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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
FIELDS OS6339 AND OS0015 IN THE
PARISH OF STAPLEFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SNB01)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
FIELDS OS6339 AND OS0015 IN THE
PARISH OF STAPLEFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SNB01)**

Work Undertaken For
C & G Concrete Limited

January 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

National Grid References: SK 878 584
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.394

A.P.S. Report No. 185/01



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1. SUMMARY

Between the 9th November and 6th December 2001, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of fields OS6339 and OS0015 in the parish of Stapleford, Lincolnshire (NGR SK 878 584).

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The site had been subject to a desk based assessment followed by Geophysical survey which revealed a low level of magnetic anomalies. Examination of aerial photographs as part of the desk based assessment identified soil marks on the eastern side of the site.

A programme of trial trenching was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong, on behalf of C & G Concrete Ltd. Sixty trenches, 30m long and 2m wide were excavated and all the archaeological features and deposits within them subjected to archaeological excavation.

Although located in a landscape containing a significant number of sites from the Romano-British period onwards, the site itself, has only low level of archaeological presence.

Fragments of ridge and furrow, believed to be medieval, were revealed, mainly in the southeast corner of the site.

A number of undated and post-medieval pits were identified, probably the remains of small scale sand and gravel extraction. The majority of these were at the north end of the site, close to the parish boundary with Norton Disney.

Elsewhere, undated and post-medieval field boundaries are probably the remains of enclosure of the 19th century.

Limited quantities of pottery, tile and stone from the 13th to 19th centuries were recovered during the investigation.

No evidence was found of settlement on the site of any period.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission is sought for mineral extraction at the site. A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken in order to assist the determination of the planning application.

A desk based assessment was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong (Wardell Armstrong 2001) and this was followed by a Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2001). Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Hodgkinson of Wardell Armstrong, on behalf of C & G Concrete Ltd, to undertake archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) of the site. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation is defined as:

'A limited programme of non-intrusive

and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Stapleford parish is located approximately 15km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven in Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The application area is situated *c.* 1km northwest of Stapleford village and some 1.5km southwest of Norton Disney (Figure 2). The site, centred on National Grid Reference SK 878 584, comprises two fields adjacent to Stapleford Moor, lying at *c.* 16mOD on fairly level ground to the west of the River Witham.

Local soils are dominated by the deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The area generally has a low level archaeological presence. Previous fieldwalking along the route of the A46 corridor (Knight & Kinsley 1991) located few finds of medieval or earlier periods as did systematic walking in Eagle parish to the northeast (Lane 2000). Moreover, the land either side of the line of the A46 Fosse Way has one of the lowest densities of cropmarks in Lincolnshire (Kershaw 1998, fig.2). This is all the more surprising, given that much of the area lies on sands and gravels, a type of geology where cropmarks and ancient settlements are usually abundant. Where cropmarks do occur they are generally

around Brough, the Roman small town *Crococalana*, and further west towards the Trent.

However, there are a number of significant sites in the vicinity of the present area of investigation. Iron Age finds are now known from Brough, on the Fosse Way a little over 3.5km to the west. This confirms a pre-Roman foundation for settlement which also continued after the decline of Roman control (Jones and Knight 2001). Iron Age pits and post holes have recently been excavated at Gallows Nooking Common, some 2.5km to the northwest of the present site and also located adjacent to the Fosse Way. There is also some pre-Roman material from the Villa site excavated at Norton Disney in the 1930s (Oswald 1937).

Lying about 2km northwest of the present site and at the southern extent of a high sandy ridge is a possible Iron Age fortified site identified from cropmarks (Lane & Rayner 2001). Now occupied by Brills Farm, the site dominates the area, with extensive views to the south, west and east. In addition to these a number of lesser sites, generally of Roman date, are known but they are sparsely distributed.

The village of Stapleford is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having two manors and a church (Morris 1986). The place name is Old English and means 'the ford marked by a post' (Cameron 1998) which probably refers the crossing of the Witham.

During the medieval period the settlement was larger than at present, as indicated by earthwork remains around the modern village buildings. The most distinct earthworks lie between the church and the hall, on the east side of the village (NK 60.1).

Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded on aerial photographs, mainly where the land has been retained as pasture, close to the village.

A soil mark (NK 60.3) has been recorded by aerial photography on the site under investigation. In addition the northern boundary of the site is also the boundary of the parish, and it is believed that such boundaries in this part of the county represent continuity of medieval parish divisions (Knight & Kinsley 1991).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to aid the determination of the planning application and to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their type, date and function, likely extent, spatial arrangement, local context, state of preservation, vulnerability and value.

4. METHODS

The trenching strategy was devised to cover the area of investigation and also to target features identified by the previous Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2001) and soil marks observed on aerial photographs (Wardell Armstrong 2001). Sixty trenches measuring 2m wide by 30m long (2% of the evaluation area), were located by EDM according to a trench layout plan approved by the County Archaeological Officer. During the early stages of the investigation, and on the basis of initial results, it was agreed with the County Archaeological

Officer that some, as yet unexcavated, trenches should be relocated, and others extended to explore more fully those areas of the site that contained features. The layout of the trenches, as excavated, together with the geophysical and aerial photographic data is shown as Figure 3. The following plan (Figure 4) shows the trench locations and the main results of the excavation.

A mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket excavated each trench under archaeological supervision to the level of undisturbed archaeological features. If no archaeological features were encountered, the trenches were excavated to the level of the undisturbed sand and gravel. The base and sides of the trenches were then cleaned and any possible archaeological features or deposits were examined by hand. The trenches that contained no archaeological features were subject to recording of topsoil and underlying natural deposits and the results of this may be found in the context summary (Appendix 2). In some trenches a sondage (deeper test pit) was excavated to ensure no archaeological remains were present at depth and to examine as fully as possible the natural sequence of deposits.

Excavation enabled *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, density and environmental potential of archaeological deposits. All archaeological features and natural deposits were allocated a unique reference number (a context number), with an individual written description on APS *pro forma* context sheets. Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 45 were 4500 to 4599).

All archaeological features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section to a scale of 1:10. A representative section of all

archaeologically negative trenches was also drawn. Throughout the duration of the work, a photographic record consisting of black and white prints and colour slides was compiled. The exact location of the trenches and archaeological features were surveyed using an electronic distance measurer (EDM).

On completion of the fieldwork, a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological deposits present was compiled. All records were checked and cross referenced and all photographs catalogued and archived. Finds recovered were washed, marked and archived (See Appendix 3). No environmental samples were taken on account of the recent date and nature of the feature fills.

5. RESULTS

The records of all deposits and features identified during the evaluation were examined. Phasing was assigned based upon the nature of the contexts and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. Three phases of deposits were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural Deposits
- Phase 2: Undated Deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

The majority of trenches proved to be archaeologically negative (Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59 & 60) (Figure 4). These trenches revealed only natural deposits overlain by topsoil (described below). Modern field drains were present in some of the otherwise negative trenches, however, these were not individually recorded.

A complete description of all the contexts recorded has been given in Appendix 2.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural drift of yellow to orange brown sandy gravel. The upper surface of this was scarred by recent ploughing and stained by root action. In many trenches large areas of iron pan were observed, which could have affected the Geophysics results (Stratascan 2001).

5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits.

Towards the northern boundary of the site, groups of undated pits with leached sandy fills were identified. The largest number was exposed in Trench 3, with Trenches 7 and 18 containing smaller groups. Single examples were found in Trenches 8, 11 and 21 (Figure 4). The fills varied slightly in the degree of sorting displayed, but all appeared to have been formed by natural silting.

Trench 3 (Figure 9, Plate 6), located close to the northern boundary of the site, contained a group of six irregular, sub-rectangular or oval pits of varying size between 0.9m and 1.8m wide and up to 0.65m deep (300, 306, 314, 317, 318 & 319), two of which were intercutting (317 cutting 318). Two irregular shaped features, located close to the pits but with more organic fills, were interpreted as tree throws (310 & 325) (Figures 17 (Section 65), 18 (Sections 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, 74) 19 (Sections 76, 77, 78, 79) & 20 (Sections 84, 87)).

Approximately 80m to the southwest two pits (703 & 705), of similar form to those in Trench 3, were recorded in Trench 7 (Figure 5, Plates 3 & 4). These were between 1.3m and 2.6m wide, up to 0.4m deep and also contained leached sandy fills from which no dating evidence was recovered (Figures 13

(Sections 3, 4) & 15 (Sections 43, 44)).

Trench 8 (Figure 6), located south of Trench 3, contained a single sub-circular pit (802) approximately 1.25m diameter and 0.55m deep (Figure 14 (Section 31)) with a leached sandy fill.

In Trench 11 (Figure 9), on the east side of the site, was an oval pit (1102), 1.66m long, 0.92m wide and 0.33m deep, with a grey sandy fill (Figure 17 (Section 58)).

Trench 18 (Figure 5), located in the northwest corner of the area of investigation and positioned to examine two linear geophysical anomalies, revealed three oval pits between 1.2m and 2.6m long and up to 0.25m deep, two of which were undated (1802 & 1806) (Figure 13 (Sections 8, 10)). The fills of these pits were leached, sandy and grey.

Approximately 150m east of Trench 18 was Trench 21 (Figure 6) which contained a single oval pit (2102), 1.30m wide by more than 1.5m long and 0.18m deep with a dark brown-grey sandy fill (Figure 15 (Section 40)).

Trenches 15, 30, 31 and 32 were located to investigate two approximately east-west aligned soil marks identified in the eastern field (from aerial photographs) (Figure 3). These revealed three undated gullies and a pair of post-medieval ditches, which, with the exception of one gully, appear to match location of the soil marks.

In Trench 15 (Figure 11) a single undated gully, approximately 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, (1504) was located approximately 0.5m north of, and parallel to, a post-medieval ditch (1502) (Figure 17 (Section 70), Plate 9). In Trenches 30, 31 and 32 (Figures 6, 7 & 8) lengths of a discontinuous, undated gully oriented east-

west (3009, 3102, 3104 & 3204) (Plate 8) were revealed to the north of a post-medieval ditch, on a slightly different alignment. In Trench 31 this gully (3103) had been re-cut (3104) (Figures 6 & 14 (sections 19, 20)) and appeared to terminate in the centre of the trench. At the eastern end of Trench 31 an undated north-south oriented gully (3109) was cut by the post-medieval ditch. This gully was not present in Trench 38, which had been positioned to reveal any continuation of the feature.

Lying between the east-west ditches and gullies, Trench 17 (Figure 7) contained the south terminus of a north-south aligned gully (1701), 0.40m wide by and 0.11m deep, with dark brown sandy fill. No further traces of this feature were revealed in Trench 11 to the north.

Remains of ridge and furrow were revealed during the investigation, mainly in the southeast corner of the site in Trenches 39 (3901), 47 (4704), 48 (4804 & 4806), 54 and 55 (5504) (Figures 4, 8, 10 & 12, Plate 10). The bases of the furrows were the only component to survive, up to a width of 1.8m and a depth of up to 0.2m, and generally contained transformed brown sandy fills. Furrows (204 & 206) were also identified in Trench 2 (Figure 9) in the northeast corner of the site. These contained more mixed fills than the other examples, including sandy gravels redeposited by plough action. The recent soil build up recognised in this trench had aided survival. A single furrow (2702) survived in Trench 27 (Figure 5). The furrows were all oriented broadly north-south, and where several survived together they were spaced approximately 5m apart at the south end of the field and 8.5m apart at the north end of the field.

5.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits.

Although the majority of pits were undated, one oval pit (707), 1.30m wide and 0.23m deep, (Figure 14 (section 2)) of similar form and fill to the undated pits in Trench 7 (Figure 5) was dated to the 19th century by a find of pottery from the grey sandy fill. In Trench 18 (Figure 5, Plate 5) an oval pit (1804), 2.6m long by 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep (Figure 13 (section 9)) with a grey sandy fill was dated to the 19th - early 20th century.

Trenches excavated on the line of the soil marks identified on aerial photographs (Trenches 15, 30, 31 & 32) (Figure 3 & 4) revealed two approximately 1m wide post-medieval ditches oriented roughly east-west. In the north was (1502) (Figure 11 & Figure 17 (Section 70), Plate 9) and approximately 150m to the south was (3004, 3007, 3107, 3208 & 3206) (Figures 6, 7 & 8). The southern ditch had been recut at least once and the dark brown sandy fills contained 19th century pottery. A horse-shoe drain pipe had been laid in the base of both ditches before they had been backfilled to enlarge the field.

Two further ditches were revealed in the western field. Trenches 19 (Figure 11) and 35 (Figure 10) revealed a 1.2m wide ditch (1904 & 3502) aligned approximately northwest-southeast (Figure 18 (Section 74)) and filled with mixed dark grey and mid brown sandy fills. Pottery recovered from the fill of (3502) dates to the 19th century. An east-west orientated ditch (2802, 2902 & 2904) was revealed in Trenches 28 and 29 (Figures 7 & 11) with a probably re-cut in the east end (Figures 16 (Section 47) & 19 (Section 80)). Pottery dating to the 19th century was recovered from the dark brown sandy fills of (2902 & 2904).

A number of land drains, animal burrows

and root disturbances were observed during the investigation but not subject to detailed recording.

The entire site was covered by a layer of top soil between 0.30m and 0.50m thick. On the east side of the site (Trenches 2 & 32) recent buried soil deposits were observed (215, 216 & 3210) at the base of the topsoil, varying between 0.05 m and 0.18m thick. These deposits demonstrated the field was eroded in some areas and slightly built up in others during ploughing and other agricultural processes.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered (Phase 1) was natural drift typical of Blackwood Association deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils.

The undated (Phase 2) pits were mainly located in close proximity to post-medieval (Phase 3) pits. The undated examples were similar in form and are probably broadly contemporary with the post-medieval pits. The absence of domestic material, and the nature of the fills suggest that they were excavated some distance from any settlement and then left open to silt up naturally. All of the pits were probably dug for sand and gravel extraction in fields not subject to intensive agriculture. It is possible that some of the pits pre-date the enclosure of the fields, although the dated examples are contemporary with the post-medieval ditches.

