

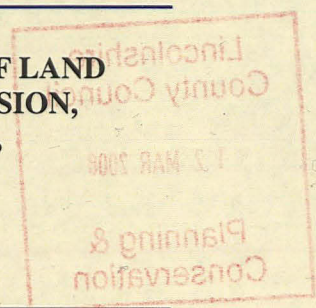
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND  
FOR A PROPOSED QUARRY EXTENSION,  
NORTON BOTTOMS QUARRY,  
NORTON DISNEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(NBQ 08)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**C and G Concrete Ltd**

March 2008

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

Planning Application No: N/60/0948/06  
National Grid Reference: SK 88475 58430  
OASIS Catalogue No: archaeo11-38738  
APS Report No: **022/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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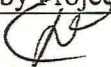

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### Quality Control

Land at Norton Bottoms Quarry, Norton Disney, (NBQ 08)

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation, required as a condition attached a planning application to extend mineral extraction at Norton Bottoms Quarry, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, was undertaken by APS during February 2008. A desk-based assessment had previously identified two undated cropmark complexes within the application area. Nine of the twelve 100m long evaluation trenches excavated on the site were targeted on these cropmarks, in order to first confirm the presence of, and then characterise any archaeological remains in these areas.*

*The evaluation demonstrated that the majority of the cropmarks most probably resulted from geological deposition causing subtle changes in the sand and gravel beds, rather than archaeological activity. However linear features recorded on the eastern side of the site within trenches 9 and 12 may relate to known cropmarks.*

*Other features, unrelated to the cropmark evidence were found within Trenches 2-3, 9 and 11, the most significant being a pit within Trench 9, which contained a charcoal rich lower fill from which a single fragment of Romano-British brick was recovered.*

*The finds assemblage was extremely limited, datable artefacts being limited to the Romano-British brick reported above and a single fragment of abraded 13<sup>th</sup> century pot recovered from the fill of a posthole within Trench 2. Both these artefacts may be residual and should not necessarily be used to date these features.*

## 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 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by C and G Concrete Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed mineral extraction, as detailed in Planning Application N/60/0948/06. The evaluation was undertaken between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Principal Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The application site lies within a relatively flat, low lying area, north of the village of Stapleford and south of Norton Disney. The parish boundary between the two settlements runs along the site's northern boundary (Fig. 1). Located within the flood plain of the River Witham at heights of approximately 12-14m AOD, local soils are dominated by the deep permeable sandy coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).



## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

A Desk Based Assessment of the archaeological implications of the development appears in the Cultural Heritage Section of the Environmental Statement compiled for the project and contains a comprehensive collation of known archaeological remains in the area (Hall, 2005).

No known archaeological sites or finds spots were identified by the Desk Based Assessment within the proposed area of extraction. However, within the surrounding 2km study area a number of significant sites were identified. Also, searches of aerial photographs identified two undated cropmark complexes within the area of the application site (Fig. 2). Investigation of these is the main objective of the proposed programme of trial trenching.

Previous archaeological investigations associated with applications for mineral extractions in the immediate area comprise a geophysical survey and evaluation of land immediately adjoining the application area to the west (Snee, 2002). A number of undated and post-medieval pits and fragmentary medieval ridge and furrow were recorded during this work.

Potential prehistoric sites in the vicinity are limited to a series of possible conjoined enclosures and trackways at Briars Hill 3km to the east of the application area, plotted from aerial photographs by the RCHME. However, these could also be of Romano-British date.

Within the Desk-Based Assessment Study area is the scheduled Roman villa at Norton Disney, located 3km northeast of the proposed area of extraction. Medieval remains in the vicinity relate mainly to the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture identified on aerial photographs in the

Stapleford area and survival of these features as earthworks in areas north of Norton Disney village. The parish churches at both Stapleford and Norton Disney date to the medieval and both of these settlements are likely to have origins in the late Saxon period at least.

## 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 Lincolnshire County Council's Principal Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

## 4. METHODS

Twelve trenches, each measuring 100m by 1.8m were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. Nine of these trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) were targeted on cropmarks evident on aerial photographs, whilst the remaining three (Trenches 1, 5 and 6) were positioned randomly in order to provide balanced coverage across the site (Fig. 3). Trenches 6 and 8 were discontinuous to permit passage across farm tracks, whilst the excavation of Trench 2 was short at 92m so as to avoid overhead power cables.

Removal of topsoil 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.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with



an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries using a differential survey grade Global Positioning System.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 2.

### **Trench 1**

*Negative evaluation trench.*

Natural sand and gravel (102) was sealed by a 0.45m thick plough-soil (101) (Fig 10). Two modern agricultural land drains were also evident.

### **Trench 2**

*Two postholes*

Natural sand and gravel (202) was found to extend across the base of the trench.

Towards the southern end of the trench, two small post holes [203] and [205], measuring 0.34m and 0.30m in diameter respectively cut through (102) (Fig. 4). Both post holes were infilled with deposits of dark brown sand (204) and (206), although a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from (206), the fill of [205], its abraded nature suggests that it is likely to have been residual, perhaps the result of manuring, and cannot be used to date the feature (Appendix 3).

All the deposits within Trench 9 were sealed by a 0.37m thick deposit of loose very dark grey ploughsoil (201).

### **Trench 3**

*One undated boundary ditch and one plough furrow.*

Natural sand and gravel was cut by a north south aligned concaved based ditch cut [308], measuring 1.30m in diameter, filled with a single deposit of loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (309) (Fig. 5).

A north south aligned plough furrow [305], was also identified cutting natural deposits. Undated plough furrows of this type are commonly found to have developed during the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. Plough furrow [305] was infilled with a single deposit of light to medium greyish brown silty sand (303) which was in turn sealed by a 0.27m thick deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (302).

All the deposits within Trench 3 were sealed by a single 0.37m thick plough soil (300).

### **Trench 4**

*Negative evaluation trench.*

No trace of the cropmarks evident on aerial photographs was found in the trench.



Natural sand and gravel (401) was sealed by a 0.36m thick ploughsoil (402) (Fig. 10). Two modern land drains were present at the northern end of the trench.

#### **Trench 5**

*Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation.*

Traces of furrows probably associated with medieval or early post-medieval cultivation, extended across the trench on a common north south alignment.

Natural sand and gravel (502) was sealed by a 0.36m thick ploughsoil (Fig. 10).

#### **Trench 6**

*Negative evaluation trench.*

Natural sand and gravel (601) was sealed by a 0.35m thick ploughsoil (600) (Fig. 10).

#### **Trench 7**

*Negative evaluation trench.*

No trace of the linear features evident on aerial photographs as cropmarks were found in the trench.

Natural sand and gravel (703), was sealed by a 0.34m thick deposit of surviving subsoil (702), which was in turn sealed by a 0.31m thick ploughsoil (701) (Fig. 10).

#### **Trench 8**

*Negative evaluation trench*

Natural sand and gravel (801) was sealed by a 0.36m thick ploughsoil (801) (Fig. 10).

#### **Trench 9**

*Two pit cuts, one of which contained a fragment of Romano-British brick. Two ditch cuts and a single plough furrow.*

Natural soft mid-reddish brown sand (902)

extended across the base of the trench.

