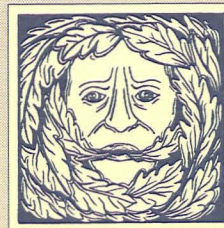


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00/24

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT  
BETWEEN LONG BENNINGTON  
AND WESTBOROUGH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LBW00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L11569  
SOURCES L16373/16374

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

19 OCT 00

PRN's 35036 L135036  
30206 L130206  
35335 L181221

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT  
BETWEEN LONG BENNINGTON  
AND WESTBOROUGH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LBW00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Anglian Water Services Ltd

September 2000

Report Compiled by  
James Snee

National Grid References: SK 8417 4332 to SK 8500 4434  
City and County Museum Accession No:2000.90

A.P.S. Report No. 141/00



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during the Long Bennington to Westborough water mains scheme. Previous research had indicated that the project traversed an area of considerable archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the modern periods. In particular an Early Bronze Age saucer barrow is situated close the route of the scheme, which also passed through a Romano-British roadside settlement.*

*The archaeological investigations revealed a Romano-British enclosure ditch which was finally infilled during the medieval period long after it was first abandoned. This ditch was in an area of previously identified, but undated, cropmarks which are now thought to be Romano-British in date. A scatter of Roman pottery was observed in the same area.*

*On the opposite side of the river, a medieval buried soil was identified, which may have been produced by ridge and furrow agriculture. This was within an extant enclosure, part of a group of earthworks believed to date to the medieval period.*

*At Priory Farm, undated features were exposed which may have related to the medieval priory, or its construction.*

*Modern features and deposits were also recorded.*

*Finds of pottery and ceramic building materials were recovered from the scheme.*

## 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 within a specified area... where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed'* (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2000, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavations associated with the Long Bennington to Westborough replacement water main. Consultation with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Records Office showed that the route of the proposed scheme lay within an area of considerable archaeological potential. As a result, the County Archaeological Officer recommended that consideration be given to mitigation measures. A desk-based assessment be carried out to establish the condition and extent of the archaeological remains. This assessment more clearly defined the archaeological remains along the route (APS 2000). As a result the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council recommended that a watching brief be implemented during the mains replacement groundworks.

The watching brief was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd and carried out by Archaeological Project Services.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The area of the scheme lies between the villages of Long Bennington and Westborough which are situated in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, approximately 11km northwest of Grantham (Fig. 1).

From a junction on the A1, the route of the pipeline extends northwards towards Long Bennington village and continues northeast

across fields and the River Witham to Westborough village.

This route covers a distance of approximately 1.6 km between National Grid References SK 8417 4332 and SK 8500 4434 (Fig. 2), over broadly level ground at a height of c.23m OD.

Two soil types are covered by the proposed pipeline route, starting with Evesham 2 series at Long Bennington and onto Fladbury 2 series across the River Witham to Westborough village (SSEW 1983). Evesham 2 series soils are typically calcareous pelosols developed in Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales. Fladbury 2 series belongs to the pelo-alluvial gley soils and has a mottled, clayey subsoil developed in greyish and brownish river alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1983).

#### **2.4 Archaeological Setting**

A significant quantity of archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to modern periods has been identified in close proximity to the scheme.

A limited amount of prehistoric evidence has been identified along the proposed pipeline route. An Early Bronze Age (1800-1200 BC) scheduled saucer barrow (SAM 27861) is situated on the proposed pipeline route. Further remains consist of stone artefacts and a trackway.

A significant Romano-British (50-410 AD) roadside settlement site at Long Bennington lies directly on the proposed pipeline route. It is possible that this site is more extensive than is currently known and the discovery of Roman pottery during a walkover survey at Westborough may support this suggestion (APS 2000). It has also been hypothesised that there may be a fort associated with this settlement (Boutwood 1998, 309).

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066 AD) pottery from Westborough indicates continual usage of the area and may be indicative of a cemetery or settlement site. A large amount of medieval (1066-1485) archaeology lies within the assessment area. At Long Bennington is the site of a Cistercian Priory which is associated with various earthworks including fishponds. Remains of the shrunken villages of Long Bennington and Westborough were also identified. The proposed pipeline route runs close to the 2 village churches, which have scheduled crosses in the churchyards.

A recent walkover survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains along several parts of the proposed pipeline route.

### **3. AIMS**

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

### **4. METHODS**

The majority of the mains replacement was carried out by thrusting the new water main through the existing cast iron pipes. This was achieved by digging a number of pits, approximately 2.5m long by 1.3m wide, at intervals along the existing pipeline. The sections of these pits were cleaned and examined to identify any archaeological remains. Deposits or features recorded during the investigation were allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, and the pit locations were plotted on a plan at a scale of 1:1250. A photographic record was also compiled.

The route of the pipe line at Westborough was in close proximity to a Bronze Age saucer barrow (SAM 27861). However the excavations for the replacement main were carried out sufficiently far away from the monument to avoid any disturbance to it.

Records of deposits were also examined. A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix was produced.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

Five phases were identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Romano-British deposits

Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Phase 4: Undated deposits

Phase 5: Modern deposits

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

### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The scheme exposed a number of natural deposits.

In the east of the monitored area the earliest deposit encountered was stiff, laminated blue-grey clay (006). It was at least 0.35m thick and was exposed in Pit 2. Overlying this was a c. 0.4m thick layer of loose, orange-brown clayey sand and fine gravel (005). This deposit was identified in all the pits (2, 3, 4, 5 & 6) east of the river Witham (Fig. 6).

In the field to the west of the Witham the earliest deposit was loose, light yellow-brown sand (028) with small to medium rounded pebbles. This natural river terrace gravel was at least 0.25m thick. Overlying this was c. 0.4m of firm, yellowish orangey brown sandy clay (034) with moderate grit. This deposit covered the area west of the river Witham as far as the boundary of Priory Farm. To the east it was overlain by c. 0.27m of firm, mid grey-brown clay (027). To the west the sandy clay (034) was overlain by c. 0.30m of firm light blue clay (022) which supported an upper natural layer of up to 0.23m of firm light yellowish brown clay (021) (Fig. 7).

