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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
CHURCH STREET,
BARROWBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BACS04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LIS243

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NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
CHURCH STREET,
BARROWBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BACS04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Taylor Pearson Construction Ltd**

July 2004

Report Compiled by
Victoria Mellor BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 87862 36326
Planning Reference: S03/1130/06
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

APS Report No. 48/04



Quality Control

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT CHURCH STREET, BARROWBY (BACS04)

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisors	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Aaron Clements, Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Victoria Mellor
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Victoria Mellor


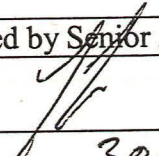
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 30/7/04	Date: 30-07-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Church Street, Barrowby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling.

Barrowby is situated in an area of known archaeological remains which span the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The site is located near to the historic core of the settlement, close to a church of Saxon origins, undated earthworks and the findspot of a Bronze Age or Neolithic flint scraper.

The investigation identified a mixed deposit of topsoil, clay and building materials, likely to relate to the recent construction of adjacent buildings, in addition to a 'cricket run' reflecting the most recent use of the development area as a garden and games area. No further archaeological deposits were identified.

Finds of animal bone, 18th and 19th century pottery and late post-medieval building material were retained.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Taylor Pearson Construction Ltd to undertake an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Church Street, Barrowby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/1130/06. The watching brief was carried out between the 30th January and the 17th February 2004, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Barrowby is located c.4km west of Grantham town centre and around 40km south of Lincoln, in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The site lies at approximately 105m OD on a plateau with a gentle slope down to the south and a sharper decline to the north. The development is located near the historic core of the settlement at National Grid Reference SK 87862 36326 (Fig 2).

Local soils are the Banbury Association, loamy ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone of Jurassic age (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric and Romano-British finds have been reported throughout the parish of Barrowby, in particular to the west of the village (Walker 1996, Snee 2001).

The name Barrowby is of Old Norse and Old Danish derivation, meaning 'the farmstead village on the hills' (Cameron 1998, 10).

Barrowby is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Bergebi*, a manor with a mill and a church (Foster and Longley 1976). All Saints church is mainly late 13th to mid 14th century although it was restored in 1854. A fragment of a 10th to 11th century cross shaft has been reused in the south chancel wall (Pevsner 1989, 119) which

probably relates to the Saxon church recorded in Domesday.

To the west of the village core are significant earthwork remains. These consist of a possible medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch or hollow way associated with an enclosure and a pond. The function of these earthworks is uncertain but it is believed that they are associated with Barrowby Old Hall (Snee 2001), a 17th century hall, much altered in the 19th century, with medieval fragments incorporated into the front wall. Other surviving early post-medieval buildings in the village include Barrowby Hall which is dated 1691 and the Rectory, dated 1588 (Pevsner 1989, 119).

A watching brief carried out by the community archaeologist in 1990 identified Romano-British and medieval pottery together with remains of stone walling and undated industrial residues in an area west of the development.

In 2000, a watching brief was carried out just to the southwest of the site, adjacent to Casthorpe Road. The investigations recorded an undated pit of uncertain function in addition to finds of a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper, medieval pottery and modern pottery and glass (Snee, 2001)

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features, if present, and to determine their form, date, nature and function.

4. METHODS

Following the removal of overburden, foundation trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths as required by the development. Exposed portions of

the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated to determine their nature. 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 using a colour slide format. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 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 date was 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	Undated 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 yellowish-brown silty clay and gravel (004), over 0.38m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Sealing natural (004) was a deposit of disturbed natural, 0.02m to 0.03m thick, comprising a mid yellowish and greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional yellow clay lensing and charcoal (003).

Also overlying natural (004) was a mid greyish-brown clayey sand subsoil (005) which contained occasional charcoal and was over 0.22m thick.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing disturbed natural (003) was a mixed deposit of mid yellowish-brown and dark greyish-brown mottled clay, topsoil and limestone rubble in equal proportions (001). This deposit included frequent fragments of building materials. This layer was sealed by 0.27m thick topsoil of mid greyish-brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel (002). A small quantity of late post-medieval building materials were retrieved from this deposit in addition to 18th and 19th century pottery and animal bone.

Two areas of concrete overlay topsoil (002), one of which was c.7.40 by 3.80m in extent (006) and located at the north of the site (Fig 3). A second area of concrete (007) was c.2m wide, over 20m long and north-south aligned (Fig 3), and has recently been used as a cricket run.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprised a single deposit of silty clay and gravel.

