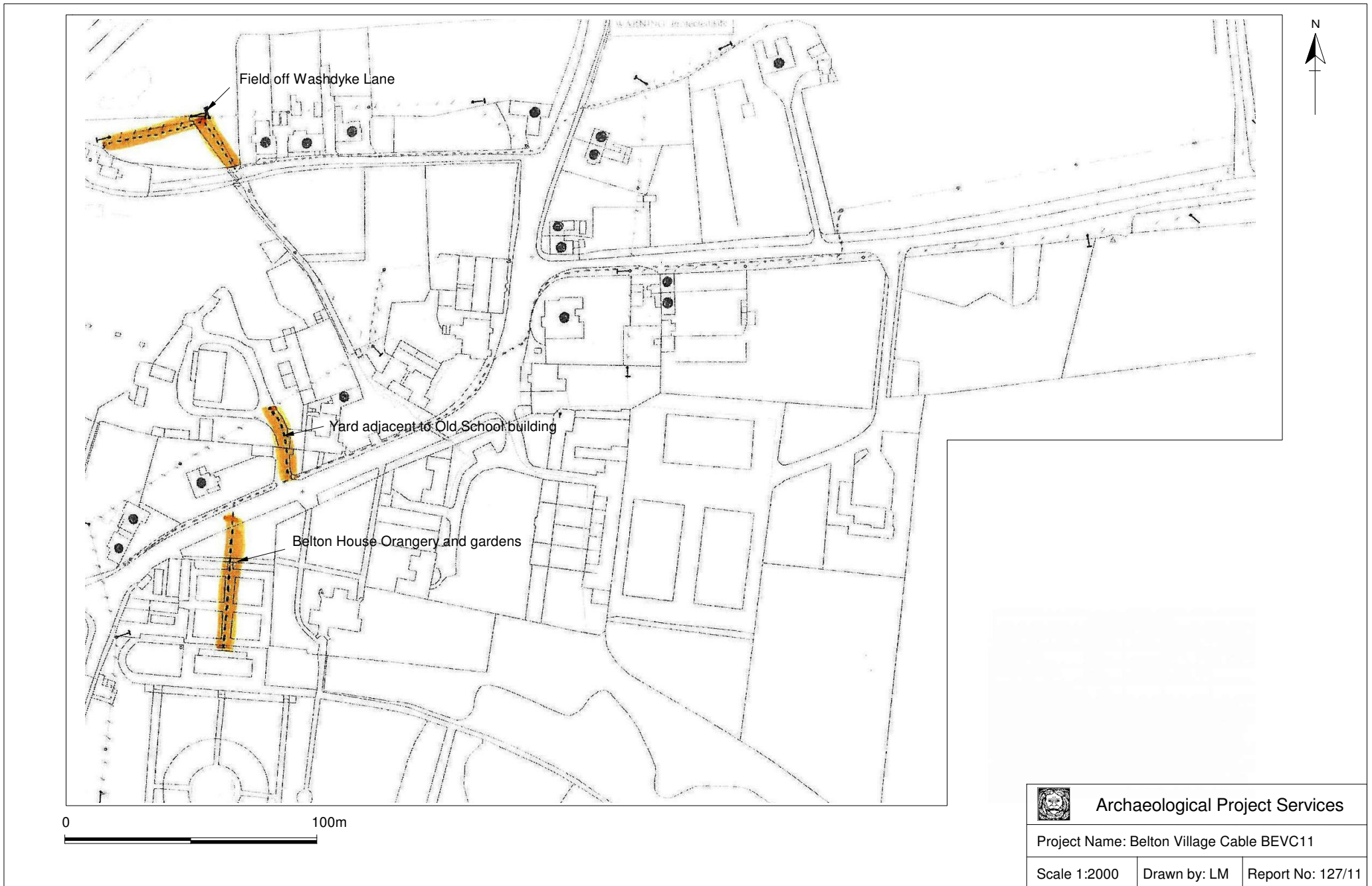
