Quality Control

Watching Brief at
Station Road, Morton
MOSR 09

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
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Date: 22/9/09	Date: 23-09-09.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF BUILDING PLOTS TO THE REAR OF 16, 18 AND 20 STATION ROAD, MORTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

(MOSR 09)

Work Undertaken For
JTM Property Developers

August 2009

Report Compiled by
Jonathon Smith BA (Hons) MA

Planning Application: S05/0641/58
National Grid Reference: TF 09926 23925
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC:2009.49
OASIS No: archaeol1-64561

PAS Reoprt No: 86/09

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief undertaken during groundworks at Station Road, Morton, Lincolnshire monitored the excavation of five geotechnical pits and four house footings.

The watching brief revealed natural, undated and recent deposits, and an undated limestone wall. All the finds retrieved were of 19th to 20th century date.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by JTM Property Developers to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new house footings at Station Road, Morton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S05/0641/58. The watching brief was carried out between the 12th March and 2nd July 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Morton is located 2km north of Bourne and 21km southwest of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located to the rear of 16, 18 and 20 Station Road, 100m southeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John the Baptist (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of *c*. 15m OD the site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 09926 23925. Morton is in a slight east-west valley on land declining gently to the east and the site stands at c. 11m OD. Soils of the area are Aswarby Association calcareous fine loams developed over Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al*. 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Morton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day.

A scatter of Late Neolithic flints has been retrieved from an area 400m and 700m to the southwest of the development and may indicate the location of a settlement of this period (Hayes and Lane 1992, Gazetteer).

Extensive field survey of the fens indicate that from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, settlement was located on the fen edge, generally over 1km to the east (Hayes and Lane 1992, 121).

During the Romano-British period, the site lay between the Car Dyke and Mareham Lane. Mareham Lane has been identified as a Roman thoroughfare connecting Bourne with Sleaford and beyond to Lincoln (Margary 1973, 234). The Car Dyke is believed to be a Roman watercourse, although its function has not been determined (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997, 7). A possible settlement of the period is located 500m east of the site, where a spread of tile, pottery, a quern, rubble and animal bone may indicate the position of a building on a possible east-west track (Hayes and Lane 1992, 126).

Morton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086. Referred to as *Mortun*, the name is derived from the Old English '*mōr*' and '*tūn*' meaning a settlement by the fen (Cameron 1998, 89). Domesday

records that Morton, along with Hanthorpe, was owned by Gilbert de Gand, Oger the Breton and Heppo the Arblaster and had a church with a priest and contained 132 acres of meadow, 80 acres of wood for pannage and 52 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. John the Baptist which has a chancel dating to the mid 12th century with additions in the 14th and 15th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 566). This presumably replaced the church mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The extent of the medieval field system was mapped for the Fenland Survey and indicates that the development area once contained ridge and furrow (Hayes and Lane 1992, 128).

Maps going back to 1891 show the site was open, but lay to the immediate south of a cluster of buildings, probably a farm, and was bounded by buildings to the east and west.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Five geotechnical pits (numbered 1-5) measuring 3 by 1m, and four house footings were machine excavated to an average depth of 1.30m. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible. The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural
Phase 2	Undated
Phase 3	Recent

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

A variety of natural deposits were observed at different depths over the site. In general, the deepest deposit exposed was a hard mid grey limestone bedrock (007, 026, 030) at a depth of approximately 1.80m below ground level (Fig 4, Sections 1 and 4; Fig 5, Section 6). This was overlain by a bluish grey clay (006, 025, 037) between 0.80m and 0.20m thick. Above this was a 0.60m thick flaky mid grey limestone layer (005, 012, 019, 024, 029). Sealed by this was a band of soft light grey clayey sand (004, 011, 018, 022) between 0.10m and 0.30m thick. Above this layer the natural was highly variable and typically a poorly mixed combination of sandy clay and gravel, sometimes with silt as well.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

In Pit 5 (Fig 5, Sections 5 and 6; Plate 3) a north-south aligned limestone wall [031] was cut directly into the natural (028). The wall was 3.10m long, 1m wide and 0.90m deep and made of roughly hewn tabular limestone blocks randomly coursed and bonded with light whitish brown lime mortar. As the wall was visible at ground level, this may indicate recent demolition, or perhaps was exposed by other works in the area. There are no structures which may correspond to the wall shown on maps between 1891 and 1950, so the wall must pre- or post-date this period. Adjacent to the limestone wall [031], was 0.60m of soft yellowish brown clay with rubble fragments (027) thought to relate directly to the demolition of the wall.