The undated ditches and gullies are probably part of the post-medieval enclosure of the land. Stapleford was not enclosed by act of parliament but by a private enclosure.

The parallel ditch and gully in Trenches 15 and further south in Trenches 30, 31 and 32

are directly associated with linear soil marks. It is possible that spoil excavated from these ditches created a central bank on which hedges may have been planted. Alternatively, the presence of the undated linear features close to the post-medieval field boundaries may indicate that the enclosure of the land was achieved through the erection of fences or other temporary boundaries, of which these are the only remains. This would probably have been followed by the establishment of hedges and ditches.

The ridge and furrow represents the only surviving remains of the medieval agricultural regime. Only a small amount has survived the effects of agriculture and soil erosion.

The absence of finds dating from the early post-medieval period (16th to 18th centuries) would suggest that between the strip agriculture of the medieval period and the establishment of enclosed fields, the land had either become pasture, or had reverted to heath or scrub. Studies of deserted and shrunken medieval villages have proposed a correlation between increased pasturage and population decrease in rural areas (Beresford 1998). The change from ploughed land to heath or scrub suggested here, and the presence of a shrunken medieval village at Stapleford, would be consistent with this, although the investigation represents only a small sample of the parish.

The 19th century field boundaries (Phase 3) are the remains of a post-medieval enclosed field system. Subsequently, these were filled in to allow the fields to be merged and enlarged to accommodate modern machinery and farming practices.

Although a range of finds dated between the 13th to 20th centuries was recovered the number of artefacts was low. The earliest

finds were not recovered from secure stratified features and the bulk of the stratified artefacts were 18th century or later. This, coupled with the apparent absence of bone and charcoal, would suggest that manuring the fields with domestic refuse, was not intensive in this area, possibly due to the distance from the core of the village to the site or the use of the land.

Overall, the level of archaeological activity on the area of investigation is extremely low, with only ridge and furrow, field divisions and pits apparently for gravel extraction, present.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 8).

Period:

One phase of datable remains was identified during the investigation. The field boundaries and two of the pits were dated to the post-medieval period. It is likely that the majority of the undated remains are also post-medieval but a small amount of undated ridge and furrow may be medieval.

Rarity:

Post-medieval field boundaries, undated sand and gravel extraction pits and ridge and furrow are common features in the rural historic landscape.

Documentation:

Several archaeological investigations in Stapleford and neighbouring Norton Disney have previously been undertaken and

reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the area are kept in the files of the North Kesteven District Community Archaeologist, and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Group Value:

All of the features relate to the evolution of land use from the medieval period to the present. As such they have moderate group value.

Survival/Condition:

The preservation of features and remains was variable, it is likely that ploughing and soil erosion has truncated all of the features present and may have removed some shallow remains completely. This is demonstrated by the fragmentary evidence for ridge and furrow.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

The features and deposits were covered with between 0.25 and 0.5m of topsoil, and at this comparatively shallow depth they are vulnerable to ground disturbance. If quarrying takes place the features will be removed totally.

Diversity:

Period diversity is low as most of the features are undated, although it is believed that most date from the medieval period or later. Functional diversity is moderate with pits, ditches and ridge and furrow identified.

Potential:

The trenching strategy employed has revealed the broad pattern of features and deposits. There is moderate potential for more features such as pits, or ridge and

furrow fragments to be present, but the potential for other features is low.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the remains revealed on this site are of low local and regional importance.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the trial trenching were, on the whole, effective. The removal of top soil and non-archaeological deposits with a mechanical excavator allowed a rapid and thorough investigation. Hand excavation established the form of the remains exposed, although the lack of artefactual material hindered the establishment of a secure chronology. The trenching pattern sampled the whole area of the site, and allowed targeted investigation of features identified by aerial photography and geophysical anomalies. The Geophysical survey identified a low level of magnetic anomalies suggesting the presence of archaeological features, however it was established during the investigation that there were concentrations of iron pan in the natural drift and these would have inhibited the survey.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations within fields OS6339 and OS0015 in the parish of Stapleford, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the site was located in an area containing a number of known sites from the Romano-British period onwards.

The investigation revealed a low number of features, believed to have been of medieval and later date. On the basis of the deposits

investigated it is suggested that the site formed part of the medieval open field system of agriculture, and traces of ridge and furrow have been found.

At some point in the late medieval period the agricultural regime of this part of the parish appears to have changed, and the ploughed land probably became pasture, or even reverted to heath or scrub. This occurred at the same time as Stapleford village's population decreased.

Along the northern edge of the field (the parish boundary), small scale sand and gravel extraction took place, leaving a number of pits as evidence.

During the 19th century the land was divided into fields by private enclosure, a number of boundary ditches and gullies were revealed showing the extent and pattern of the enclosures.

The finds from the investigation are few and date from the 13th to 19th centuries. No finds were made of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon dates and there is no evidence of settlement of any period on the site.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Dave Hodgkinson of Wardell Armstrong and C & G Concrete Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Denise Drury. Dale Trimble, Denise Drury and Tom Lane edited this report. Joanna Hambley, the North Kesteven Community Archaeologist permitted the examination of the relevant parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
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Surveying: Mark Dymond
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall & James Snee
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NK North Kesteven Parish Record Number.



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

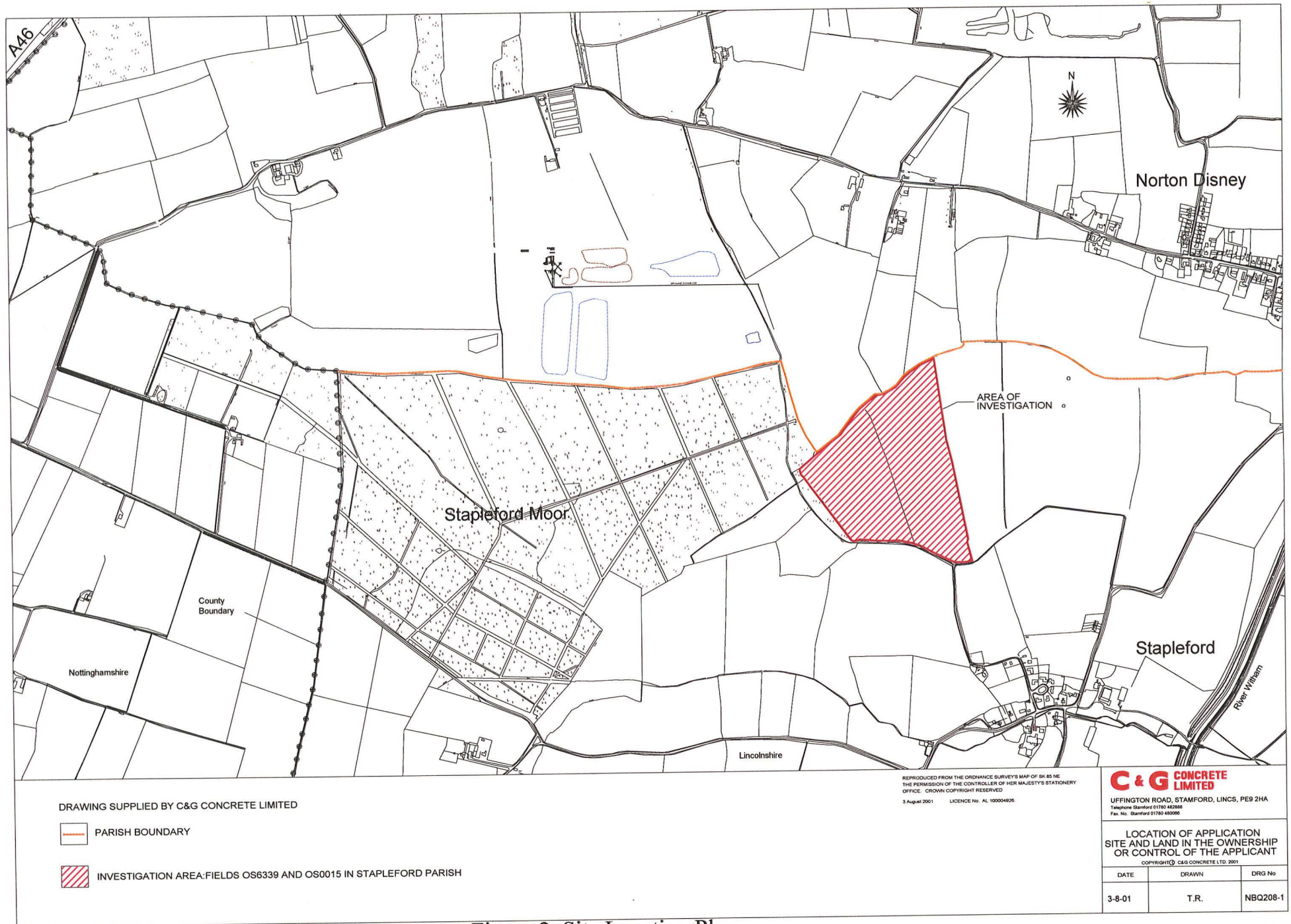
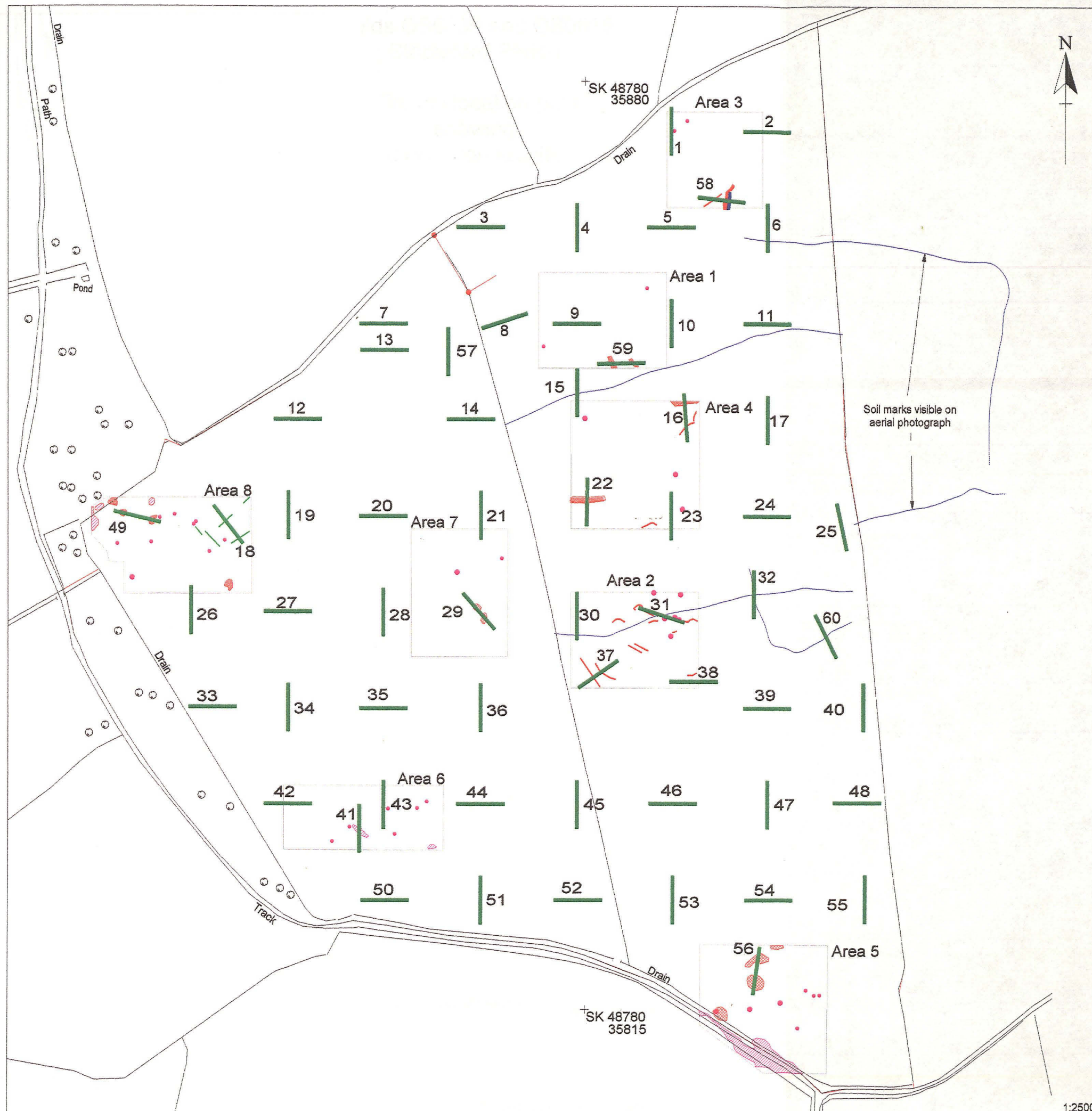


Figure 2, Site Location Plan




Fields OS6339 and OS0015,
Stapleford Parish

Trench location plan
showing
geophysical survey results and
aerial photographic information



Soil marks visible on
aerial photograph

Symbols:

-  Trench and trench number
-  Area where geophysics undertaken
-  Geophysical anomalies



1:2500

Geophysical data provided by Stratascan

Figure 3, Trench location plan

Fields OS6339 and OS0015
Stapleford Parish

Trench location plan
showing
evaluation results



Symbols:









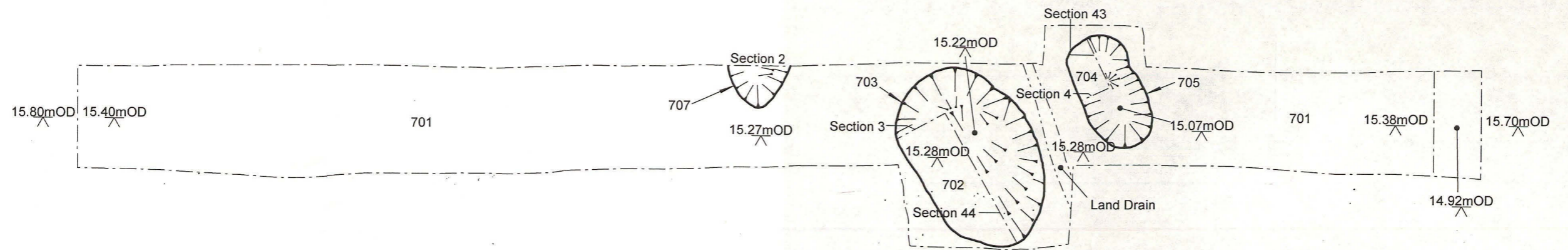
-  Trenches with archaeological features
-  Trenches without archaeological features
-  Pits
-  Furrows (remains of ridge and furrow cultivation)
-  Undated ditches
-  Post-medieval ditches
-  Projected line of Post-medieval ditches
-  Projected line of undated gullies

