

**Appendix 1**

**METHOD STATEMENT FOR NON-INTRUSIVE SURVEYS LINCOLN EASTERN  
BYPASS**

**PREPARED FOR  
JACOBS**

**BY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a method statement for non-intrusive surveys on the proposed route of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass.*
- 1.2 *The route runs from the limestone plateau down into and across the valley of the River Witham within a rich archaeological landscape.*
- 1.3 *Evaluation of route options requires a programme of archaeological works, in the first instance comprising non-intrusive surveys – i.e. fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a method statement for non-intrusive surveys on the proposed route of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting.
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used.

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 The proposed route consists of approximately 8km of dual carriageway between the A15/A158 Wragby Road roundabout running southwards to cross the Witham valley and then climbing again onto the valley side to join the A15 Sleaford Road. A previous route option has already been the subject of archaeological study. The present route diverges westwards south of Washingborough Road, rejoining the previous scheme at the southern end. The redesigned portion of the scheme is 4.5km long and is the subject of the currently proposed archaeological studies.

## **4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The revised route is confined to the rising ground of the valley side from about 10m to 65m O.D. up onto the dip-slope of the Limestone escarpment. Soils are well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton 1 Association developed on the Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al* 1983, 179).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 Many of the known archaeological sites in the area are of prehistoric date with artefact scatters identified by fieldwalking representing domestic/economic activity from the Neolithic to the late Bronze Age. A large barrow cemetery lies just to the north of the new alignment. Other sites identified by previous geophysical survey may represent field systems or settlements. The River Witham valley bottom was a major focus of prehistoric and later ritual activity and is famous for numerous finds of high status metal artefacts deposited as votive offerings.
- 5.2 The establishment of the Roman legionary fortress and subsequent *colonia* at Lincoln exerted an influence over a substantial rural hinterland containing a number of important villas, rural settlements, farmsteads and field systems. Sites of Roman date within 200m of the new alignment include several artefact scatters, individual findspots and a small number of features identified in previous trial trenching.
- 5.3 Lincoln ceased to be the centre of a large urban population in the post-Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period and evidence for continuing settlement in the hinterlands is sparse. By the mid-10<sup>th</sup> century the town was once again of national importance and archaeological evidence suggests that many of the nucleated villages around the town were established in this period with most major settlements in existence by the 11<sup>th</sup> of 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The aim of the work will be to identify the extent and character of known and unknown archaeological remains in order to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) to enable an assessment of the significance of the impact of the scheme on any archaeological remains present and to allow further evaluation and/or mitigation measures to be designed.
- 6.2 The objectives of the fieldwalking and metal-detecting will be to:
  - 6.2.1 Identify and interpret surface concentrations of artefacts recovered through fieldwalking or metal-detecting.
  - 6.2.2 Determine the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any artefacts present on the surface of the site.
  - 6.2.3 Identify parts of the survey area unresponsive to these survey techniques in which application of other evaluation techniques might be more appropriate.

## **7 SITE OPERATIONS**

### **7.1 General Considerations**

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 7.1.3 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 7.1.4 Prior to each element of site operations a condition survey shall be undertaken comprising photographs to illustrate the condition of each area before and after site operations. These shall be taken with a camera capable of recording the time and date and will be accompanied by written record of location and orientation and note of any other relevant factors or incidents resulting in damage.

### **7.2 Methodology**

- 7.2.1 Artefacts will be collected from within transects aligned north-south on the National Grid, spaced at 10m intervals. Fieldwalking and metal-detecting will occur in all suitable parts of the corridor.
- 7.2.2 Transects will be walked with artefacts collected, bagged and labelled in 10m sections. All artefacts other than isolated post-medieval/modern material will be collected. Any artefacts of displayable quality (small finds) will be separately bagged and described on pro-forma record sheets and the find spot accurately surveyed in three dimensions using differential GPS survey.
- 7.2.3 Finds bags will be marked with the project number, land parcel name, transect and section number (or unique find spot number). Pro-forma record sheets for each transect will record details of the person walking the transect, weather, soil type, ground conditions etc. which might affect the quality of the data.
- 7.2.4 Any significant concentrations of artefacts will be allocated a unique reference number and subject to more detailed recording as above.

