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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
WATER FARM  
RUSKINGTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(RWF04)



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PROJECT  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
WATER FARM  
RUSKINGTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(RWF04)**

Work Undertaken For  
Hartdale Homes Ltd

September 2004

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TF 0818 5098  
Planning Application No: N/52/0781/04  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.190

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

APS Report No. 134/04





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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Water Farm, Ruskington in order provide information to assist in the determination of a planning application for residential development of the site.*

*Seven trenches were excavated, representing approximately 5% of the proposed development area, with two targeted on the probable site of a former workhouse.*

*Apart from a single undated feature of possible early date, the evaluation uncovered only features relating to post-medieval occupation and use of the investigation area.*

*Remains of the workhouse structures were identified. The surviving wall lines and floor surfaces suggest the potential survival of information relating to the original layout of these buildings.*

## 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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Outline planning permission (Application No. N/52/0781/04) has been sought for

residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation was required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application. In the first instance this was to comprise exploratory trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hartdale Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 26<sup>th</sup> August and the 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2004.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Ruskington is situated 6km north of Sleaford and 24km southeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies close to the centre of the village, 100m southwest of All Saints' parish church (Fig. 2) at National Grid Reference TF 0818 5098. The village is located at the centre of a shallow valley and is bisected by the Beck, a small watercourse which forms the southern limit of the development area. The site sits at a height of c. 12m OD.

Local soils are of the Ruskington Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous earths and sands (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). These soils overlie a drift geology of Fen Sand and Gravel which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ruskington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Approximately 350m to the southeast a Bronze Age cemetery was identified which



revealed two inhumations with associated Beaker pottery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Romano-British coins have been retrieved from north of the development area. Dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, these are likely to represent casual loss.

Less than 500m to the northwest is the site of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery, which has yielded over 180 burials dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries (Atkin and Healey forthcoming). A Late Saxon cross shaft fragment has been reused in the parish church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 243). Evidence for Mid to Late Saxon settlement was identified during the excavation of the Bronze Age cemetery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Ruskington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 where it is referred to as *Reschintone* and *Rischentone*. The name is derived from Old English and means the 'village (*tūn*) amongst the rushes (*riscen*)' (Cameron 1998, 103). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Drew de Beurere and Geoffrey Alselin and contained a church with a priest, 3 mills, 60 acres of meadow and 240 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976). The only extant remains of the medieval period is the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of All Saints.

A map of the village of 1779-80 depicts Poor Houses and a Workhouse at the southern end of Chapel Lane. The Workhouse lay on the western edge of the evaluation area. 'Cottages' still survived at this location in living memory.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological

deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Trial Trenching

Seven trenches were excavated: five measuring 10m x 1.6m excavated by machine; and two hand dug measuring c. 2.5m x 1m.

Except in the hand-dug trenches removal of turf and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

### 4.2 Post-excavation

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. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, these are divided into two phases: undated and post-medieval.

Phase 0: Natural deposits

Phase 1: Undated deposits

Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

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

### 5.2 Trench 1

The earliest deposit exposed in Trench 1 (Fig. 4) was natural limestone gravel (1004) at a depth of c. 0.65m below the modern ground surface.

This was cut by three features of relatively modern date: a post-hole [1009], c. 0.2m in diameter, still containing remains of the post in its dark grey sandy fill (1008); ovoid pit [1010], c. 1.0m x 0.4m, filled by a mid brownish-grey gravelly sandy silt (1011); a larger pit over 1.1m in width and up to 0.47m deep filled with a brownish grey slightly sandy silt with frequent gravel (1005) and a mid-dark brownish grey coarse silt (1006). A single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century Toynton All Saints ware

recovered from the surface of (1004) suggests some earlier activity in the vicinity

These deposits were sealed by an intermittent buried soil (1003) and a former yard surface of limestone rubble (1002) below 0.25m of modern topsoil and turf (1001).

### 5.3 Trench 2

Natural gravel (206) was identified at a depth of 0.53m below the modern ground surface (Fig. 5). Cut into this was undated pit/post-hole [200], 0.46m in diameter by 0.25m deep, filled with soft light grey sandy clay (201) (Plate 3).

The sequence of deposits was otherwise similar to Trench 1 with an older subsoil (204) and topsoil (205) lying beneath a yard surface of limestone rubble (202) = (207) (Plate 2), above which was 0.35m of modern topsoil and turf (203).

### 5.4 Trench 3

Natural deposits, a soft yellow sandy clay (307), were encountered at 0.8m below the surface (Fig. 6). Above this were subsoil deposits (304) = (306) a firm dark grey silty clay, up to 0.35m in depth, overlain by soft light brown clayey silt (305) and light brown sandy silt (310).

Cutting through these deposits was a ditch [311], 2.05m wide by 0.8m deep, running E-W parallel to Rectory Road. The ditch was filled by a soft light grey silty clay (309) and compact light brown sandy silt (308) and (303). 0.26m of yellow-light ochre sandy silt (302) lay over the top of the ditch, beneath 0.28m of modern topsoil and turf (301).

### 5.5 Trench 4

Natural gravel (402) was encountered at 0.4m below the modern ground surface at



the western end of the trench (Fig. 7). This was overlain by a moderately compact light-mid yellow brown sandyish silt (407), up to 0.2m in depth.

These deposits were cut by a number of post-medieval and modern features (Plate 4): (403) a rectangular pit containing bottles, pottery, tile and metal of 20<sup>th</sup> century date; ditch [405], 1.4m wide x 0.32m deep, running approximately N-S, filled with soft mid grey-brown ashy silt (404) containing pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date; the cut [408] for 0.5m wide limestone rubble wall foundation (406) running parallel to and east of [405]; pit [409], at least 1.6m x 1.2m x 0.9m deep, filled with gravely sands (411) (410), containing 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and an upper fill of mid greyish brown sand and silt (408) containing 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century material. The small amount of animal bone and shell present in these deposits (Appendix 3) represents general domestic waste. The presence of cat bones suggests pet disposal.

These were overlain by c. 0.3m of modern topsoil and turf (400).

### 5.6 Trench 5

Natural gravel and sand (5010) (5011) (5013) (5014) (5015) were identified at a depth of c. 0.8m (Fig. 8).