An irregular 1.50m long and 0.41m deep pit cut [905], with gradually sloping sides, was partially exposed cutting natural (902) at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 6). Pit [905] contained two fills; a soft black sandy silt primary fill (906) containing a dense concentration of charcoal, a quantity of bone and a single fragment of Romano-British brick (Appendix 3), sealed by a soft dark brown silty sand secondary fill (907), which was truncated by a second sub-circular pit [908]. Concave based, pit [908] measured 0.57m in diameter, 0.23m deep and was filled with a single deposit of soft dark brown sand (909).

Two parallel undated linear ditches cut (902) in the central part of the trench. The first [910] was steep sided, concave based, 0.54m deep and 1.10m wide. It was filled with a sequence of four silt, sand and sandy silt deposits (911, 912, 913 and 914). The second ditch [925], 2.55m south of [910], was 2.2m wide, 0.60m deep with an irregular sided flattish based profile. Ditch [925] was filled by a sequence of six silt, silty sand and sandy silt deposits (924, 923, 922, 920, 921, and 931).

Any physical relationships which may have existed between ditches [910] and [925] were destroyed by an east west aligned plough furrow [926] which truncated both features and was filled with two deposits comprising a clay lower fill (917) and a sand upper fill (919). A single fragment of post-medieval or modern brick was recovered from (919) (Appendix 3).

All the deposits within Trench 9 were sealed by a 0.45m thick dark brown ploughsoil (918).



### **Trench 10**

#### *Two plough furrows*

Natural soft mid-reddish sand (1003) extended across the base of the trench.

Two north south aligned plough furrows [1005] and [1007], undated but characteristic of medieval and early medieval cultivation, cut (1003) and were filled with deposits of silty sand (1004) and sandy silt (1006) (Fig. 7).

The infilled plough furrows were both sealed by a 0.18m deep mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (1002), which was in turn overlain by a very dark grey silty sand ploughsoil (1001).

### **Trench 11**

#### *One undated pit cut*

A single deposit of natural light reddish yellow sand (1103) extended across the base of the trench.

Cutting natural (1103) at the eastern end of the trench was an undated sub-circular flat based pit cut [1104], measuring 1.30m in diameter (Fig. 8). The pit was filled with a single deposit of light reddish grey sandy silt (1105) which was in turn sealed by a 0.15m deep light grey silty sand subsoil (1102), overlain by a 0.42m thick medium to dark brownish grey silty sand ploughsoil (1101).

### **Trench 12**

#### *One undated linear and a further undated feature, either a ditch terminal or pit cut. Seven plough furrows*

A single deposit of light to medium yellow to reddish brown sand and gravel extending across the base of the trench was cut by two features; a north south aligned ditch, [1208], measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.20m deep and, at the

northern end of the trench, a rounded 1.50m diameter cut [1202], most probably representing either a pit or a ditch terminal [1204] (Fig. 9). Ditch [1208] was infilled with a single deposit of mid-greyish brown silty sand (1207), whilst [1204] contained two fills, a dark grey silty sand primary fill (1205) sealed by a dark greyish brown sandy silt upper fill (1206). No finds were recovered from the features. Seven plough furrows, of likely medieval or early post-medieval date, on a common northeast southwest alignment were also identified (Fig. 9).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The evaluation strategy was informed by the results of a desk-based assessment which identified two cropmark complexes within the application area (Hall 2005) (Fig. 3). Nine trial trenches (trenches 2-4, 7-12) were targeted on these cropmark complexes;

Although two isolated undated post holes were identified within Trench 2, and two features, a linear and a plough furrow were recorded within trench 4, these were unrelated to the cropmark complex upon which these trenches were targeted. The evaluation found that the cropmarks sampled by Trenches 3 and 4 most probably result from geological anomalies, whilst the east west cropmark transecting Trench 2 was found to relate to a modern service trench.

Three non-targeted trenches also excavated on the western side of the site (Trenches 1, 5 and 6), were found to be negative suggesting that archaeological remains across this part of the site are, at best, widely dispersed.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated across the more extensive cropmark



complex previously identified on the eastern side of the site (Trenches 7-12). Two of the trenches (Trenches 7 and 8) were found to be clear of archaeological remains, suggesting that the cropmarks they sampled resulted from geological anomalies+

Two trenches (Trenches 9 and 10) were excavated in the northeast corner of the application area in order to sample an apparent rectangular enclosure plotted from cropmarks. The three undated linears identified within Trench 9 may relate to the northern edge of this possible enclosure, which the cropmark evidence suggests may be sub-divided at this point, although the alignments of the linears appear to differ slightly from those of the cropmarks.

Two intercut pits recorded at the northern end of Trench 9 appear to be significant as burnt ash and charcoal, characteristic of domestic refuse and a single fragment of Romano-British brick were present within the lower fill of the earlier feature. Although the presence of the brick suggests activity within the vicinity of the site during the Romano British period, it may be re-deposited and should not necessarily be seen as an indication of the presence of a high status Romano-British building within close proximity, such buildings would have required several tonnes of ceramic building material, and a concentration of such material would normally be expected.

No trace of the enclosure was found within Trench 10, although two unrelated north south plough furrows were present.

The final two trenches were targeted upon cropmarks on the eastern edge of the site (Trenches 11 and 12). Although the linear found within Trench 12 may relate to the

apparent southwest northeast cropmark, the pit or terminal found within this trench and the isolated pit found with trench 11 cannot be related to the cropmarks.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in conjunction with an application to extend mineral extraction at Norton Bottoms Quarry, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, as a desk-based assessment had previously identified two undated cropmark complexes within the application area. Nine of the twelve 100m evaluation trenches excavated on the site were targeted on these cropmarks, in order to first confirm the presence of, and then characterise, any archaeological remains in these areas. The remaining three trenches were placed randomly in order to achieve a balanced spread of trenching across the site.

Although the evaluation demonstrated that the majority of the cropmarks most probably resulted from geological anomalies causing subtle changes in the sand and gravel beds, rather than archaeological activity, linears recorded on the eastern side of the site within Trenches 9 and 12 may relate to cropmarks.

Other features, unrelated to the cropmark evidence were found within Trenches 2-3, 9 and 11, the most significant being a pit within Trench 9, which contained a charcoal rich lower fill from which a single fragment of Romano-British brick was recovered.

The finds assemblage was extremely limited, datable artefacts being limited to the Romano-British brick reported above and a single fragment of abraded 13<sup>th</sup> century pot recovered from the fill of a posthole within trench. Both these artefacts



may be residual and should not necessarily be used to date these features.

