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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
MAIN ROAD,
DYKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DMR04)



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
MAIN ROAD,
DYKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DMR04)

Work Undertaken For
The Robert Doughty Consultancy
& William Ash Esq.

July 2004

Report Compiled by
Victoria Mellor BSc (Hons)

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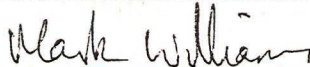
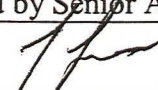
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Main Road, Dyke, Lincolnshire.

Dyke is situated in an area of known archaeological remains which span the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The site lies in the historic core of the village and within 100m of the Roman Car Dyke, a nationally important Scheduled Monument.

The investigations revealed three post-medieval post-holes in addition to a yard surface of probable 18th century date. Pottery of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and later dates was retained in addition to building materials, animal bone and metal artefacts.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An 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, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S03/0248/12) for residential development on land at Main Road, Dyke, Lincolnshire was submitted

to South Kesteven District Council. The South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching should be undertaken to assess the importance of any archaeological remains buried on the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by The Robert Doughty Consultancy & William Ash Esq. to undertake the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was undertaken between the 9th and 14th June 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Dyke is located approximately 3km north of Bourne and 24km southeast of Grantham, in the district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village is situated on a gentle slope down to the east, towards the Fens of south Lincolnshire.

The site lies in the village centre, on the south side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 1053 2247 (Fig. 2) at c. 8m O.D.

The site is close to the junction of two soil types with the evaluated portion of the site being Badsey 2 Association brown calcareous earths on gravel. Aswarby Association gleyic brown calcareous earths on interbedded Jurassic limestone and clay occur elsewhere in Dyke village (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99 & 101).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Dyke is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to post-medieval

periods. Discoveries of Bronze Age flints, pottery and a bronze dagger have been made in the parish. Also ring ditches evident on aerial photographs, probably represent Bronze Age burial mounds. The Fenland Survey identified an Iron Age salt-making site close to an extinct stream on the peat margins near Dyke, c.800m to the southeast of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 135).

The Car Dyke Roman canal, which lies about 100m to the southeast is a major archaeological feature, and the portion close to the development is extremely well preserved. The section of the Car Dyke south of Wath Bridge, for several hundred metres, is a nationally-important Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 297). Roman pottery has been found about 50-70m to the north of the site. A substantially complete vessel was found during cleaning of a field ditch, implying a high potential for Roman remains in the area. Emphasising this, other Roman pottery and coins have been found in the parish.

Dyke is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and the name is derived from the Old Norse '*díc*', a reference to the Car Dyke (Cameron 1998, 39). The Domesday Survey records that the land was owned by Oger the Breton and Heppo the Arblastar and contained more than 9 acres of meadow and 20 acres of woodland for pannage, the grazing of pigs (Foster and Longley 1976). The site appears to have been on the edge of the medieval settlement core. Ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating agricultural use of the land in the medieval period, occur to the north, west, south and southeast of the site. A watching brief c.170m to the southeast of the site revealed the probable remnants of medieval ridge and furrow in addition to an undated pit (Griffiths, 1999).

A further watching brief, undertaken c. 300m southeast of the site, in 1993, identified a north-south aligned field boundary, although this remains undated (Taylor 1993, 1).

Facing Dyke village green is Brittain House, the early 19th century frontage of which conceals 17th century gables, and adjacent to this is an 18th century stone barn. The only remaining smock mill in the county is located in Dyke, this being an eight-sided timber clad building with a brick ground floor. Before the mill was brought to Dyke it was used for drainage of adjacent fens (Pevsner 1989, 30 & 175). Each of these buildings is listed, in addition to four further 18th century houses on Main Street (Department of Environment). The cottage which is located c.16m north of Trench 1 (Fig 3) is largely rendered, but a small stone window frame is visible on the south elevation. This, in addition to two stone mullioned windows on the north elevation, indicates a 17th to 18th century date for at least part of this building (G Taylor *pers comm*).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resources, if present, on the site. The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present. A set of criteria, issued by the Secretary of State (DoE 1990), provided an outline for assessing the significance of the archaeology at the site. These were used to determine state of preservation, period, type, rarity, diversity and vulnerability of

the deposits encountered and their relationship to the general area.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, each 1.6m by 10m, were excavated by machine, one within each of the areas of the proposed house plots (Fig. 3). The trenches were surveyed and plotted with reference to the site boundary.

