
Site Code: HMP14
LCCM Accession No.: 2014.34
Planning Application No.: 2013/1003/F
NGR: SK 99858 73197

**A Report to
J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham Construction**

September 2014

**Development at the former
Harvest Moon public house,
Wolsey Way, Glebe Park,
Lincoln**

By K Wragg

Archaeological Scheme of
Attendance & Recording

Development at the former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ

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Archaeological Scheme of Attendance and Recording

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Development at the former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ

Archaeological Scheme of Attendance and Recording

Non-Technical Summary

- ❖ The former Harvest Moon public house is situated on Glebe Park, a large modern residential suburb built from the late 1960s on agricultural land inside the north-west boundary of the city of Lincoln.
- ❖ The overall site is generally rectangular, measuring *c.* 50m (N-S) x 40m (E-W), and is bounded by Wolsey Way to the south, existing residential properties to the west, and an area of open parkland to the north and east.
- ❖ The stone-built Grade II-listed former public house dates from the early-mid 18th century, and was originally constructed as a farmhouse, known at various times as Bunkers Hill Farm and Glebe Farmhouse. It has a single-storey rearward extension, with a detached former barn located along the rear boundary of the site. Having stood unused and empty since *c.* 2007, however, the buildings are currently in poor condition with boarded-up windows and evidence of fire damage to the roof of the main building close to its rear extension.
- ❖ Development proposals for the site involved new-build construction or conversion of existing structures to form nine dwellings, for which a number of individual planning applications were made.
- ❖ While the proposed conversions of the two existing buildings on the site to provide four dwellings were determined to have no potential for archaeological impact, the application to erect five new dwellings (one detached and two semi-detached), was considered to have archaeological implications. As a consequence, when full planning consent for this part of the scheme was granted by City of Lincoln Council on the 6th of February 2014, it included a condition to ensure that groundworks were monitored and recorded archaeologically.
- ❖ Lincs Archaeo-tech was commissioned by the developer J.A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction on the 13th of February 2014 to provide the required archaeological services, with site attendance undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 14th and 24th of February.
- ❖ In accordance with the aims and objectives established at the outset of the project, a variety of buried archaeological deposits and features preserved on the site were successfully recorded prior to their destruction.
- ❖ The results produced, however, provided no evidence for ancient occupation, with all material being instead either of natural origin, undated, or of late 19th to mid 20th century provenance.

Development at the former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ

Archaeological Scheme of Attendance and Recording

1.0 Introduction

The former Harvest Moon public house is situated on Glebe Park, a large modern residential suburb built from the late 1960s on agricultural land inside the north-west boundary of the city of Lincoln.

The overall site is generally rectangular, measuring c. 50m (N-S) x 40m (E-W), and is bounded by Wolsey Way to the south, existing residential properties to the west, and an area of open parkland to the north and east (see Figure 1).

The stone-built Grade II-listed former public house dates from the early-mid 18th century, and was originally constructed as a farmhouse, known at various times as Bunkers Hill Farm and Glebe Farmhouse. It has a single-storey rearward extension, with a detached former barn located along the rear boundary of the site. Having stood unused and empty since c. 2007, however, the buildings are currently in poor condition with boarded-up windows and evidence of fire damage to the roof of the main building close to its rear extension.

Development proposals for the site involved new-build construction or conversion of existing structures to form nine dwellings (see Figure 2), for which a number of individual planning applications were made.

While the proposed conversions of the two existing buildings on the site to provide four dwellings (Plots 1/1a and 3/4) were determined to have no potential for archaeological impact, the application to erect five new dwellings (one detached (Plot 2) and two semi-detached (Plots 5/6 and 7/8)), was considered to have archaeological implications. As a consequence, when full planning consent for this part of the scheme was granted by City of Lincoln Council on the 6th of February 2014 (Application No.: 2013/1003/F), it included a condition to ensure that groundworks were monitored and recorded archaeologically (see 2.0, below).

Lincs Archaeo-tech (LAT) was commissioned by the developer J.A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction on the 13th of February 2014 to provide the required archaeological services, with site attendance undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 14th and 24th of February.

Notes:

1) This document is presented on the understanding that further data pertaining to this site may subsequently emerge, which may affect the conclusions drawn herein. Lincs Archaeo-tech, its employees, and/or principals cannot therefore be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising from use of any information contained in this report.

2) Lincs Archaeo-tech has adopted, and subscribes to, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and its Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

3) All maps and extracts are reproduced under Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence Number: 100043257 unless otherwise credited.

2.0 Planning Background

The planning applications for the proposed conversion of the listed former public house to form two dwellings (Plots 1/1a), and the similar conversion of the detached barn to form a further two dwellings (Plots 3/4) were determined to have no potential for archaeological impact.

The application for the erection of the five new dwellings (one detached (Plot 2) and two semi-detached (Plots 5/6 and 7/8)) submitted on the 21st of August 2013, however, was considered to have archaeological implications. As a consequence, when full planning consent was granted by City of Lincoln Council on the 6th of February 2014 (Application No.: 2013/1003/F), it included a condition to ensure that groundworks were monitored and recorded archaeologically, as follows:

3: No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the City of Lincoln Council as Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken only in full accordance with the approved WSI. No variation shall take place without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

The applicant shall notify the Local Planning Authority of the intention to commence all works at least 7 days before commencement. Thereafter, the programme of archaeological work shall be completed in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), including any necessary fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, report writing and archive deposition, as detailed in the approved scheme. The report shall be prepared and deposited with the City Council's Heritage Team within the LPA and the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, within six months of completion of the archaeological works. The archive shall be deposited with The Collection (Lincolnshire Museums) within twelve months of the completion of site works. No variation shall take place without prior written consent of the LPA.

The reason for this condition was given as:

To ensure the preparation and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The geology of the surrounding area comprises Jurassic limestone overlain by soils of the *Elmton 1* association - shallow well-drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone, with some similar deeper soils and some non-calcareous and calcareous clayey soils (Hodge *et al*, 1984; Mackney *et al*, 1983).

The site lies at a nominal height of 39m O.D.

While no specific archaeological brief was produced for the development, the City of Lincoln Council Heritage Officer, Mr J. Herridge, kindly undertook a search of the Lincoln Heritage Database for monuments and archaeological events within a 250m radius of the site (see *Appendices F and G*).

This identified the existing listed building, and the sites of two wells associated with it, in the immediate vicinity of the development, while the sites of a farmhouse and toll gate (of 18th century date), and a mission room and three further wells (all generally of 19th century date or later) were recorded along Bunkers Hill, some way to the south.

Two archaeological investigations undertaken during the 1990s at the site of the aforementioned 18th century farmhouse (Kennington House) were also mentioned, although no significant results were recorded.

The Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment (LARA) has identified a number of possible research agendas for the area surrounding the site (as also summarised in the Lincoln Townscape Assessment: Glebe Park Inherited Character Area Statement (CLC, 2008)), including:

The limestone uplands in the 'Prehistoric Era' (10,000 BC to AD 60) - land in the area may have been cultivated, and/or grazed, during the Prehistoric Era, although thus far no evidence for any early field boundaries has been recorded;

Legionary *prata* and *territorium* during the 'Roman Military Era' (AD 60-90) and 'Roman Colonia Era' (AD 90-410) - land surrounding major Roman fortresses where agricultural production and services were

dedicated to the needs of the military rather than the local population. It is also likely that the routes of the modern Wragby and Nettleham Roads, which encompass the area, were first established during the Roman Military Era;

During the 'Early Medieval Era' (AD 410-850), the city's economic decline following the end of Roman rule may have resulted in much of the area becoming less intensively farmed, although it is likely grazing continued on the heathland;

Fields of the parishes of Nettleham and Greetwell - continued development of the city's arable open field system in the 'High Medieval Era' (AD 850-1350) and 'Early Modern Era' (1350-1750). The former Harvest Moon public house was originally a farmhouse known as 'Glebe Farmhouse', possibly built prior to enclosure during the Early Modern Era;

Enclosure of the city's arable fields during the 'Industrial Era' (1750-1945) - Nettleham was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1776, with land divided into a strict rectilinear pattern of fields, and the orientations of many of the associated field boundaries survive in the current townscape (the rear plots of 57-63 Wolsey Way follow the lines of former field boundaries, for example).

During the 'Inter-war' (1920-1945) and 'Post-war' (1946-1966) periods, small areas of land were set aside for use as allotments and a sports ground. At around the same time, ribbon development in the form of detached and semi-detached middle-class housing developed along Nettleham Road.

The current housing developments were constructed in two main phases during the 'Modern' period (1968-date) on land now within the new city boundary following re-organisation of local councils in 1974 (CLC, 2008).

4.0 Methodology

Section 5.12 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (revised June 2012), defines an archaeological Scheme of Monitoring and Recording as follows:

This entails the appointed archaeologist watching all groundworks on a site in order to record any archaeological remains which may be disturbed. Allowances should also be made to allow the archaeologist sufficient time to record any archaeological finds and features on site.

In accordance with this, and in compliance with the requirements of the local planning authority, the scheme of investigation was therefore designed to:

a) Produce an archive record of any surviving deposits, remains and artefacts exposed by the development groundwork within the constraints of the contractor's working methods, programme, and the particular development design.

Specifically, the investigation attempted to:

- (i) identify and record any archaeological features and artefacts exposed during construction work;
 - (ii) determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered;
 - (iii) determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered;
 - (iv) recover dating evidence from any archaeological features;
 - (v) establish the stratigraphic sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site;
 - (vi) retrieve any environmental evidence relating to the historic environment and economy of the site;
 - (vii) interpret any archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and surrounding area;
- b) Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum together with a client report;
- c) Provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and the Lincoln Heritage Database.

To achieve these objectives, an archaeologist from Lincs Archaeo-tech (hereafter ‘the Archaeologist’) attended site during all excavations in order to observe and record any buried archaeological deposits and/or features.

In all areas, a toothless bucket was used during any mechanical excavation, and the archaeologist had the ability to stop work as required to hand-excavate, clean and fully record any archaeological features that were revealed. All excavated areas were closely inspected for archaeological deposits, features and artefacts, with each discrete archaeological deposit or feature issued with a unique context number (*e.g.*, context [100]) and described in detail on *pro-forma* recording sheets, specifically in terms of its physical appearance, composition, and interrelation with other contexts. Site spoil heaps were also checked for displaced artefacts, general/detailed record photographs taken, and plan and/or section drawings produced (with appropriate levels tied to the OS datum), as required.

5.0 Results

In accordance with the aims described in 4.0, above, archaeological observation was undertaken in three areas of the site - Plot 2, Plot 5/6 and Plot 7/8 (see Figure 3). The individual trenches themselves were nominally 600mm wide and were machine-excavated to depths of between 900mm and 1.4m, depending on pre-development ground levels.

The results from each area are dealt with separately below, and in each case the stratigraphic sequence is described from earliest (*i.e.*, oldest) to latest. Selected supporting photographs are presented as *Appendix C*, while more detailed context descriptions can be found in *Appendix D*. A specialist finds report on pottery recovered during the investigation is presented as *Appendix E*, and reference may be made to Figures 4 to 6 for plan and section drawings.

5.1 Plot 2 (see Figures 2, 3 & 4)

Plot 2 was situated approximately mid-way along the western side of the site and measured *c.* 10m x 6m.

The earliest deposit revealed was [104], a mid-light yellow-brown clayey, sandy silt mixed with irregular limestone pieces, which represented the upper part of the ‘natural’ (*i.e.*, geological) limestone ‘brash’. This was at least 200mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.), and appeared at a nominal height of 38.65m O.D. (see Figure 4).

[104] was overlain by [103], a layer of moderate-well compacted, mid orange- (locally slightly red-) brown slightly clayey silt subsoil, which contained only occasional small pieces of limestone, and was up to 600mm thick.

Cutting into the subsoil deposit was [105], a possible stone feature or dump comprising an irregular concentration of limestone blocks and pieces laid with no obvious coursing or bonding (gaps between stones are filled with the overlying deposit). This was up to 300mm thick and present at the eastern corner of the plot, *c.* 500mm below the existing ground level.

The stones were overlain by [102], a dump layer or possible buried remnant topsoil comprising a mid grey-brown sandy, silty soil. This was up to 300mm thick, and generally contained only occasional small stone pieces, except to the south, where quantities of apparently modern pottery, roof tile and glass were in evidence. A nominal sample of four pottery sherds was recovered for examination, and subsequently identified as industrially-made Whitewares (two sherds), black-glazed Earthenware, and Slipware types, all dating to between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries (see *Appendix E*).

