
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND NORTH OF WOODLANDS DRIVE,
COLSTERWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(COWD12)**

Work undertaken for

Larkfleet Homes Ltd

May 2013

Report Compiled by
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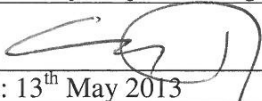
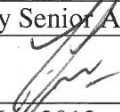
APS Report No. 29/13

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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COWD12

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of 17 trenches and 27 test pits was undertaken prior to development on land north of Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site. Previous geophysical survey of the site had identified enclosures of probable Iron Age-Roman date.

The evaluation revealed a probable animal enclosure dating to the late Iron Age/ early Roman period with two post holes located inside, a Bronze Age pit possibly associated with occupation, and a large pit of unknown date.

The evaluation also revealed ridge and furrow of probable post-medieval date across the majority of the site, and a modern sheep burial.

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

Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council advised that archaeological

investigation would be required at the site. The first phase of this work was to be a geophysical survey which revealed archaeological remains. As a result, the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO) advised that evaluation by trial trenching was necessary.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes Ltd to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between 27th February and 11th March 2013, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the SHEO.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Colsterworth is located 19km northwest of Stamford and 16km southwest of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the northern edge of the village, to the north of Woodlands Drive and east of the High Street, centred on National Grid Reference SK 9325 2439 (Fig. 2).

The site lies at *c.* 100m AOD on a north-facing slope leading down to a small watercourse draining west into the upper reaches of the River Witham. The solid geology comprises Jurassic limestone. Overlaying this is the drift geology of glacial Till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179; BGS 50000 scale digital geology).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cropmarks of undated remains, visible on aerial photographs, have been identified adjacent to the A1, just to the northeast and east of the site. A Mesolithic macehead and an Anglo-Saxon sword have also been found close by. Immediately to the southwest of the site is the medieval settlement of Colsterworth. This is centred on the medieval church which contains pieces of Saxon stone. Previous

geophysical survey of the area revealed a number of sub-rectangular enclosures and associated linear features in the south and eastern parts of the site (Fig. 3). Probable pits were recorded in and to the east of the enclosures, but not further away. In form, the enclosures look to be perhaps Iron Age or Roman and they were overlain by ridge and furrow of the medieval field system (APS 2012).

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

Twenty-eight geotechnical test pits, each 2m long and between 0.6-0.9m wide, and seventeen trenches (Fig. 4), five 50m, one 40m and eleven 30m long and each 2m wide, were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. 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, 1:20 and 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in by GPS.

5. RESULTS

Full Context description can be found in Appendix 2.

The results will be split into three sections. Firstly an overall description of the deposits recorded in all the trenches and test pits and where they may differ. Secondly the features recorded in Trench 17, and finally Trenches 13 and 14. Except for furrows and an animal burial, all the other trenches (Trenches 1-12, 15 and 16) and test pits (TP1-28) were devoid of archaeological remains.

Overall

The earliest deposit recorded was the natural limestone (4003) (Fig. 7, Section 20; Fig. 8, Sections 11, 12, 14). Overlying this was the drift geology Till (4004) (Fig. 7, Section 18; Fig. 8, Sections 1-10; Plates 3 and 4). The limestone was found in Trenches 11 to 17 and Test Pit 28, all of which are located in the south of the site (Fig. 4; Plate 5).

Across the whole site and sealed by 0.24m-0.30m thick topsoil (4001) was the ridge and furrow, examples of which are [4005] in Trench 12, and [4019] and [4033] in Trench 13 (Fig. 5; Fig. 7, Sections 13, 15, 16; Plate 6). While the majority of furrows were aligned northwest – southeast, in the southeastern part of the site they are northeast-southwest (Fig 3). They all have a single fill to a depth of no more than 0.34m. A number of finds were recorded in the furrows dating them to the mid 15th – 18th century. The fill (4006) of furrow [4005] in Trench 12 contained a copper alloy German jetton dating to the late 16th to early 17th century (Appendix 3).

Cutting the topsoil in Trench 11 was modern sheep burial [4012].

The test pits all revealed topsoil of 0.2-0.3m depth overlying natural deposits.

Trench 17 (Fig. 6)

This trench was located to examine probable pits and ditches identified during the geophysical survey.

Cutting the natural (4003) were two features, pit [4038] and linear/pit [4044]. Feature [4038] was a 2.10m wide by 0.54m deep round pit, containing two fills (4036) and (4037), both of which were deliberately backfilled (Plate 7). The upper fill (4036) contained animal bone and the remains of two food vessels dating to the early/mid Bronze Age. The exterior of one was decorated with cordons and diagonal lines. Base sherds from the other vessel showed signs of internal sooting and external bleaching (Appendix 3). The lower fill (4037) contained charcoal, possibly the remains of burning nearby. Charred hazelnut and unidentifiable cereal grains were also present, together with shells of snails mostly of woodland or shade-loving species, with some also indicating open country or grassland

(Appendix 4).

Feature [4044] (Plate 8) was 7.68m wide x 0.84 deep containing only one sandy fill with no inclusions (4039). The geophysics suggests this is a large pit rather than a linear and therefore likely to be a quarry pit for the natural limestone with the natural sand backfilled soon after it was dug.

Trench 13 and 14 (Fig. 5)

These trenches were positioned to investigate the enclosures revealed by the geophysical survey.

Cutting the natural in Trench 13 (Plate 5) and 14 were features [4013] (Plate 9), [4031] (Plate 10) and [4027] (Plate 11). These all have a break in slope on each side from 45° at the top to 60° half way down with a concave base. They also contained four main fills, the lower appears to have naturally silted and (4025) in [4027] contained pottery dating it to the 1st century BC, while the three fills above were deliberately backfilled. Inclined fills (4022), (4023) and (4024) within ditch [4027] suggests that it was filled from the northeast, outside, of the enclosure. The fills each contained a small amount of animal bones and the uppermost fills, (4018) in [4031] and (4021) in [4027], contained 1st century AD pottery, the latter from three handmade Late Iron Age vessels (Appendix 3). Two localised fills, (4023) in [4027] and (4028) in [4031], were also recorded. These both appear to be one-off events of dumping while the three main upper fills were being backfilled. An environmental sample of (4023) contained a few burnt and unburned sheep/goat bones and snail shells of predominantly open country and grassland species, and a smaller amount of woodland types (Appendix 4).

Trench 13 also contained a 0.90m wide x

0.32m deep round pit/post hole [4041] and a 0.55m wide x 0.22m deep post hole [4034] (Plate 12). Pottery found in post hole [4041] dates it to the late Iron Age (Appendix 3), suggesting it may be associated with the enclosure.

Other than remnants of ridge and furrow (Plate 6), no archaeological remains were revealed in the other trenches and test pits.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest feature recorded was a Bronze Age pit [4038] in Trench 17. Although the type of pottery found in the pit is normally associated with funerary contexts, the environmental sample taken from the lower fill indicated debris from a fire with burnt and unburned animal bone, charred cereal grains and hazelnut shells suggests domestic activity rather than funerary. Moreover, one of the vessels recovered exhibited signs of use including internal sooting and external bleaching.

Two linear features identified by the geophysical survey were not recorded in Trench 17 (Fig 5). However, the trench position resulted in the northeast – southwest linear being truncated by a large pit [4039] which removed any evidence of the ditch at this location. It is not clear why the other linear was not revealed by the trenching, though this may be due to a break in the ditch or that it is a natural feature.

Subsequently, in the late Iron Age, two enclosures dating to the 1st century BC to 1st century AD were established. Environmental evidence suggests there were hedges associated with the enclosures, probably planted on the spoil mounds outside the enclosure after they were dug. Domestic debris was scarce in the enclosure ditches and other features in their vicinity. This suggests that the

ditches resolve as animal enclosures on the outskirts of a settlement or farmstead. As the geophysics and other trenches located no features directly to the north, east or west of Trenches 13 and 14, any associated habitation is likely to be located to the south of the site.

The two post holes were located inside the enclosures and may be evidence of animal shelters or fencing associated with the compounds.

Isolated objects of Roman, and possibly Anglo-Saxon, date were also revealed but there were no archaeological remains of these periods. These items may indicate that there is activity of Roman and Saxon date elsewhere in the Colsterworth area.

Geophysical survey had identified evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing across the site. This was confirmed by the trial trenching, which also recovered artefacts of 15th-18th century date. This material probably entered the area in manuring scatter, and indicates that the area had an arable function during the post-medieval period.

The test pits had all been located to avoid impacting archaeological remains identified by the earlier geophysical survey. As a result, other than slight variations in the topsoil depth which probably represent remnants of ridge and furrow, the test pits did not identify any archaeological remains.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching and test pits was undertaken prior to development on land north of Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, due to the archaeological potential of the site. Previous geophysical survey had recorded

enclosures of probable Iron Age form in the southern part of the area.

The evaluation revealed a probable animal enclosure dating to the late Iron Age - early Roman period with two post holes located inside. A Bronze Age pit possibly associated with occupation, and a large quarry pit were also recorded. These features were located in the south and southeastern parts of the site, corresponding with the results of the geophysical survey. Also confirming the results of the geophysics, no other archaeological remains were identified by the trenching elsewhere across the area.

