
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT CHESHAM DRIVE,
BASTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BACD 12)**

Work Undertaken For
Larkfleet Homes Limited

September 2012

Report Compiled by
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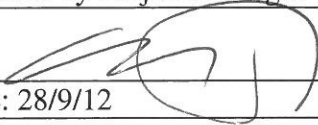

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
land off Chesham Drive
Baston
Lincolnshire
BACD12

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising eleven trial trenches was undertaken on land at Chesham Drive, Baston, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately south of an area of Late Saxon settlement and medieval manorial remains. Previous geophysical survey had indicated ditches and pits that are probably an extension to the Saxon-medieval remains. Additionally, a possible Bronze Age barrow was identified.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of a circular ditch in the southeast part of the site. However, no dating evidence was recovered and it remains uncertain whether this is a Bronze Age barrow ditch.

Two probable early Roman field boundary ditches were revealed. An east-west ditch of Late Saxon date was probably the southern boundary of the settlement of that date previously excavated to the north. A probable late medieval boundary ditch was also revealed.

Artefacts retrieved included pottery of Late Iron Age, Early Roman, Late Saxon and late medieval date along with animal bone.

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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a pre-planning enquiry for residential development. The Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council advised that further information was required to assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource in the form of a trial trench evaluation based on the results of an earlier geophysical survey (Malone 2011).

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes Ltd to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between the 3rd and 10th September 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the southern edge of the village east of Deeping Road and south of Chesham Drive at TF 1147 1367 (Fig. 2).

The site is on fairly flat land at 7m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of 1st Terrace sand and gravel deposits which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence of prehistoric and later activity has been identified in Baston, with several Neolithic axes found. West of the village is

the King Street Roman road while on the east side is the Car Dyke Roman waterway. The Main Street marks the line of another Roman road, the Baston Outgang. Roman remains, including a burial have been found 400m northeast of the site (LAS 1996, 1997, 1998). Close to King Street, at Urns Farm, is the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of mid 5th to late 6th century date which contained few inhumations and many cremations (Mayes and Dean 1976, 6).

Immediately north of the present site, previous investigations revealed evidence of Late Saxon settlement, including an iron smithy, and medieval manorial remains. Medieval pottery wasters have also been found in the area, indicating the likely presence of kilns (Taylor 2003). Previous geophysical survey of the site revealed magnetic anomalies of ditches and pits in the northern half of the field. These are probably an extension to the Saxon-medieval remains found immediately to the north. In addition, a ring ditch, probably representing a Bronze Age burial mound, was identified in the southern half of the field (Malone 2011).

The place-name Baston means ‘the enclosure/village of Bak(r)’, deriving from the Old Norse personal name *Bak* and Old English *tun* (Cameron 1998) At the time of the Domesday Survey, Baston comprised a manor and a berewick. Within the manor, held by Crowland Abbey, was a church and half a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant medieval building is the parish church of St John the Baptist which dates to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 129).

A trenching evaluation 350m to the northeast of the site revealed buried soils and a single pit of 12th to 15th century or later date. There was also a substantial sand and gravel quarry of 14th to 16th

century or later date. A small assemblage of medieval pottery retrieved from the site included locally-produced wares, some of which were wasters (Mellor 2011).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was 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.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent and the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site, their spatial arrangement and the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Eleven trenches were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology, most of them positioned in order to investigate geophysical anomalies (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. 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 list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Thales Global Positioning System (GPS).

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 2).

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 3)

In this trench the natural deposit was orangey brown sand and gravel, with light yellowish brown patches (102). It was overlain, in the northern part of the trench, by a yellowish brown/light grey mix of natural sandy silt and chalk (115).

The natural deposits were cut by four ditches. In the northern part of the trench, north-south aligned ditch [113] (Fig 8, Section 12, Plate 4) was concave sided, 2.25m wide and 0.58m deep. It was filled by mid reddish brown sandy silt (114) which contained two sherds of Late Iron

Age to Roman pottery.

Immediately south of this, WSW-ENE aligned ditch [103] (Fig 7, Section 1) was steep sided, 1.95m wide and 0.6m deep. Lower fill (104) was 0.1m thick yellowish orange brown sand and gravel which was sealed by 0.58m thick brown clayey silt (105) which contained a single cattle bone.

Just to the south, east-west aligned ditch [106] (Fig 1, Section 4) had fairly steep sides and measured 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep. It contained a single fill of mid brown sandy clayey silt (107).

Near the south end of the trench, WSW-ENE aligned ditch [108] (Fig 7, Section 6) was 2.6m wide and 0.52m deep. Lower fills of yellow orangey brown sand and gravel (111) and (112) were probably slumped natural deposits. These were overlain by 0.2m thick dark grey clayey silt (109) which was sealed by 0.3m thick mid brown sandy clayey silt (110).

The features were overlain by 0.3m thick ploughsoil (101).

Trench 2 (Fig 4)

In Trench 2, the natural yellowish/orangey brown sand and gravel (208) was cut by three features.

At the northwest corner of the trench convex-sided pit [205] (Fig 7, Section 3) was 1.55m long and at least 0.33m deep with a fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (204).

South of this, sub-rectangular pit [203] (Fig 7, Section 2, Plate 5) had steep sides and a flat base. Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill (202) contained animal bone, mainly of cattle, including a skull showing evidence of butchery, but also a cat skull.

In the centre of the trench, WSW-ESE aligned ditch [207] was 2.7m wide and

filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (206). It was aligned with ditches [103] and [303] and coincident with a geophysical signal linking all three and therefore was not excavated, with the agreement of the archaeological curator.

The features were sealed by up to 0.43m thick ploughsoil (201).

Trench 3 (Fig 4)

Natural light brown/orangey brown sand and gravel (304) formed the base of this trench.

It was cut, towards the north end, by a single feature. Ditch [303] (Fig 7, Section 5, Plate 6) was 1.72m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a narrow, flat base. It was filled by mid greyish brown clayey silt (302) which contained Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery and animal bone. This ditch is the continuation of ditches [103] and [207].

The ditch was sealed by up to 0.38m thick ploughsoil (301).

Trench 4 (Fig 5)

Trench 4 formed a T-shape along with Trench 5. The natural deposit was mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel (407).

Recorded at the west end of the trench was up to 0.13m thick mid brown clayey silt subsoil (402). This was cut by sub-rectangular pit [404] (Fig 9, Section 17) which had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Measuring 1.4m long, at least 0.57m wide and 0.35m deep, it was filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (403), from which a single piece of highly vitrified clay, possibly furnace lining, was retrieved.

At the junction with Trench 5, irregular pit [406] (Fig 9, Section 18) was 1.2m long by 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled

with light grey/yellowish brown clayey silt (405).

The features were sealed by 0.3m thick ploughsoil (401).

Trench 5 (Fig 5, Plate 7)

The natural deposit was mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel (515), identical to that in Trench 4.

Near the junction with Trench 4, adjacent to feature [406], was sub-circular pit [505] (Fig 8, Section 14). This had concave sides and a flattish base and was filled with dark orangey brown/light grey clayey silt (504). Along with [406], this feature may represent a tree-throw, suggested by the irregular sides and light fills.

In the southern part of the trench, WSW-ENE aligned ditch [503] (Fig 8, Section 9, Plate 8) had steep sides and a narrow, flat base. It was 1.48m wide and 0.68m deep and filled with mid brown clayey silt (502) which contained a smashed Late Saxon vessel.

Near the south end of the trench irregular cut [511] (Fig 8, Section 15) was at least 1.5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. A lower fill of dark greyish brown clay silt (510) was overlain by mottled yellowish brown sand and gravel (509), probably disturbed natural. This feature was clearly a tree-throw and was cut by sub-rectangular pit [508] which had rounded corners, steep sides and a flattish base. Lower fill (507) was 0.5m thick mid grey/dark grey clayey silt with an occasional ashy lens suggestive of an industrial process. An environmental sample from this context revealed abundant burnt ironstone grains but no evidence of hammerscale or slag. Upper fill (506) was 0.28m thick dark red/mid brown clayey silt.

In the northeast corner of the trench,

irregular cut [514] (Fig 9, Section 16) was 3.05m long, at least 0.5m wide and at least 0.3m deep. It was filled with mid brown/yellowish brown clayey silt (513). The amorphous nature of this feature suggests a natural origin, perhaps animal burrowing.

Trench 6 (Fig 5)

The natural deposit was mottled yellowish/greyish brown sand and gravel (613).

At the northeast end of the trench, east-west aligned ditch [604] (Fig 9, Section 21, Plate 9) was convex sided, 1.35m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (603).

