

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF WINTON ROAD, NAVENBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: N/40/0045/08
NGR: SK 98887 57395
AAA Site Code: NAWR 08
LCCM Accession Number: 2008.56



Report prepared for JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd,
On the behalf of
Mr and Mrs Drury

Allen Archaeological Associates
Report Number 2008/031

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Summary

- An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land to the south of Winton Road in Navenby, Lincolnshire.
- The site is situated approximately 350m to the west of the High Dyke, a former Roman road, in an area that has seen successive programmes of archaeological fieldwork in advance of residential development. This work has encountered evidence of former activity, including settlement and burial remains, dating from the Neolithic to the Anglo-Saxon period, with an extensive and important Roman roadside settlement aligned upon the Roman road.
- Four trenches were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the development area. The trenching identified two early – middle Bronze Age pits, and a number of undated ditches and gullies.
- The early – middle Bronze Age pits encountered during this scheme of works indicate low density prehistoric activity in the area. Without dateable material it is not possible to comment on the date or function of the linear features.

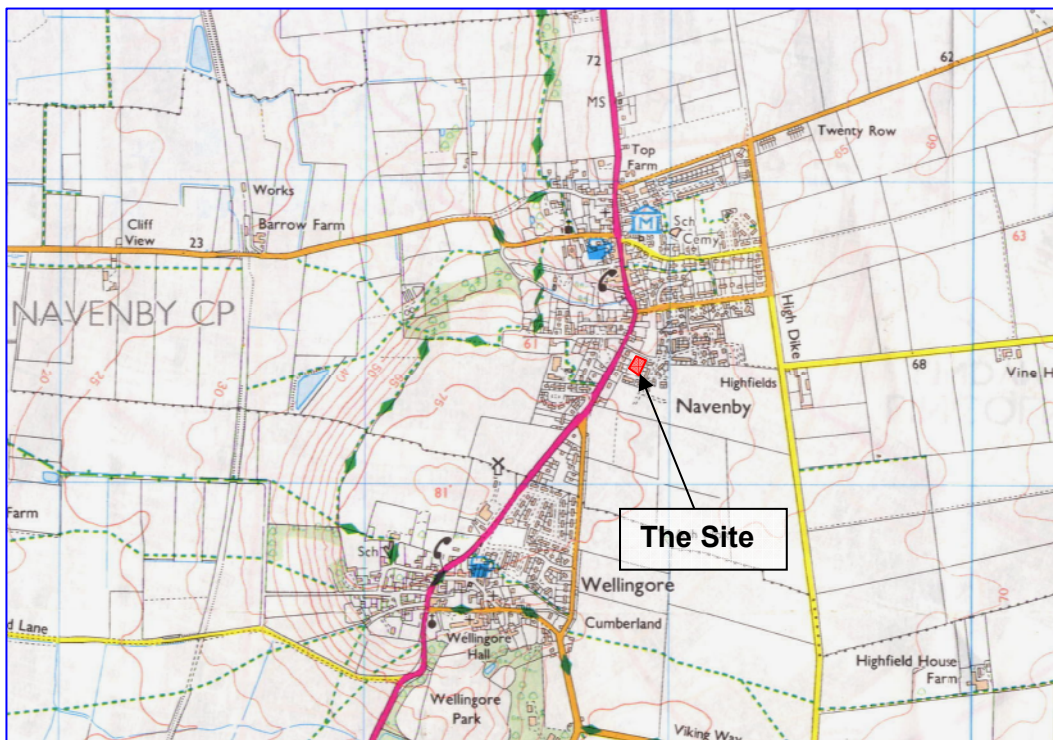


Figure 1: Location of site outlined in red, at scale 1:25,000
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates (hereafter AAA) was commissioned by JHG Planning Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Drury, to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land off Winton Road, Navenby, in advance of a planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Field Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IFA 1999), procedures that are set out in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2008).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to The Collection in Lincoln within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 Navenby is in the administrative district of North Kesteven, approximately 13.1km south of the centre of Lincoln. The proposed development area comprises a rectangular block of land of c.0.28ha on the south side of Winton Road, and less than 200m to the east of the A607 Grantham Road. The site centres on NGR SK 98887 57395.
- 2.2 The site lies at approximately 73m OD and is covered by grass. It gently slopes upwards from south to north towards Winton Road.

