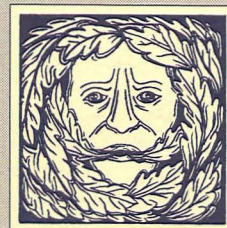


98/2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
HAITH'S FARM,
BIRKETT LANE,
COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHF98)



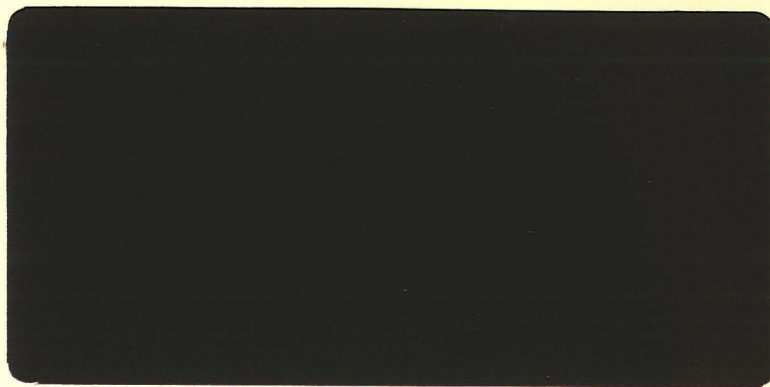
A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

26. MAR 98

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QURT L13204
SOURCE L17969 L17970
43724 Pmed
43725 1Age (or ES2)
43726 ES2 (or 1Age)
43727 Prehistoric.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
HAITH'S FARM,
BIRKETT LANE,
COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHF98)

Work Undertaken For
Mr S. Barnard Esq.

March 1998

Report Compiled by
Jenny Young BA (Hons)

Planning Application Ref: N/037/0735/92
National Grid Reference: TF 3392 9461
City and County Museum Accession No: 77.98

A.P.S. Report No. 31/98

CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

Plates

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Summary | 1 |
| 2. | Introduction | 1 |
| | 2.1 Background | 1 |
| | 2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils | 1 |
| | 2.3 Archaeological Setting | 1 |
| 3. | Aims | 2 |
| 4. | Methods | 2 |
| 5. | Results | 3 |
| | 5.1 Description of the Excavation | 3 |
| | 5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits | 3 |
| | 5.3 Phase 2: Late/Post-Medieval Deposits | 3 |
| | 5.4 Phase 3: Modern Development | 4 |
| 6. | Discussion | 4 |
| 7. | Assessment of Significance | 6 |
| | 7.1 Site Importance | 7 |
| 8. | Effectiveness of Techniques | 7 |
| 9. | Conclusions | 7 |
| 10. | Acknowledgements | 7 |
| 11. | Personnel | 8 |
| 12. | Bibliography | 8 |
| 13. | Abbreviations | 8 |

Appendices

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation |
| 2 | Extract from <i>Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i> |
| 3 | Context Summary |
| 4 | The Finds, <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i> |
| 5 | Environmental Archaeology Assessment, <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner</i> |
| 6 | The Archive |
| 7 | Glossary |

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan
- Figure 3 Site Plan showing locations of Evaluation Trenches
- Figure 4 West Facing Section, Trench 5
- Figure 5 North Facing Section, Trench 2
- Figure 6 Plan of Trench 4, showing gully (020) and postholes
- Figure 7 Southeast facing section of Trench 3

Plates

- Plate 1 General view, with Trench 2 in the foreground, showing St. Bartholomew's parish church in the background
- Plate 2 Trench 3, showing the line of the culvert (088)
- Plate 3 General view of Trench 5, showing limestone layer (030) in the left foreground
- Plate 4 General View showing Trench 5 in foreground with adjacent earthworks in background

1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at Haith's Farm, Birkett Lane, Covenham St. Bartholomew, Lincolnshire. The site lies adjacent to the 13th century parish church and immediately south of earthworks interpreted as the deserted remains of a medieval village.

Probable drainage ditches, a pit and a layer containing occupation debris of 15th-16th century date were revealed in the northern part of the site. A further ditch, dating to the 17th century or later, was also identified at the northwestern corner of the investigated area.

However, the construction of the farm in the late 18th century appears to have removed any earlier deposits in the southern part of the site and only drainage features of relatively recent date were encountered in the former farmyard.

None of the archaeological remains revealed in the investigation were earlier than the 15th century, suggesting that medieval or earlier occupation is located elsewhere. A small number of possible flint artefacts and an isolated, small fragment of Early Saxon or Iron Age pottery was also retrieved, suggesting activity of these periods within the vicinity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 2nd March and 6th March 1998, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, near Louth, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 3392 9461). The evaluation was carried out pre-determination of outline application for

residential buildings (ref. N/037/0735/92).

The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr. S. Barnard. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in accordance with the Project Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation issued by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Covenham St. Bartholomew is located approximately 7km north of Louth and 0.5km northwest of Covenham St. Mary in the administrative district of East Lindsay, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development site, at Haith's Farm, lies in the east of the village at National Grid Reference TF 3392 9461 (Fig. 2).

Covenham St. Bartholomew is a marshland village and lies at approximately 6m OD. The proposed development is sited on low lying ground with a gentle relief. A natural stream runs through the centre of the site and appears from a culvert in the southeast of the development area.

Soils at the site are Holderness Association, typical stagnogleys developed on chalky till and glacio-fluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). Underlying these deposits is a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalks.

Locally, soils were predominantly sandy silts overlying a stratigraphy of silty clays containing occasional fragments of weathered chalks and flints. A firm, mid reddish brown clay with moderate fragments of chalk formed the earliest natural deposit encountered during the investigation.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies within an area of known medieval archaeological remains. Previous work in the area, at the

14th-15th century parish church of Covenham St. Mary, produced evidence of medieval and later activity in the form of unstratified pottery fragments and structural remains associated with the church (Herbert 1996).

Covenham is first referred to in a Yorkshire charter of 855, and derives its name from the Old English 'ham' and 'cofa', meaning a settlement in a recess of a hill or valley (Ekwall 1974, 126). It is again mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Here it is recorded as comprising two manors, those of the Bishop of Durham and of William de Perci (Foster and Longley 1976, 32, 103). At this time there was already a church and seven salt-pans in the parish. It is also recorded that the Bishop of Durham had given land to St. Carilef. of Le Mans in France, to build a priory. There was no indication of where or how large the priory was, but six of St. Carilef's men were working in Skidbrook.

In the later Lindsey Survey, dated to between 1115 and 1118, note is made of the monks of Covenham, here referred to as *Coevham*, holding three carucates of land (approximately 360 acres) whilst Alan de Perci held only two (Foster and Longley 1976, 249, 258).

The priory of Covenham was eventually sold to the Benedictine monks of Kirkstead Abbey in 1303 (Owen 1971, 54). No remains of this priory have so far been found. Kirkstead held the land until the Dissolution at which time it held one-quarter Knight's Fee and the churches of Covenham, presumably St. Mary's and St. Bartholomew's (Page 1988, 137).

Adjacent to the present investigation, is the churchyard and parish church of Covenham St. Bartholomew (Fig. 3). The church dates from the 13th century with additions in the 14th and 15th century (Pevsner 1989, 234).

There are no evident remains of the Domesday church at Covenham. However, it is probable that the site of this documented building was adopted by the church of St. Bartholomew or, possibly, St. Mary's.

Earthworks of probable medieval date lie in the field adjacent to, and north of, the site. These earthworks possibly represent the shrunken village remains of medieval Covenham St. Bartholomew.

Haith's Farm, the proposed development site, is of late 18th century date with associated buildings raised in the 19th century (DoE 1986, 3). The majority of the farm buildings are now derelict, or have been demolished. Other post-medieval activity in the area is represented by a mill house dating from the 16th century.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation are listed in the brief prepared by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1, 5.1, 3). These aims were to gather sufficient data in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

4. METHODS

Five evaluation trenches, each measuring approximately 15m long and 1.5m wide, were excavated across the area to provide sample coverage of archaeological remains within the site. Their locations avoided the areas of known disturbance, established by communication with the landowner. The trenches were opened by JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, prior to selective hand excavation of

underlying archaeological remains.

