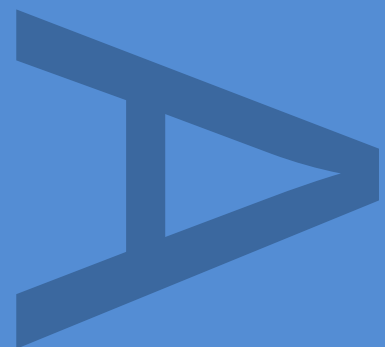


**THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE,
MAIN ROAD,
BAUMBER,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**An Archaeological Evaluation by
Trial Trench**

January 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12330**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

The Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber,
Lincolnshire

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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The Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire:

An Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching

Local Planning Authority: East Lindsey District Council

Planning Reference: S/011/00598/15

Central NGR: TF 22105 74246

PCA Site code: RLBL15

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at the Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire recommended by East Lindsey District Council archaeological advisor as part of the preplanning process. The work, commissioned by Neil Dowlman Architecture, on behalf of Mr Peall and undertaken in November 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

The archaeological work involved excavating three trial trenches within the foot print of the proposed development avoiding any area of known post-medieval and modern disturbance. The most significant archaeological remains identified were located within the south and eastern part of the site, and include three potentially Iron Age ditches and a Saxon pit. The low density of affectual remains and analysis of soil samples suggests the ditches were possibly for water management situated with a landscape that was originally open, damp grassland with infrequent deposits of detritus from a settlement situated some distance away.

Other archaeological features recognised on site include a buried subsoil layer and a post-medieval pit. A series of modern demolition and levelling deposits were observed across the whole site although the modern disturbance was more intense within the southwestern portion of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 A program of Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken as part of a pre-planning process for the development of three sets of semi-detached houses and a single detached house totalling seven dwellings, on land at the Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Neil Dowlman Architecture, on behalf of Mr Peall. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) in November 2015.

1.1.2 The study site is located within the south-western portion of the village of Baumber approximately 6.03km northwest of Horncastle and 9.4km east of Wragby. It is situated on the southwest side of the A158, as it enters Baumber from the west, at this point the road is known as 'Main Street'. The study site is centered at NGR TF 22105 74246 (See Figure 1)

1.1.3 The plot of land is rectangular shaped in plan, measuring approximately 0.25ha (see Figure 2). The site is bounded to the northeast by the A158 Main Road, to the northwest by Bullwinkle's Garage, to the south is an enclosed field occasionally used for grazing animals and to the southeast is a domestic dwelling & garden known as the 'Thatched Cottage'. The site is accessed off Main Street.

1.1.3 The archaeological work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation, (WSI) prepared by PCA (PCA 2015) and approved by Jan Allen, Historic Environment Officer for East Lincolnshire's District Council. The aim of the 30m of trenching was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.

1.1.4 The completed site archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with The Collection under accession number LCNCC: 2015.204

1.2 Topography

1.2.1 The plot of land is rectangular shaped in plan, measuring approximately 0.25ha (see Figure 2). The site is bounded to the northeast by the A158 Main Road, to the northwest by Bullwinkle's Garage, to the south is an enclosed field occasionally used for grazing animals and to the southeast is a domestic dwelling & garden known as the 'Thatched Cottage'. The site is accessed off Main Street. The whole site is broadly flat, with a mix of small trees and hedgerow defining the majority of the site boundary to the southeast and west

2.2.1 The study site is currently under development, with the land at present containing a building that was once the Red Lion Public House (now demolished) in the northern portion of the site. The eastern and southern portion of the site is a mix of gravel and grassed car park. To the rear of the public house is a flagged area. Since the demolition of the Public House parts of the site have been left to overgrow. The southwest corner and rear of the site are now overgrown with

native weeds and grasses, within this area is a septic tank. The partially submerged septic tank is connected to the public house by an underground pipe at an unknown depth. The current landowner has verbally communicated that a second septic tank is present within this area.

1.2.2 The site is relatively flat. A spot height taken from the centre of the site is at 68.14m AOD.

1.3 Geology and Topography

3.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying bedrock geology on site comprises 'Kimmeridge Clay Formation' - Mudstone, a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 151 to 156 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The geological bedrock formed was formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel. (BGS viewer 2015)

3.2.2 Overlying the bedrock is 'Till, Mid Pleistocene' – Diamicton. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters. (BGS viewer 2015)

1.4 National Planning Policy

1.4.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides Government policy on planning and the historic environment. Section 12 of the NPPF states, in paragraph 128, that a planning applicant is required "*to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*".

1.4.3 As a minimum, the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record will be consulted and any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal will have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site may have an effect on heritage assets, an appropriate desk assessment should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision-making and, where appropriate, field evaluation will be undertaken to further inform planning decisions.

1.4.4 2.4 Section 12, paragraph 132, of the NPPF adds that "*heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification*" and Section 12, paragraphs 133 and 134 state that any harm caused by the proposal to heritage assets should be weighed against the public good of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset(s).

2. Archaeological and Historic Background

2.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential. A detailed archaeological background to the site is presented in PCA's Desk Based Assessment (Brook & Sutherland 2015) and will only be summarised here.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A possible prehistoric earthworks and trackway have been highlighted between c.500 – 800m to the west of the site. The closest prehistoric evidence to the site was the chance finding of a flint axe in the garden of a terraced house within the Village of Baumber.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 There is a limited amount of Roman activity within the area of the development site. The B1225 running to the east of Baumber follows the Roman route from Horncastle to Ferriby, this lies c.450m to the east of the development area. A scatter of Romano-British pottery and coins was discovered c.450m north northwest in 1956.

2.4 Saxon

2.4.1 There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area; however etymologically the name Baumber is thought to derive from the old English personal name Babba and burh meaning 'a fortified place' (Cameron 1998) hence meaning 'stronghold of a man called Babba'. The name is recorded in the Domesday Book as Badeburg, its inclusion in the Domesday Book supports the premise that a village was established in Baumber during or before the late Saxon period.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Baumber has a single entry in the Domesday Book. The study site lies within the area of the shrunken medieval village of Baumber, as identified by the 'Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England' during their National Mapping Program 1992-1996. Using aerial photos the mapping program recorded the earthwork remains of tofts and crofts, enclosures, boundaries, building platforms, field systems, hollow ways and Ridge and Furrow. The field immediately to the south, south-west of the proposed development site contains earthwork remains of medieval building platforms and enclosures, these remains can be seen clearly within the undulations of the field. The survey strongly suggests the medieval settlement activity would have continued within the study area. There have also been a number of medieval artefacts recorded by the Potable Antiquities schemes within the parish of Baumber.

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 Document research suggests the Red Lion Public House was in use by 1842, it is recorded on 1874 Tithe Map and all subsequent maps. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the existing public house and associate garden occupies the north-western half of the development site. The area of the current car park to the southeast was part of a large field and a domestic property fronting High Street. This remained the cases until the 1975-6 Ordnance Survey map when the Red Lion property boundary expands southeast to encompass this area.