3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted for the erection of four dwellings with associated garages and infrastructure (Planning Application Number N/40/0045/08). The application was refused for several reasons, including a lack of archaeological information. Prior to re-submission of the application, a programme of archaeological trial trenching was requested.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 There has been an ongoing programme of developer-led fieldwork in Navenby for many years that has significantly enhanced our understanding of archaeological activity in the area. This fieldwork has investigated the Romano-British small town centred upon Ermine Street, and identified prehistoric remains to suggest that the area was a focus of human activity from at least the Neolithic or Bronze Age until the present day.
- 4.2 In 1994, a geophysical survey was carried out on approximately 3.7 hectares of land on the west side of Ermine Street, immediately south of Chapel Lane, and to the east of the current site (Lyll 1996). Subsequent trial excavations revealed 3rd/4th century Romano-British stone buildings that were aligned upon Ermine Street (Palmer-Brown 1994). Sealed below the Roman features was evidence for an earlier settlement enclosure with associated ring gullies of probable later Iron Age date. The Romano-British occupation continued until the later 4th or early 5th century AD, after which the focus of settlement appears to have shifted westwards, closer to the limestone edge, where it took advantage of the natural springs on the limestone escarpment (Whitwell 1992).
- 4.3 Approximately 200m to the north-east of the site, an archaeological watching brief exposed

cremation burials of Bronze Age and Romano-British date, and Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials with associated grave goods. Further undated cremation burials were recorded, and a stone-capped pit containing butchered horse remains and high status Iron Age pottery with scored decoration (Palmer-Brown and Albone 1996).

- 4.4 A watching brief less than 50m east of the site identified a small group of pits containing charred plant remains, fire-shattered pebbles and pottery of mid to late Iron Age (Palmer-Brown 1997). Similar pits were found in 1999 to the west of Ermine Street (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 1999).
- 4.5 An evaluation by trial trenching to investigate geophysical anomalies to the west of Ermine Street revealed substantial remains of Romano-British stone structures adjacent to the Roman road and a minor road that extended westwards, broadly towards the site (Allen 2001). At the junction of Ermine Street and the minor road, an unusual polygonal structure was excavated possibly representing the remains of a temple or shrine. Romano-British inhumation burials including stone-lined graves and cremation urns continue to be exposed during ongoing watching briefs to the west of the settlement with earlier activity represented by small numbers of prehistoric worked flints.
- 4.6 The current development site is believed to lie to the west of the main focus of Roman settlement along Ermine Street. Evaluation of the adjacent land to the east in 2004 revealed evidence for several phases of quarrying on the site with only a single ditch securely identified as an archaeological feature (Savage 2004).
- 4.7 Metal detector finds to the east of the site include coins, a lead goblet and a bronze bell of Romano-British date (*ibid*).
- 4.8 Continuity of occupation from the end of the Romano-British period has been demonstrated by the discovery of Anglo-Saxon inhumations to the north-east (Palmer-Brown and Albone 1996), and place-name evidence also suggest occupation in the Scandinavian period; Navenby being a derivative of the Old Danish meaning 'Nafni's farmstead/village' (Cameron 1998).
- 4.9 The Domesday Book also indicates that after the Conquest of 1066 estates in Navenby which formerly belonged to Rothulfr were passed to Durand Malet (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial excavation methodology entailed the excavation of four trenches in locations agreed with the Heritage Team Leader at Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (See Figure 2).
- 5.2 Machine excavation was carried out using a 3CX JCB excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless dykeing bucket. Modern topsoil overlying the trenches was removed in spits not exceeding 0.1m in depth, under close archaeological supervision, until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.
- 5.3 Archaeological features were sample excavated in order to determine their depth, profile, orientation and where possible, date and function. A full written record of all archaeological features and deposits was made on Allen Archaeological Associates context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). A full colour photographic record was maintained, and selected prints have been included as an appendix to this report. The fieldwork was supervised by Phillip Chavasse between the 28th and 30th April 2008.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 The uppermost layer encountered consisted of dark brownish/grey sandy silt topsoil, 100 that contained two sherds of late 17th to 18th century pottery and a single piece of pottery dated to the mid 9th to 10th century (Appendix 3).
- 6.1.2 Towards the centre of the trench was a c.2.25m wide spread of mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional small chalkstones, 104 that was infilling a shallow linear hollow running north to south through the natural chalk brash, 101. A hand excavated slot through this material revealed a c.0.6m wide linear feature, [102], running parallel with the hollow. This shallow ditch had a 45° sloping west edge and a steeper east edge, with a narrow vertical slot in the base. At the south end of the excavated section, a small circular hollow was also noted in the base of the cut, possibly evidence of a posthole associated with the feature. The ditch had silted gradually with orange/brown sandy silt, 103, that was devoid of artefacts. The similarity of the material infilling the hollow 104, and the ditch fill 103, means that it was not possible to determine the relationship between the two features.

6.2 Trench 2

- 6.2.1 Removal of the 0.3m deep topsoil layer 200 revealed two large intercutting features in the northern half of the trench.
- 6.2.2 Pit [202] was sub-circular in plan, with concave sides and a fairly flat base and it extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It was filled by loose dark brownish/grey sandy silt 203 that included a small amount of charcoal flecks. Three pieces of middle Bronze Age pottery with incised decoration were recovered from the pit (Appendix 2), along with the mandible of a pig (Appendix 5) and three flints, possibly of early Bronze Age date (Appendix 4) but more likely to be contemporary with the pottery. An environmental sample from the pit recovered less than 50 fragments of charred hazelnut shell and numerous charcoal fragments (Appendix 6). The sample was also found to contain a number of modern contaminants.
- 6.2.3 Pit [202] was cut through the fill of a similar sub-oval pit [205] that was cut into the underlying limestone brash 201. This feature was filled by firm orangey/brown clayey silt 204 that contained small rounded limestone fragments, and no artefacts.
- 6.2.4 Two further small pits, [206] and [208] were exposed to the north of pits [202] and [205]. [206] was the larger of the two and was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of c.0.8m, [208] was sub-oval in plan and measured c.0.8m by 0.45m. Both features were approximately 0.16m deep, and contained identical undated natural silting deposits of mid – brown clayey silt, 207 and 209 respectively.

