ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT BELTON HOUSE, BELTON AND MANTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE

(BEVR 10)

Work Undertaken For

THE NATIONAL TRUST

June 2010

Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Belton House
Belton and Manthorpe
BEVR 10

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Date: 17/6/10	Date: 24.6.10

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Belton House, Belton and Manthorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the stripping of overburden for a new access road and visitors' reception building.

The site lies within the landscaped park of Belton House, a late 17th century mansion. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay within the open fields of Belton village as evidenced by earthworks of ridge and furrow. An Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-650) inhumation cemetery is believed to lie north of the church. Prehistoric and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains have also been identified within the parish.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. Of variable thickness, the subsoil may represent remains of medieval ridge and furrow. Paths and evidence for landscaping associated with the formal parkland of Belton House were also found.

Finds retrieved during the investigation comprise late post-medieval pottery and brick, animal bone and metalwork.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a watching brief during the construction of a new access road and visitors' reception area at Belton House, Belton and Manthorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 26th April and 4th May 2010 in accordance with a brief set by the National Trust Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Belton is located 3.7km north of Grantham and 15km southwest of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The works were undertaken 400m south of the centre of Belton as defined by the parish church of SS Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference SK 9280 3920 (Fig. 2). The new access road and visitors' reception building are located to the southeast of Belton House at a height of *c*. 45m OD on land that slopes gently down to the west, towards the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically slightly stony sandy gley soils (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 127). These soils are developed on a drift geology of Belton Sand and Gravel which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Brant Mudstone Formation (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Belton House lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Prehistoric flint tools have been recovered from an area northwest of the village.

A high status Romano-British building is believed to be located in the vicinity of Belton as building remains, including tessellated pavements were found. Romano-British pottery has also been discovered northwest of Belton.

Knives and a spearhead of Anglo-Saxon

origin were found in the garden of the Old Rectory in 1883 and it has been suggested that they derive from an inhumation cemetery of the period (Meaney 1964, 152).

Belton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086. Referred to as *Beltune*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the settlement or farmstead (*tūn*) on dry ground in a fen' (Cameron 1998, 13). At the time of Domesday, Belton was held by the King, Walter de Aincurt, Guy de Reinbuedcurt, Guy of Craon and Colegrim and contained a church, five mills, 183 acres of meadow and 16 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remain of the medieval period is the parish church of SS Peter and Paul which dates from 1200 and the 14th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 134). Earthworks of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system survive within the parkland associated with Belton House.

Northwest of the site lies Belton House, a late 17th century mansion built by the Brownlow family, with little alteration apart from some work in the late 18th century by James Wyatt (*ibid.,* 136*).* The site lies within the extensive landscaped park of Belton House.

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

Topsoil and overburden was stripped from the route of the new access road and proposed visitors' reception building. The exposed base was inspected for archaeological remains and selected areas of the sides of the stripped area were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation 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

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the works was a layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (004). This measured in excess of 0.12m thick.

Developed upon the natural sand and gravel was a subsoil varying between yellowish brown clayey silt (003) along the northern part of the access road to brown clayey silt (013) in the vicinity of the proposed reception building. This varied in thickness between 0.23m and 0.46m thick.

Around the proposed reception building, the subsoil was overlain by a deposit of made-ground consisting of greyish brown clayey silt (010), from which brick of 18th – 19th century date was retrieved.

Laid on this made-ground was a north-south aligned feature (007 and 012). Identified as a path it measured over 50m long and was 1.6m wide (Fig. 4). The cut for the path contained a fill of yellowish brown limestone fragments (006 and 011). Late 19th to 20th century brick and pottery was found within the fill.

Perpendicular to this path was a second possible path (009). This had a visible length of 8.4m and was 0.5m wide (Fig. 4) and also contained yellowish brown limestone fragments (008).

Overlying subsoil (003) at the northern end of the access road was a further subsoil comprising a mixed layer of brown and yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (002) that was 0.23m thick.

Also overlying subsoil (003), adjacent to the temporary compound, was a dumped deposit of mixed grey and yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments (005).

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil comprising greyish brown silt (001). This measured 0.2m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand and gravel relate to the underlying drift geology and can be associated with the Belton Sand and Gravel.

