

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
LAND AT OLD STREET FARM, HEMSWELL CLIFF, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR:	SK956 916
Planning Ref.:	128940
PCAS job no.	1033
Site code:	OSFE13
Archive acc. code:	2013.90

Report prepared for
RSK on behalf of RWE NPower Renewables Ltd

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Summary	5
1.0 Introduction	6
2.0 Site location and description.....	7
3.0 Topography and geology	7
4.0 Planning background	7
5.0 Archaeological and historical background	8
6.0 Aims and methodology.....	9
7.0 Results.....	11
7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (not illustrated).....	11
7.2 Trenches containing archaeological features	13
8.0 Discussion and conclusion	18
9.0 Effectiveness of methodology.....	19
10.0 Site archive	20
11.0 Acknowledgements.....	20
12.0 References	20
Plates	21
Figures	31

Appendix 1. Context summary (Site Code OSFE13)

Appendix 2: Prehistoric and Roman pottery assessment by I. Rowlandson

Appendix 3: Faunal Remains by L.L. Keal

Appendix 4: Small Finds by N. Cooper

Appendix 5: Archaeobotanical Remains from OSFE13 by A. Radini

Appendix 6. Additional finds

Appendix 7. Oasis Data Collection Form

Appendix 8. CBM by Jane Young

Figures

1. Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The area occupied by the proposed development site is shown in red. OS mapping ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278
2. Trench Location Plan from GPS positions overlaid on OS mapping (PCAS licence no. 100049278). Scale 1:2000. After RSK.
3. Trench 4 plan and section, reproduced at scales 1:100 & 1:25
4. Trench 10 plan and section, scale 1:50 & 1:25
5. Trench 10 detailed plan and sections, scale 1:25
6. Trench 11 plan, scale 1:50
7. Trench 12 plan, scale 1:50
8. Key plan to Trenches 11 and 12 at 1:200 scale; and Trench 11/12 sections 27-43 at 1:25 scale
9. Trench 11/12 sections 44-48 at scale 1:25
10. Trench 11/12 sections 51-57 at scale 1:20 and 1:10
11. Trench 13 plan and sections at scale 1:75 & 1:20
12. Trench 16 plan and section at scale 1:50 & 1:20
13. Trench 22 plan, plan detail and section at scale 1:75, 1:50 & 1:20
14. Trench 23 plan at scale 1:75
15. Trench 23 sections at scale 1:40, 1:20 and 1:10
16. Trench 26 plan, detail plan and section at scales 1:125, 1:50 & 1:20

Plates

1. Trench 4 pre-excavation, looking northwest
2. Trench 4: ditch 403 in section, looking west
3. Trench 10 pre-excavation, looking north
4. Trench 10: linear features 1006 and 1011 in section, looking east
5. Trench 10: structures 1004 and 1019, looking east
6. Trench 10: section through feature 1020 with structure 1019 in situ, looking east
7. Trench 12: section through pit 1235 with structure 1238, looking east

8. Trench 12: section through ditch 1205, looking south
9. Trench 12 at the start of excavation, showing surface 1204, looking east
10. Trench 12: section through ditch 1252, looking east
11. Trench 12: section through ditch 1255, looking south
12. Trench 12: section through ditch 1209 and 1210, looking east
13. Trench 13: section through pit 1306 with structure 1310, looking northeast
14. Trench 13: section through ditch 1303, looking north
15. Trench 16: section through cut 1605 containing wall 1603, looking east
16. Trench 22: curvilinear 2204 in section, looking north
17. Trench 23: section through ditch 2308 and pit 2310, looking west
18. Trench 23: linear 2317 in section, looking south
19. Trench 23: linear 2315 in section, looking north
20. Trench 26: section through ditch 2602, looking south

Summary

In May 2013, in accordance with the NPPF (2012), a programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) took place on farmland at Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR: SK 956 916). The evaluation, commissioned by RSK on behalf of RWE NPower Renewables Ltd., was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). The results will be used to inform a planning application for a windfarm development

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record lists a number of archaeological sites in the area, including the cropmarks of a Neolithic long barrow and a prehistoric multiple-ditch system within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. The former major Roman road of Ermine Street passes approximately 200m east of the site.

The evaluation produced good evidence for Roman occupation across parts of the site in the form of enclosure ditches, pits and structures dating from the late 1st to the 4th century, with an emphasis on the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The evidence suggests that some of the ditches encountered were of Iron Age origin but appear to have been infilled during the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD

The area of the proposed construction compound (Trenches 10, 11 and 12) revealed the most complex sequence of archaeology on the site: the presence of a late Roman stone structure in Trench 10 combined with a relatively high occurrence of fine Roman tablewares usually found in association with towns and villae is of particular significance. The remains of a metalled surface or trackway were found to the east of this in Trench 12.

The results show that the proposed development areas of turbines 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10 are of low archaeological potential. Turbine 9 contained a single large ditch of likely modern date.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In 2013, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by RSK on behalf of RWE NPower Renewables Ltd., to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) on a proposed windfarm site on farmland at Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR: SK 956 916), (**Fig. 1**). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCAS April 2013), approved by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), comprised the excavation of 28 targeted trial trenches.
- 1.2 The results of the evaluation presented here, and of a previously conducted geophysical survey (RSK 2013), will inform a future planning application.

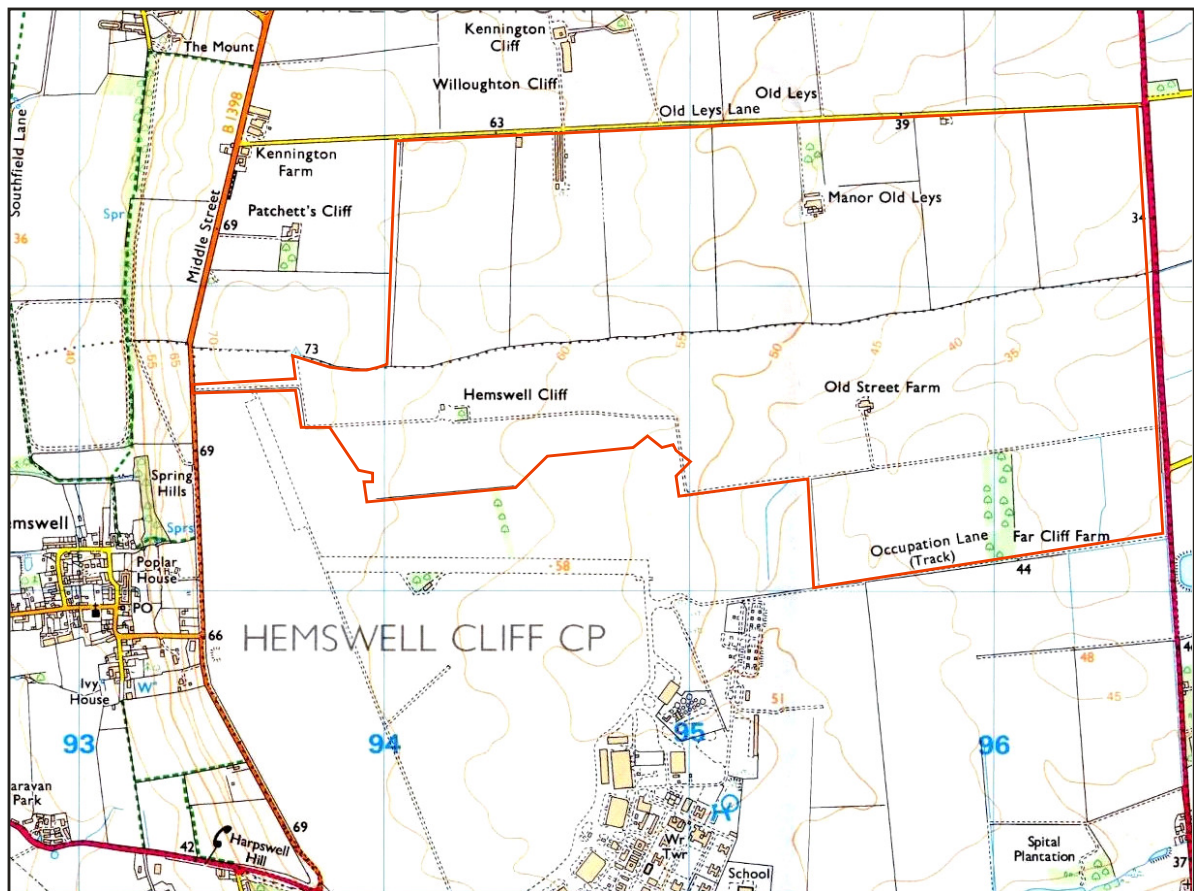


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The area occupied by the proposed development site is shown in red. OS mapping ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 The modern Civil Parish of Hemswell Cliff lies in the administrative district of West Lindsey in the County of Lincolnshire, approximately 18km north of Lincoln and 14km east of Gainsborough.
- 2.2 The proposed windfarm site (the 'site') centred on Old Street Farm is located primarily within the north-eastern corner of Hemswell Cliff parish, with the northern extent in the neighbouring parish of Willoughton. The area of the site is located on the top of the Lincoln Edge on land around the 40m OD contour that is bounded by Old Leys Lane to the north, Ermine Street (A15) to the east, Occupation Lane to the south and Middle Street (B1398) to the west. The site is accessed via a rough trackway to the south that connects with another track leading eastwards to the A15 (see **Fig. 1**).

3.0 Topography and geology

- 3.1 The Hemswell Cliff parish occupies a rectangular area on the top of the north-to-south aligned Jurassic limestone ridge known as the 'Lincoln Edge', which separates the valleys of the River Trent to the west and the River Ancholme to the east. The parish is defined to the east by the A15 road (the former Roman Ermine Street), where the maximum elevation is c. 45m AOD. The western edge of the parish is defined by Middle Street (the B1398), which runs along the edge of the west-facing scarp at c. 70m AOD, with Hemswell village and civil parish lying below it to the west. The elevation of the site is between c. 35m and 60m AOD (from east to west). Hemswell Cliff village, created from the permanent quarters of the former RAF Hemswell, is situated on the north side of the A631, to the south of the site.
- 3.2 No drift geology is recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The local solid geology is the exposed Lincolnshire Limestone of the Lincoln Edge (BGS, 1999). The site lies on the limestone lowland heath.

4.0 Planning background

- 4.1 In August 2011, RWE Npower Renewables Ltd (RWE NRL) submitted a scoping report and a request for a scoping opinion to LCC for the 'Hemswell Cliff Wind Farm', on farmland in the civil parish of Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire (Application no. 127648).
- 4.2 In July 2012 RWE Npower Renewables (RWE NRL) submitted a planning application for the Hemswell Cliff Wind Farm, c.14km east of Gainsborough and c.1km to the north of the centre of Hemswell Cliff village (Application no. 128940). The application was for the creation of 10 turbines, a small substation and control building and a permanent wind-monitoring mast to collect wind speed data at the site. If consented, the wind farm will have an installed electricity generating capacity of up to 25 megawatts (MW). On behalf of RWE NRL, RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) undertook an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the wind farm, the results of which were reported in an Environmental Statement (ES) that accompanied the planning application.
- 4.3 The Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council advised that the proposed development site had the potential to contain previously unknown heritage assets with archaeological interest. In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the results of the site evaluation presented here will inform on the archaeological potential of the site and any potential impact associated with the development proposals.
- 4.4 Section 12, paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that, '*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any*

heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 An initial search of baseline data held by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) confirmed that there are no designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings located within the site (RSK August 2011, 29). The assessment included a much larger redline site boundary than the one currently proposed, which contained ten non-designated archaeological assets from multiple periods within the site itself or extended across site boundaries. These assets are described chronologically below in more detail.
- 5.2 The most relevant findings for the proposed windfarm development site as recorded in RSK's 2011 desk-based assessment of the site are summarised below. The locations of these assets are described in relation to the currently proposed site boundary, which is smaller: the ES redline boundary covered the land ownership; the current planning application boundary covers areas of impact only (the site boundary). The infrastructure was designed to avoid sites of known archaeological potential.
- 5.3 *Prehistoric*
A Mesolithic site (HER 50965; RSK (2011) Fig. 7 no. 40), has been identified from a flint scatter at the base of the Lincoln Edge, over 2km west of the site; as well as two possible Iron Age sites over 1.5km west of the site (HER 50977 / Ibid. No. 44 and 50978 / Ibid. No.24).
- 5.4 Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs have been interpreted as a possible Neolithic long barrow located to the east of the site boundary, close to the A15 (HER 97429 / Ibid. No.9), while identified linear cropmarks (HER 50354 / Ibid. No.6) are probably part of an extensive prehistoric multiple-ditch or triple-ditch system running extensively along the Lincoln Edge and partly relating to the site at 493710 391850. The modern road of Middle Street (NMR 1035165- Ibid. No.26) to the west of the site is thought to follow the course of a prehistoric routeway.
- 5.5 *Roman*
Ermine Street (HER ref. 50574 / Ibid. No.1), the major Roman road connecting London and York lies c. 1km east of Old Street Farm but less than 200m from the eastern redline site boundary.
- 5.6 A probable Roman road (HER 50576 / Ibid. No.71) branching off the east side of Ermine Street is recorded to the northeast of the site at 496690 392320. Other known Roman sites in the immediate vicinity include a settlement area (HER ref. 84313 / Ibid. No.5) just west of the site close to the parish boundary; and a possible prehistoric or Roman boundary ditch (HER 50389 / Ibid. No.3) crossing Old Leys Lane to the north of the site.
- 5.7 *Saxon*
There is no record of Anglo-Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the site but a cluster of sites of this date is recorded on the cliff, west of Middle Street. They include an Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl retrieved from the cliff top north of Kennington Farm (HER 50942 / Ibid. No.28); and two nearby Saxon habitation sites (HER 50938 / Ibid. No.22 and HER

50979 / Ibid. No.21). Meaney (1964, 156) records the 1957 discovery of Saxon pottery close to these sites at SK 931 917, just north of Hemswell village.

- 5.8 In 1850, a high-status Anglo-Saxon barrow (HER 50430) was excavated at Caenby Corner (SK 9703 8896), c. 1.8km south of the site (Everson 1993, 94). The barrow was located at the crossroads of two major long-distance routes: the north-south route of Ermine Street and an ancient east-west route (the modern A631) that forms the parish boundary between Hemswell Cliff and Harpswell.

5.9 *Medieval*

During the medieval period the heathland on the cliff would have been utilised as an area of open common pasture. Medieval sites in the general vicinity of the proposed development include the deserted medieval village of Helpesthorpe and the earthworks of shrunken medieval villages at Hemswell and Willoughton; while Temple Garth (a preceptory of the Knights Templar), the moated site of Monks Garth and Harpswell Halt are all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SM refs. 22612, 22618 and 33122). The shrunken medieval settlement –of Spittal [sic] in the Street (HER 50846/ Ibid. No.82) part of Hemswell's old village closes, lies c. 900m south of the site and extended either side of Ermine Street (Russell & Russell 1983, 52).

5.10 *Post medieval*

Prior to the 1792 enclosure of Hemswell parish's open field system, the area of the site lay within Hemswell's North Cliff field. A map drawn after enclosure in 1794 shows the northern part of the site, including Old Street Farm, as allotted to the Corporation of Lincoln; and the area to the south around Occupation Lane as allotted to Sir Thomas Whichcote (Russell & Russell 1983, 52-54). A post-medieval mill (HER ref. 50973 / Ibid. No.4) is recorded to the north of the site. The possible site of a post-medieval dovecote (HER 50997 / Ibid.7) lies just to the west.

5.11 *Modern*

The first airfield at Hemswell Cliff was opened in 1916 and was initially used as a night landing ground before becoming a training airfield. The site was returned to farmland shortly after the end of the First World War. A new airfield was opened on the same site in 1936; the village now known as Hemswell Cliff began as the permanent quarters of RAF Station Hemswell. RAF Hemswell served as a bomber base during the Second World War and beyond, but went out of use in 1967. The site was subsequently adopted for use as a market and trading area.

- 5.12 Hemswell Cliff became a civil parish in its own right in 1998 (Hemswell Ward website).

6.0 **Aims and methodology**

- 6.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 28 trenches. The WSI methodology and trial trench locations were agreed with LCC in advance of the works. The 28 trenches were sited as follows (**Fig. 2**):

- Turbine 1 footprint: 2 no. 30m trenches (**T26 & T28**); and 1 no. 50m trench (**T27**);
- Turbine 2 footprint and associated cable route: 1 no. 20m trench (**T22**), 2 no. 30m trenches (**T24 & T25**); and 1 no. 80m trench (**T23**);
- Turbine 3 footprint: 1 no. 30m trench (**T21**);
- Turbine 4 footprint: 2 no. 30m trenches (**T19 & T20**); and 1 no. 50m trench (**T18**);

- Turbine 5 footprint: 1 no. 30m trench (**T17**); and 1 no. 50m trench (**T16**);
 - Turbine 6 footprint: 2 no. 30m trenches (**T14 & T15**); and 1 no. 50m trench (**T13**);
 - Turbine 7 footprint and associated cable route: 1 no. 30m trench (**T7**); and 2 no. 50m trenches (**T8 & T9**);
 - Turbine 8 footprint: 1 no. 30m trench (**T6**); and 1 no. 50m trench (**T5**);
 - Turbine 9 footprint: 1 no. 30m trench (**T3**);
 - Turbine 9 cable route: 1 no. 50m trench (**T4**);
 - Turbine 10 footprint: 1x 30m trench (**T1**); and 1x 50m trench (**T2**);
 - Site of the proposed construction compound: 3 no. 50m trenches (**T10, T11 & T12**);
- 6.2 All trenches were 2m wide, giving a total sample area of 2240m². The excavated trench locations are shown in Fig. 2 from the GPS locations overlaid onto OS mapping. Only one alteration to the approved trenching plan was made (Trench 2 – see below) as the result of an overhead power line.
- 6.3 The principal aim of the evaluation was to ensure that significant archaeological remains within the development footprint were taken fully into consideration prior to the development process, to ensure their proper recording in the county HER, and to determine whether any further archaeological intervention is required in order to mitigate any potential damage to the archaeological record (by preservation *in situ* or by further investigation and recording). The evaluation followed an earlier phase of non-intrusive archaeological assessment comprising a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey (RSK 2011; 2013).
- 6.4 The subsidiary aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains on the site.
- 6.5 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (PCAS April 2013) was designed in collaboration with the Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council and with Lincolnshire Museums. The scheme of works and this report have been conducted in accordance with current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. Department for Communities and Local Government. March 2012;
 - *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*, IFA (1994, Rev. 2012);
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, IFA (1994, Rev. 2009);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE Rev. 2009);
 - Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).
- 6.6 The results of the evaluation presented here will be used to form the basis of further discussions between the commissioning body, the archaeological contractor and the

Historic Environment Officer for LCC; and to inform the need for, and scope of, any subsequent mitigation strategy.

6.7 Before field work commenced, an OASIS online record (No.153615) was initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). This has now been completed and is submitted to the LHER as part of this report (Appendix 7). A unique Lincolnshire Museums accession number was also assigned (**2013.90**); and arrangements were made with the developers and Lincolnshire museum, 'The Collection', for the future deposition of the archive.

6.8 All archaeological deposits and features, including those exposed by machine were manually cleaned and recorded and were then sample excavated by hand in accordance with the approved WSI. All context information was recorded on standard PCAS Context sheets. Archaeological plans and sections were drawn to appropriate scales (1:100, 1:50 1:20 and 1:10). Photography was conducted in 35mm format supplemented by colour digital.

7.0 Results

A full descriptive context summary list appears as Appendix 1.

7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (not illustrated)

7.1.1 Trench 1 (Turbine 10 footprint)

Trench 1 (30m x 2m), was oriented approximately WSW/ENE and was sited to investigate the narrow end of two possible converging linear anomalies (39), identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (102), subsoil (101) and topsoil (100) were recorded in Trench 1.

7.1.2 Trench 2 (Turbine 10 footprint)

Trench 2 (50m x 2m), was oriented approximately NE/SW and was sited to investigate the wider end of the two converging linear features (39) on the geophysical survey; as well as a series of possible modern plough-scars. The trench was shortened by 15m due to an overhead power line. Only the natural substrate (201) and topsoil (200) were recorded in Trench 2.

7.1.3 Trench 3 (Turbine 9 footprint)

Trench 3 (30m x 2m), was oriented north/south and was sited to examine and possibly eliminate a likely modern field drain (45), identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (301) and topsoil (300) were recorded in Trench 3.

7.1.4 Trench 5 (Turbine 8 footprint)

Trench 5 (50m x 2m), was oriented NNE/SSW and was sited to examine and possibly eliminate an area of potential modern plough-scars (51), identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (501) and topsoil (500) were recorded in Trench 5.

7.1.5 Trench 6 (Turbine 8 footprint)

Trench 6 (30m x 2m), was oriented east/west and was sited within a negative geophysical area to the south-east of Trench 5 as a control. Only natural substrate (601) and topsoil (600) were recorded in Trench 6.

7.1.6 Trench 7 (Turbine 7 footprint)

Trench 7 (30m x 2m), was oriented WNW/ESE and was sited to investigate a possible linear (57), identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (701) and topsoil (700) were recorded in Trench 7.

- 7.1.7 *Trench 8* (Turbine 7 footprint)
Trench 8 (50m x 2m), was oriented NW/SE. This whole area was highlighted as of possible archaeological interest on the geophysical survey; the evaluation trench revealed only the natural substrate (801) and topsoil (800).
- 7.1.8 *Trench 9* (Turbine 7 footprint)
Trench 9 was sited approximately 35m south of Trench 8 within the area of possible archaeological interest. The trench measured 50m x 2m and was oriented approximately WNW/ESE. Only the natural substrate (902), shallow subsoil (901) and topsoil (900) were recorded in this trench.
- 7.1.9 *Trench 14* (Turbine 6 footprint)
Trench 14 (30m x 2m), was oriented c. NE/SW and was positioned across two parallel geophysical anomalies suggested as possible wheel ruts (63). Only the natural substrate (1402), subsoil (1401) and topsoil (1400) were identified in this trench on evaluation.
- 7.1.10 *Trench 15* (Turbine 6 footprint)
Trench 15 (30m x 2m), was oriented a little off east/west and was positioned across a clear area within this footprint as a control trench. The natural substrate (1502), subsoil (1501) and topsoil (1500) were identified in this trench.
- 7.1.11 *Trench 17* (Turbine 5 footprint)
Trench 17 (30m x 2m), was oriented c. NE/SW and was positioned within a negative area on the geophysical survey as a control. The trench contained the natural substrate (1702), subsoil (1701) and topsoil (1700).
- 7.1.12 *Trench 18* (Turbine 4 footprint)
Trench 18 (50m x 2m), was oriented c. NNE/SSW and was positioned perpendicularly across a number of positive magnetic anomalies (nos. 29-32) identified on the geophysical survey: two curvilinear features (28 & 32), a linear feature (29) and a likely modern plough scar (30). No such features were identified during the evaluation; Trench 18 contained only natural substrate (1802), subsoil (1801) and topsoil (1800).
- 7.1.13 *Trench 19* (Turbine 4 footprint)
Trench 19 (30m x 2m), was oriented north-east to south-west and was positioned to investigate a curvilinear feature (no.28) on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (1901) and topsoil (1900) were identified on excavation.
- 7.1.14 *Trench 20* (Turbine 4 footprint)
Trench 20 (30m x 2m), was oriented c. WNW/ESE and was positioned across the width of a linear anomaly (no.27) identified on the geophysical survey; only the natural substrate (2001) and topsoil (2000) were identified in this trench.
- 7.1.15 *Trench 21* (Turbine 3 footprint)
Trench 21 (30m x 2m), was oriented ENE/WSW and was positioned to investigate a curvilinear feature (no. 24) and plough scars (no.25) identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (2101) and topsoil (2100) were identified on excavation.
- 7.1.16 *Trench 24* (Turbine 2 footprint)
Trench 24 (30m x 2m), was oriented NE/SW and was sited to investigate two positive parallel linear features (13) interpreted as probable modern wheel ruts. The evaluation recorded the natural substrate (2402), subsoil (2401) and topsoil (2400).