The original topsoil layer, [106], was then revealed, comprising a moderately compacted mid-brown silty soil containing moderately-frequent small limestone pieces (together with brick and concrete rubble at the northern end of the trench). Owing to the sloping nature of the ground at this point, this was *c.* 200mm thick towards at the southern end of the plot, increasing to approximately 500mm thick to the north.

The final deposit recorded in Plot 2 was [101], a *c.* 150mm-200mm thick spread of ‘Type 1’ limestone hardcore laid as part of the development enabling works.

5.2 Plot 5/6 (see Figures 2, 3 & 5)

Plot 5/6 was situated at the northern end of the site and measured nominally 10m x 10m.

The first deposit encountered in this area was the upper surface of the undisturbed limestone bedrock, [107], which was revealed at L.O.E. at the northern corner of the plot.

Above this, the natural limestone 'brash' deposit [104] was again in evidence, as was the overlying subsoil layer [103], both as previously recorded in Plot 2.

A possible floor remnant or demolition debris, [114], was then present, overlying [103]. It comprised a thin layer (up to *c.* 60mm thick) of small limestone pieces, dark grey-brown clayey soil, possible mortar and possible degraded brick/tile, and was largely concentrated to the eastern corner of the trench. This was sealed by a 200mm thick layer of mid grey-brown, very slightly clayey, silty soil, [113], which appeared almost identical to the overlying topsoil.

At the eastern corner of the area, [113] was cut by [108], a NE-SW oriented linear cut feature. This consisted of a *c.* 250mm wide cut with vertical sides, infilled with modern 'type 1' hardcore. It was present from *c.* 200mm below the existing ground level, with a depth of 700mm to L.O.E., and likely represents the remains of a land-drain or service trench. The upper part of [113] lay beneath a thin spread of yellow-brown lime mortar mixed with small brick/tile flecks & fragments, [112], which was *c.* 60mm thick and only present at the eastern corner of the plot.

A topsoil deposit, [111], then sealed this sequence, extending across the majority of the excavated area (and beyond). This comprised a 200mm thick moderately-compacted, mid grey-brown, very slightly clayey, silty soil, containing occasional small stone pieces (with larger limestone pieces and brick rubble at centre of Plot 6), and probably equates to [106], as seen in Plot 2.

The final activity in this trench was recorded at its western corner, where concrete foundation [109] - originally part of a now-demolished extension at the eastern end of the barn - and [110], a spread (up to *c.* 700mm thick) of modern 'type 1' limestone infill present across the footprint (and grubbed-out walls) of the demolished extension, were revealed.

5.3 Plot 7/8 (see Figures 2, 3 & 6)

Plot 7/8 was situated at the approximate mid-point of the eastern side of the site and measured *c.* 10m x 10m.

As with the two preceding plots, the earliest layers encountered in Plot 7/8 were limestone 'brash' [104] and subsoil [103], although in this area, the latter was then sealed by a *c.* 50-60mm thick lense of mid-dark grey clayey silt, [118]. This contained flecks and pieces of stone, but also exhibited a very slight greenish tinge that might indicate the presence of organic material, possibly as a result of animal by-products leaching into the soil of the former farmyard.

[118] was overlain by [117], a layer of yellow-brown mortar/degraded limestone, which contained occasional small pieces of limestone and brick/tile flecks, and was up to 120mm thick, which in turn lay beneath [113], as recorded in Plot 5/6.

Above this, a layer of moderately-compacted, mid-dark (slightly reddish-) grey-brown ash/soil, [116], was revealed - *c.* 100mm thick and containing small pieces of clinker, stone and brick fragments - while to the south-west, a brick feature/wall, [115] was present. This ran along most of the north-western side of the plot, and comprised up to 5 or 6 courses of machine-made red bricks with little or no obvious bonding. The lowest 1 or 2 courses were laid as 'rowlocks' (bricks laid on the long narrow side with the short end of the brick exposed), while the upper courses were apparently laid to Garden Wall bond, with the top course present *c.* 100mm below the existing ground level.

Finally, topsoil deposit [111], as recorded in Plot 5/6, was present across the majority of the area.

One further context, [100], was issued to identify any unstratified finds recovered during the course of the groundworks, but in the absence of any suitable material, remained unused.

6.0 Discussion of Results and Conclusions

In accordance with the aims and objectives established at the outset of the project (see 4.0, above), a variety of buried archaeological deposits and features preserved on the site were successfully recorded prior to their destruction.

The results produced, however, provided no evidence for ancient occupation, with all material being instead either of natural origin, undated, or of late 19th to mid 20th century provenance.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Lincs Archaeo-tech would like to thank J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction for funding this project, and their representative, Mr D. Sparrow, for his support and assistance throughout the works.

Thanks are also due to: Mr J. Herridge (Heritage Officer) of the Heritage Team, Directorate of Development and Environmental Services, City of Lincoln Council, City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln, LN1 1DF; and the on-site crew: Bob, Dave and Lee.

8.0 Selected References

City of Lincoln Council (CLC), April 2008. Lincoln Townscape Assessment: Glebe Park Inherited Character Area Statement. [Online] City of Lincoln Council. Available at: <http://www.heritageconnectlincoln.com/character-area/glebe-park/73/documents> [Accessed 20 September 2014]

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Trimble, R., 1994. *Kennington House, 84 Bunkers Hill*. CLAU Archaeological Report 113. Unpublished archive report, Lincoln: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

9.0 Summary of Site Details

Site Code:	HMP14
Museum Accession Number:	2014.34
Planning Application Number:	2013/1003/F
Supervising Archaeologist:	K. Wragg
NGR:	SK 99858 73197
Civil Parish:	Lincoln
Date of Intervention:	14 th to 24 th February 2014
Type of Intervention:	Archaeological scheme of attendance and recording
Undertaken for:	J. A. Andrew & Son/Metheringham Construction, 5 Hillcroft House, Whisby Road, Lincoln, LN6 3QJ

Archive Deposition

The archive comprises:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Site diary
19	Context records
6	Scale drawings
2 copies	Report (plus digital copy on CD)
1 set	Colour photographic prints and negatives
1 set	Colour digital photographs (on CD)
1 assemblage	Post-Roman pottery (as detailed in Appendix E)
Various	Miscellaneous supporting documentation

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**Lincs Archaeo-tech,
50 High Street,
Martin,
Lincolnshire,
LN4 3QT**

It is intended that transfer to *The Collection* - the Museum of Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire - Danes Terrace, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 2014.34, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) Data Summary

Report

<i>Author</i>	K. Wragg
<i>Title</i>	Development at the former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ
<i>Date of Issue</i>	September 2014
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Data for the Recognition Events Database

<i>Site Name</i>	Development at the former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ
<i>Sitecode</i>	HMP14
<i>Location</i>	Former Harvest Moon public house, Wolsey Way, Glebe Park, Lincoln, LN2 4SJ
<i>Grid Reference - Site (nominal centre)</i>	SK 99858 73197
<i>Grid Reference - Plot 2 (nominal centre)</i>	SK 99843 73194
<i>Grid Reference - Plot 5/6 (nominal centre)</i>	SK 99860 73223
<i>Grid Reference - Plot 7/8 (nominal centre)</i>	SK 99870 73209
<i>Type of Archaeological Intervention</i>	Archaeological scheme of attendance and recording
<i>Start & End Dates of Intervention</i>	14 th to 24 th February 2014
<i>Reporter</i>	K. Wragg
<i>Organisation</i>	Lincs Archaeo-tech
<i>Location of Archive & Finds (ultimate)</i>	<i>The Collection</i> - The Museum of Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire - Danes Terrace, Lincoln
<i>Museum Accession Number</i>	2014.34

Data for the Deposit Model

SK 99847/73191 (Plot 2)	MODT LLIM	39.50m OD 38.65m OD
SK 99863/73229 (Plot 5/6)	MODT LLIM	39.85m OD 38.85m OD
SK 99871/73215 (Plot 7/8)	MODT LLIM	39.70m OD 38.70m OD

Colour Plates



Plate 1: Overall view of Plot 2 - looking north-west



Plate 2: Overall view of stone feature [105], Plot 2 - looking north-east

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 3: General view of stratigraphy at northern end of Plot 2 - looking north-west



Plate 4: Overall view of Plot 5/6 - looking west

Colour Plates (continued)



Plate 5: General view of limestone bedrock [107], Plot 5/6 - looking north



Plate 6: General view of brick feature [115], Plot 7/8 - looking north-west

Context Listing

Context No.	Area	Description
[100]	Site	Unstratified finds
[101]	Plot 2	Recently imported 'Type 1' limestone hardcore
[102]	Plot 2	Dump layer/possible buried remnant topsoil - moderate-well compacted mid grey-brown sandy, silty soil; generally contained only occasional small stone pieces, except to the south, where quantities of late pottery, roof tile & glass were in evidence; present across Plot 2; up to 300mm thick
[103]	Site	Subsoil layer - moderate-well compacted, friable, mid orange- (locally slightly red-) brown slightly clayey silt; contains only occasional small pieces of limestone; present across the site; up to 600mm thick
[104]	Site	Natural limestone 'brash' - moderate-well compacted, friable, mid-light yellow-brown clayey, sandy silt & irregular limestone pieces; present across the site; at least 200mm thick to L.O.E.
[105]	Plot 2	Stone feature or dump - concentration of limestone blocks & pieces; no obvious coursing or bonding (gaps between stones are filled with the overlying deposit [102]; present at the eastern corner of Plot 2; up to 300mm thick
[106]	Plot 2	Possible topsoil layer - moderately compacted mid-brown silty soil; contains moderately-frequent small limestone pieces, together with brick & concrete rubble at N end; c. 200mm thick to S & c. 500mm thick to N; probably the same as [111]
[107]	Plot 5/6	Undisturbed limestone bedrock - only seen at the northern corner of Plot 5/6
[108]	Plot 5/6	Linear cut feature - possible land-drain or service trench; c. 250mm wide cut with vertical sides (cut from immediately below mortar dump layer/surface [112] - c. 200mm below existing G.L.); infilled with modern 'type 1' hardcore; only seen on NE side of Plot 5/6; depth: 700mm+ to L.O.E.
[109]	Plot 5/6	Concrete foundation - originally part of now-demolished extension on NE end of barn; comprises an unusual, very hard, almost black, concrete; between 400mm & 500mm thick; present c. 700mm below existing ground level
[110]	Plot 5/6	Limestone hardcore - modern 'type 1' limestone infill present across footprint (& grubbed-out walls) of demolished barn extension; up to c. 700mm thick
[111]	Plots 5-8	Topsoil deposit - moderately-compacted, mid grey-brown, very slightly clayey, silty soil; contains occasional small stone pieces (with larger limestone pieces & brick rubble at centre of Plot 6); approximately 200mm thick; probably the same as [106]
[112]	Plot 5/6	Mortar lense/layer - thin spread of yellow-brown lime mortar mixed with small brick/tile flecks & fragments; c. 60mm thick
[113]	Plots 5-8	Layer - virtually identical to [111]
[114]	Plot 5/6	Possible floor remnant or demolition debris - thin layer of small limestone pieces, dark grey-brown clayey soil, possible mortar & possible degraded brick/tile; up to c. 60mm thick
[115]	Plot 7/8	Brick feature/wall - only seen along NW side of Plot 7/8; comprises up to 5 or 6 courses of machine-made red bricks with little or no obvious bonding; lowest 1 or 2 courses are laid on edge like headers, with upper courses apparently laid to Garden Wall bond; extends for c. 7m+ NE-SW; top course present c. 100mm below existing G.L.
[116]	Plot 7/8	Ash/soil dump layer - moderately-compacted, mid-dark (slightly reddish-) grey-brown ash/soil; contains small pieces of clinker, stone & brick fragments; c. 100mm thick
[117]	Plot 7/8	Mortar/degraded limestone layer - moderately-compacted yellow-brown mortar/degraded limestone containing occasional small pieces of limestone & brick/tile flecks; c. 120mm thick
[118]	Plot 7/8	Clayey-silt layer - moderately-compacted mid-dark grey clayey silt; contains flecks & pieces of stone; has a very, very slight greenish tinge possibly indicating the presence of organic material; c. 50-60mm thick

Appendix E

Post-Roman Pottery: Archive Listing

Jane Young, Ceramic Consultant

16th May 2014

Introduction

Four sherds of early modern date were presented for examination. All four vessels were recovered from layer [102]. Two of the sherds are from industrially made Whiteware vessels, one of which is a typical pudding basin. A black-glazed Earthenware rim sherd comes from a very large bowl of the type known as a pancheon. This bowl is of 19th to mid 20th century type and would have possibly been manufactured within Lincolnshire. A second large bowl, or pancheon, is of Slipware type and is again of 19th to mid 20th century date. The bowl is in a fine orange sandy fabric and has an internal white slip under a plain yellow glaze. A single brown slipped band is present on the inner rim flange. If all these four vessels are contemporary, a date between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries could be expected. The two industrial Whiteware sherds have been discarded and the two coarsewares have been added to the county type series.