A few metres to the south, was WSW-ENE aligned gully terminus [610] (Fig 9, Section 24). This extended 2m into the trench and was 0.44m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (609). Just to the southwest, small oval pit [606] had steep sides and a rounded base and measured 0.7m by 0.46m and 0.22m deep. It was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (605).

There were also two similar irregular shallow features at this end of the trench. Feature [608] (Fig 9, Section 23) was 2.2m long, at least 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with yellowish grey/mid brown clayey silt (607). Feature [612] (Fig 9, Section 25) was 3.7m long, at least 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by yellowish grey/mid brown clayey silt (611).

The features were sealed by up to 0.25m thick mid brown clayey sandy silt subsoil (602) which was overlain by 0.36m thick ploughsoil (601).

Trench 7 (Fig 3)

The natural deposit in this trench was mid orangey brown sand and gravel, with light

greyish brown patches (702). No archaeological features were identified and the natural was overlain by 0.3m thick ploughsoil (701)

Trench 8 (Fig 4)

In this trench, the natural deposit was mid orangey brown sand and gravel, with light grey patches (802).

It was cut by northeast-southwest aligned ditch [803] (Fig 9, Section 20, Plate 10) which had steep sides and a rounded base. Basal fill (804) was 0.25m thick dark orangey brown slumped natural sand and gravel. This was overlain by 0.1m thick mid grey brown sandy clayey silt (805). Sealing this, 0.42m thick mid brown sandy clayey silt (806), contained a large mammal bone, possibly from a red deer. Above this, in the north side of the feature, was a further slumped natural fill (807).

The ditch was sealed by 0.3m thick ploughsoil (801).

Trench 9 (Fig 3)

Mid orangey brown sand and gravel, with light greyish brown patches (902) formed the natural deposit in this trench. There were no archaeological features and the natural was overlain by 0.26m thick ploughsoil (901).

Trench 10 (Fig 6)

This trench formed a T-shape along with Trench 11 to investigate geophysical anomalies representing a possible Bronze Age barrow ditch. The natural deposit was mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel (1004)

At the north end of the trench northwest-southeast aligned ditch [1003] (Fig 9, Section 19, Plate 11) had concave sides and a flattish base and measured 2.6m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by dark brown sandy silt (1002).

The ditch was sealed by 0.34m thick ploughsoil (1001).

Trench 11 (Fig 6)

The natural deposit was mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel (1111), the same as (1004). It was cut by several features.

At the west end of the trench, northeast-southwest aligned ditch [1105] (Fig 8, Section 10) had concave sides and was at least 0.57m wide and 0.08m deep. Its fill was dark yellow brown sandy silt (1104). This was cut by northwest-southeast aligned slightly curvilinear ditch [1103] (Fig 8, Sections 7, 8). With concave sides and a flattish base, this ditch measured 2.4m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with yellow grey brown sandy silt (1102).

At the east end of the trench was a similar ditch, north-south aligned [1110] (Fig 8, Section 13, Plate 12). This had steep sides and a flattish base and was 2m wide and 0.38m deep. Lower fill (1109) was 0.17m thick dark yellow brown sandy silt overlain by 0.21m thick dark brown sandy silt (1108). This ditch, along with [1003] and [1103] represented the roughly circular possible barrow ditch recorded by the geophysical survey.

Near the centre of the trench, was a narrower, north to south aligned ditch [1107] (Fig 8, Section 11). With 45° sides and rounded base, 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep, the ditch was filled by dark brown silt (1106) which contained a single sherd of late medieval pottery.

The features were sealed by 0.28m thick ploughsoil (1101).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised the sands and gravels of the fen edge.

In Trenches 10 and 11, targeted on the postulated barrow, a curvilinear ditch was recorded, roughly in the three expected locations. It was over 2m wide with a flattish base. However, no dating evidence was recovered from any of the segments. The shallowness of the ditches suggested considerable truncation by ploughing.

The earliest dated feature was the north-south aligned ditch near the north end of Trench 1 which contained Late Iron Age to Roman pottery. The WSW to ENE aligned ditch recorded in Trenches 1-3 [103=207=303] was dated to the Early Roman period by pottery from the latter segment. Roman remains have previously been found in the area and these ditches are probably Early Roman field boundaries.

The roughly east-west aligned irregular boundary ditch shown by the geophysical survey appears to be represented by features [106], [604] and [503], the latter segment containing a smashed mid 9th to late 10th century Late Saxon vessel. It seems likely that this ditch is the southern boundary of the Late Saxon settlement excavated immediately to the north at Hall Farm. Only a few features were recorded south of it either by the geophysical survey or the trenching evaluation. Further possible evidence of the industrial activity revealed on the Hall Farm site was provided by a single piece of vitrified clay from an undated pit in Trench 4, probably part of a furnace lining from a nearby kiln of some form. In addition, a small pit near the south end of Trench 5 contained burnt ironstone, albeit also undated. Most of the animal bone from the site was from cattle although a cat skull was retrieved from an undated pit in Trench 2. Several other pits were undated, some being probable tree-throws or of other natural origin.

A north-south ditch in Trench 11 contained

a single sherd of late medieval pottery, and probably represents a field boundary of this date. Other medieval remains have been found in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Chesham Drive, Baston, Lincolnshire, as the site lay in an area of known remains of prehistoric to medieval date.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of a circular ditch in the southeast part of the site but it remains uncertain whether this is a Bronze Age barrow ditch.

Two probable early Roman field boundary ditches were revealed.

An east-west ditch of Late Saxon date was probably the southern boundary of the settlement of that date previously excavated to the north. A probable late medieval boundary ditch was also revealed.

Artefacts retrieved included pottery of Late Iron Age, Early Roman, Late Saxon and late medieval date along with animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Larkfleet Homes Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor

Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Staff: Denise Buckley, Bryn Leadbetter
 Surveying: Dale Trimble
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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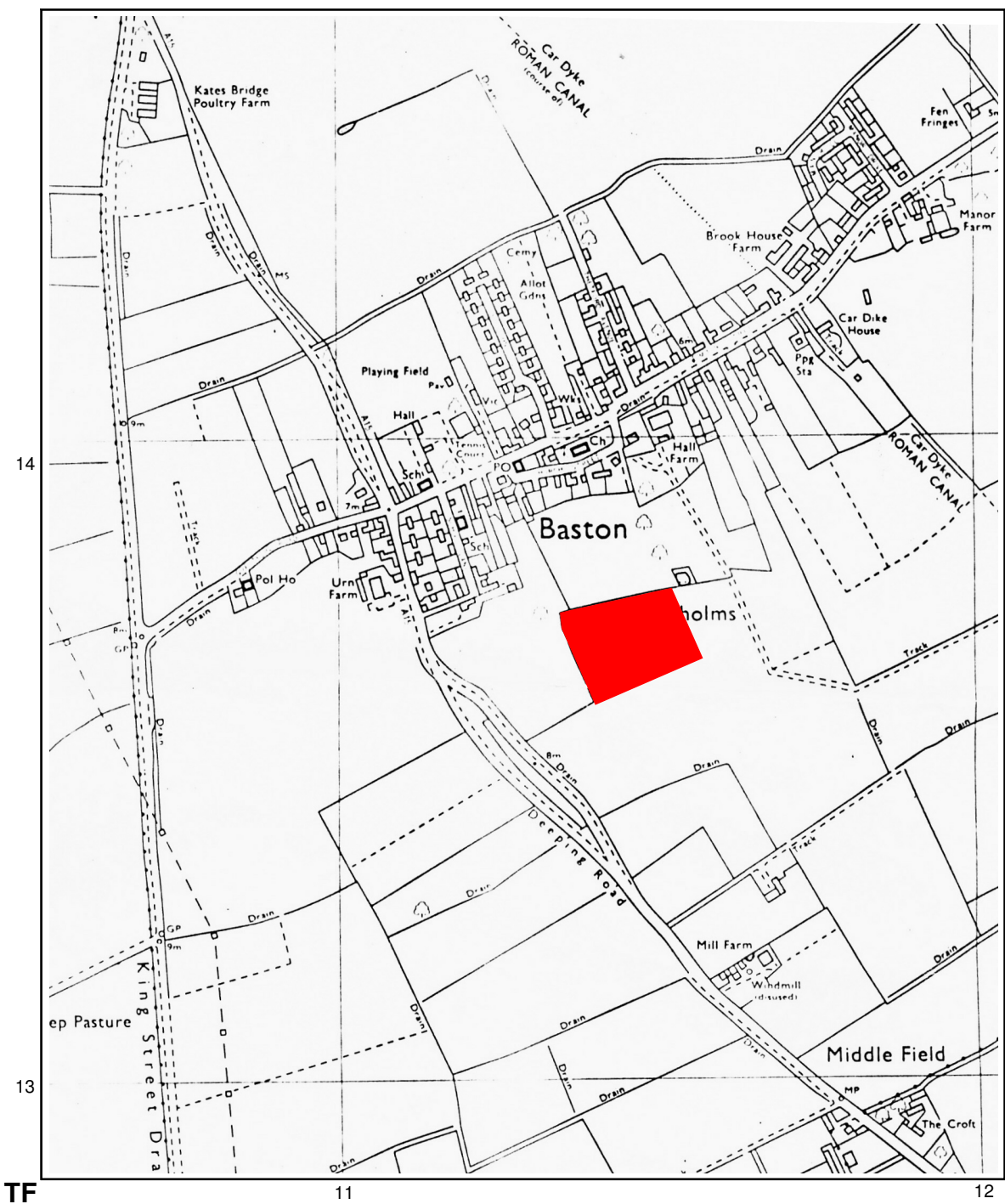
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

