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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON  
LAND BOUNDED BY CROSS ROAD  
AND LANGTOFT OUTGANG ROAD,  
LANGTOFT COMMON, LANGTOFT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LCR91)**



**A P S**  
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(LCR91)**

Work Undertaken For  
ARC Central.

Report Compiled by  
Mark Dymond

May 1996

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## 1. Summary

*A watching brief was undertaken to record any archaeological remains prior to gravel extraction on land between Langtoft Outgang Road and Cross Road, Langtoft, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies in an area of archaeological remains dating between the prehistoric and Roman periods. Pottery of these periods has been found in the vicinity of the site. Aerial photographs of the area show soil marks and crop marks indicative of enclosed areas (for settlements or fields) and droveways (tracks).*

*Two four-post timber structures, provisionally dated to the Iron Age (400 B.C. - A.D. 100) and interpreted as possible storage facilities, were recorded. Ditches, gullies and pits dating to the Roman period (50 - 410 A.D.) were also observed cutting through natural deposits. The ditches and gullies delineate field boundaries and form at least one possible enclosure. A droveway, represented by two ditches, provided access through the farmland.*

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Background

Between December 1991 and August 1992 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken prior to mineral extraction on land bounded by Cross Road and Langtoft Outgang Road, Langtoft Common, Langtoft, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 141140). The work was commissioned by ARC Central, and carried out by Heritage Lincolnshire.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Langtoft is located c. 4km north of Market

Deeping and c. 13km east of Stamford, in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire. The investigation area is situated 2.4km east of the centre of Langtoft village, as defined by St. Michael's Church. The site and surrounding area is flat, lying at approximately 4m above O.D. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association typical brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting (Fig. 2)

Langtoft Common is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to Roman period. However, much of the land surrounding the investigation area has been quarried without any form of archaeological monitoring, and it is likely that unrecorded archaeological deposits have been destroyed.

Bronze Age activity is represented by a bronze looped palstave (chisel edged tool - SK50.01), found c. 430m south. Located c. 560m east of the area, south of Langtoft Outgang Road, was an Iron Age salt processing site (Trimble 1992; SK50.05).

Situated 400m southwest, is an area containing Trent Valley type pottery of Roman date buried in pits (SK50.05 and 06). This area may have continued in use from the late Iron Age through the Roman period. Romano-British pottery has been identified c. 560m west (SK50.08), and c. 300m west (SK50.10). The latter included samian and coarse wares in the assemblage, and would suggest that some form of Romano-British habitation site exists in this vicinity. A Roman droveway dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. (SK07.07) has been identified c. 660m to the northwest, whilst c. 900m northwest Roman pottery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century has been retrieved (SK07.30).

Cropmarks and soilmarks, identified from aerial photographs and indicating the location of buried archaeological deposits of unknown date, exist c. 900m southwest (SK50.29), and 700m north (SK07.51) of the study area. A substantial concentration of cropmarks has also been located from c. 760m east, curving south and southwest to c. 900m southeast of the site (SK50.34).

The site and its immediate environs were used as meadows in the medieval period, managed from nearby village communities such as Langtoft and Baston, the latter located to the north. During the medieval period these villages were controlled by the church, and were subject to the dictates of the Abbot of Crowland Abbey (Owen 1971, 57;140). This control physically manifested itself in the way the land was divided amongst the tenants. Traces of these land boundaries still survive in the vicinity.

Domesday (1066) refers to Langtoft as *Langetof* (Ekwall 1974, 287). After this time the parish prospered, although by the late 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> century, a gradually worsening climate would have led to a retraction in the amount of land being farmed, and a consequent population decline, which would have decreased even further during the plagues of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Platts 1985, 170-71).

The field layout as seen today is largely the result of post-medieval enclosure, when many land boundaries were either re-positioned or removed. Prior to this investigation, mineral extraction in areas adjacent to the site has removed any archaeological remains.

### 3. Aims

The aims of the watching brief were to locate and record archaeological deposits,

if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. Methods

Subsequent to topsoil stripping by box-scraper, the area was examined and selected areas cleaned by hand. Each deposit or feature revealed within the area was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand. Natural geological deposits were also recorded. Due to a combination of the nature of the work, and site conditions, it was not possible to accurately locate some of the archaeological deposits investigated. Therefore, a general collective description has been compiled of these deposits, and a general interpretation made (context groups 1032, 1049, 1055, 1067 and 1091). A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at 1:20 and 1:500.

### 5. Description of the Features

Following completion of the fieldwork finds recovered from deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Site records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also analysed. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was created, and phased according to date criteria. Thereafter, to assist analysis a context group matrix was created and phased. A total of four phases was identified:

Phase 1 Natural Deposits  
Phase 2 Iron Age Deposits

Phase 3 Roman Deposits  
Phase 4 Post-Roman Deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Exposed across the entire area were layers of yellow and grey sands, clays and gravels (1001). There is some disagreement among geologists regarding the date of deposition of these deposits (Waller 1994, 7). For our purposes they are regarded as natural (undisturbed) deposits.

### 5.2 Phase 2 Iron Age Deposits

Situated at the northwestern extent of the site, established on the Phase 1 natural deposits, were two timber structures. The southernmost comprised a single phase building, and incorporated postholes (1002, 1003, 1013, 1014 - see Fig. 7), with average dimensions of 0.6m diameter and 0.26m deep. These were filled by grey-brown silty sand (1002-3), and brown-grey sandy silt (1013-4). The sides of the structure were 2.1m long forming a square in plan, with the corners pointing north, south, west and east (see Fig. 7). Pottery retrieved from 1013 has been provisionally dated to the Iron Age (400 B.C. - A.D.100), although it is just possible that this material may date to the middle Saxon period (A.D. 650-850; see Appendix 2 - Pottery Assessment).

Sited 2.25m north of this square structure was a former timber structure that had been replaced twice after its initial construction. Each building phase comprised 4 postholes (see Fig. 7). Due to the absence of truncation of one posthole by another, it is not possible to establish the order in which these phases occurred. It is possible, however, that the earliest phase is represented by 1005, 1009 and 1011 (structure A), the fourth posthole was not identified for the northwestern corner.

The average dimensions of the postholes was 0.3m diameter, with depth varying between 50mm and 0.16m. The sides of the structure form a rectangle measuring 3m northwest-southeast by 2.3m northeast-southwest. The fills of the features for this and the succeeding phases comprise a grey sandy silt (1041 and 1076), except for those forming the southwestern corner which were filled by a grey-brown silty sand (1038). Pottery retrieved from 1038 and 1076 has been provisionally dated to the Iron Age, although it is just possible that this material may be middle Saxon (A.D. 650-850; see Appendix 2 - Pottery Assessment), although such structures are not typical of the Saxon period.

The next provisional structural phase is represented by four postholes forming an imperfect square (structure B). The distances between these postholes were 2.5m northwest-southeast and *c.* 2.2m northeast-southwest. The dimensions of the postholes varied from 0.2m - 0.48m across by 0.14m - 0.24m deep (1004, 1007, 1010 and 1015).

The latest, and smallest structure formed an imperfect rectangle (structure C), 2.2m northwest-southeast by *c.* 1.6m northeast-southwest. The limit of the building comprised four postholes measuring from 0.38 - 0.5m across by 0.18m - 0.26m deep (1006, 1008, 1012 and 1016).

### 5.3 Phase 3 Roman Deposits

Located against the western edge of the site, cutting into the Phase 1 natural deposits was a northeast-southwest ditch (1046). Approximately 50m long by 1m wide and 0.4m deep (as exposed), it contained a primary fill of grey-brown sandy and clayey silt. This was sealed by two tertiary fills of yellow sandy silt and brown clayey silt (1047)

East of 1046 was a northeast-southwest ditch (1037), *c.* 22m long (as exposed) by 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. The ditch was filled by a brown-grey silt containing frequent gravel. It is likely that 1037 represents the same feature as 1046.

To the east of ditch 1046 and south of 1037 was an east-west linear feature (1045). Approximately 26m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep (as exposed), it contained a brown clayey silt and has been interpreted as a drainage gully.

