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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**AT CHURCH LANE,**  
**BRACEBOROUGH, and Wildhorpe per**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**  
**(CLB 02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Source L17923

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**AT CHURCH LANE,**  
**BRACEBOROUGH, and Wilsthorpe parish,**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**  
(CLB 02)

**Work Undertaken For**  
**Mr R. Geddes**

July 2002

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0811 1324  
Planning Reference: S00/0164/13  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.246

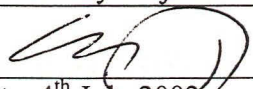
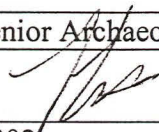
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 116/02

**Quality Control**  
Church Lane, Braceborough  
CLB 02

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Date: 4 <sup>th</sup> July 2002	Date: 5 <sup>th</sup> July 2002

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during construction of a new dwelling at Church Lane, Braceborough, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*The site lies in the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village close to the church of St. Margaret which dates to 1300. Cropmarks of enclosures are also located in the vicinity of the village and may be prehistoric or Romano-British in date.*

*The watching brief recorded two medieval or post-medieval ditches which may have been contemporary and interconnected. A recent well constructed of limestone was also identified. Finds retrieved from the investigation include a single fragment of 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware, a small quantity of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a fragment of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr R. Geddes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land at Church Lane, Braceborough, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought

through the submission of planning application S00/0164/13. The watching brief was carried out on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> May 2002, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Braceborough is located approximately 8km northeast of Stamford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located on the north side of Church Lane approximately 150m southwest of the parish church of St. Margaret at National Grid Reference TF 0811 1324. The site lies at approximately 16m OD on land that generally slopes gently down to the east and south towards the River Glen.

Local soils are of the Denchworth Series, typically pelo-stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). These soils overlie a solid geology of Upper Jurassic Kellaways Clay and Cornbrash (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Braceborough is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the medieval period. However, located southeast of the village are rectangular enclosures that have been identified from aerial photographs and which may be Romano-British or earlier in origin.

Braceborough is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Braseborg*, *Breseburg* and *Breseburc*, the second element of the name is derived from the Old English ‘burh’ meaning a fortified place, although the first element is obscure (Cameron 1998, 18). However, Ekwall (1974, 57) believes the first element is derived from the Old English poetic word *bresne* or *bræsne* meaning ‘bold, mighty or strong’.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Robert de Todei, Gilbert de Gand and Robert of Stafford and contained 47 acres of meadow, 2 mills, a share in a church and 55 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is St. Margaret's church which dates from 1300 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 176). North and south of the church are areas of cropmarks which have been interpreted as medieval village remains and indicate that Braceborough was once much larger. Medieval skeletons have been found in the vicinity of the Rectory, immediately northeast of the site.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of 1.2m as required by the development. Exposed portions of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the present ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was

undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the watching brief were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a light to mid yellowish brown sand and gravel layer (009).

### Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into the natural was an east-west aligned ditch (008). This was at least 8m long and was 2.4m wide and 0.76m deep. The ditch contained two fills, a lower of greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (007) and an upper of brownish yellow clay, sand and gravel (006). Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the upper fill.

Located south of ditch (008) was a second linear feature (014) also identified as a ditch. This was 1.7m wide by 0.6m deep and may have extended as far as the east-west ditch (008) but was not present in the foundation trenches further north. The lowest fill comprised greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (012) with an upper of brownish yellow clay, sand and gravel (013). 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was also retrieved from the upper fill.

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cut into the upper fill of ditch (006) were two postholes. The first (003) was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of black ash (002). The second posthole (005) was 0.28m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with greyish brown sandy silt (004).

Overlying ditch (014) was a subsoil deposit comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (010 and 011) that measured between 0.15m and 0.25m thick.

Located at the northern end of the foundation trenches was a discrete spread of made-ground comprising mixed brown sand, silt, gravel and limestone (016). Within this made-ground was a limestone well with a brick capping (015) which had an external diameter of 1.6m and extended over 0.4m deep.

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil of dark blackish brown sandy silt (001) which measured 0.45m thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sands and gravels are likely to be derived from alluvial deposits associated with the nearby East Glen River rather than developed from Jurassic clays and Cornbrash.