Undated (Phase 2) deposits comprised a clayey sand subsoil, in addition to a thin layer of disturbed natural. Subsoil was not extant in areas where this disturbed layer occurred. This indicates that at some time subsoil has been stripped from part of the

development area and some natural soil was redeposited during those works.

A recent (Phase 3) mixed deposit of clay, topsoil and limestone rubble including fragments of building materials sealed this disturbed natural. This deposit was interpreted as a levelling deposit likely to result from the construction of an adjacent house. A topsoil of silty sandy clay sealed this deposit and formed a layer of garden soil from which late post-medieval artefacts were retrieved. The recent use of the site as a garden and games area is also evidenced by the concrete 'cricket run' towards the centre of the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church Street, Barrowby as the site close to the historic core of the settlement, in an area of known archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

Stripping of topsoil and subsoil is indicated in some parts of the site and a mixed deposit of topsoil, clay and building materials was likely to relate to recent construction of adjacent buildings. Recent deposits of topsoil and concreted areas reflect the recent use of the site as a garden and games area although no further archaeological deposits were identified.

A small quantity of 18th and 19th century pottery, late post-medieval building materials and animal bone was retrieved during the investigation.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from earlier periods are absent from the area, were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Taylor Pearson Construction Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who along with Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start kindly permitted examination of the South Kesteven Parish files and the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin,
 Aaron Clements, Chris Moulis
 Illustration: Victoria Mellor
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Victoria Mellor