Also undated and directly above the natural were several deposits of subsoil and/or buried topsoil (002, 009, 014, 035, 042). Two of these deposits (009, 014) from the south end of the site had a greenish hue, which suggest this area was subject to manure spreading for agricultural purposes at some point in the past.

A 0.25m thick loose mid yellowish grey mixture of clayey silt and limestone fragments (041) was observed in Plot 3 (Fig 6, Section 9). This has been interpreted a former yard surface, although there are not enough limestone fragments to class it as metalled.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Recent deposits included: the current topsoil (008, 013, 040), a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick; the current yard surface (001, 039), a loose mixture of brick, limestone concrete and tarmac rubble, up to 0.70m thick; and several dumped deposits including brick and limestone rubble, such as (020) in Pit 4 and (034) in Plot 1. The only artefacts recovered were two pot sherds and a fragment of pantile from the topsoil (040), and these were all of 19th to 20th century date (Appendix 3).

In Pit 5, above the layer of wall demolition (027) there was a 0.10m thick band of firm light brown clay and rubble including CBM fragments (033), 0.10m thick. This is probably where (027) has been disturbed in more recent times.

6. DISCUSSION

The lack of finds from this site suggests it was not intensively occupied until recent times, although the greenish subsoils (009) in Pit 2 and (014) in Pit 3 indicate it was probably put to agricultural use, or used as animal paddocks at some point. However, as this soil was not detected at other points in the south of the site, such as Plots 3 and 4, suggests this use may have been localised.

The wall [031] is similar in construction to the lower courses of a building 30m to the southwest (see Plate 4). This building *is* shown on the 1891 map, suggesting [031] was constructed and demolished sometime before this date.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to Station Road, Morton, because the site lay close to a Roman Road and the medieval core of the village.

Dateable features were all of recent date. Undated features include a short length of limestone wall, probably from before 1891, and a former yard surface. In addition, a subsoil deposit was recorded which confirms the site was used for agriculture prior to recent development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Nick Weaver at JTM Property Developers for

help commissioning this work. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor. Dale Trimble edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Andy Failes, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Jonathon Smith
Post-excavation analysis: Jonathon Smith

