ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT NEW STREET, HECKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

(HENS 09)

Work Undertaken For
Keystone Developments

September 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

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Report No: **98/09**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Land at New Street,
Heckington,
Lincolnshire
HENS 09

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Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Assistant	Bob Garlant
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Principal Archaeologist
Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 24 September 2009	Date: 24 September 2009

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising three trial trenches was undertaken on land at New Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire in order to assess the impact of any future development on archaeological remains.

The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to previous discoveries of Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon remains. Earthworks within the field may be of medieval ridge and furrow.

The evaluation revealed evidence for probable late Roman gravel quarrying and a medieval or later boundary ditch or plough furrow.

Finds retrieved comprised 3rd-4th century Roman pottery and ceramic building material suggesting nearby Roman buildings, medieval pottery, animal bone and an undated, unstratified iron agricultural tool.

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

The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry for proposed residential development. The North Kesteven Heritage Officer advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided an outline of recommendations for investigations. The evaluation was carried out on 2nd-4th September 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (APS) 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 North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig 1). New Street is in the southern part of the village, to the west of Station Road. The site is on the north side of New Street at national grid reference TF 1433 4380 (Fig. 2).

Heckington is on a slight east-west ridge. The investigation site, currently horse pasture, is on the south side of this ridge, on a slight slope down to the south at *c*.12m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 3 Association stagnogleys developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge *et al*. 184, 119).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There are antiquarian references to the recovery of human bone, an urn and several spearheads from a mound levelled in 1815 in Butts Hill Field south of the development site (White 1842). Several skeletons and 'pieces of armour' were found in a nearby field in 1821 (Creasey 1825). It has been suggested that the mound may have been a Bronze Age barrow with inserted Anglo-Saxon inhumations. Disturbed human remains and Saxon pottery were found during development at Shrubwood Close a short distance to the west of the present site (North Kesteven Parish files).

The Roman occupation site of Cobham Hall lies to the south beyond the railway line. Finds include Romano-British pottery, including Samian ware, and *tesserae* (North Kesteven parish files). A possible Roman ditch was found less than 100m southwest of the current site (Thomson 2000).

Heckington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, referred to as *Echintune*. The name derives from Old English and means the *Tun* (village) called after *Heca* (Cameron 1998, 62). Domesday records a church and priest in the parish, three fisheries, 130 acres of meadow and at least 11 plough teams, with the land owned by, amongst others, the King and Bishop of Lincoln (Foster and Longley 1976).

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

Slight earthworks are present in the field under investigation and may be remnants of medieval ridge and furrow.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the junction of New Street and Banks Lane but no archaeological remains were identified (Rayner 2000).

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 and to assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.

4. METHODS

Three trenches, measuring 20m long by 1.6m wide were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. An auger survey was also undertaken in each trench to ascertain the level of the natural deposits. 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.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 2)
The natural deposit in Trench 1 was gravel (1008) reached by auger at a depth of 1.1-1.6m below ground surface (Fig 5, Sections 11-14, Fig 6, Section 15).

The gravel was overlain by disturbed mottled yellowish brown/greyish brown

sand and gravel layer (1005) (Fig 5, Sections 2, 3, Plate 3) which contained a piece of Roman tile and was shown, by auger, to be up to 1.2m thick. Above this, in the centre of the trench (Fig 5, Section 2) was 0.23m thick bluish grey sandy clayey silt organic deposit (1006) which contained a sherd of 13th-15th century pottery. This was cut by north-south aligned 2.6m wide by 0.27m deep ditch [1004] (Fig 5, Section 2). This was filled by sandy clayey silt (1003). A 0.2m thick yellowish brown sandy clayey silt subsoil (1002) sealed the ditch. Above this was 0.25m thick topsoil (1001).

Trench 2 (Fig 4, Plate 4)
The natural gravel deposit (2003) in this trench was reached by auger at a depth of 1-1.4m below ground surface (Fig 5, Sections 8-10, Fig 6, Section 16).

The gravel was overlain by a disturbed mix of yellow sandy gravel and dark brownish grey silty sand (2002) up to 1.15m thick. This contained two sherds of late 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and a piece of Roman roof tile. This was sealed by 0.25m thick topsoil (2001) (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 5.

Trench 3 (Fig 4, Plate 6)
Natural light orange sandy gravel (3004) was revealed at a depth of 1.1m below ground surface in a machine sondage at the east end of the trench (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 7). The auger survey showed it dipping to a depth of 1.95m at the west end of the trench (Fig 5, Sections 6-8, Fig 6, Section 17).

The gravel was overlain by a disturbed mix of light brownish yellow sandy gravel and dark brownish grey silty sand (3003) up to 1.7m thick, containing a sherd of Late Roman pottery and some Roman box flue tile and possible roof tile. This layer was sealed by 0.25m thick topsoil (3002).

A mixed dump (3001) containing plastic and modern brick rubble overlay the topsoil for the westernmost 8m of the trench.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural gravel was reached at a depth of between 1.1 and 1.95m below the ground surface. This was revealed only in a machine sondage and auger survey. Elsewhere nearby, the natural gravel has been recorded between 0.7m and 0.9m below the surface (Thomson 2000, Rayner 2000).