A possible cut feature [5008] identified in plan perhaps represents interleaving of the gravels with firm mid-dark brownish grey very sandy silt (5009). Above these deposits lay light-mid brownish grey sandy silt subsoil (5007) and mid-greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (5006) to a combined depth of c. 0.6m.

(5006) was cut by linear [5004], 0.95m wide x 0.35m deep, filled with firm, mid-yellowish brown, very sandy silt containing frequent sub-round gravel (5005). Above

this lay 0.34m of modern turf and topsoil (5001). A small drainage feature (5003), 0.3m wide by 0.2m deep, and filled with a chalky deposit (5002) was seen just below the turf within this deposit.

### 5.7 Trench 6

Beneath 0.2m of topsoil and turf lay the remains of a brick and stone structure of post-medieval date (Fig. 9; Plate 5). Natural deposits were not exposed, the earliest deposit seen here being the soft mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt (609).

A brick wall foundation (606) of regular machine-made bricks, 0.35m wide and surviving to two courses in height, was identified running E-W across the trench. To the north floor surfaces of brick (604) and rubble stone (605) were exposed. These had apparently been overlain with a concrete floor (603) at a later date but this survived patchily. Just to the south of wall (606) lay the corner of a brick chamber, at least 0.48m x 0.45m but again only apparently two courses of brick survive.

Levelling/demolition deposits (602) and (601) of mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent brick and limestone rubble overlay these remains and were sealed by modern turf and topsoil (600). One or two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from the levelling deposits but the material was overwhelmingly of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date.

### 5.8 Trench 7

Natural deposits here comprised mid yellowish brown sandy silt (704) and mid yellow brown gravel and sandy silt (705) lying at 0.25m below the surface (Fig. 9; Plate 6).

Above these lay deposits (701), light yellowish brown gritty silt with occasional limestone/crushed limestone; limestone



rubble (702); demolition deposit (703) moderate mid-brown sandy silt limestone and concrete below 0.2m of modern turf and topsoil (700).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Some isolated undated features may be of early date but their general character suggests that all are of similar date to the post-medieval features on the site. The few sherds of medieval pottery recovered were probably part of manuring scatter.

The structural remains on the western boundary of the site clearly relate to the workhouse depicted on the enclosure map of the village of 1779-80 and recorded in a Parliamentary survey of poor-law provision in 1776-7. Cottages still survived at this location in living memory. These have been comprehensively demolished, but enough remains of wall lines and floor surfaces to suggest the potential survival of information relating to the original layout of these buildings. The simple rectangular range implied by the 18<sup>th</sup> century mapping would not suggest a purpose built, planned establishment but these are nonetheless potentially informative of smaller scale local provision.

Other ditches in Trenches 3 and 4 and the wall in Trench 4, parallel to Rectory Road and Chapel Lane respectively, appear to relate to former boundaries / drainage ditches around Water Farm, or separating Water Farm from the Workhouse buildings on Chapel Lane. The artefacts of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date recovered in Trench 4 suggest that the use of these features might predate the operation of the workhouse which had perhaps been set up through the acquisition of existing buildings.

Metalled surfaces in Trenches 1 and 2 represent relatively recent use of the land as a crew yard.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Apart from a single undated feature of possible early date in Trench 2, the evaluation uncovered only features relating to post-medieval occupation and use of the investigation area.

Remains of the workhouse structures were identified. The surviving wall lines and floor surfaces suggest the potential survival of information relating to the original layout of these buildings, although this may not be distinctive as these were probably not purpose-built.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mike Credland of John Roberts Architects and Hartdale Homes who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
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 Site Assistants: Matt Bentley, Alex Loven, Paul Flintoft, Aaron Clements  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Steve Malone  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Malone

