

CHAPEL HEATH, NAVENBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WALKING REPORT

See geophysical + detailed
discussion of site
see report on
field evaluation by PCA
Land off Grantham Road

95/12

60557

60538

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (Lincoln)

Site Code: CHN 95

EVENT L1499
SOURCE L13421

CHAPEL HEATH, NAVENBY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WALKING REPORT

FOR

PLOUGHSOUND LTD

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development situated in the space between Liberty Lane and Elmwood Street, Newbury, Berkshire (Fig. 1). The excavation was planned to investigate the presence of a Romano-British site, as well as the remains of the Liberty Lane site, as well as the remains of a prehistoric site. The excavation was planned to investigate the presence of a Romano-British site, as well as the remains of the Liberty Lane site, as well as the remains of a prehistoric site.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development situated in the angle between Chapel Lane and Ermine Street, Navenby, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). This established the presence (and significance) of a Romano-British ribbon development on the Ermine Street frontage, as well as a complex of native-type enclosures and ephemeral features further west - the site contains a considerable density of archaeological remains dating principally within the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Following an assessment of the evaluation report by interested parties, a meeting took place between Ploughsound Ltd, the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven, Mr D Start (Heritage Lincolnshire) and Mr M Cooper (English Heritage). At the meeting, it was established that the site of proposed development may be of national significance and may be worthy therefore of statutory protection.

Ploughsound Ltd. have expressed their willingness to consider the relocation of their proposed development to another site: an area of land measuring c. 8.0 hectares in extent, immediately south-west of the original site. Working on this basis, the Community Archaeologist issued a project brief requiring that the whole of the new proposal site be rapidly field walked as a first step towards establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

The new site lies on the east side of Grantham Road, Navenby (Fig.1). It is bound on the north by the rears of properties fronting Winton Road, on the east and south sides by agricultural land and on the west side by Grantham Road. The central national grid reference is SK 9900 5730.

Gridded field walking took place between March 20th and March 22nd, 1995, by R Schofield and J Rylatt on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

Surface remains were present, in small numbers, over the entire survey area (Fig. 2). Although post-medieval pottery and tile fragments were present (and were collected during the survey), they are not represented in Fig. 2 because a) in the context of this project, they are considered to be of lesser significance and b) as the exercise was intended to be a rapid survey, it was judged a practical means of limiting the costs expected of the developer - the primary aim of the survey was to assess the likelihood/non-likelihood of late prehistoric and Romano-British remains (which were present in considerable numbers on the site evaluated in 1994) extending as far west as the second proposed development site.

2.0 Field walking methodology

The entire proposed development area was systematically walked (within 20.0m grids) between March 20th and March 22nd, 1995 by two experienced field archaeologists. Their brief was to establish a base line, divide and number the whole site into 20.0m grid squares (with close gridding if appropriate), and to collect and bag surface finds.

It should be noted that approximately 50% of the soil surface was obscured by vegetation. The sample of finds actually collected, therefore, is biased, though it does provide a workable overview of artefact distribution.

During the field survey, weather conditions were generally good, though brightness from direct sunlight (and resultant glare) was an occasional problem.

