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**Brauncewell Quarry
Archaeological Evaluation and Recording**

NGR: TF 0280 5210 (centre)

Site Code: BCQ 08

LCNCC Accession No.: 2008.8

Planning Application No.: N15\0771\07

**Report for
Brauncewell Quarries Ltd**

By

G Glover

**LAS Report No. 1094
December 2008**



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County Council

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Summary

This report details the results of two elements of archaeological investigation at Brauncewell Quarry comprising evaluation trenching and archaeological observation and recording. Work at the site prior to previous extensions of the quarry have shown the area to be rich in Iron Age and Roman remains, including a prehistoric linear ditch system, an enclosed Iron Age settlement, Iron Age enclosures, probable Roman settlement, burials and enclosures along with Roman quarrying. The observation and recording exercise showed that a boundary ditch, pits and possible abandoned quarry working extend into the area of imminent quarrying, immediately to the west of areas examined during previous work at the site. The evaluation trenches suggest that boundary features may extend into the area of future quarrying further to the west. Quarrying in this area would destroy any remains present, although there is little indication from the available evidence that remains in this area of the site are likely to exist in the same quantity as in the eastern area of the site.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Brauncewell Quarries Ltd in February 2008 to undertake an archaeological evaluation and a scheme of archaeological observation and recording at Brauncewell Quarry, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with separate Project Designs (LAS 2008(a) and LAS 2008(b)) covering the evaluation and the observation and recording phases of work, and general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced on 14th October 2008 and was completed on 21st October 2008. The results from both phases of work have been incorporated into this single report.

Site Location and Description

Brauncewell Quarry is situated c.0.5km west of the A15 Lincoln to Sleaford road, 20km south of Lincoln and 7km north of Sleaford. The site lies approximately 1.5km east of the hamlet of Brauncewell. The local geology consists of limestone brash and bedrock with pockets of sand, derived from the Middle Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone. Heights range from around 32m to 41m O.D, with the investigated areas lying at around 32-34m OD.

Planning Background

Planning permission has been granted to extend the existing quarry westwards, covering an area c.7ha, with an archaeological condition attached. The easternmost zone of the site has permission to proceed with extraction subject to a programme of archaeological observation and recording of any

remains uncovered during stripping of the topsoil. The western zone is subject to a programme of archaeological trial trenching, targeted at geophysical survey anomalies, as part of the planning condition.

Archaeological Background

Lindsey Archaeological Services was first commissioned to undertake a desk top study in October 1993 which identified the presence of a prehistoric triple ditched boundary system crossing the site. Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken at the quarry since the initial study, the majority of the discoveries at the site have been of Iron Age or Roman date and are briefly summarised below:

Iron Age

A prehistoric multiple ditched system, visible as a cropmark and mapped for a distance of at least 1.5km by aerial photography and the National Mapping Programme, is known to extend through the quarry site.

Geophysical survey and archaeological excavations at the quarry have shown that the ditch system consists of up to 5 ditches, 4 closely spaced and a further set approximately 30m to the west. Postholes along the edges of the some parts of the ditches may have been fencelines, used as a measure for keeping livestock out of the ditches. The function of the ditch system remains unclear and it may have had a symbolic purpose as well as, or perhaps instead of, a strictly functional use.

In 1994 geophysical survey and subsequent excavation examined two of the ditches of the ditch system and also revealed a large number of remains, including a series of features identified as postholes. Some of these are thought to represent structures, possibly small granaries along with other fencelines.

In 1997 geophysical survey and subsequent excavation recorded the southern and eastern ditches of an Iron Age rectangular enclosure and associated features, adjacent to (and respecting the existence and possible use of) a the ditch system. The enclosure measured 52m in width, with a length of between 34m and 80m (the northern arm was not located). The ditch had been recut at least once, in the Late Iron Age, probably representing cleaning and maintenance. An entrance and the possible settings of a gate were recorded close to the south-east corner.

The post settings for a substantial rectangular building measuring 32-35m by 10-12m were found in the south-east corner of the enclosure, represented by 30 postholes and two shallow gullies or slots. A lack of artefacts recovered from features associated with the structure suggests that the building was probably used for livestock. A watching brief identified further enclosures to the east of the ditch system.

*large
agricultural
big?*

Extension of the quarry in 2001 revealed an Iron Age settlement formed by an enclosure containing up

to eight hut circles, dated to the middle to late Iron Age. An iron sword found deposited in a domestic pit within the settlement, is thought to date to the 3rd to 2nd century BC.

In 2003 and 2005 excavations were carried out across the ditch system ditches which were much better preserved in this area than the area originally recorded in 1994.

Roman

Investigations in 1994 revealed remains which suggest Roman settlement in this part at the site. Four Roman graves, enclosures, pits, and postholes were found along with a series of quarry pits.

Although in poor condition, the burials were determined to be 2 male and 2 females and probably adult or adolescent. The burials appear to represent 2 distinct phases of burial with 3 dating to the mid-2nd century and aligned north-south, while the fourth dated to the mid-3rd century and aligned east-west. It is possible that the 2nd century burials respected the line of the easternmost ditch of the ditch system suggesting that although it had most likely fallen out of use by this time it remained as an earthwork and was still an important part of the landscape.

Two enclosures used the eastern ditch of the ditch system as their eastern boundary, giving a further indication that the ditch was still extant, although probably not active, when the enclosures were created. No evidence for structures within the enclosures was encountered. Further features, including a corn drier and possible storage pits were encountered in apparently unenclosed areas of the site. A complex of irregular, sub-rectangular pits, thought to represent Roman stone quarrying have been encountered at the site. Quarrying activity was dated to the 2nd century AD from pottery finds in the backfill of one of the partially excavated pits, but no artefacts associated with quarrying were recovered. A large number of burnt patches scattered across the site may be related to quarrying.

how is a ditch 'active'?
- passive feature

Several Romano-British finds were made whilst metal detecting near the site. These include a small bronze headstud brooch and a bronze Polden Hill brooch. A bronze square belt plate with remains of blue enamel and a silver denarius of Commudus have also been recovered.

The new area of investigation lies to the west and north-west of the previously investigated areas. Geophysical survey, comprising magnetic susceptibility mapping over the whole area and selected gradiometry, was undertaken in January 2008. The magnetic susceptibility identified a westward continuation of a broad band of highly magnetic soils first recorded in 1996 to the east. Gradiometer survey over two areas of highly magnetic soil 'A' and 'B' was carried out. In Area 'A' two parallel anomalies were identified whilst in Area 'B', some 90m east of Area 'A', a single linear anomaly crossing the site on a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment was suggested. This was the only feature identified crossing the pattern of topsoil magnetic susceptibility.

Aims and Objectives

In general terms the purpose of the archaeological evaluation trenching was to:

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

The aim of the observation and recording exercise was to record all archaeological features exposed during the stripping of topsoil.

Method

Trial Trenching

The evaluation trenching consisted of 4 trenches (Trenches 1-4), 2 trenches measuring c.30m x 2m in size, one trench c.20m x 2m and a 5m x 5m square trench, located across the features identified by the geophysical survey.

Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of 4 experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. The trenches were machine excavated, using a 360° excavator, with a toothless dyking bucket, to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist.

The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan, and carefully selected cross-sections were excavated through the features to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should these prove to be necessary.

Observation and recording

An area (Trench 5) measuring c. 172m x 43m, encompassing c. 7435m², was stripped along the full length of the of the proposed initial quarry extension and a 10m wide bund created to the west of the stripped area. The proposed initial extension lies to the east of Area B as identified in the geophysical survey and would provide material for the quarry to work well into 2009. This would enable additional archaeological investigations to be carried out after evaluation, should this be required.

The trench was machine excavated, using a 360° excavator, fitted with a toothless dyking bucket, to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist. Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of 3 experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director.

General

A full written (single context) was made of the site, including site plans and sections at appropriate scales. A plan of each trench was made with section drawings of at least one side of Trenches 1-4. In addition, further sections were made of individual features as appropriate. Features were also surveyed and mapped using a Leica TC407 total station theodolite with post-survey data processing undertaken using LSS v9.60 Terrain Modelling Software. A full photographic record was made during the progress of the excavation to cover each feature together with general site shots. LAS operates a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years based on MOLAS and CAS models.