Each archaeological deposit or feature identified in the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. A complete survey record of the site was made using a *Geodolite TST*. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard *Archaeological Projects Services* practice.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the Excavation

Trenches were machine-cut to a level at which archaeological features were first defined. Trenches were cleaned and photographed prior to hand excavation of recognisable archaeological features. Environmental samples were removed from selected contexts.

Finds recovered from deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. 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 produced. Three phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural Deposits
- Phase 2: Late/Post-Medieval
Deposits
- Phase 3: Modern Development

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were recorded within all of the evaluation trenches between a depth of 0.15m, in the southern part of the site, and 0.8m below ground surface level in the north section of the investigation area.

Deposits of silty clay with decayed limestone inclusions (013, 012, 076, and 096) were recorded within Trench 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Further west, within Trench 5, layers of grey (044) and mid brown (045 and 049) silty clays represent natural deposits. All of these contexts were partially excavated in order to confirm their natural geological origins.

Cutting through natural deposit (044) in Trench 5 was a large linear feature (090) with convex sides and a light grey silty clay fill (041) (Fig. 4). This probably represents a naturally silted palaeochannel. A second natural channel (006) (Fig. 5) was recorded in Trench 2 cutting into the underlying natural (012) and possibly represents the natural flooding and silting of lower grounds.

5.3 Phase 2: Late/Post-Medieval Deposits

Late medieval to early post-medieval deposits were only encountered within Trenches 4 and 5 in the northern part of the site. In the southern section of the site, the former farmyard, such deposits were absent and later remains were established directly on to the natural geological deposits.

Within Trench 5 a number of archaeological features (093, 092, 089 and 091) were exposed. A linear ditch (091) was recorded following the course of the natural channel (090). This ditch (091) was in turn truncated by linear cut (089). No dateable artefacts were recovered from the backfill of (089) which comprised redeposited natural clay and possibly forms the levelling of the

immediate area.

Archaeological (089 and 091) and natural (090) features were sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit (034, 035, 036) which formed in the later medieval period and was only present in Trench 5. Deposit (034) yielded ceramic material dating from the 15th-16th century as well as oyster shell and cattle bones.

A linear ditch (093) and possible pit (092) cut through the occupation layer (034, 035 and 036). Pottery fragments of 15th-16th century date were retrieved from the pit fill (043), as were cockle shells and sheep bones.

Excavation of Trench 4 revealed a possible pit (022) cut by a curvilinear gully (020) (Fig. 6). A posthole was also recorded. One flint artefact was retrieved from the fill (021) of the pit and a possible flint waste/core fragment, a small sherd of very abraded pottery of Early Saxon or Iron Age date, and pieces of brick/tile were retrieved from the fill (018) of the gully.

5.4 Phase 3: Modern Development

Trench 1 : A simple sequence of deposits was recorded within Trench 1 with a 0.5m thick layer of topsoil (007) overlaying subsoil (008). The topsoil contained material associated with the demolition of buildings in the immediate vicinity. An intermittent layer of limestone (009), perhaps a metallated surface, overlay the natural geology. Pottery of the 18th-19th century, together with tile and possibly struck flint flakes, were found immediately beneath the metallating on the surface of the natural deposits (013).

Trench 2 : Deposit (004) in the natural channel within this trench contained pottery of 18th century date, suggesting that the channel was still active at this time. This deposit was cut by a land drain (011) and soakaway (026). A fragment of 19th-20th century pottery was retrieved from the fill

(024) of the soakaway. Topsoil comprising silty clay (003) and redeposited clay (002) overlay the backfill of the drain and soakaway to a maximum thickness of 0.3m. Sealing the topsoil was a layer of brick and limestone demolition debris within a clayey silt deposit (001).

Trench 3 : Trench 3 revealed evidence of later development on the site. Activity included the cutting of water culvert (088) (Fig. 7), and land drain (078) through natural deposit (076). No artefacts or other evidence of occupation were recovered from these deposits, although barbed wire and electrical flex of 20th century date was noted. A soakaway (071) was also noted cutting through deposits overlaying water culvert (088). All of these features were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (069).

Trench 4 : Five postholes (027, 080, 082, 084 and 086) were revealed. These contained decayed wood and were considered to have resulted from the erection of recent boundary fencing.

Trench 5: A linear ditch (033), containing 17th century artefacts, was partially examined in Trench 5. A 0.15m thick deposit of crushed limestone (030 and 031), perhaps a surface, sealed ditch (033). No dateable artefacts were contained within the limestone deposit. A layer of silty clay topsoil (028 and 056), 0.25m thick and containing bricks, barbed wire and material of 20th century date overlay the stone surface (030). (031). (053) and (058), with a greater concentration of brick at the southernmost extent of Trench 5. This derives from the recent demolition of buildings.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, Lincolnshire

has recorded a sequence of natural, late/post-medieval and modern deposits.

Layers of silty clay with limestone were recorded across the area and comprise glacio-fluvial drift (Phase 1). These deposits were cut by natural channels observed in the northwest and southwest parts of the site. It is possible that these natural channels, which flow north to south, are parts of the same feature.

In the northern part of the site, the natural channel was cut by a possible drainage ditch (Phase 2) which, in turn, was truncated by a further ditch (089). This suggests that the drainage facility, originally provided by the natural channel, was being maintained.

Although these ditches were undated, their function as drains was terminated by the dumping of a layer containing occupation debris of 15th-16th century date.

This occupation deposit was restricted in extent and not encountered elsewhere on the site. Such confined distribution perhaps reflects the location of activity associated with occupation from the 15th century onwards within and surrounding the site. Alternatively, however, the location and limited extent of the material may have resulted from later activity on the site (see below).

It is possible that the dumping of this material inhibited the site drainage and a ditch was cut through the layer on the line of the earlier channel to re-establish drainage in the area.

Pits were dug in the northern part of the site, though their function is unclear. One pit (092), cut through the occupation layer, contained debris of 15th-16th century date and may be a refuse pit, though alternatively the pit contents could be redeposited from the occupation spread. The second pit (022),

at the northeast of the site, contained a probably redeposited prehistoric flint blade, but was otherwise undated. This pit was truncated by a curvilinear gully (020). The function of the gully is uncertain, though it may have been for drainage as amphibian bone was recovered from it. A possible flint artefact and a sherd of Early Saxon or Iron Age pot were also retrieved but these are residual as brick/tile fragments of probable medieval or later date were also found in the gully.

The southern part of the site, until recently, used as a farmyard, is approximately 1m lower than the northern. Artefacts dated to the 18th century or later were found at the surface of the natural in the southern part of the site and, moreover, no remains earlier than this date were encountered in this area. Cumulatively, the evidence suggests that this part of the site was lowered, probably when the farm was built in the late 18th century. This process served to remove any earlier archaeological deposits in that part of the site. It is further possible that material generated by the grading down of the southern area was dumped in the northern part of the site.

In the southern part of the site several field drains, soakaways and a culvert, all of relatively recent date, were identified. A drain and soakaway in the southwestern part of the site were cut into the natural channel in that area, maintaining the drainage function.

Rough limestone surfaces were observed in the northwest and southeastern parts of the site. Pottery of 17th-18th century date was found beneath both surfaces. It is therefore probable that these surfaces were laid down at the establishment of the farm in the late 18th century.

A group of postholes at the northeast part of the site still retained remnants of wooden

posts and are considered to represent the remains of recent fencing.

Topsoil occurred across the area though, in places, this incorporated, or was overlain by, deposits of brick and stone rubble representing recent demolition of some of the buildings in the area.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

Period

Activity dateable to the medieval and post-medieval periods was identified during the archaeological investigation. However, the type of evidence revealed, ditches, pits and layers containing occupation debris, is not period-specific.

Rarity

Settlement remains of late medieval or post-medieval date, as encountered in the present investigation, are not in themselves rare, though may possess unusual features. However, the present investigation is the first examination of such settlement remains in Covenham. Recent drainage features, as identified in this investigation, are common.

Documentation

Historic documentation for Covenham is limited, though there are references to medieval settlement and ecclesiastical establishments in the parish. Similarly, archaeological documentation is very limited, with only one previously reported investigation in the immediate vicinity.

Group value

General settlement remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date have been revealed in the present investigation.

Adjacent to the site are earthworks of further, presumed broadly contemporary settlement remains and field systems, and a medieval church. In consequence, group value is moderately high.

