

**Archaeological Evaluation Report:
Land between West Street and Car Dyke,
Billinghay, Lincolnshire**

NGR: TF 1548 5516
NKDC Planning Ref.: Pre-application
PCAS job no. 1214
Site code: BILE14
Archive acc. code: 2014.70

Report prepared for
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Summary	4
1.0 Introduction	5
2.0 Site location and description	6
3.0 Topography and geology	6
4.0 Planning background	6
5.0 Archaeological and historical background	6
6.0 Aims and methodology	7
7.0 Results	8
8.0 Synthesis and conclusion	9
9.0 Effectiveness of methodology	10
10.0 Site archive	10
11.0 Acknowledgements	10
12.0 References	10
Plates	11
Figures	19
Appendix 1.Context summary (Site Code BILE14)	20
Appendix 2.1 ceramic building material and post-roman pottery assessment	22
Appendix 2.2 Pottery archive	25
Appendix 2.3 CBM archive	26
Appendix 3. The Animal Bone (BILE14)	27
Appendix 4. Assessment for charred plant remains from environmental samples: BILE14	28
Appendix 5. Finds Catalogue (BILE14)	29
Appendix 6. Oasis Data Collection Form	30

Figures

1. Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The area of the proposed redevelopment is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.
2. As-existing site plan showing the locations of trenches 1-5. Base plan supplied by Robert Doughty Consultancy. Not to scale.
3. Trench 2 plan and sections. Scales 1:50 and 1:20.
4. Trench 3 plan and sections. Scales 1:50, 1:40 and 1:25.
5. Trench 5 plan and sections. Scales 1:75 and 1:20

Plates

1. Trench 1 prior to excavation, looking NE
2. Trench 1 east-facing section
3. Trench 2 prior to excavation, looking SSE
4. Trench 2, representative east-facing section
5. Trench 2, section through intercutting pit 203 and linear 206.
6. Trench 3, section through linear features 305 and 307
7. Trench 3, section through pit 303
8. Trench 3, oblique view of section through intercutting linears 309 and 311
9. Trench 3, southeast-facing section of linear 309 cutting ditch 311
10. Trench 4, representative section, looking SSW and showing contamination
11. Trench 5 prior to excavation, looking SW
12. Trench 5, section through Pit 512
13. Trench 5, section through intercutting pits 508 and 510
14. Trench 5, section through Pit 504
15. Trench 5, section through Pit 506

Summary

In April and May 2014, in accordance with the NPPF (2012) and an approved Written Scheme, Robert Doughty Consultancy commissioned an archaeological trial-trench evaluation on land on the north side of the village of Billingham in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.

The proposed development site, centred on TF 1548 5516 is bordered on the north side by the Car Dyke, an artificial watercourse established during the Roman occupation of Britain.

Of five trial trenches investigated, only two (Tr.3 and Tr.5) exposed archaeological features: with the exception of a single sherd of medieval pottery from one pit, these features are all undated. The pit may be associated with agriculture or the remains of a farm complex on the site identified by historic mapping. A number of undated ditches, aligned virtually parallel with the Car Dyke, may represent water management / drainage features.

Undated pits exposed below the subsoil in Trench 5 suggest there is a potential for further such archaeology to survive in the central area of the site, but these features appear to be of low archaeological significance.

The results suggest that the proposed development would have little or no impact upon any significant archaeological remains.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land situated between the north side of West Street and the course of the Car Dyke canal, on the north side of Billingham village in Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCAS April 2014), involved the excavation of five targeted trial trenches.
- 1.2 The results of the evaluation presented here, together with a previously conducted desk-based assessment (PCAS February 2014), will inform a future planning application for residential development.

