
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT KYME ROAD,
HECKINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HEKR 08)**

Work Undertaken For
Melbourne Holdings

December 2008

Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES


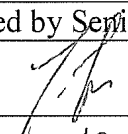
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES**



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(HEKR 08)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of fieldwalking was undertaken on land at Kyme Road, Heckington, Lincolnshire, in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Fields to the north and west of the site have produced worked flints and pottery of prehistoric and Romano-British date. Early Saxon remains are known to the southwest.

Finds retrieved during the investigation range in date from prehistoric to early modern and are likely associated with settlement from surrounding areas or represent material imported onto the field during manuring, suggesting a predominantly agricultural land use history.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Melbourne Holdings to

undertake an archaeological investigation comprising a programme of field walking in advance of proposed development at Kyme Road, Heckington, Lincolnshire (Fig. 2). The evaluation was undertaken on the 24th of November 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Heckington is located 7km east of Sleaford and 32km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies approximately 750m north of the village centre as defined by the medieval parish church of St. Andrew and comprises an irregular shaped parcel of agricultural land covering approximately 4.5 hectares. It lies immediately to the west of Kyme Road and is bounded to the north by the Heckington bypass and centred on National Grid Reference TF 1446 4475.

Underlying bedrock at the site is formed of chalky till (BGS 1995) which supports soils of the Beccles 3 Association comprising slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. Immediately to the north is a junction of the Beccles 3 and Ruskington soils, the latter comprising much lighter sandy soils developed on glaciofluvial sands and gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site lies between the 5m and 10m contours.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day and several records of finds discovered in the area are contained within the HER. A polished stone axe was retrieved less than

500m to the northeast of the site (HER 63693), while extensive fieldwalking in the surrounding area has produced a collection of Bronze Age and Romano-British material.

A programme of fieldwalking undertaken by a local Heckington history group has recovered assemblages from many of the surrounding fields. Fieldwalking 150m to the north of the western edge of the site recovered an assemblage of Romano-British pottery and tile that included two sherds of amphora (large storage jar). At least one worked flint was also recovered during this event (HER 63789).

A field to the northwest (c. 280m) produced pottery including Samian Ware, Colour Coated Ware and Grey Ware (HER 63791). To the northeast of the site (approximately 170m) four sherds of Bronze Age pottery and 14 fragments of Romano-British tile along with 3 sherds of Romano-British pottery was retrieved (HER 63810).

Approximately 300m to 400m west of the site 50 fragments of Roman tile along with a handful of sherds of Grey Ware pottery and six flint scrapers have been recovered (HER 63785 and 63806).

Finds are much sparser to the south of the site, with only a small quantity of Romano-British pottery (c. 130m to the south) and a Roman coin being found c. 70m from the southern edge of the site (HER 63599 and 63753).

Investigations southwest of the site have produced early Saxon material as well as Romano-British and Bronze Age finds. Fieldwalking 520m to the southwest recovered twenty eight sherds of Saxon pottery (HER 63756).

The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation have been observed in

surrounding fields (HER 63811 and 63750).

Heckington itself dates at least to the Saxon period, as evidenced by the listing of the settlement in the Domesday survey of 1086. Referred to as *Hechintune*, the name derives from Old English and means the *Tûn* (village) of *Heca's* people (Ekwall 1974, 230). The Domesday Survey records a church and a priest in the parish, three fisheries, 130 acres of meadow and at least 11 plough teams, with the land owned by the King and the Bishop of Lincoln amongst others (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of medieval Heckington is the 13th - 14th century parish church of St. Andrews and the churchyard cross, in the centre of the village (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 375).

An area now referred to as Winkhill which is first mentioned in documents of the Knight's Templar dating to 1185 lies 450m to the northwest of the site. Referred to as *Vinle*, the name is derived from the Old English *wincel* and means 'the nook, the corner of land' (Cameron 1998, 140). The Templars had a farm to the west of the site.

This farm later developed into a manor house which is represented by the earthworks of a moat. The manor house was originally approached from the west and had a gatehouse and hall and was finally demolished in 1780 (Roffe and Healey forthcoming). Finds of Romano-British and Bronze age date, including a bronze axe, are known from around the area of the manor house.

3. AIMS

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to be able to formulate a policy for the management of

the archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Fieldwalking was undertaken on the 24th of November 2008 in line with a specification written by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer

All artefacts were collected from within transects spaced at 10m intervals in all suitable parts of the site. The retrieved artefacts were then three dimensionally plotted using a survey grade differential GPS system. Each find was assigned an individual identification number, and its exact position plotted to within a tolerance of 5cm or less.