Approximately 40m south of the boundary delineated by ditches 1046 and 1037 was a northeast-southwest linear feature (1039) 25m long (as exposed) by 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. West of this, sharing a similar alignment, was another linear feature (1059), 20m long (as exposed) by 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Both 1039 and 1059 probably represent the same feature and have been interpreted as a ditch.

Branching off from the western extent of 1059, an 'L'-shaped ditch (1060), proceeded southeast *c.* 12m and turned southwest before continuing for 18m. Measuring 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep, this feature formed a field corner.

Either extending the course of, or modifying 1060 at its southwestern end, was another 'L'-shaped ditch (1071). Approximately 15m long (as exposed) by 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep, the ditch created a field corner.

Within ditches 1059, 1060 and 1071 (which together probably constitute one feature) was a deposit of brown clayey silt (1058), interpreted as a primary fill. Ditch 1071 also contained a secondary fill of grey sandy silt (1070). Overlying this was a tertiary layer of brown sandy silt (1036), and a layer of brown clayey silt with frequent shell fragments (1061), although

the latter did not extend along the entire length of the feature.

Located *c.* 36m south of ditches 1039 and 1059 was a northeast-southwest feature (1040), *c.* 26m long (as exposed) by 0.35m wide and 0.17m deep. Filled by a deposit of brown-grey silt, this has been interpreted as a drainage gully (see Fig. 4).

Truncating the western extent of the northeast-southwest linear boundary 1046 was a northwest-southeast linear feature (1077), *c.* 26m long (as exposed) by 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep. Interpreted as a ditch, the feature was filled by a grey-brown sandy silt.

Located *c.* 70m southeast of 1077, sharing the same alignment, was a ditch (1064), 25m long (as exposed), 1m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a primary fill of yellow-brown sand/clay silt above which was a tertiary fill of grey-brown sand/clay silt (1063). This feature may be contemporary with, or the same as, ditch 1077.

Situated *c.* 33m southwest of, and parallel with, ditch 1064 was a northwest-southeast linear feature (1053) *c.* 42m long (as exposed) by 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, containing three primary fills of grey-brown clayey silt, grey-brown silt and brown sandy silt. Interpreted as a ditch, 1053 was sealed by a tertiary deposit of grey-brown silt (1052 - see Fig.5).

Situated west of its southeastern extent was a linear feature (1050), *c.* 18m long (as exposed) by 0.69m wide and 0.22m deep. Oriented northwest-southeast, it contained primary fills of grey-brown sandy silt and yellow-brown silt, and has been interpreted as a ditch. It branches off from 1053, curving towards the southeast, and may represent a modification to the layout of



ditch 1053, or *vice versa*.

Situated *c.* 30m northeast of ditch 1050, was an east-west ditch (1042), *c.* 26m long (as exposed) by 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep, filled by a deposit of brown clayey silt. As with ditch 1050, feature 1042 may have modified the alignment of 1077/1064 or *vice versa*.

Located *c.* 4m south of the observed eastern extent of 1042 was a sub-circular cut feature (1043), 0.55m long by 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. Filled by a grey-brown silt, this has been interpreted as a posthole, comprising an indeterminate timber structure (see Fig. 3), and has been dated by associated pottery to the mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Located *c.* 60m west of ditch 1042, truncating field boundary 1053, was an 'L'-shaped linear feature (1065), that proceeded southeast for 18m before turning southwest and continuing for another 12m. Measuring 0.72m wide and 0.34m deep (as exposed), it has been interpreted as a ditch. It contained two primary fills of yellow-brown silt and grey-brown silt, and probably represents a field corner. Overlying 1065 was a tertiary deposit of yellow-brown silt (1086 - see Fig. 6).

Another L-shaped linear feature (1026), situated approximately 250m east of 1086 was aligned northwest-southeast for *c.* 100m before turning southwest at its northern extent and continuing for *c.* 54m. Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, this feature has been interpreted as a ditch and was filled by a primary deposit of orange-brown sand and clay. Sealing 1026 was a tertiary deposit of grey-brown sand/clay silt (1025).

Located approximately 10m east of the

southern extent of ditch 1026, was a linear feature (1024) that extended 90m northwest to 5m west of 1026. It then turned southwest respecting the route of 1026 and proceeded for 30m to 5m north of 1026. The feature finally turned northwest and continued for 15m (see Fig. 6). Measuring 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep, this has been interpreted as a ditch and was filled by a deposit of brown silty sand. This in turn was sealed by a layer of brown silty clay (1023).

Approximately 18m north of 1024 was a linear feature (1032), *c.* 26m long by 0.84m wide and 0.17m deep. Containing two primary fills of grey-brown silty clay with frequent molluscs, this has been interpreted as a ditch and shares the same alignment as the northern extent of 1024. The primary fills were overlaid by two tertiary deposits of reddish-brown silty clay and grey reddish-brown sand (1031). The location of ditch 1032 indicates that it may be a continuation of ditch 1024.

Situated 20m north of 1031, was a northwest-southeast ditch (1017), *c.* 25m long by 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. The ditch was filled by a deposit of brown sandy clay and is probably the same as ditch 1032.

Located 45m east of 1017 was a northwest-southeast ditch (1019), *c.* 28m long by 1m wide and 0.35m deep. This contained a primary fill of yellow-brown grey sandy clay that in turn was sealed by a tertiary deposit of yellow-brown sandy clay (1018).

Approximately 20m east of 1018 was a north-south gully (1021), 7.7m long (as exposed) by 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, containing a primary fill of yellow-brown grey sandy clay.

Just east of 1021 was a sub-circular feature

(1022), 0.75m long (as exposed) by 0.6m wide and 90mm deep. Interpreted as a pit, it was filled by a yellow-brown grey sandy clay. No finds came from this pit.

Southeast of 1021 was an east-west ditch (1057) *c.* 8m long by 2.1m wide and 0.33m deep. It is possible that ditch 1019 may be the same as 1057.

Situated *c.* 2m south of ditch 1046 was an east-west linear feature (1048), *c.* 13m long by 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. Interpreted as a gully, it was filled by a deposit of grey sand/silt with frequent gravel (see Fig. 4). Butchered animal bone was retrieved from this feature.

Situated towards the eastern boundary of the site were two ditches aligned northwest-southeast (1028 and 1030). These presumably relate to one of the field systems described above. Nene Valley grey ware pottery retrieved from the tertiary fill of 1028 has been dated to the mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Located near to the western boundary of the site were two northeast-southwest ditches (1075 and 1081). These boundaries also presumably relate to one of the field systems described above.

Situated in the southwestern corner of the investigation area was an east-west ditch (1095), 0.56m wide by 0.24m deep.

Just north of this was another ditch (1089), oriented east-west, 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep, containing a primary deposit of brown silty gravelly sand. This was sealed by a tertiary deposit of brown-grey sandy clayey silt (1088).

Situated 0.8m north of this was an east-west linear feature (1085), *c.* 0.9m wide by 0.32m deep. Interpreted as a ditch, it contained a primary fill of yellow-brown

sandy silt, that was overlaid by a deposit of brown sandy clayey silt (1084).

Truncating ditches 1089 and 1085 was an east-west ditch (1083), *c.* 1m wide and 0.28m deep, containing a primary fill of brown sandy clayey silt. Sealing it was a tertiary deposit of silty clayey sand (1082).

North of 1083, 0.2m beyond ditch 1085, was another east-west ditch (1073), 1.1m wide by 0.44m deep. This feature contained a primary deposit of grey sandy clayey silt, that in turn was sealed by a layer of sandy clayey silt (1072).

Five ditches, noted during the fieldwork remain unlocated on plan.

The majority of these are aligned north-south (1032, 1049, 1055, 1091) with most of the primary fills comprising silt, and the remainder clay. The remaining ditch (1067) was aligned northwest-southeast.

#### 5.4 Phase 4 Post-Roman Deposits

Sealing the deposits described above and extending across the entire site was a topsoil layer comprising grey-brown sandy silt (1000).

## 6. Discussion

Natural deposits are represented by layers of yellow and grey sands, clays and gravels (1001). These deposits are generally considered to be out-wash river gravels.

Situated at the northwestern extent of the site were traces of two timber buildings, possibly utilised as storage facilities. Both were built around superstructures comprising 4 evenly spaced posts.