- 7.1.17 *Trench 25* (Turbine 2 footprint)
Trench 25 was sited approximately 20m west of Trench 24. It measured 30m x 2m and was oriented c. east/west. This trench was positioned within a negative geophysical area. It recorded the natural substrate (2502), subsoil (2501) and topsoil (2500).
- 7.1.18 *Trench 27* (Turbine 1 footprint)
Trench 27 (50m x 2m), was oriented approximately NW/SE and was sited to investigate a sub-circular feature (7) of probable archaeological significance with a maximum diameter of 29 metres; and a curvilinear feature (6) identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (2701) and topsoil (2700) were identified in this trench.
- 7.1.19 *Trench 28* (Turbine 1 footprint)
Trench 28 (30m x 2m), was oriented north/south and was sited to investigate a number of intercutting archaeological features, including possible enclosures (1 & 2); and a curvilinear feature (5), identified on the geophysical survey. None of these features were identified in Trench 28; only the natural substrate (2802), subsoil (2801) and topsoil (2800) were recorded.

7.2 Trenches containing archaeological features

- 7.2.1 *Trench 4 (Figure 3)*
Trench 4 (50m x 2m), was sited within the line of the cable route adjacent to Turbine 9 (**Plate 1**). It was oriented approximately NW/SE and was positioned to investigate nos. 47-49 on the geophysical survey, interpreted as modern plough scars (47), a curvilinear feature of probable archaeological significance (48); and a possible buried metallic object (49). The evaluation trench contained a single 4-metre wide ditch [403] cut into the natural substrate (402) and containing two silty fills (405 and 406) (**Plate 2**). The ditch corresponded closely with geophysical feature 48. According to the farmer, this feature was still in use as a drainage ditch within the last 20 years, so the deposits in and above it are probably modern. The ditch was sealed by a small spread of burnt soil (404) and, above it, a possible burnt layer (407). The uppermost deposits in Trench 4 were thin subsoil (401) and deep topsoil (400). No metal or other finds were recovered from this trench.
- 7.2.2 *Trench 10 (Figures 4 & 5)*
Trench 10 (50m x 2m) was oriented north-south and was sited within the western side of the proposed construction compound footprint, approximately 10m west of the western end of Trench 12 (**Plate 3**). The trench contained a large number of linear features that were principally aligned east-west; as well as two possible structures and an associated a spread of demolition rubble.
- 7.2.3 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 10 was the natural substrate (1002). A number of features were cut into this (from north to south): a narrow ditch or gully [1017], containing a single fill (1016) with a large amount of stones at the base. Approximately 8 metres to the south of this on a slightly different (WNW/ESE), alignment was a narrow-based linear [1006] containing a distinctive fill of limestone cobbles (1012) –possibly a structure that had tipped or collapsed (1012). The cobbles were sealed by a shallow layer of silt (1013) containing pottery spot-dated to AD180-250. The feature was later cut on the same alignment by a larger-sized linear [1011] containing 4th-century mortaria fragments (Appendix 2), (**Plate 4**).
- 7.2.4 A little to the south of this sequence, two intercutting pits were identified cut into natural substrate (1002); the earliest [1032], over a metre in diameter, was possibly related to limestone extraction and had silted in naturally (1031). This feature was cut by the

second pit [1034] very similar in size and nature. A third, smaller pit [1030] containing a very similar fill (1029) was also identified a short distance to the south.

- 7.2.5 About a metre to the south of the pit complex were a series of intercutting east-west aligned linears. The earliest (and furthest south) was a 1-metre wide ditch [1026] containing pottery spot-dated to the mid-late 3rd century and later. North of this was a large ditch [1028], containing pottery (including mortaria) spot-dated to the late 3rd century and later (Appendix 2): during excavation, the upper edge of this cut [1005] was tentatively interpreted as the construction cut for a later stone structure [1004] on the same alignment, although the sequence is unclear. Linears [1026] and [1005] were both cut by a third with a rounded base – again possibly a construction cut [1020] containing the remains of a limestone wall or revetment [1019] that ran parallel to (and south of) structure [1004] at a distance of c. 1 metre (**plates 5 & 6**). The latter structure had a well-defined northern edge of roughly hewn limestone blocks and it is possible that these two stone features represent two faces of a single wide structure with a rubble infill. A spread of rubble (1007), possibly a demolition layer containing residual late 2nd century and later pottery (Appendix 2) and a 4th-century coin (Appendix 4) was confined to the north side of [1004], and sealed the earlier pit complex to the north. A very similar deposit (1024), containing a coin dated to AD330-335 (see Appendix 4) was excavated to the south of [1004] and sealed the construction fill (1018) of wall [1019].
- 7.2.6 Possibly the earliest feature in Trench 10 was a single NE/SW-aligned ditch with a V-shaped profile [1010] identified at the southern end of the trench, cut into natural substrate (1002). The principal ditch fill (1009) was mostly composed of large limestone cobbles that had been deliberately deposited in the ditch. The upper fill (1008) was believed to have silted in naturally above this but contained late 1st – early/middle 2nd century pottery in notably fresh condition (Appendix 2).
- 7.2.7 All of the Trench 10 features were sealed by subsoil deposits (1001 and 1015) and/or topsoil (1000).
- 7.2.8 *Trenches 11 & 12 (Figures 6-10)*
Trenches 11 and 12 were also located within the footprint of the proposed construction compound, c. 10m to the east of Trench 10. The two trenches, both 50m long and 2m wide, were excavated in a cross formation, intersecting close to their centres (Trench 12, aligned east/west was intersected at c. 30m east; and Trench 11, aligned north/south was intersected at c. 23m north). Because of the physical relationship between these two trenches, all context numbers were given the prefix of 1200 (see Appendix 1).
- 7.2.9 The limestone brash natural substrate in this area (1202) was cut by a large number of primarily linear features and some pits. The majority of these were sealed by subsoil but some, particularly those located in the north, west and south ‘arms’ of the two intersecting trenches, were sealed only by topsoil, with no subsoil present or recorded; features below subsoil tended to be located at the intersection or in the eastern arm (i.e. Trench 12 east).
- 7.2.10 Trench 11 (aligned north/south) contained a number of linear features (broadly aligned east/west; and a number of pits (**Fig. 6**). From north to south were an undated NNE/SSW ditch [1247]. The lower fill (1249) contained a large amount (c. 98%) of limestone fragments. Nine metres to the south of this one half of a shallow circular pit [1235] was identified against the eastern baulk. This feature, containing Roman pottery appeared to have been deliberately backfilled and contained compacted stone at the base. A construction cut [1239] within the northern edge of the pit contained the fragmentary remains of a late Roman wall or other stone structure [1238] (**Plate 7**).
- 7.2.11 Immediately to the south of the pit were a small oval pit [1230] containing a fresh group of pottery, ‘that was most probably in contemporary use during the mid to late 3rd century’

(Rowlandson, Appendix 2); and a narrow gully [1228] on the same NNE/SSW alignment as ditch 1247 some 12 metres to the north- this one containing late 1st to 2nd century and later pottery. Five metres further south, still within the northern arm of the two intersecting trenches was an east/west-aligned ditch [1205], (**Plate 8**). The two fills (1207 lower and 1206 upper) contained a notable quantity and variety of artefacts including 3rd- and 4th-century pottery respectively, iron objects and animal bone; as well as limestone fragments that appeared to have been burnt or stained by smoke.

- 7.2.12 At the intersection of the two trenches was the western edge of a metalled trackway or surface [1204] identified in Trench 12 (see below), (**Plate 9**). South of this, in the Trench 11 southern 'arm' were two intercutting pits- the earliest [1280], cut by [1267], from which a small quantity of metal-working waste and late 3rd century and later pottery was recovered. These two features were cut by an uneven ditch [1270], aligned east/west. The lower fill (1272) was distinctive in that it contained a large amount of limestone; the upper fill (1271) contained a notable quantity of Roman pottery sherds of 3rd century and later date; and a small quantity of unidentified slag (Appendix 6). The western end of this ditch was cut by a round-bottomed gully, aligned north/south [1254]. This feature extended south for 4m before turning 90 degrees eastwards and extending beyond the trench. A small pit or posthole [1273] containing a quantity of unidentified slag (Appendix 6), was identified to the immediate south of the gully. The southernmost feature in Trench 11 was an east/west-aligned ditch [1252] with a V-shaped profile that contained late 3rd-4th century pottery and animal bone, as well as mid- to later Iron Age pottery from part of a single vessel that was also found in ditch section [1255] excavated in Trench 12, some 25 metres to the northwest (see Appendix 2 and 3) (**Plate 10**).
- 7.2.13 Trench 12 (aligned east/west) contained five linear features in the western side of the trench (Trench 12 west), all aligned north/south. These features were all sealed by topsoil. From west to east they comprise a gully [1244], and, 1.50m to the east, a ditch on the same alignment [1246]. Both contained similar dark fills of silt; the former contained mid-late 3rd century and later pottery; and 1246 contained 'Roman' pottery. Five metres east of ditch 1246 was another, larger ditch, c. 2.76m wide [1255] that contained a sequence of six fills: lower fill 1261; two very similar fills 1260 and 1259; 1258; 1257 containing mid-late Iron Age pottery (see above); and upper fill, 1256 – the latter contained 3rd-4th century pottery (**Plate 11**).
- 7.2.14 One metre to the east of ditch 1255 was another narrow Roman gully [1264]; and approximately 1.50m to the east of this was another ditch [1262], similar in width and depth to shallow ditch 1246, although the two respective fills were rather different; the single fill of 1262 (1263), contained a large quantity of limestone that appeared to have been dumped into the feature, together with 2nd century pottery. Continuing eastwards in Trench 12, two intercutting features were identified c. 9m east of ditch 1262. The earliest of the two was a shallow pit [1277] that was cut by another feature - either a second pit or the southern terminus of a gully [1275]. If the latter, this could possibly relate to the southern continuation of 1228 in Trench 11 north. Some 3rd century and later pottery was retrieved from the fill (1276) of the latter feature. Further east, at the intersection of Trenches 11 and 12 and continuing for approximately 10m eastwards in Trench 12 east, was a complex sequence of intercutting pits and linears. The earliest of these were a large circular pit [1209] containing a quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone (see Appendix 2 and 3 and **Plate 12**); and two postholes [1214] and [1227], both containing pale silty fills. The latter feature was truncated by a deep, north/south-aligned ditch [1220] containing three fills (1217-1219), the middle fill containing possible 2nd-century pottery sherds. This feature was subsequently cut on each side by two very similar ditches- [1208] on the west side and [1212] on the east. The two ditches were spaced 1 metre apart. Both contained dark silt fills with large amounts of limestone; the fill of 1208 (1221) contained pottery spotted to the mid-late 2nd century. The fill of the latter (1211) contained mid-late 3rd-century and later pottery and animal bone. Both ditches were later cut by a possible small

pit seen only in the north-facing section [1216] and by part of a large sub-circular pit [1210/1225] that extended out of the southern baulk of Trench 12 (see **Plate 12**). The fills of this pit contained a large amount of stones. The lower fill (1234) contained mid 2nd century and later pottery; the upper fill (1233) contained part of a Roman mortarium sherd (Appendix 2) and a dump of burnt silty material (Appendix 5). The pit was sealed by the eastern edge of a large area of stone metalling [1204] - probably the remains of a trackway or surface that measured over 2 metres wide and 0.15m thick and was aligned north/south. The remains of a probable occupation layer (1203) on the surface containing charred seeds (Appendix 5) and large mammal bones (Appendix 3) was pottery spot-dated to the mid-late 3rd century and later. A single posthole [1222] was cut into this deposit at the southern edge of the trench. A shallow undated ditch [1241] aligned north/south was identified to the east of the other features, approximately 42m east within the 50m long trench. No other features were found to the east of this. This feature and all of the others within the eastern arm of the two intersecting trenches were sealed by subsoil (1201) and topsoil (1200).

7.2.15 *Trench 13 (Figure 11)*

Trench 13 was sited within the footprint of Turbine 6 and (50m x 2m), oriented WSW/ENE and was positioned across two potential features identified on the geophysical survey: a possible enclosure (60) and a potential modern linear plough scar (62). The evaluation revealed three archaeological features on the western side of the trench. Possibly the earliest was an irregular circular-shaped pit [1306] that extended partly outside the trench to the north and was cut into the natural substrate (1302) (**Plate 13**). The fill (1305) was quite distinctive in that it contained a high percentage of charcoal and appeared to have been deliberately deposited into the cut, which showed no traces of in-situ burning. The pit was cut on its east side by a north/south-aligned linear [1310] that was interpreted as the possible construction cut for a stone-built drain or flue structure [1309] – possibly an associated feature, although the geophysics suggest the presence of a ring ditch. The structure consisted of two, single-coursed limestone walls built on either side of the 1-metre-wide linear or curvilinear cut. This had originally been topped with flat limestone capping that had collapsed inside the structure at a later date. Below the debris was a thin deposit of black, charcoal-rich silt (1307). The whole was covered with a deep layer of dark silt (1308) containing Roman pottery.

7.2.16 Approximately 5 metres to the east of the above features was a wide, moderately steep-sided ditch [1303] aligned c. NNW/SSE. The fill (1304) was silt with limestone inclusions) (**Plate 14**). No dating evidence was recovered. All three features in Trench 13 were sealed by subsoil (1301) and topsoil (1300).

7.2.17 *Trench 16 (Figure 12)*

Trench 16 (50m x 2m), was sited within the footprint of Turbine 5 and was oriented NW/SE. The trench was located across an area of potential plough scars (no.66) identified on the geophysical survey. The evaluation revealed a minimal sequence of likely post-medieval date: at the north-western end of the trench, both the natural substrate (1602) and subsoil (1601) were cut by a steep-sided linear trench with a square profile [1605] (**Plate 15**). Within this was an irregular wall or structure [1603] built of limestone fragments laid vertically within the trench, which was then filled with a loamy soil (1604). The feature was approximately 0.40m wide and extended east/west across the 2m width of the trench, continuing both sides. It was sealed by c. 0.30m of mid brown topsoil (1600).

7.2.18 *Trench 22 (Figure 13)*

Trench 22 was sited within the access and cable route of Turbine 2 and measured 20m x 2m. It was oriented c. SSW/NNE and was positioned to investigate a feature (no.19) identified on the geophysical survey: a curvilinear response possibly representing the northern edge of an enclosure. This feature was identified during the evaluation in the form of an east/west-aligned ditch [2204] with a maximum width of 1.50m. The ditch was

cut into the natural cornbrash substrate (2202) (**Plate 16**). It contained a silty fill (2203) devoid of finds and was sealed by shallow subsoil (2201) and topsoil (2200). No other archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 22.

7.2.19 *Trench 23 (Figures 14 & 15)*

Trench 23 (80m x 2m) was also sited within the access and cable route of Turbine 2. It was oriented c. WNW/ESE and was positioned to investigate the relationship between a number of positive anomalies of interest (nos. 17, 18, 20 and 21) identified on the geophysical survey. Feature 17 trended northeast to southwest and was sub-parallel to two similar features (18 and 21), located on either side of a sub-circular anomaly (20). The evaluation confirmed the presence of these anomalies as archaeological features and also identified a series of pits and postholes.

7.2.20 Eight archaeological features were identified, cut into the natural substrate (2302). From west to east these comprised a wide, shallow ditch aligned NE/SW [2303] that appeared to have been deliberately backfilled in a single episode (2304) sometime after the early 2nd century. Approximately 7m east of this was a narrower, steep-sided linear [2308], aligned c. WNW/ESE that was traced for c. 15m and contained pottery of the same mid-late 1st to 2nd century date. Immediately to the north of this were two undated but possibly contemporary features, a small pit [2310] and a posthole [2312] with similar fills, both containing limestone pebbles (**Plate 17**). Four apparently north-south aligned linears were identified on the eastern side of the trench at c. 35.5m east [2319], 45.5m east [2317], 58.5m east [2315], and c. 70m east [2321] (**Plates 18 & 19**). All four linears corresponded exactly with the anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. The middle two linears [2317] and [2315] therefore relate to the sub-circular anomaly (20) – a possible ring ditch with an internal diameter of 12.80m. These two features were very similar in terms of their dimensions and fills (2316 and 2314 respectively). No curvature of these features was recorded on plan however that might suggest that they are opposite sides of the same ring ditch. Isolated posthole [2305] lay between these two features.

7.2.21 The two linear features either side of the potential ring ditch ([2319] and [2321]) were not similar in nature, as suggested by the geophysical survey: the latter was a gully half the depth and width of 2319, which was spot-dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century. None of the Trench 23 features were intercutting. All were sealed by subsoil (2301) and topsoil (2300). Four pottery spot-dates obtained from Trench 23 range from the mid 1st to the 2nd centuries AD.

7.2.22 *Trench 26 (Figure 16)*

Trench 26 was sited within the footprint of Turbine 1 and measured 30m x 2m. It was oriented west/east and was sited to investigate two adjacent curvilinear features of possible archaeological interest (nos. 3 and 4), identified on the geophysical survey. Feature 3 was interpreted as having a maximum diameter of 19 metres.

7.2.23 The evaluation revealed two intercutting north/south-aligned ditches that clearly relate to the two intersecting anomalies identified on the geophysical survey: The earliest of the two [2602] was a relatively straight-sided ditch cut into the natural substrate (2601). This feature contained four fills (2610-2613); all were reddish-brown silty sands containing limestone (**Plate 20**). At a later date, ditch [2602] was cut on its west side by a second linear [2603], which also contained four fills (2604-2607); all were reddish-brown or yellowish-brown silty sand deposits. The later ditch was also cut through a deep deposit of redeposited natural sandy silt (2609). The relationship of earlier ditch [2602] to this deposit was not recorded. Both ditches were sealed by almost a metre of colluvial subsoil (2608) and topsoil (2600). No pottery was obtained from this trench and all the features are undated.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

- 8.1 The evaluation found that the following trenches were devoid of archaeological remains: Trench 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27 and 28; apart from modern plough-scars etc., only natural substrate, subsoil and topsoil were recorded in these trenches. These results show that the following proposed development areas are archaeologically negative:
- Turbine 3 footprint;
 - Turbine 4 footprint;
 - Turbine 7 footprint;
 - Turbine 8 footprint;
 - Turbine 10 footprint;
- 8.2 The findings from the evaluation in Turbine 1 (Trench 26/27/28) were mixed in response to the geophysical survey results: Trenches 27 and 28, located on the eastern and western sides of the turbine footprint were archaeologically negative. Trench 26, located along the southern edge of the footprint revealed two intercutting features identified as adjacent curvilinear features (3 and 4) on the geophysical survey. Neither of these features –possibly intercutting ring-ditches- were able to be dated.
- 8.3 The footprint of Turbine 2 was archaeologically negative (Trenches 24 & 25). However the area to the east associated with the turbine's cable route (Trench 22 and 23) strongly confirmed the presence of a number of features (17, 18, 20 and 21) identified on the geophysical survey. All four features were present in Trench 23. They represent four broadly contemporary elements: two possible Iron Age or early Roman features (mid to late 1st century –early 2nd century), at least one of which was deliberately infilled; and a probable ring ditch and two flanking linears- these dated to around the late 1st / early 2nd centuries. A number of smaller pits and postholes were possibly associated. A little further to the south, Trench 22 revealed a single undated ditch –possibly the northern edge of an enclosure- that corresponds with a curvilinear response on the geophysical survey.
- 8.4 In the area of Turbine 5 (Trenches 16 and 17), the latter trench in the northern half of the footprint proved archaeologically negative. Further south, the western side of Trench 16 revealed a minimal sequence of likely post-medieval date (although undated), in the form of a drystone wall or boundary within an area of plough scars (66) identified on the geophysical survey.
- 8.5 In the area of Turbine 6 (Trenches 13, 14 & 15), the latter two trenches proved archaeologically negative, although the geophysics in Trench 14 revealed possible wheel ruts and Trench 15 was excavated as a control trench. Trench 13 revealed part of a Roman feature –probably part of a curvilinear enclosure or ring ditch (60) identified on the geophysical survey. Possibly associated with this was a small pit containing burnt remains – perhaps a domestic oven or small kiln of some kind.
- 8.6 The Turbine 9 footprint was archaeologically negative (Trench 3). The area to the east of it associated with the turbine's proposed cable route (Trench 4) confirmed the presence of a large curvilinear feature (48) identified on the geophysical survey. This was a 4m-wide ditch, which was undated, but which is known to have still been in use as a drainage ditch within the past 20 years and is therefore probably modern.
- 8.7 The area of the proposed construction compound (Trenches 10, 11 and 12) revealed the most complex sequence of archaeology on the site. The earliest activity in Trench 10, located on the western side of the footprint was a late 1st-early mid 2nd century ditch at

the southern end of the trench. Further north was a complex sequence comprising two broadly contemporary 3rd-century ditches that were succeeded on the same alignment by two possible phases of stone structure – the latter phase pre-dating AD330-335. Demolition rubble associated with the earliest phase contained a 4th-century coin, suggesting that it was short-lived.

- 8.8 Trench 11, excavated on the same alignment as Trench 10, 10m further east contained a very similar sequence of primarily late Roman date. The earliest feature was a large ditch of probable Iron-Age origin at the southern end of the trench that was backfilled in the late 3rd-4th century AD. Two possible contemporary (late 1st to 2nd century) linears on the same alignment were identified in Trench 11 north. These were succeeded by a sequence of intercutting 3rd and 4th-century features, including large pits containing evidence of small-scale metalworking; ditches and gullies.
- 8.9 The intersecting trench, Trench 12 also contained a large ditch of likely Iron-Age origin that was backfilled in the late 3rd-4th century AD. The remaining features in Trench 12 west comprised a series of north/south-aligned linears that appeared to date throughout the Roman period.
- 8.10 The eastern side of Trench 12 contained a complex sequence of archaeological features (ditches, pits and postholes) dating from at least the 2nd-century AD to the late 3rd / early 4th centuries. These were succeeded by a metallised surface or trackway cut by a single posthole.
- 8.11 No obvious correlations were discernible on plan in terms of connecting features between Trench 10 and intersecting Trenches 11/12. One possible curvilinear gully extending between Trench 11 north and Trench 12 west (1228/1275) contained fills of different dates and was only partially visible on the northern edge of Trench 12 west (see **Fig 8**). Two features in Trenches 11 south and 12 west (1252/1255) contained parts of the same Iron Age vessel and could feasibly represent parts of the same Iron Age enclosure ditch (see **Fig 8**).
- 8.12 In summary, the evaluation produced good evidence for Roman occupation across parts of the site in the form of enclosure ditches, pits and structures dating from the late 1st to the 4th century, with an emphasis on the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The evidence suggests that some of the ditches encountered were of Iron Age origin, but appear to have been infilled during the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD.
- 8.13 The area of the proposed construction compound (Trenches 10, 11 and 12) revealed the most complex sequence of archaeology on the site: the presence of a late Roman stone structure in Trench 10 combined with a relatively high occurrence of fine Roman tablewares usually found in association with towns and villae is of particular significance. The remains of a metallised surface or trackway were found to the east of this in Trench 12.
- 8.14 Although the relatively small area sampled by the trenches that were devoid of archaeology does not represent proof that the entire evaluated area is similarly archaeologically sterile, the evaluation results show that the proposed development areas of turbines 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10 are likely to be of low archaeological potential.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation was very successful in confirming the majority of the results of the geophysical survey interpretations. Clear evidence of Roman occupation spanning at least two centuries was found, with additional evidence for Iron Age enclosures pre-dating this.

10.0 Site archive

- 10.1 The archive for this site is currently at the office of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition. In accordance with the approved specification, it will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum within six months of the end of this project under the PCAS Site code **OSFE13** and unique Lincolnshire accession number **2013.90**.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to RSK and RWE NPower Renewables Ltd., for this commission; and to Karen Waite, the Historic Environment Officer for LCC, for her guidance throughout the project.