Once excavation had been completed, the sides and bases of the trenches were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Three post holes were encountered in Trench 2, in addition to a yard surface in Trench 1. These were recorded and removed by hand. The remaining overburden was then removed by machine and the above cleaning and excavation methodology repeated.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour slides and black and white print formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of

the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of Trench 1 was a mid reddish-yellowish-brown flint gravel and sand, over 0.14m thick (104). Overlying this was a 0.30m thick mid yellowish-reddish-brown sandy and gravelly clay (103). In Trench 2, a similar deposit of mid brownish-yellow to yellowish-brown sandy gravelly clay with occasional reddish mottles was over 0.18m thick (202).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

In Trench 1, natural deposits were sealed by a 0.33m thick probable subsoil of mid grey sandy clayey silt and gravel (102) with occasional reddish mottles.

In Trench 2, probable subsoil comprised a 100mm thick mid yellowish-brown sandy clay and gravel (201) with occasional charcoal or coal flecks.

Phase 3 Post-Medieval deposits

In Trench 2 three post holes were cut into probable subsoil (201). Post hole [206] was sub-rectangular to sub-rounded, with steep sides, stepped to the south and

southwest, with a flattish base. This measured 0.45 by 0.39m in diameter, 0.25m deep and was filled by a mid to darkish greyish-brown sandy and clayey silt (207). This contained frequent gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal or coal and a sherd of 18th century pottery and an iron nail (Fig 5, Section 3, Plate 7). Post hole [203] was oval with steep sides and concave base, 0.26 by 0.30m in diameter and 0.18m deep (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 6). This contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand and clay with frequent gravel (204) from which a sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery was retrieved. An additional post hole [208] was circular with steep sides and concave base, 0.45m in diameter and 0.30m deep (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate 8). The fill of this feature comprised a mid greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel (209) from which a single cattle bone was retrieved. The stratigraphic position of these three post holes and their similar nature indicates that they are contemporary, and the sherd of medieval pottery retrieved from one of the post holes is likely to have been redeposited.

A yard surface of flint gravel and occasional limestone and cobbles (101) in a matrix of mid greyish-brown sandy silt formed a 0.15m thick layer throughout Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plates 3 & 4). A variety of artefacts, mainly pottery, brick and tile were retrieved from this surface. The majority of these date to the 18th century although pottery of 12th to 19th century date and a fragment of a possible Roman tile were also retrieved.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing yard surface (101) was a 0.20 to 0.25m thick dark greyish-brown sandy silt topsoil (100) which contained occasional small pebbles and post-medieval and later artefacts.

Sealing the fills of each of the three post holes in Trench 2 was a 0.25m thick topsoil of dark blackish-brown sandy loam with frequent small to medium gravel inclusions (200) from which a small number of sherds of 2nd to 3rd century, post-medieval and later pottery were retrieved. Overlying this at the north of the trench was a c.10m long pathway of concrete slabs laid over concrete and hardcore base (205) (Fig 3, Fig 5 Section 1).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprised clay sand and gravel of the underlying drift geology of the Badsey 2 Association.

Undated (Phase 2) deposits consisted of a probable subsoil in Trench 2 and a probable buried subsoil in Trench 1.

In Trench 2, three post-medieval (Phase 3) post holes were identified. Although post-medieval artefacts were only retrieved from one of these post holes they appear to constitute a single structural group and the sherd of medieval pottery retrieved from the fill of one of these post holes is likely to be residual. As a group these were aligned similarly to both the eastern boundary of the site and outbuildings to the north of the trench, although there was no indication as to the type of structure formed by the posts. A buried gravel yard surface extended throughout Trench 1 from which a range of artefacts were retrieved. Although medieval, post-medieval, 19th century and possible Roman artefacts were retrieved from this surface, the majority of material was of 18th century date. This suggests an 18th century date for the main phase of use of this surface, with earlier artefacts likely to have been redeposited, although more prolonged usage cannot be ruled out. The

position of this yard surface, overlying a probable buried subsoil, indicates that the area was likely to have been stripped of topsoil prior to the laying of the surface.

