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M5/16

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION ON LAND AT
WALCOTT ROAD,
BILLINGHAY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWR03)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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Conservation
Services

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Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION ON LAND AT
WALCOTT ROAD,
BILLINGHAY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWR03)**

Work Undertaken For
Allison Homes

December 2005

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 1461 5521
Planning Application No. N/09/0228/01

A.P.S. Report No.179/05

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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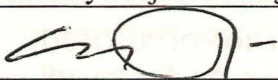
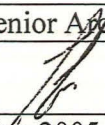
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2. INTRODUCTION

**Land at Walcott Road
Billinghay
Lincolnshire
(BWR03)
Quality Control**

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 6 December 2005	Date: 6 December 2005

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations on land at Walcott Road, Billinghay, Lincolnshire were undertaken as prehistoric artefacts had been recovered in the vicinity. The site lies on a slight ridge surrounded by fenland and such locations were often a focus of prehistoric activity.

The investigations comprised the topsoil stripping, mapping and sampling of access roads 3 and 4 for the development. Road 3 was devoid of archaeological features but the stripping of Road 4 revealed plough furrows which could have been post-medieval although the presence of some medieval finds indicated local activity from that period. No evidence for earlier occupation was discovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. N/09/0228/01) for the development was subject to a condition requiring topsoil stripping of the access roads under archaeological supervision followed by mapping, sample excavation and recording.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Allison Homes to undertake the archaeological investigations in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1) and a brief issued by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The work on Road 4 was undertaken between the 23rd and 25th June 2003 and Road 3 on 29th September 2003. Due to a breakdown in communication Roads 1 and 2 were not investigated.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Billinghay is located 13km northeast of Sleaford and 25km southeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven (Fig 1). The site, about 4 hectares in extent, is located north of Walcott Road and east of Field Road centred on national grid reference TF 1461 5521.

Billinghay is situated at the southern end of a ridge of higher ground extending from Martin, through Walcott to Billinghay Skirth. This ridge of higher ground slopes down to the west and east and attains a height of 7m OD, up to 4m higher than the surrounding fens.

Local soils are predominantly of the Beccles 2 Association, typical stagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). Beneath these soils are glaciofluvial deposits and chalky till which lie over a solid geology of Amphill Clays.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Billinghay is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period, including a number of barrows which occupy the same ridge. Early Bronze Age pottery, of a type known as beaker ware, has been found to the west of the village, together with Neolithic and Bronze Age axes. Other finds of this period are known throughout the parish and include bronze swords from Billinghay Dales and flints from north of the village.

A Roman cemetery is believed to lie west of the present village although the precise location is uncertain. The Car Dyke, a Romano-British canal is located to the north of the village. The Car Dyke stretches from Lincoln to Peterborough and is believed to have been utilised as a means of transport and drainage.

The name Billingham is derived from the Old English, island of the *Billingas*, thought to be the name of a Saxon tribe (Cameron 1998). The area of Billingham known as Whyche is also Saxon in origin. Billingham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). The church of St Michael dates from the 13th century.

The main potential for the site, given its position on high ground surrounded by fen, is for the survival of prehistoric remains.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to identify, record and sample (excavate) archaeological features exposed during the stripping of the access roads.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present.
- Determine the likely extent, form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered.
- Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

4.1 Topsoil Stripping and Recording

Topsoil stripping of the access roads was undertaken under full archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

During the topsoil stripping the exposed surfaces were hand cleaned and inspected for archaeological deposits.

A surface pre-excavation plan of the site identifying the archaeological features was created using a Total Station EDM.

Each deposit excavated during the investigation 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.

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. 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

Three phases of deposits were recognised:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Modern deposits

All features described were on Road 4, there being none revealed by the Road 3 stripping (Fig 3).

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

(Figs 4-6)

The natural deposits exposed during the investigations were light brownish yellow sandy silt and gravel (006) in the southern part of the site and light yellowish brown clay with chalk flecks (023) in the northern part of the area excavated.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

(Figs 4, 5)

The stripping and cleaning of Road 4 showed seven roughly parallel linear features crossing the site in a WNW-ESE direction. Five of these were excavated: [003] (Fig 5, section 1, plate 2), [007] (Fig 5, section 2), [014] (Fig 5, section 3, plate 3), [018] (Fig 5, section 4, plate 4) and [019] (Fig 5, section 5). Features [033] and [035] were not excavated.

Feature [003] was more than 7.05m long by 2.17m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with firm light yellowish brown sandy silt (002). Feature [007] was at least 5.5m long by 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt (008). Feature [014] was 13m long by 3.81m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with firm light yellowish brown silty sand (013). Feature [018] was at least 10m long by 3.3m wide by 0.28m in depth and had mid reddish brown sandy silt fill (017) while [019] was more than 5.7m long by 2.47m wide by 0.19m deep and was filled with mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt (020). Feature [033] was at least 6m long by 2.2m wide and [035] was more than 5.9m long by 2.6m wide.