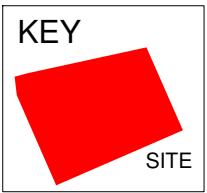
APS	Archaeological Project Services
IfA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2. Site location plan

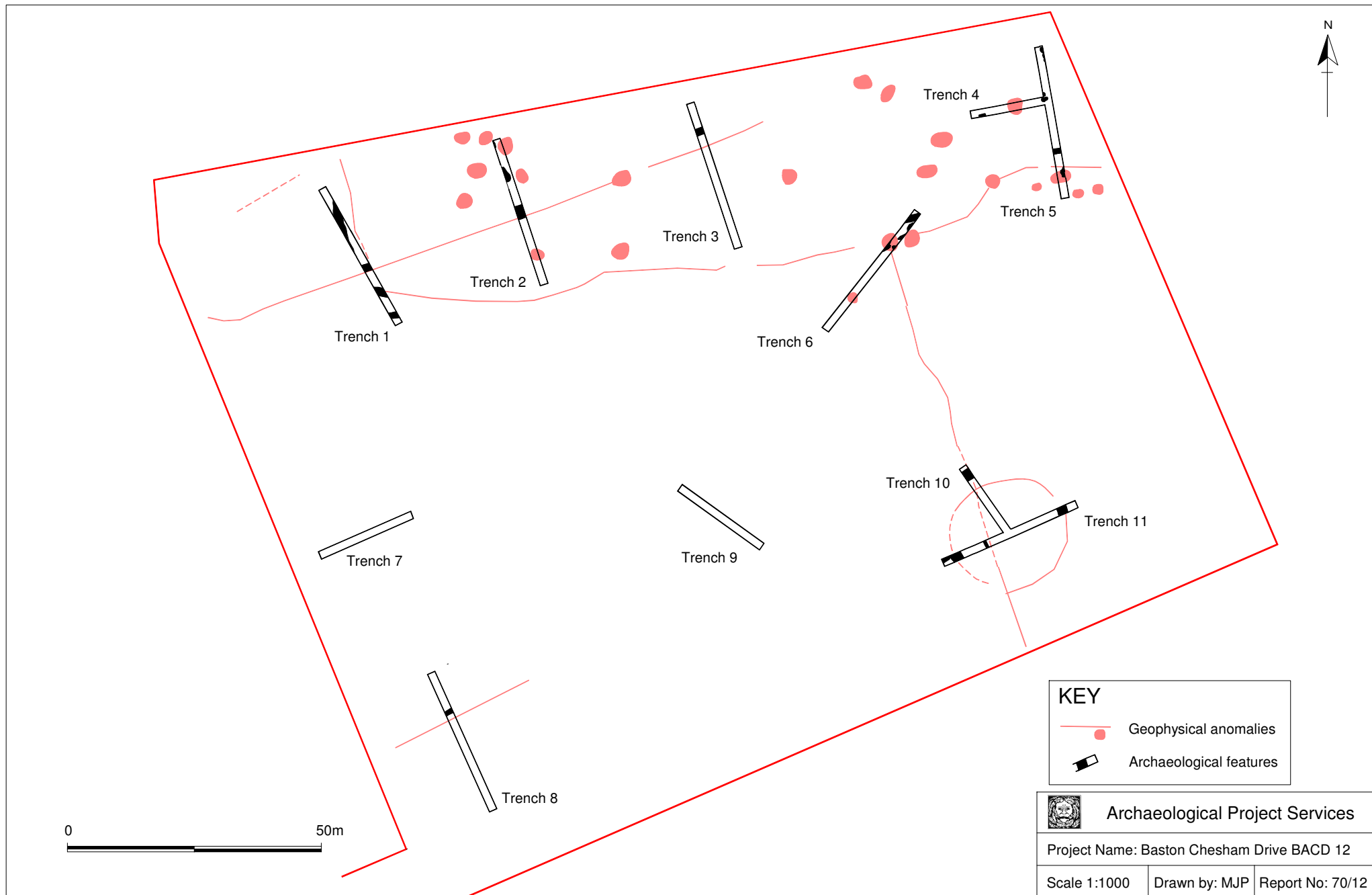


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