Post-Roman Pottery Archive

Context Number	Cname	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Weight (g)	Part	Action	Description	Date
[102]	BL	fine red sandy	very large bowl	1	133	rim sherd	discarded into County Fabric Type Series	everted rim; interior glaze	19 th to mid 20 th
[102]	SLIP	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	65	rim sherd	discarded into County Fabric Type Series	everted rim; interior yellow glaze over white slip; brown band around inner rim	19 th to mid 20 th
[102]	WHITE	-	pudding basin	1	24	rim sherd	discarded	-	late 19 th to 20 th
[102]	WHITE	-	Bowl	1	1	body sherd	discarded	blue banded	19 th to mid 20 th

Pottery glossary

BL Black-glazed wares (1550-1750)
SLIP Unidentified slipware (1650-1750)
WHITE Modern whiteware (1850-1900)

Appendix F

Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) Search Results

Archaeological Events

RENO	SITENAME	LOCATION	SITECODE	NGR	RETYPE	REEDATE	RELDATE	REPORTER	ROLE	ORG	DESCRIPTION	ARCHLOC	ARCHREF
1061	Kennington House Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill/ Wragby Road	WRA94	TF 500012 373037	WB	26/01/1994	10/03/1994	Trimble R	EXC	CLAU	Excavation site	LCNCC	19.94
1062	Kennington House Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill/ Wragby Road	WRA94	TF 500028 373049	WB	26/01/1994	10/03/1994	Trimble R	EXC	CLAU	Area 1 of four. Area 1	LCNCC	19.94
1063	Kennington House Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill/ Wragby Road	WRA94	SK 499999 373034	WB	26/01/1994	10/03/1994	Trimble R	EXC	CLAU	Area 2 of four. Area 2	LCNCC	19.94
1064	Kennington House Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill/ Wragby Road	WRA94	TF 500041 373009	WB	26/01/1994	10/03/1994	Trimble R	EXC	CLAU	Area 3 of four. Area 3	LCNCC	19.94
1065	Kennington House Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill/ Wragby Road	WRA94	SK 499985 373017	WB	26/01/1994	10/03/1994	Trimble R	EXC	CLAU	Area 4 of four. Area 4	LCNCC	19.94
4546	Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill	BHW97	TF 500010 373000	WB	03/10/1997	31/12/1997	Samuels J	EXC	JSAC	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) on percolation test pits in advance of housing development. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Natural limestone was less than 1m. from the modern surface.	LCNCC	229.97
4547	Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill	BHW97	TF 500010 373000	WB	03/10/1997	31/12/1997	Samuels J	EXC	JSAC	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) on percolation test pits in advance of housing development. Test pit 1 of five. Test pit 1. No archaeological finds or features were observed.	LCNCC	229.97
4548	Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill	BHW97	TF 500010 373000	WB	03/10/1997	31/12/1997	Samuels J	EXC	JSAC	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) on percolation test pits in advance of housing development. Test pit 2 of five. Test pit 2. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Natural limestone was c 0.55m below the modern surface.	LCNCC	229.97
4549	Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill	BHW97	TF 500010 373000	WB	03/10/1997	31/12/1997	Samuels J	EXC	JSAC	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) on percolation test pits in advance of housing development. Test pit 3 of five. Test pit 3. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Natural limestone was c 0.7m. below the modern surface.	LCNCC	229.97

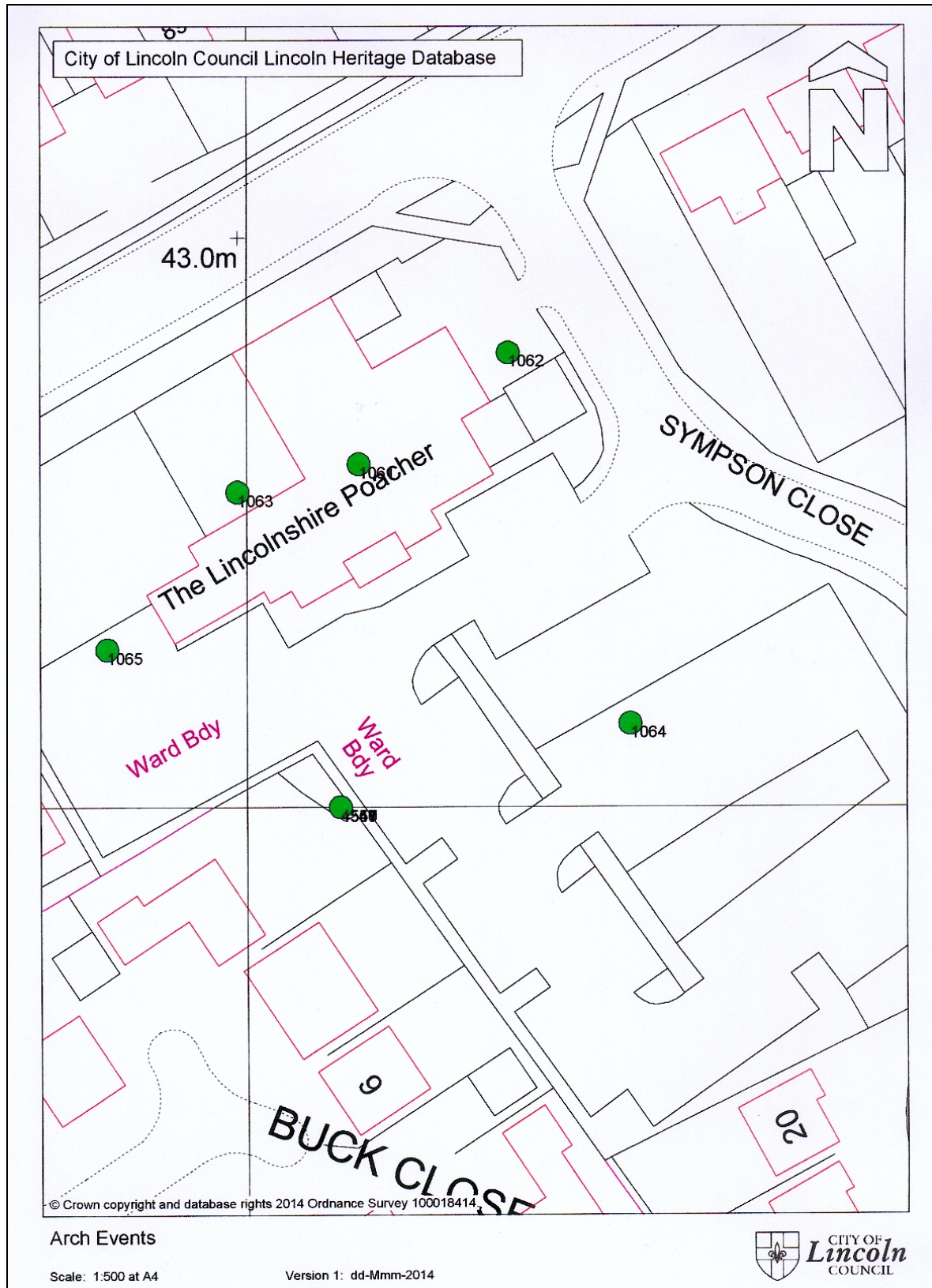
Archaeological Events (continued)

RENO	SITENAME	LOCATION	SITECODE	NGR	RETYPE	REEDATE	RELDATE	REPORTER	ROLE	ORG	DESCRIPTION	ARCHLOC	ARCHREF
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4551	Bunkers Hill	Bunkers Hill	BHW97	TF 500010 373000	WB	03/10/1997	31/12/1997	Samuels J	EXC	JSAC	Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) on percolation test pits in advance of housing development. Test pit 5 of five. Test pit 5. No archaeological finds or features were observed. Natural limestone was c 0.35m. below the modern surface	LCNCC	229.97

