

BL

M112

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND AT
NIGHTINGALE HOUSE
MAIN STREET,
BUCKNALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(BKM00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT 42295
SOURCES 416974 416975
44032 4181910

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND AT
NIGHTINGALE HOUSE
MAIN STREET,
BUCKNALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(BKM00)**

Work Undertaken For
Ryland Design

May 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

Planning Application No: S/022/00911/00
National Grid Reference: TF 1730 6870
City and County Museums Accession No. : LCNCC 2000.214

A.P.S. Report No: **55/01**



18 MAY 01

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Site Location	1
	2.4 Soils and Topography	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds, by <i>Hilary Healey</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3 Detailed site and section location plan

Figure 4 Section drawings

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of site looking northeast

Plate 2 Section 2, looking south

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Nightingale House, Main Street, Bucknall, Lincolnshire. The site lies in proximity to the earthworks of abandoned medieval settlement and field systems and adjacent to a settlement documented in the 9th Century AD.

During the course of the watching brief a possible pond cut containing an 18th - 19th century tile fragment was identified, along with a sequence of subsoil, made up ground and modern topsoil.

No artefacts associated with medieval occupation were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A 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 or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S/022/00911/00) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed construction of an extension to an existing nursing home. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was

commissioned by Ryland Design to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out between the 12th and 22nd September 2000 in accordance with the requirements of the specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Service.

2.3 Site Location

Bucknall is located 6km north of Woodhall Spa in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located on the south side of Main Street, 400m southeast of the village centre, at National Grid Reference TF 1730 6870 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at approximately 7m OD on a gentle, south facing slope above a partially canalised watercourse, Great Drain/Catchwater Drain, a tributary of the River Witham. Further partially canalised watercourses flow past the site to the west and south and join the drain approximately 400m south. Soils at the site are Ragdale Association pelo-stagnogleys on chalky till, with Fladbury 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys on river alluvium along the courses of the streams to the west and south (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293; 196). Beneath the drift deposits are Jurassic clays.

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Little is known of the prehistoric or Romano-British periods in Bucknall, with no finds of this period recorded. However, investigations in 1999 during the construction of a gas pipeline, some 1.5km north of the present village at Moor Farm, revealed extensive evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. Roundhouse structures, enclosure ditches and significant

evidence of iron smithing were identified (Bennet and Field, 1999, 25).

Bucknall is first referred to in a charter of 806AD in which *Coenwulf*, King of Mercia, granted privileges to Crowland Abbey and confirmed grants of alms in Bucknall (Sawyer 1998, 233), indicating that it was in existence by the Middle Saxon period. First identified as *Buchehale*, derivation of the place-name appears to be from the Old English terms *Bucca*, a personal name and *halh*, together meaning 'Bucca's nook of land' (Cameron 1998).

Bucknall is also mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 AD (Foster and Longley 1976), where three separate landowners are recorded; the Abbey of Saint Guthlac of Croyland, Earl Hugh and Hugh, son of Baldric. Saint Guthlac's Abbey is identified as the primary landholder with 120 acres of meadow, 50 acres for pannage and 70 acres of underwood given to it by Thorald, the Sheriff. Domesday indicates a substantial, working agricultural landscape.

Arable agriculture was small-scale at Bucknall with the quantity of grain harvested reaching a maximum of only 80 quarters in 1298 (Platts 1985, 102). A major change to even more extensive livestock husbandry occurred around 1312 (*ibid*).

Located around the village and in proximity to the development site are medieval remains (Figure 2 - 40398, 40400), with the development itself set within a recorded area of a shrunken medieval settlement (40399). A further, undated, shrunken settlement is located to the west of the site (40067) with crofts and fields recorded and it is possible that this is of a contemporary date.

The 14th century church of St. Margaret lies c. 500m northwest of the development. The church was largely restored in 1884 but

internally the arcades, dating from c. 1300, remain and much of the original form is retained. The ornate pulpit dates from the 17th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989). The post-medieval rectory located next to the church, dates from the early 18th century.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Following topsoil removal, foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket.

The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals to reveal archaeological features and deposits. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and an annotated sketch plan was produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the site during groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined.