6.3 Trench 3

- 6.3.1 The topsoil layer, 300 in Trench 3 was up to 0.30m deep and consisted of dark brownish/grey sandy silt with rare small rounded limestone fragments.
- 6.3.2 Sealed below the topsoil was a layer of mid greyish/brown sandy silt with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular limestone fragments, 304. The deposit was approximately 0.3m deep at the east end of the trench, gradually shallowing to 0.15m at the west end of the trench. The site team were informed by the landowner that this material was dumped in living memory during building work adjacent to the site.

- 6.3.3 Crossing the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment were two intercutting steep-sided linear features; [302] and [305]. Ditch [302] was filled by compact orangey-brown clayey silt, 303 that contained occasional small rounded limestone fragments and patches of redeposited light orange/brown silty clay, and was devoid of finds.
- 6.3.4 Ditch [305] contained an undated fill, 306, which consisted of an almost identical matrix to 303 but with slightly more frequent small stone fragments included within the matrix. Due to the similarity of the fills it was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the two features.
- 6.3.5 The natural limestone brash 301, through which both [302] and [305] had been cut, was small to medium sized (typically 0.10m) loose sub-angular limestone fragments bonded by friable orange/brown clayey silt.

6.4 Trench 4

- 6.4.1 The dark brownish/grey sandy silt topsoil layer 400 in Trench 4 was 0.30m deep at the southern end of the trench and 0.60m at the north, reflecting a natural break in the gradual north to south slope of the site. A single flint end scraper of early Bronze Age date (Appendix 4) and three sherds of pottery dated between the late 13th century and the modern period were recovered from the topsoil (Appendix 3).
- 6.4.2 A shallow linear feature [402] with a regular bowl-shaped profile and a flattish base crossed the southern portion of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. This shallow ditch was filled by a natural silting deposit of grey/brown clayey silt, 403, with occasional limestone fragments. No artefactual evidence was recovered from this deposit.
- 6.4.3 Adjacent and to the south of ditch [402] was a small sub-rounded pit [404] with a steep-sided profile and a shallow concave base. It was filled by mid orangey/brown clayey silt, 405 that included frequent small to medium-sized (typically 0.10m) burnt sub-angular limestone fragments and rare charcoal flecks. The artefactual assemblage from this feature included a fragment of cattle bone (Appendix 5), with dating evidence provided by a single small sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery (Appendix 2). An environmental sample from the pit was inconclusive, containing some charcoal flecks, and fragments of (intrusive) modern cokey material and coal (Appendix 6).
- 6.4.4 At the northern end of the trench, was a substantial sub-oval feature that extended into the north-west section. The excavation of this feature revealed a very irregularly-pitted basal profile indicative of animal burrowing or tree root disturbance, 406, which contained an orange/brown clayey silt, 407.
- 6.4.5 The natural limestone brash in this trench, 401, consisted of small to medium-sized (typically 0.10m) loose sub-angular limestone fragments bonded with a friable orange/brown clayey silt.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

- 7.1 The scheme of archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features within each of the excavated trenches.
- 7.2 Two pits that were excavated in Trenches 2 and 4 were indicative of activity in the early – middle Bronze Age. The artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence from the pits, especially the charred hazelnut fragments from the pit in Trench 2, suggests they may be associated with feasting activities.
- 7.3 The undated linear ditches and gullies recorded in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 demonstrate a broadly co-axial arrangement (see Figure 3) running approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and west-north-west to east-south-east respectively. Although these features follow a broadly similar alignment, the lack of dating means that it is not possible to say if the linear features are contemporary, or indeed ascertain if they are related to the early prehistoric features. The lack of domestic refuse or charcoal from these features however may indicate that they were positioned away from habitation areas, and may therefore be associated with agricultural boundaries of an unknown date.
- 7.4 The character of the dateable archaeological deposits encountered during this scheme of fieldwork suggests that the site is located in an area of low density prehistoric activity that correlates with previous investigations in the vicinity. With regard to the small number of linear features exposed, the lack of artefactual material from their fills means it is not possible to comment further on their date or function.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 8.1 This scheme of archaeological investigation has enabled an appropriate sample of the proposed development area to be investigated and assessed, and has shown that a small number of archaeological deposits exist on the site. The results of this investigation will inform the planning process, and allow for the creation of an appropriate mitigation strategy for the development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank JHG Planning Consultancy, and their clients, Mr and Mrs Drury, for this commission.

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11.0 Site archive

- 11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeological Associates. It will be submitted to The Collection within six months, and can be accessed using the Global LCCM Accession Number 2008.56.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General site shot looking east. Note the scarring left by the removal of trees across the site.