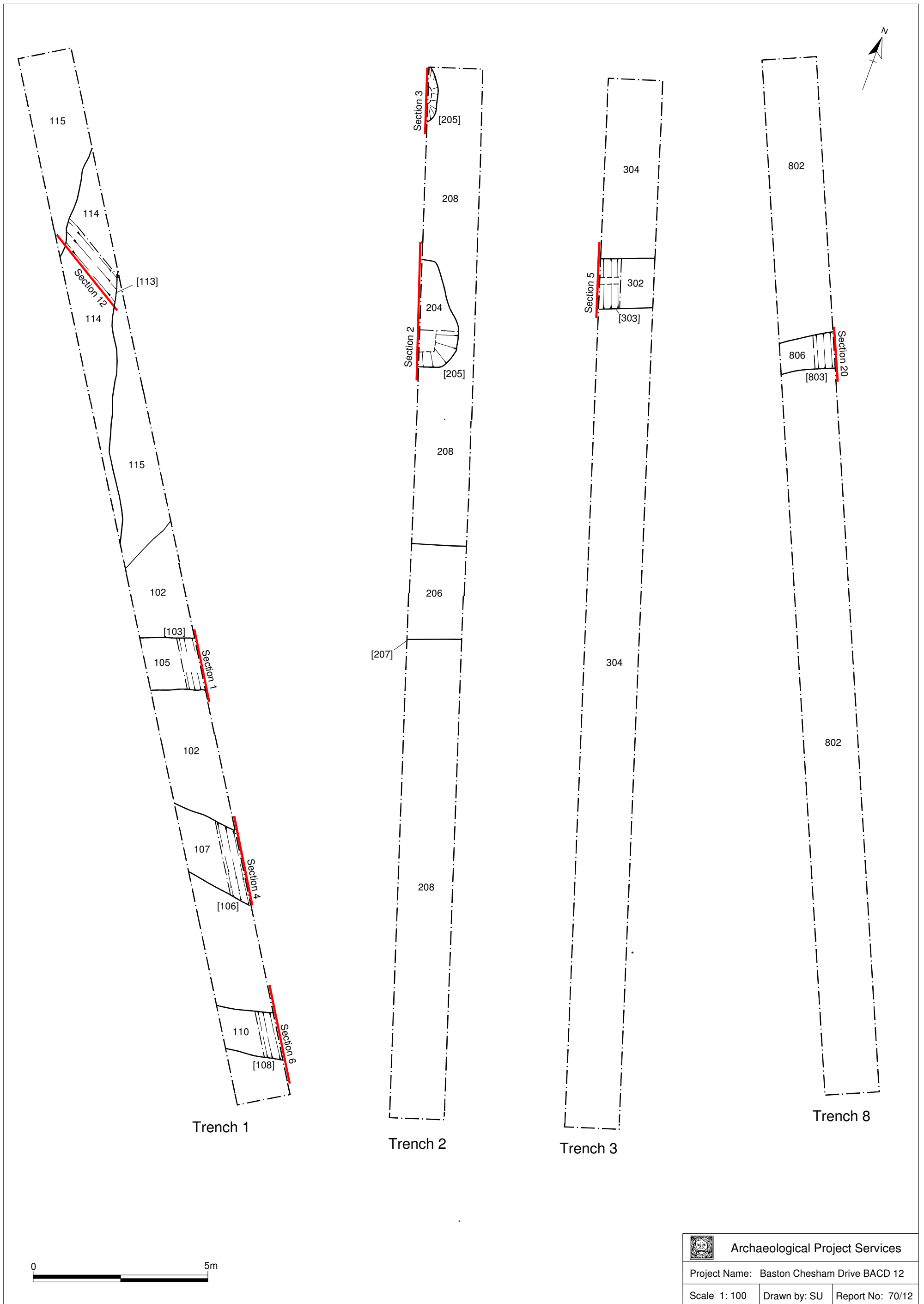


Figure 4. Plans of Trenches 1-3 and 8

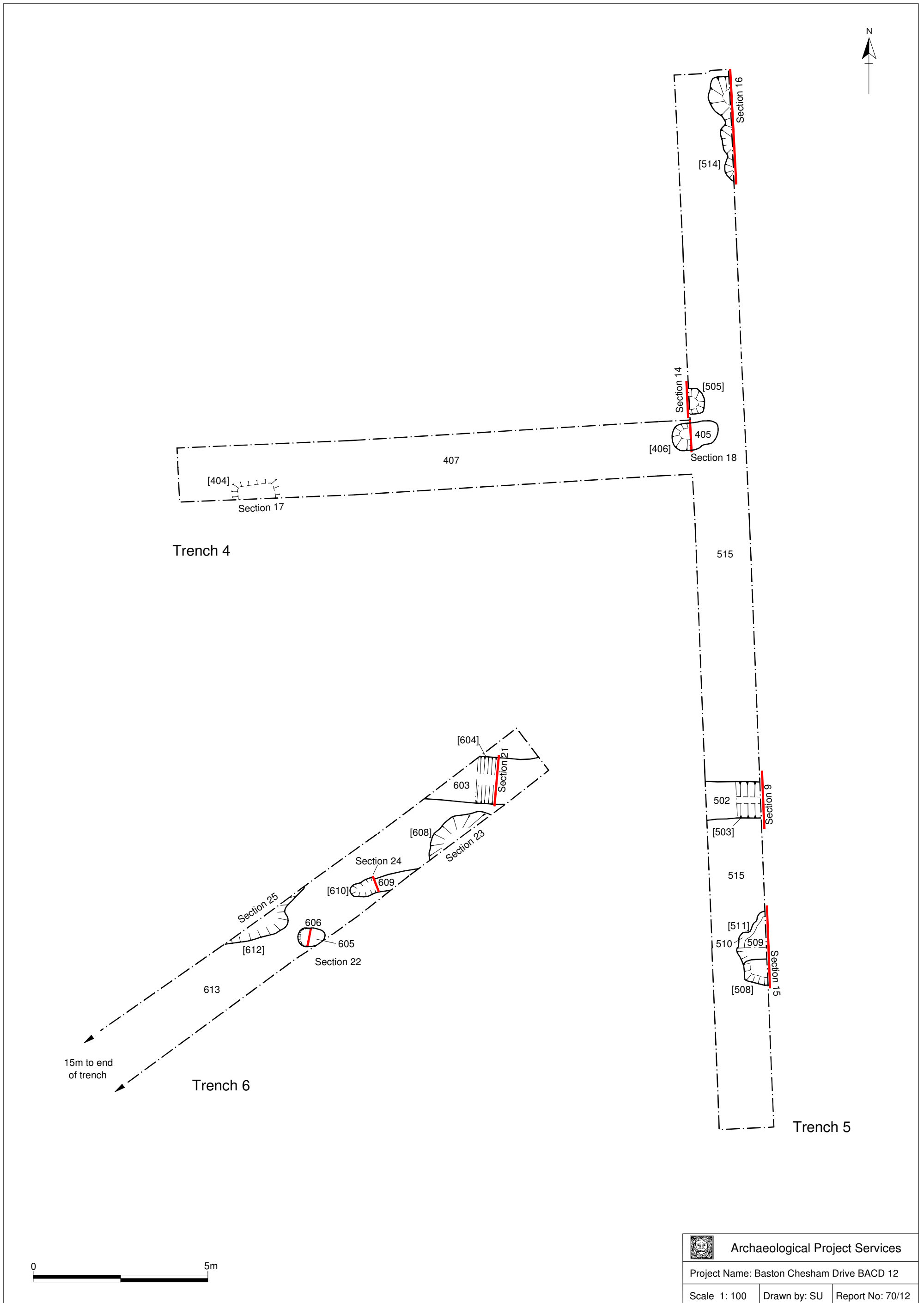
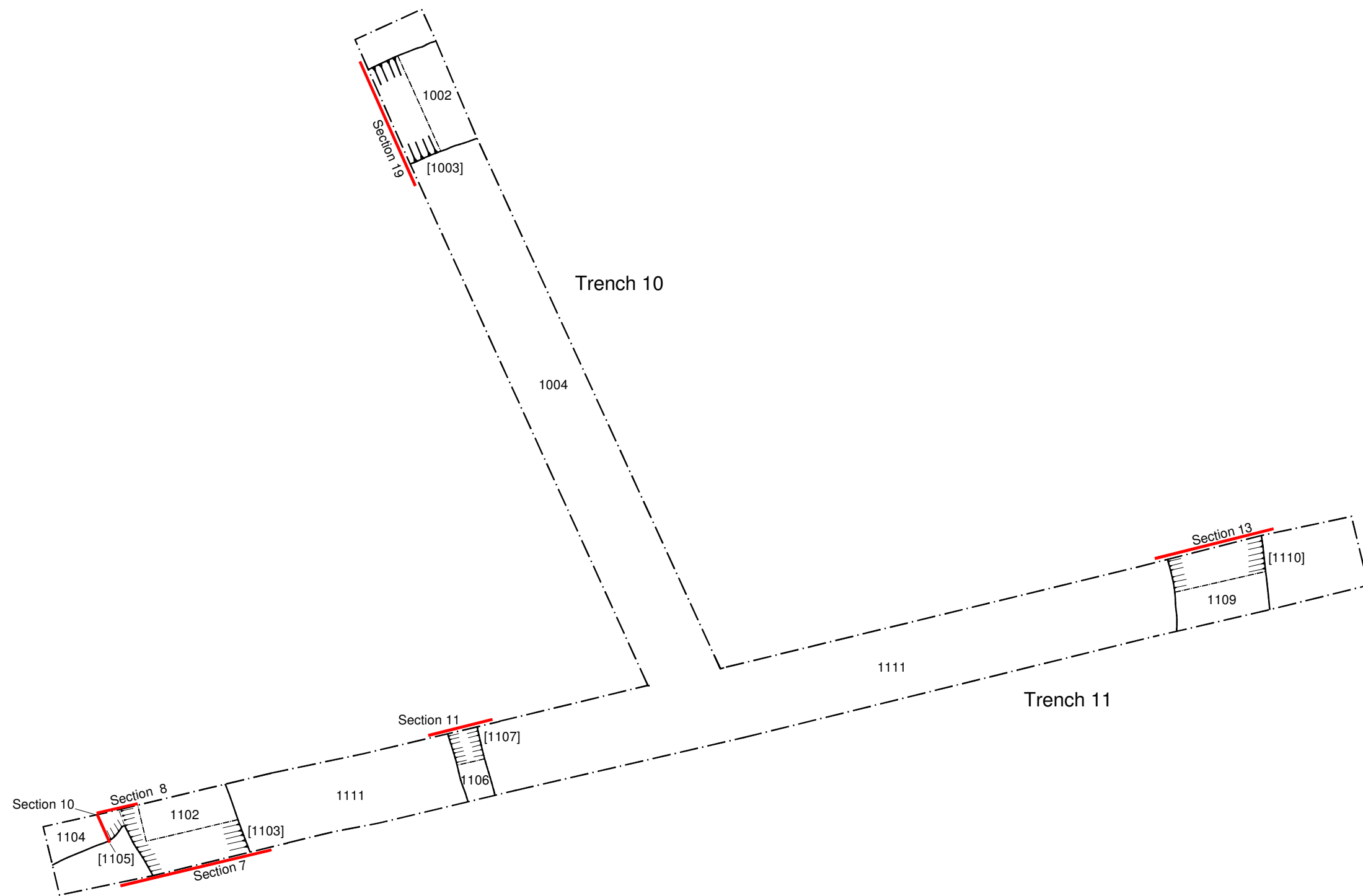


Figure 5. Plans of Trenches 4-6.