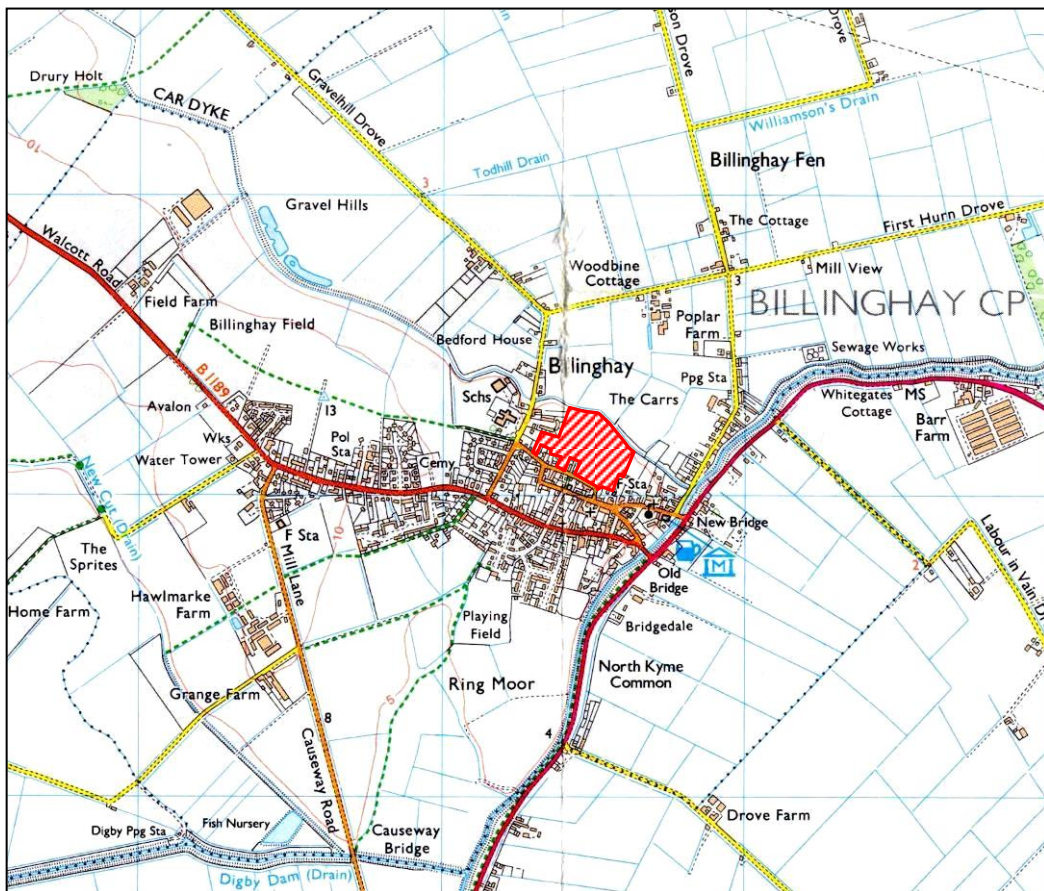


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000. The area of the proposed redevelopment is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 The village of Billingham is situated in the district of North Kesteven, at the junction of the A153 and the B1189, 14km east of Sleaford and 5km west of Tattershall. Billingham is one of six villages aligned along a ridge of high ground known as the Billingham Ridge; it developed at a strategic point where the road westwards from Sleaford to the crossing of the River Witham at Tattershall met the road running south-east from Metheringham along the Billingham Ridge.
- 2.2 The proposed development site occupies an area of 5.1 hectares, between the Car Dyke canal and the north side of West Street, with a central National Grid Reference of TF 1548 5516. Its south-eastern edge approaches, but does not intersect, the Billingham Conservation Area. The site has predominantly been developed for commercial use; dwellings are present in some places, but the majority are either disused or have been subsumed into the commercial premises. The site can be divided into three different zones according to current land use. The northern edge, along the south bank of the Car Dyke, is undeveloped grassland, which extends into a pasture field at its north-eastern corner. To the south of this, the majority of the eastern side of the site is occupied by the former Billingham Business Park, now largely redundant and derelict, while the majority of the western side is in active use, containing a working factory, a group of light industrial units, and an occupied dwelling (Savage, 2014).

3.0 Topography and geology

- 3.1 The proposed redevelopment area occupies broadly level ground; an Ordnance Datum height of 7m above sea level is recorded in West Street outside the main entrance to the Billingham Business Park (Savage, 2014).
- 3.2 Billingham village stands on an 'island' of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, raising it further above the Billingham Ridge, which is chiefly composed of glacial Till, forming an area of reliably solid ground in a wide fenland landscape of drift marine and alluvial deposits. The line of the Car Dyke skirts the north side of the Billingham Ridge, following its foot closely in the vicinity of the site. The drift geology on the site is likely to be sand and gravel throughout, although Till may be encountered towards its northern edge; the underlying solid geology is formed by undifferentiated Ancholme Group clays (BGS, 1995).

4.0 Planning background

- 4.1 Planning permission is being sought for residential development. In conjunction with the findings of a desk-based assessment previously prepared by PCAS (February 2014), the results of the evaluation presented here will be submitted in support of the planning application, and will be used to inform a programme of archaeological mitigation, if deemed necessary.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 A detailed archaeological and historical desk-based assessment (DBA) was previously compiled (PCAS February 2014). The assessment found that the site's archaeological potential was not likely to be uniform: portions most likely to have been occupied in earlier times were deemed to be located along the West Street frontage and close to the historic village core. Sub-surface remains in these areas were also believed likely to have been destroyed or extensively truncated and disturbed through successive phases of development. Any surviving archaeological remains were considered likely to be present in less heavily disturbed land further north and believed to be associated with the agricultural and riparian hinterland of the successive settlements on the Billingham Ridge.
- 5.2 Based on information held and supplied by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the desk-based assessment concluded that:

- No significant prehistoric remains are anticipated on the site. Roman remains associated with the Car Dyke may be encountered, as may other remains deriving from later medieval agriculture and water management. Sub-surface remains are most likely to survive at the northern edge of the site;
- The site contains a number of standing buildings that appear on late 18th, 19th and early 20th-century mapping. The most significant of these are the remains of a farm complex, now partially converted and incorporated into an active factory

6.0 Aims and methodology

- 6.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation (PCAS April 2014), proposed the excavation of five trenches. The methodology and trial trench locations were agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer for North Kesteven, in advance of the works.
- 6.2 All trenches were 2m wide. Trenches 1-3 were 25m long and trenches 4 and 5 were 20m long, giving a total sample area of 230m² (Fig. 2). Only one alteration to the approved trenching plan was made: despite Trench 4 being opened and planned, the majority of it was not excavated due to the presence of contamination.
- 6.3 The three 25m trenches (Tr.1 - 3 on fig. 2) were sited on undeveloped grassland adjacent to the Car Dyke in order to sample the area where archaeological remains were most likely to survive. The two 20m trenches, Tr.4 and Tr.5, were positioned to evaluate the eastern side of the site and to ascertain the extent to which the development of the Billingham Business Park had disturbed any remains in this area (see Fig. 2). The majority of the western side of the site, to the south of the undeveloped land adjoining the Car Dyke, is currently in active use and was not included in the evaluation. The location of Trench 5 was slightly altered and re-surveyed on site, due to the presence of heaps of modern material at the designated northern end.
- 6.4 The principal aim of the evaluation was to ascertain whether significant archaeological remains are present and the extent to which any such remains have been disturbed by modern activity; and to determine whether any further archaeological intervention is required in order to mitigate any potential damage resulting from redevelopment (by preservation *in situ* or by further investigation and recording).
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (PCAS February 2014) was designed in collaboration with the Senior HER Officer for North Kesteven and with Lincoln City and County Museum, The Collection, Lincoln. The evaluation and this report have been conducted in accordance with current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:
- *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council, June 2012);
 - *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).

- 6.7 In association with a previously prepared desk-based assessment (PCAS 2014), 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 Senior HER Officer for North Kesteven, LCC. It will then be used to inform the need for, and scope of, any subsequent mitigation strategy.
- 6.8 Before field work commenced, an OASIS online record was initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). This has now been completed (No. 178601), and is submitted to the NHER as part of this report (Appendix 6). In accordance with current guidelines, arrangements have been made with the developers and with Lincoln City and County Museum, The Collection, Lincoln, for the future deposition of the archive.
- 6.9 All potential 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 colour digital format supplemented by 35mm.

7.0 Results

A full descriptive context summary list appears as Appendix 1. The following results were encountered for the five trenches:

7.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (25m x 2m and 0.50m deep), was oriented approximately NE/SW and was archaeologically negative (plates 1 & 2): Upon excavation, the trench appeared to contain a number of possible features, including two potential pits, a gully and a slot. Upon examination, all of these features were found to be natural variations and the result of root disturbance. Elsewhere, the trench exposed only the natural substrate (102), subsoil (101) and dark brown topsoil (100).