## **8 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

- 8.1 Magnetometer survey will be undertaken over 100% of all parcels except where ground

conditions, vegetation or water cover makes it impractical

- 8.2 All survey work will be planned, managed and carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 1995) and in accordance with IFA standards and guidance.
- 8.3 Magnetometer survey shall be carried out using a grid of 20m squares or parts thereof and will be accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by instrument survey. Readings will be taken every 0.25m along traverses spaced at 1m intervals.
- 8.4 Data will be processed to maximise the clarity of the archaeological data, including as appropriate the removal of striping or other survey artefacts, random spikes, drift in machine calibration and the minimising of background noise or other natural or modern features which tend to obscure archaeological features.

## **9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

### **9.1 Stage 1**

- 9.1.1 All finds recovered during the investigation will be examined and, where appropriate, washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to their individual survey code. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.
- 9.1.2 Survey data will be downloaded and processed.

### **9.2 Stage 2**

- 9.2.1 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 9.2.2 The finds data will be correlated with the survey results to determine significant concentrations or associations.

### **9.3 Stage 3**

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
  - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
  - Plans showing the survey area and artefact distributions.
  - Interpretation of the results and their context within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - A consideration of the significance of the results.

### **9.4 Geophysical Survey report shall include:**

- 9.4.1 Greyscale plots of the raw unprocessed data at 1:1000 or 1:1250 scale, with additional trace plots.

- 9.4.2 Plots of all processed data illustrated as grey-scale and x-y plots at an appropriate and consistent scale with keys and north point accurately positioned on Ordnance Survey basemaps using points surveyed in the field.
- 9.4.3 Detailed plots at 1:500 or larger scale of major anomalies or groups of anomalies if appropriate as an aide to interpretation.
- 9.4.4 Interpretative diagrams of the whole of each survey area, accurately located on OS base at 1:1250 (or 1:2500 as appropriate and where agreed with the employer).
- 9.4.5 Copy of interpretative plots accurately located onto scheme drawings.
- 9.4.6 Note of any areas which were unresponsive or less responsive to the survey techniques together with interpretation for the reasons for such variations.

## 10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 11 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 11.1 An interim report shall be submitted within one week of the conclusion of the non-intrusive surveys. This shall include:

- Brief circumstances of the work including any limitations of issues arising
- A short factual summary of the results
- Draft plans on an OS base (in paper and digital formats) summarising results of surface artefact collection and metal detector surveys

- 11.2 Final report shall be prepared in accordance with Section 9 above.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. If appropriate, notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for discoveries of prehistoric date; *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

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

## 13 INSURANCES

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

## 14 COPYRIGHT

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educational, public and research purposes.

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

## **15 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 15 September 2008

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, comprising 94 items of ceramic, metal, glass and stone and weighing a total of 2773g, was recovered. The material ranged in date from the prehistoric to early modern periods, with medieval artefacts the most abundant. A few natural items were also retrieved, but could be discarded.

#### PREHISTORIC POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle, Barbara Precious and Alan Vince*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the P.C.R.G. (1997) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single sherd weighing seven grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1.

##### Condition

The sherd is abraded but poses no problems for long term storage or curation.

##### Results

*Table 1, Prehistoric Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Comments	Date
p92	PREH	Prehistoric fabrics	Oxidised with reduced core; medium sandy	?	BS	1	1	7	Abraded; fabric contains common sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm some milky and finer background quartz up to 0.1mm + occasional grog/clay pellets + occasional flint + occasional fe + sparse limestone? Up to 3mm	Bronze Age to early Iron Age

##### Provenance

The pottery was collected during field walking.

##### Range

A single sherd of prehistoric pottery with a grog/clay pellet tempered fabric was recovered

##### Potential

The pottery should be retained and may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

## Summary

A single prehistoric sherd suggests activity occurred in the area during Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

## ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of nine sherds from eight vessels, weighing 94 grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, and a summary is shown in Table 2.

### Condition

All the material is abraded but poses no problems for long term storage or curation.

### Results

*Table 2, Roman Pottery Archive*

Fabric	Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Samian	SAMCG	Central Gaulish Samian ware	1	1	3
Reduced	GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	7	7	78
Shell	IASH	Native tradition shell-tempered	1	1	13

### Provenance

The pottery was collected during field walking.