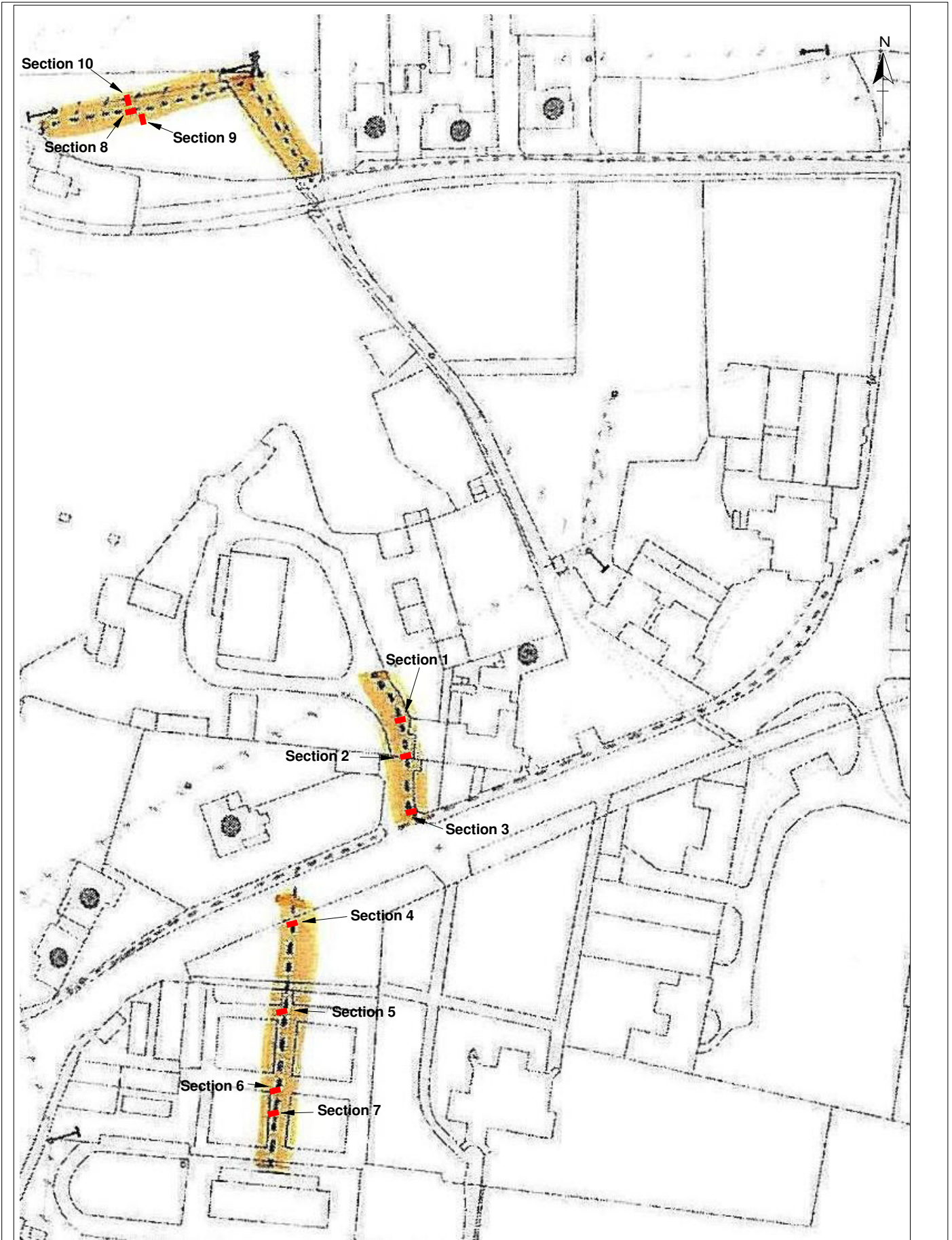