7.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Trench 2 (25m x 2m and 0.40m deep) was aligned approximately NW/SE and contained two intercutting modern features (plates 3 & 4). The natural substrate (202) was overlain by a shallow subsoil (201). In the centre of the trench this deposit was cut by a large square pit with vertical edges [203] (*Plate 5*). This contained two fills: a primary fill (204) of stiff, compact clay and an overlying fill of brown silt (205) containing late post-medieval and early modern pottery; 13th-17th century tile, metal and clay pipe (see Appendix 2.2 and Appendix 5).

The upper fill was cut by a linear feature [206], probably part of a modern service trench (see *Plate 5*). The trench was cut through the centre of pit [203] on an approximate NE/SW alignment. It contained a single fill (207), of silt containing a high percentage of redeposited natural sand and with compacted natural flint at the base. These features were sealed by topsoil (200).

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 (25m x 2m and <1.30m deep) was oriented approximately WSW/ENE. It contained a number of adjacent and intercutting NW/SE-aligned linears and part of a large pit. At the south-western end of the trench, the natural substrate (302) was cut by a series of adjacent linear features of varying widths - from SW to NE these were [305], a

shallow, flat based feature containing a friable silt fill (306); and, at a distance of c. 0.60m, a wide, shallow linear [307], containing an identical fill (308), (*Plate 6*). Approximately 0.80m northeast of this on the same alignment was a deep ditch [311], over 5m wide and containing primary fill (313) with large stones –possibly derived from a structure; fragments of animal bone and 13th to 14th-century tile. The upper fill (312) was a grey-brown sand containing small stone inclusions. A large pit [303] was identified some 10m to the east of ditch [311], (*Plate 7*). This contained a sandy fill (304), with moderate amounts of mid-sized limestone fragments and a single 13th-century pottery sherd (Appendix 2). The pit and three linears in Trench 3 were sealed by subsoil (301). This deposit and the underlying eastern-most ditch [311] in Trench 3, were later cut (or re-cut) by another linear [309], c. 2.80m wide, on the same alignment as the ditch (*plates 8 & 9*). The later feature contained a single fill of loose, pale sand (310). This ditch was sealed by a 0.35m-deep deposit of topsoil (300).

7.4 *Trench 4*

Trench 4 (20m x 2m) was oriented approximately NW/SE. Excavation was abandoned in this area. A machine hammer was used to remove concrete from the area of Trench 4. However, once opened, it became clear that the ground within was contaminated and no further excavation took place (*Plate 10*). The trench was planned, recorded, photographed and backfilled.

7.5 *Trench 5 (Fig. 5)*

Trench 5 (20m x 2m and c. 1m deep) was oriented approximately NE/SW. Five, broadly contemporary pits were identified (*Plate 11*). All of the pits were cut into the natural substrate (503). From SW to NE these comprised a shallow, gravel-filled pit [512] located adjacent to a modern service run (*Plate 12*). Approximately 4.50m NE of this were two intercutting features of indeterminable sequence (*Plate 13*): an irregular shaped pit with shallow edges [508], and a small, deep, circular pit [510] containing a sandy fill (511). Part of a steep-sided pit [506] was identified in the eastern trench section (*Plate 14*), c. 3m NE of pit [510]. An irregular-shaped pit [504] containing dark brown sand (505) was located 0.5m to the northwest of this (*Plate 15*). None of these features contained artefacts. All were sealed by up to 0.60 of subsoil (502) and topsoil (500), with 0.40m of made ground on the surface.

8.0 **Synthesis and conclusion**

- 8.1 The evaluation determined that Trench 1, excavated alongside the Car Dyke was archaeologically sterile. Trench 2, also along the Car Dyke, contained two intercutting post-medieval and modern features of no archaeological significance. Excavation in Trench 4, the most westerly trench, was abandoned due to indications of fuel contamination.
- 8.2 The remaining two trenches (Tr.3 and Tr.5) contained cut features, but these were primarily undated. Trench 3, the most easterly, located close to Manor Farm Mill, contained a group of possibly contemporary (but undated) linear features and, some 10 metres away, a large pit containing one sherd of 13th-century pottery (Appendix 2.2). Environmental sampling of the pit fill determined no potential for archaeobotanical analysis (Appendix 4). A linear feature was recut along the largest ditch at a later date, following the formation of the subsoil. Trench 5, located towards the centre of the site contained five, possibly contemporary (but undated) pits. These were also sealed below the subsoil as recorded in Tr.3, and can therefore possibly be considered as of a similar phase.
- 8.3 In conclusion, the evaluation of the three trenches sited alongside the Car Dyke, where archaeological remains were deemed most likely to survive, revealed a small number of archaeological features dating from the medieval to modern periods. Contrary to expectations, no Roman remains associated with the creation of the Car Dyke were

encountered. The possibly medieval pit in Trench 3 may be associated with agricultural practice or the remains of the farm complex identified by the desk-based assessment on historic mapping. The undated ditch features are aligned virtually parallel with the Car Dyke and may represent water management / drainage features.

- 8.4 The two trenches excavated closer to the site's interior, Tr.4 and Tr.5, were positioned to ascertain the level of previous disturbance in that area caused by the Billingham Business Park development; the surviving undated pits exposed in Trench 5 suggest that there is a potential for further such archaeology to survive, but that these features are of relatively low archaeological significance.
- 8.5 Overall, the results suggest that the development would have little or no impact upon any significant archaeology.
- 8.6 In accordance with the approved specification, this full report on the results of the Billingham evaluation will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer for North Kesteven and the Lincolnshire HER, within 2 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 9.1 The methodology adopted during this evaluation was successful in identifying archaeological features. However, these were largely of minimal significance and were surprisingly lacking in artefactual and other dating evidence.

10.0 Site archive

- 10.1 The archive for this site is currently housed at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., in Saxilby, Lincolnshire, whilst being prepared for deposition with The Collection, Lincoln. Archive deposition is anticipated in or before October 2014; the archive may then be consulted under the LCNCC accession number **2014.70**. The archive is stored under the PCAS Site code **BILE14** and Job Number **1214**.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to Robert Doughty Consultancy for this commission; and to Jenny Young, the Senior Historic Environment Officer for North Kesteven, for her guidance throughout the project.

12.0 References

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1995, *Horncastle: England and Wales Sheet 115, 1:50 000 Provisional Series, Solid and Drift Edition*. BGS, Keyworth, Nottingham.