### Range

Native Grey and shell-tempered wares are common in assemblages from this area. Imported samian is often associated with higher status sites, although only a single sherd was recovered during field walking.

### Potential

The pottery should be retained and may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

### Summary

A small amount of Roman pottery indicates activity occurring in the area during this period.

## POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology*



*Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 32 sherds from 32 vessels, weighing 480 grams were recovered from the site.

## Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 2 and a summary is shown in Table 3.

## Condition

Most of the pottery is abraded or very abraded but poses no problems for long term storage or curation.

## Results

Table 3, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	3	3	94
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	1	1	21
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	10
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	3
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	1	1	12
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1	9
LSW	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware	970	1500	2	2	8
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	3	3	14
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	6	6	108
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	4	4	68
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	1	1	10
LSWV	Lincoln Sandy ware variant	1280	1325	2	2	16
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1	21
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	37
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	3	3	45
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	1	1	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>480</b>

## Provenance

The pottery was collected during field walking.

## Range

Most of the pottery falls into the medieval period (13th to 15th centuries) and comprises wares produced in Lincoln, Bourne and Toynton. Some wares are Lincoln-type (LSWV) which are thought to be made at a number of production centres located in the city's environs. All of these ware types are known to be present in other assemblages from Lincoln and the surrounding area, although some are more common than others. Post-medieval pottery is represented by glazed and late earthenwares, slipware and black ware vessels. Early modern pottery was noted during the field walk, but was not collected.

## Potential

The pottery should be retained and may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

## Summary

Medieval and later pottery recovered during the field walk indicates activity occurring on or close to the sites during these periods. The earlier pottery may have been distributed on the sites as a result of medieval manuring practices.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 20 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 799 grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 3, and a summary is shown in Table 4.

### Condition

All of the brick and tile was abraded or very abraded but poses no problems for long term storage or curation.

### Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	2	138
NIB	Nib tile	1	49
PANT	Pantile	1	38
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	11	265
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	4	196
TEG	Tegula	1	97
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>783</b>

### Provenance

The ceramic building material was collected during field walking.

### Range

Roman, medieval and early modern tile was recovered, as were fragments of early modern brick. Few fragments are diagnostic and a single medieval roofing tile is nibbed.

### Potential

The ceramic building material should be retained and may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

### Summary

A small amount of brick and tile, dating from the Roman to the early modern period, was recovered during field walking.

**GLASS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

One piece of glass weighing 11g was recovered.

**Condition**

The glass is in good condition though exhibits iridescent decay. If retained it might require treatment to limit further decay and storage in a controlled environment.

**Results***Table 5, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
p11	Olive green bottle, steep kick-up	1	11	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered during fieldwalking.

**Range**

A single piece of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered.

**Potential**

As an isolated item the glass is of limited potential. It perhaps entered the area in manuring scatter.

**WORKED FLINT***By Tom Lane***Introduction**

Twelve flints weighing a total of *c.* 55g were recovered.

**Condition**

All of the flints are in good condition, though some have suffered recent damage. They pose no problems for long term storage or curation

**Results***Table 6, Worked Flint Archive*

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
P7	Heavily patinated broken flake	1	<1	undated
P12	Heavily patinated Blunted Point. Recent damage with notch removed. 32 x 6 x 3mm.	1	<1	Mesolithic
P18	Heavily patinated broken flake	1	<1	undated
P42	Blade flake. 33 x 18 x 9mm	1	5	Prob Neo
P44	Heavily patinated waste flake with recent edge damage	1	1	undated
P49	Heavily patinated broken blade flake with some cortex on one side of dorsal ridge 13 x 9 x 1mm	1	<1	Prob Mesolithic
P53	Waste Flake	1	1	undated
P64	Bladelet core with secondary working along one edge (knife). 28 x 16 x 10mm	1	6	Mesolithic

P66	Waste Flake from initial removal from core. Much cortex. 50 x 30 x 25	1	28	Prob Bronze Age
P69	Broken Blade flake. 16 x 15 x 2mm.	1	1	Meso/E.Neo
P80	Flake from Blade core 42 x 14 x 8mm.	1	5	Meso/Neo
P85	Broken Horseshoe Scraper. 28 x 20 x 8.	1	4	Early Neo

### Provenance

All of the material derived from fieldwalking and was spread relatively evenly across the areas walked.