Three temporary bench marks 37.53m OD, 33.82m OD and 33.03m OD were established at the site from a GPS survey data provided by GWP consultants.

Results

Trench 1 (Fig 5, Pl. 1)

The earliest deposit encountered in the trench comprised light grey limestone brash with mid orange brown silty sand in discrete patches, **101**. Examination of the discrete patches showed that these areas were geological differences within the natural deposits. The deposit is interpreted as natural geology and was revealed sloping downwards from a height of 33.87m OD at the southern end of the trench, to 33.53m OD.

A small pit, **102**, containing a single fill, **103**, was encountered at the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.15m deep and had steep sides at its southern end and gradual sides elsewhere. The fill produced a sherd of late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery. Interpreting a single small feature within a trench such as this is almost impossible. It is possible that it is the remains of a heavily truncated posthole, however, it may also be the result of animal disturbance.

The pit had been sealed by layer of topsoil, **100**, which extended across the trench and formed the modern ground surface. It sloped downwards from a height of 34.52m OD at the southern end of the trench, to 33.82m OD at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 2 (Fig 5, Pl. 2)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 comprised mid yellow sandy silt and limestone brash, **202**. It formed the natural geology within the trench and was revealed at a height of 32.88m OD at the northern end of the trench, sloping downwards to a low point in the centre of the trench at 32.38m OD, before rising towards the southern end of the trench. The slope of the deposit probably forms part of the base a shallow dry valley, visible in the surface topography at the site.

A layer of subsoil, **201**, comprising mid reddish brown sandy silt up to 0.20m thick, extended across the trench. The deposit may have accumulated naturally as colluvium within the dry valley and the

date of its deposition remains unknown.

A 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, **200**, formed the modern ground surface at the trench, sealing the possible colluvium, at a height of 33.46m OD at the northern end of the trench, 33.06m OD in the central area and 33.38m OD at the southern end of the trench.

Trench 3 (Fig 6, Pl. 3 & 4)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3 comprised yellow sand and gravel, **301**, at a height of 32.36m OD.

An E-W orientated gully, **304**, extended across the northern half of the trench. It measured 0.30m wide x 0.20m deep and contained a single fill, **303**. The function of the gully is unclear.

A 0.20m thick layer, **302**, comprising brownish red silty sand extended across the trench, sealing gully **304**. It produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery and it has been assumed that this broad date range also represents an approximate date at which gully **304** was filled in. The layer was similar to layer **201** in Trench 2 and may represent a continuation of the same deposit.

A 0.35m thick layer of topsoil, **300**, extended across the trench and formed the modern ground surface at a height of 33.20m OD at the northern end of the trench and 32.92m OD at the southern end of the trench.

Trench 4 (Fig 6, Pl. 5 & 6)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 comprised light grey limestone brash with mid orange-brown sand patches, **401**. It was encountered at a height of 32.10m OD.

A NW-SE orientated ditch, **403**, was encountered extending across the trench. It measured 1.55m wide x 0.32m deep and contained a single fill, **402**. The ditch most likely represents a boundary ditch and although it did not produce any dateable evidence it does not conform to any modern or later post-medieval boundaries in the area and is assumed to be of archaeological significance.

A layer of topsoil, **400**, up to 0.62m thick, extended across the trench and formed the modern ground surface between 32.62m OD and 32.71m OD. The thickness of the topsoil in this trench and the absence of a subsoil suggests that a subsoil existed in this area at some time but has been reworked, possibly over a substantial period of time, and become incorporated into an single topsoil layer.

Trench 5 (Fig 7, Pl. 7-15)

Trench 5 represents the open area to the east of the 4 evaluation trenches and is the area where an observation and recording exercise was undertaken. The earliest deposit recorded comprised a light brown limestone brash natural with numerous patches of mid reddish brown sand, **1024**. It was

recorded between 33.41m OD at the northern end of the trench and 32.14m OD at the southern end.

Towards the southern end of the trench an E-W orientated ditch, **1002**, extended across the area. It measured 0.95m wide x 0.90m deep and contained a primary fill, **1003** and a secondary fill, **1004**. No finds were recovered from the primary fill. However a single sherd of 13th–14th century pottery was recovered from the secondary fill. It is possible that the date of the pottery does not reflect the date of the origin of the ditch. As the pottery was recovered from the secondary fill of the ditch, the origin of the ditch may date to a much earlier period.

Two curvilinear gullies, **1005** and **1007** truncated ditch **1002**. Gully **1005** was located towards the eastern limit of the trench and measured 2.50m in length x 0.30m wide x 0.14m deep. It was orientated approximately NE-SW and contained a single fill, **1006**, but produced no dateable evidence. Gully **1007** was located to the west of gully **1005** and measured 11m in length x 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, **1008** which produced 2 sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery. A posthole, **1009**, was revealed in the base of the gully, at its western end. It measured 0.17m in diameter x 0.30m deep and contained a single fill **1010**. It was not possible to conclude whether the posthole was contemporary with gully **1007** or had an earlier origin, possibly contemporary with ditch **1002**. A third gully, **1011**, was encountered to the west of gully **1017**. It measured 1.80m in length x 0.40m wide x 0.08m deep and contained a single fill, **1012**. The function of the gullies is uncertain. They broadly follow the same alignment established by ditch **1002** and may represent the remnants of some form of replacement of the ditch, perhaps a hedgerow.

A sub-circular pit, **1000**, was encountered in the central area of the trench, c. 50m to the north of the ditch and gullies. It measured 1.18m x 1.05m x 0.22m deep and contained a single fill, **1001**. A further 20m to the north, two more pits, **1013** and **1019** were encountered. Pit **1013** measured 1.60m x 1.30m x 0.70m deep and contained a primary fill **1015** and a secondary fill, **1014**. Pit **1019** measured 1.66m x 1.20m x 0.52m deep and contained 3 fills, **1021**, **1020** and **1018**. The function of the pits is unclear. The similar size of each of the features might suggest that they performed a similar function, possibly as waste or storage pits for perishable materials, the evidence for which has not survived.

A smaller pit, **1016** was encountered approximately 50m to the northeast of its **1013** and **1019**. It measured 0.70m in diameter x 0.20m deep and contained a single fill **1017**. The function and date of the feature are unknown.

A substantial, irregular-shaped pit, **1022**, was encountered towards the northern limit of the trench. It measured 21.56m x 10.98m x 0.20m deep and contained a single fill, **1023**. Five sherds of pottery dating to the late 1st – 2nd century AD were recovered from the fill. As a number of Roman quarry pits of this date have been encountered at the quarry site during earlier investigations, the pit may represent the initial excavation of a Roman quarry pit which was abandoned shortly after excavation started. However in the absence of further evidence such an interpretation must remain speculative.

Discussion

Most of the archaeological features encountered during the present phase of work were revealed in Trench 5, the area closest to previous archaeological investigations undertaken at the site (Jordan 2005). The most prominent of these features was an E-W orientated ditch, revealed at the southern end of the area. The orientation of the ditch follows the broad alignment of some of the Iron Age ditches encountered during previous work at the quarry, although the substantial distance between the present area and the previous work makes any extrapolation of alignments tentative at best. Medieval pottery was recovered from the final fill of the ditch and while it is possible that the ditch is medieval in origin, perhaps reflecting an old field boundary, it is possible that it is substantially earlier in date and was levelled during the medieval period.

Towards the northern limit of the trench, a large, shallow pit which produced Roman pottery, may be the remains of an abandoned attempt at Roman quarrying at the site. Similar, deeper pits have been encountered during previous archaeological work to the south (Field 1994).

Few features were encountered within the evaluation trenches. A NW-SE orientated boundary ditch revealed in Trench 4 conformed to an anomaly identified during geophysical survey of the area. The geophysical survey plotted the ditch for approximately 60m and it is highly likely to continue further across the proposed quarry area. An E-W orientated gully encountered in Trench 3 may have formed a further boundary feature, possibly part of an E-W arm of an enclosure which would have joined the ditch in Trench 4. No Archaeologically significant features were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 suggesting that the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey in this area represent changes in the underlying geology rather than archaeological features.