A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2 and the finds are detailed in Appendix 3.

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers assigned in the field are the numbers shown in bold and in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases of features and deposits were identified;

- Phase 1 - Natural alluvial deposits
- Phase 2 - Undated features
- Phase 3 - Late post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4 - Modern deposits

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, dark, bluish grey with reddish-brown mottling, sandy clay (**005**). The layer contained occasional small sub-angular flints, iron panned concretions and black flecking which probably represented manganese. The layer was identified as an alluvial deposit.

5.2 Undated features

A cut feature, of indeterminate shape, but extending 23m in an east-west direction (**009**), was identified towards the northwest of the foundation trenches. Disturbance in the area from previous construction made the edges and shape of the cut indistinguishable and it was primarily recognised due to the nature of the fills and identified as a possible pond cut.

5.3 Late post-medieval deposits

The lower fill of the possible pond (**009**) was a firm, waterlogged, dark grey sandy clay (**008**) containing frequent organic inclusions amongst which were reeds. A fragment of

18th - 19th century tile was recovered from the deposit. Sealing (**008**) was a firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay (**007**) containing black patches of decayed organic material.

5.4 Modern deposits

Overlying the Phase 3 deposits was a stiff, light olive with light brownish-yellow mottling clay (**006**). A comparable layer of stiff olive clay (**004**) also 0.50m thick, was also revealed. Both were interpreted as representing the subsoil.

Overlying (**004**) was a dark grey-brown silty clay (**003**), containing frequent ceramic building material, road stone and redeposited yellow brown clay. The layer was identified as made up ground connected with construction of the existing buildings on the site.

Sealing (**003**), and the final layer encountered during the investigation, was a firm, dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 represented natural alluvial deposition, probably in a riverine environment.

Phase 2, undated features and Phase 3, late post-medieval deposits, consisted of an indeterminate shaped cut (**009**) and two fills (**007**) and (**008**). Although the precise form and shape of the cut were indistinguishable, due to disturbance in the area, the fills are suggestive of material found in a pond arising from infilling and gradual build up. The presence of organic material and waterlogging also lends support to this hypothesis. Whilst 18th - 19th century tile was found in (**008**), this may have resulted from later backfilling or dumping of material and does not preclude an earlier date for the

original cutting of the feature. Given the location, within a shrunken medieval settlement, a medieval date for the feature cannot be ruled out.

Phase 4 deposits were represented by the subsoil (004, 006), made up ground (003) and the current topsoil (002).

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Nightingale House, Main Street, Bucknall, Lincolnshire as the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in proximity to the earthworks of abandoned medieval settlement and field systems and adjacent to a settlement documented in the 9th Century AD.

During the course of the watching brief a possible pond cut, containing an 18th - 19th century tile fragment was identified, though this may have an earlier origin. No artefactual or structural evidence of medieval occupation was recovered.

The nature of the soils encountered suggests that environmental indicators (*eg* seeds, pollen, plant macro fossils) would survive relatively well due to waterlogging in the pond feature, as would indicators such as shells and bone in non-waterlogged deposits.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Ryland Design, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Jim Snee and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bennet, M., and Field, N., (Eds.) 1999, *Bucknall, Moor Farm*, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Vol 34, p25

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*.

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 1989 *Buildings of England, Lincolnshire* 2nd Edition (Revised N. Antram)

Platts, G., 1985, *Land and People in Medieval Lincolnshire* History of Lincolnshire Volume IV

Sawyer, P., 1998, *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Volume III

