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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT HAITH'S FARM, BIRKETT LANE, COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, LINCOLNSHIRE (CHF98)

A P S

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

EVENT 43130
SOURCES 47839 47840
43727 Prehistoric
43725 E Sax (IAge?)
44015 Settlement record
43726 IAge (E Sax?)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT HAITH'S FARM, BIRKETT LANE, COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, LINCOLNSHIRE (CHF98)

Work Undertaken For
Mr S. Barnard Esq.

August 1998

Report Compiled by
Jenny Young BA (Hons)

Planning Application Ref: N/037/0735/92
National Grid Reference: TF 3392 9461
City and County Museum Accession No: 77.98

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Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21)

CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

Subsequent to an earlier archaeological evaluation at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council requested a second investigation to clarify the character and date of a number of features. Having established that these remains dated to the late Saxon/early medieval period, a mitigation strategy to adequately record the remains threatened by the proposed development was devised.

The site lies adjacent to the 13th century parish church of Covenham St. Bartholomew and immediately south of earthworks interpreted as representing the remains of a shrunken medieval village.

Ring gullies and pits of Saxon date recorded during the investigation are thought to relate to agricultural or industrial processes undertaken at the periphery of a settlement. Similar interpretations probably apply to two ditches and a pit of medieval date. A number of intercutting features were recorded in plan but not excavated as they were not threatened by the proposed development.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

At the request of East Lindsey District Council an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 1998 at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, near Louth, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 3392 9461). The brief for the evaluation was prepared by Mr Ian George, the then Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council in response to a planning application for the construction of residential buildings (ref. N/037/0735/92) (Appendix 1). The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr. S. Barnard and undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (Young 1998).

This original evaluation had identified remains dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods, the latter probably relating to the farm known to have stood on the site. However, one feature, in particular, a ring gully, remained undated. This prompted the Assistant Archaeological Officer to request a further phase of fieldwork to date and more fully categorise this feature.

This phase of the work was also undertaken by Archaeological Project Services between the 30th - 31st March 1998. A final phase of archaeological intervention, to fully record any archaeological deposits likely to be destroyed by the development, was undertaken between the 7th - 8th April 1998.

The two latter phases of investigation are the subject of this report. To distinguish the phases of the work, the earliest intervention is referred to as 'Evaluation' (the work reported by Young 1998) and to the work reported here as the 'Excavation'.

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Covenham St. Bartholomew is located approximately 7km north of Louth and 0.5km northwest of Covenham St. Mary in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site, at Haith's Farm, lies in the east of the village at National Grid Reference TF 3392 9461 (Fig. 2).

Covenham St. Bartholomew is a marshland village and lies at approximately 6m OD. The proposed development is sited within a roughly rectangular area chamfered at the northern end, approximately 600m square in area. Much of the central and eastern part of

the site lies within a small valley occupied by a stream which enters the area from the south. Along the the west edge of the site, the sides of the valley rise to meet an approximately 25m wide level area which extends north to south along most of the site.

Soils are of the Holderness Association, typically stagnogleys developed on chalky till and glacio-fluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). The solid geology comprises Upper Cretaceous chalks. Locally, soils were predominantly sandy silts overlying a stratigraphy of silty clays containing occasional fragments of weathered chalks and flints. A firm, mid reddish brown clay with moderate fragments of chalk formed the earliest natural deposit encountered during the investigation.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies within an area containing archaeological remains of medieval date. These comprise earthworks thought to represent the shrunken medieval village of Covenham St. Bartholomew in the adjacent field to the north, and the parish church of Covenham St. Bartholomew in the area immediately to the south. The church dates from the 13th century with 14th and 15th century additions (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 234). Previous archaeological observations in the area, at the 14th - 15th century parish church of Covenham St. Mary, recorded evidence of medieval and later activity in the form of unstratified pottery fragments and structural remains associated with the church (Herbert 1996).

The present building at Haith's Farm is of late 18th century date with associated buildings constructed in the 19th century (DoE 1986, 3). The majority of the 19th century farm buildings have been demolished. Other post-medieval activity in the area is represented by the remains of a mill house dating from the 16th century.

Covenham is first referred to in a Yorkshire charter of 855, and derives its name from the Old English *'ham'* and *'cofa'*, meaning a settlement in a recess of a hill or valley (Ekwall 1974, 126). The village is again mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Here it is recorded as comprising two manors, those of the Bishop of Durham and of William de Perci (Foster and Longley 1976, 32, 103). At this time there was already a church and seven salt-pans in the parish. It is also recorded that the Bishop of Durham had given land to St. Carilef, of Le Mans in France, to build a priory. There is no indication of where or how large the priory was, but six of St. Carilef's men were working in Skidbrook.

In the Lindsey Survey, dated to between 1115 and 1118, note is made of monks of Covenham, here referred to as *Coevham*, holding three carucates of land (approximately 360 acres) whilst Alan de Perci held only two (Foster and Longley 1976, 249, 258).

The priory of Covenham was eventually sold to the Benedictine monks of Kirkstead Abbey in 1303 (Owen 1971, 54). No remains of the priory have so far been found. Kirkstead held the land until the Dissolution at which time it held one-quarter Knight's Fee and the churches of Covenham, presumably St. Mary's and St. Bartholomew's (Page 1988, 137). The location of the Domesday church at Covenham is unknown, although the church of St. Bartholomew or possibly St. Mary may now occupy the site.

3. AIMS

A specific written brief for the work described in this report was not compiled. However, the brief prepared by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire

County Council listing the aims of the original evaluation can be found in Appendix 1. These aims were to gather sufficient data in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts. The current investigation (the excavation) has continued those aims.

4. METHODS

Previous evaluation had identified medieval, post-medieval and undated archaeological remains at the site. Most of the remains are located beneath *c* 0.6m of later deposits and lie outside of the area threatened by the groundworks of the proposed development. However, the undated archaeology was located towards the north end of the site where overlying layers were much thinner. Moreover, this was the area likely to be disturbed by groundworks associated with the development.

Excavation involved stripping topsoil from an area approximately 20m x 20m with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The aim was to further investigate the preservation, extent, depth and date of archaeology exposed during previous evaluation and adjacent areas. Limited excavation dated remains to the late Saxon/early medieval period. After consultation with the Assistant Archaeological Officer (LCC), an extension to the stripped area of Excavation and a further trench (Trench 6) was requested to investigate both the presence and nature of archaeological deposits and the depth at which they occurred. The stripped area was extended to cover an area measuring in total 46m x 20m.

Trench 6 measured approximately 1.5m x 10m and was opened at the north end of the proposed development. Archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.6m below the present ground surface and are considered unlikely to be affected by development on the site. For this reason these deposits within Trench 6 remain unexcavated, although the uppermost fills were recorded.

A sample of the underlying archaeological remains was hand excavated and environmental samples collected from selected contexts. Each archaeological deposit or feature identified in the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. A complete plan record of the stripped area and trench location was made using a *Geodolite TST* (Figs. 3 & 4). Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard *Archaeological Projects Services* practice.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the Excavation

Finds recovered from deposits identified during the excavation were examined and a date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the excavation were also examined. A summary of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Four phases were identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Late Saxon/Early Medieval deposits
Phase 3 Medieval deposits
Phase 4: Unexcavated deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were noted at a minimum depth of approximately 0.2m below the present ground surface in the stripped area. Further north in Trench 6, natural deposit (163) was recorded at a minimum depth of 0.6m below ground surface. The natural strata comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay with decayed limestone inclusions.

5.3 Phase 2: Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Deposits

Late Saxon-Early Medieval features recorded within the stripped area (Plate 3) comprised two pits, a ring gully and a semi-circular gully. The two gullies were located at the east end of the stripped area of which only one (018), had been identified in one of the trenches (Trench 4), excavated as part of the original evaluation (Young 1998). The erection of farm buildings during the 18th century has disturbed and almost obliterated the southern extremities of both these gullies.

Both gullies were truncated by a north-south aligned linear ditch (152) thought to be of medieval date. Further west and in Trench 6, a number of intercutting ditches and gullies were identified. The area had been stripped to determine the depth of archaeological deposits but no excavation of these was undertaken as they were buried beyond the reach of any groundworks related to the proposed development.