*of Stapleford, Lincolnshire (SNB01) APS  
Report 185/01*

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Anthony Jowett of C and G Concrete Ltd for commissioning both the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and  
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Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-  
Lovekin

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Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No  
13

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for  
Archaeological Evaluation*

Snee, J., 2002, *Archaeological Evaluation  
of Fields OS6339 and OS0015 in the Parish*

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

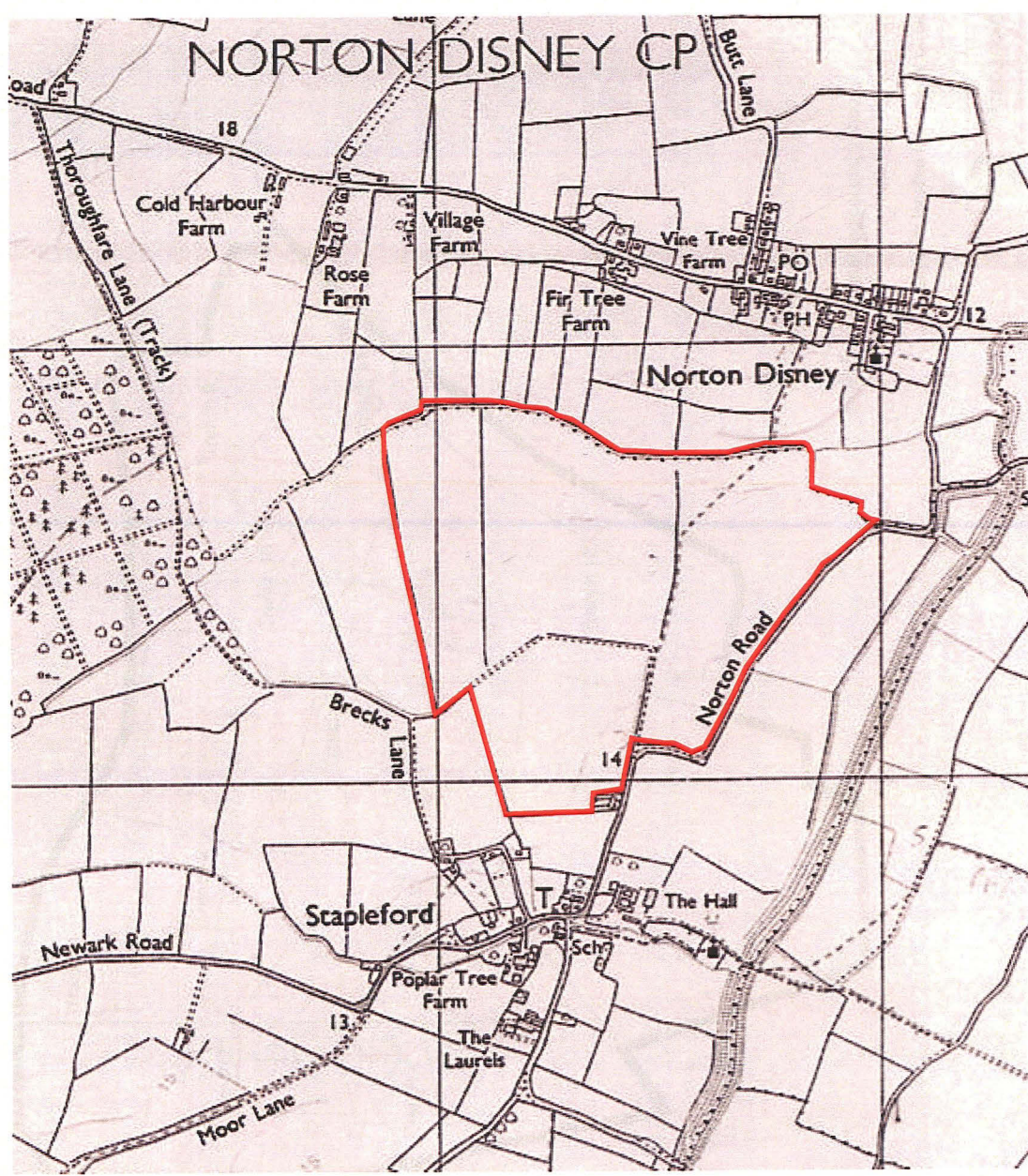
APS      Archaeological Project Services  
IFA      Institute of Field Archaeologists  
OS      Ordnance Survey





Figure 1: General Location Plan





Application Area




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Figure 2 Site location plan



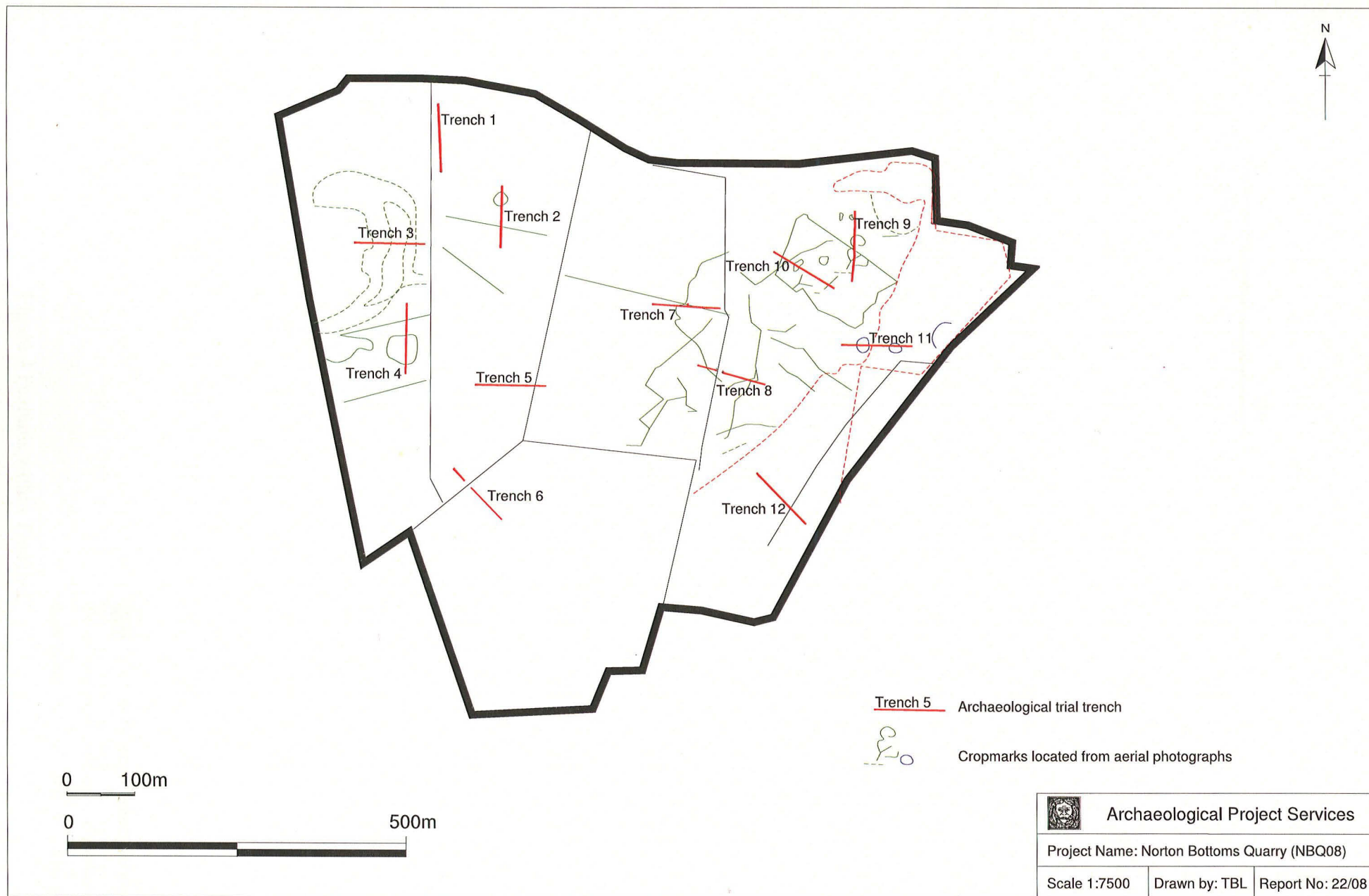
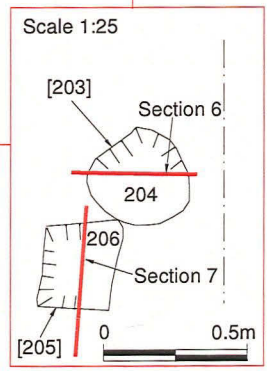
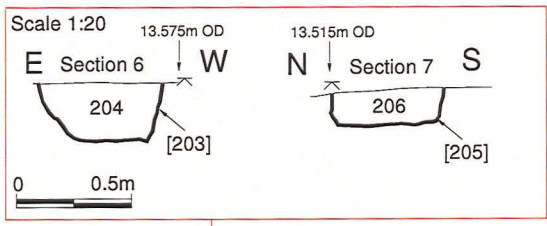
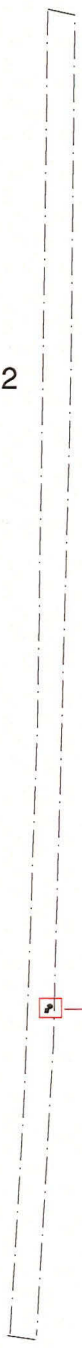