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking west-north-west. The shallow natural depression in the area of ditch [102] can be seen crossing the central area of the trench.



Plate 3: South-south-west facing section of steep-sided ditch [102]. Looking north-north-east.



Plate 4: West facing section of early – middle Bronze Age pit [202]. Looking east.



Plate 5: North-east facing section of intercutting ditches [302] and [305]. Looking south-west.



Plate 6: North-west facing section of early – mid Bronze Age pit [404]. Looking south-east.

Appendix 2: Prehistoric pottery assessment

By Sarah Percival

Four sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 38g were recovered from two contexts. The sherds are in poor condition and are heavily abraded.

Three sherds (36g) were found in the fill of pit 202 in trench 2. Two body sherds from a thick walled possibly shouldered vessel are of grog, chalk and flint tempered fabric. The exterior of the sherds have multiple incised lines which may be the remains of decoration. The third sherd is made of soft grog tempered fabric and is extremely abraded, with no surfaces surviving.

A single, small, very abraded grog tempered sherd with applied cordon with possible impressed decoration was found in pit 404 in trench 4. The fill of the pit contained burnt fill interpreted as redeposited hearth material.

The small size and poor condition of the assemblage prohibits exact dating however the coarse grog tempered fabrics, applied cordon and possible shouldered form of the sherds suggest a middle Bronze Age date for the pottery. Parallels for the assemblage can be found within the Phase I Deverel Rimbury pottery from Billingborough which includes similar shouldered vessels (Chowne *et al* 2001, fig.23, 36), and applied cordons (*ibid.* fig.21, 8) and dates to the mid to late 2nd millennium BC.

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Feature
203	2	27	Thick walled grog, chalk and flint tempered sherds with possible incised decoration	Pit 202, Trench 2. Also contained worked flint
	1	9	Heavily abraded grog tempered sherd no surfaces survive	
405	1	2	Small, very abraded grog tempered sherd with applied cordon decorated with possible impressed decoration. Possible Deverel Rimbury vessel	Pit 404, also contained burnt material

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Appendix 3: Post-Roman pottery and Ceramic Building Material assessment

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

A small group of pottery and tile came from two contexts. The material dates to the Late Saxon to Early Modern periods.

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. Six sherds from six vessels, weighing 33 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the Late Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

Condition

The pottery is highly abraded, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 5 grams. All of the vessels are represented by single sherds.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
100	BL	Black-glazed wares	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS		Late 17th to 18th
100	BL	Black-glazed wares	Bowl	1	1	20		BS	Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
100	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	?	1	1	1		BS	Abraded; ?ID	Mid 9 th to 10 th
400	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	Garden pot?	1	1	2		BS	Abraded	
400	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	Bowl?	1	1	3	Combed; yellow on brown	Base	Very abraded	
400	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	?	1	1	1		Base?	Abraded	Late 13 th to 15th

Provenance

The pottery comes from topsoil deposits over trenches 1 and 4. The condition of the pottery suggests all the material is re-deposited.

Range

The ware types present in the assemblage are known from other sites in the area. The Late Saxon and Medieval sherds are too small to be diagnostic. The Post Medieval vessels include jars and bowls which are common forms.

Potential

The assemblage offers no problems for long term storage and should be retained. The pottery offers limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small assemblage of re-deposited Late Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery was retrieved from two trenches. The pottery indicates activity in the vicinity of the site during these periods, although the nature of the assemblage inhibits further interpretation.

Ceramic Building Material

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

Condition

The single fragment of tile is in fairly fresh condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
400	PANT	Pantile	Near vitrified	1	106	Suitable for discard	19 th to 20 th

Provenance

The fragment of Pantile came from topsoil deposit (400).

Range

The Pantile dates to the Early Modern period. This fragment is suitable for discard.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work.

Summary

A single fragment of modern roofing tile was recovered from topsoil.

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
100	Late 17 th to 18 th	
400	18 th to 20 th	

Abbreviations

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

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Appendix 4: Worked lithic materials assessment

By Dr Hugo Lamdin-Whymark MIFA

Four flints were recovered from excavations at Winton Road, Navenby. Pit 202 (fill 203) yielded three flint flakes in relatively fresh condition and a thumbnail scraper was recovered from topsoil in Trench 4. The fresh condition of the flakes indicates they are probably contemporary with feature 202. The thumbnail scraper measures 21 mm by 11 mm by 7 mm thick and was manufactured on a squat flake with heavy platform-edge abrasion by application of abrupt curving retouch along the left hand side and distal end. Thumbnail scrapers date from the early Bronze Age Beaker period. The flakes exhibit abraded cortical surfaces and were struck from flint obtained from a secondary source, such as river or glacial gravels rather than flint directly from the chalk. The flakes exhibit few distinct technological attributes, but they are all relatively thin and regular. A Neolithic to early Bronze Age date is, therefore, more probable than a middle to late Bronze Age date.