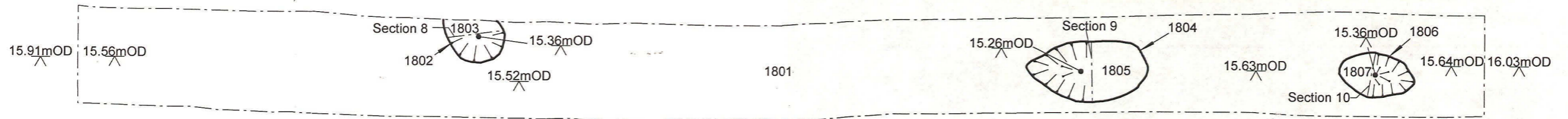


Figure 4, Evaluation results

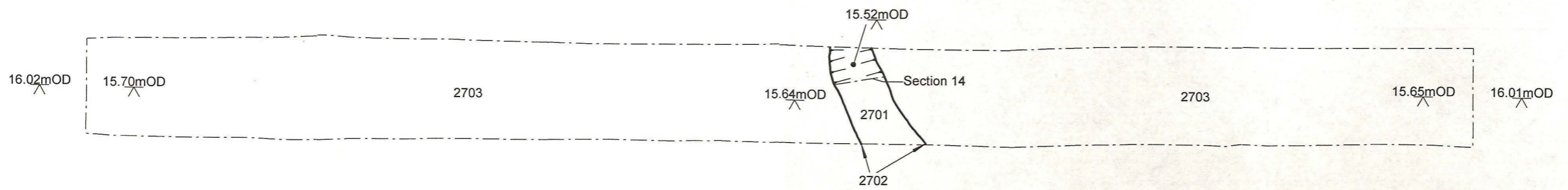
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Plan 4 Trench 7



Plan 7 Trench 18



Plan 10 Trench 27



Figure 5 Plans 4, 7 & 10. Scale 1:100.

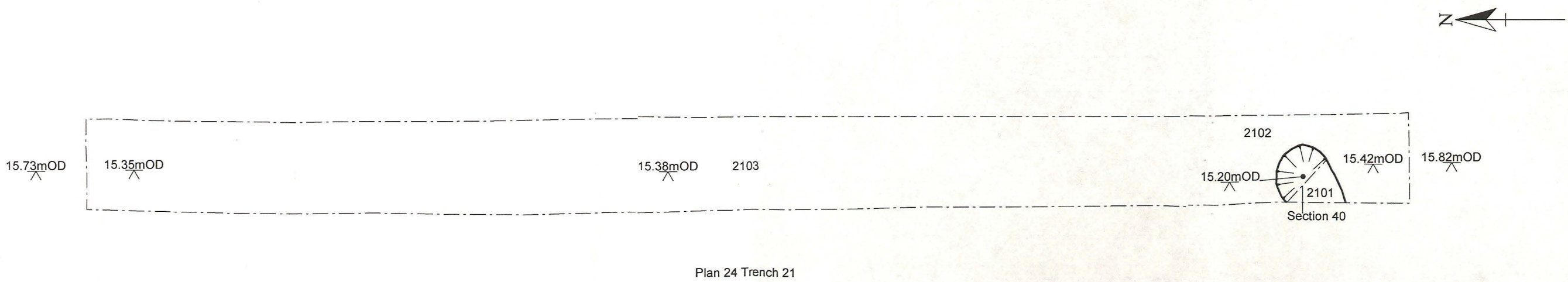
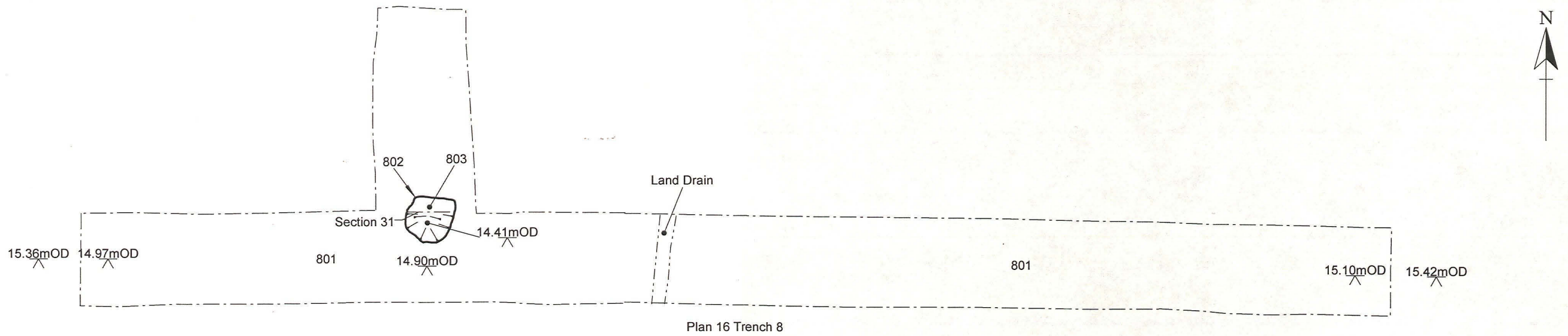
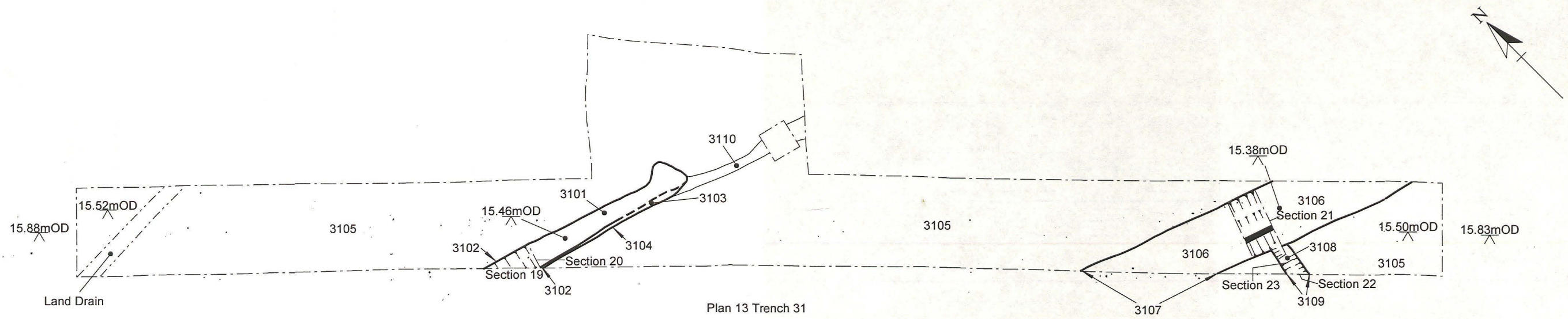
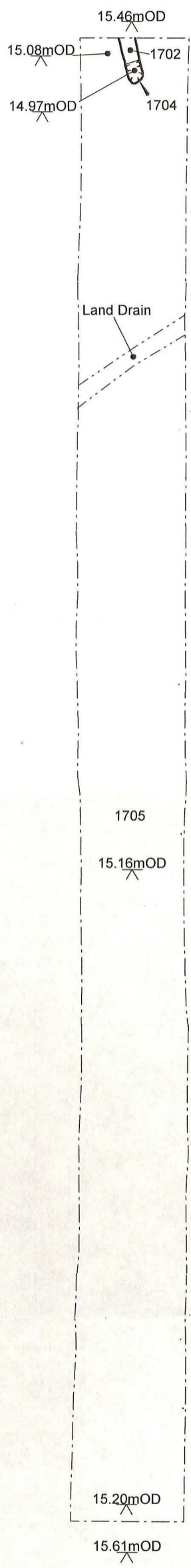
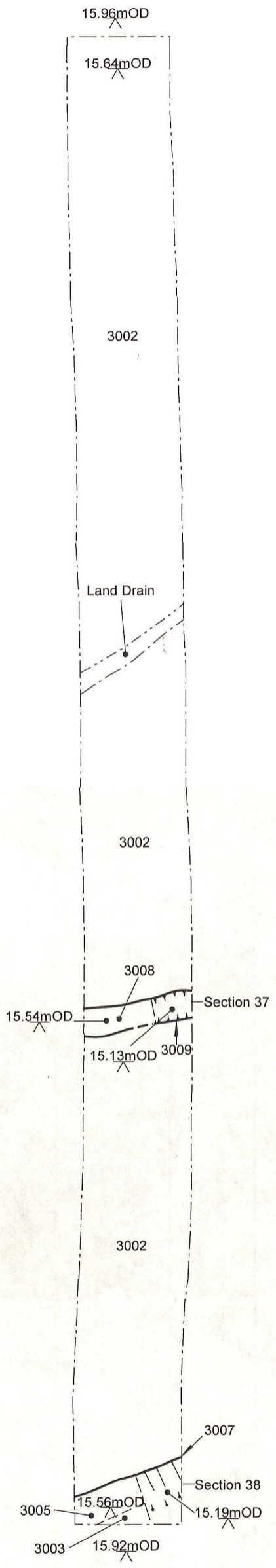


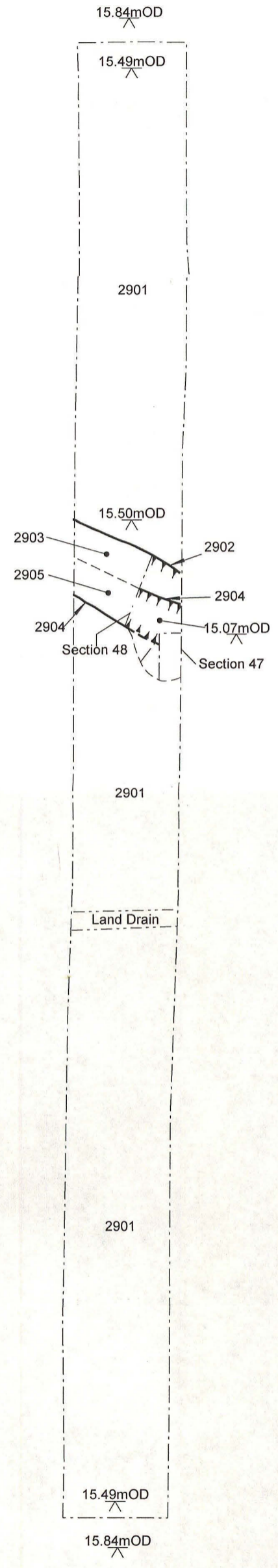
Figure 6 Plans 13, 16 & 24. Scale 1:100.



Plan 8 Trench 17



Plan 22 Trench 30



Plan 25 Trench 29

Figure 7 Plans 8, 22 and 25. Scale 1:100.

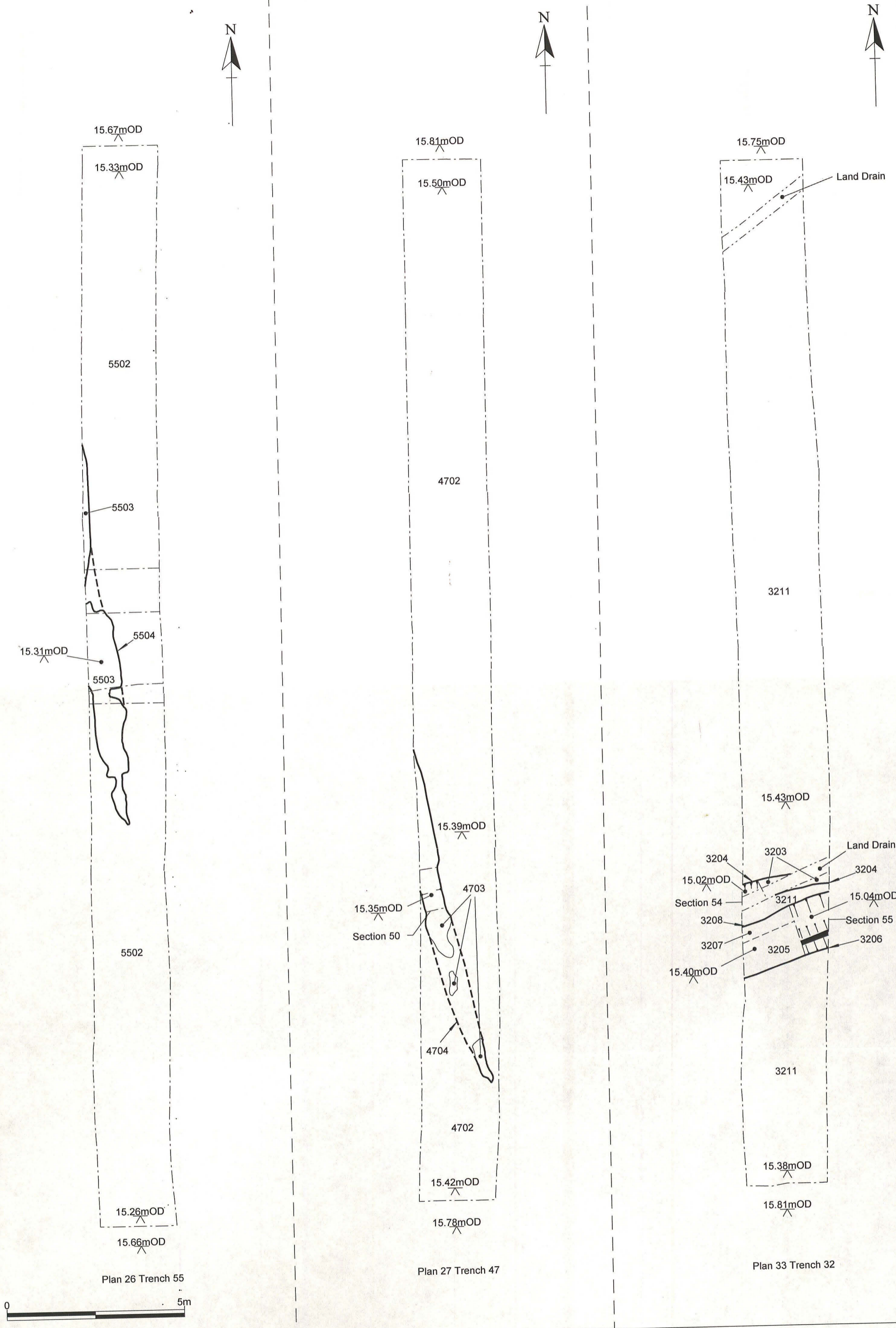
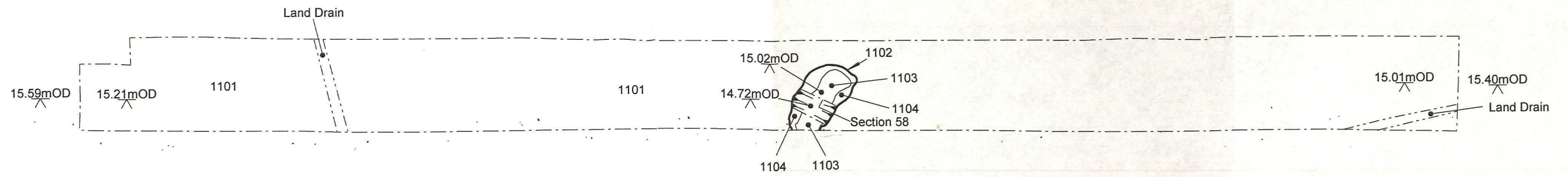
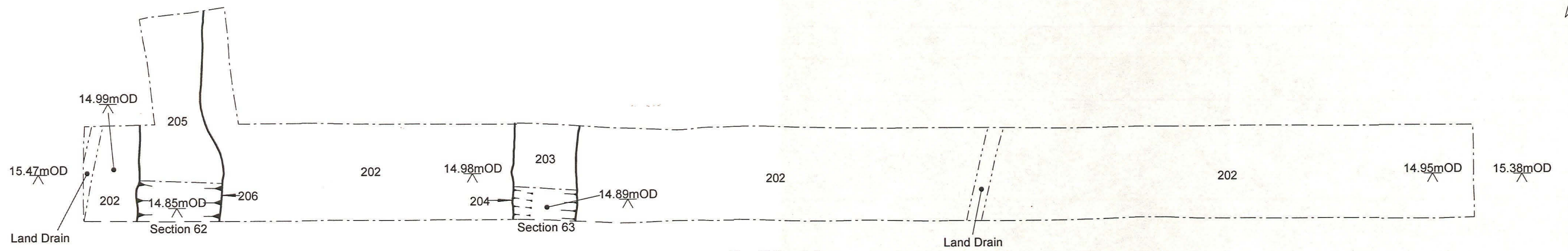


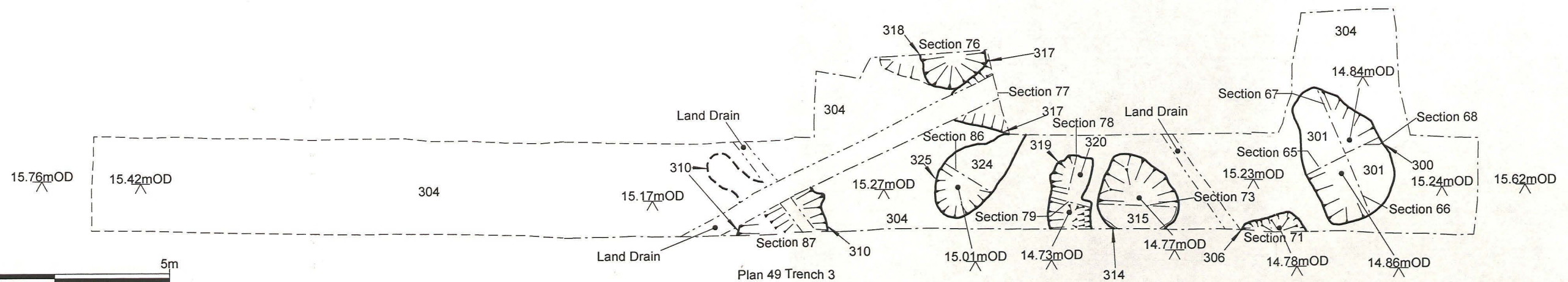
Figure 8 Plans 26, 27 and 33. Scale 1:100.



Plan 36 Trench 11



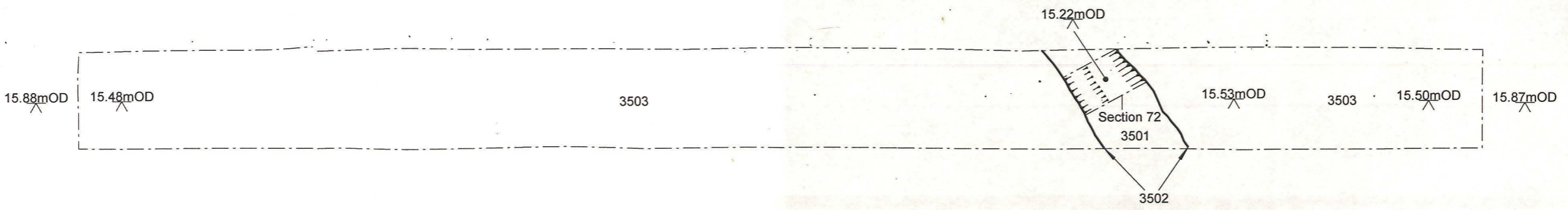
Plan 40 Trench 2



Plan 49 Trench 3



Figure 9 Plans 36, 40 and 49. Scale 1:100.



Plan 54 Trench 35



Plan 58 Trench 39



Figure 10 Plans 54 and 58. Scale 1:100.

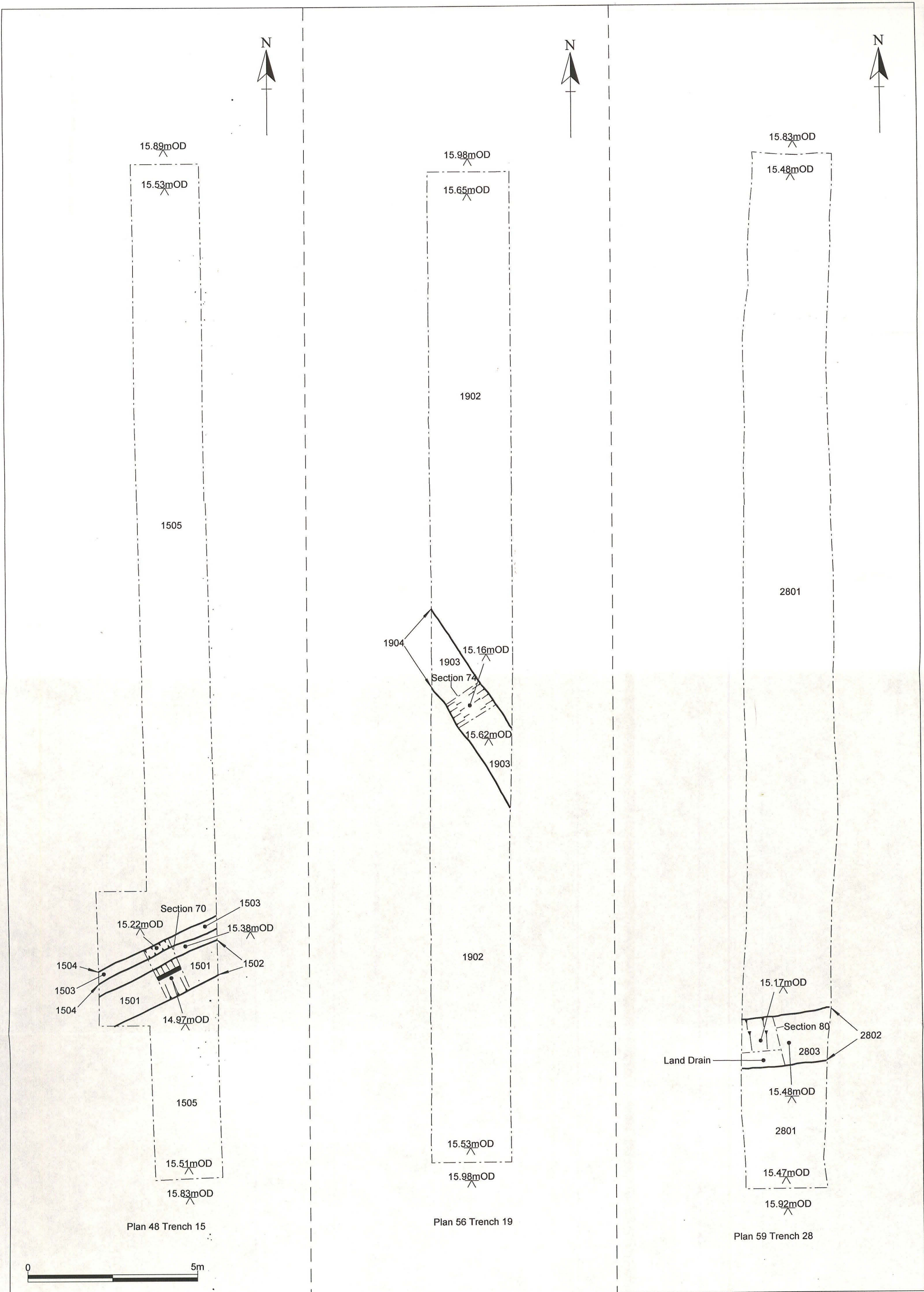
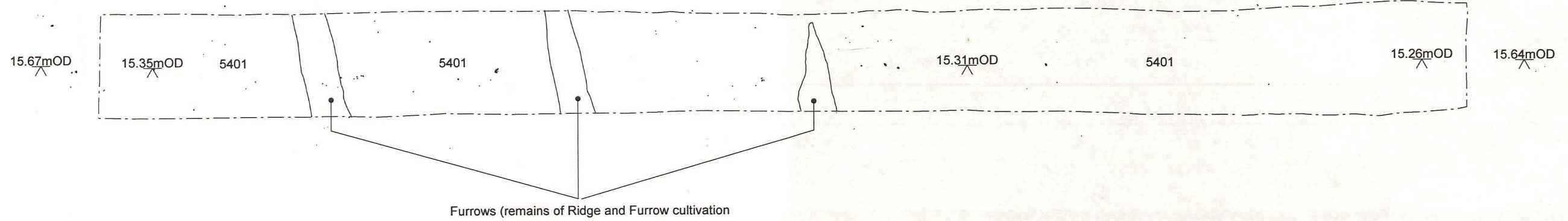
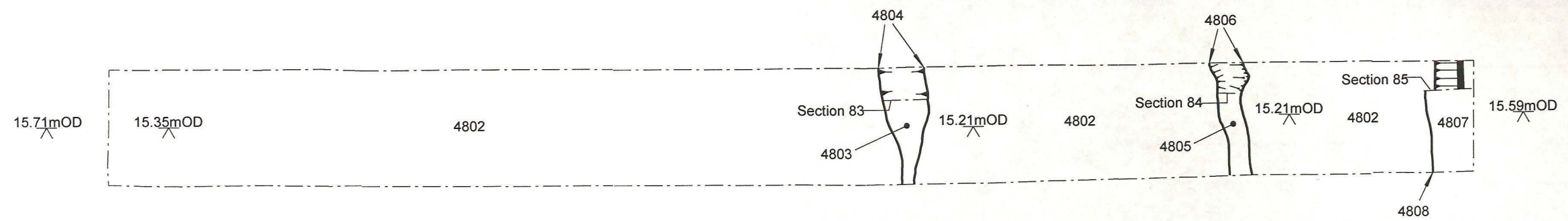


Figure 11 Plans 48, 56 and 59. Scale 1:100.



Plan 65 Trench 54



Plan 66 Trench 48



Figure 12 Plans 65 and 66. Scale 1:100.

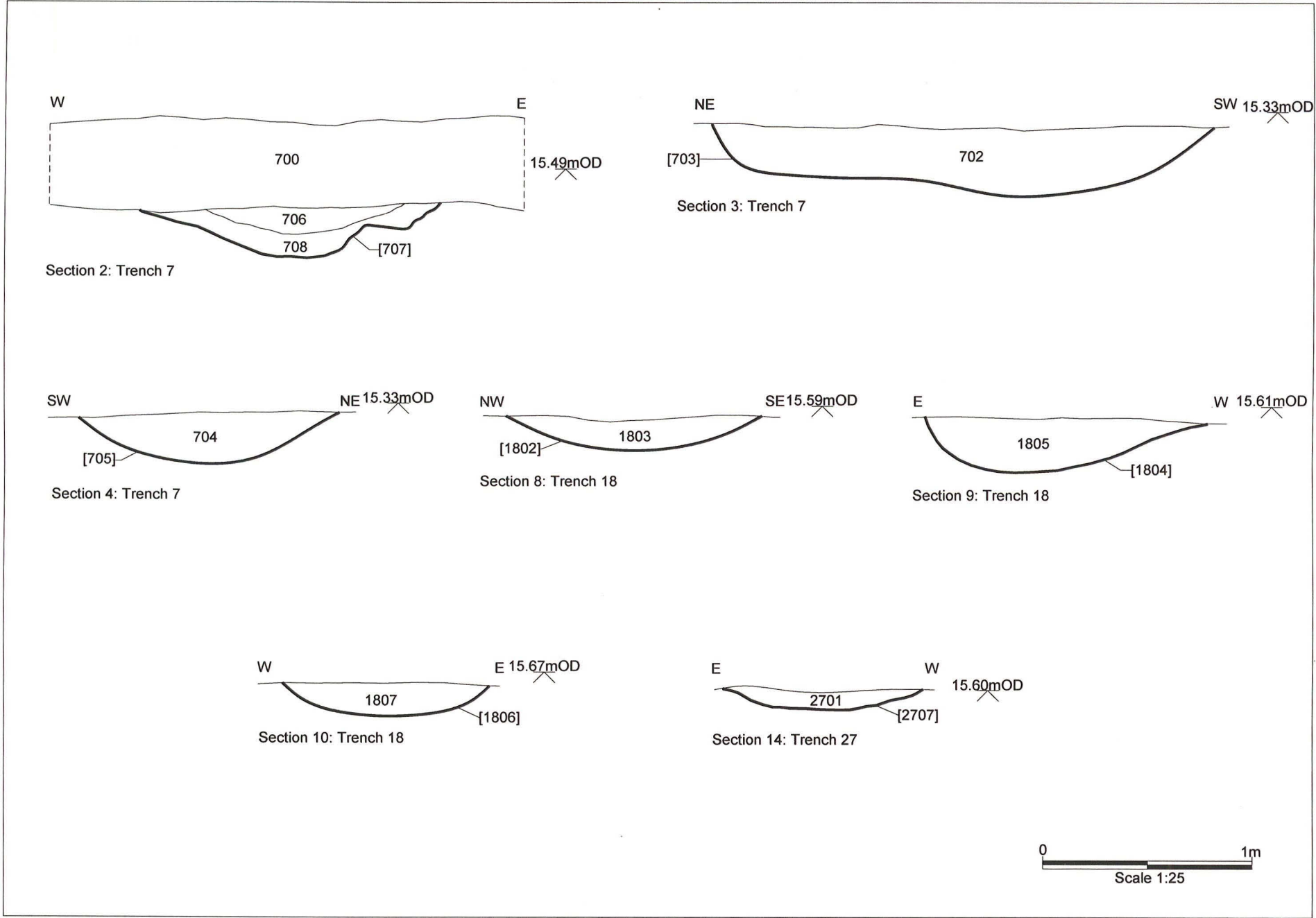


Figure 13, sections 2-4, 8-10 and 14

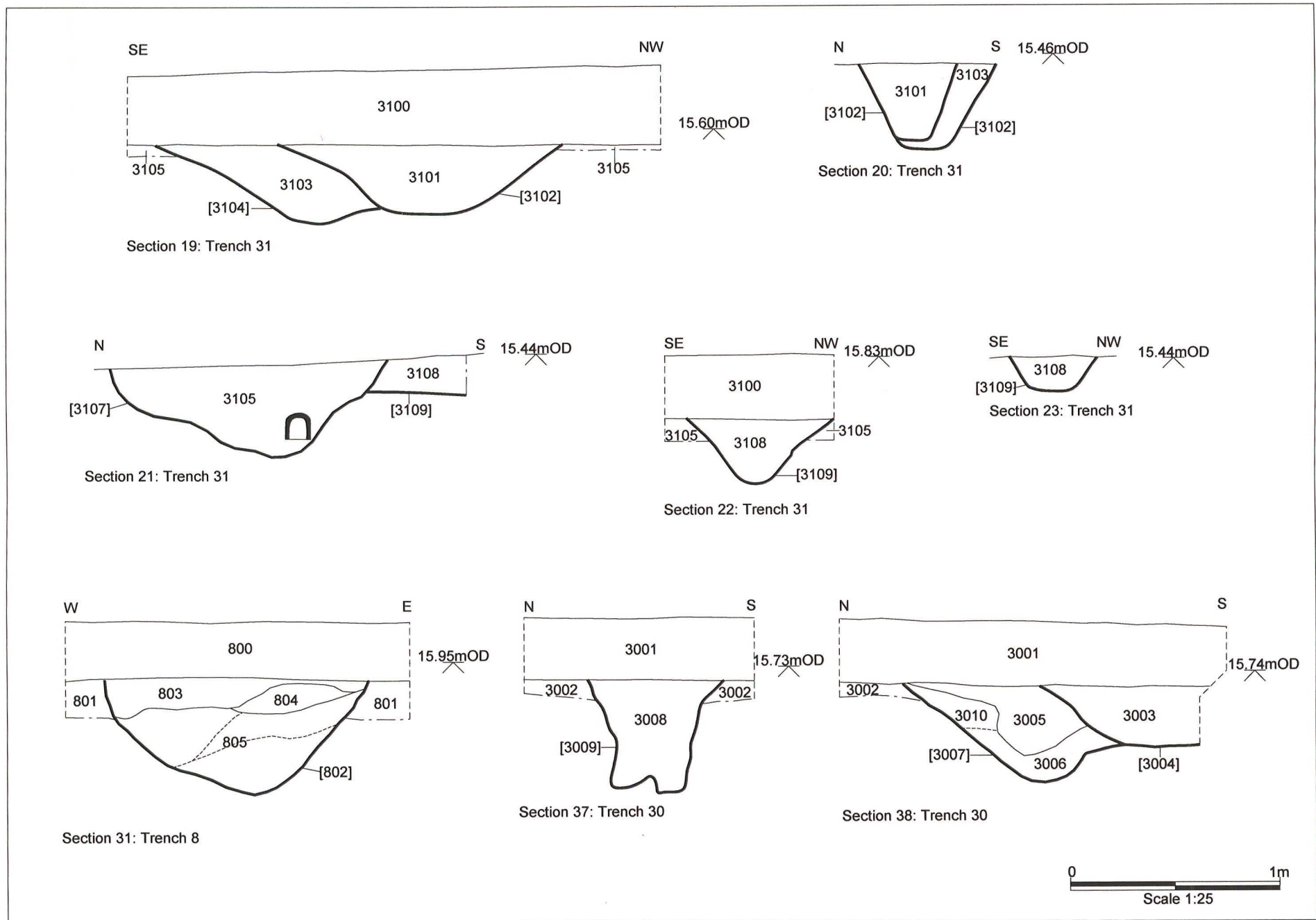


Figure 14, sections 19-23, 31 and 37-38

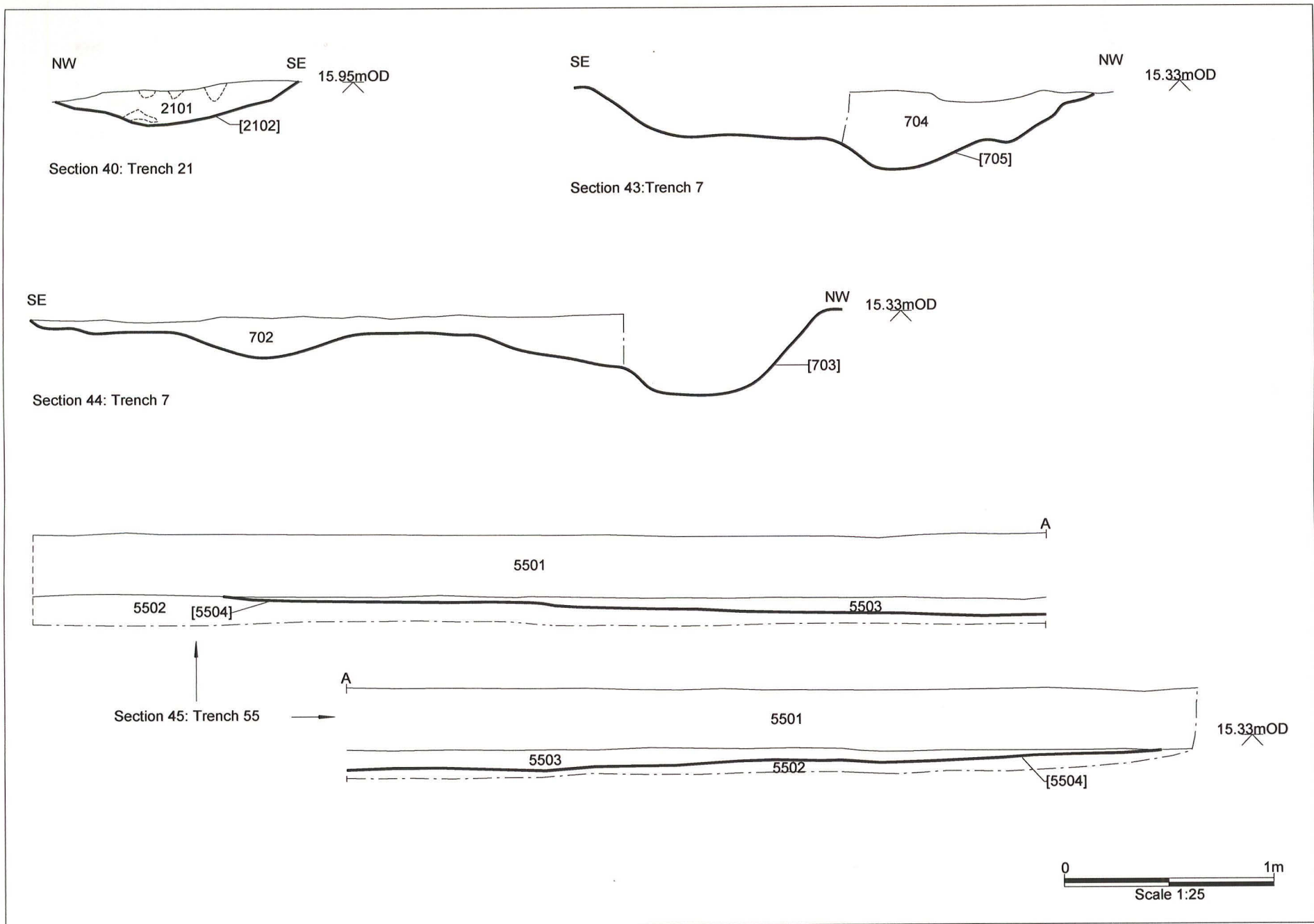


Figure 15, sections 40 and 43-45

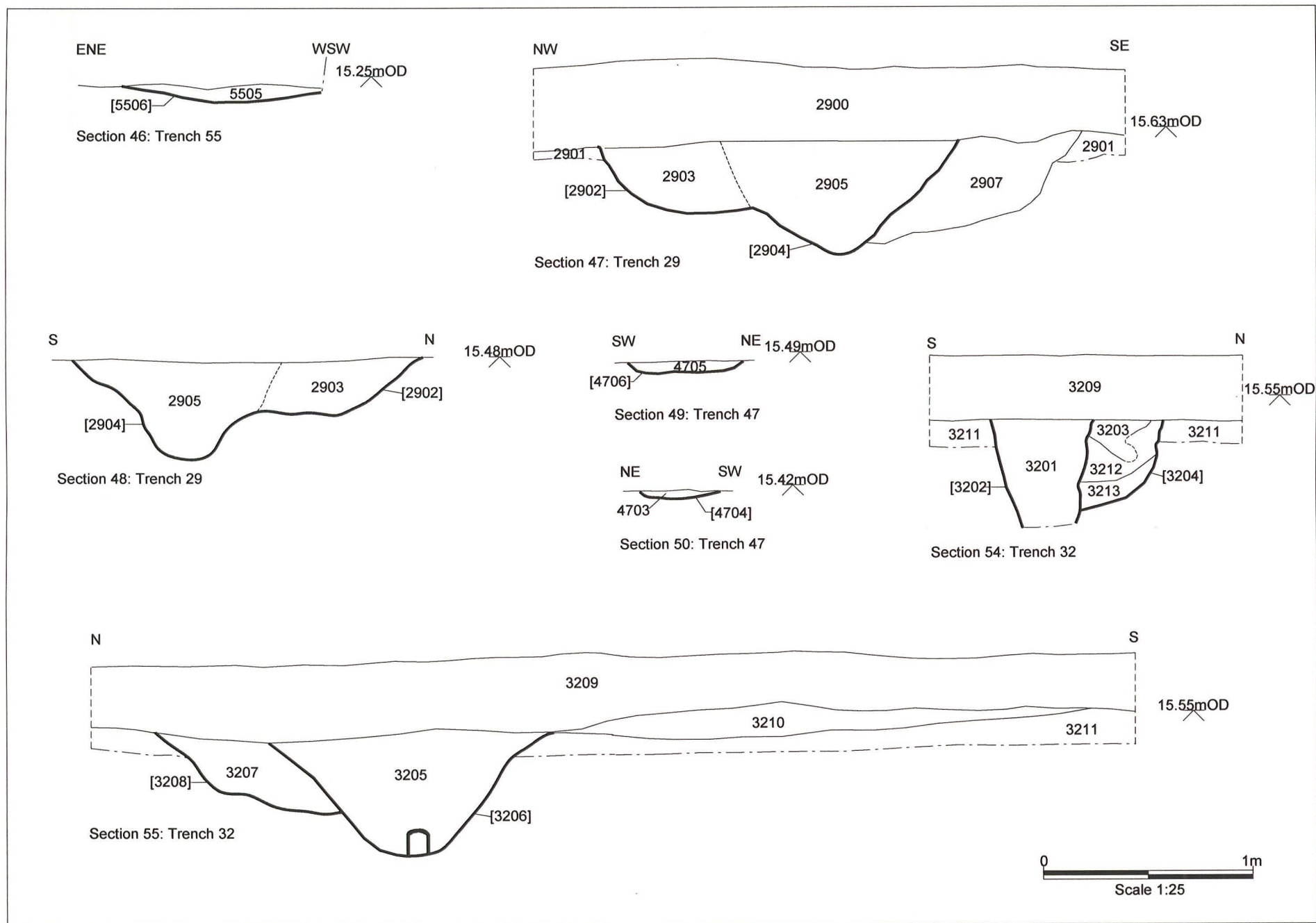
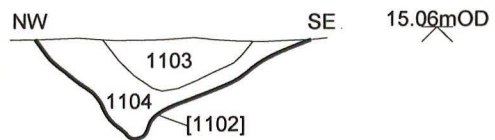
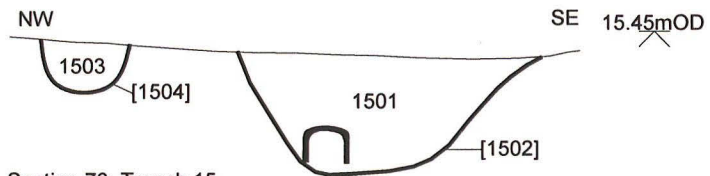


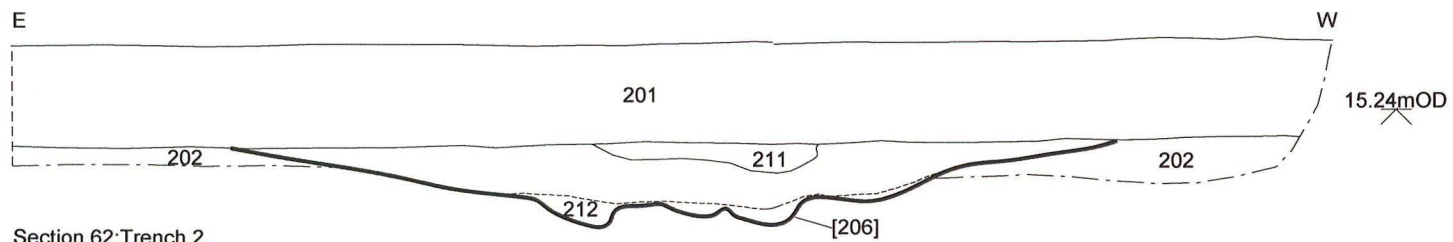
Figure 16, sections 46-50 and 54-55



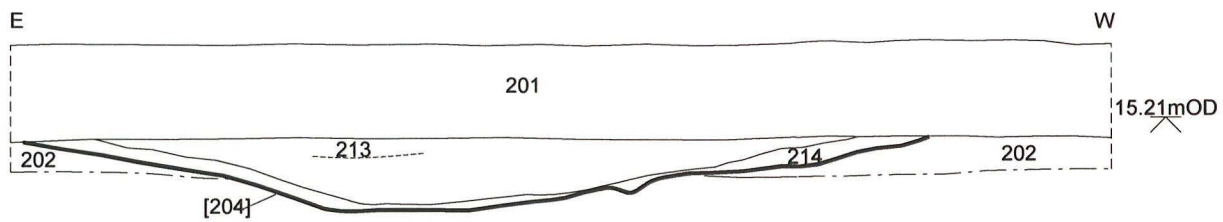
Section 58: Trench 11



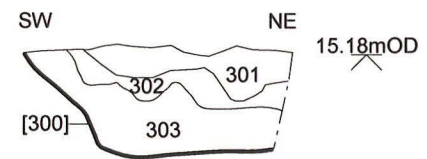
Section 70: Trench 15



Section 62: Trench 2



Section 63: Trench 2



Section 65: Trench 3



Figure 17, sections 58,62-63, 65 and 70

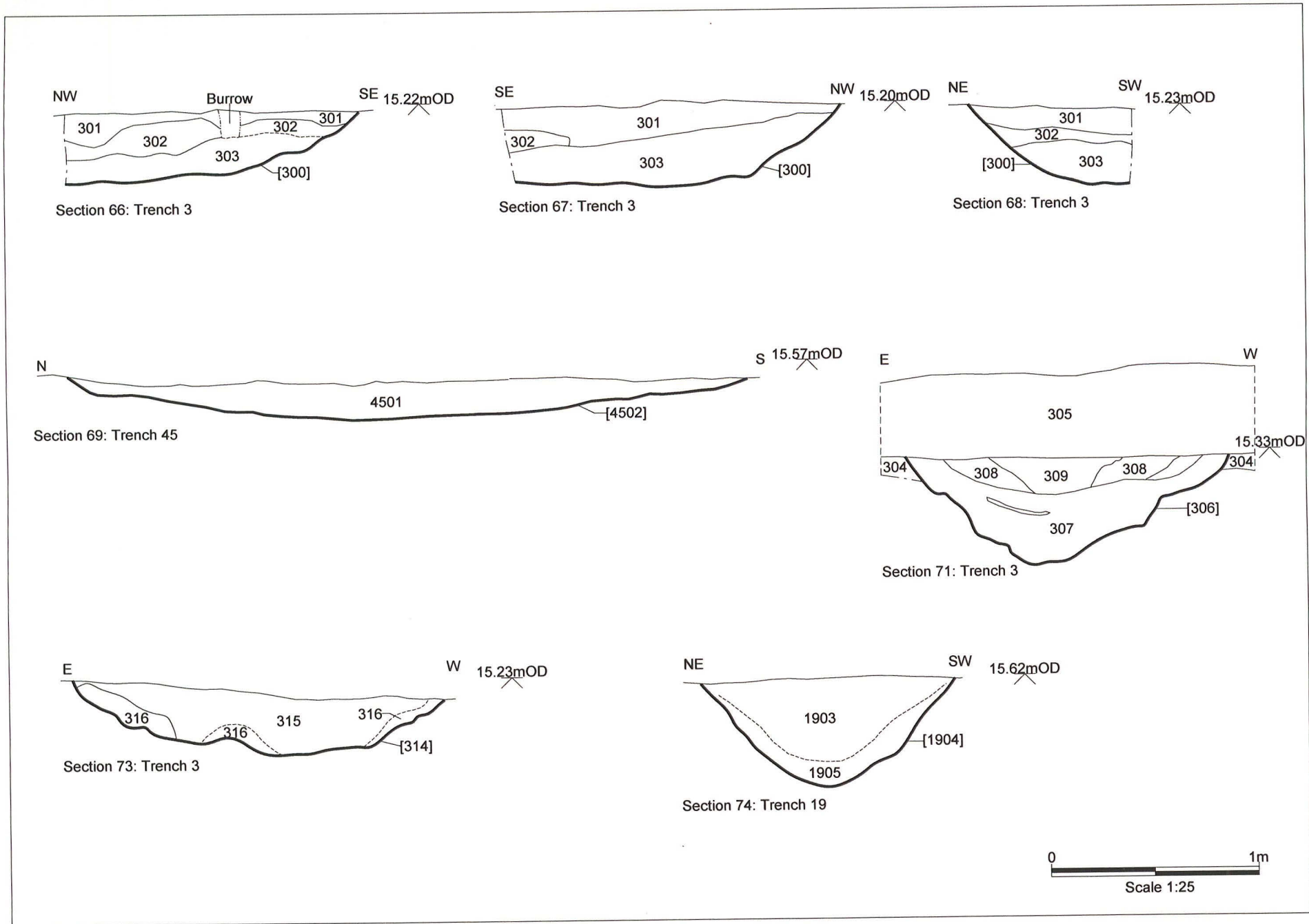
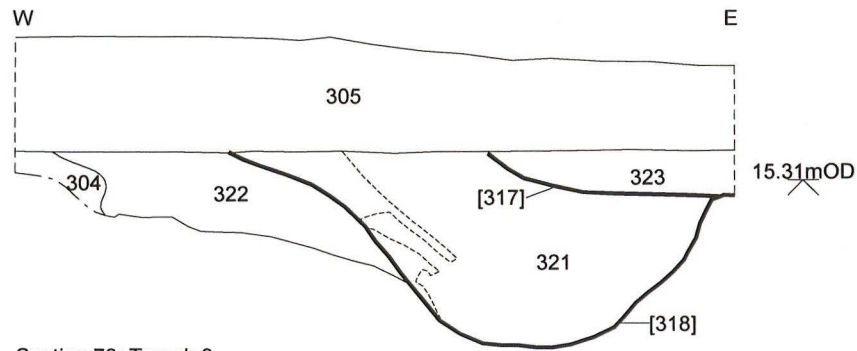
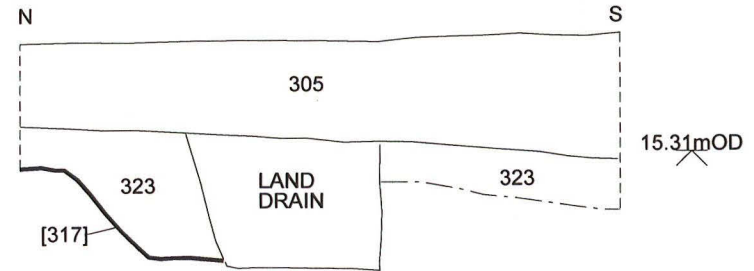


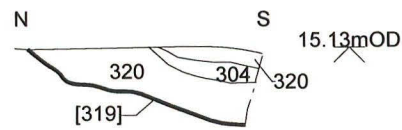
Figure 18, sections 66-69, 71 and 73-74



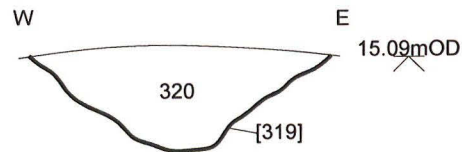
Section 76: Trench 3



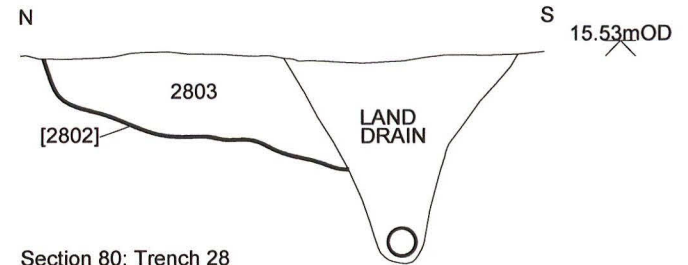
Section 77: Trench 3



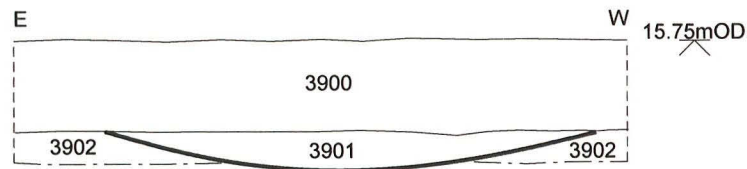
Section 78: Trench 3



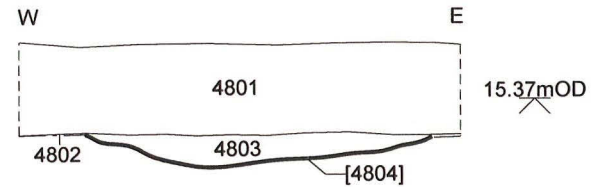
Section 79: Trench 3



Section 80: Trench 28



Section 81: Trench 39



Section 83: Trench 48



Figure 19, sections 76 - 81 and 83

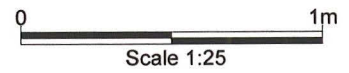
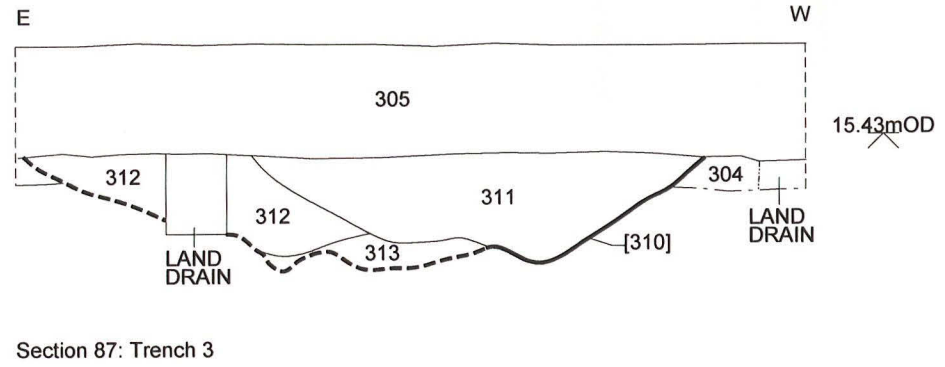
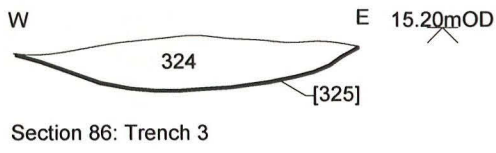
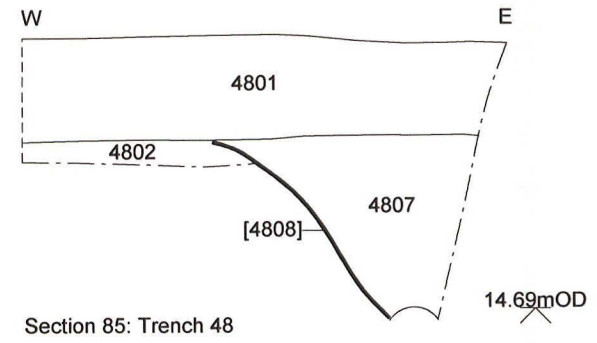
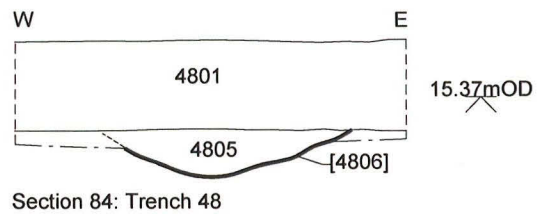


Figure 20, sections 84-87



Plate 1 General view of the west field, looking northwest.



Plate 2 General view of the east field, looking north.



Plate 3 General view of Trench 7, showing undated pits (703) and (705), looking southwest.



Plate 4 General view of Trench 7 during the excavation of undated pits (703) and (705), looking southeast.



Plate 5 Section through post-medieval pit (1804) in Trench 18, looking southeast.

Plate 6 Undated pit (300) in Trench 3, looking northwest.