Figure 3: Location of monitored areas



■ = Section Location


 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 127/11

Figure 4: Section Locations

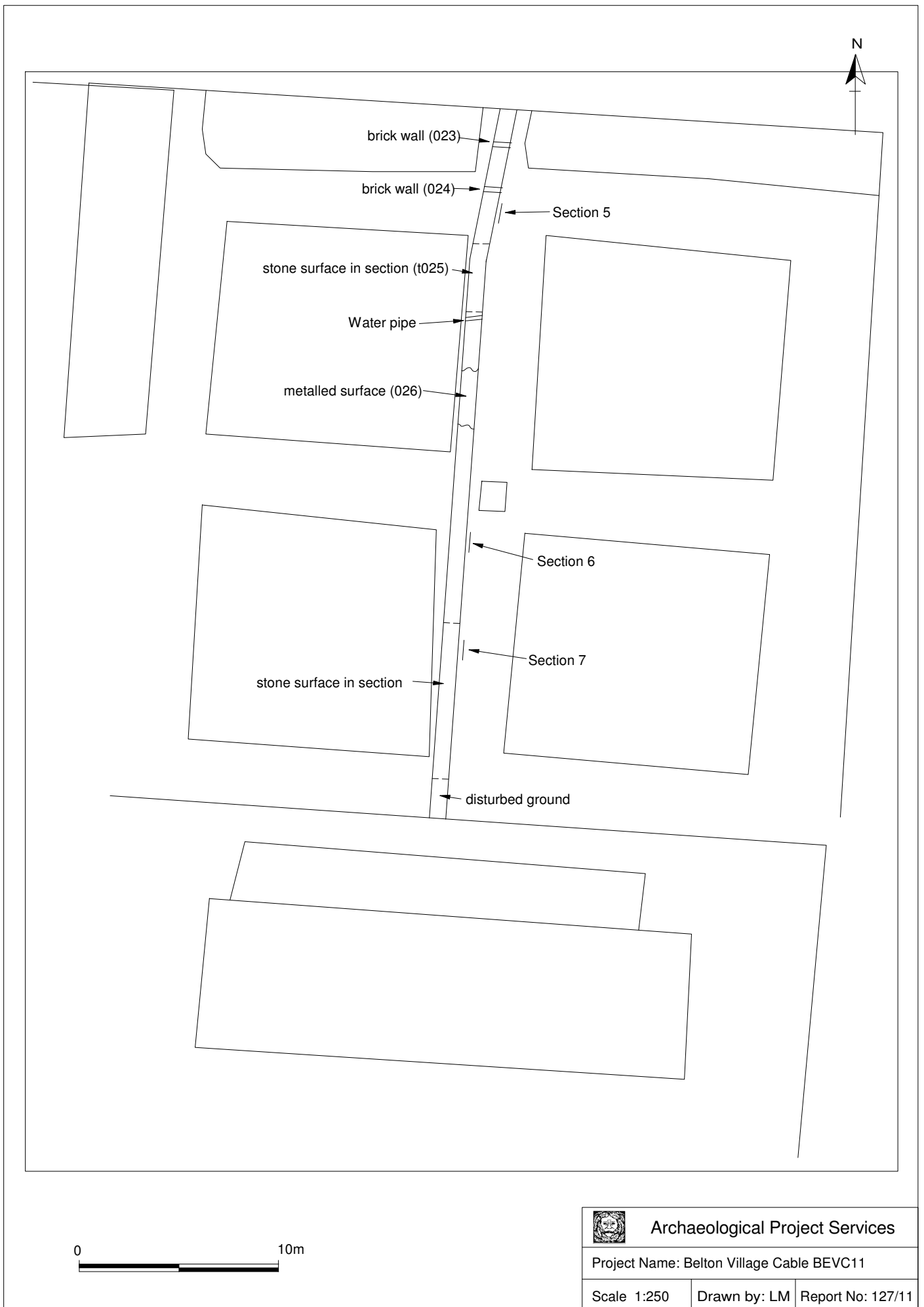
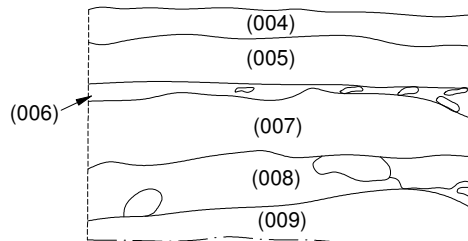
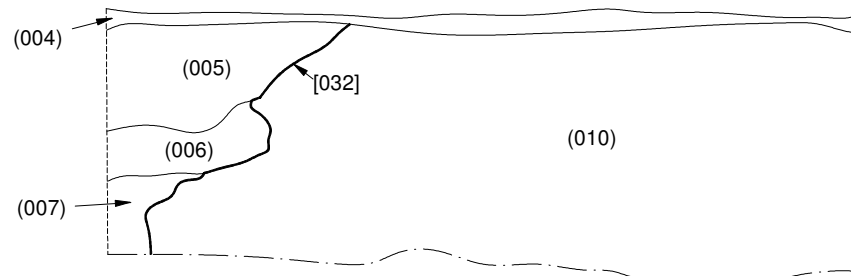


