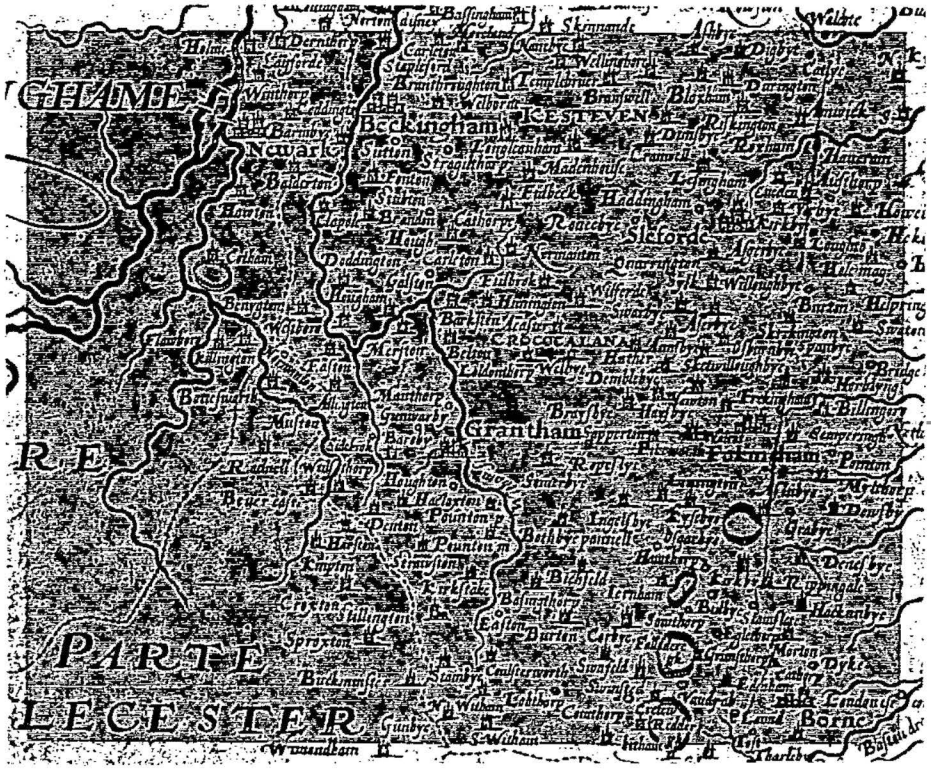
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

LAND OFF BELVOIR GARDENS GREAT GONERBY

LINCOLNSHIRE



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND OFF BELVOIR GARDENS GREAT GONERBY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

FOR

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1.0 Non-Technical Summary

William H. Brown, on behalf of their Client, Mr P. Eaton, have applied for outline planning permission to develop land to the south and west of Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby (Figs. 1&2). No formal archaeological consideration was attached to the application and both the Field Evaluation and a preceding Desk Top Assessment have been commissioned by the Client on a voluntary basis. The initial Assessment was completed in January 1994 (Brown, 1994) and the report presented below follows a two week Evaluation to assess impacts likely to be caused by the proposed scheme.

Six trenches were initially sited within the area of proposed development, though one trench was extended and a seventh investigated to establish the extent and nature of archaeological deposits examined on the eastern side of the proposal area.

Within the trenches examined, some archaeological features were identified, though it is clear that widespread ground disturbance has occurred on the site, probably the result of stone or ironstone quarrying during the later post-medieval period.

It is clear that archaeological deposits exist or (in some cases) existed within the proposal site, as worked flints, sherds of Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval pottery, as well as other cultural waste were recovered from five of the seven areas examined. However, the significance of these finds was not made clear in the present study; in most cases, they occurred in secondary contexts.

The results of the archaeological Field Evaluation suggest that there may be some impacts on buried resources during construction of the proposed housing development, though significant *in situ* deposits may have been severely affected by stone or iron quarrying during the post-medieval period.

2.0 Introduction

An Archaeological Field Evaluation took place between Monday, January 24th and Monday, February 7th on the site of a proposed residential development (Fig. 3). These works were commissioned by the Client and followed a detailed Desk Top Assessment, researched and written by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Brown 1994).

Based on existing data, the latter report concluded that the archaeological potential of the site was moderately low: that, should archaeological deposits be present, they would most likely be confined to areas beyond the principal impact zones and would not, therefore be directly threatened by development.

The Evaluation at the Great Gonerby site has demonstrated that sporadic settlement evidence, dating from within the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), the Iron Age and Romano-British periods survives within the principal development area. However, the quantity and quality of the data is questionable. Evidence from within several evaluation trenches suggested that much of the site has been severely disturbed by limestone or ironstone quarry pits which were functioning as late as the 18th or 19th centuries. Of the Romano-British and Iron Age finds recovered on the site, most appeared to be either in secondary contexts or within deposits whose presence could as well be explained in terms of natural development as by human intervention.

This does not mean that significant archaeological deposits do not survive within the impact zones: more that, should this be the case, they will, in all probability, be widely-dispersed; by design, by quarrying or by both.

The site national grid reference is ~~TF~~ SK 8930 3814.

3.0 Planning background

Mr P. Eaton has sought outline planning permission to develop an area of land approximately 4.65ha (11.48 acres) to the south and west of Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby (Fig. 2). The L-shaped land parcel is bound on its east side by a straight footpath, beyond which are the rears of properties on Elms View. The southern limit is an established field boundary and the western side is marked by an earth bank, approximately 2.0m high, comprising topsoil removed from within the proposed development area (much of the periphery is in fact surrounded by the same bank). The site is currently under rough grass vegetation.

The proposed scheme comprises 40 domestic dwellings, to be sited largely along the northern side of the proposal area (Fig. 3). The south side is to be left open and used as gardens, a large paddock and public open spaces. In the north-east area, 10 semi-detached low cost units are proposed and, west of this, 8 terraced units for elderly occupants are proposed, the remaining 22 units comprising detached dwellings. Precise construction plans are not yet available but it is understood that the preferred construction option is strip foundations.

4.0 Geology and topography

The land in the vicinity of Great Gonerby is well drained, the principle water course being the River Witham to the east. A minor stream rises in the eastern area of the village and empties into the Witham.

The geology at the summit of the hill is oolitic limestone and calcareous sandstone. These deposits overlie lower and middle liasic clay formations. The principal soil matrix is composed of light clay with frequent small limestone (cornbrash) fragments.

The site is close to the summit of the hill between the 107m and 91m OD contours. The north and western part of the site is a relatively level area of land though, in the central section, running broadly east to west, there is a shallow trough, within which the majority of the proposed dwellings are to be sited.

On the eastern side of the proposal area can be seen quite pronounced undulations in the ground surface. The significance of these was made clear during the present Field Evaluation, though interpretation had been prejudiced by the fact that much of the original ground surface has already been scarped as a means of providing suitable material for the construction of an earthern bank which surrounds the site.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Aside from the work of amateur archaeologists at the site of Manor Farm, there has been virtually no systematic research within the parish of Gonerby and entries within the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) are few in number (Brown, 1994). However, the quantity of material recorded in neighbouring parishes and the proximity of known archaeological resources generally, coupled with the advantageous topographic position of the site, need not preclude the possibility that archaeological deposits dating from prehistoric and later periods will be present within the confines of the modern settlement of Great Gonerby.

No finds of prehistoric date have been recorded from within the parish. However, this apparent dearth may reflect more a lack of field work than an absence of settlement debris. Significant quantities of prehistoric finds have been recorded in the neighbouring parish of Barrowby, largely the result of field studies by the King School Archaeological Society. A large assemblage of Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), Neolithic (New Stone Age) and Bronze Age flints was recorded at Stubbock Hill and there have been other finds from within the parish.

In the Burleigh House collection is a Bronze Age urn, known as the Great Gonerby Urn, though the true provenance of the object is not known.

There would seem little doubt that, like much of the Lincolnshire uplands, the Grantham area was a significant area of population during the Iron Age. Excavations have revealed settlement evidence at two sites in Ancaster and, approximately 5.0 km north-east of Great Gonerby is a suspected fortified enclosure, Honington Camp, though the actual date and status of this monument is, at best, speculative (May, 1976).

Roman artefacts have been recorded within the area of proposed development in the form of surface scatters dislodged by ploughing and other earth-movement. A large scatter was noted to the south of the proposed development which included significant quantities of building materials (*opus signinum, tesserae* and roof tile). These finds imply the proximity, perhaps, of a substantial Roman building though, taken on balance, it was concluded in the Desk Top Report that, if Roman structural remains do survive on the site, they would lie within the southern margins, beyond the principal impact areas (Brown, 1994, 13).

Domesday Book tells us that a pre-Norman settlement existed at Great Gonerby, though physical remains have not yet been recorded. Excavations have taken place to the east of the village at Manor Farm within what may be referred to as the former hamlet of East Thorpe. However, records within the SMR which suggest the presence of medieval stone structures on the west side of the proposal site are now considered to be something of a 'red herring': even if the remains are medieval in date (which would seem doubtful on present evidence), they are located some 250m west of the present development (Brown, 1994, 9).

Many of the houses within the historic core of the village are Georgian in date, with some being a little earlier. On Pond Street can be seen the earliest example of a detached kitchen (17th century) recorded in Lincolnshire (Roberts, 1993).

During the mid-19th century, house-building was stimulated on a grand scale at Great Gonerby, influenced by an influx of migrants, eager to earn a living during construction of the railway (Beastall, 1978).

6.0 Aims

The principal aims of the Field Evaluation at the Great Gonerby site were:

> to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and to assess their significance at local, regional and national level. In particular, to establish whether or not Romano-British occupation features, identified at Desk Top level, exist or survive within the principal impact zones.

A project Specification, based Around these objectives, was jointly agreed between Pre-Construct Archaeology, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven and the Client.

7.0 Methodology

In the original Project Brief issued by the Community Archaeologist, it was determined that there should be a tripartite approach to the Archaeological Field Evaluation involving:-

1) fieldwalking

2) geophysical Survey

3) test Trenching.

However, in view of the facts that a) the principal impact zones are to be sited north of the suspected Romano-British building (which is now thought to lie within the south-west reaches of the proposal site) and b) there is now no realistic evidence that medieval stone structures lie within the development area, an agreement was reached that, in this case, the Evaluation should omit 1) and 2) and that test trenching should form the basis of examination.