Conclusion

Limited archaeological remains were shown to extend over the area of proposed initial quarrying (Trench 5) with further limited remains encountered in the evaluation trenches in the area which would be affected by future quarrying. The remains suggest that further enclosures similar to those previously excavated in the eastern part of the quarry may extend over the proposed quarry extension, albeit less intensively.

Gavin Glover
December 2008

Acknowledgements

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Contents of the Site Archive

42 Context sheets
11 Plans
14 Sections
Correspondence
Photographs: LAS film nos. 08/108 08/130
Specialist reports

APPENDIX 1

Brauncewell Quarry (BCQ 08)
Context List

Context	Type	Form	Phase	Area	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth/thickness	IA/Roman Pottery	Post-Roman Pottery
100	Layer	Layer	-	TR 1	Dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil			0.4		
101	Natural	Natural	-	TR 1	Light grey limestone brash and mid orange brown silty sand in discrete patches	Natural					
102	Cut	Intrusion	-	TR 1	Sub-oval, steep sides at southern end, gradual sides elsewhere	Rabbit disturbance	0.35m	0.25m	0.15m		
103	Fill	Fill	-	TR 1	Mid orange brown silty sand	Fill of intrusion 102			0.15m	1	
200	Layer	Layer	-	TR 2	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil			0.30m		
201	Layer	Layer	-	TR 2	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments, moderate gravel	Subsoil			0.20m		
202	Natural	Natural	-	TR 2	Mid yellow sandy silt and limestone, moderate gravel	Natural					
300	Layer	Layer	-	TR 3	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil			0.35m		
301	Natural	Natural	-	TR 3	Yellow sand, frequent gravel	Natural					
302	Layer	Layer	-	TR 3	Reddish brown silty sand, occasional gravel	Subsoil			0.20m	1	
303	Fill	Fill	-	TR 3	Dark reddish brown silty sand	Fill of gully 304			0.20m		
304	Cut	Gully	-	TR 3	Linear, steep sides, concave base, E-W orientated	Gully		0.30m	0.20m		
400	Layer	Layer	-	TR 4	Dark brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments	Topsoil			0.62m		
401	Natural	Natural	-	TR 4	Light grey limestone brash with mid orange brown sand patches	Natural					
402	Fill	Fill	-	TR 4	Mid brown silty sand, frequent limestone fragments	Fill of ditch 403			0.32m		
403	Cut	Ditch	-	TR 4	Linear, moderately steep sides, concave base, NW-SE orientated	Boundary Ditch?		1.55m	0.32m		
1000	Cut	Pit	-	TR 5	Sub-circular, moderately steep, concave asides, concave base	Pit	1.18m	1.05m	0.22m		
1001	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, moderate limestone fragments, occasional gravel	Fill of pit 1000			0.22m		
1002	Cut	Ditch	-	TR 5	Linear, steep sides, concave base, E-W orientated	Boundary ditch		0.95m	0.30m		
1003	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, frequent gravel	Primary fill of ditch 1002			0.10m		
1004	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional gravel	Secondary fill of ditch 1002			0.15m		1
1005	Cut	Gully	-	TR 5	Curvilinear, moderately steep sides, concave base, rounded terminus or ploughed out at either end, NE-SW orientated	Gully	2.50m	0.30m	0.14m		
1006	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, moderate gravel	Fill of gully 1005			0.14m		
1007	Cut	Gully	-	TR 5	Curvilinear, steep sides, concave base, rounded terminus or ploughed out at either end, E-W orientated	Gully	11m	0.45m	0.18m		
1008	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional gravel	Fill of gully 1007			0.18m	2	
1009	Cut	Posthole	-	TR 5	Circular, near vertical steep sides, tapered base	Posthole	0.17m	0.17m	0.30m		
1010	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Fill of posthole 1009			0.30m		
1011	Cut	Gully	-	TR 5	Linear, concave sides, flat base, rounded terminus or ploughed out at either end, E-W orientated	Gully	1.80m	0.40m	0.08m		
1012	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional gravel	Fill of gully 1011			0.08m		
1013	Cut	Pit	-	TR 5	Irregular in plan, E side moderate, W side steep, concave base	Pit	1.60m	1.30m	0.70m		
1014	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand and limestone fragments, occasional large limestone fragments	Secondary fill of pit 1013			0.50m		
1015	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid to dark reddish brown silty sand and limestone fragments, moderate gravel, occasional large limestone fragments	Primary fill of pit 1013			0.40m		
1016	Cut	Pit	-	TR 5	Sub-circular, gradual concave sides, concave base	Pit	0.70m	0.70m	0.20m		
1017	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid reddish brown silty sand, frequent limestone fragments	Fill of pit 1016			0.20m		
1018	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid orange brown sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments, occasional limestone blocks	Fill of pit 1019			0.40m		
1019	Cut	Pit	-	TR 5	Sub-oval, steep southern edge, stepped northern edge, flat base	Pit, possibly 2 intercutting pits	1.66m	1.20m	0.52m		
1020	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Light brown limestone fragments and silty sand	Fill of pit 1019			0.24m		
1021	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Mid orange brown silty sand	Primary fill of pit 1019			0.22m		
1022	Cut	Pit	-	TR 5	Irregular in plan, gradual sides, irregular base	Large shallow pit, possible natural depression	21.56m	10.98m	0.20m		
1023	Fill	Fill	-	TR 5	Light reddish brown silty sand	Fill of pit/depression 1022			0.20m	5	
1024	Natural	Natural	-	TR 5	Light brown limestone brash with mid reddish brown sand patches	Natural					

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

Pottery Archive for Brauncewell Quarry (BCQ08)

Jane Young

A single local medieval sherd of general 13th to 14th century date was recovered from the site. The sherd is well abraded and is likely to have arrived on the site as a result of manuring.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	part	description	date
1004	SLALT	Sleaford Area Lincoln Type Medieval Glazed ware	light pink/orange;fine- medium sandy	jug/jar	1	3	BS	very abraded;no glaze visible but surfaces are extremely worn	13th to 14th

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Project details

Project name	Brauncewell Quarry
Short description of the project	This report details the results of two elements of archaeological investigation at Brauncewell Quarry comprising evaluation trenching and archaeological observation and recording. Work at the site prior to previous extensions of the quarry have shown the area to be rich in Iron Age and Roman remains, including a prehistoric linear ditch system, an enclosed Iron Age settlement, Iron Age enclosures, probable Roman settlement, burials and enclosures along with Roman quarrying. The observation and recording exercise showed that a boundary ditch, pits and possible abandoned quarry working extend into the area of imminent quarrying, immediately to the west of areas examined during previous work at the site. The evaluation trenches suggest that boundary features may extend into the area of future quarrying further to the west. Quarrying in this area would destroy any remains present, although there is little indication from the available evidence that remains in this area of the site are likely to exist in the same quantity as in the eastern area of the site.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2008 End: 21-11-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BCQ 08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2008.8 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH KESTEVEN BRAUNCEWELL Brauncewell Quarry
Postcode LN5 0
Study area 7620.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TF 0280 5210 53.0559454147 -0.466012739389 53 03 21 N 000 27 57 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 32.10m Max: 33.87m

Project creators

Name of Organisation LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Naomi Field
Project director/manager Naomi Field
Project supervisor Gavin Glover
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Brauncewell Quarries Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LCNCC
Physical Contents 'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient Lindsey Archaeological Services
Digital Contents 'none'
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient LCNCC
Paper Contents 'none'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Entered by Gavin Glover (gavin@linarch.co.uk)