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Plates



1. Trench 4 pre-excitation, looking northwest



2. Trench 4: ditch 403 in section, looking west



3. Trench 10 pre-excitation, looking north



4. Trench 10: linear features 1006 and 1011 in section, looking east



5. Trench 10: structures 1004 and 1019, looking east



6. Trench 10: section through feature 1020 with structure 1019 in situ, looking east



7. Trench 12: section through pit 1235 with structure 1238, looking east



8. Trench 12: section through ditch 1205, looking south



9. Trench 12 at the start of excavation, showing surface 1204, looking east



10. Trench 12: section through ditch 1252, looking east



11. Trench 12: section through ditch 1255, looking south



12. Trench 12: section through ditch 1209 and 1210, looking east



13. Trench 13: section through pit 1306 with structure 1310, looking northeast



14. Trench 13: section through ditch 1303, looking north



15. Trench 16: section through cut 1605 containing wall 1603, looking east



16. Trench 22: curvilinear 2204 in section, looking north



17. Trench 23: section through ditch 2308 and pit 2310, looking west



18. Trench 23: linear 2317 in section, looking south



19. Trench 23: linear 2315 in section, looking north



20. Trench 26: section through ditch 2602, looking south

Figures

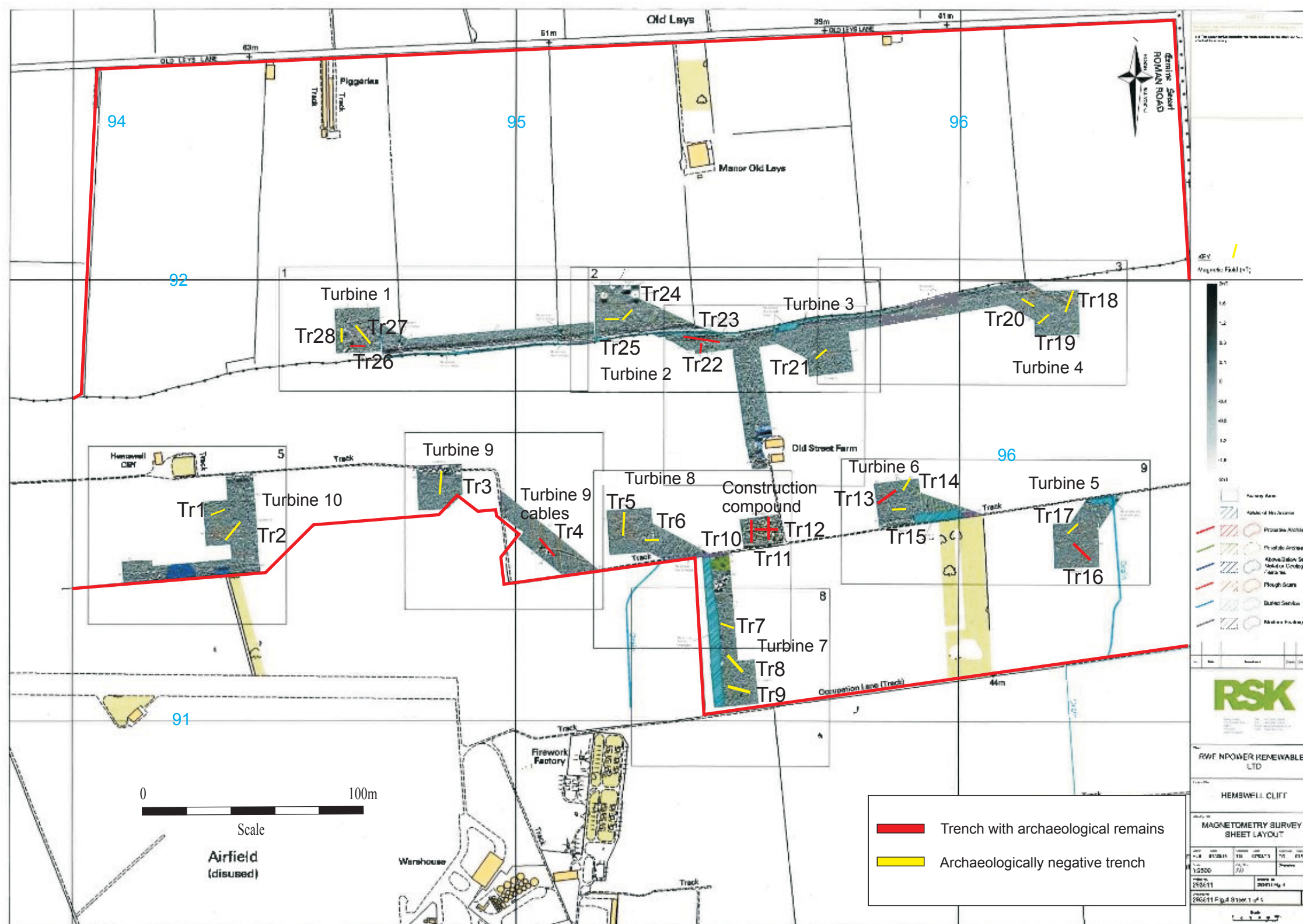


Fig. 2. Trench location plan from GPS positions overlaid on OS mapping (PCAS licence no. 100049278). Scale 1:2000. After RSK.

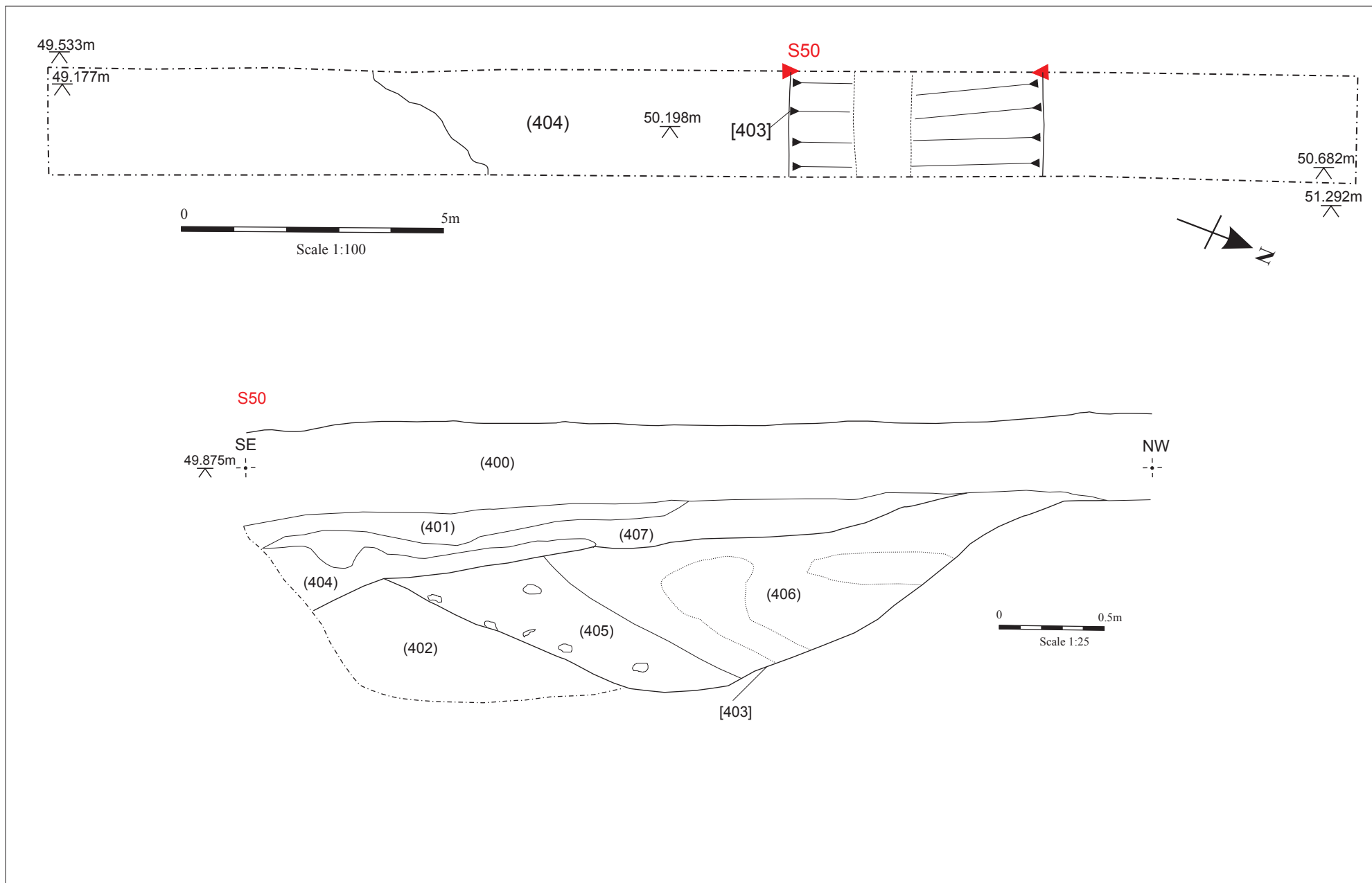


Figure 3. Trench 4 plan & section, reproduced at scales 1:100 and 1:25

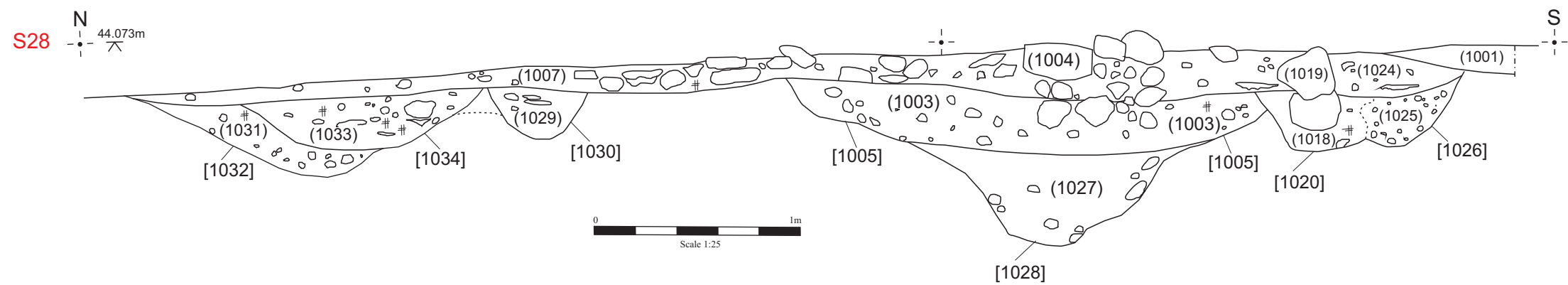
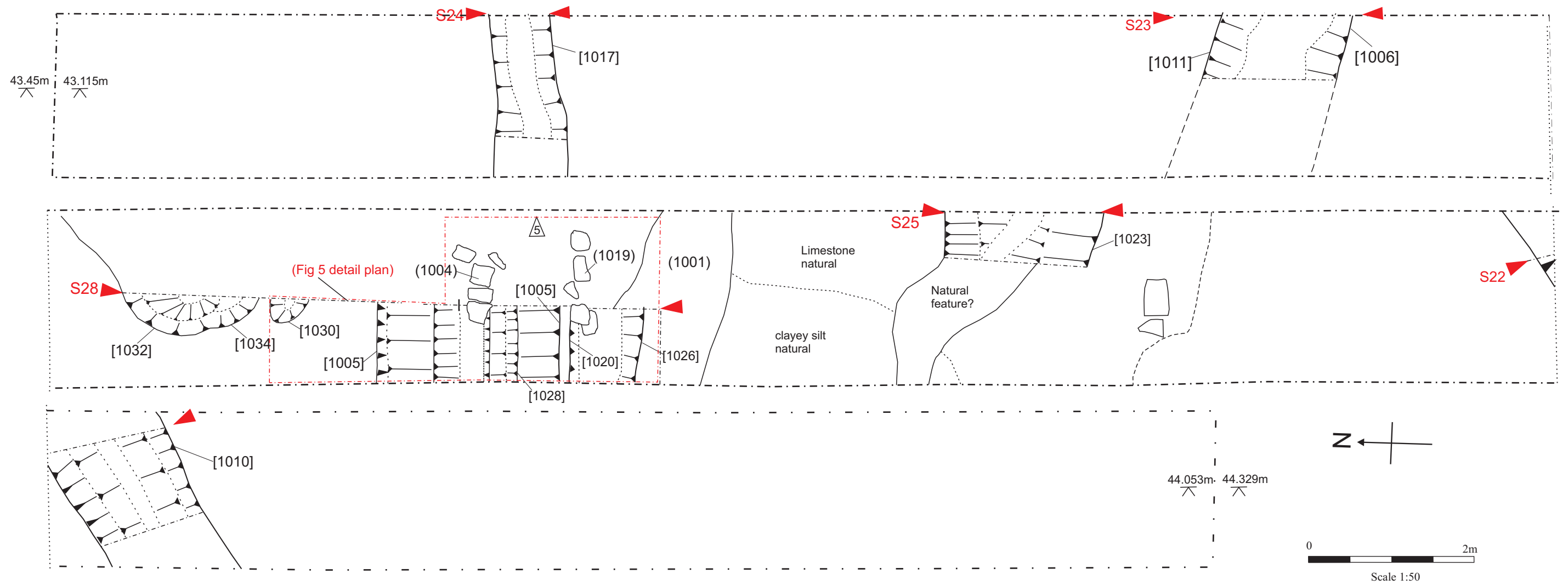