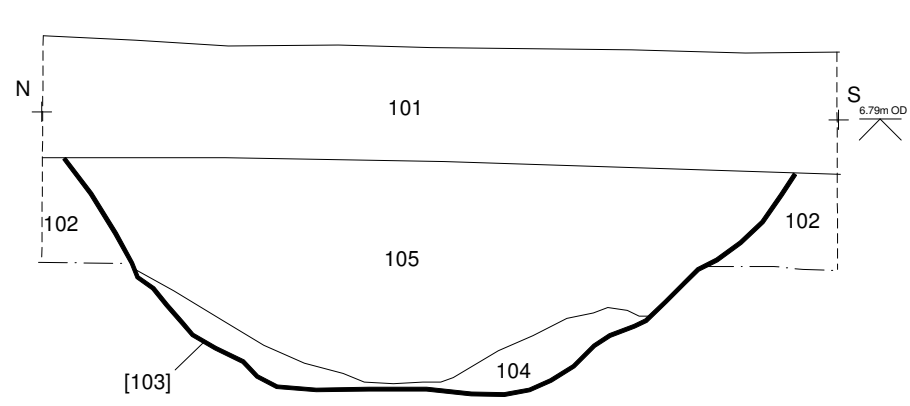
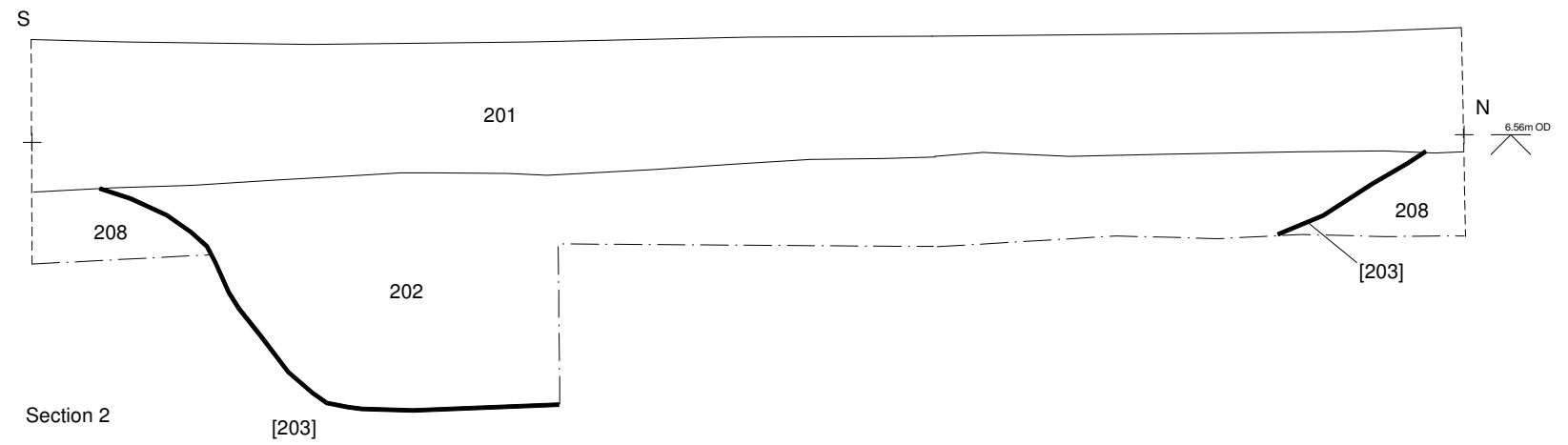
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Figure 6. Plan of Trenches 10 and 11



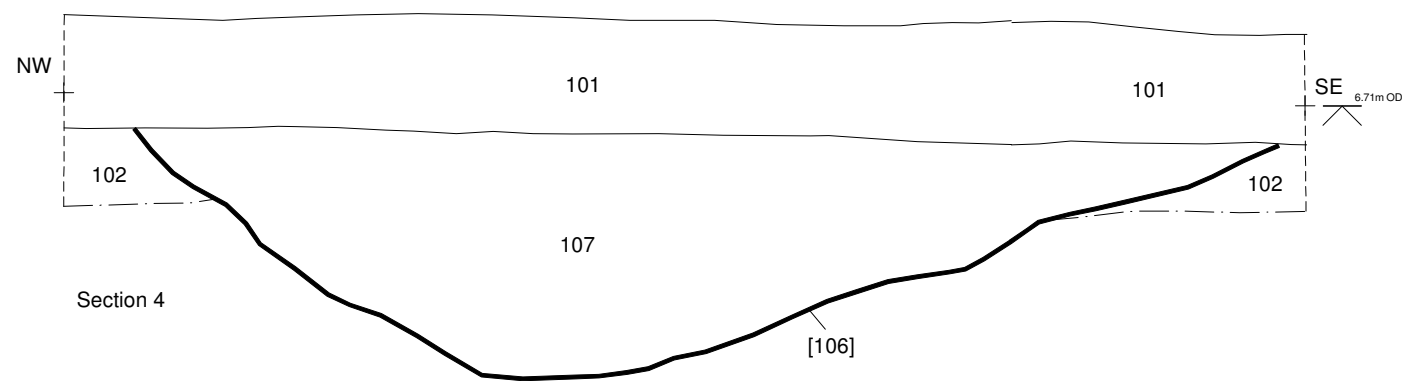
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Section 2



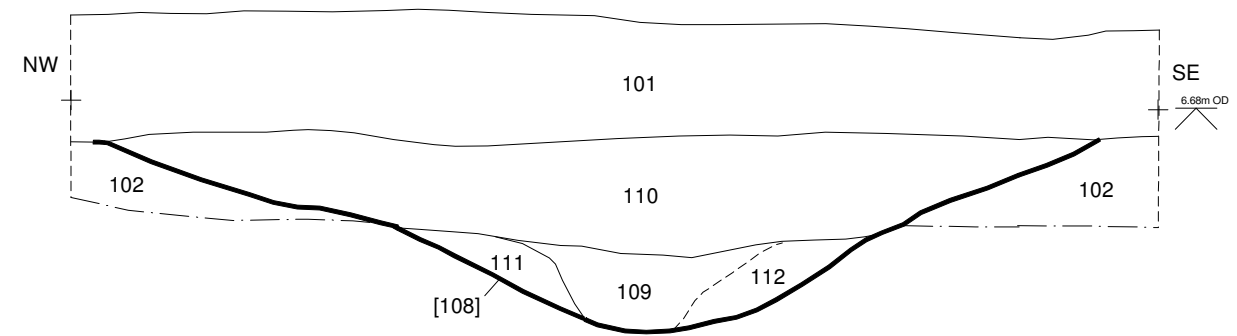
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6




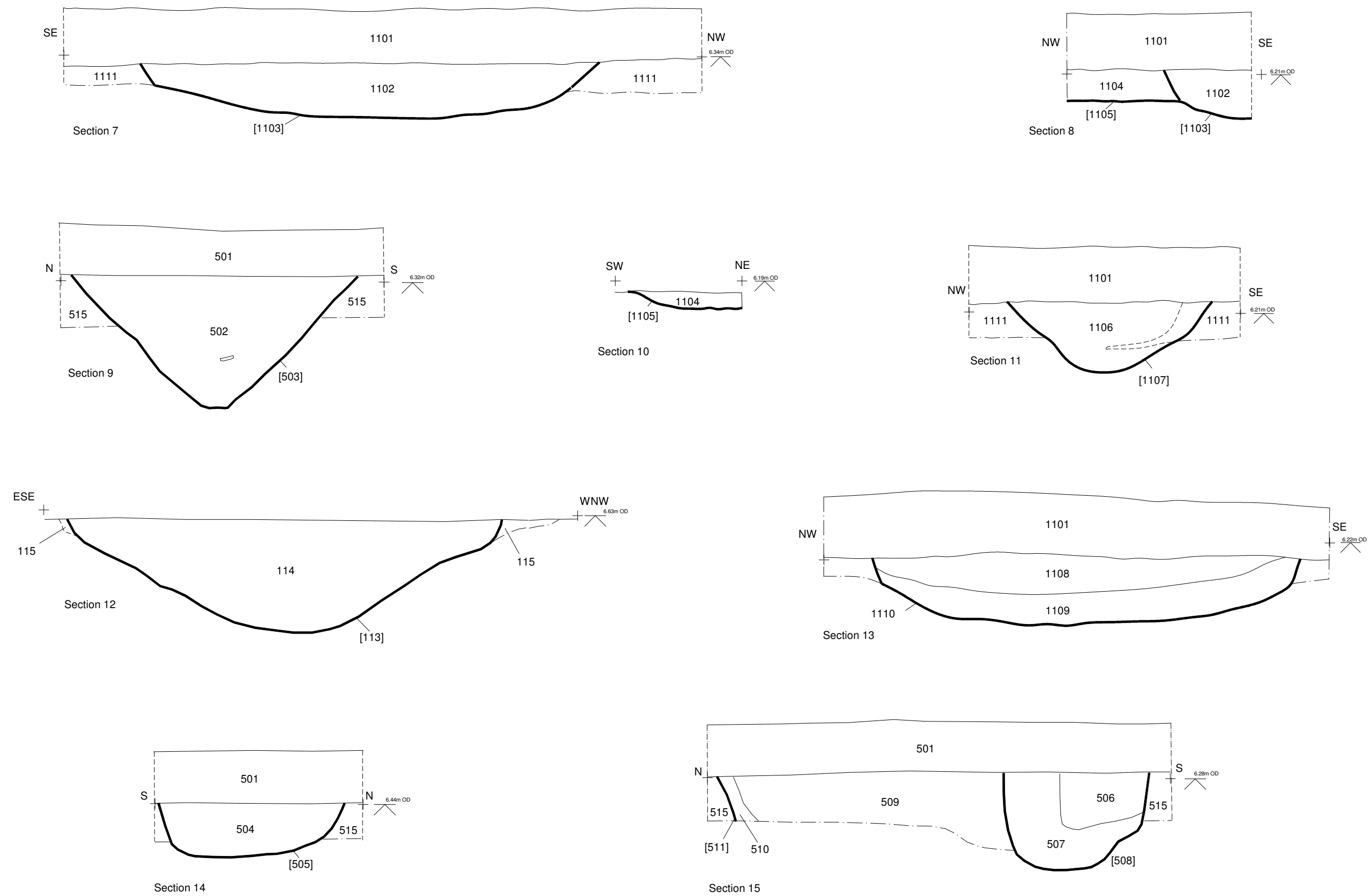
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Figure 7. Sections 1-6