Recent (Phase 4) deposits comprised topsoils in each of the two trenches, in addition to a concrete garden path in Trench 2.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Main Road, Dyke because the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and in the historic core of the village, close to the Roman Car Dyke.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a small number of 2nd to 3rd century and medieval artefacts. Although these may indicate activity in the vicinity of the site in these periods, their limited quantity does not indicate occupation of the investigation site itself. These earlier artefacts all appear to have been redeposited in the post-medieval or later periods and no features of early date were identified during the investigation.

The lack of any material earlier than the 2nd century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits earlier than this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 4th and 12th centuries would tend to suggest that the site was unoccupied during this period.

Post-medieval features were identified in each of the two trenches. In Trench 2 this phase comprised three post holes which may represent a former boundary or a

continuation of the outbuildings extant to the north. In Trench 1 a buried yard surface was identified from which finds of predominantly 18th century date were retrieved. The yard surface yielded artefacts of 12th to 19th century date in addition to a possible Roman tile, although the earlier artefacts are likely to be redeposited, with the single 19th century pottery sherd likely to be intrusive from the overlying topsoil. This yard surface is probably associated with the extant farm cottage to the north, which appears to include 17th to 18th century elements.

Recent deposits were confined to topsoils in each of the trenches and a path in Trench 2. This path reflects the most recent phase of use of this area of the site as an enclosed garden.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of The Robert Doughty Consultancy & William Ash Esq. who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Mark Williams and Tom Lane edited this report. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Victoria Mellor
 Site staff: Bob Garland, Karen Rosser
 Work experience volunteer: Matt Bayley
 CAD Illustration: Victoria Mellor
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analyst: Victoria Mellor

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum
(Height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