Entered on 9 December 2008

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

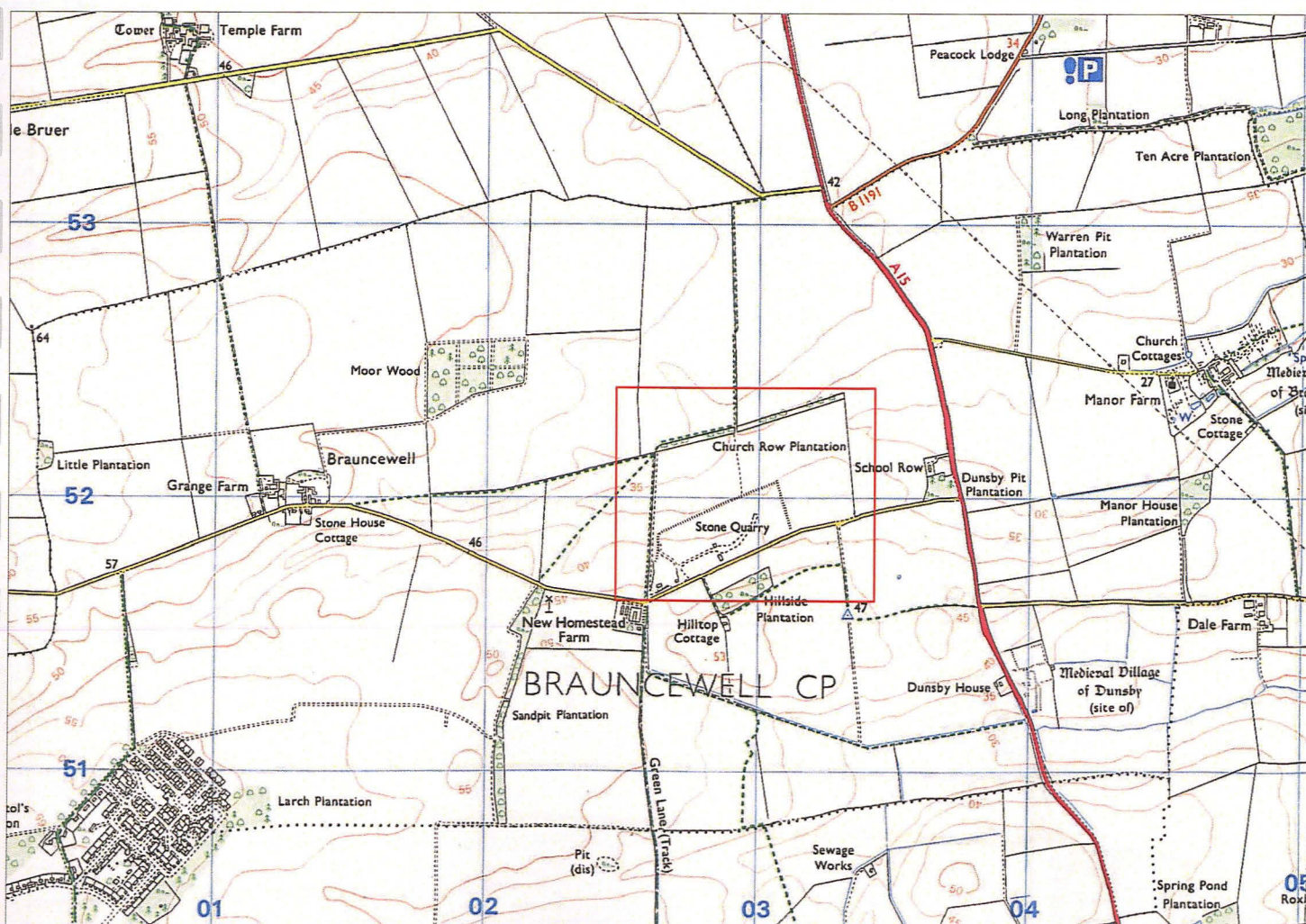
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Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

THE FIGURES



Scale 1:25000






Scale 1:25000

Fig.1 Location of Brauncewell Quarry. Insert above based on 1:25000 OS Explorer map, Sheet 272.

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Fig.2 Trench location showing limit of quarry in red

 LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES	PROJECT NAME: Brauncwell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG		
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, observation and recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 5000	DATE: 03/12/08		

Replaced with new fig. PTO
 MBT 27/1/09

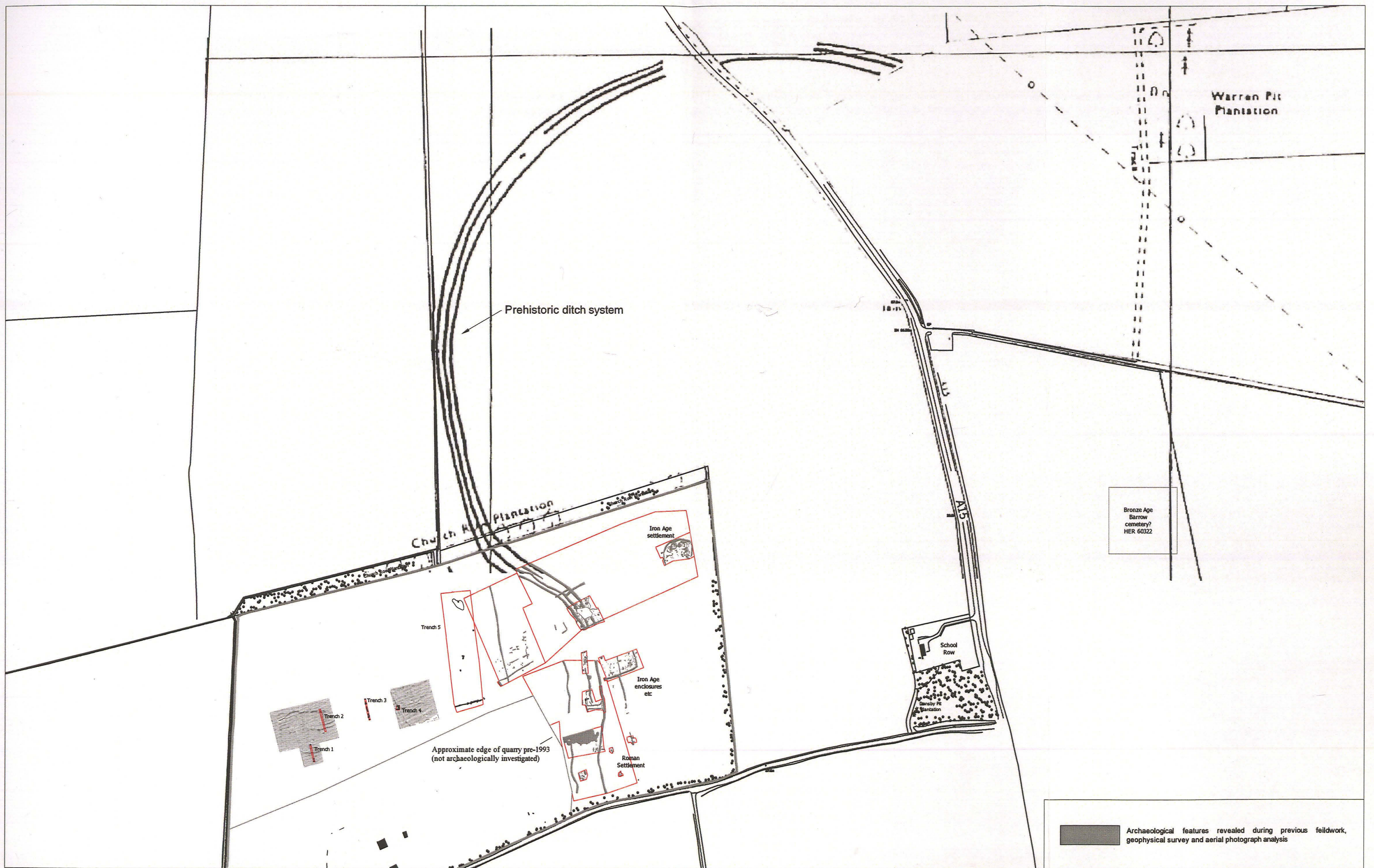


Fig 3. Plan of Brauncewell Quarry showing line of prehistoric ditch system interpreted from aerial photographs along with all archaeological features revealed to date

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncewell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG		
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, Observation and Recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 5000	DATE: 03/12/2008		