3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The overarching aim of the archaeological project was to assess any potential Archaeology deposits and the impact the new search and rescue facility would have upon them. Therefore, the broad aim of the project was to inform the Local Planning Authority, the Client and their consultant, regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

3.2 Research Objectives

The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity relating the pre Domesday book settlement;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Medieval activity relating to the settlement recorded in the Domesday Book and shrunken medieval village identified by the 'Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England'
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Baumber.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

4.1.1 The Evaluation was undertaken 24th - 27th November 2015. The work was undertaken in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2008a); PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. The PCA WSI (2013).

4.1.2 Three 10 x 2m trenches were proposed within the footprint of proposed new dwelling, but also avoiding known post-medieval/ modern activity within the site, Figure 2. The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 3 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Modern surfaces and underlying modern deposits were removed in spits to a depth where the first potential archaeological horizon or features could be observed and recorded.

4.1.3 OD heights and trench locations were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. Field excavation and recording techniques are described in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) (Taylor and Brown 2009) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The exposed sections and surfaces were cleaned by hand to define the archaeological features, structures and deposits, these were described on pro-forma recording sheets and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and 1:20 showing the sequence of deposits and features in each trench. Bulk modern finds mainly consisting of brick were encountered during the excavation. These were recorded on context sheets from the deposit/layer from which they were recovered, then discarded. Trenches and excavated spoil were scanned with a metal detector during and after machining. Monochrome, colour and digital photos were taken of trenches, in addition to general site/ working shots.

4.2 Post Excavation

4.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 39 archaeological contexts were defined within the 3 trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix 1). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described in Section 5.

4.2.2 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of pottery. Specialist examination of the pottery was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 5, with a report on the pottery, CBM, bone and flint in section 6. Four environment samples were taken for analysis the report is also included within section 6. No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material was represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

4.2.3 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the

Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown, 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC, 1990) and a more recent IfA publication (IfA 2008b). The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case The Collection, Lincoln, will be met in full.

5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [123]. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural

51.1 Phase 1 represents the natural geological material exposed within the base of each of the three excavated trenches. This generally comprised of a firm yellowish white, sandy gravel with flint and occasional chalk inclusions (102), (202) and (308), with bands of natural orange sand (208) & (303) observed in Trenches 2 and 3. A sondage was excavated through the band of orange sand (303) within Trench 3 to confirm it was natural.

5.2 Phase 2: Probable Prehistoric / Iron Age

5.2.1 Phase 2 represents activity in the later prehistoric period. The earliest phase of activity/occupation that was identified on the site is a shallow, narrow gully [206] excavated within Trench 2. This gully held a single fill (207) and was aligned on a northwest-southeast orientation. No material was recovered from this feature to provide a date, however it was truncated by ditch [210].

5.2.2 A set of ditches were encountered within two of the excavated trenches during the evaluation. The first of these ditches was in the southeast portion of Trench 2 and was recorded as cut [203], it had steep tapering sides and aligned northeast-southwest. The lower fill (204) was light to mid-grey sandy silt containing two fragments of cattle bone. The land snails recovered from the environmental sample suggest the ditch was either seasonally wet or possibly semi-permanently filled with water. The lower fill was sealed by a middle/upper fill (205) of mid to dark grey sandy silt. Five sherds of Iron Age pottery consisting of a handmade shell-gritted jar with an in-turned rim, were recovered along with a cattle tibia and amphibian bone. The environmental sample suggests the ditch was located in largely open, damp grassland habitat. The low level of charred cereals grains suggests the ditch is not located within close proximity to the focus of any potential settlement activity. There is also a potentially shallow fill (212) overlying (205) that contained no artefactual material.

5.2.3 A second ditch was also encountered within Trench 2 approximately 2.2m to the northwest of ditch [203]. Ditch [210] displayed a stepped undulating south eastern edge with a steep tapering north-western side (Section 9). This feature contained a single fill of greyish orange friable sandy silt (211). No archaeological material was recovered from the fill, although it is worth noting the ditch contained water throughout the time it was excavated. Given the close proximity and alignment of both ditches within Trench 2 it is possible they are contemporary.

5.2.4 A third ditch [315] within Trench 3 was aligned northwest-southeast, it was only partially exposed within the south-western portion of the trench. The exposed north-eastern edge had a moderately inclining slope with a flat base. The lower fill (317) consisted of a light brownish grey firm sandy silt that contained no archaeological material. Several fragments of cattle bone were recovered from the upper fill (316) a mid-orange brown, firm sandy silt. Although no dating material was recovered from either ditch fill, fragments of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered from a pit cut into the top of this ditch suggesting stratigraphically it is possibly contemporary with ditch [203]

5.3 Phase 3: Late Saxon

5.3.1 A sub circular pit [309] was partial exposed within trench 3 and cut into the underlying ditch [315]. The lower fill (311) consisted of a light grey sandy silt with gravel flint, it contained a fragment of residual Iron Age pottery. The upper fill (310) a dark blackish grey, friable silty sand contained three pottery sherds from a large Lincoln Kiln-type jar of late 9th to mid-10th century date, along with two residual Iron Age bowl fragments, an abraded Mesolithic-early Neolithic flint blade and animal bone. The condition of the Iron Age pottery and the colouration and preservation of the animal bone present within this pit fill, is probably residual deriving from the underlying ditch [315]. Analysis of the environmental samples taken for the pits fills suggests was, as with the early ditches, located within an area of open damp grassland, away from the focus of settlement activity.

5.4 Phase 4: Subsoil / Buried cultivation

5.4.1 A subsoil or possible buried cultivation soil (101), (201) & (313) was encountered in all three excavated trenches. It consisted of a mid-greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and gravel inclusions. This overlay and sealed all previous phases of archaeology described above.

5.5 Phase 5: Post Medieval

5.4.1 Datable archaeology relating to post-medieval activity was encountered within Trench 3 only. A single sub circular posthole [304] containing a single fill (305) of black brown friable sandy silt with chalk flecks, was identified. Within the fill were two fragments of 18th – 20th century brick and sherd of pottery for an 18th century Staffordshire – type slipware cup.

5.6 Phase 6: Modern

5.5.1 The final phase of activity dates from the modern period. Layers relating to modern levelling layers (100), (200) and (301) were identified across the site, in all three trenches. These layer all contained fragments of Modern brick and concrete.

5.5.2 Within Trench 1 the cut of a linear ditch/gully was encountered in the trench's southwest corner. The feature was aligned northwest-southeast and contained a single fill (104) of dark brownish grey, silty clay. The feature probably related to drainage. The drainage ditch was

cut by a posthole [105] which contained a single fill of dark greyish black, firm sandy silt with chalk flecks, Modern glass and other modern material (106). A complete glass 'Schweppes' bottle found within the feature that was of a style attributed to the 1980s.

5.5.3 Within Trench 2, a modern gravel surface layer (209) overlay the modern levelling layer (200). A modern intrusion [213] was also identified truncating the north-western edge of ditch [203].

5.5.4 The rubble levelling layer (301) was only visible within the north-eastern portion of Trench 3 above which lay the tarmac car park surface (context 300). In in the south-western portion of the trench a levelling layer consisting of crushed chalk (context 314) was evident below the car park surface. Additionally, the cut of a modern square cut intrusion [306] was revealed within the central portion of the trench, this contained a fill (307).