In all three trenches a thick disturbed layer of sandy gravel and silty sand overlay the natural gravel. This seems to be the fill of a large depression with the east end of Trench 3 appearing to be close to the edge of it. This layer contained 3rd-4th century Roman pottery, box tile and roof tile. Gravel quarrying seems the most likely explanation for the depression, probably for road building, with soil and gravel used to infill the hollow. The finds suggest at least one high status Romanised building with a hypocaust heating system in the vicinity, possibly at the Cobham Hall site to the south.

Undated linear feature [1004] in Trench 1 probably represents a former property boundary ditch or remnant of the possible medieval ridge and furrow identified in the field. A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from the organic deposit that was truncated by the ditch and probably represents manuring scatter. Although undated the ditch must be medieval or later.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at New Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area.

The evaluation revealed evidence for

probable late Roman gravel quarrying and a single undated boundary ditch or plough furrow.

Finds retrieved comprised 3rd-4th century Roman pottery and ceramic building material suggesting nearby Roman buildings, medieval pottery, animal bone and an undated, unstratified iron agricultural tool.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Keystone Developments who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to the Robert Doughty Consultancy and to Liz Mordue, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, for providing access to the parish archaeological files. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Site Assistant: Bob Garlant
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

Figure 1: General Location Plan

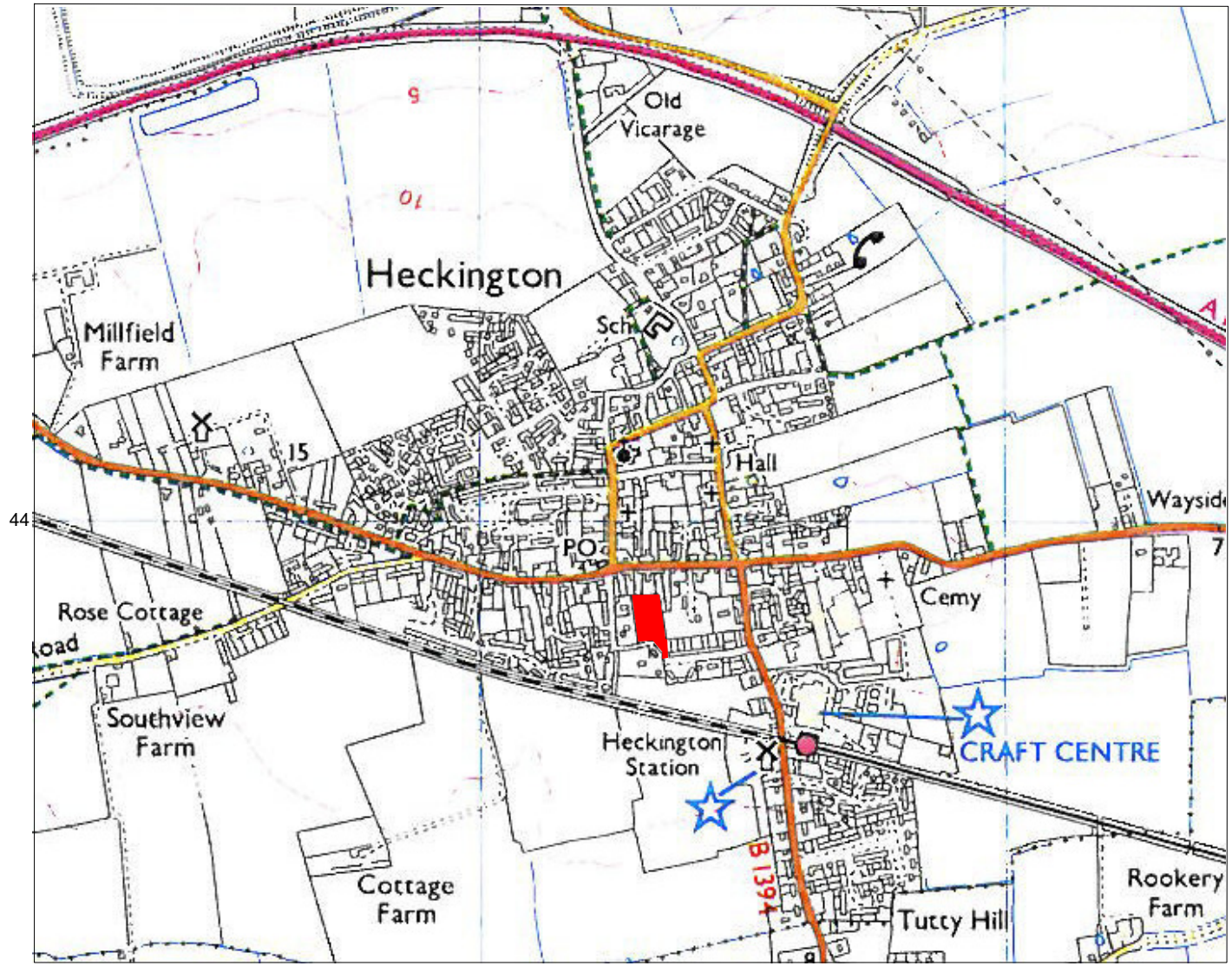
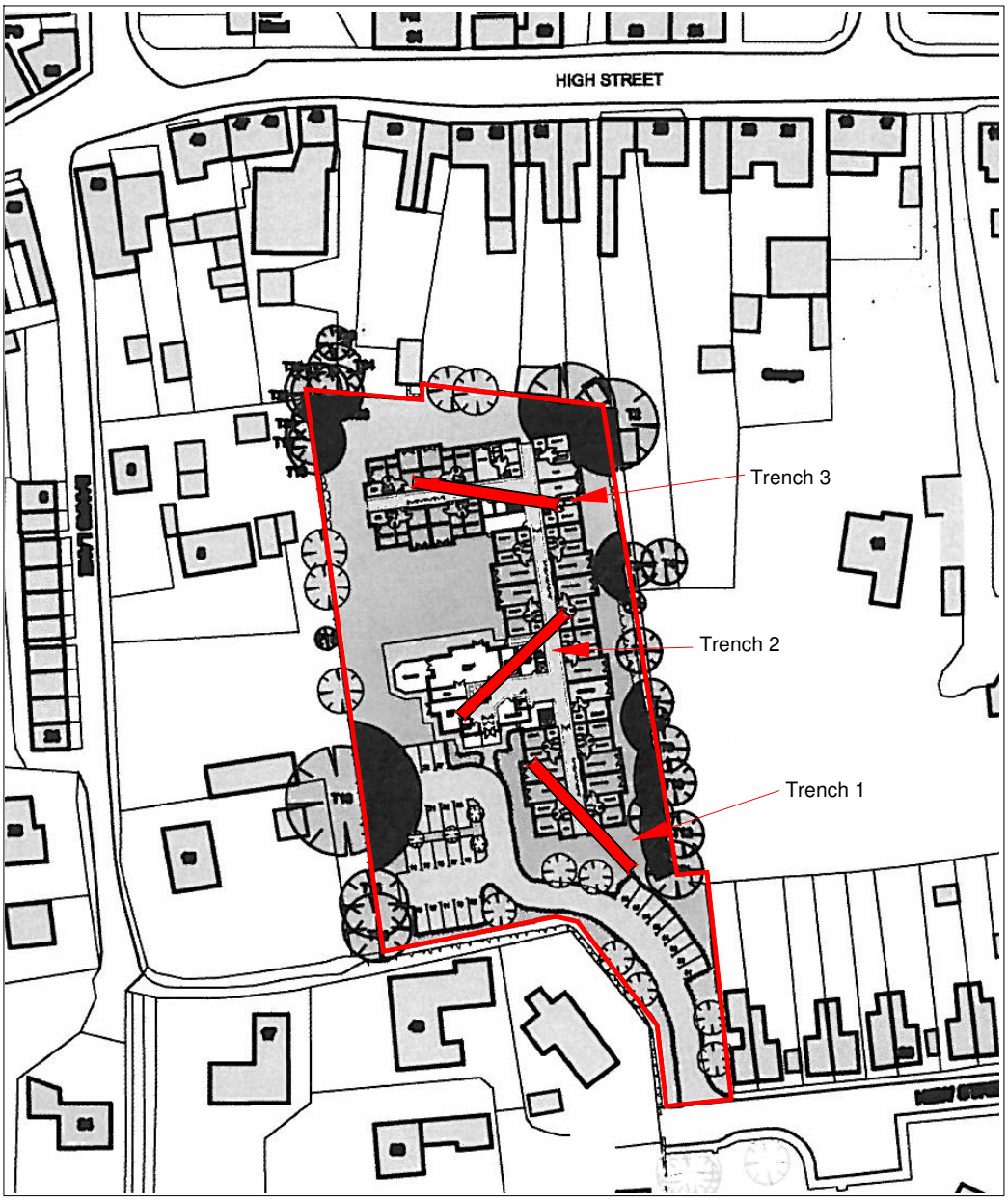