Figure 3 Plan of Application Area showing location of evaluation trenches.





Trench 2




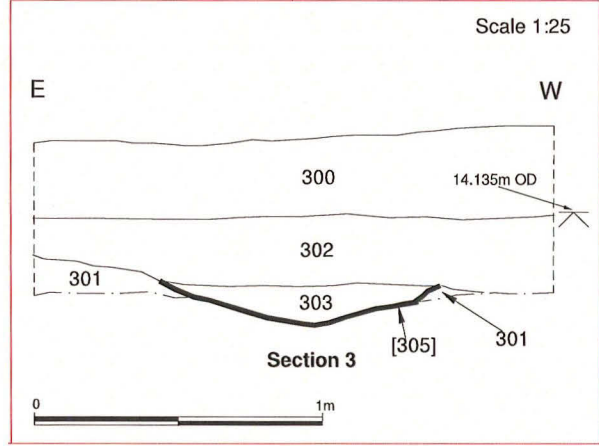
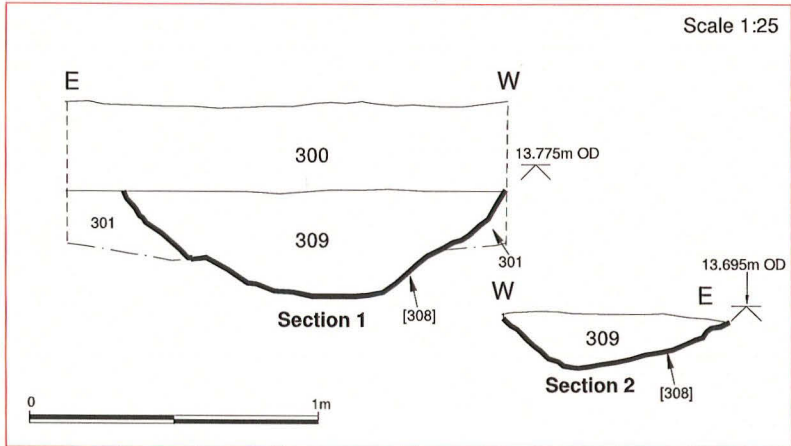
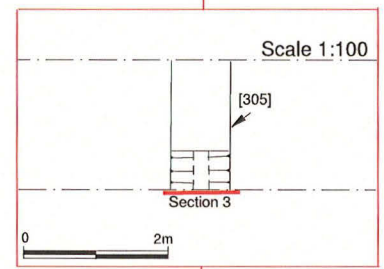
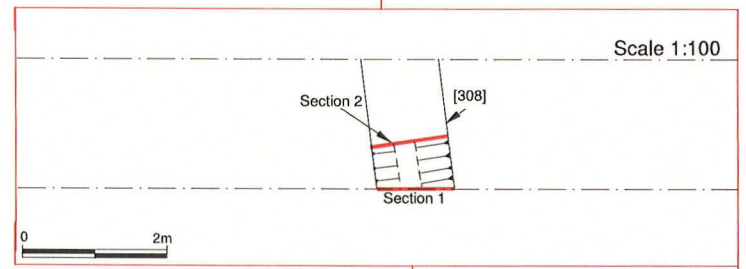
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Figure 4 Features within Trench 2






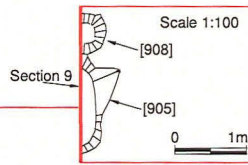
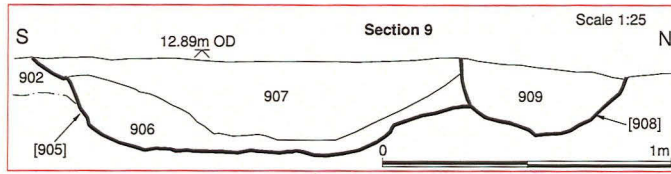
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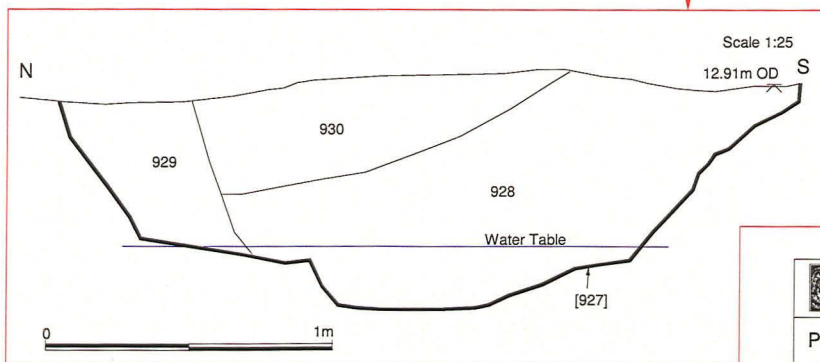
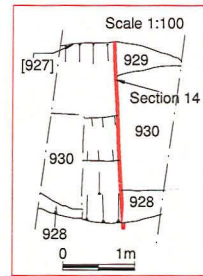
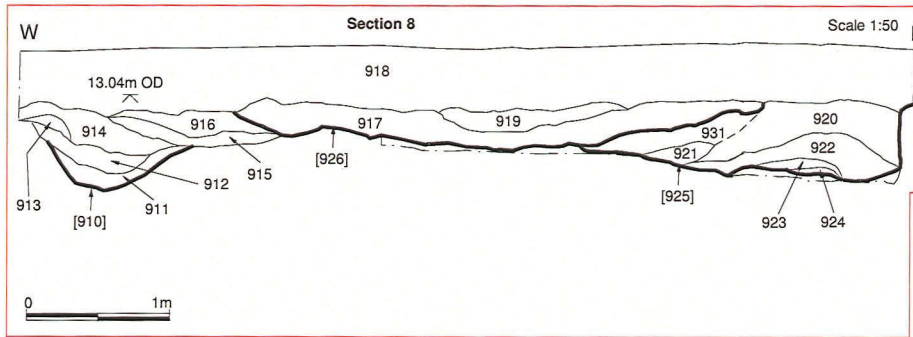
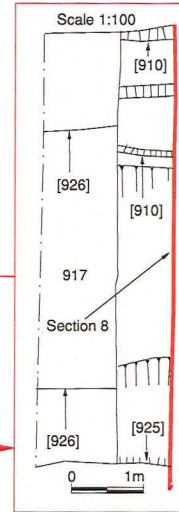
Figure 5 Features within Trench 3.