6. Finds

6.1 Lithic Assessment *by Barry Bishop*

- 6.1.1 **Introduction:** The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a single struck flint. This report describes the struck flint and assesses their archaeological significance. The piece was recovered from the fill (310) of a ditch [309] of potential Iron Age date.
- 6.1.2 **Context [310]:** Heavily recorticated, slightly abraded and chipped blade-like flake, recent break showing it to be made of a fine-grained translucent grey flint. Its striking platform is missing but it has a diffuse bulb of percussion and a feathered distal termination (with recent break). Its dorsal surface consists of two narrow and parallel flake scars, both emanating from the same direction as the flake was struck, and a small patch of worn but still rough cortex near its distal/side end. It measures 32mm long by 18mm wide and is a maximum of 6mm thick.
- 6.1.3 **Discussion:** The blade-like flake having experienced some more post-depositional damage, belongs to a similar, blade-based, technological tradition that can be broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. It also has remnants of a similar rough but weathered cortex and the blade-like flake is made from a good quality grey flint, although the type of flint used for the possible blade fragment is masked by recortication. Although is possible that the flint for both was brought from sources close to the parent chalk, it is perhaps most likely that it was obtained from glacial till sources, which are commonly present in the vicinity.
- 6.1.4 **Significance and Recommendations:** The struck flint indicates prehistoric activity at the site that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, perhaps being at least broadly contemporary with the evidence for land clearance, although the single flint is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the activity. It does contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use in the area, and provides further evidence for prehistoric activity within the clay vale of Lincolnshire, an area believed until relatively recently to have been largely avoided during much of the prehistoric period (Clay 2002; 2006; Myers 2006; May 1976).
- 6.1.4.1 Due to the size of the assemblage (a single flint) no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential in contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

References

Clay, P. 2002 The Prehistory of the East Midlands Claylands: aspects of settlement and land use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age in central England. Leicester Archaeology Monographs 9.

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May, J. 1976 Prehistoric Lincolnshire, Lincoln, History of Lincolnshire Committee.

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Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. Lithics 1, 16-20.

6.2 The Later Prehistoric pottery by I.M. Rowlandson

6.2.1 Eight shell-gritted sherds of later prehistoric pottery (59g, RE0.02) were presented for archiving.

6.2.2 An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). The date provided represents the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

6.2.3 It is recommended that this pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum along with the rest of the archive.

RLBL15- Dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
205	IA	Fragments from a handmade shell-gritted jar with an in-turned rim.	5	8	2
310	IA	Shell-gritted body sherds from a large jar or bowl.	2	40	0
311	Prehistoric	A shell-gritted sherd possibly of Iron Age date.	1	11	0

RLBL15- Sherd data															
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Dec.	Vessel	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
205	IASH	JIR	RD	OV	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM SCRAP; IRF; MOSTLY REDUCED; SHCM		5	8	0	2
310	IASH	JBL	-	OV	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BS; IRF; SHCM		2	40	0	0
311	IASH	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRFL SHCM; GRSC; QUSM; PREHISTORIC-PROBABLY IRON AGE		1	11	0	0

References

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

6.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Jane Young

- 6.3.1 **Introduction:** Four sherds of post-Roman pottery recovered from Trench 3 were presented for examination. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to post-medieval periods and includes Lincoln produced and regionally imported vessels. The pottery has been fully archived in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5) with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames developed for the Lincoln post-Roman Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).
- 6.3.2 **Condition:** The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition and stable condition with sherd size varying between 1gram and 15grams.
- 6.3.3 **The Pottery:** In total four sherds representing two vessels were recovered from the intervention. The tiny sherd found in posthole 304 probably comes from a cup in 18th century Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL). Pit 309 produced three freshly broken sherds from a large Lincoln Kiln-type (LKT) jar of late 9th to mid-10th century date. The sherds are un-abraded.
- 6.3.4 **Discussion:** The post-Roman pottery recovered from this site suggests late Saxon and post-medieval activity in the area.

References

- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf>
- Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.
- Young, J., Vince A. and Nailor V. 2005. A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7

6.4 Ceramic Building Material by Jane Young

- 6.4.1 **Introduction:** Three fragments and a near-complete brick weighing 2.828 kgms. in total were submitted for examination. The material is entirely early modern in date. The material was examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using codenames (BRK) in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).
- 6.4.2 **Condition:** The collection is comprised of three flakes and a near-complete brick in an abraded but stable condition.
- 6.4.3 **The Brick:** The in upper infilling layer (212) of ditch [203] in Trench 2 produced a small corner flake from a handmade brick of 18th to mid-20th century date. The fragment is in an iron-rich coarse orange fabric with partial salt-surfacing.
- 6.4.3.1 Two small flakes from handmade bricks of 18th to mid-20th century date were recovered from post hole [304] in Trench 3. Cut feature 306 produced a near-complete handmade brick in a coarse orange fabric with common variable calcareous inclusions. The brick has been slop-moulded and measures 220 x 105 x 73mm. Manufacture suggests a late 18th to mid-20th century date for the brick with a 19th to early 20th century date being most likely.
- 6.4.4 **Summary and Recommendations:** Brick making took place in Baumber in the 18th and 19th centuries and it is likely that the material recovered from this site was manufactured locally.
- 6.4.5 **Retention:** The small flakes have been discarded but the near-complete brick should be retained.

References

2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version [Internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

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6.5 Animal Bone by Kevin Rielly & Kevin Trott

- 6.5.1 The site collection was obtained from several cut features of Iron Age and Late Saxon date. The earliest assemblage consisted of an unfused cattle femur head and shaft fragment from the lower fill (204) of Ditch [203], the second assemblage was recovered from one of the sealing fills (205) of the same ditch, the bone recovered included a cattle tibia as well as an amphibian bone.
- 6.5.2 The third assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the lower fill (316) of ditch [315] that was provisionally dated stratigraphically to the Iron Age period included a single lower right cattle mandible (with no molars present).
- 6.5.3 The final assemblage of bone was recovered from the upper fill (310) of pit [309] that was associated with late Saxon pottery sherds. This pit cut into the earlier ditch [315] and the condition and colouration of the cattle tibia and gnawed sheep rib may suggest it was residual in this pit from the earlier Iron Age ditch [315].
- 6.5.4 Notably, while relatively fragmented, this bone assemblage was in good condition with little to no surface damage. The presence of un-fused & fused bone elements from both cattle and sheep indicated this was clearly from animals of both juvenile and adult that were used either for work purposes (in regards to the cattle) or for milk & wool/meat production. No further analysis is required on this assemblage, although if more work is undertaken on site then this bone assemblage will need to be reviewed with other bone retained from the site.