Ordnance Survey, 1999, *Boston, Tattershall, Billingham & Heckington: 1:25,000 scale Explorer series no. 261*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

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Plates



1. Trench 1 prior to excavation, looking NE



2. Trench 1 east-facing section



3. Trench 2 prior to excavation, looking SSE



4. Trench 2, representative east-facing section



5. Trench 2, section through intercutting pit 203 and linear 206.



6. Trench 3, section through linear features 305 and 307



7. Trench 3, section through pit 303



8. Trench 3, oblique view of section through intercutting layers 309 and 311



9. Trench 3, southeast-facing section of linear 309 cutting ditch 311



10. Trench 4, representative section, looking SSW and showing contamination



11. Trench 5 prior to excavation, looking SW



12. Trench 5, section through pit 512



13. Trench 5, section through intercutting pits 508 and 510



14. Trench 5, section through pit 504



15. Trench 5, section through pit 506

Figures

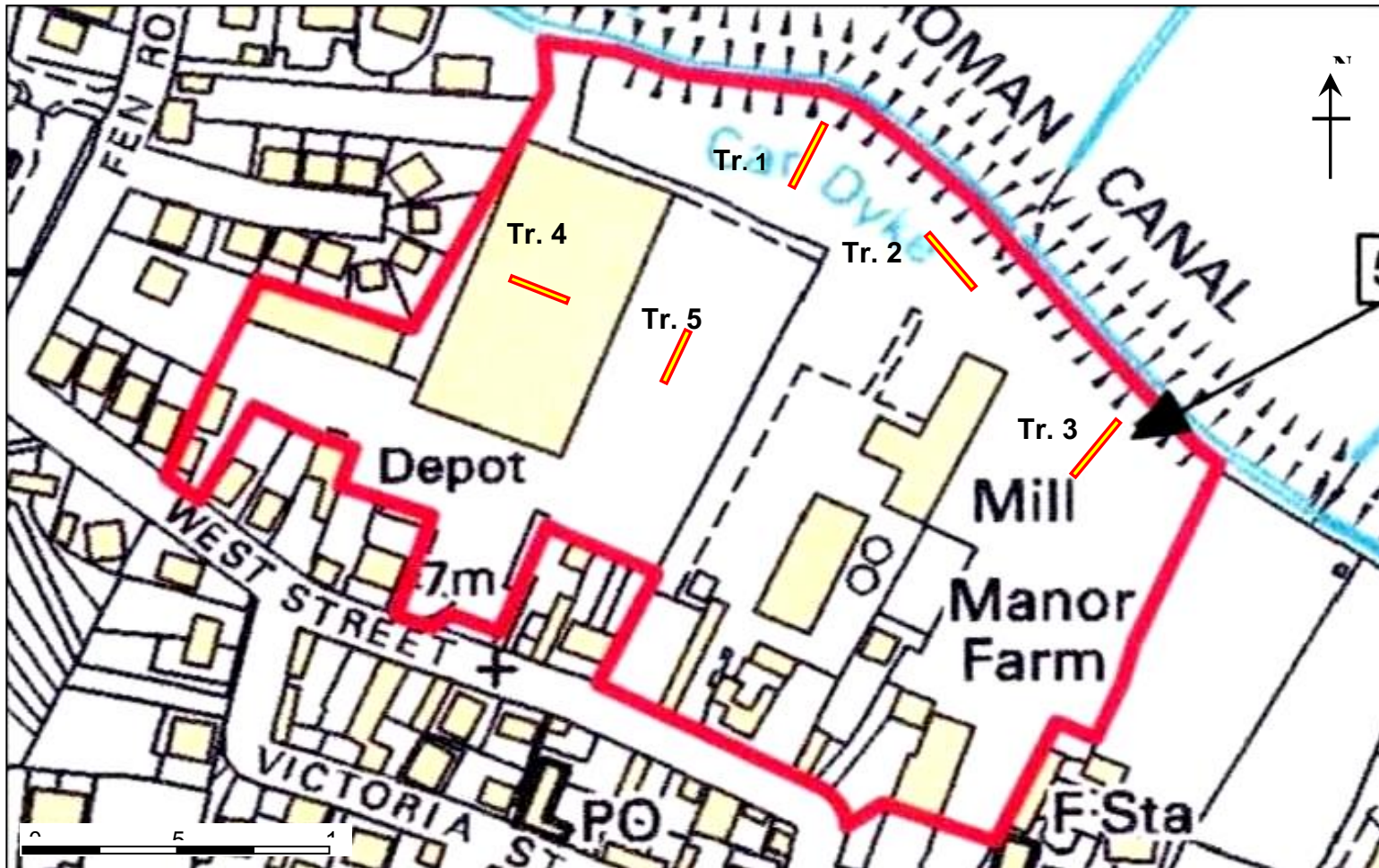


Figure 2: As-existing site plan showing the locations of trenches 1-5. Base plan supplied by Robert Doughty Consultancy. Not to scale

Appendix 1. Context summary (Site Code BILE14)

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds/ Dating
Trench 1 OD: 4.09m-4.99m				
100	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown friable sandy silt	0.32m deep	-
101	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown-orange sandy silt. Below 100.	0.18m deep	-
102	Layer	Natural substrate. Below 101.	n/a	-
Trench 2 OD: 4.85m-5.09m				
200	Layer	Topsoil- see (100)	0.32m deep	-
201	Layer	Subsoil – see (101)	0.10m deep	-
202	Layer	Natural at LOE	unexcavated	-
203	Cut	Large pit. Square in plan; very steep / vertical edges, flat base. Contains 204. Cuts 201.	2.0m long; 0.60m deep	-
204	Fill	Primary fill of pit [203]: firm, stiff, dark brown-grey silty clay. Very compact. Below 201.	0.35m deep	-
205	Fill	Upper fill of pit [203]: mid to dark brown sandy silt. Friable, with some small stone inclusions.	0.55m deep	Pottery; CBM; modern Fe; clay pipe
206	Cut	Linear with vertical edges: modern service?. Cuts (205).	2.0m long; 0.70m wide; 0.60m deep	-
207	Fill	Fill of linear [206]: mid brown sandy silt containing high %of redeposited natural sand. Fairly mixed with occasional small stones and a large amount of flint at the base.	0.60m deep	-
Trench 3 OD: 4.65m-4.69m				
300	Layer	Topsoil. As 100. Above 301, 310.	0.30m deep	-
301	Layer	Subsoil: light grey friable sand. Above 302, 304, 306, 308, 312. Cut by 309.	0.25m deep	-
302	Layer	Natural. Cut by 303, 305, 307, 311.	n/a	-
303	Cut	Shallow pit. Irregular circle in plan. Shallow edges and fairly flat base. Cuts 302. Contains 304.	3.50m long; >2.00m wide; 0.16m deep	-
304	Fill	Fill of pit 303: mid brown-orange silty sand, very friable with moderate amounts of mid-sized limestone fragments.	0.16m deep	Green glazed pottery; Sample <1>
305	Cut	Linear, shallow edged and flat based. On an approx. N/S alignment. To west of 307. Cuts 302. Contains 306.	0.80m wide; 0.10m deep	-
306	Fill	Fill of linear 305: mid brown sandy silt, friable and fine. Frequent stone inclusions.	0.20m deep	-
307	Cut	Linear, to NE of 305 on same alignment; deeper. Cuts 302. Contains 308.	1.40m wide; 0.20m deep;	-
308	Fill	Fill of linear 307. mid brown sandy silt, friable and fine.	0.20m deep;	-
309	Cut	Linear. Latest in series. Cuts 301, 312. Contains 310.	2.80m wide; 0.38m deep;	-
310	Fill	Fill of 309: light brown-orange sand. Very fine and loose. Frequent small pebbles/stones. Below 300.	0.38m deep;	-
311	Cut	Large, ditch on same alignment as other smaller linears [305, 307, 309]. Cuts 302.	5.40m wide; 0.80m deep;	-