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Trench 9



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Scale Varies

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Figure 6 Features in Trench 9



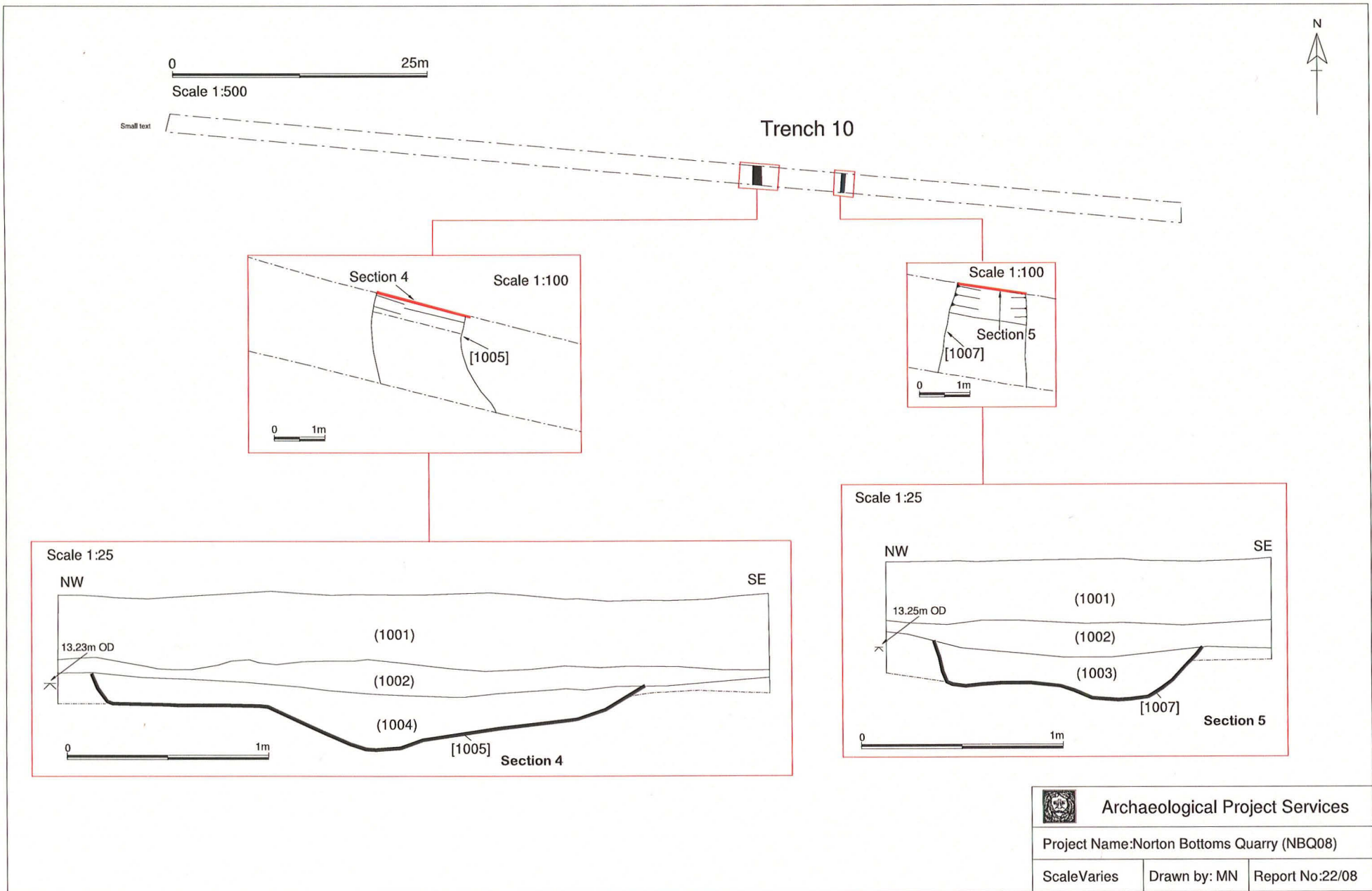


Figure 7 Features within Trench 10

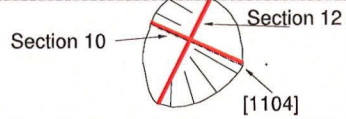
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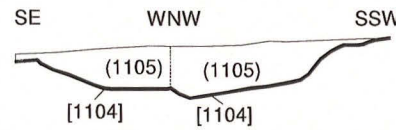
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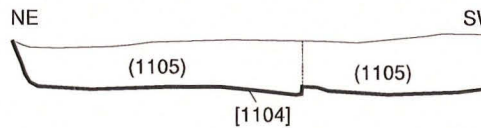
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Section 10

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Section 12



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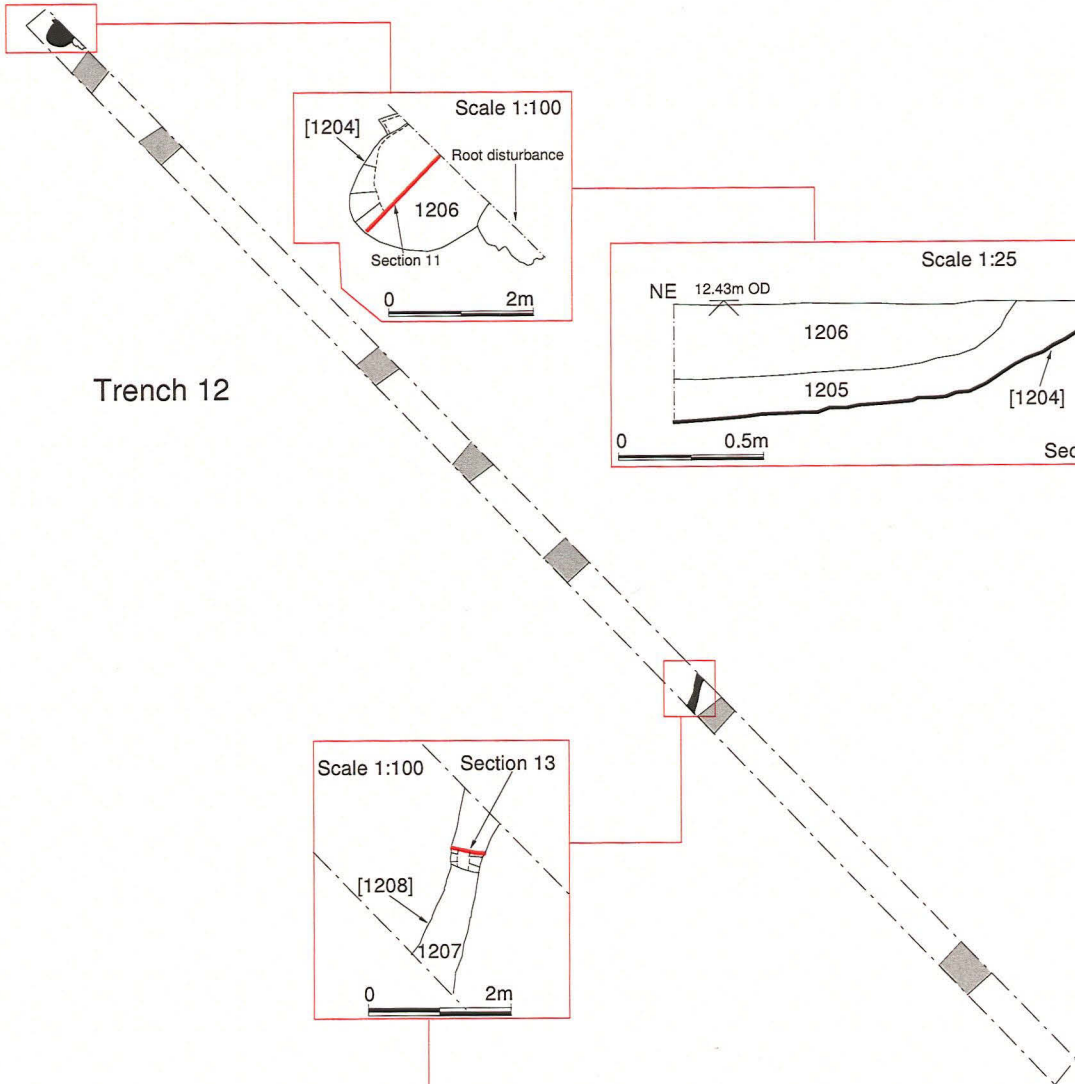
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Figure 8 Features within Trench 11