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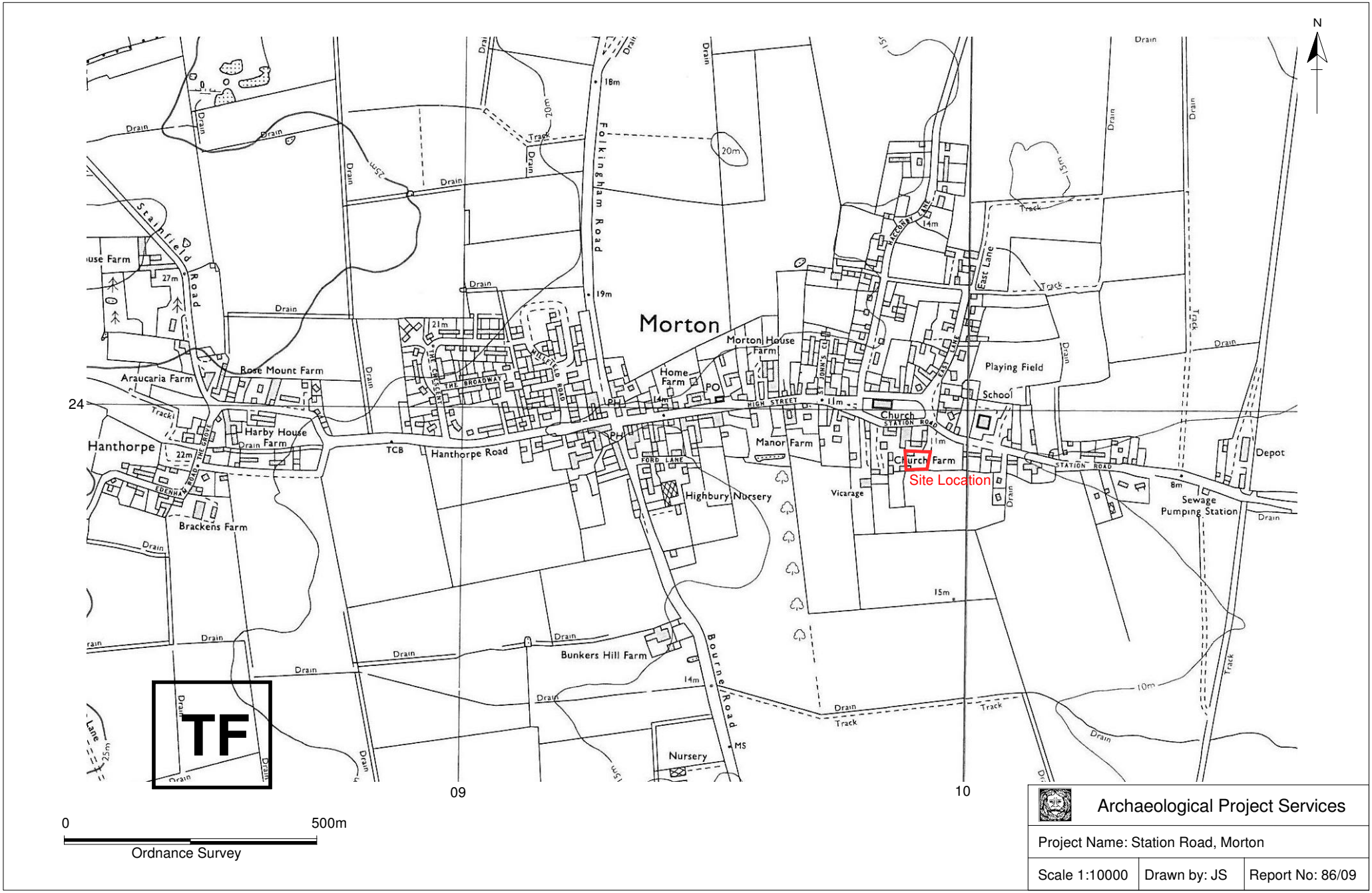
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Station Road, Morton