Figure 4. Trench 10 plan and section, scale 1:50 and 1:25

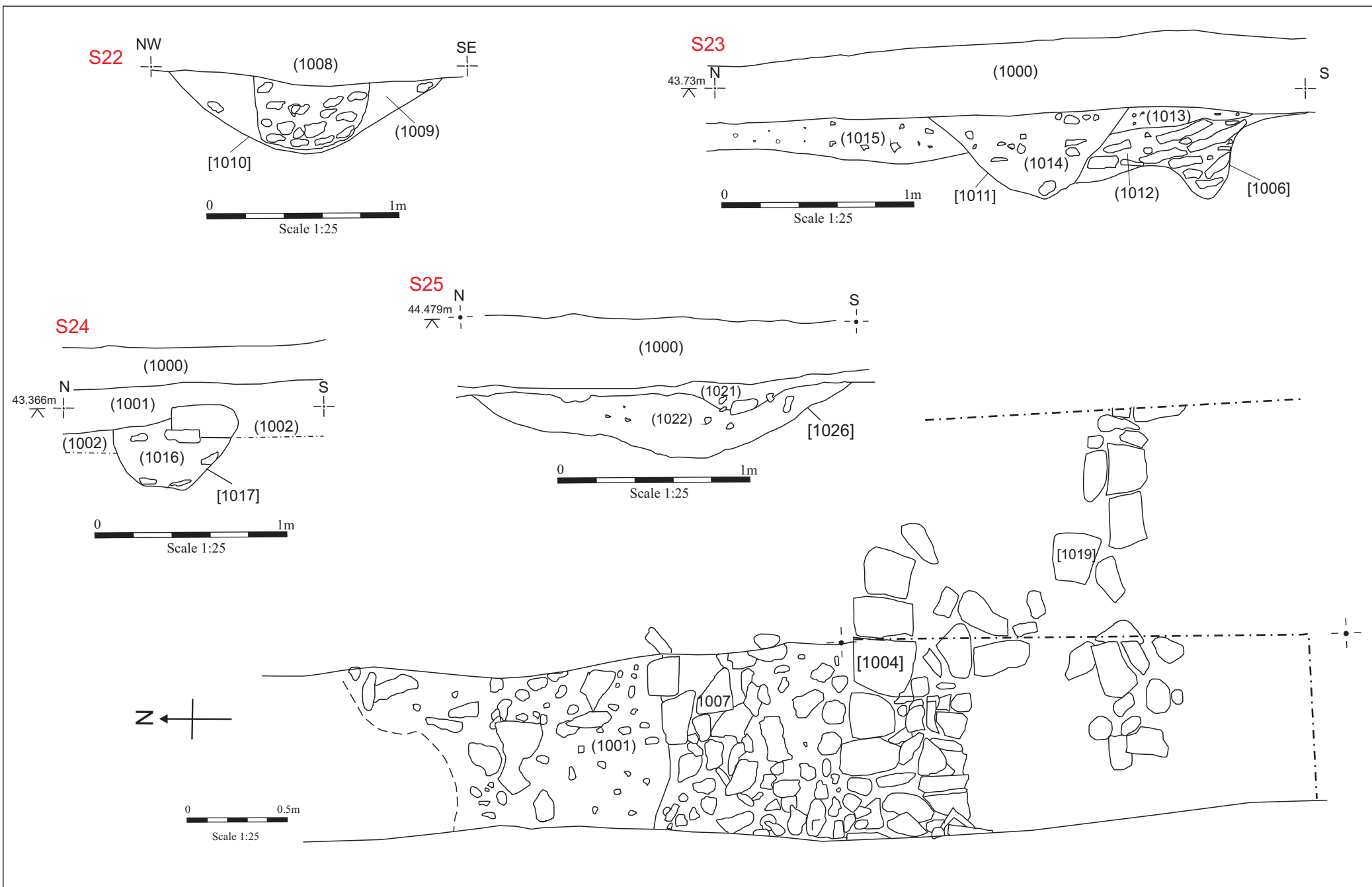


Figure 5. Trench 10 sections and detailed plan of 1004 & 1019, scale 1:25

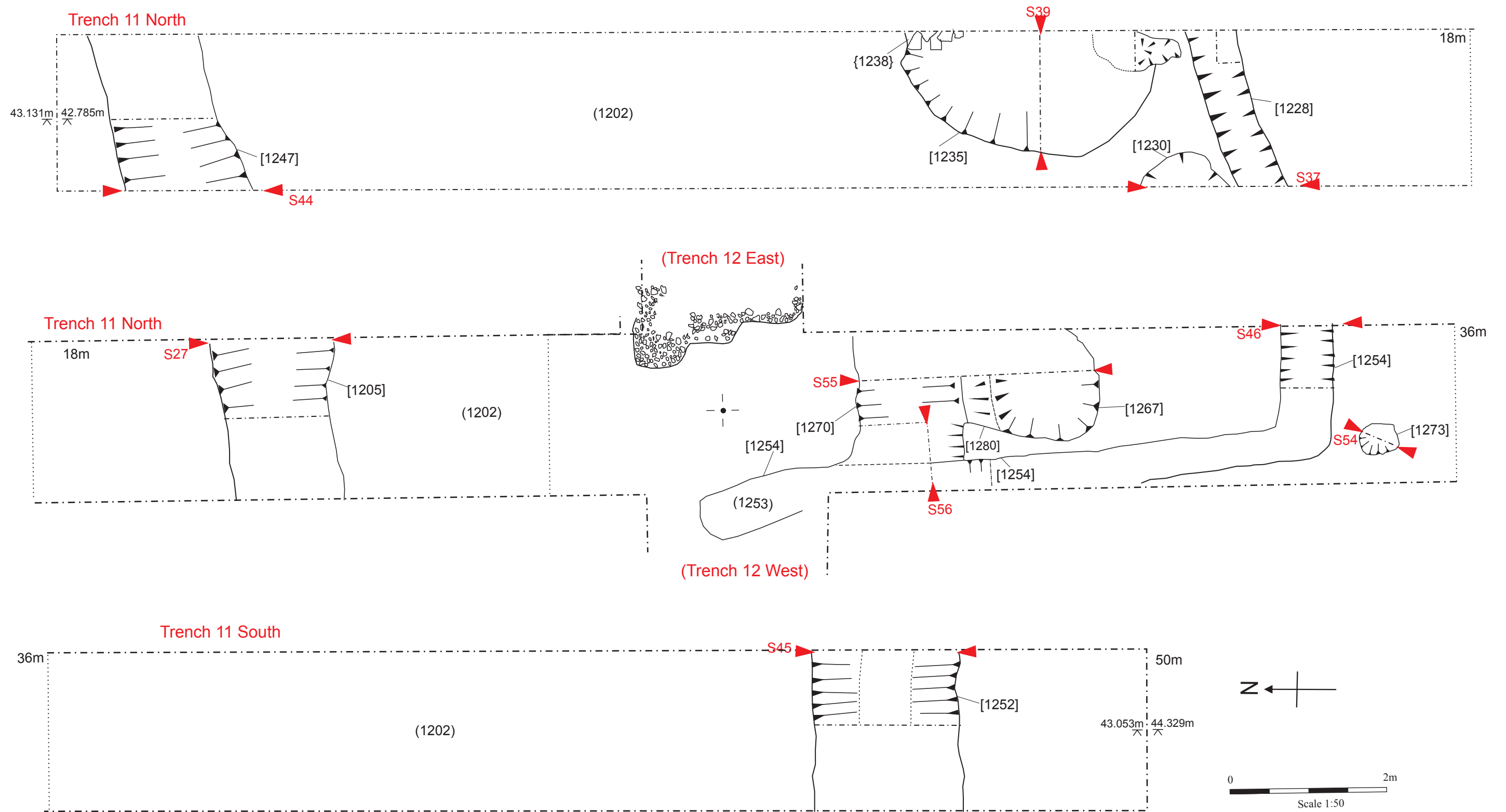


Fig. 6. Trench 11 plan, scale 1:50

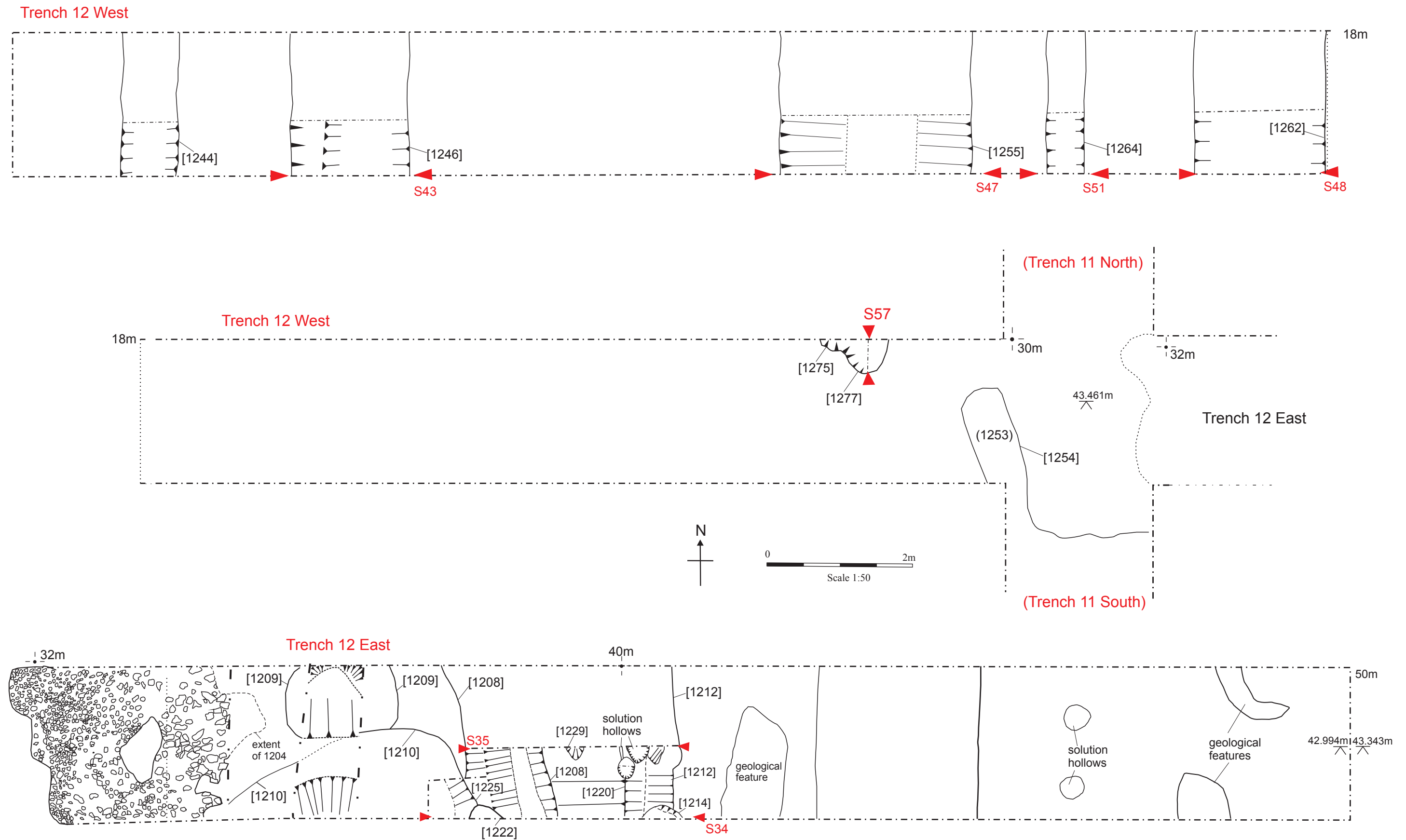


Figure 7. Trench 12 plan, scale 1:50

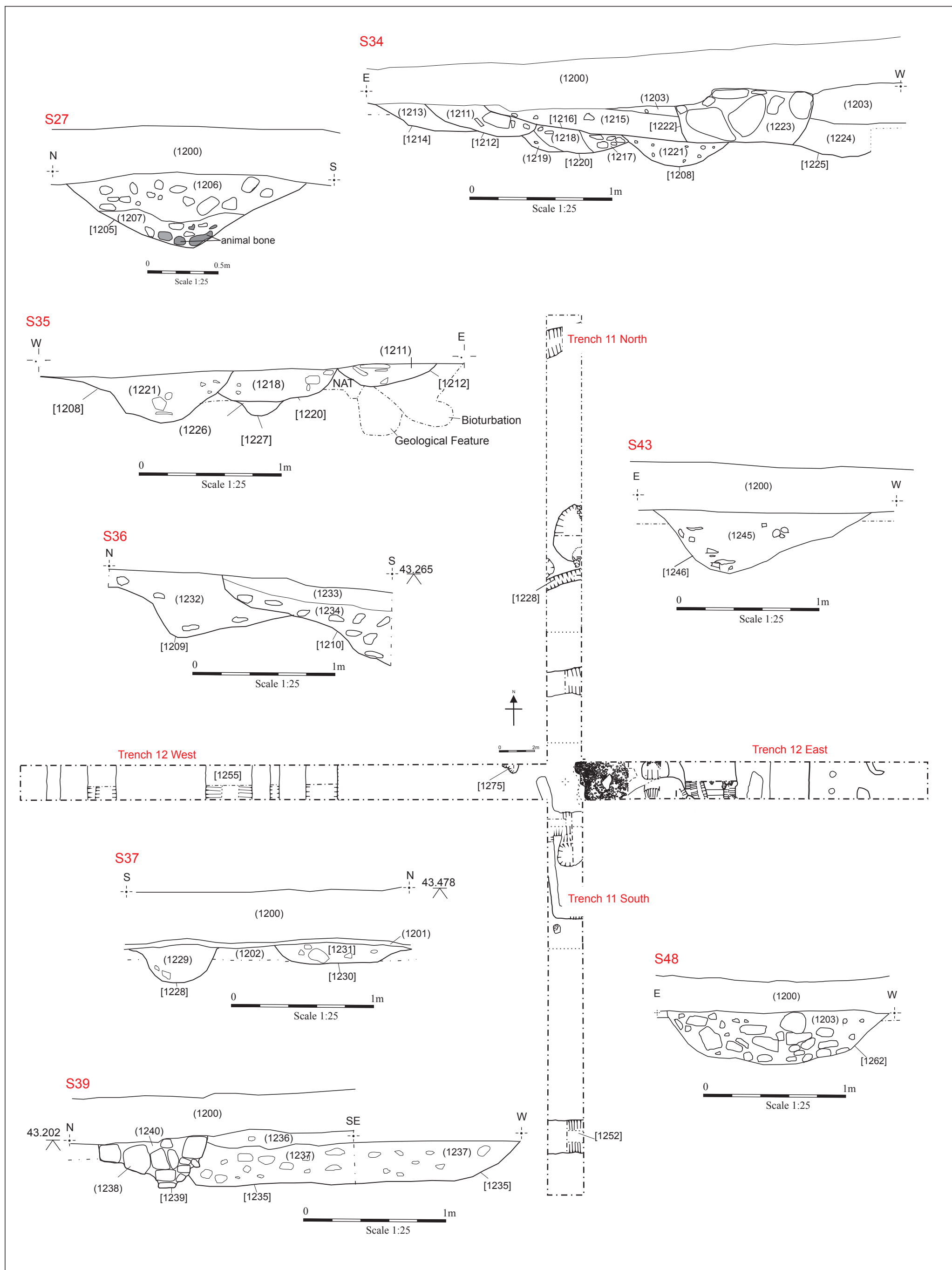
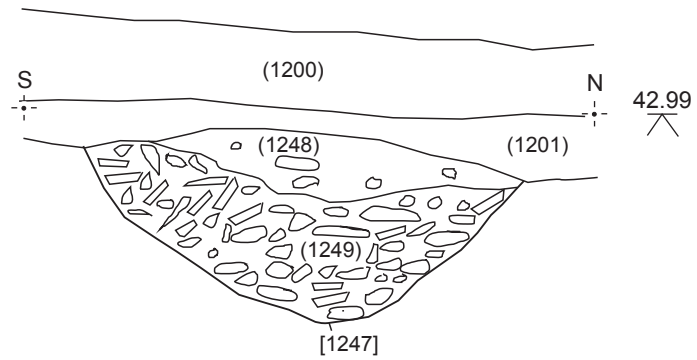
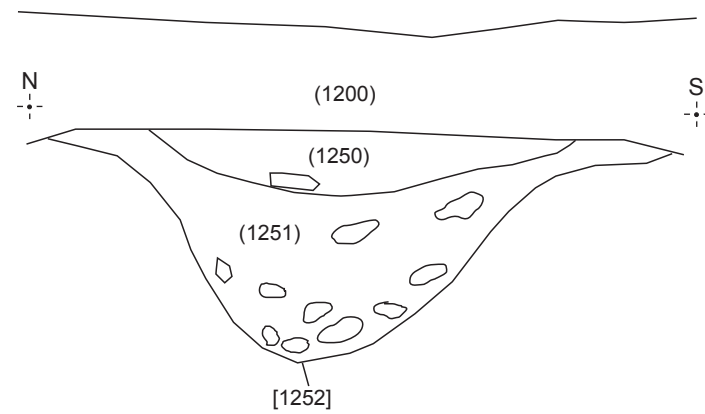


Fig. 8. Key plan to trenches 11 and 12 at 1:200 scale and Trench 11/12 sections 27-43 at 1:25 scale

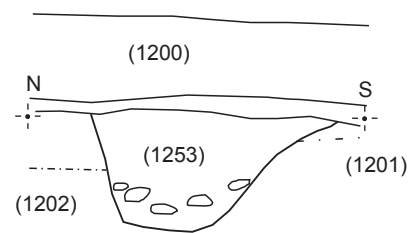
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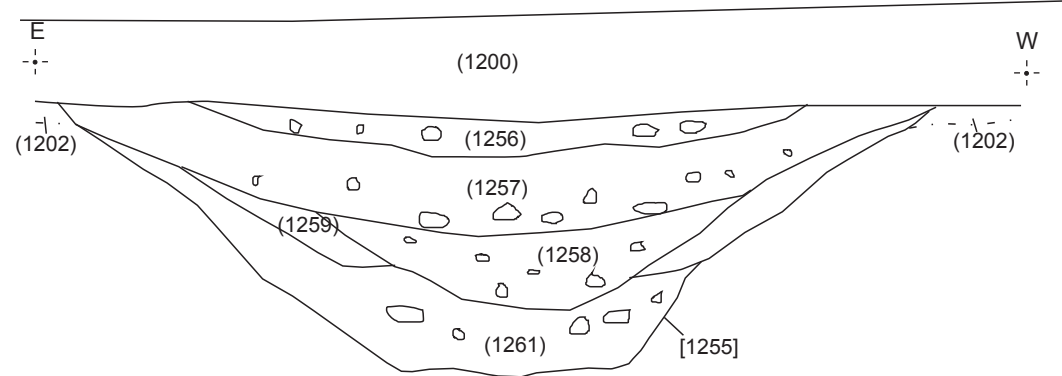
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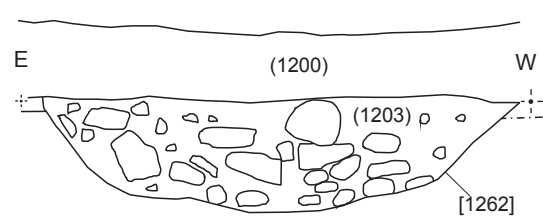
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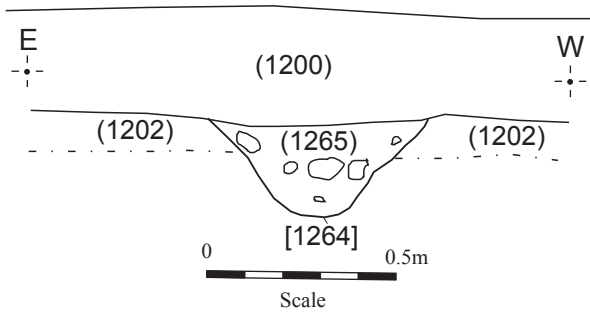
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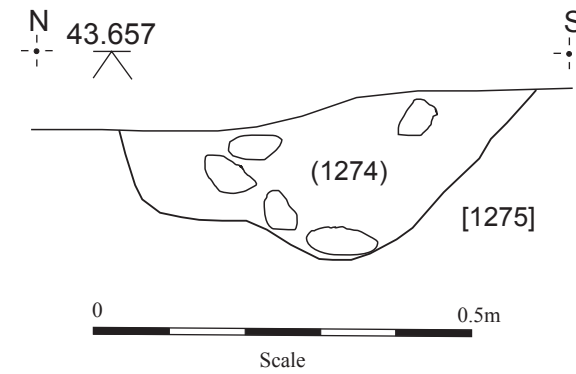
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Fig. 9 Trench 11/12 sections 44-48 at scale 1:25

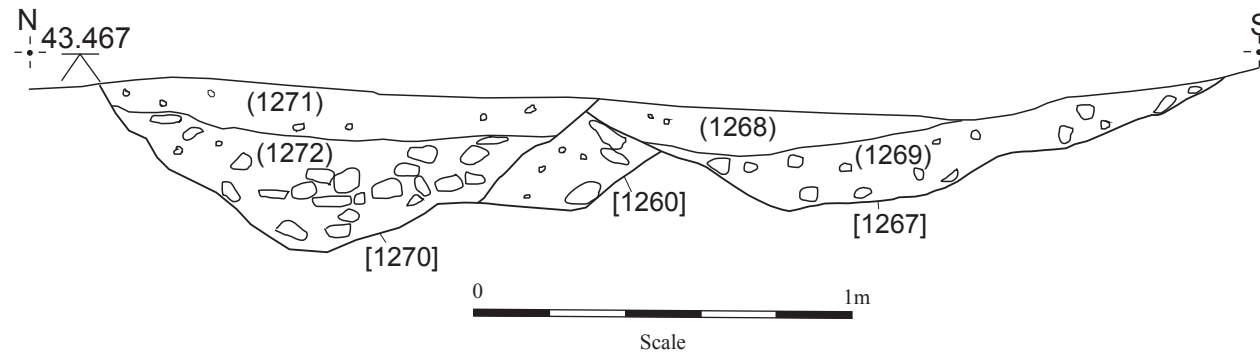
S51



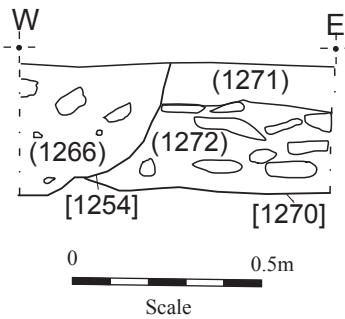
S54



S55



S56



S57

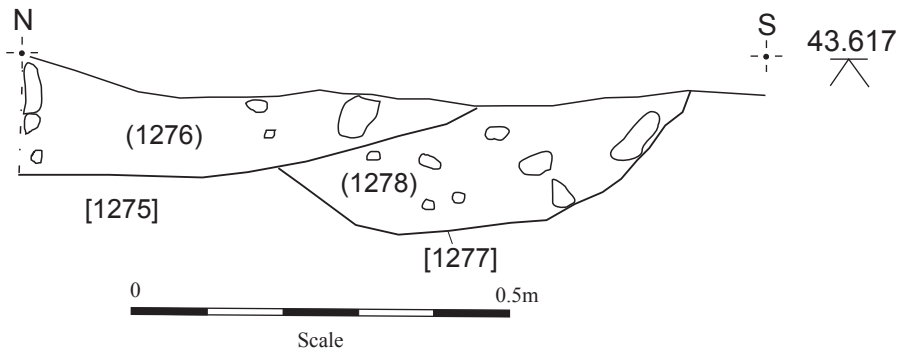


Figure 10: Trench 11/12 sections 51-57 at scale 1:20 and 1:10.

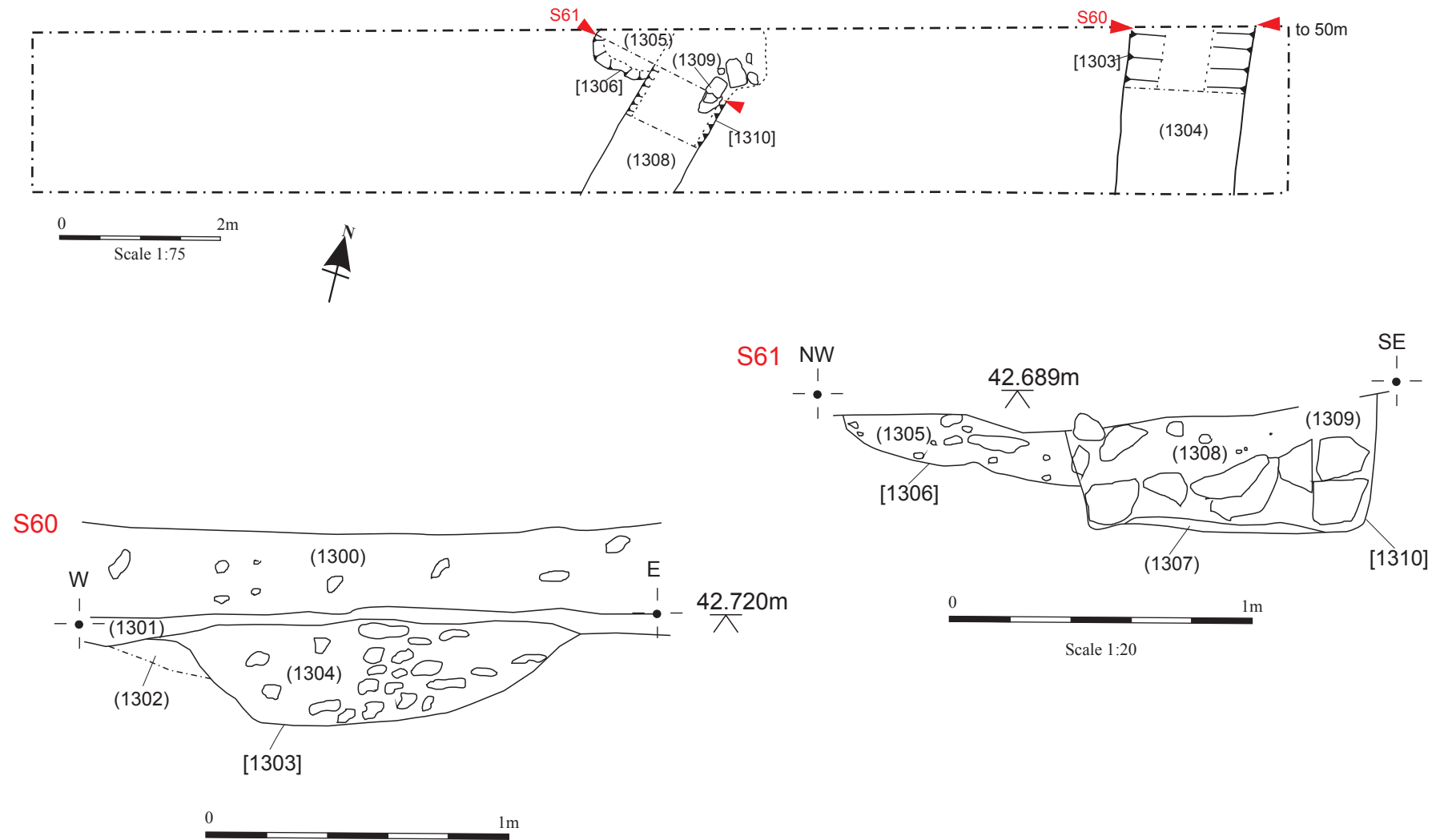


Figure 11. Trench 13 plan & sections at scale 1:75 and 1:20

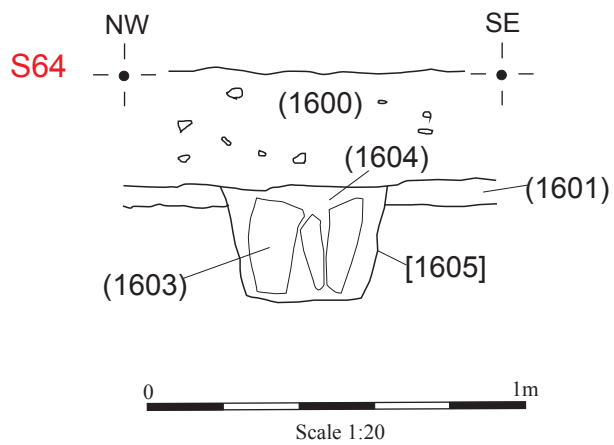
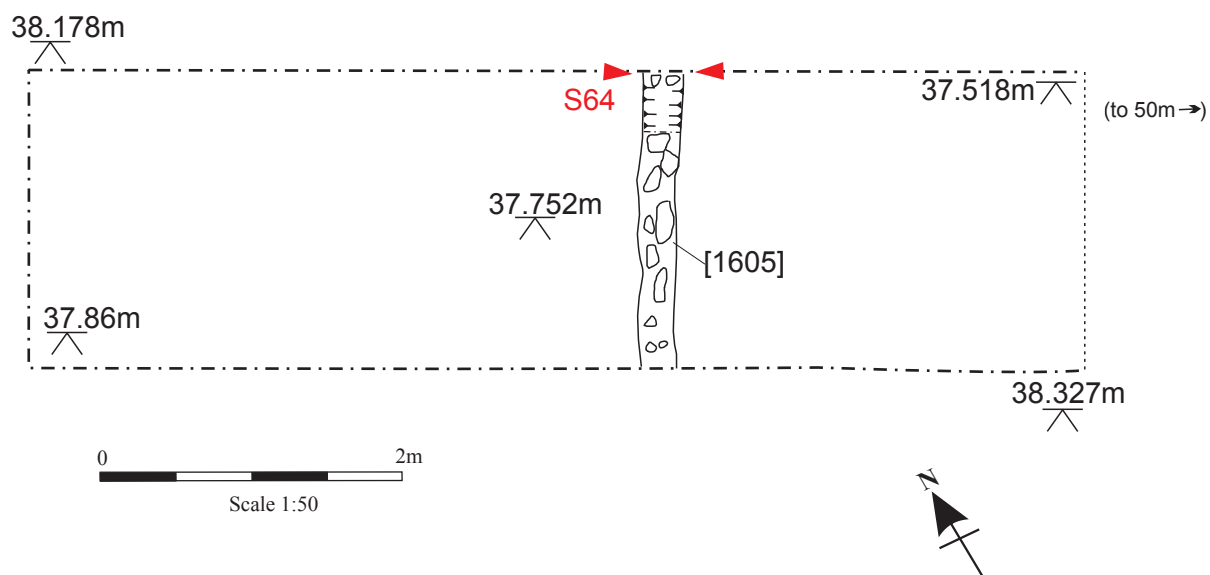


Figure 12. Trench 16 plan & section at scale 1:50 and 1:20

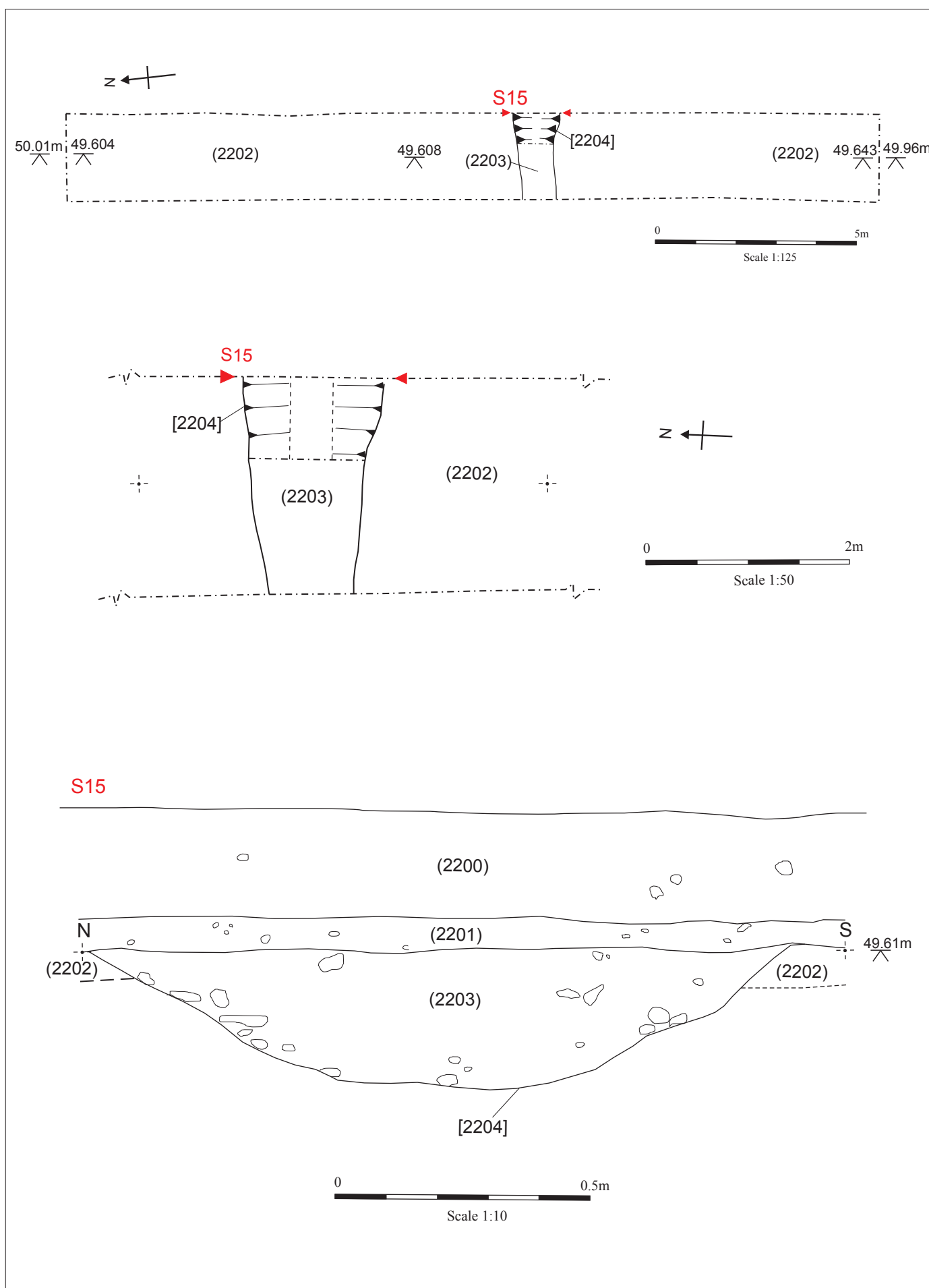


Figure 13. Trench 22 plan, plan detail & section, reproduced at scale 1:125, 1:50 and 1:10