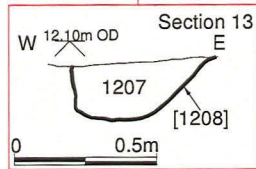
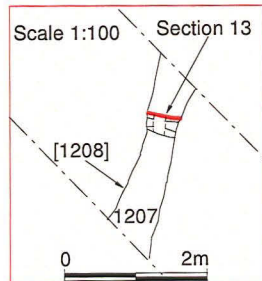
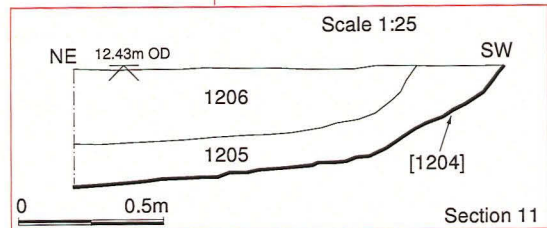
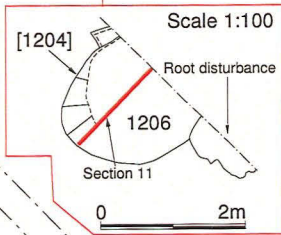




0 25m  
Scale 1:500



Trench 12



Archaeological Project Services

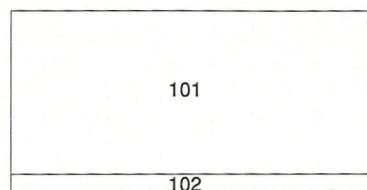
Project Name: Norton Bottoms Quarry NBQ08

Scale Varies

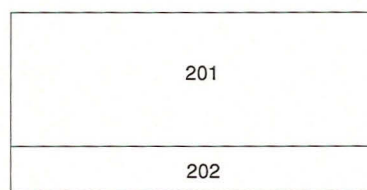
Drawn by: MN/TBL

Report No: 22/08

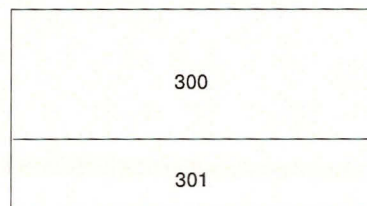
Figure 9 Features within Trench 12



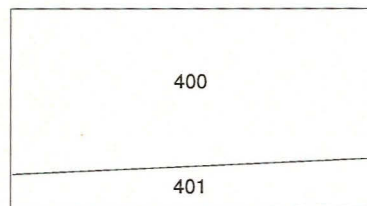
**Trench 1**



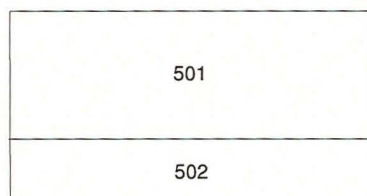
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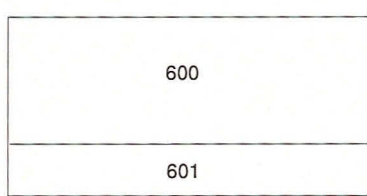
**Trench 3**



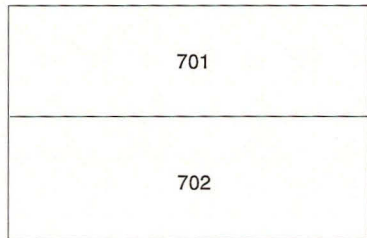
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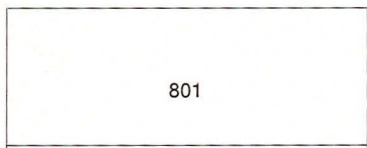
**Trench 5**



**Trench 6**

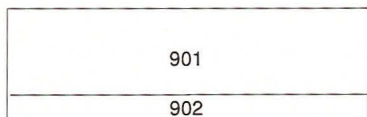


**Trench 7**

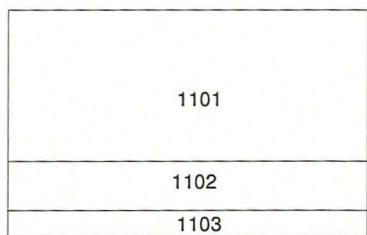


**Trench 8**

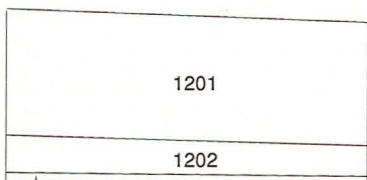
703



**Trench 9**



**Trench 11**



**Trench 12**

1203

NB. Trench 10 is shown on Fig. \* Section \*



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Norton Bottoms Quarry (NBQ 08)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 22/07

Figure 10 Representative trench profiles





Plate 1 Northeast facing view across site towards Norton Disney



Plate 2 West facing view across site from trench 5



Plate 3 Southwest facing view across site from central area





Plate 4 West facing view western end of trench 3 showing ditch [308]



Plate 5 North facing view ditch [308] (Section 2)



Plate 6 West facing view Section 9 showing pits [905] and [908]



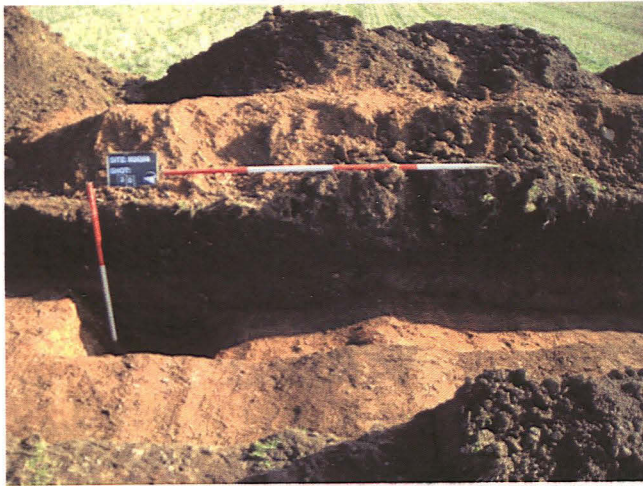


Plate 7 East facing view northern end of Section 8 showing ditch [910]