The evaluation also revealed ridge and furrow across the majority of the site, and a modern sheep burial.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Larkfleet Homes Ltd 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 Staff: Neil Jefferson, Fiona Walker, Andy Pascoe, Steve Thomson, Jon Smith.
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Neil Jefferson
CAD Illustration: Neil Jefferson
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Jefferson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

APS, 2012 *Land at Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire Geophysical Survey*, APS Report No. **88/12**

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**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

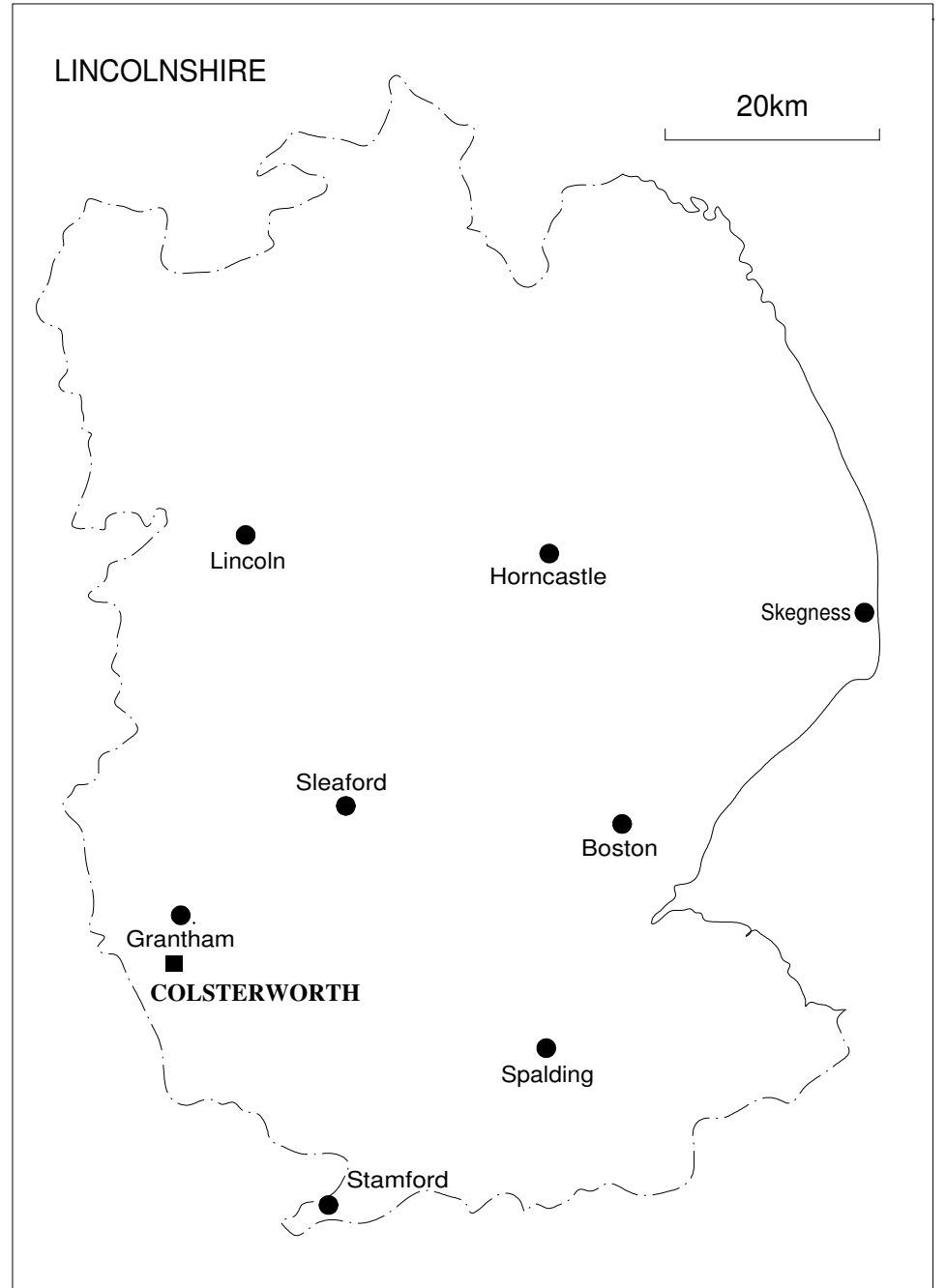
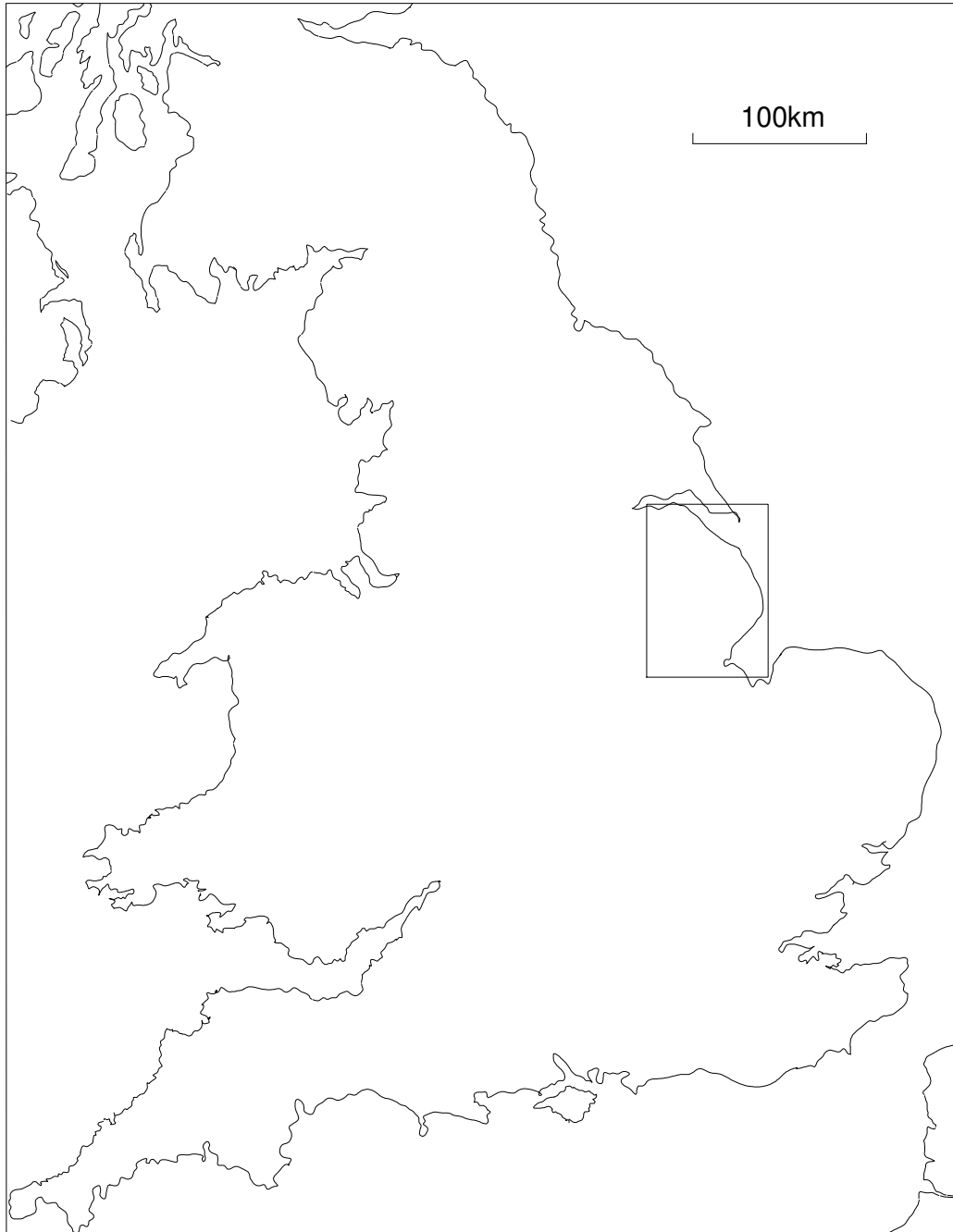