Subsoil had developed upon the natural layers and may imply the site was under an agricultural regime at some time in the past. In particular, the variable thickness of the subsoil may represent remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural earthworks.

A dumped deposit and mixed subsoil layer may indicate that the site had been subjected to some landscaping in the past, perhaps only to level low-lying areas.

Two paths were recorded during the watching brief. The north-south aligned track can be related to a similar route that appears on late 19th century maps of the area (OS 1890), though the narrower track is not shown.

Finds retrieved from the site comprise late post-medieval pottery and brick, an item of metalwork and a small collection of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Belton House, Belton and Manthorpe, as the site lay close to a medieval village and in an area of known remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon date.

However, the watching brief identified natural and subsoil layers with possible landscaping deposits and paths associated with the parkland of Belton House.

Finds from the investigation includes pottery and brick of 18th – 19th century date. A copper alloy ring and animal bone was also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Rachael Hall of the National Trust for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, of the Historic Environment Team, Heritage Lincolnshire, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 - General location plan

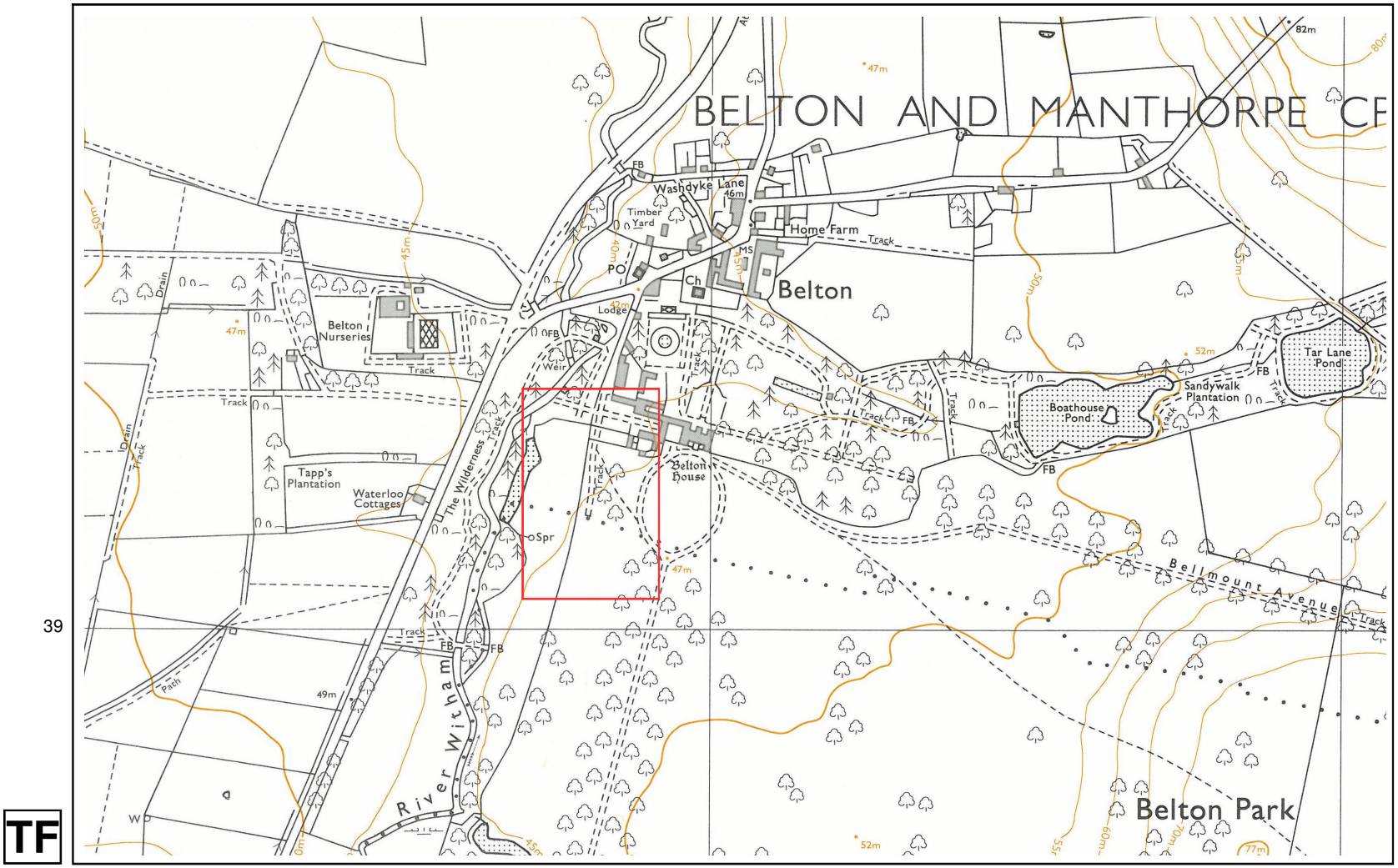


Figure 2 - Site location plan

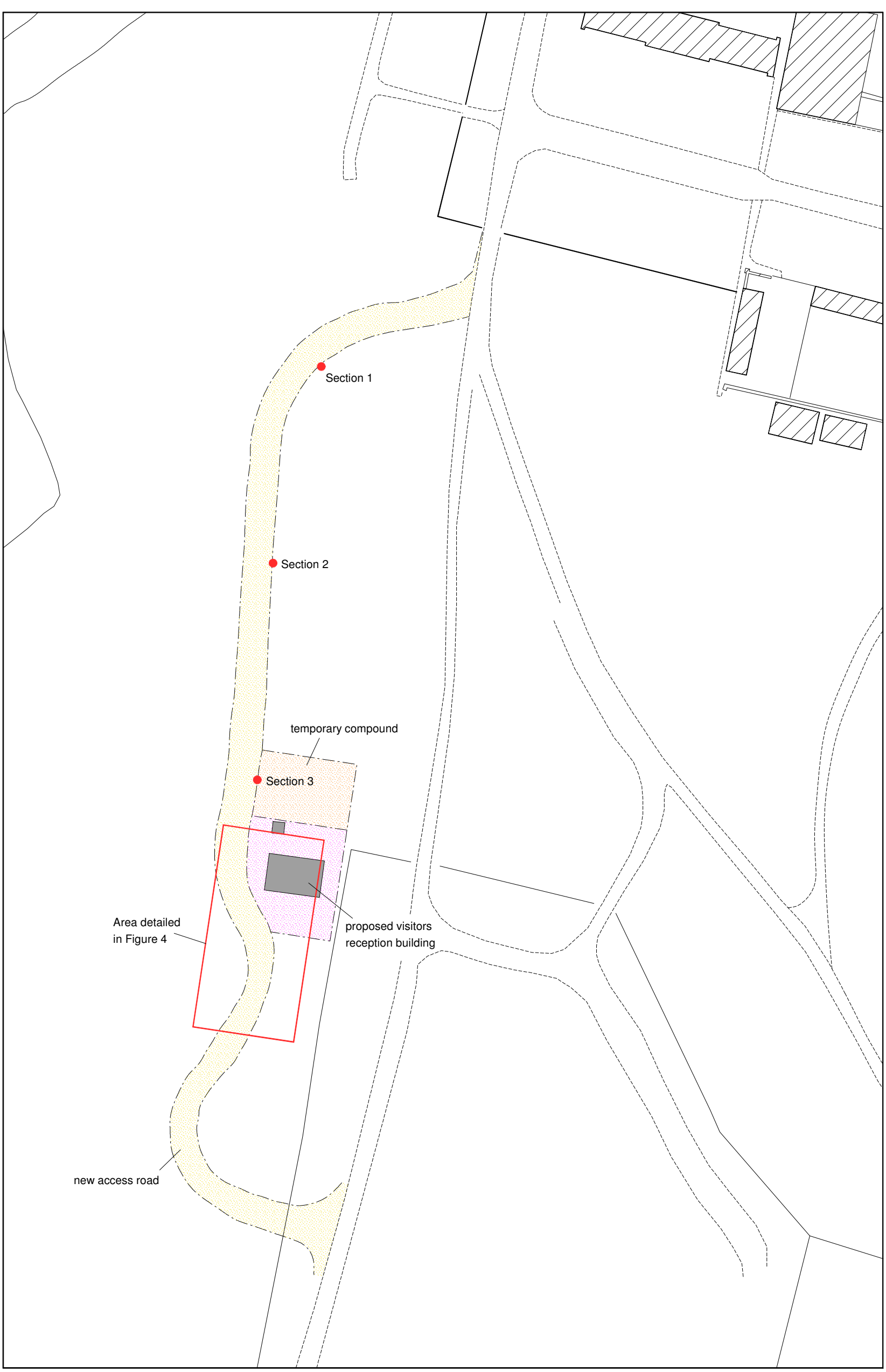


Figure 3 - Plan showing the development area and section locations

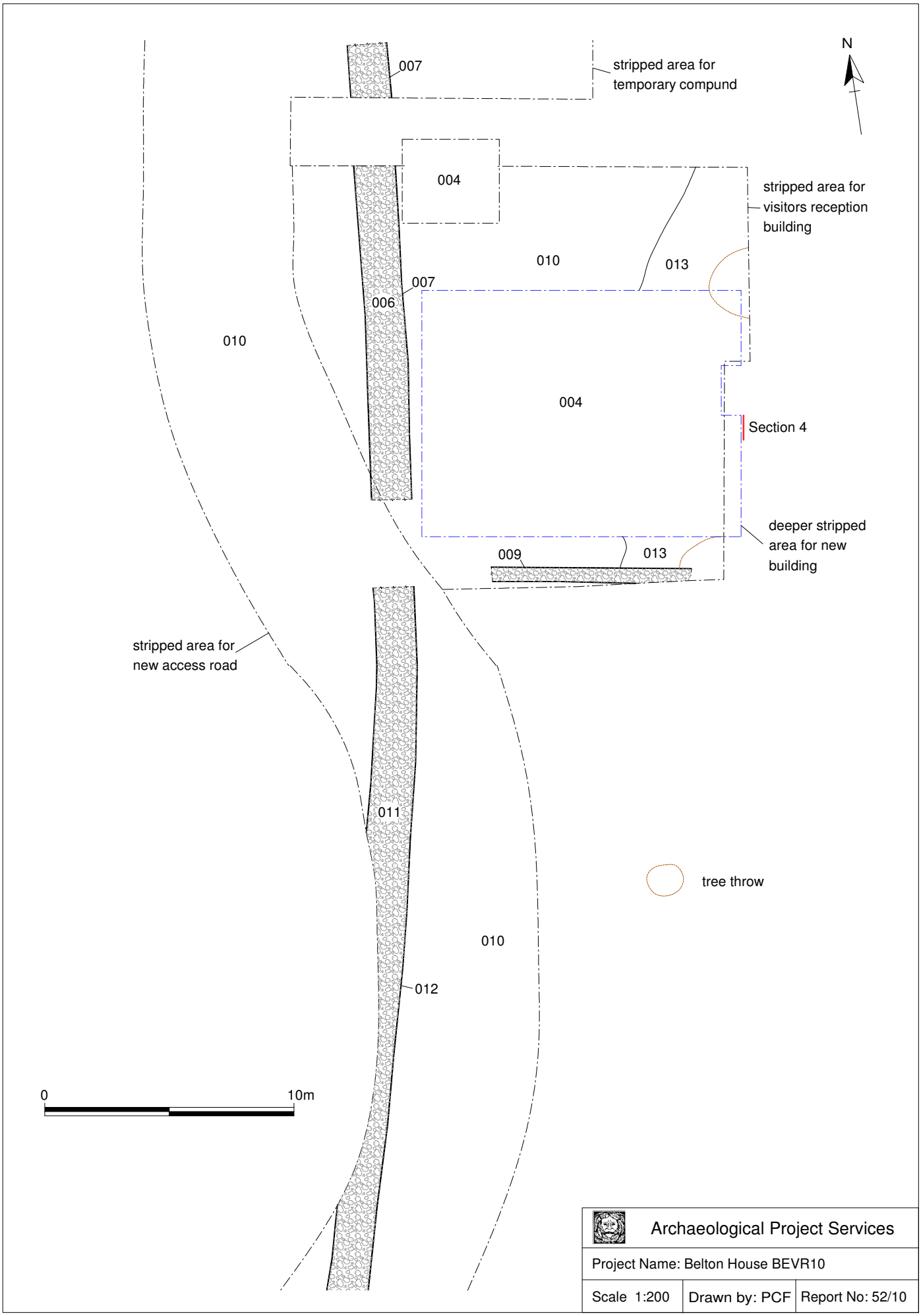
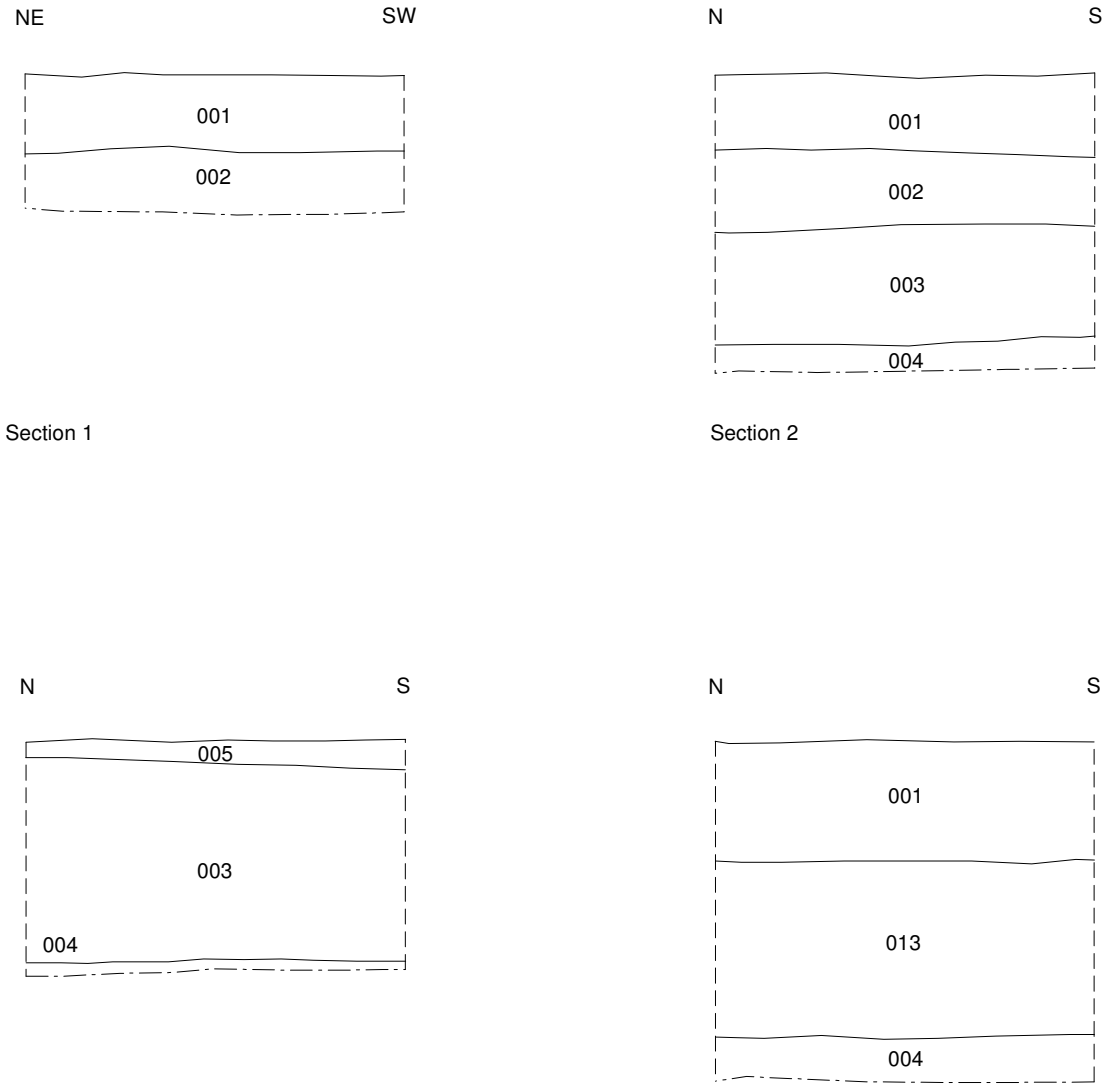


Figure 4 - Detailed plan showing features (007), (009) and (012)