### Range

In date the items ranged from Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age but with the majority dating to the earlier part of the date range. Only two tools were present, a Neolithic horseshoe scraper and a Mesolithic blunted point, both from Parcel U. The remaining pieces were chiefly waste items from core or tool preparation.

### Potential

No clusters of flints were found during the fieldwalking but the presence of this type of material indicates use of the area by prehistoric communities and there is potential for sites to be present in the area, although, given the early date, evidence of these may be present only in the ploughsoil.

### Summary

Twelve pieces of worked flint were found during fieldwalking, none in 'site' clusters. The majority were of Mesolithic and Neolithic date and indicate intermittent use of the area in these early prehistoric times.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Nineteen other items, weighing a total of 1327g, were recovered.

### Condition

All of the material is in good condition, though the iron is rusted. If retained it might require treatment to limit further decay and storage in a controlled environment.

### Results

*Table 7, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
p23	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	4	Late post-medieval
p35	stone	Ironstone, natural	1	29	
p50	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	22	Late post-medieval
p60	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	13	Late post-medieval
p61	stone	Stone, natural	1	140	
p62	iron	nail	1	4	
p67	iron	Cast iron drain pipe?	1	35	Late post-medieval
p68	iron	Swivel ring	1	21	Post-medieval

p71	iron	Tractor/machinery part?	1	74	Post-medieval
p72	iron	Machinery part?	1	7	Post-medieval?
p73	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	13	Post-medieval
p75	iron	Machinery part	1	65	Late post-medieval
p86	lead	tube	1	22	Post-medieval
p87	Copper alloy	Coin, illegible	1	5	Early post-medieval, or late Roman
p88	bakelite	Fountain pen	2(link)	9	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
p89	stone	Ironstone, decayed, natural	1	35	
p93	Copper alloy?	disc	1	6	
p94	iron	horseshoe	1	823	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

Fieldwalking retrieved the other finds. However, no concentrations were identified.

### Range

Metal items were most numerous, due to metal detecting being undertaken. There were also several pieces of slag, all of it from iron smithing and all post-medieval in date. A few pieces of natural stone were also recovered.

### Potential

Almost all of the material, where datable, is post-medieval to early modern. Much of the assemblage is likely to have entered the area in manuring scatter, indicating arable use of the land in the periods represented. However, because of its date and nature, the collection of other artefacts is of low potential.

### SPOT DATING

As all of the finds were collected during field walking, they have been given individual rather than context dates. These are included in the archive catalogues.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

## Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Date
p17	GREY	BTR	ABR	RIM	1	1	12	3rd to 4th
p20	GREY	JB	ABR; SOOT	BS	1	1	6	Roman
p22	SAMCG		ABR	RIM	1	1	3	2nd
p37	GREY	JBL	ABR	BS	1	1	18	1st to 2nd
p38	GREY	J	ABR	BS; ?ID OR IA?; COARSE FABRIC WITH GREY/WHITE CLAY PELLETS + OCCASIONAL FLINT	1	1	20	LIA-Roman
p45	GREY	J	ABR	BS	1	1	3	Roman
p46	IASH	BNAT	ABR; LEACHED; SOOT; HM	ROUND EVERTED RIM	1	1	13	1st to early 2nd
p51	GREY		ABR	BS	1	1	8	3rd to 4th
p58	GREY	J	ABR	BS	1	1	11	3rd to 4th

## Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
p1	BL	MP type	Jar	1	1	50		BS		17th to 18th
p4	BL	Light oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	Late 17th to 18th
p6	LSW		?	1	1	6		BS	Very abraded; ?POTTG	13th to 15th
p13	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	21		Base	Pre fired hole?; ??ID	Late 12th to 14th
p14	LSW3		Jug	1	1	7		BS + HJ	Abraded; ?POTTG	Late 13th to 15th
p15	LSW2/3	Dull oxidised; medium sandy + fe	Jar/ pipkin	1	1	6		Rim	Square reverted; heavy soot on rim; possibly Lincoln	12th to 15th
P16	LSW		?	1	1	2		BS	Very abraded	12th to 15th
p19	LSWV		Small bowl	1	1	7		Rim	Abraded; everted rim; POTTG?	13th to 15th
p21	LSWA		?	1	1	10		Base	Flake; ?ID fine	13th to 15th
p25	LSW2/3		?	1	1	2		BS	Very abraded; ?ID	13th to 15th
p26	LSW2		Jug	1	1	4		BS	Abraded	13th to early 14th
p28	LSW3		Jug	1	1	19		Base	Very abraded; POTTG?	14th to 15th
p30	LSW2		Jug	1	1	7		Rim	Abraded; ?ID	Late 12th to early/mid 13th
p31	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	30		BS	Abraded	Late 13th to 15th
p39	LSW3		Jug	1	1	36	Thumb pressed	Base	Very abraded	14th to 15th
p41	LSW2/3		Jug/ jar	1	1	10		Base	Very abraded	14th to 15th
p47	LSWV	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy + fe	?	1	1	9		BS	Burnt - reoxidised?; abraded	11th to 15th
p48	LSW3		Jug	1	1	6	Fe spots	BS	Or POTTG	14th to 15th
p52	BL	Light oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	39		Rim	?ID or odd CBM; abraded	Late 17th to 18th
p55	LERTH		Garden pot?	1	1	3		BS		18th to 20th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
p56	SLIP	Oxidised; red	Bowl	1	1	37	White slipped	Rim	Worn	18th to 19th
p57	TOY		?	1	1	2		BS	Abraded	Late 13th to 15th
p63	LLSW		Jug	1	1	12		BS	?Lincoln product; abraded	14th to 15th
p74	LMLOC	Fine reduced	Jug	1	1	9		BS	Abraded; splashed glaze	15th to early 16th
p76	TOY		Jug?	1	1	13		BS	Abraded	late 13th to 15th
p77	TOYII		Jug/ jar	1	1	4		BS	Abraded	Late 13th to 15th
p79	RGRE		Bowl	1	1	21		BS	Abraded	Late 16th to 18th
p81	LSW2/3		Pipkin	1	1	73		Handle	Oval with raised central rib	14th to 15th
p82	LSW2/3		Jug/ jar	1	1	9		BS	? Lincoln product	Abraded
p83	GRE	Coarse	Jar?	1	1	10		BS	?ID odd form and fabric	16th to 18th
p84	LSW2/3		Small jug/ bottle	1	1	8		Neck	Abraded; ?ID	14th to 15th
p91	LSW2		Jug	1	1	3		BS	?ID	13th to 14th

*Archive catalogue 3, Ceramic Building Material*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
p2	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + shale	1	18		medieval
p3	PNR	Lincoln fabric 1/7	1	31	Glassy over break	medieval
p5	PANT		1	38	Abraded	early modern
p8	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + shale	1	77	Abraded	Roman?
p9	BRK		1	25	Flake	Modern
p10	PNR	Oxidised; coarse sandy + shale	1	27	Abraded; flat roofer	Post medieval
p24	TEG	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + shale	1	97	Abraded; flat roofer	Roman
p27	PNR	OX/R/OX; LSWA	1	21	Very abraded; flat roofer	medieval
p29	BRK	Vitrified/clinkered	1	113	Very abraded; possibly slag?	early modern?
p32	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + shale + fe	1	11	Abraded; ?ID or pot; flat roofer	medieval to post medieval
p33	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy + fe	1	37	Very abraded	Roman?
p34	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; fine sandy + shale	1	73	Coarsely bedded; abraded; possibly TEG	Roman
p36	PNR	Dull OX/R/OX; coarse sandy + fe	1	18	Very abraded; flat roofer	medieval
p40	PNR	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy	1	45	Abraded; flat roofer or vessel	medieval to post medieval
p43	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy + shale	1	39	Abraded	Post medieval
p59	PNR	OX/R/OX; coarse sandy + fe	1	18	Abraded	medieval
P65	NIB	Lincoln fabric 14	1	49	Nib type 4d	medieval
p70	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + shale	1	35	Abraded	medieval
p78	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine sandy + LF clay streaks	1	2	Abraded	medieval?
p90	RTMISC		1	9	Abraded	?



