
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND SOUTH OF
ST. PETER'S CLOSE,
GREAT LIMBER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GLSP 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Lindum Construction Ltd**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation on
Land adjacent to
St. Peter's Close,
Great Limber,
Lincolnshire
GLSP 08

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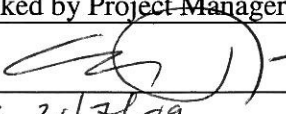
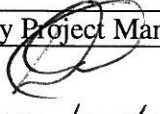
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1. SUMMARY

A trenching evaluation was undertaken prior to residential development at St. Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically-sensitive, lying close to the historic core of this shrunken medieval village, and alongside earthworks of medieval settlement closes. An earthwork runs through the northern part of the site and may relate to a trackway shown on a map of 1676. Romano-British artefacts have also been found within the vicinity.

The evaluation revealed a gully terminus and several ditches of Romano-British date, a medieval ditch or pit and a probable post-medieval trackway. The Roman remains appear to be confined to the southern half of the site. Limited medieval and post-medieval remains suggest the area probably had an agricultural function in these periods.

Finds retrieved included Roman pottery and tile indicating settlement of this date nearby. Some of the Roman pottery is substandard or waster material, perhaps implying the proximity of a kiln. Other finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A Planning Application for residential development of the site comprising social housing has been submitted. A desk-based archaeological study has been undertaken and identified the potential for medieval remains at the site (Bradley-Lovekin 2007). In addition an archaeological watching brief on water seepage test pits has been undertaken (Failes 2008). The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided a brief for investigations. Permission has been granted for the development, subject to the evaluation which was carried out in two spells between 15th June and 3rd July 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Great Limber is located in the northern part of the administrative county of Lincolnshire, within the district of West Lindsey, 14km west of Grimsby and 19km north of Market Rasen (Fig. 1). The site is located at the southern end of the village, on land to the south of St Peter's Close, which is presently rough ground with partial tree cover (Fig. 2). It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TA 1353 0840 and lies on a south-facing slope at approximately 39-42m OD.

Soils at the site are of the Swaffham Prior Association, well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils developed over chalky drift and Burnham Chalk (Hodge *et al* 1984, 119). Permeable calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Association, over glaciofluvial sand and gravel are mapped to the north (SSEW 1983 and BGS 1985). A small area of glacial silt and clay is mapped immediately east of, and extending onto the site. It is possible that the pond within

the site (shown on Fig. 4) represents water accumulation above this clay (BGS 1985).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Romano-British artefacts, including a cremation urn, are known from separate sites located approximately 230m north of the site (Fig. 2).

Great Limber is probably late Saxon or earlier in origin as the parish is first referred to in Anglo-Saxon wills from the conquest period of 1066-8 (Cameron 1991, 219) and the settlement was well established at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Foster and Longley 1976). The place-name 'Great Limber', is of Old English origin and means '*the hill where lime-trees grow*' (Cameron 1991, 222).

Located north of the investigation site is the medieval parish church of St. Peter.

The Scheduled earthwork remains (SAM 22688) of a *camera* of the Knights Hospitallers, elements of the shrunken medieval settlement, medieval cultivation remains and later post-medieval house and gardens survive 105m northeast of the site (Fig 2). The site was possibly held by the Knights Templar during the 12th century.

Extensive earthworks, formerly extending onto the investigation area and characteristic of shrunken medieval settlement, were largely levelled for arable cultivation in 1967 and 1976 (Everson *et al.* 1991). An earthwork extends onto the northern boundary of the site before continuing into the gardens of St. Peter's Close (Fig. 2). This earthwork is recorded as a road or trackway on an estate map of 1676 (Fig. 3) and may have medieval antecedents.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken in the field immediately north of the site, within the levelled area, recorded evidence of earthworks, chalk

building rubble and concentrations of tile fragments (Fig. 2). Although sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, post-medieval pottery was more common (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 19).

Traces of 'ridge and furrow' cultivation have also been identified in the area.

A watching brief on three water seepage test pits within the development area (Fig. 3) revealed a sequence of natural and undated deposits. The undated deposits were likely colluvial in nature with those nearest the surface possibly representing agricultural subsoils (Failes 2008).

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 were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape, to assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits and consider measures to mitigate this, if necessary.

4. METHODS

Three trenches, evenly spaced across the proposed housing area, were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 4). The trenches measured 23.5m x

1.5m (Trench 1), 19m x 1.5m (Trench 2) and 20m x 1.5m (Trench 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and the sides rendered vertical. 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 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

Soil samples were taken from representative archaeological deposits. These were sieved and the residues examined. While all yielded small faunal remains and one had artefacts, none of them contained any organic remains such as waterlogged or charred plants and seeds.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

This trench was located along the eastern side of the site on a south-facing slope.

The natural in the northern part of the trench was chalk brash (102) with moderate light brown silt content. In the southern part of the trench the natural was light brown sand (121).

Cutting the chalk brash near the top of the slope was northwest to southeast aligned linear cut [123]. This was 0.11m deep with

gradually sloping sides and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (122) with common small to medium chalk lumps. It may have been a plough furrow.

Towards the south end of the trench WSW to ENE aligned ditch [120] (Fig. 6, Section 6, Plate 6) was located at the junction of the two types of natural deposit. As the ditch was not bottomed the relationship between these two deposits was not ascertained. The ditch was 5.2m wide and over 1m deep, auger-survey determining it to be at least 0.46m deeper. Lower fill (119) was brown silt with occasional chalk fragments and contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone. It was overlain by 0.75m thick brown sandy silt (118) with moderate chalk fragments. This was below 0.23m thick pale brown sandy silt (117) with moderate chalk fragments which was overlain by up to 0.43m thick pale brown sandy silt (116) with chalk fragments and occasional flint which may have been a colluvial layer over the ditch.

This ditch was cut by similarly aligned ditch [104] which was 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep and filled with mid brown silt (103) that contained animal bone. Adjacent ditches [105] and [107] were on the same alignment. Ditch [105] was 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep and filled with mid brown sandy silt (113) which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Ditch [107] was 0.6m wide by 0.35m deep and filled with mid brown sandy silt (106) that contained a single sherd of 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery and animal bone. These features were on the side of steep-sided ditch [109] (Fig 6, Sections 6, 11, Plate 5) which was 1.8m wide and 0.8m deep and filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt (108) which contained a single sherd of probable Roman pottery, perhaps redeposited, and animal bone. The relationship between these ditches was unclear, the fills being very similar. The fills were all sealed by 0.5m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (114) which may represent slumping of subsoil into the

ditches or a colluvial deposit and contained 3rd century Roman pottery.

These deposits were all sealed by 0.22m thick mid brown silt with frequent chalk pebble subsoil (115) which was overlain by topsoil (100).

This was cut, at the south end of the trench, by a clearly very modern steep-sided pit [112] which was filled with mid brown sandy silt (111) and mid yellow sand (110). This is a geotechnical test pit.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

Trench 2 was located at the foot of a southwest-facing slope towards the centre of the development area.