In the area of Priory Farm the natural deposits were slightly more varied. In the east the earliest deposit was firm, blue-grey clay (013) with occasional limestone fragments. This clay was greater than 0.9m thick and was overlain by 0.5m of firm, grey-brown clay (012) with iron pan. To the west was a stiff, grey clay deposit (002), greater than 0.5m thick. Between these was a patch of firm, yellowish orangey brown sandy clay (019) with moderate grit (Fig. 6).

The remaining section of the pipe line ran approximately north-south from Church Street, Long Bennington to the A1. In the north the earliest deposit was firm, blue-grey and light yellow clay (032), greater than 0.9m thick. Over this was c.0.3m of fairly firm, grey-green clay. Further south the earliest deposit was firm, greenish grey clay (030), greater than 0.90m thick. At the southern end of the pipeline was a natural deposit of light brown sandy clay (033), greater than 0.6m thick.

### 5.3 Phase 2: Romano-British deposits

Cutting natural sandy clay (034) in the area west of the river Witham was an east-west cut, believed to be a ditch. It was greater

↓  
[026]

than 0.6m deep but its extent and profile could not be determined in the limited area exposed. It contained two fills, the lower of loose, light brown silty clay (025) with sparse, small limestone fragments. This was recorded to a thickness of 0.26m and contained Romano-British pottery (Fig. 7). A spread of Romano-British pottery was observed on the field surface in this area (Fig. 4).

#### **5.4 Phase 3: Medieval deposits**

Overlying the Romano-British fill of ditch (026) was *c.* 0.35m of fairly loose, dark grey-brown silty clay (023) with frequent small gritty limestone and burnt limestone inclusions. This upper ditch fill contained pottery of the medieval period. Within this fill was a lens, *c.* 90mm thick, of light pinkish grey silty clay (024) with frequent large fragments of baked clay (Fig. 7).

To the east of the river Witham, within the extant medieval earthworks of fishponds, hollow ways and other remains, a buried soil (010) was identified. It overlay the natural clay sand (005) in a slight hollow (possibly oriented northwest-southeast). It was composed of firm, mid grey-brown slightly sandy clay silt with occasional stones. It varied between 20mm and 0.30m thick and was dated by a piece of ceramic building material to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods (Fig. 6).

#### **5.5 Phase 4: Undated deposits**

Overlying buried soil (010) was a layer of subsoil (009) between 0.26m and 0.38m thick. It was firm, mid orange-brown very silty clay. No finds were recovered from this deposit (Fig. 6).

In the yard of Priory Farm, natural clay (019) was sealed by a layer of firm, mid grey clay (018) with a band of small angular

limestone fragments towards the top. The deposit was *c.* 0.2m thick. Overlying this was a fairly firm, reddish brown clay soil (017) *c.* 0.16m thick. This was cut by a pit or ditch (016). Only partially revealed, it had a gradually sloping side, gently undulating base and was *c.* 0.2m deep. The feature was filled with firm, dark grey clay (015) (Fig. 6).

#### **5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits**

At the east of the scheme, the natural (005) was directly overlain by a layer of buried topsoil (004). This was stiff, mid grey-brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments, and approximately 0.25m thick. Overlying this was 0.15m of road make up (003) (Fig. 6).

On either side of the river Witham were banks of imported clay (008) which overlay the natural clay (005).

Covering the field and banks on the east of the river was 0.15m of loose, grey-brown sandy silty topsoil (007). To the west of the river was 0.32m of loose, dark brown clayey silty peaty topsoil (020) (Figs. 6 & 7).

In Priory Farm the undated features were truncated by a horizontal cut (014) over which lay *c.* 0.5m of grey-brown silty clay and building rubble (011 & 001) including bricks and concrete fragments (Fig. 6).

Between Priory Farm and the A1 the pits were cut into the verge where the natural clay (030, 031 & 033) was overlain by 0.45m of dark brown clayey silty topsoil (029).

In the area close to the A1 the ground had been greatly disturbed by services, concrete culverts and redundant road surfaces relating to the highway.



## 6. DISCUSSION

Alluvial drift deposits of gravels and clays were the earliest encountered during the scheme (phase 1). These soils are typical of river valley environments.

The Romano-British (Phase 2) ditch (026) was probably part of an enclosure. A concentration of ditched enclosures has been identified in the area from aerial photographs. The evidence from the lower fill (025) has securely dated this example to the Romano-British period and it is probable that the other enclosures in the area are contemporary. Furthermore, a scatter of Romano-British pottery was identified in this area. Although the presence of this material had been recorded during previous reconnaissance of the area, the extent of the scatter was more fully established during the present investigation.

The evidence from the upper, medieval (Phase 3) fill (023) suggests that although the ditches had been allowed to silt up after the Romano-British phase, they were still in existence as earthworks in the medieval period when they were deliberately infilled. The lens of burnt clay (024) could suggest that demolition material was used during the infilling.

The buried soil (010) was probably agricultural and its presence in a shallow rounded hollow may suggest ridge and furrow agriculture. The soil was present within an extant earthwork enclosure and could suggest that these were primarily agricultural features. Moreover, the topsoil was buried and preserved by an undated (Phase 4) subsoil deposit (009). This probably derived from adjacent upstanding earthworks that were slighted, infilling the hollow and thereby levelling the ground surface.

The undated features at Priory Farm are of uncertain function. They could relate directly to the medieval priory buildings located in the vicinity, as surfaces or structural features. Alternatively, they may be byproducts of the priory's construction, which would have involved considerable earth moving in the area around it.

The final phase (Phase 5) was represented by topsoil (004, 007, 020 & 029) or man-made features such as the river flood banks (008), the road make up (003) or the farm yard (011 & 001).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring of the Long Bennington to Westborough water mains scheme was undertaken as previous research had indicated that the project traversed an area of considerable archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the modern periods.