Figure 5: Plan of trenching within Orangery gardens

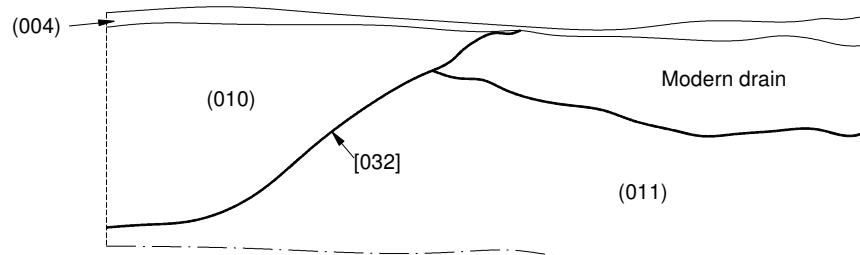
Section 1



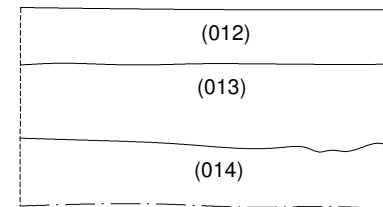
Section 2



Section 3



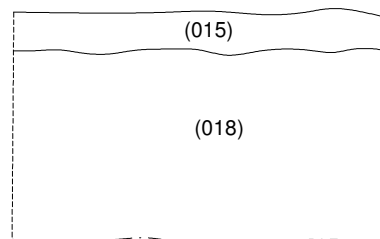
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6




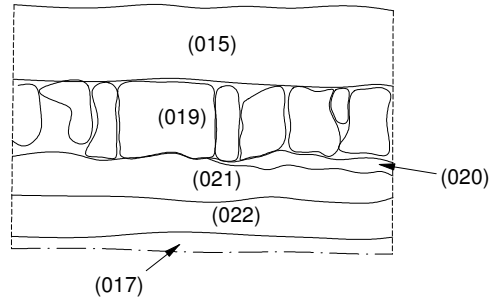
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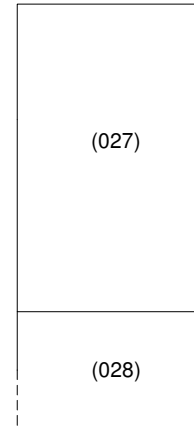
Figure 6: Sections 1 - 6



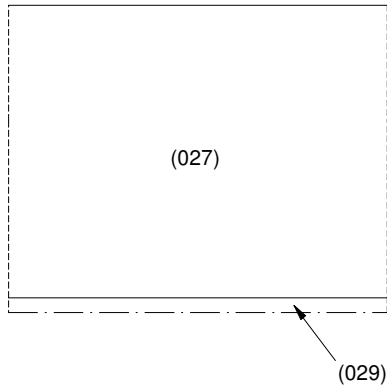
Section 7



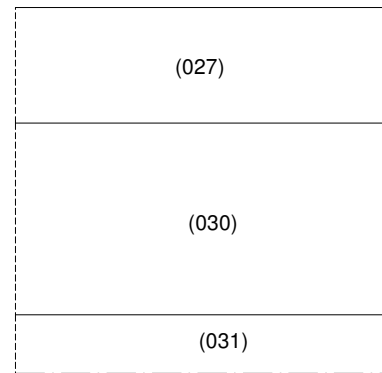
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Belton village Cable BEVC11		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 127/11