The natural in this trench was mid yellowish brown sand with fine chalk and flint gravel (209).

At the southeast end of the trench this was cut by two features. Amorphous feature [206] (Fig. 6, Section 4, Plate 7) was 0.8m deep and filled with very dark brown silt (205) and may have been a pond. Immediately to the northwest, gully terminus [208] (Fig. 6, Section 8, Plate 8) was at least 0.95m long, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with greenish brown clayey silt (207) which contained some pieces of pinkish clay, possibly redeposited burnt material, and several sherds of a single smashed 2nd century Roman vessel. This vessel has a slightly deformed rim and was probably a substandard kiln product.

This feature was sealed by 0.45m thick dark greyish brown silt (210), possibly colluvium, and only present in this section of the trench.

Above this, and also sealing feature [206], was up to 0.5m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (204), probably the former ploughsoil, which contained a sherd of 13th-15th century pottery. At the

southeast end of the trench, this was overlain by 0.2m thick light yellowish grey sand with common chalk and flint fragments (203) (Fig. 6, Section 8, Plate 8) while in the northernmost 13.5m of the trench was 0.2m thick loose mid grey sandy silt, with 50% chalk and flint lumps (202) (Fig. 6, Section 9, Plate 3), a probable surface. This was overlain by 0.3m thick mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint lumps (201) which contained 17th-18th century pottery, brick and tile. This was sealed by topsoil (200).

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

This trench was located adjacent to the hedge on the western boundary of the site.

The natural in Trench 3 was soft yellowish brown clay (303) at the southern end of the trench, overlain by pale brown sand (302) for the remainder.

The clay was cut by northwest-southeast aligned ditch [304] (Fig. 6, Section 5, Plate 9). Primary fill (305) was pale brown slightly clayey sandy silt up to 0.1m thick and contained a single sherd of 2nd century Roman pottery and shells of freshwater snails. This and a stony lens (306) on the south side of the ditch were sealed by greyish brown sand (307) which contained 2nd century Roman pottery.

A further linear feature [311] (Fig. 6, Section 10, Plate 10), aligned southwest to northeast towards the north end of the trench, was 1.1m wide by 0.48m deep and filled with 0.24m thick grey clayey sandy silt (312) overlain by 0.17m thick mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt (313). Roman pottery of the 2nd-3rd century, tile, animal bone, pieces of stone that might be paving and mixed freshwater and terrestrial snail shells were recovered from (312). One of the pieces of Roman pottery has a split base and was probably substandard or a kiln waster.

At the north end of the trench, ditch [304]

was cut by steep-sided ditch or pit [308] (Fig. 6, Section 5, Plate 9). This was filled by brown sandy silt (309) which contained a piece of 13th-15th century pottery and a piece of cow bone and was sealed by a 0.08m thick upper fill of greyish brown silty sand (310).

Feature [311] was cut by northwest-southeast aligned linear cut [314] (Fig 6, Section 10) which was 0.78m wide and 0.27m deep. This was filled by 0.16m thick grey clayey sandy silt (315) which was overlain by 0.1m thick compacted sand and stone (316). Both fills contained animal bone.

These features were sealed by 0.66m thick pale brown sand subsoil (301). Above this, topsoil (300) yielded pottery of late 18th-19th century date.

6. DISCUSSION

In the highest part of the site, the northern part of Trench 1, the natural deposit was chalk brash while in the southern part of this trench and the northern part of Trench 3 the natural was light brown sand. In Trench 2 it was mid yellowish brown sand with fine chalk and flint gravel while in the southern part of Trench 3 it was soft yellowish brown clay.

Remains of Roman date were revealed, but appear to be restricted to the southern half of the site. No features containing Roman artefacts were encountered in the northern halves of the more northerly located Trenches 2 and 3. Few Roman remains have been found in Great Limber previously and those were recovered about 250m north of the present site near to the parish church. This may imply that the present discoveries constitute a second focus of Roman activity, rather than a continuation of that indicated by the previous discoveries.

Ditches in Trenches 1 and 3 may be

boundary features, with recutting evident in the former, while the gully terminus in Trench 2 contained large and fresh sherds of a single vessel of 2nd century date and may be indicative of nearby settlement. Sherds of this date from ditch [304] in Trench 3 were similarly fresh while Roman tile from feature [311] indicates buildings of this date in the vicinity. Some of the Roman pottery was deformed and one piece had a cracked base. These are likely to be substandard or wasters, which might indicate the proximity of a pottery kiln.

A single sherd of 13th-15th century pottery in pit or ditch [308] may mean this feature is related to the nearby medieval settlement. Another fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 2 and is likely to have entered the area in manuring scatter. This, and the general dearth of medieval material from the site, implies that the area was not occupied during the medieval period but used for agriculture.

The chalk and flint surface at the northwest end of Trench 2 may be part of the trackway shown on a map of 1676. Few post-medieval artefacts were recovered and this suggests the agricultural usage of the site continued from the medieval into the post-medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land just south of St. Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire. The site is located close to remains of the shrunken medieval settlement of Great Limber.

The evaluation revealed remains of Romano-British date in the southern part of the site. Roman pottery from the features occurred as large, unworn fragments and, together with building materials, is indicative of settlement of this date in proximity to the investigation site.

Some of the pottery appears to be substandard or waster material, which might imply the proximity of a kiln.

Few medieval remains were encountered and were restricted to a ditch or pit and a subsoil deposit. It appears likely that the area had an agricultural function during the medieval period. A probable post-medieval trackway was also revealed.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Lindum Construction Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Focus Consulting (UK) Ltd. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Dale Trimble. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
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 Site Team: Bob Garland, Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith and Christie Ivens
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey, Jonathon Smith

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists, IfA)
 BGS British Geographical Society
 SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales



Figure 1 - General location plan

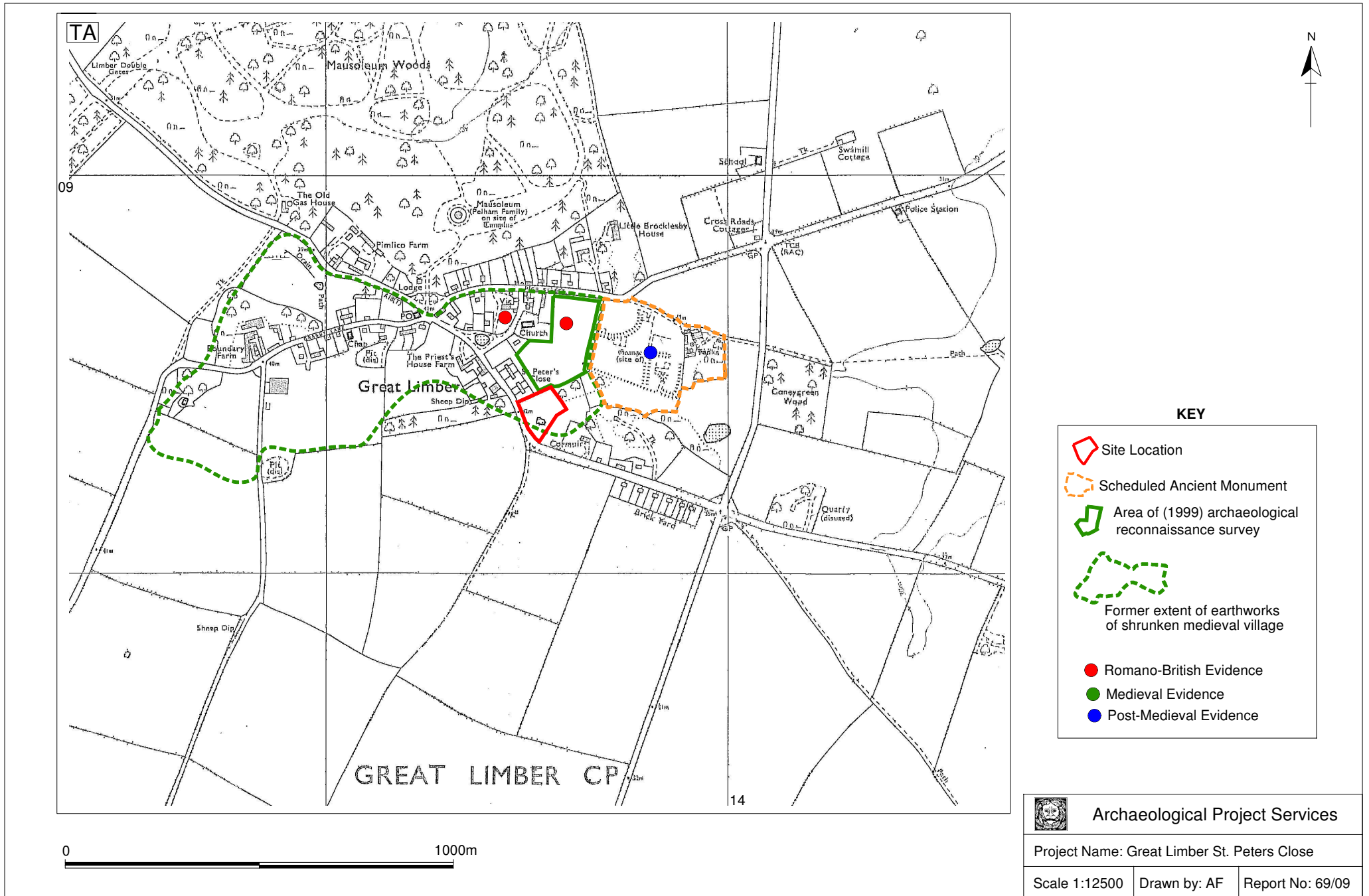


Figure 2 - Site location within archaeological setting

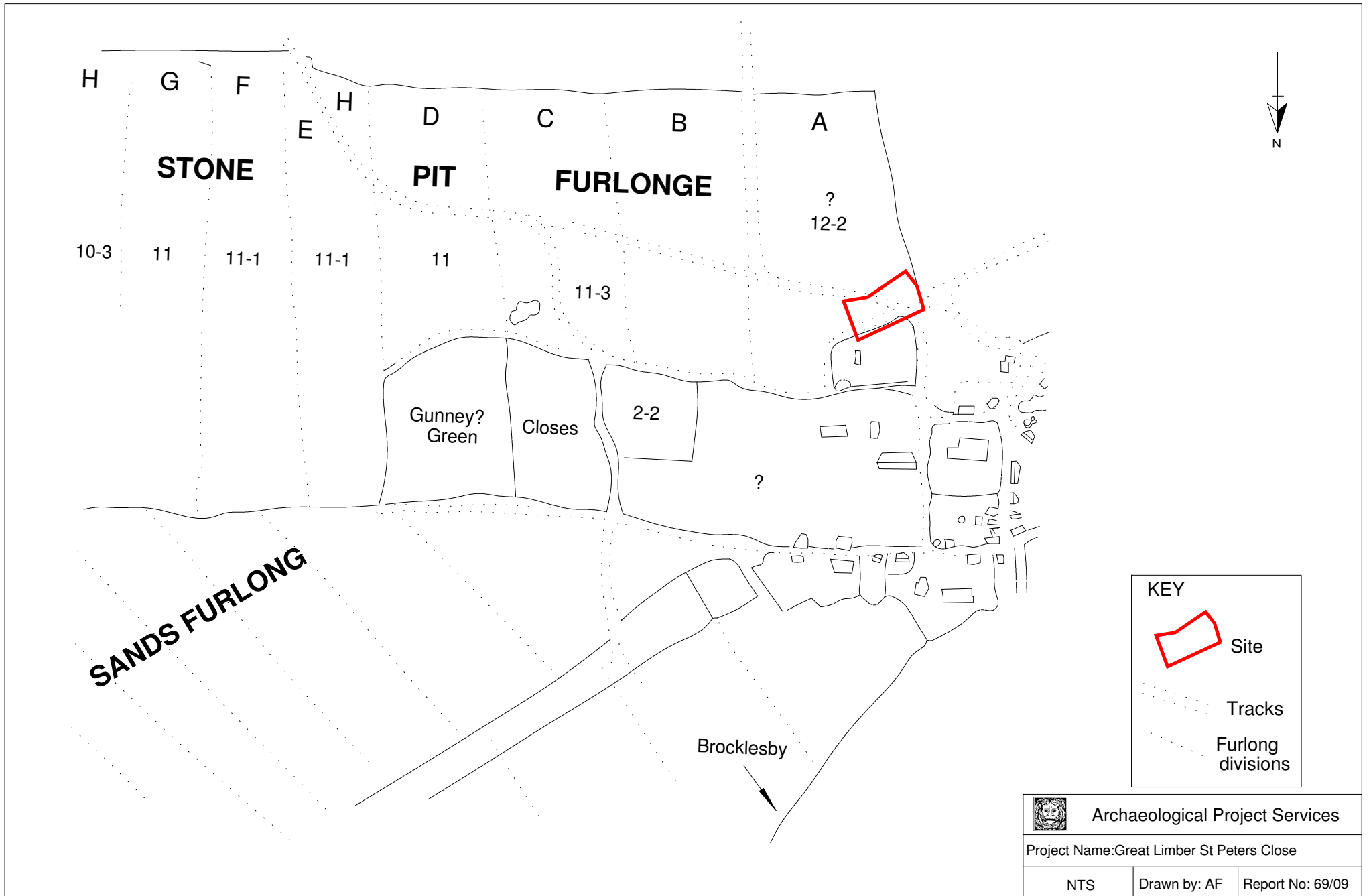


Figure 3 - Copy of 'Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipful Charles Pelham esquire' (1676) showing site location