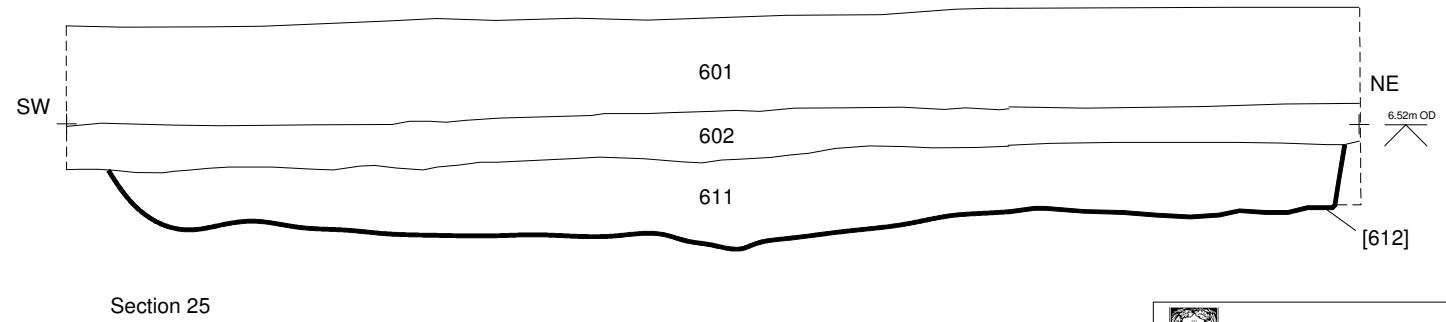
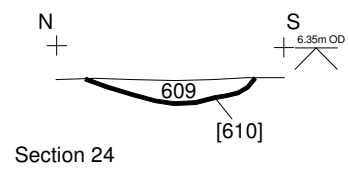
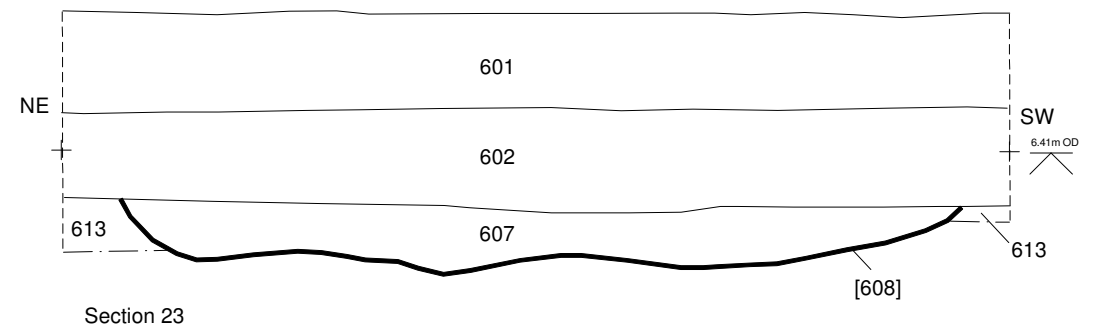
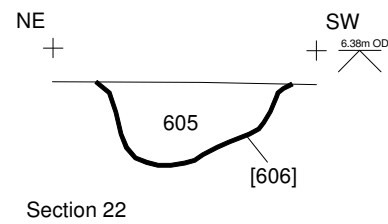
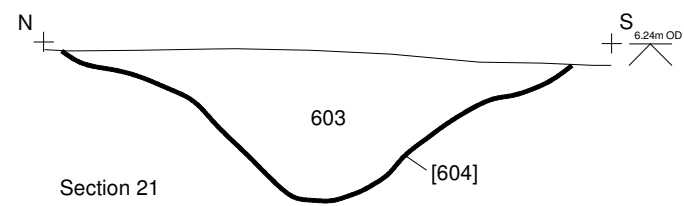
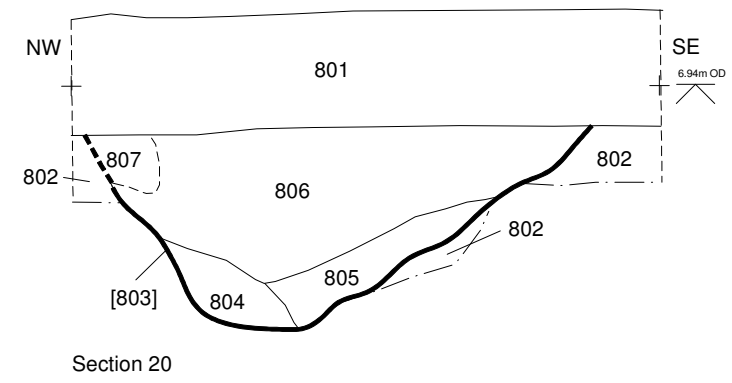
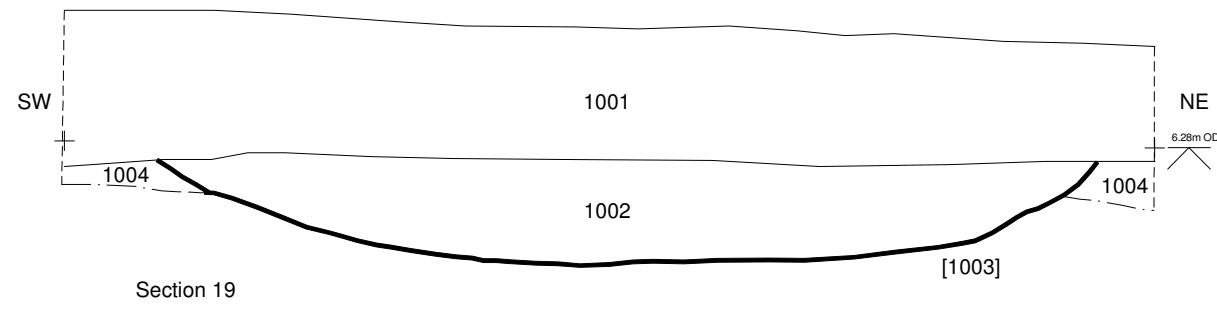
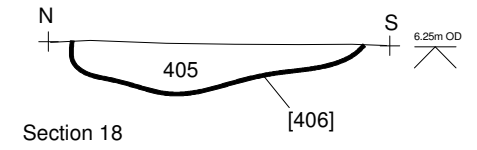
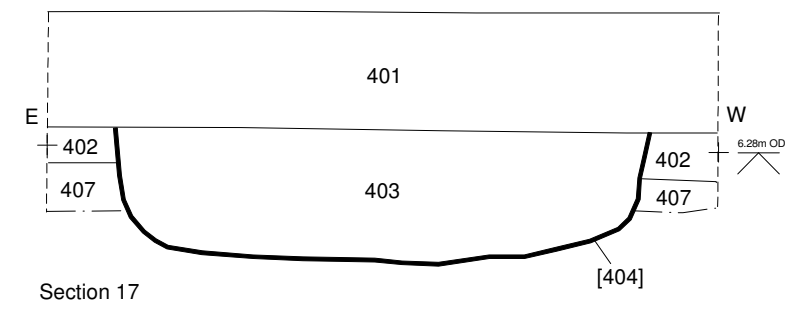
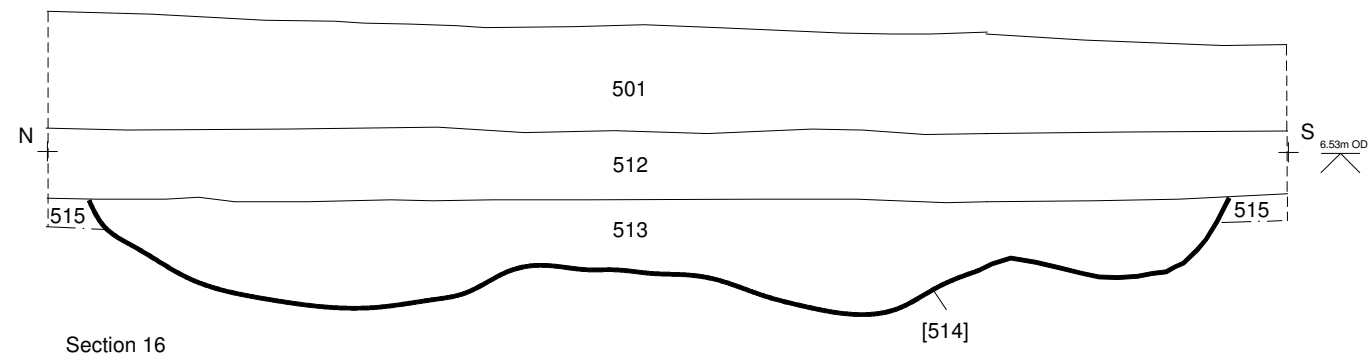
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Baston Chesham Drive BACD12		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 70/12