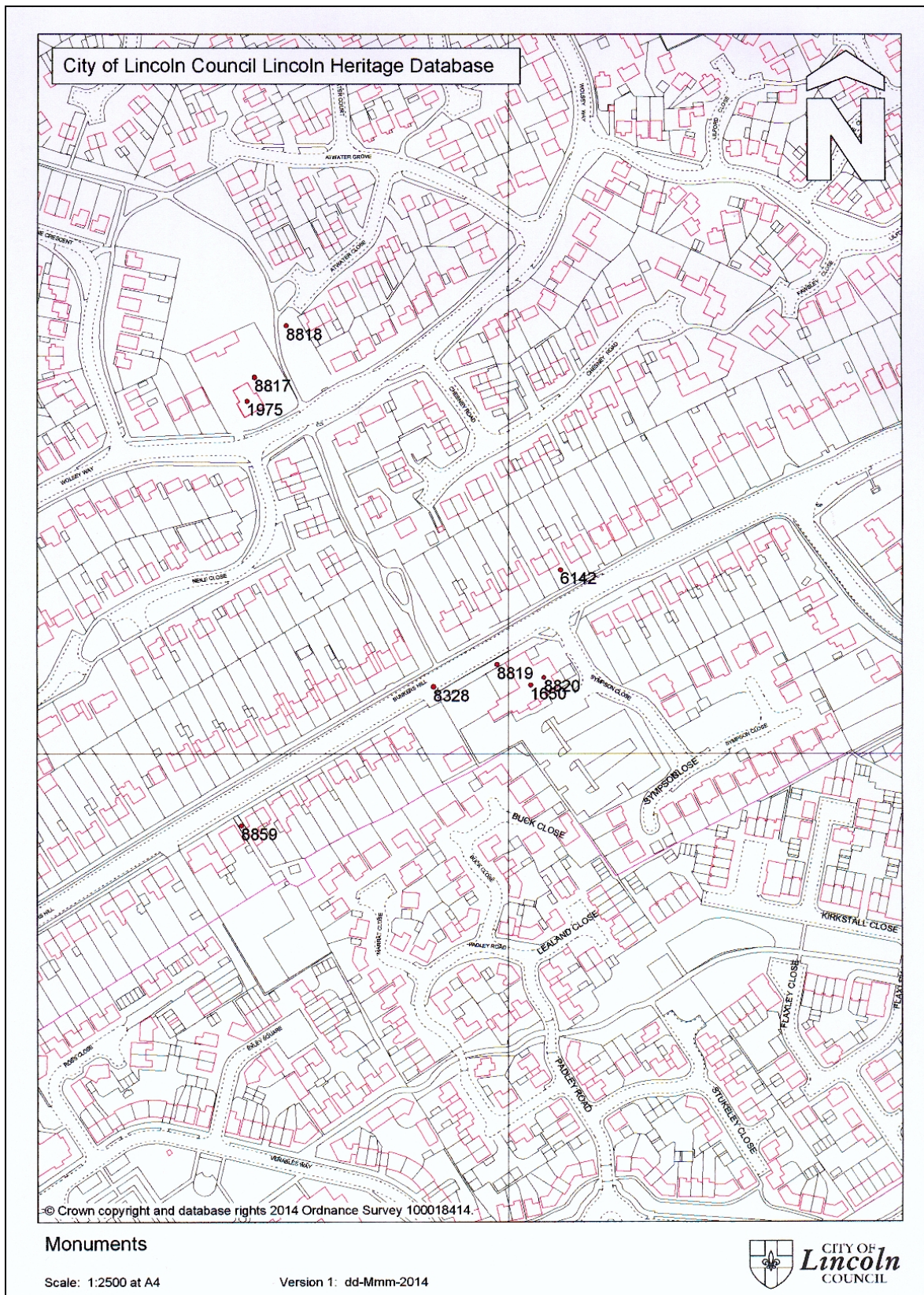
Monuments

MONNO	MONNAME	MONTYPE	PERIOD	TPQ	TAQ	NGR	DESCRIPTION	LISTED
1650	Lincolnshire Poacher Public House, 84, Bunkers Hill	FARMHOUSE, HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	PMED-MOD	1780	2013	TF 500012 373037	Former farmhouse and house, Kennington House, since 1994 a public house (Mansfield Brewery)	Grade II. 1941-1/2/52
1975	Farmhouse, Wolsey Way/Wragby Road	FARMHOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	PMED-MOD	1700	2013	SK 499860 373190	Formerly Glebe Farmhouse, Wragby Road. Bunkers Hill Farm in 1888; Glebe Farm 1961. 1960s-2005? Harvest Moon public house. 2007-date empty and disused	Grade II. 1941-1/2/52
6142	St Luke's Mission Room, Bunkers Hill	MISSION HALL	MOD	1891	1907	TF 500028 373099	St Luke's Mission Room run by All Saints Church, Nettleham. Now the site of the front gardens of modern 95 and 97 Bunkers Hill	No
8328	Toll Gate, Bunkers Hill, Wragby Road	TOLL GATE	MOD	1739	1865	SK 499960 373036	Toll gate established by turnpike trust close to Kennington House (Lincs Poacher PH). The gate was destroyed in 1865, 20 years after the so-called Rebecca Riots against tolls in Wales. Marked on the 1820 OS as TG	No
8817	Well/water pump, Glebe Farm/Harvest Moon PH	WELL	MOD	1886	1938	SK 499864 373203	Water pump on rear building, above a well. Marked as "P" on 1886 and "W" on 1907/1930s OS maps	No
8818	Well/water pump, Glebe Farm/Harvest Moon PH	WELL	MOD	1886	1938	SK 499881 373231	Water pump on rear building, above a well. Marked as "P" on 1886 and "W" on 1907/1930s OS maps	No
8819	Well, Lincolnshire Poacher PH, Bunkers Hill	WELL	MOD	1886	1907	SK 499994 373048	Well by the roadside. Marked as "W" on 1886 and 1907 OS maps	No
8820	Well, Lincolnshire Poacher PH, Bunkers Hill	WELL	MOD	1907	1907	TF 500019 373041	Well close to the side of the building. Marked as "W" on 1907 OS map	No
8859	Well, 54 Bunkers Hill	WELL	MOD	1907	1956	SK 499857 372961	Well close to a small buildings. Marked as "W" on the 1907 OS map. Now the site of 54 Bunkers Hill	No

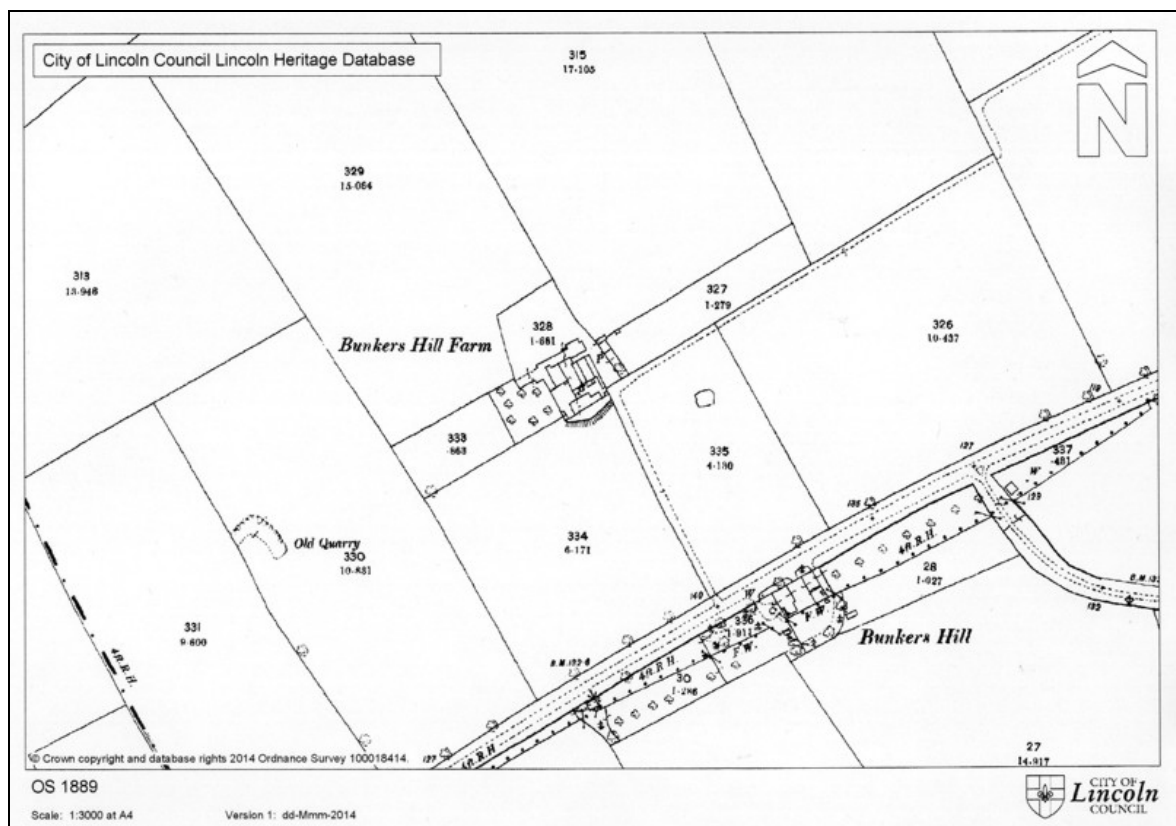
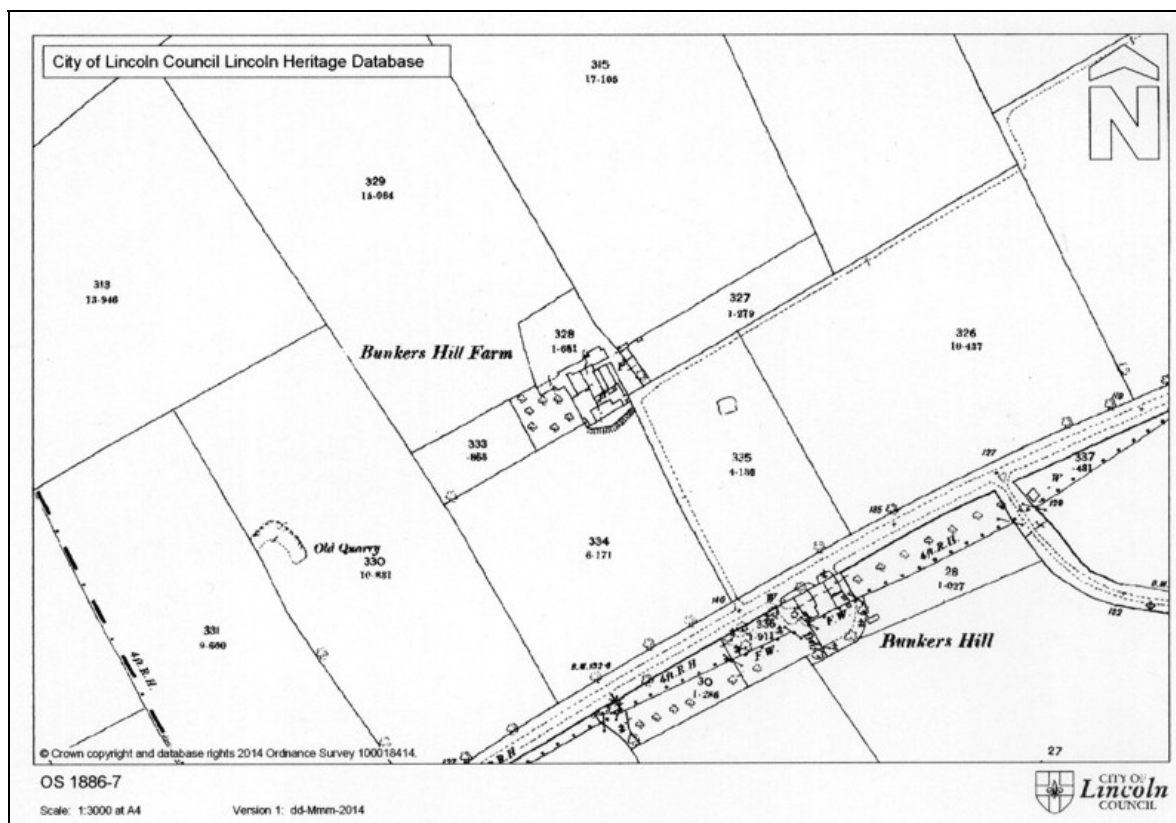
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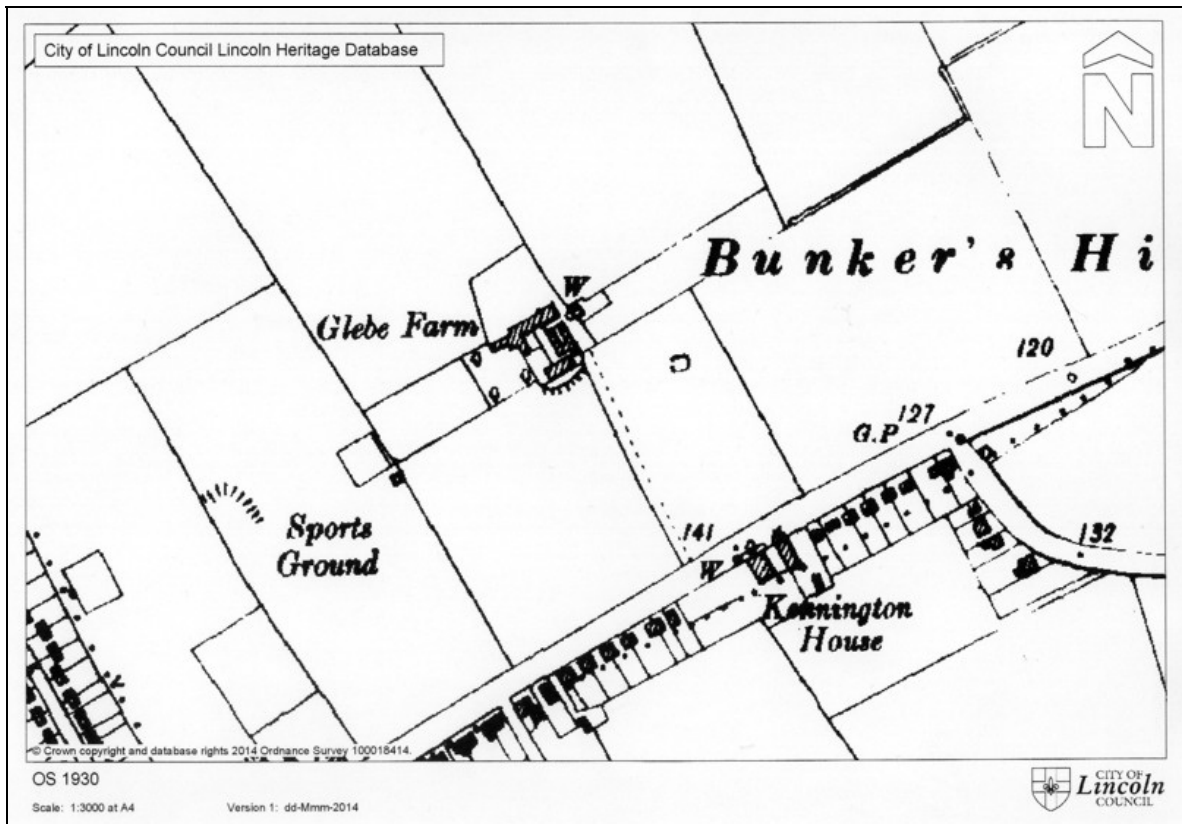
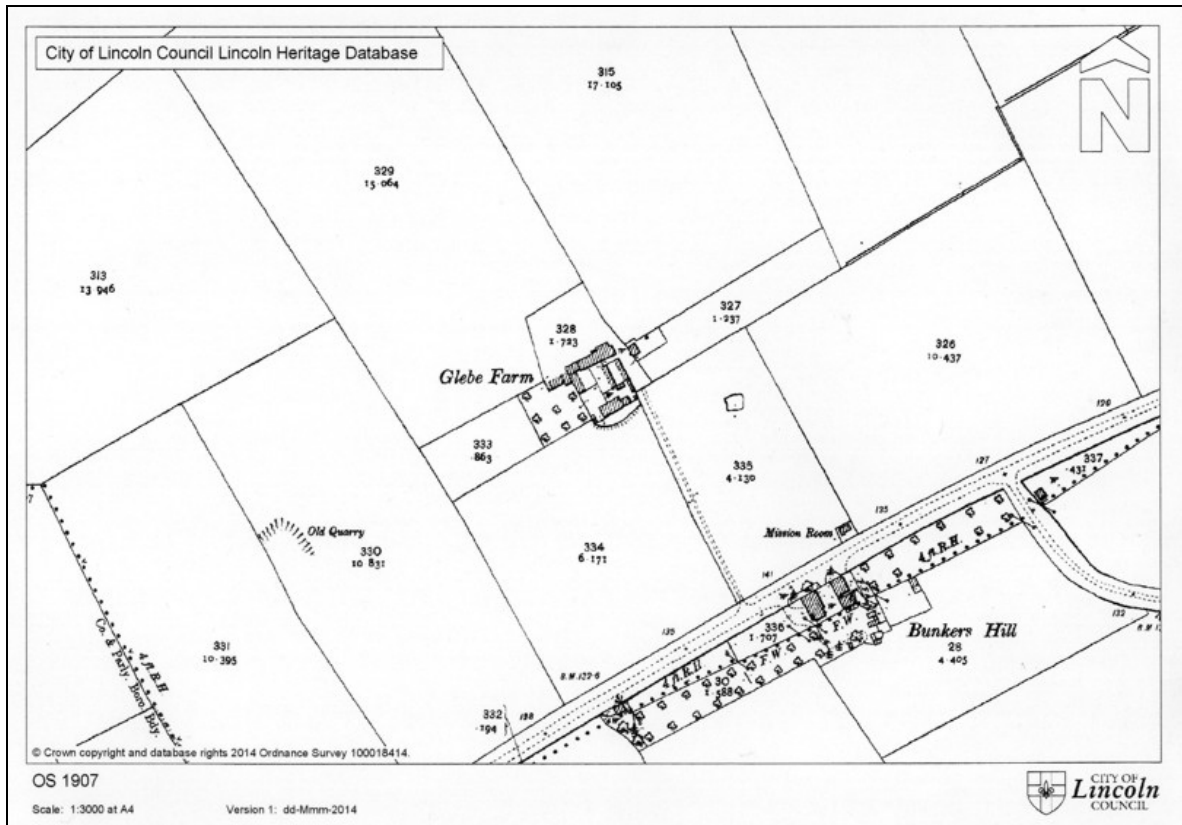
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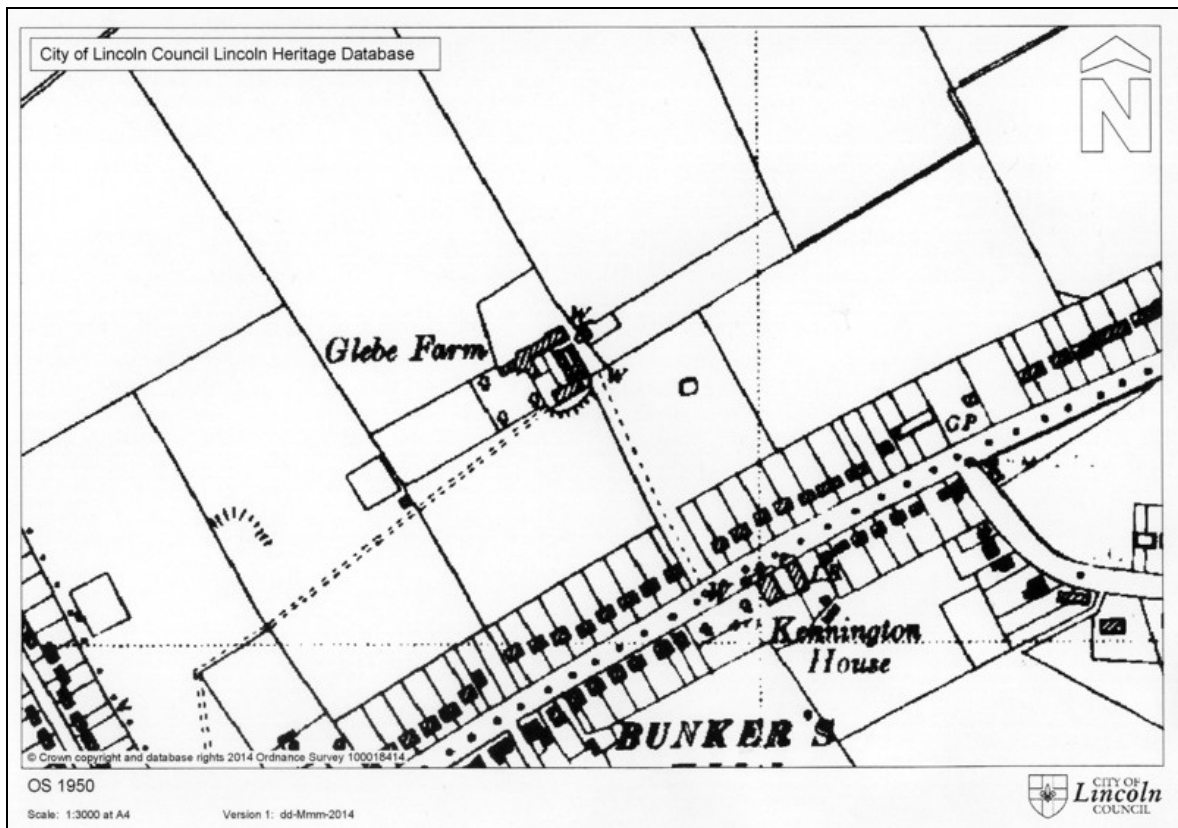
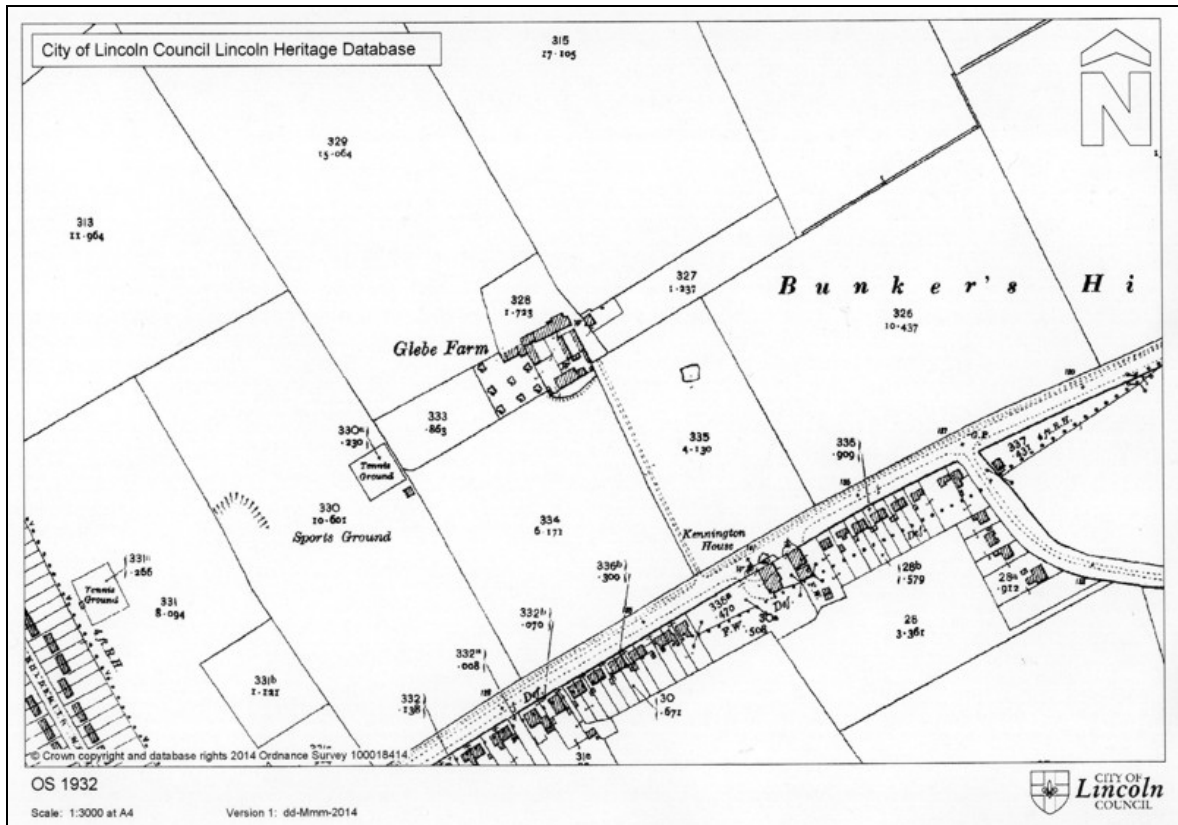
Lincoln Heritage Database (LHD) Historic Map Search Results