Appendix 5: Animal bone assessment

By J Wood

Introduction

A total of 2 (40g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates. The remains were recovered from Late Bronze Age pits [202], and [404].

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, the remains recovered from context (203) averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996). A single fragment of bone recovered from (405) was of slightly poorer condition, averaging grade 3.

No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
202	203	Pig	Mandible	L	1	3	Infant
404	405	Cattle	Tibia	L	1	37	In 4 pieces

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from butchery waste.

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Appendix 6: Palaeoenvironmental assessment

By V Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Winton Road, Navenby, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, recorded two pits of probable early to middle Bronze Age date. Two samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, one from each pit fill.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous and woody roots and seeds, were present within both assemblages. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Both assemblages contain moderate densities of probable intrusive materials including coal fragments and black porous and tarry residues, with the latter appearing to be industrial in origin. Shells of terrestrial molluscs are also present within both assemblages, and as some specimens retain well preserved surface features, these too are most likely to be modern in origin and intrusive within the contexts. However, the assemblage from sample 1 (context [203]) does also contain a number of fragments of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, which may be contemporary with the feature from which the sample was taken. A number of these fragments have been removed for potential AMS dating and placed in a separate glass vial. Charcoal/charred wood fragments and small pieces of very abraded bone are present within both assemblages.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblage from sample 1 has a number of contemporary parallels within eastern England and the Midlands, with the material possibly being derived from either scattered hearth waste or small, deliberately placed deposits of midden waste. The assemblage from sample 2 contains insufficient material for conclusive interpretation. Material from sample 1 may be suitable for dating purposes, although it should be noted that the assemblage also appears to contain more recent intrusive elements.

Although the current assemblages do not contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), they do clearly show that well preserved plant remains of probable Bronze Age date are present within the archaeological horizon at Winton Road. Therefore, if further work is proposed within this area of Navenby, it is essential that additional plant macrofossil assemblages of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all sealed and dated contexts recorded. All samples should be clearly labelled and accompanied by the relevant paperwork at all times. Samples should ideally be stored in cool, dark conditions prior to processing, and should be processed with a minimum of delay.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	203	405
Plant macrofossils		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xx	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx
Black tarry material	x	x
Bone	x	x
Burnt/fired clay		x
Small coal frags.	xx	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Winton Road, Navenby, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 7: Context summary list

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark brownish-grey, sandy silt with rare small $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ sub-rounded limestone fragments; rare residual pottery. Max depth in trench is 0.40m	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable, coarse, mid yellowish-brown, gritty silt, frequent inclusions of sub-angular limestones $\leq 0.10\text{m}$	Natural limestone brash
102	Cut	North to south aligned linear with gradual to steep sides and steep sided slot at base.	Ditch of unknown date or function. Contains 103
103	Fill	Compact, mid orangeish-brown, clayey silt with rare, small sub-rounded limestone fragments.	Natural silting of [102]
104	Layer	Orange/brown sandy silt with occasional small chalkstones	Silting of natural hollow

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, dark brownish-grey, sandy silt with rare small $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ sub/rounded limestone. Max depth in trench is 0.32m	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable, coarse, mid yellowish-brown, gritty silt, with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments ($\leq 0.10\text{m}$)	Natural limestone brash
202	Cut	Located in mid portion of trench, a clear edged, shallow, sub-circular feature with a slightly concave base. L 1.64m, W 1.05m, D 0.36m	Early – middle Bronze Age pit. Cuts [205]. Backfilled by 203
203	Fill	Fairly loose, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks, pottery, bone and worked flint	Backfill of early – middle Bronze Age pit [202]
204	Fill	Firm, mid brownish orange silt with rare small rounded limestone fragments.	Natural silting of pit [205]. Cut by [202]
205	Cut	Sub-circular feature with concave base. L 1.50m, W 1.0m, D 0.18m	Undated pit. Filled by 204.
206	Cut	Sub-circular cut, moderately steep sides and concave base.	Undated pit. Contains 207
207	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt	Natural silting of [206]
208	Cut	Sub-oval cut, steep sides and slightly concave base	Undated pit. Contains 209
209	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt	Natural silting of [208]

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with rare small $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ sub-rounded limestone fragments. Depth 0.30m	Topsoil
301	Layer	Friable, coarse, mid yellowish brown, gritty silt, frequent inclusions of sub-angular limestones $\leq 0.15\text{m}$	Natural limestone brash layer
302	Cut	North to south aligned linear in western portion of trench. Steep-sided cut with irregular pitted base.	Linear feature of unknown date. Contains 303. Relationship with [305]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
		L 1.6m, W 1.0m, D 0.25m	not established
303	Fill	Compact, mid brownish orange, clay silt with rare $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ rounded limestone fragments.	Natural silting of ditch [302]
304	Layer	Friable, mid brownish grey, fine sandy silt with frequent-rare $\leq 0.10\text{m}$ - $\leq 0.30\text{m}$, limestone fragments and rare brick fragments. Up to 0.40m deep	Modern made ground
305	Cut	North to south aligned linear in western portion of trench.	Linear feature of unknown date. Contains 303. Relationship with [302] not established.
306	Fill	Compact, mid brownish orange, clayey silt with rare $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ rounded limestone fragments.	Natural silting of ditch [305]