0 500
metres

Replaced with new fig. P50
MBA 27/1/09

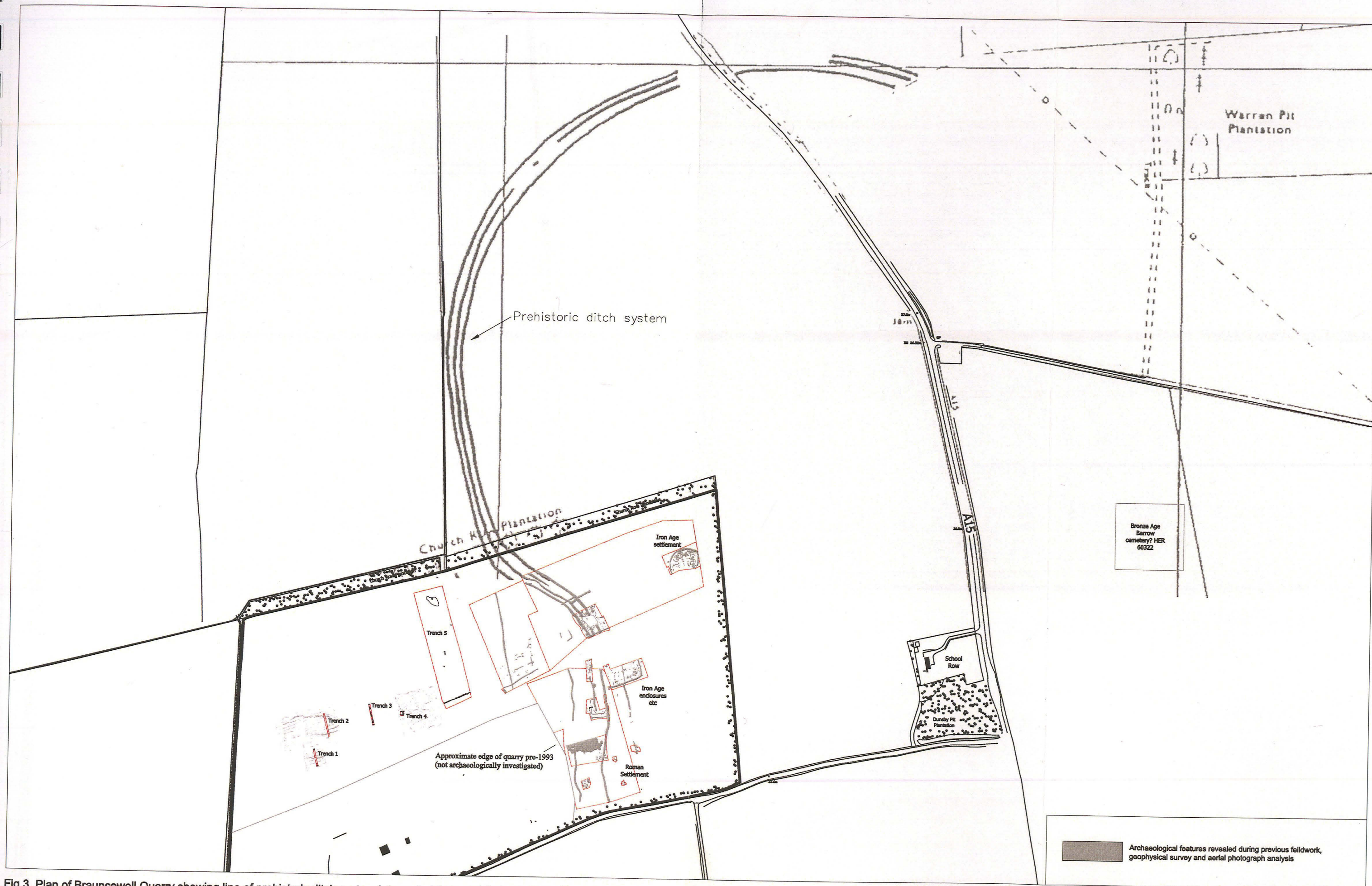


Fig 3. Plan of Brauncewell Quarry showing line of prehistoric ditch system interpreted from aerial photographs along with all archaeological features revealed to date

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncewell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG		
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, Observation and Recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 5000	DATE: 03/12/2008		

0 500
metres

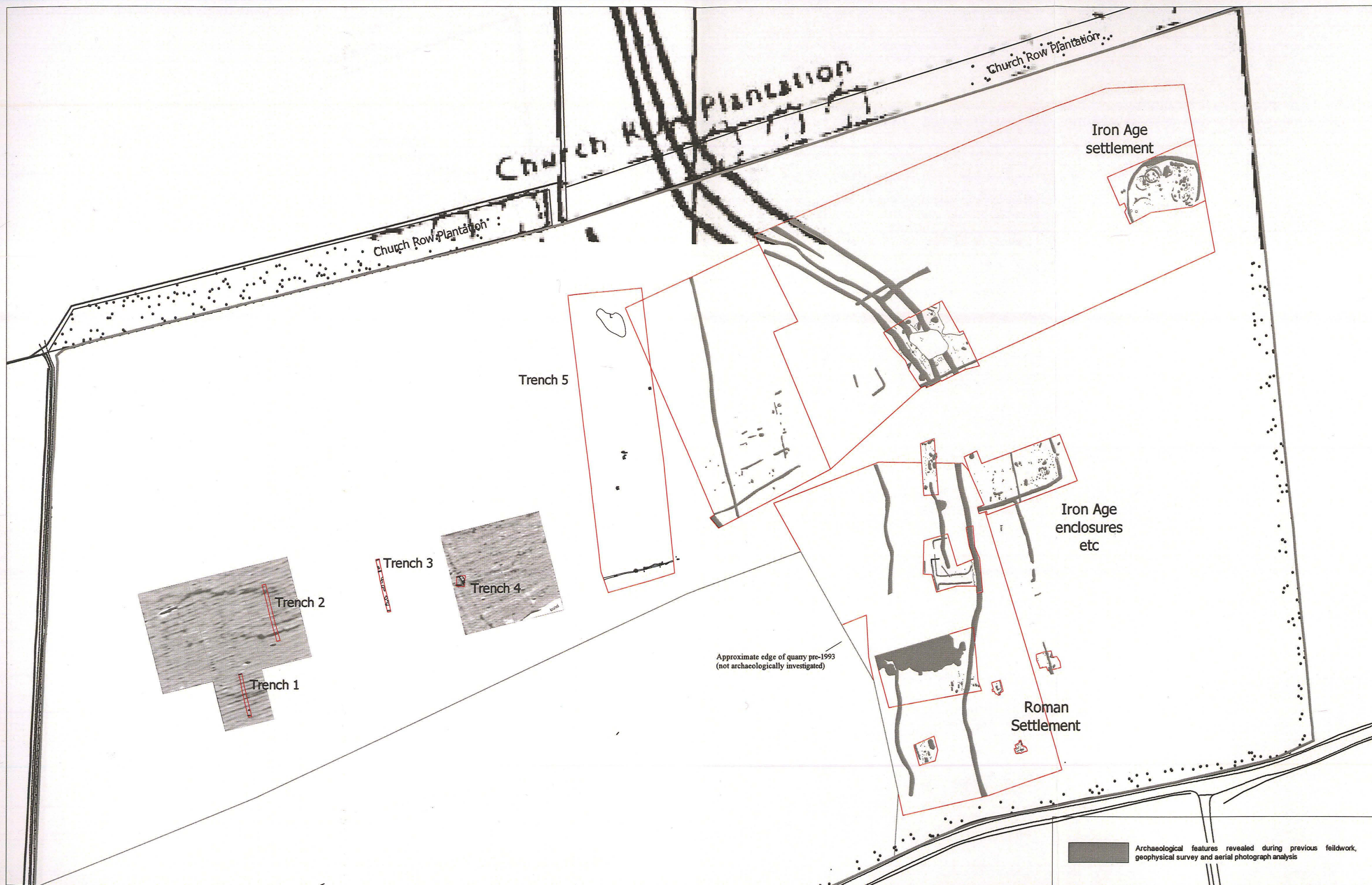
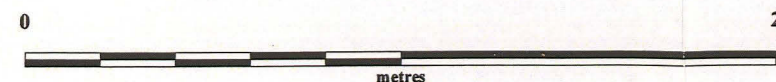


Fig 4. Plan of Brauncewell Quarry showing all archaeological features revealed to date

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncewell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, Observation and Recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 2000	DATE: 03/12/2008



Replaced with new Fig. PTO
MBT 27/1/09.