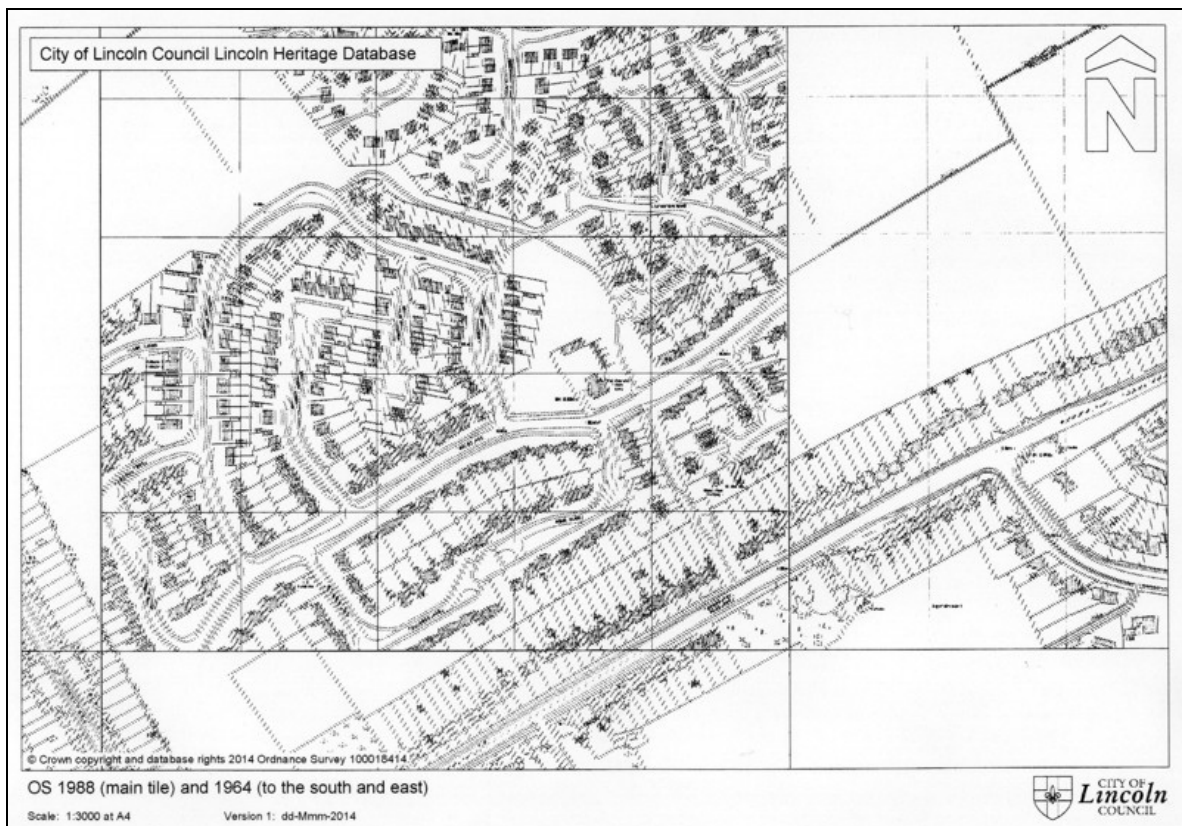
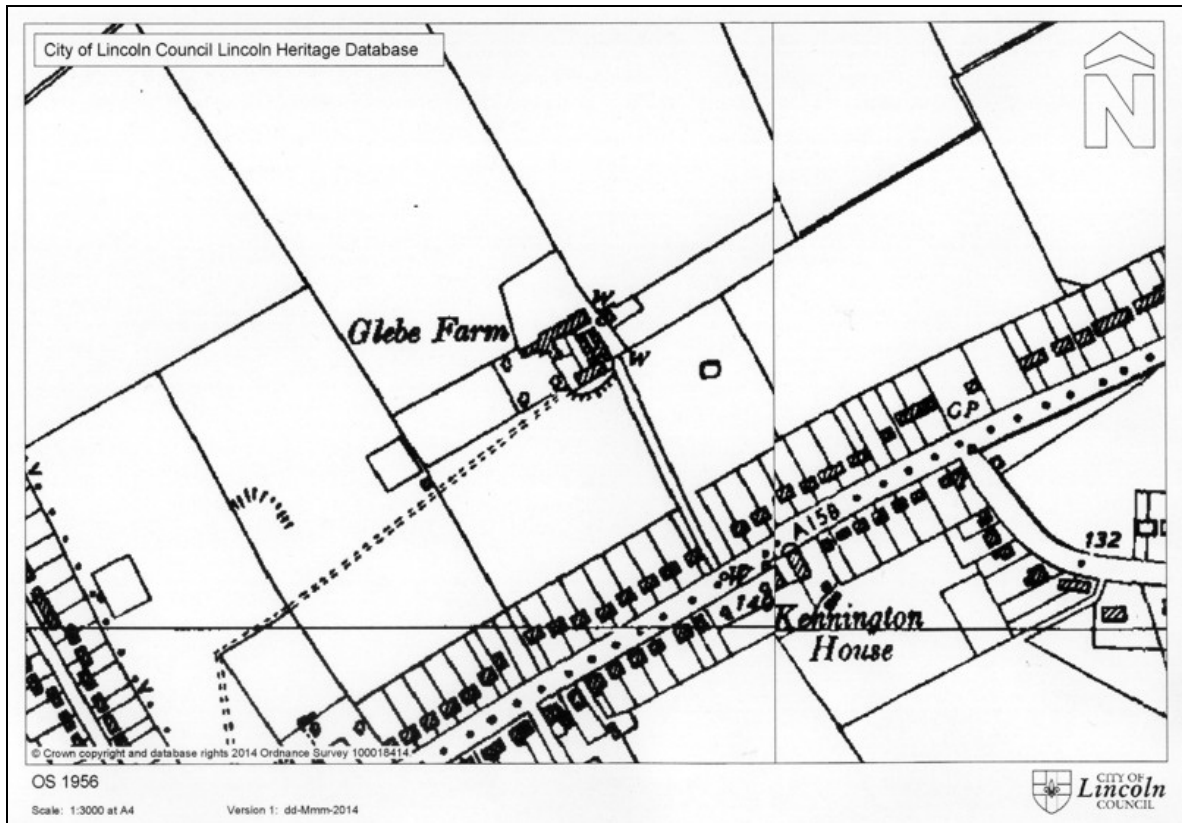
LHD Historic Map Search Results (continued)