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Belton House BECR10		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 52/10

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 4

Plate 1 – View looking north over the proposed reception building and road area

Plate 2 – Stripping the route of the new access road, looking west

Plate 3 – Section 1, looking southeast

Plate 4 – Section 2, looking east

Plate 5 – Section 3, looking east

Plate 6 – Section 4, looking east

Plate 7 – Path (012), looking south

Plate 8 – Path (009), looking west

Appendix 1

PROJECT BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT BELTON HOUSE: ACCESS ROAD AND VISITOR RECEPTION BUILDING

1.0 Introduction

1.1 As part of a programme of works being undertaken to improve visitor access facilities and improve the historical character of the parkland at Belton House, the present parking area is being relocated. The first phase of the relocation and improvement works comprise the construction of a New Access Road and Visitor Reception Building to the west of the existing parking area. During the excavation works associated with the New Access Road and the Visitor Reception Building, The National Trust requires the undertaking of an Archaeological Watching Brief. It is of note that the Archaeological Watching Brief is a non-planning issue.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 The new car-park area is located between the current parking area to east and the River Witham to the west. The area, known as Spring Meadow, forms part of the Belton's Historic Parkland (Registered Parkland: Grade 1). A geophysical survey has previously been undertaken of the area and identified anomalies associated with the medieval field-system and the former parkland layout. Although, none of these remains are believed to extend into the current development area.

2.2 Belton House was constructed in 1684-88 by Sir John Brownlow shortly after he inherited the land. The construction of the house marked something of a watershed for the family who had hitherto carefully sought to consolidate their growing wealth and status. In contrast John Brownlow was more of a socialite, with property also in London where he served as an MP. The design of the house was traditionally attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but is now believed to be the work of William Winde. It is seen as a tour de force of the Caroline type, combining classical motifs with innovation in plan.

2.3 The gardens and parkland are first documented in the 17th century, when Sir John Brownlow dramatically altered the surrounding landscape. The 17th century gardens were set out in the formal patterns of the time, creating parterres close to the house, with long avenues projecting into the parkland beyond. Interest in the setting of the house continued throughout the following centuries, as successive generations of the Brownlow family established the latest landscape fashions in the parkland. In 1742-51, Viscount Tyrconnel, constructed several architectural features within the park. Along the west of the house he created the Wilderness around the small valley of the River Witham, with a cascade on the river and a 'Gothick' ruin. Belmont tower, to the east of the house was also constructed at this time, creating an 'eye-catcher' at the end of the east avenue and allowing views of the park to be enjoyed from an upper storey. Late 18th century alterations removed many of the formal late 17th century features of the garden, when William Emes was employed to create a more informal setting. Many of Emes designs were not undertaken, but earlier work was adapted to create a more naturalistic setting.

3.0 Requirements

3.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

3.1.1 The objective of the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording is to ensure that any archaeological features, exposed during the excavation works associated with the construction of a New Access Road and Visitor Reception Building are fully recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

3.1.2 The archaeological contractor will be responsible ensuring that they maintain a good line of communication with the National Trust and main contractors undertaking the

on site works. Archaeological Monitoring is to be undertaken during the construction of the New Access Road and Visitor Reception Building. If during the monitoring it is realised that the excavations are unlikely to impact upon the potential archaeological layer the monitoring should cease following consultation with the NT Regional Archaeologist.

3.1.3 Any archaeological features or deposits encountered during the works, should following cleaning and investigation be recorded contextually, drawn in plan and section at appropriate scales and photographed in colour (digital format is acceptable).

3.1.4 Where archaeological remains are observed by contractors or plant operators they shall immediately notify the archaeological contractor on site.

3.1.5 Should human remains be encountered they must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and reinterment of human remains. The National Trust Archaeologist, Police and Coroner must be informed if it is suspected that the remains have been buried for less than 50 years.

3.1.6 Upon completion of site work the contractor will compile a post-excavation report of their findings. This report should include a brief non-technical summary of the project; a description of the site location, topography and geology; a brief account of the archaeological and historical background of the site; description and analysis of the fieldwork; discussion and conclusions of the findings, including consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis; any specialist reports; a summary table of the archaeological contexts encountered including descriptions and interpretations; geo-referenced location plans at an appropriate scale; plan and section drawings of any significant features and deposits at an appropriate scale; colour photographs including general views and appropriate records of significant features and deposits; acknowledgements and bibliography of sources used.