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



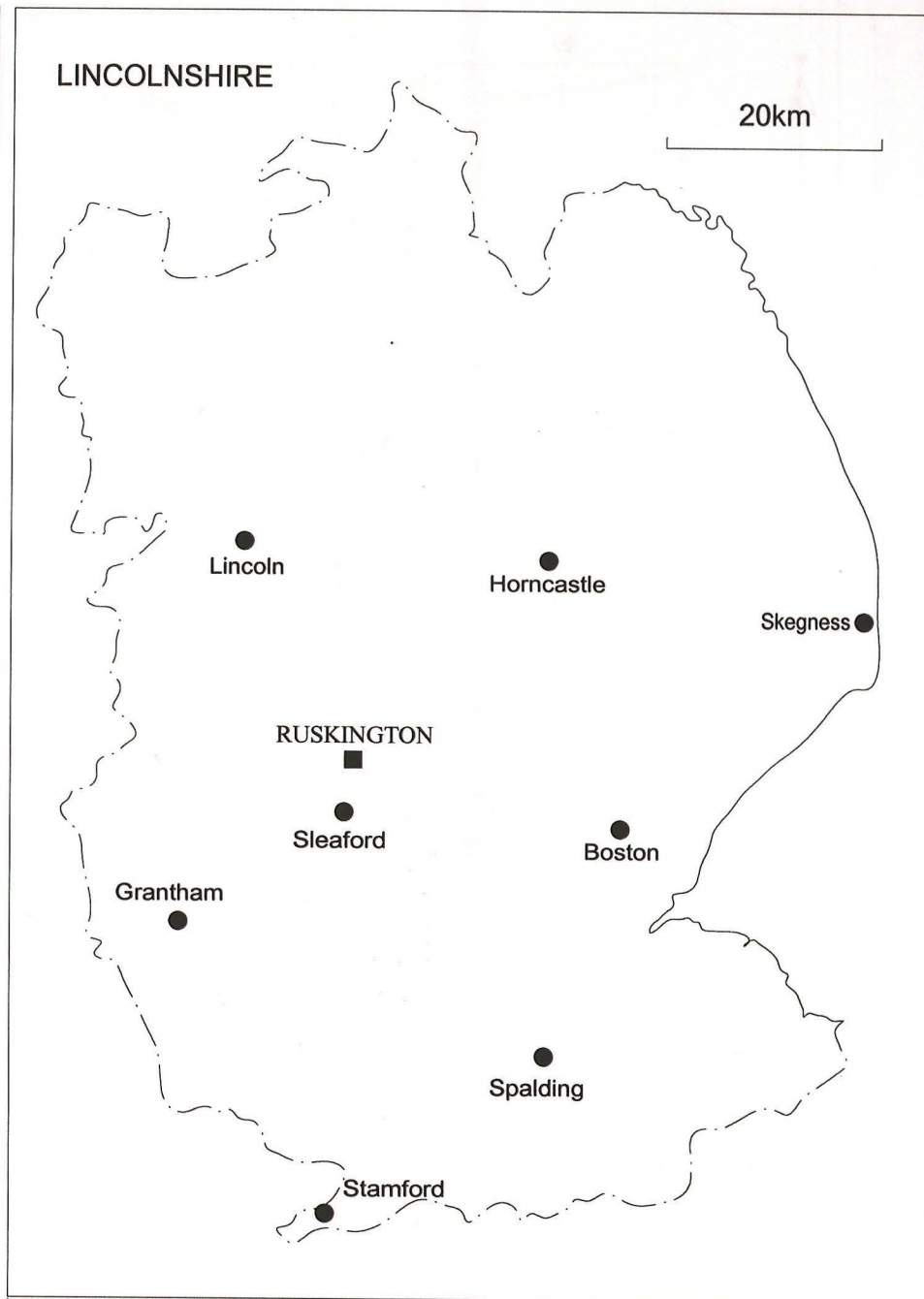
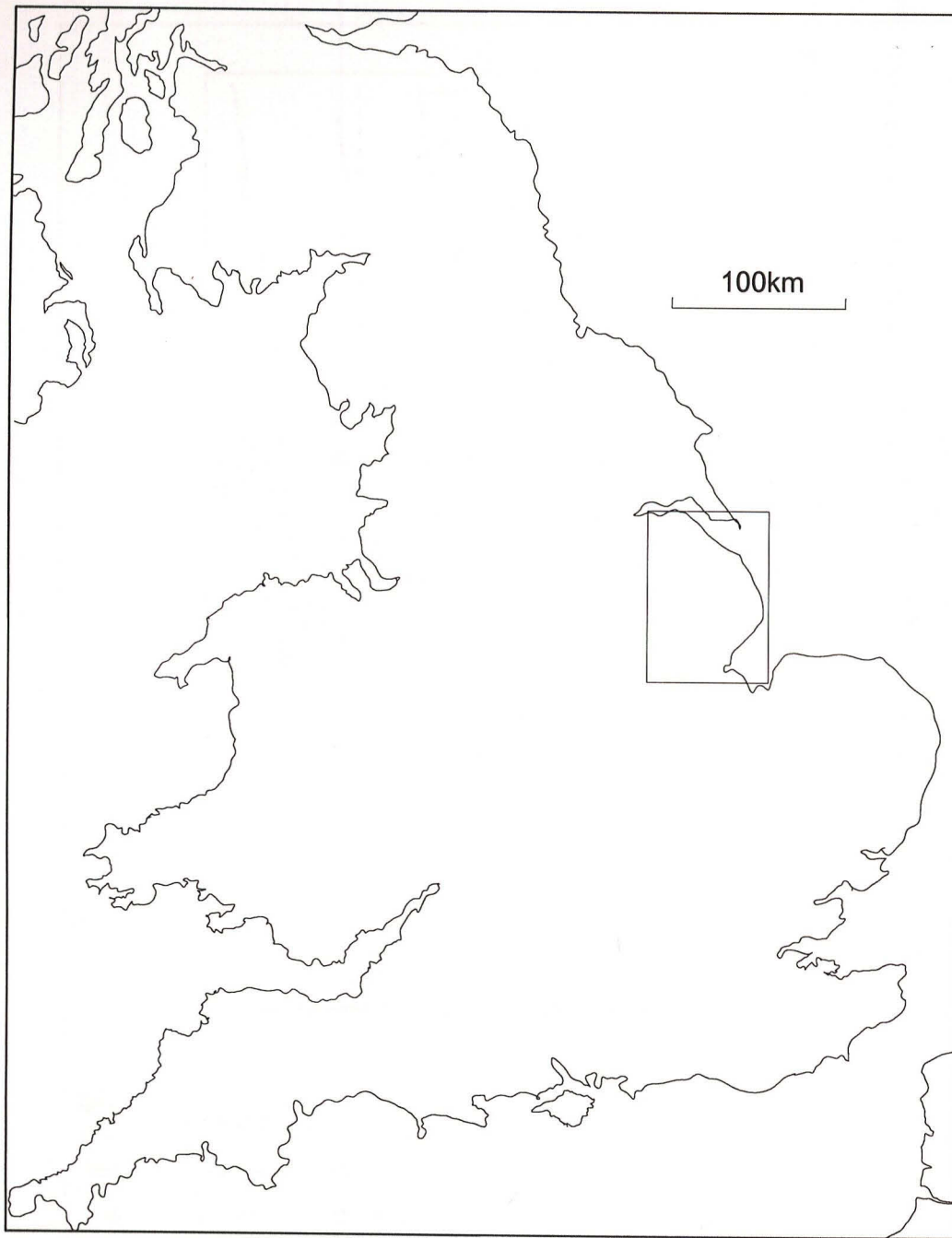
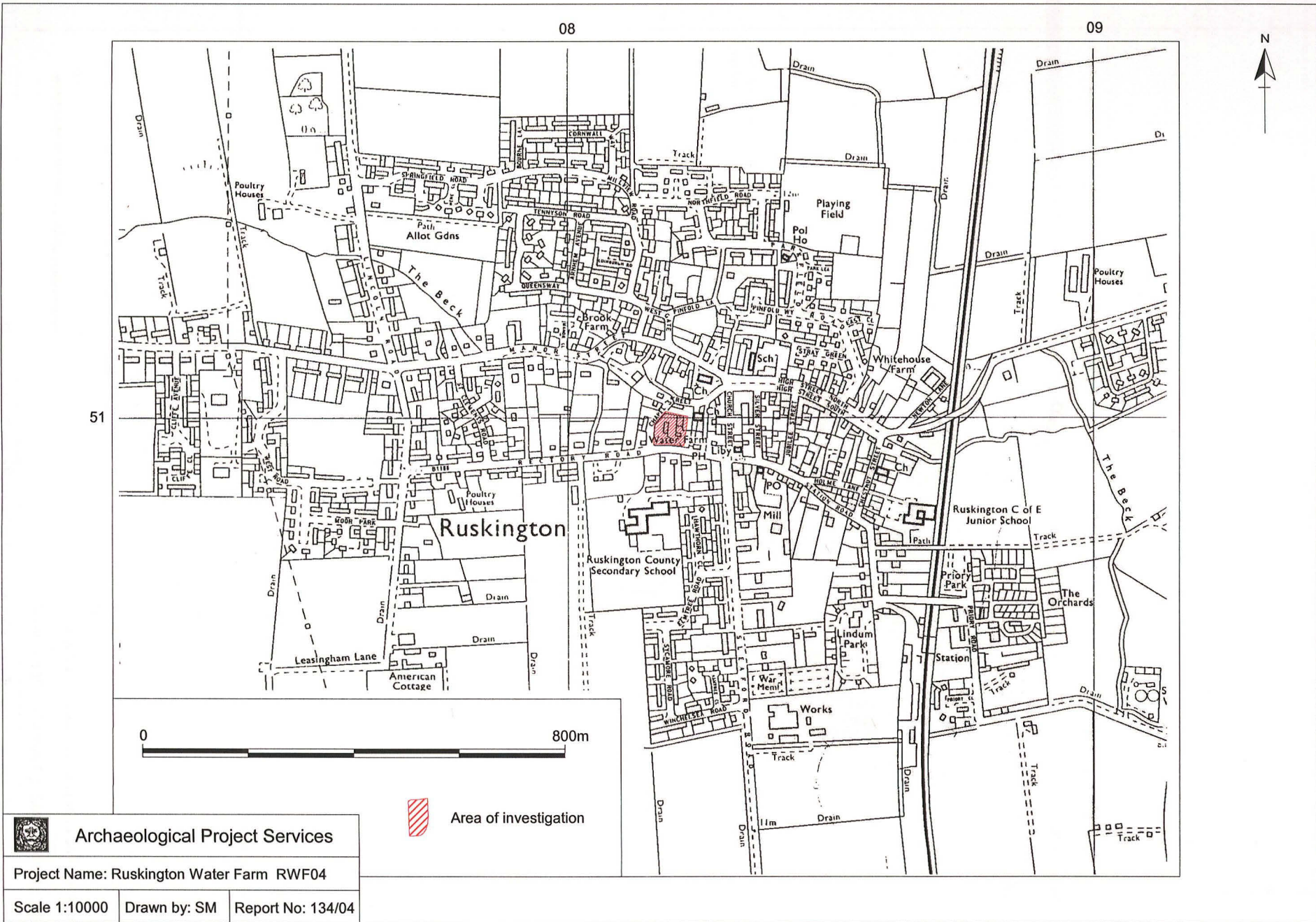