Fig. 1 Site location

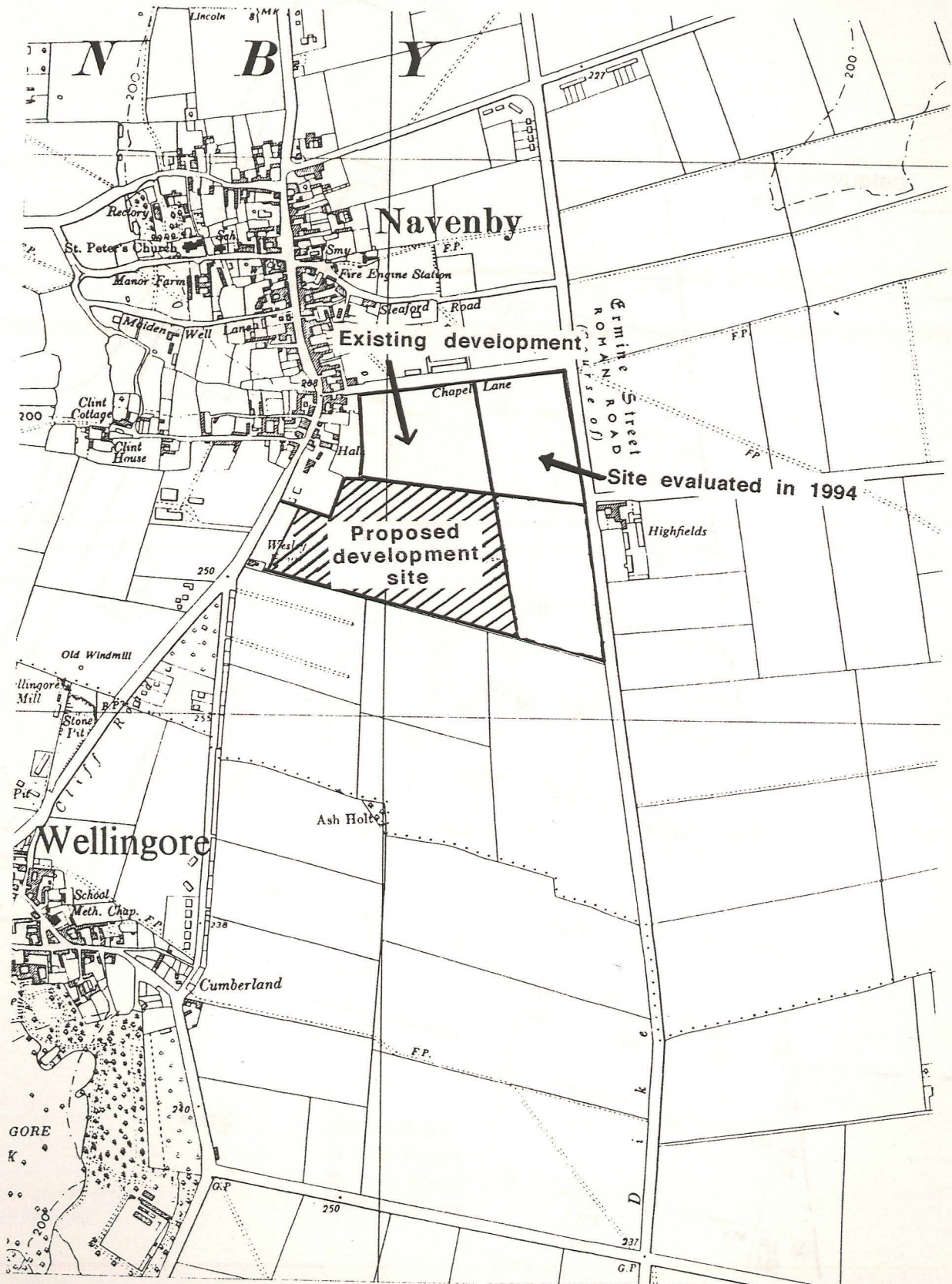