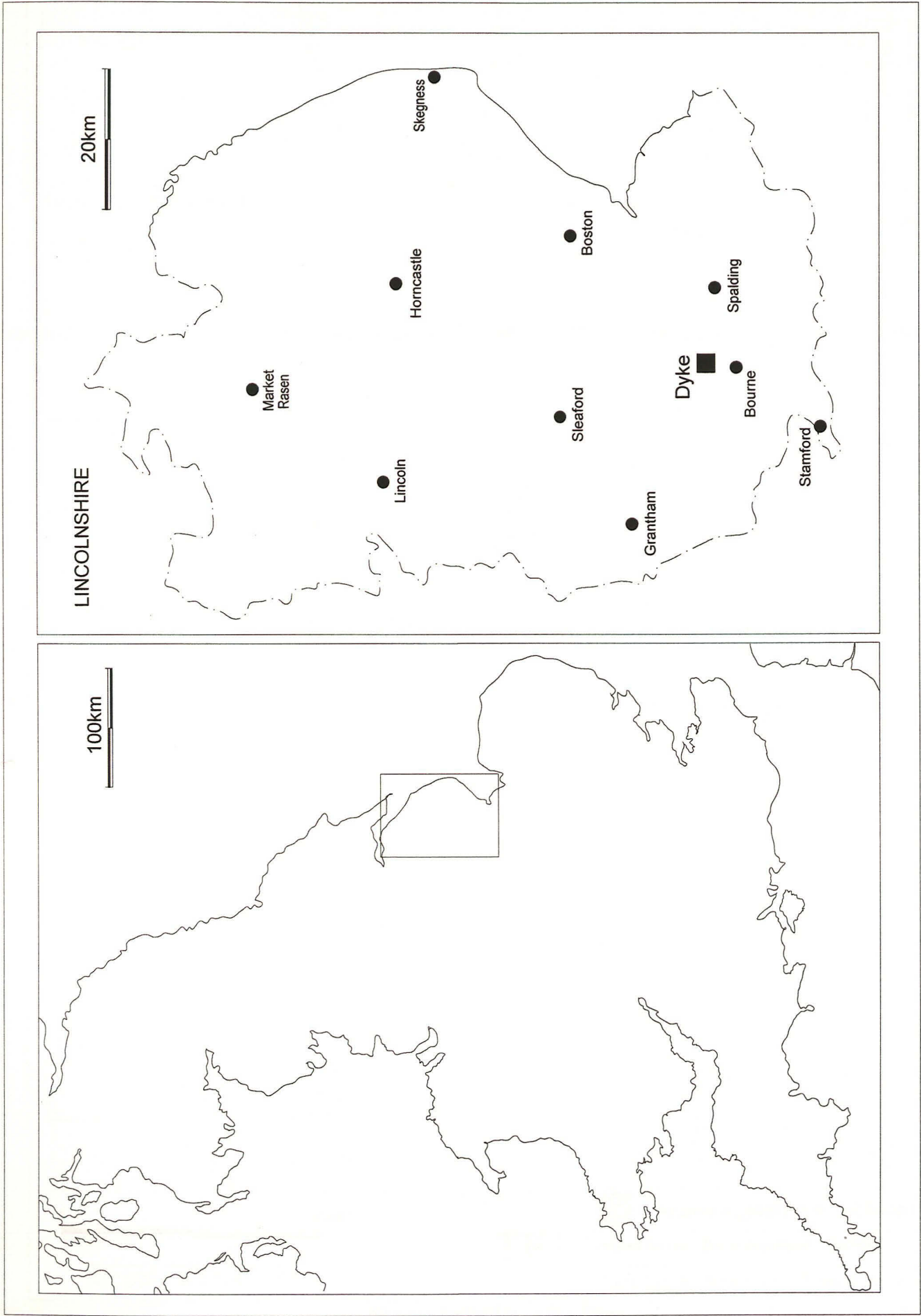


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Area of Investigation

0 500m

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Dyke Main Road DMR04

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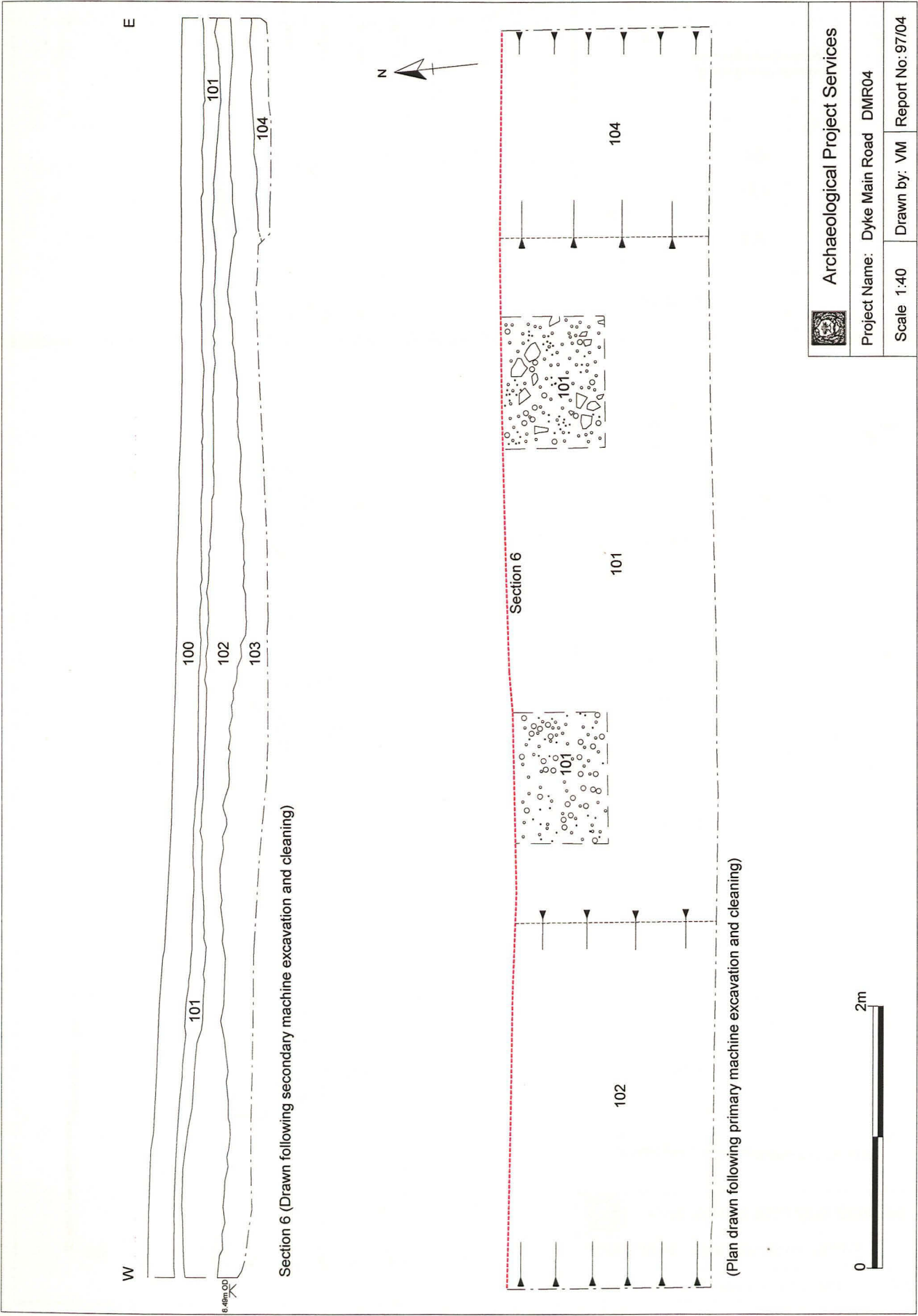
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Figure 2 Site Location Plan