Plate 8 East facing view southern end of Section 8 showing ditch [925]



Plate 9 Southwest facing view Section 11 showing pit [1204]

APPENDIX 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
NORTON DISNEY QUARRY EXTENSION

PREPARED FOR C&G CONCRETE IMITED

BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21

NOVEMBER 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to Norton Bottoms Quarry, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological potential and possible archaeological features comprising ditched enclosures have been plotted from aerial photographs.*
- 1.3 *The site is the subject of a proposal for mineral extraction. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to satisfy an archaeological condition attached to the granting of planning permission for this development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to Norton Bottoms quarry, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project



3 **SITE LOCATION**

3.1 The site is located within the parish of Stapleford, approximately 15km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven in Lincolnshire. The application itself lies approximately 0.5km south of the Norton Disney village and consists of four adjoining and irregular shaped fields measuring 63.94 hectares in total, centred on National Grid Reference SK88475 58430. Current mineral extraction occupies land immediately adjoining the site to the west.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

4.1 The site is the subject of a proposal for mineral extraction and has been subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment. A Desk Based Assessment of the archaeological implications of the development appears in the Cultural Heritage Section of the Environmental Statement compiled for the project (Neville, 2005) In response to Planning Application N/60/0948/06 the Principle Archaeologist of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment team has requested a programme of archaeological evaluation of the site.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

5.1 Local soils are dominated by the deep permeable sandy coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge et al. 1984, 268). The application site is situated within a relatively flat, low lying area, and within the flood plain of the River Witham at heights of approximately 12-14 metres AOD.

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

6.1 A Desk Based Assessment of the archaeological implications of the development appears in the Cultural Heritage Section of the Environmental Statement compiled for the project and contains a comprehensive collation of known archaeological remains in the area (Neville, 2005).

6.2 No known archaeological sites or finds spots were identified by the Desk Based Assessment within the proposed area of extraction. However, within the surrounding 2km study area a number of significant sites were identified. Also, searches of aerial photographs identified two undated cropmark complexes within the area of the application site (Fig. 2). Investigation of these is the main objective the proposed programme of trial trenching.

6.3 Previous archaeological investigations associated with applications for mineral extractions in the immediate area comprise a geophysical survey and evaluation of land immediately adjoining the application area to the west (Snee, 2002). A number of undated and post-medieval pits and fragmentary medieval ridge and furrow were recorded during this work.

6.4 Potential prehistoric sites in the vicinity are limited to a possible series of conjoined enclosures and trackways at Briars Hill 3km to the east of the application area, plotted from aerial photographs by the RCHME. However, these could also be of Romano-British date.

6.3 Perhaps the most significant Romano-British site identified within the Desk-Based Assessment Study area is the scheduled Roman villa at Norton Disney, located 3km northeast of the proposed area of extraction. Approximately 1.5km to the north of the site at Norton Low Wood an

excavation by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2003 recovered 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery from the ditches of an enclosure interpreted as part of a farmstead with possible funerary activity.

- 6.4 Medieval remains in the vicinity relate mainly to the remains of ridge and furrow identified on aerial photographs in the Stapleford area and survival of these features as earthworks in areas north of Norton Disney village. The parish churches at both Stapleford and Norton Disney date to the medieval and both of these settlements are likely to have origins in the late Saxon period at least.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  - 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains 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 13 trenches measuring 100 metres by 1.6 metres, targeted predominantly at the cropmark complexes identified on aerial photographs (Fig. 2).

### **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.



- 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) managed by a Member of the Institute.
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 8.2.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation 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.
- 8.2.6 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.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

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. 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, (*i.e.* 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. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

- 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 digital colour images 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 fieldwork
- 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. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before excavation of human remains commences.
- 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. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.8 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.9 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.
- 8.3.11 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002)

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



- 9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, 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 any such 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 images will be stored on CD 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.

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 evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- 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.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

**11 ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

11.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

**12 REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and the Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies); two copies for Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record and one for the local planning authority; the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

**13 PUBLICATION**

13.1 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

**14 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Historic Environment team of Lincolnshire County Council. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the



curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

15 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability 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 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 16.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator  Anglo-Saxon-medieval: P Blinkhorn, D Hall or H Healey independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist

Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 10 days depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 15 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

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**

IFA, 1999 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.



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SPECIFICATION FOR EVALUATION ON LAND AT NORTON BOTTOMS QUARRY, NORTON DISNEY, LINCS

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Snee, J., 2002, Archaeological Evaluation of Fields OS6339 and OS0015 in the Parish of Stapleford, Lincolnshire (SNB01) **APS Report 185/01**

Specification: Version 1, November 2007

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Context Summary**

<b>Trench 1</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
101	Firm dark brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles	0.40m	Ploughsoil
102	Firm mid light yellowish reddish brown sand and gravel	0.05m>	Natural

<b>Trench 2</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
201	Very soft black silty sand containing frequent pebbles	0.37m	Ploughsoil
202	Very soft light reddish yellow sand and gravel	0.15m>	Natural
203	Sub-circular steep sided flattish based 0.34m diameter cut	0.17m	Post-hole cut
204	Soft dark brown sand	0.17m	Fill of [203]
205	Sub-rectangular steep sided flat based cut	0.08m	Post-hole cut
206	Soft dark grayish brown sand	0.08m	Fill of [205]

<b>Trench 3</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
300	Loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles	0.37m	Ploughsoil
301	Light mid brownish reddish yellow sand and gravel	0.19m>	Natural
302	Mid to dark grayish brown sandy silt	0.27m	Subsoil
303	Light to medium grayish brown silt and sand deposit	0.13m	Fill of [305]
304	Void		
305	Shallow gradually sided concave	0.13m	Plough furrow



<b>Trench 3</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
	based linear, aligned north south,		
306	Same as (302)		Subsoil
307	Same as (300)		Ploughsoil
308	North south aligned moderated sided concave based ditch cut	0.36m	Ditch cut
309	Loose dark grayish black sandy silt	0.36m	Fill of [308]

<b>Trench 4</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
400	Dark brown sandy silt	0.39m	Ploughsoil
401	Light to mid reddish brown to reddish yellow sand	0.11m>	Natural

<b>Trench 5</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
501	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand	0.36m	Ploughsoil
502	Firm dark reddish yellow sand	0.18m>	Natural

<b>Trench 6</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
600	Soft very dark grey silty sand	0.35m	Ploughsoil
601	Compact medium dark reddish yellow sand and gravel	0.15m>	Natural

<b>Trench 7</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
701	Dark brown sandy silt	0.31m	Ploughsoil

<b>Trench 7</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
702	Mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.34m	Subsoil
703	Light to medium brown sand and gravel	0.01m>	Natural

<b>Trench 8</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
801	Dark brown sandy silt	0.36m	Ploughsoil
802	Light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel patches	0.02m>	Natural