Scale 1:10000 | Drawn by: JS | Report No: 86/09

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

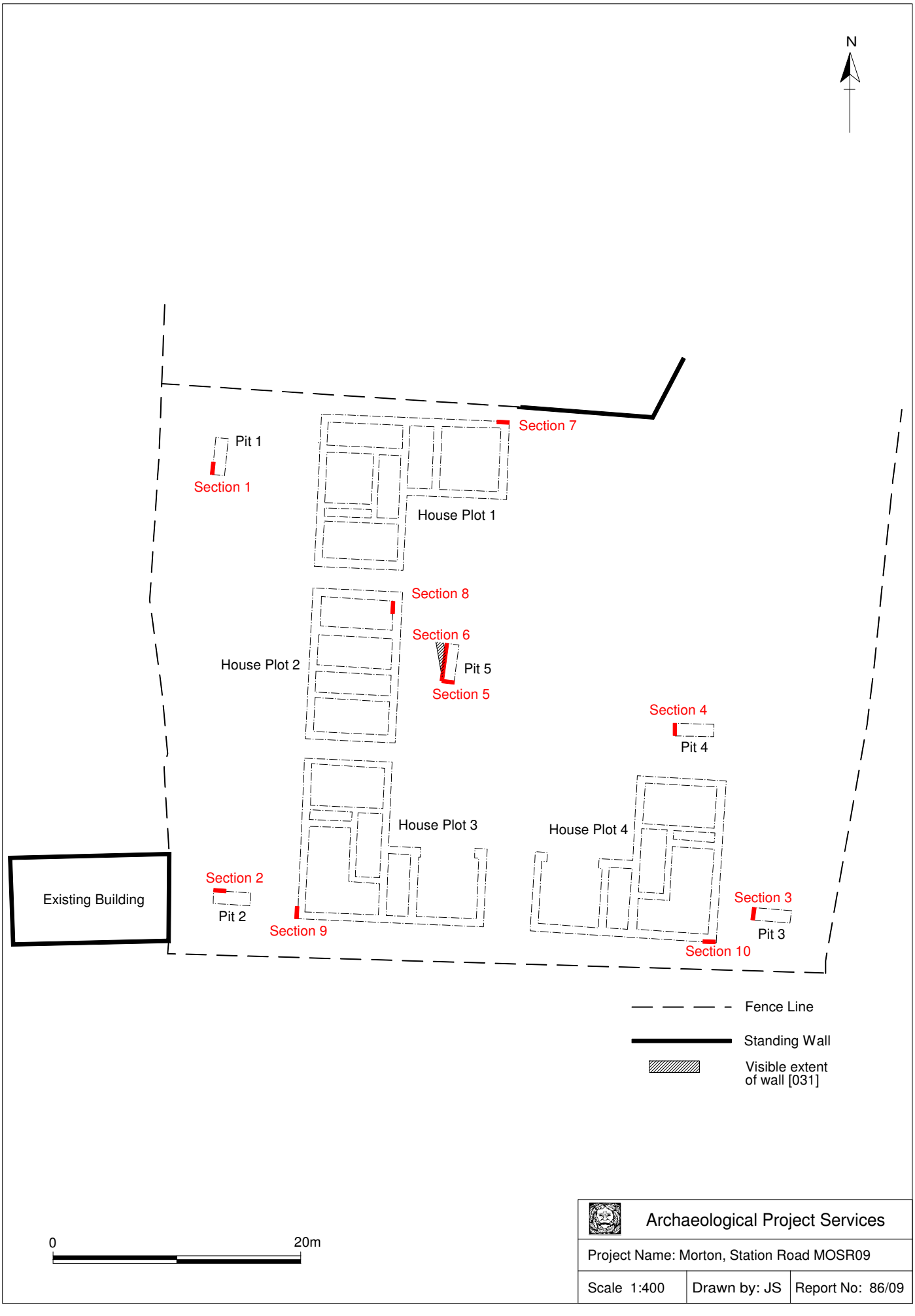