312	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 311: mid grey-brown silty sand, friable and fine. Frequent small stones. Cut by 309. Below 301.	0.50m deep;	-
313	Fill	Fill of 311: dark grey-brown silt. Quite firm, containing large stones (possibly from buildings) and CBM	2.42m wide; 0.30m deep;	Animal Bone; CBM (tile)
Trench 4 OD: 6.12m-6.34m (not excavated due to contaminated ground)				
Trench 5 OD: 6.13m-6.31m				
500	Layer	Modern hardcore / made ground	0.40m deep	-
501	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown-black firm silty clay.	0.36m deep	Modern CBM
502	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown silty sand. Firm but friable.	0.22m deep	-
503	Layer	Natural	N/a	-
504	Cut	Pit, irregular circle in plan. Steep sides to a shallow, flat base.	1.20m diameter; 0.16m deep	-
505	Fill	Fill of pit [504]: dark brown silty sand. Loose and friable.	0.16m deep	-
506	Cut	Small pit. Only part visible in plan. Appears circular. Steep edged, rounded base.	0.78m diameter; 0.30m deep	-
507	Fill	Fill of [506]: dark brown silty sand. Loose and friable.	0.30m deep	-
508	Cut	Large, irregular shaped circle with shallow edges and flat base. Adjacent to [510] but no relationship can be seen.	1.40m diameter; 0.12m deep	-
509	Fill	Fill of pit [508]: dark brown silty sand. Loose and friable.	0.12m deep	-
510	Cut	Smaller pit located adjacent to [508]. Circular, fairly steep edges and rounded base. Relationship unclear due to similarity of fills	0.70m diameter; 0.26m deep	-
511	Fill	Fill of pit [510]: dark brown silty sand. Loose and friable.	0.26m deep	-
512	Cut	Pit with shallow edges and a fairly flat base. Irregular circle in plan. Only part visible in plan.	0.80m diameter; 0.10m deep	-
513	Fill	Fill of pit [512]: dark brown gravel. Very loose and containing frequent small stones.	0.10m deep	-

Appendix 2.1 ceramic building material and post-roman pottery assessment

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND POST-ROMAN POTTERY FROM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAND BETWEEN WEST STREET AND CAR DYKE,
BILLINGHAY, LINCOLNSHIRE (BILE 14).

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

Three sherds of post-Roman pottery and eight fragments of building material were submitted for examination. The recovered material ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. The pottery and tile has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of the material was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). Reference has been made to the City of Lincoln Tile Type Series.

CONDITION

The material is in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with fragment size falling into the small to large range. The material is in a stable condition.

THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

In total, three sherds of post-Roman pottery each representing a separate vessel, five pieces of tile and three fragments of brick were identified (Tables 1 and 2). The material was recovered from deposits in two trenches.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

1.0 Co dename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1

Table 2 Ceramic building material types with total quantities fragment count and weight

2.0 Code	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	3	1501
NIB	Nibbed tile	1	376
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	4	702

The upper fill of pit 203 in Trench 2 produced two tiny sherds of early modern pottery. One sherd is from a late 18th to mid 19th century Pearlware (PEARL) cup whilst the other comes from a small transfer-printed bowl of general 19th to 20th century date. Two handmade brick fragments and a piece of medieval tile were also recovered from this pit. The flat tile is in a fine Beverley-type fabric and dates to between the 13th and 15th centuries. Both bricks are in an orange calcareous fabric and are slop-moulded. One measures 80mm thick and one 65mm. These bricks are similar to examples found elsewhere in the county of general 14th to 17th century date.

In Trench 3 a small medieval sherd was recovered from pit 303. The sherd comes from a 13th century Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW2) jug with applied vertical strip decoration. Four pieces of medieval flat roof tile and a shaped handmade brick were recovered from ditch 311. One of the roof tile fragments in a fabric similar to Lincoln Fabric 28 has a pair of surviving Lincoln Type 4A nibs. This type of tile in Lincoln is usually dated to the 13th century, but could still have been in manufacture during the first quarter of the 14th century. A second un-diagnostic piece in this fabric was also recovered from the ditch. Two other un-diagnostic flat roof tile fragments are in a fabric visually identical to Lincoln Fabric 28. This fabric is rich in iron slag inclusions and is uncommon in Lincoln, possibly being manufactured in the St. Catherine's area south of the Wigford suburb.

The handmade brick is thin at 29mm and has been moulded in a shaped and sanded mould. This type of brick, with one corner cut off, is known as a left hand cant. The brick, which has been bedded on sand and what appears to be straw or grass, has reduced near-vitrified edges. This brick would have been used for architectural detailing, probably around a window or doorway. It is unlikely that this brick dates to before the late 13th century, and although an end date could potentially be quite late the general manufacture and appearance suggest that it is of medieval date.

DISCUSSION

The small assemblage recovered from this site suggests that there was medieval and early modern activity in the area of the site. The presence of medieval tiles of probable Lincoln manufacture outside of the city and the suburbs is most unusual. Perhaps the only good parallel is a small group from Somerton Castle near Navenby. Likewise 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware pottery is an uncommon find in this part of Kesteven. The medieval tile and shaped brick both suggest a building of some prominence in the nearby area.