Survival/Condition

Settlement remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date survive well in the northern part of the site. However, the investigation has indicated that no remains of similar date survive in the southern part of the site, due to their removal during construction of the farm in the late 18th century.

Environmental material survived due to charring. Animal bone and mollusc shell survived in fair condition.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Archaeological deposits of late medieval or early post-medieval date occur from 0.2m-0.4m below the present ground surface in the northern part of the site. In consequence, archaeological remains in that area are vulnerable to any development or other invasive activity. Only relatively recent remains were encountered in the southern section of the site, though these will be vulnerable to impact from the development.

Diversity

General settlement remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date were revealed, together with relatively recent drainage features. In consequence, both functional and period diversity are low-moderate. The presence of adjacent earthworks of presumed medieval date enhance the diversity slightly.

Potential

Potential for the survival of late medieval and later remains in the northern part of the site is high. By contrast, the potential for the survival of medieval remains in the southern area of the site is very low.

Potential is moderate-high that environmental material of late medieval or later date survives through charring, though the potential of waterlogged environmental evidence is low.

Additionally, the recovered evidence suggests that there is some potential for the survival of prehistoric or Saxon remains in the vicinity of the site.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the medieval or early post-medieval remains in the northern part of the site are of moderate local significance. As such, they make a contribution towards understanding the development of Covenham during this period.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

Techniques employed during archaeological evaluation at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew were successful and have allowed for the achievement of the aims set by the Archaeological Brief.

Machine opening of the trenches allowed for a rapid assessment of overlying topsoil and recent deposits. Subsequent manual excavation established that late medieval or early post-medieval remains only survived in the northern part of the site, having been removed from the south of the area by previous development.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Haith's Farm, Covenham St. Bartholomew, because the site lay in the centre of the medieval village, adjacent to both the 13th century church and settlement

earthworks of presumed medieval date.

Well-preserved archaeological remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date were encountered in the northern part of the site only. The investigation further established that construction of the farm in the late 18th century had served to remove earlier archaeological remains from the southern section of the site.

It was expected prior to the investigation that medieval remains, associated with the shrunken village, may be encountered on the site. However, the evaluation established that the site was first occupied no earlier than the 15th century. In consequence, it is probable that the adjacent settlement earthworks are broadly contemporary with this date. Moreover, the absence of earlier medieval material from this site indicates that settlement dating from before the 15th century must be located elsewhere.

Bone, mollusc shell and charred organic remains all survived well, though there was no evidence for the preservation of waterlogged organic remains, other than of recent date.

A small quantity of prehistoric flint artefacts and a piece of Early Saxon or Iron Age pottery may indicate that activity of these periods is located in the vicinity of the site.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. S. Barnard who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this work was edited by Tom Lane and Gary Taylor. Hilary Healey kindly commented on the pottery finds. Mark Bennet of Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section provided information on other archaeological

remains in the vicinity.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Jenny Young
Site Assistants: Alex Brett, Martin Griffiths,
Ian McGregor and Rene Mouraille
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Phil Mills
Post-excavation Analyst: Jenny Young