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small $\leq 0.01\text{m}$ sub-rounded limestone fragments; up to 0.60m deep in north end of trench	Topsoil
401	Layer	Friable, coarse, mid yellowish brown, gritty silt, frequent inclusions of sub-angular limestones $\leq 0.15\text{m}$	Natural limestone brash layer
402	Cut	East to west aligned, fairly clear edged linear with moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave base	Cut of ditch of unknown date. Contains 403
403	Fill	Friable, mid greyish-brown, clayey silt with moderate small to medium sized limestone fragments	Silting of ditch [402]
404	Cut	Oval feature with moderate sloping sides and concave base. L 0.55m W 0.45m D 0.16m	Cut of small pit containing backfill 405
405	Fill	Firm/friable, mid orangeish-brown, clayey silt with frequent medium (typically 0.10m) sub-angular fragments; rare charcoal flecks	Backfill of pit [404]
406	Cut	North to south aligned linear with regular, steep sides and an irregular, pitted base. L 3.5m W 1.0m, D 0.40m	Animal burrowing/root disturbance in northern portion of trench. Contains 407
407	Fill	Fairly loose, sterile, mid brownish-orange clayey silt.	Fill of natural feature 406

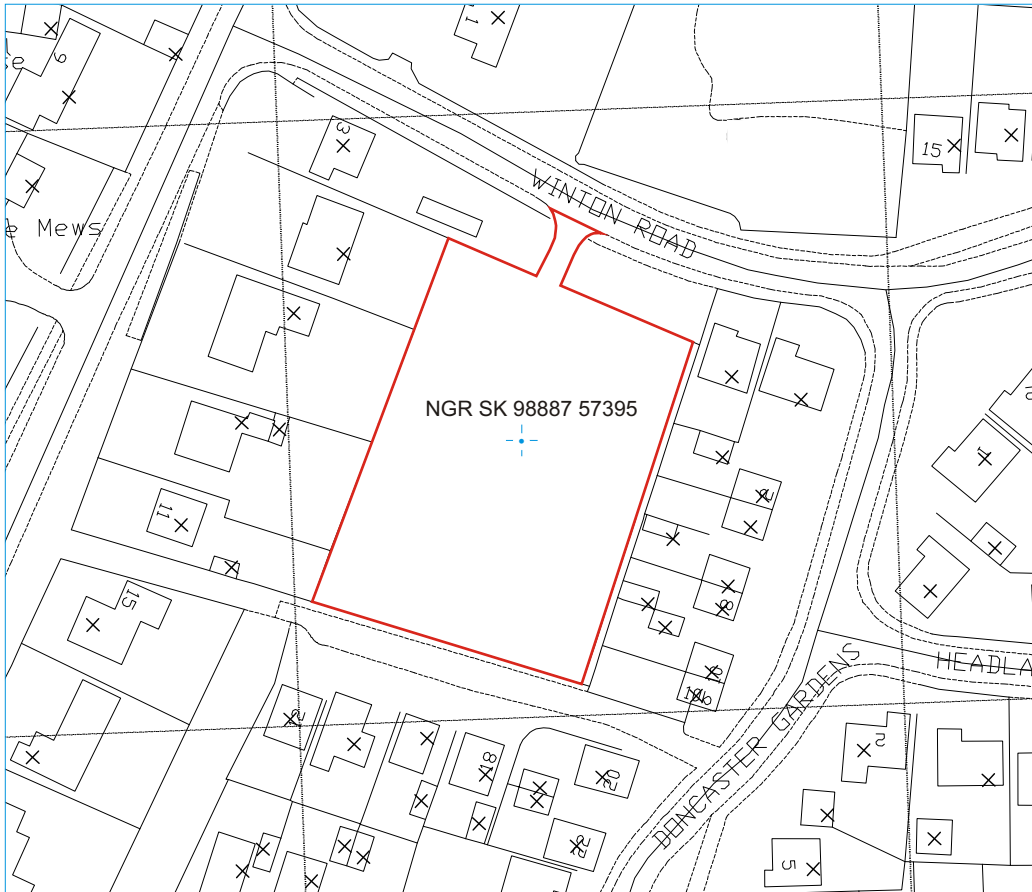


Figure 2: Site location plan with site outlined in red at scale 1:1250

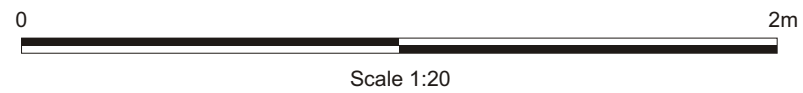
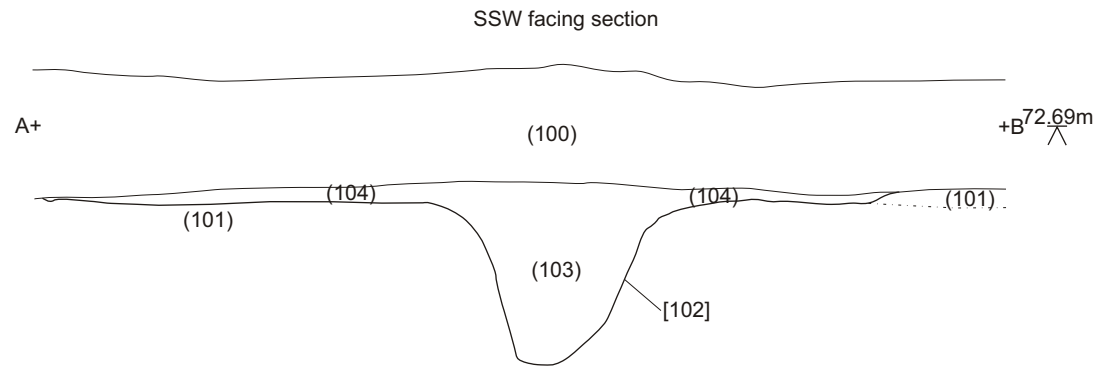


Figure 4: Trench 1 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20

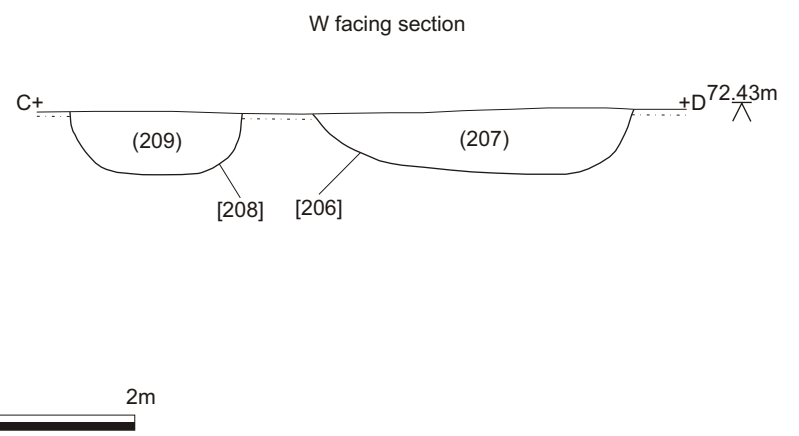
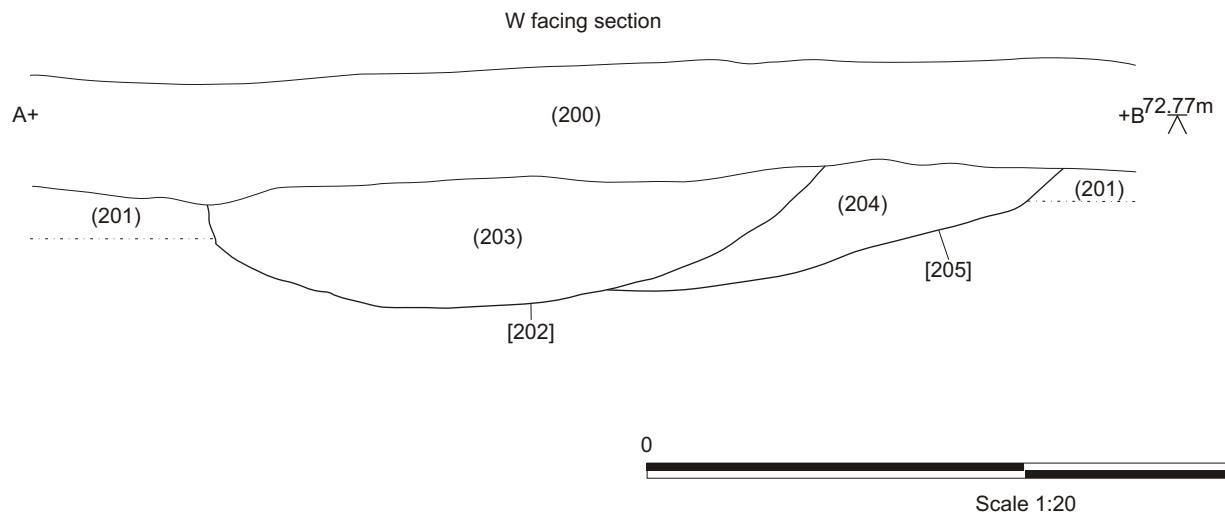
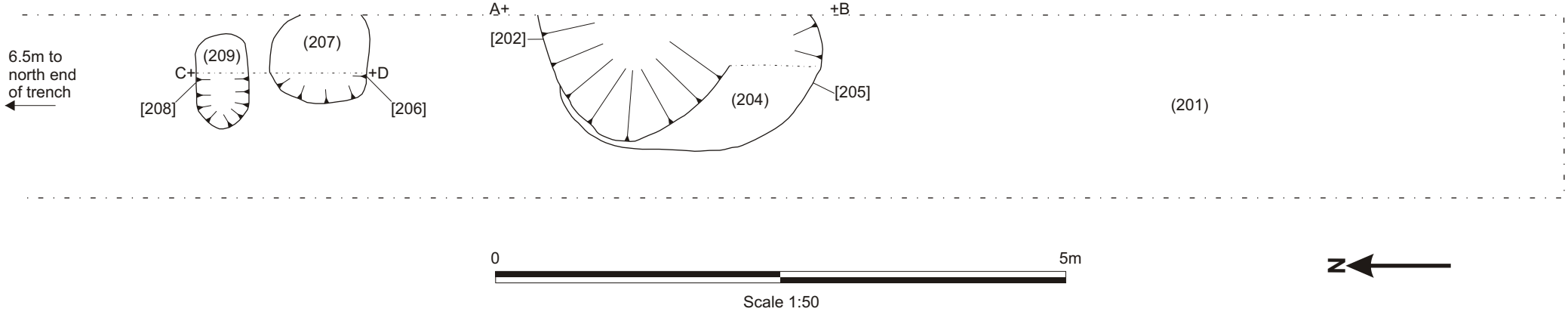
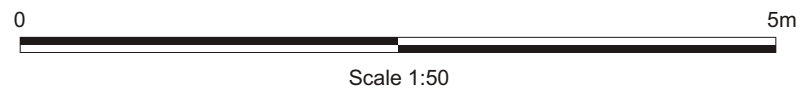
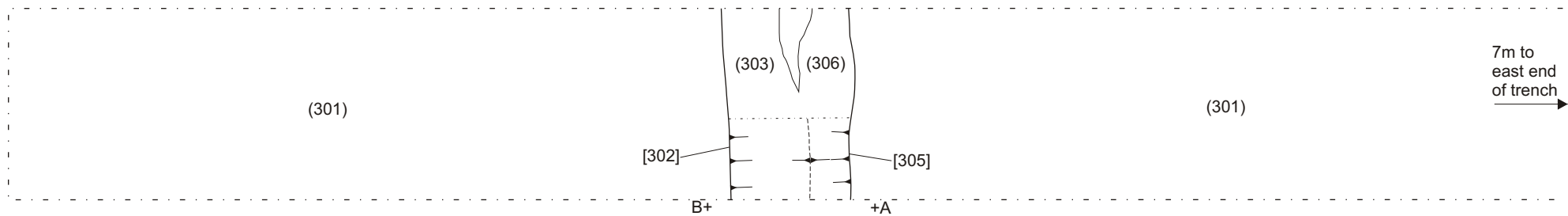