Figure 3 Site Plan

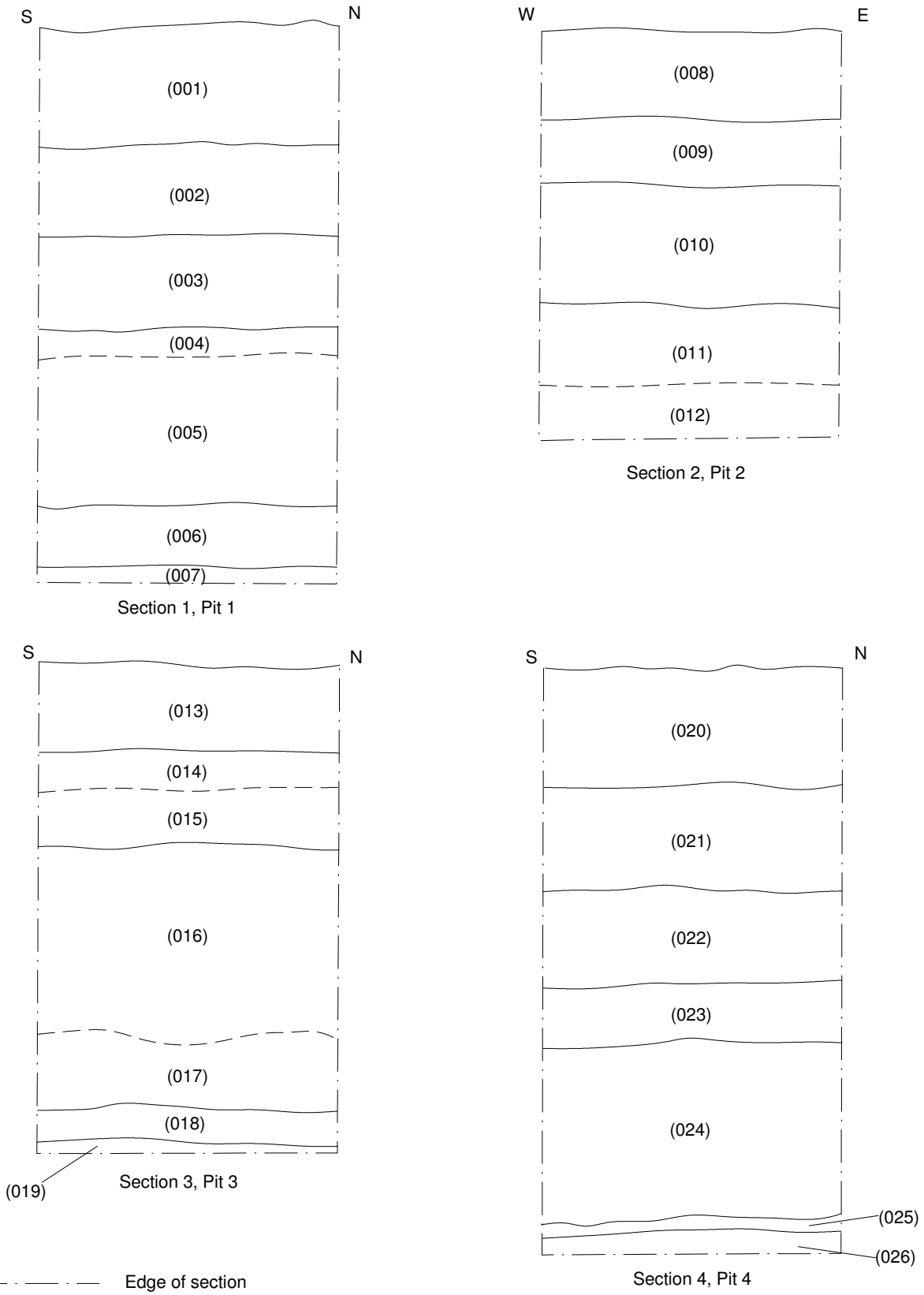
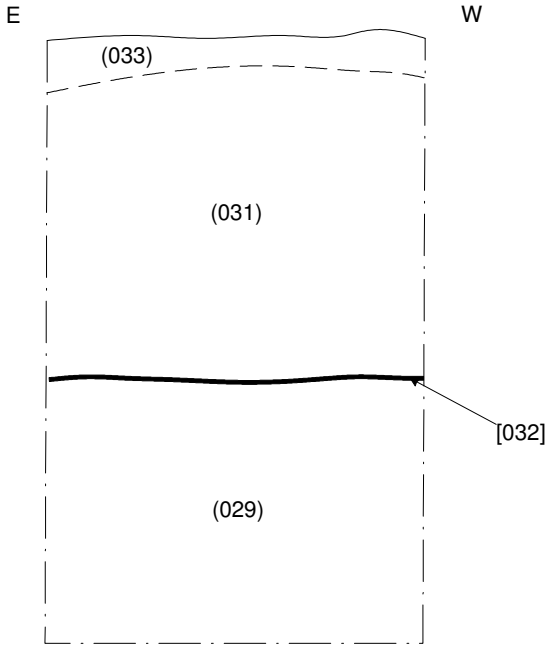
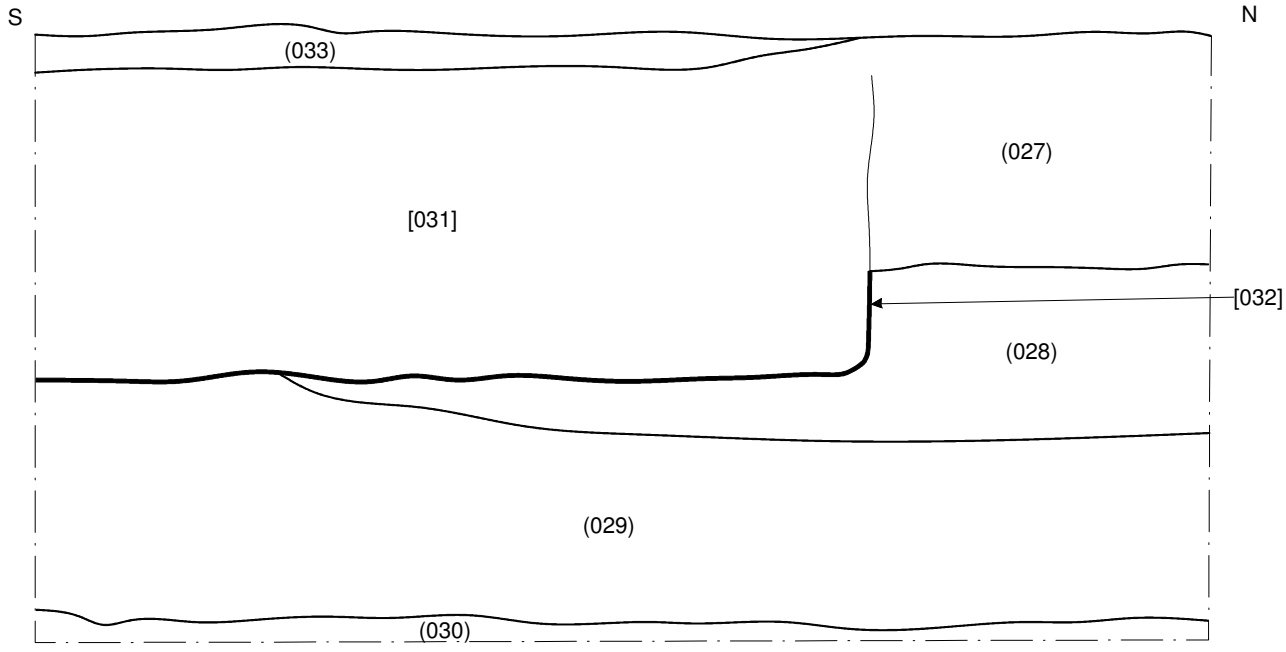