The GPS survey was then accurately located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid at a tolerance of +/- 1m.

5. RESULTS

A small mixed assemblage of artefacts ranging in date from the prehistoric to early modern periods was recovered during the investigation. Reporting on finds appears as Appendix 2.

The earliest finds recovered included a small amount of worked flint along with two fragments of Romano-British building material. The earliest pottery retrieved from the investigation consisted of a single sherd of Saxo-Norman Stamford ware and a small amount of medieval Bourne ware. The majority of finds recovered during the investigation consisted of post-medieval (15th to 18th century) pottery sherds.

6. DISCUSSION

The small amount of flints recovered during the investigation indicates prehistoric activity in the area. Finds dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age are known from the vicinity and it is likely that settlement would have occurred on the well draining sands and gravels that lie to the north of the site.

The low density of finds of Romano-British and medieval date suggests agricultural land use throughout these periods. The remains of a possible Romano-British villa lie *c.* 600m to the northwest (near Winkhill) and it is possible that the land on this site formed an agricultural part of that complex.

The evidence for agricultural land use in the post-medieval period is stronger with the larger assemblage of post-medieval pottery suggesting the practice of spreading manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields.

At present the site is used for agricultural purposes. The small amount of early modern material retrieved during the investigation suggests the land has remained arable throughout the modern period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of fieldwalking was undertaken at Kyme Road, Heckington, Lincolnshire in advance of proposed development of the site. This was due to the sites location within an area of archaeological interest with remains dating from the prehistoric to the present day.

The results of the investigation suggest that the site has been used for agricultural purposes since at least the post-medieval

period. The sparse finds from earlier periods probably represents a sporadic and low intensity presence on the site, probably associated with settlements in the surrounding area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Jane Thomas of Melbourne Holdings for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambley, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly provided HER access. Dave Start allowed the use of the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Ross Kendall, Geoffery Nichols, Karen Rosser
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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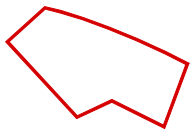
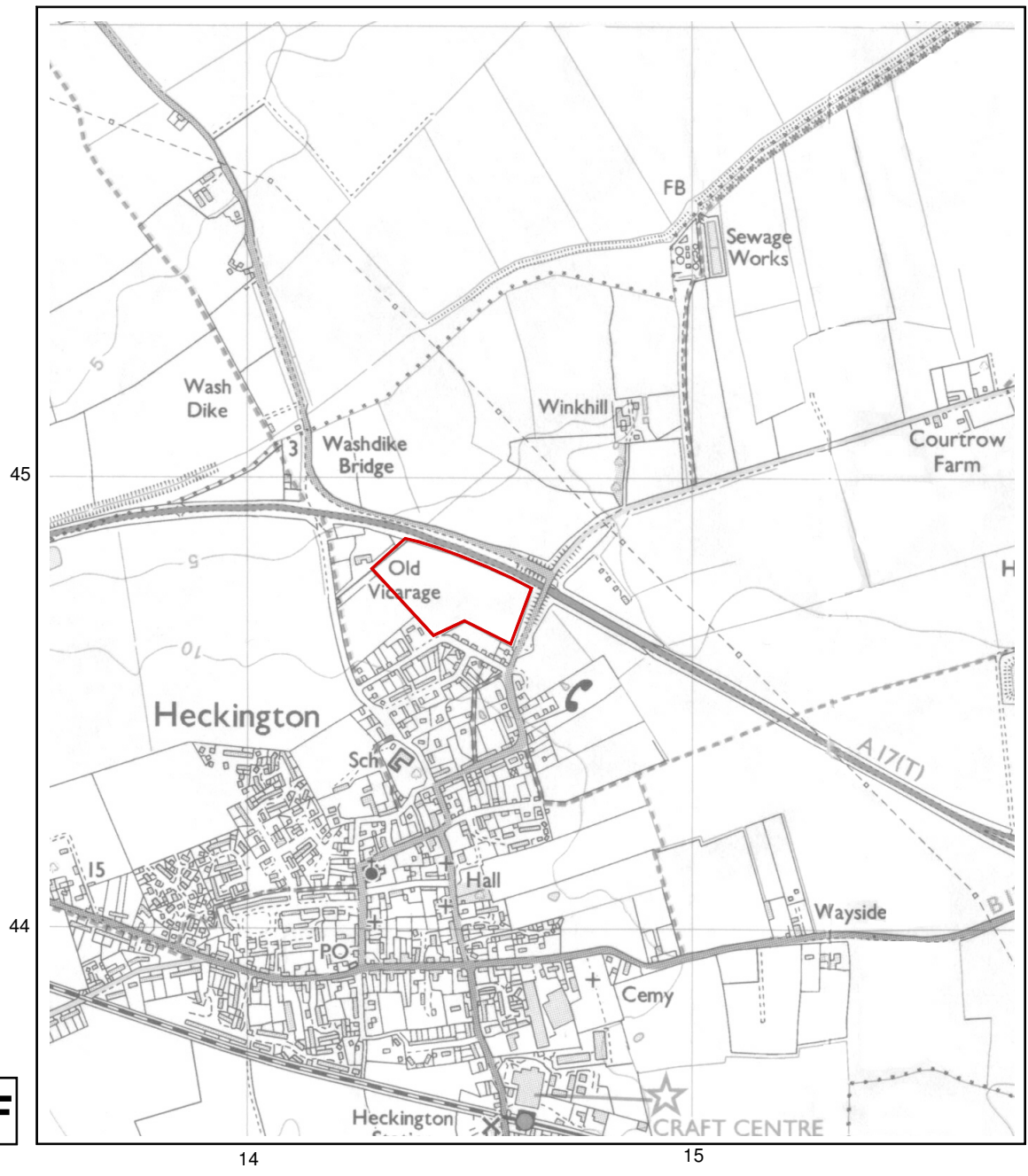
Roffe, D and Healey, RH, forthcoming, *Some Medieval and later Earthworks of South Lincolnshire: the present state of knowledge*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OS	Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan



Area of investigation

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Kyme Road, Heckington HEKR08		
Scale 1:15 000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 132/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

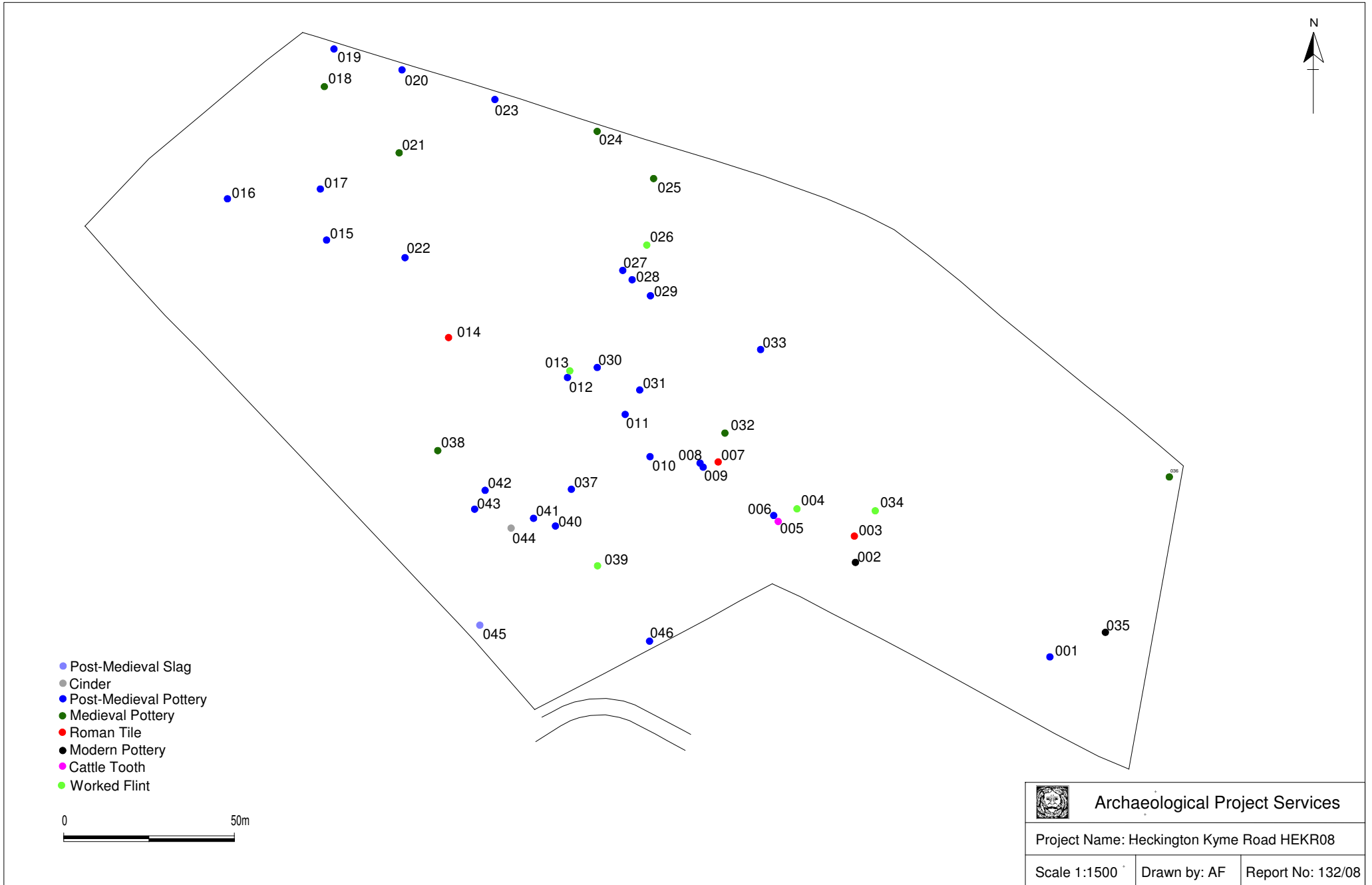


Figure 3 - Distribution of finds



Plate 1 – General view of field looking north



Plate 2 - General view of field looking west



Plate 3 - Fieldwalking in progress looking southeast



Plate 4 – General view of field looking southwest

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR
FIELDWALKING**

**AT
KYME ROAD, HECKINGTON
LINCOLNSHIRE,**

PREPARED BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**

November 2008

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for fieldwalking on land off Kyme Road, Heckington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, on the outskirts of the medieval village of Heckington in Lincolnshire. Worked flints and Pottery of prehistoric and Romano-date has been recovered from fields to the north and west of the area investigation.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for fieldwalking on land north off Kyme Road, Heckington, 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.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Heckington is located 7km east of Sleaford and 32km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site lies approximately 750m north of the village centre as defined by the medieval parish church of St. Andrew and comprises an irregular shaped area of agricultural land of approximately 4.5 hectares lying on the northern outskirts of the village, immediately west of Kyme road and bounded to the north by the Heckington bypass centred on National Grid Reference TF1446 4475 .

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Residential development of the area is proposed. The North Kesteven Heritage Officer based at Heritage Lincolnshire has requested that a programme of fieldwalking is undertaken to collect surface artifacts that may indicate signs of past human activity at the site.
- 4.2 Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Melbourn Holdings to undertake the fieldwalking.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.3 Underlying bedrock at the site is formed of chalky till which support soils of the Beccles 3 Association comprising slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. Immediately to the north is junction of the Beccles 3 and Ruskington soils, the latter comprising much lighter sandy soils developed on glaciofluvial sands and gravel. The site lies between the 5m and 10 contours.