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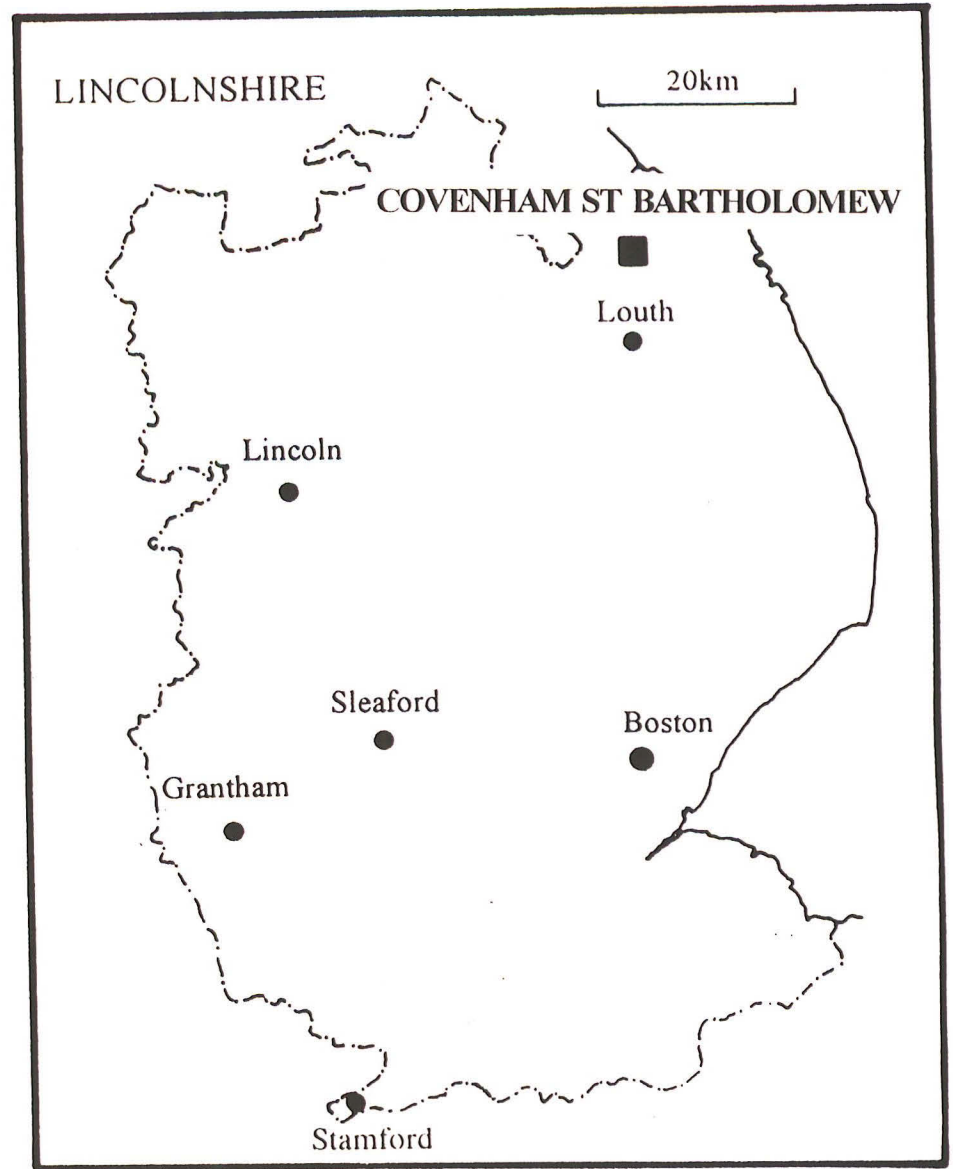
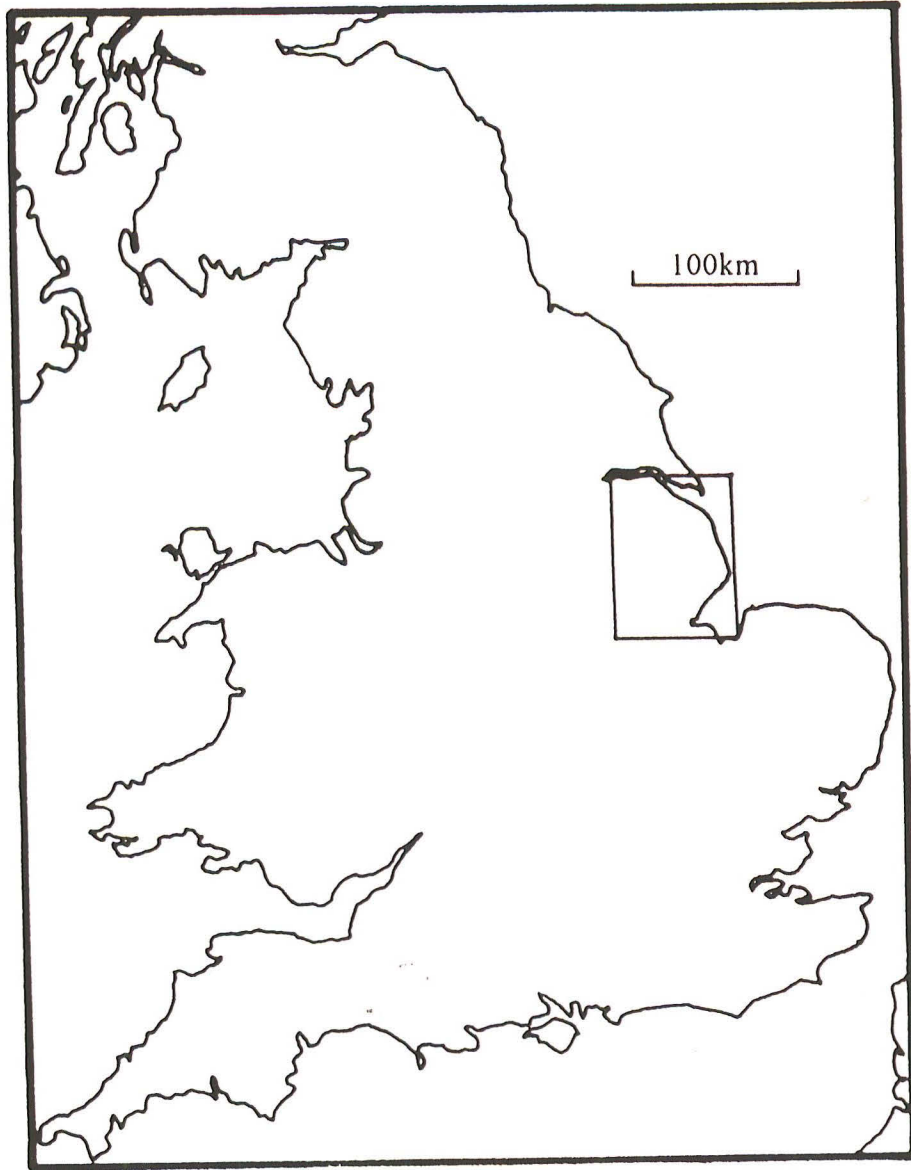
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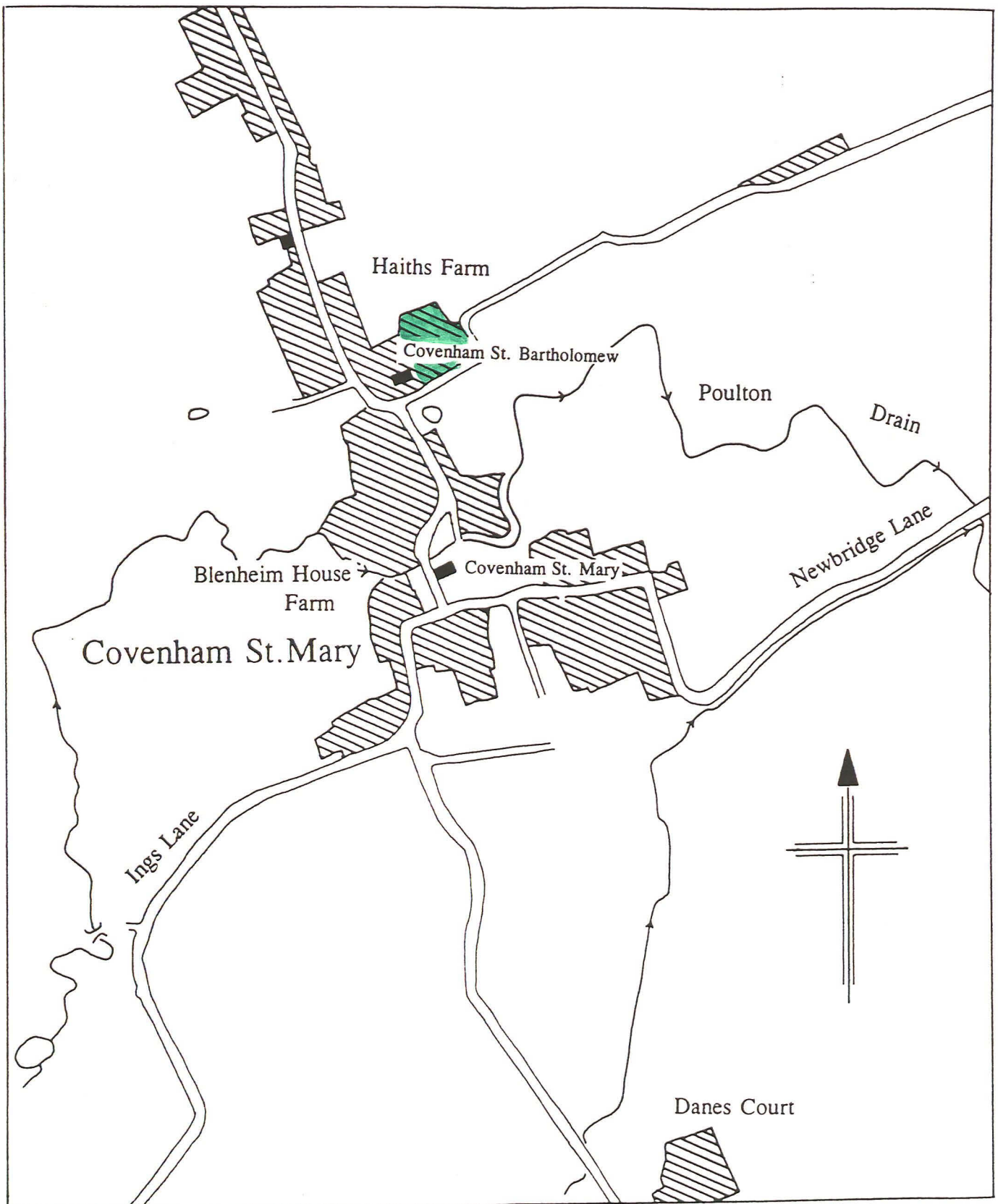
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13. ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| APS | Archaeological Project Services |
| DoE | Department of the Environment |
| RCHME | Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England |
| TST | Total Station Theodolite |