The first of the two Saxon pits (157), identified in initial evaluation, was recorded at the junction of the semi-circular and ring gullies (154) and (165) and the north-south linear ditch (152) (Fig. 4). Stratigraphically, the pit (157) was first cut through by ring gully (154) but was also truncated by semi-circular gully (165) and linear ditch (152) (Figure 5 - Section 23). Consequently, this feature (157) was almost completely obscured. The pit was at least 0.3m deep and 1m wide and contained a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay fill (156) from which no dateable artefacts were retrieved. However, the pit must be late Saxon or earlier in date as it lies underneath ring gully (154) thought to date from this period.

Ring gully (154) enclosed an area 7m in diameter and varied considerably in width and depth, particularly between its north and south sides. This probably reflects the natural topography in this area which is virtually level in the area occupied by the north side of the ring gully, but then slopes gently downwards to the south. A fragment of early Saxon pottery and fragments of late Saxon/early medieval pottery were retrieved from a section dug through the gully located adjacent to the north-south linear ditch (152). However, worked flints dating to the prehistoric period were also retrieved from the same section along with brick/tile and all artefacts retrieved may be residual. Processing of environmental samples retrieved from the fills of ring gully (154) produced occasional carbonised grain, seed, amphibian and rodent bone and hammerscale.

Ring gully (154) was truncated on its southeastern side by semi-circular feature (165) which is likely to represent the remains of a second, later ring gully. Pottery of late Saxon/early medieval 10th - 12th century date was retrieved from the secondary fill of the later ring gully along with residual worked flints. Charcoal and animal bone was recovered during processing of environmental samples from this feature.

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval Deposits

Both ring gullies were truncated by a 1.1m

wide and 0.45m deep, north-south aligned linear ditch (152) (Fig. 5 Sections 23 and 25). Pottery of late Saxon/early medieval date and worked flints of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered from the ditch. This feature is on a similar alignment to two other linear features (132) and (138) recorded to the west (Fig. 5 Section 26 & Fig. 4). Ditch (138) was 0.6m deep, 1.2m wide and contained fills from which 13th - 14th century pottery of Potterhanworth type was retrieved. Therefore, it is likely that the earlier pottery retrieved from the ditch cutting the two ring gullies is residual.

A second ditch (132) measuring almost 3m wide remains unexcavated but the nature of the tertiary deposit suggests a post-medieval date.

Located, immediately to the east of the terminal end of the semi-circular gully (165) was a pit (098) (Fig. 5 Section 14). Pottery of 13th-14th century date and an iron slag plano-convex hearth bottom were recovered from the fill of this feature. Processing of environmental samples from the fill of the pit recovered charcoal, grain, animal bone, fish bone and hammerscale.

5.5 Unexcavated deposits

A series of intercutting ditches and gullies were identified in Trench 6 and the area to the west of the ring gullies within the stripped area. Most of these remains are located outside of the area of likely disturbance from groundworks associated with the proposed development but were exposed in order to test the depth of deposits.

Remains encountered in Trench 6 were buried beneath much thicker later deposits than found elsewhere on the site and for this reason these deposits remain unexcavated by hand. They were however, partially machine excavated, and recorded both in plan and where revealed in section.

Stratigraphically, the earliest archaeological deposits recorded comprise two ditches (121) and (123). Cutting both these ditches an east-west aligned ditch (120/122) was recorded in plan.

A north-south aligned ditch (119) was recorded cutting east-west aligned ditch (120/122) and was also encountered in the stripped area (159). A second north-south aligned linear cut (118) cutting through (119) was recorded in Trench 6 and also continued into the stripped area (160).

Deposits exposed in the western extremities of the stripped area were recorded in plan. Little excavation was necessary, as deposits encountered had been excavated and recorded in previous evaluation.

The density of the various features can be taken as an index of the level of past human activity in the area. Some features or deposits are likely to be related to the post-medieval farm which is known to have been located at the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Excavation at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, Lincolnshire has recorded a sequence of natural, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits. However, occupation on the site, especially during the post-medieval period has resulted in the truncation and destruction of various archaeological features.

Layers of silty clay with limestone were recorded across the area and comprise glacio-fluvial drift (Phase 1). These represent naturally formed geological deposits.

The earliest artefacts recovered from several

features during the excavation comprise residual worked flints dated to the prehistoric period. No features or deposits datable to the prehistoric period were recorded.

Interpretations of the features relating to the late Saxon/early medieval phase suggest that this area was peripheral to a settlement at this time. Artefact density was low and no features directly associated with settlement were identified.

Interpretation of the function of the ring gully and semi-circular gully is difficult. The lack of pottery, animal bone and other domestic refuse suggests that the ring gully was not located within the heart of a settlement. No post holes or other settings for structures were recorded either within or outside the ring gully. Similar circular features identified from elsewhere in the region have been interpreted as ring gullies surrounding hay ricks (Wilson 1978). This appears to be the most likely function of the gullies recorded at Haith's Farm. A peripheral location for this area is also suggested by the hammerscale deposits recovered during the processing of environmental samples. Hammerscale is derived from smithing, an activity known to have been undertaken at the edges of settlements.

The small number of artefacts recovered from a medieval pit to the south-east of the ring gullies suggests that the feature was also located at the periphery of a settlement. However, the hammerscale recovered from the pit fill suggests that smithing took place in fairly close proximity. Alternatively, the recovery of the hearth bottom and the hammerscale might be explained as residues from the earlier later Saxon phase.

How the Saxon and medieval features related to the settlement geographically is uncertain. Earthworks thought to represent the remains of the medieval village are located immediately north of the site and it is possible that these overlay an earlier Saxon site. This being the case, it is surprising that such sparse settlement evidence was recovered for both the medieval and Saxon periods.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

Period
Archaeological remains dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods were recorded during the investigation. Post-medieval remains are likely to be represented by several unexcavated features.

Rarity
Although late Saxon and medieval remains are well documented in the landscape, little detailed archaeological investigation has been undertaken on deposits from these periods in the region.

Documentation
Historic documentation for Covenham is limited, though there are references to medieval settlement and ecclesiastical establishments in the parish. Similarly, archaeological documentation is very limited, with only one previously reported investigation in the immediate vicinity. Little detailed archaeological documentation is available for the area.

Group value
Archaeological remains of late Saxon, early medieval and post-medieval date have been revealed in the present investigation. A number of earthworks of contemporary settlement remains and field systems, and a medieval church are located adjacent to the evaluation area. These features have a high group value.

Survival/Condition
Intercutting archaeological remains of late Saxon, early medieval and early post-medieval date survive in the northern part of the site. The condition of many of these deposits has been adversely affected by construction, and later additions to, the post-medieval farm which stood on the site. However, the survival of earthworks in the adjacent field demonstrates that the area has not undergone sustained ploughing.

Surviving ecofacts include charred grain, animal bone and mollusc shell. The sparcity of this material is probably due to the location of the site away from intensive settlement activity.

Fragility/Vulnerability
Archaeological deposits occur between 0.2m-0.6m below the present ground surface in the northern part of the site. The condition of the deposits is good in the most northern part of the site. In the vicinity of the former farm buildings, the condition is poor. These remains are vulnerable to any development or invasive activity.

Diversity
Ring gullies, pits and ditches of late Saxon, early medieval or early post-medieval date were recorded, together with relatively recent drainage features. Most of these features are probably associated with agricultural activities.

Potential
The presence of flint artefacts suggests that there is some potential for the presence of prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the site. Potential for the presence of late Saxon and later remains in the northern part of the site is high.

The retrieval of carbonised material shows moderate-high likelihood of the survival of charred environmental material of late Saxon to post-medieval date. Together these remains may help to elucidate the development of the village between the late Saxon and medieval periods.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the Saxon to early post-medieval remains in the northern part of the site are of local significance. As such, they make a contribution towards understanding the development of Covenham during this period.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

Machine opening of the trenches allowed for a rapid assessment of deposits. Subsequent selective manual excavation established that late Saxon to early post-medieval remains survived in the northern part of the site. Deposits had been removed from the south of the area by previous development.

9. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigations at Haith's Farm were undertaken due to the site lying in close proximity to suspected medieval earthworks and the 13th - 14th century church of Covenham St. Bartholomew. The earlier evaluation established that any settlement activity represented by these earthworks did not appear to extend south into the area of proposed development. However, several undated features required further investigation in later phases of fieldwork as they were of suspected late prehistoric or late Saxon date. These investigations confirmed a late Saxon/early medieval date for these remains and also recorded medieval and post medieval features.

Although the deposits at the site probably relate to agricultural and industrial activities undertaken at the edge of the village, the discovery of late Saxon/early medieval archaeology at Covenham pushes back the known date for the origins of the settlement.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. S. Barnard who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane and Dale Trimble. Hilary Healey kindly commented on the pottery finds. Mark Bennett of Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section provided information on other archaeological remains in the vicinity.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Jenny Young
Site Assistants: Martin Griffiths, Edward Lewis
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Phil Mills
Post-excavation Analyst: Jenny Young

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England

TST	Total Station Theodolite
AAO	Assistant Archaeological Officer

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR AN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

SITE: Haiths Farm

COMPANY: Mr M Edmondson

DATE: April 1996

LOCATION: Haiths Farm, Main Road, Covenham St Bartholomew

PLANNING APP. NO.: N/037/0735/92

This brief produced by

Ian George, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council on behalf of East Lindsey District Council.

The brief is valid only for six months from the last day of the month given above. Any specifications produced in response to this brief will have a similar period of validity.

Any comments on this brief should be addressed to the author at the address given below.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE
Planning and Development Group

1. Summary

1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of proposed residential development at Haiths Farm, Covenham St Bartholomew by Mr M Edmondson. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation to be carried out of the area which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), in particular see paragraph 21.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

2.1 This development has been proposed for a plot in the east of the village of Covenham St Bartholomew. It is centred upon national grid reference TF 3392 9461 and a location map appears in Appendix 1 (scale 1:10000). The village is one of a number of Lincolnshire marshland villages.

2.2 The site is generally low lying with gentle relief. The plot is approximately 6m above sea level and on a geology of glacial till with underlying solid geology consisting of various chalk levels. Some buildings have previously stood on the site but much of the land is presently rough pasture.

3. Planning background

3.1 The site has outline planning consent for residential development (originally on four plots), granted in March 1993. One condition of this consent is,

> "No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority."

This scheme will effectively ensure evaluation of the archaeological constraints presented by the site prior to the determination of reserved matters. The developer currently intends developing the site for three residential plots.

4. Archaeological background

4.1 There is no evidence of pre-medieval archaeology in the parish of Covenham St Bartholomew.

4.2 There is documentary evidence for there having been a Benedictine priory at Covenham but its location is not known. The church of St Bartholomew is late 14th century in date and most of the earthworks of earlier settlement also appear to be late medieval. In the field adjacent to and north of this plot are earthworks of the medieval village.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

6. Requirements for work

6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be

accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.

6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.

6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.

7. Stage of works and techniques

7.1 For this field evaluation the specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should be given to additional aerial survey, field-walking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test-pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.

7.2 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

8. Methods

8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:

8.1.1 a projected timetable for the various stages of work;

8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles;

8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;

8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.

8.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:

8.2.1 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;

8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;

8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;

8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;

8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;

8.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural;

8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;

8.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the

drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:

9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;

9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;

9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

10.1 The final report should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

10.1.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;

10.1.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of fieldwalking and other data;

10.1.3 plans of the trench layout;

10.1.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

10.1.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;

10.1.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;

10.1.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;

10.1.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;

10.1.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;

10.1.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).

10.2 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

11.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

12. Additional information

12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

12.2 Contact addresses:

Mr J Sardeson
Dept of Planning and Economic Development
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Tedder Hall
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LOUTH
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Appendix 2

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

Context Summary

1.1. Evaluation

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Friable, mid black brown clay silt containing bricks and limestone material.	Topsoil.
002	2	Firm, light yellowish brown clay.	Redeposited natural.
003	2	Firm, dark grey silty clay occasional root stains.	Buried topsoil.
004	2	Plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks.	Waterlain deposit.
005	2	Plastic, light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks.	Waterlain deposit.
006	2	Linear cut with concave sides and a flat base.	Natural channel.
007	1	Firm, dark brown silty clay containing small fragments of limestone and charcoal, occasional small angular stones and iron inclusions.	Topsoil.
008	1	Firm, medium brown silty clay containing limestone fragments, occasional small angular stones.	Subsoil.
009	1	Firm, whitish yellow-brown limestone and occasional flint nodule.	Surface.
010	2	Firm, dark black-brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and field drain.	Fill of (011).
011	2	Linear cut recorded in section.	Field drain.
012	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay containing occasional small angular limestones.	Natural deposit.
013	1	Firm, reddish brown silty clay with occasional bands of grey and limestone flecks.	Natural deposit.
014	4	Unstratified finds retrieval.	
015	5	Unstratified finds retrieval.	
016	4	Soft, light grey clayey silt containing moderate small gravel, charcoal and root activity.	Primary fill of (017).
017	4	Circular cut with vertical sides and an irregular base.	Posthole.
018	4	Soft, dark grey silty clay containing moderate small to medium stones (same as 101, 103 and 134).	Secondary fill of (020).
019	4	Firm, dark yellowish green silty clay containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal.	Primary fill of (020).
020	4	Curvilinear cut with vertical sides and flat base (same as 102, 113 and 133).	Gully.

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
021	4	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent rounded to irregular stones and flints.	Primary fill of (022)
022	4	Irregular cut with concave sides and a flat base (same as 157) recorded in section.	Irregular pit.
023	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone and fragments of brick.	Fill of (026).
024	2	Firm, light grey silty clay with occasional small limestone.	Fill of (026).
025	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay with occasional small limestone.	Fill of (026).
026	2	Linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base.	Soakaway.
027	4	Circular cut with vertical sides and a flat base.	Fence post.
028	5	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing bricks, floor tiles, barbed wire, charcoal, ash, coke, coal and china.	Topsoil.
029	5	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing bricks, floor tiles, barbed wire, charcoal, ash, coke, coal and china.	Topsoil.
030	5	Firm, crushed limestone (same as 031, 058 and 053).	Levelling deposit.
031	5	Firm, crushed limestone (same as 030, 058 and 053).	Levelling deposit.
032	5	Dark, grey brown clay silt with occasional dark reddish brown brick and tile fragments (same as 061 and 067).	Primary fill of (033)
033	5	Linear cut with convex sides and a flat base (same as 060 and 064).	Ditch.
034	5	Grey brown silty clay with limestone fragments, post-medieval pottery and oyster shells (same as 035, 036, 052 145 and 147).	Layer containing occupation debris.
035	5	Friable, greyish green-brown silty clay with occasional small limestone and pot (same as 034, 036, 052, 145 and 147).	Layer containing occupation debris.
036	5	Light grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (same as 034, 035, 052. 145 and 147).	Layer containing occupation debris.
037	5	Soft, light grey brown clay.	Interface between (034) and (037).
038	5	Light, reddish brown clay with occasional small limestone.	Levelling deposit.
039	5	Light reddish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone and occasional pot (same as 063).	Primary fill of (089).
040	5	Charcoal.	Lens within (050).
041	5	Light grey silty clay with yellowish brown flecks.	Primary fill of (090).
042	5	Soft, light brown silty clay with moderate limestone.	Tertiary fill of (092).
043	5	Soft, black brown silty clay with occasional small limestone, oyster shell, pot and bone.	Primary fill of (092).
044	5	Mid grey silty clay (same as 049).	Natural deposit.