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

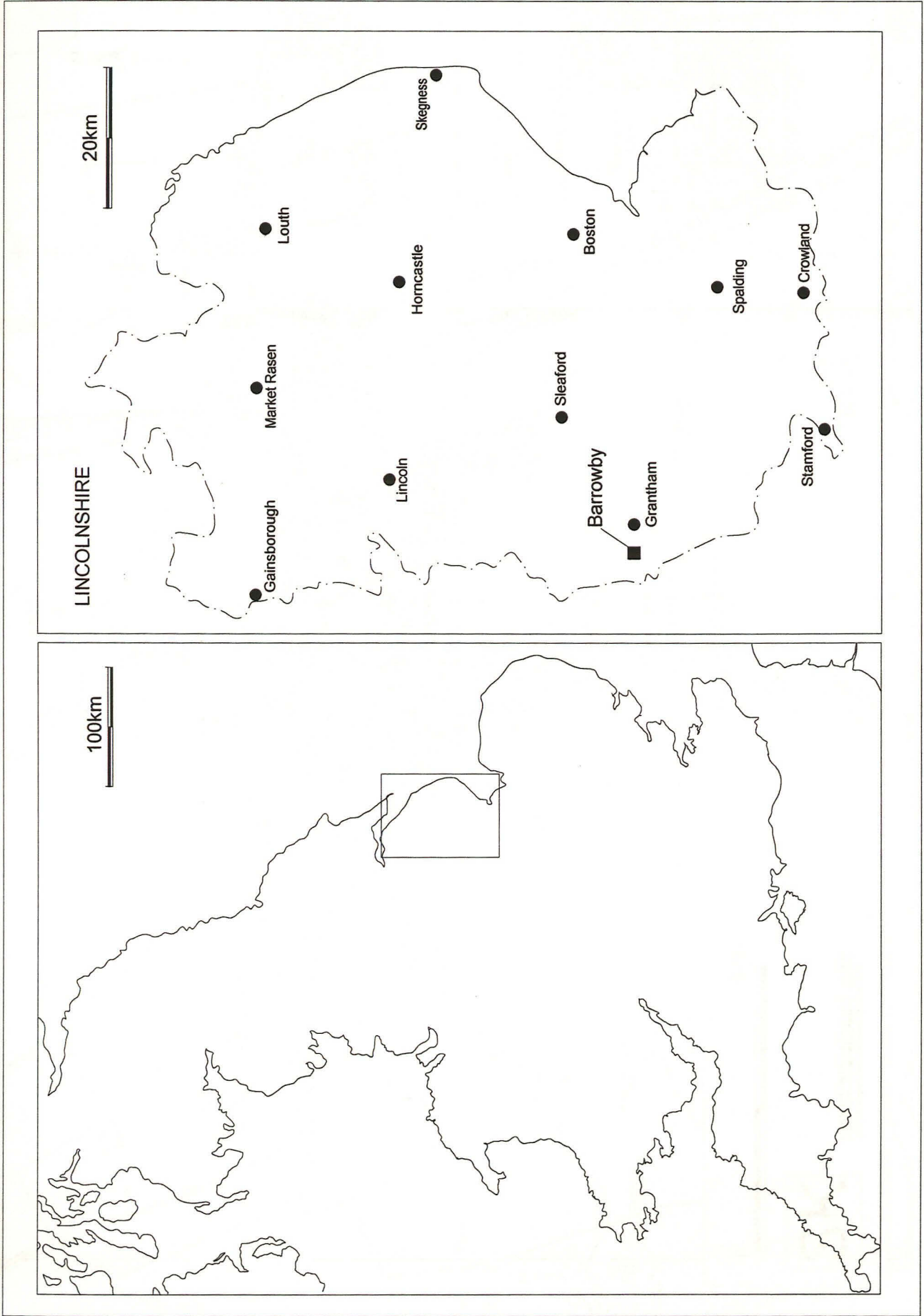


Figure 1 General location plan

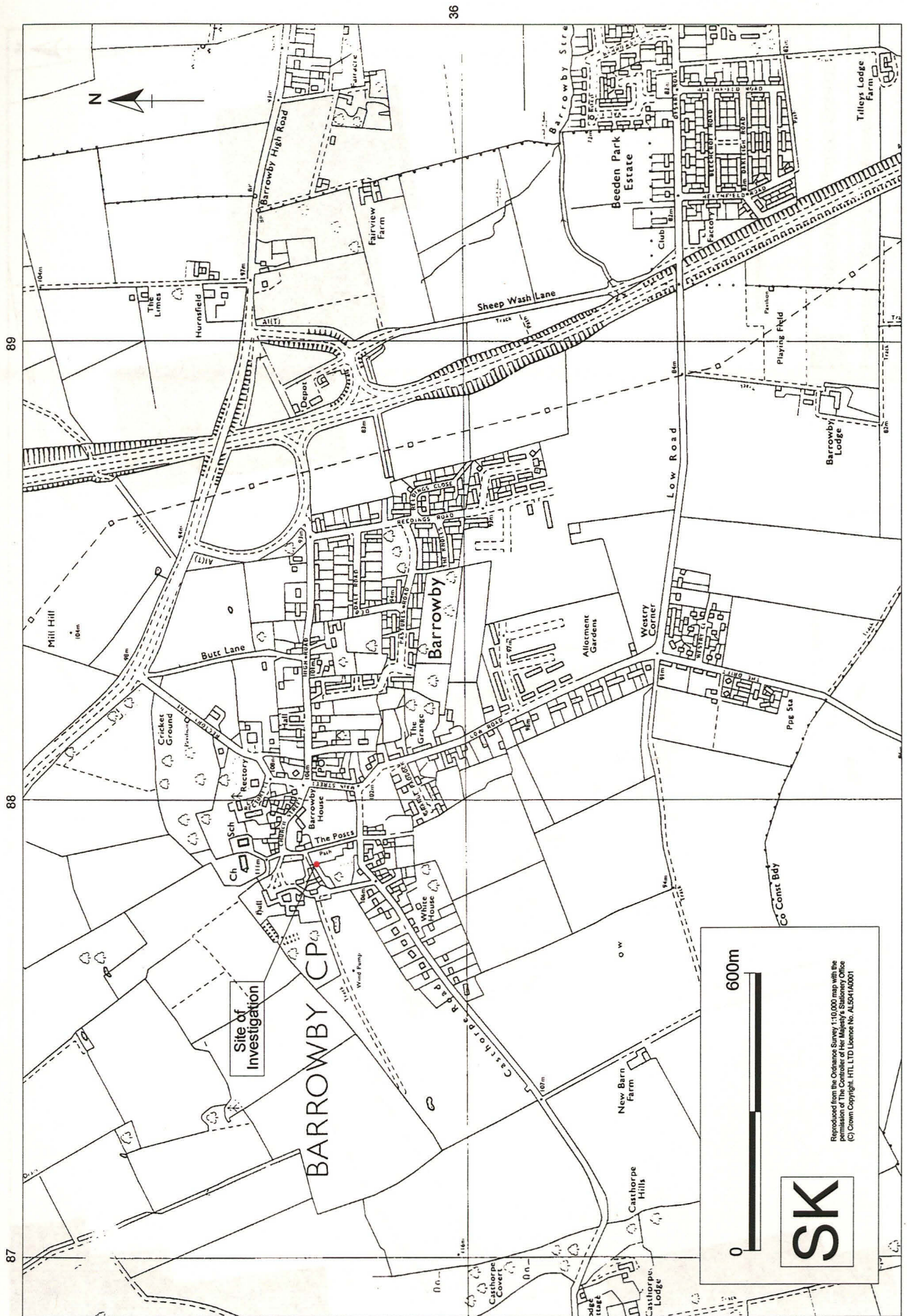
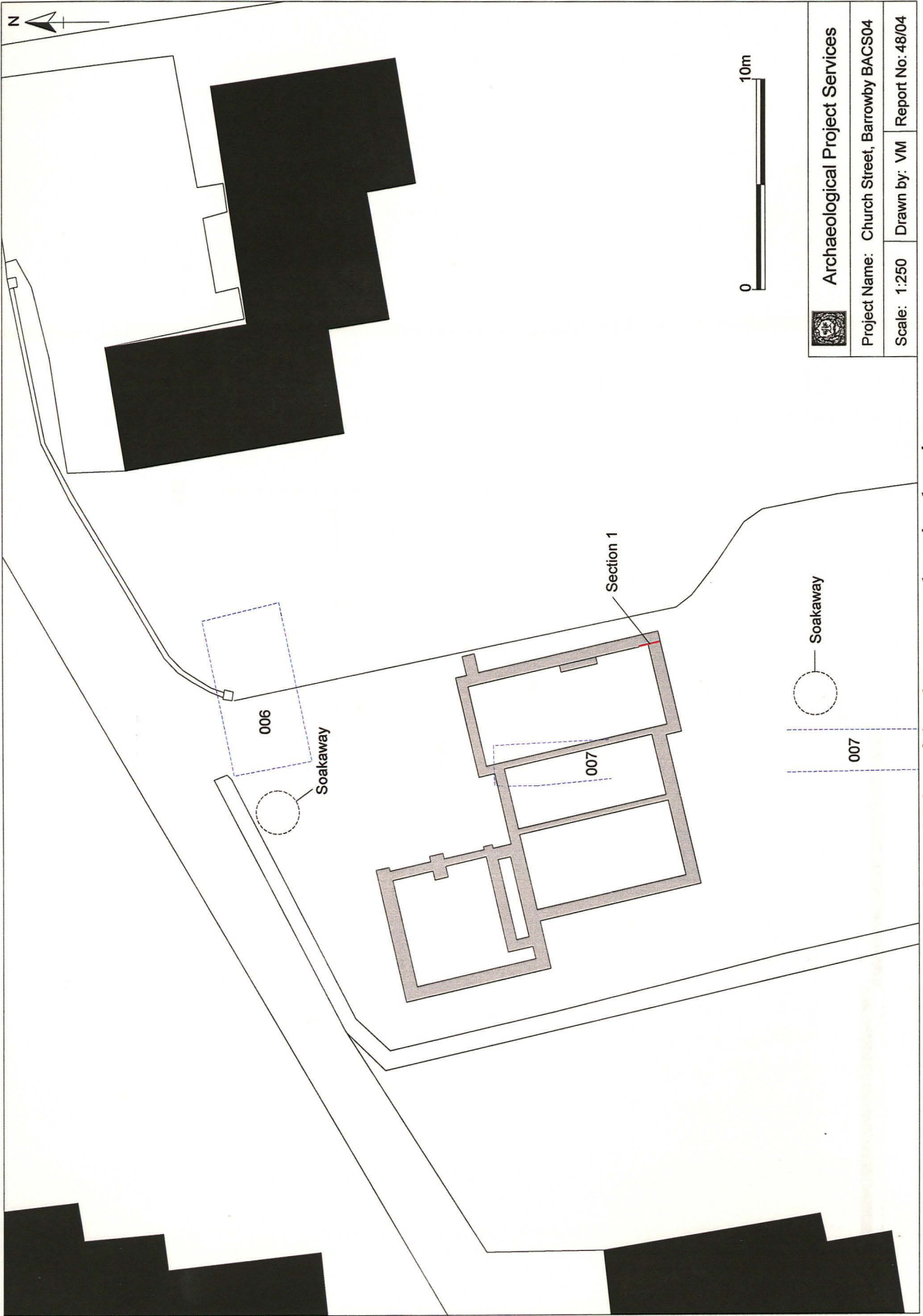


Figure 2 Site location plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Street, Barrowby BACS04

Scale: 1:250 Drawn by: VM Report No: 48/04

Figure 3 Plan of development and section location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Street, Barrowby BACS04