Two ditches (Phase 2) were revealed during this investigation. Although the junction of the two features was not identified, the similarity of the fills would suggest that they are contemporary. It is possible that they served a boundary function. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the final, upper fillings of both ditches. This indicates the ditches were created earlier, perhaps in the medieval period.

The earliest artefact retrieved was a sherd of 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware which was redeposited in one of the modern postholes. The unworn nature of the sherd would suggest that it was derived from a nearby source and, therefore, indicates nearby settlement of Late Saxon to early medieval date. Other pottery retrieved comprised black glazed earthenware pancheons of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a fragment of animal bone.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church Lane, Braceborough, as the site lay within the core of the medieval village.

Two boundary ditches were recorded during the watching brief and although containing post-medieval artefacts may be earlier in origin. A recent limestone well was also identified at the site.

A small quantity of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered together with a single sherd of 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century date and a fragment of animal bone. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Geddes who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

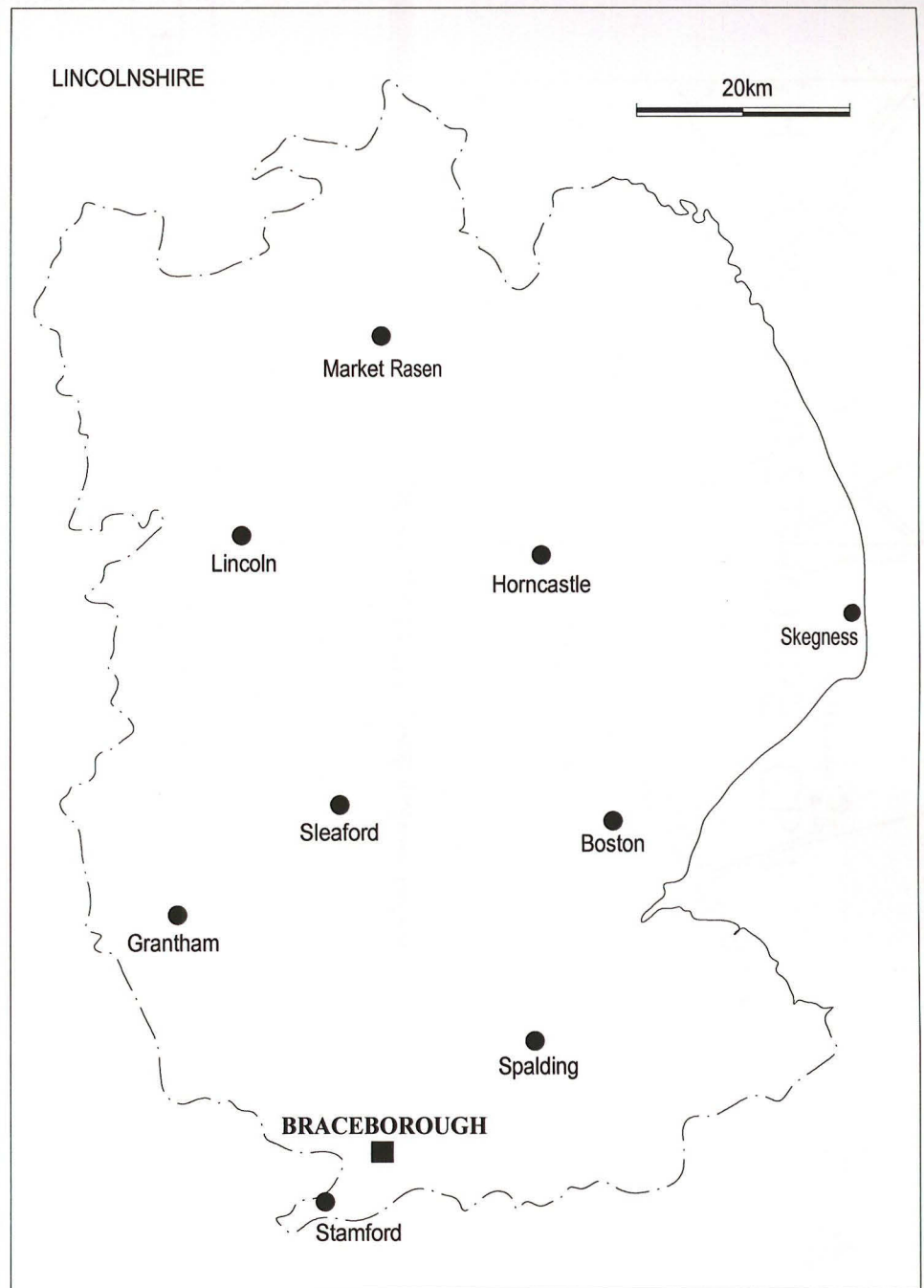
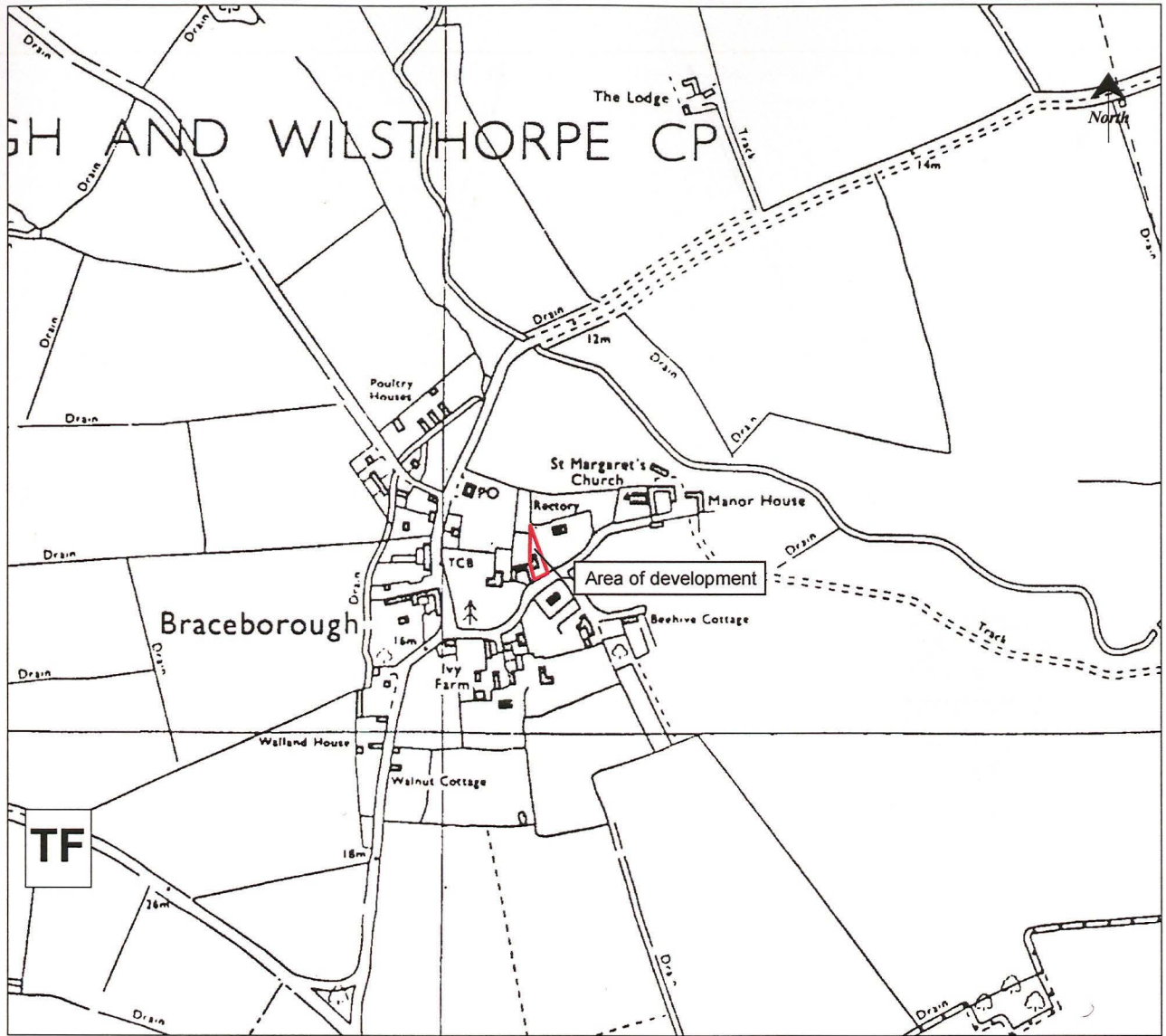


Figure 1 - General Location Plan.