It was agreed that six trenches would be sited in areas where the greatest impacts from construction would occur, with each trench measuring not less than 10m x 1.5m.

Trench locations were based on a 1:500 development plan provided by the Client (Drawing No. 92 433/01, Clive Wicks Associates). They were positioned at regular intervals, within areas facing the greatest threat from development. In addition, as part of the evaluation exercise, the cutting of a drainage trench was also monitored by Gary Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology before the project was formally initiated. In one area, Trench 6, the cutting was extended to form a T-shaped trench so that the archaeological features examined could be better understood. A further cutting, Trench 7, was opened in order to facilitate a judgement on the archaeology present in Trench 6 (below).

A mechanical excavator fitted with a straight ditching bucket was used in each of the trenches to strip regular, level spits no deeper than 200mm. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizons were exposed. All further excavation was by hand.

All section and plan surfaces were meticulously cleaned following mechanical stripping and a representative sample of each archaeological feature was excavated. Each feature or stratigraphic unit was recorded on standard context sheets, accompanied with appropriate scale drawings. Contexts were also photographed. Finds from each context (pottery, animal bone, tile etc.) were retrieved, processed and sent for specialist appraisal, though some of the results were not completed in time to be included in this report.

Following a request made by the Community Archaeologist, permission was granted to members of a local metal detecting society to assist by scanning spoil which had been removed mechanically.

8.0 Results

8.1 Archaeological features

As stated earlier, a north-south drainage trench, situated on the north-west side of the proposal site, was mechanically excavated before controlled work commenced (Fig. 3). Although these works were outside of the Brief, they were monitored and are therefore incorporated as part of this Evaluation. The results were negative and only natural stratification was revealed within the exposed section faces.

A total of seven Evaluation trenches were opened and examined for archaeological features/artefacts, the sitings of which were based on the proposed impact zones. Presented below is a summary of the field data.

8.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

An area measuring approximately 12m x 1.75m was marked-out before a JCB was used to remove all remaining topsoil, revealing a level, though undulating, sub-stratum. The topsoil, [100], comprised well-worked mid-brown clay-sand and was common to each of the trenches examined, though in varying thicknesses.

Below the topsoil was an intermittent horizon of orange/brown, very clean, clay-sand intermingled with a moderate quantity of small cornbrash chunks, [101]. In turn, this overlay a denser layer of cornbrash, [102], mixed with soil not dissimilar to [101]. A reduced cutting in the north corner of the trench revealed lenses of very clean cornbrash and soil, clearly of natural origin.

Artefacts were restricted to within the topsoil and comprised one fragment of tile and three sherds of pottery, each of which are dated to within the later post-medieval/Victorian periods.

Although there was some undulation to be seen in the top of layer [102], such undulations are likely to reflect natural rather than archaeological phenomena (e.g.. freeze/thaw processes during glaciation) and it was concluded that there were no features in this area of archaeological significance.

8.1.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

A second trench was opened approximately 110m north-north-west of the first cutting. It measured approximately 14m x 1.75m and was orientated north-east to south-west. Undifferentiated topsoil was removed mechanically, revealing a series of natural-looking layers ([201], [202], [203], [204]) which sloped south to north. Each of these deposits was very similar, the differences being slight changes in the frequency of stones present or very slight changes in colouration. In every case, there was a high percentage of cornbrash present and, in the absence of pottery, animal bone, charcoal or other inclusion indicative of human interference, they were presumed to be of natural origin. In the central section of the trench, a small 'sondage' was excavated to see whether there was any variation to this superficial sequence but no change was noted.

In the extreme north corner of the trench, a small feature, [206], was identified in plan, the bulk of which lay beyond the confines of the area examined. Its smooth-textured silty fill, [205], was removed, exposing a very shallow feature, amounting to little more than an undulation in the underlying strata. Within the fill was one worked flint (possibly a waste flake from a blade core), one undated tile fragment, a small fragment of animal bone and two sherds of Romano-British pottery.

The status of the above remains uncertain as there was no means of assessing whether the feature in which the finds were located was man-made or natural in origin (both categories can sometimes contain cultural waste). As a feature of purpose, it could be explained as the truncated remains of a rubbish pit or similar, though its very clean fill was not particularly rubbish-like. On the other hand,

given the closer proximity of Trench 2 to known Romano-British settlement debris on the south side of the proposal site, it may be that the depression was natural (for example, a tree hole) and that, during silting/filling, Romano-British settlement remains became incorporated.

8.1.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

The third excavation area, sited approximately 55m north-east of Trench 2, measured a little over 13m x 1.75m and was orientated north-south. Below the modern ploughsoil, [300], a patchy arrangement of limestone brash mixed with yellow/brown silty clay-sand was exposed which bore the impressions left by ploughing. In plan, soil variation was difficult to isolate and clarify, though a fragment of post-medieval pottery protruding through the top of these deposits and occasional charcoal staining on the north side of the trench indicated an archaeological, rather than purely natural origin.

On the north side of the trench, a series of very similar tip-like deposits ([301], [303], [304], [305], [306], [307], [308]) were excavated in stratigraphic sequence. Each of these was similarly orientated; sloping from north to south and breaking to a very flat and regular surface or truncation. The layers comprised varying quantities of cornbrash mixed with subsoil-like material. The depth between the bottom of the topsoil and the base of the truncation measured approximately 60cm.

Underlying the above tip layers was a uniform, very level, horizon of blue/grey, clean clay, [310]. In two reduced cuttings, this material was excavated to a depth not exceeding 20cm, at which point water entered the trench. Close inspection of the section revealed a complex of thin, sedimentary, interleaving clay lenses, clearly of natural origin.

For purposes of clarification, a mechanical excavator was used to remove a sequence of graded tips on the south side of the same trench ([311] - [319]) which mirrored deposits encountered at the other end. Again, sloping layers of redeposited cornbrash and soil were exposed which broke to the same, level truncation.

It was concluded that the sequence exposed in Trench 3 was associated with quarrying, possibly for ironstone though no such deposits were exposed in any of the section faces.

Domestic debris was found within two of the layers/fills examined, [302] and [303]. It comprised one clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, dated to the 18th/19th century, one tile fragment, two sherds of Romano-British pottery, four sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of glass. The latest finds date to within the 19th century and this is presumed to be the period when the quarry was in active use.

8.1.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

The fourth trench examined, approximately 65m south-east of Trench 3, was of similar dimension and was orientated north-south. Again, a sequence of deposits deemed to be of limited archaeological value was exposed.

Removal of the topsoil revealed a continuous layer of smooth-textured, orange-brown clay-sand intermingled with a moderate quantity of limestone brash, [401]. Beneath and merging with this was an intermittent layer of similar material, [402], the only difference being an increased percentage of stone inclusion. A small 'sondage' was excavated on the south side of the trench where further deposits of natural brash and soil were exposed, [403], [404].

No deposits of archaeological significance were examined in Trench 4, though one fragment post-medieval pottery, one fragment of tile and an 18th/19th century clay tobacco pipe stem segment were recorded in the topsoil, [400].

8.1.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 8)

Trench 5 was sited approximately 80m north of Trench 4, orientated north-east to south-west, and was located within an area of proposed low-cost housing.

The 25cm or so of remaining topsoil, [500] was removed by machine, exposing a level surface of loose cornbrash mixed with clean orange/brown clay-sand, [502]. On the south side of the trench, this lay beneath a thin spread of redeposited stony clay, [501].

Initially, it was concluded that, aside from the redeposited clay spread, all material beneath the topsoil was archaeologically sterile. However, as large quantities of redeposited natural brash and soil was examined in Trench 6 (below), a small 'sondage' was excavated on the north-east side of the Trench 5 to a depth c. 50cm below the top of layer [502]. No change in stratification was observed and it was concluded, therefore that a) either the trench was archaeologically sterile or b) that [501] and [502] were the upper fills of a post-medieval quarry pit of unknown dimension.

No finds of any period were identified.

8.1.6 Trench 6 and Trench 7 (Fig. 9)

A further north-south cutting was excavated approximately 60m south-south-west of Trench 5, sited within an area of proposed residential development on the extreme south-east side of the proposal area. Initially, an area measuring 10.8m x 1.5m was stripped of its topsoil, but this was extended on the east side by almost 12m, forming a T-shaped cutting (an extension to the original design was considered necessary as a means of clarifying the extent and nature of archaeological deposits exposed within the first area - see below). In addition, as it was speculated during the course of excavation within Trench 6 that a large, possibly Iron Age, ditch was present, a further area, Trench 7, was opened with a view to minimal investigation only.

Unlike any of the areas hitherto examined, removal of the topsoil in Trench 6 did not expose a surface largely made up of cornbrash. Instead, a seemingly uniform horizon of relatively stone-free soil, [603], was revealed, suggesting the possibility that this was the uppermost fill of a very large intrusive feature. On both the south and the north sides of the trench, this soil terminated linearly at two junctions with, seemingly natural, deposits of dense, relatively clean cornbrash. A preliminary 'sondage' was sited within a central part of the cutting to determine the date and orientation of deposits. This revealed a sequence of layers, [604], [605], [606], which sloped from south to north, as if filling a large ditch. Within one of these layers, [606], a reddish-brown sandy clay intermingled with frequent cornbrash fragments, two large sherds of Iron Age, shell-tempered, coarse pottery were found, suggesting the possibility that Trench 6 was sited over a hill-top enclosure ditch, of a type already documented at Honington and Old Somerby (though in Lincolnshire 'defended' hill-top settlements are rare).

Realising the possibility that this may have been a site of national significance, the area was immediately extended and a further cutting opened, Trench 7, with a view to determining the orientation of ditches present.

Detailed investigation was confined to within the original area excavated, where a stratigraphic sequence deeper than 2m was examined.

As can be seen in the illustrated section, upper layers on the south side of the cutting sloped towards the north, whereas on the north side, they sloped southwards. Most of these fills ([603], [604], [605], [606], [613], [614], [607]) were variously mixed bands of redeposited subsoil and cornbrash and it was assumed that they were the levelled remains of a rampart or bank which flanked a massive ditch. However, doubt was introduced when Romano-British pottery sherds were found within layers which underlay deposits containing Iron Age sherds (the possibility of residuality was given full consideration).