3.1.7 All aspects of the investigation should be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's '*Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Recording'* (1999).

4.0 General Requirements of the Archaeological Contractor

4.1 The Contractor will by fully responsible for developing and operating a safe system of working. A full site specific Risk Assessment must be in place and approved by the National Trust prior to commencement of any work.

4.2 The Contractor will observe National Trust bye-laws at all times when on site. A full copy of this document will be sent to the appointed Contractor, and should be signed and returned by them prior to the commencement of work on site.

4.3 The Contractor will liaise fully with the National Trust regarding access and agreed times of work.

4.4 The Contractor will note that the National Trust will retain copyright over all products from this investigation, while fully acknowledging the originators rights of recognition.

5.0 Monitoring arrangements and Publication

5.1 The project will be initiated in consultation the National Trust Regional Archaeologist, who can be contacted for guidance during the course of site works. Any problems or unexpected discoveries should be reported immediately to the National Trust Regional Archaeologist.

5.2 A draft version of the project report should be supplied for detailed comment by the National Trust Archaeologist for the East Midlands Region within three to four weeks of completion of the fieldwork as part of the closure process.

5.3 Upon approval the Contractor will supply the National Trust with eight copies of the report, one copy of which should be unbound A copy of the report in digital format should also be supplied.

6.0 Archive deposition

6.1 All materials arising from this survey will be supplied to the National Trust in standard archiving boxes upon completion of the project. The National Trust will assume responsibility for the archiving of this material, either in regional or central filing systems. Copies of the submitted report will be deposited with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record is also publicly indexed (through ADS) and accessible.

7.0 Insurance coverage

7.1 The Contractor will carry public liability insurance to the value of not less than £2 million. Proof of this is required prior to the commencement of any works on site.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mixed dark brown and mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
003	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
004	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel,	Natural deposit
005	Loose mixed dark grey and mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
006	Loose light yellowish brown limestone fragments	Fill of (007)
007	Slightly curvilinear feature, aligned north-south, 18.1m long by 1.6m wide	Path
008	Loose light yellowish brown limestone fragments	Fill of (009)
009	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 8.4m long by 0.5m wide	Path
010	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Made-ground
011	Loose light yellowish brown limestone fragments	Fill of (012)
012	Slightly curvilinear feature, aligned north-south, 1.6m wide by 0.12m deep (*continuation of (007)*)	Path
013	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.46m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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 23 sherds from 10 vessels, weighing 267 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 ranges in date from the Late Post medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition
The condition of the pottery is mixed with some substantially sized pieces as well as tiny fragments. One vessel is abraded internally whilst second is spalled and stained. The average sherd weight is very low at 11.6 grams, although a single vessel from (006) is very fragmentary making this average figure a little misleading.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full Name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1850	1	1	28
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	2	18
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	8
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	5	4	101
PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	2	1	71
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	10	1	41
			Total	**23**	**10**	**267**

Provenance
Pottery was recovered from dump deposit (005), made ground layer (010) and subsoil (013). Material also came form fill (006) within curvilinear feature [007].

Range
This is a fairly typical late Post Medieval to Early modern dated domestic assemblage, which includes a range of types commonly found in this region. These types include Black glazed wares (BL), Creamware (CREA), English stoneware (ENGS), Pearlware (PEARL), porcelain (PORC) and a single vessel in modern Whiteware (WHITE). It is interesting that this small group is dominated by hollow drinking/serving vessels particularly cups, with just two flat forms represented. The oldest vessel here is a very large bowl in the typical thick, coarse late Black-glazed ware fabric. This probably dates from the late 17th to 18th century and may have been produced fairly locally. All of the other types were produced in large quantities for sale across the country.

Potential
There is little potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary
A small group of pottery dating from the post-medieval to early modern period was recovered during the watching brief.

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 5 fragments of ceramic building

material, weighing 720 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 1 below.

Condition
The material is relatively fresh, but very fragmentary. The bricks may have been broken up during demolition works and/or for reuse as hardcore.