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
045	5	Reddish brown silty clay.	Natural deposit.
046	5	Firm, mid greyish green silty clay with occasional small limestone and bone.	Primary fill of (093).
047	5	Dark grey clay with occasional iron staining (same as 048).	Natural deposit.
048	5	Dark grey clay with occasional iron staining (same as 047).	Natural deposit.
049	5	Light grey silty clay with occasional iron staining (same as 044).	Natural deposit.
050	5	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal, bone, shell and small rounded stones.	Primary fill of (091).
051	5	Moderate, dark greyish black humic material containing roots, brick and tile.	Topsoil.
052	5	Firm, light greyish green silty loam/clay containing bone and limestone fragments (same as 034, 035, 036, 145 and 147).	Layer containing occupation debris.
053	5	Loose, whitish grey crushed limestone (same as 030, 031 and 058).	Levelling deposit.
054	5	Firm, yellowish grey clayey silt containing fragments of tile, brick and small stones.	Redeposited material.
055	5	Firm, orange-red clay.	Lens within (054)
056	5	Loose, dark greyish black humic silt containing frequent root, brick and building rubble material.	Topsoil.
057	5	Loose, dark greyish black cinder and ash.	Dumped deposit.
058	5	Loose, whitish grey crushed limestone (same as 030, 031 and 053).	Levelling deposit.
059	5	Firm, orange-red silty clay.	Levelling deposit.
060	5	Truncated linear cut with convex sides (same as 033, 064 and 158).	Ditch.
061	5	Firm, light brownish grey silty clay (same as 032 and 067).	Primary fill of (060).
062	5	Firm, brown silty clay with grey mottling containing occasional limestone and tile fragments.	Tertiary fill of (065).
063	5	Firm, light brown silty clay (same as 39).	Levelling deposit.
064	5	Linear cut with concave sides (same as 033, 060 and 158).	Ditch.
065	5	Linear cut with stepped sides and a flat base.	?Foundation trench.
066	5	Firm, yellowish orange clay silt.	Primary fill of (064).
067	5	Firm, light brownish grey silty clay (same as 032, 061 and 146).	Secondary fill of (064).
068	5	Firm, orange silty clay with grey mottling containing burnt clay.	Primary fill of (068).
069	3	Loose, blackish brown clayey silt containing frequent brick and building rubble.	Levelling deposit.

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
070	3	Loose, greyish brown sand containing frequent brick.	Primary fill of (071).
071	3	Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base.	Drainage ditch.
072	3	Firm, red brown clay and light greyish brown sand mix, containing occasional medium rounded pebbles and occasional brick fragments.	Dumped deposit.
073	3	Moderate, light brown clay containing degraded limestone.	Dumped deposit.
074	3	Not recorded.	Dumped deposit.
075	3	Moderate, greyish brown silty clay containing occasional degraded small limestone, occasional charcoal flecks, modern wire and diesel contamination.	Fill of (088).
076	3	Firm, reddish brown clay containing frequent small limestones.	Natural deposit.
077	3	Medium, mid brown silty clay containing field drain.	Backfill deposit.
078	3	Linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base.	Field drain.
079	4	Decayed timber.	Fill of (080).
080	4	Circular cut - unexcavated.	Fence post.
081	4	Decayed timber.	Fill of (082).
082	4	Circular cut - unexcavated.	Fence post.
083	4	Decayed timber.	Fill of (084).
084	4	Circular cut - unexcavated.	Fence post.
085	4	Decayed timber.	Fill of (086).
086	4	Semi circular cut with vertical sides and flat base.	Fence post.
087	4	Decayed timber.	Fill of (027).
088	3	Linear cut with concave sides.	Culvert.
089	5	Linear cut with concave sides.	Ditch.
090	5	Linear cut with convex sides and a flat base.	Natural channel.
091	5	Linear cut with concave sides.	Ditch.
092	5	Circular cut with concave sides.	Pit.
093	5	Linear cut with convex sides.	Ditch.
094	5	Soft, light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional angular stones, charcoal, and oyster shell.	Secondary fill of (092).
095	4	Loose, blackish brown clayey silt containing frequent brick and building rubble.	Topsoil.
096	4	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay containing occasional small angular limestones.	Natural deposit.

1.2 Excavation

Context No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
097	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal and medium angular flints.	Fill of (098).
098	Stripped Area	Oval cut with concave sides and base.	Pit.
099		Not used.	
100		Not used.	
101	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks (same as 103, 018 and 134).	Fill of (102).
102	Stripped Area	Terminus end of a semi-circular cut, with concave sides and base (same as 020, 113 and 133).	Gully.
103	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling containing occasional charcoal (same as 101, 018 and 134).	Secondary fill of (113).
104	Trench 6	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional brick and limestones.	Topsoil.
105	Trench 6	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal, red brick and angular flints.	Subsoil.
106	Trench 6	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks and burnt clay.	Secondary fill of (118).
107	Trench 6	Soft, dark blackish brown silt containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks.	Primary fill of (118).
108	Trench 6	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of (123).
109	Trench 6	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks, charcoal and burnt clay.	Fill of (119).
110	Trench 6	Firm, mid brown silty clay.	Redeposited natural.
111	Trench 6	Firm, mid to light reddish brown clay containing moderate limestone flecks.	Secondary fill of (121).
112	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks.	Primary fill of (113).
113	Stripped Area	Semi-circular cut with straight sides and a flat base (same as 020, 102 and 133).	Gully.
114	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling, containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks (same as 143 and 151).	Fill of (115).
115	Stripped Area	Linear cut with concave sides and base (same as 144 and 152).	Ditch.
116	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal (same as 135, 141 and 153).	Fill of (117).

117	Stripped Area	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and base (same as 136, 142 and 154).	Gully.
118	Trench 6	Linear cut with concave sides (partially machine excavated).	Ditch.
119	Trench 6	Linear cut with concave sides (partially machine excavated - same as 159).	Ditch.
120	Trench 6	Linear cut - unexcavated (same as 122).	Ditch.
121	Trench 6	Linear cut with concave sides (partially machine excavated).	Ditch.
122	Trench 6	Linear cut - unexcavated (same as 120).	Ditch.
123	Trench 6	Linear cut with concave sides (partially machine excavated).	Ditch.
124	Trench 6	Circular cut - unexcavated.	Pit.
125	Stripped Area	Firm, light grey clay containing frequent limestone flecks.	Tertiary fill of (126).
126	Stripped Area	?Linear cut - unexcavated.	?Ditch.
127	Stripped Area	Unstratified finds retrieval.	
128	Trench 6	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal.	Fill of (120)/(122).
129	Trench 6	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay.	Tertiary fill of (124).
130	Trench 6	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks.	Tertiary fill of (121).
131	Stripped Area	Firm, light to dark greyish green silty clay containing occasional charcoal.	Tertiary fill of (132).
132	Stripped Area	Linear cut - unexcavated.	Ditch.
133	Stripped Area	Semi-circular cut with straight sides and a flat base (same as 020, 102 and 113)).	Gully.
134	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling containing occasional charcoal.	Fill of (133).
135	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal (same as 116, 141 and 153).	Fill of (136).
136	Stripped Area	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and base (same as 117, 142 and 154).	Gully.
137	Stripped Area	Firm, greyish green silty clay containing occasional charcoal, angular flints and stone pebbles.	Fill of (138).
138	Stripped Area	Linear cut with irregular sides and a flat base.	Ditch.
139	Stripped Area	Firm, greyish green silty clay containing occasional charcoal, angular flints and stone pebbles.	Fill of (140).

140	Stripped Area	Linear cut - unexcavated.	Ditch.
141	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal (same as 116, 135 and 153).	Fill of (142).
142	Stripped Area	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and base (same as 117, 136 and 154).	Gully.
143	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling, containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks (same as 114 and 151).	Fill of (144).
144	Stripped Area	Linear cut with concave sides and base (same as 115 and 152).	Ditch.
145	Stripped Area	Grey brown silty clay with limestone fragments containing oyster shells (same as 035, 036, 052 and 147).	Layer containing occupation debris.
146	Stripped Area	Dark, grey brown clay silt containing occasional dark reddish brown brick and tile fragments (same as 032, 061 and 067).	Fill of (158).
147	Stripped Area	Grey brown silty clay with limestone fragments, containing oyster shells (same as 035, 036, 052 and 145).	Layer containing occupation debris.
148	Stripped Area	Firm, light greenish orange silty clay.	Natural.
149	Stripped Area	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay.	Fill of (159).
150	Stripped Area	Firm, dark greyish black silty clay containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks.	Fill of (160).
151	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottling, containing occasional charcoal and limestone flecks (same as 114 and 151).	Fill of (152).
152	Stripped Area	Linear cut with concave sides and base (same as 115 and 144).	Ditch.
153	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal (same as 116, 135 and 141).	Fill of (154).
154	Stripped Area	Curvilinear cut with concave sides and base (same as 136, 142 and 154).	Gully.
155	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent rounded to irregular stones and flints (same as 021 and 156).	Fill of (157).
156	Stripped Area	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent rounded to irregular stones and flints (same as 021 and 155).	Fill of (157).
157	Stripped Area	Irregular cut with concave sides and a flat base.	Pit.
158	Stripped Area	Linear cut - unexcavated (same as 033, 060 and 064).	Ditch.
159	Stripped Area	Linear cut - unexcavated.	Ditch.