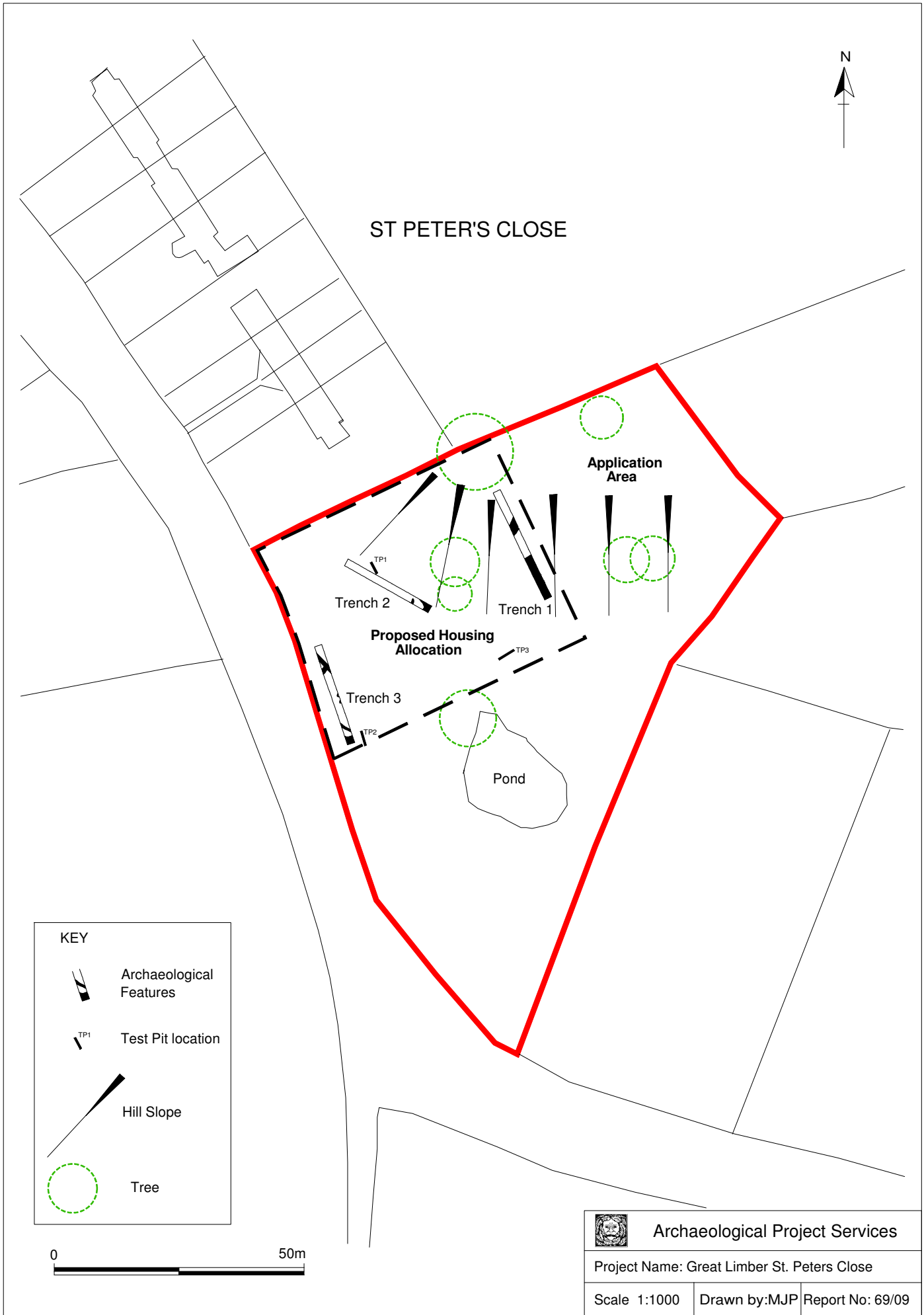


Figure 4. Trench Location Plan

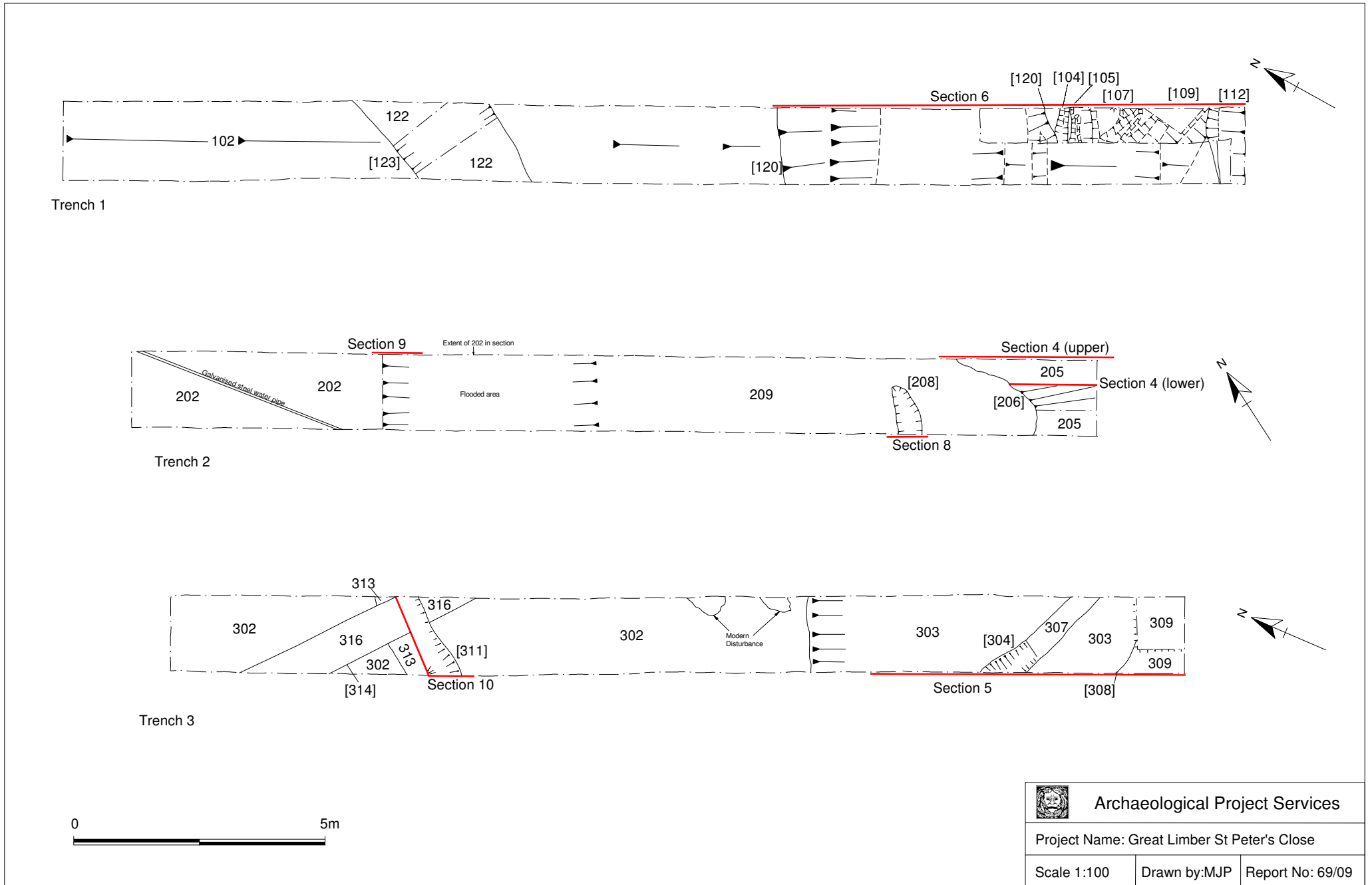


Figure 5. Trench Plans

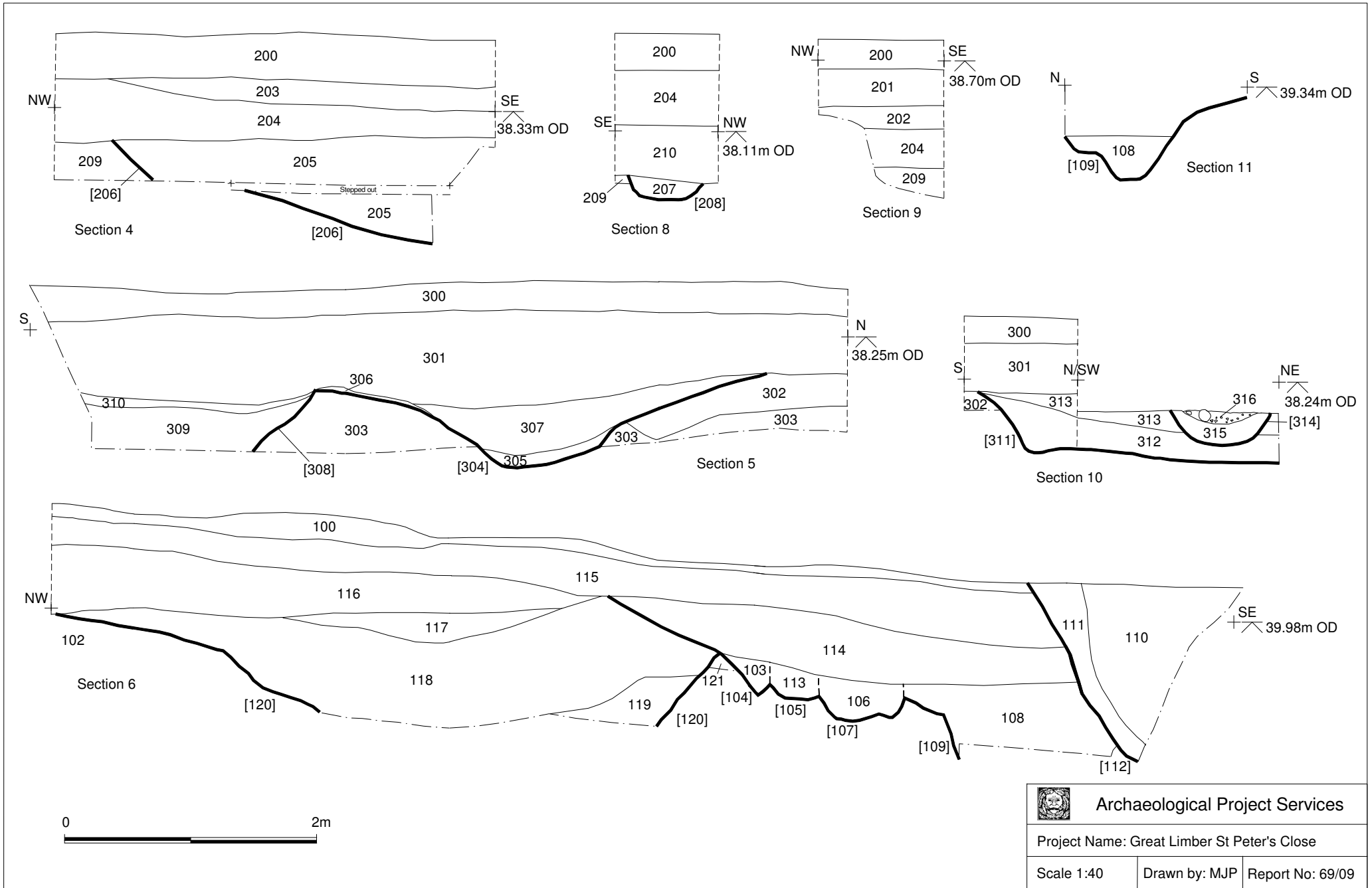


Figure 6. Sections



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking southwest



Plate 2. Pre-excavation view of Trench 1 looking south



Plate 3. Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 looking southeast with surface 202 in foreground



Plate 4. Pre-excavation view of Trench 3 looking north



Plate 5. Trench 1 ditches [104], [105], [107], [109], Section 6 looking SE



Plate 6. Trench 1, Ditch [120], Section 6 looking north



Plate 7. Trench 2, Feature [206], Section 4 looking north



Plate 8. Trench 2, Gully [208], Section 8 looking southwest



Plate 9. Trench 3, Ditches [304], [308], Section 5 looking northwest



Plate 10. Trench 3, Feature [311], Section 10

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land south of St Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically-sensitive, lying close to the historic core of the village alongside earthworks of medieval settlement closes. An apparent boundary earthwork to one of these closes runs through the northern part of the site. Roman remains have also been identified in the proximity.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

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

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Great Limber is located 7km north of Caister in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the southern part of the village, on the north side of High Street and immediately south of St Peter's Close, at national grid reference TA 1353 0840.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application for residential development of the site comprising social housing. A previous desk-based archaeological study has been undertaken and identified the potential for medieval remains at the site. The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Soils at the site are mostly Swaffham Prior calcareous loams developed on chalky drift and Burnham chalk (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). Glacial silt and clay also extends into the eastern part of the site. The investigation site is on the south side of a slight ridge at about 42m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Great Limber is a shrunken medieval village and earthworks of abandoned settlement closes have been recorded immediately north of the development site. Moreover, the boundary of a range of these closes passes through the northern part of the site. The site is close to the historic core of the village, about 200m south of the church. In the eastern part of the village, about 200m NE of the investigation area, is the site of monastic grange, preserved as extensive earthworks, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A map of 1676 shows a probable trackway passing through the site. In addition to these medieval remains, Roman artefacts have been found at various locations around the village, including either side of the church, about 200m to the north. These finds include a cinerary urn, implying the presence of a cremation cemetery, while another assemblage of pottery suggests occupation of the period (Archaeological Project Services 2007).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.
 - 7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as three trenches each 20m x 1.6m. These will be located close to and parallel with High Street; on the east side of the site and aligned approximately N-S; and in the centre of the site, aligned approximately E-W.
- 9.2 General Considerations
- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in

operation at the time of the investigation.