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The village of Heckington dates to at least the late Saxon period, as evidenced by the listing of the settlement in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Heckingtune*, the name derived from Old English and meaning the 'tun'(village) of 'Hecca's' people.

6.2 Worked flints and Pottery of prehistoric and Romano-date has been recovered from fields to the north and west of the area investigation.

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 fieldwalking will be to:

7.2.1 Retrieve artifactual material from the surface of the site.

7.2.2 Determine the date, distribution and character of any artefacts present on the surface of 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 investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21)

managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

8.1.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 All artefacts will be collected from within transects spaced at 10m intervals. Fieldwalking will occur in all suitable parts of the site.

8.2.2 All retrieved artefacts will be three dimensionally plotted using a survey grade differential GPS system. Each find will be given an individual identification number, bagged separately, and its exact position plotted to a tolerance of 5cm or less.

8.2.3 The GPS survey will be accurately located onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid at a tolerance of +/- 1.m.

8.2.4 Note will also be made of any soil marks or earthworks and these will be mapped by the EDM/GPS

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.0 Stage 1

9.0.1 All finds recovered during the investigation will be examined and, where appropriate, washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to their individual survey code. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.0.2 Survey data will be downloaded and processed.

9.1 Stage 2

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

0.1.2 The finds data will be correlated with the survey results to determine significant concentrations or associations.

9.2 Stage 3

9.2.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

9.2.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

9.2.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

9.2.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

9.2.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.2.1.6 Plans showing the survey area and artefact distributions.