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: SM Report No: 134/04



Area of investigation

Figure 2 - Site location plan



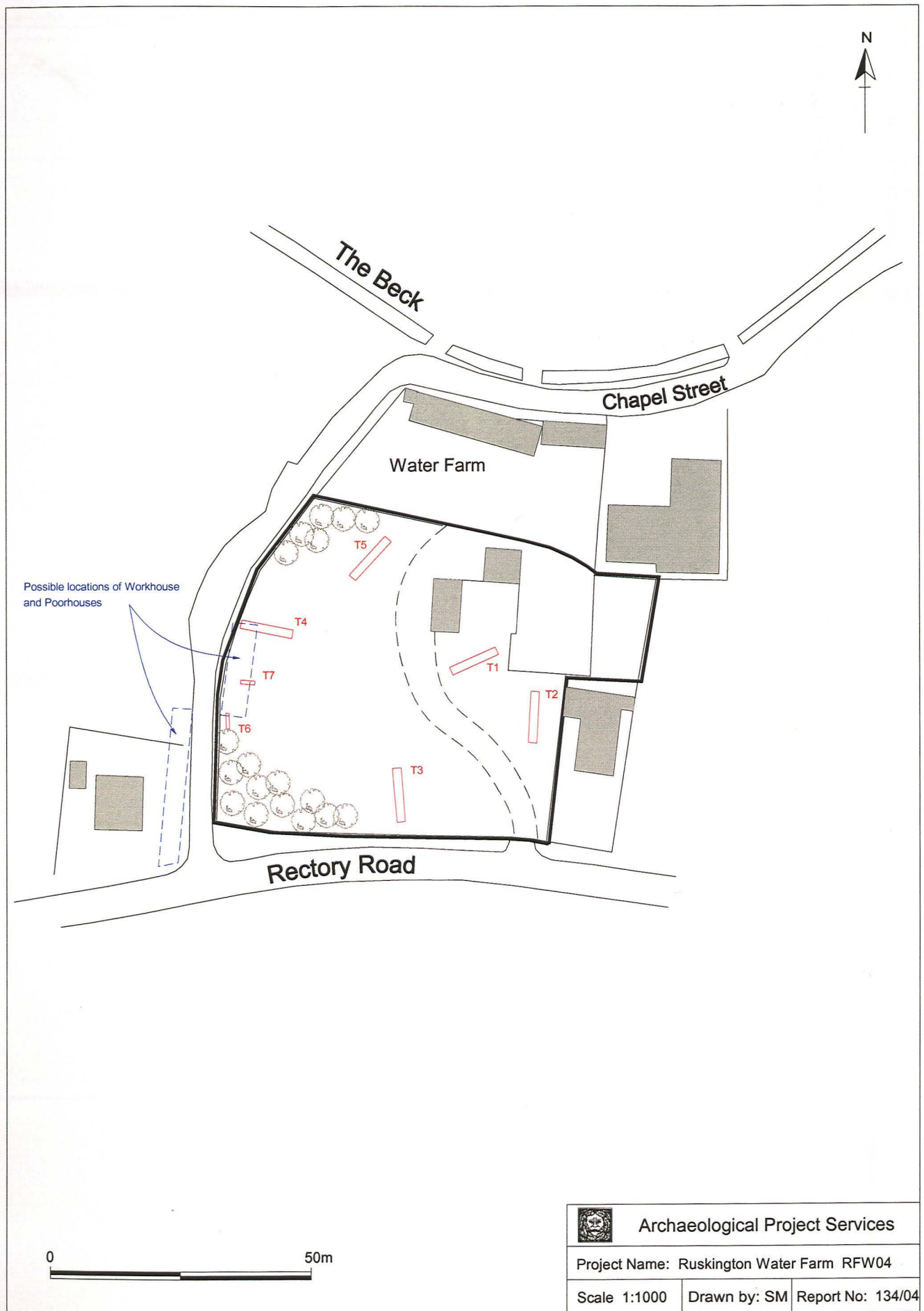
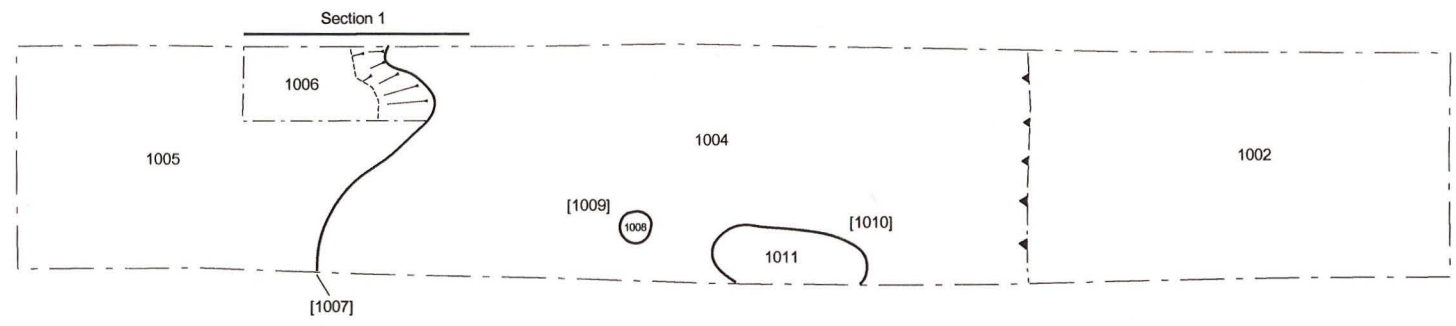
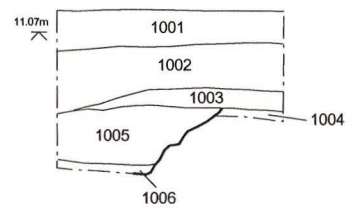