Results
Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
006	BRK	Brick		Slop moulded; corner	M18th-19th	2	86
008	BRK	Brick		Sand moulded; 61mm thick	19th-20th	1	136
010	BRK	Brick	Oxid; Calcareous; moderate clay pellets up to 10mm	Mortared Edges; corner	M18th-19th	1	197
011	BRK	Brick		Sand moulded; struck upper; poorly mixed clay	M18th-19th	1	301
					Total	**5**	**720**

Provenance
Ceramic building material was recovered from fills (006) within [007], (008) in [009] and (011) within [012]. All three of these features have been interpreted as paths. The brick fragments may have been added to help provide solid surfaces here. A single fragment of CBM also came from made-ground layer (010).

Range
There are five fragments from four bricks. The fabric of each of these pieces is slightly different; this may suggest slightly different dates and/or sources of production. However, there is no reason to suggest that these bricks are not locally produced.

Potential
There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary
There are five fragments from four bricks within the assemblage. All of these pieces are dated to the early modern period.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
Two (98g) fragments of animal bone and two oyster shells (57g) were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance
The animal bone was recovered from a dumped deposit (005) and a deposit of made-ground (010).

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results
Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
005	oyster	shell	1	20	
010	cattle	scapula	1	58	Fine butchery marks
	large mammal	pelvis	1	40	Juvenile
	oyster	shell	1	37	perforated

The oyster from (010), a top shell, is perforated toward the beak. The function of such perforated shells is unclear and there was perhaps several reasons why they were holed. Amongst these functions may be pendants, perhaps mimicking scallop shells as a symbol of St James of Santiago de Compostela, and net weights. In some instances panels may have been excised from shells to be used as decorative inlay in other objects. In this particular instance the perforation is small, 4.5mm x 4mm and sub-rectangular, though a much larger sub-rectangular area, 12mm x 13mm, was cut into the shell to start. While there is no obvious wear from a suspension cord this perforated shell may have been some form of pendant.

Summary
As a small collection, the assemblage has limited potential. It most probably represents food waste as evidenced by fine butchery marks on the scapula. The bone and shell should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single other find, a copper alloy object, weighing 4g, was recovered.

Condition
The other find is in moderate-good condition and although corroded presents no problems for long-term archive storage.

Results
Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
005	Copper alloy	Flattened ring/loop, perhaps a tent ring, embossed	1	4	Late 19th-early 20th century

Provenance
The copper alloy object was retrieved from a dumped deposit.

Range
A single item, a copper alloy ring, was recovered. This is probably a reinforcing ring from a tent and is embossed with a legend. This has poor legibility but appears to read 'SEDGWICK & DAWSON * PICCADILLY'.

Potential
As an isolated item of early modern date the other find is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	Late 19th-early 20th	
006	Late 19th-early 20th	
008	19th- 20th	
010	18th – 19th	
011	18th – 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at

Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4**,** 65-88

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

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
005	PEARL	Pearlware	Hollow	1	1	78		Base	Poss Chamber	L18th - ML19th
005	PORC	Porcelain	Plate	2	1	71		Base	Thick vessel	19th-20th
005	PEARL	Pearlware	Cup?	2	1	19	Blue transfer print	BSS		L18th - ML19th
005	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	Jar or Bottle	1	1	8		Base		18th-19th
006	WHITE	Modern whiteware	Flat	10	1	41		BSS; Base	Spalled; stained brown; very fragmentary	L19th-20th
013	CREA	Creamware	?	1	1	2		BS	Crazed glaze	L18th-EM19th
013	PEARL	Pearlware	?	1	1	2	Brown hand -painted design	BS		L18th - ML19th
010	PEARL	Pearlware	Cup or Bowl	1	1	2	Blue hand-painted country scene and decoration	BS		L18th - ML19th
010	CREA	Creamware	Bowl	3	1	16		Base; BSS		L18th-EM19th
010	BL	Black-glazed wares	Bowl	1	1	28		BS	Abraded interior; pale orange fabric	M17-18th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).

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 The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.

Post-medieval The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

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

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The National Trust
National Trust Regional Office
Clumber Park Stableyards
Worksop
Nottinghamshire
S80 3BE

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BEVR 10

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.