The two early modern sherds have been discarded otherwise the remaining assemblage should be kept for future study.

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Appendix 2.2 Pottery archive

context	cname	form type	sherds	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
205	PEARL	cup	1	2	int & ext blue printed	BS	discarded	burnt	late 18th to mid 19th
205	TPW	small bowl	1	1	pale blue transfer printed	rim	discarded		19th to 20th
304	LSW2	jug	1	3	applied vert strip	BS		cu glaze	13th

Appendix 2.3 CBM archive

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description	date
205	BRK	orange calcareous		1	999	handmade; end corner;80mm thick; poorly wedged; worn upper surface; stick impression on underside from stacking	14th to 17th
205	BRK	orange calcareous		1	58	handmade; corner flake; salt surfacing; slop moulded;65mm thick	14th to 17th
205	PNR	fine Beverley type		1	83	flat roofer; rounded corner	13th to 15th
313	BRK	oxid med to coarse sandy		1	444	handmade; shaped brick with chamfered edge;29mm thicksalt surfacing; reduced edges; abundant mixed round to subround quartz mod-comm fe mod laminated shale occ ca; sand moulded	13th +
313	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 28 ?		1	175	flat roofer; mod to comm prominent fe slag in fabric; near vitrified	13th to 14th
313	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 28 ?		1	133	flat roofer; mod to comm fe slag in fabric; mortar	13th to 14th
313	PNR	Lincoln Fabric 26 ?		1	311	flat roofer;14mm;corner	13th to early/mid 14th
313	NIB	Lincoln Fabric 26 ?	Nib Type 4a ?	1	376	2 nibs; near width at 140+mm;15mm thick; right corner; moderate to common ca in bedding	13th to early/mid 14th

Appendix 3. The Animal Bone (BILE14)

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 2 (106g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd at Land between West St and Car Dyke, Billingham. The remains were recovered from Trench 3 ditch [311].

Results

The remains were generally of a poor overall condition, averaging at grade 5 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

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

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
313	311	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	1	66	Fragmentary shaft
		Cattle	Metatarsal	L	1	40	Shaft fragment

As can be seen, cattle were the only species identified within the assemblage.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

In the event of further works the site is liable to produce further remains of moderate to poor condition, with a moderate potential of providing further information of site economy and animal husbandry practices.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

**Appendix 4. Assessment for charred plant remains from environmental samples:
BILE14**

Anita Radini (ULAS, May 2014)

Excavations were carried out at Billingham BILE14, by PCA Services Ltd. During excavation, one sample, **1** (304) x 40L, was taken from a feature with the potential to contain charred plant remains, which may indicate activities on the site associated with agriculture or occupation. The sediments had a high amount of clay and fine silt and were carefully inspected for the presence of any evidence of charred plant remains or environmental evidence. After wet-sieving 10L of the sample in a York tank, over a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve, the sample was found to have no potential for archaeobotanical analysis, as only a small number of charcoal flecks were retrieved, and these could also be windblown. Therefore no further work is required on this sample. Despite the analysis being negative, soil conditions can vary, and an appropriate sampling strategy is advisable if future work is carried out on site in the future.

Appendix 5. Finds Catalogue (BILE14)

Context	Find	Description	Weight	Date
205	Fe	nail	24g	Modern?
205	Clay Pipe	1 piece of stem	2g	C19th/20th

Appendix 6. Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: preconst3-178601

Project details

Project name ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT: LAND BETWEEN WEST STREET AND CAR DYKE, BILLINGHAY, NORTH KESTEVEN, LINCOLNSHIRE

Short description of the project In April and May 2014, Robert Doughty Consultancy commissioned an archaeological trial-trench evaluation on land on the north side of the village of Billingham. The proposed development site, centred on TF 1548 5516 is bordered on the north side by the Car Dyke, an artificial watercourse established during the Roman occupation of Britain. Five trial trenches were excavated. Of these, only two contained archaeological features of any significance, although with the exception of a single sherd of medieval pottery from one pit, these are all undated. The pit may be associated with agriculture or the remains of a farm complex on the site identified by historic mapping. A number of undated ditch features aligned virtually parallel with the Car Dyke may represent water management or drainage features. Surviving, undated pits found below the subsoil in Trench 5 in the site's interior suggest that there is a potential for further archaeology to survive there, although the results from the site strongly suggest the presence of contamination and features of low archaeological significance. No archaeology was found during the evaluation that would preclude the proposed development. In fact, the results suggest that the development would have little or no impact upon any significant archaeological remains, although the areas of archaeology that do exist may need to be preserved by record during development.

Project dates Start: 01-04-2014 End: 30-05-2014

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 1214 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference BILE14 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 2014.70 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH KESTEVEN BILLINGHAY LAND BETWEEN WEST STREET AND CAR DYKE, BILLINGHAY
Postcode	LN4 4HR
Study area	5.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 1548 5516 53.0808494562 -0.275791286897 53 04 51 N 000 16 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.09m Max: 6.34m

Project creators

Name Organisation	of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project originator	brief N/A
Project originator	design Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project director/manager Will Munford

Project supervisor L. Brocklehurst

Type of Landowner sponsor/funding body

Name of Robert Doughty Consultancy sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical recipient Archive The Collection, Lincoln

Digital recipient Archive The Collection, Lincoln

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper recipient Archive The Collection, Lincoln

Paper available Media "Plan", "Section"

Entered by karen (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)

Entered on 9 May 2014



Fig. 2. As existing site plan showing the locations of trenches 1-5. After Robert Doughty Consultancy. Not to scale.