LHD Historic Map Search Results (continued)



LHD Historic Map Search Results (continued)



SITE CODE:
HMP14

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Site location plan

SCALE:
See individual plans

DRAWN BY:
-

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2014.34

KEY:

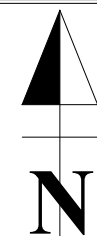
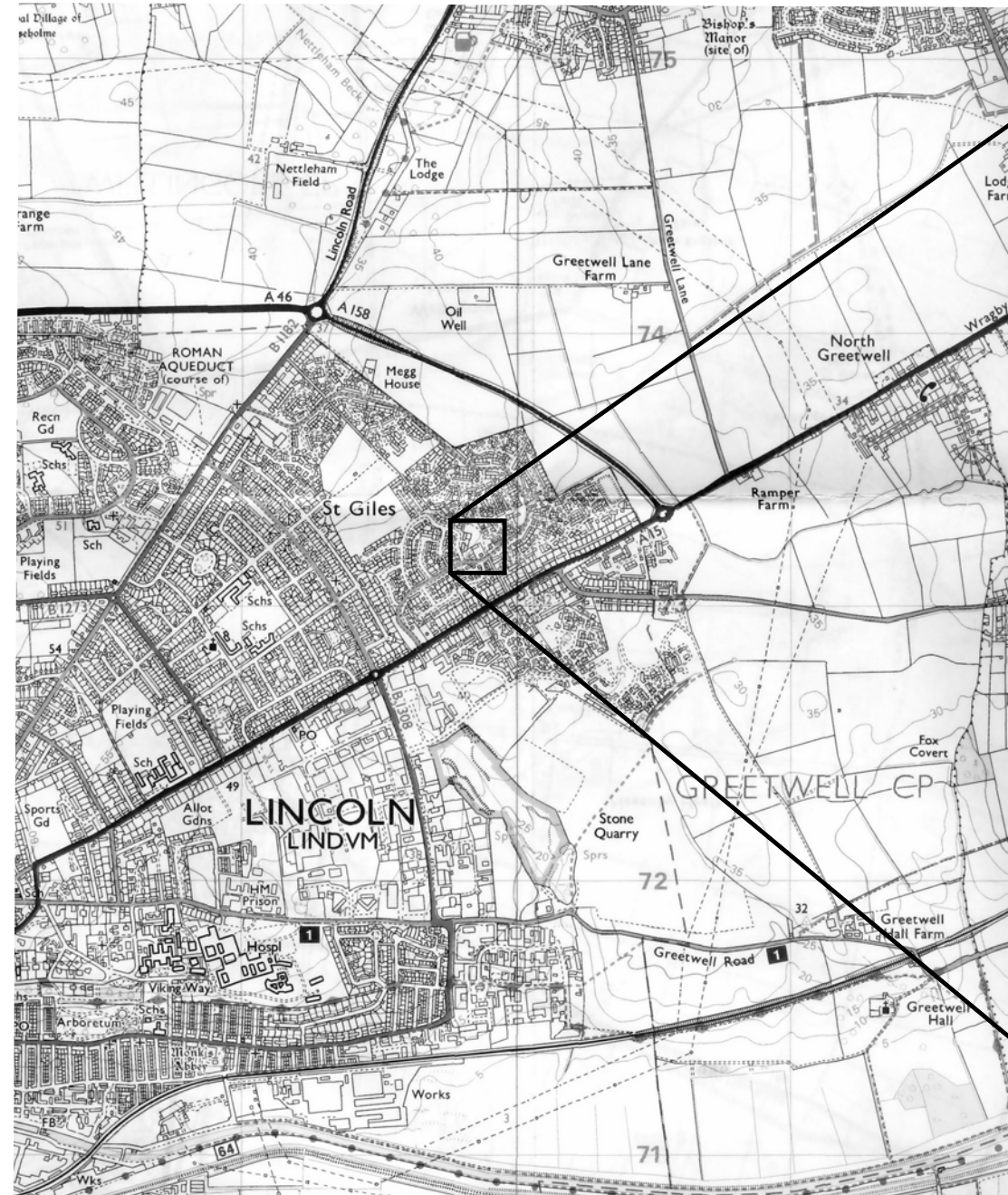


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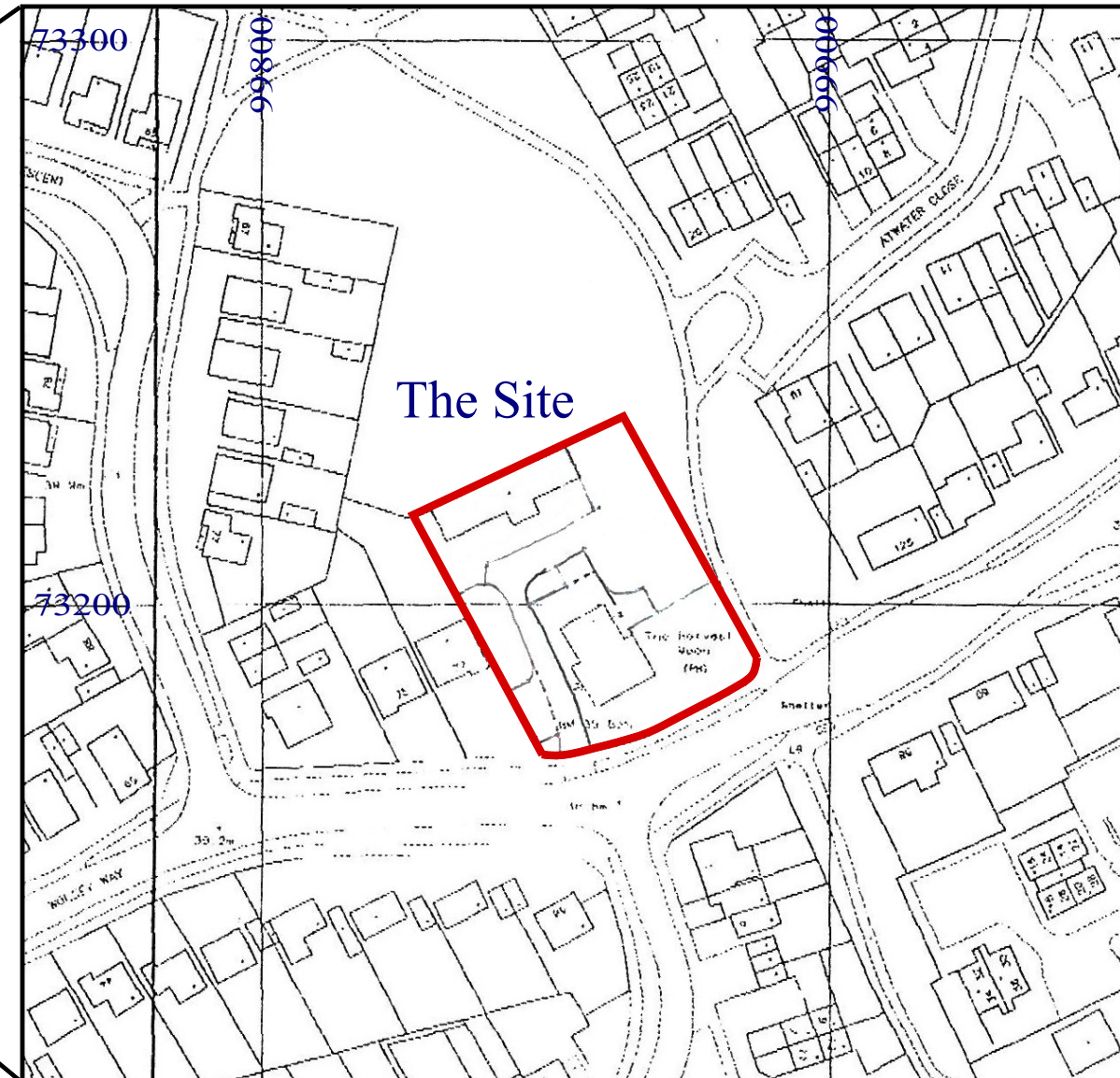
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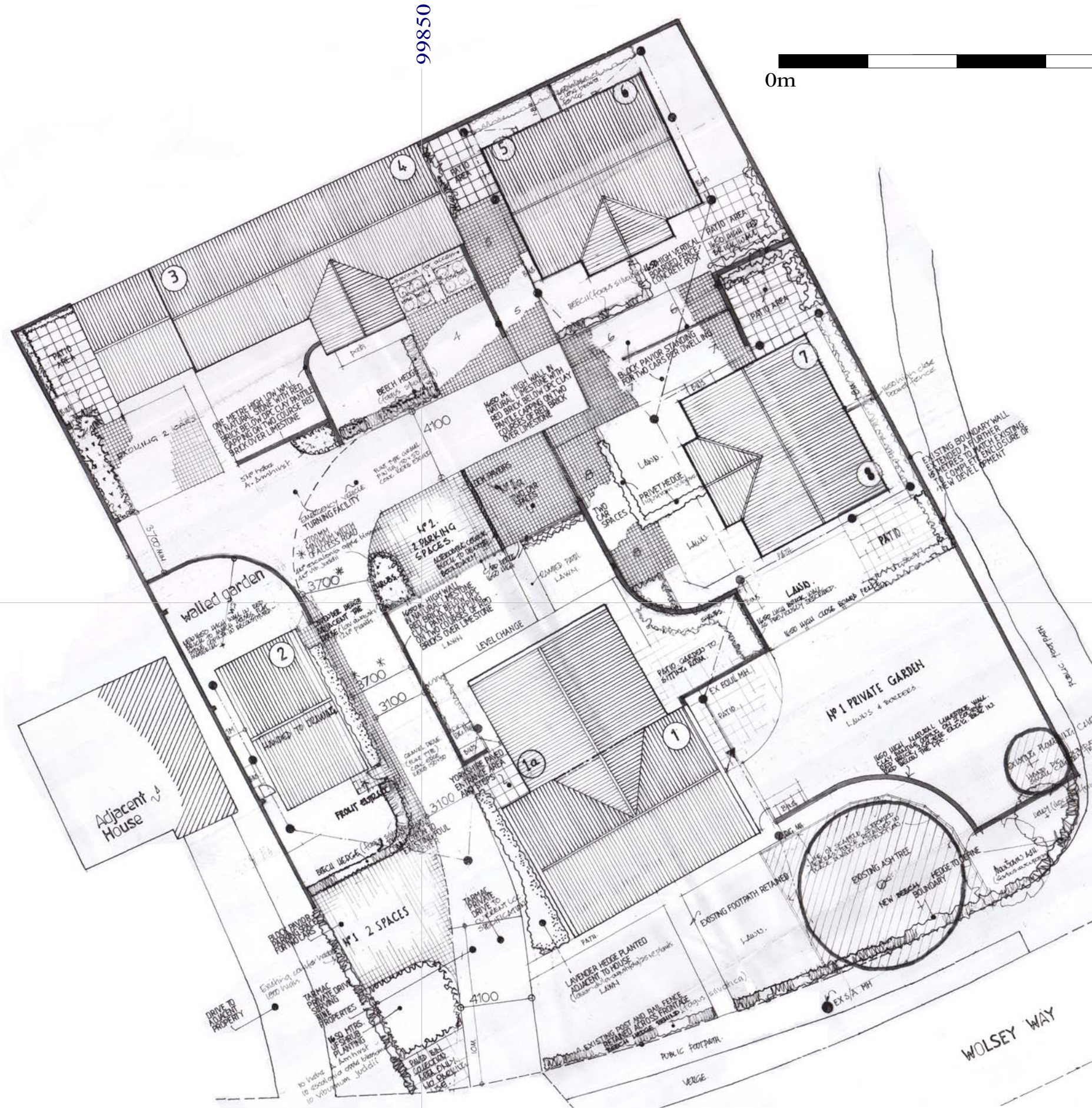
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0m 125m