West of the witham, Romano-British remains, including a ditch and a surface pottery scatter, were identified. These remains, which shared a common location, signify occupation of this period, perhaps a settlement enclosure. Cropmarks of other enclosures are known in the vicinity and the present discoveries may suggest that the other enclosures are of similar Romano-British date.

It is likely that the Romano-British enclosure ditch remained extant as an earthwork and was only levelled in the medieval period. Further medieval remains in the form of a buried soil occurred on the east side of the river. This soil was identified in a slight hollow, perhaps the remains of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural features, but its

survival implies the slighting of earthworks in the area.

Although located in proximity to a scheduled prehistoric burial there were no indications that the pipeline groundworks impinged or otherwise affected these remains.

At Priory Farm, undated features were exposed which may have related to the medieval priory, or its construction.

Modern features and deposits were recorded, and their disturbance of earlier deposits noted.

Finds of Romano-British and medieval pottery and ceramic building materials were recovered from the scheme.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Gavin Stanley of Anglian Water Services Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jo Simpson, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, permitted access to the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Access to the County SMR was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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Site Supervisors: James Albone, James Snee  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Racheal Hall & James Snee  
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

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SSEW, 1983, *Soils in Eastern England*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Records
SSEW	Soil Survey of England and Wales

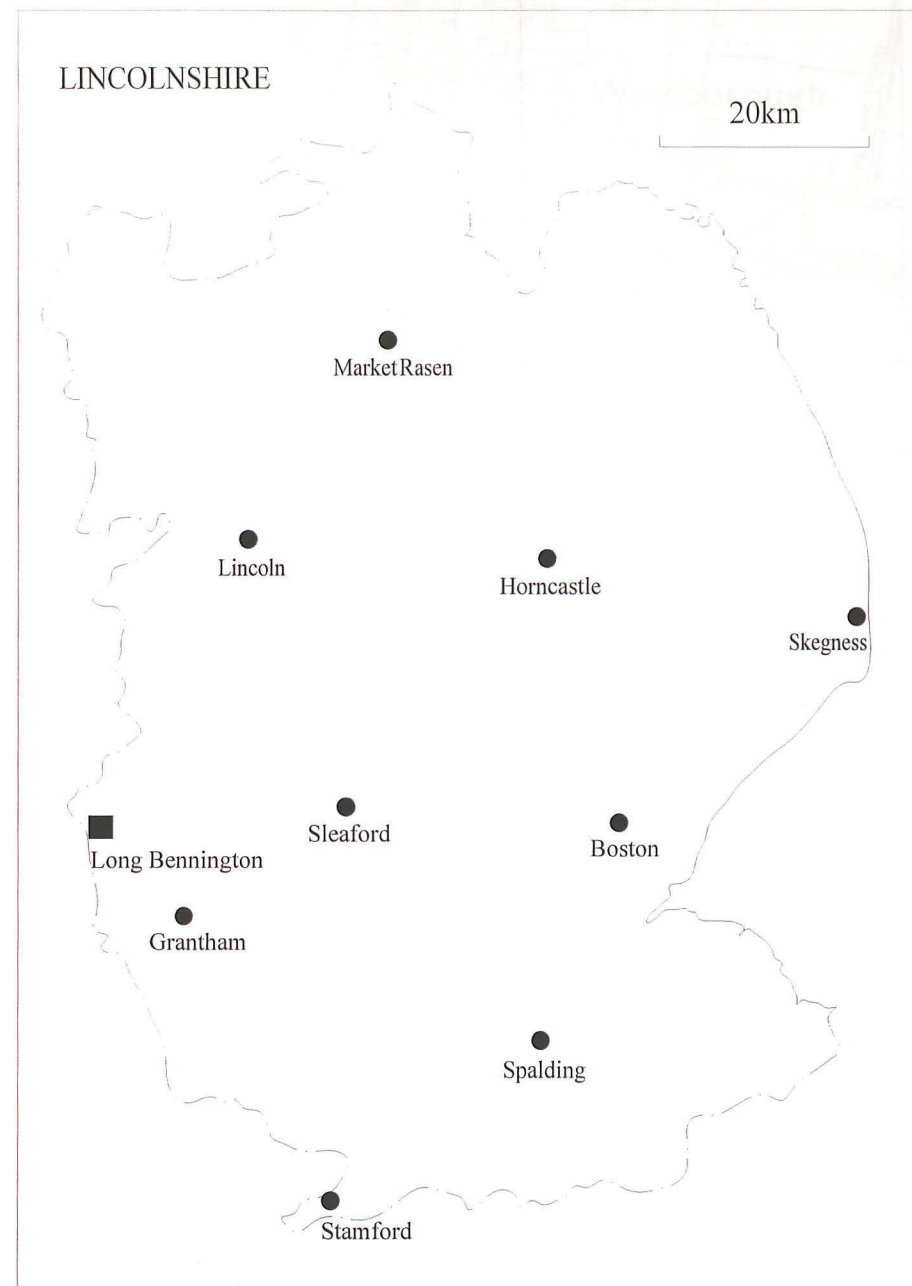


Figure 1 General Location Plan

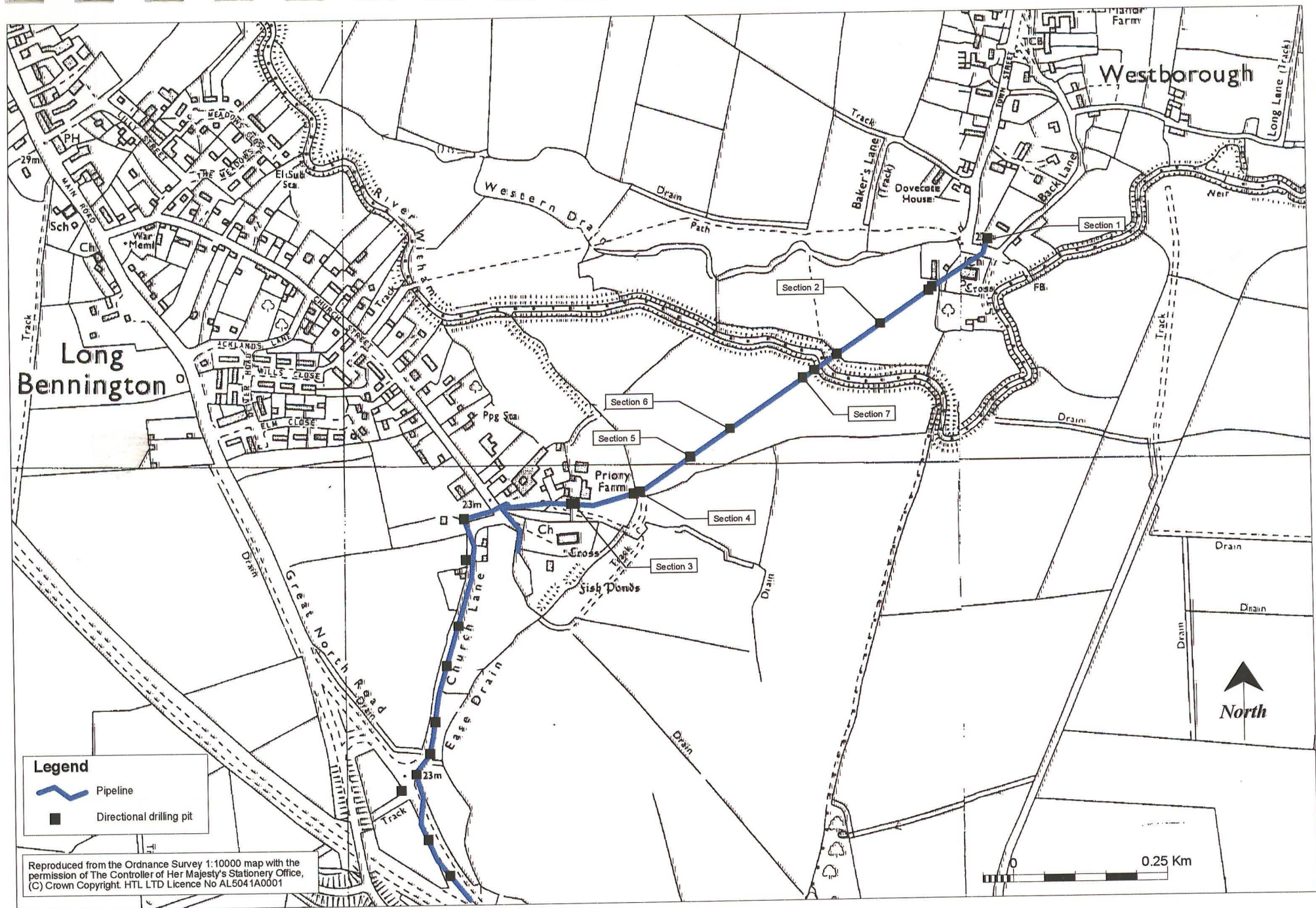


Figure 2 Site Location, Showing Section Locations

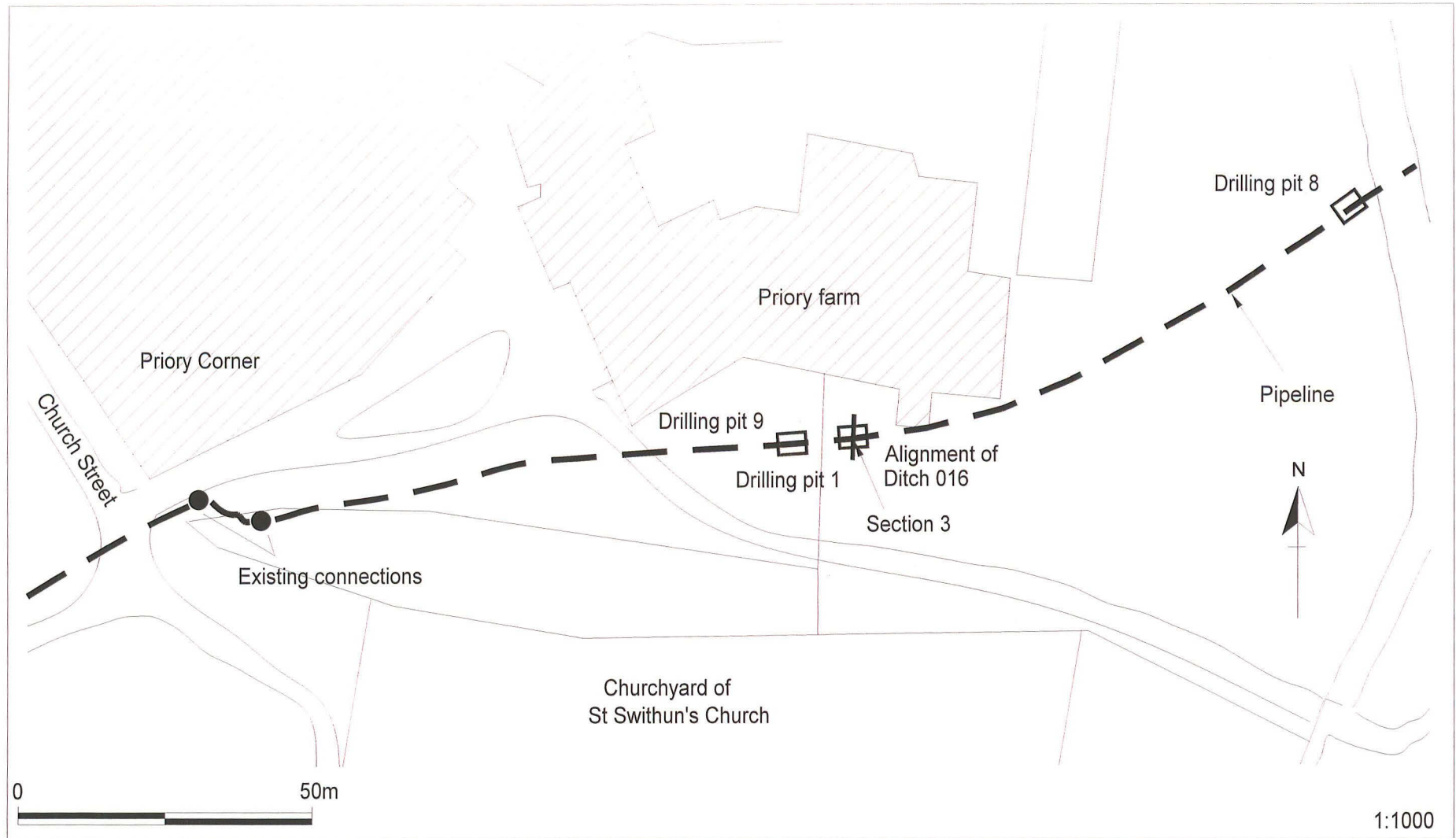


Figure 3 Location of section 3



Figure 4 Archaeological features along central route of the pipeline