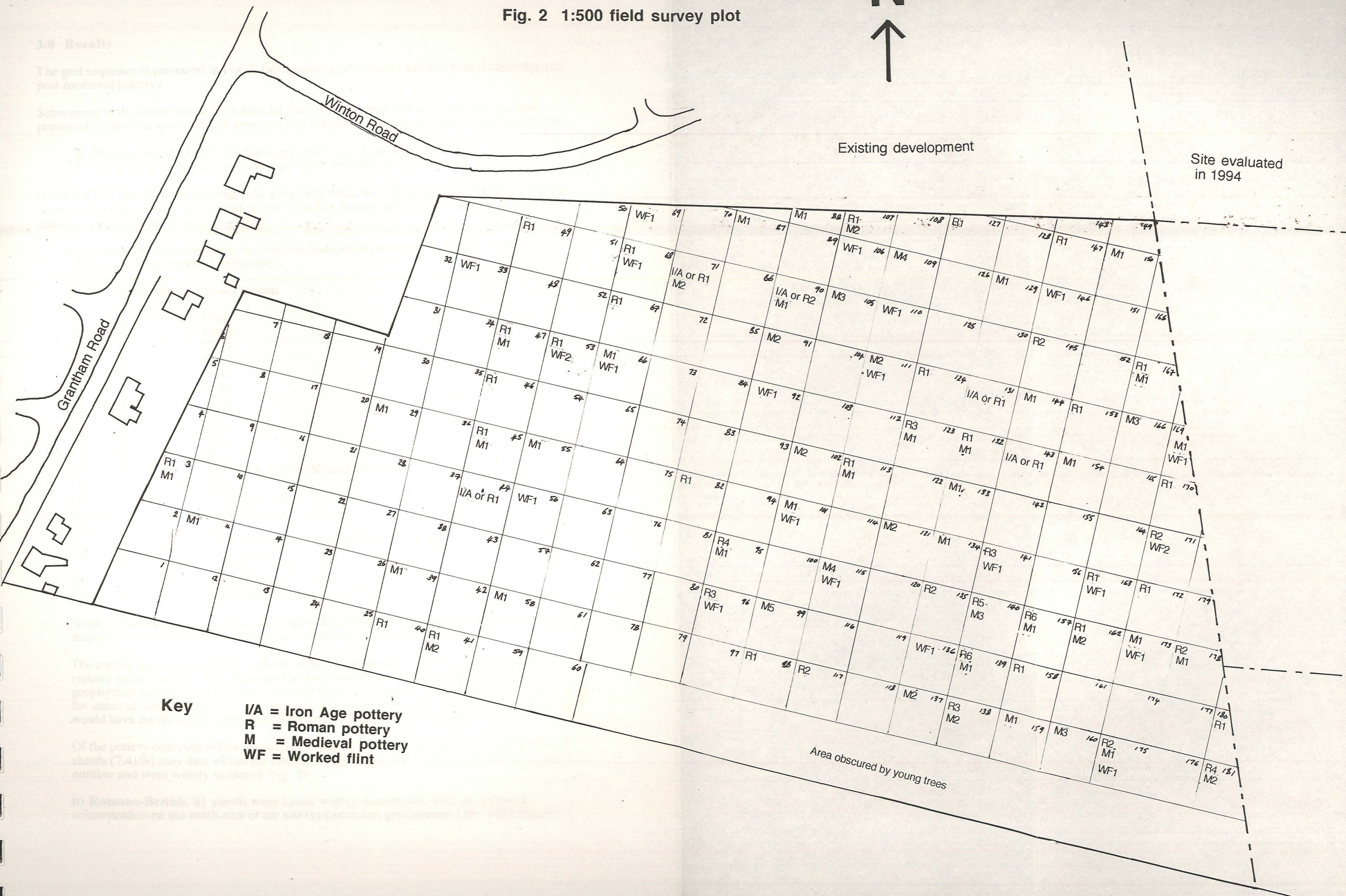
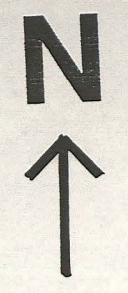