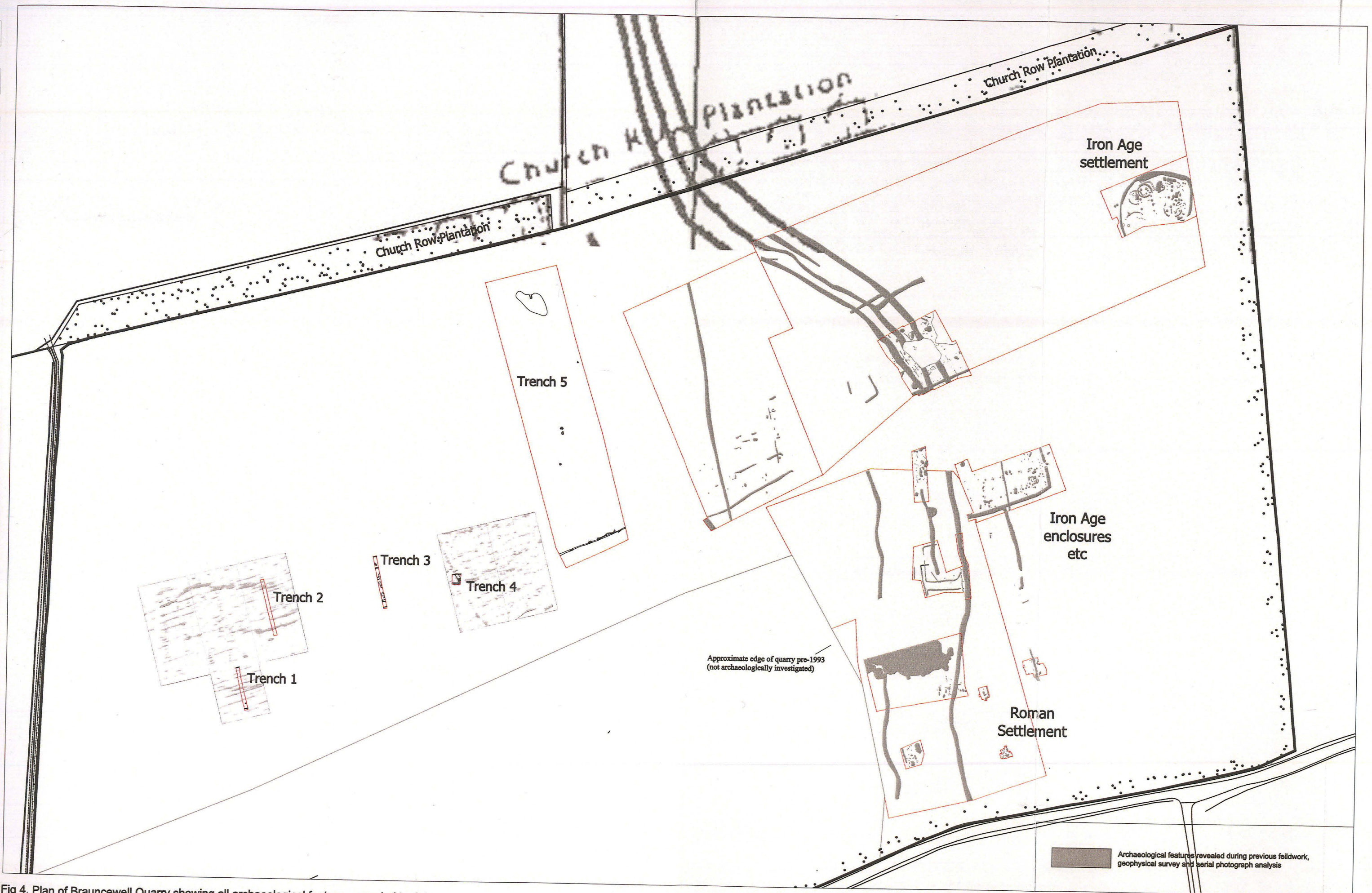
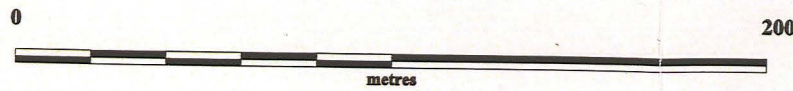


Fig 4. Plan of Brauncwell Quarry showing all archaeological features revealed to date

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncwell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, Observation and Recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 2000	DATE: 03/12/2008