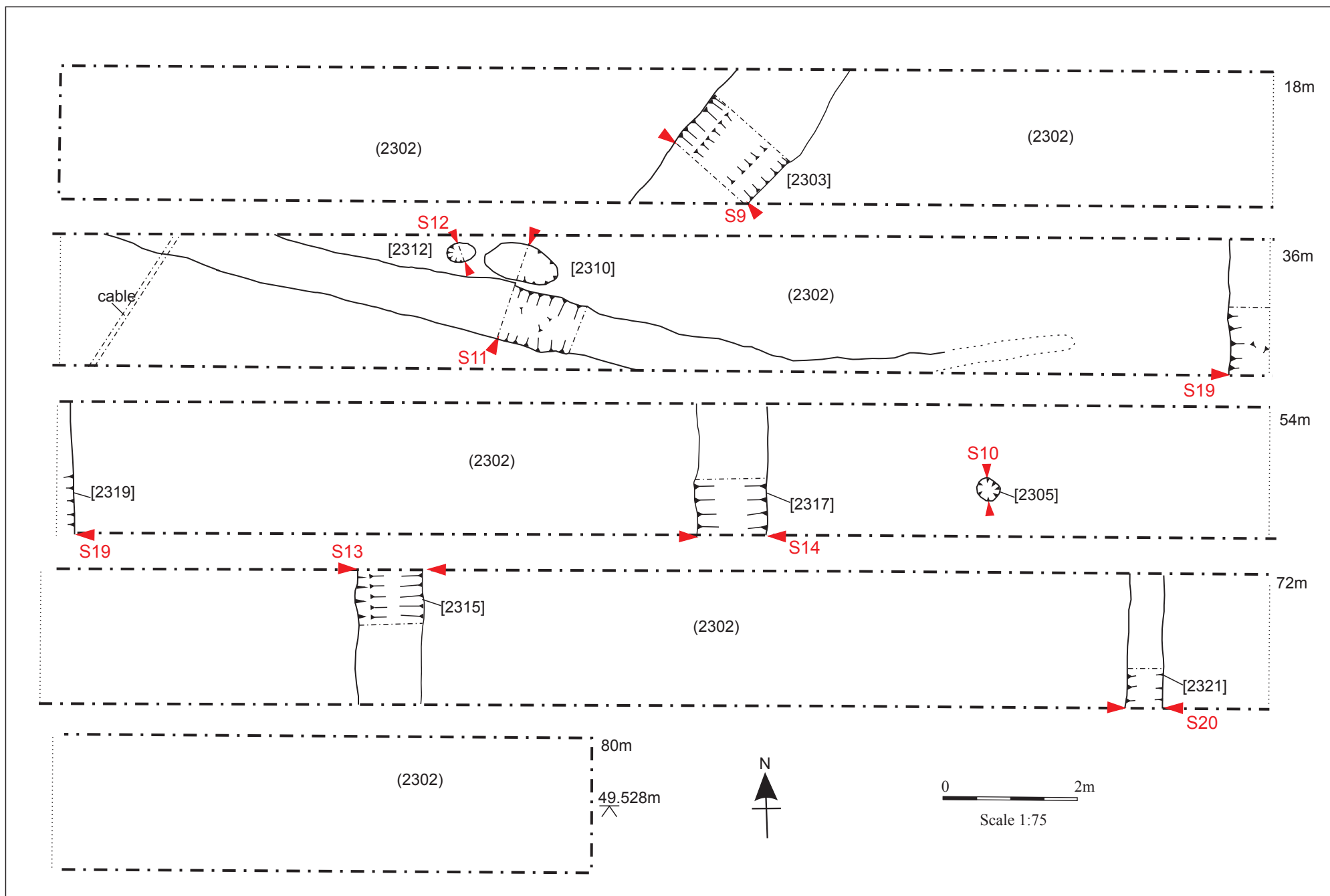


Figure 14. Trench 23 plan at scale 1:75

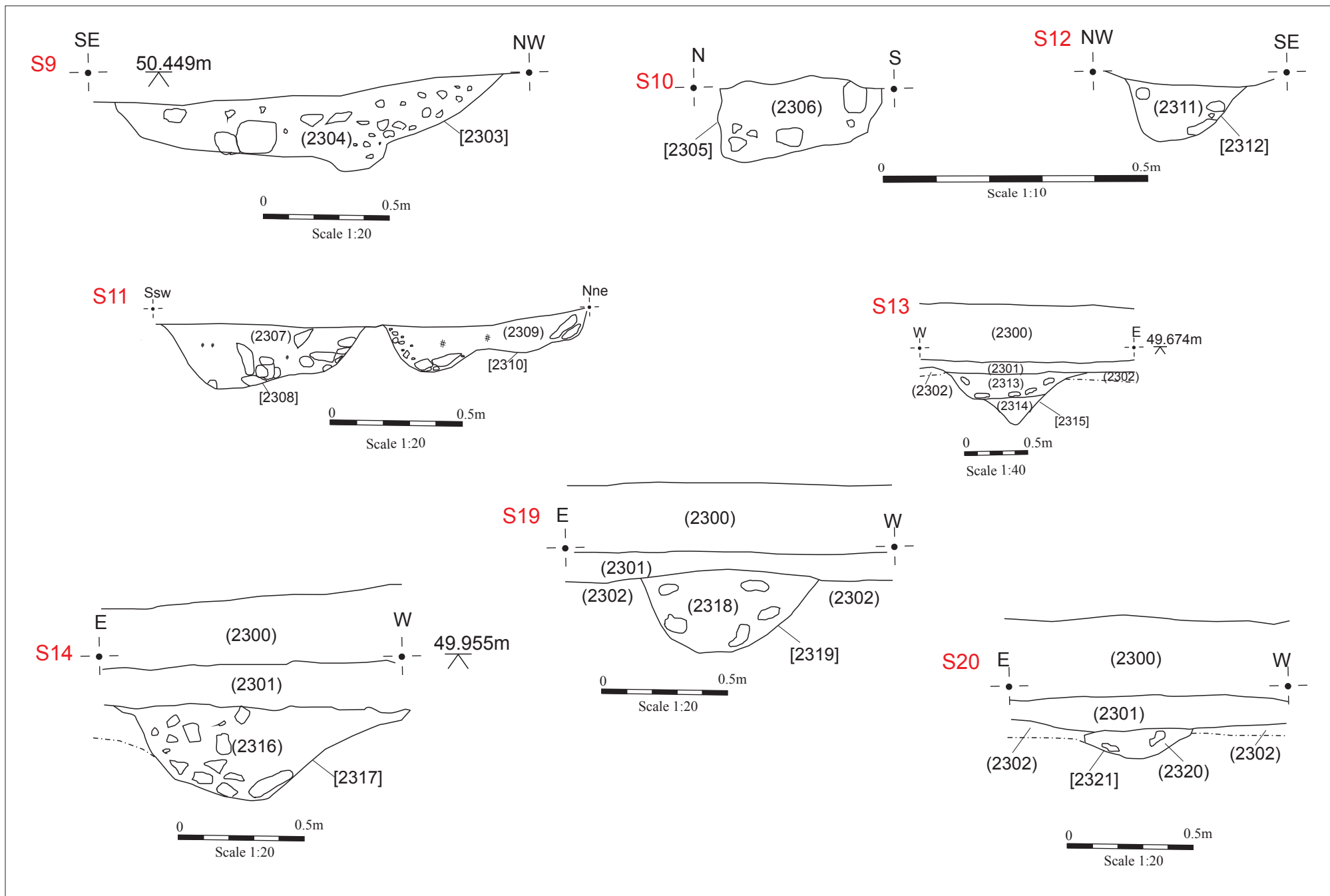


Figure 15. Trench 23 sections at scale 1:40, 1:20 and 1:10

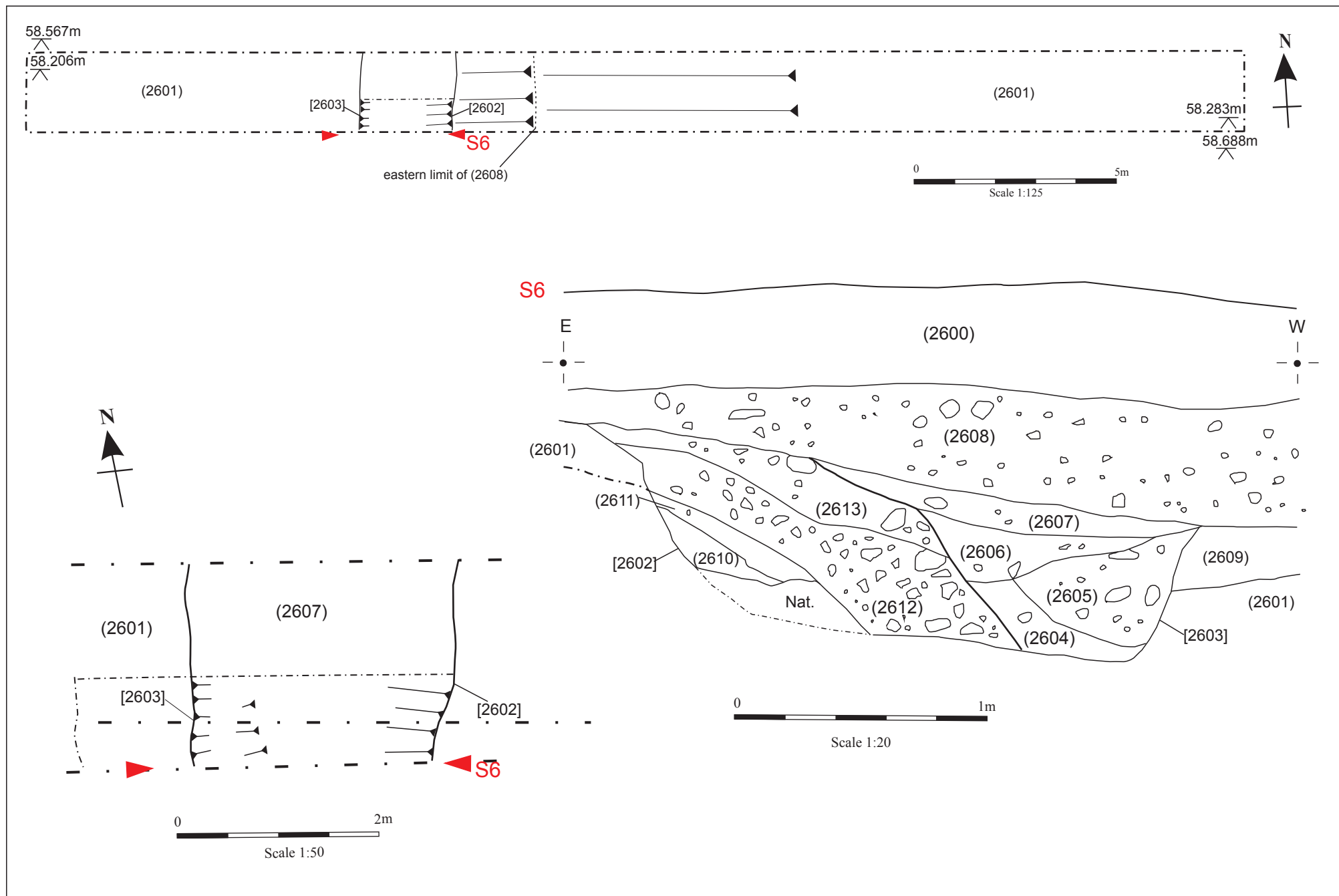


Figure 16. Trench 26 plan, detail plan & section at scales 1:125, 1:50 and 1:20

Appendix 1. Context summary (Site Code OSFE13)

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds/ Dating
Trench 1 (Turbine 10) OD: 60.359 - 61.214m				
100	Layer	Topsoil. Blackish-brown silty sand, chalk flecks. Above 101.	0.37 deep	
101	Layer	Natural interface. Mid brown-orange sandy silt. Below 100; Above 102.	0.07m deep	
102	Layer	Natural: weathered at surface. Mixed with mid brown-orange sandy silt. Below 101.	0.1m deep to LOE	
Trench 2 (Turbine 10) OD: 60.76 - 61.488m				
200	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate limestone fragments. Above 201	0.34m deep	
201	Layer	Natural limestone brash	0.16m deep to LOE	
Trench 3 (Turbine 9) OD: 56.136 - 56.268m				
300	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with moderate limestone fragments. Above 301	0.30m deep	
301	Layer	Natural limestone brash	0.15m deep to LOE	
Trench 4 (Turbine 9 cable route) OD: 49.177 - 50.682m				
400	Layer	Topsoil. Above 401	0.45m deep	
401	Layer	Subsoil. Not consistent across trench. Above 402, 407	0.20m deep	
402	Layer	Natural		
403	Cut	Ditch. Aligned NW/SE. Contains 405, 406.	0.84m deep; 4.20m wide	
404	Layer	Possible burnt layer. Below 407; above 406	0.25m deep	
405	Fill	Primary ditch fill: mid brown sandy silt (loose, small grained) Fill of 403; below 406	0.50m deep;	
406	Fill	Upper ditch fill: light brown red-orange sandy silt Fill of 403; above 405, below 407	0.70m deep;	
407	Layer	Possible occupation layer: light to mid orange-brown. Above 402, 404, 405 and 406	0.18m deep; 3.30m long	
Trench 5 (Turbine 8) OD: 47.297 - 47.615m				
500	Layer	Topsoil. Above 501	0.28m deep	
501	Layer	Natural limestone brash	0.10m deep to LOE	
Trench 6 (Turbine 8) OD: 44.023 - 45.315m				
600	Layer	Topsoil. Above 601	0.32m deep	
601	Layer	Natural limestone brash	0.32m deep to LOE	
Trench 7 (Turbine 7) OD: 48.074 - 48.20m				
700	Layer	Topsoil. Above 701	0.32m deep;	
701	Layer	Natural limestone brash	0.32m deep to LOE	
Trench 8 (Turbine 7) OD: 47.536 - 47.584m				
800	Layer	Topsoil. Above 801	0.26m deep	
801	Layer	Natural limestone brash.	0.22m deep to LOE	
Trench 9 (Turbine 7) OD: 46.95 - 47.641m				
900	Layer	Topsoil. Above 901	0.32m deep	
901	Layer	Subsoil /interface. Above 902	0.10m deep	
902	Layer	Natural	0.22m deep to LOE	
Trench 10 (Construction compound) OD: 43.115 - 45.354m				

1000	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown humic, slightly clayey silt. Above 1001	0.38m deep	
1001	Layer	Subsoil. Friable dark brown slightly clayey silt. Above 1002, 1008, 1016	0.22m deep	
1002	Layer	Natural. Dark grey-brown humic slightly clayey silt. Below 1001	0.10m deep to LOE	
1003	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 1005 / 1028. Cut by 1020. Below 1007; Above 1027.	0.28m deep	Pottery; bone
1004	Structure	East/west wall. Fill of 1005; 1024.	>1.50m long; >0.60m wide;	
1005	Cut	Upper ditch cut. Same as 1028. Contains 1003,1004. Cuts 1002, 1027.	0.28m deep	Pottery;
1006	Cut	Contains stony fill 1012 and 1013. Cuts 1002.	0.30m wide; 0.42m deep	
1007	Layer	Dark brown clay silt with frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles: Demolition deposit associated with wall 1004. Above 1003, 1029, 1033; Same as 1024.	0.14m deep	CU coin Δ1; Pottery; bone; slag;
1008	Fill	Mid-light brown sandy silt containing a high concentration of stones. Fill of 1010. Above 1009, below 1001	0.34m deep	
1009	Fill	Mid brown firm sandy silt. Fill of 1010. Below 1008	0.36m deep	
1010	Cut	NE/SW ditch. Contains 1008, 1009; Cuts 1002	1.40m wide; 0.36m deep	
1011	Cut	Robber cut into fills of 1006. Cuts 1012, 1013, 1015.	1.0m wide; 0.48m deep	
1012	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with 60% large limestone inclusions. Fill of 1006; cut by 1011; below 1013.	0.40m deep	
1013	Fill	Upper fill of linear 1006. Cut by 1011; below 1000; above 1012.	0.12m deep	
1014	Fill	Fill of 1011; below 1000.	0.44m deep	Pottery; bone
1015	Layer	Subsoil? Cut by 1011; below 1000.	0.22m deep	
1016	Fill	Light brown slightly yellow sandy silt. Fill of 1017. Below 1001	0.35m deep	Pottery;
1017	Cut	E/W ditch or gully. Contains 1016, Cuts 1002	0.90m wide; 0.35m deep	
1018	Fill	Construction fill of 1020. Above 1019. Below 1024	0.30m deep	Pottery;
1019	Structure	East-west wall. Below 1018; 1024. Fill of 1019.	>1.80m long; Av. 0.30m wide;	
1020	Cut	Construction cut. Contains 1019. Cuts 1003, 1025.	0.44m wide >0.60m long	
1021	Layer	Possible upper fill of feature 1023.Above 1022	0.12m deep	Pottery;
1022	Fill	Fill of 1023	0.32m deep	
1023	Cut	Possible ditch or natural solution feature. Contains 1022; Below 1001.	1.80m wide; 0.38m deep	
1024	Layer	Above 1004, 1019. Below 1001. Same as 1007	0.22m deep	Cu coin Δ5; Pottery; bone
1025	Fill	Light brown clay silt with frequent limestone pebbles. Fill of 1026; cut by 1020	0.32m deep	Pottery; bone
1026	Cut	Ditch. Cuts 1002; contains1025	1.0m wide 0.32m deep	

1027	Fill	Mid to dark brown slightly clayey-silt. Fill of 1028. Below 1003	0.42m deep	Bone
1028	Cut	Ditch. Cuts 1002. Contains 1027.	1.0m wide; 0.42m deep	
1029	Fill	Mid to dark brown slightly clayey-silt. Fill of 1030. Below 1007	0.24m deep	
1030	Cut	Pit. Contains 1029. Cuts 1002.	0.46m diam.; 0.24m deep	
1031	Fill	Dark grey- brown clay silt. Fill of 1032. Below 1007. Cut by 1034.	>0.25m deep	
1032	Cut	Pit. Contains 1031. Cuts 1002.	>1.20m wide; >0.30m deep	
1033	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt. Fill of 1034. Below 1007	1.25m wide; 0.20m deep	
1034	Cut	Pit. Cuts 1031. Contains 1033	0.20m deep	
Trenches 11 & 12 (Construction compound) OD: 42.785 - 44.329m				
1200	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1201, 1206, 1243, 1245	0.40m deep	
1201	Layer	Subsoil interface. Above 1202	<0.22m deep	
1202	Layer	Natural		
1203	Deposit	Occupation / demolition layer above 1204: mid to dark brown friable sandy silt with a red tinge. Cut by 1222	0.15m deep	Fe obj x 3: Δ2,3,4; Pottery ; bone; shell
1204	Surface	Metalled surface / trackway: dark brown friable sandy silt with lots of medium to large stones. Above 1233	3.50m wide; 0.15m deep	pottery
1205	Cut	Ditch: linear with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Cuts 1202. Contains 1207 and 1206.	>2m long; 1.80m wide 0.50m deep	
1206	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 1205: mid brown sandy silt; Above 1207; below 1200	0.50m deep	Fe obj: Δ6; Pottery ;
1207	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 1205; pale yellow firm sandy silt below 1206; contained by 1205	0.26m deep	bone
1208	Cut	Ditch, linear with gentle sloping sides. Contains 1221. Cuts 1217	>2m long; 0.80m wide 0.18m deep	
1209	Cut	Pit. Circular with steep north side. Contains 1232. Cuts 1202 natural	1.50m diam.; 0.46m deep	
1210	Cut	Pit. Circular with a concave base. Contains 1234 and 1233; Cuts 1221 & 1232. Same as 1225	3.50m long; >1.20m wide; 0.50m deep	
1211	Fill	Fill of ditch 1212: mixed dark brown-grey sandy silt containing a large quantity (c. 30%) of sub-angular limestone. Cut by 1216.	0.20m deep;	
1212	Cut	Ditch: linear with gentle sloping sides. Contains 1211. Cuts 1213, 1217.	>2m long; 0.78m wide 0.20m deep	
1213	Fill	Fill of posthole 1214: yellow-white grey sandy silt, friable with occasional charcoal flecks. Cut by 1212	0.16m deep	
1214	Cut	Possible posthole: v and a flat base. Cuts 1202; contains 1213.	0.68m long; 0.14m wide 0.16m deep	

1215	Fill	Fill of pit 1216: dark brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks; Cut by 1222.	0.20m deep	
1216	Cut	Possible pit only seen in section. Very gradual slope to the east. Contains 1215. Cuts 1211, 1221.	1.42m long; 0.20m deep	
1217	Fill	Upper fill of linear 1220: light brown-grey sandy silt with sub-angular limestone fragments. Above 1218; cut by 1208, 1212.	0.15m deep	
1218	Fill	Fill of linear 1220: brown-grey silty sand. Friable. Below 1217; above 1219.	0.22m deep	Pottery ; bone; slag;
1219	Fill	Lower fill of linear 1220: light yellowish-white silt, loose with limestone fragments. Below 1218	0.12m deep	
1220	Cut	Linear with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Contains 1219, 1218, 1217. Cuts 1202; 1226	>1m long; 0.34m wide 0.50m deep	
1221	Fill	Fill of ditch 1208: medium brown-grey sandy silt, friable with occasional sub-angular limestone. Cut by 1216.	0.18m deep	Pottery ; bone
1222	Cut	Posthole with steep vertical sides. Contains 1223. Cuts 1215, 1224	0.92m long <0.20m wide	
1223	Fill	Fill of feature 1222: dark black-grey silty sand with charcoal flecks. Below 1203.	0.40m deep	
1224	Fill	Fill of pit 1225: mixed medium grey-brown / yellow sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Cut by 1222	0.24m deep	
1225	Cut	Pit: sub-circular with moderately sloping sides. Contains 1224; cuts 1202. Same as 1210	3.50m long; >1.20m wide; 0.24m deep	
1226	Fill	Fill of posthole 1227: light grey-brown silty sand, friable with occasional sub-angular stone. Cut by 1220.	0.10m deep	
1227	Cut	Posthole, small. Contains 1226; cuts 1202	0.24m diam.; 0.10m deep	
1228	Cut	Gully with slight curve to NE; Cuts 1202. Contains 1229	>2m long; >0.64m wide 0.30m deep	
1229	Fill	Fill of gully 1228: mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stone fragments; below 1201	0.30m deep	Pottery ; bone
1230	Cut	Shallow pit- elongated oval with shallow sides. Contains 1231; Cuts 1202.	0.18m deep	
1231	Fill	Fill of pit 1230: dark to mid brown sandy silt with occasional large limestone and small stones. Below 1201	0.18m deep	Pottery ; bone
1232	Fill	Fill of pit 1209: light brown sandy silt with a reddish tinge. Cut by 1210	0.46m deep	Pottery ; bone
1233	Fill	Upper fill of pit 1210: predominantly black, burnt silty deposit, loose and friable with small stones. Above 1234; below 1204	0.14m deep	Pottery ; bone
1234	Fill	Basal fill of pit 1210: light brown sandy silt with yellowish hue. Below 1233	0.38m deep	Pottery ; bone
1235	Cut	Shallow pit: sub-square with moderately steep sides. Contains 1237, 1236; cuts 1202	0.38m deep	
1236	Fill	Fill of pit 1235: mid brown friable sandy silt with occ. small stones. Above 1237; cut by 1239	0.12m deep	
1237	Fill	Fill of pit 1235: pale yellow/buff silty sand and silt mix; friable with freq. limestone fragments. Below 1236	0.22m deep	pottery
1238	Structure	Wall: limestone construction, single course surviving. Above 1239; below 1240.	0.80m wide; 0.36m high; 0.30m long	