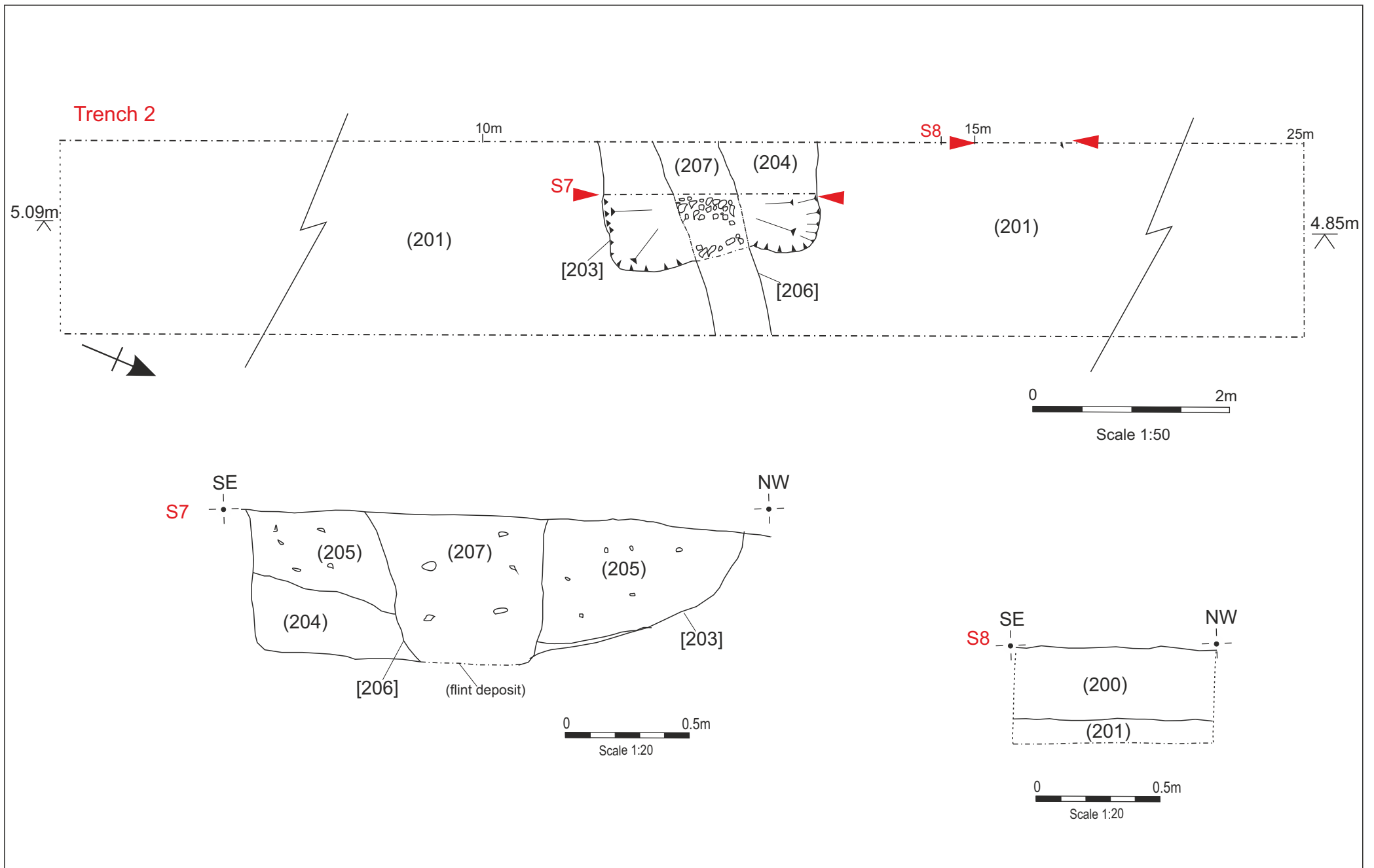


Fig. 3. Trench 2 plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:20.

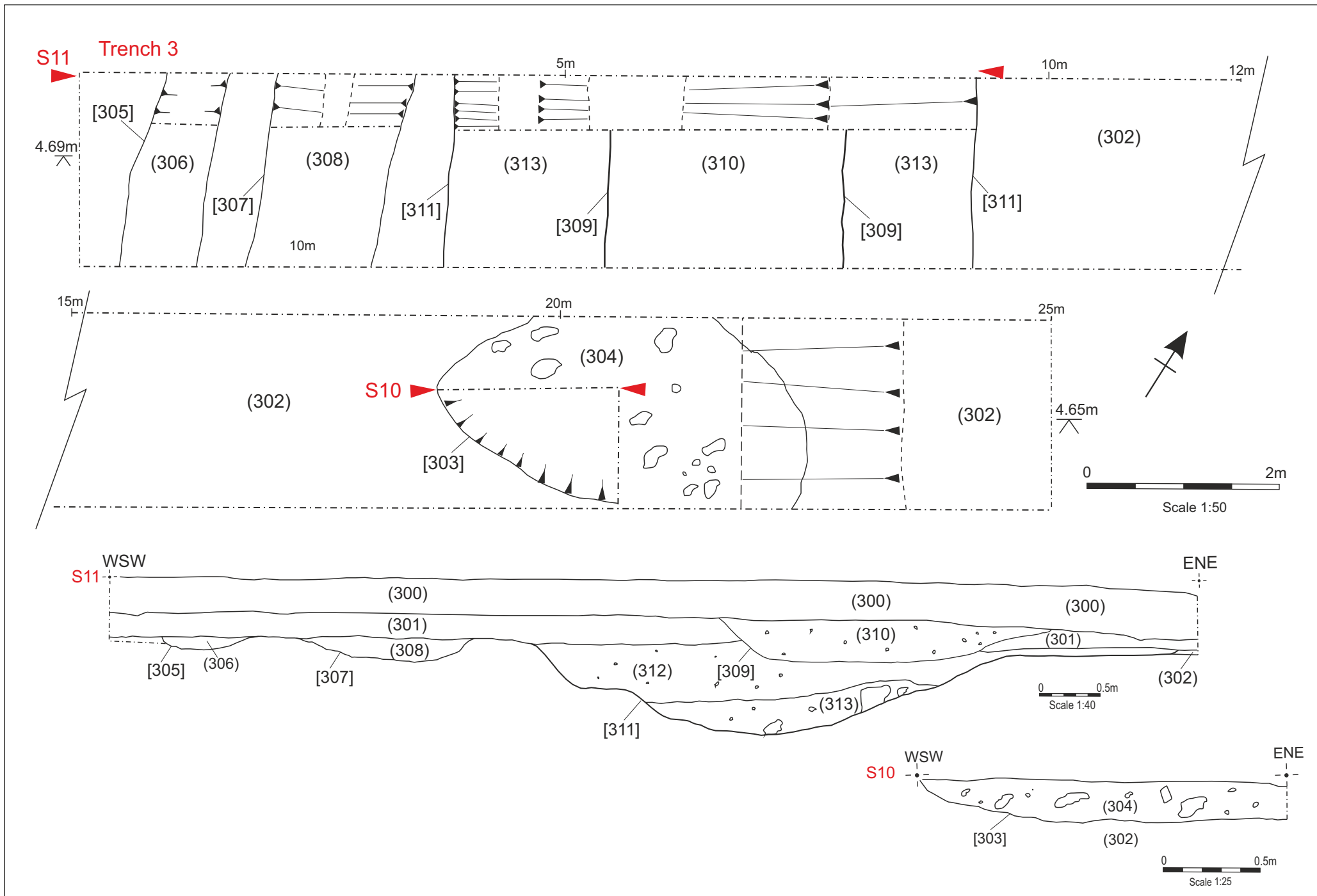


Fig. 4. Trench 3 plan and sections. Scales 1:50, 1:40 and 1:25.