Figure 1 General Location Plan

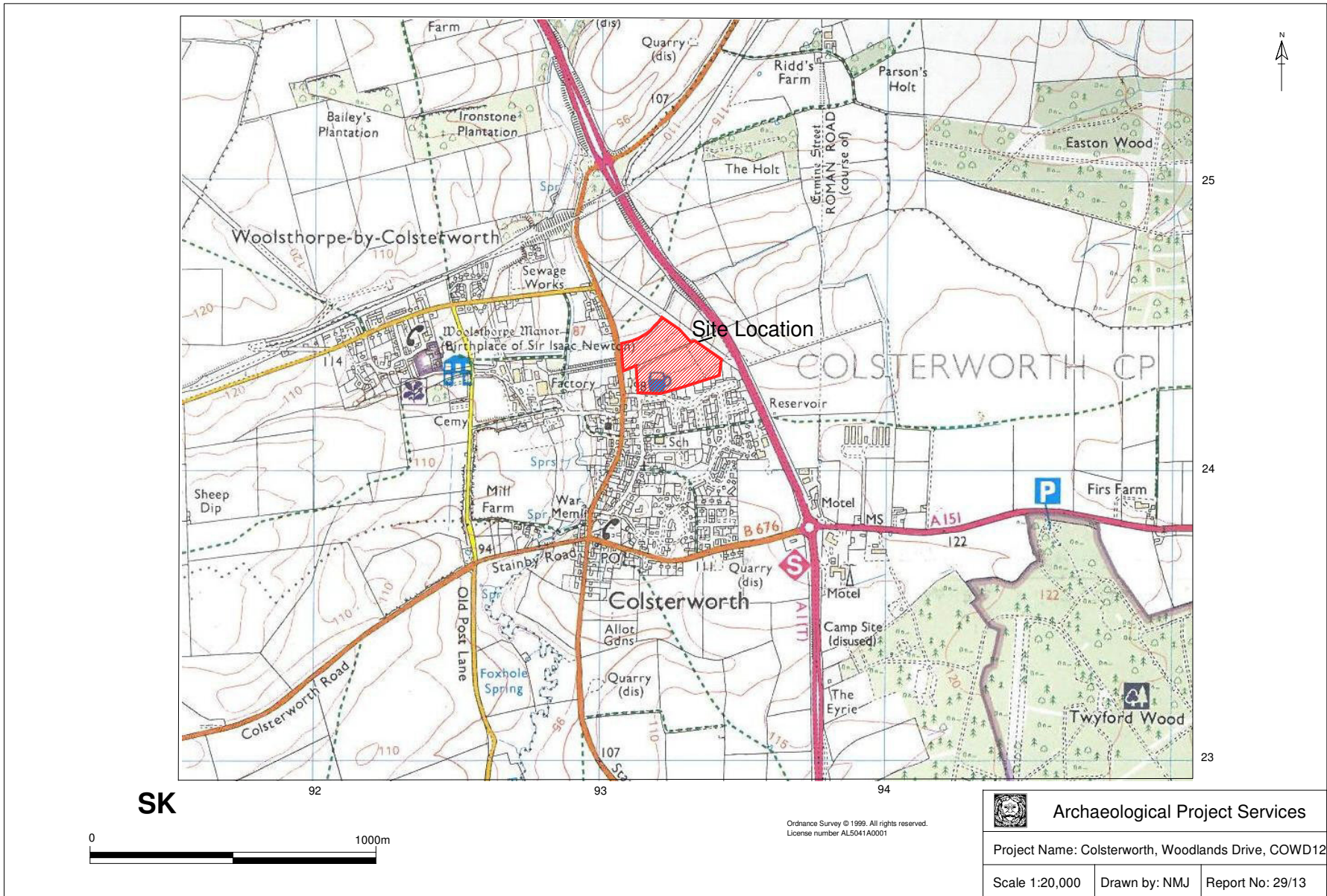


Figure 2 Site Location Map

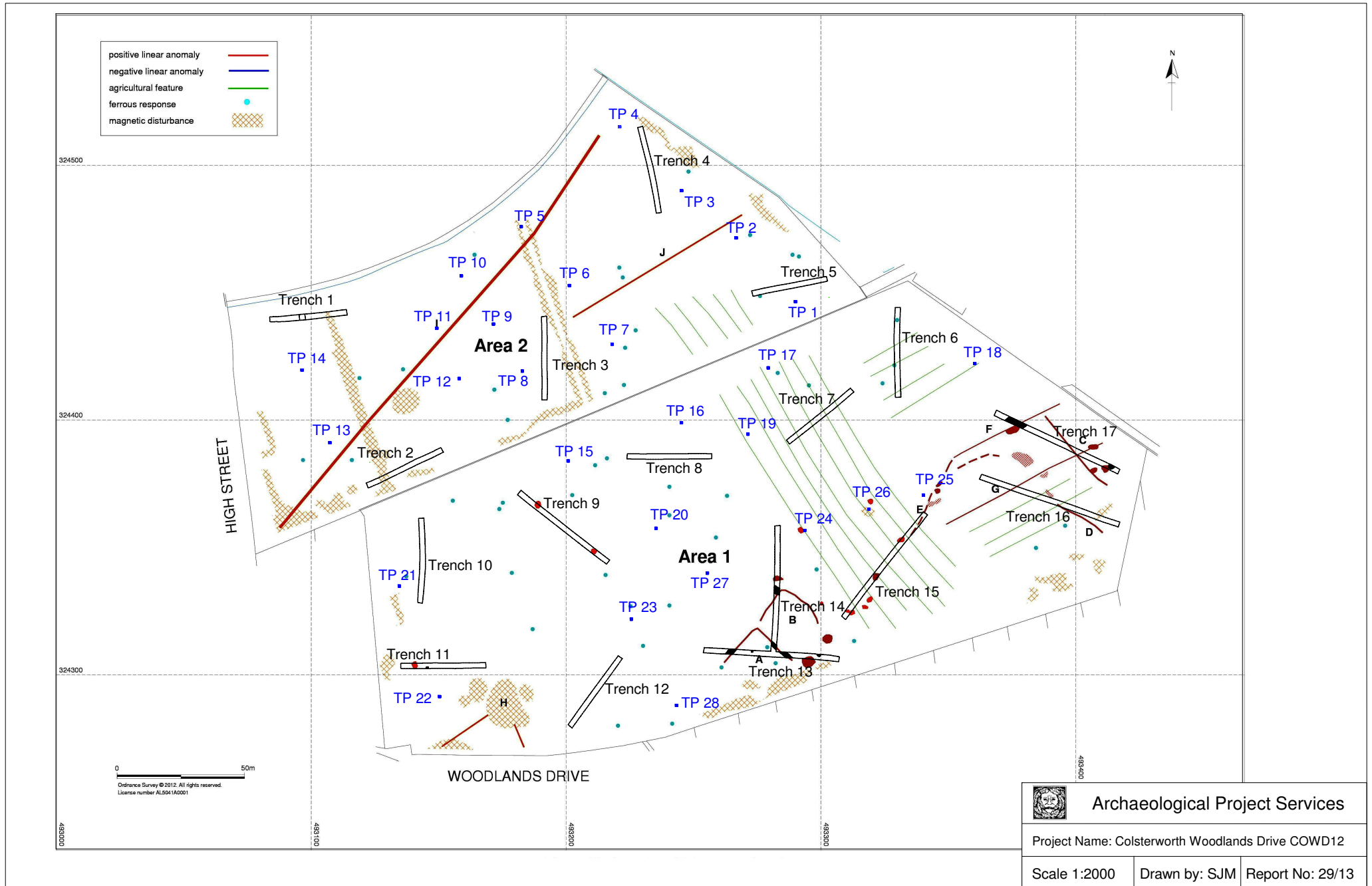


Figure 3 The site, showing interpretive plot of geophysical survey results and trench and test pit layout