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7. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation fulfilled the aims of and objectives of the Written Scheme of Investigation, revealing a sequence of archaeology at the site dating from the Iron Age to the modern period.
- 7.1.2 The most significant results of the programme of archaeological fieldwork report concerns the unexpected Iron Age activity that was identified on the site. Several ditches were revealed in both Trenches 2 and 3 that were interpreted as being related to water management from a nearby settlement that would have been located outside the proposed development area. The limited artefactual material that was recovered from the ditches, compared to artefact excavated from habitation sites, suggests that these ditch features were not immediately adjacent to the settlement. The environmental samples recovered from the fills indicated the landscape was originally open, damp grassland where in-frequent detritus consisting of charred cereal grains, animal bone and small fragments of pottery were disposed of from a settlement situated some distance away.
- 7.1.2 There was no evidence to suggest either Romano-British or Post-Roman activity on the site although A single pit dating to the late Saxon period was also uncovered and excavated within Trench 3. This pit had been cut into the earlier Iron Age ditch and some of the bone recovered in this pit was probably residual from the earlier feature.
- 7.1.3 Three elements of post-medieval archaeology were identified across the site during the evaluation. A drainage ditch/gully was found in Trench 1, a pit in Trench 2 and a posthole in Trench 3. A single fragment from an 18th century cup, along with brick fragments was retained from posthole [304], further 18th to 20th century styled brick fragments were retained from the infilling layer of Ditch [203] and pit [306].
- 7.1.4 Again, modern material was discovered across the site, most significantly this took the form of landscaping and modern levelling layers. However, there was also a posthole in Trench 1 and the cut of a square, intrusive feature in trench 3.
- 7.1.5 A single undated feature in the form of a shallow, narrow gully was also found in Trench 2.

8. REFERENCES

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9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

PCA would like to thank Neil Dowlman Architecture for commissioning the project on behalf of Mr Peall.

PCA Credits

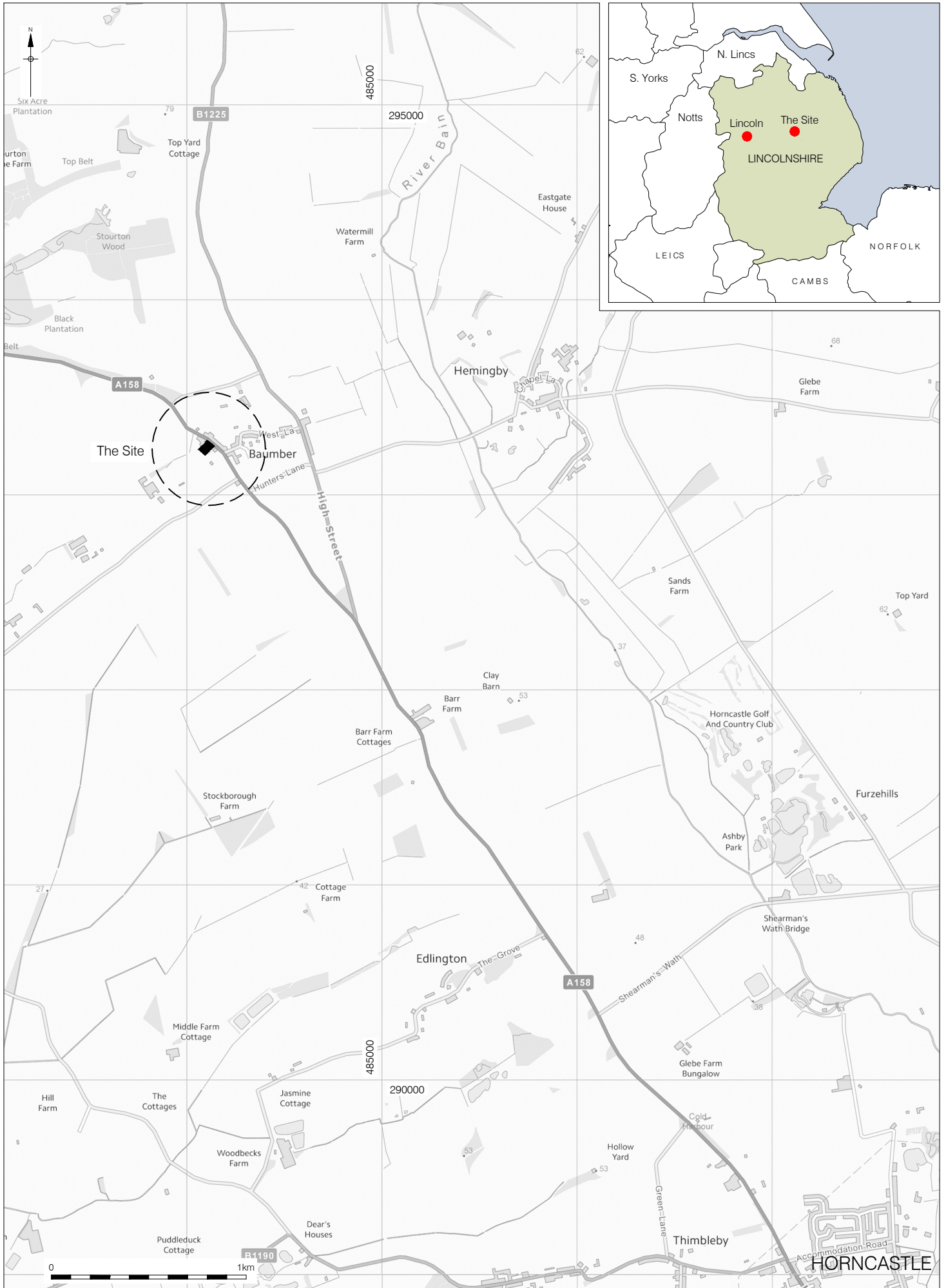
Fieldwork: Kathryn Brook & Donald Sutherland

Report: Kathryn Brook & Donald Sutherland

Specialists: Jane Young, Ian Rowlanson, Kevin Trott & Val Fryer

Project Manager: Kevin Trott

CAD: Ray Murphy



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03/12/15 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,500,000 and 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:500 at A4

