OUTBUILDINGS AT THE OLD RECTORY, WEST END, WINTERINGHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

NGR: SE 92426 22398
Planning ref.: PA/2009/0550
PCAS Job No.: 846
Site code: WORM 12
Archive acc. code: WGMDF

Report prepared for
S. H. Brown (Farms) Ltd.

By
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May 2012

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Outbuildings at the old Rectory, West end,
Winteringham, North Lincolnshire
Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Pl. 1: General view of site looking north
Pl. 2: Plate 2 Representative section against eastern site margin
Pl. 3: Pit [006] and ditch [008] looking north
**Summary**

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the conversion of outbuildings to a dwelling within the grounds of The Old Rectory, West End, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.

A medieval pit and a probable medieval ditch were recorded in foundation trenches. Both features were sealed by several layers of made ground, likely relating to 19th century site preparation and construction of the current Old Rectory and later ground levelling, which included the demolition of a brick foundation outbuilding.

Artefacts, including a medieval pot sherd, post-medieval tile and animal bone were recovered.

*Figure 1*: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000: the position of the site is shown in red (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).
1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd., to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during the conversion of outbuildings to a dwelling within the grounds of The Old Rectory, West End, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.

2.0 Site location and description (figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Winteringham lies within the county of North Lincolnshire, some 9km west of Barton-on-Humber and 11km north of Scunthorpe. It lies at the northern end of the limestone ridge between the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Ancholme, above the south bank of the River Humber, where a range of small streams and drains flow into the Humber at the narrow inlet of Winteringham Haven. The village is some 800m from the current estuarine high-tide line.

Winteringham village falls roughly into the form of two rectangles on either side of an east-to-west backbone formed by West End and Silver Street, the larger northern rectangle being formed by Marsh Lane, Low Burgage and Waterside, and the smaller southern rectangle comprising Hewde Lane, High Burgage and Cliff Road. The western end of the village is formed by two roads curving away from the north side of West End to make a double loop, Western Green being the nearer road and Meggitt Lane the further. Winteringham parish church, All Saints, is positioned at the westernmost extremity of the village, on the west side of Meggitt Lane. This patterning represents an original double core to the village, now melded by later development.

The Old Rectory lies on the west side of Meggitt Lane, near its junction with West End. It is positioned to the south-west of the parish church, within the Winteringham Conservation Area.

3.0 Geology and topography

Drift geology was unlikely to be present on the site, although it lies close to the border of a deposit of clay-with-flints following the foot of the cliff. The local solid geology consists of Lower Jurassic Coleby Mudstones, banded with Marlstone Rock and Pecten Ironstone: a band of Pecten Ironstone appears to pass through or very close to the site (BGS, 1983).

Winteringham lies at the northern end of the west-facing scarp of the Lincoln Edge, where it was once cut through by the River Humber. In recent centuries, the line of the river has receded so that the village, which was once at the water’s edge, now looks out over an apron of flat marshland. To the north and west, the land falls steeply to the marshland bordering the Humber estuary; to the south and east, there is a gentler fall towards the River Ancholme (Lyman, 2005). The names of the principal roads of Winteringham indicate the lie of the surrounding land, with Marsh Lane, Low Burgage and Waterside to the north and High Burgage and Cliff Road to the south.

4.0 Planning background

Full planning permission was granted for the conversion of domestic outbuildings to form a dwelling, with associated alterations and a single-storey extension (planning application number PA/2009/0550).
Planning permission was granted subject to the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority (standard conditions AC9-11). The purpose of this constraint was to ensure compliance with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

The place-name ‘Winteringham’ is derived from the Old English personal name Winter or Wintra by way of the group name Wint(e)ringas, ‘the family or dependents of Winter/Wintra’, with the Old English tūn, ‘homestead or estate’ (Cameron 1988). The estate of Winter/Wintra’s people was apparently large, as the name of the neighbouring village of Winterton is thought to have the same origin (Mills, 1993). The Winteringas appear to have arrived in the area of modern Winteringham in the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period (Rylatt and Bunn, 2001).