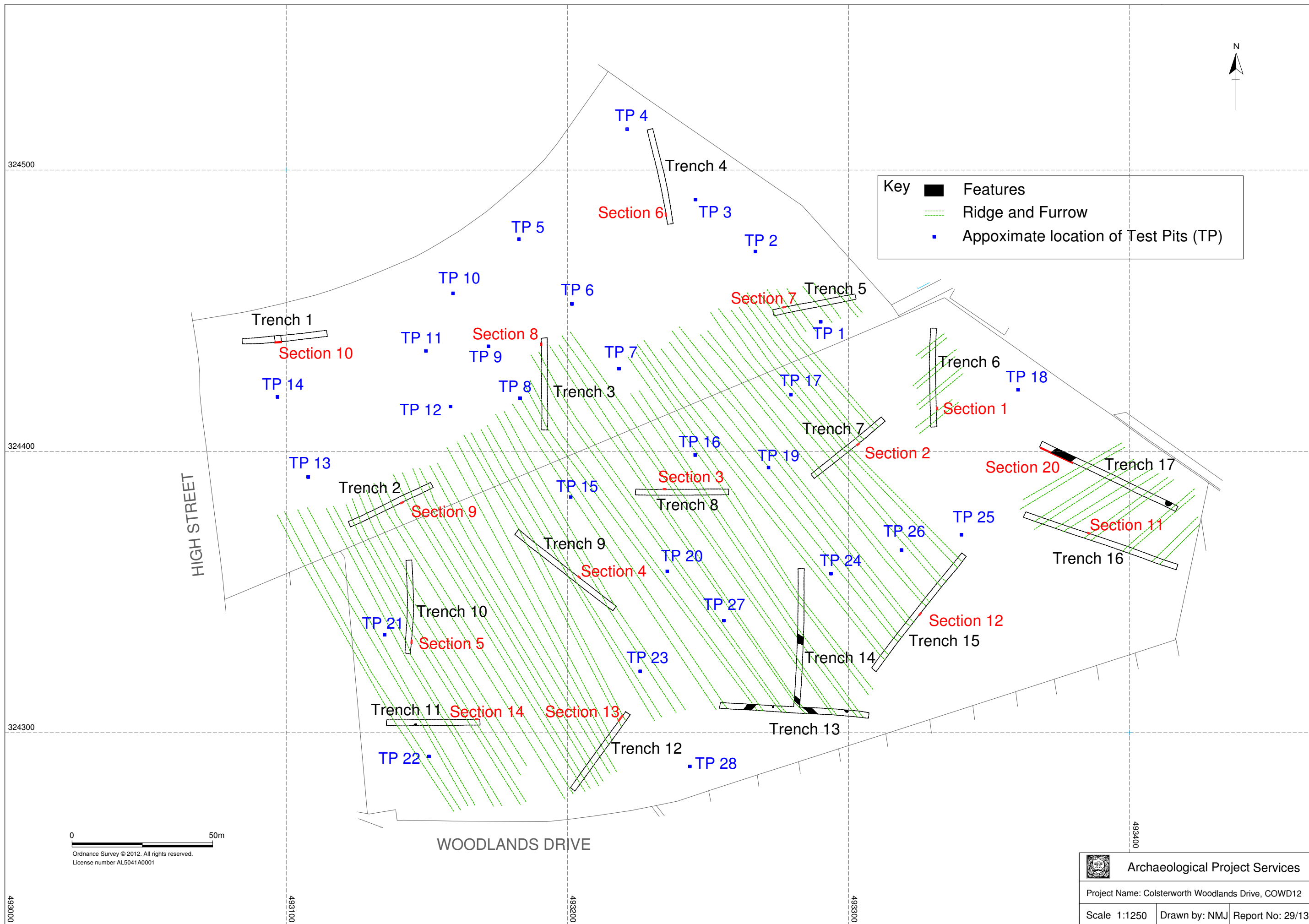
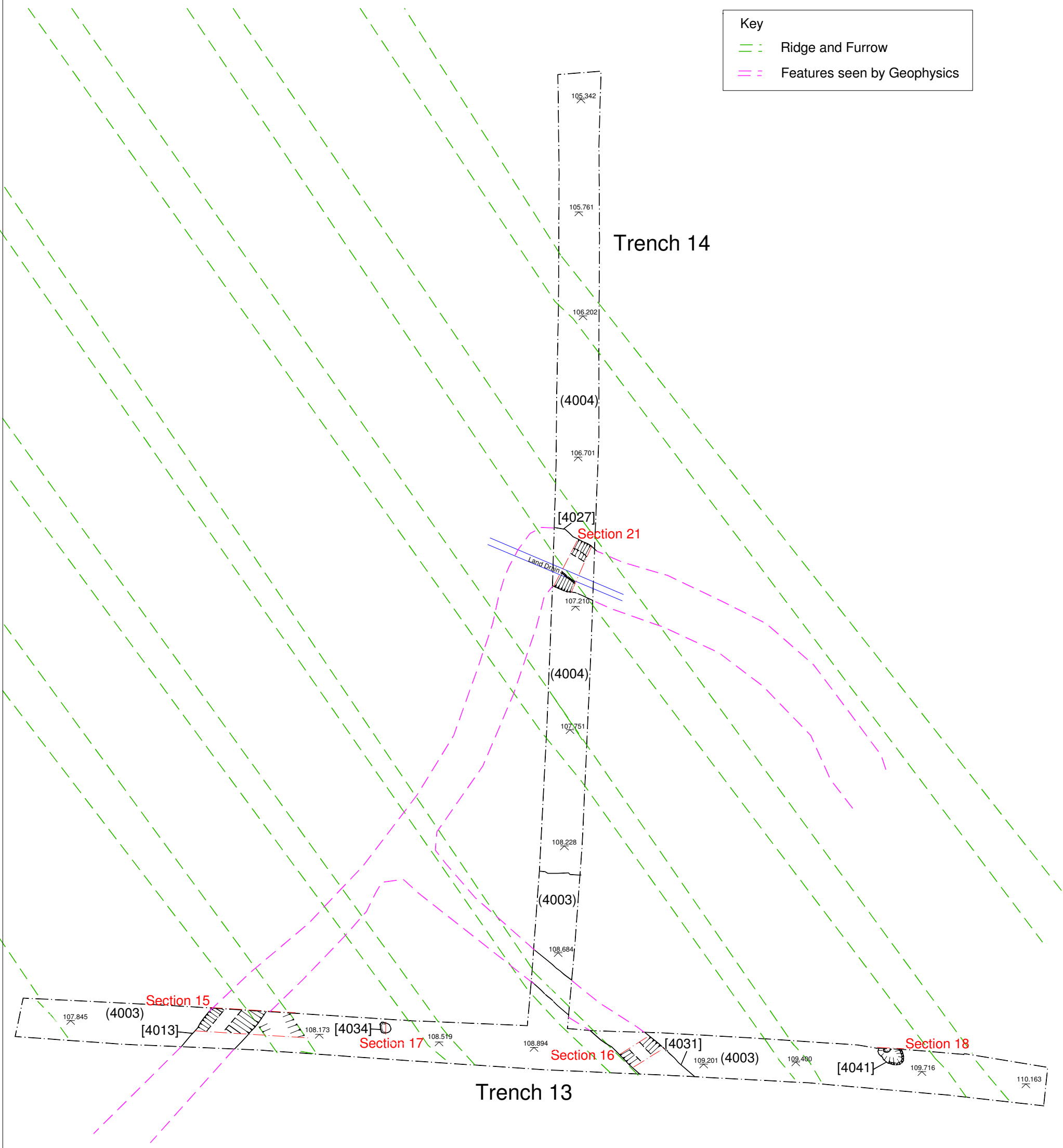


Figure 4 Trench and Test Pit Locations



Key

- Ridge and Furrow
- Features seen by Geophysics



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Scale 1: 200	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 29/13

Figure 5 Trenches 13 and 14

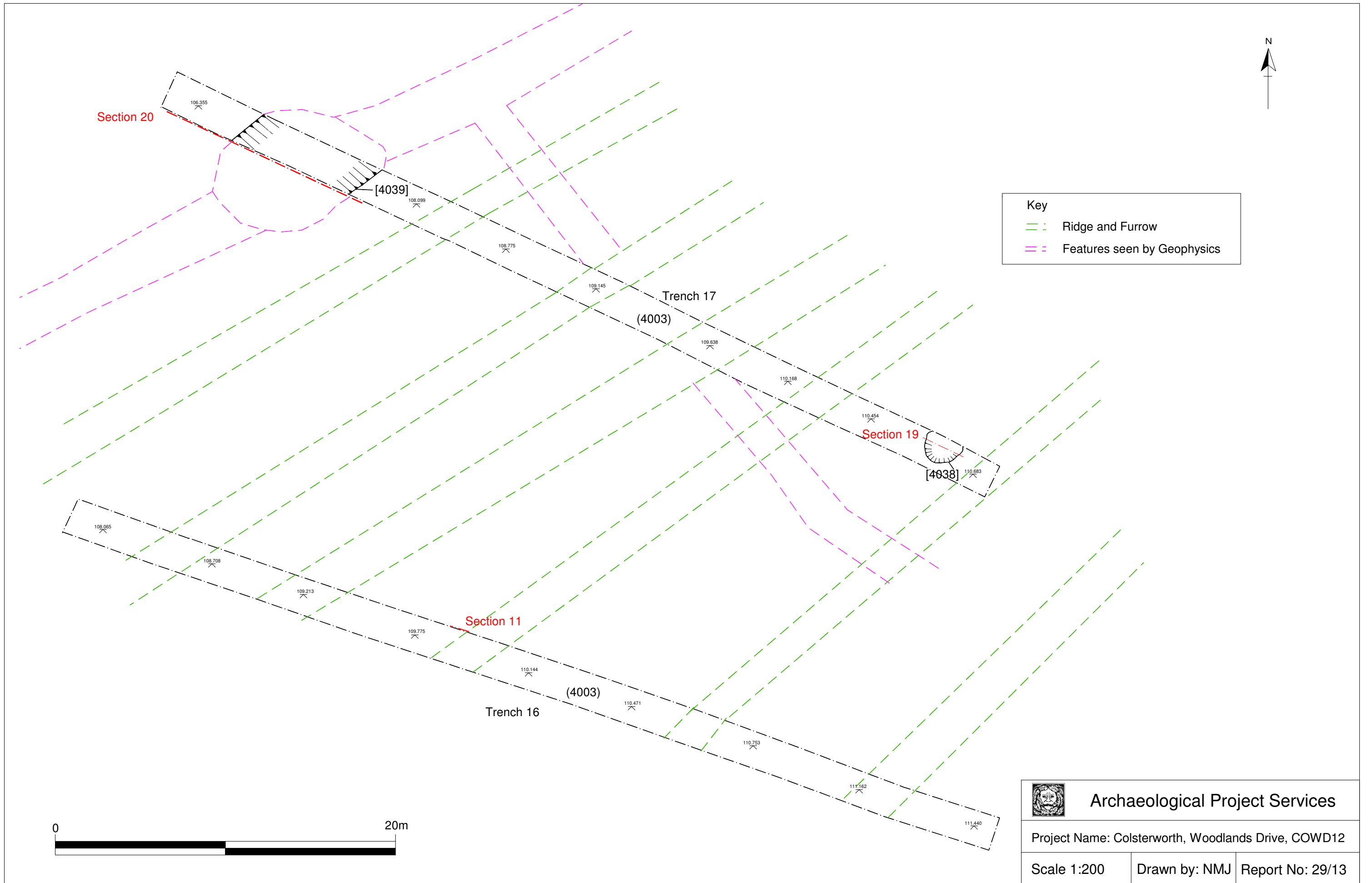



Figure 6 Trenches 16 and 17

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Colsterworth, Woodlands Drive, COWD12		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: NMJ	Report No: 29/13