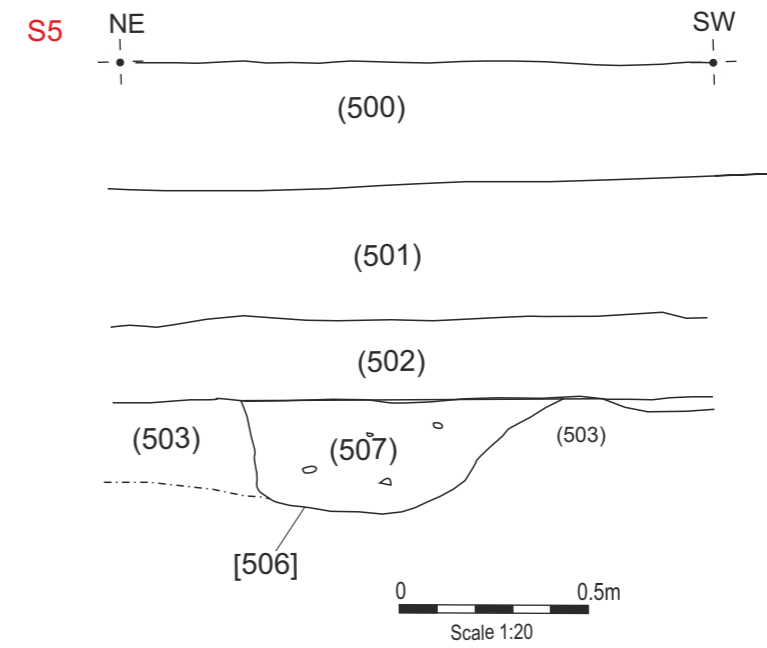
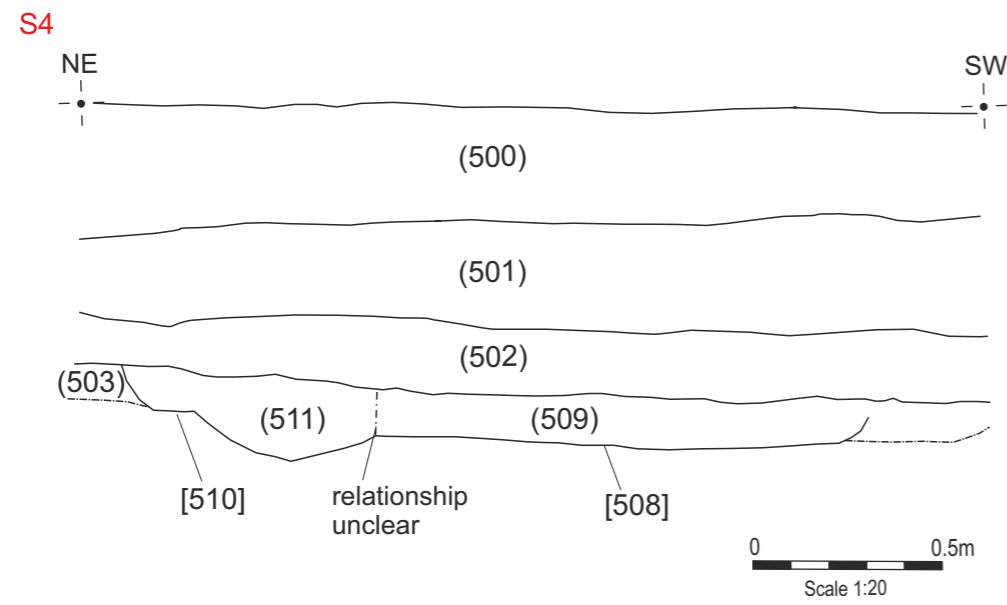
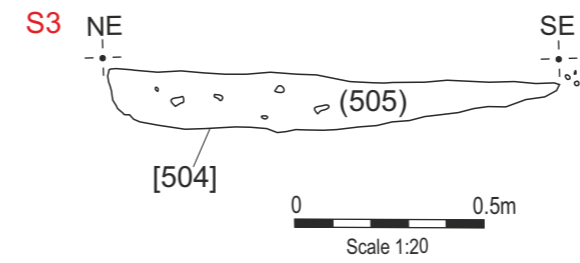
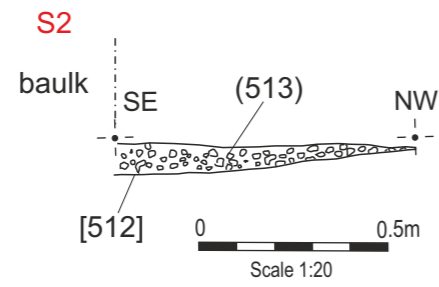
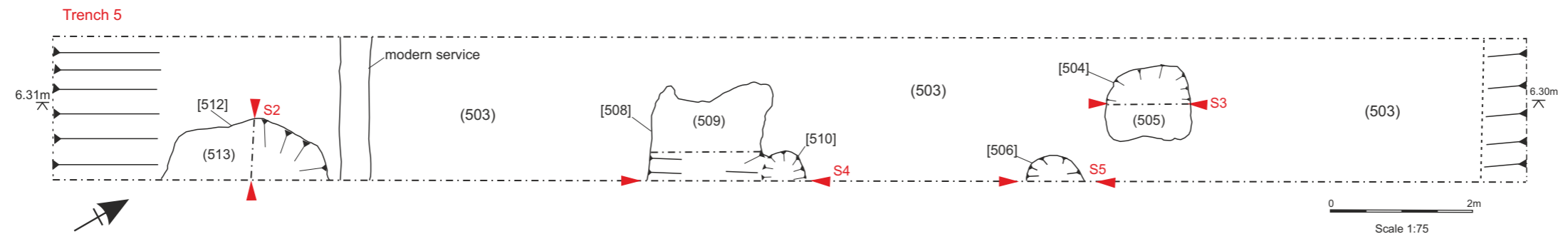


Fig. 5. Trench 5 plan and sections. Scales 1:75 and 1:20.