

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT RECTORY ROAD,
RUSKINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RRR 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited**

January 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: N/52/0147/04
National Grid Reference: TF 0805 5107
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.177
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **2/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Rectory Road, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for four new detached dwellings.

The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lay within an area of archaeological interest. Although Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) pottery and burials, Roman (AD 43-410) coins and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains, including a large inhumation and cremation cemetery, are known from the village, it is principally the site's position close to the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village that called for the investigation.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were identified during the investigation. Finds recovered during the investigation include a range of post-medieval pottery, clay pipes, tile, window glass, a glass bead, a button, fired clay and slag.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks

associated with new residential development at Rectory Road, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/52/0147/04. The watching brief was carried out between the 24th August 2004 and 10th February 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ruskington is situated 6km north of Sleaford and 24km southeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is 200m west of the village centre as defined by All Saints' parish church (Fig. 2) at National Grid Reference TF 0805 5107. The village is located at the centre of a shallow valley and is bisected by the Beck, a small watercourse which lies to the north of the development area. The site lies to the north of Rectory Road at a height of *c.* 12m OD.

Local soils are of the Ruskington Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous earths and sands (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). These soils overlie a drift geology of Fen Sand and Gravel which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ruskington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Approximately 500m to the southeast of the site, a Bronze Age cemetery was identified which revealed two inhumations with associated Beaker pottery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Romano-British coins have been retrieved from north of the development area.

Dating to the 3rd century, these are likely to represent casual loss.

Less than 500m to the northwest is the site of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery, which has yielded over 180 burials dating to the 5th and 6th centuries (Atkin and Healey forthcoming). A Late Saxon cross shaft fragment has been reused in the parish church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 243). Evidence for Mid to Late Saxon settlement was identified during the excavation of the Bronze Age cemetery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Ruskington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Reschintone* and *Riscentone* the name is derived from the Old English and means the ‘village (*tūn*) amongst the rushes (*riscen*)’ (Cameron 1998, 103). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Drew de Beurere and Geoffrey Alselin and contained a church with a priest, 3 mills, 60 acres of meadow and 240 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976). The only extant remains of the medieval period is the 12th century church of All Saints.

A watching brief undertaken within 100m east of the site identified two undated ditches (Cope-Faulkner 2004, 1).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. In total, six plots were

excavated although only four of these were monitored archaeologically (Plots 3 to 6). The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Plot 3 (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of yellowish brown grit and sand (004). This was sealed by light brown sand and grit (003) and both deposits were identified as natural.

Overlying the natural was a subsoil comprising a 0.1m thick layer of reddish brown silty sand (002). This was sealed by a topsoil of black/brown silt and sand (001) that was 0.28m thick, from which pottery, clay pipe, glass and slag of 19th – 20th century date was retrieved.

Plot 4 (Fig. 4, Section 3)

Natural deposits of yellowish brown sand and grit (009) and (010) were identified within this plot. These were sealed by a subsoil of reddish brown silty sand (008) followed by the topsoil of black/brown silt

and sand (007). Pottery of 17th – 19th century date, along with clay pipe, tile and fired clay were retrieved from the topsoil.

Plot 5 (Fig. 4, Section 4)

Yellow sand (013) was the earliest deposit encountered in this trench and measured at least 0.39m thick. Above this lay a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising reddish brown silty sand with gravel (012). This was in turn sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (011) representing the current topsoil, from which late post-medieval pottery was retrieved.

Plot 6 (Fig. 4, Section 5)

The sequence of deposits recorded here was identical to that recorded for Plot 5, with natural (016), subsoil (015) and topsoil (014), all identified. 19th -20th century pottery and an 18th century clay pipe were recovered from the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sands and grits are derived from the underlying drift geology of Fen sand and gravel and are probably glaciofluvial in origin.

Subsoil, developed from the underlying natural, was also recorded and may imply that the site had been under an agricultural regime in the past.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief include a range of pottery of 17th – 20th century date, a small quantity of clay pipe as well as window glass, a glass bead, a copper button, slag, tile and fired clay.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Rectory Road, Ruskington, as the site lay close to prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon remains and on the southern edge of the medieval core of the village.