Fig. 2 1:500 field survey plot



Key

- I/A = Iron Age pottery
- R = Roman pottery
- M = Medieval pottery
- WF = Worked flint

Site evaluated in 1994

Area obscured by young trees

3.0 Results

The grid sequence is presented in the post-medieval pottery

Subsequent to the collection of the results presented in the main report

Grantham Road

Winton Road

Existing development

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3.0 Results

The grid sequence is presented in Fig. 2, incorporating find counts and dates (excluding tile and post-medieval pottery).

Subsequent to the collection of field data, all finds were washed and/or processed, and then presented to relevant specialists for appraisal and comment. Specialists consulted were as follows:

- B. Davies (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit): Iron Age/Roman pottery
- J. Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit): Post-Roman pottery

A total of 218 sherds were assessed following field work, as well as 23 worked flints. A single Roman coin was found in grid square 80 and a bronze ?button was recovered from grid 36. The remains are considered broadly by period:

a) Prehistoric. Typologically, the earliest finds are represented by the 23 worked flints, which may be summarised as follows:-

Grid	Quantity	Description
33	1	Flake
53	2	Flakes
56	1	Blade
66	1	Flake
68	1	Flake
69	1	Flake
92	1	Flake
96	1	Flake
101	1	Flake
106	1	Flake
110	1	Flake
111	1	Notched scraper with careful re-touch
115	1	Flake
136	1	Blade fragment
141	1	Blade fragment
146	1	Flake
163	1	?core/scraper; careful re-touch on one edge
169	1	Blade fragment
171	2	Flake fragments
173	1	Blade fragment
175	1	Small blade fragment

Worked flints were found on the site evaluated in 1994, both during earlier field walking and during recent trenching, though these occurred only within residual contexts.

The regular occurrence of flint work suggests that occupation was taking place within the site vicinity before the Iron Age. It is possible that some of the anomalies revealed during a geophysical survey on an adjacent site relate to a culturally early period (?Bronze Age), though the status of some remains was not determined by trial excavation (in some areas, sampling would have involved the destruction of the latest phases of archaeology).

Of the pottery collected within the second proposed development site, a small proportion of sherds (7.41%) may date within the later Iron Age (Appendix 1). These sherds were few in number and were widely scattered (Fig. 2).

b) Romano-British. 81 sherds were found widely distributed, with an apparent concentration on the south-east of the site (in particular, grid squares 138 - 141). Sherds

occurring within the latter group were notably fresh and would appear to suggest the proximity of *in situ* buried archaeological remains. The finds occurred in an area where slight topographical variation was noted: two low linear banks extending northwards from grids 137 and 159.

c) **Saxon and medieval.** The majority of sherds (excluding post-medieval finds) fall within this broad category (Appendix 2). Only two sherds of late Saxon pottery were picked up. As a group, the material is noticeably abraded. It is unlikely, therefore, that the assemblage directly reflects the presence of buried archaeological remains.

4.0 Summary and conclusions

It is suggested that the greatest site potential is for the later prehistoric and Roman periods. However, the volume of surface remains is slight when compared with the density encountered on the primary site, immediately to the north-east. Some of the remains present, therefore, could simply represent a progressive tailing-off of settlement material centred on Ermine Street. However, the occurrence of large unabraded sherds on the south-east side of the site would imply localised *in situ* remains.

In terms of overall site potential, it is within the east side of the proposal area that this potential would appear to be greatest: not only because of surface density, but also because of the proximity of known resources - a large 'native' enclosure was identified during geophysical survey (and sampled by excavation) a short distance north-east of the site.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Dwain Herkes and Richard Overton of Ploughsound Ltd for commissioning this field walking survey.