Winteringham by the time of the Domesday Survey in AD 1086 was a relatively large and extremely prosperous agricultural settlement. The parish formed a single estate, belonging to Gilbert de Ghent, and was wholly given over to arable cultivation, with no pasture or woodland listed: the produce of its 12 carucates of ploughland (approximately 1440 acres) was sufficient to keep three mills in operation. The settlement had a church with a priest, and a population of 55 taxable households; a ferry and a fishery are also recorded as profit-making operations (Williams and Martin, 1992, p.920).

The earliest standing structure in Winteringham is the tower and nave of All Saints’ Church, directly to the north-east of the Old Rectory, which features 11th and 12th century masonry as well as re-used Roman stonework deriving from the Roman settlement to the east of the village. The remainder of the church is 13th and 14th century in origin. The early village grew up around the church, although no secular buildings pre-dating the mid-17th century survive (Lyman, 2005).

To the east of the early village, a planned settlement with a market place was laid out in the 13th century, centred on the streets of High Burgage and Low Burgage and forming a second village core. Little now survives of medieval Winteringham apart from the street plan. In the late Middle Ages, Winteringham was apparently a marshy place with a depressed economy, but its prosperity increased with land drainage and farming improvements in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is reflected in the substantial remodelling of large houses, such as the Manor House, and the construction of new buildings, including a rectory pre-dating the existing ‘Old’ Rectory. By 1831, there were 28 farms in the village (ibid.).

In the grounds of the Old Rectory are the remains of the earlier rectory built in 1649 for Edward Boteler, who was suspended by Parliament, shortly after the rectory’s construction, for having Royalist sympathies. Following the end of the Commonwealth, Edward Boteler was restored to Winteringham rectory and subsequently became Chaplain to Charles II in 1660. The 17th century rectory is a long, two-storey stone building later abandoned and converted into outbuildings following the 19th century construction of the Old Rectory. The structure is currently in a state of disrepair in the oldest parts of the building with the best preserved being a fairly modern extension to eastern end, which adjoins the development site (Fig 2).

The Old Rectory itself is a Grade II Listed Building lying c.100m west of the development. The listing document describes it as ‘Vicarage. Now house. 1846-7 by George Townsend Andrews of York. Squared limestone with slate roof, brick stacks. T-shaped on plan: central entrance hall front, 2 rooms deep, with rear service wing. West front: 2 storeys, 3 bays, symmetrical. 2 stone steps to wide recessed panelled door beneath overlight with margin
Outbuildings at the old Rectory, West end, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire
Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

lights. Doric doorcase with pairs of engaged pilasters with central channels supporting plain entablature, cornice and hood. 12-pane sashes with beaded frames, projecting stone cills and cambered stone arches, the first floor windows being slightly smaller and the ground floor right window a c1980 replacement. Moulded and deeply-coved cornice. Hipped roof. Mid-roof stack to right. Right return, of 3 bays, has ground floor canted bay to left with full height unequal sashes with glazing bars, cambered stone arches, coved cornice and hipped roof. Interior: stair hall has open-well staircase with ramped and wreathed handrail and turned balusters, round-headed stair window and moulded cornice. Moulded cornices to ground floor front rooms’ (BLB).

In 2008, archaeological monitoring during house construction to the rear of no. 7 Meggitt Lane, opposite the church, recorded several pits containing small amounts of Roman tile and late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery (North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record).

6.0 Methodology

Building foundation trenches were excavated with a tracked 360° mini-digger fitted with a 0.6m wide bucket to c.1.2m below current ground level. A building inspector visited site on the 12th April 2012 and requested that all footings were cut beyond the depth of made ground, which was sufficient to expose natural geology. Archaeological deposits were cleaned, hand excavated and recorded by the on-site archaeologist.

All deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A colour slide and monochrome photographic record was maintained: a selection from this is reproduced as Appendix 1.

Groundworks were undertaken between the 12th and 13th April 2012 and were monitored by Mike Wood.