Figure 1: General Location Plan



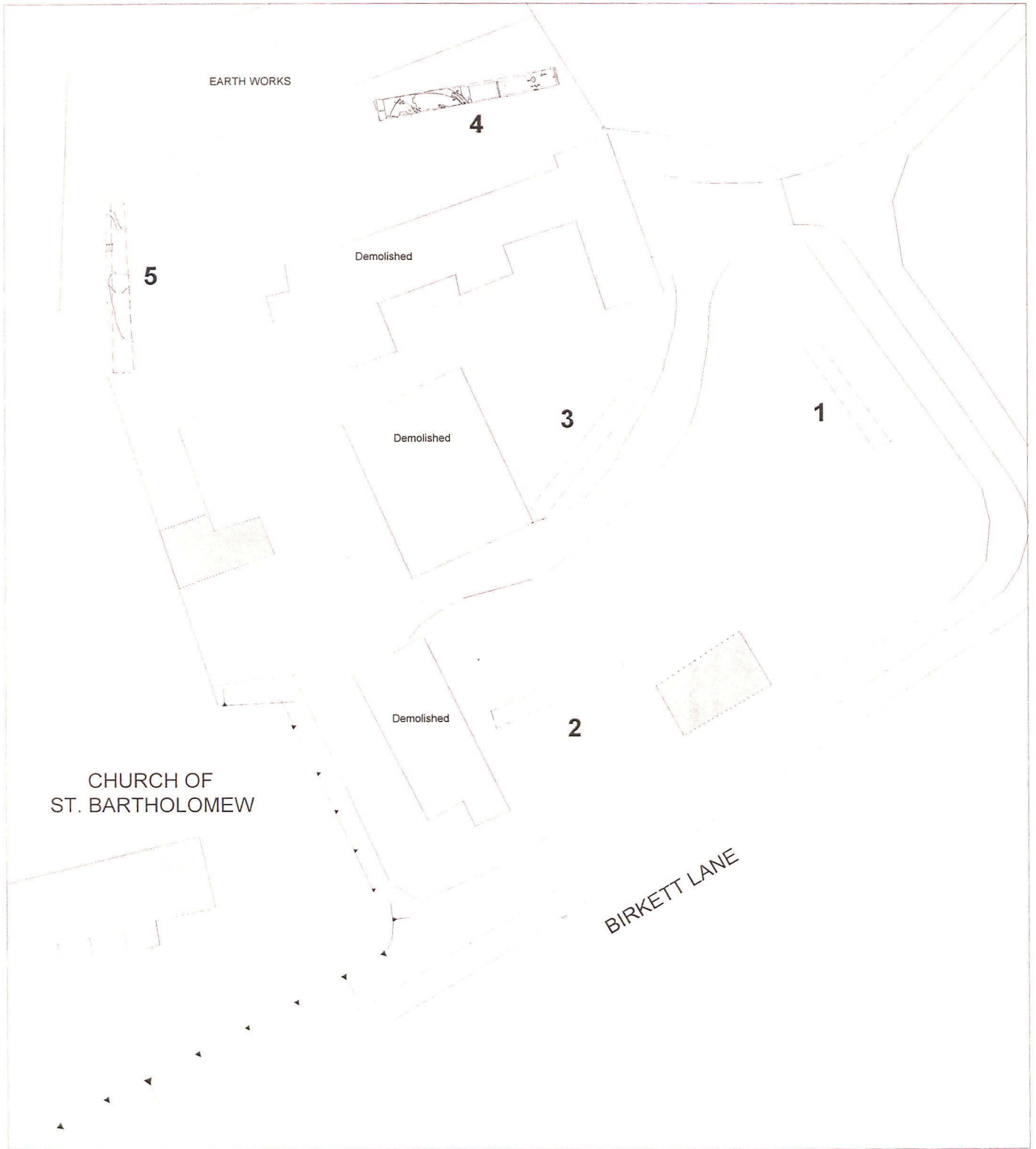


500 m



Area of Investigation

Figure 2: Site Location Plan



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Figure 3: Site plan showing locations of evaluation trenches

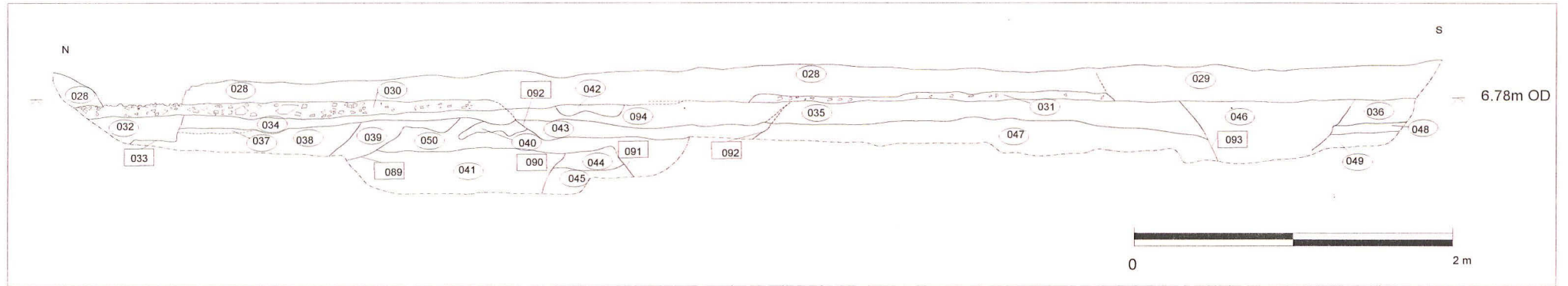


Figure 4 West Facing Section, Trench 5

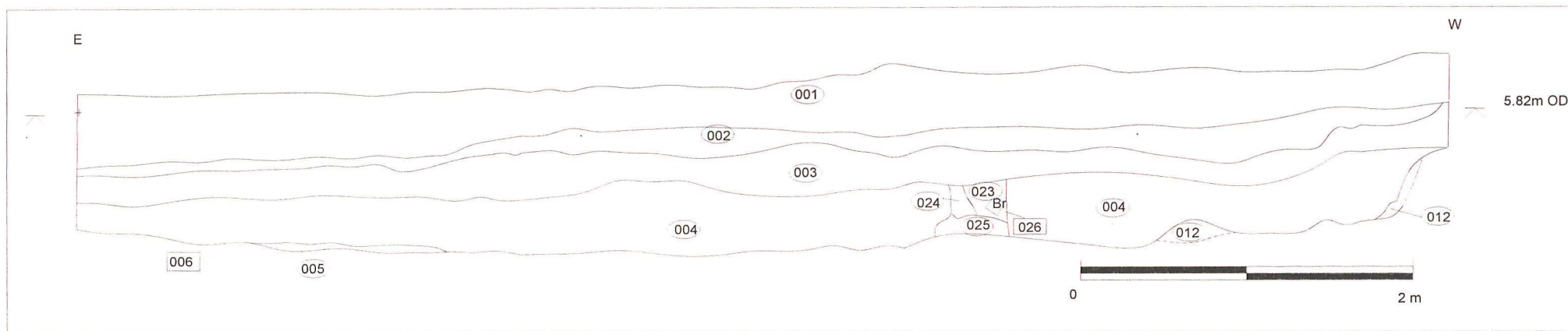


Figure 5 North Facing Section, Trench 2

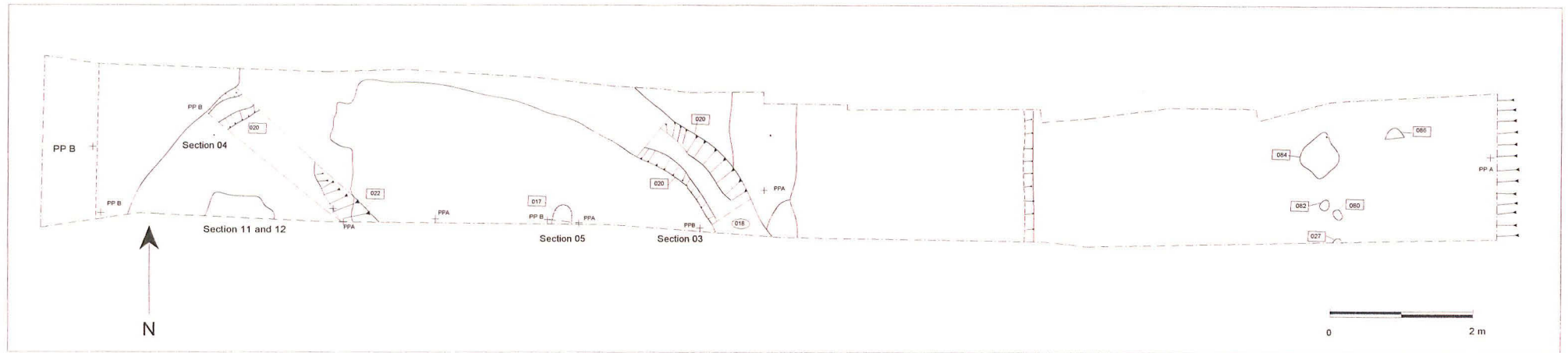


Figure 6 Plan Of Trench 4, showing gully (020) and postholes

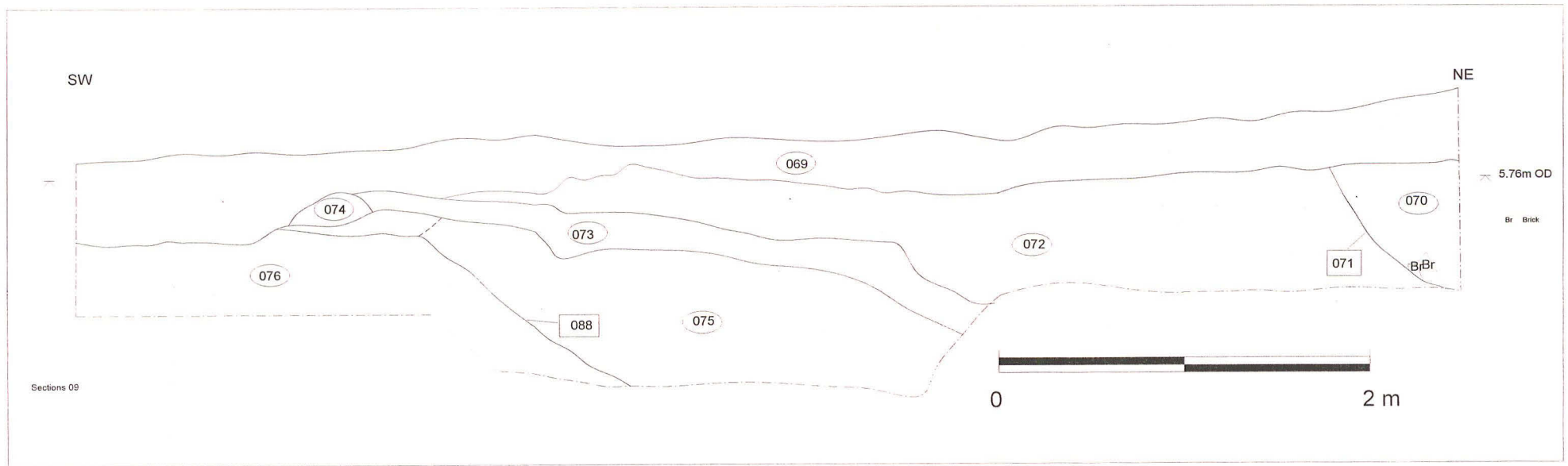


Figure 7 Southeast Facing Section Of Trench 3



Plate 1 : General view with
Trench 2 in the foreground,
showing St. Bartholomew's
Parish Church
in the background