Table 2: Dated by Context

Context	Date
1	1 M12
20	1 2-3
21	1 3
44	1 IA/RO?
45	1 3-4

Appendix 1

CHAPEL HEATH, NAVENBY (CHN95) - THE ROMAN POTTERY

CLAU - B J DAVIES

Wed Mar 29 17:25:15 GMT 1995

The site produced 81 sherds of pottery in total, which have been recorded according to the CLAU Basic Ceramic Archive. Nine sherds may be Iron Age or Roman, or perhaps earlier, in date, although the sherds are not sufficiently diagnostic to be certain. They come from contexts 44, 71, 90, 131, & 143, mainly handmade grog-tempered sherds, together with three sherds, one of grog and two of shell-tempering from 123 & 157 respectively. Two scraps of Central Gaulish samian from contexts 3 & 117 date to the mid to late 2nd century whilst another sherd from 181 may be from Eastern Gaul dating from the mid 2nd to the mid 3rd century. The majority of the pottery consists of indeterminate grey body sherds in a coarse quartz tempered fabric, probably dating to the 3rd century or later. Pottery of more certain date consists of Nene Valley colour-coated wares a castor box (context 124: mid 3rd century or later); a folded beaker (context 162: early 3rd to 4th century); and the base of a bowl or dish (context 139: 4th century). The grey wares produced two datable vessels a wide-mouthed bowl (context 138: mid 3rd to 4th century) and a rim of 'dales ware' type (context 95: mid 3rd to 4th century). Thus the pottery suggests that the occupation of the sites ranges from possibly the Iron Age or earlier, to the 4th century with the main emphasis in the 3rd century.

Most of the pottery is worn or abraded but some are quite fresh, including the castor box and some of the Iron Age/Roman fragments. The fairly fresh condition of some of the pottery suggests that there may be some archaeological remains in the near vicinity. The attached basic archive lists the comments regarding the condition of the pottery by context (ZZZ). The presence of imported wares suggests a site of some status. Navenby is known to have been settled in the Iron Age, and the possible fragments of Iron Age pottery from this site may be part of that settlement, and any further excavation should bear this in mind. There are no definite sherd joins but some of the contexts contain very similar pottery: contexts 90 with 143; and contexts 71 with 131, and perhaps 123.

Table 1: Date Spans

shs	Percent	Date
6	7.41%	IA/RO?
1	1.23%	ML2
4	4.94%	2-3
1	1.23%	2-4
1	1.23%	E3-4
1	1.23%	M3+
7	8.64%	M3-4
3	3.70%	3?
25	30.86%	3+
9	11.11%	3+?
4	4.94%	3-4
6	7.41%	4
2	2.47%	RO PROB 3
8	9.88%	RO PROB 3+
3	3.70%	RO
81	100.00%	TOTAL

Table 2: Dates by Context

Cxt	shs	date
3	1	ML2
40	1	2-3
41	1	3+
44	1	IA/RO?
45	1	3-4

1	1.23%	SHEL, JLS
2	2.47%	SHEL?, -
1	1.23%	SLCR?, CLSD

81	100.00%	TOTAL
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Table 1 - Facilities and Issues

Facility	Percent	Fac/Issue
1	1.23%	SHEL, JLS
2	2.47%	SHEL?, -
1	1.23%	SLCR?, CLSD
81	100.00%	TOTAL

Appendix 2

46	1	3-4
47	1	RO PROB 3+
49	1	2-3
53	1	RO
67	1	RO PROB 3+
68	1	RO PROB 3+
71	1	IA/RO?
82	1	3+
90	2	IA/RO?
95	4	M3-4
96	3	3+
98	1	RO PROB 3+
107	1	3-4
113	1	3+
117	2	3+
123	3	3+
124	1	M3+
127	1	2-4
131	1	IA/RO?
132	1	3+
135	2	3+
138	3	M3-4
139	6	4
140	5	3+
141	3	3?
143	1	IA/RO?
145	2	3+?
147	1	RO PROB 3
153	1	RO PROB 3
157	6	3+?
158	1	3-4
162	1	E3-4
163	1	RO PROB 3+
167	1	3+?
170	1	RO PROB 3+
171	2	3+
172	1	RO
175	2	RO PROB 3+
178	2	2-3
180	1	RO
181	4	3+