9.2.1.7 Interpretation of the results and their context within the surrounding landscape.

9.2.1.8 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.2.1.9 A consideration of the significance of the results.

10 **ARCHIVE**

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

10.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for

signature.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer (2 copies and a digital copy); and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Office.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

12.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with North Kesteven Heritage Officer based at Heritage Lincolnshire. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

14.2 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.

16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 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.

15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon-medieval: P Blinkhorn, D Hall or H Healey independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment Pollen Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 1 day. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 5 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological

remains encountered.

18 INSURANCES

18.1 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 can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Specification: Version 1, November 21st 2008.

Appendix 2

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly pottery, was recovered during the fieldwalking. Faunal remains were also retrieved, but were rare. Items of prehistoric to early modern date were recovered, with post-medieval, 15th-18th century, pottery being the most abundant category of find recovered.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 35 sherds from 35 vessels, weighing 612 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period.

Condition

Most of the material is abraded to some degree, although only a small number of sherds are highly abraded or survive only as flakes. A single rim sherd has been fired to the point of distortion and another has burnt internal glaze. A small number of Black, Midlands Purple and Cistercian wares have vitrified fabric, although this is not uncommon for these types. A single sherd of Brown Glazed earthenware has glaze over the broken edge. Whether these vessels represent nearby production or are the result of rubbish burning is unclear. No firm evidence for post medieval pottery production is known in the immediate area.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	9
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	13	13	297
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	4	4	40
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	4	4	57
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3	23
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	41
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	7
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1	57
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	5

SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	3	3	68
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1	3
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	1	1	4
TOTAL:				35	35	612

Provenance

All of the pottery was recovered during field walking.

Range

Saxo-Norman Stamford ware is the earliest ware type in the assemblage and a small number of medieval Bourne wares also present. Most of the pottery is post medieval and comprises types common in assemblages of this date. Little of the material post dates the late 18th century.

Potential

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

Summary

A small group of mainly post medieval pottery was collected during field walking. Most of the pottery is likely to have accumulated via manuring practices.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 258 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

The fragments are in varied condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
p3	RTMISC	Roman or Post Roman tile	Oxidised; shale	1	21	Flake	Roman?
p7	RBRK	Roman brick	OX/R/OX; light firing streaks + ca + shale + fe	1	148	Abraded	Roman
p14	RTIL	Roman tile	OX/R/OX; light firing streaks + ca + shale + fe	1	89	Imbrex?	Roman

Provenance

All of the ceramic building material was recovered during field walking.

Range

All three fragments appear to be Roman and have a similar fabric. Shale/mudstone and calcareous grains are characteristic of fabrics associated with a nearby production site (Vince 2008). Therefore it seems highly likely these fragments were manufactured at the Heckington tile kiln, which is located north east of the village (TF171452) about 2.5 kilometres northeast of the field walked (Simmons 1977, 2).

Potential

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

Summary

A small amount of Roman tile from the site may be connected to production which was located north east of the village.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

One (14g) fragment of animal bone was recovered.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
p5	cattle	molar	1	14	

Summary

As an individual item derived from the topsoil, there is no further potential in analysis and the item is suitable for discard.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A small collection of flints was made during fieldwalking.

Condition

All the material is stable and not in need of conservation

Results

Table 4, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
-----	-------------	----	--------	------

P4	Fire crazed pebble	1	40	prehistoric
P13	Core fragment from poor quality flint	1	22	prehistoric
P26	Natural Flint nodule (discarded)	1	42	
P34	Fire crazed pebble	1	17	prehistoric
P39	Heavily patinated blade flake. Pronounced dorsal ridge	1	2	Prob Neolithic

Provenance

The finds were made in the general fen edge region of Heckington on clay land. Immediately to the north is a gravel hillock from where prehistoric material has been found. This may be the source of the flints.

Range

There is little indication of sustained prehistoric activity with only one patinated flake, of Neolithic date and three other items indicative of prehistoric presence. Two of those are fire cracked pebbles, usually used to heat water in the prehistoric period or later. The remaining piece, also undated, is a core fragment of unknown, but prehistoric, date.

Potential

The collection indicates no more than an intermittent presence in the area during the prehistoric period and has no potential for furthering prehistoric studies in the area.