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Heckington New Street HENS 09		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 98/09

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

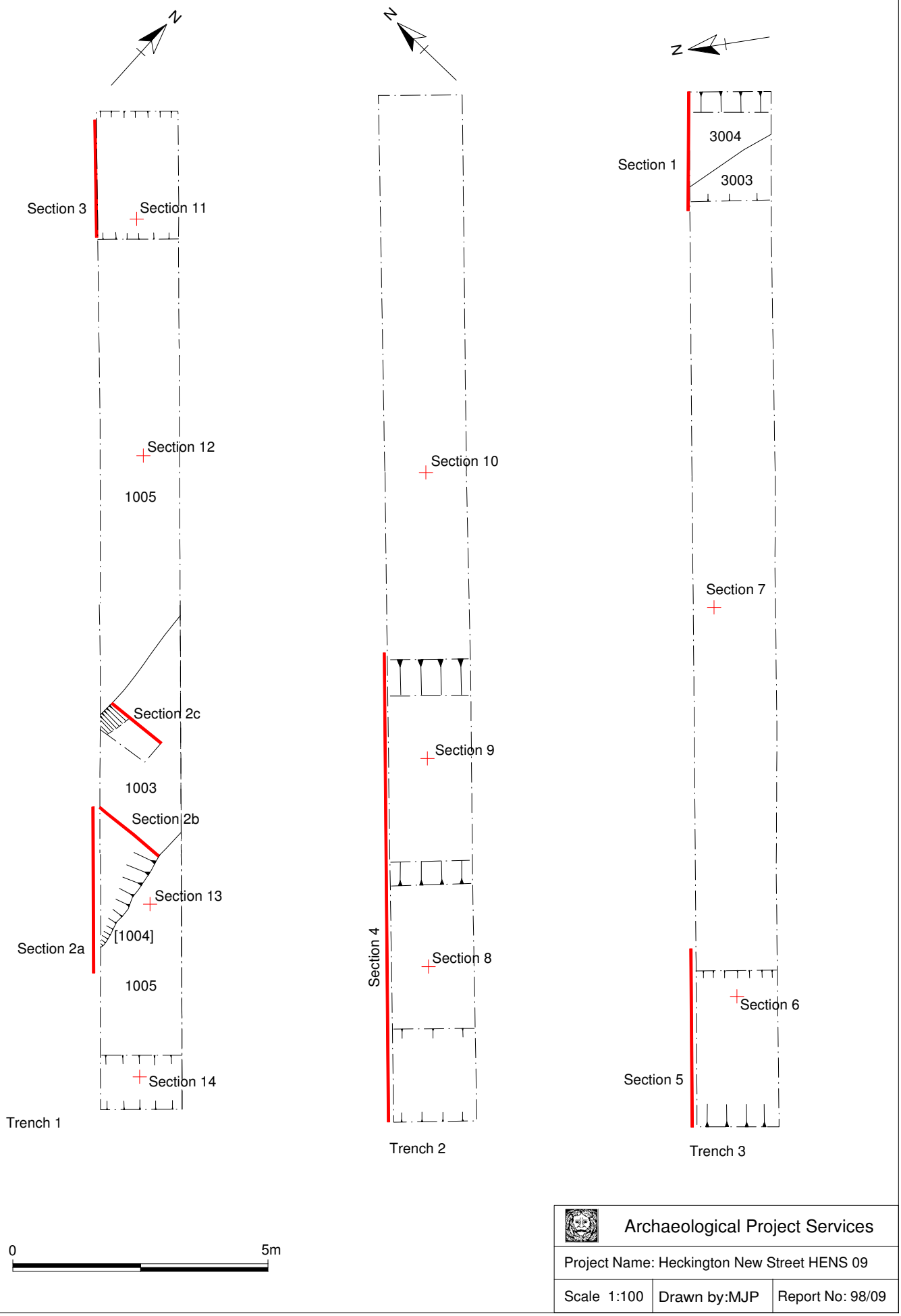


Figure 4. Trench Plans

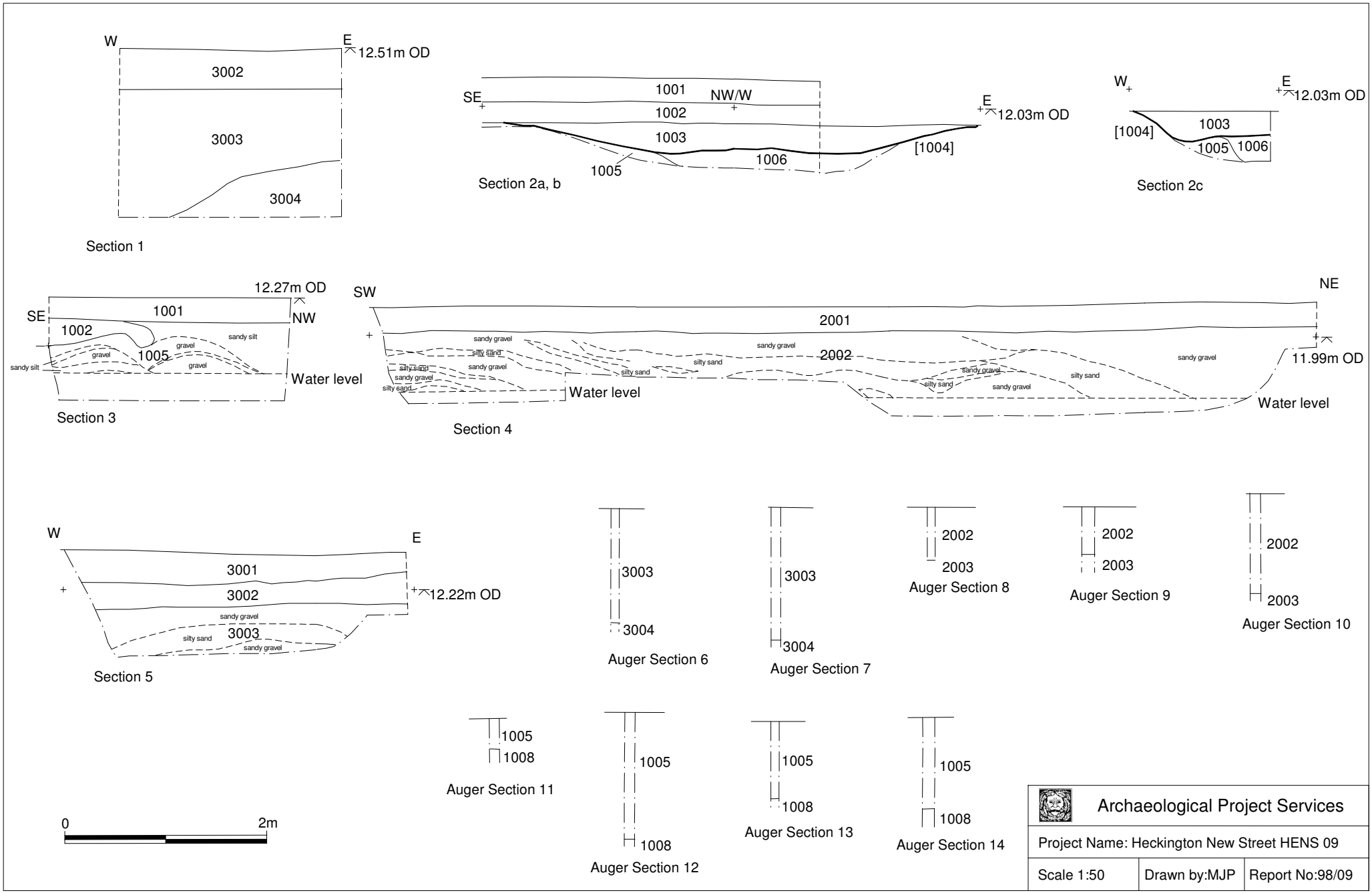


Figure 5. Sections

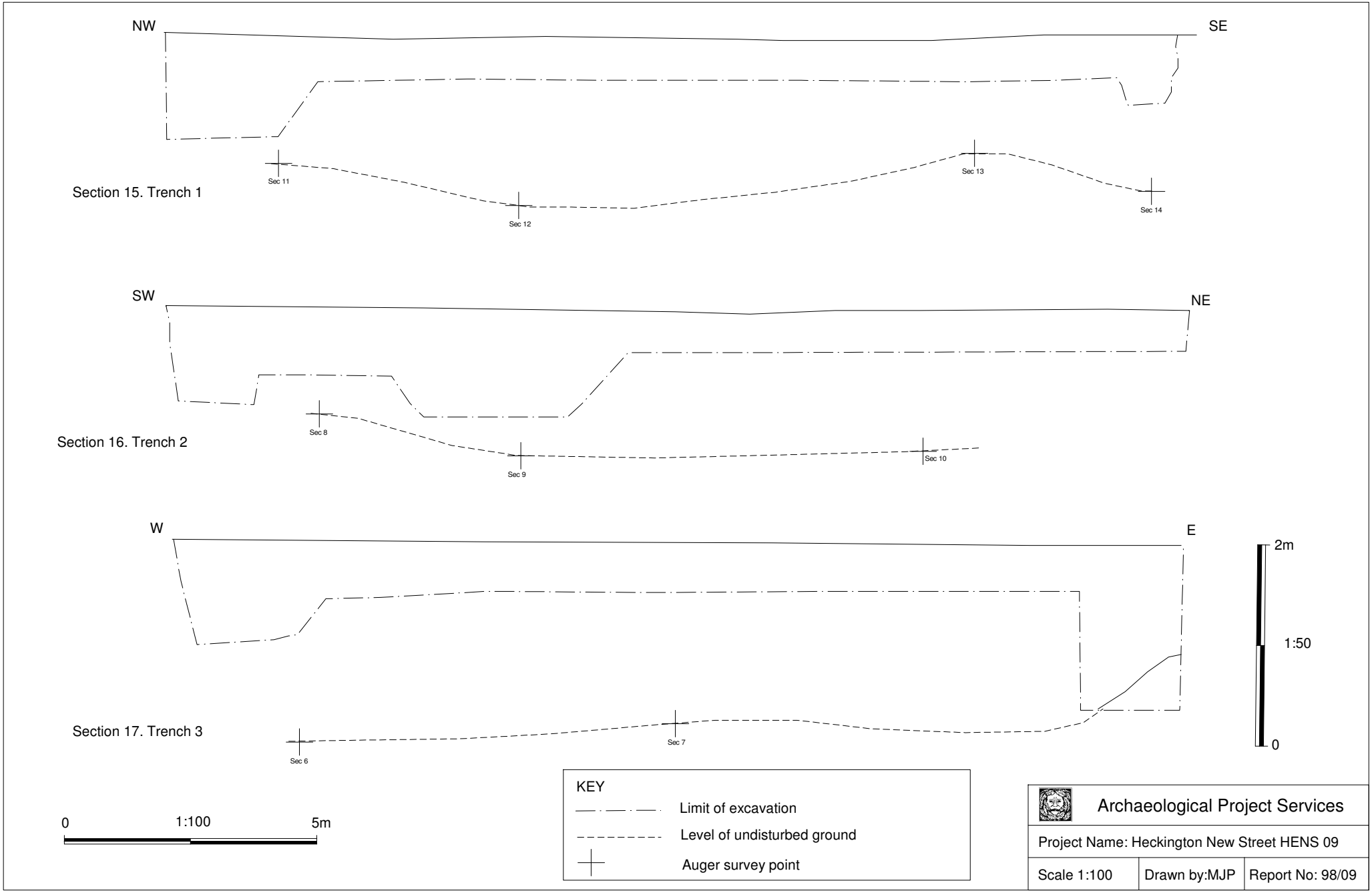


Figure 6. Sections 15-17 showing results of auger survey

Plate 1. General view of site prior to trenching looking south

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

Plate 3. Ditch [1004], Section 2a looking southwest

Plate 4. Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 looking northeast

Plate 5. Trench 2, Section 4, looking north

Plate 6. Pre-excavation view of Trench 3 looking east

Plate 7. Trench 3, Section 1, looking north

Plate 8. Trench 3, Section 5, looking northwest

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT NEW STREET, HECKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

PREPARED FOR KEYSTONE DEVELOPMENTS

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at New Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to previous discoveries of prehistoric and later remains. A possible Bronze Age barrow, reused for Saxon burials, was located close to the site but levelled in the 19th century. A later investigation in the area revealed further burials with grave goods and thought to be Saxon. A large Roman settlement is known to the south and Roman remains have been identified close to the proposed development site. Earthworks within the field may be of medieval ridge and furrow.