160	Stripped Area	Linear cut - unexcavated.	Ditch.
161	Stripped Area	Firm, mid orange clay with occasional limestone flecks (same as ?037).	Layer.
162	Stripped Area	Firm, dark greyish black silty clay.	Fill of (158).
163	Trench 6	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay containing occasional small angular limestones.	Natural deposit.
164	Stripped Area	Circular cut (same as 117, 136, 142 and 154).	Ring gully.
165	Stripped Area	Semi-circular cut (same as 020, 102, 113 and 133).	Ring gully.

Appendix 4

The Finds

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Provenance

All of the material was recovered from the stripped area, in the northeastern part of the site. No artefacts were retrieved from Trench 6. The list below summarises both artefacts recovered during initial evaluation and subsequent excavation.

All of the late medieval/early post-medieval pottery appears to be from production sites in Toynton All Saints or the vicinity. Sources for the later post-medieval and modern ceramics were more widespread, with material probably deriving from the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire. Much of the tile and brick is likely to have been made in the general area of Covenham and Louth in northeast Lincolnshire.

Some of the Toynton-type ware occurs with later pottery and, consequently, is clearly residual. Virtually all the flint material occurs with later artefacts and is, therefore, also residual. An accidentally glazed brick from context (028) is a reused artefact and was perhaps obtained from the remains of industrial activity, such as a lime kiln or tile kiln, in the vicinity of the site.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Flint tools and waste flakes of probable neolithic date comprise the earliest material recovered, though a number of natural flints were also retrieved, but not itemised here. The vast majority of the assemblage is post-medieval, of 15th-19th century date. A single, small fragment of Early Saxon, or possibly Iron Age, pottery was also retrieved. The dearth of medieval material is, perhaps, surprising, as the site is located near the apparent focus of occupation in a shrunken medieval village, with settlement earthworks of presumed medieval date occurring immediately adjacent to the investigation area.

Ceramic building material, including tile, brick and burnt clay, comprises the bulk of the assemblage. In addition to the pottery and ceramic building material, a single iron artefact and a small number of clinker fragments or cinders were also retrieved.

Cattle was the most numerous species in the faunal assemblage, with sheep, goat, pig and horse remains also recovered. There is little evidence of butchery on any the animal bones. Domestic animals were also represented by dog and possible cat bones. Shells of marine molluscs were also retrieved. The three juvenile cattle bones from context (014) are from a single animal.

Table 1: Artefacts

1.1 Evaluation

CONTEXT	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	DATE
004	2	1x black-glazed earthenware	lt 18th-early 20th century
		1x tile	
008	1	1x tile	
		3x brick/tile	
013	1	1x black-glazed, painted tableware	18th-19th century
		1x tile	
		1x flint waste flake; 4x possible struck flint flakes	
016	4	1x burnt stone	
018	4	1x Early Saxon/Iron Age? sherd	5th-6th century AD; or 5th-1st century BC
		Small fragments of brick/tile	
		1x flint possible waste flake/core fragment	
019	4	3x possible waste/struck flint flakes	
021	4	1x flint blade	?neolithic
024	2	1x blue & white transfer print pot	19th-early 20th century
028	5	4x handmade brick, 1 accidentally glazed	
032	5	5x Toynton-type ware, including pancheon	17th century
	5	1x black-glazed cup	
	5	32x tile	
	5	1x pantile	
	5	1x field drain	
	5	35x brick/tile	

	5	8x burnt clay	
	5	12x burnt stone/clay	
	5	4x clinker	
034	5	3x Toynton-type ware	15th-16th century
	5	2x clinker/cinder	
037	5	1x brick/tile	
039	5	1x tile	
043	5	3x Toynton-type ware pancheon, 2 linked	15th-16th century
	5	3x brick/tile	
	5	2x tile	
	5	4x burnt clay fragments, 3 grass tempered	
	5	2x coal	
	5	1x natural chalk	
052	5	6x tile	
	5	1x iron nail?	
054	5	2x tile	
056	5	1x pantile	17th century or later
	5	3x tile	
	5	2x brick/tile, 1 extremely burnt (waster?)	
	5	1x clinker	

1.2 Excavation

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
097	1x Potterhanworth ware sherd	13th-14th century
	1x iron slag plano-convex hearth bottom	

101	1x flint flake with secondary flaking	Neolithic-Bronze Age
103	1x late Saxon/early medieval shelly ware sherd	10th-12th century
	1x flint core fragment	Neolithic-Bronze Age
	1x flint debitage	Neolithic-Bronze Age
105	1x flint debitage with secondary flaking on both sides; possibly an unfinished scraper	Neolithic-Bronze Age
114	1x late Saxon/early medieval shelly ware sherd	10th-12th century
	2x flint debitage	Neolithic-Bronze Age
116	1x Early Saxon sherd	5th-7th century
	1x late Saxon/early medieval shelly ware sherd	10th-12th century
	1x late Saxon/early medieval grey ware sherd	10th-12th century
	2x brick/tile	
	1x flint debitage, worked/flaked on edges	Neolithic-Bronze Age
	1x charcoal fragment	
125	1x Toynton-ware ware	15th-16th century
	1x lustre glazed tile	19th-20th century
	2x burnt clay	
127	1x Late Saxon cooking pot base sherd	9th-11th century
137	1x Potterhanworth ware sherd	13th-14th century
	1x late Saxon/early medieval sandy ware sherd	10th-12th century
	1x flint debitage	Neolithic-Bronze Age
143	1x broken flint blade tip	Neolithic-Bronze Age
146	1x brown glazed earthenware	18th century
	1x Potterhanworth ware sherd	13th-14th century
	2x tile	post-medieval
	1x brick/tile	

Table 2: Faunal Remains

2.1Evaluation

CONTEXT	TRENCH	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION
004	2	Pig	1x incisor
		Sheep-sized	1x limb bone fragment
		undentified	1x unidentified fragment
005	2	Cattle	1x molar
013	1	Horse	1x ulna
		?Cat	1x pelvis fragment
014	4	Cattle	1x metacarpus
		Cattle	1x metatarsus, juvenile
		Cattle	1x femur, juvenile
		Cattle	1x tibia, juvenile
		Cattle-sized	1x femur
015	5	Cattle	1x rib
		Cattle?	1x tibia
		Sheep-sized	1x radius
		Horse	1x metacarpus
		unidentified	1x limb fragment
016	4	Cattle-sized	1x unidentified fragment
018	4	Pig	1x skull
		Pig?	1x tooth fragment?
		Amphibian (?frog)	2x limb bones
		unidentified	4x unidentified fragments
019	4	Cat/Dog?	1x incisor
		unidentified	1x unidentified fragment
021	4	Cattle-sized	1x femur
		Pig?	1x incisor

		Dog	1x femur
		unidentified	1x molar
		unidentified	2x unidentified fragments
		Oyster	1x shell
032	5	Cattle	1x metacarpus
	5	?Cattle	12x unidentified fragments
	5	Cockle	7x shells
034	5	Sheep	1x metacarpus
	5	Oyster	1x shell
042	5	Sheep	1x upper jaw
	5	Goat	1x lower jaw
	5	Sheep/goat	1x lower jaw
	5	Sheep-sized	1x vertebra
043	5	Sheep	1x metacarpus
	5	Sheep-sized	1x vertebra
	5	Cockle	2x shells
050	5	Pig	1x lower jaw
052	5	Cattle	1x lower jaw
056	5	Cattle-sized	1x vertebra