Table 3: Fabrics and forms

shs	percent	Fab/Form
23	28.40%	GREY, -
1	1.23%	GREY, BK?
1	1.23%	GREY, BWM
28	34.57%	GREY, CLSD
1	1.23%	GREY, CLSD?
2	2.47%	GREY, J
1	1.23%	GREY, JBK
1	1.23%	GREY, JBL?
1	1.23%	GREY, JCUR
1	1.23%	GREY, JDW
2	2.47%	GREY, JL?
1	1.23%	GREY?, -
1	1.23%	GREY?, JL
3	3.70%	GROG, -
3	3.70%	GROG, CLSD
1	1.23%	NVCC, BD
1	1.23%	NVCC, BKFO
1	1.23%	NVCC, BX
1	1.23%	NVGW, -
2	2.47%	SAMCG, -
1	1.23%	SAMEG?, D?

Appendix 2

CHN95: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

Judy Wilkinson and Jane Young

CLAU 29.3.95

1. Introduction

Fieldwalking recovered 137 sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site. The pottery was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (ware type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form) using CLAU classification.

2. Condition

With only a few exceptions the pottery recovered was well worn and each vessel was represented by a single sherd.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

The worn state of most of the pottery and the lack of diagnostic forms means that close identification for most of the material is impossible.

Late Saxon

Two sherds have tentatively been identified as late Saxon LKT.

Medieval

Most of the pottery all appears to fall within the medieval to post medieval period (13th to 18th centuries). Some vessels are identifiable as Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW1 LSW2 LSW3), some as Nottingham Glazed ware (NOTG) and two as Humberware (HUM). The remaining sherds however are so abraded they cannot be identified or closely dated. A few sherds are datable to the 12th century (LEMS NSP) or to the 13th century (LSW2 NOTG TOY). Unless 'modern' material was not picked up the post-medieval pottery sequence ends by the early to mid 18th century. None of the material is obviously from a primary deposit and may be the result of field manuring.

4. Further work

No further work is needed on this material.

Table 1: CHN95 Overall date span of Pottery showing ware types by period

Ware code	No of sherds
LKT	2
<i>LATE SAX</i>	2
LEMS	1
NSP	2
LSW1/2	1
<i>EARLY MED</i>	4
MED	33
MEDLOC	1
LSWA	1
LSW2	3
POTT	2
NOTG	13
TOY	1
LSW2/3	6
<i>MED</i>	60
LSW3	3
HUM	2
LLSW	1
LMED	1
MP	1
<i>LATE MED</i>	8
BERTH	2
BL	4
BOU	6
CIST	2
LERTH	5
PMED	3
SLIP	5
STSL	3
TB	8
<i>POST MED</i>	38
MEDPM	9
MISC	15
RMED	1
<i>UNIDENT</i>	25
TOTAL	137

ARCHIVE: WARE TYPES BY FIELD SURVEY NUMBER

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
3	LEMS	1	JAR	BS
11	LSW3	1	JUG	BS
13	PMED	1	BOWL	NO SURFACES
13	TB	1	?	BASE;INT & EXT GLZE
29	LSW2/3	1	JUG	SCRAP
34	BL	2	JAR	RIM;SV;SLIPPED;STAFFS?
39	MED	1	?	SCRAP
41	LERTH	1	?	BASE;OR BL;17/18TH;UNGLZE
41	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BASE
41	NOTG	1	JUG	SCRAP
45	HUM	1	?	SCRAP;?ID
45	MED	1	?	SCRAP
46	TB	1	?	INT GLZE;17/18TH
47	TOY	1	JUG	BS
51	TB	1	JAR/JUG	? ID
55	LSW2/3	1	JAR/JUG	SCRAP
58	CIST	1	CUP	BS
66	LSWA	1	JUG	BASE;?ID;INT DEP
71	NOTG	1	JUG	SCRAP
71	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	? ID;SCRAP
87	MEDLOC	1	?	SHELL FABRIC;SCRAP
88	NOTG	1	JUG	INCISED LINE
90	NOTG	1	JUG	BS;? ID
91	MED	1	?	SCRAP;NO SURFACES
91	NSP	1	JAR/PIP	RIM
91	SLIP	1	?	? ID;BURNT
95	MED	1	?	NO SURFACES;INCISED LINE
95	MISC	1	?	TINY SCRAP
96	STSL	1	DISH;PRESS MOULDED	TRAILED DECORATION
99	BERTH	1	BOWL	RIM;18/19TH
99	MED	4	?	SCRAPS;NO SURFACES
99	NOTG	1	?	? ID;NO SURFACES
101	BOU	1	?	BS
101	LERTH	1	?	BS
101	MED	1	?	SCRAP
102	MED	1	JUG;LARGE	BASE
105	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
105	MED	1	?	SCRAP
105	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
105	SLIP	1	?	SCRAP
107	LKT	1	?	? ID
107	MED	1	?	SCRAP
109	LKT	1	?	TINY SCRAP;? ID
109	MED	2	?	TINY SCRAPS
109	NOTG	1	?	SCRAP
109	TB	1	?	BASE
111	MED	1	?	SCRAP
111	MED	1	JUG	HANDLE
113	MED	1	?	SCRAP