On the south side of the trench, at a depth c. 70cm below the modern ground surface, the layers of brash and redeposited subsoil broke to a horizon of mixed, mottled and sticky silty clay-sand, [608].

An initial assumption was that this was an upper primary ditch fill. However, its pitch was not right and, upon closer inspection, it was realised that [608] was in fact a thick dump of redeposited natural clay, mixed with patches of topsoil-like material.

Dispensing with the notional idea of defended hilltop enclosures, it became apparent that the feature examined in Trench 6 was in fact a very large backfilled quarry pit and that both the Iron Age and Romano-British finds were residual. Its relative date was determined when a sherd of post-medieval pottery was found near the base of [608].

The actual depth of the quarry was not determined as the exercise was abandoned at a point almost 2.1m below the modern ground surface. At this level, the top of a horizon comprising 90% clean cornbrash interspersed with gritty clay, [610], was exposed. It was not determined whether this was a natural or cultural horizon.

Work within the extended section of Trench 6 centred largely on cleaning the surface exposed beneath the topsoil. It was made up of material virtually identical to the upper quarry fill, [603] and little more was done than to excavate a small cutting to see whether the same sequence of deposits was present. Indeed, this seemed to be the case but, nowhere within Trench 6 were the edges of this feature apparent.

Intended as little more than a 'look-see' exercise, a final cutting, orientated north-west to south-east, was opened by mechanical excavator, Trench 7. This was done with a view to doing little more than examining the possible extent of destruction caused by post-medieval quarrying, as defined in Trench 6. An area measuring not less than 19m x 1.75m was stripped of its topsoil and a superficial inspection made (on the final day of the project). For the most part, soils reminiscent of [603] were exposed though, at either ends of the trench, clean-looking limestone brash was noted. Whether the latter delineates the edges to this part of the quarry is uncertain as the brash could as easily have been redeposited in the same way as [607], an extensive, clean dump of redeposited brash examined in Trench 6.

The finds from Trench 6, although residual, are of considerable interest and suggest the presence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement evidence in proximity to the south-eastern part of the proposal area. The extent to which *in situ* deposits survive however (if at all) is open to question (below, Section 9.0).

Iron Age pottery was found in contexts [601], [604] and [606]. The sherds were examined by Dr David Knight of Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust who confirmed their relative date but, as most of the pieces were non-diagnostic body sherds, he was unable to say whether they were middle or later Iron Age (i.e.. they may be placed almost anywhere between the 3rd century BC - early 1st century AD). One rim sherd from context [601] was wheel-thrown (unlike the other fragments, which were all hand-made) and is possibly very late Iron Age (i.e.. later than c. 50 BC).

Roman pottery was found in contexts [600], [601], [602], [603], [604] and [608] (Appendix 11.3, below).

8.2 Environmental potential/assessment

It was indicated in the Desk Top Study that environmental potential at the Great Gonerby site was low, due largely to the good drainage afforded by the topography and geology present (and the unlikelihood, therefore, of conditions being suitable for the preservation of organic remains).

No deposits were examined during excavation which contradicted this view.

9.0 Conclusions

The Archaeological Evaluation at the Belvoir Fields site has confirmed the proximity of Romano-British settlement evidence, the bulk of which appears to lie beyond areas which will be adversely affected by residential housing development. It has also demonstrated the existence of cultural material dating from within the Iron Age and the presence of worked flint tools of Middle Stone Age date (below).

Romano-British pottery was recorded in two of the seven areas examined: both trenches, 2 and 6, were sited on the south side of the development area, closest to known resources which were identified at Desk Top stage. Whilst it would be unwise to assume too much on the basis of two pottery sherds recorded in a slightly dubious context within Trench 2, a relatively high incidence of both Romano-British and Iron Age pottery in Trench 6 increases the likelihood that further settlement evidence from both of these periods may exist within the south-east corner of the proposal site and that these resources may be affected by the development in its present form.

Three worked flints, which were recorded in Trenches 2, 4 and 6 were examined by D. Garton of Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, and are of interest, not only because they demonstrate the earliest evidence of human activity in Gonerby parish, but also because all three were associated with blade industries of a type common during the Mesolithic period (approx. 5th millennium BC). The flints themselves were within residual contexts but they do suggest that the local environment was one favourable to primitive hunter-gatherer groups during the period concerned (note: Mesolithic finds have been recorded in large numbers within Barrowby). Further quantification of material dating to within this period, however, would not be easy as a) it is highly unlikely that it would respond to remote sensing techniques; b) the nature of current land use would preclude field walking as a basis for recording surface scatters; c) as the topsoil has already been largely removed, so too will have been much of the data.

It should be noted also that Romano-British and Iron Age finds recorded in Trench 6 were found in residual (i.e.. secondary) contexts only - ie.they occurred exclusively within later post-medieval quarry backfill which, in itself, is of limited archaeological value. The most crucial questions therefore are:

a) are there undisturbed archaeological resources within the south-eastern part of the development area?

b) if resources survive, will they be affected by the proposed residential development?

c) would further archaeological investigation be beneficial?

Evidence from within Trenches 3, 6 and 7, which were sited within impact areas rather than areas of known archaeological resources, coupled with the evidence suggested from visual inspection of the modern ground surface, suggests that post-medieval quarrying was extensive and deep. Over much of the area east of Trench 4, visible undulations in ground surface would appear to reflect slumpage over backfilled quarry pits (Trench 6, for example, was sited within one of these wide, shallow depressions forming part of the modern ground surface).

On present evidence, it is impossible to state the precise limits of destruction caused by post-medieval quarrying. Visual inspection, coupled with the evidence presented in trenches 3, 6 and 7 (and possibly Trench 5), strongly suggests that the impacts made on natural and archaeological resources are substantial. However, should there be a requirement to further clarify these matters, it is suggested that the most viable, least destructive (and least expensive) option would be geophysical (Magnetometer) survey, the results of which would hopefully define more precisely, the quarry edges.

10.0 Acknowledgements

On behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology, sincere thanks are expressed to Mr P. Eaton, the Commissioning Client, and to Mr D. Brown of William H. Brown. Thanks go also to Ruth Waller, the Community Archaeologist.

Most of the fieldwork was undertaken by Wayne Livesey, Adnan Baysal, Jim Rylatt and Rob Schofield, under the supervision of Malcolm Otter and sincere thanks are expressed also to them.

Thanks are due to David Knight and Ruth Leary for examining the Iron Age pottery, to Daryl Garton for examining the worked flints, Maggi Darling for examining the Roman pottery and Jane Young and Judy Wilkinson for commenting on post-medieval pottery.

Thanks also to Helen Palmer-Brown for help with illustrations.

11.0 Appendices

11.1 Summary of pottery analysis

11.2 List of contexts

11.3 References

11.4 Figures and colour photographs

11.1 Summary of pottery analysis (by context)

Pottery from the Great Gonerby Field Evaluation was variously assessed by M. Darling (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit), D. Knight, R. Leary (Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust), J. Wilkinson and J. Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit).

Presented below is a summary of the data, listed by context:

Context	Details
[100]	1 fragment of tile, 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery (1, Victorian)
[200]	3 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 fragment of tile
[205]	2 sherds of Romano-British pottery (+ 1 worked flint)
[302]	1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe, 1 sherd of Victorian pottery, 2 other post-medieval pottery sherds, 1 tile fragment
[303]	2 sherds of post-medieval pottery
[400]	1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe, 1 tile fragment, 1 fragment of post-medieval pottery
[401]	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery (+ 1 worked flint)
[600]	1 sherd of coarse ware Iron Age pottery, 2 sherds of Romano-British pottery, 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 tile fragment
[601]	1 sherd of wheel-thrown ? Iron Age pottery (rim), 2 body sherds, possibly Iron Age (+ 1 flint blade)
[602]	2 Roman grey ware body sherds, 1 sherd not identified
[603]	2 Roman grey ware body sherds, 1 sherd Roman Nene Valley ware (broadly 3rd century), 1 sherd of Oxfordshire ware, 1 base sherd of native-style pottery (possibly Romano-British)
[604]	7 ?Iron Age shelly coarse body sherds, 1 Roman grey body sherd (probably 2nd-3rd century AD, 3 other sherds probably Roman, 1 tile fragment

[606]	2 large, hand-made, shell-tempered Iron Age body sherds (joining with sherds in [604]
[608]	1 decorated Roman body sherd from flask or narrow-necked jar; mid-late 3rd-4th century. 1 sherd of ?late 18th century hand-painted cream ware

General comment.

Iron Age pottery not closely-dated: can be placed anywhere within mid-late Iron Age (approx. 3rd century BC - early 1st century AD). Romano-British pottery between 2nd-4th century AD.