## **Appendix 3**

### List of Archaeological Sites

(reproduced from Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluation Works, Volume 1: Specification (2008), Appendix A)

**Appendix A List of Archaeological Sites**

Site No	Site Name	Period	Sensitivity
56	Undated Gully and Ditch	Uncertain	Negligible
57	Medieval Pit and Artefact Scatter	Medieval	Negligible
58	Medieval Pit and Artefact Scatter	Medieval	Negligible
59	Undated Ditch and Gully	Uncertain	Negligible
63	Scatter of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Worked Flint, Bunkers Hill	Late Neolithic	Negligible
65	Probable Romano-British Activity, Bunkers Hill	Roman	Low
69	Medieval To Post Medieval Field System, Bunkers Hill/Greetwell Quarry	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Low
75	Undated Features, Greetwell Quarry	Uncertain	Low
76	Romano-British Site, Greetwell Quarry	Roman	Medium
146	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	Medium
150	Undated Ditch	Uncertain	Negligible
151	Worked Flint From South of The Witham (Field C1)	Prehistoric	Medium
152	Medieval-Post Medieval Pottery Scatter, South of The Witham (Field C1)	Medieval	Low
153	Roman Pottery From South of The Witham (Field C1)	Roman	Low
173	Original Site of Sheepwash Grange	Medieval	Medium
184	Post Medieval Pottery Found South of The Railway Line (Field 18)	Post Medieval	Low
185	Prehistoric Flints Found South of The Railway Line (Field 18)	Prehistoric	Low
186	Medieval Pottery Found South of The Railway Line (Field 18)	Medieval	Medium
187	Romano-British Artefact Scatter South of The Railway Line (Field 18)	Roman	Medium
189	Sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (Field 18)	Late Bronze Age	Negligible
190	One Possible Sherd of Saxon Pottery South of The Railway Line (Field 18)	Early Medieval	Negligible
191	Saxon Finds, South of Railway Line (Field 18)	Early Medieval	Low
199	Medieval To Post Medieval Limekilns	Medieval	Low
201	Middle Bronze Age Cinerary Urn, Near The Water Treatment Works Fd. 1914	Middle Bronze Age	Negligible
202	Undated Pit, Ditches, Gullies and Postholes	Uncertain	Low
207	Iron Age Ring Ditch	Iron Age	Low
212	Romano-British Artefact Scatter	Roman	Low
214	Sheepwash Grange (Grade II Listed Building)	Post Medieval	Medium
217	Post Medieval To Modern Quarry and Lime Kilns	Post Medieval	Low
221	Undated Ditches and Pits	Uncertain	Low
231	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post	Modern	Low

Site No	Site Name	Period	Sensitivity
	(Site of)		
250	Medieval Cropmark Boundary, South of Heighington Road	Medieval	Low
289	Undated Cropmark Enclosure, South of Canwick Heath Farm	Uncertain	Unknown
307	Bracebridge Heath Airfield and Associated Buildings	Modern	Low
312	Upper Half of A Beehive Quern, West of Westfield Farm	Iron Age	Negligible
317	Undated Gullys and Pit	Uncertain	Low
320	Romano-British Pit and Gully	Roman	Low
321	Medieval Pit and Ditches	Medieval	Low
322	Neolithic To Bronze Age Pottery	Neolithic	Negligible
323	Undated Gullys	Uncertain	Low
324	Barded and Tanged Arrowhead Findspot	Prehistoric	Negligible
325	Part of A Post Medieval Field System	Post Medieval	Low
327	Five Neolithic Flints From West of Bloxholm Lane, Bracebridge Heath	Neolithic	Low
328	Romano-British Pottery From West of Bloxholm Lane, Bracebridge Heath	Roman	Low
329	Beaker Sherd, West of Bloxholm Lane, Bracebridge Heath	Neolithic	Negligible
330	Undated Features, West of Bloxholm Lane, Bracebridge Heath	Uncertain	Low
361	Continuation of Mareham Lane, North of Sleaford, Along Bloxholm Lane	Roman	Low
363	Probable Roman Road	Roman	Low
364	Spalding and Lincoln Railway	Post Medieval	Low
365	East Lincolnshire Railway	Post Medieval	Low

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Daily Record Sheets
9	Field walking Record Sheets
4	Annotated maps

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2008.159

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LNEB08

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. Archaeological Project Services cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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