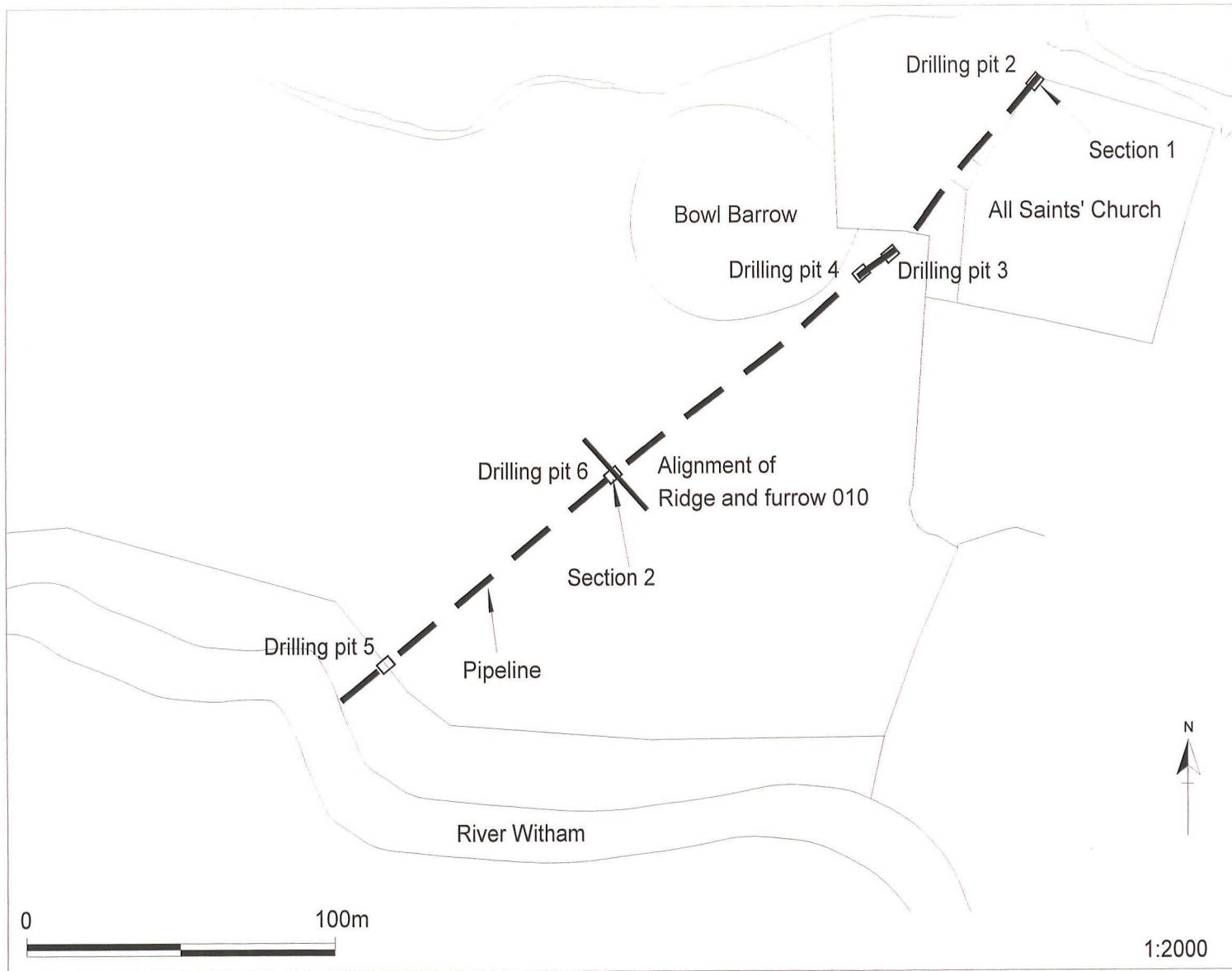


Figure 5 Section locations along eastern extent of pipeline

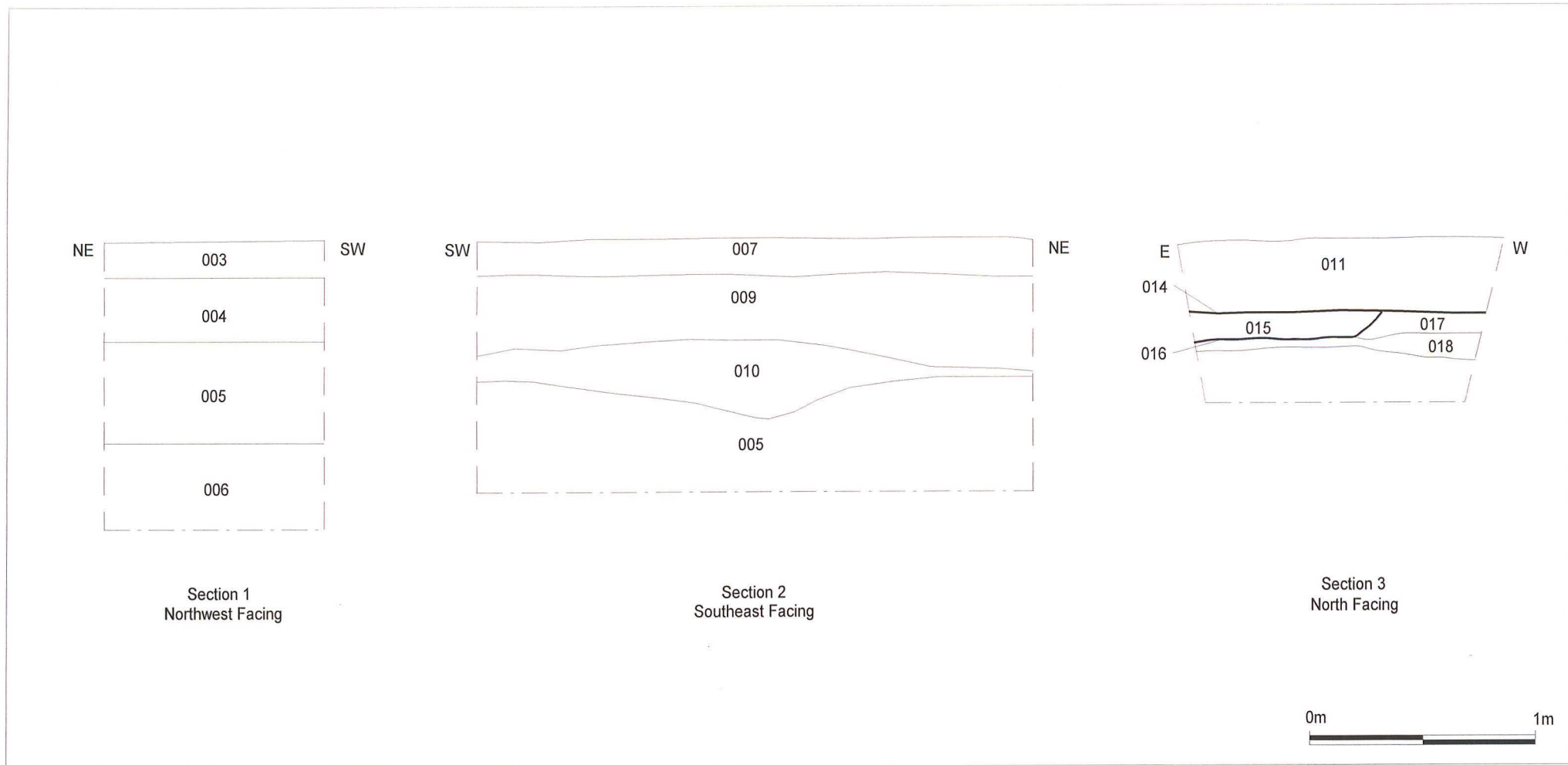
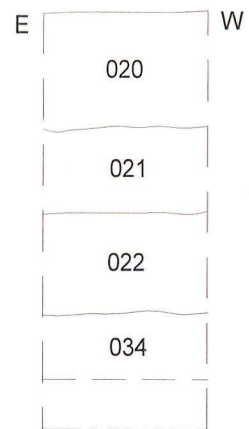
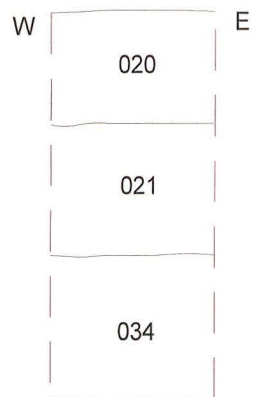


Figure 6 Details of Sections 1-3

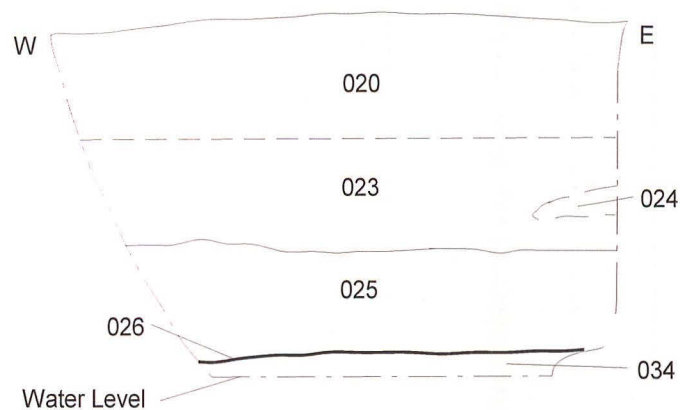




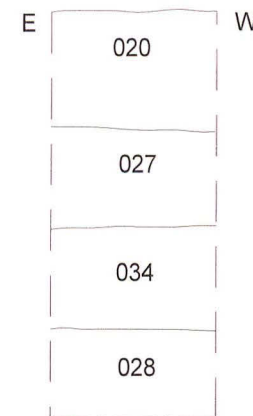
Section 4  
North Facing



Section 5  
South Facing



Section 6  
South Facing



Section 7  
North Facing



Figure 7 Details of Sections 4-7



Plate 1 General view at access pit at Westborough with the Bronze Age barrow (SAM 27861) on the left, looking northeast toward the Westborough church



Plate 2 General view of Romano-British settlement site at Long Bennington showing a row at access pits, looking northeast toward the Westborough church