1239	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 1238. Cuts 1236	>0.30m long; 0.80m wide; 0.36m deep	
1240	Fill	Fill of cut 1239: dark brown friable sandy silt. Below 1200	0.36m deep	
1241	Cut	Ditch: linear with steep sides. Contains 1242. Cuts 1202	>2m long; 1.02m wide; 0.22m deep	
1242	Fill	Fill of ditch 1241: mid brown sandy silt. Compact. Below 1201	0.22m deep	Pottery ; bone
1243	Fill	Fill of gully 1244. Dark brown slightly clayey silt; below 1200.	0.26m deep	Pottery ; bone
1244	Cut	Gully: linear with moderately steep sides. Contains 1243. Cuts 1202	0.80m wide; 0.26m deep	
1245	Fill	Fill of ditch 1246: Dark brown slightly clayey silt; Below 1200	0.48m deep	Pottery ; bone; shell
1246	Cut	Ditch. Linear with moderately steep sides. Contains 1245. Cuts 1202	1.65m wide; 0.48m deep	
1247	Cut	Ditch: Linear with moderately steep sides. Contains 1249, 1248. Cuts 1202.	>2m long; 1.40m wide; 0.68m deep	
1248	Fill	Upper silting, fill of ditch 1247: mid orange-brown friable sandy silt. Below 1201.Above 1249	0.24m deep	
1249	Fill	Fill of ditch 1247: pale tallow/buff silt sand with frequent (c.98%) limestone; below 1248	0.60m deep	
1250	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 1252: mid to dark brown sandy silt; below 1200; above 1251	0.22m deep	Pottery ; bone
1251	Fill	Fill of ditch 1252: light reddish brown silty sand with frequent small to large stones. Below 1250	0.75m deep	Pottery ; bone; slag;
1252	Cut	Ditch: V-shaped linear with steep sides and a rounded base. Contains 1250, 1251; Cuts 1202	>2m long; 2.05m wide; 0.75m deep	
1253	Fill	Fill of gully 1254: light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Below 1201	0.42m deep	Pottery ; bone; stone
1254	Cut	Gully: linear with a 90 degree turn. Contains 1253. Cuts 1271	0.80m wide; 0.42m deep	
1255	Cut	Ditch: linear with steep sides and a flat base. Contains 1261, 1260, 1259, 1258, 1257, 1256.	>2m long; 2.76m wide; 0.84m deep	
1256	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 1255. Dark greyish-brown slightly clayey silt with frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles. Above 1257; Below 1200	0.16m deep	Pottery ; bone
1257	Fill	Fill of ditch 1255. Mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with moderately frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles. Above 1258; Below 1256	0.30m deep	Pottery ; bone
1258	Fill	Fill of ditch 1255. Mid to greyish-brown slightly clayey silt with very frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles.. Above 1259, 1260; Below 1257	0.26m deep	
1259	Fill	Fill of ditch 1255. Mid to dark orangy-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional limestone pebbles. Above 1261; Below 1258	0.14m deep	
1260	Fill	Fill of ditch 1255 Mid to dark orangy-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional limestone pebbles. Above 1261; Below 1258	0.14m deep	

1261	Fill	Fill of ditch 1255. Light brown slightly clayey silt with very frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles. Below 1259, 1260.	0.36m deep	bone
1262	Cut	Ditch: linear, possible curvilinear with moderately steep sides. Cuts 1202. Contains 1263	>2m long; 1.80m wide; 0.40m deep	
1263	Fill	Fill of ditch 1262: pale brown-buff clay silt with frequent moderate limestone fragments. Below 1200.	0.40m deep	Pottery ; bone; shell
1264	Cut	Gully: linear with steep sides. Contains 1265; cuts 1202	>2m long; 0.58m wide; 0.24m deep	
1265	Fill	Fill of linear 1264: dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt. Below 1200.	0.24m deep	pottery
1266	Fill	Fill of gully 1254: light grey sandy silt. Below 1201. Same as 1253?	0.35m deep	Pottery ; bone; slag;
1267	Cut	Pit: sub-oval shallow. Contains 1268, 1269. Cuts 1279	1.67m long; 1.25m wide; 0.25m deep	
1268	Fill	Upper fill of pit 1267. Dark grey-brown clayey silt. Cut by 1270. Above 1269.	0.12m deep	Pottery ; bone; slag; shell
1269	Fill	Fill of 1267. Yellow-grey sandy silt. Below 1268. Cut by 1270.	0.15m deep	pottery
1270	Cut	Ditch: uneven linear. Contains 1272, 1271. Cuts 1268.	>2m long; 1.30m wide; 0.43m deep	
1271	Fill	Fill of ditch 1270: dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Cut by 1254. Above 1272.	0.13m deep	Pottery ; bone; slag;
1272	Fill	Fill of ditch 1270: dark brown-grey slightly sandy silt. Below 1271.	0.30m deep	pottery
1273	Cut	Small pit or posthole: sub-circular steep sided. Contains 1274. Cuts 1202.	0.55m wide; 0.20m deep	
1274	Fill	Fill of 1273: light brown-grey silty sand. Below 1201.	0.20m deep	Fe nail Δ7; slag;
1275	Cut	Pit or gully terminus: sub-circular with gently sloping sides. Contains 1276; cuts 1278.	0.60m long; 0.40m wide; 0.16m deep	
1276	Fill	Fill of 1275: mid grey-brown sandy silt. Below 1201.	0.16m deep	Pottery ; bone
1277	Cut	Pit: shallow, sub-circular. Contains 1278; cuts 1202	0.55m wide; 0.18m deep	
1278	Fill	Fill of pit 1277: yellow-brown sandy silt. Cut buy 1275.	0.18m deep	
1279	Fill	Fill of pit 1280: light grey soft silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Cut by 1267.	0.25m deep	
1280		Sub-circular pit. Contains 1279. Cuts 1202.	0.25m deep	
Trench 13 (Turbine 6) OD: 42.253 - 42.789m				
1300	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown clay silt with frequent limestone fragments. Above 1301	0.30mdeep	
1301	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown clay silt. Above 1302	0.08m deep	
1302	Layer	Natural limestone brash substrate	0.05m to LOE	

1303	Cut	Ditch with moderate steep sides and a flat base. Contains 1304.	1.40m wide 0.38m deep	
1304	Fill	Ditch fill: pale brown sandy silt. Fill of 1303. Below 1301.	0.38m deep	
1305	Fill	Pit fill: dark grey, slightly clay silt with a high %of charcoal and occasional limestone cobbles. Fill of 1306. Cut by 1310.	0.18m deep	
1306	Cut	Pit. Irregular circle in plan; wide shallow profile. Contains 1305.	0.18m deep	
1307	Fill	Fill: black, charcoal-rich soft silt. Fill of 1309.Below 1308.	0.04m deep	
1308	Fill	Fill of 1309: dark brown slightly clayey silt with moderate to frequent limestone cobbles and pebbles. Above 1307.	0.38m deep	Pottery ;
1309	Structure	Stone drain or flue. Fill of 1310. Contains 1307 & 1308	0.46m deep; 0.25m wide	
1310	Cut	Construction cut for 1309. Cuts 1305. Contains 1309	>2.00m long; 1.04m wide; 0.46m deep.	
Trench 14 (Turbine 6) OD: 42.311 - 43.158m				
1400	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1401		
1401	Layer	Subsoil. Above 1402		
1402	Layer	Natural		
Trench 15 (Turbine 6) OD: 37.824 - 42.497m				
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1501		
1501	Layer	Subsoil. Above 1502		
1502	Layer	Natural		
Trench 16 (Turbine 5) OD: 37.518 - 38.327m				
1600	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1601		
1601	Layer	Subsoil. Above 1602		
1602	Layer	Natural brash		
1603	Structure	Drystone wall		
1604	Fill	Construction fill of 1605		
1605	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1603.		
Trench 17 (Turbine 5) OD: 37.778 - 37.951m				
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1701		
1701	Layer	Subsoil. Above 1702		
1702	Layer	Natural		
Trench 18 (Turbine 4) OD: 32.699 - 33.102m				
1800	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1801		
1801	Layer	Subsoil. Above 1802.		
1802	Layer	Natural		
Trench 19 (Turbine 4) OD: 34.581 - 35.233m				
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1901.		
1901	Layer	Natural		
Trench 20 (Turbine 4) OD: 35.433 - 35.796m				
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2001.		
2001	Layer	Natural		
Trench 21 (Turbine 3) OD: 44.705 - 45.129m				

2100	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2101.	0.32m deep	
2101	Layer	Natural	0.15m deep to LOE	
Trench 22 (Turbine 2) OD: 49.604 - 50.01m				
2200	Layer	Topsoil: dark grey-brown humic. Above 2201.	0.22m deep	
2201	Layer	Subsoil / till interface: mid to dark brown slightly clayey. Above 2202, 2203.	0.08m deep	pottery
2202	Layer	Natural cornbrash with patches of brown clayey silt	0.09m deep to LOE	
2203	Fill	Ditch fill: mid to dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of 2204. Below 2201	0.28m deep	
2204	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	1.38m wide; 0.28m deep	
Trench 23 (Turbine 2) OD: 49.528 - 50.449m				
2300	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2301. mid red-brown silty clay with frequent limestone flecks	0.45m deep	
2301	Layer	Subsoil / till interface. Orange red-brown silty clay. Above 2302, 2313, 2316, 2318, 2320. Below 2300.	0.18m deep	
2302	Layer	Natural cornbrash	0.12m deep to LOE	
2303	Cut	Ditch cut; linear with shallow sides and slightly rounded base. Cuts 2302. Contains 2304	>3.00m long; 1.55m wide; 0.34m deep	
2304	Fill	Fill of ditch 2303: mid to pale red-brown clay silt. Friable with frequent large and small limestone fragments	0.34m deep	Pottery ; bone
2305	Cut	Posthole. Circular with steep sides and sloping to a flat base. Cuts 2302. Contains 2306.	0.33m diameter; 0.16m deep	
2306	Fill	Fill of posthole 2305. Mid red-brown clay silt. Friable with frequent limestone fragments	0.16m deep;	
2307	Fill	Fill of ditch 2308: dark brown slightly clayey silt. Friable with frequent limestone pebbles and cobbles	0.26m deep;	Pottery ; bone
2308	Cut	Ditch. Steep sided linear with rounded base. Cuts 2302. Contains 2307	>10.00m long; 0.80m wide; 0.26m deep;	
2309	Fill	Fill of pit 2310: dark brown slightly clayey silt with very frequent limestone pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	0.27m deep;	
2310	Cut	Small pit. Irregular circle in plan. Steep sides and rounded base. Cuts 2302. Contains 2309	0.80m diam; 0.27m deep;	
2311	Fill	Fill of posthole 2312: dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent limestone pebbles	0.12m deep;	
2312	Cut	Posthole. Irregular circle in plan. Steep sides and concave base Cuts 2302. Contains 2311	0.22m diam; 0.12m deep;	
2313	Fill	Fill of ditch 2315. Mid brown sandy silt with red hue. Above 2314; below 2301	0.20m deep	Bone
2314	Fill	Fill of ditch 2315. Mid brown sandy silt. Below 2313	0.20m deep	
2315	Cut	Ring ditch. Steep sides and narrow pointed base. west edge slightly stepped. Cuts 2302. Contains 2313, 2314.	>2.00m long; 1.05m wide; 0.40m deep	
2316	Fill	Fill of ring ditch 2317: mid brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments. Below 2301	0.39m deep	Pottery ;
2317	Cut	Ring ditch. Same as 2315. Moderately steep sides. Cuts 2302. Contains 2316	>2.00m long; 1.20m wide; 0.39m deep	

2318	Fill	Fill of ditch 2319. Mid to dark brown sandy silt. Fairly loose and friable with frequent small-medium stones. Below 2301	0.32m deep	Pottery ;
2319	Cut	Ditch. Linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave rounded base. Cuts 2302. Contains 2318.	>2.00m long; 0.70m wide; 0.32m deep	
2320	Fill	Fill of 2321: dark brown slightly clayey silt with very frequent limestone pebbles & cobbles	0.12m deep	
2321	Cut	Narrow / shallow ditch or gully. Cuts 2302. Contains 2320.	>2.00m long; 0.35m wide; 0.12m deep	
Trench 24 (Turbine 2) OD: 51.631 - 52.164m				
2400	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2401.	0.05m deep	
2401	Layer	Subsoil. Above 2402.	0.27m deep	
2402	Layer	Natural	0.11m deep to LOE	
Trench 25 (Turbine 2) OD: 51.847 - 52.499m				
2500	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2501.	0.05m deep	
2501	Layer	Subsoil. Above 2502.	0.30m deep	
2502	Layer	Natural	0.18m deep to LOE	
Trench 26 (Turbine 1) OD: 58.114 - 58.688m				
2600	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown friable clay-silt. Above 2601, 2608	0.46m deep	
2601	Layer	Natural cornbrash	0.20m deep to LOE	
2602	Cut	Ring ditch cut by 2603. Sharp break-of-slope; straight-sided. Flat/irregular base. Contains 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613. Cuts 2601	>1.50m wide; 0.70m deep	
2603	Cut	Linear / ditch. Contains 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607. Cuts 2601 and 2609	2.60m wide; 0.60m deep	Bone
2604	Fill	Primary fill of 2603. Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Above 2604; below 2605.	0.28m deep	Bone
2605	Fill	Fill of 2603. Mid yellowish-brown silty sand. Above 2604; below 2606	0.44m deep	
2606	Fill	Fill of 2603. Mid reddish-brown silty sand. Above 2605; below 2607	0.22m deep	
2607	Fill	Fill of 2603. Mid yellowish-brown silty sand. Below 2608; above 2606	0.12m deep	
2608	Layer	Subsoil: Mid brown silty clay - possible colluvium. Below 2601; above 2607; 2613	0.46m deep	
2609	Layer	Natural interface/redeposited natural: Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments. Below 2608; cut by 2603 and by 2602(?)	0.26m deep	
2610	Fill	Primary fill of 2602; Mid reddish-brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments. Below 2611	0.16m deep	
2611	Fill	Fill of 2602: Mid reddish-brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded limestone fragments. Above 2610; below 2612	0.10m deep	
2612	Fill	Fill of 2602: Mid reddish-brown silty sand with abundant sub-angular limestone fragments. Below 2613;	0.42m deep	
2613	Fill	Upper fill of 2602: Mid reddish-brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments. Above 2612; cut by 2603	0.24m deep	

Trench 27 (Turbine 1) OD: 57.688 - 59.072m				
2700	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2701.	0.40m deep	
2701	Layer	Natural	0.11m deep to LOE	
Trench 28 (Turbine 1) OD: 58.827 - 59.623m				
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Above 2801.	0.21m deep	
2801	Layer	Subsoil. Above 2802.	0.09m deep	
2802	Layer	Natural	0.12m deep to LOE	

Appendix 2: Prehistoric and Roman pottery assessment

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Introduction

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, CLAU (see Darling and Precious *forthcoming*) and the fabric series under development for North Lincolnshire Museum (Rowlandson *forthcoming a*). Where appropriate, terminology from the PCRG guidelines (1997) and the Trent & Peak prehistoric pottery manual (Knight 1998) has been used for recording the earlier pottery. Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The fabric descriptions and archive record (tabulated below at the end of the report) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. The report was produced on the basis of trench locations and a context list provided by PCAS Ltd.

A total of 610 sherds, weighing 11.679kg total RE 8.49, was recovered from the scheme of archaeological trial trenching. Much of the pottery was in good condition with notable fresh groups of pottery from contexts 1008 and 1231. In contrast to many rural assemblages studied by this author in this area, a significant proportion of the pottery has been retrieved from pits or features associated with structures. Pottery retrieved from ditches and gullies made up 40.16% of the assemblage by sherd count. The table below summarises the assemblage by trench and then by context. The project has produced groups ranging from the middle Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period. Pottery was retrieved from five of the trenches, with good groups of pottery retrieved from trenches 10, 12 and 23. Further excavations for this scheme are likely to produce further evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation.

Dating summary by trench					
Trench	Date Range	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
10	Late 1 st to 4 th century AD	A group of pottery including a number of groups associated with the occupation and destruction of a structure in the late Roman period.	184	2188	155
12	Mid/late Iron Age to 4 th century AD Roman	Predominantly mid/late 3 rd to 4 th century with some earlier Roman and Iron Age pottery retrieved from ditches and gullies.	306	6903	480
13	Roman	Two sherds from a single stone lined drain or flue feature.	2	96	0
22	Mid 1 st to early/mid 2 nd century AD	A single sherd retrieved from the subsoil.	1	46	2
23	Mid/late 1 st century AD to early 2 nd century AD	A group of early Roman pottery from ditches and ring ditches.	68	1263	142
U/S	Mid/late Iron Age to 4 th century AD Roman	A range of unstratified sherds retrieved during the investigations	49	1183	70

Dating summary by context							
F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
1001	Subsoil	1001	3C+	A small mixed, abraded group including shell gritted sherds.	46	269	2
1003	Structure	1003	ML3+	A small group including fragments from a shell gritted Dalesware jar	30	321	26
1006	Structure	1013	AD180-250	A small group including a shell gritted dish with a plain rim and a fragment from a form 32 bowl.	8	135	23
1007	Layer	1007	L3+	A small group including fragments from a shell gritted Dalesware jar and a greyware wide-mouthed bowl.	27	415	16
1010	Ditch	1008	L1-EM2	A small group including a large proportion from a jar with an everted rim and linear rustication (Darling 1984, Fig. 15.51) and a dish with a bead rim.	12	174	40
1011	Robber trench	1014	4C	A small group including a fragment from a Swanpool type oxidised mortarium with slag trituration grits and a fragment from a large greyware wide-mouthed bowl.	15	342	18
1017	Ditch	1016	2C+	A small group including a fragment from a greyware lug handled jar.	3	78	21
1020	Structure	1018	L2+	A single greyware sherd	2	8	0
1021	Layer	1021	3C+	a small group of greyware and shell gritted sherds.	3	58	3
1024	Layer	1024	2C+	A small group including fragments from large greyware vessels and a beaker in an oxidised fabric with a corrugated profile.	17	158	0
1026	Ditch	1026	ML3+	A small group including a fragment from a jar in a shell gritted Dalesware fabric.	10	102	0
1028	Ditch	1027	L3+	A small group including a fragment from a bowl with a bead and flanged rim and a basal sherd from a Swanpool type mortarium.	11	128	6
1203	Layer	1203	ML3+	A medium sized group including a greyware jar with a curved rim and a dish with a plain rim. Also present is a fragment from a shell gritted Dalesware jar.	72	1390	91
1204	Surface	1204	3C	A small group including a fragment from a samian form 33 cup.	3	88	15
1205	Ditch	1206	4C	A small group including fragments from a colour coated folded beaker, sherds from a Dalesware jar. Greyware vessels present include fragments from large wide mouthed bowls and carinated bowls (as Darling and Precious forthcoming No.1160) and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl. A fragment from a Swanpool colour coated beaker was also retrieved.	42	957	68
1205	Ditch	1207	3C	A single fragment from a carinated greyware bowl (Darling and Precious forthcoming No.1160)	2	5	0
1208	Ditch	1221	ML2	A small group including a greyware jar with a lid-seat similar in form to Roxby form 'A' (Rigby and Stead 1976).	4	61	11
1209	Pit	1232	ROM	Two greyware sherds	2	7	0
1210	Pit	1233	L2+	A small group including a heavily worn base from a Mancetter/Hartshill Mortarium with mudrock trituration grits and a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora.	3	422	0
1210	Pit	1234	M2+	A small group including sherds from a greyware jar with burnished lattice decoration.	8	68	9
1212	Ditch	1211	ML3+	A small group including a fragment from a wide-mouthed greyware bowl and a shell gritted Dalesware jar.	16	154	54
1220	Ditch	1218	2C?	A small group including a fragment from a colour coated flagon or jar probably in a local light firing fabric with traces of orange slip.	8	119	0
1229	Gully	1229	L1-2C+	A small group including an Iron Age shell gritted sherd and a fine greyware sherd with rouletted decoration.	2	17	0

Dating summary by context							
F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
1230	Pit	1231	ML3	A good fresh medium sized group including a sherd of shell gritted Dalesware and greyware vessels including a basal fragment from a cheese press (No.3), a bowl with a drooping flange (No.4), a straight sided bowl with a high bead and flanged rim (No.5) and a large wide-mouthed bowl (No.6). This group probably dates to the mid to late 3rd century AD	25	1299	65
1235	Pit	1237	ROM	A single greyware sherd	2	22	0
1239	Wall	1240	ML3+	A small group including a fragment of shell gritted Dalesware pottery.	2	26	0
1241	Ditch	1242	ML3+	A fragment from a shell gritted Dalesware jar (joins with context 1243).	5	90	8
1244	Ditch	1243	ML3+	A fragment from a shell gritted Dalesware jar (joins with context 1242).	6	50	0
1246	Ditch	1245	ROM	A small group including greyware	3	28	0
1252	Ditch	1250	ROM	A small group including a sherd from a greyware jar or beaker and a sherd from an Iron Age bowl joining contexts 1251, 1256 and 1257).	3	16	6
1252	Ditch	1251	L3-4	A small group including a fragment from a greyware jar with a collared rim	16	716	21
1254	Gully	1265	ROM	A small group including greyware.	3	48	3
1254	Gully	1266	M2+	A small group including a sherd with burnished lattice decoration.	2	12	0
1255	Ditch	1256	3-4C	A small group including fragments from: a greyware wide-mouthed bowl and a handmade shell gritted jar (probably of mid to late Iron Age date).	15	136	32
1255	Ditch	1257	MLIA	Handmade shell gritted sherds joining context 1256.	4	63	0
1262	Ditch	1263	2C	Fragments from two large greyware jars and a lug-handled jar. Also present a full profile from a dish with a slightly beaded rim.	34	744	65
1267	Pit	1268	L3+	A small group including fragments from a shell gritted Dalesware jar and wide-mouthed greyware bowls.	7	163	21
1270	Ditch	1271	3C+	A small group including shell gritted sherds and a fragment from a greyware bowl.	11	143	11
1270	Ditch	1272	ML1-M2	A single sherd from a large Iron Age tradition bowl.	4	45	0
1275	Gully	1276	3C+	A small group including a basal sherd from a colour coated flagon.	2	14	0
1310	Stone drain/flue	1308	ROM	Two sherds from a large jar in a coarse greyware fabric.	2	96	0
2201	Subsoil	2201	M1-EM2	A single sherd from a large native tradition bowl (Rigby and Stead 1976 Fig. 74.9)	1	46	2
2303	Ditch	2304	ML1-E2	A small group including a fragment from a large bowl or storage jar with a wedge shaped rim in a shell gritted fabric (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 76.38).	9	210	29
2308	Ditch	2307	ML1-2	Two native tradition sherds (IAGR).	2	30	0
2317	Ring ditch	2316	L1-?E2	A small group including a large proportion of a greyware jar with an everted rim and web rustication (broadly as Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig.75.27-8) and a fragment from a lug-handled jar in an IAGR fabric.	41	293	18
2319	Ditch	2318	L1-E2	A small group including a large proportion of a wheel finished shell gritted jar (Form broadly as Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig.64.4 but with a slight channel or groove on the upper edge of the rim) Also present are fragments from a greyware jar with an everted rim and a single light firing sherd in the CR fabric probably from a flagon.	16	730	95
U/S	Unstrat.	U/S	MLIA-4C	A mixed group mostly dating to the late 3rd- 4th century AD.	49	1183	70