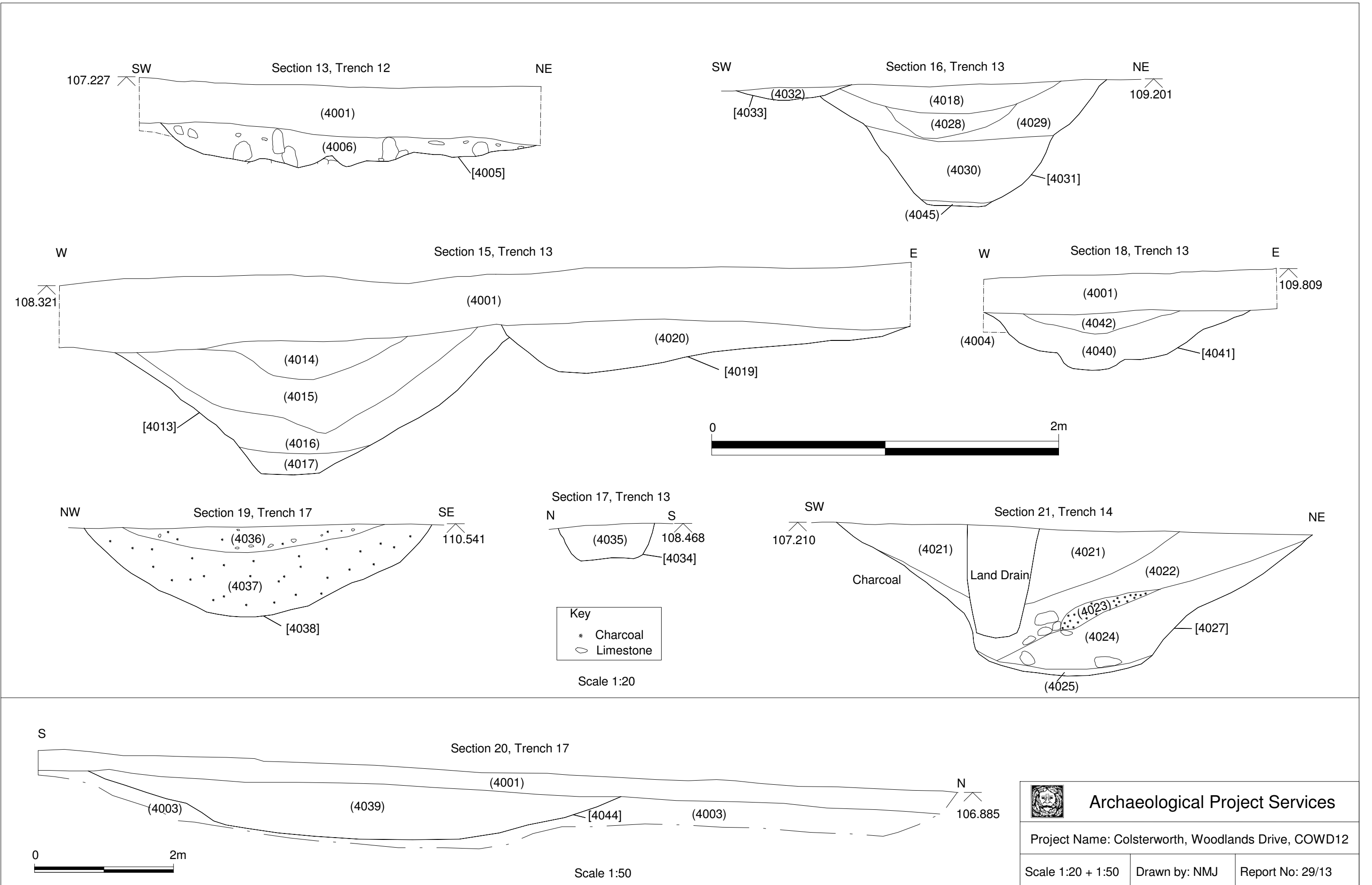


Figure 7 Sections 13, 15 - 21

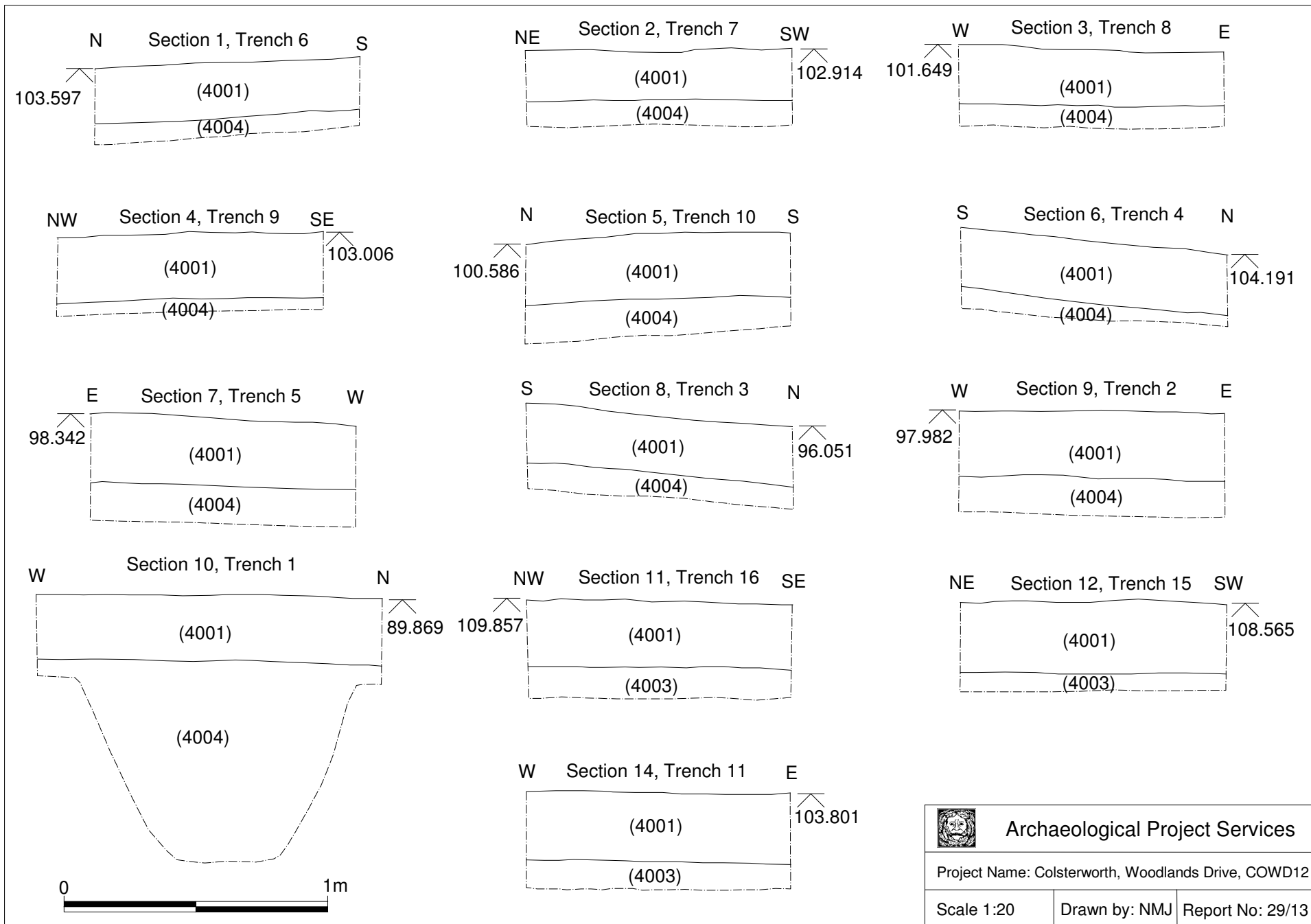


Figure 8 Sections 1-12 and 14



Plate 1: South Field, looking SW



Plate 2: North field, looking NE



Plate 3: Section 10 sondage, looking south



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north



Plate 5. Trench 13 looking WNW



Plate 6: Section 13, ridge and furrow, looking NW



Plate 7: Section 19, feature [4038], looking NE



Plate 8: Section 20, feature [4044], looking SW



Plate 9: Section 15, feature [4013] looking north



Plate 10: Section 16, feature [4031], looking NW



Plate 11: Section 21, feature [4027], looking NW (north arrow wrong in photo)



Plate 12: Section 17, feature [4034], looking east



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

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Appendix 1

LAND AT
WOODLANDS DRIVE,
COLSTERWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR
LARKFLEET HOMES LTD

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute for Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JANUARY 2013



1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to cropmarks of undated remains. The medieval settlement is adjacent, centred on the church which contains pieces of Saxon stone. Prehistoric and Saxon artefacts have also been found close by. Previous geophysical survey of the area revealed a series of enclosures and related linear features in the south and eastern parts of the site. Possible pit features were also recorded to the west of the enclosures.*
- 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 Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth, 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 Colsterworth is located 19km northwest of Stamford and 16km southwest of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site lies on the northern edge of the village, to the north of Woodlands Drive and east of the High Street, centred on National Grid Reference SK 9325 2439.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-application enquiry. The Senior Historic Environment Officer for South Kesteven District Council advised that archaeological investigation would be required at the site and indicated geophysical survey as the initial stage. This was undertaken and revealed archaeological remains. As a result, the Senior Historic Environment Officer advised that evaluation by trial trenching was necessary. The present document provides a written scheme of investigation for the work.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at *c.* 100m AOD on a north-facing slope leading down to a small watercourse draining west into the upper reaches of the River Witham. Soils at the site are shallow well-drained calcareous soils of the Elmton 1 Association developed on the Lincolnshire limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179; BGS 50000 scale digital geology).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Cropmarks of undated remains, visible on aerial photographs, have been identified adjacent to the A1, just to the northeast and east of the site. A Mesolithic macehead and an Anglo-Saxon sword have also been close by. Immediately to the southwest of the site is the medieval settlement of Colsterworth. This is centred on the medieval church which contains pieces of Saxon stone. Previous geophysical survey of the area revealed a number of sub-rectangular enclosures and associated linear features in the south and eastern parts of the site. Probable pits were recorded in and to the west of the enclosures, but not further away. In form, the enclosures look to be perhaps Iron Age or Roman and they were overlain by ridge and furrow of the medieval field system (APS 2012).