Figure 3. Site showing layout of trenches




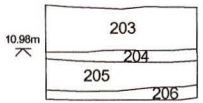
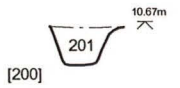
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Project Name: Ruskington Water Farm RWF04		
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Figure 4: Trench 1 plan and section





representative section



Archaeological Project Services

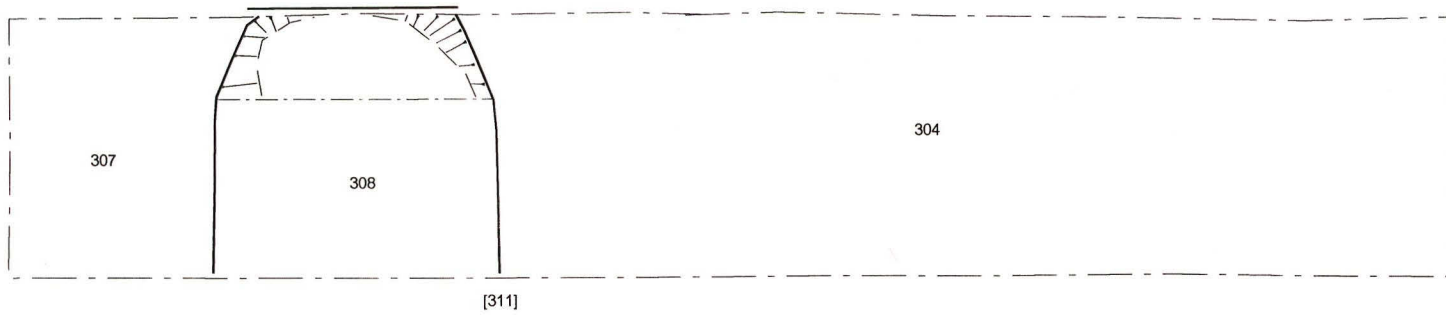
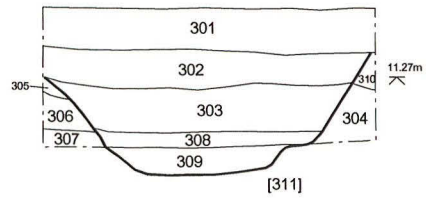
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Drawn by: SM

Report No: 134/04

Figure 5: Trench 2 Plan and sections




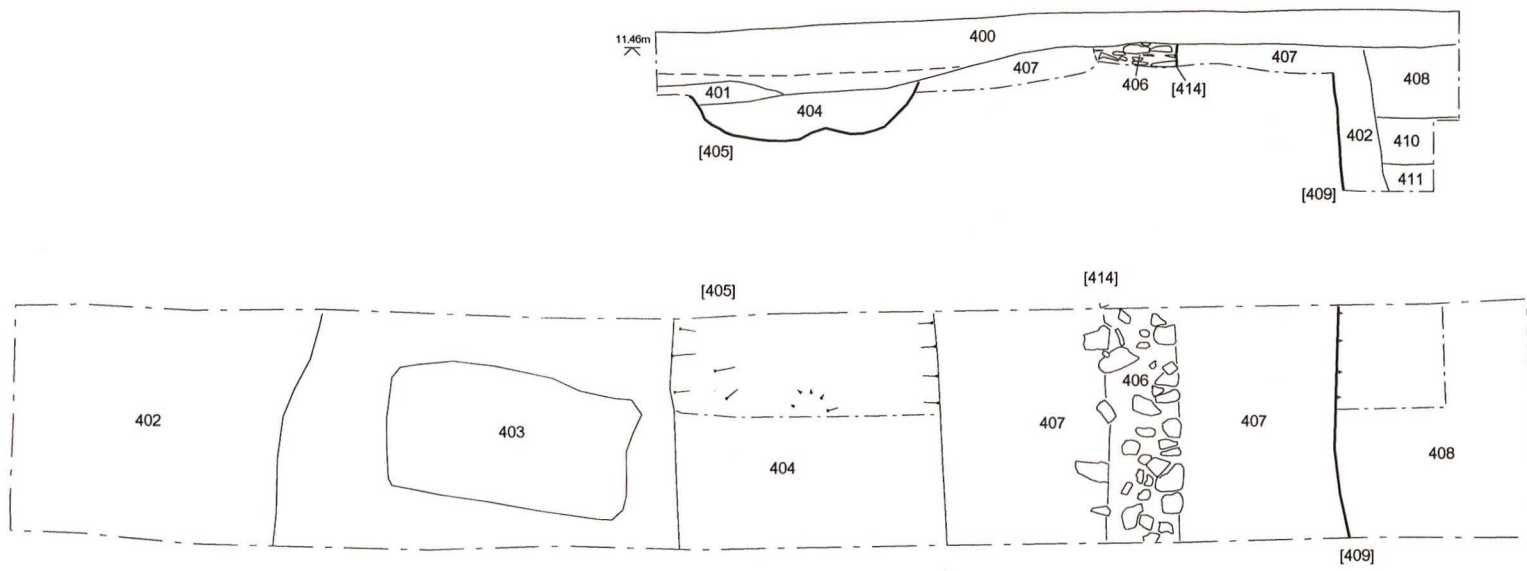
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Project Name: Ruskington Water Farm RWF04		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 134/04