Fabrics and forms

Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	1	0.17%	1	0.01%	0
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	1	0.17%	6	0.05%	2
SAMEG	Samian	East Gaulish	2	0.34%	45	0.40%	18
DR20	Amphora	Dr 20 amphorae	14	2.41%	1311	11.58%	0
MOMH	Mortaria	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	2	0.34%	197	1.74%	9
MOSPT	Mortaria	Swanpool type	2	0.34%	96	0.85%	0
CC	Fine	Other colour-coated wares	1	0.17%	3	0.03%	0
CC?	Fine	Other colour coated wares	1	0.17%	58	0.51%	0
NVCC1	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- light firing fabric	18	3.10%	79	0.70%	4
SPCC	Fine	Swanpool colour-coated	2	0.34%	19	0.17%	7
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	1	0.17%	4	0.04%	0
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	8	1.38%	95	0.84%	2
BBT	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	7	1.20%	21	0.19%	0
COA	Reduced	Miscellaneous coarse wares	4	0.69%	20	0.18%	0
GFIN	Reduced	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	3	0.52%	18	0.16%	5
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	349	60.07%	6372	56.27%	590
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	1	0.17%	21	0.19%	6
GREYC	Reduced	Coarse Greyware	8	1.38%	266	2.35%	12
GROG	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares	2	0.34%	9	0.08%	0
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional grit-tempered wares	58	9.98%	1418	12.52%	124
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	62	10.67%	806	7.12%	35
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1- Handmade abundant medium shell	17	2.93%	118	1.04%	10
IASH2	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 2- Common medium shell	1	0.17%	175	1.55%	7
IASH3	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted; Site Fabric 3- Moderate fine shell	1	0.17%	6	0.05%	0
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	15	2.58%	159	1.40%	8

Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
A	Amphora	Unclassified form	14	2.41%	1311	11.58%	0
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	4	0.69%	16	0.14%	4
BK?	Beaker	Unclassified form	1	0.17%	7	0.06%	7
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.17%	3	0.03%	5
BKFO	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	1	0.17%	3	0.03%	0
BKFOS	Beaker	Folded scaled beaker	13	2.24%	58	0.51%	0
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	1	0.17%	9	0.08%	0
BCAR	Bowl	Carinated	5	0.86%	52	0.46%	0
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	7	1.20%	212	1.87%	36
BFBL	Bowl	Bead and flange low bead	1	0.17%	27	0.24%	6
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	13	2.24%	432	3.82%	63
BL	Bowl- large	Large	11	1.89%	352	3.11%	34
BNAT	Bowl- large	Native tradition bowl e.g. D&P No.700	1	0.17%	47	0.42%	12
BWM	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No 1225-30	4	0.69%	134	1.18%	7
BWM1	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No.1225-7	13	2.24%	187	1.65%	56

Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BWM2	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1228	14	2.41%	1203	10.62%	52
BWM3	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1229-30	7	1.20%	445	3.93%	51
BD	Bowl/dish	-	10	1.72%	183	1.62%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	92	15.83%	1058	9.34%	0
CP	Cook pot	BB type	1	0.17%	28	0.25%	0
33	Cup	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.17%	40	0.35%	15
31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.17%	6	0.05%	2
32	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.17%	5	0.04%	3
DBR	Dish	Bead rim	4	0.69%	104	0.92%	20
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	3	0.52%	39	0.34%	11
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	1	0.17%	58	0.51%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	31	5.34%	485	4.28%	33
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	1	0.17%	10	0.09%	0
J105	Jar	Lid seated; as Rigby and Stead 1976 Roxby form A	3	0.52%	55	0.49%	11
JCR	Jar	Collared rim as Swanpool type C40-1	2	0.34%	49	0.43%	11
JCUR	Jar	Curved	1	0.17%	15	0.13%	7
JDW	Jar	Dales ware	22	3.79%	233	2.06%	26
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	48	8.26%	319	2.82%	83
JEVS	Jar	Everted rim- stubby	7	1.20%	35	0.31%	25
JHER	Jar	Hooked everted rim as Rigby & Stead 1976 Fig 64.4	13	2.24%	596	5.26%	87
JL	Jar	Large	28	4.82%	805	7.11%	74
JLH	Jar	Lug-handled	12	2.07%	327	2.89%	33
JNK	Jar	Necked	1	0.17%	18	0.16%	0
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.17%	2	0.02%	6
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	1	0.17%	12	0.11%	3
JBEV	Jar/Bowl	Everted rim	6	1.03%	32	0.28%	8
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	17	2.93%	562	4.96%	17
JBNAT	Jar/Bowl	Native tradition	1	0.17%	175	1.55%	7
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	1	0.17%	4	0.04%	2
JBNNK	Jar/bowl	No neck	1	0.17%	24	0.21%	11
M	Mortaria	Unclassified Form	3	0.52%	231	2.04%	0
MHH	Mortaria	Hammerheads as Gillam 279-84	1	0.17%	62	0.55%	9
OPEN	Open	Form	4	0.69%	42	0.37%	2
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	151	25.99%	1211	10.70%	0

The Iron Age pottery

Very little pottery from the site could be securely attributed to an Iron Age date. This is a feature of many sites in this part of Lincolnshire, as many of the fossil shell-gritted fabrics were in use in the late Iron Age and also after the Roman conquest into the 1st century AD. A single vessel from contexts 1250, 1251, 1256 and 1257 appears to almost certainly represent mid- to perhaps later Iron Age activity on the site. This vessel is a ellipsoidal bowl with a rounded everted rim that is too fragmentary for illustration; David Knight places a similar vessel from Dragonby in his 'Earlier La Tène' grouping (Knight 2002, Fig. 12.3.26). A similar shell-gritted fabric was encountered during excavations along the route of a pipeline to the west of this site. (Rowlandson 2009a). The other sherds from the IASH1-3 grouping, from Trenches 10, 12 and 22, may well represent post-conquest activity, as the only diagnostic form present, a large native tradition bowl with a wedge rim (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 74.9), occurs on sites both during and after the conquest period. However the presence of the Early La Tène vessel from trench 12 raises the possibility that a number of the ditches in this area may have been first established prior to the Roman conquest.

The amphorae

There is a limited quantity of amphora from this site, all from the typical globular Dressel 20 form, mostly produced for transporting olive oil and olive oil products from Southern Spain to much of the empire. With the exception of a single sherd from Trench 10, all of the Dressel 20 amphorae were retrieved from Trench 12 and may be from as few as 2 vessels, one in the typical 2nd century fabric and another in the later 'salt washed' fabric. Of interest is a handle fragment that has been broken away from the neck of the vessel at the upper part of the handle and sawn off halfway down, possibly for use as a grinding tool (see picture below). These robust vessels were often re-used for a number of purposes, often for grinding or sharpening tools; a DR20 sherd from a site manufacturing knives in the Roman period at Knaith also had evidence of re-use as a rough hone, presumably for sharpening the blades (Rowlandson 2009a and J. Cowgill pers. com).



Above photograph of the Dressel 20 amphora handle (Context 1251) with attachment to neck scar (right) and sawn and possibly ground end to the left with signs of cut marks.

The samian

A limited number of samian sherds were retrieved mostly from Central or Eastern Gaul production sources. The forms present include fragments from form 31 and 32 bowls and a cup or small bowl of form 33 (Webster 1996). The form 33 vessel had evidence of use wear around the rim. This small assemblage suggests some limited access to samian tableware from the 2nd century onwards, but no samian was retrieved from the early Roman group from Trench 23.

The mortaria

A very limited range of mortaria were retrieved, including a late reeded hammer head type form made by the Mancetter/Hartshill industry (Unstratified) and a bodysherd from a similar vessel that had been heavily worn through usage from Context 1233. Also present is a 4th century Swanpool type mortarium, perhaps from Swanpool or a more local source, with slag trituration grits and no surviving signs of a white slip, from contexts 1014 and 1027. It is not uncommon for few of these durable vessels to be found on rural sites in this region, as they may have been valuable commodities and only ever replaced when broken or worn through at the base (see Rowlandson 2009b).

Colour coated wares

The majority of the ceramic finewares retrieved from this project are from the Nene Valley or perhaps other local sources, with the majority of the small collection found in association with the structure in Trench 10. This suggests that the inhabitants of this structure had access to a number of beakers used for drinking. Also of note is a basal fragment from a colour coated flagon (Context 1272). Two vessels from the 4th century

Swanpool colour coated industry are represented, a fragment from a bowl or dish (Unstratified) and a possible beaker from context 1206. This low level of finewares is to be expected from rural sites from northern Lincolnshire, where only towns and *villae* produce considerable groups of fine tablewares (Rowlandson 2009 a & b). The relatively high occurrence of these types from Trench 10 is therefore of interest.

Oxidised wares

A limited range of light firing CR and orange (OX) oxidised sherds were retrieved from these excavations. The light firing vessels (CR) were probably mostly brought to the site from the potteries in and around Lincoln, and it should be noted that there is a low proportion of these wares, suggesting limited use of specialist ceramic tableware on this site in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. There are also few sherds in the OX fabric, probably as the local 'Trentside' potters mostly aimed to produce reduced wares for the local market with perhaps a few occasional exceptions (e.g. Rowlandson 2009b No.1).

The Reduced wares

The most common fabrics are the local reduced greywares (GREY). These sherds compare well with samples from the local Lea and Knaith kilns (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991). A similar range of forms to those encountered from the nearby pipeline schemes (Rowlandson 2009 a & b) are present here (No.2-7) including the ubiquitous medium sized jars and wide-mouthed bowls and a range of the typical small bowl and dish forms mimicking Black Burnished ware 1 prototypes. Of note is the rusticated jar and bead rimmed dish from context 1008 that suggest that Romanised wares were in use on this site by at least the early 2nd century AD. Also of note is the fresh group of pottery that was most probably in contemporary use during the mid to late 3rd century from pit 1230 (No.3-6). A small number of sherds from beakers in a fine wheel-made fabric (GFIN) were also found in Trenches 10 and 12. These most probably date to the later 1st to 2nd century AD.

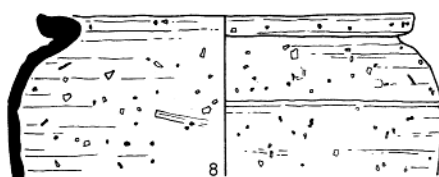
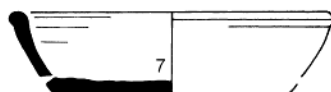
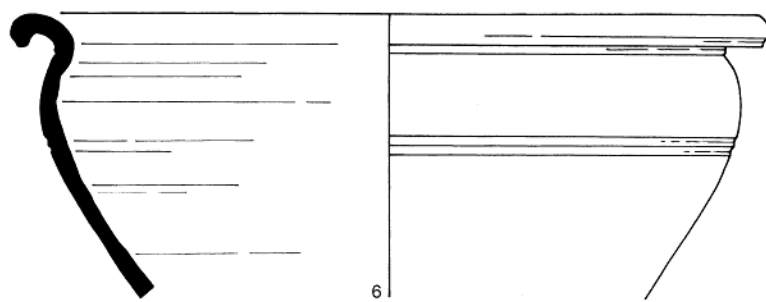
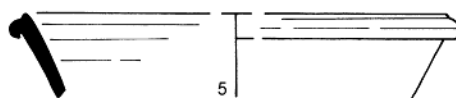
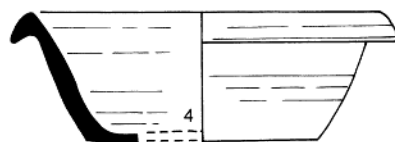
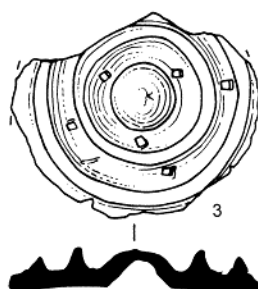
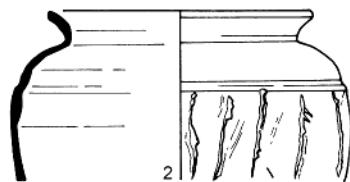
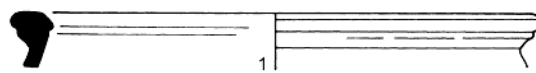
Also present from this site are a significant proportion of the Iron Age transitional gritty 'Trent Valley wares' (IAGR) suggesting activity from the middle of the 1st century until sometime in the later 2nd century in this area. The majority of vessels in this group were the typical range of large bowls and jars (eg. No.1 & 8).

Shell gritted wares

With the exception of the Iron Age Shell gritted types there are the typical representation of the local shell gritted Dalesware fabrics (DWSHT) from medium sized jars including the typical Gillam 157 type lid-seated form and also a plain rimmed dish from context 1013. Also of note was a coarse quartz and ?limestone gritted fabric from subsoil context 1001 that could not be attributed to the Roman period with certainty.

Catalogue illustration scale 1:4

- 1- **IAGR** a native tradition cooking pot. Context 1008, D8
- 2- **GREY** a jar with an everted rim, a high shoulder and linear rustication, Context 1008, D7
- 3- **GREY** the base from a cheese press, Context 1231, D3
- 4- **GREY** a straight sided bowl with a drooping flange, Context 1231, D6
- 5- **GREY** a bowl with a low bead and flange, Context 1231, D4
- 6- **GREY** a large wide-mouthed bowl, Context 1231, D5
- 7- **GREY** a dish with a bead rim, 1263, D2
- 8- **IAGR** a jar with a hooked everted rim with a slight groove near the edge of the rim, Context 2318, D1



0 10cm

Discussion

This investigation has produced further good evidence for Roman occupation to add to evidence from excavations on the West Burton pipeline and the Glentham-Harpswell Mains Replacement schemes (Rowlandson 2009 a & b), where groups with a similar range of dates were retrieved. Little more can be said about this assemblage at this time, but further investigations may help to clarify questions of the date and status of the occupation of these sites.

Recommendations

1. On current evidence, all of the pottery should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum. This should be reassessed at the end of the scheme and prior to deposition. The most important elements of the assemblage are the vessels selected as suitable for illustration, the samian, amphorae and mortaria.
2. Further investigations on these sites may produce more substantial groups which should be integrated into this report.
3. The 8 vessels illustrated here should be included in any final report on the whole scheme.
4. A final report on this project should consider the pottery from all excavations along the scheme and consider *comparanda* from unpublished reports from the area to put the groups in their local and regional context.

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OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1001	COA	-	WM?	1			BS; REDUCED COMMON MEDIUM QUARTZ ROUNDED AND MODERATE MEDIUM ROUNDED CALC INCLUSIONS; ?DATE ROMAN OR ? LATER		4	20	0	0	
1001	DWSHT	CLSD		1			BS		3	15	0	0	
1001	GREY	-		8	ABR		BS MISC		8	42	0	0	
1001	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	27	0	0	
1001	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		4	24	0	0	
1001	GREY	JL		1			BS		2	15	0	0	
1001	GREYC	J		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
1001	GROG	-		1	ABR		BS OX/R		2	9	0	0	
1001	NVCC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		13	58	0	0	
1001	OX	-		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
1001	OX	CLSD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
1001	OX	OPEN		1	ABR		RIM; ?FORM AND ANGLE		1	6	0	2	
1001	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS? ?FORM		1	7	0	0	
1001	SHEL	-		1	VAB		BS; MISC		4	21	0	0	
1003	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
1003	DWSHT	-		1	VAB		BS		1	10	0	0	
1003	DWSHT	CLSD		1			BASE		1	14	0	0	
1003	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM SHLDR; RIM SCRAP ?DIAM		8	99	0	2	
1003	GREY	-		1			BS		2	11	0	0	
1003	GREY	-		8	ABR		BS MISC		8	33	0	0	
1003	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		2	16	0	0	
1003	GREY	JL		1			BS		1	33	0	0	
1003	GREY	JL		1	ABR		BS		1	18	0	0	
1003	GREY	JLH		1			RIM SHLDR		3	64	14	12	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1003	GREYC	J		1			RIM; COARSE FABRIC ?DATE		1	20	16	12	
1003	NVCC1	BK	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
1007	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS		1	36	0	0	
1007	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
1007	DWSHT	J		1			RIM SHLDR		1	14	0	0	
1007	DWSHT	J		1			RIM; ROUNDED RIM FORM		1	12	18	6	
1007	GREY	-		1			BS		7	28	0	0	
1007	GREY	-		6	ABR		BS; MISC		6	42	0	0	
1007	GREY	BL		1			BS		2	112	0	0	
1007	GREY	BWM		1			BS SHLDR		1	35	0	0	
1007	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM	1014	1	65	41	8	
1007	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE HIGH FIRED		1	14	0	0	
1007	GREY	CLSD	LA	1			BS		1	18	0	0	
1007	OX	-		1	VAB		BASE		1	4	0	0	
1007	SAMCG	31		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
1007	SHEL	-		2	VAB		BS		2	20	0	0	
1008	GREY	JEV	RLIN	1		D7	RIM SHLDR; DARLING 84 FIG 15.51		8	107	14	28	2
1008	IAGR	-		2			BS		2	19	0	0	
1008	IAGR	BNAT		1		D8	RIM; FOLDED OVER VARIANT; RIGBY & STEAD 1976 FIG 24 NO 11		1	47	30	12	1
1008	SAM	-		1			BS FLAKE		1	1	0	0	
1013	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
1013	DWSHT	DPR		1			RIM		1	11	26	3	
1013	GREY	BL		1			BASE		1	35	0	0	
1013	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	14	0	0	
1013	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	16	0	0	
1013	GREY	JBL		1	ABR		BS		1	12	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1013	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	37	14	17	
1013	SAMEG	32		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	22	3	
1014	GREY	-		4			BS MISC		4	43	0	0	
1014	GREY	B		1	VAB		RIM; BFL FORM?		1	9	0	0	
1014	GREY	BD		1			BASE		4	91	0	0	
1014	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM	1007	1	97	41	7	
1014	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	25	14	11	
1014	MOSPT	M		1			BASE; OXIDISED ORANGE FABRIC COMMON POORLY SORTED SAND SIMILAR TO TRENTSIDE FABRICS WITH SLAG TRITURATION GRITS ANGULAR 2-8MM		1	58	0	0	
1014	NVCC1	CLSD		1	VAB		BS		1	5	0	0	
1014	OX	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	2	0	0	
1014	SHEL	-		1			BS; OX		1	12	0	0	
1016	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
1016	GREY	JLH	BWL	1			RIM GIRTH HANDLE SCAR		2	74	11	21	
1018	GREY	-		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
1018	NVCC1	BK		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
1021	GREY	JBL		1			RIM		1	19	30	3	
1021	GREY	JL		1			BS		1	27	0	0	
1021	SHEL	-		1			BS		1	12	0	0	
1024	GFIN	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
1024	GREY	-		5			BS		5	43	0	0	
1024	GREY	JBL		1			BASE		1	56	0	0	
1024	GREY	JBL		1			BS		1	16	0	0	
1024	NVCC1	BKFOS		1			BS	1001	1	2	0	0	
1024	OX	BK	CORRUG	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
1024	SHEL	-		1	VAB		BS		3	10	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1024	SHEL	-		3	ABR		BS		3	10	0	0	
1024	SHEL	JBL		1			BS		1	16	0	0	
1026	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BS		1	8	0	0	
1026	DWSHT	J		1			BS SHLDR		2	30	0	0	
1026	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTM		6	45	0	0	
1026	GREY	JBL		1			BS		1	19	0	0	
1027	DWSHT	-		1			BS		4	34	0	0	
1027	GREY	-		3			BS		3	19	0	0	
1027	GREY?	BFB		1	BURNT ABR		RIM; OXID SURFACES; POST FIRING BURNING		1	21	20	6	
1027	IAGR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
1027	IASH1	-		1			BS; R		1	9	0	0	
1027	MOSPT	M		1	VAB		BS		1	38	0	0	
1203	DR20	A		1			BS; FLAKEY INTERIOR		8	410	0	0	
1203	DR20	A		1			BS; SALT WASH	1233	1	74	0	0	
1203	DWSHT	-		2	VAB		BS		2	15	0	0	
1203	DWSHT	JDW		1	SOOT INT		RIM SHLDR;		3	34	16	7	
1203	GREY	-		1			BS		10	85	0	0	
1203	GREY	-		2			BS		2	20	0	0	
1203	GREY	-		7			BS		7	71	0	0	
1203	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	13	0	0	
1203	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	21	20	6	
1203	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	30	18	8	
1203	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	42	21	4	
1203	GREY	BFL		1			RIM; DEEP PROFILE		1	40	20	8	
1203	GREY	BL		1			RIM		1	21	26	8	
1203	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	44	38	7	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1203	GREY	BWM2		1			RIM		1	78	36	7	
1203	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTM		1	12	0	0	
1203	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		6	55	0	0	
1203	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	9	0	0	
1203	GREY	CLSD	LA	1			BS		3	35	0	0	
1203	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	10	24	3	
1203	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	12	24	3	
1203	GREY	JBNK		1			RIM		1	24	20	11	
1203	GREY	JCUR		1			RIM SHLDR		1	15	18	7	
1203	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	7	11	12	
1203	GREY	JNK		1	CORD		BS		1	18	0	0	
1203	IAGR	-		1			BS		2	23	0	0	
1203	IAGR	CLSD		1			BASE		10	159	0	0	
1203	SHEL	-		1	VAB		BS		1	13	0	0	
1204	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	19	0	0	
1204	IAGR	CLSD		1			BASE		1	29	0	0	
1204	SAMEG	33		1	ABR ? WEAR RIM AND INT		RIM		1	40	14	15	
1206	CC	BKFO	ROUZ	1			BS; BROWN CC; ORANGEY FABRIC; ? SOURCE		1	3	0	0	
1206	DWSHT	J		1			BS		7	176	0	0	
1206	DWSHT	J		1			BS SHLDR; SOOT UNDER RIM		3	84	0	0	
1206	GFIN	BKEV		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR		1	3	10	5	
1206	GREY	-		1			BS		5	52	0	0	
1206	GREY	-	BWL	1			BS		1	8	0	0	
1206	GREY	-		1			SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
1206	GREY	-		3			BS		3	18	0	0	
1206	GREY	BCAR		1			BS CARINATION; AS D&P 1160		1	25	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1206	GREY	BCAR		1			BS CARINATION; D&P 1160	1207	2	22	0	0	
1206	GREY	BD		1			BASE		2	13	0	0	
1206	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM; CURVING BEAD AS NENE VALLEY TYPES ?4C		1	68	20	14	
1206	GREY	BL		3			BS		3	58	0	0	
1206	GREY	BWM2		1			RIM TO SHLDR		1	179	39	18	
1206	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	23	30	7	
1206	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM TO SHLDR		1	120	38	13	
1206	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; PEDESTAL		2	53	0	0	
1206	GREY	CLSD		1	WORN BASE		BASE		1	25	0	0	
1206	GREY	CLSD	LA	1			BS		2	11	0	0	
1206	NVCC1	BK		1			RIM		1	3	8	4	
1206	OX	BD		1			BASE		1	5		0	
1206	SPCC	BK?		1			RIM; INTURNED ROUNDED RIM; BEAKER		1	7	10	7	
1207	GREY	BCAR		1			BS CARINATION; D&P 1160	1206	2	5	0	0	
1211	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		2	13	14	6	
1211	GREY	BWM1		1			RIM		12	129	20	48	
1211	IAGR	-		2	VAB		BS		2	12	0	0	
1218	CC?	FJ		1	ABR		BS; LIGHT FIRING LINCOLN TYPE CREAM WARE WITH TRACES OF RED SLIP EXT		1	58	0	0	
1218	GREY	-		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
1218	GREY	-		1			BS		2	7	0	0	
1218	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		4	49	0	0	
1221	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	6	0	0	
1221	GREY	J105	STAB	1	PATCHY SURFACES		RIM SHLDR		3	55	19	11	
1229	GFIN	BK?	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
1229	IASH1	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	14	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1231	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
1231	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
1231	GREY	BFB		1		D4	RIM		1	27	20	6	5
1231	GREY	BFL		1		D6	RIM TO BASE; DROOPING FLANGE		8	284	20	32	4
1231	GREY	BWM2		1		D5	RIM; SHLDR		12	946	40	27	6
1231	GREY	CP		1		D3	BASE; STRING CUT		1	28	0	0	3
1232	GREY	-		2			BS		2	7	0	0	
1233	DR20	A		1			BS; SALT WASH	1203	1	273	0	0	
1233	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	14	0	0	
1233	MOMH	M		1	WORN INT		BASE; BURNT OVER BREAKS		1	135	0	0	
1234	BBT	J	LA	1			BS		6	18	0	0	
1234	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
1234	GREY	JL		1			RIM; RARE SHELL		1	41	18	9	
1237	GREY	-		2			BS		2	22	0	0	
1240	DWSHT	JL		1			BS		1	23	0	0	
1240	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
1242	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM; BS	1243	5	90	18	8	
1243	DWSHT	JDW		1			BS SHLDR	1242	6	50	0	0	
1245	IAGR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
1245	IAGR	CLSD		1			BS		1	12	0	0	
1245	IAGR	JBL	HM	1			BS		1	11	0	0	
1250	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM		1	2	10	6	
1250	IASH1	-	HM	1			BS; R; SHAM	1251; 1256; 1257	2	14	0	0	
1251	DR20	A		1	TRIMMED/WORN	P1	HANDLE; UPPER SCAR; CUT HALF WAY DOWN HANDLE		1	495	0	0	
1251	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	6	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1251	GREY	BFL		1			BS; BROKEN NEAR RIM		1	15	0	0	
1251	GREY	BWM1		1			RIM SHLDR;		1	58	24	8	
1251	GREY	CLSD		5			BS MISC		5	33	0	0	
1251	GREY	JCR		1			RIM		2	49	18	11	
1251	IASH1	JEV	HM	1			RIM; R; ?DIAM	1250; 1256; 1257	3	9	0	2	
1251	IASH3	-	HM	1			BS; R; SHMF		1	6	0	0	
1251	SHEL	CLSD		1			BASE		1	45	0	0	
1256	DR20	A		1			BS SCRAP;		1	4	0	0	
1256	GREY	-		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
1256	GREY	BL		1			RIM TO GIRTH		1	51	24	7	
1256	GREY	JBNK		1			RIM		1	4	15	2	
1256	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	14	12	15	
1256	IAGR	CLSD		1			BS		1	15		0	
1256	IAGR	CLSD		1			BS		2	16	0	0	
1256	IASH1	-		1			BS; OX/R/OX	1257	2	9	0	0	
1256	IASH1	JBEV		1			RIM		5	14	18	8	
1257	IASH1	JBEV	HM	1			BS; R; THIN WALLS C.5MM; POSSIBLE IA S SHAPED BOWL; TOO FRAGMENTARY FOR ILLUSTRATION	1250; 1251; 1256	1	18	0	0	
1257	IASH1	JBL	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX	1256	3	45	0	0	
1263	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		3	121	0	0	
1263	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		7	66	0	0	
1263	GREY	DBR		1		D2	RIM TO BASE; REDUCED SURFACES		4	104	16	20	7
1263	GREY	J	LA	1			BS		2	43	0	0	
1263	GREY	JL		1			RIM SHLDR; THICK EVERTED RIM		13	217	16	37	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1263	IAGR	JL		1			BS		1	64	0	0	
1263	IAGR	JLH	SHG;SDG	1			HANDLE		1	87	0	0	
1263	IAGR	OPEN		1			BASE		1	23	0	0	
1263	SHEL	J		1	ABR		RIM; COMMON FOSSIL SHELL; HAND MADE ? CUP RIM TRIMMED OFF		2	19	12	8	
1265	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	36	0	0	
1265	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
1265	IAGR	JEVS		1			RIM		1	5	14	3	
1266	BBT	CLSD	LA	1			BS; SANDY; NOT DORSET		1	3	0	0	
1266	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
1268	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BS		1	12	0	0	
1268	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		1	6	0	2	
1268	GREY	BL		1			RIM		1	27	24	12	
1268	GREY	BWM		1			BS; SHLDR		1	15	0	0	
1268	GREY	BWM	SHG	1			BS; SHLDR		1	40	0	0	
1268	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	59	38	7	
1268	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
1271	DWSHT	J		1	BURNT OVER BREAK		BS		1	15	0	0	
1271	DWSHT	J		3			BS		3	35	0	0	
1271	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	21	16	11	
1271	GREY	BL		1			BS		1	31	0	0	
1271	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	9	0	0	
1271	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
1271	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		2	20	0	0	
1271	GREY	OPEN		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
1272	IAGR	JBL		1	ABR		BS; VEG IMPRESSION WITHIN FABRIC		1	29	0	0	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
1272	NVCC1	F		1			BASE; STRAIGHT SIDED FLAGON BASE TYPE AS 3C EXAMPLE HOWE ET AL NENE VALLEY GUIDE		3	16	0	0	
1276	GREY	OPEN		1	ABR		BASE		1	10	0	0	
1276	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
1308	GREYC	JBL		1	VAB		BS		2	96	0	0	
2201	IASH2	BNAT	HM	1	VAB		RIM; R; SHCM		1	46	30	2	
2304	IAGR	JEVS	HM	1			RIM		6	30	17	22	
2304	IAGR	JLH		1			BS	2316	2	5	0	0	
2304	IASH2	JBNAT	HM	1			RIM; IRF; PROBABLY LARGE STORAGE JAR		1	175	38	7	
2307	IAGR	CLSD	HM	1			BS		2	30	0	0	
2316	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	12	0	0	
2316	GREY	JEV	RWEB	1	ABR		RIM; DARK SURFACES; ORANGE CORE		34	171	16	18	
2316	IAGR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
2316	IAGR	JLH		1			HANDLE	2304	4	97	0	0	
2316	SHEL	-	HM	1			BS; ?VESSEL		1	6	0	0	
2318	CR	CLSD		1	ABR		BS; ?FLAGON		1	4	0	0	
2318	GREY	JEV		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR; HIGH SHLDR		1	11	13	8	
2318	IAGR	JBL	HM/WF	1			BS;		1	119	0	0	
2318	IAGR	JHER		1		D1	RIMSHLDR; SLIGHT GROOVE ON UPPER EDGE OF RIM		13	596	20	87	8
U/S	DR20	A		1			BS		1	19	0	0	
U/S	DWSHT	-		3	ABR		BS		3	44	0	0	
U/S	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM; ?DIAM		1	24	0	5	
U/S	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM; DIAM?		1	7	0	4	
U/S	GREY	-		15			BS MISC		15	143	0	0	
U/S	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	49	0	0	
U/S	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	24	28	4	
U/S	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM; ?DIAM		2	55	0	2	