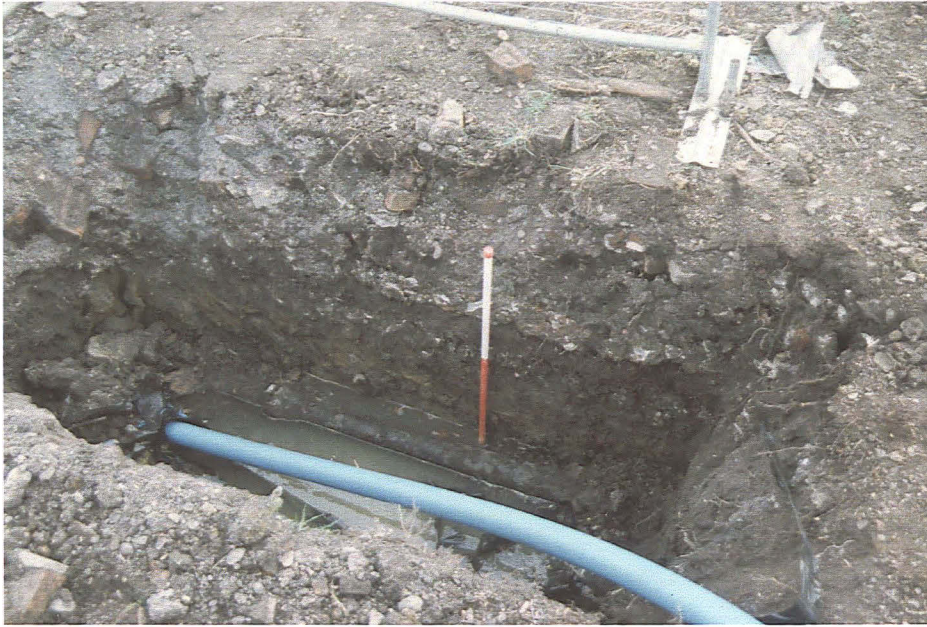


Plate 3 Section through possible surfaces or structural features at Priory Farm, Westborough (Section 3), looking southeast



Plate 4 Section through possible medieval ridge and furrow at Westborough (Section 2), looking northwest

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001		Firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments and occasional brick fragments, 0.5m thick.	Topsoil/Farmyard makeup
002		Stiff grey clay. Deposit greater than 0.5m thick.	Natural deposit
003	1	Tarmac over brick, tile and limestone rubble. Deposit 0.15m thick.	Road makeup
004	1	Stiff mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments. Deposit 0.25m thick.	Buried topsoil
005	1	Loose orange brown clay sand with common fine gravel. Deposit 0.40m thick.	Natural deposit
006	1	Stiff laminated blue grey clay. Deposit 0.35m thick	Natural deposit
007	2	Loose very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and limestone fragments. Deposit 0.15m deep.	Topsoil
008		Firm dark brown silty clay. Deposit greater than 2.0m thick.	Imported clay
009	2	Firm mid orange brown very silty clay. Deposit 0.30m thick.	Subsoil
010	2	Firm mid grey brown slightly sandy clay silt with occasional stones. Deposit up to 0.30m thick.	Buried soil
011	3	Loose to compact, rubble with grey brown silty clay matrix, bricks and concrete. Deposit 0.45m thick.	Farmyard makeup
012		Firm grey brown clay with iron pan. Deposit greater than 0.50m thick.	Natural deposit
013		Firm blue grey with occasional limestone fragments. Deposit greater than 0.90m thick.	Natural deposit
014	3	Horizontal cut <i>c.</i> 0.6m deep. Cut filled with 011.	Cut for creation of Farmyard surface
015	3	Firm dark grey clay. Greater than 1.7m long and <i>c.</i> 0.2m thick.	Fill of pit/ditch 016

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
016	3	Cut form uncertain but possibly linear. <i>c.</i> 0.2m deep, greater than 1.6m long and 1.3m wide. Gradually sloping side with sharp breaks of slope at top and bottom, gently undulating base.	Pit/ditch
017	3	Fairly firm reddish brown clay. Deposit >0.16m thick	Soil
018	3	Firm med grey clay with frequent small angular to sub-angular limestone fragments in a band towards the top. Deposit greater than 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
019	3	Firm yellowish orangery brown sandy clay with sparse to moderate grits. Deposit greater than 0.4m thick.	Natural deposit
020	4,5,6, & 7	Loose dark brown peaty clayey silt with very sparse small stones. Deposit up to 0.32m thick.	Ploughsoil
021	4 & 5	Firm yellowish brown clay. Deposit up to 0.23m thick.	Natural deposit
022	4	Firm light blue grey clay. Deposit greater than 0.30m thick.	Natural deposit
023	6	Fairly loose dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent small gritty limestone and burnt limestone fragments. Deposit <i>c.</i> 0.35m thick.	Fill of 026
024	6	Loose light pinkish grey silty clay with large fragments of baked clay. Deposit <i>c.</i> 90mm thick and greater than 0.25m long.	Lens within fill 023
025	6	Fairly loose light brown silty clay with sparse small limestone inclusions. Deposit greater than 0.26m thick.	Fill of 026
026	6	Linear cut, greater than 0.6m deep, oriented east-west. Contains fills 023, 024 & 025	Ditch
027	7	Fairly firm, med grey brown clay. Deposit <i>c.</i> 0.27m thick.	Natural deposit
028	7	Loose light yellow brown sand matrix with well rounded small to medium pebbles. Deposit greater than 0.25m thick.	Natural deposit
029		Loose dark brown clay-silt with sparse small limestone inclusions. Deposit greater than 0.45m thick.	Topsoil

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
030		Firm greenish grey clay. Deposit greater than 0.9m thick.	Natural deposit
031		Fairly firm grey-green clay. Deposit <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Natural deposit
032		Firm blue-grey and light yellow clay. Deposit greater than 0.9m thick.	Natural deposit
033		Light brown silty clay. Deposit greater than 0.6m thick.	Natural deposit
034	4, 5, 6 & 7	Firm yellowish orangery brown sandy clay with sparse to moderate grits. Deposit greater than 0.4m thick.	Natural deposit

## APPENDIX 2

### ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE CATALOGUE, *By Barbara Precious*

#### ABBREVIATIONS

##### FABRIC

SHEL	Shelly ware
OX	Oxidised ware
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-coated ware
SMSH	South Midlands Shelly ware
SLSHF	South Lincolnshire Shelly ware, fine
GREY	Grey ware
GYMS	Grey ware, minimum shell