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 as 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 and the Finds Liaison Officer (Portable Antiquities Scheme).
- 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 two weeks.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 15 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.

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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**

Specification: Version 1, 16/01/13

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
4001	All	Soft dark brownish grey sandy clay with angular stones, 0.20m – 0.28m Thick	Topsoil	
4003	1-10, 14	Mid orangey yellow mix of sand and limestone	Limestone brash (Natural)	
4004	11-17	Firm mid brownish orange silty sandy clay with mod angular stones. >0.75m thick	Till (Natural)	
4005	12	NW-SE aligned linear with gradual sides with irregular concave base, 2.18m wide x 0.21m thick	Ridge and Furrow	Late Medieval
4006	12	Moderate compaction mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones, 0.21m thick	Ridge and Furrow [4005]	Late Medieval
4011	11	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, contained animal bone, 0.02m thick	Sheep Burial [4012]	Modern
4012	11	Oval pit with sharp sides and irregular flat base. 0.84m long x 0.34m wide x 0.02 thick	Sheep Burial	Modern
4013	13	NE-SW aligned linear with small steps in both sides changing from 40° near the top to 60° from half way down with a flat base. 2.20m wide x 0.77m thick.	Animal enclosure same as [4027] and [4031]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4014	13	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt with moderate mall pebbles, 1.20m wide x 0.22m thick	Upper fill of [4013] same as (4021) and (4018)	Early Roman
4015	13	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 1.95m wide x 0.90m thick.	Third fill of [4013] same as (4022) and (4029)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4016	13	Firm Light reddish brown silty sand with frequent stones, 2.20 wide x 0.75m thick.	Second fill of [4013] same as (4030) and (4024)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4017	13	Firm light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small stones.	Lowest fill of [4013] same as (4025) and (4045)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4018	13	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 1.28m wide x 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [4031] same as (4021) and (4014)	Early Roman
4019	13	NW-SE aligned linear with gradual sides with irregular concave base, 2.35m wide x 0.34m thick	Ridge and Furrow	Late Medieval
4020	13	Moderate compaction mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones, 0.34m thick	Fill of Ridge and Furrow [4019]	Late Medieval
4021	14	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 1.95m wide x 0.44m thick	Upper fill of [4027] same as (4018) and (4014)	Early Roman

4022	14	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 2.21m wide x 0.77m thick.	Fourth fill of [4021] same as (4029) and (4015)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4023	14	Soft dark greyish black sandy clay with frequent charcoal, 0.55m wide x 0.23 thick	Third fill of [4021]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4024	14	Firm Light greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones, 1.63m wide x 0.93m thick.	Second fill of [4021] same as (4030) and (4016)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4025	14	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones. 1.03m wide x 0.07m thick	lower fill of [4021] same as (4045) and (4017)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4027	14	NW-SE aligned linear with small steps in both sides changing from 45° near the top to 60° from half way down with a flat base. 2.25m wide x 0.87m thick.	Animal enclosure same as [4013] and [4031]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4028	13	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional stone, 0.76m wide x 0.15m thick	fourth fill of [4031]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4029	13	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 1.68m wide x 0.31m thick.	third fill of [4031] same as (4022) and (4015)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4030	13	Firm Light greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones, 1.08m wide x 0.37m thick.	Second fill of [4031] same as (4016) and (4024)	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4031	13	NW-SE aligned linear with small steps in both sides changing from 45° near the top to 55° from half way down with a flat base. 1.65m wide x 0.71m thick.	Animal enclosure same as [4027] and [4013]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4032	13	Moderate compaction mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones, 0.07m thick	Ridge and Furrow	Late Medieval
4033	13	NW-SE aligned linear with gradual sides with irregular concave base, 0.65m wide x 0.07m thick	Ridge and Furrow	Late Medieval
4034	13	Round pit/post hole with sharp sides and a flat base, 0.55m long x 0.59 wide x 0.22m thick	pit/post hole	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4035	13	Firm light brownish grey sandy clay, 0.55m long x 0.59 wide x 0.22m thick	pit/post hole	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4036	17	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent stones, 1.51 wide x 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [4038]	Early-mid Bronze Age
4037	17	Firm mid greyish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal and rare stones, 2.10 wide x 0.54m thick	lower fill of [4038]	Early-mid Bronze Age
4038	17	Round pit with gradual sides at 45° and a concave base, 2.10m long x >1.80m wide x 0.54m thick	Rubbish pit	Early-mid Bronze Age
4039	17	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with rare small stones, 7.68m wide x 0.84m thick.	Quarry pit?	
4040	13	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones, 0.90m long x >0.84m wide x 0.32m thick.	Lower fill of [4041]	Late Iron Age – early Roman

4041	13	Round pit with gradual sides at 40° and a irregular concave base, 0.90m long x >0.84m wide x 0.32m thick.	Pit	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4042	13	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.91m wide x 0.24m thick.	Upper fill of [4041]	Late Iron Age – early Roman
4044	17	Large feature with gradual sides at 40° and a concave base, 7.68m wide x 0.84m thick.	Quarry pit?	Bronze Age?
4045	13	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones. 1.03m wide x 0.07m thick	Lower fill of [4031], same as (4025) and (4017)	Late Iron Age – early Roman

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Dale Trimble

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the P.C.R.G. (1997) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 47 sherds from 2 vessels, weighing 650 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 below

Condition

Most of the pottery is fresh but extremely fragile. Two sherds from a single vessel are sooted internally and appear to be bleached externally.

Results

Table 1, Prehistoric Pottery Archive

Trench	Context	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Class/Form	Neck/Rim	Decoration	Dec Pos	Description	Condition	Date	Part	Base	NoS	NoV	W(g)
17	4036	QUMM	Moderate Medium Quartz	OX	B; OPEN?	N?; IB	STI - CHEVS; COR; STI- DLIN between cordons	CORD/ DLIN - UBDY; STI/CH EVS - UBDY to LBDY	Sparse coarse grog and shell		EMBA	RIM- BASE; PROF ILE?	FLT	45	1	612
17	4036	SHSC	Sparse Coarse Shell	OX/R	V					SI; BLEX	BA	BASE	FLT	2	1	38
Total														47	2	650

Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered from pit [4038] in Trench 17.

Range

There are sherds from two vessels of Bronze Age date. One of these vessels is in an oxidised sandy fabric (QUMM) with sparse, coarse grog and well sorted, moderately common, angular to sub angular quartz inclusions. This item, a bowl, has at least three well defined cordons on the external face of the rim, with stabbed diagonal line decoration between each. The remainder of the body wall is decorated with lines of stabbed chevrons which begin immediately below the cordoned zone and continue to within a few millimetres of the vessel's base. This bowl is a 'Food Vessel' type likely to have been made in the Early to Middle Bronze Age. Despite the large number of surviving sherds, the overall shape is unclear. The vessel would appear to be open, with a straight body wall, rather than bipartite, as might be expected, with no obvious carination or neck. The rim is 'lid seated' with a sloping or internally bevelled triangular profile, a form not uncommon among vessels of this type.

A second vessel recovered from the same context, is represented by two joining base sherds. The fabric is different from that of the first vessel, with a coarse, crushed shell filler, no obvious grog and minimal sand content. In contrast to the bowl, this vessel shows signs of use including thick internal sooting and what appears to be external bleaching.

The discovery of these vessels in a pit is interesting. Complete or semi-complete food vessels are rare, especially in this area and where they are found they are usually recovered from funerary contexts, including both cremation and inhumation burials. It seems likely therefore that the feature that produced this pottery could also have been burial of some kind, or perhaps an associated feature. If the feature was a burial, it may well have been heavily disturbed explaining the presence of sherds from more than one vessel, including one with apparent signs of domestic type use.

Potential

The smashed bowl recovered from pit [4038] in Trench 17 is a significant find of regional importance. It should be drawn and would be worthy of publication. It should be re-examined in the light of further work on the site, which may help to refine the dating.

The area around Trench 17 provides good potential for further finds of Early to Middle Bronze Age date and may help to ascertain the nature of the pit excavated during the evaluation. Samples should certainly be taken should the pit be it be uncovered again.

The pottery should be retained; however the material is very fragile and will need to be very carefully packed in acid free paper to prevent further degradation.

Summary

Two vessels of Bronze Age date were recovered from a single pit during the evaluation. One of these vessels is an important find.

LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 30 sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 257 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary table of fabric shown below (Table 2).

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary condition and pieces from three vessels are also abraded. There is good evidence of domestic use, four jar or bowls have soot or carbonised matter adhered to the internal or external surfaces and one also has heavy, smoothed internal wear, probably from continual stirring or grinding of some food substance within the vessel.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Pottery Fabrics Recovered

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Fine	CC	Undifferentiated Colour-coated	1	1	1
Reduced	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	1	1	8
Shell	IASH	Native Tradition Shell-Tempered	28	9	248
Total			30	11	257

Provenance

Pottery came from Furrow [4010] in Trench 12, Ditches [4013] in Trench 13 and [4027] in Trench 14. Pit [4041] in Trench 14 also produced a number of sherds.

Range

There is a range of coarse domestic pottery types, mostly comprising later Iron Age shell tempered wares (IASH).

Trench 12

A single small fragment of undifferentiated Roman colour coated pottery (CC) came from plough furrow [4010]; the piece is residual here.