5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits

All the above excavated features had been reused for the laying of modern land drains: [005], [009], [012], [016] and [021] respectively.

The only other features found were narrow north-south aligned linear features [025] (Fig 5, section 6, plate 5), [027] (Fig 5, section 7) and [030] (Fig 5, section 8, plate 6), the former two being probably the same feature and cutting the land drains.

Feature [025] had near vertical sides and a flattish base and measured at least 8.15m long by 0.27m wide and 0.34m deep and was filled with mid yellowish brown silty sand (024). Feature [027] had vertical sides and a more rounded base and was at least 10m long by 0.38m wide by 0.25m deep. Linear feature [030] was aligned parallel to [025] and [027], 19m to the east, and measured at least 5.7m long by 0.21m wide and 0.3m deep.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits recorded at the site were the natural sandy silt, gravel and clay. The natural on Road 4 was cut by broad linear features [003], [007], [014], [018] and [019]. These were plough furrows produced by medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Although a small amount of medieval material was found in both fill (002) of furrow [003] and fill (017) of furrow [018] this was interpreted as a result of manuring scatter (Appendix 3). Nonetheless, this material suggests the agricultural activity represented by the furrows commenced at least as early as the medieval period. Two groups of furrows were identified on slightly differing alignments. These converging alignments of the groups of furrows indicate two separate phases of ploughing. These features had all been reused for the laying of probably 19th century ceramic land drains. In turn these drains were cut almost at right angles by narrow modern machine dug trenches which were probably part of a later

drainage system although without any pipes.

The furrows did not extend into Road 3 where no archaeological features were revealed by the stripping:

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Walcott Road, Billinghay, Lincolnshire, as prehistoric artefacts had been recovered nearby.

The investigations revealed plough furrows which could have been post-medieval although the presence of medieval material indicated local activity from that time. No evidence for earlier occupation was discovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Allison Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Aleck Russell
Site Assistants: Bob Garland, Barry Martin,
Jim Robertson
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society.

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore, Chichester.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR Sites and Monuments Record