2.2 Excavation

CONTEXT	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION
097	Sheep	1x molar tooth
	Sheep	1x metatarsus fragment
101	Sheep	1x molar tooth
103	Sheep-sized	2x unidentified fragments
112	Cattle	1x horn core
114	Cattle	1x tibia fragment

	Cattle-sized	1x mandible (lower jaw) fragment
	Sheep	1x rib fragment
116	Sheep	2x humerus
	unidentified	9x unidentified fragments
125	Cattle-sized	1x unidentified fragment
	unidentified	1x unidentified fragment, burnt
137	Cattle	1x calcaneus
	Cattle-sized	1x vertebra fragment
	Sheep	3x mandible (lower jaw) fragments
	unidentified	6x unidentified bone fragments
	Whelk	1x shell
143	Cattle	1x ulna
	Cattle	1x humerus
	Cattle	1x phalange
	Sheep	1x molar tooth fragment
	Sheep	1x rib fragment
	unidentified	6x unidentified fragments
146	Cattle-sized	1x unidentified fragment
	Sheep	1x skull fragment
	Sheep	1x mandible (lower jaw) fragment
147	Horse	1x humerus fragment
	Chicken	1x limb bone fragment
	unidentified	1x metatarsus fragment

Condition

All the artefactual material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Additionally, the animal bones and shells are in fair condition. Archiving of the assemblage should be by material class.

Documentation
Investigations of medieval to post-medieval pottery kilns at Toynton All Saints have been undertaken and the results reported and discussed (Rudkin 1964; Healey 1975; Healey 1984). Post-medieval artefact assemblages from throughout the county have previously been examined and reported. Little archaeological investigation has previously occurred in Covenham, but reported investigations have produced similar material (Herbert 1996).

Potential
The prehistoric component of the assemblage has limited potential, though suggests the possibility that prehistoric activity is located in the vicinity of the site. The absence of medieval material was unexpected but is informative and perhaps indicates that occupation of the period is located elsewhere in the conjoined villages of Covenham St. Bartholomew and Covenham St. Mary.

Amongst the quantity of ceramic building material recovered was an accidentally-glazed, reusd brick and a possible brick/tile waster. These materials have moderate potential in suggesting the possibility of industrial activity, perhaps a tile furnace or lime kiln, was located in the vicinity.

The post-medieval and modern aspect of the assemblage has limited potential, though may assist in defining the status and nature of the occupation of the site over the last two centuries.

References

Healey, R. H., 1975 'Medieval and Sub-Medieval Pottery in Lincolnshire'. Unpublished M.Phil Thesis, Nottingham University

Healey, R. H., 1984 'Toynton All Saints: Decorated Jugs from the Roses Kiln', in N. Field and A. White (eds), *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*

Herbert, N., 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at St. Mary's Church, Covenham St. Mary, Lincolnshire (CSM96)*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. **52/96**

Rudkin, E. H., 1964, in J. Cherry (ed), 'Medieval Britain in 1963', *Medieval Archaeology* **8**

Appendix 5

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT
Paul Cope-Faulkner

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Archaeological investigation at Covenham St. Bartholomew revealed several features of which a few were sampled to assess the survival of ecofactual remains. Deposits from which the samples derive are all Late Saxon to early medieval in date, with the exception of sample <5> which is post medieval in origin.

No.	Context	Deposit description	Phase
1	018	Grey silty clay - fill of curvilinear feature (020)	2
2	143	Yellowish grey silty clay - fill of linear feature (144)	2
3	141	Yellowish grey silty clay - fill of curvilinear feature (142)	2
4	097	Yellowish grey silty clay - fill of pit (098)	2
5	112	Yellowish grey silty clay - fill of gully (113)	2
6	137	Greyish green silty clay - fill of ditch (138)	3

Phase 2 = Late Saxon/early medieval
Phase 3 = Post-medieval/modern

The samples were processed in the following manner:

Sample weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a siraf tank on a 1mm mesh. Floating material was washed over onto a 250μ mesh. Both residues were dried, and the weight of the residue and the volume of the flot recorded.

The residue of the floated portion was scanned under a low power binocular microscope while the coarser fraction was sorted by eye. Environmental and archaeological finds were picked out and bagged separately. The presence of environmental finds (*ie* snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones *etc*) were noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on an assessment sheet.

2. RESULTS

Context 018 Sample <1>
Not processed

Context 143 Sample <2>
This was a silty clay derived from a ditch fill. Upon processing it was found to contain a small amount of charcoal and occasional charred grain fragments, most probably wheat or barley. A few amphibian bones were also recovered and may suggest that the ditch was permanently wet or occasionally flooded.

Context 141 Sample <3>
A silty clay fill of a curvilinear ditch produced small quantities of charcoal and carbonised grain and a single seed, possibly *Graminaea* sp. (Grasses). Amphibian and small rodent bone were also retrieved, although in insufficient quantities were present to enable the surrounding habitat to be determined.

Context 097 Sample <4>
Silty clay pit fill with medieval Potterhanworth pottery. Again this sample produced charcoal, grain and animal

bone, although the vertebra of fish were also present.

Context 112 Sample <5>
Silty clay gully fill. Charcoal and animal bone were recovered from this sample.

Context 137 Sample <6>
Silty clay ditch fill. Charcoal and grain were again present and a quantity of fragmentary large animal bone.

3. INTERPRETATION

In general the environmental results from Covenham St. Bartholomew are disappointing with minimal quantities of material recovered from the six samples. With such results, interpretation is difficult.

4. STORAGE AND CURATION

The float fraction and sorted material from the residue will form part of the site archive and be deposited with the receiving museum. After sorting the residues were discarded. Unprocessed samples will be kept by Archaeological Project Services for a period of six months before disposal, unless any further action is required.

Table 1: Summary of Results

Sample	Charcoal*	Carb. Grain*	Other seeds*	Fish bone	Animal bone*	Brick/tile*	Hammer-scale
1	Not processed						
2	2	1			2	Present	Present
3	2	1	1		2	Present	Present
4	2	1		2	2	Present	Present
5	2				1	Present	Present
6	3	1			1	Present	

(*- Scales for these categories are: 1=1-10 items, 2=11-100, 3=101-250, 4=251-500, 5=>500)

Appendix 6

The Archive

The archive consists of:

165	Context records
41	Scale drawings
10	Photographic Record Sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Archaeological Project Services project code:	CHF98
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number:	77.98

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 proposed development site but away from those 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 curent investigation.

Appendix 7

Glossary

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* (004).

Cut A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.

Dumped deposits These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.

Early-Saxon Pertaining to the early part of the Anglo-Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.

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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50.