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

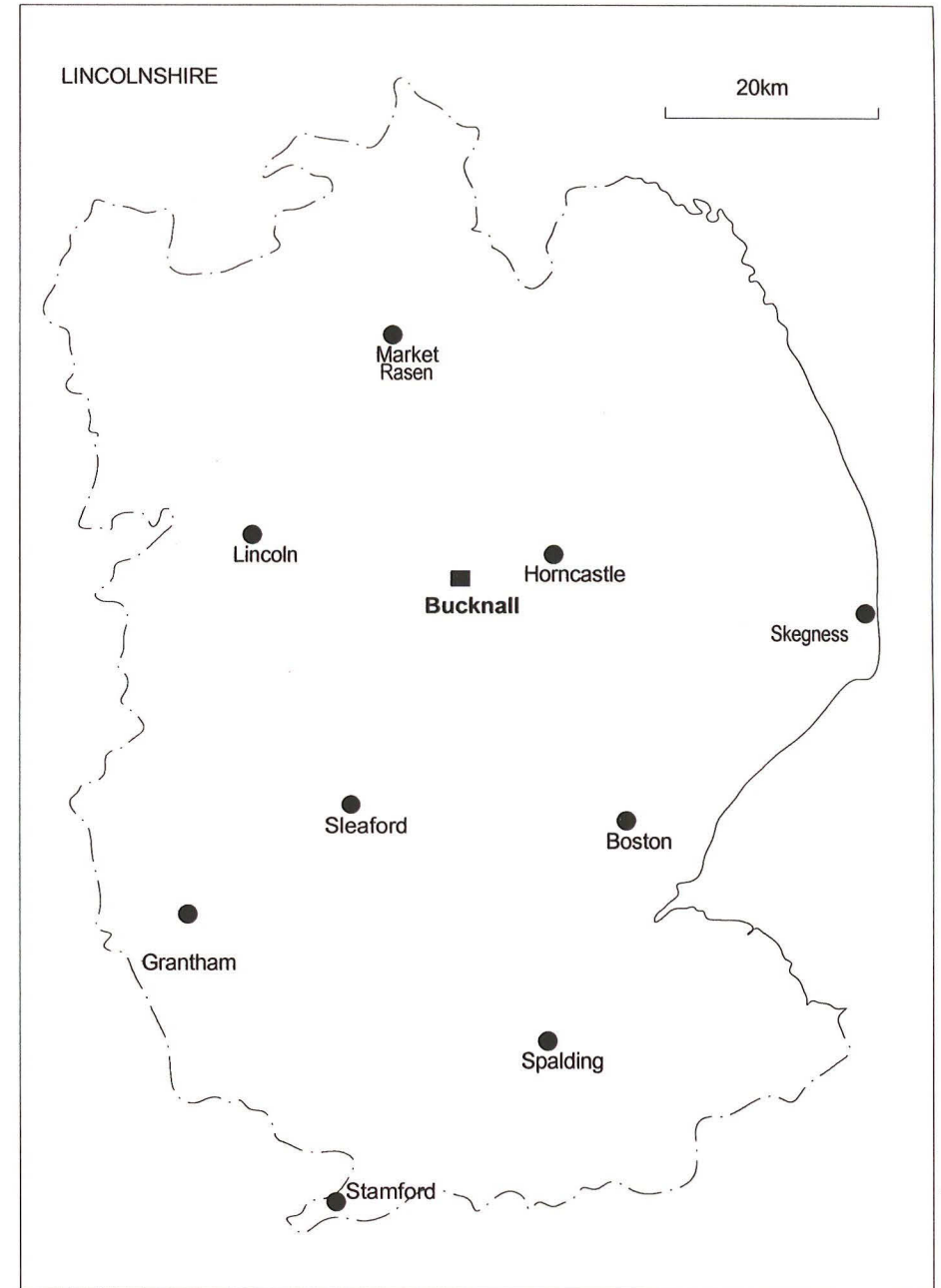


Figure 1 General Location Plan