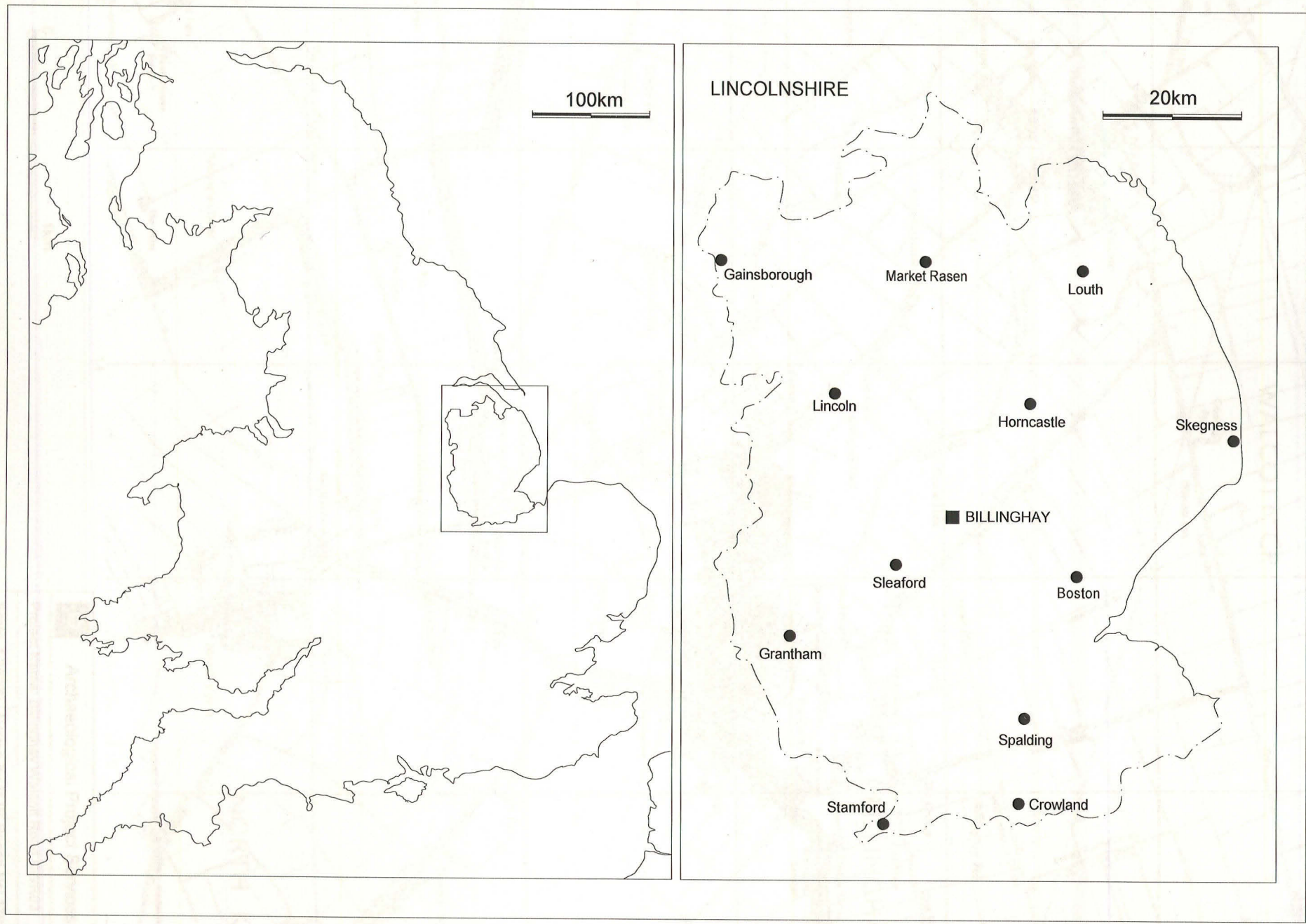
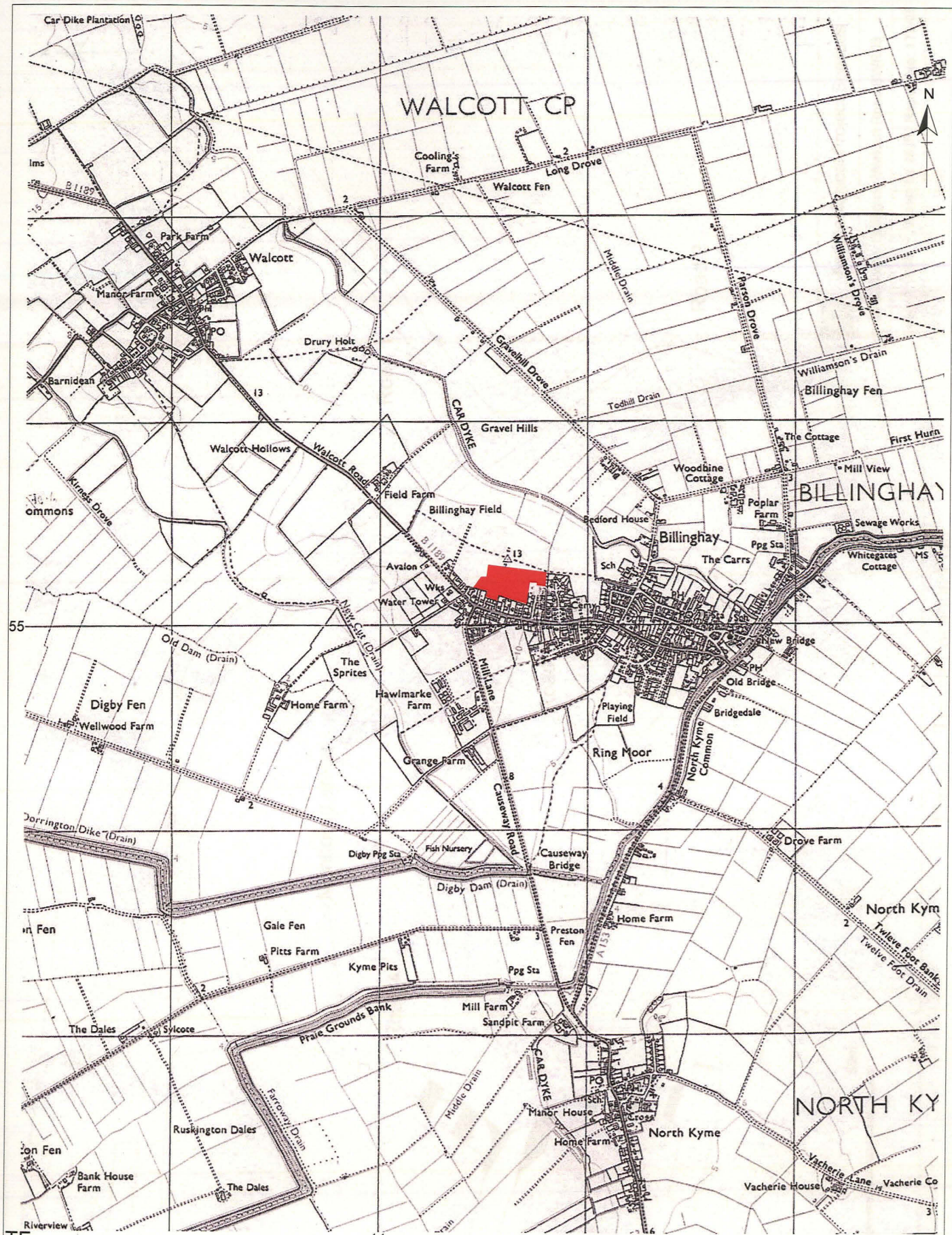