Figure 3 Trench location plan




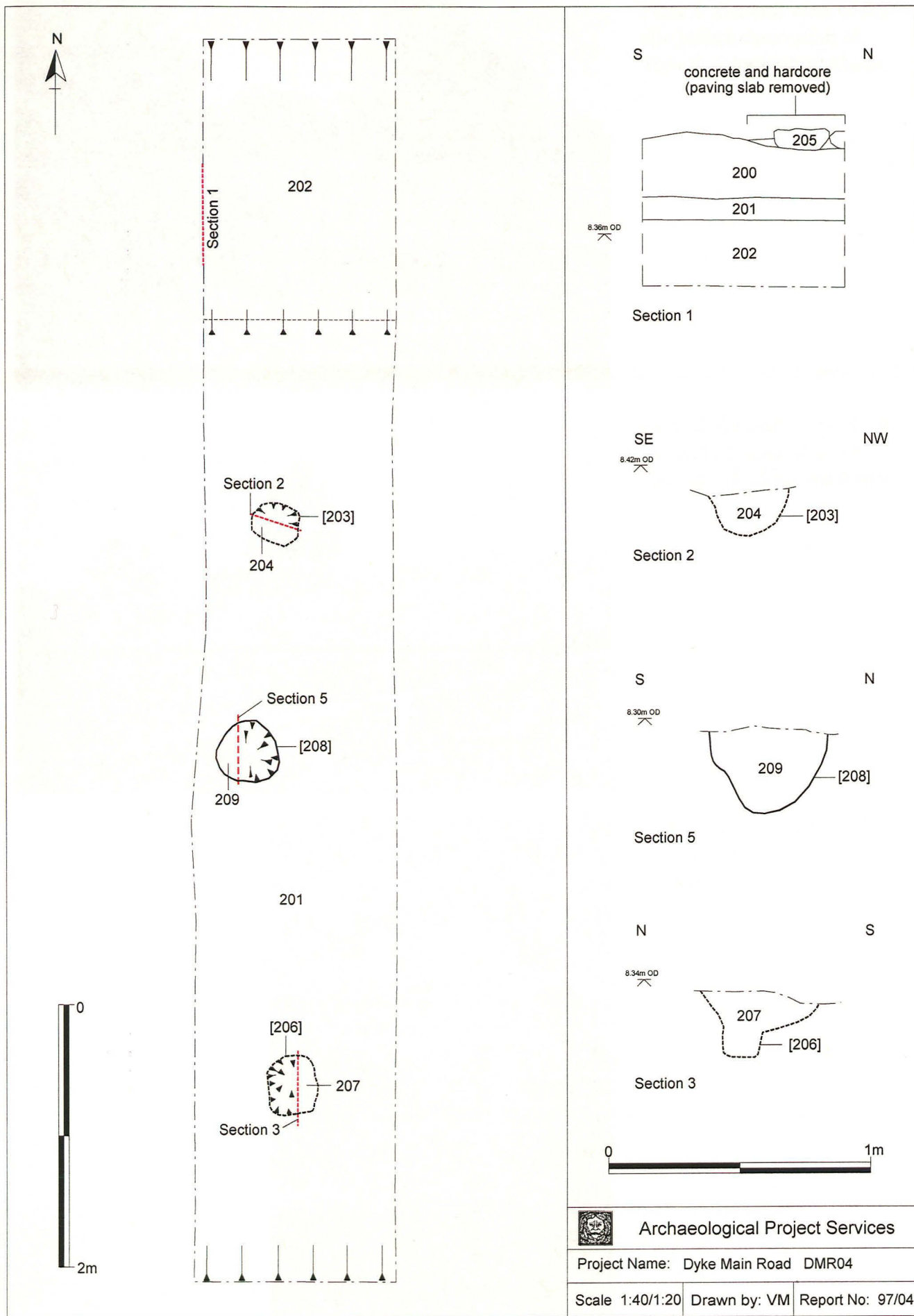
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Figure 4 Trench 1 Plan and Section