Plate 2 : Trench 3,
showing the line of the
culvert (088)





Plate 3 : General view of Trench 5, showing limestone layer (030) in the left foreground



Plate 4 - General View Showing Trench 5 In Foreground With Adjacent Earthworks In Background

BRIEF FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

SITE: Haiths Farm
COMPANY: Mr M Edmondson
DATE: April 1996
LOCATION: Haiths Farm, Main Road, Covenham St Bartholomew
PLANNING APP. NO.: N/037/0735/92

This brief produced by

Ian George, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire
County Council on behalf of East Lindsey District Council.

The brief is valid only for six months from the last day of the
month given above. Any specifications produced in response to
this brief will have a similar period of validity.

Any comments on this brief should be addressed to the author
at the address given below.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE
Planning and Development Group

1. Summary

1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of proposed residential development at Haiths Farm, Covenham St Bartholomew by Mr M Edmondson. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation to be carried out of the area which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), in particular see paragraph 21.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, the client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site location and description

2.1 This development has been proposed for a plot in the east of the village of Covenham St Bartholomew. It is centred upon national grid reference TF 3392 9461 and a location map appears in Appendix 1 (scale 1:10000). The village is one of a number of Lincolnshire marshland villages.

2.2 The site is generally low lying with gentle relief. The plot is approximately 6m above sea level and on a geology of glacial till with underlying solid geology consisting of various chalk levels. Some buildings have previously stood on the site but much of the land is presently rough pasture.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 The site has outline planning consent for residential development (originally on four plots), granted in March 1993. One condition of this consent is,

“No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.”

This scheme will effectively ensure evaluation of the archaeological constraints presented by the site prior to the determination of reserved matters. The developer currently intends developing the site for three residential plots.

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 There is no evidence of pre-medieval archaeology in the parish of Covenham St Bartholomew.

- 4.2 There is documentary evidence for there having been a Benedictine priory at Covenham but its location is not known. The church of St Bartholomew is late 14th century in date and most of the earthworks of earlier settlement also appear to be late medieval. In the field adjacent to and north of this plot are earthworks of the medieval village.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be

accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.

- 6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.
- 6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.

7. Stage of works and techniques

- 7.1 For this field evaluation the specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should be given to additional aerial survey, field-walking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test-pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account must be taken of the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.
- 7.2 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

8. Methods

- 8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:
 - 8.1.1 a projected timetable for the various stages of work;
 - 8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles;

- 8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;
 - 8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.
- 8.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:
- 8.2.1 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;
 - 8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
 - 8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;
 - 8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
 - 8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;
 - 8.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);
 - 8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;
 - 8.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the

drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:

- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
- 9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;
- 9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

10.1 The final report should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out. Ideally it should be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

- 10.1.1 computer generated plots of geophysical survey data and interpretation;
- 10.1.2 distribution plots, analysis and interpretation of fieldwalking and other data;
- 10.1.3 plans of the trench layout;
- 10.1.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level. Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
- 10.1.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
- 10.1.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts;

- 10.1.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
 - 10.1.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
 - 10.1.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;
 - 10.1.10 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).
- 10.2 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

- 11.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

12. Additional information

- 12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

- 12.2 Contact addresses:

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12 Friars Lane
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Tel: 01522 575292 or Fax: 01522 530724

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
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LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 530401 or Fax: 01522 530724

References

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Pevsner, N and Harris, J 1989 *The buildings of England: Lincolnshire* Penguin Books: London

Appendix 2

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

Context Summary

| Context Number | Trench | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|--|--------------------------|
| 001 | 2 | Friable, mid black brown clay silt containing bricks and limestone material. | Topsoil. |
| 002 | 2 | Firm, light yellowish brown clay. | Redeposited natural. |
| 003 | 2 | Firm, dark grey silty clay occasional root stains. | Buried topsoil. |
| 004 | 2 | Plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks. | Waterlain deposit. |
| 005 | 2 | Plastic, light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional limestone flecks. | Waterlain deposit. |
| 006 | 2 | Linear cut with concave sides and a flat base. | Natural channel. |
| 007 | 1 | Firm, dark brown silty clay containing small fragments of limestone and charcoal, occasional small angular stones and iron inclusions. | Topsoil. |
| 008 | 1 | Firm, medium brown silty clay containing limestone fragments, occasional small angular stones. | Subsoil. |
| 009 | 1 | Firm, whitish yellow-brown limestone and occasional flint nodule. | Surface. |
| 010 | 2 | Firm, dark black-brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and field drain. | Primary fill of (011). |
| 011 | 2 | Linear cut exposed in plan. | Field drain. |
| 012 | 2 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clay containing occasional small angular limestones. | Natural deposit. |
| 013 | 1 | Firm, reddish brown silty clay with occasional bands of grey and limestone flecks. | Natural deposit. |
| 014 | 4 | Unstratified finds retrieval. | |
| 015 | 5 | Unstratified finds retrieval. | |
| 016 | 4 | Soft, light grey clayey silt containing moderate small gravel, charcoal and root activity. | Primary fill of (017). |
| 017 | 4 | Circular cut with vertical sides and an irregular base. | Posthole. |
| 018 | 4 | Soft, dark grey silty clay containing moderate small to medium stones. | Secondary fill of (020). |
| 019 | 4 | Firm, dark yellowish green silty clay containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal. | Primary fill of (020). |
| 020 | 4 | Curvilinear cut with vertical sides and flat base. | Gully. |

| Context Number | Trench | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 021 | 4 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent rounded to irregular stones and flints. | Primary fill of (022) |
| 022 | 4 | Irregular cut with concave sides and a flat base. | Irregular pit. |
| 023 | 2 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone and fragments of brick. | Fill of (026). |
| 024 | 2 | Firm, light grey silty clay with occasional small limestone. | Fill of (026). |
| 025 | 2 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clay with occasional small limestone. | Fill of (026). |
| 026 | 2 | Linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base. | Soakaway. |
| 027 | 4 | Circular cut with vertical sides and a flat base. | Fence post. |
| 028 | 5 | Friable, dark brown silty clay containing bricks, floor tiles, barbed wire, charcoal, ash, coke, coal and china. | Topsoil. |
| 029 | 5 | Friable, dark brown silty clay containing bricks, floor tiles, barbed wire, charcoal, ash, coke, coal and china. | Topsoil. |
| 030 | 5 | Firm, crushed limestone (same as 031, 058 and 053). | Levelling deposit. |
| 031 | 5 | Firm, crushed limestone (same as 030, 058 and 053). | Levelling deposit. |
| 032 | 5 | Dark, grey brown clay silt with occasional dark reddish brown brick and tile fragments (same as 061 and 067). | Primary fill of (033) |
| 033 | 5 | Linear cut with convex sides and a flat base (same as 060 and 064). | Ditch. |
| 034 | 5 | Grey brown silty clay with limestone fragments, medieval pottery and oyster shells (same as 035, 036 and 052). | Layer containing occupation debris. |
| 035 | 5 | Friable, greyish green-brown silty clay with occasional small limestone and pot (same as 034, 036 and 052). | Layer containing occupation debris. |
| 036 | 5 | Light grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (same as 034, 035 and 052). | Layer containing occupation debris. |
| 037 | 5 | Soft, light grey brown clay. | Interface between (034) and (037). |
| 038 | 5 | Light, reddish brown clay with occasional small limestone. | Levelling deposit. |
| 039 | 5 | Light reddish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone and occasional pot (same as 063). | Primary fill of (089). |
| 040 | 5 | Charcoal. | Lens within (050). |
| 041 | 5 | Light grey silty clay with yellowish brown flecks. | Primary fill of (090). |
| 042 | 5 | Soft, light brown silty clay with moderate limestone. | Tertiary fill of (092). |
| 043 | 5 | Soft, black brown silty clay with occasional small limestone, oyster shell, pot and bone. | Primary fill of (092). |
| 044 | 5 | Mid grey silty clay (same as 049). | Natural deposit. |
| 045 | 5 | Reddish brown silty clay. | Natural deposit. |