The southern structure (1002, 1003, 1013 and 1014 - see Fig. 7) was square in plan, the sides of which were just over 2m long. The size of the floor area was too small for domestic habitation, and it is likely that the building was used for storage purposes.

North of this was another four post timber structure that had been rebuilt twice before going out of use (see Fig. 7). The size of the floor area varied between 2.3m by 3m and 1.6m by 2.2m. The buildings date to the Iron Age.

Discussions of this type of structure commonly conclude that they functioned as granaries (Cunliffe 1974, 170). This supposes that the posts would have supported a raised floor and walls for holding processed grain. Such an interpretation for the structures described above is likely, especially considering the large size of the posts compared to the small area demarcated by them.

Located towards the western extent of the site were two northeast-southwest ditches (1046/1037 and 1039/1059). The orientation of the northerly ditch (1046) turned slightly north at its eastern extent (1037). Both of these functioned as field boundaries. Minor subdivision of the land thus enclosed was achieved through the digging of a drainage gully (1045), that branched south, possibly off ditch 1046, reducing the width between the boundaries from *c.* 50m to *c.* 40m. Further subdivision of land was achieved through the siting of a gully (1040) *c.* 36m south of boundary 1039/1059. If the boundaries extended east, then the fields would have probably been rectangular in shape (see Fig. 4). Division of the Roman landscape into rectangular plots is known from Kate's Bridge, Thurlby, 1km to the northeast.

Situated towards the western extent of the northeast-southwest boundary ditch 1059/1039, was another ditch (1060) that branched off it, heading southeast, before turning southwest. Aligned east-west and merging into the southern extent of 1060 was a boundary (1071), that extends the limit of 1060 southwest and probably modifies or was modified by 1060. This apparent disconformity may denote a differently aligned field boundary system, replacing the earlier one, and which did not extend any further east.

Subsequent to boundary ditch 1046 silting up, it was truncated by a northwest-southeast shallow boundary ditch (1077/1064). Located *c.* 33m southwest of this, and parallel with it, was another ditch (1053). These features represent a change to the field layout, demarcating rectangular plots of land aligned northwest-southeast. The southern extent of this plot was modified by (or modifies) ditches 1042 and 1050, causing the southern extent of the observed boundaries to curve slightly to the east.

After these features became redundant and were allowed to silt up, the western boundary 1053 was cut through by an L-shaped ditch (1065). This feature represents either the corner of a field or enclosure.

Of uncertain relationship to the features so far discussed was a boundary ditch (1017/1024/1032), that forms a dog-leg situated towards the eastern extent of the investigation area (see Fig. 6). Located 40m northeast of it were two ditches (1019 and 1057), that may represent a single L-shaped boundary. The distance between 1017/1024/1032 and 1019/1057 is constant, and they probably demarcate a field.

West of and parallel to 1024 was another

ditch (1026) that was 1m narrower than 1024. It is likely that ditch 1024 originally functioned solely as a field boundary (see above), and that the emplacement of 1026 represents the creation of a droveway, utilising the pre-existing field boundary ditch as the droveways' eastern side. The route of the western ditch after it turns to the west was not established, although it is possible that it continued west as field boundary ditch 1039/1059 (see Fig. 3).

The unlocated archaeological deposits comprise 5 ditches, the majority of which were aligned north-south. Such an alignment indicates that the study area contained other field boundary systems, though of uncertain chronological association with those discussed above.

## 7. Conclusions

The watching brief undertaken at the junction of Cross Road and Langtoft Outgang Road, Langtoft, Lincolnshire, commissioned by ARC Central, identified the presence of archaeological remains 0.28m below the topsoil. Although features were detected the method by which the topsoil was stripped was not conducive to feature retrieval. Many smaller features such as postholes, are likely to have gone unrecognised. Some larger postholes did survive and two four post structures were identified.

Two timber structures, provisionally dated to the Iron Age, were identified. One of these was re-built twice.

Romano-British remains take the form of ditches and gullies, and represent at least four phases of agricultural land use, identified through a sequence of field systems arranged on different orientations. These were in use during or after the mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. The Roman remains

fit with the concentration of material west of Cross Road. The findspots have been quarried.

Located near the eastern extent of the investigation area was a droveway providing access through the farmland.

No environmental remains were recognised or recovered during the watching brief. Consequently, no assessment of the potential for survival of palaeoenvironmental evidence was undertaken.

## 8. Acknowledgements

Heritage Lincolnshire would like to thank ARC Central who commissioned the fieldwork and analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Haynes and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant files.

## 9. Personnel

Project Manager: Steve Haynes  
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Finds Processing and Illustration: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Mark Dymond  
Post-excavation analyst: Mark Dymond

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## 11. Abbreviations

Numbers prefixed 'SK' are the reference codes used by the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist to identify archaeological findspots.

| Context | Description                     | Group No. | Interp |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1       | Mid brown silty clay            | 1044      | TF     |
| 2       | Brownish grey silty clay        | 1020      | TF     |
| 3       | Brownish grey clayey silt       | 1088      | SF     |
| 4       | Brownish orange gravel and sand | 1089      | PF     |
| 5       | N-S linear ditch                | 1089      | BD     |
| 6       | Mid brown silty clay            | 1090      | TF     |
| 7       | Light green brown silty clay    | 1091      | PF     |
| 8       | N-S linear ditch                | 1091      | BD     |
| 9       | Light brown silty clay          | 1093      | PF     |
| 10      | E-W linear ditch                | 1093      | BD     |
| 11      | Light grey brown silty sand     | 1002      | PF     |
| 12      | Sub circular cut                | 1002      | PH     |
| 13      | Light grey silty sand           | 1003      | PF     |
| 14      | Sub circular cut                | 1003      | PH     |
| 15      | Light grey brown silty sand     | 1038      | SF     |
| 16      | Sub circular cut                | 1004      | PH     |
| 17      | Sub circular cut                | 1005      | PH     |
| 18      | Sub circular cut                | 1006      | PH     |
| 19      | Sub circular cut                | 1007      | PH     |
| 20      | Sub circular cut                | 1008      | PH     |
| 21      | Circular cut                    | 1009      | PH     |
| 22      | Mid grey sandy silt             | 1041      | SF     |
| 23      | Semi circular cut               | 1010      | PH     |
| 24      | Circular cut                    | 1011      | PH     |
| 25      | Circular cut                    | 1012      | PH     |
| 26      | Brownish grey sandy silt        | 1076      | SF     |
| 27      | Sub circular cut                | 1013      | PH     |
| 28      | Brownish grey sandy silt        | 1013      | PF     |
| 29      | Sub circular cut                | 1014      | PH     |
| 30      | Brownish grey sandy silt        | 1014      | PF     |
| 31      | Circular cut                    | 1015      | PH     |
| 32      | Dark grey sandy silt            | 1015      | PF     |
| 33      | Circular cut                    | 1016      | PH     |
| 34      | Dark grey sandy silt            | 1016      | PF     |
| 35      | Light brown sandy clay          | 1017      | PF     |
| 36      | N-S linear ditch/gully          | 1017      | BD     |
| 37      | Yellow brown sandy clay         | 1018      | TF     |
| 38      | Yellow/brown grey sandy clay    | 1019      | PF     |
| 39      | N-S linear ditch                | 1019      | BD     |
| 40      | Yellow/brown grey sandy clay    | 1021      | PF     |
| 41      | N-S linear ditch/gully          | 1021      | D/GY   |
| 42      | Yellow/brown grey sandy clay    | 1022      | PF     |
| 43      | Sub circular cut                | 1022      | P      |
| 44      | Reddish brown silty clay        | 1023      | TF     |
| 45      | Grey brown sandy clay           | 1025      | TF     |
| 46      | Unused context                  | 0         |        |
| 47      | Grey brown silty clay           | 1027      | TF     |
| 48      | Mixed browns silty clay         | 1029      | TF     |
| 49      | Reddish brown silty clay        | 1031      | TF     |
| 50      | Light grey clayey silt          | 1033      | PF     |
| 51      | Light grey/black clayey silt    | 1034      | PF     |
| 52      | Light grey brown silty clay     | 1032      | PF     |
| 53      | Gryish brown silty clay         | 1030      | PF     |
| 54      | N-S linear ditch                | 1030      | BD     |
| 55      | N-S linear ditch                | 1032      | BD     |