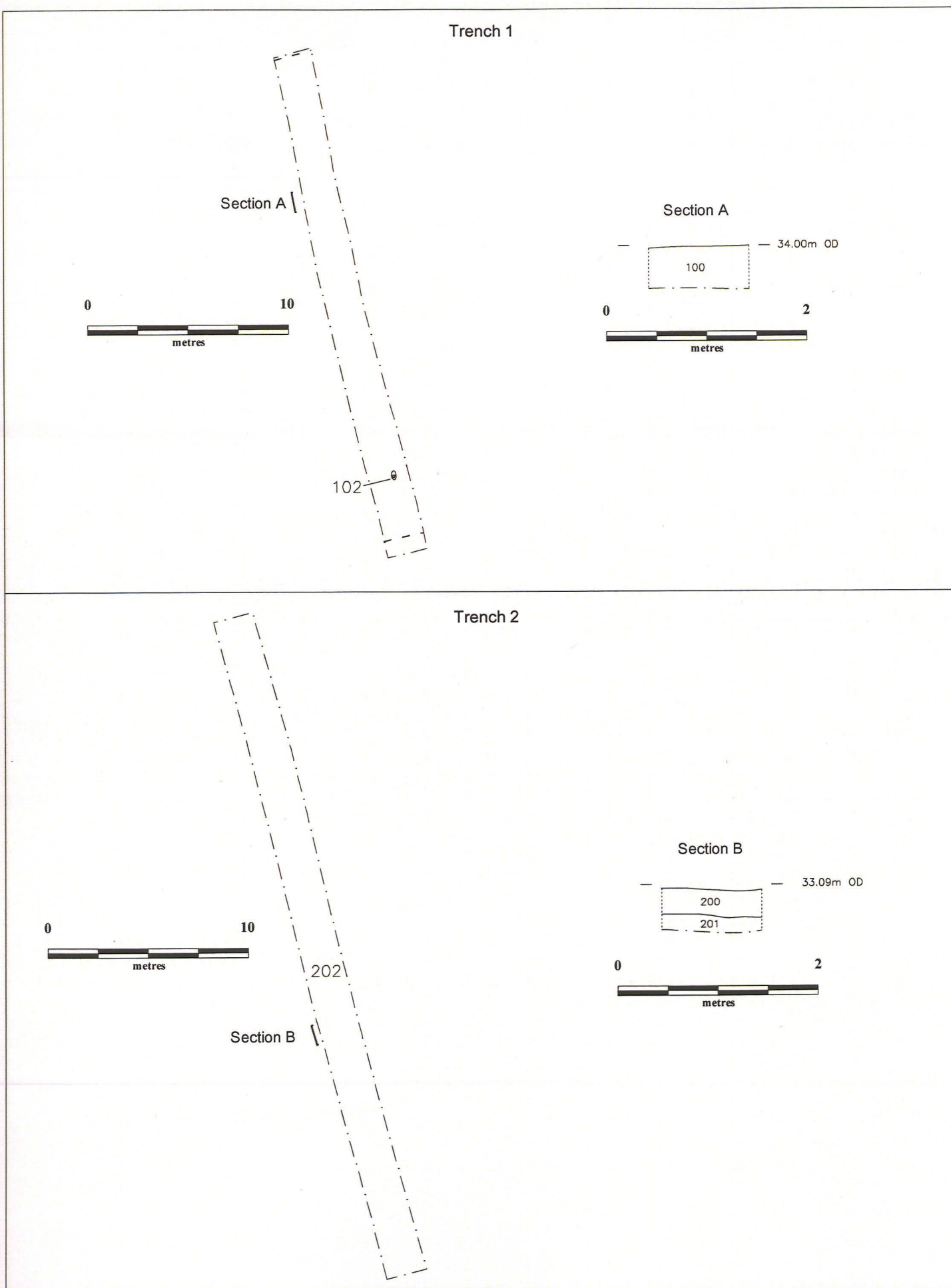



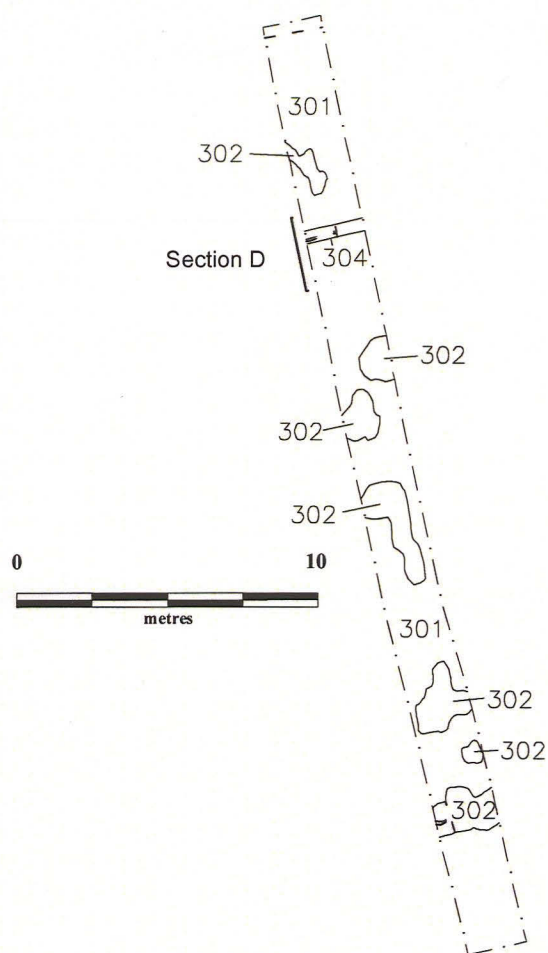


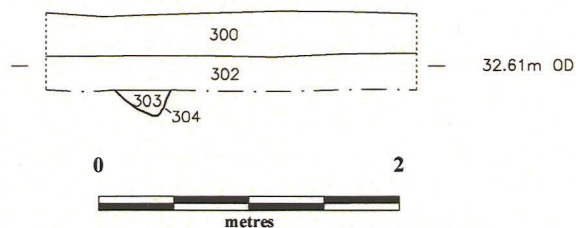
Fig.5 Trenches 1 and 2, plans and representative sections

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncewell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG		
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, observation and recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 250 and 1:50	DATE: 03/12/08		

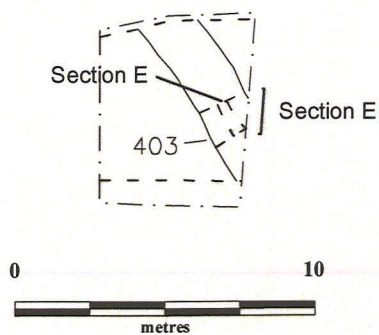
Trench 3



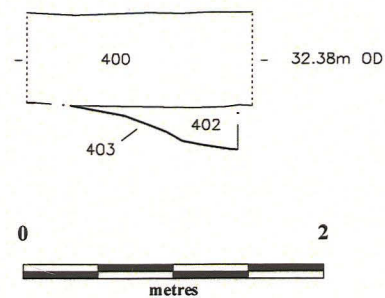
Section D



Trench 4



Section E



Section F

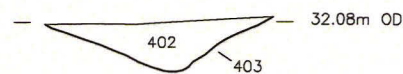





Fig.6 Trenches 3 and 4 plans and representative sections

	PROJECT NAME: Brauncewell Quarry	SITE CODE: BCQ 08	DRAWN BY: GG		
	PROJECT TYPE: Evaluation, observation and recording	ACC. NO: 2008.8 SCALE: 1: 250 and 1:50	DATE: 03/12/08		

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 Trench 1 looking north. 2m scale

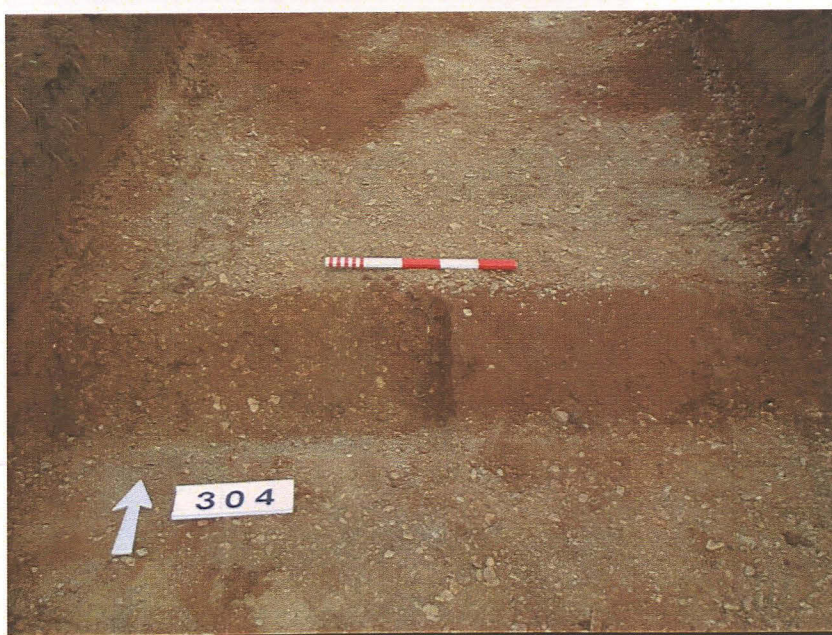


Pl. 2 Trench 2 looking north, 2m scale

21
Cowan



Pl. 3 Trench 3 looking south, 2m scale



Pl. 4 Gully 304, looking north, 0.50m scale



Pl. 5 Trench 4 looking NE, 2m scale



Pl. 6 Ditch, 403, looking north,
0.50m scale



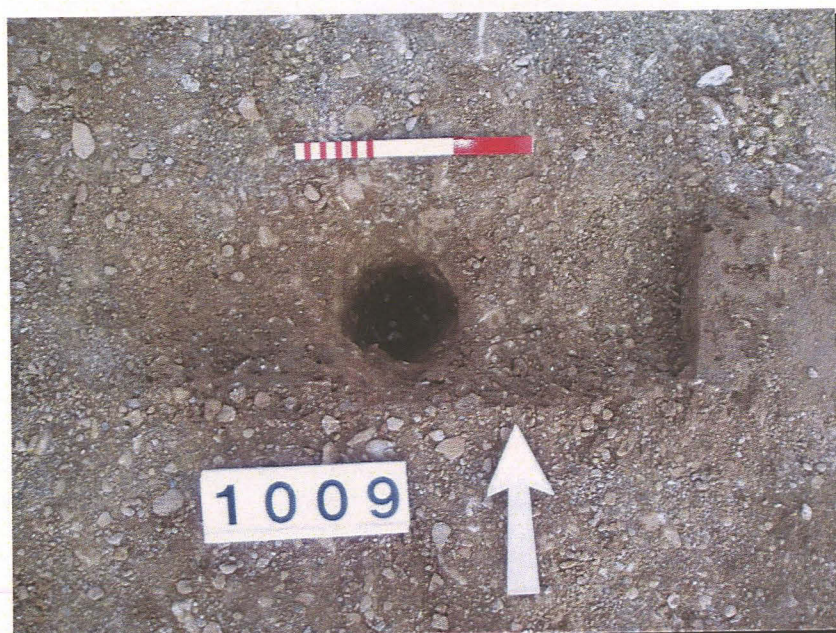
Pl. 7 Ditch 1002, looking east.