11.2 List of contexts (classification only)

11.4.1 Trench 1

Context	Classification
[100]	Modern topsoil horizon
[101]	Truncated subsoil
[102]	Natural combrash drift
[103]	Lenses of natural clayey silt (drift)

11.4.2 Trench 2

Context	Classification
[200]	Modern topsoil horizon
[201]	Natural combrash horizon (drift)
[202]	Natural combrash horizon (drift)
[203]	Natural combrash horizon (drift)
[204]	Natural combrash horizon (drift)
[205]	Fill of small, possibly natural depression (contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery plus one worked flint)
[206]	Cut for the above

11.4.3 Trench 3

Context	Classification
[300]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[301]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[302]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[303]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[304]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[305]	Post-medieval quarry backfill

[306]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[307]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[308]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[309]	Quarry pit cut
[310]	Lenses of interleaving natural clay (base of quarry)
[311]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[312]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[313]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[314]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[315]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[316]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[317]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[318]	Post-medieval quarry backfill
[319]	Post-medieval quarry backfill

11.4.4 Trench 4

Context	**Classification**
[400]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[401]	Truncated subsoil
[402]	Natural cornbrash horizon (drift)
[403]	Natural cornbrash horizon (drift)
[404]	Natural cornbrash horizon (drift)

11.4.5 Trench 5

Context	**Classification**
[500]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[501]	?Redeposited natural clay spread
[502]	Loose cornbrash and soil either natural or redeposited natural (i.e. quarry fill)

11.4.6 Trench 6

Context	Classification
[600]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[601]	Cancelled context
[602]	Interface/worm-sorted horizon between topsoil and underlying strata
[603]	Post-medieval upper quarry fill
[604]	Post-medieval upper quarry fill
[605]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[606]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[607]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[608]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[609]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[610]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[611]	Fill of post-medieval/modern truncated posthole
[612]	Cut for above
[613]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[614]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[615]	Post-medieval quarry fill
[616]	Post-medieval quarry fill

11.3 References

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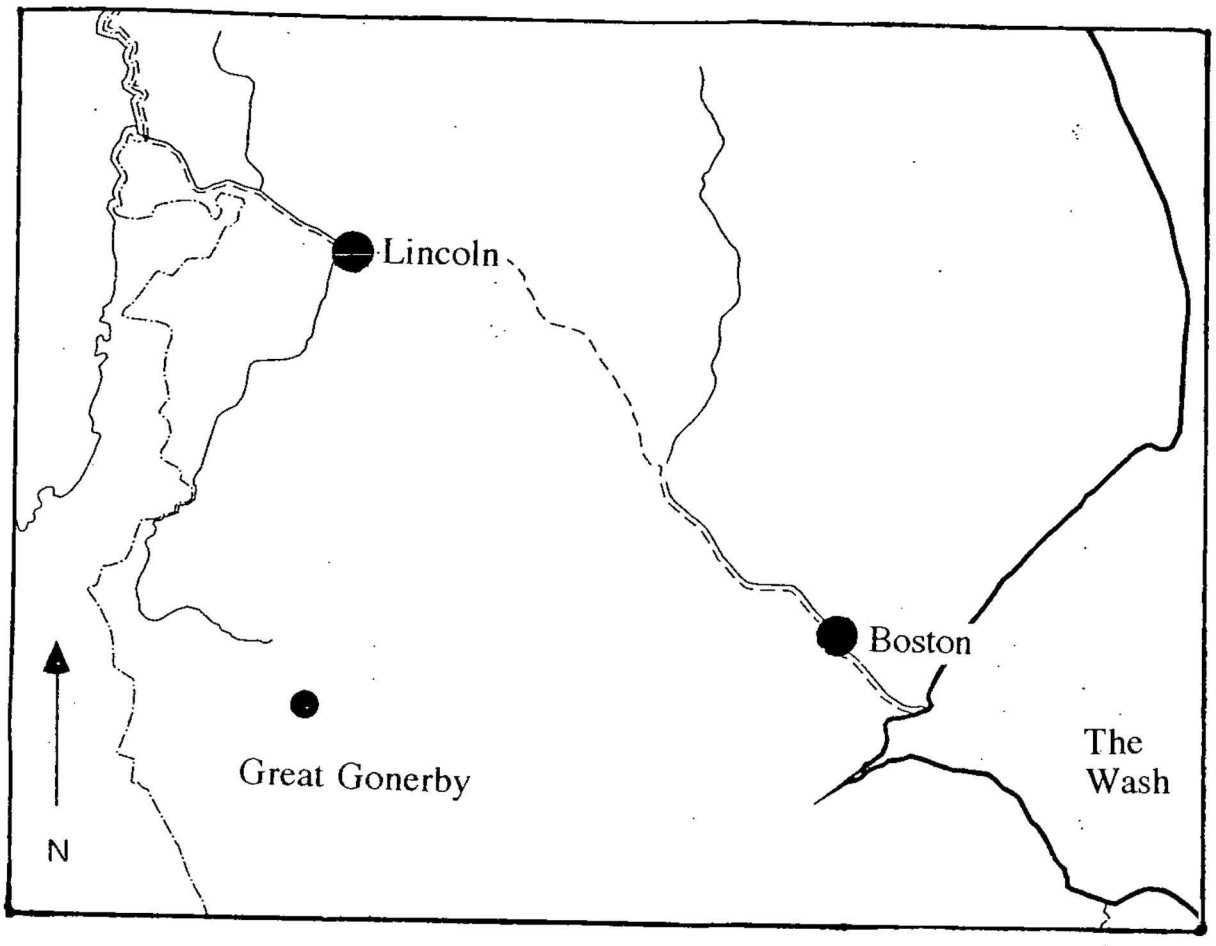