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

9.3 Methodology

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

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

- 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- 11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 **ARCHIVE**

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

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about a week.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2007 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land to the south of St Peters Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire (GRLI07)*, APS report no. **102/07**

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, 30/04/08

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Loose dark grey silt with frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
102	1	Indurated white chalk (60%), light brown silt (40%)	Natural	
103	1	Soft mid brown silt with occasional sub-angular chalk gravel, 0.15m thick	Fill of [104]	
104	1	NE-SW aligned linear cut 1.5m+ long x 0.9m wide x 0.55m deep	Cut of ditch	
105	1	NE-SW aligned linear cut 1.5m+ long x 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep	Cut of gully	
106	1	Soft mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular chalk gravel, 0.35m thick	Fill of [107]	Roman
107	1	NE-SW aligned linear cut 1.5m+ long x 0.6m wide x 0.35m deep	Cut of ditch	
108	1	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular chalk gravel 0.8m thick	Fill of [109]	Late Iron Age?
109	1	E-W aligned steep sided linear cut 2m+ long x 1.8m wide x 0.8m deep	Cut of ditch	
110	1	Loose mid yellow sand with occasional angular flint gravel 1.2m thick	Fill of [112]	Very modern
111	1	Soft mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular chalk gravel 0.2m thick	Fill of [112]	Very modern
112	1	Steep sided cut 1.5m+ long x 0.6m+ wide x 1.3m deep	Cut of pit	Very modern
113	1	Soft mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular chalk gravel, 0.3m thick	Fill of [105]	Roman
114	1	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular chalk gravel, 0.5m thick	Fill or slump over ditches [104], [105], [107] and [109]	Roman
115	1	Friable mid brown, 50% silt, 50% sub-angular chalk pebbles, 0.22m thick	Subsoil	
116	1	Friable pale brown sandy silt (60%) and chalk fragments (40%) with occasional flints, up to 0.43m thick	Layer	
117	1	Firm but friable pale brown sandy silt with moderate chalk fragments, up to 0.23m thick	Fill of [120]	
118	1	Friable brown sandy silt with moderate chalk fragments, up to 0.75m thick	Fill of [120]	
119	1	Loose brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments, up to 0.38m thick	Fill of [120]	Roman
120	1	ENE-WSW aligned linear cut 1.5m+ long x 5.2m+ wide x 0.9m+ deep	Cut of ditch	
121	1	Soft light brown sand	Natural, south end of Trench 1	
122	1	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with common small to medium chalk lumps, 0.11m thick	Fill of [123]	
123	1	NE-SW aligned linear cut 2m+ long x 1.55m wide x 0.11m deep	Shallow linear feature, possibly a plough furrow	
200	2	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk lumps, 0.38m thick	Topsoil	
201	2	Friable mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint lumps up to 0.3m thick	Rubbly layer deposited over wet area	17 th -18 th century
202	2	Loose mid grey sandy silt with 50% chalk and flint lumps, 0.2m thick	Chalk and flint layer laid as hardstanding over wet part of field	
203	2	Loose light yellowish grey sand with small chalk and flint fragments 0.2m thick	Probable area of hard standing	
204	2	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk fragments, up to 0.5m thick	Subsoil, probable former ploughsoil	13 th -15 th century
205	2	Soft very dark brown silt with occasional small rounded and angular stones, 0.8m+ thick	Fill of [206]	
206	2	Amorphous cut at least 2.5m x 1.5m x 0.8m deep	Probably a pond	

207	2	Soft greenish brown clayey silt with some pieces of pinkish clay (possibly redeposited burnt material) 0.18m thick	Fill of [208]	2 nd -4 th century
208	2	Curvilinear cut 0.95m+ long, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep	Cut of gully terminus	
209	2	Soft mid yellowish brown sand/fine chalk/flint gravel	Natural	
210	2	Soft dark grayish brown silt with occasional small angular stones and chalk flecks, 0.45m thick	Colluvium	
300	3	Friable brownish grey slightly silty sand, moderate small chalk and flint and occasional coal fragments	Topsoil	Late 18 th -19 th century
301	3	Friable pale brown sand with moderate stone fragments, mainly chalk and flint, 0.66m thick	Subsoil/colluvium	
302	3	Friable pale brown sand with small stone fragments (25%), up to 0.21m thick	Natural	
303	3	Soft yellowish brown clay 0.25m+ thick	Natural	
304	3	NW-SE aligned ditch with gently sloping sides 3.65m wide x 0.76m deep	Cut of ditch	
305	3	Friable pale brown slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate small stones up to 0.1m thick	Primary fill of [304]	Roman
306	3	Friable light brown mix of small chalk and flint stones with frequent sand up to 0.04m thick	Fill of [304]	
307	3	Friable greyish brown, with white flecks, slightly silty sand with frequent chalk fragments, up to 0.38m thick	Fill of [304]	2 nd -4 th century
308	3	Cut of unknown shape at south end of trench 0.5m+ deep	Cut of pit or ditch	
309	3	Friable brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent small chalk fragments 0.4m+ thick	Fill of [308]	13 th -15 th century
310	3	Friable greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks, up to 0.08m thick	Upper fill of [308]	
311	3	Cut of uncertain shape 1.65m+ x 1.1m wide x 0.48m deep	Cut of pit or ditch	
312	3	Soft grey clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments, up to 0.24m thick	Primary fill of [311]	Roman
313	3	Friable mid to dark brown clayey sandy silt with moderate small chalk fragments and occasional small CBM fragments, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [311]	
314	3	NW-SE aligned linear cut 3.5m+ long x 0.78m wide x 0.27m deep	Cut of ditch	
315	3	Friable grey clayey sandy silt with moderate chalk fragments, up to 0.16m deep	Fill of [314]	
316	3	Compacted light brown/pale grey/white mix of sand and stone, mainly chalk and flint up to 0.1m thick	Upper fill of [314]	

Abbreviations

CBM Ceramic Building Material

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Barbara Precious

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*. The pottery was recorded using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A total of 22 sherds from 12 vessels, weighing 830 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 Table 1

Condition

This is a small but fresh group, which includes some substantially sized fragments. The average sherd weight is relatively high at 38 grams and notably there are no abraded sherds. There are two vessels represented by multiple sherds. Features [208] in Trench 2 and [304] Trench 3 produced particularly large and fresh pieces. There no cross-context vessels. Three vessels have external sooting, perhaps evidence of use over a hearth or fire. The shell inclusions within one vessel are badly leached out; this is probably due to soil conditions.

Dating

Though there is a possible range of dates represented, most of the material should probably be attributed to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. A single sherd from context (114) may be slightly later, whilst a sherd from (119) could be 1st Century. Table 1 below, shows the latest date of the pottery by context and the average sherd weight by context.