Figure 6: Trench 3 plan and section






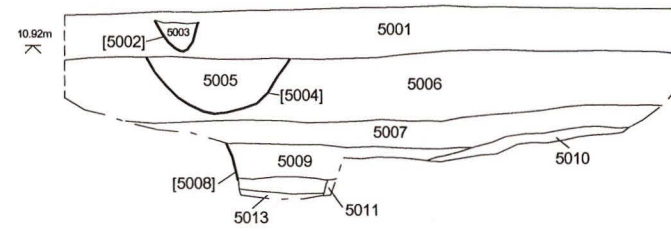
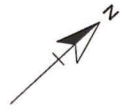
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Project Name: Ruskington Water Farm RWF04		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 134/04

Figure 7: Trench 4 plan and sections




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Ruskington Water Farm RWF04		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 134/04

Figure 8: Trench 5 plan and sections



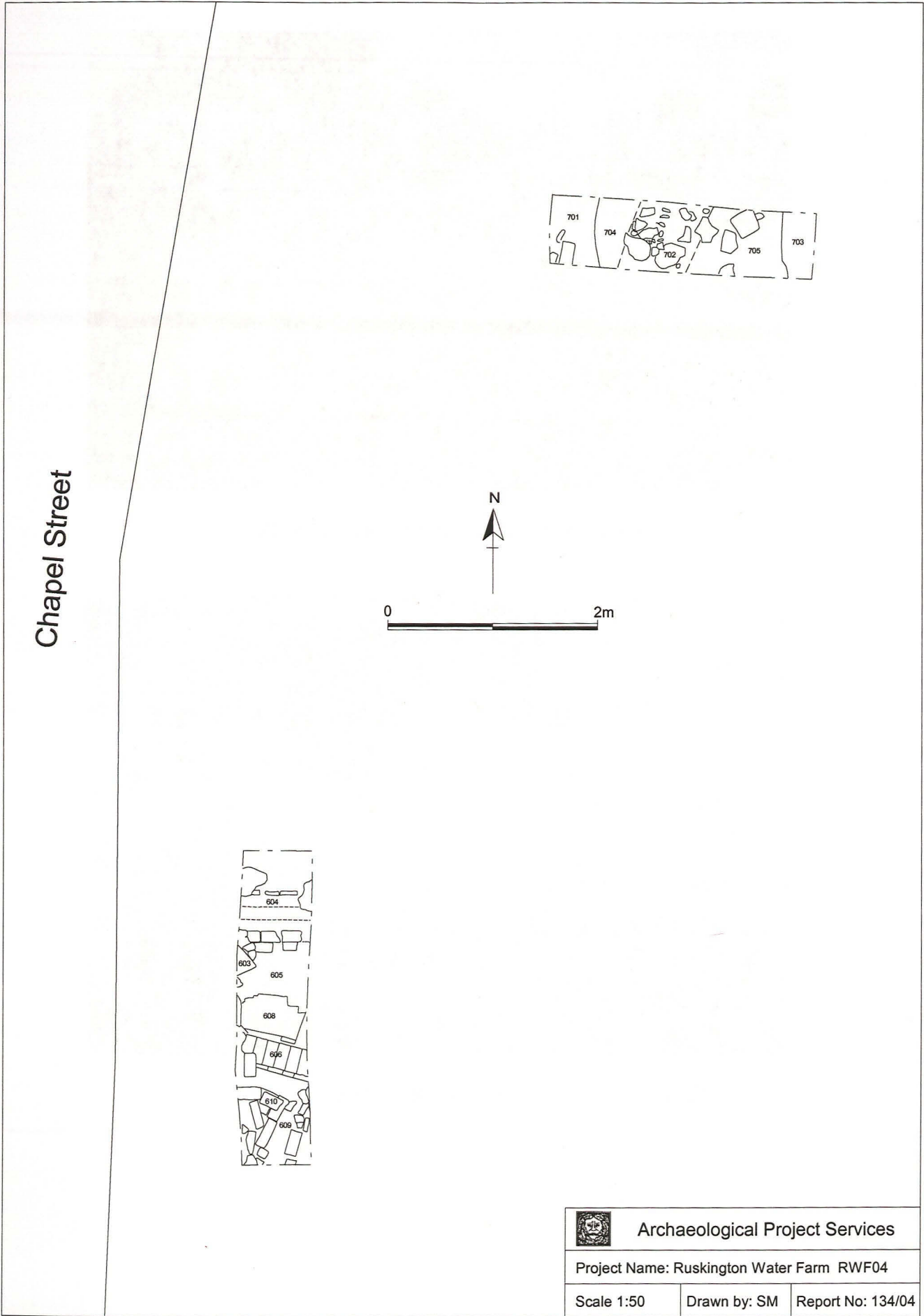


Figure 9: Trenches 6, 7





Plate 1: General view of site looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 2 showing former yard surface (202)





Plate 3: Trench 2 post-hole [200]



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking west





SITE: RWF04  
SHOT:18

Plate 5: Trench 6 looking northwest



SITE: RWF04  
SHOT:17

Plate 6: Trench 7 looking west



## **Appendix 1**

### **Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Water Farm, Chapel Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential from the prehistoric period onwards.*
- 1.3 *Outline planning permission for residential development of the site has been applied for. Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching of the site is required in order to provide information to assist in 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 Water Farm, Chapel Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0819 5097.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.1.2 Overview
  - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.1.5 List of specialists
  - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Ruskington is located approximately 6km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is located on the south side of the historic village core, to the north of Rectory Road and east of Chapel Street, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0819 5097.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Outline planning permission (N/52/0781/04) has been sought for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies on fairly level ground at approximately 12.5 OD. Soils at the site are Ruskington Association gleyic brown calcareous earths developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Archaeological sites discovered in Ruskington include complete Early Bronze Age Beaker burials and a

rich Anglo-Saxon cemetery located to the west of the village which contained at least 180 burials, mainly inhumation but some cremation. The Roman road known as Mareham Lane which linked Bourne with Lincoln passes approximately 400m to the east of the proposed development.