Fig 1. Lincolnshire/Great Gonerby

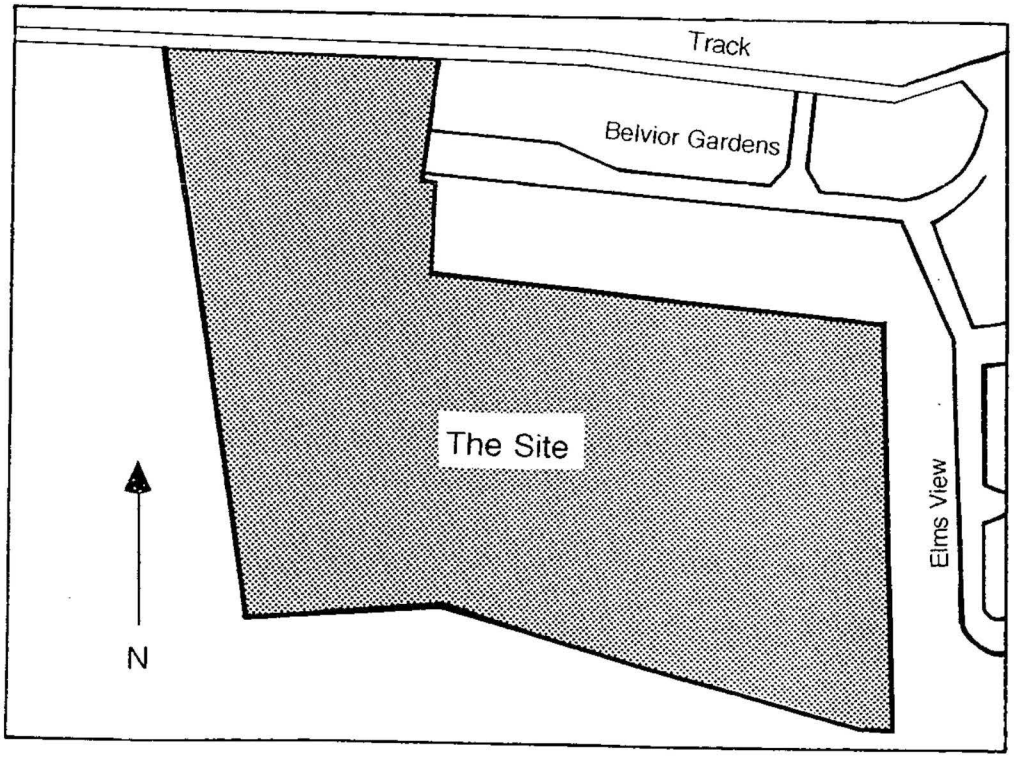


Fig 2. Site Location Plan

Fig. 4 Plan and Section, Trench 1

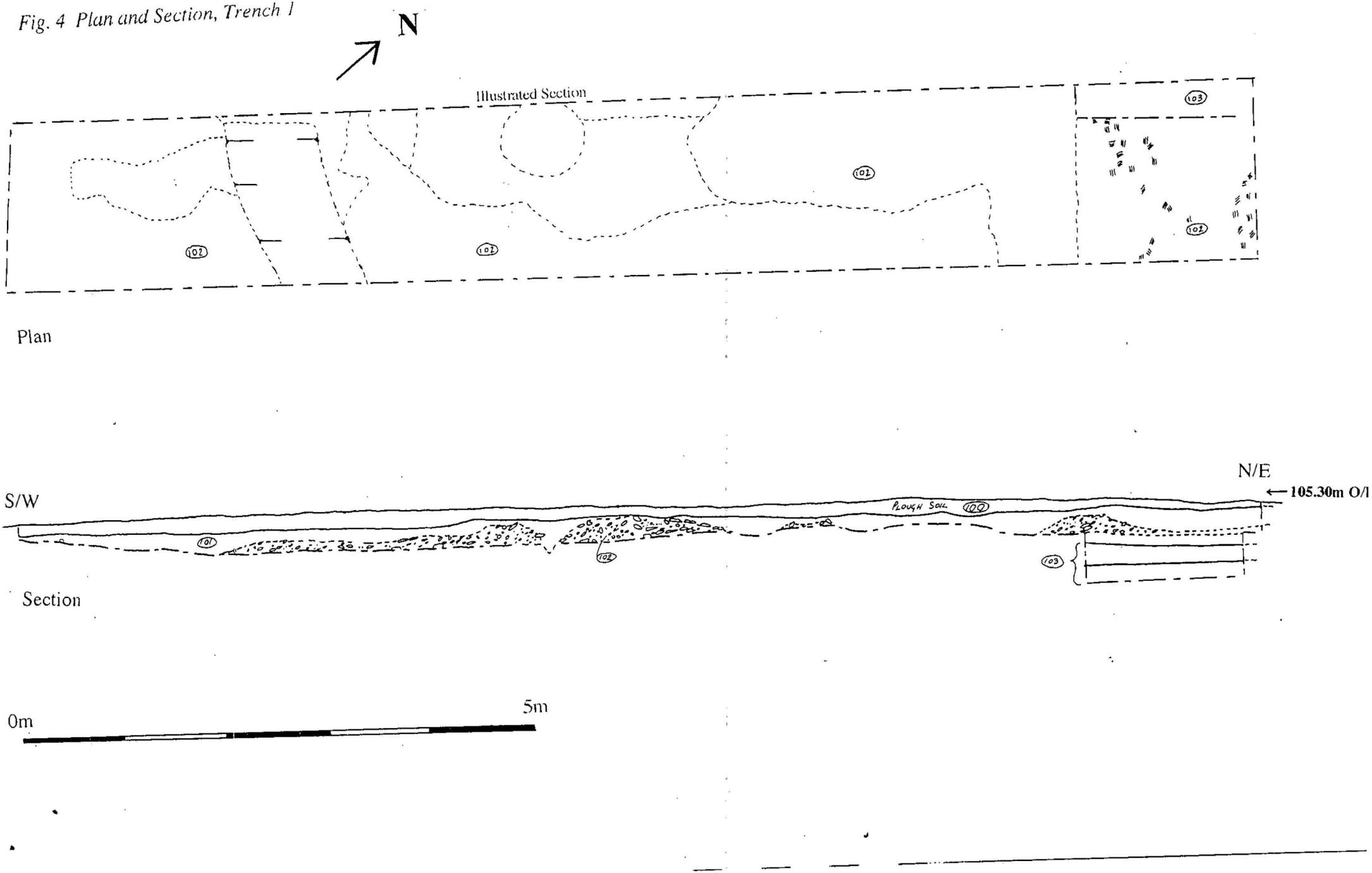


Fig. 5 Plan and Section, Trench 2