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Dyke Main Road DMR04		
Scale 1:40/1:20	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 97/04

Figure 5 Trench 2 Plan and Sections



Plate 1 General view of the site before excavation of Trench 2, looking southeast



Plate 2 General view of the site before excavation of Trench 1, looking southwest



Plate 3 View of Trench 1 showing yard surface (101), looking east



Plate 4 Trench 1,
Section 6, looking
northwest



Plate 5 Trench 2,
Section 1, looking west



Plate 6 Trench 2, post
hole [203], looking
southwest



Plate 7 Trench 2, post hole [206], looking east



Plate 8 Trench 2, post hole [208], looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT MAIN ROAD, DYKE, LINCOLNSHIRE— SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Main Road, Dyke, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. The Car Dyke Roman waterway is located close by and Roman artefacts, including coins and a substantially complete pottery vessel, has previously been found nearby and suggests settlement of this period existed in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken to assist the determination of the 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 Main Road, Dyke, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Dyke is located 3km north of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area is located in the village centre, on the south side of Main Road at National Grid Reference TF 0539 2488.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application (S03/0248/12) for residential development has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council. The South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist advised that a trial trench evaluation is required to assist the determination of the evaluation and produced a brief for the investigation. The initial brief required four trenches, 3 measuring 10m x 2m and 1 of 15m x 2m. This has been revised to two trenches each 10m x 1m.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 8m OD on ground sloping down to the east. The site is at the junction of 2 soil types, Aswarby Association gleyic brown calcareous earths on interbedded Jurassic limestone and clay to the west, and Badsey 2 Association brown calcareous earths on gravel to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99; 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Dyke is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Prehistoric discoveries of Bronze Age flints, pottery and a bronze dagger have been made in the parish. Additionally, ring ditches are evident on aerial photographs and probably represent Bronze Age burial mounds.
- 6.2 The Car Dyke Roman canal, which lies a short distance (about 100m) to the southeast is a major archaeological feature and the section of it south of Wath Bridge, for several hundred metres, is a nationally-important scheduled ancient monument. Roman pottery has been found a short distance to the north (about 50-70m) from the site. A substantially-complete vessel was found in cleaning a field ditch and would imply a high potential for Roman remains in the area. Emphasising this, other Roman pottery and coins has been found in the parish.
- 6.3 The site appears to have been on the edge of the medieval settlement core and ridge and furrow earthworks indicating agricultural use of the land in the medieval period occurs on and around the site.

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 The archaeological curator has stipulated the position and dimensions of the trenches.

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 two (2) trenches, each measuring 10m long, placed within the areas of the proposed buildings as stipulated by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. Trenches may be widened and 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. 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:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 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 topsoil 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 tape or 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:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

- 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6 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.
- 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11 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; the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council; South Kesteven District 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 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 Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. They will be given written notice of 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 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 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: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Matti Holmes, independent consultant; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent consultant
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 up to 3 staff, a supervisor and 2 assistants, and to take up to five (5) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take about 8 person-days within a notional programme of 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
 - 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump; sampling/analysis of environmental/waterlogged remains (necessity cannot be pre-determined); artefacts and faunal remains (for unexpectedly large amounts, or unexpected dates or classes of material); conservation.
 - 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Planning 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.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

20.1 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.