Figure 1: General Location Plan



TF 14

0 1km

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Billinghay Walcott Road BWR03		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 179/05

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

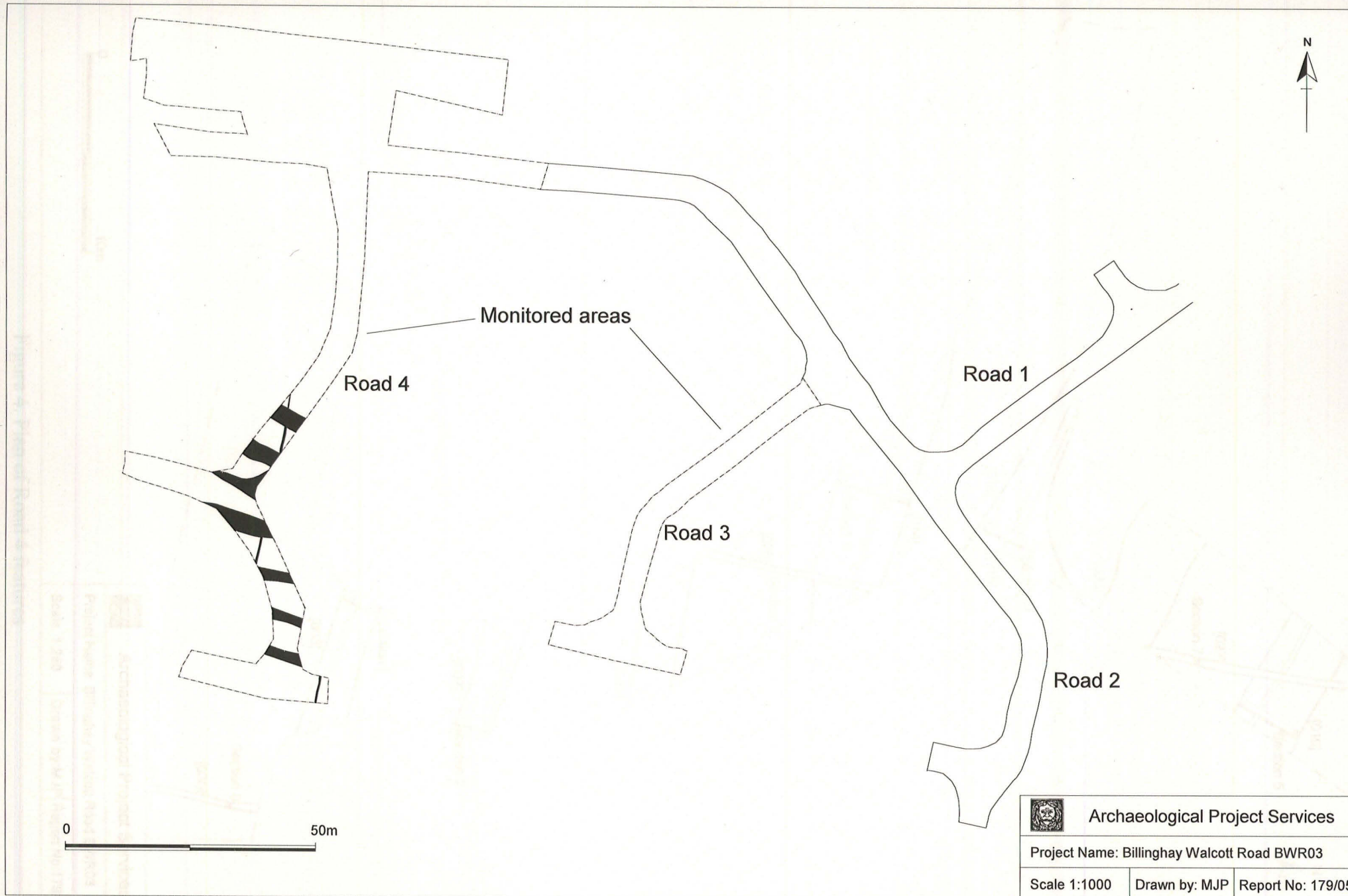
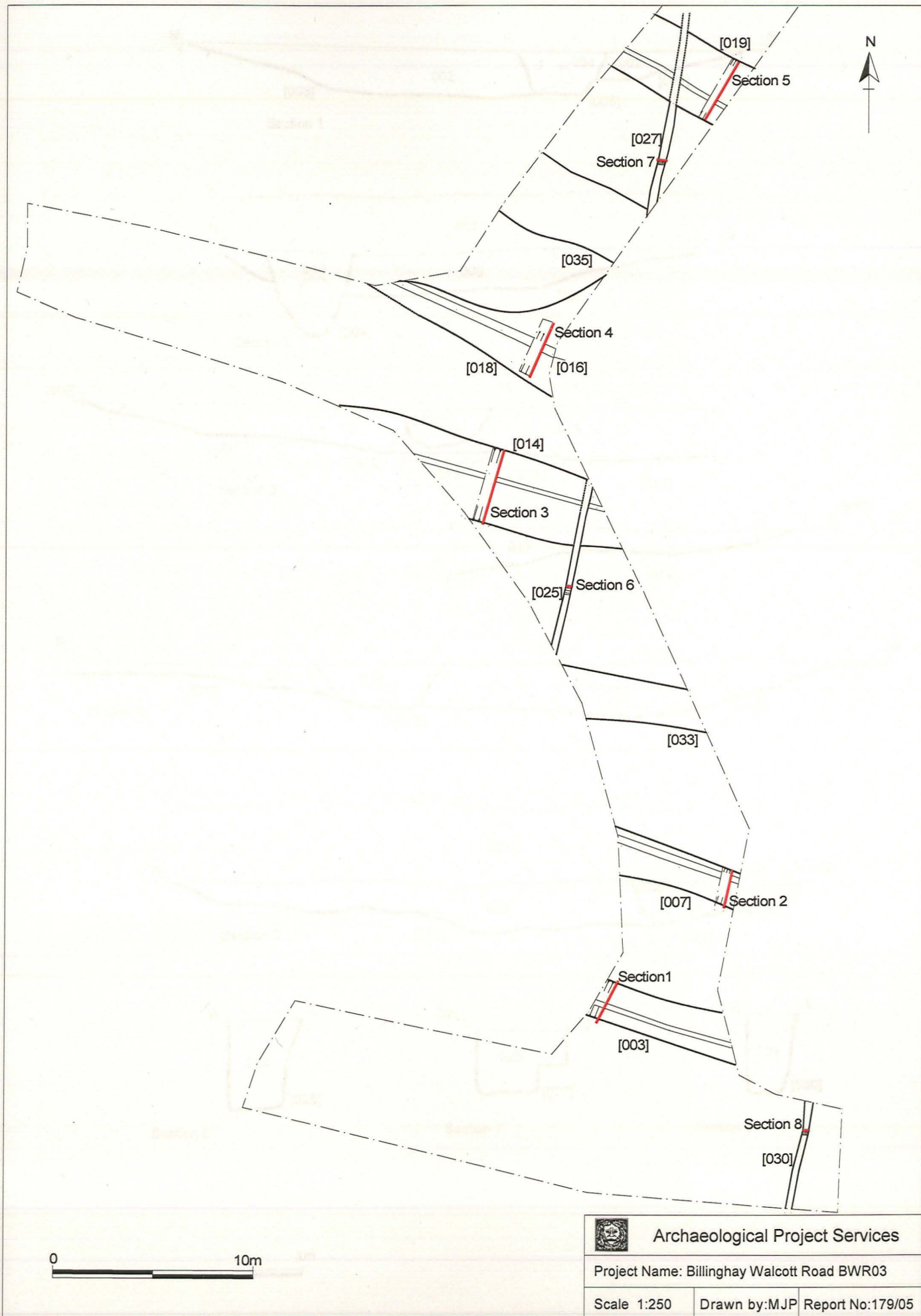