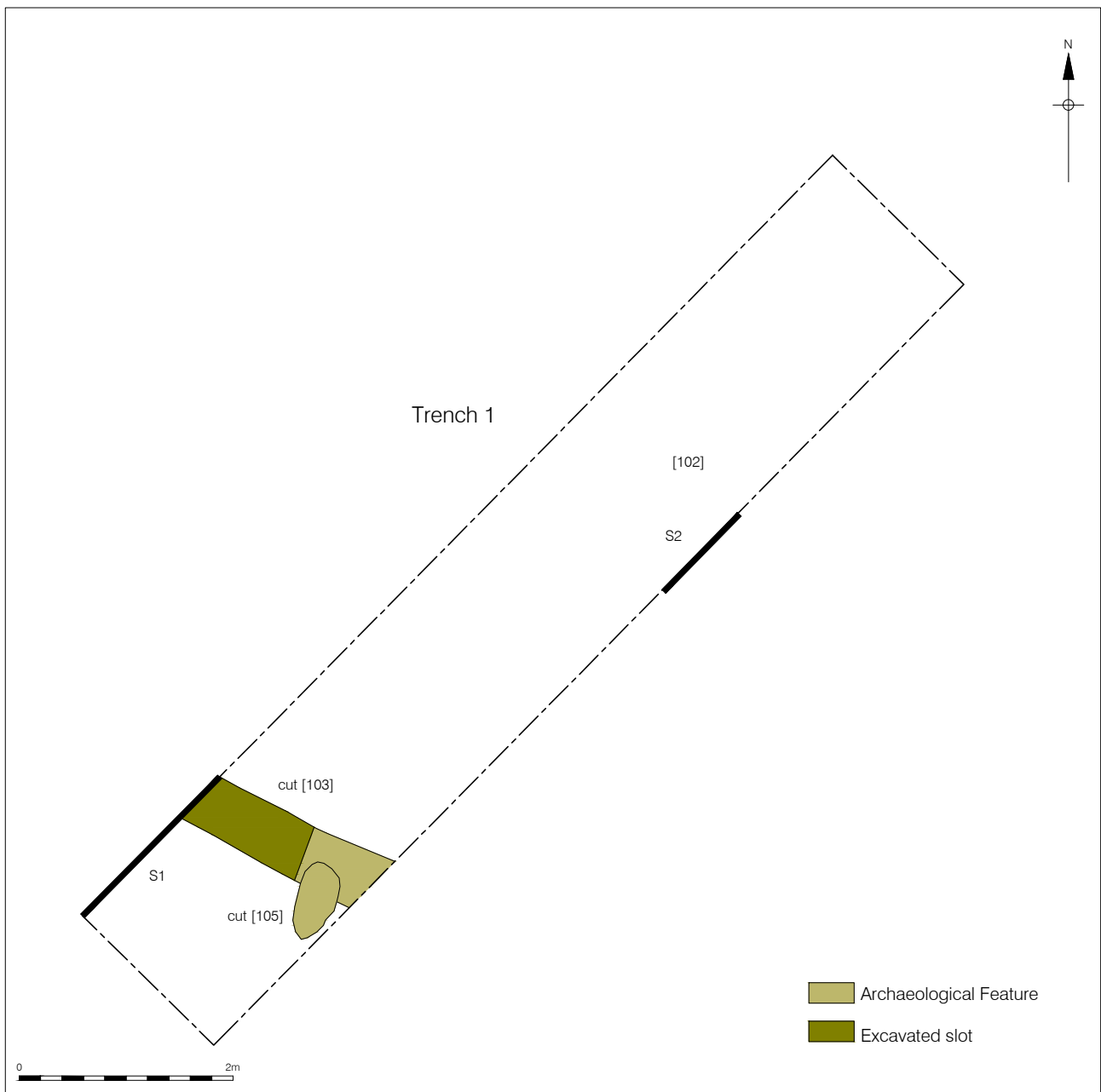
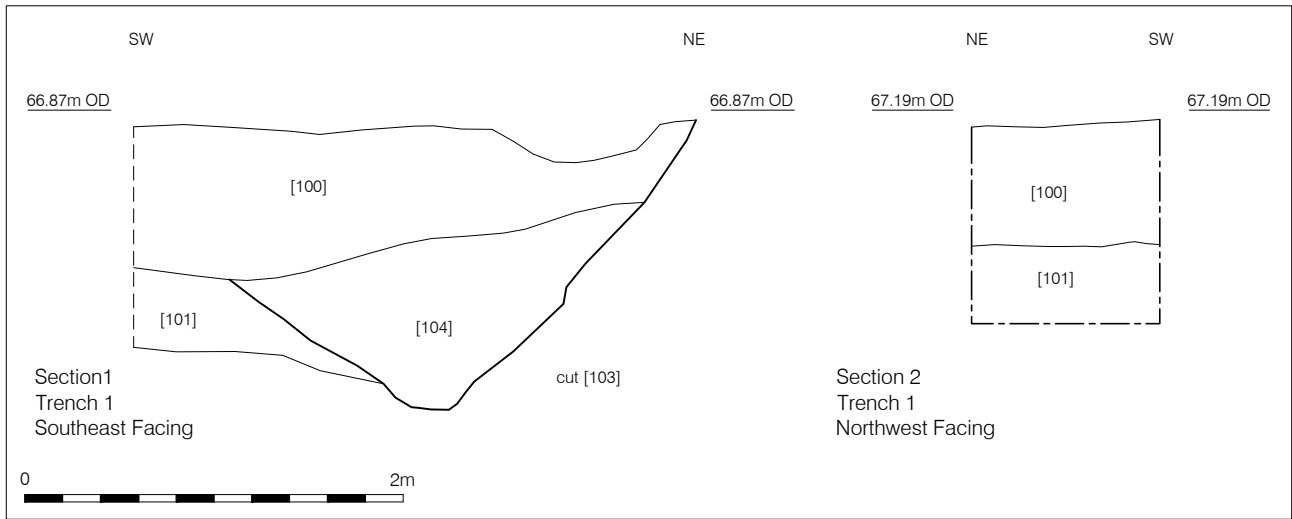
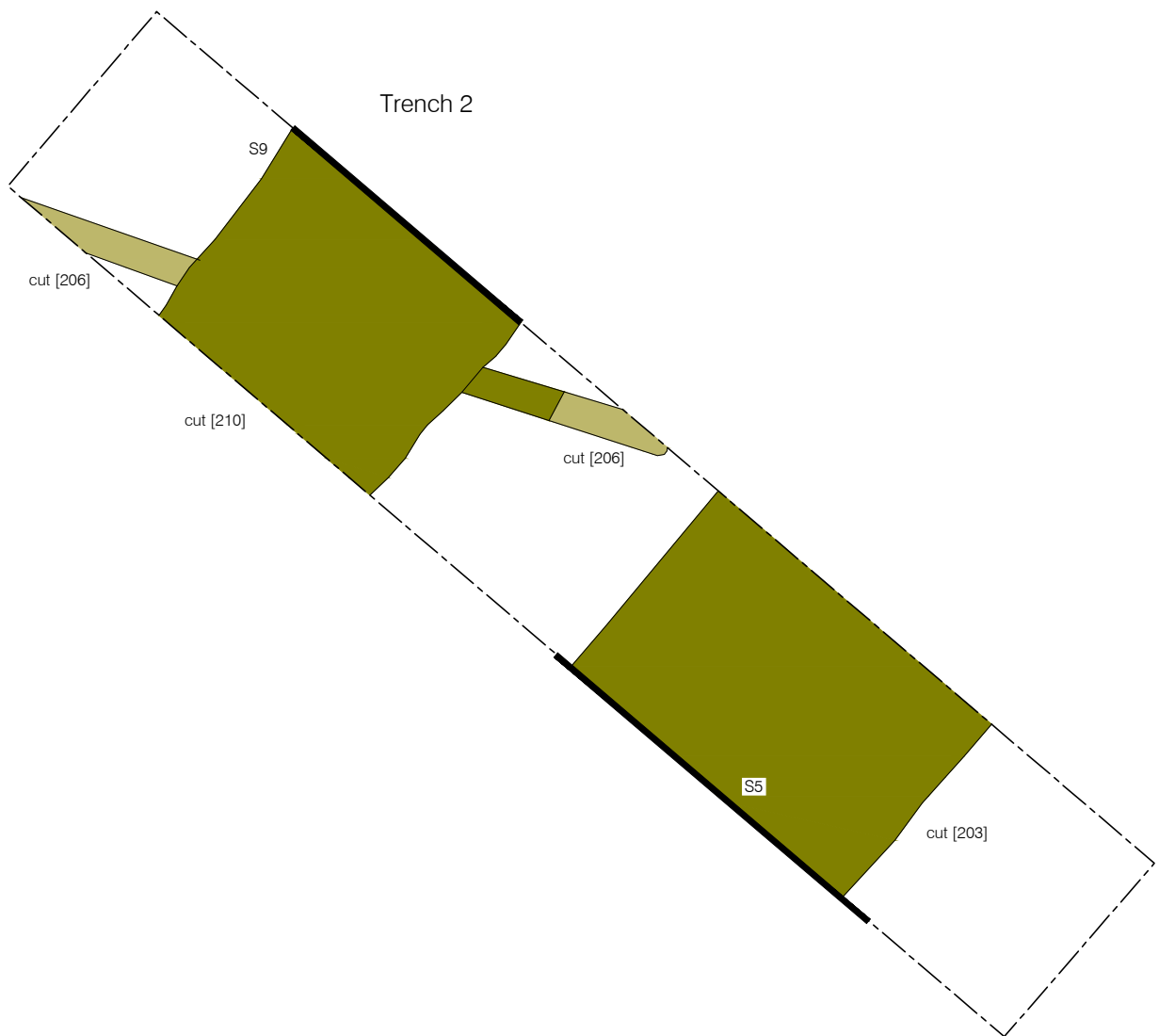


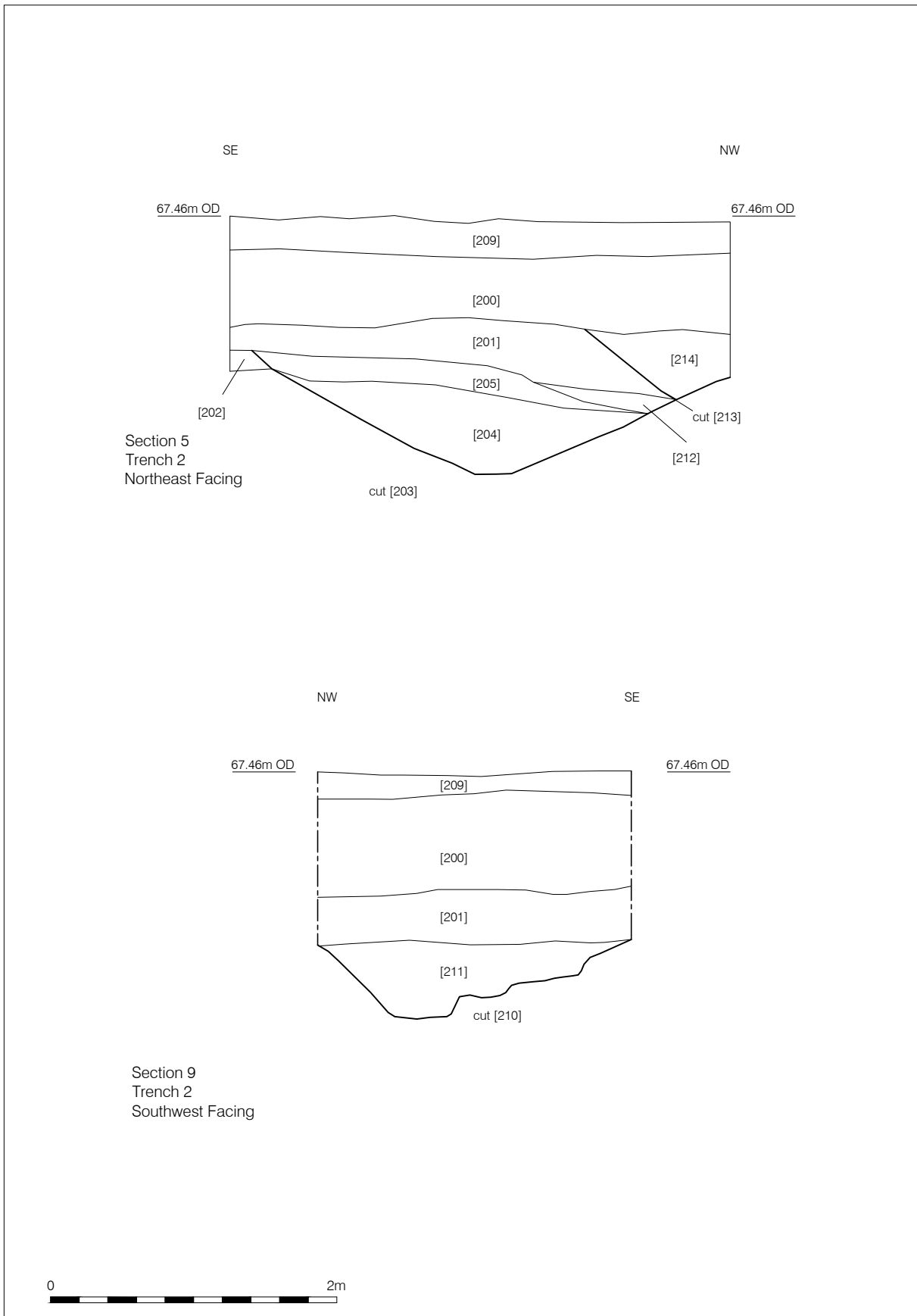
Figure 3
Trench 1: Plan and Sections
Plan at 1:60 and Sections 1:40 at A4



Archaeological Feature

Excavated slot

0 2m



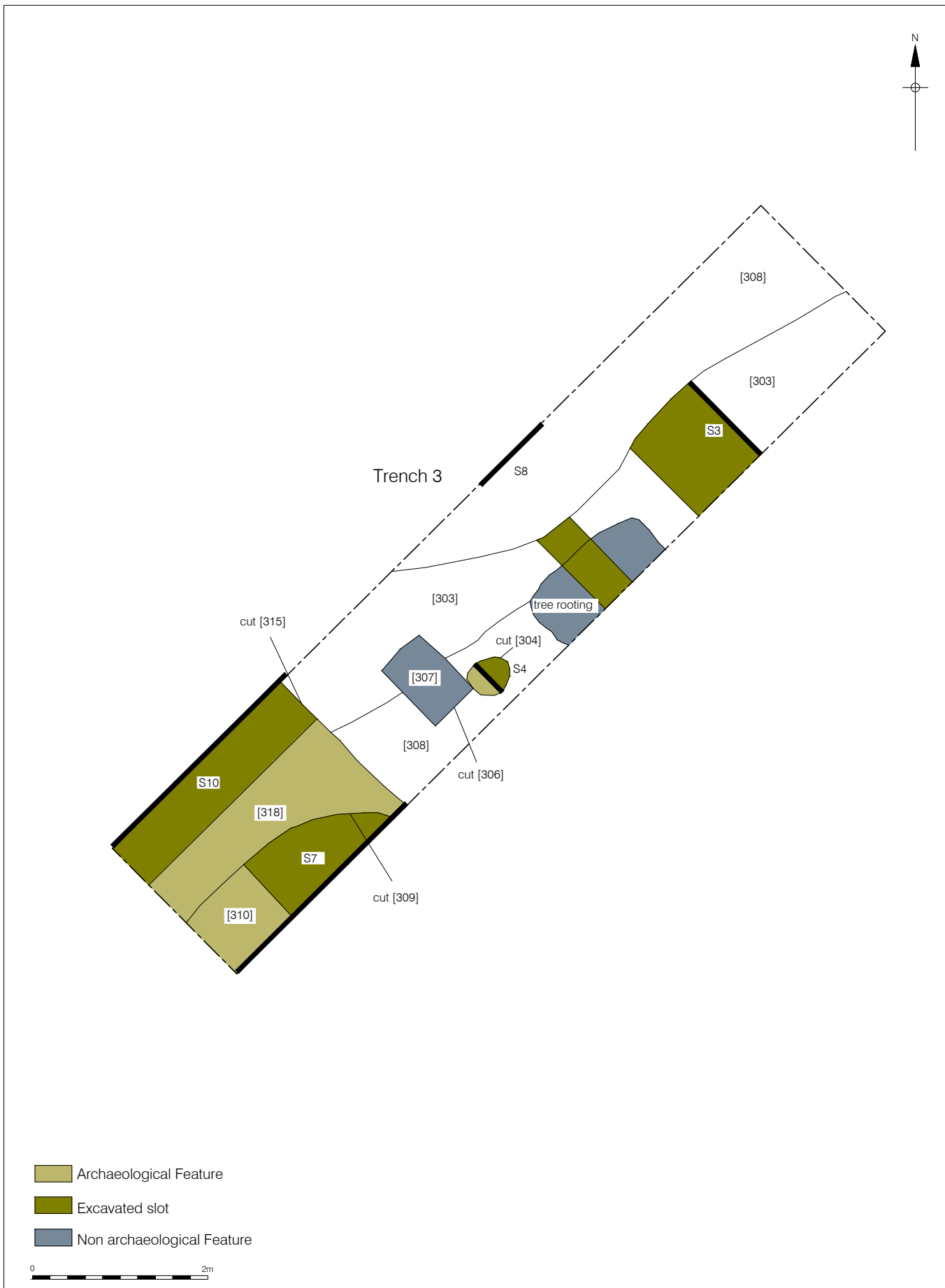
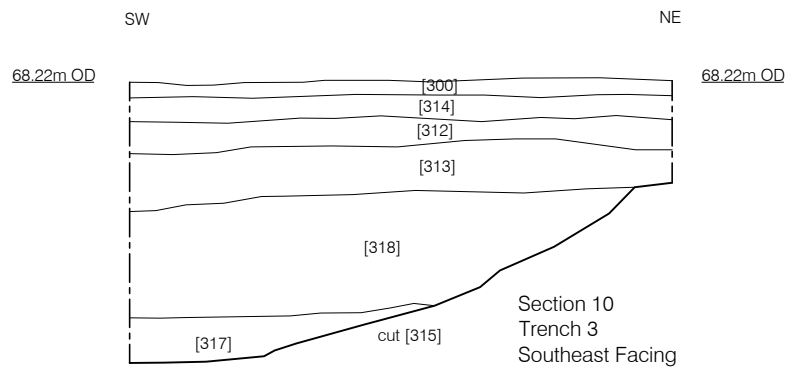
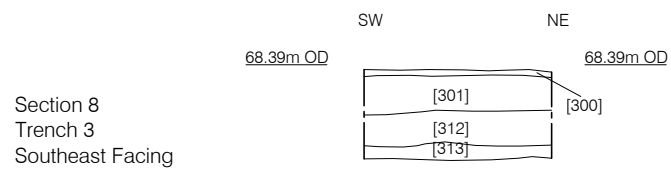
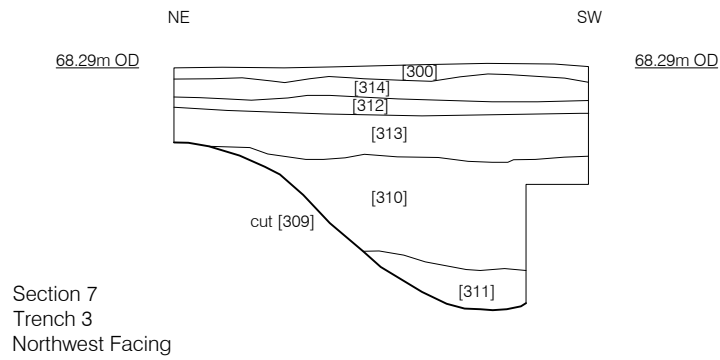
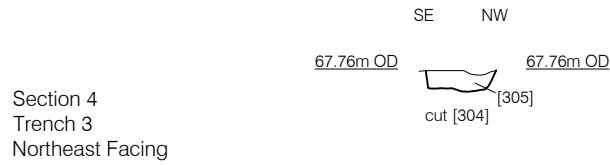
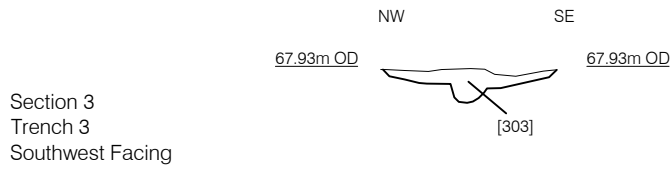


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 3
1:60 at A4



APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Below	Above	Trench No.	Phase
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
100	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable sandy silt	Occasional stone, brick, modern glass & concrete	Modern levelling layer	-	101	1	6
101	Layer	Mid Greyish Brown	Firm silty clay	Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Subsoil – form cultivation soil	100	102	1	4
102	Layer	Yellowish grey with orange patches	Firm sand and chalk with gravel flint		Natural	102 & 103	-	1	1
103	Cut	Linear aligned WNW-ESE. Moderately sloping sides with concave base. Not fully exposed within trench section.			Gully / ditch	100 & 104	102	1	6
104	Fill	Dark brownish grey	Firm sandy silt with chalk flecks	Occasional brick and coal fragments	Fill of [103]	100	103	1	6
105	Cut	Oval in plan, vertical sides, concave base			Post hole – Electricity / telegraph pole	106	104	1	6
106	Fill	Dark greyish back	Loose sandy silt	Degraded burnt wood, modern glass	Fill of [105]	100	105	1	6
200	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Firm silty sand	Frequent brick, concrete and stone inclusions	Modern Levelling layer	209	201 & 214	2	6
201	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Firm sandy silt with chalk flecks	Occasional flint fragments	Subsoil/ former cultivation soil	200	205, 211, 212, 207	2	4

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Below	Above	Trench No.	Phase
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
202	Layer	Yellowish grey	Firm sand and chalk with gravel flint	Contained bands of orange natural 208	Natural	203,210, 214, 206, 201	-		1
203	Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with flat base. 3.18m wide. 0.86m at deepest point.			Ditch	204	202		2
204	Fill	Light to mid-grey	Firm sandy silt with small sub angular stones	Occasional flint fragments and rare charcoal flecks	Lower fill of [203]	205	203	2	2
205	Fill	Mid to dark grey	Firm sandy silt	Charcoal flecks and occasional flint fragments	Upper/ mid fill of [203]	201 & 212	204	2	2
206	Cut	Linear aligned NW-SE gentle sloping sides concave base. 0.26m wide. 0.04m at lowest point.			Shallow gully	207	202	2	2
207	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Moderately firm sandy silt	Occasional flint fragments and sub angular stones	Fill of [206]	201	206	2	2
208	Layer	orange	Firm Sand and gravel	-	Natural	Within natural 202		2	1
209	layer	White	Loose crushed chalk		Bedding layer for carpark area	-	200	2	6
210	cut	Linear aligned NW-SE, northwest side steep sloping cut whereas the southeast side has a gentle undulation slope. Flat base. 2.16m wide and 0.56m at deepest point			Ditch	211	202	2	2

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Below	Above	Trench No.	Phase
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
211	Fill	Greyish orange	Friable sandy silt	Occasional small flint fragments and sub angular stones	Fill of [210]	201	210	2	2
212	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Firm sandy silt	Occasional flint fragments	Latest infill of ditch [205] very similar to subsoil (201)	201	205	2	2/4
213	Cut	Steep sloping side			Modern intrusion	200	201	2	6
214	Fill	Dark brownish grey	Firm sandy silt with chalk flecks	Occasional flint and CBM inclusions	Fill of modern intrusion [213]	200	213	2	6
300	Layer	Grey	Firm crushed gravel		Carpark surface		301 & 314	3	6
301	Layer	Brownish black	Friable brick rubble with sandy silt		Rubble leaving layer	300	312	3	6
302		VOID							
303	Layer	orange	Sand and gravel		Bands of natural orange sand within (308)	313	-	3	1
304	Cut	Circular in plan, steep sides with a flat base. 0.32m diameter, depth 0.09m.			Posthole	305	303 & 308	3	5
305	Fill	Blackish brown	Friable sandy silt with chalk flecks		Fill of posthole [304]	312	304	3	5

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Below	Above	Trench No.	Phase
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
306	Cut	Square cut in plan unexcavated			Modern intrusion form removal of concrete slab	307	303 & 308	3	6
307	Fill	Blackish brown	Sandy silt with brick		Fill of modern intrusion [306]	312	303 & 308	3	6
308	Layer	Yellowish grey	Firm sand and chalk with gravel flint	Contained bands of orange natural 303	Natural	304, 309, 313 & 315	-	3	1
309	Cut	Only partially visible within the trench – visible shape typical of an oval. Steep cut on the north eastern sides and concave base. Diameter of pit unknown. Depth 0.48m			Cut of pit	311	316 & 317	3	3
310	Fill	Dark blackish grey	Friable sandy silt with flint fragments		Upper fill of pit [309]	311	313	3	3
311	Fill	Light grey	Friable sandy sit with flint and gravel		Lower fill of pit [309]	310	309	3	3
312	Layer	Black brown	Sandy clayish silt	Occasional chalk flecks	Buried topsoil	301 & 314	313 & 305	3	6
313	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Firm sandy silt with chalk flecks	Occasional flint & chalk fragments	Subsoil/ buried cultivation soil	312	303,308, 310 & 316	3	4
314	Layer	Cream white	Crushed chalk		Car park surface bedding layer only seen in southern portion of the trench.	300	312	3	6
315	Cut	Linear aligned northwest – southeast. Only partially uncovered within trench 3. Moderately sloping northeast edge, flat base width unknown. Depth 0.4m			Probable Ditch	317	303 & 308	3	2

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Below	Above	Trench No.	Phase
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
316	Fill	Mid-orangeish brown	Firm sandy silt	Frequent flint fragments.	Upper fill of [315]	313	317	3	2
317	Fill	Brownish grey	Firm sandy silt with gravel flint and small angular stones		Lower fill of [315]	316		3	2

APPENDIX 2. PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 pre-excitation view northeast, 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 2: Trench 2 under excavation view northwest, 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 3: Trench 3 pre-excitation view northeast, Scale 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 4: Trench 2 Excavated Ditch [203], northeast facing section Scale 1x1m & 1x2m

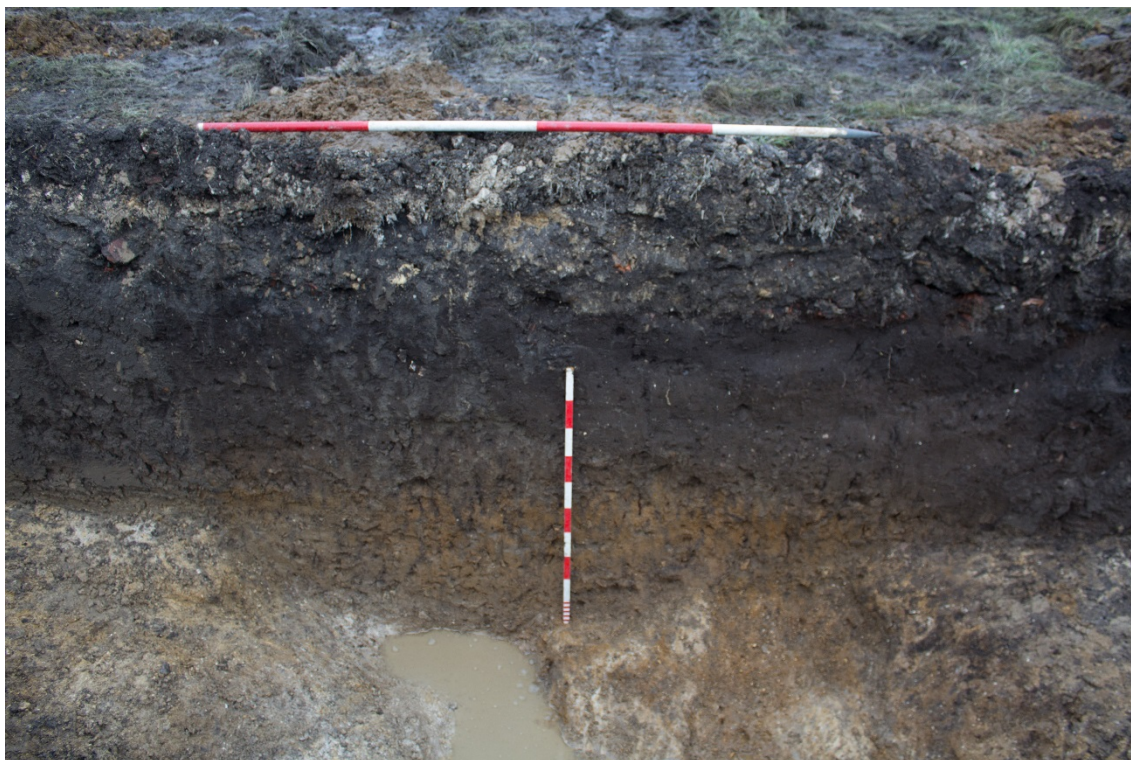


Plate 5: Trench 2 Excavated Ditch [210], southwest facing section, Scale 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 6: Trench 3 half sectioned Pit [309], view southwest, Scale 1x1m & 1x0.4m



Plate 7: Trench 3 excavated slot through ditch [315], southeast facing section, Scale 1x1m & 1x2m

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-237277

Project details

Project name	The Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire:
Short description of the project	The archaeological work involved excavating three trial trenches within the foot print of the proposed development avoiding any area of known post-medieval and modern disturbance. The most significant archaeological remains identified were located within the south and eastern part of the site, and include three potentially Iron Age ditches and a Saxon pit. The low density of affectual remains and analysis of soil samples suggests the ditches were possibly for water management situated with a landscape that was originally open, damp grassland with in-frequent deposits of detritus from a settlement situated some distance away. Other archaeological features recognised on site include a buried subsoil layer and a post-medieval pit. A series of modern demolition and levelling deposits were observed across the whole site although the modern disturbance was more intense within the southwestern portion of the site.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2015 End: 08-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RLBL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY BAUMBER he Red Lion Public House,

	Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 22105 74246 53.250867969331 -0.16964356019 53 15 03 N 000 10 10 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Kathryn Brook

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC: 2015.204
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC: 2015.204
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2015.204
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Red Lion Public House, Main Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire: An Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook K and Sutherland D

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