| Context Number | Trench | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 046 | 5 | Firm, mid greyish green silty clay with occasional small limestone and bone. | Primary fill of (093). |
| 047 | 5 | Dark grey clay with occasional iron staining (same as 048). | Natural deposit. |
| 048 | 5 | Dark grey clay with occasional iron staining (same as 047). | Natural deposit. |
| 049 | 5 | Light grey silty clay with occasional iron staining (same as 044). | Natural deposit. |
| 050 | 5 | Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal, bone, shell and small rounded stones. | Primary fill of (091). |
| 051 | 5 | Moderate, dark greyish black humic material containing roots, brick and tile. | Topsoil. |
| 052 | 5 | Firm, light greyish green silty loam/clay containing bone and limestone fragments (same as 034, 035 and 036). | Layer containing occupation debris. |
| 053 | 5 | Loose, whitish grey crushed limestone (same as 030, 031 and 058). | Levelling deposit. |
| 054 | 5 | Firm, yellowish grey clayey silt containing fragments of tile, brick and small stones. | Redeposited material. |
| 055 | 5 | Firm, orange-red clay. | Lens within (054) |
| 056 | 5 | Loose, dark greyish black humic silt containing frequent root, brick and building rubble material. | Topsoil. |
| 057 | 5 | Loose, dark greyish black cinder and ash. | Dumped deposit. |
| 058 | 5 | Loose, whitish grey crushed limestone (same as 030, 031 and 053). | Levelling deposit. |
| 059 | 5 | Firm, orange-red silty clay. | Levelling deposit. |
| 060 | 5 | Truncated linear cut with convex sides (same as 033 and 064). | Ditch. |
| 061 | 5 | Firm, light brownish grey silty clay (same as 032 and 067). | Primary fill of (060). |
| 062 | 5 | Firm, brown silty clay with grey mottling containing occasional limestone and tile fragments. | Tertiary fill of (065). |
| 063 | 5 | Firm, light brown silty clay (same as 39). | Levelling deposit. |
| 064 | 5 | Linear cut with concave sides (same as 033 and 060). | Ditch. |
| 065 | 5 | Linear cut with stepped sides and a flat base. | ?Foundation trench. |
| 066 | 5 | Firm, yellowish orange clay silt. | Primary fill of (064). |
| 067 | 5 | Firm, light brownish grey silty clay (same as 032 and 061). | Secondary fill of (064). |
| 068 | 5 | Firm, orange silty clay with grey mottling containing burnt clay. | Primary fill of (068). |
| 069 | 3 | Loose, blackish brown clayey silt containing frequent brick and building rubble. | Levelling deposit. |

| Context Number | Trench | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|--|--------------------------|
| 070 | 3 | Loose, greyish brown sand containing frequent brick. | Primary fill of (071). |
| 071 | 3 | Linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. | Drainage ditch. |
| 072 | 3 | Firm, red brown clay and light greyish brown sand mix, containing occasional medium rounded pebbles and occasional brick fragments. | Dumped deposit. |
| 073 | 3 | Moderate, light brown clay containing degraded limestone. | Dumped deposit. |
| 074 | 3 | Not recorded. | Dumped deposit. |
| 075 | 3 | Moderate, greyish brown silty clay containing occasional degraded small limestone, occasional charcoal flecks, modern wire and diesel contamination. | Fill of (088). |
| 076 | 3 | Firm, reddish brown clay containing frequent small limestones. | Natural deposit. |
| 077 | 3 | Medium, mid brown silty clay containing field drain. | Backfill deposit. |
| 078 | 3 | Linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base. | Field drain. |
| 079 | 4 | Decayed timber. | Fill of (080). |
| 080 | 4 | Circular cut - unexcavated. | Fence post. |
| 081 | 4 | Decayed timber. | Fill of (082). |
| 082 | 4 | Circular cut - unexcavated. | Fence post. |
| 083 | 4 | Decayed timber. | Fill of (084). |
| 084 | 4 | Circular cut - unexcavated. | Fence post. |
| 085 | 4 | Decayed timber. | Fill of (086). |
| 086 | 4 | Semi circular cut with vertical sides and flat base. | Fence post. |
| 087 | 4 | Decayed timber. | Fill of (027). |
| 088 | 3 | Linear cut with concave sides. | Culvert. |
| 089 | 5 | Linear cut with concave sides. | Ditch. |
| 090 | 5 | Linear cut with convex sides and a flat base. | Natural channel. |
| 091 | 5 | Linear cut with concave sides. | Ditch. |
| 092 | 5 | Circular cut with concave sides. | Pit. |
| 093 | 5 | Linear cut with convex sides. | Ditch. |
| 094 | 5 | Soft, light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional angular stones, charcoal, and oyster shell. | Secondary fill of (092). |
| 095 | 4 | Loose, blackish brown clayey silt containing frequent brick and building rubble. | Topsoil. |
| 096 | 4 | Firm, mid yellowish brown clay containing occasional small angular limestones. | Natural deposit. |

Appendix 4

The Finds, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The majority of the material was recovered from Trench 5, in the northwestern part of the site, with smaller quantities of artefacts from Trenches 1, 2 and 4. No artefacts or environmental material were recovered from Trench 3 in the central southern part of the site.

All of the late medieval/early post-medieval pottery appears to be from production sites in Toynton All Saints or the vicinity. Sources for the later post-medieval and modern ceramics were more widespread, with material probably deriving from the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire. Much of the tile and brick is likely to have been made in the general area of Covenham and Louth in northeast Lincolnshire.

Some of the Toynton-type ware occurs with later pottery and, consequently, is clearly residual. Virtually all the flint material occurs with later artefacts and is, therefore, also residual. An accidentally glazed brick from context (028) is a reused artefact and was perhaps obtained from the remains of industrial activity, such as a lime kiln or tile kiln, in the vicinity of the site.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Flint tools and waste flakes of probable neolithic date comprise the earliest material recovered, though the vast majority of the assemblage is post-medieval, of 15th-19th century date. A single, small fragment of Early Saxon, or possibly Iron Age, pottery was also retrieved. The dearth of medieval material is, perhaps, surprising, as the site is located near the apparent focus of occupation in a shrunken medieval village, with settlement earthworks of presumed medieval date occurring immediately adjacent to the investigation area.

Ceramic building material, including tile, brick and burnt clay, comprises the bulk of the assemblage. In addition to the pottery and ceramic building material, a single iron artefact and a small number of clinker fragments or cinders were also retrieved.

Cattle was the most numerous species in the faunal assemblage, with sheep, goat, pig and horse remains also recovered. There is little evidence of butchery on any the animal bones. Domestic animals were also represented by dog and possible cat bones. Shells of marine molluscs were also retrieved. The three juvenile cattle bones from context (014) are from a single animal.