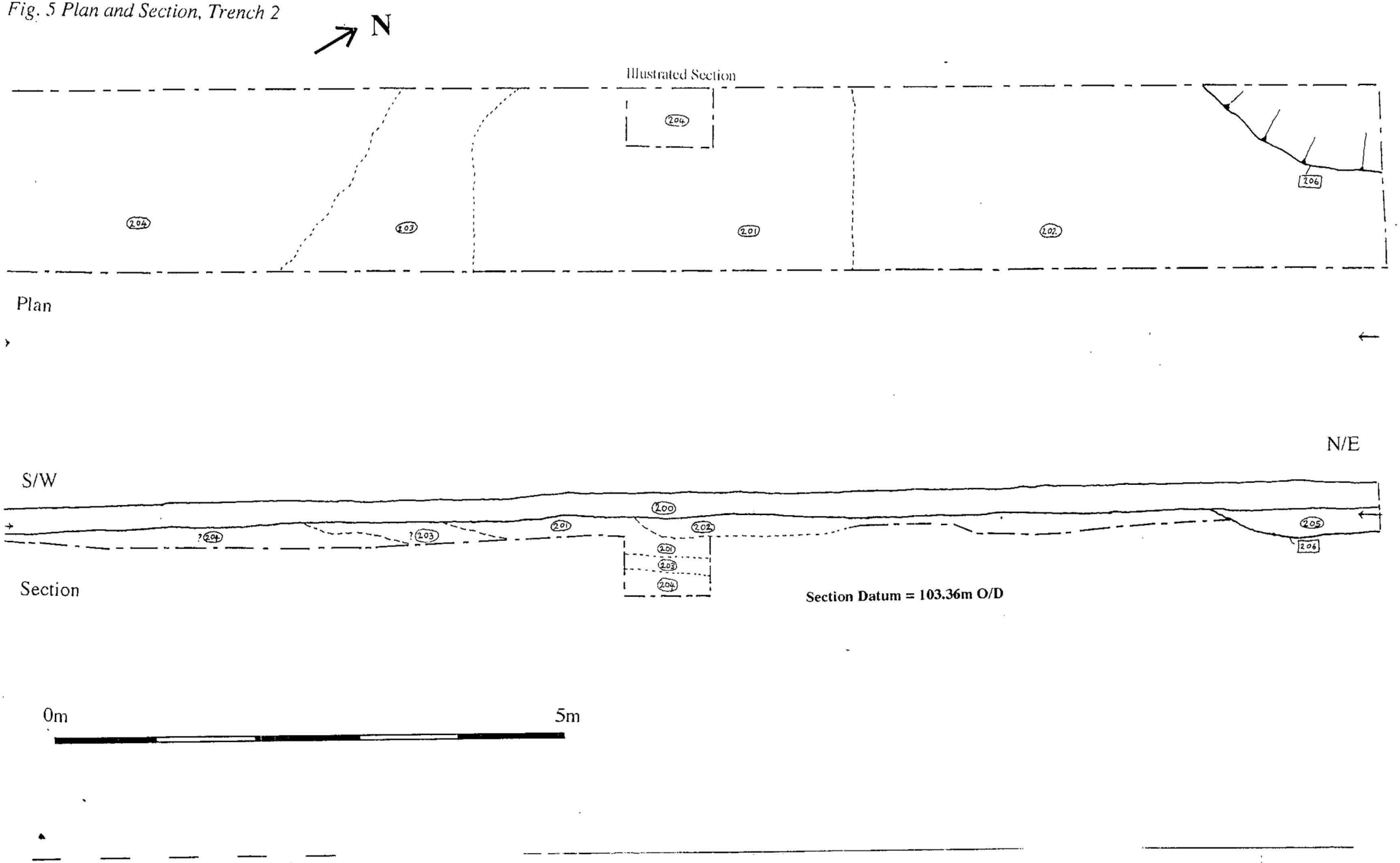


Fig. 6 Plan and Section, Trench 3 (plan of levels following topsoil stripping)

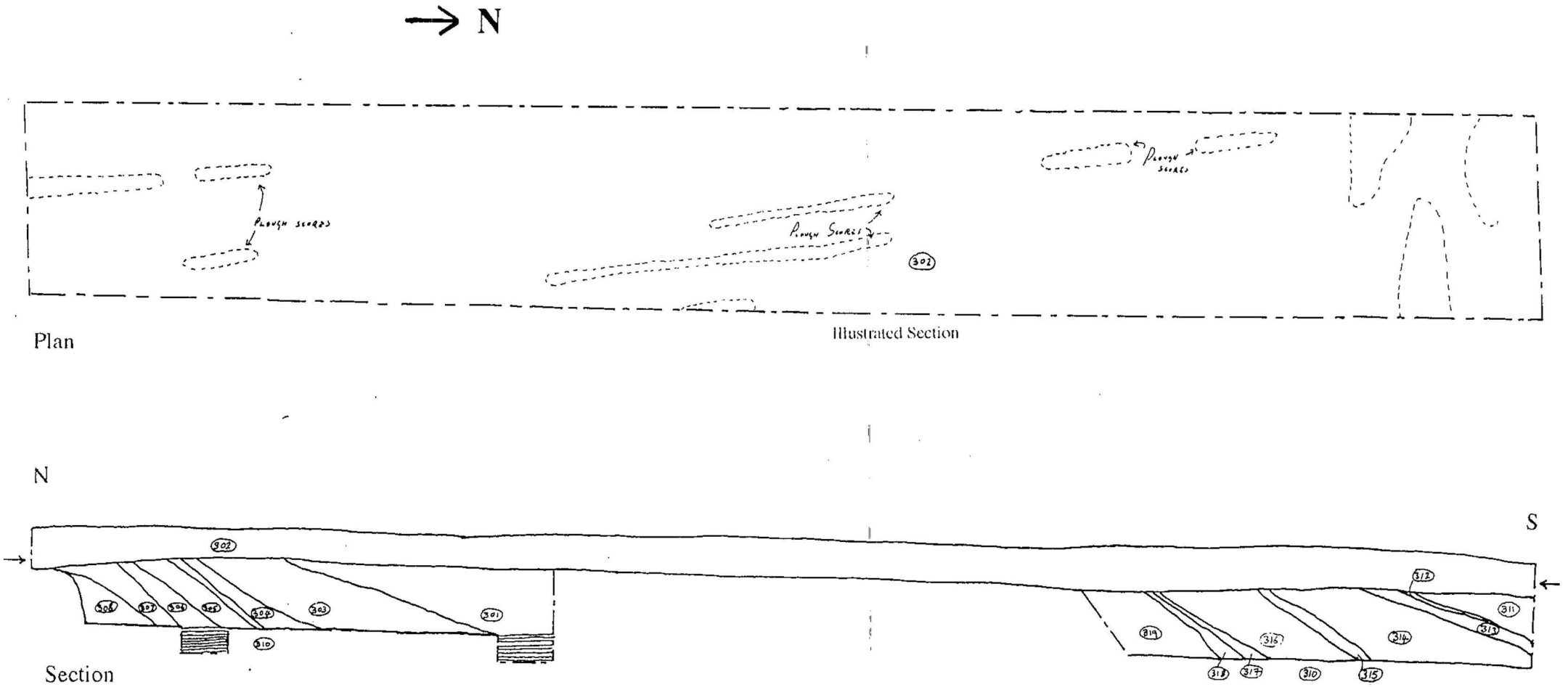
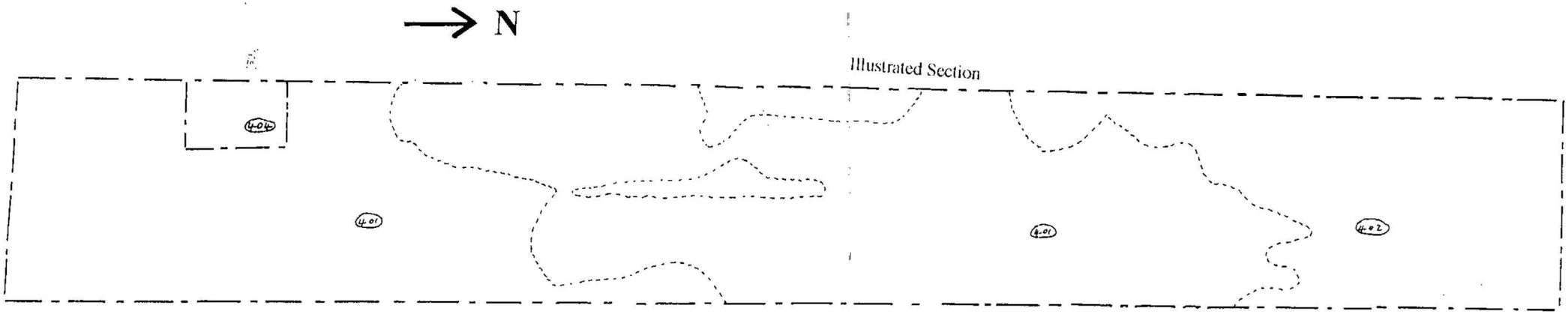
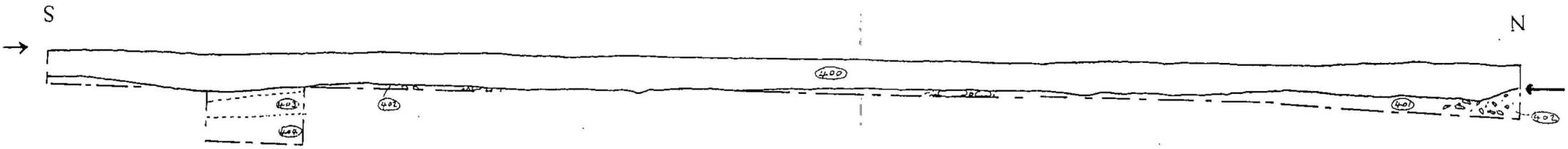


Fig. 7 Plan and Section, Trench 4



Plan



Section

Section Datum = 100.98m O/D

0m 5m

Fig. 8 Plan and Section, Trench 5

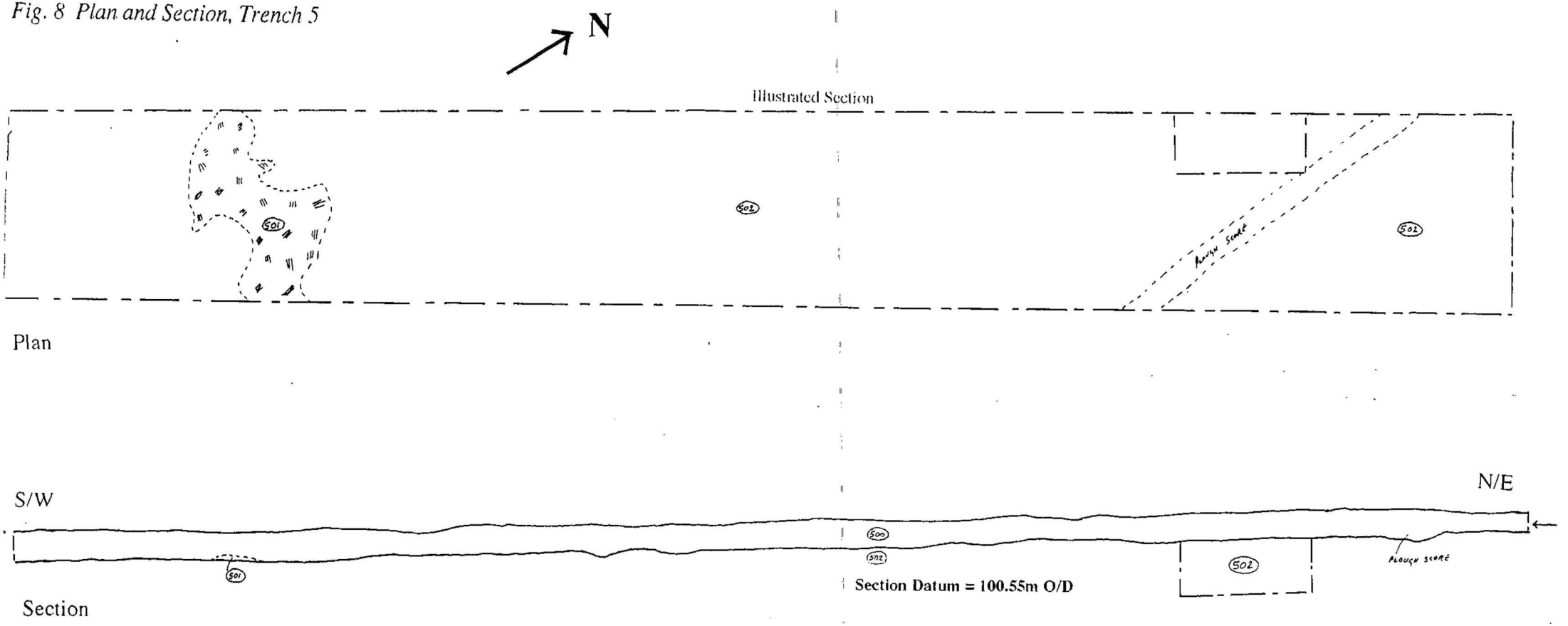


Fig. 9 Plan, Trench 6

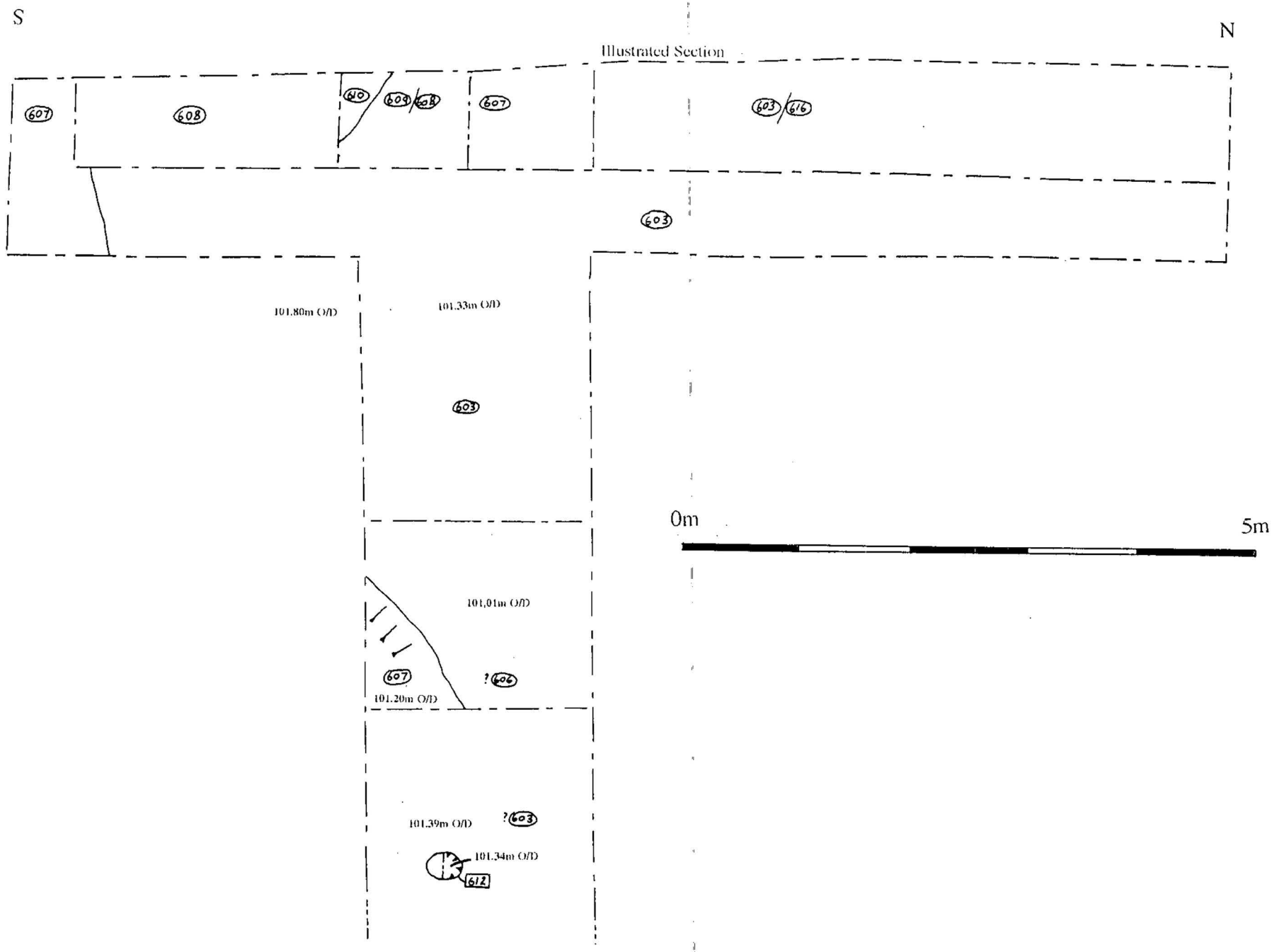
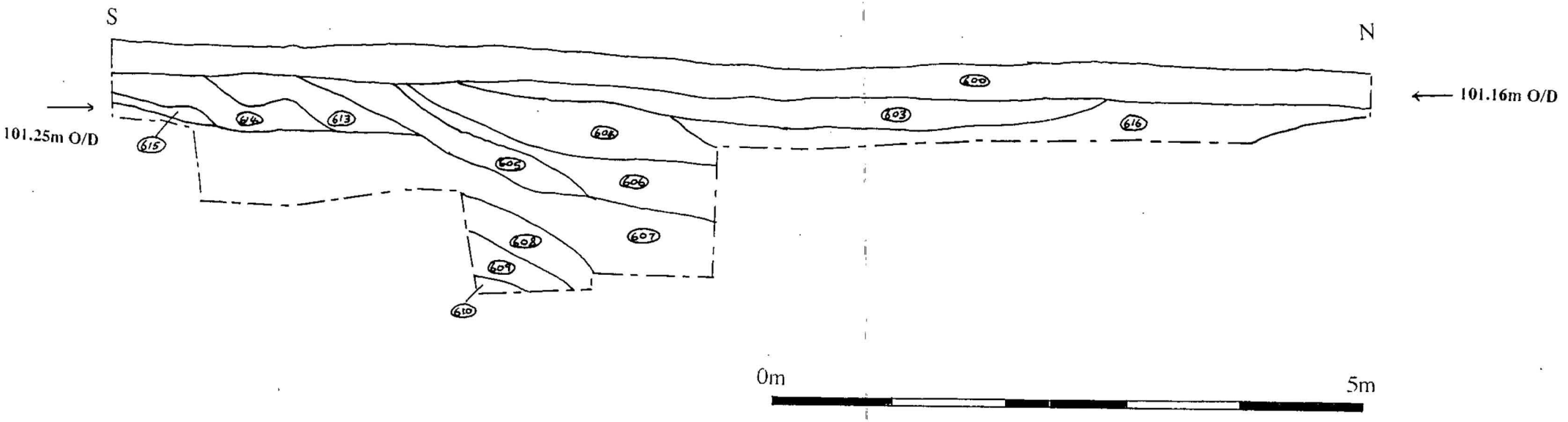
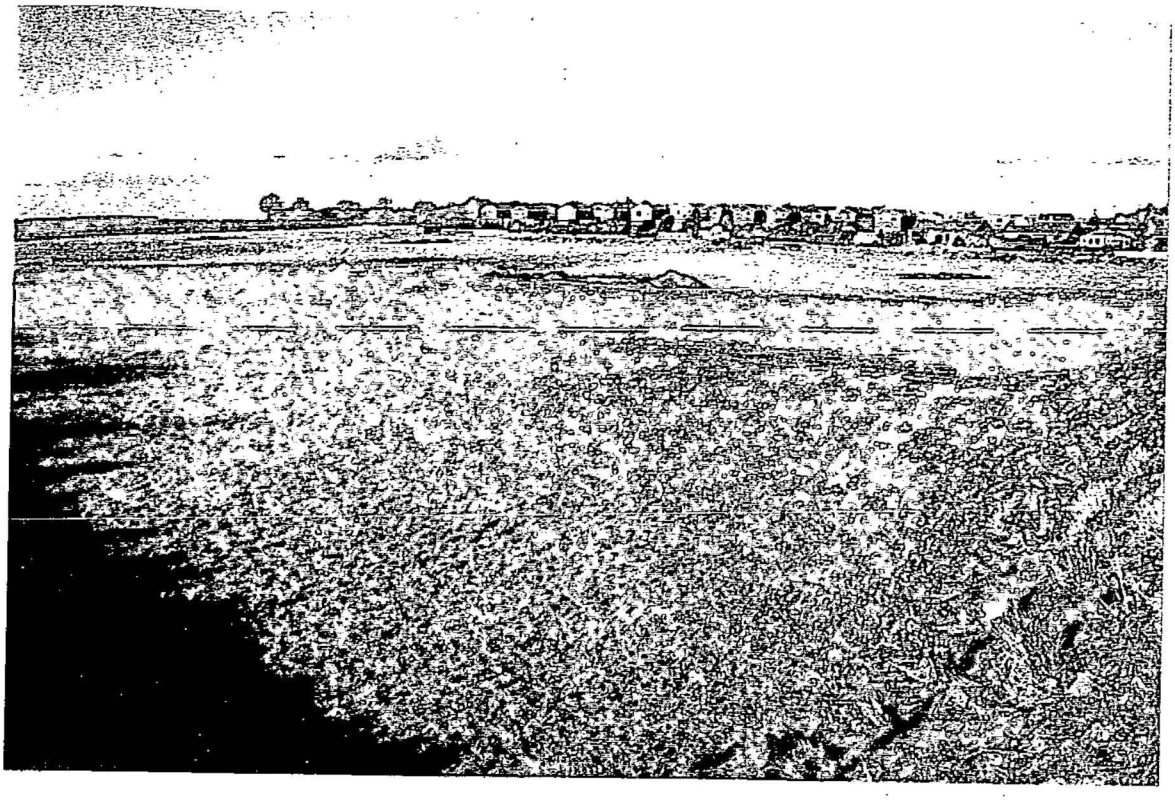
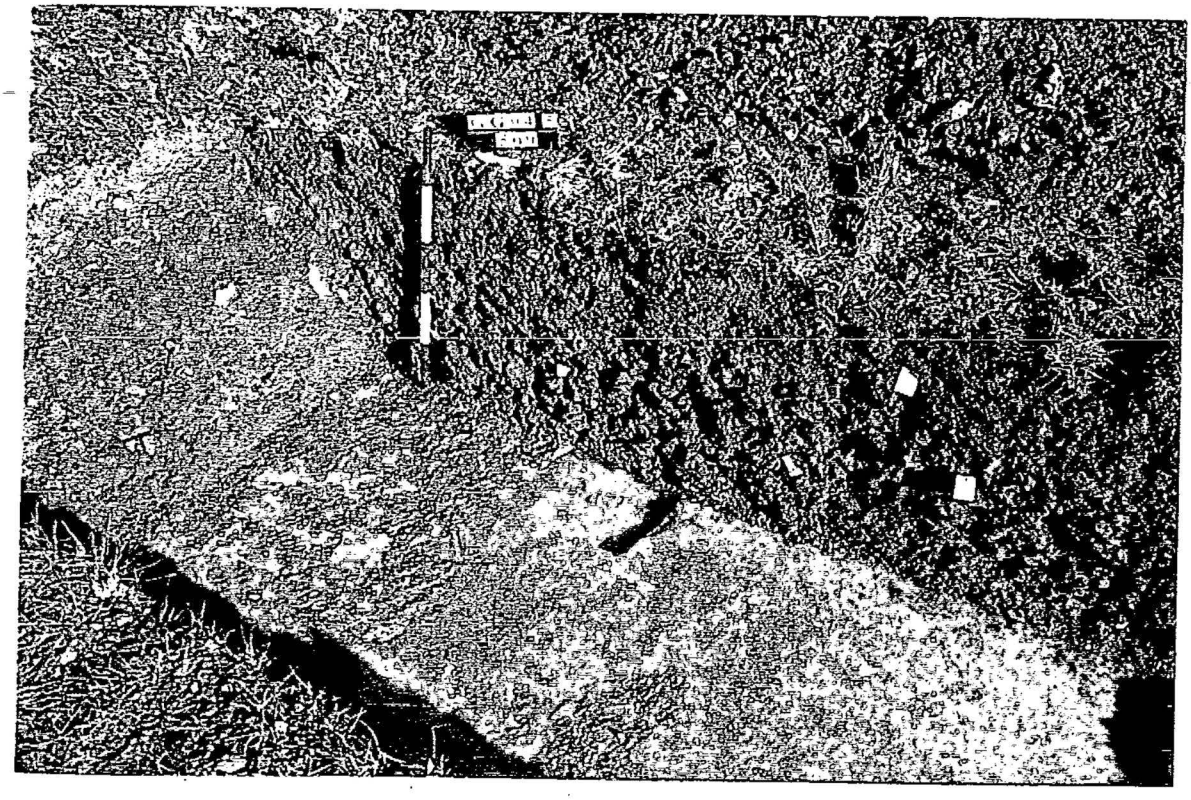