Figure 8. Sections 7-15




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Baston Chesham Drive BACD12		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 70/12

Figure 9. Sections 16-25



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking north



Plate 2. Machining Trench 7 looking east



Plate 3. Trench 1 looking north



Plate 4. Trench 1, Ditch [113], Section 12, looking southwest



Plate 5. Trench 2, Pit [203], Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 6. Trench 3, Ditch [303], Section 5, looking southwest



Plate 7. Trench 5 looking north



Plate 8. Trench 5, Ditch [503], Section 9, looking east



Plate 9. Trench 6, Ditch [604], Section 21, looking northeast



Plate 10. Trench 8, Ditch [803], Section 20, looking northeast



Plate 11. Trench 10, Ditch [1003], Section 19, looking southwest



Plate 12. Trench 11, Ditch [1110], Section 13, looking northwest

Appendix 1: LAND AT CHESHAM DRIVE, BASTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR LARKFLEET HOMES LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JULY 2011

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Chesham Drive, Baston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately south of an area of Late Saxon settlement and medieval manorial remains. Previous geophysical survey of the site revealed ditches and pits that are probably an extension to the Saxon-medieval remains. Additionally, a possible Bronze Age barrow was identified.*
- 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.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Chesham Drive, Baston, 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 Baston is located approximately 6km south of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site lies on the southern edge of the village east of Deeping Road and south of Chesham Drive at TF 1147 1367.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry for residential development. Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council has advised that further information is required to assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource. They have further advised that this information should be provided by a trial trench evaluation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodges *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of 1st Terrace sand and gravel deposits which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984). The site is on fairly flat land at 8m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of prehistoric and later activity has been identified in Baston, with several Neolithic axes found. West of the village is the King Street Roman road while on the east side is the Car Dyke Roman waterway. The Main Street marks the line of another Roman road, the Baston Outgang. Close to King Street is the site of a Saxon cemetery. Immediately north of the present site, previous investigations revealed evidence of Late Saxon settlement, including an iron smithy, and medieval manorial remains. Medieval pottery wasters have also been found in the area, indicating the likely presence of kilns (Taylor 2003). Previous geophysical survey of the site revealed magnetic anomalies of ditches and pits in the northern half of the field. These are probably an extension to the Saxon-medieval remains found immediately to the north. In addition, a ring ditch, probably representing a Bronze Age burial mound, was identified in the southern half of the field (APS 2011).

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.

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 is shown on the attached plan.
- 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 for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.
 - 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 Ministry of Justice 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 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.

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 Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council; 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* 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council. They will be given 7 days' 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, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS/TPAU Roman: A Beeby, APS Post-Roman: A Beeby, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, Durham University
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val 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 assistants, and to take about six days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 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.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 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**

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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

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Specification: Version 1, 02/07/12

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Friable mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent angular and sub-rounded flints and stones, 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil	
102	1	Compacted loose orangey brown, with light yellowish brown patches, sand and gravel	Natural	
103	1	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut, moderately steep sides, 1.95m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of ditch	
104	1	Loose mid yellowish/orange brown and mid brown mix of sand and gravel, 0.1m thick	Fill of [103]	
105	1	Friable dark to mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small stones and flints, 0.58m thick	Fill of [103]	
106	1	E-W aligned linear cut with moderately steep sides, 1.7m wide, 0.65m deep	Cut of ditch	
107	1	Friable mid brown sandy clayey silt with frequent sub-angular stones and flints, up to 0.65m thick	Fill of [106]	
108	1	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with gradually sloping sides, 2.6m wide	Cut of ditch	
109	1	Friable very dark grey clayey silt with moderate gravel and rare burnt clay specks, 0.2m thick	Burnt fill of ditch [108]	
110	1	Friable mid brown, with patches of dark purple grey, sandy clayey silt with frequent stones, 0.3m thick	Fill of [108]	
111	1	Compacted yellow orangey brown sand and gravel, 0.1m thick	Fill of [108]	
112	1	Compacted yellow orangey brown sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Fill of [108]	
113	1	N-S aligned slightly curvilinear cut with moderately sloping sides, 2.25m wide, 0.58m deep	Cut of ditch	LIA to Roman
114	1	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones, 0.58m thick	Fill of [113]	LIA to Roman
115	1	Firm light yellowish brown/ light grey sandy silt and chalk	Natural at north end of trench	
201	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.43m thick	Ploughsoil	
202	2	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, 0.65m thick	Fill of [203]	
203	2	Sub-rectangular cut with slightly convex steep sides and flat base, 3.65m N-S by at least 1.95m, 0.65m deep	Cut of pit	

204	2	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, at least 0.33m thick	Fill of [205]	
205	2	Semi-circular cut (as seen) with convex sides, 1.55m N-S, at least 0.3m E-W, at least 0.33m deep (not bottomed as adjacent to baulk)	Cut of pit	
206	2	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium rounded and angular stones, not excavated as same as ditches [103] and [303]	Fill of [207]	
207	2	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut, at least 1.55m long, 2.7m wide, not excavated as same as ditches [103] and [303]	Cut of ditch	
208	2	Firm mottled light yellowish/orangey brown sand and gravel	Natural	
301	3	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.38m thick	Ploughsoil	
302	3	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, 0.48m thick	Fill of [303]	Early Roman
303	3	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with straight north side and uneven south side and narrow, flat base, at least 1.55m long, 1.72m wide, 0.48m deep	Cut of ditch, same as [103] and [207]	Early Roman
304	3	Firm mottled light brown/orangey brown sand and gravel	Natural	
401	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil	
402	4	Friable mid brown clayey silt with rare small rounded and angular stones, up to 0.13m thick	Subsoil in east end of Trench 4	
403	4	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with common small rounded to angular stones, 0.35m thick	Fill of [404]	
404	4	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, near vertical sides and flattish base, 1.4m long, at least 0.57m wide and 0.35m deep	Cut of pit	
405	4	Friable mottled light grey/yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Fill of [406]	
406	4	Irregular cut with uneven sides and rounded base, 1.2m E-W, 0.8m N-S, 0.13m deep	Cut of pit	
407	4	Firm mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
501	5	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small rounded to angular stones, 0.26m thick	Ploughsoil	
502	5	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium rounded to angular stones, 0.68m thick	Fill of [503]	Mid 9 th to late 10 th C
503	5	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with straight 45° sides and narrow flat base, 1.48m wide, 0.68m deep	Cut of ditch	Mid 9 th to late 10 th C