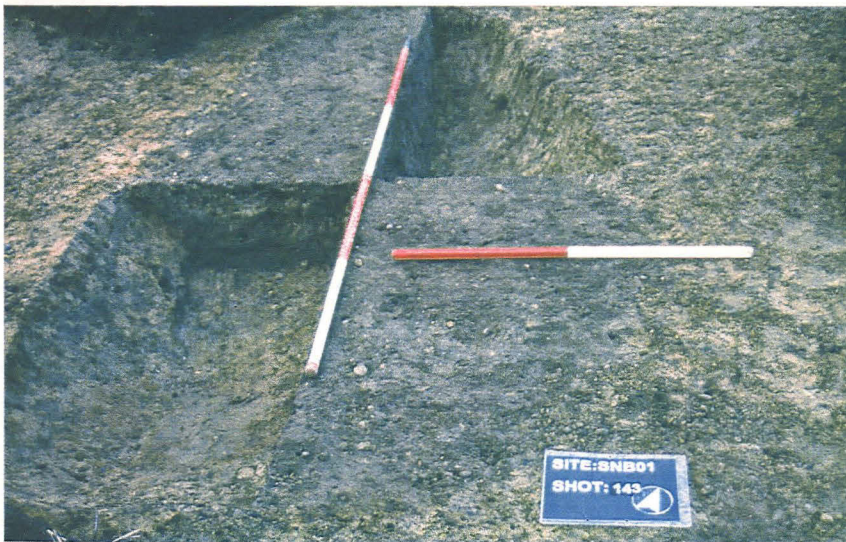


Plate 7 Section through undated ditch (3104) in Trench 31, looking southeast.





Plate 8 Section through post-medieval ditch (3107) in Trench 31, looking east.



Plate 9 Section through post-medieval ditch (1502) and undated gully (1504) in Trench 15, looking southwest.



Plate 10 Furrow (remains of ridge and furrow cultivation) in Trench 54, looking south.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
NORTON BOTTOMS QUARRY,
BRILL'S HILL,
NORTON DISNEY
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
WARDELL ARMSTRONG**

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

OCTOBER 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Norton Bottoms Quarry, Brills Hill, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area containing a significant number of sites from the Romano-British period onwards.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for an extension to mineral extraction at the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken in order to assist the determination of the planning application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Norton Bottoms Quarry, Brills Hill, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 878 584.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The application area is situated in Stapleford parish, c. 1km northwest of the village of Stapleford and some 1.5km southwest of Norton Disney village. It comprises two fields adjacent to Stapleford Moor, centred on National Grid Reference SK 878 584.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission is sought for an extension to mineral extraction at the site.

The archaeological works are being undertaken in order to assist the determination of the planning application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The application area lies at c. 15m OD on fairly level ground to the west of the River Witham. Surface soils vary from slightly clayey sand to sandy clays. Soils have been mapped previously as the Blackwood Series, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils over river gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed as part of the Environmental Statement (Wardell Armstrong 2001). The sole recorded archaeological site within the application area is a cropmark recorded by aerial photography, possibly a part of an earlier field system. The report on geophysical survey of the site is currently awaited.
- 6.2 Few prehistoric finds have been recorded within the vicinity. However, Iron Age finds are now known from Brough, on the Fosse Way little over 3.5km to the west of the application area. This confirms a pre-Roman foundation for settlement which also continued after the decline of Roman control (Jones and Knight 2001). Iron Age pits and post holes have recently been excavated at Gallows Nooking Common, some 3km to the northwest and also located adjacent to the Fosse Way, while there is also some pre-Roman material from the Villa site excavated in the 1930s (Oswald 1937).
- 6.3 Lying just over 2km northwest of the Norton Bottoms field and at the southern extent of a high sandy ridge is a possible Iron Age fortified site identified from cropmarks. Now occupied by Brills Farm, the site dominates the area, with extensive views to the south, west and east.
- 6.4 A number of sites and artefacts dating to the Roman period are known, most notably the villa site located to the west of Hill Holt Farm, but also including artefact scatters within the village of Norton Disney and elsewhere in the vicinity. Anglo-Saxon evidence is scarce although the villages of Stapleford and Norton Disney would both have been established by this time.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements. The arrangement of trial trenches will take into account the results of geophysical survey of the site.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the application area, i.e. sixty (60) trenches measuring 30m x 2m. Contingency provision has been allowed for the excavation of an additional 0.5% (15 trenches) or 1% (30 trenches) should this be indicated by the results of the initial trenching. Trenches may be widened or stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles where these may constitute a hazard. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function

and date of the features.

- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Wardell Armstrong; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; Lincolnshire County Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's periodic report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted

for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 6 staff, a Project Officer and 5 assistants, and to take twenty (20) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 35 person-days within a notional programme of 20 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time for artefact assessments is allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingency provision has been allowed for the excavation of an additional 0.5% (15 trenches) or 1% (30 trenches) should this be indicated by the results of the initial trenching. The need for any additional trenching will be developed through consultation with Wardell Armstrong and the Senior Built Environment Officer.
- 18.3.2 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (not expected as no evidence of waterlogging previously identified in this area); Roman pottery - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts. Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire County Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 **INSURANCES**

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

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Specification: Version 1, 30th October 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context Number	Trench Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
100	1	28	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent gravel and rounded pebbles, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
101	1	28	Firm, mottled yellowish brown to reddish brown sandy gravel, at least 0.10m thick.	Natural drift.
102	1	1	Irregular oval cut.	Probable animal burrow.
103	1	1	Soft, mid grey silty sand with iron pan and gravel.	Fill of (102).
104	1	-	Unstratified finds.	-
201	2	62, 63 & 64.	Loose, dark greyish silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
202	2	62, 63 & 64.	Soft, mid to light yellow sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
203	2	63	Soft, mid - dark brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (204).
204	2	63	Linear cut, 0.21m deep and c. 1.80m wide, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Furrow (undated).
205	2	62	Soft, mid-dark brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (206).
206	2	62	Linear cut, 0.24m deep and c. 1.90m wide, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Furrow (undated).
207	2	-	Soft, mid - light grey sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (208).
208	2	-	Irregular linear cut, 2.0m long by 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep.	Natural hollow.

209	2	-	Soft, dark grey sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (210).
210	2	-	Irregular linear cut, 2.0m long by 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep.	Natural hollow.
211	2	62	Loose, mid yellow-brown silty sand and gravel, up to 0.11m thick.	Re-deposited sand and gravel.
212	2	62	Firm, mid grey silty sand, with moderate pebbles, c. 80mm thick.	Lower fill of (206).
213	2	63	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.40m wide and 80mm thick.	Re-deposited sand and gravel.
214	2	63	Firm, mid grey silty sand, with moderate pebbles, c. 40mm thick.	Lower fill of (204).
215	2	64	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 50mm thick and 5.0m wide.	Buried soil (post-medieval).
216	2	64	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, up to 0.18m thick and 5.50m wide.	Buried soil (post-medieval).
300	3	65, 66, 67 & 68.	Irregular sub-rectangular cut 1.8m wide by 3.1m long by 0.4m deep, with rounded corners, sloping sides and a flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Pit (undated).
301	3	65, 66, 67 & 68.	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand, with frequent small pebbles.	Fill of (300).
302	3	65, 66, 67 & 68.	Soft, light orangey brown silty sand and gravel.	Fill of (300).
303	3	65, 66, 67 & 68.	Soft, light grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (300).
304	3	65, 66, 67 & 68.	Friable, mid orangey brown slightly silty sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
305	3	71, 76, 77 & 87.	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
306	3	71	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.5m by >0.4m and 0.5m deep, with rounded corners, with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit (undated).

307	3	71	Soft, mid - light grey sandy silt with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (306).
308	3	71	Friable, orangey grey silty sand and gravel.	Fill of (306).
309	3	71	Soft, light grey silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (306).
310	3	87	Irregular cut, 2.30m long by 2.03m wide and 0.36m deep.	Tree throw.
311	3	87	Firm, light brownish grey sand with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (310).
312	3	87	Firm, light reddish brown silty sand.	Fill of (310).
313	3	87	Firm, light brownish grey sand.	Fill of (310).
314	3	73	Irregular oval cut, 1.8m wide by >1.8m long and 0.3m deep, with concave sloping sides and an irregular flat base.	Pit (undated).
315	3	73	Soft, mid grey silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (314).
316	3	73	Soft, light beige silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (314).
317	3	76	Oval cut, 1.7m wide by > 1m long and 0.4m deep, with sloping sides and flat base.	Pit (undated).
318	3	76	Oval cut, 1.4m wide and >1m long and 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Pit (undated).
319	3	78 & 79	Irregular sub-rectangular cut, 1m wide by >1.6m long and 0.35m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit (undated).
320	3	78 & 79	Soft, light grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles, occasional iron pan and charcoal.	Fill of (319).
321	3	76	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.	Fill of (318).
322	3	76	Firm, light yellow brown sand.	Disturbed natural.

323	3	77	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.	Fill of (317).
324	3	86	Firm, yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones.	Fill of (325).
325	3	86	Irregular oval cut, sloping sides and irregular rounded base.	Tree throw.
400	4	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
401	4	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
500	5	61	Friable, dark grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles, c. 0.32m thick.	Topsoil.
501	5	61	Loose, mottled orange and grey sand, with moderate pebbles.	Natural drift.
601	6	-	Friable dark grey sand, up to 0.40m thick.	Fill of (602).
602	6	-	Irregular cut, 0.55m long by 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep.	Natural hollow.
603	6	6	Friable, pale grey sand, with moderate small pebbles and iron pan fragments.	Fill of (603).
604	6	6	Irregular linear cut, 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Natural hollow.
605	6	7	Friable, light - mid grey sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (606).
606	6	7	Irregular linear cut, 0.80m wide and 0.17m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base.	Natural hollow.
607	6	-	Friable, dark grey sand, with moderate small pebbles.	Fill of (608).
608	6	-	Irregular cut, 0.50m wide by 1.60m long and 0.20m deep.	Natural hollow.
609	6	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.

610	6	7	Friable, light - mid yellow sand and gravel with moderate iron pan.	Natural drift.
700	7	5	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
701	7	5	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
702	7	3	Firm, mid brown-grey silty sand, with occasional flints, pebbles and iron pan.	Fill of (703).
703	7	3 & 44	Oval cut, 4.00m long by 2.60m wide and 0.40m deep, irregular sloping sides and an irregular base, oriented north-south.	Pit (undated).
704	7	4	Firm, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent flints, pebbles and occasional iron pan fragments.	Fill of (705).
705	7	4 & 43	Oval cut, 2.5m long by 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep, sloping sides and irregular base.	Pit (undated).
706	7	2	Firm, mid blue-grey silty sand, occasional - moderate pebbles, 0.12m deep.	Fill of (707).
707	7	2	Oval cut (extends beyond trench), 1.30m wide by > 0.9m long and 0.23m deep, irregular sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit (post-medieval).
708	7	2	Firm, light blue-grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (707).
800	8	30	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.
801	8	30	Friable, mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, several grey-brown patches.	Natural drift.
802	8	31	Sub-circular cut, c. 1.05m diameter and 0.69m deep, steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Pit undated.

803	8	31	Firm, mid yellow-brown gravelly sand.	Fill of (802).
804	8	31	Firm, dark red-brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and pebbles.	Fill of (802).
805	8	31	Firm, light to mid greyish brown sand, with occasional stones.	Fill of (802).
901	9	-	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
902	9	-	Loose, mid to light yellow sand with orange and grey patches and mottles.	Natural drift.
1000	10	59	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1001	10	59	Friable, yellow to orange sand with frequent pebbles/gravel and iron pan and patches of dark stains from roots.	Natural drift.
1100	11	57	Firm, dark greyish brown sand, with moderate gravel, 0.38m thick.	Topsoil.
1101	11	57	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel, some root and animal disturbance.	Natural drift.
1102	11	58	Linear cut, 0.92m wide by at least 1.66m long and 0.33m deep, concave sides and rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Pit (undated).
1103	11	58	Friable, dark grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles, 0.17m deep.	Fill of (1102).
1104	11	58	Friable, light to mid grey silty sand with occasional pebbles.	Fill of (1102).
1201	12	-	Loose, dark brown-grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1202	12	-	Soft, mid to light yellow sand and gravel with grey patches.	Natural drift.

1300	13	51	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
1301	13	51	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
1401	14	-	Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1402	14	-	Soft, light to mid yellow mottled with orange sand and gravel, grey discolourations.	Natural drift.
1500	15	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1501	15	70	Friable, dark grey-brown sand with occasional pebbles and gravel, contains a horse-shoe drain pipe.	Fill of (1502).
1502	15	70	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 1.0m wide and 0.45m deep, irregular sloping sides, flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).
1503	15	70	Friable, black sand with occasional gravel.	Fill of (1504).
1504	15	70	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Gully (undated).
1505	15	70	Firm, yellow to orange brown sand with frequent pebbles/gravel, iron pan and discolourations.	Natural drift.
1600	16	65	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1601	16	65	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand with frequent pebbles/gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
1701	17	12	Cut, 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep, steep sides and rounded base.	Gully terminus (undated).
1702	17	12	Loose, dark brown sand and gravel.	Fill of (1701).

1703	17	-	Friable, mid to dark greyish brown sand, with frequent pebbles, in a linear band.	Natural discolouration.
1704	17	13	Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1705	17	13	Soft, mid yellow to orange sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
1800	18	11	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
1801	18	11	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
1802	18	8	Oval cut, 1.20m long by 0.90m wide and 0.14m deep, gently sloping sides and rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Pit (undated).
1803	18	8	Soft, light blueish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles.	Fill of (1802).
1804	18	9	Oval cut, 2.6m long by 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Pit (post-medieval).
1805	18	9	Loose, light to mid grey silty sand, with occasional stones.	Fill of (1804).
1806	18	10	Oval cut, 1.70m long by 1.0m wide and 0.16m deep, concave sloping sides and a rounded base.	Pit (undated).
1807	18	10	Firm, light to mid blue-grey silty sand, moderate pebbles.	Fill of (1806).
1901	19	74	Loose, dark brown-grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1902	19	74	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
1903	19	74	Loose, dark grey and mid brownish yellow sand, with frequent pebbles, 0.38m thick.	Fill of (1904).