OSFE13- Prehistoric and Roman pottery archive													
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
U/S	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM; DIAM?		1	23	0	2	
U/S	GREY	BL		1			RIM		1	17	15	7	
U/S	GREY	BWM3		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR		1	63	29	7	
U/S	GREY	BWM3		1	VAB		RIM		1	18	0	2	
U/S	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	10	0	0	
U/S	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	18	20	5	
U/S	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	15	18	7	
U/S	GREY	J?		1			BS SHLDR		1	10	0	0	
U/S	GREY	JBL		1			RIM		1	39	30	7	
U/S	GREY	JBL		1			RIM FRAG		1	13	30	7	
U/S	GREY	JL		1			BASE		1	86	0	0	
U/S	GREY	JL		1			BS		1	60	0	0	
U/S	GREY	JL		1	ABR		BASE		1	38	0	0	
U/S	GREY	JL		1	ABR		BS		2	121	0	0	
U/S	GREYC	JBL		1	ABR		BS		2	78	0	0	
U/S	GREYC	JBL		1	ABR		BS; RARE FLINT		2	68	0	0	
U/S	MOMH	MHH		1			RIM; REEDED HAMMER HEAD; FINE WHITE PIPECLAY FABRIC MUDROCK TRITS		1	62	29	9	
U/S	NVCC1	BK	BAD	1			BS; PERHAPS BARBOTINE PHALLUS DECORATION		1	10	0	0	
U/S	OX	-		1			BS; ?MISFIRED GREYWARE		1	14	0	0	
U/S	OX	JBL		1	ABR		BASE		1	43	0	0	
U/S	SPCC	BD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		1	12	0	0	

Appendix 3. Faunal Remains from Old Street Farm, Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire

L.L Keal

Introduction

A total of 384 fragments (6194.4g) of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological trial trenching at Old Street Farm, Hemswell Cliff. The faunal remains were recovered in Trenches 10, 11/12, 13, 23 and 26. They were retrieved from the subsoil (1001), ditch fills (1003), (1008), (1013), (1025), (1027), (1206), (1207), (1211), (1218), (1242), (1245), (1250), (1251), (1256), (1257), (1261), (1263), (1271), (1272), (2304), (2307), (2313), (2604), pit fills (1231), (1232), (1233), (1234), (1268), (1274), (1276), a Trackway (1204), a number of demolition layers (1007), (1024), (1203), gully fills (1229), (1243), and the fill of a robber trench (1014). The deposits were spot dated from the mid/late Iron Age to the 4th Century AD.

Methodology

The material was laid out in context number order and, where possible, identified to taxon, element and side before being weighed. Elements that could be confidently refitted were recorded as one. Where bones were undiagnostic to taxon due to preservation or size/nature of the fragment they were assigned broad categories of large mammal, medium mammal or small mammal. The bones were then assessed for their state of preservation, broad developmental stage and for signs of butchery, burning and pathology. The archive attached in Appendix 1 was produced with reference to published catalogues and reference material (Schmid 1972; Hilson 2003).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging grade 2-3 on the Lyman criteria, however certain contexts produced bone of stages 4 or 5 with frequent fragmentation and poor preservation (1994). These contexts tend to contain frequent limestone inclusions, which could account for this preservation and fragmentation.

Evidence for butchery was indicated on only 7 fragments of bone. Six fragments from deposits (1013), (1014), (1203), (1233) and (1271) showed evidence of being cut, and a further one from deposit (1203) displayed chop marks. These tool marks were likely to be produced by cleavers and knives and probably represent domestic butchery.

Burning was noted only on a single fragment recovered from (1274). This fragment was burnt black; heated but not fully oxidised, thus possibly indicating cooking waste. Carnivore gnawing was noted on a single fragment from an upper ditch fill, suggesting it lay open and exposed for some time. Three fragments of bone were found to display pathological changes, two of a dental nature on cow bones from deposits (1203) and (1207) and a further related to wear and tear (osteoarthritis) on a cow metatarsal from deposit (1203). This could suggest that at least some of the animals were kept to a mature age and used for traction

and not killed off earlier for meat. The data from this assessment is too limited and inclusive to state this with any real certainty.

Results

Each fragment collected from the site has been recorded within Appendix 1. Below is a summary of animal type and counts of each by context (Table 1). This is expressed as the number of identifiable specimens for each taxon (NISP).

Table 1 Summary of Number of identifiable specimens by context

	Horse	Cow	Pig	Sheep/Goat	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small Mammal	Total
1001 3C+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1003 ML3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
1007 L2+	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
1008 L1-EM2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
1013 AD 180-250	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	7
1014 4C	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
1024	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1025 ML3+	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1027 L3+	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1203 ML3+	0	17	0	2	125	3	2	149
1204 3C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1206 4C	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1207 3C	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	9
1211 ML3+	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1218 2C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1229	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1231 3C	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1232 ROM	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
1233	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
1234 M2+	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
1242	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1243 ML3+	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	6
1245 ROM	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	6
1250 ROM	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5
1251 L3-4	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	7
1256 3-4C	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	8
1257 ML1A	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
1261	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1263 2C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1268 L3+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1271 3C+	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
1272	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
1274	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1276 3C+	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	8
2304 ML1-EM2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
2307 ML1-E2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
2313	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
2604	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Total	3	35	1	21	174	46	6	286

Summary

The assemblage appears to be dominated by large mammals (n174) and cow (n35). The majority of these bones were recovered from one context (1203), a 3rd C demolition layer, so possibly originally derive from many different contexts before forming this secondary deposit.

It should be noted that these counts relate to identified specimens not number of animals. Context (1203) contains a total of 142 specimens of large mammal and cow but the minimum number of large mammals and cows for these counts is 1 and 2 respectively.

The second most common species recovered on site are medium sized mammals (46) and sheep/goat (21). Horse, pig and small mammals have also been identified but the counts are much lower.

The majority of the fragments were derived from possible secondary deposits such as demolition layers, a trackway, robber cut and upper fills of ditch but context (1207) the lower fill of later Roman ditch could possibly represent a deliberate deposition. The animal bone from this context was positioned right at the base of the ditch and consist of cow and large mammal bones. The bones do not represent articulated remains but possibly derive from one animal. The nature of the evaluation slot prevents further interpretation.

The animal bone assessment has provided an insight into the animals present and in use on the site from the mid/late Iron Age to the 4th Century. It has highlighted potential uses for the animals as both a food and work force. The quantity and nature of the assemblage restricts further or more conclusive assessment.

Further work at the site has the potential to produce a larger assemblage that would inform a more detailed analysis and understanding of the faunal remains/economy for this site.

References

- Hilson, S. 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Appendix 4. Small Finds from OSFE13 Hemswell

Nicholas J. Cooper, University of Leicester Archaeological Services

A total of 7 registered small finds were recovered, together with five bulk accessioned iron finds and a quernstone fragment from the evaluation phase. All iron work has been x-rayed by Graham Morgan and the two copper alloy coins cleaned. The finds are catalogued below.

Roman Coins

Sf1 (1007) CuA Roman coin. Ae4 (9mm) Illegible 4th century.

Sf5 (1024) CuA Roman coin. Ae3 (14mm). URBS ROMA AD330-335. Obv: part of helmeted head. Rev: Wolf and Twins. Mint mark CONST for Constantia (Arles).

Quernstone

[E416] Damaged fragment of upper stone, heavily worn with 20% of the damaged circumference remaining. Part of ovoid handle slot preserved close to outer edge on upper surface. Preserved part of central perforation has a dovetailed recess on lower surface to accommodate an iron bridge or rynd (now missing) (see Wright 2002, fig 357.18 for similar recess). Concave lower surface has been burnt in antiquity, whilst the rynd was still in place. Manufactured in a coarse sandstone/Millstone Grit from Derbyshire. Diameter estimated at c. 500mm. Thickness 70mm.

Iron Fastenings and Fittings

Nails

A total of eight complete or fragmentary nails were recovered, all belonging to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985, 134 fig.32) the standard nail type used in timber construction with a flat head and square-sectioned shafts up to 70mm (Type 1B). Substantially complete examples of Type 1B came from (1271) and (1203) Sf2 with other fragments from (1007), (1024), (1027) (1203) Sf4, and (1274) Sf7, whilst the shaft of a slightly larger nail possible of Type 1 A (length 75mm) came from (1206) Sf6 alongside two fragments of strip.

Iron Strips

Broken lengths of strip (width 25mm) came from (1203) Sf3 with a perforation through it and two from (1206) Sf 6 with a width of 30mm (one folded).

References

Manning, W. H., 1985. *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*, (London)

Wright, M.E. 2002 'Querns and Millstones' in P.R. Wilson *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its hinterland Excavations and Research 1958-1997*. CBA Res. Rep. 129, 267-85

Appendix 5. Archaeobotanical Remains from Hemswell Cliff, Lincs. (OSFE13)

Anita Radini (ULAS, June 2013)

Introduction

During an archaeological evaluation at Hemswell Cliff, conducted by Pre-construct Archaeological Services Ltd, soil samples were taken for the recovery of plant and other remains in order to assess the potential preservation of evidence about past environment, food production and consumption at the site and possible dating evidence.

Materials and Methods

Two samples were sieved to assess the potential for environmental analysis and to retrieve any possible datable evidence. Both the samples appeared dark in colour, and consisted of sandy clayey soil. The soil was wet-sieved in a sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.30mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air-dried and sorted for all finds. The flotation fraction (flot) was air-dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x. Samples, volume and a summary of results are presented in table 1. Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Table 1: Summary of results by sample.

Sample	Context	Feature	V in L	Ch and Ch flecks	Ch Se	Comments
1	1203	Occupation layer	32	xx	x	Seven charred grains of grasses that could be cereal
2	1233	Burnt fill	28	xx	x	Seeds broken into small fragments

V=volume, L=litres, Ch=charcoal, Ch Se= charred seeds, x=present in low quantity, xx=common

Results and discussion

Alongside a small number of seeds, the assemblage consisted mainly of very small fragments and flecks of charcoal, often below 2mm, from both samples, and which were very fragile.

Sample 1 (1203)

Seven badly-preserved charred grains, belonging to the grass Family (Poaceae) were found in Sample 1. These were very badly damaged and could belong to cereal remains due to the fact that they were larger than the average size of wild grasses. Grasses could have been used as kindling and building material, if not representing crops. Small charred seeds of grasses, fragments of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and docks seeds (*Rumex* sp.), were also found in low numbers. These are common weeds of crops and grow well in disturbed ground. A single charred seed of cabbage/mustard (*Brassica* sp.) was also recovered. Unidentified charred broken seeds fragments were also found in low number, suggesting the archaeobotanical assemblage had not survived well either the charring process or the soil conditions in the ground.

Sample 2 (1233)

There were no identifiable crop plant remains from Sample 2. However, small charred seeds fragments were observed in low quantity which could belong to the cabbage and grass families (Brassicaceae and Poaceae).

The low density of charred seeds compared to charcoal flecks, and their bad state of preservation could be explained either by prolonged burning, or that domestic waste was perhaps mixed with low level industrial waste.

Other finds

No other finds were retrieved either from the tank mesh or the flot.

Conclusions

The archaeobotanical assemblage was poor in terms of charred plant remains, pointing to low level domestic or perhaps industrial activity. No material useful for C14 dating was found, as the charcoal could not be identified and the seeds retrieved are in too low a number.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

No further archaeobotanical analysis is recommended on these samples. However, it is important to take into account that soil conditions can vary widely across different areas of a site. Despite the paucity of remains recovered in this assessment, an appropriate sampling strategy is still highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area.

Bibliography

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

Appendix 6. Additional Finds From Old Street Farm, Hemswell (OSFE13)

Shell Catalogue:

Context	No of shell(s)	Weight (grams)	Description
1203	1	40.6	Oyster
1245	1	24.0	Oyster
1263	2	36.7	Oyster
1268	1	55.5	Oyster

Slag Catalogue:

Context	No of slag fragments	Weight (grams)	Description
1007	2	34.9	Unidentified slag; dense
1218	1	76.4	As above; glassy; light; vesicular
1251	2	95.5	Unidentified slag; very dense
1266	8	40.1	Unidentified slag; dense
1268	3	16.3	Unidentified slag; dense
1271	4	37.7	Unidentified slag; dense
1274	8	66.1	Unidentified slag; dense

Stone Catalogue:

Context	No of Stones	Weight (grams)	Description
1253	1	33.6	Quartz (burnt)
1253	1	16.5	Ironstone (burnt)

Appendix 7. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst3-153615

Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT: LAND AT OLD STREET FARM, HEMSWELL CLIFF, LINCOLNSHIRE
Short description of the project	In May 2013, in accordance with the NPPF (2012), a programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) took place on farmland at Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR: SK 956 916). The evaluation, commissioned by RSK on behalf of RWE NPower Renewables Ltd., was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). The results will be used to inform a planning application for a windfarm development. The evaluation produced good evidence for Roman occupation across parts of the site in the form of enclosure ditches, pits and structures dating from the late 1st to the 4th century, with an emphasis on the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2013.90 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	OSFE13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1033 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Methods & techniques ""Targeted Trenches""

Development type Wind farm developments

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY HEMSWELL CLIFF OLD STREET FARM, HEMSWELL CLIFF

Study area 0 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 9560 9160 53 0 53 24 44 N 000 33 41 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.00m Max: 60.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project brief originator LCC / WLDC

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor Julian Sleep

Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
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Name of sponsor/funding body	RSK
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
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Physical Archive ID	2013.90
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Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
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Digital Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
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Digital Archive ID	2013.90
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Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
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Paper Archive recipient	The Collection, Lincoln
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Paper Archive ID	2013.90
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
-----------------------	---

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land At Old Street Farm, Hemswell Cliff, Lincolnshire
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Entered by Karen Francis (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)

Entered on 25 June 2013

**A REPORT ON THE BUILDING MATERIAL FROM, OCCUPATION STREET FARM,
HEMSWELL CLIFF, LINCOLNSHIRE (OSFE 13)**

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-seven fragments weighing 2.899 kg. in total were presented for examination. The material was examined visually and at x20 magnification and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. Eight different Roman tile and one fired clay fabrics were identified. Tegula flange types follow the classification by Betts (1986). The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The material is in variable condition with some fragments showing a fair degree of abrasion, possibly from plough damage. Fragments range from large-sized (656 grams) to small (1 gram), but most are in the medium to large range (above 50 grams).

OVERVIEW OF THE CERAMIC MATERIAL

A limited range of Roman ceramic roof tile and brick together with four pieces of fired clay were found on the site (Table 1).

Table 1: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight n grams
FIRED CLAY	Fired clay	4	20
RBRK	Roman brick	7	1414
RTIL	Roman tile	12	637
TEG	Tegula	4	828

The Roman Brick and Tile

Twenty-three identifiable fragments of Roman building material were recovered from the site. The collection includes identifiable examples of brick (RBRK) and Tegula (TEG) and represents no more than sixteen individual tiles or bricks in eight different fabrics. The fragments are within a bright to dull oxidised colour range and fabric texture varies from a fine to medium sandy.

1) Fabric 1

This mixed fabric has variable patches of moderate to abundant, rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.8mm together with moderate mixed iron-rich grains. Two fragments in this fabric were recovered from the site. The unstratified Tegula fragment in this fabric has a Bett's Type 31 Flange. The other piece comes from a Roman brick of at least 37mm thickness. This brick was recovered from layer 1024.

2) Fabric 2

This mixed fabric has variable patches of moderate to abundant round to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2-0.8mm, common to abundant mixed iron-rich grains, moderate voids, probably from carbonised vegetable matter and some clean clay streaks. The single unstratified fragment in this fabric comes from a Tegula with an uncommon tall Bett's Type 14 Flange.

3) Fabric 3

This fabric has common fine background calcareous grains together with abundant rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.8mm, moderate iron-rich grains and sparse larger calcareous grains. A very abraded unstratified Tegula fragment in this fabric was recovered from the site.

4) Fabric 4

This micaceous fabric has common rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.8mm and moderate iron-rich grains. A piece of Tegula and a small unstratified flake occur in this fabric. The Tegula fragment was recovered from fill 1013.

5) *Fabric 5*

This slightly micaceous fabric has abundant fine background quartz grains below 0.1mm together with patches of moderate to common rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.8mm and moderate iron-rich grains. Two flakes in this fabric were recovered from the site. One is unstratified whilst the other came from ditch 1212 (fill 1211).

6) *Fabric 6*

This fabric has moderate rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.8mm and moderate iron-rich grains. Three tiles in this fabric were recovered from the site. A Tegula fragment with a Bett's Type 31 Flange was recovered from fill 1013. The other two pieces are undiagnostic, but also probably both come from Tegula. One came from 1013 and one from 1007.

7) *Fabric 7*

This fabric has abundant rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.4 to 0.8mm, moderate iron-rich grains and occasional calcareous grains. Two bricks and two undiagnostic tiles in this fabric came from the site. The bricks came from cut feature 1005 (fill 1003) and cut feature 1019 (fill 1018) and the other pieces from demolition layer 1007 and ditch 1026.

8) *Fabric 8*

This fabric has a compact clean clay background with sparse quartz grains of 0.1 to 0.2mm and moderate iron-rich grains up to 3.0mm. An undiagnostic fragment, possibly a Tegula, was recovered from cut feature 1019 (fill 1018).

The Fired clay

Four small and very abraded fragments of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from the site. The oxidised micaceous fabric comprises abundant fine quartz grains below 0.2mm together with some larger rounded to subrounded quartz grains of 0.2 to 0.4mm and moderate iron-rich grains.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The identifiable ceramic building material recovered from this site is all of Roman date. The fabrics present may be of local manufacture, but little is known about what to expect in the area. The

assemblage includes brick that was probably used as decorative courses in a structural wall, or as pilae in hypocausts. The presence of eight different fabrics suggests several building episodes.

The material should be retained as little is known about Roman tile in this area.

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