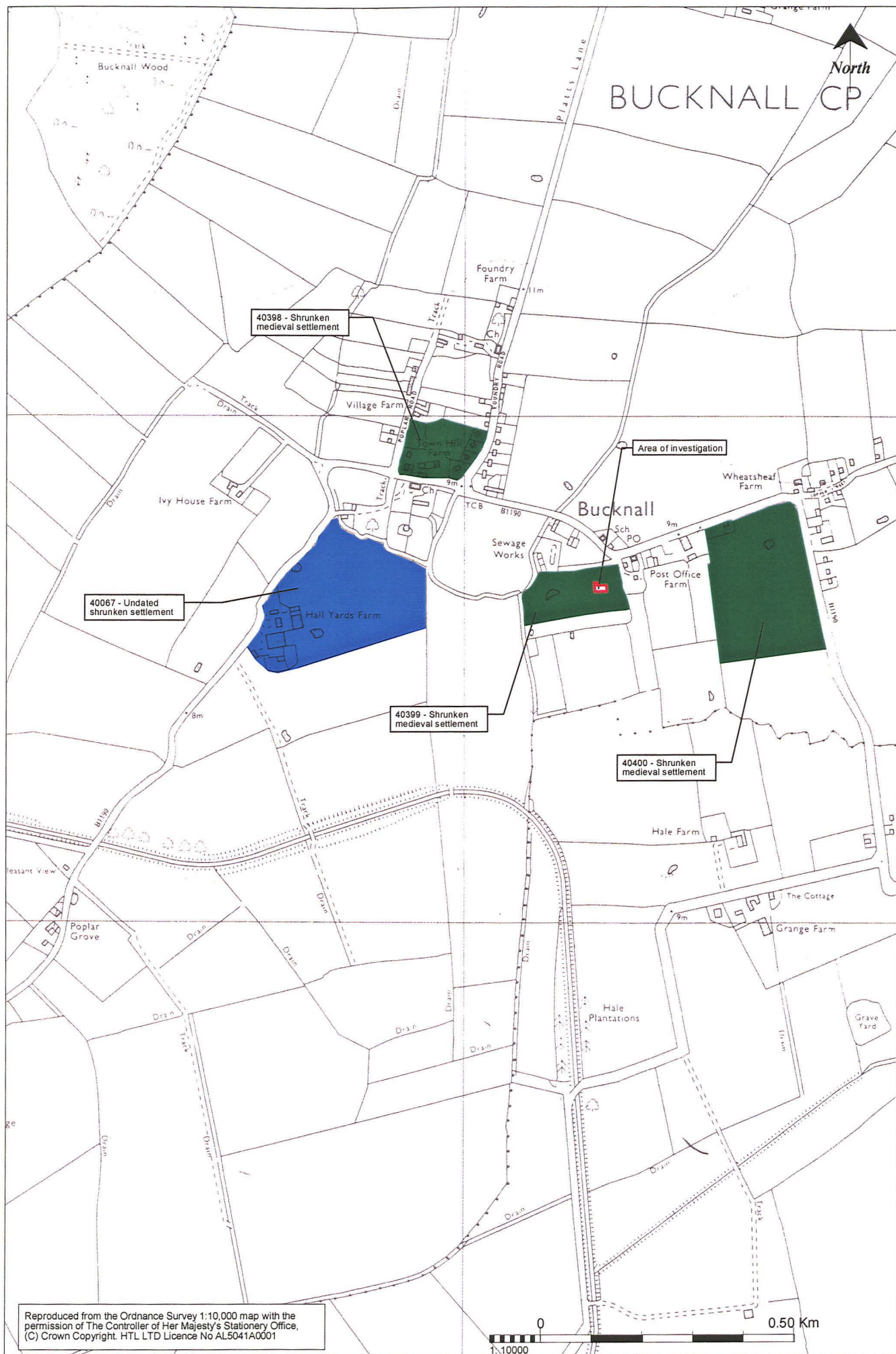


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