504	5	Friable mottled dark orangey brown/light grey clayey silt with occasional small rounded to medium pebbles, 0.29m thick	Fill of [505]	
505	5	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flattish base, 0.96m N-S, 0.5m E-W, 0.29m deep	Cut of pit or tree throw, may be same as[406]	
506	5	Soft mottled dark red/mid brown clayey silt, possibly burnt material, 0.28m thick	Top fill of [508]	
507	5	Friable mottled mid grey/dark grey clayey silt with occasional ashy lens, occasional small rounded stones, 0.5m thick	Lower fill of [508]	
508	5	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, steep sides, convex on s. side, flattish base, 0.76m N-S, 0.6m E-W, 0.5m deep	Cut of pit, possible industrial use	
509	5	Loose mottled yellowish brown/mid brown sand and gravel, probably disturbed natural, at least 0.4m thick	Fill of [511]	
510	5	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, at least 0.23m thick	Fill of [511]	
511	5	Irregular cut with uneven sides, 1.5m N-S, at least 0.8m E-W, at least 0.4m deep	Cut of probable tree-throw	
512	5	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil in north end of trench	
513	5	Friable mottled mid brown/yellowish brown clayey silt with rare small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.3m thick	Fill of [514]	
514	5	Irregular, rounded cut in NE baulk of trench so not bottomed, 3.05m N-S, at least 0.5m E-W, at least 0.3m deep	Irregular pitting-could be animal burrow or edge of quarrying	
515	5	Firm mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
601	6	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small rounded to angular stones, 0.36m thick	Ploughsoil	
602	6	Soft mid brown clayey sandy silt with rare small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.25m thick	Subsoil	
603	6	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded to angular stones, 0.4m thick	Fill of [604]	
604	6	E-W aligned linear cut with slightly convex sides and rounded base, at least 2.8m long, 1.35m wide, 0.4m deep	Cut of ditch	
605	6	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones/pebbles, 0.22m thick	Fill of [606]	
606	6	Oval cut with steep sides and rounded base, 0.7m by 0.46m, 0.22m deep	Cut of pit	
607	6	Friable mottled yellowish grey/mid brown clayey silt with rare small rounded stones, up to 0.18m thick	Fill of [608]	

608	6	Irregular cut with concave sides and uneven base, 2.2m long, at least 0.65m wide, 0.18m deep	Shallow cut, possibly a tree-throw	
609	6	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones/pebbles, 0.06m thick	Fill of [610]	
610	6	WSW-ENE aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 0.44m wide, 0.08m deep	Cut of gully	
611	6	Friable mottled yellowish grey/mid brown clayey silt with rare small rounded stones, 0.26m thick	Fill of [612]	
612	6	Irregular cut with steep sides and uneven base, 3.7m long, at least 0.65m wide, 0.25m deep	Shallow cut, possibly a tree-throw	
613	6	Firm mottled yellowish/greyish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
701	7	Friable dark to mid brown sandy clayey silt with occasional angular flint and stone, 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil	
702	7	Loose mid orangey brown, with light greyish brown patches, sand and gravel, at least 0.14m thick	Natural	
801	8	Friable dark to mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flint and frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil	
802	8	Loose mid orangey brown, with light grey patches, sand and gravel	Natural	
803	8	NE-SW aligned cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1.33m wide, 0.55m deep	Cut of ditch	
804	8	Friable mid to dark brown with orangey-brown patches, sand and gravel and sandy clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Slumped natural fill of [803]	
805	8	Friable dark to mid grey brown sandy clayey silt with moderate small stones, 0.1m thick	Fill of [803]	
806	8	Friable dark to mid brown slightly sandy clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and flints, 0.42m thick	Fill of [803]	
807	8	Compacted orangey-brown with light grey patches, sand and gravel and sandy clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [803]	
901	9	Friable dark to mid brown sandy clayey silt with occasional angular flint and small stones, 0.26m thick	Ploughsoil	
902	9	Loose mid orangey brown, with light greyish brown patches, sand and gravel, at least 0.21m thick	Natural	
1001	10	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small stones/pebbles, 0.34m thick	Ploughsoil	
1002	10	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones/pebbles, 0.28m thick	Fill of [1003]	
1003	10	NW-SE aligned linear cut with concave sides and flattish base, 2.6m wide, 0.28m deep	Cut of barrow ditch	

1004	10	Firm mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel	Natural	
1101	11	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with small rounded stones, 0.28m thick	Ploughsoil	
1102	11	Firm dark yellow grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones, pebbles and shell, 0.28m thick, same as (1104)	Fill of [1103]	
1103	11	NW-SE aligned curvilinear cut with concave sides and flattish base, 2.4m wide, 0.28m deep	Cut of barrow ditch	
1104	11	Firm dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional stones/pebbles, 0.08m thick	Fill of [1105]	
1105	11	NE-SW aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, at least 0.57m wide, 0.08m deep	Cut of ditch	
1106	11	Firm dark brown silt with occasional stones/pebbles, 0.35m thick	Fill of [1107]	14 th to 15 th C
1107	11	N-S aligned cut with 45° sides and rounded base, 1.05m wide, 0.35m deep	Cut of ditch	14 th to 15 th C
1108	11	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional stones/pebbles, 0.21m thick	Upper fill of [1110]	
1109	11	Firm dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional stones/pebbles, 0.17m thick	Lower fill of [1110]	
1110	11	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base, 2m wide, 0.38m deep	Cut of barrow ditch	
1111	11	Firm mottled yellow/greyish brown sand and gravel	Natural	

Appendix 3. Ceramic Finds

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Darling (2004), Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincoln (Young *et al.* 2005). A total of 35 sherds from five vessels, weighing 468 grams was 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the late pre-Roman Iron Age to the late medieval period.

Condition

Most of the pottery appears to be re-deposited and shows signs of abrasion. Soot and carbonized food deposits indicate vessels used for domestic tasks such as cooking.

Results

Cxt	Cname	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
114	SHEL	Roman shell-tempered ware	Jar/ bowl	2	1	13	BS	Heavy soot & carbonised deposit; handmade?; flakes	LIA
302	GFIN	Roman Fine Greyware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS	Very abraded	Early Roman?
302	SHEL	Roman Shell-tempered ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS		LIA
502	LKT	Lincoln Kiln Type Shelly-ware	Jar	30	1	442	Profile	Short flared rim; possibly trimmed base; worn interior; soot on outer and just inside rim; ??ID; narrow base; Possibly odd St Neots type?	Mid 9th to late 10th
1106	BOU	Bourne D ware	Jug/ jar	1	1	3	BS	Slightly Sandy; cu glaze; white slipped; abraded; concretion	14th to 15th

Range

Roman

Three vessels, two of which slightly pre-date the Roman period, were retrieved from (114) fill of ditch [113] and (302) fill of ditch [103=206=303].

Late Saxon

A smashed vessel was recovered from (502) fill of ditch [503]. In general appearance and manufacture this is comparable to Late Saxon vessels manufactured in Lincoln and St Neots, although the form is unusual in having a narrow base. Late Saxon pottery was recovered during the 1992-94 excavations and this vessel fits well with the evidence provided by that assemblage (Taylor 2003, 21).

Late Medieval

A single sherd of Bourne ware came from (1106) fill of ditch [1107].

Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

FIRED CLAY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of fired clay weighing 16 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	description
302	FCLAY	Medium sandy; dark oxidised	2	16	very abraded

Potential

All the material is stable and poses no problem for long-term storage. No further work is required on the fired clay.

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
114	LIA	
302	Early Roman	
502	Mid 9th to late 10th	Date on a single vessel
1106	14th to 15th	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoV	Number of vessels
		TR	Trench
BS	Body sherd	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	W (g)	Weight (grams)
CXT	Context		
LHJ	Lower Handle Join		
NoF	Number of Fragments		
NoS	Number of sherds		

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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- Taylor, G., 2003, 'Hall Farm, Baston, Lincolnshire: Investigations of a Late Saxon Village and Medieval Manorial Complex', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 38, 5-33.
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Appendix 4

THE FINDS

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 10 (417g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003).

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from ditch fills (105, 302, 806 and 1106) and, the fill of a pit (202).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 1, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
105	cattle	calcaneus	L	1	42	
202	cattle	humerus	L	1	132	butchery mark
	cattle	horn core	-	1	20	
	cattle	skull	-	1	52	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	12	
	cat	skull	-	1	26	
302	large mammal	mandible	L	1	27	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	7	
806	large mammal	scapula	-	1	87	chalky; possible red deer
1106	large mammal	radius	-	1	12	

Summary

The faunal remains are probably mainly food waste, though there is also a cat. Most of the identifiable bones are from cattle which seem to have been the major food source. There is also a possible red deer bone. The use/consumption of this animal was largely a seigneurial privilege during the Middle Ages. It is notable that large quantities of deer remains, particularly red deer, were recovered during investigations at the medieval manorial complex immediately to the north of the present site (Taylor 2003, 17) and the present find may be related to that manorial establishment.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other item weighing 9g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 2, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
403	Industrial residue	Vitrified clay, probable furnace lining	1	9	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from the fill of a pit.

Range

A single piece of vitrified clay was recovered. This is probably part of furnace lining from a kiln of some form.

Potential

Although an isolated item the vitrified clay is of moderate potential and perhaps suggests the presence of a kiln or other form of high temperature industrial activity somewhere nearby.

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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

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Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

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Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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 a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context register sheets
84	Context record sheets
2	Trench record sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
7	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
2	Environmental sample sheets
28	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2012.101

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BACD 12

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-134544

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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