Trench 13

Fragments from six vessels, all in very similar native tradition/ Iron Age shell tempered wares (IASH), were recovered from pit [4041] in this Trench. There are fragments from five jar or bowl forms including one with an everted rim. These are typical of later Iron Age domestic cooking vessels in this area. A jar with an everted, squared off rim, is the only piece likely to be wheelmade or wheel finished, with others clearly hand formed. Although it is not certain when the first wheelmade vessels were used in Lincolnshire a date close to the end of 1st century BC is suggested for the appearance of this technology at Dragonby, with a similar date likely for the material from Old Sleaford (Elsdon, 1997). A single sherd within the group from this feature has linear stamped decoration. Not enough survives to have any sense of what the decorative motif may have been but certain types of stamped and rouletted linear decoration seen elsewhere in the county, including Sleaford and Dragonby, are broadly contemporary with the introduction of wheel turning technology.

A single fragment of sandy greyware pottery was recovered from linear [4013]. This piece appears to derive from a wheelmade vessel, and is probably Roman. However a date in the earlier to middle 1st century AD is also possible.

Trench 14

Ditch [4027] yielded material from three vessels in IASH, including 12 sherds from a bowl with an everted rim. These are handmade types of Later Iron Age, or possibly very early Roman date.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. The material would warrant re-examination in the event of further work on the site, if more material is recovered. It seems likely that further excavation in the area around Trenches 13 and 14 would produce a great deal more pottery of a similar date which would allow refined dating of the features encountered and increase our understanding of the later Iron Age and perhaps Early Roman period in this area.

Summary

A small but significant assemblage of Later Iron Age type pottery was recovered from several features during the evaluation. A date of late first century BC to 1st century AD is likely for at least some of this material.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

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). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 37 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 3 below. The pottery dates to the late Medieval to Post Medieval period.

Condition

The material is in a fragmentary state. One sherd weighs less than 1 gram.

Results

Table 3, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
12	4006	CIST	Cistercian Ware		Drinking Vessel	BS		M15th-16th	1	1	1
13	4020	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	MP type	Jar or Bowl	BS	Calcareous grit inclusions	M16th-17th	1	1	10
13	4020	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Mid orange-red	Jar or Bowl	Base	Poorly mixed clay with light firing streaks	17th-18th	1	1	26
Total									3	3	37

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from fill contexts within two plough furrows. These were (4006) in furrow [4005] within Trench 12 and (4020) in cut [4019] inside Trench 13.

Range

There are three sherds of pottery dated to the Later or Post Medieval periods. These pieces probably represent manuring scatter present in the topsoil whilst the land was under cultivation.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three sherds of pottery dated from the Mid 15th to 18th century were recovered during the evaluation. All of these sherds came from plough furrows.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 174 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 4 below.

Condition

The condition of the material is generally fragmentary but overly abraded.

Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
12	4009	BRK	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy	Handmade; single surface; sand moulded	Very Late Medieval to Post medieval	2	135
12	4009	CBM	Oxidised; calcareous	Single surface; calcareous; 'Fenland' type fabric; probably BRK		1	16
12	4009	CBM	Oxidised; calcareous	Corner piece; brick or tile		1	11
12	4009	CBM	Oxidised; fine sandy	Corner piece; Medieval or Post Medieval tile or	Medieval to Post	1	12

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
				Post Medieval Brick	medieval		
Total						5	174

Provenance

All of the ceramic building material was recovered from fill (4009) within plough furrow [4010] in Trench 12.

Range

There are five pieces of ceramic building material, including at least one brick (BRK) and three fragments ceramic building material (CBM), probably fragments of Medieval or post Medieval brick or tile.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems or long term storage.

Summary

A small group of ceramic building material was collected during the evaluation. These fragments, all of which are likely to be post Roman in date, came from Plough furrow [4010] in Trench 12.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing about 1g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
4006	Small shard of colourless vessel glass.	1	<1	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from deposits constituting ridge and furrow.

Range

A single piece of vessel glass was recovered. Too little of this survives to be identifiable but it lacks iridescent decay. It is perhaps likely to be late post-medieval, but could be Roman.

Potential

As an isolated item of uncertain date the glass is of limited potential. However, it may be Roman, and perhaps associated with other artefacts of this date found at the site.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twelve other finds, weighing a total of 1208g, were retrieved.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the iron objects are corroded.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
4006	Slag	iron slag, probably smelting slag	1	5	late 16 th century or later
	copper alloy	jetton, obverse; 3 crowns and 3 fleurs de lys around a flower, HANNIS KRAVWINKEL IN NVR; reverse, an orb in a tressure, GOTES SEGEN MACHT REICH, 1586-1635	1	1	
4009	Fire residue	Cinder	<1	1	
	Iron	Nail	1	3	
4011	Iron	sheet, approximately triangular, very slightly curved, unidentified, probably cast, 45mm x 18mm x 4mm, post-medieval?	1	12	post- medieval
	Slag	iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	14	
4021	Fired clay	Possible loomweight, very incomplete but probably annular form	1	45	Anglo- Saxon
4036	Stone	slab of fine micaceous sandstone, smooth edges, possibly ad hoc hone, burnt	1	150	
	fired clay	indeterminate, very highly fired and reduced on one (outer?) surface, oxidised on interior part. Slight linear indentation on reduced surface, possible wattle impression	1	20	
4040	Stone	Burnt stones, 2 have smoothed faces, perhaps used as hones	3	957	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ridge and furrow (4006, 4009), an animal burial (4011), the upper fill of an enclosure ditch (4021), and from pit fills (4036, 4040).

Range

There are small amounts of industrial residue, which were perhaps imported to the site. Several burnt stones, some with smoothed edges, may have been used as hones. There is also a probable loomweight fragment made from fired clay and indicates weaving of textiles in the area. Although only a small piece survives this appears to be from an annular form. Such annular loomweights are characteristically of Anglo-Saxon date. Another piece of fired clay is of indeterminate nature but could be part of a wattle and daub oven/hearth structure.

There is also a jetton of Hanns Krauwinkel II, who was active producing such tokens in Nuremburg, Germany, from 1586 to 1635. The reverse legend translates as: 'God's blessing makes (you) rich' and is derived from a biblical reference (Proverbs 10, 22).

Potential

Most of the other finds are of limited potential. However, the possible annular loomweight from (4021) may indicate an Anglo-Saxon presence, and the weaving of textiles, at the site or very close by.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
4006	late 16 th century or later	based on 1 token; pottery dated M15th-16th
4009	Very Late Medieval to Post medieval	Based on CBM

Cxt	Date	Comments
4011	post-medieval	
4018	LIA- Roman	
4020	17th-18th	
4021	Anglo-Saxon	based on 1 fired clay
4036	Early to Middle Bronze Age	
4040	L1BC-1AD	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery*

Tr	Context	Cname	Form	Decoration	Nov	Alter	Comments	NoS	W(g)
12	4009	CC	U		1		FLAKE; MICACEOUS; COLCHESTER?	1	1
12	4009	ZDATE					2-4C		
13	4018	GREY	JEV		1		RIM; PROBABLY CP; COULD BE VLIA	1	8
13	4018	ZDATE					LIA- ROMAN		
14	4021	IASH	JB	WF?	1	SOOT EX	BSS	4	20
14	4021	IASH	BEV	HM	1	SOOT RIM	RIMS; BSS; FRESH; BURNISHED RIM	12	122
14	4021	ZDATE					LIA		
14	4025	IASH	U		1	VABR	BS	1	5
14	4025	ZDATE					IA		

COWD 12 Finds Appendix

13	4040	IASH	JSQ	WF OR WM	1	SOOT EX	RIM; NEAT WHEEL FINISHED SQUARE RIM	1	13
13	4040	IASH	JB	HM	1	WORN INTERNALLY	BSS	2	11
13	4040	IASH	JB	HM	1	STAMPED/SCORED LINES	BSS	2	11
13	4040	IASH	JB	HM	1	LEACH; ABR	BSS	3	16
13	4040	IASH	JB	HM	1	INT CARBON DEP; VABR	BSS	2	28
13	4040	IASH	JBEV	HM	1		RIM	1	22
13	4040	ZDATE					L1BC-1AD		

Appendix 4: Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

Evaluation excavations were carried out by Archaeological Project Services prior to the development of land on Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth. The excavations uncovered a number of features and environmental soil samples were collected from the lower fill of an early-middle Bronze Age pit and the secondary fill of a possible Iron Age/ Early Roman enclosure ditch (Table 1). The two soil samples were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (EAC) for processing and environmental assessment. In addition a small collection of animal bones were submitted for identification.

Table 1. Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth. Samples submitted for environmental assessment

Trench	sample no.	context no.	Sample vol (l)	Sample weight (kg)	Interpretation/Date
14	1	4023	2	3	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British secondary ditch fill
17	2	4037	11.5	19	Early-middle Bronze Age pit, lower fill

Methods

The soil samples were processed and sorted by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residues, except the medium residue of sample 2, were then discarded.

The flot of each sample was studied using up to x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones, etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residues, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

The residues of both samples were composed of limestone gravel with occasional pebbles and ironstone.

Sample 1, context 4023, was taken from the secondary fill of a late Iron Age/early Romano-British ditch. The only archaeological finds from the sample were a few grammes of burnt and unburnt animal bone, including several calcined bones of an adult sheep/goat.