| Context | Description                          | Group No. | Interp |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 56      | Curvilinear? ditch                   | 1028      | BD     |
| 57      | Yellow brown silty clay              | 1028      | PF     |
| 58      | N-S linear cut, animal burrow?       | 1034      | NA     |
| 59      | Sub rectangular cut, animal burrow?  | 1033      | NA     |
| 60      | Light grey black charcoal and gravel | 1051      | TF     |
| 61      | Light orange brown sand and clay     | 1026      | PF     |
| 62      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1026      | DD     |
| 63      | Subcircular cut, tree action?        | 1035      | NA     |
| 64      | Light yellow brown sand/gravel clay  | 1035      | PF     |
| 65      | Light brown silty sand               | 1024      | PF     |
| 66      | N-S linear ditch                     | 1024      | DD     |
| 67      | Grey/red brown sand                  | 1031      | TF     |
| 68      | Grey brown silty clay                | 1032      | PF     |
| 69      | Light brown grey silt                | 1037      | PF     |
| 70      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1037      | BD     |
| 71      | Light brown grey sandy silt          | 1039      | PF     |
| 72      | E-W linear ditch/gully               | 1039      | BD/GY  |
| 73      | Light brown grey silt                | 1040      | PF     |
| 74      | N-S linear slot                      | 1040      | GY     |
| 75      | Mid brown clayey silt                | 1042      | PF     |
| 76      | E-W linear cut                       | 1042      | BD     |
| 77      | Light grey brown silt                | 1043      | PF     |
| 78      | Sub circular cut                     | 1043      | PH     |
| 79      | Light brown clayey silt              | 1045      | PF     |
| 80      | E-W linear gully                     | 1045      | GY     |
| 81      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1046      | BD     |
| 82      | Yellow silty sand                    | 1047      | TF     |
| 83      | Mid grey sandy silt                  | 1046      | PF     |
| 84      | E-W linear gully                     | 1048      | GY     |
| 85      | Light grey silty sand                | 1048      | PF     |
| 86      | Grey brown clayey silt               | 1050      | PF     |
| 87      | N-S linear gully                     | 1050      | DD     |
| 88      | Light grey brown clayey silt         | 1053      | PF     |
| 89      | N-S linear ditch                     | 1053      | BD     |
| 90      | Light grey brown clayey silt         | 1054      | SF     |
| 91      | Light grey brown clayey silt         | 1055      | PF     |
| 92      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1055      | BD     |
| 93      | Light grey brown clayey silt         | 1056      | SF     |
| 94      | Yellow brown silty clay              | 1057      | PF     |
| 95      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1057      | BD     |
| 96      | Mid brown clayey silt                | 1058      | SF     |
| 97      | E-W linear ditch                     | 1059      | BD     |
| 98      | N-S linear ditch                     | 1060      | BD     |
| 99      | Mid brown clayey silt                | 1061      | TF     |
| 100     | E-W linear ditch                     | 1071      | BD     |
| 101     | Yellow brown sand/clay silt          | 1064      | PF     |
| 102     | Grey brown sand/clay silt            | 1063      | TF     |
| 103     | N-S linear ditch                     | 1064      | BD     |
| 104     | N-S linear ditch                     | 1050      | DD     |
| 105     | Light yellow brown silt              | 1050      | PF     |
| 106     | N-S linear ditch                     | 1053      | BD     |
| 107     | Mid greyish brown silt               | 1053      | PF     |
| 108     | Light greyish brown silt             | 1052      | TF     |
| 109     | N-S linear ditch                     | 1065      | ED     |
| 110     | Light yellowish brown silt           | 1065      | PF     |

| Context | Description                   | Group No.           | Interp |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 111     | N-S linear ditch/gully        | 1067                | BD     |
| 112     | Mid brown sandy silt          | 1067                | PF     |
| 113     | N-S linear ditch              | 1053                | BD     |
| 114     | Mid brown sandy silt          | 1053                | PF     |
| 115     | N-S linear ditch              | 1071                | BD     |
| 116     | Mid brown sandy silt          | 1036                | TF     |
| 117     | Light grey silty sand         | 1070                | SF     |
| 118     | Yellow red silty sand         | 1071                | PF     |
| 119     | Unused context                | 0                   |        |
| 120     | Grey brown sand/clay silt     | 1072                | TF     |
| 121     | Light grey sand/clay silt     | 1073                | PF     |
| 122     | E-W linear cut                | 1073                | D      |
| 123     | Reddish brown sandy silt      | 1075                | PF     |
| 124     | E-W linear cut                | 1075                | BD     |
| 125     | Mid grey brown sandy silt     | 1075                | PF     |
| 126     | N-S linear ditch              | 1077                | BD     |
| 127     | Mid grey brown sandy silt     | 1077                | PF     |
| 128     | E-W linear ditch              | 1081                | BD     |
| 129     | Yellow/red grey sandy silt    | 1080                | TF     |
| 130     | Dark grey sandy silt          | 1081                | PF     |
| 131     | E-W linear ditch              | 1046                | BD     |
| 132     | Mid brown silt/clay sand      | 1082                | TF     |
| 133     | Light brown sand/clay silt    | 1083                | PF     |
| 134     | E-W linear ditch              | 1083                | BD     |
| 135     | Light brown clayey silt       | 1084                | TF     |
| 136     | Yellow brown sandy silt       | 1085                | PF     |
| 137     | E-W linear ditch              | 1085                | BD     |
| 138     | N-S linear ditch              | 1065                | EC     |
| 139     | Light yellowish brown silt    | 1086                | TF     |
| 140     | Mid brown clayey silt         | 1047                | TF     |
| 141     | Mid greyish brown clayey silt | 1046                | PF     |
| 142     | Mid greyish brown silt        | 1065                | PF     |
| 143     | Light mid brown silt          | 1049                | PF     |
| 144     | N-S linear ditch              | 1049                | BD     |
| 145     | Ploughsoil                    | 1000                | L      |
| 146     | Unrecorded                    | 1094                | TF     |
| 147     | Unrecorded                    | 1095                | PF     |
| 148     | E-W Linear ditch              | 1095                | BD     |
|         |                               |                     |        |
|         | Codes:                        |                     |        |
|         | BD=Boundary ditch             | NA=Natural activity |        |
|         | D=Ditch                       | P=Pit               |        |
|         | DD=Droveyway ditch            | PF=Primary fill     |        |
|         | EC=Enclosure ditch            | PH=Posthole         |        |
|         | GY=Gully                      | SF=Secondary fill   |        |
|         | L=Layer                       | TF=Tertiary fill    |        |
|         |                               |                     |        |
|         |                               |                     |        |
|         |                               |                     |        |
|         |                               |                     |        |



**Appendix 2**  
**The Pottery by Barbara Davies**

| <b>Group N°</b> | <b>Pottery</b>   | <b>Date</b>                           |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Unstratified    | 11 base and body sherds from jar or beaker   | Iron Age/Roman                        |
| 1013            | 1 body sherd (same in 1076)  | Iron Age?<br>(Could be Middle Saxon)  |
| 1027            | 3 rim and body shreds from Upper Nene Valley vessel                                | Mid-Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century A.D. |
| 1038            | 1 burnt body sherd (same in 1076, 1013)  | Iron Age?<br>(Could be Middle Saxon)  |
| 1043            | 4 sherds from different vessels and 49 sherds representing an almost entire vessel | Mid-Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century A.D. |
| 1076            | 2 body sherds, one burnt (same in 1013, 1038)                                      | Iron Age?<br>(Could be Middle Saxon)  |

### Appendix 3 The Archive

The archive consists of:

|     |                      |
|-----|----------------------|
| 148 | Context records      |
| 11  | Scale drawings       |
| 20  | Photographic records |
| 1   | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1   | Box of finds         |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Archaeological Project Services project codes: LCR91;LCR92  
City and County Museum, Lincoln, Accession Number: 178.95