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 at New Street, 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
- 2.2.4 List of specialists
- 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Heckington is located 7km east of Sleaford and 32km southwest of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. New Street is in the southern part of the village, to the west of Station Road. The site is on the north side of New Street at national grid reference TF 1433 4380.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry for proposed residential development. The North Kesteven Heritage Officer has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided an outline of recommendations for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Heckington is on a slight east-west ridge. The investigation site is on the south side of this ridge, on a slight slope down to the south at c. 12m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 3 Association stagnogleys developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 119).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 A possible burial mound in former Butts Hill Field was levelled and human bones were recovered, together with an urn and several spearheads. Subsequent excavations in the area revealed burials and grave goods including ‘armour’. It has been suggested that the mound may have been a Bronze Age barrow with inserted

Anglo-Saxon inhumations. Saxon remains including human bones and pottery were also found during housing development at Shrubwood Close, a short distance to the west of the present site. Evidence of Roman occupation has been identified to the south, just beyond the railway line, while a possible Roman ditch has been found less than 100m southwest of the current site (Archaeological Project Services 2000). Slight earthworks are present in the field and may be remnants of medieval ridge and furrow.

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.

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.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21), managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise

any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate 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 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.

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 Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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 the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Wood, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Wood, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about 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, 2000 *Archaeological Watching Brief during development at 32 Banks Lane, Heckington, Lincolnshire (HBL00)*, unpublished APS report 147/00

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small cobbles, rounded and irregular gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
1002	1	Moderate yellowish brown sandy, slightly clayey silt with moderate rounded pebbles, 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
1003	1	Soft, slightly plastic sandy, slightly clayey silt with moderate small rounded and angular pebbles, up to 0.27m thick	Fill of [1004]	
1004	1	North-south aligned linear cut 2.6m wide x up to 0.27m deep, west side steeply sloping, east side moderate, flat base	Cut of ditch	
1005	1	Friable mottled yellowish brown/greyish brown sand and gravel with lenses of silty sand up to 1.2m thick	Disturbed layer showing evidence of dumping	Roman
1006	1	Soft slightly bluish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional small rounded gravel, irregular gravel, up to 0.23m thick	Organic deposit	13th-15th century
1007	1	Unstratified finds		
1008	1	Hard probable gravel, waterlogged, reached by auger	Natural	
2001	2	Quite soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand with moderate pebbles, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
2002	2	Quite soft patchy mix of light brownish yellow sandy gravel, dark brownish grey silty sand, up to 1.15m thick	Disturbed deposit, presumably dumped to fill a substantial depression	Late 3rd-4th century
2003	2	Hard, probable gravel, waterlogged, reached by auger	Natural	
2004	2	Unstratified finds		
3001	3	Mixed dump containing plastic and modern brick rubble extending *c*.8m along west end of Trench 3	Dumping, levelling	Modern
3002	3	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles, occasional CBM and coal frags, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
3003	3	Quite soft patchy and and banded mix of light brownish yellow sandy gravel and dark brownish grey silty sand, up to 1.7m thick	Disturbed deposit, presumably dumped in substantial depression	Roman (prob 3rd-4th century)
3004	3	Light orange sandy gravel, totally waterlogged, at least 0.5m thick, reached in machine sondage at east end of trench	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION
A moderate quantity of artefacts, 26 items weighing a total of 2104g was recovered. Most of the artefacts are Roman in date, though isolated items of medieval and possibly later date were also found. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

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*. A total of 11 sherds from 11 vessels, weighing 125 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1.

Condition
This group is small and fragmentary, this is reflected by the low average sherd weight of just 11 grams. Despite the fragmented nature of material it is on the whole fairly fresh. A single vessel from layer (3003) appears to have a slightly worn internal surface, perhaps due to domestic use.

Dating
Most of the datable material within the assemblage dates to the late 3rd or 4th Centuries AD. 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	Latest Date Within Context	Total Sherds In Context	Weight (g)	Av. Sherd Weight
1	1007	4th Century	5	47	9.4
2	2002	Late 3rd to 4th Century	2	24	12
2	2004	4th Century	3	18	6
3	3003	Roman (Probably 3rd to 4th Century)	1	36	36
		Total	**11**	**125**	**-**

Results
A summary of pottery types recovered from HENS09 is included in the table below (Table 2).

Table 2, Summary of the Roman Pottery

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Fine	NVCC	Nene Valley Colour-Coated	4	4	58
Reduced	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey Ware	6	6	50
	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey Ware	1	1	17
		Total	**11**	**11**	**125**

Provenance

Trench 1
Unstratified pottery was recovered from this trench. The material was given the context number (1007).