Table 1, Date of the Roman Pottery

Trench	Context	Comments	Sherds	Weight	Av. Sherd Weight
1	106	2nd to 3rd Century	1	9	9
1	108	Roman?	1	13	13
1	113	Roman	1	5	5
1	114	Mid 3rd Century+	1	185	185
1	119	Roman, Poss 1st or 2nd Century	2	24	12
2	207	Mid to Late 2nd century	10	279	27.9
3	305	2nd Century+	2	8	4
3	307	Mid to Late 2nd century	2	232	116
3	312	2nd to 3rd Century	2	75	37.5
Total			22	830	38

Results

A summary of pottery types recovered from GLSP 08 is included in the table below (Table 2). It is notable that the assemblage is composed entirely of coarsewares.

Table 2, Summary of the Roman Pottery

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Reduced	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	17	8	707
	GYMS	Grey Wheel-made with Minimal Fine Shell	1	1	81
Shell	SHEL	Miscellaneous Undifferentiated Shell-Tempered	4	3	42
Total			22	12	830

Provenance

Roman pottery was recovered from all three trenches during the evaluation.

Trench 1

Pottery was recovered from the fills of four linear features within this trench. These were: fill (106) within ditch [107]; fill (108) within ditch [109]; fill (119) within ditch [120]; and fill (113) within gully [105]. Pottery was also recovered from fill or slump deposit (114).

Trench 2

Pottery was recovered from fill (207) within curvilinear gully feature [208] in this trench.

Trench 3

Pottery was recovered from fills (305) and (307) within ditch [304], and fill (312) within pit or ditch [311].

Range

The assemblage comprises utilitarian coarseware vessels. There is a very limited range of fabrics within the assemblage. This includes two different types of miscellaneous shell-tempered fabrics (SHEL and GYMS) and miscellaneous Grey Ware (GREY). There is a mix of open and closed forms, mainly jars or bowls, along with a single beaker. Sherds from five vessels are undiagnostic of form. See table 3 below for a full breakdown of forms.

Table 3, Forms within the assemblage

Form Type	Full name	Code	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Undiagnostic	-	-	5	5	107
Beaker	Unclassified Beaker	BK	1	1	44
Bowl	Wide Mouthed Bowl	BWM	1	1	151
Jar	Jar with Everted Rim	JEV	2	1	24
	Lid Seated Jar	JLS	10	1	279
	Unclassified Jar	J	1	1	31
Jar or Bowl	Large Jar/Bowl	JBL	1	1	185
	Unclassified Jar/Bowl	J	1	1	9
Total			22	12	830

There are no foreign imports, and there is no reason to suspect that any of the vessels were not manufactured relatively locally. There are several forms of note within the group.

The rim of one vessel in SHEL, from context (119), is similar to that of early or 'proto' Dales Ware jars, probably dating the 1st or 2nd centuries AD. However this particular vessel appears to have a shoulder groove, which is unknown for any Dales Ware types. However, incised scroll work is known in this area (Loughlin 1977, 87). Another vessel, a native tradition jar or bowl, in the fabric GYMS, is closely paralleled by vessels from Winterton Roman Villa, to the north west of Great Limber on the Humber estuary. These vessels have a distinctive lid-seated rim and are dated to late 1st to mid 2nd century AD (*c.f.* Rigby and Stead 1977, 154, Fig 71, 9-12)

A large Jar in Miscellaneous Grey Ware (GREY) from context (207) is similar to types produced at the kilns at Roxby, around 10 miles away from Great Limber. Close parallels are recorded from the Roman site at Winterton (*c.f.* Rigby and Stead 1976, 166, Fig 81, 40). These vessels have characteristic scored scroll decoration and grey fabric with black ferruginous inclusions. This jar is also of interest as the rim seems to be warped and it may be a second or a waster. Another vessel, a Beaker from context (312) has a split base and may also be a second or waster. The form of another vessel, a typologically early Wide Mouthed Bowl from Context (307), is also paralleled at Winterton (*c.f.* Rigby and Stead, 1977, 164, Fig 80, 32).

The decorative elements are as would be expected for an assemblage of this sort. Two vessels have a shoulder groove, one of these also has scored a wavy line.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. Three vessels have been selected for illustration for their intrinsic value. See Table 4 below for a list of illustrated vessels.

Table 4, Illustrated Vessels

Draw	Cxt	Cname	Form
01	119	SHEL	Jar with Everted Rim
02	207	GREY	Lid Seated Jar
03	307	GREY	Wide Mouthed Bowl

Summary

A small but interesting group of Roman pottery largely dating to the 2nd to 3rd century AD was recovered during the evaluation. Features within all three trenches yielded Roman pottery, included some very fresh material suggestive of primary deposition. Two of the vessels recovered are probably potters' seconds or wasters, suggesting the presence of a kiln site nearby.

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 North Lincolnshire. A total of six sherds from six vessels, weighing 269 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 #. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

All the sherds are in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 5, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
201	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Jar	1	1	109		BS	Soot; abundant dull oxidised fine sand fabric	17th to 18th
201	PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	Jar	1	1	38		BS		17th to 18th
204	HUM	Humberware	Jug/ jar	1	1	11		BS		13th to 15th
300	BBAS	Black Basalt	Teapot	1	1	47	Moulded	Spout		Late 18th to early 19th
300	PEARL	Pearlware	Flat	1	1	28	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	BS		Late 18th to 19th
309	HUM	Humberware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	36		Base	Worn	13th to 15th

Provenance

Pottery came from the topsoil (300), subsoil (204), rubble layer (201) and (309) a fill of pit/ditch [308].

Range

The assemblage comprises ware types which are common in groups from this part of Lincolnshire.

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 mixed group of medieval, post medieval and early modern pottery was retrieved from the site.

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 (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 8 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1667 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 3 below.

Condition

The material comprises a mixture of both large fresh pieces and smaller pieces. The average sherd weight is relatively high at 208 grams.

Results

Table 6, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Trench	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
2	201	PANT	Pan Tile	Bright Oxid; fine; Occ Ca; lenses of lighter firing clay; rare mica			19th to 20th	4	836
3	300	CBM	Miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material	Bright Oxid; fine; micaceous; +Fe		Abr; poss surfaceless;	Roman or post Roman	1	15
3	312	TEG	Tegula	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; Fe up to 5mm; rare pellets of lighter firing clay	Flange 31; Cut out E	Knife trimmed base and edge; poss organic impressions on base; 19mm thick	Roman	1	388
3	312	TEG	Tegula	Bright Oxid; Fine to Medium Sandy; Mica; Fe up to 5mm		Knife trimmed base and edge; 27mm thick	Roman	1	397
3	312	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Bright Oxid; Fine; micaceous; +Fe		Frag; upper and ?lower? surfaces; prob TEG; 25mm thick	Ro or post Roman	1	31
Total								8	1667

Provenance

Material came from two trenches on the site, Trenches 2 and 3

Trench 2

Modern tile (PANT) came from the layer (201) within this trench.