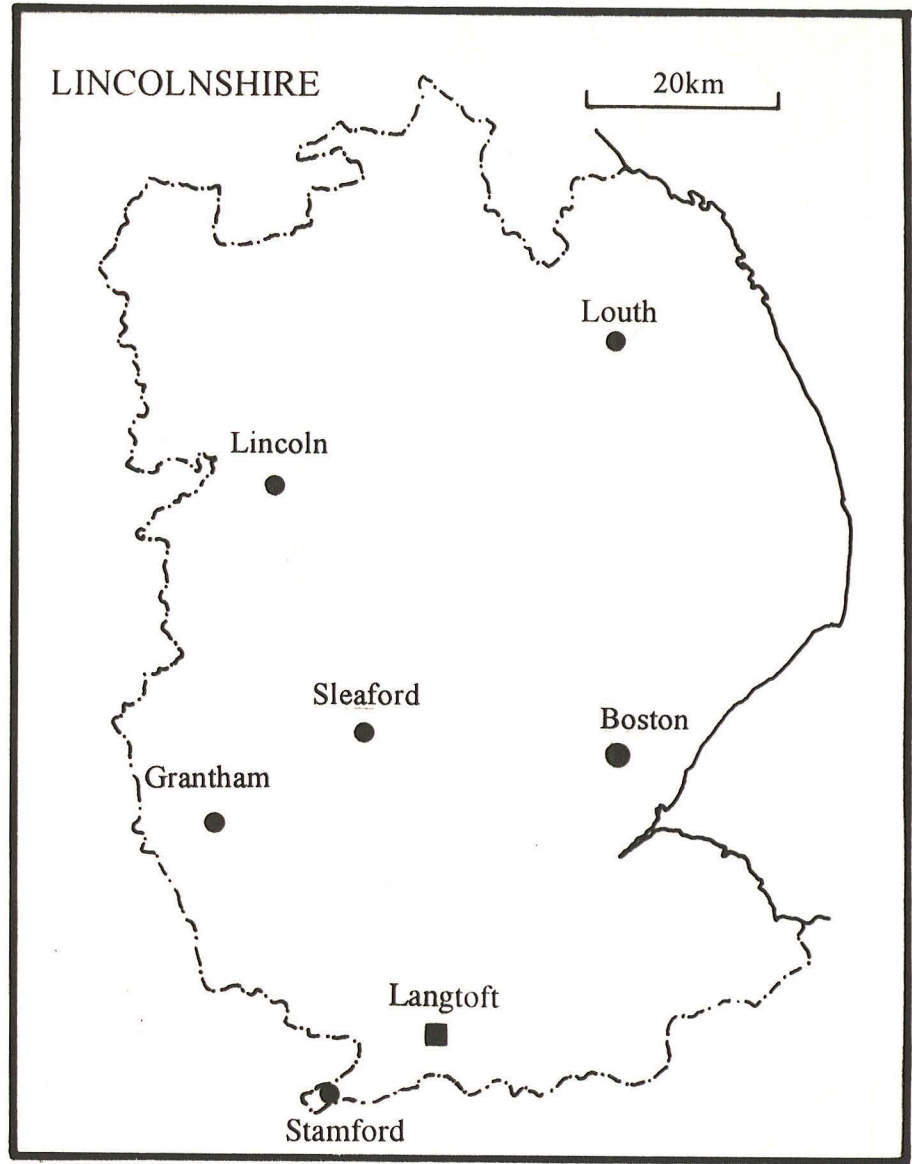
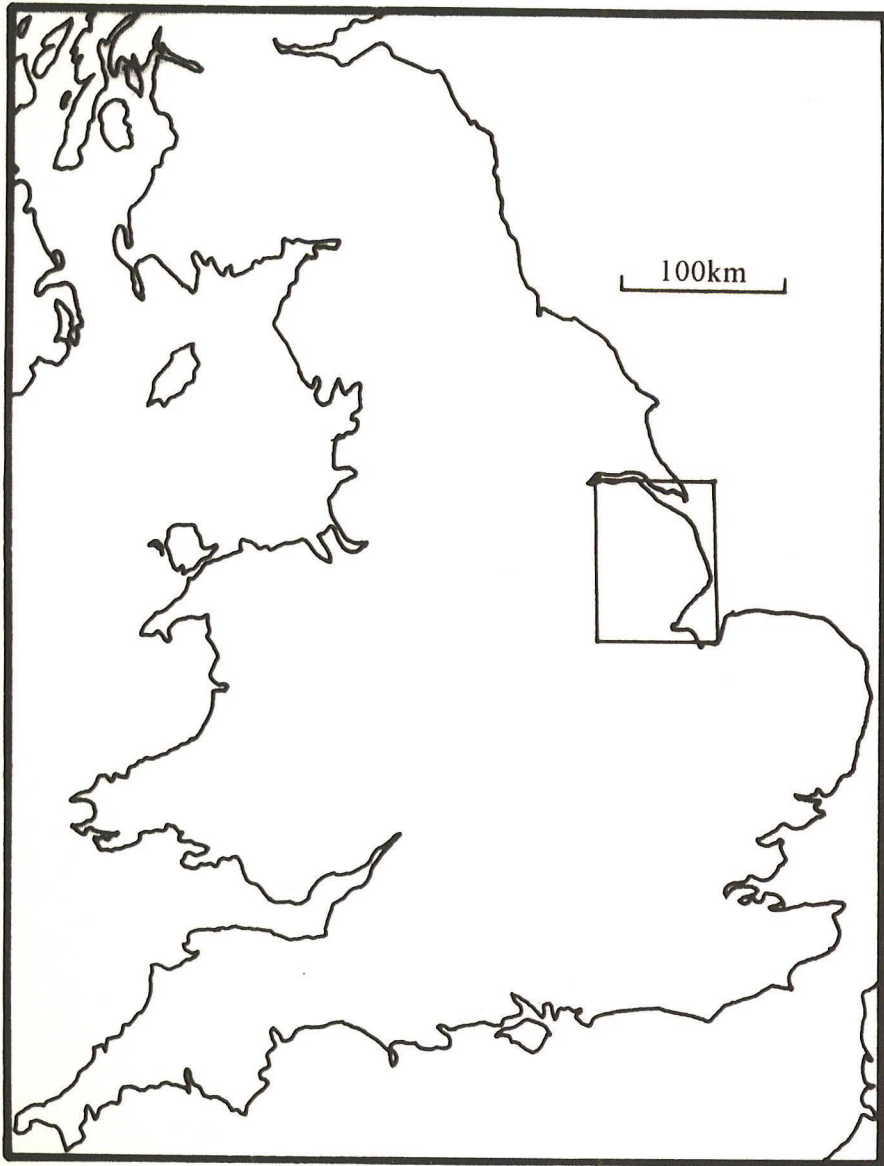
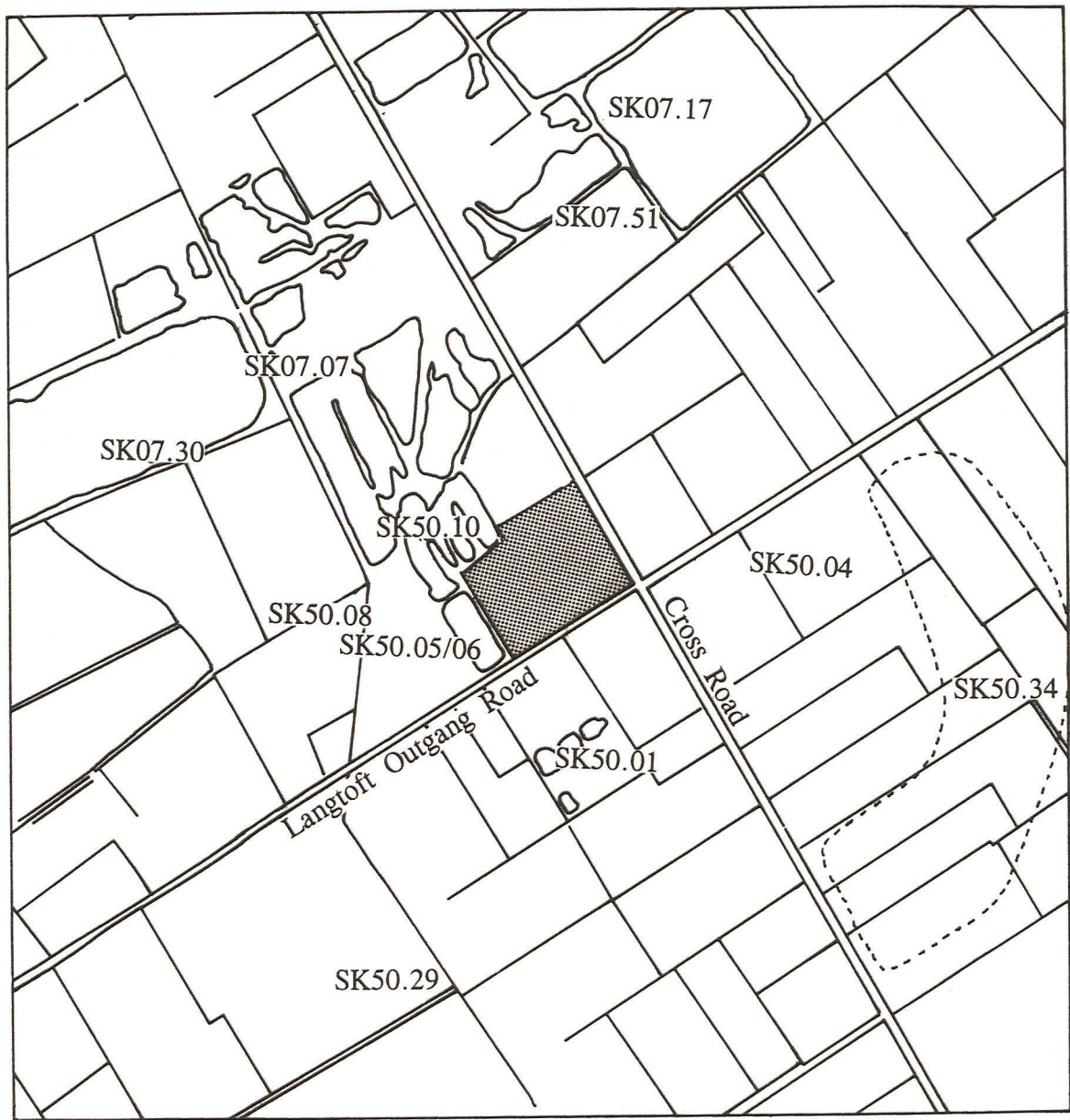



Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan and Known Archaeological Findspots



 = Area of Investigation

 = Disused Quarry Pit

Fig. 3 Plan Showing Archaeological Deposits

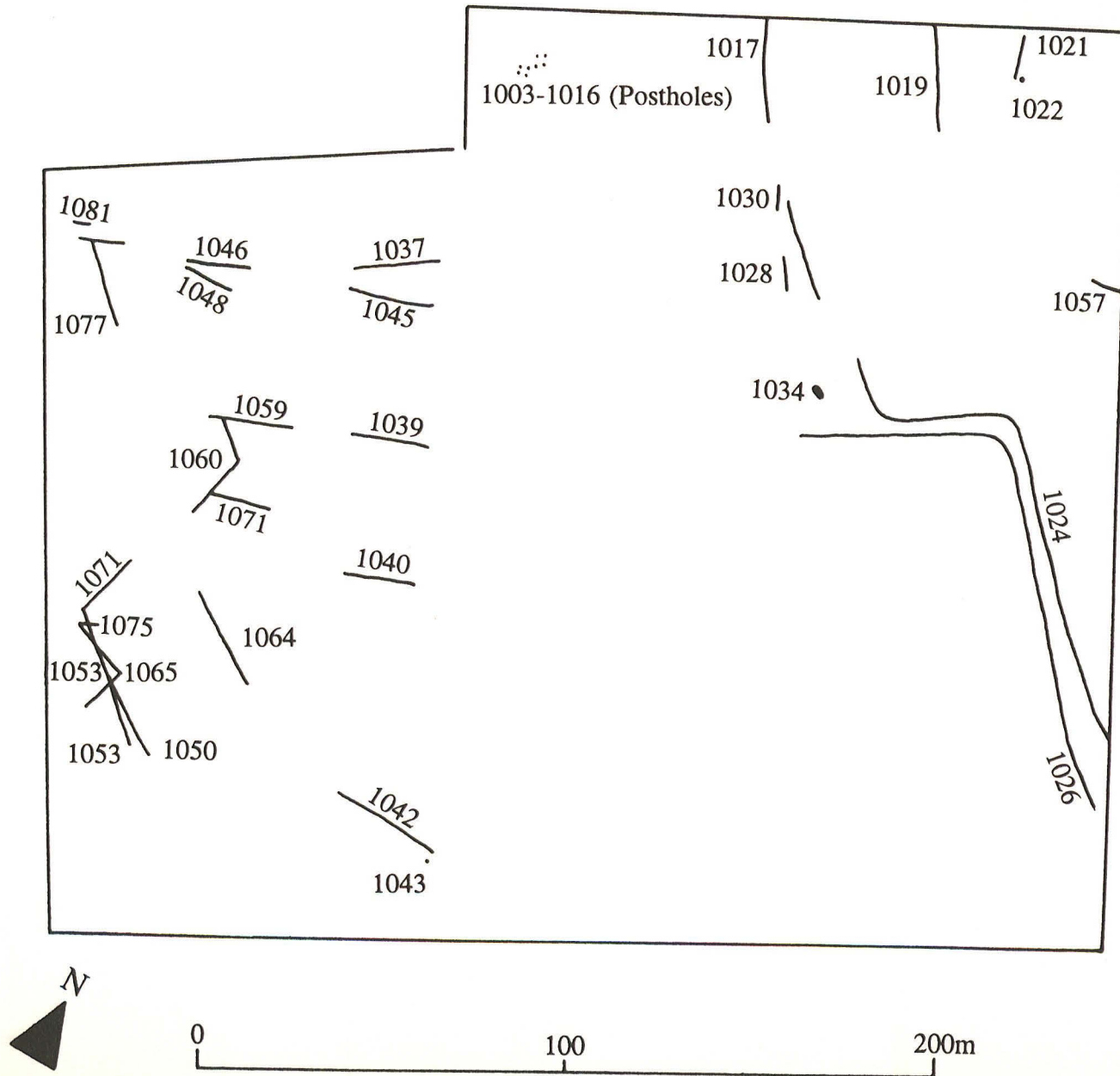


Fig. 4 Plan Showing Northwest-Southeast Field Boundaries