Figure 4 Sections 1-4



Section 5 Pit 5



Section 6, Pit 5

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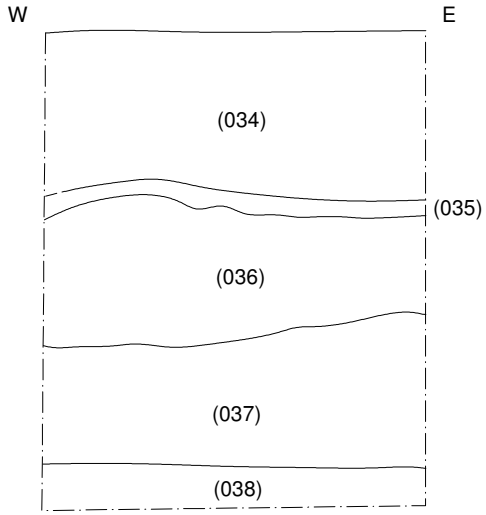
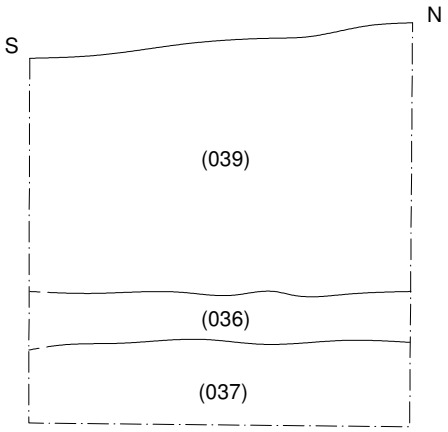
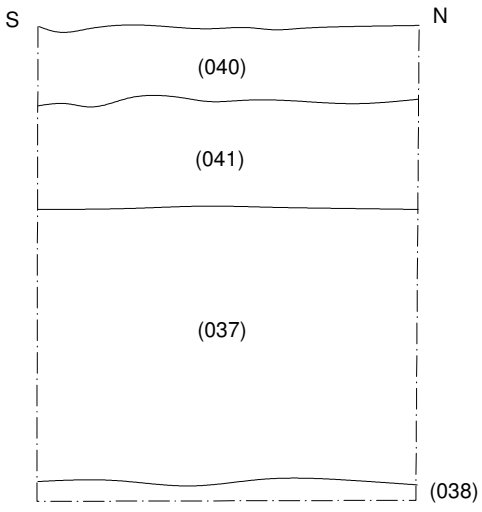
Figure 5, Sections 5-6