<b>Trench 9</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
901	Soft dark brown silty sand	0.24m	Ploughsoil
902	Soft mid-reddish brown sand	0.07m>	Natural
903	Void		
904	Void		
905	Irregular, 1.50m long gradually sided flattish based cut, aligned north south. Only partially exposed in the trench.	0.41m	Pit cut
906	Soft black sandy silt containing frequent charcoal, scarce bone and CBM.	0.20m	Lower fill of [905]
907	Soft dark brown silty sand	0.27m	Upper fill of [905]
908	Sub-circular steep sided concave based cut	0.23m	Pit cut
909	Soft dark brown sand	0.23m	Fill of [908]
910	East west aligned steep sided concave based linear	0.54m	Ditch cut
911	Soft medium to light orangish yellow silty sand	0.15m	Lower fill of [910]



<b>Trench 9</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
912	Firm mid dark brown silt	0.15m	Intermediary fill of [910]
913	Firm light reddish yellow sand	0.10m	Intermediary fill of [910]
914	Firm medium reddish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Intermediary fill of [910]
915	Firm medium reddish brown silty sand	0.10m	Intermediary fill of [910]
916	Firm medium reddish brown silt	0.20m	Intermediary fill of [910]
917	Firm medium dark gray clay	0.20m	Lower fill of [926]
918	Firm dark brown silt	0.45m	Ploughsoil
919	Firm reddish brown sand	0.20m	Upper fill of [926]
920	Firm medium reddish brown sandy silt	0.35m	Upper fill of [925]
921	Firm medium dark brown silt	0.15m	Intermediary fill of [925]
922	Firm medium dark reddish brown silty sand	0.35m	Intermediary fill of [925]
923	Firm light reddish brown silty sand	0.06m	Intermediary fill of [925]
924	Firm medium dark brown silt	0.05m	Lower fill of [925]
925	East west aligned irregularly sided flattish based linear, 2.2m wide.	0.60m	Ditch cut
926	East west aligned gradually sided concave based cut, measured 3.65m in diameter.	0.25m	Plough furrow
927	East west aligned moderate sided concave based linear, 2.55m wide	0.70m	Ditch cut
928	Loose yellowish brown sand, contains pea gravel.	0.70m	Lower fill of [927]
929	Loose dark greysh brown slightly silty sand	0.50m	Intermediary fill of [927]
930	Loose light yellowish brown sand	0.35m	Upper fill of [927]
931	Firm medium reddish brown sandy silt	0.18m	Intermediary fill of [925]

<b>Trench 10</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1001	Soft very dark grey silty sand	0.39m	Ploughsoil

**Trench 10**

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
1002	Soft mid-brown sandy silt subsoil	0.18m	Subsoil
1003	Soft mid reddish brown sand	0.21m	Natural
1004	Soft mid-brown silty sand	0.25m	Fill of [1005]
1005	North south aligned gradually sided concave based feature	0.25m	Plough furrow
1006	Soft mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [1007]
1007	North south aligned moderate sided concave based cut	0.30m	Plough furrow

**Trench 11**

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
1101	Firm medium to dark brownish grey silty sand	0.42m	Ploughsoil
1102	Firm light grey silty sand	0.15m	Subsoil
1103	Firm light reddish yellow sand	0.08m>	Natural
1104	Sub-circular, 1.30m diameter gradual sided flat based cut	0.17m	Pit cut
1105	Firm light reddish grey sandy silt	0.17m	Fill of [1104]

**Trench 12**

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
1201	Dark brown sandy silt	0.35m	Ploughsoil
1202	Light to mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.11m	Subsoil
1203	Light to mid yellow-reddish brown sand	0.02m>	Natural
1204	Rounded gradually sided concave based cut. Partially exposed in trench.	1.48m	Pit cut/ ditch terminus
1205	Dark grey silty sand	0.21m	Lower fill of [904]
1206	Dark grayish brown sandy silt	0.26m	Upper fill of [904]



**Trench 12**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1207	Soft mid grayish brown silty sand	0.20m	Fill of [1208]
1208	Irregular north south aligned moderate sided concave based linear	0.65m	Ditch cut

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A small, mixed assemblage of artefacts and faunal remains, comprising a total of 14 items weighing a total of 671g, was recovered. Items of Roman, medieval and post-medieval to modern date were retrieved, though there was no concentration of finds of any particular period.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. A single sherd weighing ten grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

##### Condition

The sherd shows above average levels of abrasion.



## Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Comment	Date
02	206	NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodies Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	10	BS	Abraded; ?ID	13th

## Provenance

The single medieval sherd was recovered from the fill of post hole cut [205]. It is likely this material is re-deposited.

## Range

The sherd is from a jug of Nottingham Light Bodied ware; this ware type is regularly found on sites in Lincolnshire.

## Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. The sherd should be retained.

## Summary

A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery came from post hole [205]. The assemblage does not require further work.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Anne Boyle*

## Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing six hundred and forty grams were recovered from the site.

## Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

## Condition

The ceramic building material is in mixed condition.

## Results

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment	Date
09	906	RBRK	Roman brick	Hard; OX/R/OX	1	282	Bedded on fabric and sand; corner; 40mm depth	Roman
09	919	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		3	10	Flakes	Undateable
09	919	BRK	Brick (generic)	Vitrified	1	348	Abraded; heavy mortar including over break	Post medieval to modern?

## Provenance

All of the ceramic building material was recovered from pit and ditch cuts in Trench 9.

## Range

The building material consists of bricks and small non diagnostic fragments.

## Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. The bricks should be retained; the other fragments are suitable for discard.

## Summary

A small mixed group of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The assemblage does not require further work.



## **FIRED CLAY**

*By Anne Boyle*

### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

### **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 3.

### **Condition**

The fired clay consists of small and abraded fragments.

### **Results**

*Table 3, Fired Clay Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
09	912	Fine sandy; light firing	1	3	Abraded
09	912	Coarse sandy; oxidised	1	4	Abraded; possible flat surface; ?CBM

### **Potential**

The fired clay offer limited potential for further work.

### **Summary**

A small assemblage of abraded fired clay fragments was recovered from Trench 09.

## **FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### **Introduction**

A total of 5 (9g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

All of the faunal remains were recovered from Trench 9, specifically the fill of a pit (906) and a ditch fill (912).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, though the shell is fragile and was fragmented.

### Results

*Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
906	Large mammal	unident		4	1	calcined
912	Painters mussel?	shell		1	8	fragmented

### Summary

As a very small assemblage the faunal remains are of limited potential, though the calcined nature of the bone may suggest some functional activity, perhaps cooking.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A single piece of iron weighing was also recovered.

### Condition

Although corroded the item is in stable condition.

### Results

*Table 5, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
919	Iron	Rectangular-sectioned strip, 52mm x 8mm x 4mm	1	5	



### Provenance

The single item was recovered from the fill of a plough furrow.

### Potential

As a single item of uncertain function the artefact is of very limited potential.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Tr.	Cxt	Date	Comments
02	206	13 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd
09	906	Roman	Date on single fragment of CBM
09	912	Undateable	Only contains fired clay
09	919	16 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on CBM

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

### REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, 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

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

53	Context records
3	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
10	Daily record sheet
12	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC. 2008.17

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: NBQ 08

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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## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<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 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].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used 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>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	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.
<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>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from



approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

- Post hole** The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Prehistoric** The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
- Ridge and Furrow** The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.