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan




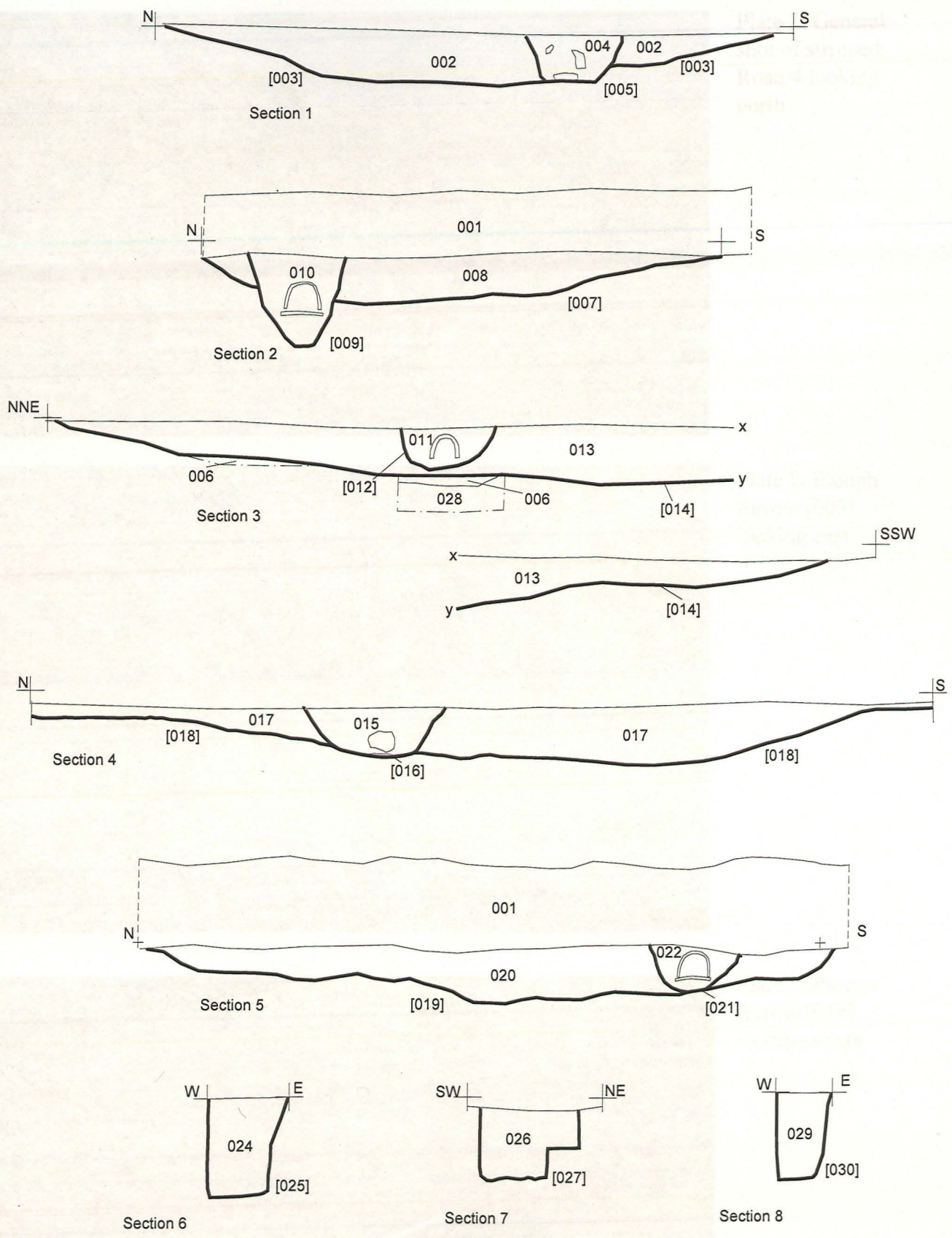
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Billingham Walcott Road BWR03		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 179/05

Figure 4. Plan of Road 4 features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Billingham Walcott Road BWR03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 179/05

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1: General shot of stripped Road 4 looking north