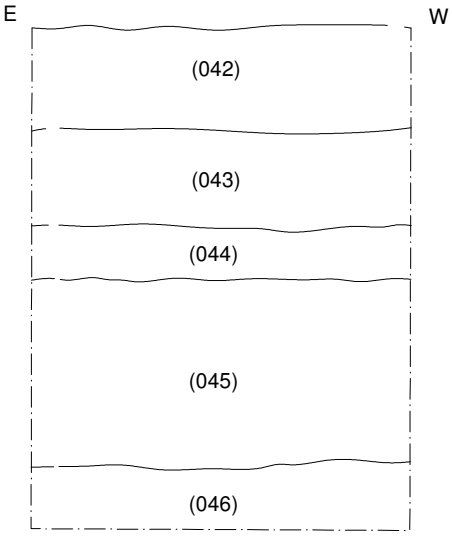
Section 7, Plot 1



Section 8, Plot 2



Section 9, Plot 3



Section 10, Plot 4

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Morton, Station Road MOSR09		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 86/09

Figure 6 - Sections 7-10

Plate 1. General view of site, looking northwest

Plate 2. Section 7 (Plot 1), looking north

Plate 3. Section 5 (Pit 5), looking south


Plate 4. Building at southwest of site, looking west

A P S
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Project Designs
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REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT STATION ROAD MORTON LINCOLNSHIRE

PREPARED FOR
JTM PROPERTY DEVELOPERS LTD

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

MARCH 2009

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at Station Road, Morton, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in the historic core of the village, in the immediate proximity of the 13th century parish church which probably replaced a Late Saxon foundation recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Prehistoric flints and medieval pottery has previously been found in the Station Road area.*

1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Station Road, Morton, Lincolnshire.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Morton is located 4km north of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the village, immediately to the south of the parish church, to the rear of 16, 18, 20 Station Road, at national grid reference TF 09926 23925.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (S05/0641/58) for the erection of 4 bungalows has been granted by South Kesteven District Council with conditions for an archaeological watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Morton is in a slight east-west valley on land declining gently to the east and the site stands at c. 11m OD. Soils of the area are Aswarby Association calcareous fine loams developed over Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al*. 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site is in the historic core of the village, immediately south of the parish church of St John the Baptist, of 13th century origin. Morton is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period, and had a church at the time, a precursor to the present building. Prehistoric flints and medieval pottery has previously been found in immediate proximity to the site, elsewhere on Station Road.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

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

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; and to Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the The Collection, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

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

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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, 10-03-09