Table 1: Artefacts

| CONTEXT | TRENCH | DESCRIPTION | DATE |
|---------|--------|---|---|
| 004 | 2 | 1x black-glazed earthenware | lt 18th-early 20th century |
| | | 1x tile | |
| 008 | 1 | 1x tile | |
| | | 3x brick/tile | |
| 013 | 1 | 1x black-glazed, painted tableware | 18th-19th century |
| | | 1x tile | |
| | | 1x flint waste flake; 4x possible struck flint flakes | |
| 016 | 4 | 1x burnt stone | |
| 018 | 4 | 1x Early Saxon/Iron Age? sherd | 5th-6th century AD; or 5th-1st century BC |
| | | Small fragments of brick/tile | |
| | | 1x flint possible waste flake/core fragment | |
| 019 | 4 | 3x possible waste/struck flint flakes | |
| 021 | 4 | 1x flint blade | ?neolithic |
| 024 | 2 | 1x blue & white transfer print pot | 19th-early 20th century |
| 028 | 5 | 4x handmade brick, 1 accidentally glazed | |
| 032 | 5 | 5x Toynton-type ware, including pancheon | 17th century |
| | 5 | 1x black-glazed cup | |
| | 5 | 32x tile | |
| | 5 | 1x pantile | |
| | 5 | 1x field drain | |
| | 5 | 35x brick/tile | |
| | 5 | 8x burnt clay | |
| | 5 | 12x burnt stone/clay | |
| | 5 | 4x clinker | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|
| 034 | 5 | 3x Toynton-type ware | 15th-16th century |
| | 5 | 2x clinker/cinder | |
| 037 | 5 | 1x brick/tile | |
| 039 | 5 | 1x tile | |
| 043 | 5 | 3x Toynton-type ware pancheon, 2 linked | 15th-16th century |
| | 5 | 3x brick/tile | |
| | 5 | 2x tile | |
| | 5 | 4x burnt clay fragments, 3 grass tempered | |
| | 5 | 2x coal | |
| | 5 | 1x natural chalk | |
| 052 | 5 | 6x tile | |
| | 5 | 1x iron nail? | |
| 054 | 5 | 2x tile | |
| 056 | 5 | 1x pantile | 17th century or later |
| | 5 | 3x tile | |
| | 5 | 2x brick/tile, 1 extremely burnt (waster?) | |
| | 5 | 1x clinker | |

Table 2: Faunal Remains

| CONTEXT | TRENCH | SPECIES | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 004 | 2 | Pig | 1x incisor |
| | | Sheep-sized | 1x limb bone fragment |
| | | unidentified | 1x unidentified fragment |
| 005 | 2 | Cattle | 1x molar |
| 013 | 1 | Horse | 1x ulna |
| | | ?Cat | 1x pelvis fragment |
| 014 | 4 | Cattle | 1x metacarpus |
| | | Cattle | 1x metatarsus, juvenile |
| | | Cattle | 1x femur, juvenile |
| | | Cattle | 1x tibia, juvenile |
| | | Cattle-sized | 1x femur |
| 015 | 5 | Cattle | 1x rib |
| | | Cattle? | 1x tibia |
| | | Sheep-sized | 1x radius |
| | | Horse | 1x metacarpus |
| | | unidentified | 1x limb fragment |
| 016 | 4 | Cattle-sized | 1x unidentified fragment |
| 018 | 4 | Pig | 1x skull |
| | | Pig? | 1x tooth fragment? |
| | | Amphibian (?frog) | 2x limb bones |
| | | unidentified | 4x unidentified fragments |
| 019 | 4 | Cat/Dog? | 1x incisor |
| | | unidentified | 1x unidentified fragment |
| 021 | 4 | Cattle-sized | 1x femur |
| | | Pig? | 1x incisor |
| | | Dog | 1x femur |
| | | unidentified | 1x molar |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| | | unidentified | 2x unidentified fragments |
| | | Oyster | 1x shell |
| 032 | 5 | Cattle | 1x metacarpus |
| | 5 | ?Cattle | 12x unidentified fragments |
| | 5 | Cockle | 7x shells |
| 034 | 5 | Sheep | 1x metacarpus |
| | 5 | Oyster | 1x shell |
| 042 | 5 | Sheep | 1x upper jaw |
| | 5 | Goat | 1x lower jaw |
| | 5 | Sheep/goat | 1x lower jaw |
| | 5 | Sheep-sized | 1x vertebra |
| 043 | 5 | Sheep | 1x metacarpus |
| | 5 | Sheep-sized | 1x vertebra |
| | 5 | Cockle | 2x shells |
| 050 | 5 | Pig | 1x lower jaw |
| 052 | 5 | Cattle | 1x lower jaw |
| 056 | 5 | Cattle-sized | 1x vertebra |

Condition

All the artefactual material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Additionally, the animal bones and shells are in fair condition. Archiving of the assemblage should be by material class.

Documentation

Investigations of medieval to post-medieval pottery kilns at Toynton All Saints have been undertaken and the results reported and discussed (Rudkin 1964; Healey 1975; Healey 1984). Post-medieval artefact assemblages from throughout the county have previously been examined and reported. Little archaeological investigation has previously occurred in Covenham, but reported investigations have produced similar material (Herbert 1996).

Potential

The prehistoric component of the assemblage has limited potential, though suggests the possibility that prehistoric activity is located in the vicinity of the site. The absence of medieval material was unexpected but is informative and perhaps indicates that occupation of the period is located elsewhere in the conjoined villages of Covenham St. Bartholomew and Covenham St. Mary.

Amongst the quantity of ceramic building material recovered was an accidentally-glazed, reusd

brick and a possible brick/tile waster. These materials have moderate potential in suggesting the possibility of industrial activity, perhaps a tile furnace or lime kiln, was located in the vicinity.

The post-medieval and modern aspect of the assemblage has limited potential, though may assist in defining the status and nature of the occupation of the site over the last two centuries.

References

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Herbert, N., 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at St. Mary's Church, Covenham St. Mary, Lincolnshire (CSM96)*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 52/96

Rudkin, E. H., 1964, in J. Cherry (ed), 'Medieval Britain in 1963', *Medieval Archaeology* 8

Appendix 5

Environmental Archaeology Assessment Paul Cope-Faulkner

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The evaluation exposed a gully (020) of presumed medieval date but of uncertain function. A single sample was taken from the upper fill (018) of the feature to try to determine the date and nature of the feature.

| No. | Context | Weight | Weight processed | Deposit description |
|-----|---------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 018 | c. 5Kg | c. 5Kg | Upper fill of curvilinear ditch/gully |

The sample was processed in the following manner:

Sample weight was measured prior to processing. The sample was washed in a siraf tank on a 1mm mesh. Floating material was washed over onto a 250 μ mesh. Residues were dried, and the weight of the residue and the volume of the flot recorded.

The residue of the floated portion was scanned under a low power binocular microscope while the coarser fraction was sorted by eye. Environmental and archaeological finds were picked out and bagged separately. The presence of environmental finds (*ie* snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones *etc*) were noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on an assessment sheet.

2. RESULTS

Context 018 <1>

This was a deposit of soft, dark grey silty clay containing a moderate amount of flinty gravel. Upon processing it was found to contain minimal charred material, and that only charcoal. The deposit contained unidentifiable fragments of large mammal bone. Amphibian bone (frog, toad, *etc.*) was also recovered. Brick/tile fragments were found in small quantities.

3. INTERPRETATION

The sample came from a gully of uncertain function and date. In general, the results would seem to indicate that this deposit formed naturally, though in proximity to human occupation. Amphibian bone may indicate that the feature was damp, perhaps serving a drainage purpose. The brick/tile fragments would suggest that the deposit dates from either the Roman or the medieval or later periods.

4. STORAGE AND CURATION

The float fraction and sorted material from the residue will form part of the site archive and be deposited with the receiving museum. After sorting the residues were discarded.

Table 1: Summary of Results

| Sample | Charcoal* | | Snails* | | Animal bone* | | Small animal bone* | | Amphibian* | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Abundance | Diversity | Abundance | Diversity | Abundance | Diversity | Abundance | Diversity | Abundance | Diversity |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

The first column indicates abundance of each category, the second column indicates diversity.

(* - Scales for these categories are: 1=1-10 items, 2=11-100 items, 3=>100 for abundance and 1=1-3, 2=4-10 for species diversity)

Appendix 6

The Archive

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 96 | Context records |
| 19 | Scale drawings |
| 4 | Photographic Record Sheets |
| 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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Archaeological Project Services project code: CHF98
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 77.98

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The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the proposed development site but away from those areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Appendix 7

Glossary

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004). |
| Cut | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| Dumped deposits | These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface. |
| Early-Saxon | Pertaining to the early part of the Anglo-Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Iron Age | Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50. |
| Layer | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity. |
| Post-medieval | Following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |