
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
BELVOIR GARDENS
GREAT GONERBY
LINCOLNSHIRE
GGBG08**

Planning Application No: S08/0457/37

Work undertaken for
Larkfleet Homes Ltd

**Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA**

National Grid Reference SK 8930 3814
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A.P.S Report No: 64/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Belvoir Gardens
Great Gonerby
Lincolnshire
GGBG08

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Project Coordinator | Gary Taylor |
| Supervisor | Neil Parker |
| Excavators | Jim Roberts & Bob Garland |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
| Illustration | Neil Parker |
| Photographic Reproduction | Neil Parker |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Neil Parker |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
| Gary Taylor | Tom Lane |
| Date: | Date: |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire. Five trial trenches were excavated providing a sample of the area under investigation. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential with previous investigations to the southeast having found Iron Age and Roman artefacts though mostly disturbed and in the backfills of post-medieval quarries. Middle Stone Age flints, similarly re-deposited, were also recovered

During the evaluation a single feature containing post-medieval artefacts was uncovered in Trench 1 and a feature probably natural in origin was excavated in Trench 5. Trench 2 contained apparently re-deposited layers of silt and brash natural, possibly a result of quarrying in the area. All other deposits recorded were natural in origin

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, “*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Residential development of the site is proposed subject to a planning application (S08/0457/37). Archaeological evaluation was required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of any application.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification produced by

APS and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. The work was undertaken on the 20th and 21st May 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Great Gonerby is 2km northwest of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is on the southwestern edge of the village, at the eastern end of Belvoir Gardens, at National Grid Reference SK 8930 3814.

Located on the plateau crest of the prominent hill on which Great Gonerby stands, the site slopes slightly to the south at 105m O.D.

Soils at the site are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Desk-based assessment of the area including the present site indicated the potential for remains of Roman and medieval date. In particular, Roman artefacts suggesting the presence of a significant building with mosaic floors have been found just to the south of the present site, possibly further down the hill. Additionally, there is an oral tradition of a medieval building and the former presence of stone walls at the current site (Palmer-Brown 1994a).

Trial trenching was previously carried out on land mostly to the immediate south and southwest of the proposed development area. A small quantity of Mesolithic flint was recovered, and a moderate amount of Iron Age and Roman pottery and tile, particularly in the southeastern part of the investigation area. However, most of these artefacts were re-deposited in the backfills of post-medieval quarries. One trench was located in the current site, but did not expose any archaeological remains and yielded only a few post-medieval artefacts (Palmer-Brown 1994b).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or

absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Five trial trenches, each approximately 20 x 1.2m in extent, were excavated as a sample of the investigation area.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB Mini-digger fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation were identified by appropriate specialists (Appendix 3).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

The earliest recorded deposit in Trench 1 comprised a hard, yellowish and reddish brown ironstone brash (103) and represented the underlying natural deposits within the area (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 3 & 4).

A vertical sided feature of undetermined shape [101] cut into the natural. It had a depth of 0.62m and was filled with (102) soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt from which glass and post-medieval pottery was recovered. This may have been an ironstone extraction pit (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 4, Appendix 3).

Overlying this was a firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt deposit (104). With a thickness of 0.12m and containing frequent fragments of ironstone this formed the subsoil in the area (Figure 5, Plate 4).

Uppermost in Trench 1 was a layer of loose, light brown sandy silt and root mass (105) that made up the newly forming 0.1m thick topsoil (Figure 5, Plate 4).

5.2 Trench 2

Natural deposits in Trench 2 comprised firm, blue grey and mottled reddish brown clay (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 7 & 8).

Overlying the natural were three subtly different layers of mixed silt and re-deposited natural. The earliest deposit (205) was a roughly 50% mixture of brash and silt approximately 0.25m thick. Overlying this, a 0.15m thick siltier deposit (204) was in turn covered by a 0.15m thick loose deposit (203) consisting almost entirely of re-deposited ironstone brash (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 7 & 8).

Subsoil in Trench 2 (202) comprised a 0.2m thick layer of firm, stony, mid brown sandy silt, covered by a 0.15m thick topsoil (201) of loose, dark brown sandy silt (Figure 5, Plate 8).

5.3 Trench 3

Natural deposits (300) in Trench 3 were a mixture of light grey, limestone and mid reddish brown ironstone brash (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 7 & 9).

Hard, mid reddish brown clayey silt (301) with a thickness of 0.15m formed the subsoil that was covered by (302) a 0.21m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (Figure 5, Plate 9).

5.4 Trench 4

Natural deposits (400) in Trench 4 were a mixture of light grey, limestone and mid reddish brown ironstone brash (Figure 4, Plates 10 & 12).

Hard, mid reddish brown clayey silt (401) with a thickness of 0.26m formed the subsoil that was covered by (402) an 80mm thick newly forming topsoil consisting of roots and silt (Figure 5, Plate 12).

5.5 Trench 5

Two distinct natural deposits were visible in Trench 5. Present over most of the trench was a mixture of light grey limestone and mid reddish brown ironstone brash (505). This was replaced at the western end by (508) a firm, plastic deposit of mottled yellow and blue clay (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 11, 13 & 14).

At the eastern end of the trench an amorphous depression [504] with a depth of 0.17m was investigated. It was filled by (503) firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt that was almost indistinguishable from the 0.2m thick subsoil (502) that covered it (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 13 & 14).

Uppermost in the trench was the topsoil (501) & (506) formed from a 0.3m thick deposit of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt Figure 5, Plate 13).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were uncovered in all

trenches. In Trench 2 and at the eastern end of Trench 5 these deposits differed from the ironstone brash present over the rest of the site. Exposed at a much greater depth these clay deposits (206) and (508) represent the natural deposits that lay under the ironstone and were exposed as a result of post-medieval quarrying on the site.

Mixed layers of re-deposited material in Trench 2 (203), (204) & (205) also appear to have been formed from the detritus of the quarrying process previously recorded in the area. Comparable evidence of post-medieval quarrying and re-deposition of material has been identified in previous investigations immediately to the southeast (Palmer-Brown 1994b).

In Trench 5 the amorphous feature [504] was not archaeological in nature and was formed from natural processes, probably glacial activity that caused the undulations in the natural brash that was observed in all trenches other than Trench 2.

Only one archaeological feature was discovered during the evaluation [101] and appears to be the edge of an extraction pit for quarrying the ironstone. Previous evidence of quarrying identified close by (Palmer-Brown 1994b) suggests this pit may be much larger than the small portion exposed in Trench 1.

Subsoil deposits on the site were only partially covered by the remains of the original topsoil (201), (302), (501) & (506), which had mostly been removed and used to create the bank that surrounded the site to the north, west and south.

Over the rest of the site, the re-colonisation by meadow plants and grass has formed the beginnings of a new topsoil layer (105) & (402).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Five archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

Archaeological remains, specifically evidence of ironstone extraction, were recovered at various depths below the present ground surface.

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

SSEW Soils Survey of England and Wales

No evidence of Mesolithic, Iron Age or Romano British activity, as suggested by artefacts found on an adjacent investigation, was revealed.

Finds retrieved dated to the post-medieval period.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Larkfleet Homes Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

Also, thanks to Jenny Young for access to information on previous investigations and to Gary Taylor and Tom Lane who edited this report.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

Palmer-Brown, C.P. 1994a *Land off Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished PCA Desk Based Assessment.

Palmer-Brown, C.P. 1994b *Land off Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished PCA Field Evaluation Report

10. ABBREVIATIONS

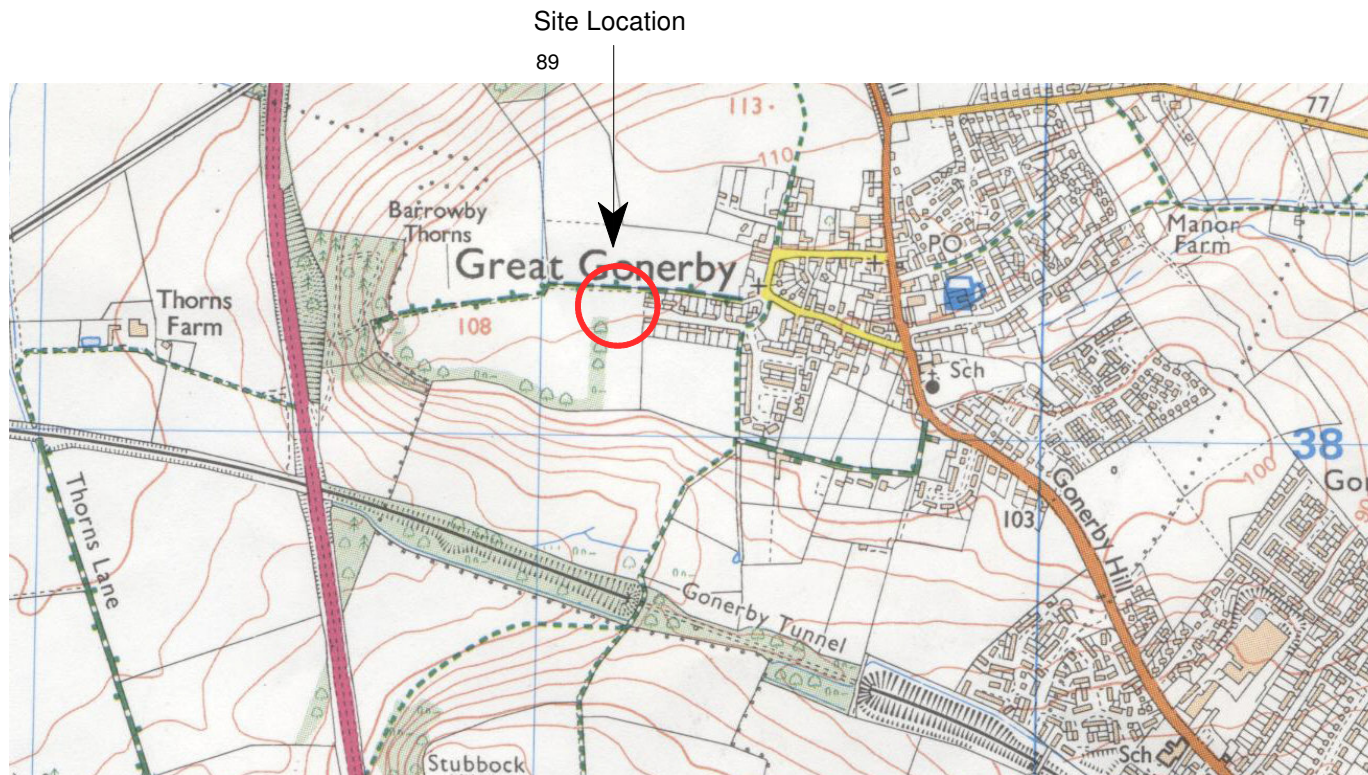
APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



SK

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Great Gonerby Belvoir Gardens

Scale 1:1500

Drawn by: NP

Report No:64/08

Figure 2. Site Location

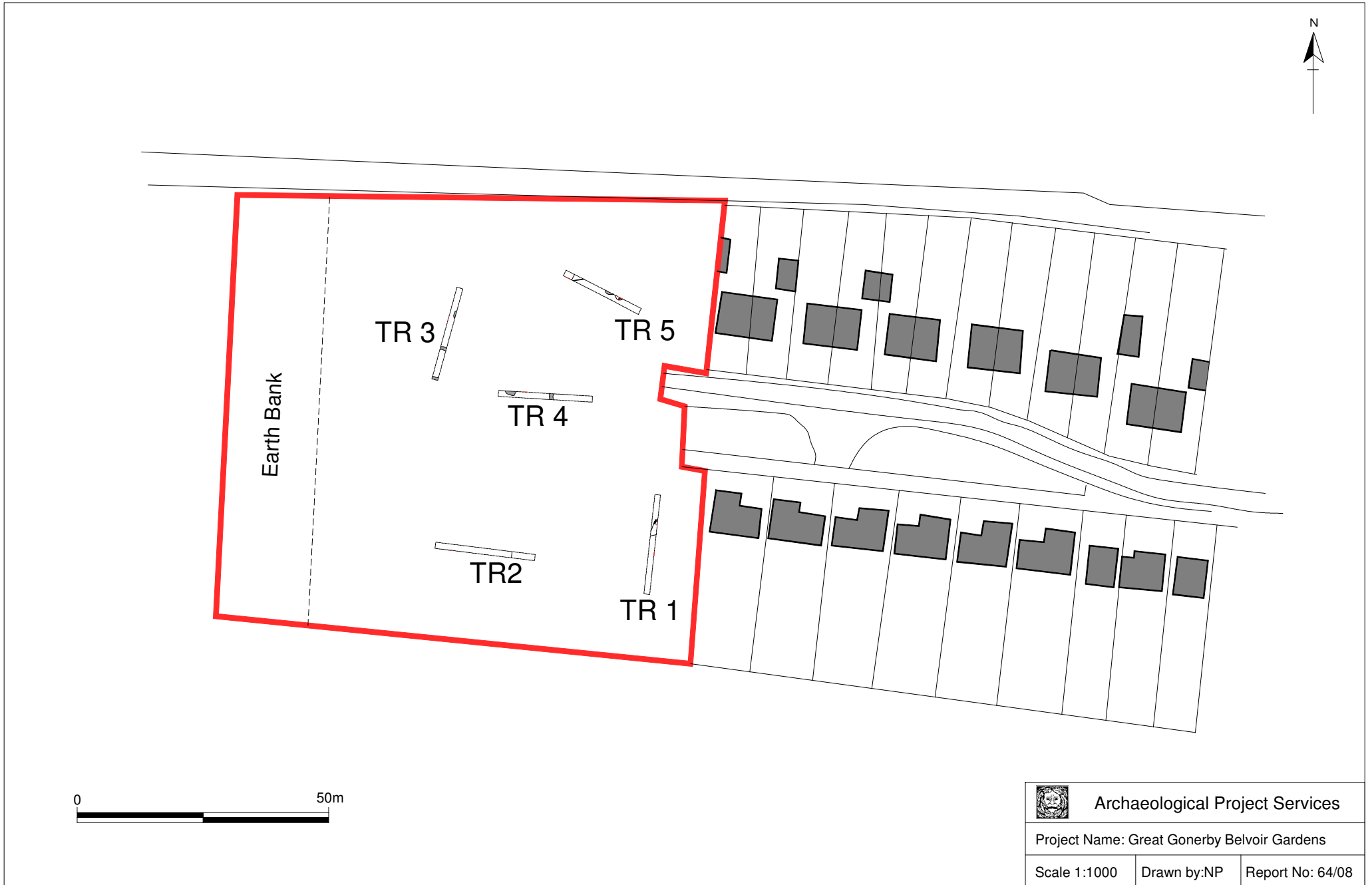


Figure 3. Trench location

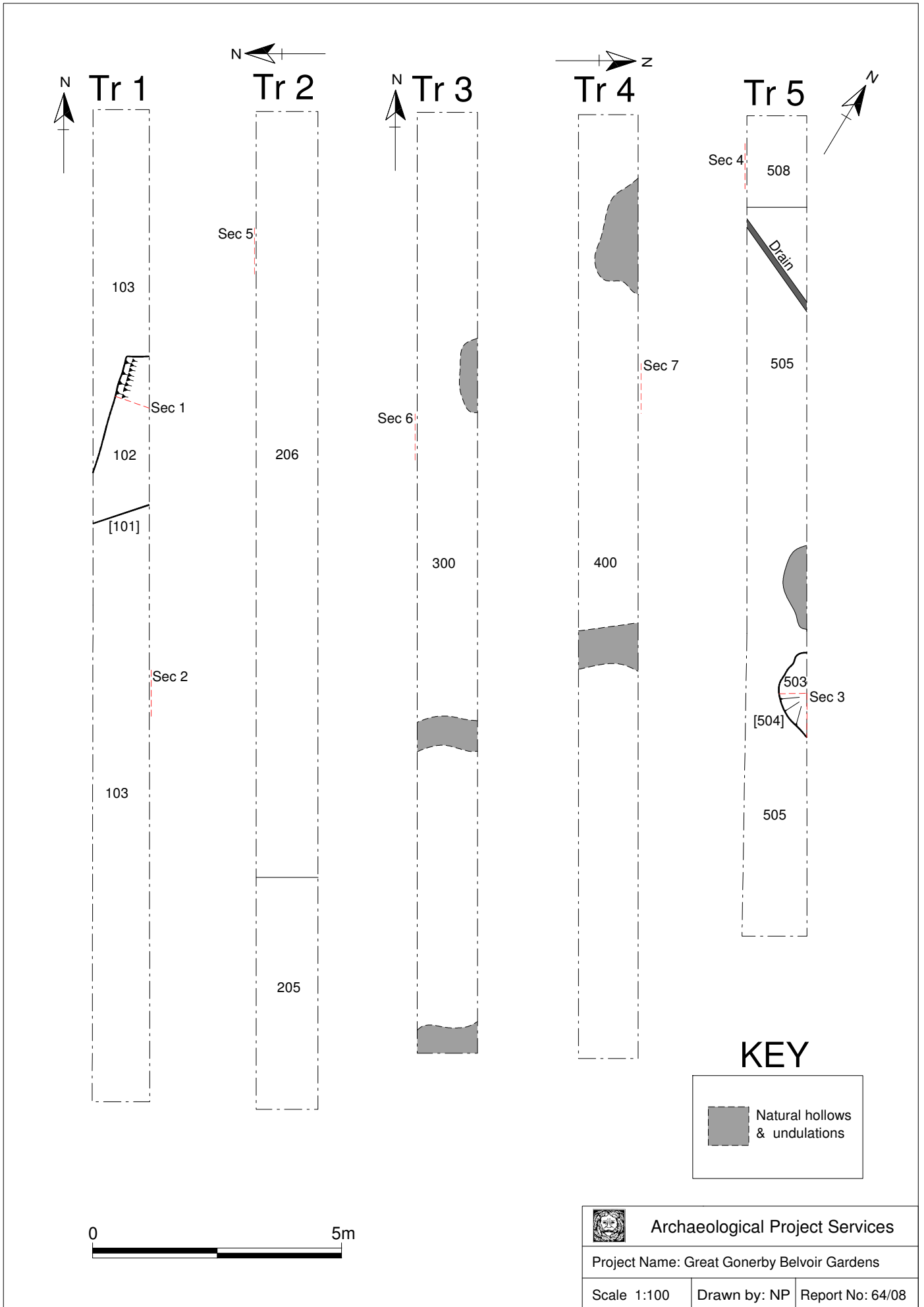
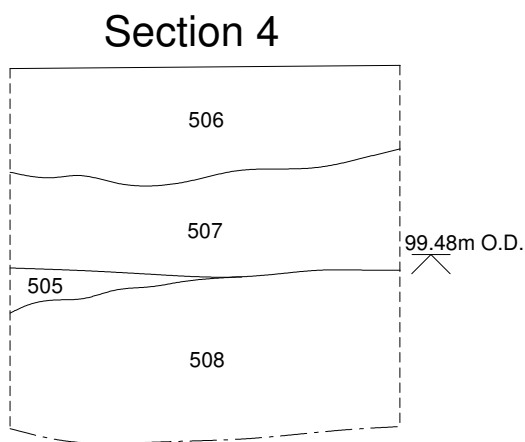
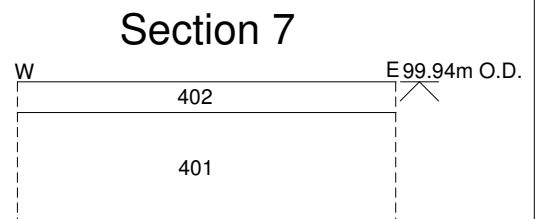
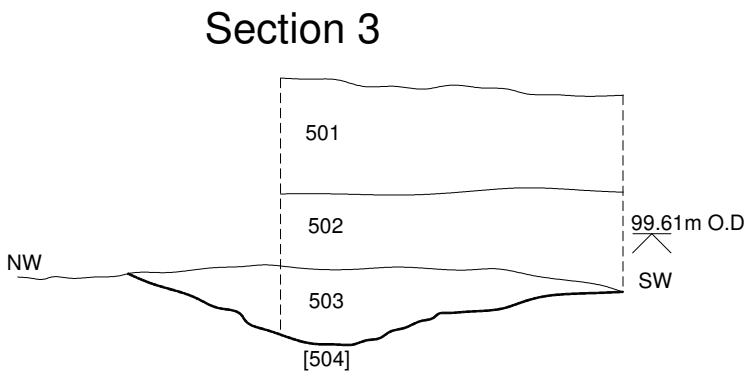
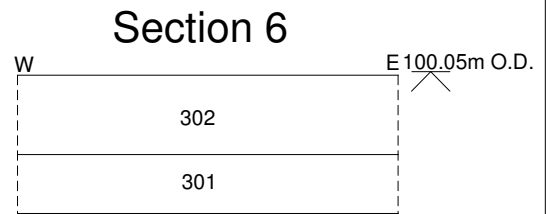
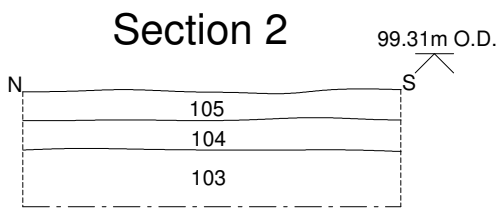
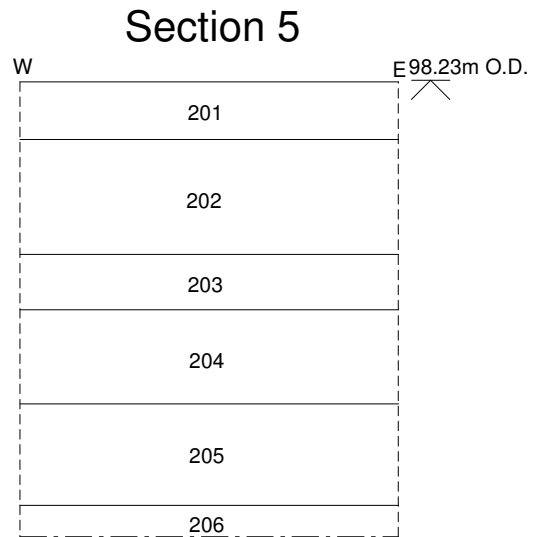
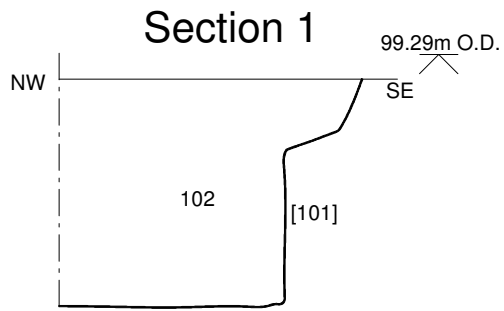


Figure 4. Plans



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Great Gonerby Belvoir Gardens

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NP

Report No: 64/08

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1

General view
of the site

Looking southwest



Plate 2

General view
of the site

Looking north



Plate 3
Trench 1
Looking east



Plate 4
Section 1
Looking southwest



Plate 5
Section 2
Looking east



Plate 6
Trench 2
Looking east



Plate 7
Trench 3
Looking south



Plate 8
Section 5
Looking north



Plate 9
Section 6
Looking west



Plate 10
Trench 4
Looking east



Plate 11
Trench 5
Looking southeast



Plate 12
Section 7
Looking north



Plate 13
Section 3
Looking west

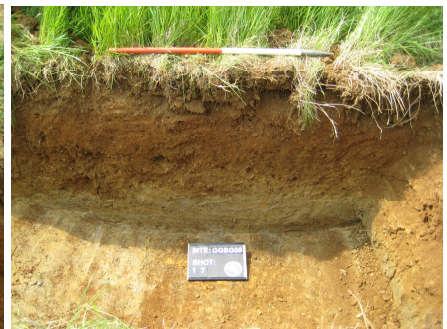


Plate 14
Section 4
Looking south

Appendix 1

Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, with previous investigations just to the southeast having found Iron Age and Roman artefacts, though mostly disturbed and in the backfills of post-medieval quarries. Middle Stone Age flints, similarly redeposited, were also recovered.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Belvoir Gardens, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Great Gonerby is located 2km northeast of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is on the southwestern edge of the village, at the eastern end of Belvoir Gardens, at national grid reference SK 8930 3814.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a planning application (S08/0457/37) for residential development. A previous desk-based assessment of the area including the site indicated the potential for Roman and medieval remains. A subsequent evaluation, predominantly of the area to the south and southeast, revealed archaeological remains. In consequence, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Great Gonerby is on a prominent hill, with the investigation site on the plateau crest of this

hill, on a slight slope down to the south at 105m OD. Soils at the site are Banbury Association ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Desk-based assessment of the area including the present site indicated the potential for remains of Roman and medieval date. In particular, Roman artefacts suggesting the presence of a significant building with mosaic floors have been found just to the south of the present site, possibly further down the hill. Additionally, there is an oral tradition of a medieval building and the former presence of stone walls at the current site. Trial trenching was carried out mostly on land immediately to the south and southwest of the proposed development area. A small quantity of Mesolithic flint was recovered, and a moderate amount of Iron Age and Roman pottery and tile, particularly in the southeastern part of the investigation area. However, most of these artefacts were redeposited in the backfills of post-medieval quarries. One trench was located in the current site, but did not expose any archaeological remains and yielded only a few post-medieval artefacts.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.

7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

- 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement will comprise five (5No) trenches each 20m x 1.6m, positioned to provide sample coverage of the entire area.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

- 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
 - 11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 14.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| <u>Task</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking the work</u> |
|-------------------------|--|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln. |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS Roman: A Boyle, APS Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS |
| Other Artefacts | J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS |
| Animal Remains Analysis | P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Kitch, indep. specialist |
| Environmental Analysis | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or V Fryer, independent specialist |
| Radiocarbon dating | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory |

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistant, and to take about 4 days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

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- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 2, 19/05/08

Appendix 2

Context Summary

| Context | Description | Interpretation |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 101 | Vertical sided cut feature of undetermined shape, 0.62m deep with a flat base | Ironstone extraction pit |
| 102 | Soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.62m thick | Fill of 101 |
| 103 | Hard, yellowish and reddish brown ironstone brash | Natural |
| 104 | Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small ironstone fragments, 0.12m thick | Subsoil |
| 105 | Loose, light brown sandy silt and roots approx 0.1m thick | Newly forming topsoil |
| 201 | Loose, dark brown sandy silt approx 0.15m thick | Topsoil |
| 202 | Firm, mid brown sandy silt 0.2m thick with frequent large angular stones | Subsoil |
| 203 | Mid reddish brown loose ironstone brash. 0.15m thick | Possible re-deposited natural |
| 204 | Compact, reddish brown clayey silt with frequent ironstone brash inclusions. 0.15m thick | Possible re-deposited natural |
| 205 | Firm, mid light brown clayey silt with 50% ironstone brash. 0.25m thick | Possible re-deposited natural |
| 206 | Firm, blue grey and mottled reddish brown clay | Natural |
| 300 | Hard, light grey and mid brownish red limestone and ironstone brash mixture | Natural |
| 301 | Hard, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate limestone fragments. 0.15m thick | Subsoil |
| 302 | Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt 0.21m thick with moderate limestone inclusions | Topsoil |
| 400 | Hard, light grey and mid brownish red limestone and ironstone brash mixture | Natural |
| 401 | Hard, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate limestone fragments. Approx 0.26m thick | Subsoil |
| 402 | Dark brown clay, sand, silt and roots, 80mm thick | Newly forming topsoil |
| 501 | Friable, mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt approx 0.3m thick | Topsoil |
| 502 | Firm, friable mid reddish brown clayey silt, approx 0.2m thick with occasional limestone fragments | Subsoil |
| 503 | Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt 0.17m thick | Fill of 504 |
| 504 | Amorphous concave sided feature, 0.17m deep | Probable naturally occurring hollow |
| 505 | Hard, mid to light reddish and greyish brown limestone and ironstone brash | Natural |
| 506 | Friable, mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt approx 0.3m thick | Topsoil |
| 507 | Firm, friable mid reddish brown clayey silt, approx 0.2m thick with occasional limestone fragments | Subsoil |
| 508 | Firm, plastic pale blue-grey and mottled yellow clay exposed to 0.43m | Natural |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly pottery but also glass, comprising 18 items weighing a total of 220g, was recovered from 2 separate contexts in the same trench. All of the material is post-medieval to early modern. Faunal remains were also recovered.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Sixteen sherds from six vessels, weighing 218 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the Post Medieval period.

Condition

Four of the vessels are represented by more than one sherd and the pottery is in fresh condition. Therefore, the low sherd weight of 14 grams represents recent fragmentation of the material. One vessel has soot residue and is burnt over the break. This was probably the result of its use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Cxt | Cname | Full name | Form | NoS | NoV | W (g) | Part | Description |
|-----|-------|---|--------------|-----|-----|-------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 102 | BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 51 | BS | |
| 102 | BL | Black-glazed wares | Jar | 4 | 1 | 53 | Rim + BS | Soot, including over break |
| 102 | BL | Black-glazed wares | Bowl | 3 | 1 | 27 | BS | Fe slip |
| 102 | STMO | Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed | Jar/ chamber | 4 | 1 | 46 | Base + BS | |
| 102 | SWSG | Staffordshire White Salt-glazed stoneware | Small dish | 1 | 1 | 9 | profile | |
| 104 | BL | Black-glazed wares | Jar | 3 | 1 | 32 | Rim + BS | Fe slip |

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from two deposits; topsoil (104) and (102) the fill of pit [101].

Range

A single sherd of Post Medieval Blackware came from topsoil (104). The pottery from the fill of pit [101] includes contemporary wares that are typical of late Post Medieval deposits. This group is probably re-deposited but is in fresh condition, suggesting that the pit could have been filled in the 18th century.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of contemporary pottery came from two contexts. The assemblage dates to the 18th century and indicates activity of that date in the vicinity.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

One fragment of animal bone weighing 1g was recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was recovered from a pit fill.

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was moderate.

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

| Cxt | Taxon | Element | Side | Number | W (g) | Comments |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|----------|
| 102 | Medium-sized mammal | Unidentified, long bone | | 1 | 1 | |

Summary

As an isolated fragment of uncertain identity, the bone is of very limited potential and significance.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of glass weighing a total of 2g were recovered from a single context.

Condition

The glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

| Cxt | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|---|-----|-------|--|
| 102 | Pale green window glass, 19 th -early 20 th century | 1 | 1 | 19 th -early 20 th century |
| | Dark green bottle glass, 19 th -early 20 th century | 1 | 1 | |

Provenance

Both pieces of glass were recovered from a pit fill.

Range

Window and vessel glass was recovered and is all of early modern date, no earlier than the 19th century.

Potential

As a limited collection of small pieces of early modern date, the glass assemblage is of limited potential, other than providing dating evidence.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table4, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Comments |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 102 | 19 th -early 20 th | Based on glass |
| 104 | Late 17 th to 18 th | Date on a single sherd |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ACBMG | Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group |
| BS | Body sherd |
| CBM | Ceramic Building Material |
| CLAU | City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit |
| CXT | Context |
| LHJ | Lower Handle Join |
| NoF | Number of Fragments |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| NRFRC | National Roman Fabric Reference Collection |
| PCRG | Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group |
| TR | Trench |
| UHJ | Upper Handle Join |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Slowikowski, A. M., 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.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

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. |
| 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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| Layer | A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Mesolithic | The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Redeposited | An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>). |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 13 | Context records |
| 3 | Trench recording streets |
| 4 | Sheets of scale drawings |
| 1 | Plan record sheet |
| 1 | Section record sheet |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:
Accession Number:

GGBG08
LCNCC: 2008. 88

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 development site but away from the 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.

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