7.0 Results (figs 2 & 3, plates 1 to 3)

The earliest deposit exposed was clay with limestone pebbles (004), which probably represents glacial drift. A sub-rounded pit [006] was cut into this layer and backfilled with plastic clay containing fragments of oyster shell, charcoal, animal bone and a medieval pot sherd (Appendix 3 and 4). This pit was truncated by a linear ditch [008] aligned approximately north-south and extending north across the foundation trenches (Fig 2 and Plate 3). The ditch contained a similar clay fill to the pit, context (007); however no dateable artefacts were recovered.

These features were sealed below a layer of made ground (003) comprising clay silt with occasional limestone pebbles and tile fragments, possibly laid down during ground levelling for the construction of the 1840s Old Rectory. The tile collected from this layer has been dated 16th-18th century (Appendix 3), which would suggest it is not waste from constructing the Old Rectory itself, but more likely from destruction and levelling of structures associated with the 17th century rectory building.

The made ground deposit was truncated by a construction cut [010] for a brick foundation [009], which represented a now demolished outbuilding, including disconnected foul water pipes. Map regression suggests this building was constructed by the later 19th century and demolished by the 1970s (See Discussion).
Sealing wall [009] and the made ground was a later levelling layer (002) containing brick and stone rubble. This rubble included demolition material from the brick foundation outbuilding and collapsed stone from the stone wall which forms the eastern site boundary and has been replaced for part of the site boundary by a modern wire fence (Fig 2, Plate 1). Loose gravel chips had been spread on top of levelling layer (002) to form the current driveway.

At the eastern site margin was located a surviving layer of topsoil (001) recorded in section against the neighbouring garden. There is a pronounced drop of approximately 0.4m between the two adjoining properties.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

A round pit was revealed in the southern end of the footing trenches. While this was fairly shallow and contained few artefacts, a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered and can give a tentative 11th-13th century date. This probably represents a rubbish pit, with the shallow depth suggesting the feature had been truncated during ground levelling in the 19th century. The limited volume of the deposit, its sterile clay composition and the logistics of hand-excavating within a narrow foundation made the feature unsuitable for environmental sampling. This feature would have been open when the nearby church was in use and suggests at least limited occupation in the vicinity, which would not be unexpected as the medieval settlement is recorded as having been centred on the parish church.

A north-south aligned ditch extended from the southern end of the foundations, truncating the edge of the pit before being removed by the 19th century brickwork foundations. It is unclear whether this feature extends beyond the foundations north towards the church or south into the grassed area. The ditch contained a sterile clay fill and may represent a minor drainage feature, perhaps associated with the documented development of marshland around the settlement in the later middle ages.

The brickwork foundations appear to represent a now demolished building adjacent to the extension added to the 17th century rectory. Foundations were made from smooth red bricks measuring 3 and 1/8 inches in imperial size, which would fit a late 19th century date for their use. The 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey shows a building in approximately the same position which would suggest a late 19th century date is accurate. This structure, or its replacement, also exists on the 1908 and 1968 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps but was removed by the 1970s.

The development site contains several layers of made-ground which extend at least 1.1m below the current ground surface. Natural geology and archaeological remains were revealed at this depth. Any further work on this area of the site that exceeds 1m below current ground level is likely to impact on further buried heritage assets.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any archaeological remains that might have been present on the site would not have been destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Acknowledgements
PCAS Ltd would like to thank S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd for this commission. Dr Anne Irving kindly undertook archiving of the pottery and CBM and Jen Wood reported on the animal bone.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum by the end of October 2012.

12.0 Bibliography


British Listed Buildings (BLB): Internet resource consulted 11/05/12 at http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-441011-the-old-rectory-winteringham


Ordnance Survey, 1887, Winteringham 1st edition 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1908, Winteringham 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1968, Winteringham 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1972, Winteringham 1:10,000


Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1 General view of site looking north.

Plate 2 Representative section against eastern site margin
Plate 3 Pit [006] and ditch [008] looking north.
### Appendix 2: Context Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Finds/Dating</th>
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<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Dark loam topsoil</td>
<td>0.35m thick</td>
<td>Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Friable dark grey clay silt made ground with frequent brick and stone rubble</td>
<td>0.44m thick</td>
<td>Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Plastic mid grey brown clay silt with occasional limestone pebbles and CBM. Made ground.</td>
<td>0.74m thick</td>
<td>16th-18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Plastic grey brown clay with occasional limestone pebbles</td>
<td>0.2m+ thick</td>
<td>Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>Plastic mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and shell, fill of pit 006</td>
<td>0.28m thick</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Rounded pit with concave sides and base.</td>
<td>0.25m+ by 0.82m by 0.28m deep</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>Plastic mid grey clay fill of ditch 008</td>
<td>0.2m thick</td>
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<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Linear aligned north-south with concave side and base</td>
<td>0.6m+ by 0.46m by 0.2m deep</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>Struc</td>
<td>Brickwork foundations mixed headers and stretchers. Bricks 230 by 110 by 80mm</td>
<td>5m long by 2m wide by 0.68m deep</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Construction cut for foundations 009</td>
<td>5m long by 2m wide by 0.68m deep</td>
<td>19th century</td>
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Appendix 3: Pottery and CBM

Dr Anne Irving

MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

Table 1, Medieval and Later Pottery Archive

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<th>Cxt</th>
<th>Cname</th>
<th>Full name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>NoS</th>
<th>NoV</th>
<th>W (g)</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>Modern White ware</td>
<td>Hollow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>BS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>TORKT</td>
<td>Torksey type ware</td>
<td>Jar/bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Abraded</td>
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<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>NLQC</td>
<td>North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

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<th>NoF</th>
<th>W (g)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>PNR</td>
<td>Peg, nib and ridge tile</td>
<td>Fine sandy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Flat roofer; handmade; some mortar</td>
<td>16th to 18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>PNR</td>
<td>Peg, nib and ridge tile</td>
<td>Vitrified</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Flat roofer</td>
<td>13th+</td>
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SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

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<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>19th to 20th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>16th to 18th</td>
<td>Date on CBM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Mid 11th to early 13th</td>
<td>Date on a single sherd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4: Faunal Remains

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 4 (15g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at the Old Rectory, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from topsoil deposit (001) and possible medieval ditch [008].

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996). No evidence of burning, butchery or pathology was noted on the remains. Rodent gnawing was noted on a single fragment of pig metapodial recovered from ditch [008].

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Ulna</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1g</td>
<td>Upper shaft fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>Large Mammal Size</td>
<td>Long Bone</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shaft fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/Goat Tooth</td>
<td></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Upper M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pig Metapodial</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unfused, rodent gnawing on the proximal articulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

References

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**List of Projects** | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

**Printable version**

**OASIS ID:** preconst3-125591

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**Project location**

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<td>NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WINTERINGHAM The Old Rectory, Winteringham</td>
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<td>Postcode</td>
<td>DN15 9NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study area</td>
<td>0.10 Hectares</td>
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<td>Site coordinates</td>
<td>SE 924 223 53.6887347756 -0.6006195255555 53 41 19 N 000 36 02 W Point</td>
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<td>Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body</td>
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Outbuildings at the old Rectory, West end, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire
Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Project director/manager: Will Munford
Project supervisor: Mike Wood
Type of sponsor/funding body: Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body: S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd

Project archives
Physical Archive recipient: North Lincolnshire Museum
Physical Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient: North Lincolnshire Museum
Digital Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics'
Digital Media available: 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient: North Lincolnshire Museum
Paper Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics'
Paper Media available: 'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

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Title: OUTBUILDINGS AT THE OLD RECTORY, WEST END, WINTERINGHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE, SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING
Author(s)/Editor(s): Wood, M
Other bibliographic details: Job no 846
Date: 2012
Issuer or publisher: Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication: Saxilby
Description: A4 thermal bound report.
Entered by: Mike wood (mikewood@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on: 11 May 2012
Existing building

DRW 3

Brick topped stone wall

Modern backfilled trench

Gravel driveway

Site boundary

Lawn

Trench cut for water pipes
(excavated prior to this project)

Fig 2 Plan of foundations

Scale 1:100

0m 5m
Fig 3 Sections