Figure 7: Sections 7 - 10

Plates



Plate 1: Location of monitored area within field off Washdyke Lane



Plate 2: Trench extending to the north of new telegraph pole – with ceramic field drain to base



Plate 3: Location of trenching adjacent to Old School house



Plate 4: Section 1 with medieval soil (009) just evident at the base of the section



Plate 5: Section 2, showing construction rubble adjacent to extension on west side of Old School house



Plate 6: Section 3, with post-medieval soil (010) present at base of section



Plate 7: Location of trench to the north of the Orangery wall



Plate 8: Hand-dug trench with several root systems



Plate 9: Trench location within the formal garden to the south of the Orangery wall



Plate 10: Section 5



Plate 11: Section 7 with stone surface just evident within the section

Appendix 1: Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief BEVC11 Belton Village Cable Trenching

Prepared for the National Trust by Archaeological Project Services

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during cable trenching at Washdyke Lane and Belton House, Belton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive. Prehistoric flints have been found nearby and a mosaic pavement indicates a significant Roman building in the vicinity. Saxon artefacts found at the Old Rectory suggest the presence of a cemetery. The site is located in the core of the medieval and later settlement of Belton, close to the medieval church. Immediately to the south of the site is Belton House, a late 17th century mansion. One stretch of cable trench runs through the north garden of the mansion.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of groundwork for the trenching in several specified areas. Deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief at Washdyke Lane and Belton House, Belton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Belton is located 4km north of Grantham in the parish of Belton and Manthorpe, Lincolnshire. The site is in the middle of the village, on the north side of Belton House, with one section off Washdyke Lane and others just north of the church and in the northern garden of Belton House, centred on national grid reference SK 929 396.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Central Networks have obtained permission to lay underground cables on private land, to replace overhead lines. The National Trust has requested that an archaeological watching brief is carried out on the cable trenches on their land.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The investigation site is on a gentle slope down to the west towards the River Witham and stands at about 45m OD. Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically slightly stony sandy gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils are developed on a drift geology of Belton Sand and Gravel which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Brant Mudstone

Formation.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric flint tools have been recovered from an area northwest of Belton. Tessellated pavements imply a high status Roman building in the vicinity of Belton and Roman pottery has been found northwest of the village. Saxon knives and a spearhead, suggesting the presence of a cemetery, were found in the garden of the Old Rectory.
- 6.2 The site is in the historic core of medieval and later settlement at Belton. A church is recorded at Belton in the Domesday Book of 1086, though the extant church in the village dates from about 1200. Immediately to the south of the cabling routes lies Belton House, a late 17th century mansion built by the Brownlow family, with little alteration apart from some work in the late 18th century. One section of the cable trenching will run through the north garden of Belton House, north of the Orangery and just to the west of the medieval church.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIfA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement in the specified areas (see attached plan).
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record

archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the National Trust; Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record; and the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into format acceptable to the National Trust. All materials arising from this survey will be supplied to the National Trust in standard archiving boxes upon completion of the project. The National Trust will assume responsibility for the archiving of this material, either in regional or central filing systems. Copies of the submitted report will be deposited with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record is also publicly indexed (through ADS) and accessible.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the National Trust. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Irving, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, Durham University