Figure 5: Trench 2 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20



NE facing section

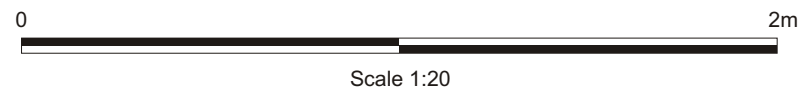
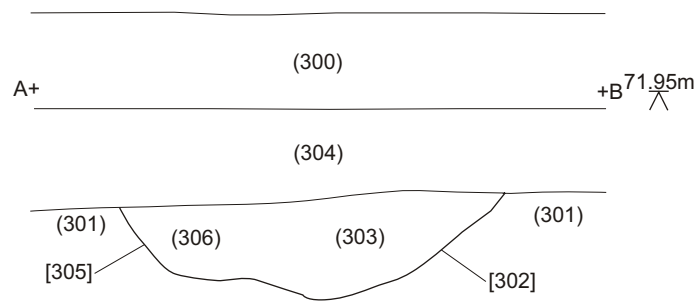


Figure 6: Trench 3 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20

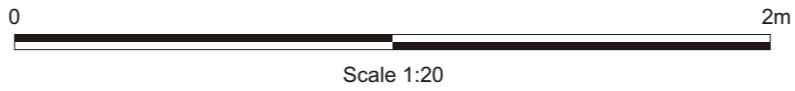
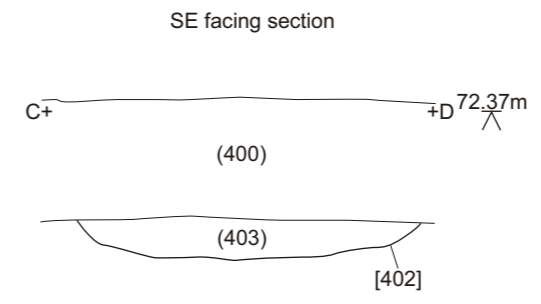
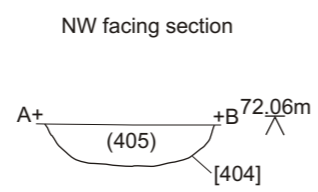
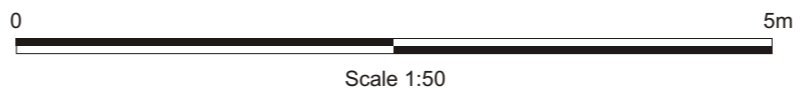


Figure 7: Trench 4 plan at scale 1:50 and sections at scale 1:20