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

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 8/6/04

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
100	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.20 to 0.25m thick	Topsoil
101	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt and flint gravel with occasional limestone and cobbles, 0.15m thick	Farmyard surface
102	Mid grey sandy clayey silt and gravel, with occasional reddish mottles, 0.33m thick	Probable buried subsoil
103	Mid yellowish-reddish-brown sandy and gravelly clay, 0.30m thick	Natural
104	Mid reddish-yellowish-brown flint gravel and sand, over 0.14m thick	Natural

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
200	Dark blackish-brown sandy loam with frequent small to medium gravel inclusions, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
201	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay and gravel with occasional charcoal or coal flecks, 100mm thick	Probable subsoil
202	Mid brownish-yellow to yellowish-brown sandy gravelly clay with occasional reddish mottles, over 0.18m thick	Natural
203	Oval feature with steep sides and concave base, 0.26 by 0.30m in diameter and 0.18m deep	Post hole
204	Mid greyish-brown silty sand and clay with frequent gravel, 0.18m thick	Fill of post hole [203]
205	Concrete slabs laid over concrete and hardcore base c. 10m long	Garden path
206	Sub-rectangular to sub-rounded feature with steep sides stepped to the south and southwest and a flattish base, 0.45 by 0.39m in diameter and 0.25m deep	Post hole
207	Mid to darkish greyish-brown sandy and clayey silt with frequent gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal or coal, 0.25m thick	Fill of post hole [206]
208	Circular feature with steep sides and concave base, 0.45m in diameter and 0.30m deep	Post hole
209	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, 0.30m thick	Fill of post hole [208]

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 19 fragments of pottery weighing 285g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass and metals, comprising 13 items weighing a total of 285g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 14 stratified fragments weighing 280g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from yard surface (101), posthole fills (204), (207) and (209), and topsoil (100) and (200).

Much of the earlier pottery, of Roman to early post-medieval date, was made in close proximity to Dyke, at Bourne 3km to the south. However, most of the later ceramics are Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	4	19 th -20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, butterpot, 18 th century	1	32	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	4	
101	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	5	19 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware dish, 18 th century	1	8	
	STSL	Staffordshire reverse slipware dish, 18 th century	1	7	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 1 abraded, 18 th century	2	52	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	3(2 link)	101	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, bowl, 12 th -14 th century	1	30	
	NOTG	Nottingham green glazed ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	6	
200	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	2	17	
	SLSH	South Lincs. Shell-tempered ware, 2 nd -3 rd century AD	1	10	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
204	BOUA	?Bourne B ware	1	3	12 th -14 th century
207	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1	2	18 th century

A single fragment of 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder of the pottery assemblage is much later, dating from the 12th to 20th centuries. Six of the pottery fragments, 33% of the assemblage, is 18th century in date and forms the largest chronological group in the collection. This suggests activity, probably occupation with resulting refuse discard, at the site at that time.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Iron	Nail	1	2	19 th -early 20 th century
	Copper alloy	Plate from pocket watch, 19 th – early 20 th century	1	10	
	Glass	Dark green bottle glass, 19 th – early 20 th century	1	21	
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	2	13	
101	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	125	18 th century
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	2	38	
	CBM	Tile, Roman?	1	21	
	Glass	Green wine bottle base, steep kick-up, much iridescence, 18 th century	1	38	
	Stone	Natural limestone	1	9	
	Stone	Natural ironstone	1	4	
207	Iron	Nail	1	4	

Most of the collection of other artefacts is post-medieval in date and consists of mixed domestic debris. However, there is one fragment of probable Roman tile.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
101	cattle sized	carpals	2	15	butchery marks
	cattle	metacarpal	3 (link)	122	
	cattle	humerus	4	106	
	sheep sized	humerus	1	12	
	bird	unident	3	10	
209	cattle	metacarpal	1	15	probably duck or goose

The assemblage is considered too small for further detailed analysis.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Dyke that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a collection of rather mixed date, the assemblage is of low-moderate local potential and significance. Medieval

material is limited in quantity and mostly redeposited, but may indicate settlement of this period close by. Early post-medieval artefacts are slightly more abundant material and these, too reflect, habitation of 16th- 17th century date in the close vicinity. Slightly later, 18th century, artefacts provide the bulk of the assemblage and perhaps indicate the initial occupation of the site.

Although only two pieces were recovered, and both redeposited with later material, the Roman artefacts are perhaps of moderate local potential and perhaps relate to previous discoveries of Romano-British ceramics nearby. However, given their limited quantity, it seems likely that they reflect spread from nearby habitation, rather than occupation of the present investigation site itself.

The lack of any material earlier than the 2nd century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 4th and 12th centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned during this period.

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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	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, etc. 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.
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).
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.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
9	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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: 2004.120

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DMR04

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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