Scale: 1:10 Drawn by: VM Report No: 48/04

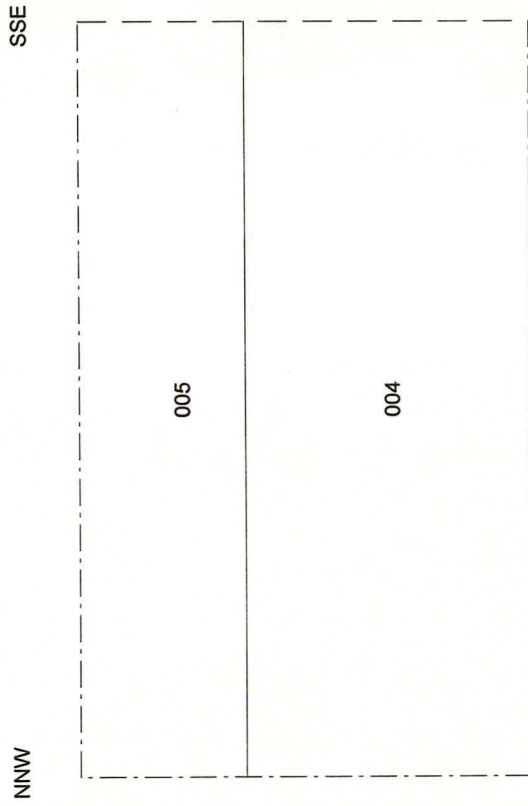


Figure 4 Section 1



Plate 1 General view of the site during groundworks, looking northwest



Plate 2 Section 1, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT, CHURCH STREET, BARROWBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An intensive watching brief is required during the construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Dormers, Church Street, Barrowby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, in the historic core of the village. The development lies close to previous discoveries of Romano-British and medieval remains and to the south of the medieval parish church. Earthworks of unknown date and function lie to the west and medieval and post-medieval buildings are located close by.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during all groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the result 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 intensive archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Dormers, Church Street, Barrowby, 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 Barrowby is a village approximately 4km west of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the west side of the present village off Church Street, approximately 150m south of the parish church, at national grid reference SK 87862 36326.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/1130/06) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all phases of the groundworks (intensive watching brief).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 105m OD on a plateau with a gentle slope down to the south and a sharper decline to the north. Local soils are the Banbury Association, loamy ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone of Jurassic age (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and later finds have previously been recovered to the south

and west of the site. Barrowby church contains Anglo-Saxon fragments and these probably relate to the church recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 which also notes a mill in the manor of Barrowby. The present church is largely 13th century in date (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

- 6.2 Earthworks of unknown date and function occur to the west of the site and Barrowby Old Hall, located close to the site, is thought to be of medieval origin, though the present building is 17th century. A moated site of probable medieval date and perhaps associated with the Old Hall is also located nearby. Barrowby House, of late 17th century date, is also situated in the vicinity.

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 groundworks.
- 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 fieldwork 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; the South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; 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 District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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).
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, 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

Archaeological Project Services, 2001 *An archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Casthorpe Road, Barrowby, Lincolnshire (BCRB99)*, APS Report No. 6/01

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Specification: Version 1, 13/01/2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid yellowish-brown and dark greyish-brown mottled clay, topsoil and limestone rubble in equal proportions and including frequent fragments of building materials	Levelling deposit
002	Mid greyish-brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
003	Mid yellowish and greyish brown clayey silt with occasional yellow clay lensing and charcoal, 20-30mm thick	Disturbed natural
004	Light yellowish-brown silty clay and gravel, >0.38m thick	Natural
005	Mid greyish-brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal, >0.22m thick	Subsoil
006	Concrete area c.7.40 by 3.80m in extent	Concrete
007	North-south aligned concrete area c.2m wide and over 20m long	Concrete cricket run

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner 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. Two fragments of pottery weighing a total of 39g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 11g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 10g. 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 the topsoil (002).

One of the fragments of pottery is a Staffordshire product, though the other may be more local to the Barrowby area. The ceramic building materials are probably also fairly local products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	2	19 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 th century	1	37	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	CBM	Brick, frogged? Late post-medieval	1	5	Late post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick/tile, post-medieval	1	6	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	sheep sized	unidentified	1	10	Slightly chalky

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 Barrowby 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

The small collection of late post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. They may reflect habitation of 18th-19th century date at the site or close by, though the assemblage is small and could equally have entered the area as manuring scatter.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

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].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	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:

7	Context records
4	Drawing sheets
4	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan register
1	Section register
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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: 2004.10

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BACS04

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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