- 6.2 The site lies close to the historic core of the settlement which has most potential for containing evidence of late Saxon settlement and subsequent development of the village in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The 1799 Tithe map of Ruskington depicts a workhouse on the western frontage of 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 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of six trenches measuring 10m x 1.6m placed as far as possible in accordance with the layout suggested by the curator. 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.

### 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 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).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 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.

- 8.2.5 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.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 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.
- 8.3.2 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.
- 8.3.3 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.
- 8.3.4 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.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 8.3.6 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.
- 8.3.7 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.
- 8.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

- 8.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 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.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 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.

- 10.1.2 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.

### 10.2 Stage 2

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

- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 10.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.



- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 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.

## 12 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 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.

## 14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the NKDC Heritage Officer. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

## 15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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.

## 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak

	Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist; or
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2-3 staff, a supervisor and 1-2 assistants, and to take three days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by a project officer or supervisor, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 17.3 Contingency
- 17.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; larger than expected quantities of Roman, Anglo-Saxon or Medieval pottery or faunal remains; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 17.3.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (NKDC Heritage Officer), not Archaeological Project Services.

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.



- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

## 20 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, 12 August 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	Friable mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt	Topsoil
1002	Light yellow limestone hardcore + light-mid grey silt	Yard surface
1003	Loose mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt	levelling
1004	Loose light-mid reddish yellow very sandy gravel	Natural
1005	Firm slightly brownish grey slightly sandy silt + frequent gravel	Fill of [1007]
1006	Loose mid-dark brownish grey coarse silt	Fill of [1007]
1007	Irregular cut over 1.1m in width, up to 0.47m deep	Modern pit
1008	Soft dark grey slightly sandy silt + freq wood fragments	Fill of [1009]
1009	Sub-round feature 0.2m in diameter	Modern post-hole
1010	Ovoid feature c. 1.0m x 0.4m	Modern pit
1011	Loose mid brownish grey gravelly sandy silt	Fill of [1010]
200	Oval feature 460mm wide x 250mm deep	Pit/post-hole
201	Soft light grey sandy clay	Fill of [200]
202	light yellowish white limestone	Yard surface/path
203	Friable mid-dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt	Topsoil
204	Soft mid-dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt	Subsoil
205	Friable mid yellowish brown very sandy silt	Buried topsoil
206	Friable light yellowish white gravel + mid brown silty sand	Natural gravel
207	light yellowish white limestone	= 202?
301	Loose mid brown clayey silt	Topsoil
302	Loose yellow-light ochre sandy silt	Levelling
303	Compact light brown sandy silt	Fill of [311]
304	Very compact grey silt	Subsoil
305	Soft light brown clayey silt	Subsoil
306	Firm dark grey silty clay	Subsoil
307	Soft yellow sandy clay	Natural
308	Compact light brown sandy silt	Fill of [311]
309	Very soft light grey silty clay	Fill of [311]
310	Compact light brown sandy silt	Subsoil



311	Linear feature 2.05m wide x 0.8m deep	Ditch
400	Moderately crumbly dark blackish grey organic silt + sand	Topsoil
401	Mod. Friable light-mid yellow brown sandy silt	Subsoil
402	Firm light whitish yellow gravel	Natural gravel
403	Rectangular pit with bottles, pottery, tile, metal	Soakaway/dump
404	Soft mid grey-brown ashy silt	Fill of [405]
405	Linear 1.4m wide x 0.32m deep	Ditch/drain
406	Linear band of rough limestone blocks up to 180mm x 160mm x 40mm	Wall
407	Mod. Compact light-mid yellow brown sandyish silt	Subsoil
408	Soft-mod. mid greyish brown sand and silt	Fill of [409]
409	Rounded feature at least 1.6m x 1.2m x 0.9m deep	Pit
410	v. loose mid yellowish brown gravelly sand	Fill of [409]
411	Soft dark brown with greyish hue sandy gravel	Fill of [409]
412	Soft loose mid-dark brown sandy silt	Deposit
413	Soft light brownish yellow fine sand and silt	Bedding of wall stone
414	Linear feature 0.52m wide x 0.14m deep	Wall trench
5001	Friable mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt	Topsoil
5002	Linear feature 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	Drain?
5003	Friable very light yellowish white chalk	Fill of [5002]
5004	Linear 0.35m deep x 0.95m wide	Ditch/drain?
5005	Firm mid yellowish brown very sandy silt + freq sub-round gravel	Fill of [5004]
5006	Soft mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Subsoil
5007	Firm light-mid brownish grey sandy silt	Subsoil
5008	Possible linear feature 0.23m deep	Uncertain
5009	Firm mid-dark brownish grey very sandy silt	Fill of [5008]
5010	Firm very light grey slightly sandy gravel	Natural
5011	Friable light reddish brown gravelly sand	Natural
5012	Soft mid-dark grey slightly sandy silt	?burrow
5013	Soft mid bluish clayey silty sand	Natural
5014	Friable very light yellowish white slightly sandy gravel	Natural
5015	Friable light yellowish white sandy gravel	Natural
600	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt	Topsoil
601	Firm mid-dark brownish grey slightly sandy silt + building rubble	Levelling

602	Friable mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt + frequent CBM and limestone rubble	Levelling
603	light yellowish white concrete	Floor surface
604	Brick surface	Yard surface
605	Stone c. 60mm x 100mm x 150mm	surface
606	Brick wall 0.35m wide, up to 2 courses in height	Internal?
607	Linear cut 0.35m wide x 0.23m deep	Cut for wall
608	Firm mid yellowish grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil/levelling
609	Soft mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt	subsoil
610	Rectilinear brick structure forming channel c. 0.2m wide	Drain?
700	Moderately crumbly dark blackish grey organic silt + sand	Topsoil
701	Soft light yellowish brown gritty silt + occ. limestone/crushed limestone	Mortar spread
702	Limestone rubble	Wall foundation?
703	Moderate mid-brown sandy silt + limestone and concrete	Demolition deposit
704	Moderately crumbly mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural
705	firm mid yellow brown gravel and sandy silt	Natural
706	Moderately crumbly mid-dark brown sandy silt + charcoal, coal, clinker	levelling