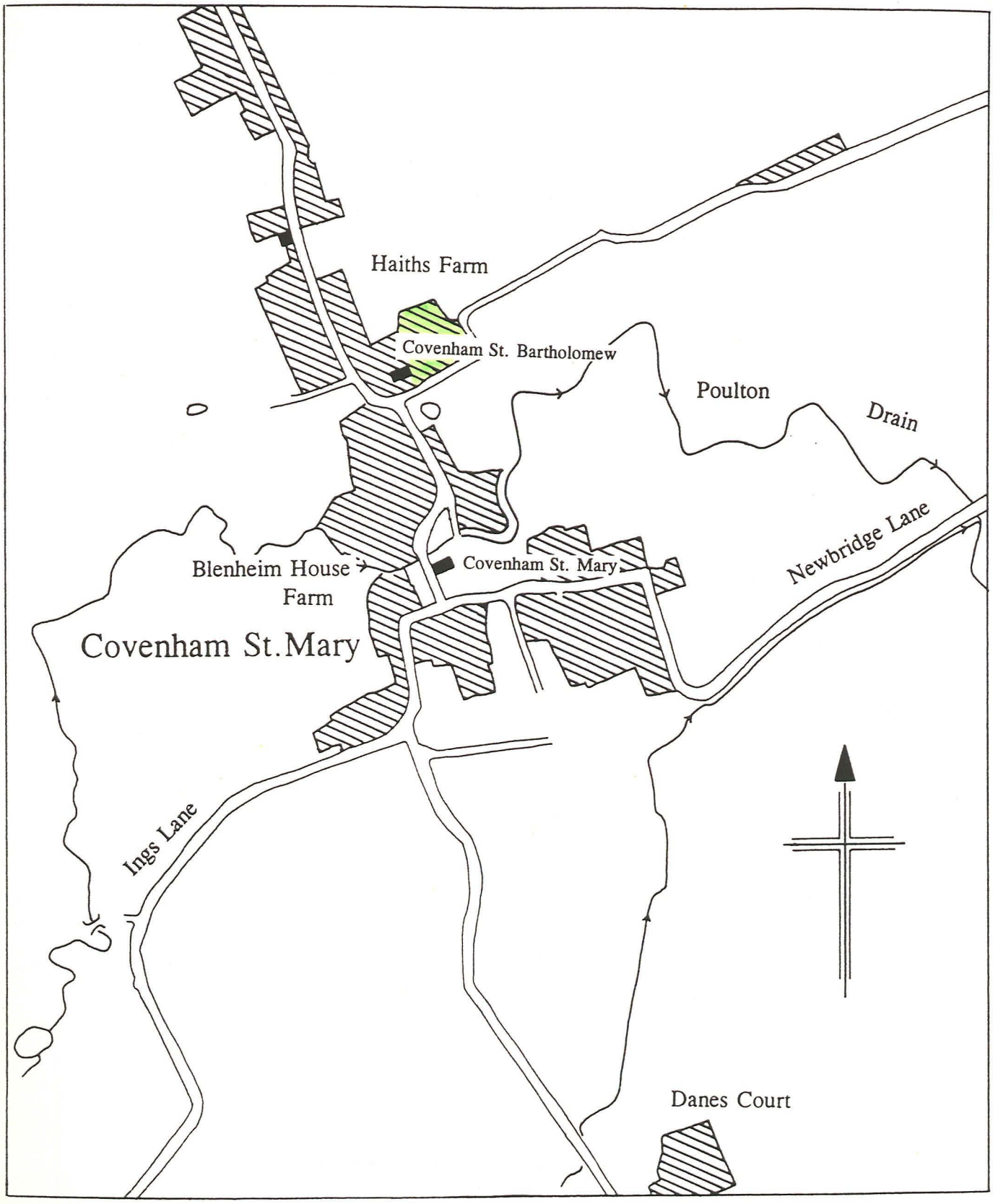
Layer A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

Medieval The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Natural Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Post-medieval Following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Figure 1 General Location Map



500 m

Area of Development

Figure 2: Site Location Plan

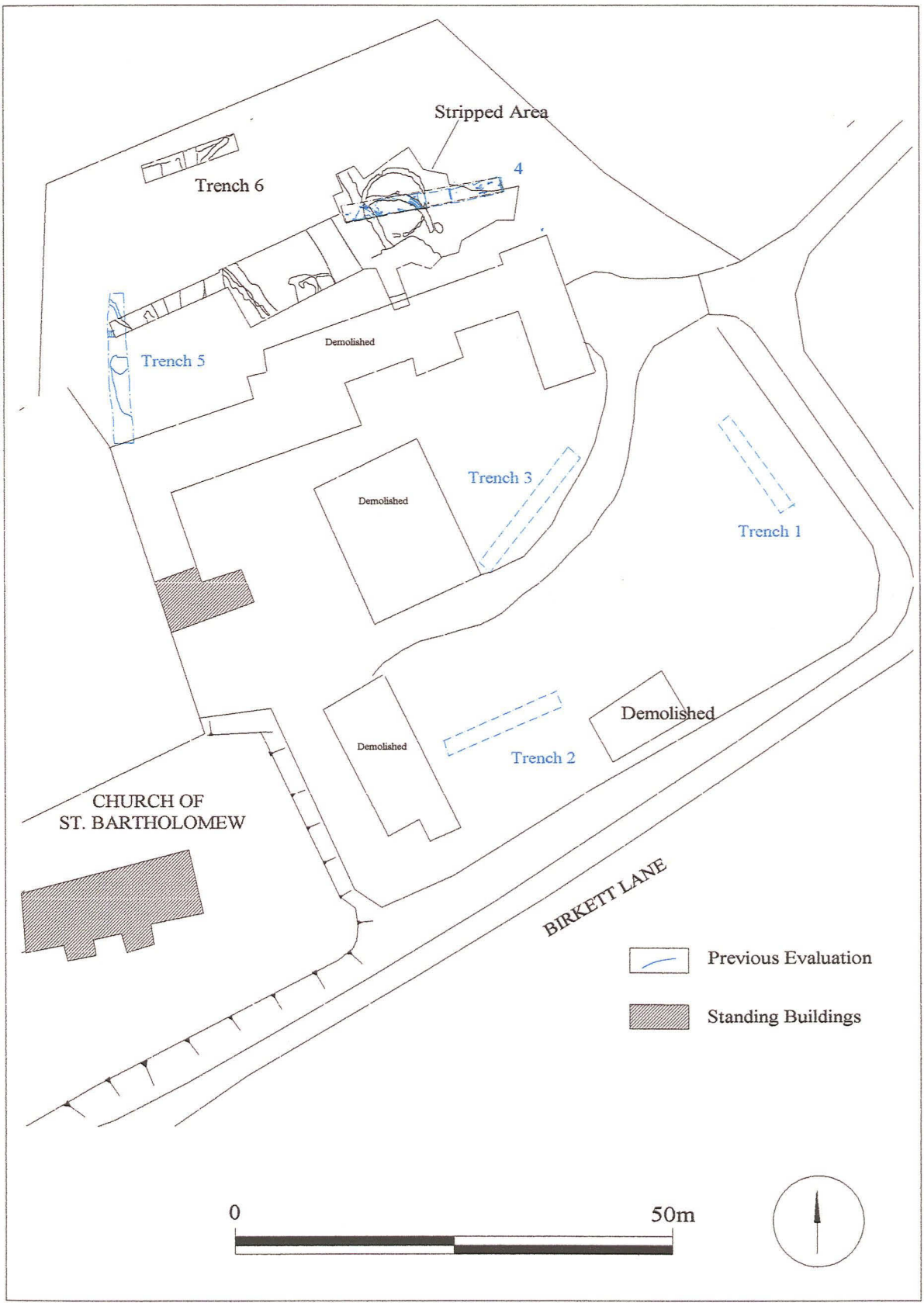


Figure 3: Site Plan Showing Locations of Excavation Area and Further Evaluation Trench 6