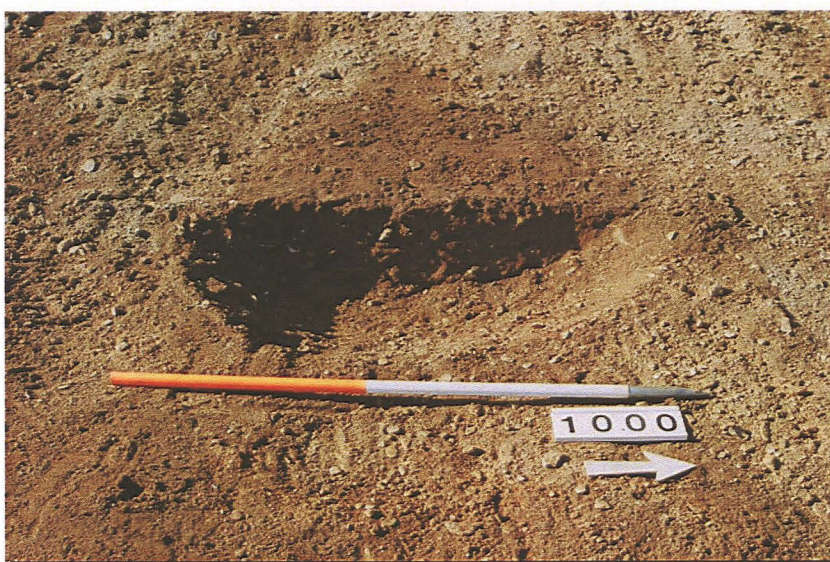
Pl. 8 Ditch 1002, gully 1017 and posthole 1009
looking east, 1m scale



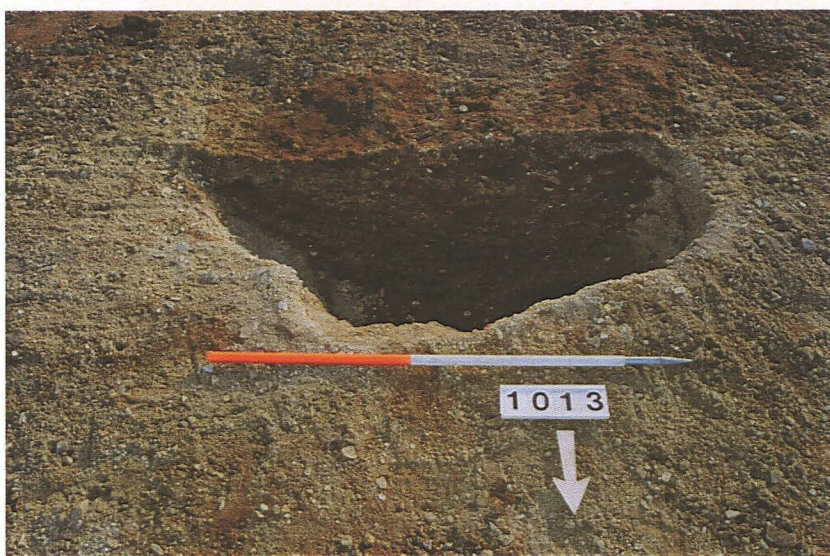
Pl. 9 Gully 1005 looking north, 1m scale



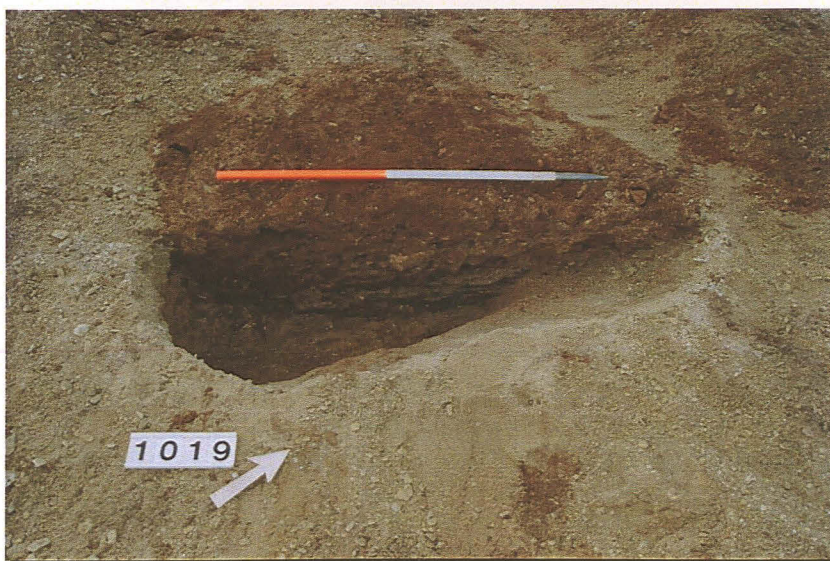
Pl. 10 Posthole 1009, viewed from above, 0.30m scale



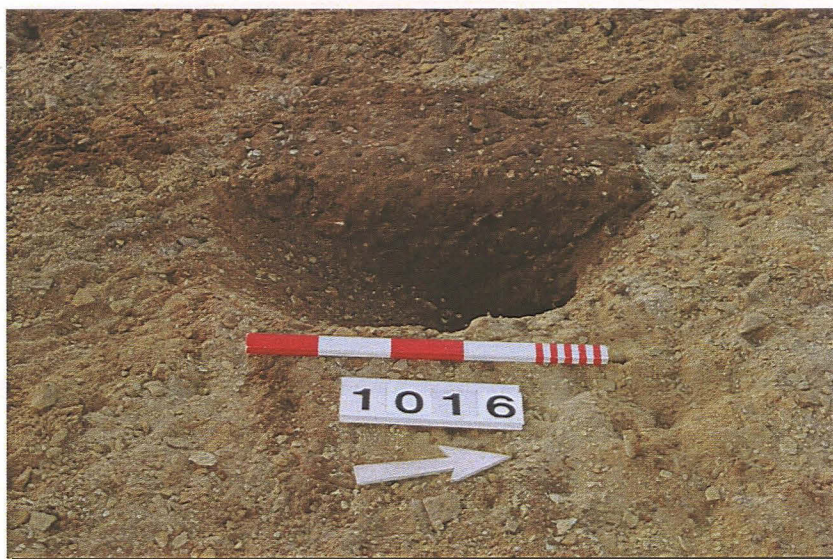
Pl. 11 Pit 1000, looking west
1m scale



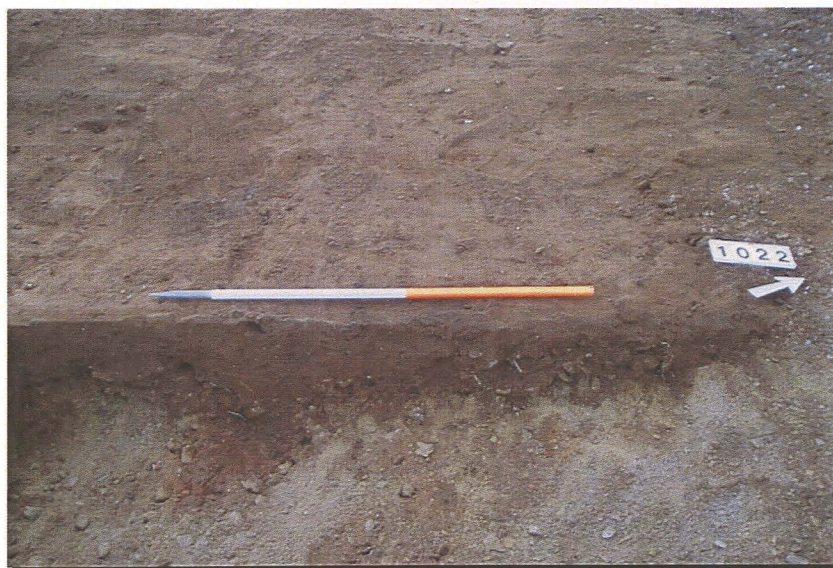
Pl. 12 Pit 1013, looking south
1m scale



Pl. 13 Pit 1019, looking NW
1m scale



Pl. 14 Pit 1016 looking west, 0.50m scale



Pl. 15 Pit 1022 looking NW, 1m scale