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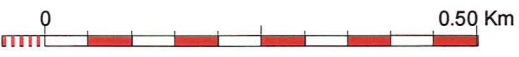


Figure 2 - Site location plan

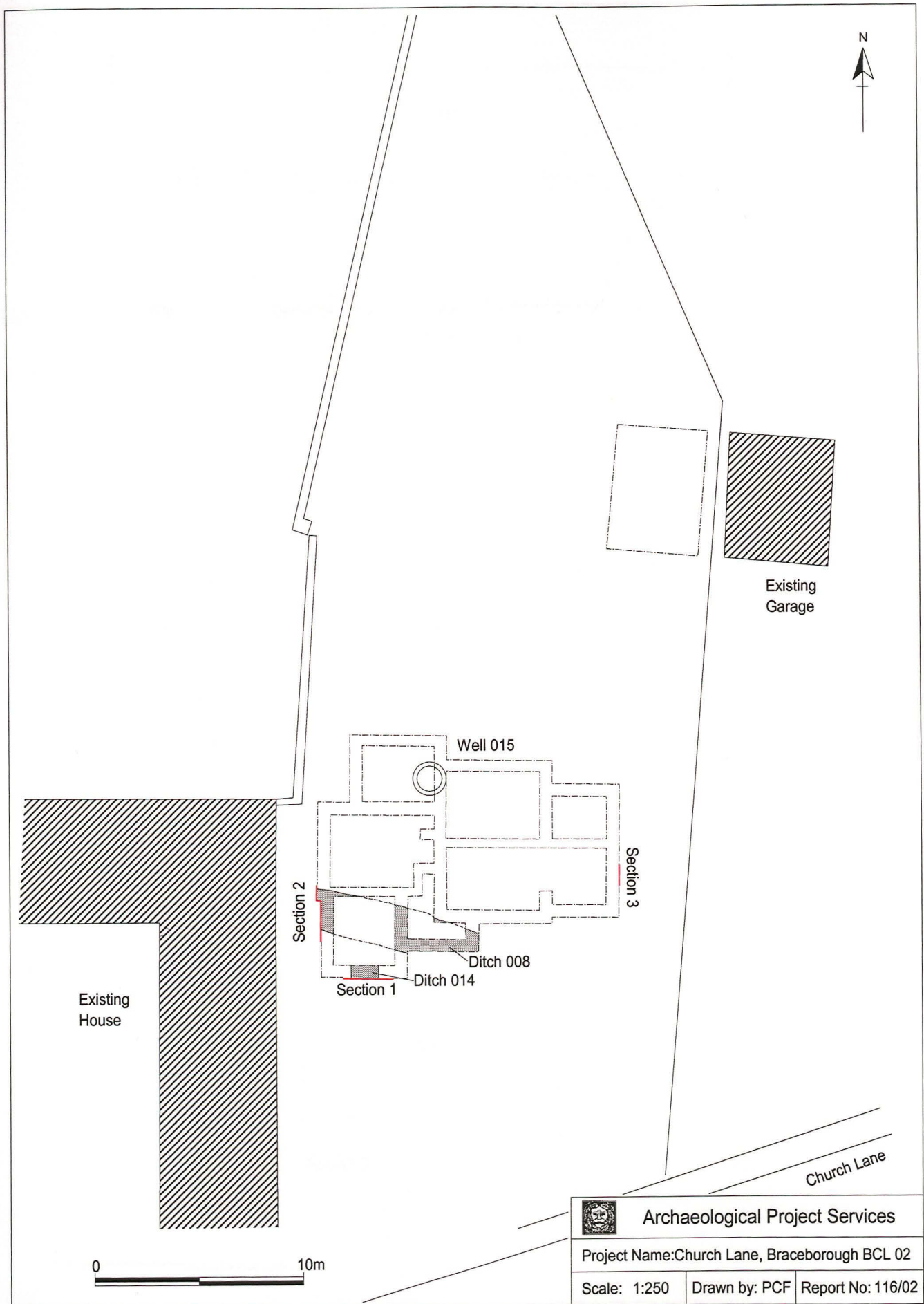
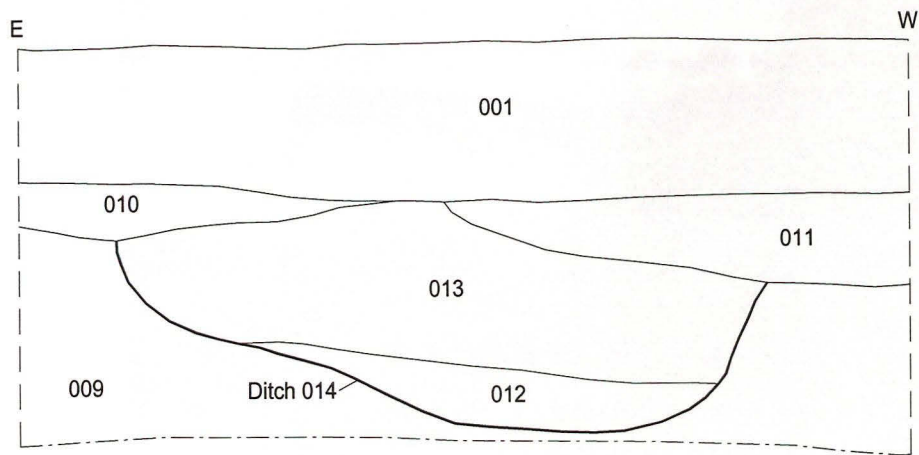
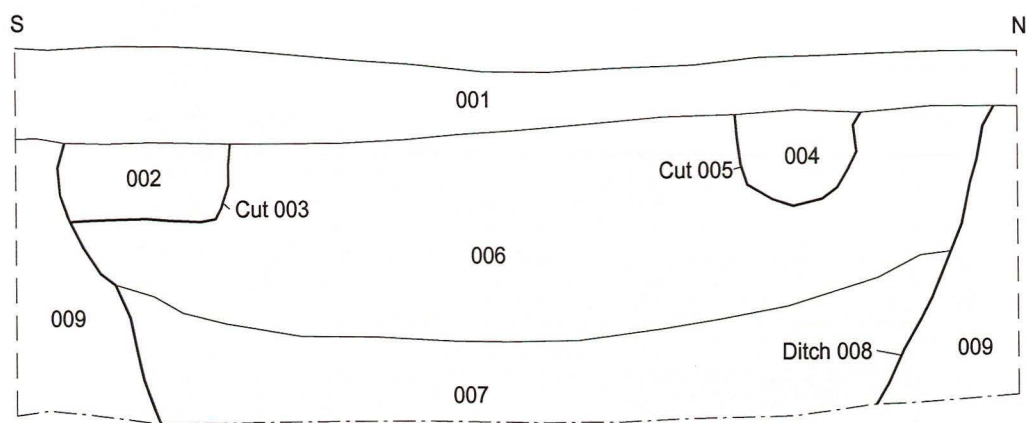