Trench 2
Within Trench 2 pottery was recovered from layer (2002) and unstratified finds were given the number (2004).

Trench 3
Pottery was recovered from layer (3003) within this trench.

Range
There is a mix of open and closed forms in both fine and coarse fabrics. There are two vessels which cannot be classified into any particular form type. See table 3 below for a full list of forms within the group.

There are just three fabric types represented within the assemblage, these are Miscellaneous Grey Ware (GREY), Nene Valley Grey Ware (NVGW) and the Fine Ware, Nene Valley Colour Coat (NVCC). It is of note that the proportion of NVCC within the group is high and that there are at least three different forms in this fabric; these include a Plain Rim Dish, a Bead and Flange bowl and a beaker. This is suggestive of a higher status domestic assemblage.

The provenance of the group is varied. The vessels in NVCC and NVGW are the product of the pottery industries based around Durobrivae in modern north Cambridgeshire and most of the Grey Wares are quite probably locally produced. A single unstratified sherd of GREY from Trench 1 has sparse flint tempering, perhaps suggesting this vessel was produced elsewhere in the region. Flint tempered vessels are common for example in the region of the Nar Valley, North Norfolk. There are no obvious long distance imports.

One of the vessels is decorated with a rouletted zone, and another is burnished.

Table 3, Forms within the assemblage

Form Type	Full name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Undiagnostic of Form	-	2	2	3
Closed Form	Unclassified Closed Form	1	1	3
Beaker	Unclassified Beaker	1	1	12
Jar	Jar with Folded Rim	1	1	3
	Unclassified Jar	2	2	22
Open form	Unclassified Open Form	2	2	40
Bowl	Bead and Flange Rim Bowl	1	1	21
Dish	Dish with Plain Rim	1	1	21
	Total	**11**	**11**	**125**

Potential
The assemblage poses no problem for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary
A small fragmentary group of pottery was recovered during the evaluation. This material is indicative of a higher status domestic assemblage. Most of this material probably dates to the 3rd to 4th century suggesting activity in the vicinity of the site at that time.

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby and 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 one sherd from one vessel, weighing one gram was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The piece was weighed and then examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates from the 13th to 15th centuries.

Condition
The sherd is very small but fairly fresh.

Results

Table 4, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Date
1	1006	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed Ware Fabric A	Jug?	1	1	1	BS	13th – 15th

Provenance

The sherd came from layer (1006) in within Trench 1.

Range

There is a single sherd of Lincoln Glazed ware fabric A. This vessel, possibly a jug, is probably of the product of Lincoln Glazed ware industries.

Potential

The sherd poses no problem for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A single fragment of pottery dating to the 13th-15th centuries was recovered during the evaluation.

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 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1798 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 and then 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 Archive Catalogue 1.

Condition

The material is a mixture of relatively large fresh pieces and smaller fragments. The average sherd weight is moderately high at 138 grams, although the assemblage includes several large pieces including two pieces of tile weighing around 500 grams.

Results

Table 5, The Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W(g)
BOX	Box Flue Tile/Box Flue Tile?	3	86
IMB	Imbrex	1	177
RTIL	Roman Tile	1	18
RTMISC	Miscellaneous Roof Tile	2	121
TEG	Tegula/Tegula?	6	1466
	Total	**13**	**1868**

Provenance

Material came from all three of the excavated evaluation trenches.

Trench 1

Roman or Post Roman tile was retrieved from subsoil layer (1002) whilst a possible piece of Roman Tegula roofing tile was recovered from 'disturbed' layer (1005). A small flake of Roman box flue tile came from organic deposit/layer (1006).

Trench 2

From Trench 2, dump layer (1002) yielded a small piece of Tegula. Unstratified pieces of miscellaneous roofing tile, Roman Imbrex tile, miscellaneous Roman tile and some substantially sized pieces of Roman Tegula were also recovered from this trench.

Trench 3
Small pieces of Box flue tile and possible Tegula were retrieved from layer (3003) Trench 3.

Range
A good range of Roman tile types were recovered from HENS09 including an Imbrex, several Tegulae and fragments from at least two Box Flue tiles. The Tegulae make up the bulk of the assemblage by weight and these include the commonly found fairly thick type similar to those found at the nearby Heckington Roman tile kiln and a much thinner kind. Tiles of this thin type are known from other sites locally (Simmons 1977, 16-17). The presence of two differing types of tile perhaps suggests at least two phases of roofing, or there being more than one building in the vicinity.

The fabric of most of the Roman material is quite similar. It is a sometimes poorly mixed, medium sandy type with sparse to moderate dark red ferruginous mudstone and white calcareous inclusions. There is no reason to suspect these are not local products and though the fabrics are similar the coarseness and mix of the fabrics differs from tile to tile. The material from the Heckington tile kiln is of a similar kind (Vince 2008, 2).

Two of the Tegulae have clear signature marks and two of the pieces of box flue tile have combed scoring. Two Tegulae also have dark surfaces or surface deposits suggesting exposure to a heat source. Although this may be post depositional it may also be evidence fire damage whilst the tiles were *in situ*.