APPENDIX 2

Context data

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
001	Hardcore (bricks, limestone, etc.)	Modern yard surface
002	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mixed light yellow-brown and mid blue-grey silty clay and gravel, 0.30m thick	Natural
004	Soft light grey clayey sand, 0.10m thick	Natural
005	Hard mid grey flaky limestone, 0.50m thick	Natural
006	Soft dark bluish grey clay, 0.20m thick	Natural
007	Hard limestone	Bedrock
008	Soft dark greyish brown humic clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
009	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
010	Firm mixed light bluish grey sandy clay and mid orange clayey sand, 0.40m thick	Natural
011	Soft light grey sandy clay, 0.30m thick	Natural
012	Hard light grey flaky limestone	Natural
013	Soft dark greyish brown humic clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
014	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick	Subsoil
015	Firm mid yellowish brown with light grey patches sand, clay and gravel, 0.20m thick	Natural
016	Firm mid bluish grey clay with patches of dark orange clayey sand, 0.65m thick	Natural
017	Firm mid orange clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Natural
018	Soft light grey sandy clay, 0.12m thick	Natural
019	Hard mid grey flaky limestone	Natural
020	Rubble/hardcore	Modern dump
021	Firm mix of light grey gravelly silt and light yellowish grey sandy clay, 0.35m thick	Natural
022	Soft light grey sandy clay, 0.30m thick	Natural
023	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.20m thick	Natural
024	Mid grey flaky limestone deposit, 0.60m thick	Natural
025	Firm dark bluish grey clay, 0.80m thick	Natural
026	Hard mid grey limestone	Bedrock
027	Soft yellowish brown clay with rubble fragments, 0.60m thick	Demolition deposit
028	Firm mix of light yellowish grey sandy clay and yellowish brown limestone gravel, 0.50m thick	Natural
029	Mid grey flaky limestone deposit, 0.60m thick	Natural
030	Hard mid grey limestone	Bedrock
031	Limestone wall running n-s, 3.10 x 1.00 x 0.90m	Limestone wall
032	Linear cut for wall [031], 3.10 x 1.00 x 0.30m	Wall cut
033	Firm light brown clay and rubble, 0.10m thick	Modern dump
034	Loose light yellowish brown limestone rubble, 0.43m thick	Modern dump
035	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick	Buried topsoil
036	Friable mid greyish yellow sand and gravel, 0.40m thick	Natural
037	Firm bluish grey clay, 0.70m thick	Natural
038	Friable mid grey silt, 0.12m thick	Natural
039	Loose mixed rubble (concrete, limestone, brick, tarmac, etc.), 0.70m thick	Modern yard surface
040	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
041	Loose mid yellowish grey clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Old yard surface?
042	Firm mid brown clay, 0.28m thick	Former topsoil?
043	Firm mid brown with white flecks sandy gravelly clay, 0.26m thick	Natural?

044	Firm mid brown with white flecks sandy gravelly clay, 0.17m thick (more stones than 044)	Natural?
045	Very firm mid bluish grey clay, 0.47m thick	Natural
046	Soft mid reddish yellowish brown sandy silty clay, >0.18m thick	Natural

APPENDIX 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Anne Boyle

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 97 grams was recovered from the site.

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

Condition
The sherds are in varied condition.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	No S	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
040	BSTON	Brown stoneware	Bottle	1	1	71		Rim	Abraded	19th to 20th
040	ENGS	English Stoneware	Jar	1	1	26	Fluted	BS	Base	19th to 20th

Provenance
Two early modern stoneware vessels were retrieved from a single context.

Potential
The pottery poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary
Two early modern stoneware vessels were retrieved from a single context.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Anne Boyle

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 106 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 2.

Condition
The fragment is in fairly fresh condition.

Results
Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
040	PANT	Pantile	1	106	Patchy soot	19th to 20th

Provenance
A single fragment of pantile came from (040).

Potential
The tile poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary
A single early modern roofing tile was retrieved from a single context.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
040	19th to 20th	

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
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/ section.asp?catId=3155>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2500 and 800 BC.

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *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.

Dumped deposits These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.

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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age A period characterised by the use of iron for tools. In Britain this dates between 800BC and AD43

Layer A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

Medieval The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Natural Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Neolithic A period when stone tools predominate in the archaeological record. It is distinguished from earlier phases of the Stone Age by the use of ground stone technology and the first use of pot and agriculture. In Britain it dates from 4500BC to 2500BC.

Pannage Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which *fall to the ground*.

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

APPENDIX 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

46	Context records
16	Scale drawings
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
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.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2009.249

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MOSR 09

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.