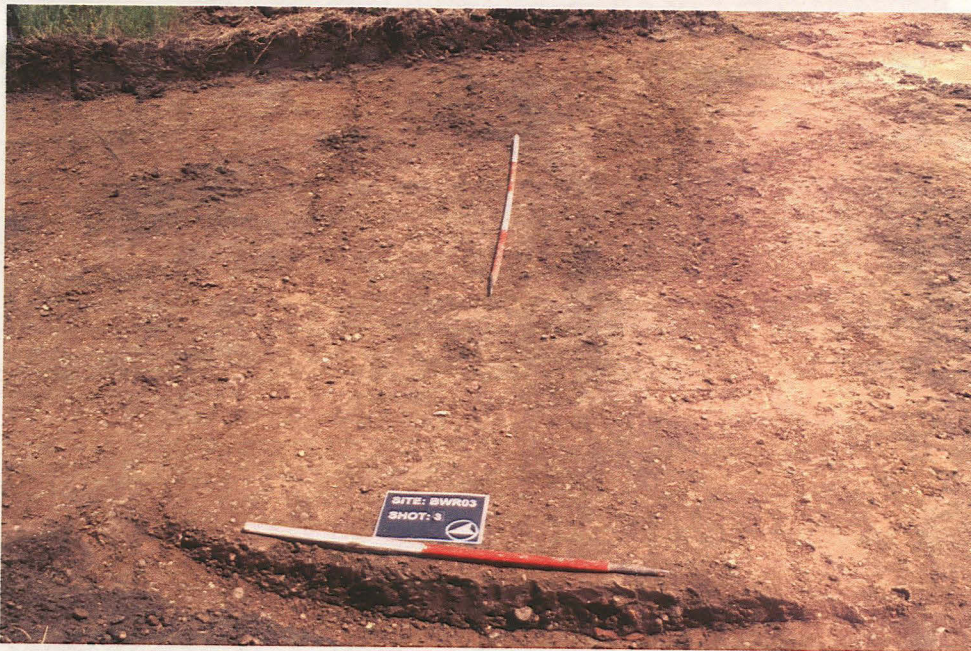


Plate 2: Plough furrow [003] looking east



Plate 3: Plough furrow [014] looking south



Plate 4: Plough furrow
[018] looking southeast



Plate 5: Linear cut
[025] looking north



Plate 6: Linear cut
[030] looking north

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS (STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE) ON LAND OFF WALCOTT ROAD, BILLINGHAY, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological scheme of works (strip, map and sample) on land off Walcott Road / Field Road, Billinghay, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Prehistoric artefacts have been recovered in the vicinity of the development site which lies on a slight ridge surround by fenland. Such locations were often a focus of prehistoric activity.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development. The archaeological works are to be undertaken to identify and record archaeological remains that may be affected by the development. The results of the strip, map and sample will provide information to assist in the formulation of a strategy for any further archaeological works which may be required.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological scheme of works will initially comprise a strip, map and sample of the access roads, prior to construction, and any areas of enabling works involving ground disturbance.*
- 1.5 *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 line drawings and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological scheme of works ('strip, map and sample') prior to construction of access roads together with any areas of enabling works on land off Walcott Road, Billinghay, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Billinghay is located 13km northeast of Sleaford and 25km southeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site, about 4ha in extent, is located north of Walcott Road and east of Field Road centred on national grid reference TF 1461 5521. Currently the site is agricultural land.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. N/09/0228/01) has been granted by North Kesteven District Council for residential development of land north of Walcott Road, Billinghay. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 4.2 In the first instance the North Kesteven Heritage Officer requires a programme of strip, map and sample to be undertaken on the line of the access roads, prior to construction, together with topsoil stripping for any associated enabling works. The work is to be undertaken in consultation with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.
- 4.3 Further archaeological works may be required prior to, or during, further stages of the development and will be subject of a separate specification.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Billinghay is situated at the southern end of a ridge of higher ground extending from Martin, through

Walcott to Billingham Skirith. This ridge of higher ground slopes down to the west and east and attains a height of 7m OD, up to 4m higher than the surrounding fens.

- 5.2 Local soils are predominantly of the Beccles 2 Association, typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al* 1984, 119). Beneath these soils are glaciofluvial deposits and chalky till which lie over a solid geology of Ampthill Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Billingham is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period, including a number of barrows which occupy the same ridge. Early Bronze Age pottery, of a type known as Beaker ware, has been found to the west of the village, together with Neolithic and Bronze Age axes. Other finds of this period are known throughout the parish and include bronze swords from Billingham Dales and flints from north of the village.
- 6.2 A Roman cemetery is believed to lie west of the present village although the precise location is uncertain. The Car Dyke, a Romano-British canal, is located to the north of the village. The Car Dyke stretches from Lincoln to Peterborough and is believed to have been utilised as a means of transport and drainage.
- 6.3 The name Billingham is derived from the Old English, island of the *Billingas*, thought to be the name of a Saxon tribe. The area of Billingham known as Whyche is also Saxon in origin. Billingham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). The church of St Michael dates from the 13th century.
- 6.4 The main potential for the site, given its position on high ground surrounded by fen, is for the survival of prehistoric remains.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to identify, record and sample (excavate) archaeological features exposed during the stripping of the access roads.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the stripped area.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the date, form and function of the archaeological features encountered.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will consist of the topsoil strip, map and sample of the access roads to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological remains prior to construction and to inform the scope of any further archaeological works that may be required.

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 evaluation. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 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 A metal detector will be used to scan spoil and excavated surfaces during mechanical and manual

excavation.