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

Summary
A small group of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from HENS09. This includes roofing tiles and box flue tiles. The discovery of this kind of material suggests the presence in close proximity to the site of at least one high status Romanised building with a hypocaust heating system.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A total of 3 (58g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance
The bone derived from the fill of a ditch (1003), a dumped deposit (2002) and as unstratified material (2004).

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results
Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
1003	horse	rib	1	22	
2002	Sheep/goat	tibia	1	30	
2004	Sheep/goat	rib	1	6	

Summary
As a small assemblage, the animal bone has little potential. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single other find weighing 180g was recovered.

Condition
The other find is in good condition, though corroded.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
2004	iron	Bladed agricultural? tool, 1 thick triangular-sectioned tang, blade curved up at end	1	180	

Provenance

The other artefact was recovered as an unstratified item from Trench 2.

Range

A single iron object, perhaps an agricultural tool, was recovered.

Potential

As a single unstratified object of uncertain identification, the find is of very limited potential and significance.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dating

1002 (Subsoil)	Roman or Post Roman	
1005	Roman	Based on single piece of CBM
1006	13th-15th	Based on single sherd
2002	Late 3rd to 4th	
3003	Roman (Probably 3rd to 4th Century)	3rd to 4th century date based on single sherd, multiple other undiagnostic Roman finds

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
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Tr	Ctxt	Cname	Form	Dec	NoV	Alter	NoS	W(g)	Comments
1	1007	GREY			1		1	1	BS; V HIGH FIRED
1	1007	GREY	JFO		1		1	3	BS; L2-3C
1	1007	GREY	J		1		1	5	BS; CORDON; FLINT TEMP
1	1007	NVCC	DPR		1		1	21	RIM TO BASE; CF PERRIN FIG 7 (86)
1	1007	NVGW	J		1		1	17	BS; DARK GRY CORE POSS RSLT OF FIRING
1	1007	ZDATE			0		0	0	4C
2	2002	GREY	CLSD		1		1	3	BS
2	2002	NVCC	BFB		1		1	21	RIM; SMALL VESS; LATE FAB
2	2002	ZDATE			0		0	0	L3-4C
2	2004	GREY			1	ABR	1	2	BS
2	2004	NVCC	BK	ROUZ	1		1	12	BS; LATE FAB
2	2004	NVCC	OPEN		1		1	4	BS; PROB BFB
2	2004	ZDATE			0		0	0	4C
3	3003	GREY	OPEN	B	1	WEAR INT	1	36	BS
3	3003	ZDATE			0		0	0	RO
3	3003	ZZZ			0		0	0	PROB 3-4C

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub Type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1	1002	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Bright Oxid; Medium sandy; +Fe; +Ca; clay pellets		1	7	Flake	Roman or Post Roman
1	1005	TEG	Tegula	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; +Fe; +Ca ; rare clay/mudstone pells		1	53	Roughly bedded; v. thin for TEG 17mm thick	Roman?
1	1006	BOX	Box Tile	Bright Ox; Med sandy; rare clay/mudstone pells; +Ca		1	2	Flake; combed	Roman
2	2002	TEG	Tegula	Bright Ox; med sandy; poorly mixed clay streaked with Lighter firing clay; mudstone/ clay pellets up to 2mm; +Fe; +Ca	Flange 2 or 8?	1	54	Flange; dark deposit poss soot ext	Roman
2	2004	BOX?	Box Flue Tile?	OX/R/OX; Med sandy; rare +Fe; + Ca		1	35	Unusual; smooth underside and top surface; 12mm thick; curving sharply	Roman?
2	2004	IMB	Imbrex	Bright Oxid; Med sandy; rare mudstone/clay pells; +Fe; +Ca		1	177	Single edge; cloth mark;	
2	2004	RTIL	Roman Tile	OX/R; Med sandy; +Fe; +Ca		1	18	TEG?; slight curve in surface	Roman
2	2004	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Bright Oxid; Fe +Ca		1	9	Abraded; surfaceless; Roman?	Roman or Post Roman
2	2004	TEG	Tegula	Bright Oxid; med sandy; lenses of lighter firing clay; mudstone/ clay pellets; well mixed clay very rare mudstone / Fe; Incl Ca;		1	505	curving signature; roughly bedded	Roman

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub Type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
2	2004	TEG	Tegula	Bright Oxid. Med to fine sandy with coarser bedding; lenses of lighter firing clay; mudstone/ clay pells; +Fe; +Ca		1	262	Signature; ammonite fossils embedded in upper surf; poss cloth marks on base; dark dep on upper surf - soot?; 22mm thick	
2	2004	TEG	Tegula	OX/R/OX; Med sandy; lenses of lighter firing clay; mudstone; +Ca		1	495	Slightly darker upper surface; 31mm thick	Roman
3	3003	BOX	Box Flue Tile	Bright Ox; med sandy; mudstone/ clay pells; +Fe; +ca		1	84	Combed in two directions; thumb print	Roman
3	3003	TEG?	Tegula?	OX/R/OX; Med sandy; rare mudstone; sandy patches on underside otherwise smooth		1	97	Prob TEG; thin 19mm	Roman

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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
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.
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 (q.v.) 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:

3	Context register sheets
17	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
13	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Bag 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:	2009.117
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HENS 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeol1-64478

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.