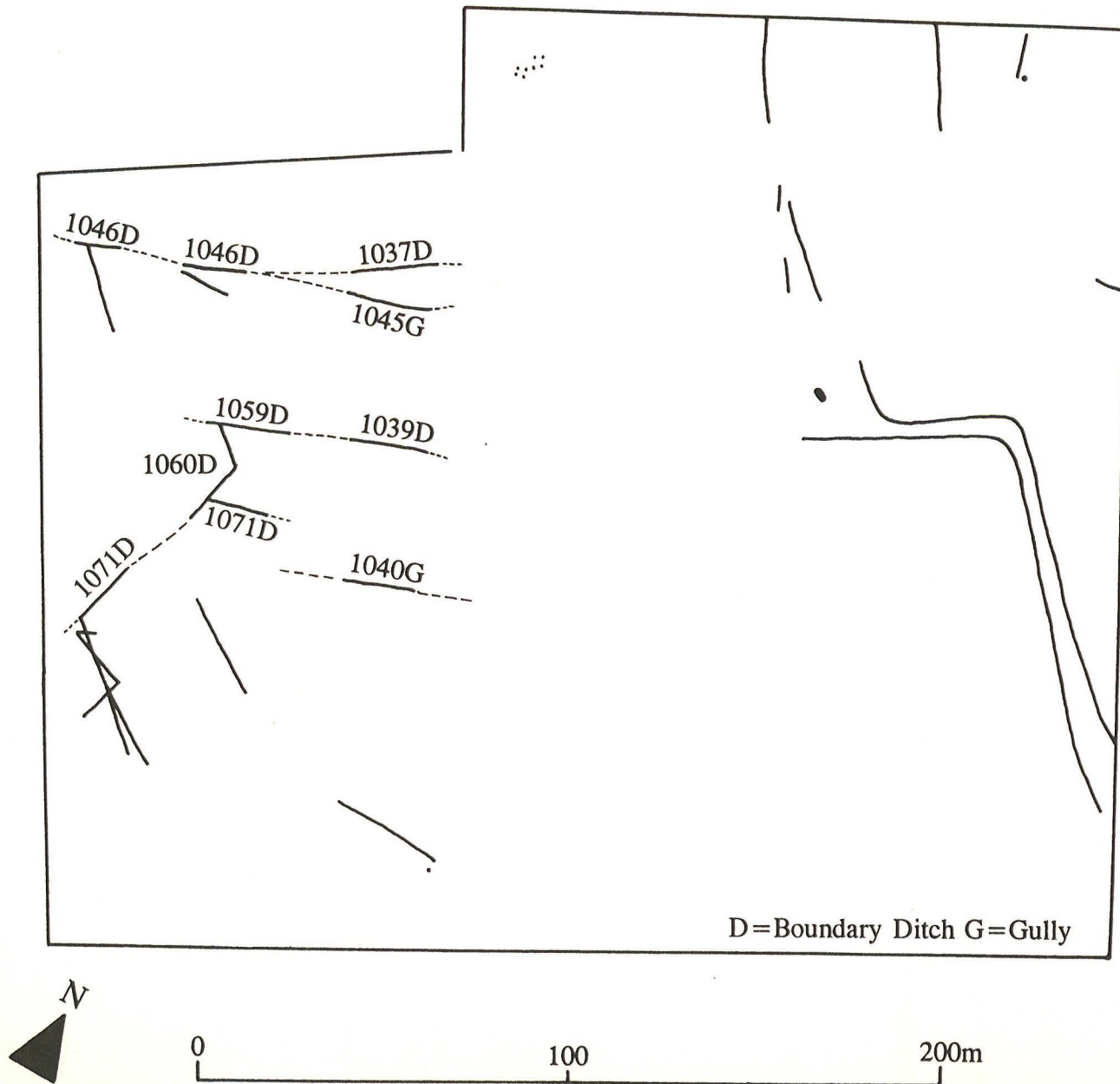


Fig. 5 Plan Showing Northeast-Southwest Field Boundaries

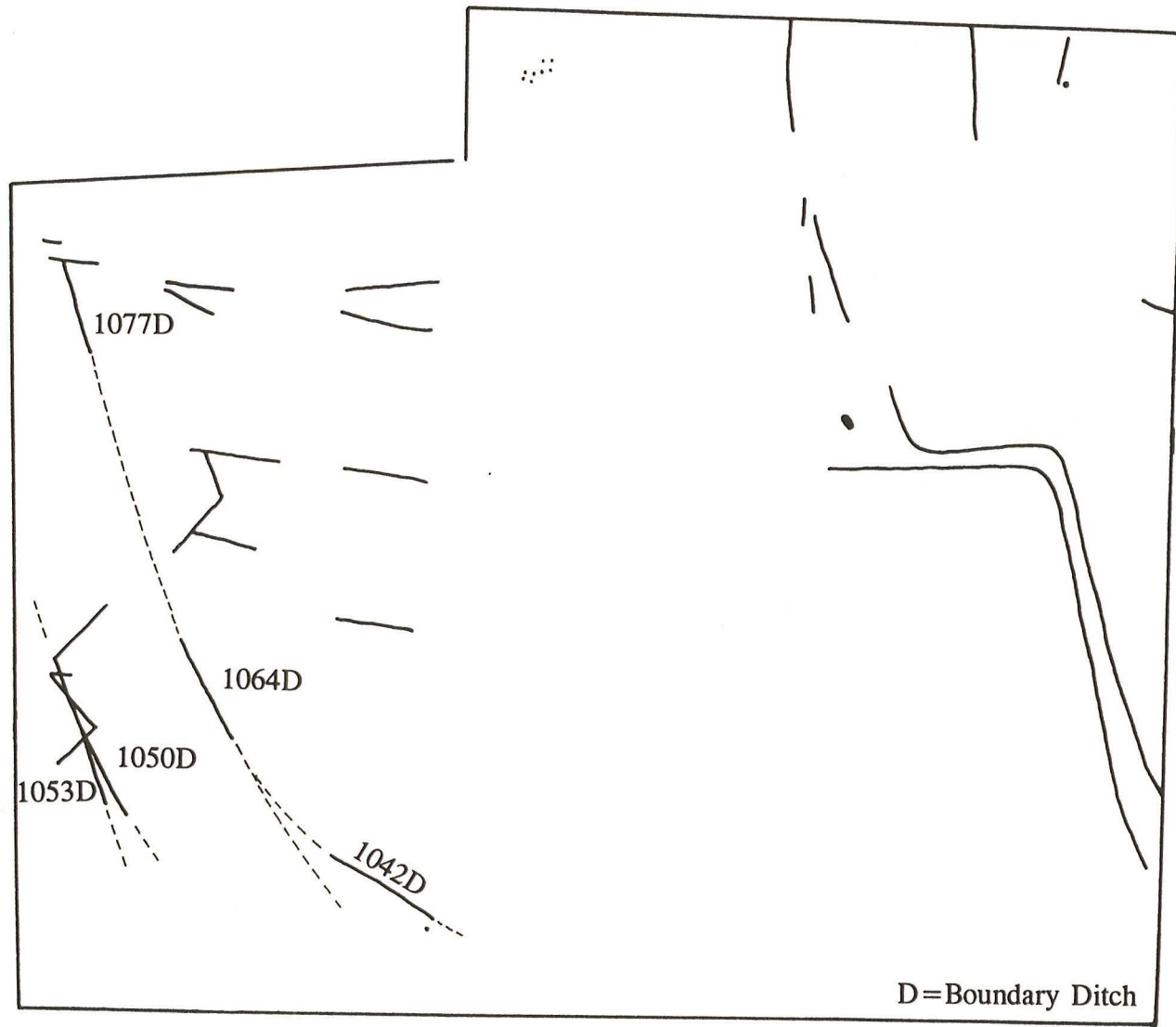


Fig. 6 Plan Showing Droveaway, Timber Structures and Enclosure/Field Boundary

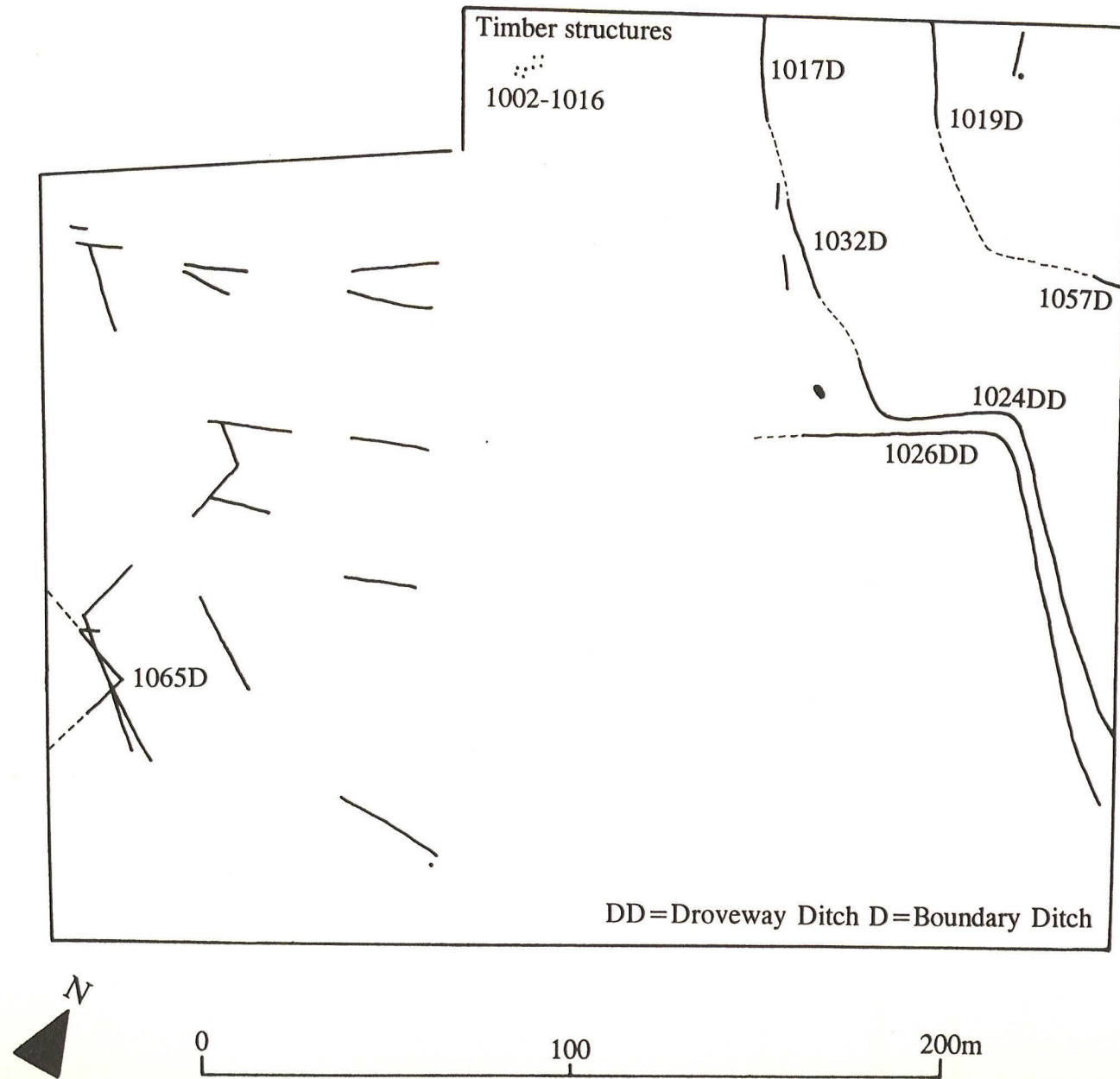