##### FORM

JL	Jar, large
BK	Beaker
DPR	Dish, plain rim
BHEM	Bowl, hemispherical
OPEN	Open vessel
J	Jar
JBCUR	Jar/bowl, curved rim
JFO	Jar, folded
CLSD	Closed vessel
BWM	Bowl, wide-mouthed
BIBF	Bowl, inturned bead and flange
BFL	Bowl, flanged

<u>DEC</u>	Decoration
ROUL	Rouletted
RIL	Rilled
WM	Wheel thrown
B	Burnished
BWL	Burnished wavy line

<u>COND</u>	Condition
ABR	Abraded

##### COMMENTS

BS	Body sherd
SHLDR	Shoulder
PB	Punctate brachiopod (fossil shell characteristic of south Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire)
LFAB	Late fabric
PROF	Profile
GRY	Grey
BSS	Body sherds
INT	Interior/internally

Long Bennington Westborough Pipeline (LBW00) - APS

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	COND	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS
25	SHEL	JL					BS SHLDR GROOVES; FINE SHEL; NO PB		1
25	ZZZ						SHEL ONLY		
25	ZDATE						M2-4C		
23	OX						BS PROB POSTRO (JY)		1
23	NVCC	BK					BS WHT FAB		1
23	ZDATE						3C+/POSTRO?		
20	NVCC	DPR				ABR	RIM BASE PROF WHT FAB		1
20	NVCC	BK				ABR	BS WHT FAB		1
20	NVCC	BHEM				ABR	RIM NECK CR FAB		1
20	NVCC	BK					BS LFAB		1
20	NVCC	BK	ROUL				BS LFAB		1
20	NVCC	OPEN				ABR	BS LFAB		1
20	SMSH	J	RIL;WM				BS; PB		1
20	SLSHF	JBCUR	WM	1			RIM BS; PB; GRY HIGH FIRED		2
20	GREY	JFO					BS		1
20	GREY					ABR	BSS MISC		5
20	GREY	CLSD	B				BS BASAL		1
20	GREY	CLSD	BWL				BS		1
20	GREY	CLSD	B;BWL				BS OX INT		1
20	GREY	CLSD	B				BS		1
20	GREY	BWM				ABR	RIM FRAG		1
20	GREY	BIBF					RIM		1
20	OX	BFL?					FLANGE FRAG; ORANGE FAB		1
20	GYMS		WM			ABR	BS GRY MIN SHEL		1
20	GREY	BWM?					BS THICK; MIN GROG		1
20	ZZZ						2 SHS POSTRO		
20	ZDATE						ML4/POSTRO		
							<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27</b>



## Appendix 3

### THE OTHER FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor  
(with additional identifications by Barbara Precious and Jane Young)

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from an upper ditch fill (023) and ploughsoil/topsoil (020, 029).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

In addition to the material reported here, fragments of Roman pottery and ceramic building material were also recovered, and are reported separately.

Context	Description	Context Date
020	1x post-medieval red earthenware, 17th-19th century	17th-19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1x shelly ware, ?10th-12th century	
	1x cattle-size ?mandible (lower jaw)	
023	1x ?Nottingham oxidised sandy ware, 13th-15th century	13th-15th century
029	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18th-19th century	18th-19th century

#### Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

#### Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in the Long Bennington area have previously been undertaken and reported. Moreover, the route of the present investigation has previously been the subject of archaeological and historical research (Albone 2000). Details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

#### Potential

As a small collection, this aspect of the total investigation assemblage has low potential. The few medieval and later artefacts are likely to represent manuring scatter.

#### References

Albone, J., 2000 *Desk-based Assessment for the Route of a Proposed Water Pipeline Between Long Bennington and Westborough, Lincolnshire (LBW99)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 1/00

## Appendix 4

### THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL FROM LBW00

*By Phil Mills B.Sc. (Hons) AIFA*

#### Methodology

The fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the site were examined under a 20 x hand lens. Their fabrics were described and compared with the fabric type series retained at Archaeological Project Services.

#### Condition of the material

There were 7 fragments of material, weighing a total of 565g. Two distinct fabrics were recognised. The material was fragmentary and very abraded in a couple of cases. Evidence of *in situ* burning and vitrification suggests that some of the bricks were part of a light industrial structure such as a kiln, oven or smithy.

#### Statement of Potential

It is recommended that the pieces be retained for future information about the spread of tile fabric types over the region, therefore helping to map out the changing development of the brick and tile industry.

#### Fabrics

##### LBW1

A light red (Munsell: 10R6/8) soft granular feel irregular fracture, with inclusions of moderate poorly-sorted medium sub-angular grey stone, sparse moderately-sorted medium subangular quartzite, moderate well-sorted coarse angular shell and sparse moderately-sorted medium rounded voids.

##### LBW2

A dark grey surface to red core (Munsell: 10R5/6 to 5yr3/1) hard granular feel, irregular fracture, with inclusions of abundant poorly-sorted coarse angular calcite, moderate well-sorted medium sub-angular quartz and moderate poorly-sorted medium rounded voids.

	Fabric	Wt (g)	No Cnrs		width(mm)	Tk (mm)
10						
B/T	LBW1	5	1			
20						
Brick	LBW1	155	1	1		32.57
<i>smoothed upper surface sanded base surface - pinched arrise</i>						
Brick	LBW2	165	1	2	109	30.3
<i>reduced vitrified base</i>						
Tile	LBW1	105	1			24.43
<i>abraded</i>						
23						
B/T	LBW1	5	1			
<i>Possibly daub</i>						
24						
B/T	LBW1	130	2			
<i>abraded reduced</i>						

*Wt = Weight, No = No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence, '+' indicates incomplete dimension.*

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Crop mark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
4	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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 titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:      LCNCC : 2000.90

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                                      LBW00

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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