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	Test pit	Tarmac surface with sand and limestone levelling layers, 0.14m total depth	Modern pavement
002	Test pit	Concrete and stone rubble layer 0.17m in depth	Previous concrete path or foundation layer for modern pavement
003	Test pit	Friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt with frequent brick rubble and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.25m in depth	Made ground/dumped deposits
004	Yard	Friable, dark grey-brown, humic silt, frequent pieces of scrap iron and limestone. 0.1m deep	Top soil
005	Yard	Friable, mid grey, sandy silt, approx. 0.15m deep	Subsoil
006	Yard	Loose, mix of chalk/limestone lumps, brick pieces and sand. Varies between 0.05 and 0.1m in depth. Contained modern Pantile and pot	Compacted layer of hardcore, either for yard construction or backfill following the construction of school extension
007	Yard	Loose, pale yellowy brown, mortar and silty sand, rare limestone pieces	Dumped deposit/ make-up layer related to construction of school extension
008	Yard	Loose, dark yellow brown with patches of paler mortar, 5% mortar lumps and charcoal, 50% sand	Dumped deposit of waste left over from school extension construction
009	Yard	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, no inclusions, not observed in southern end of pipe trench due to excavation being too shallow	Buried soil probably medieval in date
010	Yard	Loose, a mix of limestone pieces 60-70%, sand < 10%, and brick < 5%,	Dump of hardcore/ made ground in drive area probably contemporary with building extension
011	Yard	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional charcoal, (<5%), post-med (16 th -17 th century) soil layer pre-dating old school, contained 16 th /17 th century pot	Post-medieval soil layer predating 17 th century school building
012	Grassed area	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt, occasional very small buff stone fragments, 0.14m thick, frequent root action	Turfed topsoil
013	Grassed area	Firm but friable, yellowish brown with buff and red patches, sandy silt, frequent buried rubble including roughly hewn stone and brick fragments. 0.2m in thickness, heavily disturbed by roots	Layer containing demolition rubble, considerable root action
014	Grassed area	Moderate to firm, yellowish brown, sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments. 0.17m in thickness	Probable subsoil
015	Orangery	Compact, greyish-brown, pea gravel and silt, darker to the edges of the bath, where the camber allows for the build up of greater humic content. 0.2m max thickness	Gravel pathway within the ornamental garden, to the rear of the orangery building

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
016	Orangery	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent stones, charcoal flecks and brick or ceramic building material. 0.46m in thickness, probably the same as other dumped deposits (018) and (022)	Dumped deposit/ made ground probably used as levelling for the formal garden
017	Orangery	Loose/friable, mid orange brown sand with lenses of silty sand, occasional stones, at least 0.1m thickness, lenses of silty sand may be due to root action	Sandy deposit, not enough observed to determine whether or not it is a natural deposit
018	Orangery	Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent stone, charcoal flecks, brick and ceramic building material, occasional animal bone, glass and coal, 0.5m in thickness	Dumped deposit, probably the same or contemporary with (016) and (022)
019	Orangery	Stone surface formed of irregular stones (poss sandstone) set on end to form a 'cobbled' surface	Stone surface
020	Orangery	Compact, black charcoal/ash layer, max 50mm in thickness, occurs as lenses between (019) and (021)	Charcoal layer used as levelling below stone surface (019)
021	Orangery	Compact, light greyish yellow, crushed stone, 0.1m max thickness.	Crushed stone used as bedding/levelling layer below stone surface (019)
022	Orangery	Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent stone and charcoal flecks, 0.1m in depth	Layer of dumped material/made ground as levelling for stone surface
023	Orangery	East-west aligned brick wall, single brick width, brick size 230 x 110 x 70mm unfrogged, lime mortar. 4 courses remained	2 skin brick wall parallel to [024] and current garden boundary wall
024	Orangery	Same as [023] but 5 courses deep	Brick wall, parallel to [023]
025	Orangery	Stone surface, variety of stone sizes, irregular in form, stones set on end	Stone surface, possibly the same as (019)
026	Orangery	Compact/metalled surface, small to medium sub-rounded stones and sandy silt, only observed as a small patch in the base of the trench	Possible metalled surface, may just have reached a stony deposit
027	Washdyke Lane field	Friable, dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil
028	Washdyke Lane field	Friable, orangey brown, sand and gravel	Natural deposits
029	Washdyke Lane field	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt	Disturbed ground within pipe trench
030	Washdyke Lane field	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt, up to 0.5m in thickness	Subsoil
031	Washdyke Lane field	Friable, mid grey sandy silty clay, wet	Natural
032	Yard	Cut for extension construction, dimensions unknown, filled with several dumped construction deposits	Cut for extension construction