Based upon Don Welburn Architectural Design Drawing No. 08/09/7A

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SITE CODE:
HMP14

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Plan of development

SCALE:
1:250

DRAWN BY:
-

DATE:
-

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2014.34

KEY:

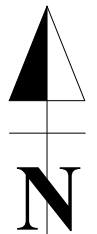


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


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SITE CODE:
HMP14
CLIENT:
J. A. Andrew & Son/ Metheringham Construction
DESCRIPTION:
Plan of excavated areas
SCALE:
1:250
DRAWN BY:
-
DATE:
-
ARCHIVE NO:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2014.34

KEY:
 Limit of excavation

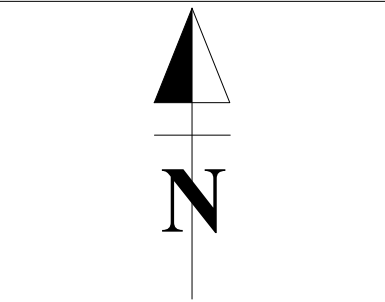
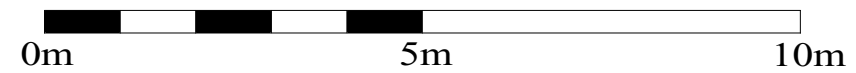
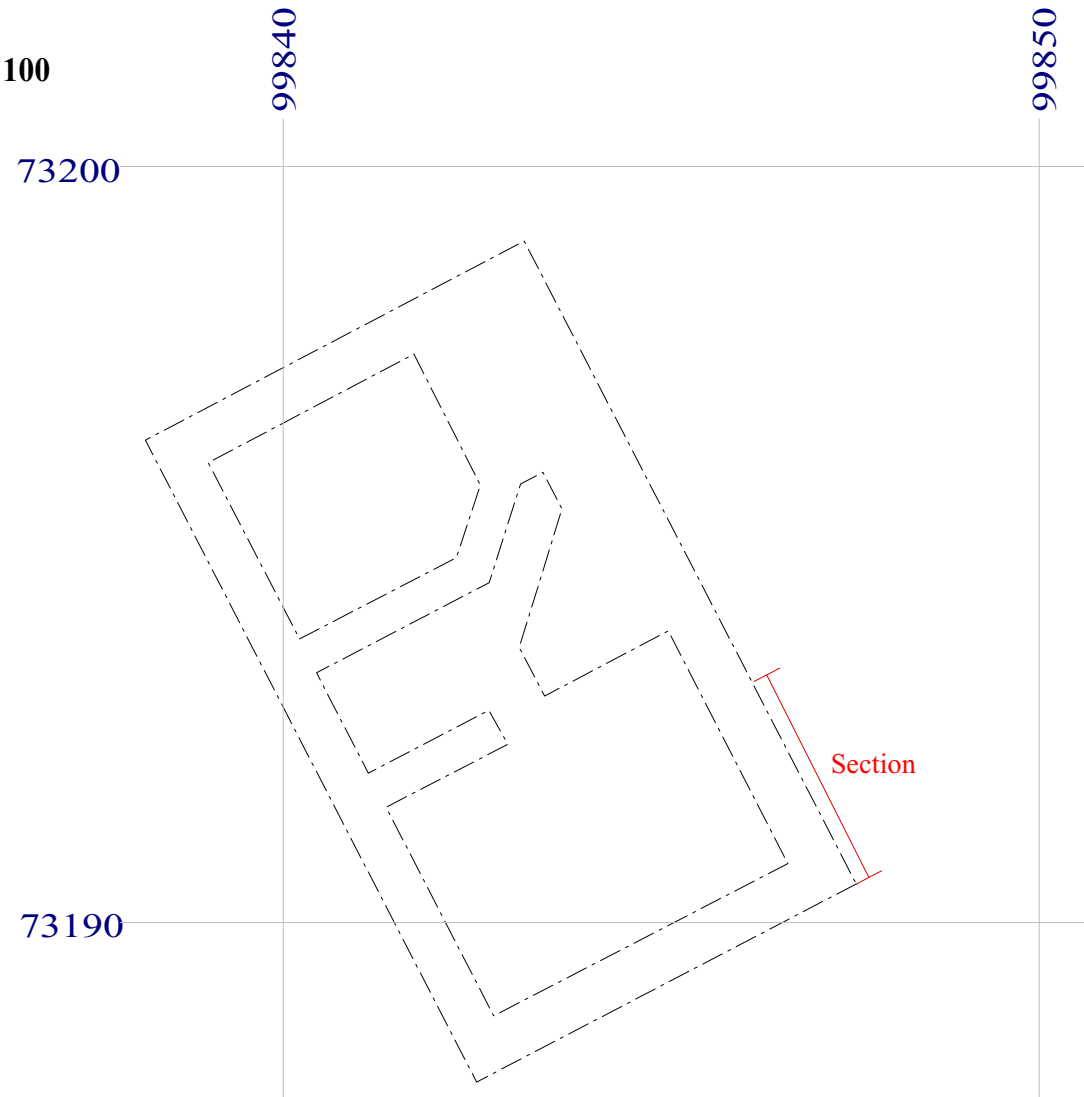
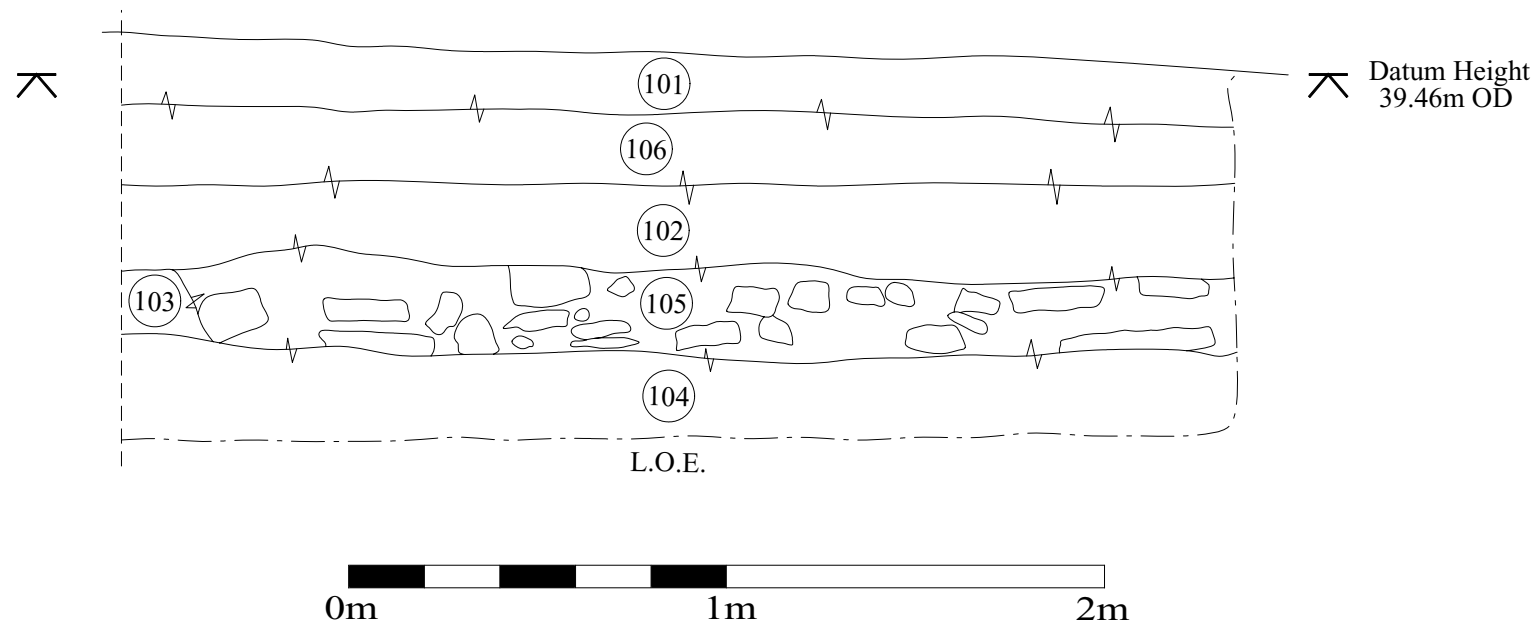


FIGURE NO:
3

Plan
Scale 1:100



SW-facing section
Scale 1:20



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SITE CODE:
HMP14

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Plan & section, Plot 2

SCALE:
1:100 & 1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
14th February 2014

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2014.34

- KEY:
- Limit of excavation
 - Conjectured or arbitrary edge
 - Uncertain edge
 - Section 1 Section Drawing
 - Stone
 - Context number

FIGURE NO:

4



50 High Street, Martin
Lincolnshire, LN4 3QT

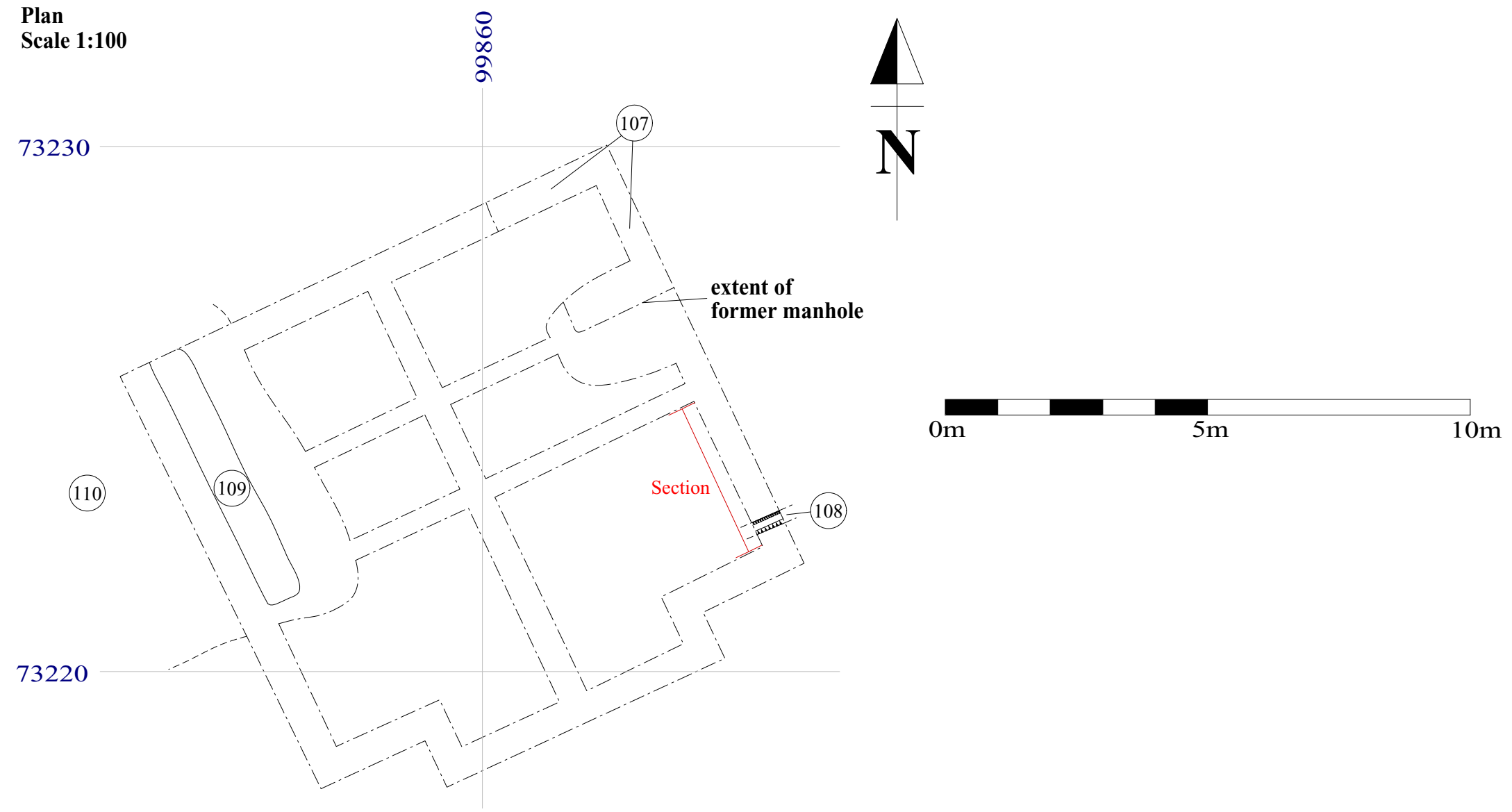
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SITE CODE:	HMP14
CLIENT:	J. A. Andrew & Son/ Metheringham Construction
DESCRIPTION:	Plan & section, Plot 5/6
SCALE:	1:100 & 1:20
DRAWN BY:	KW
DATE:	17th February 2014
ARCHIVE NO:	
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	2014.34