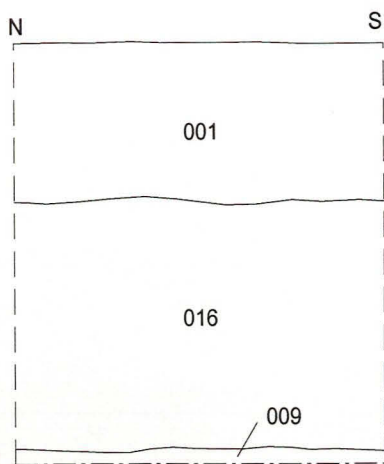
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Lane, Braceborough BCL 02

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 116/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the site, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing ditch 014, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing ditch 008, looking west



Plate 4 - Well 015

## Appendix 1

### LAND OFF CHURCH LANE, BRACEBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Church Lane, Braceborough, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the historic village and within 150 metres of the parish church, which dates at least to the medieval period. In 1962 a number of medieval burials were discovered during drainage works at the Old Rectory, located immediately east of the proposed development*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

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

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Braceborough is located approximately 7.5km northeast of Stamford and 7km northwest of Market Deeping in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The area of proposed development fronts on to the north side of Church Lane at the centre of the village, west of the Old Rectory and the parish church of St. Margaret at NGR TF 08111324.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0164/13) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a detached house off Church Lane, Braceborough, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Braceborough lies at the foot of the dip slope of the Jurassic Limestone ridge that runs north to south through much of Lincolnshire. The edge of the Fen basin lies within 2km to the east of the