Summary

A sparse collection of finds was made on clay land adjacent to a gravel hillock. The collection indicated no more than casual loss.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two other artefacts, a cinder and piece of slag, together weighing 74g, were recovered.

Condition

Both items are in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
p44	Cinder	Cinder	1	1	
b45	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	73	Post-medieval

Potential

These 'other finds' are of limited potential as they occur as isolated finds of the separate types, and are limited dating capacity. They are probably components of manuring scatter, indicating arable use of the land.

SPOT DATING

Spot dates for the artefacts are included in the archive catalogues.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
p1	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	1	BS		Late 15th to 16th
p2	PEARL		Straight sided jar	1	1	5	Rim		Late 18th to 19th
p6	LERTH		?	1	1	7	BS	?ID or BOU smooth	16th to 18th
p8	BL		Jar?	1	1	7	BS	Internal glaze	17th
p9	BL	MP type	?	1	1	33	Base	Abraded	Mid 17th to 18th
p10	BL		Jar	1	1	19	Base	Internal glaze; abraded	Late 17th to 18th
p11	BL	MP type?	Jar	1	1	16	BS	Vitrified	Mid 17th to 18th
p12	CIST		Drinking vessel/ jug	1	1	6	Handle	Abraded	Late 15th to 16th
p15	BOU	Slightly sandy + ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	28	Base	Leached; knife trimmed; ?ID	15th
p16	BL	MP type	Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	BS	Vitrified; internal glaze	Mid 17th to 18th
p17	SLIP	Light firing	Bowl?	1	1	19	BS	Internal glaze; abraded; ?ID or BERTH	Mid 17th to mid 18th
p18	BOUA	A/B	Jug/ jar	1	1	10	BS	?ID	Late 12th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
									to 14th
p19	BL		?	1	1	1	BS		Late 17th to 18th
p20	SLIP	Light firing	Jar/ bowl	1	1	13	Base	Abraded	Mid 17th to mid 18th
p21	BOUA	A/B	Jug	1	1	16	Base	Abraded; ?ID; pinched basal angle	Late 12th to 14th
p22	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	3	BS	?ID	15th to 16th
p23	BL		Dish?	1	1	16	Base	Internal glaze	Late 17th to 18th
p24	BOUA	B	?	1	1	12	BS	Very abraded; ?ID	Late 12th to 14th
p25	BOU	Sandy	Jar?	1	1	6	BS	?ID	14th to 15th
p27	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	Base	Internal glaze; abraded	Late 17th to 18th
p28	BOU	Slightly sandy	?	1	1	3	Rim	Flake	15th
p29	SWSG		Flat	1	1	1	Base		18th
p30	BL	MP type?	Jar	1	1	19	BS	Burnt internal glaze; ?ID	Mid 17th to 18th
p31	BERTH	Fine sandy	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	Glaze over break; internal glaze	16th to 18th
p32	ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	3	Rim	Heavy soot; ?ID	Late 11th to 12th
p33	FREC		Bottle	1	1	41	BS		16th to 17th
p35	BL		Pancheon	1	1	123	Base	Internal glaze	18th to early 19th
p36	TOY		?	1	1	4	BS	Abraded; ?ID	Late 13th to 15th
p37	BL	MP type	Jar/ bowl	1	1	34	BS	Internal glaze	Mid 17th to 18th
p38	BOUA	B	Jar	1	1	19	Rim	Inturned everted rim; very coarse fabric; Bourne product?	Late 12th to 14th
p40	CIST		Jar/ bowl	1	1	16	Base	Thick walled; ?ID or BL; vitrified purple fabric	16th to 17th
p41	BL		?	1	1	2	BS	Internal glaze; abraded	Late 17th to 18th
p42	MP		Bowl	1	1	57	Rim	Hollow bifurcated & everted rim; over fired and melted; waster?; possibly BL	Late 15th to 16th
p43	SLIP	Oxidised; red	Bowl	1	1	36	BS	White slip; yellow glaze	Mid 17th to mid 18th
p46	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	Base	Knife trimmed basal angle; abraded; internal glaze	Late 17th to 18th

Appendix 3 (HEKR 08)

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Knights Templar	A Christian religious order founded in 1118 with the aim of protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land. They quickly became a powerful and wealthy force across Europe and obtained large grants of land in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. They fell out of favour in the late 13th century and were effectively dissolved around 1312.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
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.

Saxon Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

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 4 (HEKR 08)

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 1 Field Survey Sheet

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:

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

Accession Number: 2008.179

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HEKR08

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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