Trench 3

Roman or Post Roman tile came from the topsoil in this trench, context (300). Within this trench Roman tile and a fragment of probable Roman tile came from (312), the primary fill of pit or ditch [311].

Range

Two Roman Tegulae as well as a fragment from a possible third suggest a Roman date for Ditch [311], although this material could equally be redeposited. Four fragments of Pan Tile suggest a modern date for layer (201).

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage. The Roman material should be retained and should pose no problems for long term storage. The modern material is suitable to be discarded.

Summary

A small amount of Roman roofing material was recovered from the site suggesting the presence of buildings in this area during the Roman period. Modern material was also recovered.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 2 fragments weighing 782 grams were recovered from the site

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed before being counted and weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the material is included in Table 4 below.

Condition

There are two relatively small pieces of fired clay within the assemblage.

Results

Table 7, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Sub type	Description	NoF	W (g)
210	Oxid; fine; Occ Fe and Ca; micaceous	Daub	Wattle impressions	1	40
210	Oxid; fine; Occ Fe and Ca; micaceous	Daub	Wattle impression; Burnt	1	32
Total				2	72

Provenance

Both pieces of daub came from Colluvium layer (210), within Trench 2.

Range

There are two pieces of Daub with wattle impressions. One piece appears to have been burnt.

Potential

The material should be retained and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two pieces of daub were recovered from the site.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 75 (472g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from ditch fills (103, 106, 108, 119, 305, 315 and 316), gully fill (113), and the fills of pits or ditches (309, 312). Some of the faunal remains, the small amphibian and rodent bones and mollusc shells, were recovered by sieving of soils samples (sample numbers given in angled brackets, eg <3>).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate.

Results

Table 8, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
103	large mammal	vertebra	1	29	chalky
	small mammal	unknown	1	1	
106	large mammal	unknown	1	4	
	sheep/goat	radius	1	7	
108	cattle	vertebra	1	39	
	cattle	rib	3	10	
	unidentified	unknown	1	1	
	?sheep/goat	rib	1	1	
108<2>	rodent	incisor	1	<1	
113<1>	large mammal	Unknown	10	2	
	amphibian	unknown	1	<1	
119	sheep/goat	radius	1	4	radius
	unidentified	unknown	1	1	
305<3>	ramshorn snail	shell	8	1	
	?medium mammal	unknown	2	<1	
309	cattle	femur	1	32	juvenile
312	cattle	radius	1	135	
	large mammal	mandible	1	8	
	large mammal	unknown	1	4	
312<4>	large mammal	Skull	1	8	
	large mammal	Unknown	5	<1	
	amphibian	unknown	2	<1	
	ramshorn snail	Shell	19	1	
	banded snail	shell	6	8	
315	large mammal	?radius	2	70	
316	cattle	vertebra	2	101	

Summary

The assemblage is dominated by large mammals, including cattle with sheep/goat also present. There are a large number of vertebra which may suggest primary butchery waste. Amphibian bones, either frog or toad, were also recorded along with a tooth of a rodent species. The amphibian bones from (113) and (312) may indicate that the features were wet/damp, at least occasionally.

There is also a quantity of mollusc shells, though apparently just two species. There is a group of ramshorn snails, probably *Planorbis planorbis* or *Planorbis corneus*, from (305). These are hard water species and inhabit ponds, ditches, and the *P. planorbis* often occurs in small habitats (McMillan 1973, 110). Another group of ramshorn snail shells occurs in (312) where they are associated with several shells of banded snails. Banded snails are a widespread terrestrial species. The association of the two species suggests that the feature they were recovered from was either intermittently wet and dry, or that it was damp, thereby allowing both species to exist in close proximity to each other.

The assemblage is too small to invite further comment though should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of stone weighing a total of 594g were recovered from a single context.

Condition

Both pieces of stone are in good condition.

Results

Table 9, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
312	Stone	Micaceous sandstone slab, 15mm thick, worn on one face, paving?	1	193	
	Stone	Chalk and flint block, worn on one (chalk) face, paving?	1	401	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the fill of a pit or ditch (312).

Range

Two pieces of stone were retrieved, both exhibiting wear on one flat face. They may be fragments of paving, though the sandstone might be a roofing tile.

Potential

The other finds suggest they derive from a surface and imply areas of paving at the site. However, as disturbed items that are not, in themselves, datable, they are of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 10 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 10, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
106	2nd to 3rd	Date on a single sherd
108	Roman	Date on a single sherd
113	Roman	Date on a single sherd
114	Mid 3 rd +	Date on a single vessel
119	Roman	Date on a single sherd
201	17th to 18th	
204	13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
207	Mid to Late 2nd	Date on a single (smashed) vessel
300	Late 18th to 19th	
305	Roman	Date on a single sherd
307	2nd+	
309	13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
312	2nd to 3rd	

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, Roman Pottery*

1	106	GREY	JB		1			1	9	BS; HIGH FIRED
1	106	ZDATE			0			0	0	2-3C
1	108	SHEL		HM	1	SOOT EX; LEACH		1	13	
1	108	ZDATE			0			0	0	RO?
1	113	SHEL			1			1	5	BS; DWSH?
1	113	ZDATE			0			0	0	RO
1	114	GREY	JBL		1			1	185	BASE; FNAIL MARKS INT; STRING AND WIPE BASE
1	114	ZDATE			0			0	0	M3+
1	119	SHEL	JEV	SHG	1	SOOT EX	1	2	24	RIM; BS;CF PROTO DALES WARE?
1	119	ZDATE			0			0	0	RO; 1-2C+?
2	207	GREY	JLS	SWL; SHG	1	SOOT EX	2	10	279	RIM TO GIRTH; BSS; SMASH; DEFORMED RIM
2	207	ZDATE			0			0	0	ML2C
3	305	GREY			1			1	1	FRAG; SAMPLE 3
3	305	GREY	JBKEV		1			1	7	RIM
3	305	ZDATE			0			0	0	2C+
3	307	GREY	BWM	BIA	1		3	1	151	RIM TO LWALL; EARLY

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										TYPE BWM1
3	307	GYMS	JBNAT	WM	1			1	81	RIM
3	307	ZDATE			0			0	0	ML2C
3	312	GREY	BK		1			1	44	FTM; SPLIT BASE
3	312	GREY	J		1			1	31	BS
3	312	ZDATE			0			0	0	2-3C

Appendix 4

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.
Camera	A residence used during short visits by an official and attendants of the Knights Hospitallers (<i>q.v.</i>) for administrative purposes on their estates.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Knights Hospitaller	A Christian religious order founded <i>c.</i> 1080. It began as a hospital in Jerusalem for the care of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Hospitallers acquired much of the estates of the Knights Templar (<i>q.v.</i>) after they were suppressed in the early 14 th century. The Hospitallers themselves were dissolved in 1540.
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.
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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context record sheets
50	Context sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
4	Environmental sample sheets
19	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Sheets of stratigraphic matrices
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
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

The Collection Accession Number:	2008.70
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	GLSP 08
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-62096

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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