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Gary Taylor, Rachael Hall and Paul Cope-Faulkner

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 159 fragments of pottery weighing 2164g was recovered from 14 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and glass, comprising 56 items weighing a total of 2854g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 13 stratified fragments weighing 80g. 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 topsoil deposits (300) (600) (700), feature fills (403) (404) (406) (408) (410) (411) subsoil and levelling deposits (401) (412) (601) (602) and at the surface of the natural gravel (1004).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire, but the earthenwares may be of more local manufacture. One or two sherds of earlier date derive from Bourne and Toynton.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
301	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	TPW	Brown and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
	LERTH	Yellow glazed earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	31	
401	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
403	WHITE	White glazed tableware, plate, cup and gilded vases (2), 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	5	534	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	53	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	139	
	BL	Blackware, teapot, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, jar, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	113	
404	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century, intrusive?	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century-early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	15	(one small 19 <sup>th</sup> century item – intrusive?)
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	BL	Blackware cups, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	6	61	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	10(3 link)	135	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(2 link)	70	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, bichrome, late 16 <sup>th</sup> -early 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	3(2 link)	33	
	MY?	Midlands Yellow ware? 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	TB?	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware? 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	1	45	
406	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
408	CRMWARE	Creamware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
410	BL	Blackware cup, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, cup and plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	10	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	20	
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
411	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	7	
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	24	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	27	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1		
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, dark brown slip externally, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
412	LPM	Polychrome tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
600	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	150	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	18	
	LPM	Polychrome tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	5	3	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	LERTH	Yellow glazed earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	20	
	TPW	Blue/green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	6	8	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	9	13	
	PORC	Soft-paste porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	10	47	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, jars, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	4	97	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottles ware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
601	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	69	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Late stoneware, jars, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	3	35	
	LERTH	Yellow glazed earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	3	8	
	PORC	Soft-paste porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	11	19	
	TPW	Blue/green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4	10	
	LPM	Polychrome tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	6	
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	
602	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	22	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
700	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	38	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
	NS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	PEARL	Pearlware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	7	
1004	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	1	11	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century

Little medieval pottery was recovered during the investigation and this could derive from manuring scatter or possibly habitation somewhere in the vicinity. If the material was a constituent of manuring scatter then this would indicate the arable use of the land in the late medieval period.

Post-medieval pottery is abundant, particularly material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This suggests that the site was probably first occupied at the beginning of that time.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
301	Glass	Light green bottle, much iridescence, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	49	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick, late post-medieval	1	85	
	Iron	Timber dog, 80mm long, 60mm across head, post-medieval	1	69	
401	CBM	Tile, reduced core, very abraded, medieval	1	15	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
403	Glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century colourless cod bottle: Lee and Greene Ltd of Sleaford and Spalding x 3 + colourless bottle	4		20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Machine-made brick, frogged, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1092	
	Zinc	Rectangular sheet, folded in 2, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	47	
	Copper alloy	Triangular shallow dish, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	36	
	Copper alloy	Embossed mount, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	36	
406	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5	16	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	12	



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date	
	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1		
410	Glass	Pale green window glass	1	1	undated	
411	Glass	Colourless small sherd window glass	1	1	undated	
412	Iron	Nails, rectangular shafts	2	30		
	Glass	colourless bottle	1	1		
600	Slate	Slate, post-medieval	1	7	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	Iron	Sheet, mostly curved (drainpipe?), post-medieval	5	279		
	Steel?	Chain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14		
	Copper alloy	Watch-chain fob, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4		
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	10		
	Mollusc shell	Mother of pearl button, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1		
	White metal /aluminium	Bottle top, threaded, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1		
	Cinder	Cinder	1	1		
	CBM	Vented brick, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	3	20		
	CBM	Brick, post-medieval	2	40		
	CBM	Field drain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	58		
601	Coal	Coal	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 12mm thick, post-medieval	1	126		
	CBM	Vented brick, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	44		
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	29		
	Iron	Nail, round section, post-medieval	1	14		
	Iron	Sheet, post-medieval	2	605		
	Bone	Button, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1		
	Iron	Lump, cylindrical	1	1177		
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1		
602	Iron	Loop-headed spike	1	15	Post-medieval	
700	CBM	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	54	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	21		
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	3		
	Cinder	Cinder	1	1		
	CBM	Salt-glazed drainpipe, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9		
	Asbestos	Pressed asbestos (discarded), 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15		
1004	CBM	Handmade brick	1	19		

The embossed mount from (403) has the following legend:

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Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
404	Cockle	shell	1	6	
	Oyster	shell	1	4	
406	sheep sized	rib	1	1	
410	cat	skull	2	1	
	cat	femur	1	4	
	cat	tibia	1	1	
	cat	radius	1	1	
	sheep sized	tibia	1	12	
411	cattle sized	vertebra	1	30	sacral, sawn down centre line
	pig	molar	1	2	
600	sheep sized	rib	1	5	
1005	cattle sized	mandible	1	13	

The bone assemblage is small with few sheep, cattle and pig indicating diet. A number of cat bones were identified which suggests pet disposal. Shell was also identified.

#### 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 a number of previous archaeological investigations at Ruskington which have yielded material of most periods from the Bronze Age onwards. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

Although a large assemblage, the collection is predominantly of post-medieval date with only a few medieval items and nothing earlier. As a consequence, the assemblage as a whole has only low-moderate local potential and significance. The small component of medieval material suggests the site was not inhabited at that time, though the few artefacts of this date could indicate occupation of the period in the vicinity, or that the land was used for agricultural purposes. The large post-medieval aspect of the collection indicates the site was first occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was maintained in use for habitation subsequently.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln **XV-1**, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

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

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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>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>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Pannage</b>	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
<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:

6	Daily record sheets
78	Context records
6	Context summary sheets
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Levels sheet
17	Drawing sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet.
19	Colour slides and black and white contact sheets

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.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

RWF 04

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:

LCNCC: 2004.190

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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