village, where gravels form the underlying drift geology. Braceborough itself lies close to a junction of Denchworth and Elmton 1 Associations soils, comprising slowly permeable clays and brashy calcareous fine loams respectively (Hodge *et al.*, 155-162 and 179-180). Denchworth soils generally form over Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and Elmton 1 types overly Jurassic Limestone. The local terrain is gently undulating and the proposed development lies at approximately 16m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 References to Braceborough in the Domesday survey of 1086 demonstrate that the settlement was in existence by at least Late Saxon times (Morris 1986). The origin of the first element of the place name is obscure but the second element *burh* is derived from Old English and refers to a defended or fortified place (Cameron 1998).
- 6.2 Little is known of prehistoric settlement in the immediate area but further afield in the nearby parishes of Langtoft and Baston there is considerable evidence of activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Close to Market Deeping extensive field systems dating to the late Bronze Age have been identified and salt making was an important industry on the fen edge from at least the Middle Bronze Age.
- 6.3 The parish church of St. Margaret is located approximately 150m northeast of the proposed development and contains fabric of late 13<sup>th</sup> century date and a Norman font (Pevsner 1989). Later additions are of 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There are records of the discovery of several adult skeletons during drainage works in 1962 at the Old Rectory, located immediately east of the proposed development. It has been suggested that the rectory now occupies part of the original graveyard of the parish church (HTL SMR).
- 6.4 Domesday records that Geoffrey, Robert of Stafford's man, held a third share of a church at Braceborough, suggesting the possibility that the church might have origins in the Late Saxon period, although it is not known whether the reference is directly to the present structure.
- 6.5 Medieval and Late Saxon pottery has been recovered during excavations of garage footing towards the west side of the village.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations

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

## 8.2 Methodology

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

## 9 POST EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

### 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist who will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

### 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

### 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

### 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & 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
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*, English Place Name Society
- Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13
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Specification: Version 1, 24/05/02

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark blackish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm black ash	Fill of (003)
003	Feature, 0.46m wide by 0.22m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole
004	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (005)
005	Feature, 0.28m wide by 0.24m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
006	Firm mid brownish yellow clay, gravel and sand	Fill of (008)
007	Firm light to mid greyish brown clayey sand with gravel	Fill of (008)
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.4m wide by 0.76m deep, steep sides slightly concave base	Ditch
009	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sands and gravels	Natural deposit
010	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
011	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
012	Firm light to mid greyish brown clayey sand with gravel	Fill of (014)
013	Firm mid brownish yellow clay, gravel and sand	Fill of (014)
014	?Linear feature, 1.7m wide by 0.6m deep, steep sides slightly concave base	Ditch
015	Limestone structure, circular, 1.2m internal diameter, 1.6m external diameter, >0.4m deep	Well
016	Loose mixed brown sand, silt, gravel and limestone, 0.7m thick	Made ground

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey 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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 5 fragments of pottery weighing 325g and each representing a separate vessel was recovered from 3 different contexts. In addition to the pottery, faunal remains were also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a posthole (004) and fills of ditches (006 and 013).

The earliest artefact was made in proximity to Braceborough, at Stamford 7km to the southwest. The later pottery was probably also made relatively locally to Braceborough, with one piece perhaps manufactured at Bourne, 7km to the north.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally	1	2	9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
006	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheons, separate vessels	3	255	18 <sup>th</sup> century
		Bone, probable bird	1	1	
013	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon	1	68	18 <sup>th</sup> century

Fragments of four separate black glazed pancheons, all of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered from two contexts. These vessels had various functions but were commonly used as milk pans, which may imply dairying activities at the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. One of the pieces from (006) is in a fine red fabric with occasional white limestone flecks. This is very similar to the earlier, 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century, Bourne D fabric, which may imply later pottery production at Bourne for these utilitarian vessels.

The single piece of Stamford ware of Saxo-Norman date is small and may have entered the area in manuring scatter. However, the piece is unworn which might indicate that it derived from nearby settlement of the period, rather than being dumped on agricultural land.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Braceborough. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The small collection of predominantly post-medieval pottery fragments is of limited local potential and significance., though perhaps indicates dairying activity at the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The single medieval pottery sherd is also of

limited local significance, though does indicate activity of the period in the vicinity.

The lack of any material dating between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period are absent from the area. Moreover, it is possible that the Saxo-Norman sherd is redeposited and that archaeological levels dating prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century do not occur on the site, or were not disturbed by the development.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.246

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CLB 02

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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