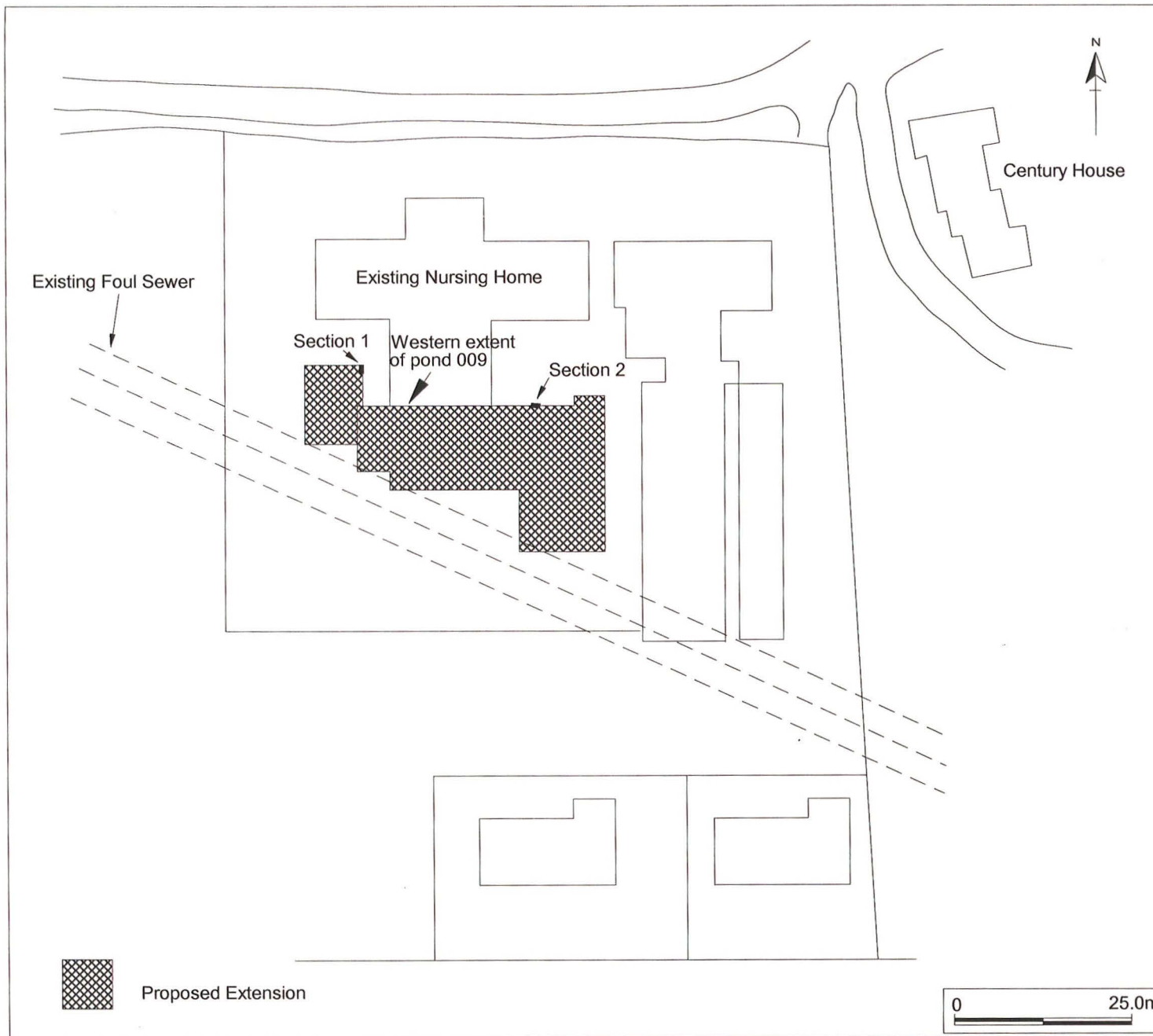
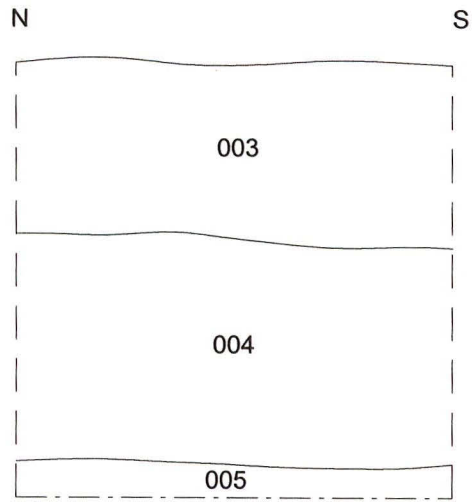
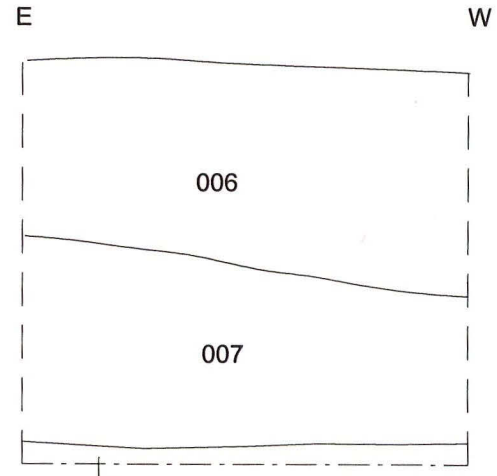