However, only natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were encountered with no identified archaeological remains. Finds include post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass, tile, fired clay and slag.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr I. Cockhill of M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Vicky Mellor, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology



Figure 1 - General location plan

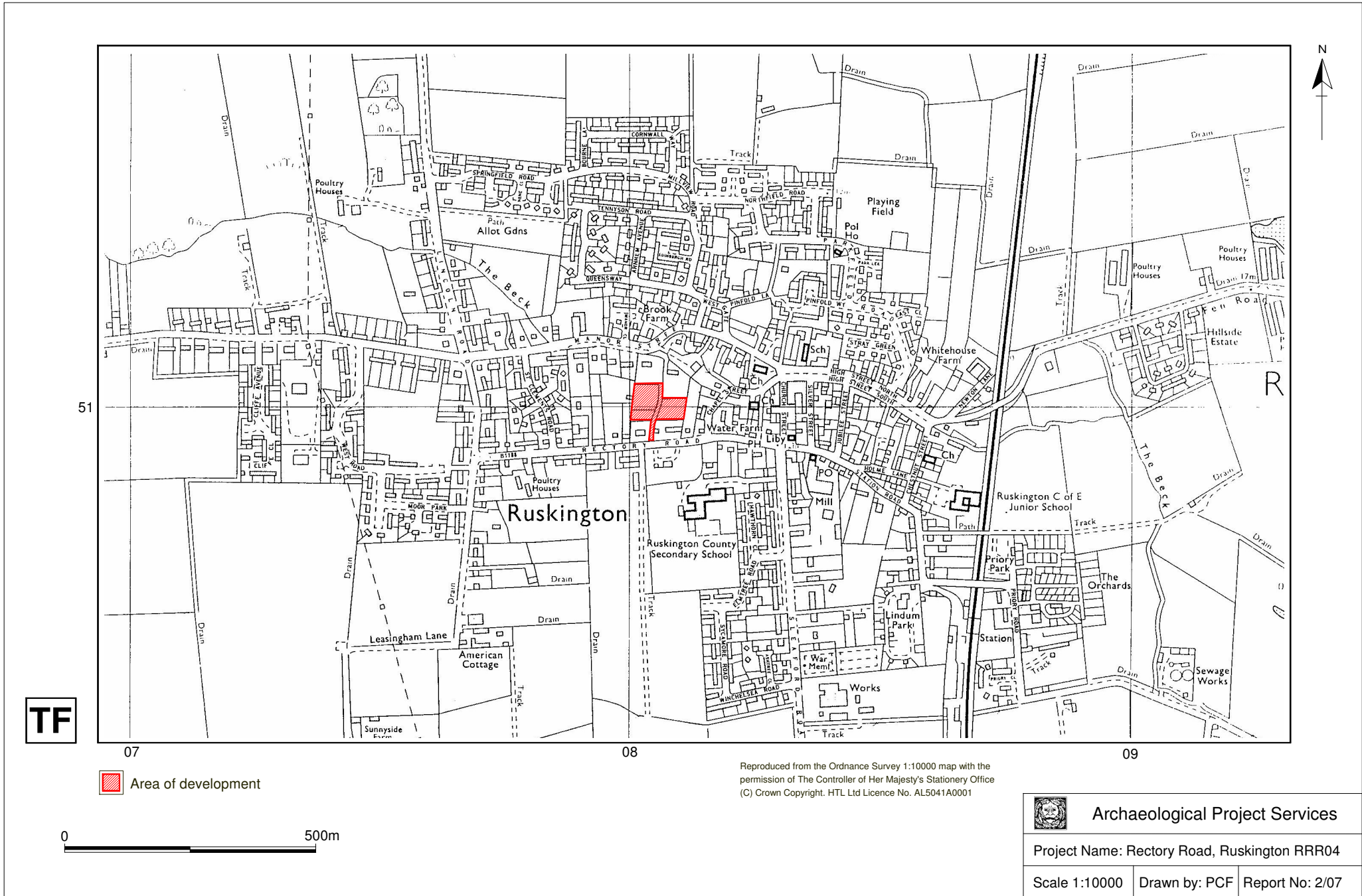



Figure 2 - Site location plan



 Plots not monitored




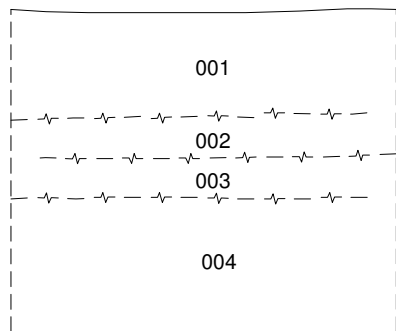
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Rectory Road, Ruskington RRR04		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 2/07