Fig. 10 Section, Trench 6

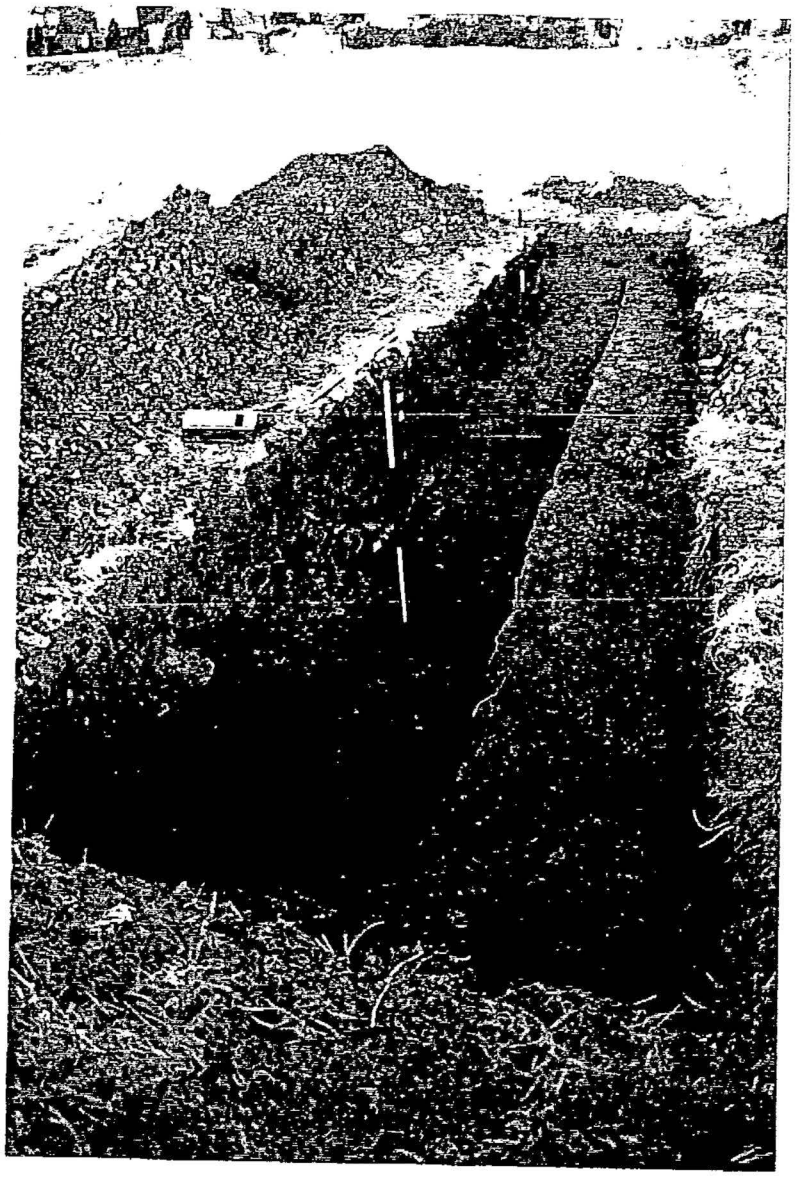




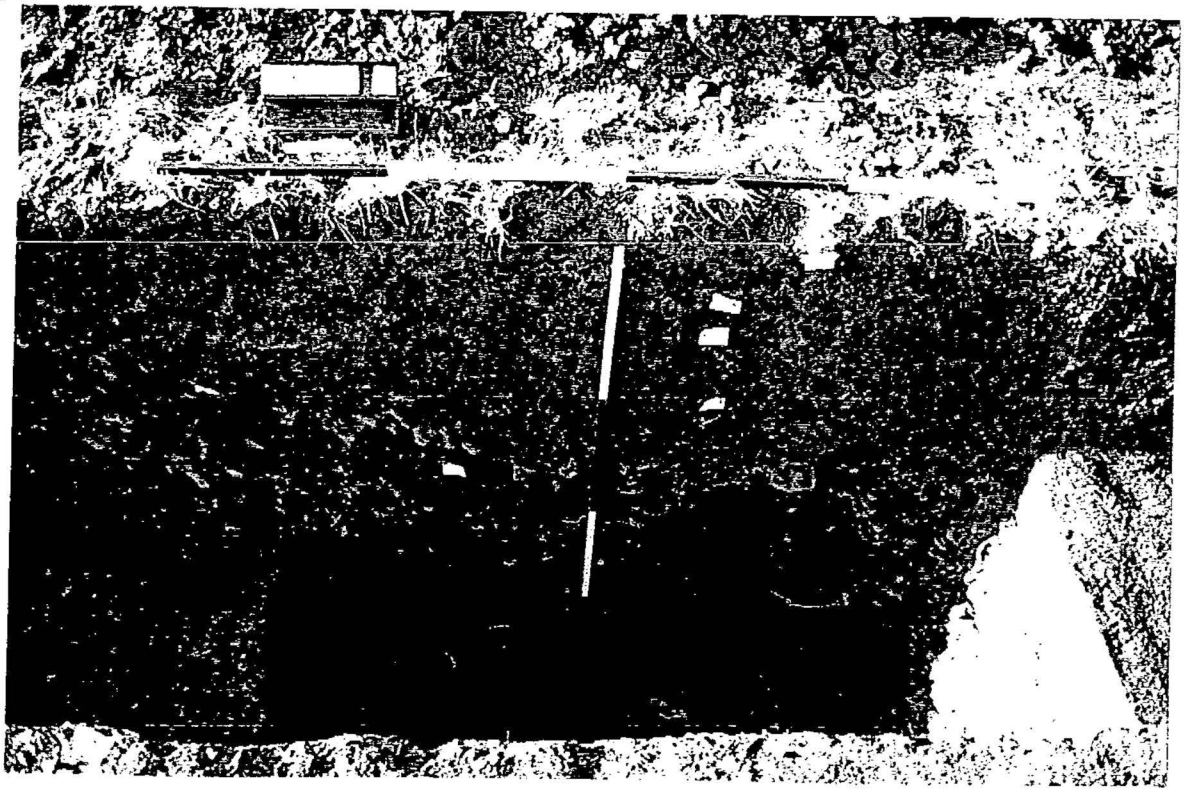
P.1 General view of the Belvoir Fields site, looking NNW



P.2 North side of ?quarry pit in Trench 3, looking E



P.3 Main cutting, Trench 6 showing deep intrusion caused by post-medieval quarrying; looking N



P.4 Quarry pit stratigraphy in Trench 6, looking W

N

Belvior Gardens

Elderby persons units

Low cost housing

Access road

Trench 5

Trench 4

Belvior Gardens

Elderby persons units

Low cost housing

Access road

Trench 5

Trench 4

Trench 6

Trench 7

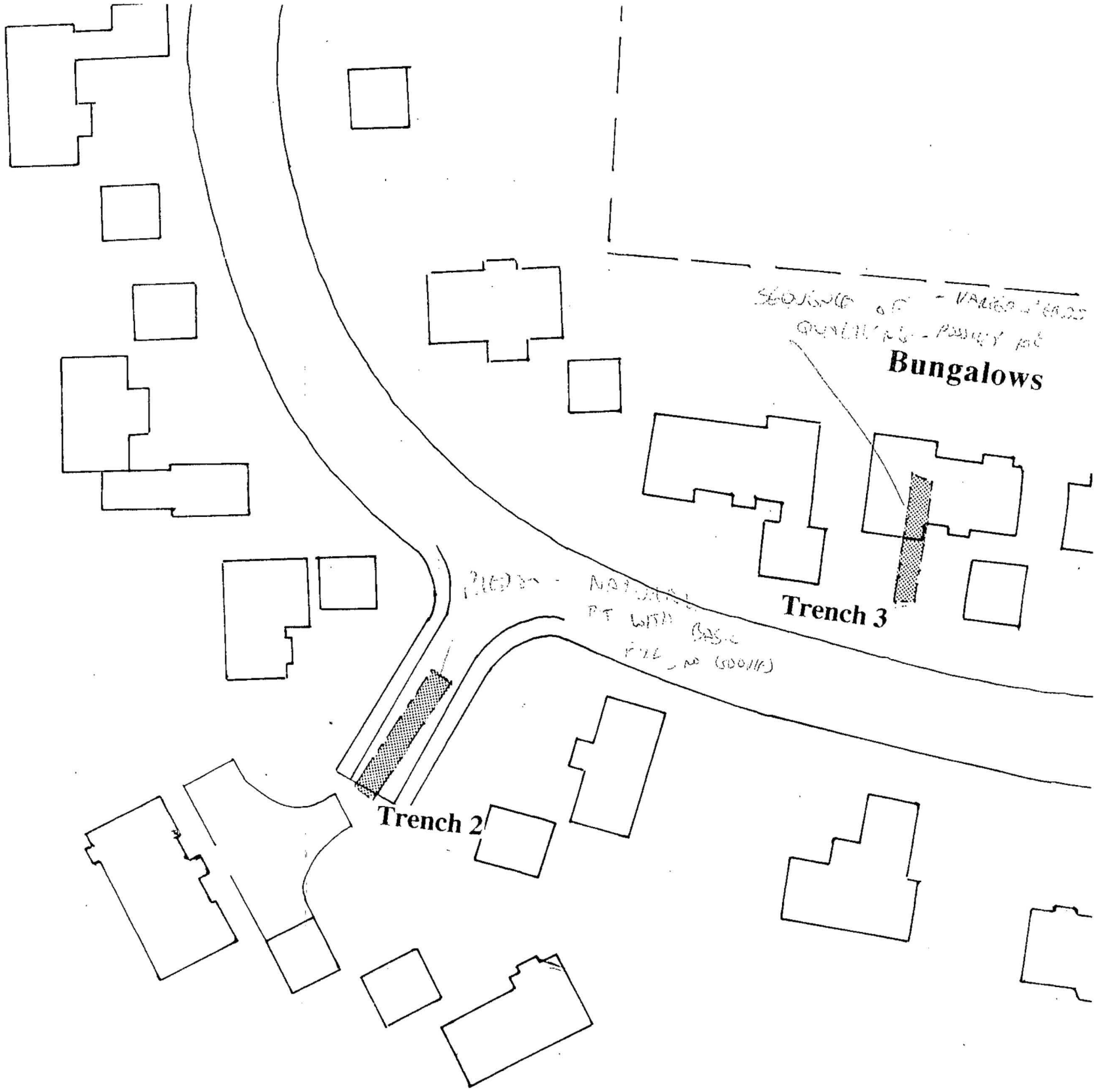
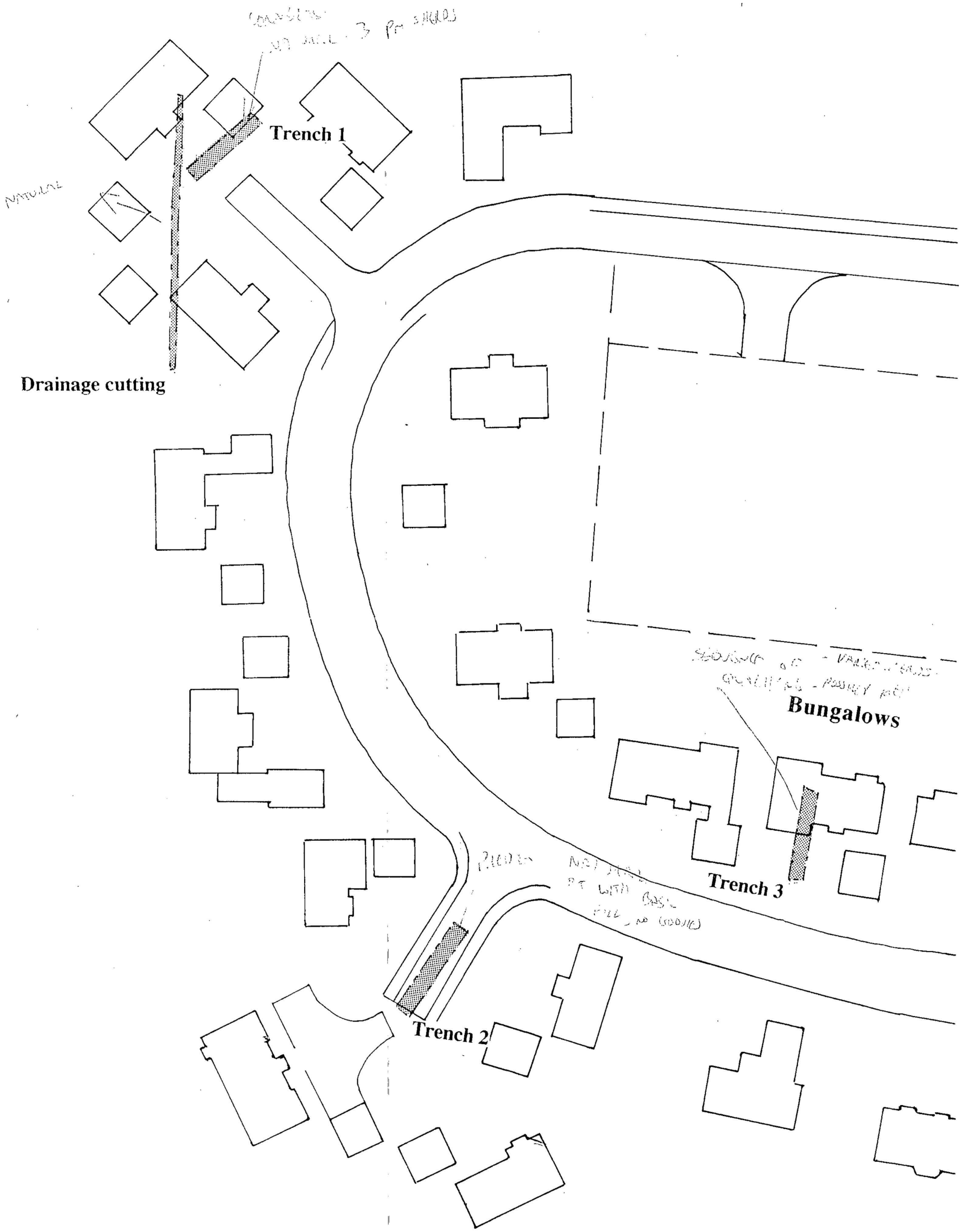


Fig. 3: Location of Evaluation Trenches and Principal Impact Zones

(Simplified plan based on a drawing by Clive Wicks Associates)


Trench 1
Drainage cutting
Bungalows
Trench 3
Trench 2