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan and section locations



Section 1



Section 2

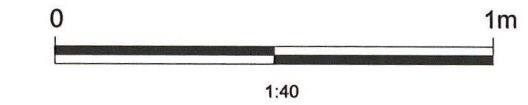


Figure 4 - Section drawings



▲ Plate 1 General view of site looking northeast



◀ Plate 2 Section 2, looking south, showing upper fills of possible pond feature

Appendix1

**LAND AT
NIGHTINGALE HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
BUCKNALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
RYLAND DESIGN**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

AUGUST 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	6
14	VARIATIONS	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES	7
18	COPYRIGHT	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to an existing nursing home at Bucknall, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in proximity to earthworks of abandoned medieval settlement and field systems and adjacent to a settlement documented in the 9th century AD.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of an extension to an existing nursing home at Main Street, Bucknall, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Bucknall is located 6km north of Woodhall Spa in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place at Nightingale House, on the south side of Main Street, 400m southeast of the village centre, at National Grid Reference TF 173 687.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/022/00911/00) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed construction of an extension to an existing nursing home. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 7m OD on a gentle south facing slope above a partially canalised watercourse, Great Drain/Catchwater Drain, a tributary of the Witham. Further partially canalised watercourses flow past the site just to west and south and join the drain about 400m to the south. Soils at the site are Ragdale Association pelo-stagnogleys on chalky till, with Fladbury 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys on river alluvium along the courses of the adjacent streams to west and south (Hodge *et al.* 1984 293; 196). Beneath the drift deposits are Jurassic clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Bucknall is first referred to in a charter of 806 AD, indicating that it was in existence by the Middle Saxon period. Bucknall is also recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised a manor held by Crowland Abbey, with other land in the parish belonging to manors in Hemingby held by Earl Hugh and Hugh son of Baldric.
- 6.2 Bucknall is a planned medieval village with a predominantly regular, rectangular lay-out. Immediately south of the present village are earthworks of abandoned medieval settlement. Beyond these, and elsewhere around the village, are well-preserved medieval field systems and ridge and furrow earthworks. The parish church at the south end of the village was constructed about 1300 and rebuilt in the 19th century.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations

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

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 24-08-00

Appendix 2

Context summary

Context	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Void	Void
002	-	Firm, dark brown, silty clay containing frequent sharp grit	Topsoil
003	1	Firm, dark brown silty clay, containing frequent ceramic building material, roadstone and redeposited yellow brown clay	Made up ground
004	1	Stiff, mid-light olive clay, 0.50m thick	Alluvial deposit
005	1	Firm, dark bluish grey with reddish brown mottling sandy clay, containing frequent sub angular flints and iron concretions	Natural, probable alluvial deposit
006	2	Stiff, light olive with light brownish yellow mottling clay, 0.50m thick	Alluvial deposit
007	2	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay containing black mottling of organic inclusions, 0.45m thick	Fill of 009
008	2	Firm, dark grey sandy clay containing frequent organic inclusions, including reeds, minimum 0.50m thick	Fill of 009
009	-	Indeterminate shape cut feature, extending 23m east-west, northern southern extent unknown	Possible pond cut

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *Hilary Healey*

Provenance

The single artefact was recovered from a probable pond fill (008) and is likely to have been made relatively locally to the Bucknall area.

Range

Only one item, a large fragment of roof tile, was recovered. This is likely to have been made in the general Bucknall/Woodhall Spa area and is of the late post-medieval period, dating to the 18th-19th century. A large, unworn piece, it probably derives directly from a tile-roofed building in the area.

Context	Description	Context Date
008	1x ceramic roof tile	18th-19th century

Condition

The tile is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations in the Bucknall area which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a single item of late post-medieval date the tile has limited potential but indicates the proximity of tile-roofed buildings of the period.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 interpretations 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).
Cut	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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bags 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 titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.214

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BKM00

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.