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of eight sherds from eight vessels, weighing 155 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary but not overly abraded. A single piece of Stamford ware has a sooted exterior indicating use over a hearth or fire. This sherd also has a yellow internal deposit, this is likely to be cress or scale.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Yard	006	PEARL	Pearlware		Flat	Blue transfer print	BS	Chimney shown in design - rustic scene?	19th	1	1	2
Yard	009	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	A/B	Jug or Jar		BS		M12th-14th	1	1	2
Yard	009	ST	Stamford Ware	B	Jar		BS	Sooted exterior; yellow internal deposit; unglazed	11th-E13th	1	1	28
Yard	011	BL	Blackware		Drinking Cup		Rim		M16th-17th	1	1	1
Yard	011	ST	Stamford Ware	A	Tripod Pitcher		Foot	Thick yellow glaze	11th-12th	1	1	24
Grassed Area	012	PEARL	Pearlware		Bowl		Base	Early type; ?ID; Possibly imported	L18th-E19th	1	1	11
Grassed Area	013	LERTH	Late Earthenware		Jar or Bowl	Applied pressed strip	Rim to Uwall	Everted rim; unusual form; probably unglazed; ornamental garden vessel	18th-19th	1	1	67
Grassed Area	013	BL	Blackware	Bright Orange	Jar or Bowl		BS	Fine fabric	18th-19th	1	1	20
Total										8	8	155

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from layers (006), (009) and (011) in the yard area as well as topsoil (012) and demolition layer (013) in the grassed area to the north of the Orangery garden wall at Belton House.

Range

Yard Area

There is a range of pottery types of various dates. Single sherds of Bourne (BOUA) Stamford ware (ST) came from a buried soil layer (009) in the yard area. These pieces are of a similar early to high medieval period, perhaps 12th – 13th century. A further sherd of Stamford Ware as well as an early piece from a drinking cup in post medieval Black Glazed Ware (BL) came from buried soil (011).

Grassed Area

Three sherds came from layers within the grassed area. A sherd of late earthenware (LERTH) with an elaborate form decorated with an applied pressed strip is the only vessel of note. This, which was recovered from demolition layer (013) is perhaps an ornamental garden vessel of some kind.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A range of post Roman pottery types was recovered during the watching brief.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 126 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The ceramic building material is in a fragmentary condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
Yard	006	GPANT	Glazed Pantile	Oxidised; fine; Fe grits	Thick black glaze	18th-19th	2	92
Yard	008	PANT	Pantile	OX/R/OX; Partially vitrified	Oxidised over the broken edge; mortar adhered	19th	1	247
Grassed Area	010	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy; Fe grits	Covered in lime mortar; struck upper	18th-19th	1	825
Grassed Area	013	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy	Abraded; single surface; highly fired; not Roman	18th-19th	1	37
Grassed Area	013	GRID	Glazed Ridge Tile	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica	Thin spots of clear glaze; ?ID	13th-16th	1	43
Grassed Area	013	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; medium sandy		16th-19th	2	42
Total							8	126

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from layers (006) and (008) in the yard area and layer (013) in the grassed area.

Range

There are four fragments of post medieval pan tile from four contexts. Two pieces from (006) have a thick black glaze (GPANT). All of the ceramic building material is likely to be post medieval or early modern in date, with the exception of a single piece of glazed ridge tile (GRID) from (013), which is likely to be medieval.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive; it is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of ceramic building material, mostly of post medieval to early modern date was recovered during the watching brief.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single fragment of animal bone, weighing 41g, was retrieved from a demolition deposit (013).

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
013	cattle	tarsal	-	1	41	Naviculo-cuboid

Summary

As a single animal bone, it has limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 3g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
013	coal	coal	1	3	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a demolition deposit.

Range

A single piece of coal was retrieved.

Potential

As an isolated item the other find is of very limited potential.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
006	19th	
008	19th	
009	18th-19th	
011	Mid16th-17th	
012	Late 18th-Early19th	Based on a single sherd
013	18th-19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

26	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
7	Daily record sheet
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The National Trust
National Trust Regional Office
Clumber Park Stableyards
Worksop
Nottinghamshire
S80 3BE

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

BEVC11

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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