- 8.2.5 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 be excavated.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 The stripping of the access roads and any areas of enabling works will be carried out by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision (by Archaeological Project Services). Topsoil and any other overburden will be removed to a level where archaeological deposits are clearly visible.
- 8.3.2 During stripping exposed surfaces will be inspected and any areas containing archaeological deposits will be marked. Hand cleaning of exposed surfaces will be undertaken as appropriate and in all areas where discrete archaeological remains are identified.
- 8.3.3 A pre-excavation surface plan of any archaeological deposits will be made, using a Total Station EDM linked a Psion data logger. The downloaded data will then be translated into a digital plan using NSS Survpro software.
- 8.3.4 On completion of the pre-excavation plan and following consultation with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer a sampling (excavation) strategy will be formulated.
- 8.3.5 Investigation of the features will be undertaken 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.
- 8.3.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma 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.
- 8.3.7 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 more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.8 Throughout the investigation 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 excavation;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important;
 - the site on completion of fieldwork.
- 8.3.9 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.
- 8.3.10 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9 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.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation 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:
 - 10.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the investigations.
 - 10.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.
 - 10.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 10.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
 - 10.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 10.3.1.6 Plans showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 10.3.1.7 Sections of archaeological features.
 - 10.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 10.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 10.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
 - 10.3.1.11 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation 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 evaluation report will be sent to: the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 **PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given notice in writing of 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer.
- 15.2 Should the North Kesteven Heritage Officer 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 principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy 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 Initially a team of two staff, a supervisor and an assistant, will undertake the strip and map element of the investigation. The programme of stripping will, in part, be dependent on the phasing of the construction programme.
- 17.2 The sampling (excavation) element of the works will be dependent on the quantity and nature of the archaeological remains exposed during the stripping.
- 17.3 The scope of the post-excavation analysis and report production will be dependent on the quantity of archaeological remains investigated and will be assessed on the results of the sampling in discussion with the curator and client.
- 17.4 A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time will be allotted in the project budget.

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.

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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, 19/06/2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.34m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (003)
003	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >7.05m long by 2.17m wide and 0.2m deep, shallow concave sides and flattish base	Furrow
004	Firm mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt with ceramic land drain	Fill of (005)
005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >7.05m long by 0.35m wide by 0.17m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Land drain cut
006	Firm light brownish yellow sandy silt and gravel	Natural deposit
007	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.5m long by 1.9m wide by 0.2m deep, shallow concave sides and rounded base	Furrow
008	Firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (007)
009	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.5m long by 0.34m wide by 0.36m deep, tapered sides	Land drain cut
010	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with ceramic land drain	Fill of (009)
011	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with ceramic land drain	Fill of (012)
012	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >13m long by 0.34m wide by 0.17m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Land drain cut
013	Firm light yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (014)
014	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >13m long by 3.81m wide by 0.22m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Furrow
015	Friable dark reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (016)
016	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >10m long by 0.5m wide by 0.25m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Land drain cut
017	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (018)
018	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >10m long by 3.3m wide by 0.28m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Furrow
019	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.7m long by 2.47m wide by 0.19m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Furrow
020	Firm mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (019)
021	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.7m long by 0.35m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Land drain cut
022	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with ceramic land drain	Fill of (021)
023	Firm light yellowish brown clay with chalk flecks	Natural deposit
024	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (025)
025	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >8.15m long by 0.27m wide by 0.34m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Probable land drain
026	Firm dark yellowish and greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (027)
027	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >5m long by 0.38m wide by 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Probable land drain
028	Firm dark yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	Natural deposit
029	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (030)
030	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >5.7m long by 0.21m wide by 0.3m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Probable land drain
031	Unstratified finds retrieval	Finds
032	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of [033]
033	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >6m by 2.2m wide. Unexcavated.	Furrow
034	Firm mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of [035]
035	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.9m by 2.6m wide. Unexcavated.	Furrow

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Three fragments of pottery weighing 30g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of brick/tile comprising 7 items weighing a total of 359g, was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from plough furrow fills 002, 017, linear feature fills 024, 029 and unstratified finds 031.

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Billingham, at Toynton All Saints, 37km to the east, though the latest piece is a Nottingham product. It is likely that most, if not all, of the ceramic building material was manufactured locally in the Billingham region.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware jug	1	3	13 th -15 th century
031	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug handle, extremely abraded, 13 th -15 th century	1	25	Late 18 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	2	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
017	CBM	Nib tile, reduced core, extremely abraded	1	65	Medieval
024	CBM	Handmade brick	1	113	Early post-medieval
029	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, very abraded	2(link)	8	Post-medieval
031	CBM	Handmade brick, 50mm thick, early post-medieval	2	147	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, trimmed to a small rectangle, post-medieval	1	26	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Several of the recovered artefacts are extremely abraded, probably as a result of being constituents of manuring scatter and subject to an extended period of plough rolling. This indicates the area was used for arable agriculture during medieval and post-medieval times.

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 Billingham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of medieval and post-medieval artefacts probably constitutes manuring scatter. Consequently, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance though indicates the use of the area for agricultural purposes from the medieval period onwards.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th 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

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

35	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
4	Drawing sheets
2	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Day record sheets
1	Box 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.263

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BWR 03

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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