115	MISC	1	?	BS
115	NOTG	1	JUG	BS
115	POTT	1	?	BS
115	STSL	1	DISH;PRESS MOULDED	-
117	MEDPM	2	?	BS
121	MED	2	?	BS;NO SURFACES
122	BL	1	?	BS;INT GLZE
123	MED	1	?	BS;
124	BOU	1	?	? ID
124	CIST	1	CUP	BASE
125	MISC	1	?	SCRAP;NO SURFS
127	BOU	2	JAR/JUG	BS
127	TB	1	?	BS;? ID
129	MED	1	?	BS
132	MED	1	?	BS
133	MED	1	?	BS
134	MED	1	?	BS
135	MISC	1	?	BS;NO SURFACES
137	BOU	1	?	BS;? ID
137	HUM	1	?	BS
137	LMED	1	?	BS
138	BL	1	JAR	BS;18TH
138	LLSW	1	JUG	RIM
138	NOTG	1	JUG	BASE
139	LERTH	1	PLANTPOT	BS
139	MED	1	?	BS
140	LSW3	1	JUG	NECK
140	MED	1	JUG	BASE
140	RMED	1	?	BS
141	TB	1	BOWL	BASE
142	SLIP	1	?	BS;OR BL
144	MED	1	?	BS;NO SURFACES;? HUM
148	MEDPM	1	?	BS
148	STSL	1	?	BS;NO SURFACES
150	MED	1	JUG	BS
153	MISC	4	?	TINY SCRAPS
154	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS
157	MED	1	?	BS
158	MEDPM	1	?	BS
159	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
159	MEDPM	1	?	BS
160	BOU	1	?	? ID
160	LERTH	1	?	BL OR SLIP
160	MED	2	?	SCRAPS
162	LSW1/2	1	JUG/PIT	BS
162	NOTG	1	?	? ID
166	LSW3	1	?	SCRAP
166	NOTG	2	?	SCRAPS
167	BERTH	1	JAR/JUG	PRESSED FLOWER DECORATION AS MP
167	LERTH	1	?	SLIP OR BL
167	MED	1	?	BS
167	MISC	3	?	SCRAPS
168	MEDPM	1	?	BS

169	MED	1	?	BS
169	SLIP	1	?	BS
171	MEDPM	3	?	BS
171	SLIP	1	?	BS
173	MISC	2	?	BS
173	NOTG	1	JUG	? ID
175	LSW2	1	JUG	BS
175	MISC	1	?	TINY SCRAP
175	TB	1	BOWL	RIM;? ID
177	MP	1	?	BS
178	POTT	1	?	BS
179	MISC	1	?	BS
179	PMED	1	?	BS
181	LSW2/3	1	JAR/PIP	RIM
181	LSW2/3	1	JUG	BS
181	PMED	1	?	BS
181	TB	1	?	BS