Table 2. Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont. no.	samp. vol. (l)	residue weight. (g)	pot #/g	firecracked pebbles wt g.	flint #/g	fired earth (g)	mag. (g)	ham' scale #	fire cracked flint (g) *	bone (g)	
1	4023	2	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	
2	4037	11.5	1827	22/29.6	116	10/3	56.8	18.6	1	26.2	23.8	most of magnetic component = fired earth with occ pot crumb; and medium residue about 50% fired earth; burnt limestone in flot and residue

Table 3. Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth. Environmental finds from the assessed samples

sample no.	context no.	flot vol (ml).	charcoal */<2*	charr'd grain *	chaff *	charr'd seed *	modern non-charr'd	snails *	comment
1	4023	4	1/4	1		1		3	A single heavily abraded cereal grain. No charred chaff. A few <i>Corylus</i> sp. nutshell fragments and 3 indet. seeds. No modern/uncharred seeds. Low concentration of roots. Occ. worm capsules. Burnt sheep/goat foot bones, indet burnt and unburnt bone; snails – <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Acanthinula</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> , <i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> , <i>A. pura</i> , <i>Vallonia excentrica</i> , <i>V. costata</i> , <i>Vitrea</i> sp., <i>Carychium</i> , sp., Clausilidae, <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> , <i>Cecilioides acicula</i>
2	4037	291	5/5	1		1		3	2 heavily abraded cereal grains. No charred chaff. A few cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp. and cf. <i>Prunus</i> (one frag). No charred seeds. Modern/uncharred seeds: single Apeaceae and a <i>Fumaria</i> sp. Moderate concentration of roots. Occ. worm capsules and granules. Sheep/goat, pig, indet bone, rodent, small bird; snails – <i>Cepaea</i> sp., <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Acicula fusca</i> , <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>A. pura</i> , <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pomatia elegans</i> , <i>Galba truncatula</i> , <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> , <i>C. lubricella</i> , <i>V. costata</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> , Clausilidae, <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Acanthinula</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.

* = abundance: 1=1-10, 2=11-50, 3=51-150, 4=151-250, 5=250+

/<2 = abundance >2mm/abundance < 2mm yellow-dated

Sample 2, context 4037, was taken from the lower fill of an early to middle Bronze Age pit. Archaeological material was fairly abundant in this sample (Table 2) with a number of pottery sherds, a few flint flakes, fired earth, firecracked flints, a few firecracked pebbles and burnt limestone. The medium residue (2-6.7mm) is dominated by fired earth. The 18 grammes of magnetic material is largely fired earth, although a single flake of hammerscale was present. This could have moved down through the soil from much more recent deposits. This assemblage clearly indicates the disposal of fired debris and hearth material into the pit although the animal bone, which includes finds of sheep/goat and pig are all unburnt.

The charcoal assemblages from the ditch sample is limited and is mostly comminuted, but a much larger sample (290ml) has been recovered from the Bronze Age pit and a number of pieces are identifiable to species and would indicate the fuel utilized for the fire whose debris occurs in the deposit. Charred remains of cereal grain are present in both samples but are not identifiable beyond their classification as cereals. The charred (non grain) seed assemblages present in the flots are also poor and are restricted to a few fragments of *Corylus* (hazelnut), cf. *Prunus* sp. and indeterminate fragments of seeds. A very limited amount of un-charred plant material was present in the samples and consisted of a single Apeaceae and a *Fumaria*. The concentration of recent rootlets is also fairly low.

Both samples have produced a terrestrial snail assemblage (Table 3). The Bronze Age sample has yielded an assemblage dominated by woodland or shade loving taxa (Evans 1972, Davies 2008) but with the presence of *Pomatia elegans* suggesting some soil disturbance, perhaps woodland clearance. The only typical open country or grassland taxa represented are *Vallonia costata* and *Helicella itala*. Although a woodland element is still present in the Romano-British ditch, this sample has a much higher proportion of taxa that favour open country and grassland, with *V. costata*, *V. excentrica* and *Vertigo pygmaea*. The presence of several woodland taxa suggests that the ditch was probably hedged.

Animal bone

An assemblage of forty-seven bones and the partial skeleton of a sheep/goat were recovered during hand excavation. These bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy and an archive catalogue produced (see Appendix). The partial sheep skeleton from context 4011 indicates a juvenile animal with the distal humerus only just fused (6-10 months). The size of this animal is large, and its condition well preserved suggesting a post-medieval burial.

Cattle, pig and sheep/goat have been identified with cattle and sheep/goat the most numerous. Some of the contexts have produced bones with severe surface root etching, but there is no indication of erosion sufficient to have destroyed any bones completely.

At the time of writing no phasing was available for the contexts that produced bone so no further discussion has been undertaken.

Conclusions

The late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch produced little archaeological debris, although the burnt foot bones of a sheep and a charred cereal grain and hazelnut shell fragments indicates some domestic activity nearby.

In contrast the Bronze Age pit clearly contains debris from a fire, as well as pottery and unburnt bone, charred cereal grains and hazelnut shells and an abundance of charcoal indicating activity in the immediate vicinity, presumably of a domestic character.

Nevertheless little can be gleaned from these results. From an archaeobotanical perspective, the samples have produced a relatively poor assemblage of a few unidentifiable cereal grains and some hazelnut shell fragments, although the charcoal assemblage from the Bronze Age pit would allow the identification of the wood resources used for the fire. The animal bone indicates sheep, cattle and pig on the site but the assemblage is too small for any useful interpretation.

The most abundant remains are the shells of terrestrial molluscs, and these indicate a woodland environment contemporary with the early to middle Bronze Age pit, with possible indications of clearance occurring. A mixed fauna occurs in the late prehistoric/early Roman ditch which might suggest the enclosure ditch was accompanied by a hedge.

Recommendations

Both the samples from the evaluation were small, and larger samples might have produced environmental assemblages with greater potential. It is clear that because of the calcareous nature of the soils snail shells have preserved well, as has animal bone although some of the deposits show root etching on the bones. Although charred plant remains were infrequent in these samples charred cereals, nutshell and other seeds survive in the deposits and have the potential for revealing aspects of diet and the agricultural crops grown, while the charcoal could reveal the wood resources available at different periods.

In the light of these results, although no further work is recommended on these samples at present, should further excavation be undertaken at the site samples should be taken from well dated deposits, and those that may require radiocarbon dating, and should be of at least 30 litres, and on the earlier prehistoric features 40 litres should be collected. The potential for the molluscan evidence to show changes to the landscape of the site through time is evident from the evaluation samples and any deep ditch sequences should be sampled in column to try and identify local changes in the environment through the duration of the infilling. Column sampling of this type on ditches or other features of different periods might allow recognition of local landscape changes across the whole chronology of the site.

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The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Appendix – Woodlands Drive, Colsterworth. Archive Catalogue of hand collected animal bone

context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
4006	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4011	OVCA	SKEL	1	P	HUM DC							HUM,FEM,VERT,SCP,RIBS,ULN, MAND-PART SKELY-LARGE-MODERN/RECENT?-62 PIECES-DIST H	4
4015	OVCA	MAN	1	L		1235678			I14K13			HORI RAMUS WITH CONDYLE P4 M1 AND M3	4
4018	CSZ	TRV	1	F								BASE OF SPINE- 2 PIECES	4
4018	BOS	SCP	1	L		235	CH					PART GLENOID AND NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-NECK CHEWED	4
4018	SSZ	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT - ERODED	3
4018	OVI	MTC	1	R	DF	345				BD-22.9 Dd- 14.8		DISTAL HALF-GRACILE-SHAFT ETCHED	3
4021	BOS	FEM	1	R		4						DISTAL POST SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4021	BOS	SCP	1	L		5						DISTAL CAUDAL BLADE MARGIN	4
4021	BOS	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4021	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
4021	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4021	CSZ	RIB	2	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4021	OVCA	MTC	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4021	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3	CH					TWO THIRDS SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
4021	OVCA	MAN	1	L		2			GHI12J12K9			HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW-P2 CONGENITALLY ABSENT	4
4022	BOS	SCP	1	L		2						GELNOID FRAGMENT	4
4022	SUS	FEM	1	R		4						MIDSHAFT AND DISTAL FOSSA	4
4022	CSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT	4
4022	CSZ	LBF	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	BOS	CEV	1	F								ANT DORSAL ARCH	4
4022	SSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SMALL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	BOS	UM2	1	R					J12			COMPLETE	4
4022	CSZ	LBF	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	OVCA	RAD	1	F								PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4022	CSZ	CEV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
4024	BOS	SKL	1	F								PALATAL FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
4024	SSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
4025	OVCA	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
4036	CSZ	RIB	1	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-ETCHED	3
4036	CSZ	RIB	1	F								DISTAL MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ETCHED	3
4036	BOS	ULN	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ETCHED	3
4036	SSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX HALF SHAFT-SL POROUS	4
4036	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT-ETCHED	3
4036	BOS	SKL	1	F								ANT NASAL FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES-ETCHED	3
4037	OVCA	RAD	1	L		3						PROX SHAFT-ETCHED	3
4037	BOS	UM2	1	R					J12			COMPLETE-CEMETUM ETCHED	4
4037	BOS	UM1	1	L					I16			COMPLETE-CEMENTUM ETCHED	3
4040	OVCA	HUM	1	R		690	CH					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED OFF	4
4040	CSZ	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	3
4040	BOS	SES	1	W								COMPLETE	4
4040	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
4040	SSZ	RAD	1	F								MIDSHAFT-ETCHED	3
4040	SSZ	SCP	1	R		5	CH					CAUDAL FRAG DISTAL MARGIN OF BLADE-CHEWED	3

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

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.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
45	Trench sheets
39	Context record sheets
5	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
10	Daily record sheets
14	Sheets of scale drawings
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:

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

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: COWD12

The Collection, Accession Number: 2012.160

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-146851

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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