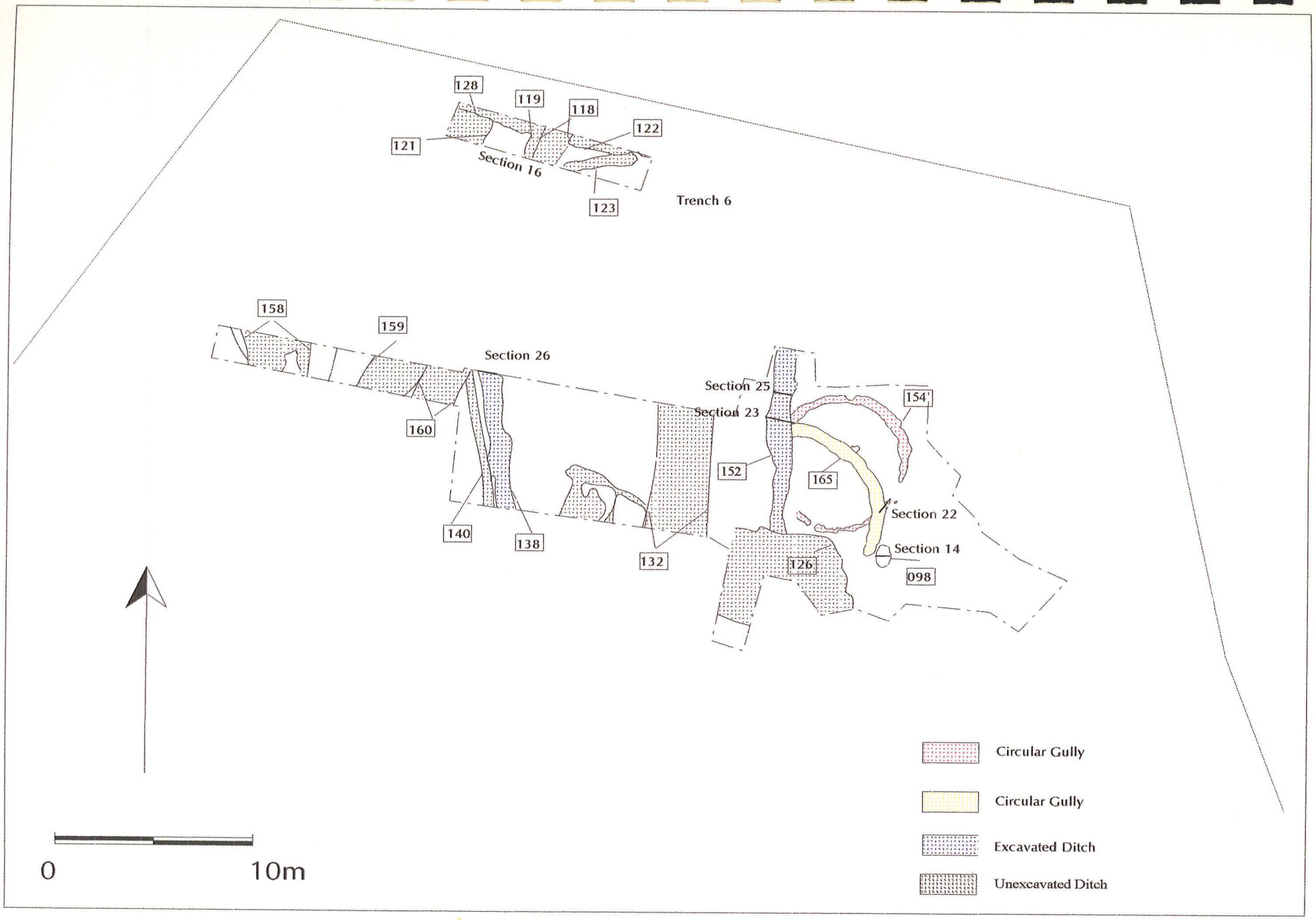


Figure 4: Archaeological Detail

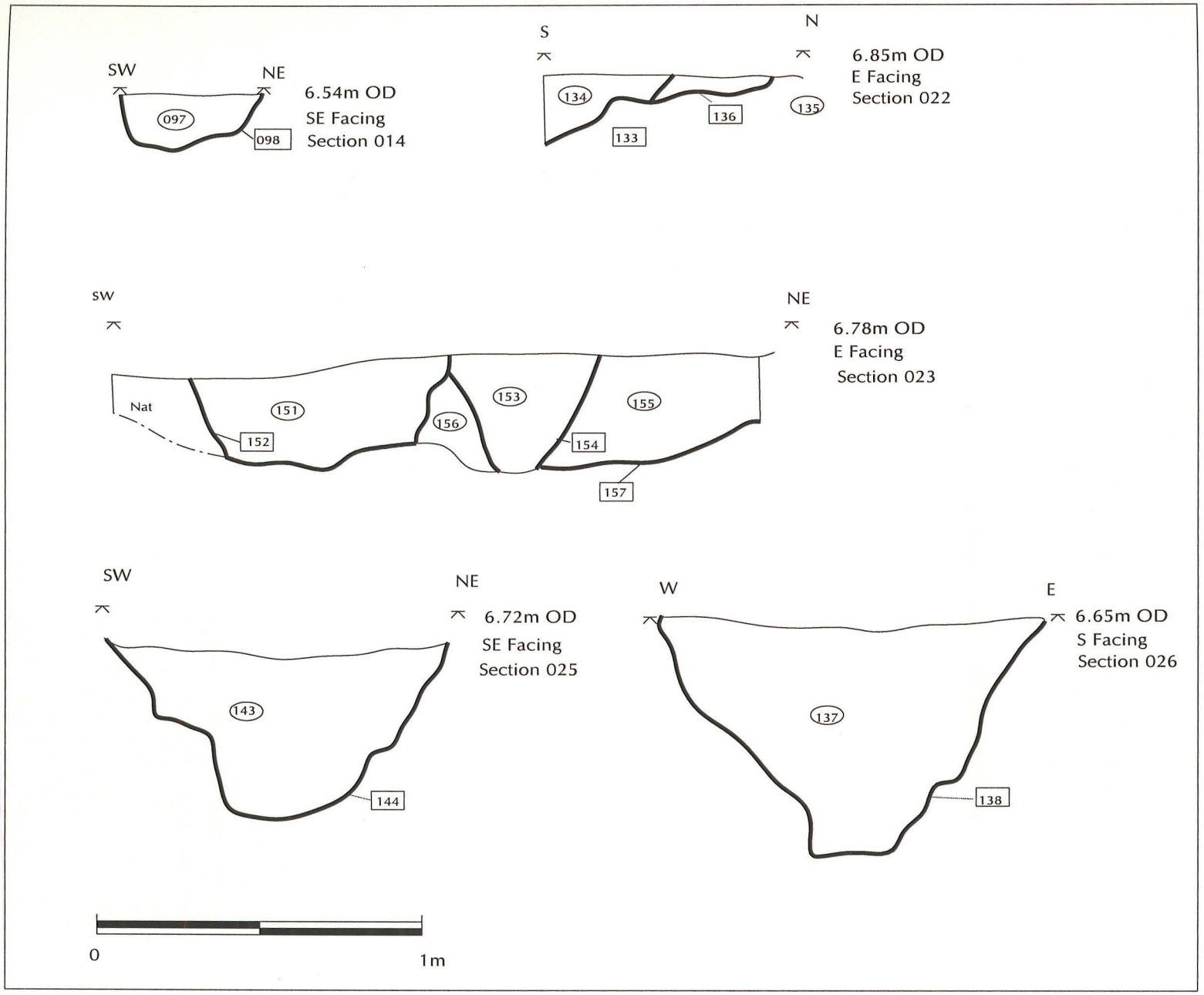


Figure 5: Section Nos 14, 22, 23, 25 and 26

Plate 1 - The stripped area, looking east, showing Area 4 in the foreground.

Plate 2 - Machine Excavation of Trench 6, looking west.

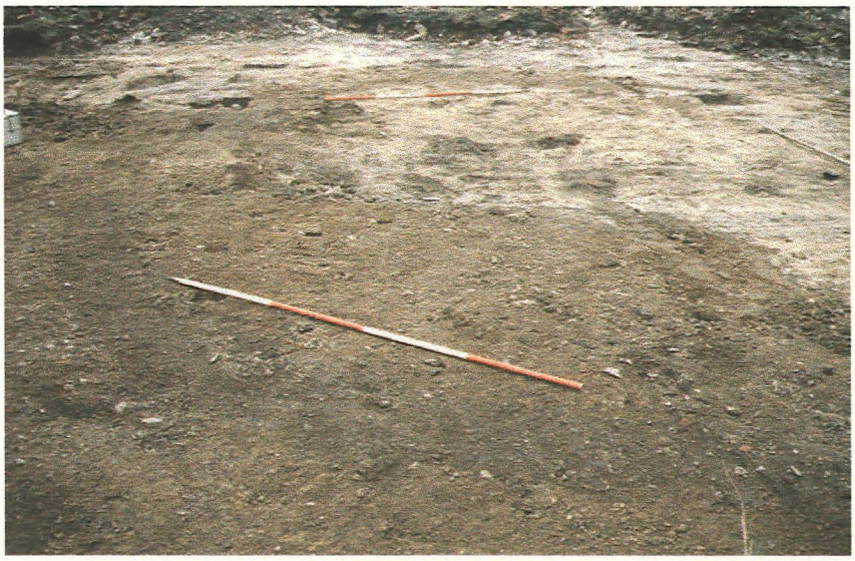


Plate 3 - Area 1, showing ring gulley (113), (020) in the foreground and ditch (126) in the background.