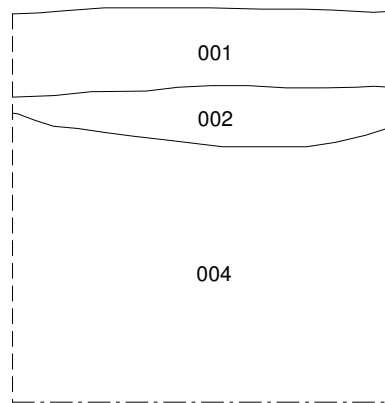
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

E W



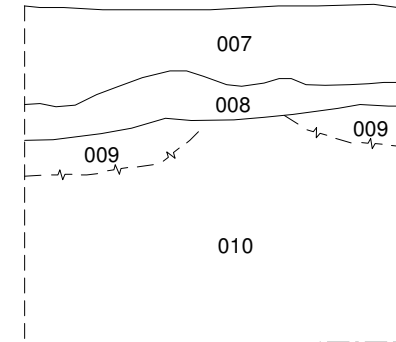
Section 1

S N



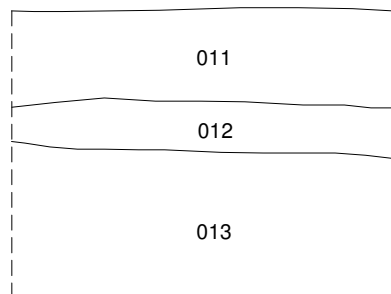
Section 2

E W



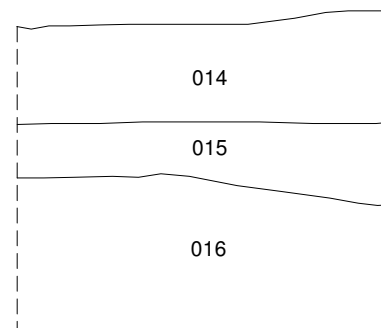
Section 3

E W



Section 4

W E



Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Rectory Road, Ruskington RRR04

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 2/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, Plot 3, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 3, Plot 4, looking south



Plate 4 - Section 4, Plot 5, looking south



Plate 5 - Section 5, Plot 6, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT RECTORY ROAD, RUSKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Rectory Road, Ruskington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Archaeological discoveries in the area include a complete Early Bronze Age Beaker burial, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and numerous cropmarks of probable prehistoric and Roman date. The course of Mareham Lane, the Roman Road between Bourne and Lincoln passes through the village.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief on land at Rectory Road, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 081 509.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ruskington is located 5km north of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located on the south side of the historic village core, on the north of Rectory Road at National Grid Reference TF 0786 5081.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/52/0147/04) for residential development has been granted by North Kesteven District Council, subject to a condition for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on fairly level ground at approximately 12.5m OD. Soils at the site are Ruskington Association gleyic brown calcareous earths on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 304).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Ruskington lies in an archaeologically rich area. Chance finds and archaeological investigations indicate that the area has attracted settlement from the Neolithic and Bronze Age to the present day. The important Roman road, King Street/Mareham Lane, passes through the west of the village. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has also been identified in the area.

- 6.2 The site lies close to the parish church of All Saints in the historic core of the village, an area with potential for containing evidence of the beginnings of the nucleated settlement in the late Saxon period as well as for later medieval and post-medieval occupation.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:
- 7.1.1 To investigate and record archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigations.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 All excavations for groundworks, including foundation trenches, services, area stripping for driveway etc will be undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision. All archaeological features exposed will be investigated and recorded prior to completion of the foundation works.
- 8.2.2 The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the archaeological works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - § the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - § individual excavated features and their sections
 - § groups of features where their relationship is important

- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigations will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigations will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

§ A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

§ A description of the archaeological setting of the investigations.

§ Description of the topography of the site.

§ Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.

§ A text describing the findings of the investigations.

§ A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings of the investigations.

§ Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

§ Sections of the archaeological features.

§ Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

§ Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

§ Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven

District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigations will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigations will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The investigations will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of such investigations will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to

provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of , 10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of , 5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	3	Soft dark black/brown silt and sand, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
002	3	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
003	3	Loose light brown sand and grit, 0.1m thick	Natural deposit
004	3	Loose light yellowish brown grit and sand, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
005	Unstratified finds retrieval		
006	Unused context		
007	4	Soft dark black/brown silt and sand, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
008	4	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.13m thick	Subsoil
009	4	Loose light yellowish brown sand and grit, 80mm thick	Natural deposit
010	4	Loose light yellowish brown grit and sand with moderate gravel, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
011	5	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
012	5	Friable mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate gravel, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
013	5	Loose light to mid yellow sand, >0.39m thick	Natural deposit
014	6	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
015	6	Friable mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate gravel, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
016	6	Loose light to mid yellow sand, >0.39m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

plot	contex	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessel	weight	decoration	part	description	date
	005	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	bowl	1	1	52		rim	internal glaze; red slip; abraded	late 17th to 18th
	005	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		jar / bottle	1	1	35	internal yellow/green glaze bristol base			mid to late 19th
	005	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		?	1	1	1		BS	flake	
	005	WHITE	Modern whiteware		bowl / dish	1	1	10		base		
3	001	BBAS	Black Basalt		hollow	1	1	3		BS		
3	001	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange + cajar		1	1	45		rim	complex rim; internal glaze; red slip; patchy soot	late 17th to 18th
3	001	BS	Brown stoneware		hollow	1	1	3		BS		
3	001	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	2		BS		
3	001	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		hollow	1	1	4		BS	? ID or very late yellow ware	
3	001	PEARL	Pearlware		bowl / dish	1	1	2	internal blue floral transfer print	rim	flared rim	
3	001	PEARL	Pearlware		plate / bowl	1	1	1	internal blue transfer print	BS	flake	
3	001	PORC	Porcelain		cup	1	1	6		base		
3	001	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		bowl / dish	1	1	15	moulded	rim		
3	001	WHITE	Modern whiteware		plate / bowl	1	1	1	internal blue transfer print	BS	flake	
3	001	WHITE	Modern whiteware		plate / bowl	1	1	1	internal blue transfer print	rim	flake	
4	007	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	jar / bowl	1	1	17		base	internal glaze	late 17th to 18th
4	007	CREA	Creamware		dish / bowl	1	1	2	internal blue handpaint	BS	abraded	mid 18th to early 19th

plot	contex	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessel	weight	decoration	part	description	date
4	007	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		?	1	1	1	white slip banded	BS		19th
4	007	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		hollow	1	1	6	white and brown slip banded			BS 19th
4	007	PEARL	Pearlware		plate	1	1	27	internal blue chinoiserie transfer print	base		late 18th to mid 19th
4	007	PEARL	Pearlware		cup	1	1	1		BS		late 18th to mid 19th
4	007	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream	press moulded dish	1	1	12	combed; yellow on brown	BS		late 17th to 18th
4	007	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		jar	1	1	1	rilled; blue wash	rim	upright rim	early/mid to mid/late 18th
5	011	CREA	Creamware		plate / dish	1	1	1	brown figurative transfer print	BS		
5	011	PEARL	Pearlware		bowl	1	1	7	internal blue transfer print	rim	abraded; flared rim	
5	011	PEARL	Pearlware		jar	1	1	13		rim	internal and external dark blue / black transfer print; upright rim	
6	014	EMOD	Early Modern wares		hollow	1	1	6	external yellow glaze; internal pink glaze	BS		
6	014	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		hollow	1	1	35		BS + LHJ		
6	014	PEARL	Pearlware		bowl / dish	1	1	5	internal blue chinoiserie transfer print	base		
6	014	PEARL	Pearlware		cup	1	1	6	internal and external blue transfer print; smudged	rim	upright rim	

DATING ARCHIVE

plot	context	date
	005	unstratified
3	001	19th to 20th
4	007	19th
5	011	mid 18th to 19th
6	014	19th to 20th

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

by Gary Taylor

A quantity of mixed artefacts, brick/tile, clay pipe, metal and glass, comprising 18 items weighing a total of 136g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001, 007 and 014) and as unstratified material (005).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	2	2	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	
	Glass	Window quarry, fire-rounded edge, much iridescence, post-medieval	1	3	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	7	
005	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	1	
	CBM	Tile, 19 th century	1	15	
	Copper alloy	Button, embossed crown, post-medieval	1	5	
	Glass	Bead, spherical, light blue	1	1	
007	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	3	4	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	1	
	CBM	Tile, 19 th century	1	82	
	CBM	Fired clay	1	8	
014	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 th century

A blue glass bead was recovered from (005). This has no discriminating dating features and could be anything from Roman to Victorian in date.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Ruskington that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of artefacts is predominantly of late post-medieval date and of limited local potential and significance, though reflects use of the site in the 18th-19th centuries. The one exception to this is the blue glass bead which, although undated, could possibly be Roman or Saxon.

The lack of any material that is clearly earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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 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.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
12	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2004.177

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RRR04

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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