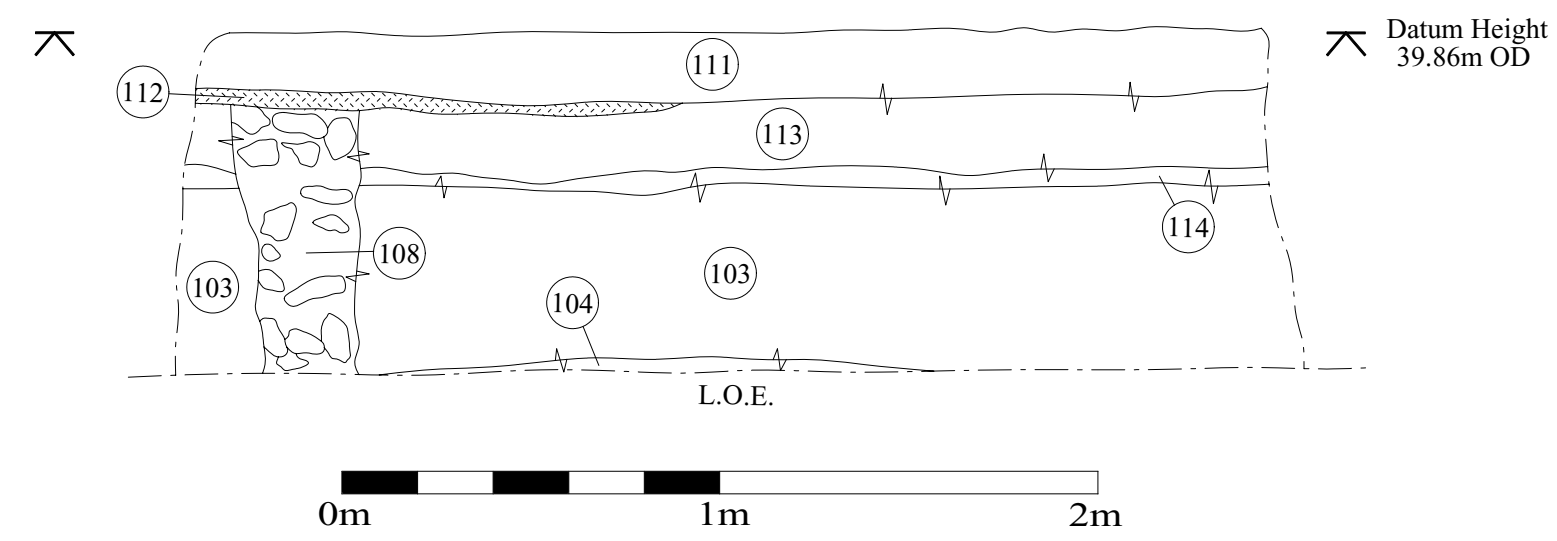
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	Limit of excavation
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	Cut feature
	Section 1
	Stone
	Mortar
	Context number

FIGURE NO:	5
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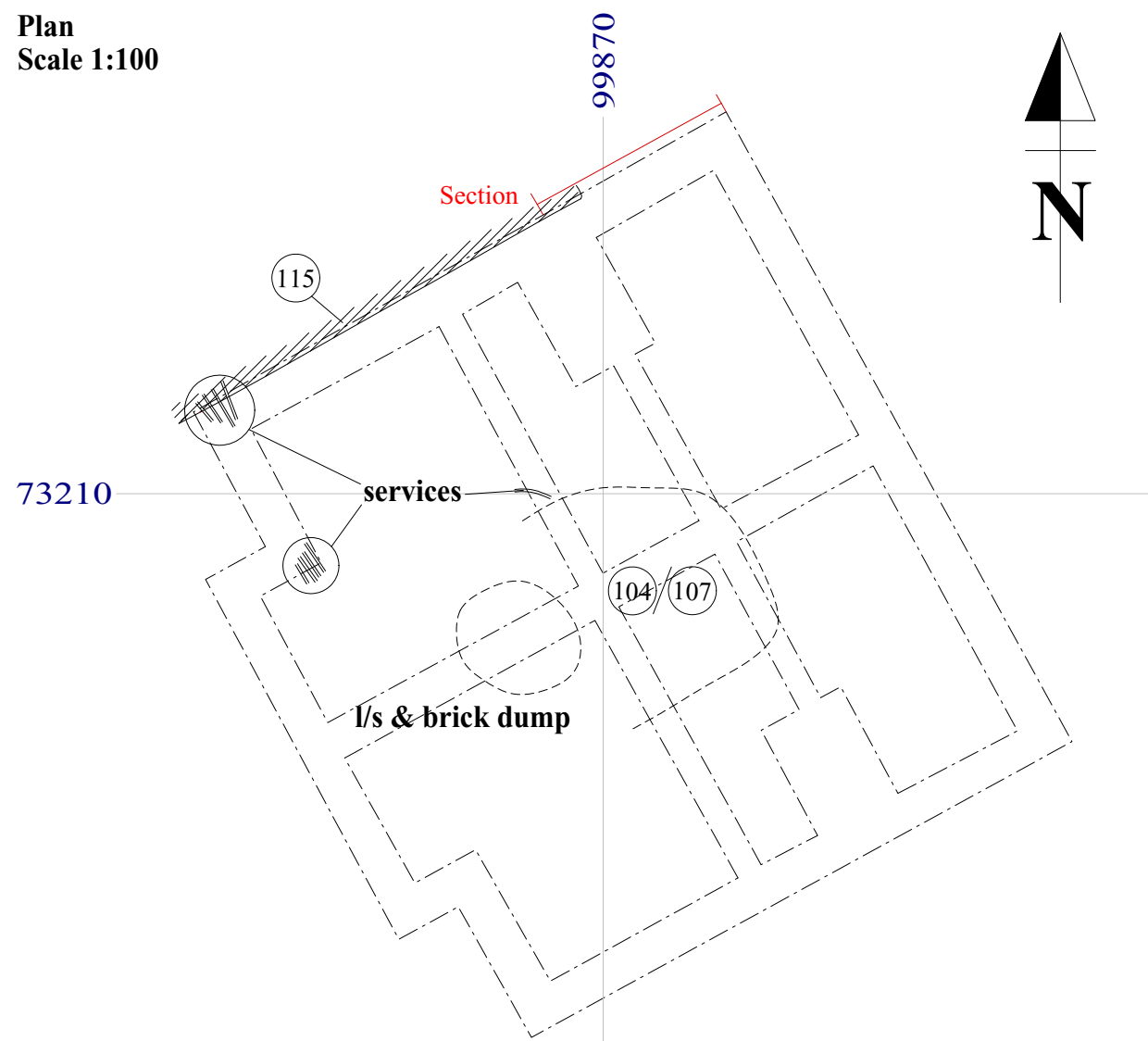
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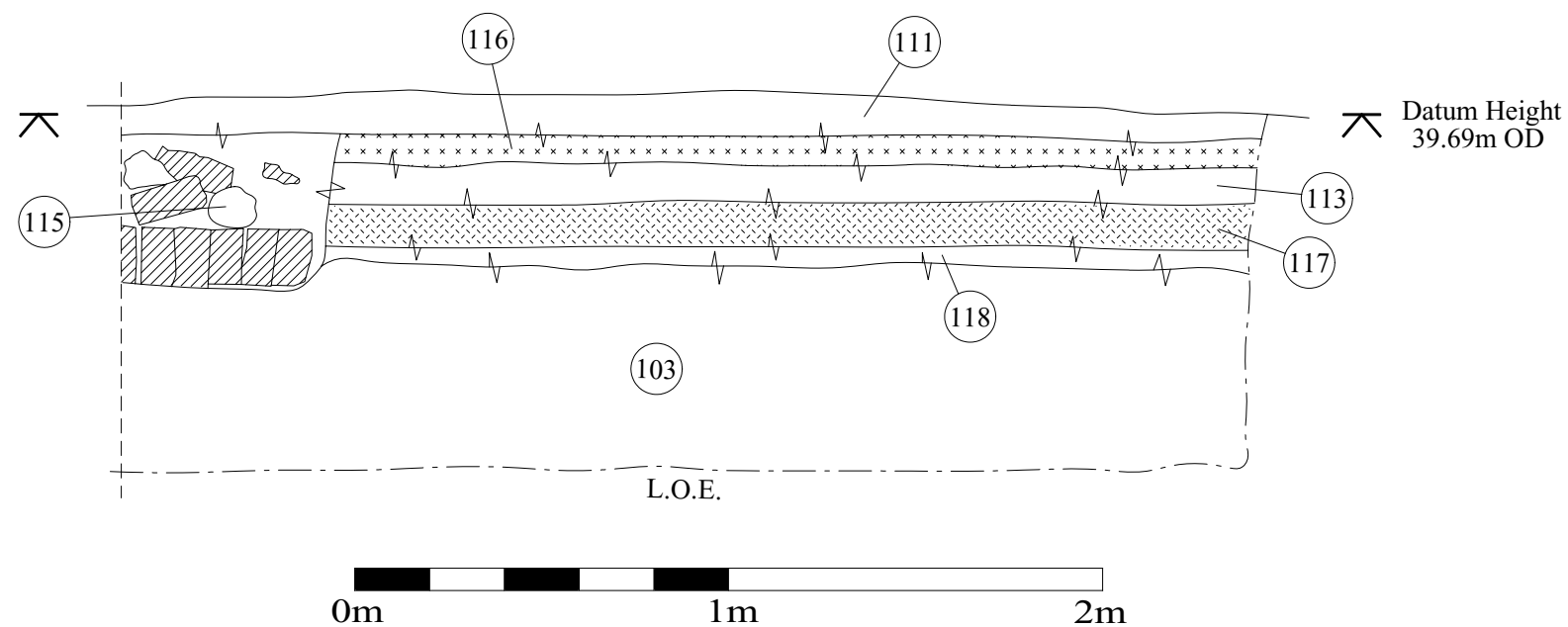
NE-facing section
Scale 1:20



Plan
Scale 1:100



SE-facing section
Scale 1:20



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Website: www.lincs-archaeotech.co.uk

SITE CODE:
HMP14

CLIENT:
**J. A. Andrew & Son/
Metheringham
Construction**

DESCRIPTION:
Plan & section, Plot 7/8

SCALE:
1:100 & 1:20

DRAWN BY:
KW

DATE:
24th February 2014

ARCHIVE NO:

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:
2014.34

- KEY:
- Limit of excavation
 - Conjectured or arbitrary edge
 - Uncertain edge
 - Section 1 Section Drawing
 - Stone
 - Tile/brick
 - Ash
 - Mortar
 - Context number

FIGURE NO:

6



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