1904	19	74	Linear cut, 1.20m wide and 0.52m deep, steep sides and rounded base, oriented southeast-northwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).
1905	19	74	Loose, mid brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.10m thick.	Fill of (1904).
2000	20	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
2001	20	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
2100	21	41	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
2101	21	41	Soft, dark brown-grey silty sand, with frequent small and medium pebbles.	Fill of (2102).
2102	21	40	Oval cut, <i>c.</i> 1.30m wide by >1.5m long and 0.18m deep, sloping sides and rounded base.	Pit (undated).
2103	21	41	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
2200	22	29	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2201	22	29	Firm, light yellow brown sandy gravel, with frequent animal and root disturbances.	Natural drift.
2301	23	17	Loose, dark grey-brown, silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2302	23	17	Loose, mottled mid yellow and orange sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
2303	23	-	Loose, dark grey sand with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (2304).
2304	23	-	Irregular cut, 1.00m long by 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep.	Animal burrow.
2400	24	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.

2401	24	-	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
2500	25	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2501	25	-	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
2601	26	-	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2602	26	-	Soft, mid to light brownish yellow sandy gravel.	Natural drift.
2700	27	15	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
2701	27	14	Loose, mid brown-grey silty sand, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (2702).
2702	27	14	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 0.95m wide and 0.10m deep, gently sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Furrow (undated).
2701	27	15	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
2800	28	80	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
2801	28	80	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
2802	28	80	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 1.60m wide and 0.35m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented east-west, truncated by east-west land drain.	Ditch (post-medieval).
2803	28	80	Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (2802).

2900	29	47	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2901	29	47 & 48	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel with frequent animal and root disturbance.	Natural drift.
2902	29	47 & 48	Linear cut, >0.6m wide and 0.32m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch (post-medieval).
2903	29	47 & 48	Soft, dark brown sandy silt and gravel.	Fill of (2902).
2904	29	47 & 48	Linear cut, c. 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep, with concave sloping sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch (post-medieval).
2905	29	47 & 48	Soft, dark brown sandy silt and gravel.	Fill of (2904).
2906	29	47	Irregular disturbed area, 0.6m wide.	Animal or root disturbance.
2907	29	47	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of 2906.
3001	30	37 & 38	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
3002	30	37 & 38	Soft, light to mid yellow sand and gravel with dark red patches of iron pan.	Natural drift.
3003	30	38	Friable, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (3004).
3004	30	38	Linear cut, at least 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep, sloping sides and flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).
3005	30	38	Soft, light to mid yellow sand and gravel, up to 0.20m thick.	Fill of (3007).
3006	30	38	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand and gravel, 0.16m thick.	Fill of (3007).
3007	30	38	Linear cut, c. 0.85m wide and 0.37m deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).

3008	30	37	Friable, mid to dark grey sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (3009).
3009	30	37	Linear cut, c. 0.53m wide and 0.50m deep, very steep sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Gully (undated).
3010	30	38	Loose, mid to dark grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, 0.13m thick.	Fill of (3007).
3100	31	19 & 22	Friable, dark grey-brown slightly silty sand, with frequent gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
3101	31	19 & 20	Friable, grey sand, with occasional gravel.	Fill of (3102).
3102	31	19 & 20	Linear cut, 0.47m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Gully (undated).
3103	31	19 & 20	Friable, dark grey-brown sand, with occasional pebbles and patches of redeposited natural sand and gravel.	Fill of (3104).
3104	31	19 & 20	Linear cut, >0.5m wide and 0.40m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented east west.	Gully (undated).
3105	31	19 & 22	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand with dark brown patches, frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
3106	31	21	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand, with occasional gravel, contains horse-shoe drain pipe.	Fill of (3107).
3107	31	21	Linear cut, c. 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep, stepped concave sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch (post-medieval).
3108	31	21, 22 & 23	Friable, dark brown sand, with occasional gravel.	Fill of (3108).
3109	31	21, 22 & 23	Linear cut, c. 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented north-south.	Gully (undated).
3110	31	-	Loose, mottled mid yellow and orange sand, with moderate pebbles, c. 0.40m wide.	Natural feature.

3201	32	54	Loose, mixed dark grey brown and light yellow silty sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (3202).
3202	32	54	Linear cut, 0.35m wide, with vertical sides, oriented northeast-southwest.	Cut for field drain.
3203	32	54	Friable, dark grey sand, with moderate pebbles.	Fill of (3204).
3204	32	54	Linear cut, 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep, steep sides and rounded base, oriented east-west.	Gully (undated).
3205	32	55	Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (3206).
3206	32	55	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 1.06m wide and 0.62m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).
3207	32	55	Soft, mottled mid brown and light yellowish brown sand, with frequent pebbles, up to 0.32m thick.	Fill of (3208).
3208	32	55	Linear cut, at least 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch (post-medieval).
3209	32	54 & 55	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
3210	32	55	Friable, dark brownish grey sand, with moderate pebbles, 1.80m wide and 0.12m thick.	Buried soil.
3211	32	54 & 55	Light to mid yellow sand and gravel, with dark reddish stains.	Natural drift.
3212	32	54	Friable, mid to light grey sand, with moderate pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.20m thick.	Fill of (3204).
3213	32	54	Friable, mid yellow sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.12m thick.	Fill of (3204).
3214	32	55	Horse-shoe drain pipe.	Drain pipe.
3301	33	-	Loose, dark brown silty sand, with frequent gravel, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.

3302	33	-	Loose, mid yellow sand, with frequent gravel.	Natural drift.
3400	34	24	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
3401	34	24	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
3500	35	72	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
3501	35	72	Loose, mid grey brown, sandy silt, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (3502).
3502	35	72	Linear cut, 1.5m wide and 0.30m deep, concave sides and flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch (post-medieval).
3503	35	72	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
3600	36	52	Soft, dark reddish brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
3601	36	52	Loose, mid yellow reddish brown sand and gravel, with dark patches.	Natural drift.
3700	37	82	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
3701	37	82	Soft, mid yellow to brown silty sand, with frequent gravel.	Natural drift.
3800	38	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
3801	38	-	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
3900	39	81	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.

3901	39	81	Friable, mid brown sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, up to 0.13m thick and 1.6m wide.	Furrow (undated).
3902	39	81	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
4000	40	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles/gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
4001	40	-	Friable, yellow to orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
4100	41	33	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4101	41	33	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
4200	42	32	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4201	42	32	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
4300	43	34	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4301	43	34	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
4400	44	56	Friable, dark grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.
4401	44	56	Loose, yellow sand and gravel with patches of dark grey sand.	Natural drift.
4500	45	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4501	45	69	Loose, mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (4502)

4502	45	69	Sub-oval cut, 3.75m long by 2.00m wide and 0.30m deep, with irregular gently sloping sides and rounded base.	Tree throw.
4503	45	69	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
4600	46	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4601	46	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
4701	47	-	Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
4702	47	-	Mid yellow sand and gravel, with some darker reddish brown and grey patches.	Natural drift.
4703	47	50	Loose, mid brown sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (4704).
4704	47	50	Linear cut, c. 0.30m wide and 20mm deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented southeast-northwest.	Furrow (undated).
4705	47	49	Loose, mid brown sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (4706).
4706	47	49	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 30mm deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Furrow (undated).
4801	48	83, 84 & 85.	Loose, dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
4802	48	83, 84 & 85.	Loose, light brownish yellow sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
4803	48	83	Loose, dark brown silty sand, with moderate gravel.	Fill of (4904).
4804	48	83	Linear cut, 0.88m wide and 60mm deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented north-south.	Furrow (undated).

4805	48	84	Loose, mid brown silty sand, with moderate gravel.	Fill of (4806).
4806	48	84	Linear cut, 0.67m wide and 0.13m deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented north-south.	Furrow (undated).
4807	48	85	Loose, dark brown silty sand, with moderate gravel.	Fill of (4808).
4808	48	85	Linear cut, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep, with steep sides, oriented north-south.	Land drain.
4900	49	18	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
4901	49	18	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
5000	50	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5001	50	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
5100	51	35	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5101	51	35	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
5200	52	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5201	52	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
5300	53	25	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand, with frequent gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
5301	53	25	Firm, yellow and orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.

5400	54	-	Soft, dark grey brown sandy loam, with frequent stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5401	54	-	Firm, mottled orange and grey sand, with frequent iron pan, gravel and pebbles.	Natural drift.
5501	55	45	Loose, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
5502	55	45	Light to mid yellow sand and gravel, with grey and red-brown patches.	Natural drift.
5503	55	45	Loose, mid brown sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (5504).
5504	55	45	Linear cut, at least 1.0m wide and 0.12m deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented north northwest-south southeast.	Furrow (undated).
5505	55	46	Loose, mid brown sand, with frequent pebbles.	Fill of (5506).
5506	55	46	Linear cut, at least 1.0m wide and 0.12m deep, sloping sides and rounded base, oriented north northwest-south southeast.	Furrow.
5600	56	36	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand, with frequent gravel, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
5601	56	36	Firm, yellow and orange brown sand, with frequent gravel and iron pan.	Natural drift.
5700	57	60	Firm, dark yellowish brown, silty sand, with moderate pebbles, 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.
5701	57	60	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel.	Natural drift.
5800	58	27	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, c. 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5801	58	27	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel, frequent dark brown stains.	Natural drift.

5900	59	26	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent gravel and pebbles, 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
5901	59	26	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy gravel, frequent animal and root disturbance.	Natural drift.
6000	60	39	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, c. 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
6001	60	39	Friable, yellowish brown sand and gravel.	Natural drift.

Abbreviations

CBM - Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 20 fragments of pottery weighing 115g was recovered from 10 separate contexts. It is likely that each individual pottery sherd represents a separate vessel. In addition to the pottery, a group of other artefacts, predominantly ceramic building material, and consisting of 14 items weighing a total of 1601g, was also recovered from seven separate contexts.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fills (706 & 1805), ditch fills (2903, 2905, 3106, 3205 & 3501), an animal burrow (2303) and topsoil (2301 & 3700). In addition one unstratified find was retained (104).

The earliest identifiable artefact is probably relatively local, made at Lincoln, 15km to the northeast. Most of the other, later, ceramics are likely to be Staffordshire products. One of the post-medieval sherds is possibly trademarked from Newark, about 6km to the southwest, though this refers to the contents of the vessel, not where the pottery was manufactured. The tile was probably made relatively locally in the area between Lincoln-Newark.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery is the most abundant material recovered, with the vast majority of it being late post-medieval, 18th-early 20th century. Ceramic building materials were also retrieved, together with other, isolated, artefacts. No faunal remains were found.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
104	BS	Salt-glazed stoneware, moulded trademark, slightly abraded	1	60	19 th century
706	LPM	Pearlware, underglaze blue painted	1	1	19 th century
1805	LPM	White glazed tableware, abraded	1	2	19 th -early 20 th century
2303	?LSW	?Lincoln ware jug, green-yellow glaze, abraded	1	4	13 th - 14 th century
2903	CRMWARE	Creamware, late	1	2	early-mid 19 th century
2905	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, abraded	1	8	18 th century
3106	CRMWARE	Creamware, late	1	4	early-mid 19 th century
3205	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	4	10	mid-late 19 th century
	LPM	Pearlware, blue edged, late 18 th -early 19 th century	2	7	
	LPM	Mocha ware, separate vessels, mid-late 19 th century	2	7	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late, early-mid 19 th century	1	1	

	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	1	
	MISC	Unidentified, unglazed earthenware, ?medieval	1	5	
3501	CRMWARE	Creamware, late	1	<1	early-mid 19 th century
3700	LPM	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	2	19 th century
TOTAL			20	115	

The impressed trademark on the stoneware vessel from (104) reads:

]NKER

]WARK

Although it is highly likely that the lower line read 'NEWARK' and the vessel is probably a fluid container from a mineral water manufacturer or brewery, the trader's name has not been identified.

Table 2: The Other Artefacts

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
2301	Ceramic tile, reduced core, mixed temper, 16mm thick, abraded, medieval	1	26	?medieval
	Iron staple, 32mm long, 20mm max. width	1	6	
2303	Ceramic tile, oxidized, mixed temper	1	4	late medieval-post-medieval
2903	Mudstone, possibly burnt	1	1235	
3106	Handmade brick, 57mm thick	1	247	late post-medieval
3205	Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	18 th century
	Brick/tile, oxidized, sandy fabric, post-medieval	1	14	
3501	Ceramic tile, reduced core, mixed temper, 16mm thick, abraded, medieval	1	48	medieval
	Flint, natural	1	2	
	Clinker	4	11	
3700	Ceramic tile, oxidized, even fabric, 12mm thick, abraded	1	6	post-medieval
TOTAL		14	1601	

Two of the medieval tile fragments, from 2301 and 3501, are in the same fabric, tempered with flinty gravel, grog and vegetable matter, this latter material having been burnt out and leaving voids. It is very probable that these tiles were made locally.

Most of the contexts yielded only one or two artefacts and only one deposit, ditch fill (3205), contained multiple pottery sherds. On the basis of the restricted numbers and general isolation of the finds, together with the abrasion

noted on many of the pieces, it is likely that much of the assemblage is manuring/plough scatter. Although there are a few medieval pieces suggesting that the land was used for arable agriculture from perhaps the 13th century, later material of the 18th- 19th century is much more abundant and perhaps signifies an intensification of agricultural activity in this period.

Condition

Much of the material is abraded. However, all the material is in good, stable condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Norton Bottoms which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

Potential

As a small and predominantly post-medieval assemblage that probably constitutes manuring scatter, the material is of limited potential but does signify that the area was uninhabited farm land from the post-medieval period onward.

The absence of any material clearly earlier than about the 13th century suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this period are not present in the area or were of a nature that did not involve artefact use.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Early English	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from <i>c.</i> 1190-1250.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Headland	Strip of uncultivated land left between areas of ridge and furrow which was used for turning the plough. These strips provided access and often became lanes or roads.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and 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.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.

- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
- Transformed** Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5
THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

61	Context register sheets
262	Context records
151	Sheets of scale drawings
60	Daily Record sheets
3	Plan record sheet
3	Section record sheet
11	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
7	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: 2001.394

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SNB01

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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