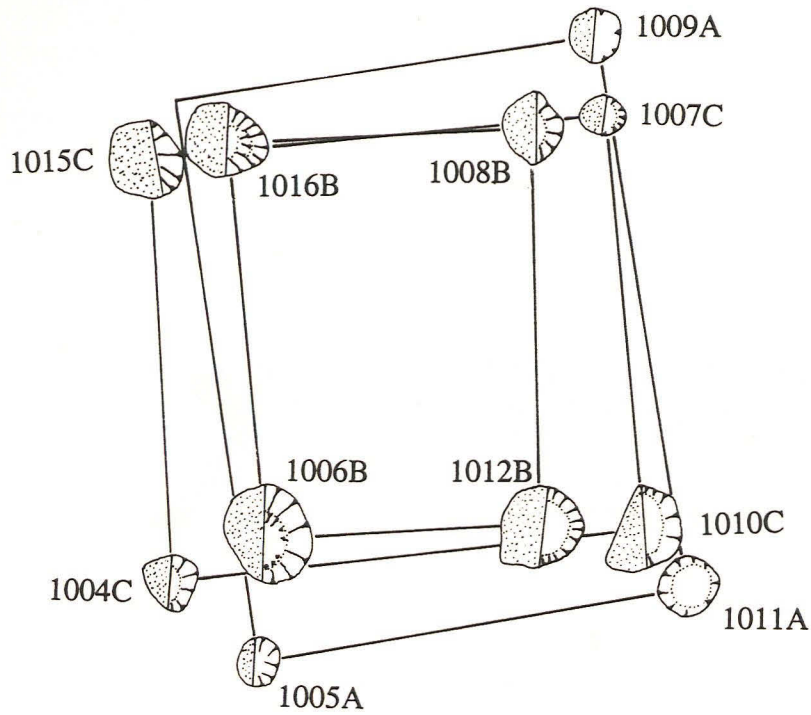




Fig. 7 Plan Showing Timber Structures



A=Structure A B=Structure B C=Structure C

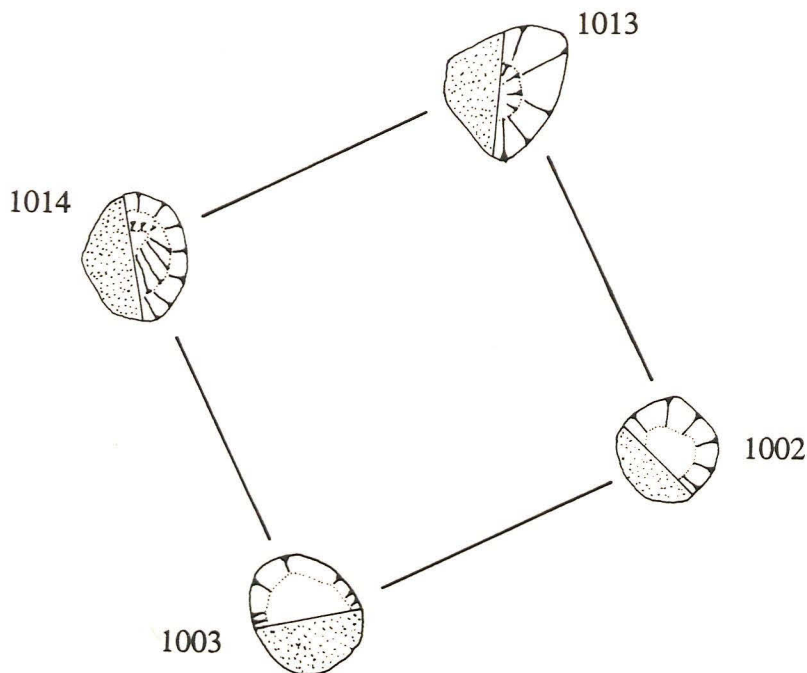
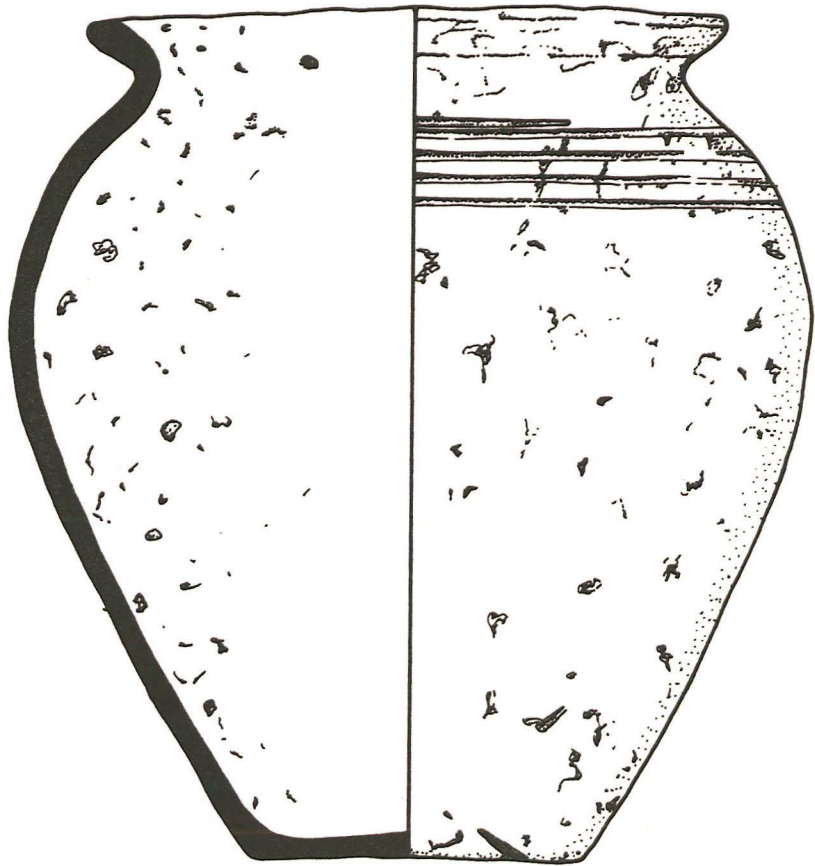


Fig. 8 Reconstructed Pottery Vessel from Group 1043



Scale 1:4