

SMA

00114

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MILLTHORPE DROVE,
MILLTHORPE,
POINTON, ^{SK}
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MMD 99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

TF 11845 30959
S11545 330959
2 med. eval o'ls, Lond
division d. ites.
Neol. H.C. Flint core
Med. eval and post-med. eval
pottery
glass bottle fragment
stone, horn, clay p. pt, shellfish
+ animal bones



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
14 JUN 08
ack 16/6/08

event LE 1202
PEN 35266
Mon 35270

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MILLTHORPE DROVE,
MILLTHORPE,
POINTON, ^{S14}
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MMD 99)**

Work Undertaken For
Rochford Homes Ltd.

Report Compiled by
James Snee

June 2000

Planning Application No: S99/0480/63
National Grid Reference: TF 11545 30959
City and County Museum Accession No: 213.99

A.P.S. Report No. 79/00



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	2
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	4
7.	Conclusions	5
8.	Acknowledgements	5
9.	Personnel	5
10.	Bibliography	5
11.	Abbreviations	6

Appendices

1	Archaeological project brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of plan of the development showing the position of each plot
- Figure 4 Plan of Plots 1 and 2, showing section locations
- Figure 5 Sections: Plot 1
- Figure 6 Plan of Plots 3 and 5, showing section locations
- Figure 7 Sections: Plots 2, 3 and 5
- Figure 8 Plan of Plot 6/7, showing section locations
- Figure 9 Sections: Plot 6/7

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area
- Plate 2 Medieval pit 047
- Plate 3 Undated ditch 036

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at Millthorpe Drove, Millthorpe, Pointon, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the groundworks associated with seven new dwellings.

Millthorpe is located in an area of known remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods. South of the hamlet is an extensive area of Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) burial and associated settlements of this period are known to the east. Millthorpe does not appear in the Domesday Survey and is first mentioned in the early 13th century.

Two medieval pits were encountered during the investigation, one of which had been recut. These pits appear to pre-date the earliest reference to Millthorpe indicating an earlier origin to the hamlet than documentary evidence would suggest. Former land divisions, represented by ditches, were also observed. A quantity of finds was also retrieved, including a Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) flint core, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Other finds comprise a glass bottle fragment, a stone hone, clay pipe, shellfish and animal bone remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, ..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed,' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken between the 9th and 25th September 1999 during residential development at Millthorpe Drove, Millthorpe, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/0480/63. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

The watching brief was commissioned by Rochford Homes Ltd and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief issued by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The hamlet of Millthorpe is located in the parish of Pointon and Sempringham. Pointon is situated 15km south of Sleaford and 15km northwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. (Fig. 1). Millthorpe is located 1km south of Pointon.

The development site comprises a rectangular shaped block of land, situated on the north side of Millthorpe Drove at National Grid Reference TF 1155 3096. (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 7m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east and the Fens of south Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of Fen Gravel, which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Millthorpe is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Located 400m southeast of Millthorpe is an area of Bronze Age funerary activity in the form of barrows (Hayes and Lane 1992, 70). Just north of the barrows are large areas of flint, possibly indicating a settlement (*ibid.* 43). A small portion of the barrow complex was excavated to reveal Late Neolithic pits, Bronze Age cremations, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches and Saxon pits (Crowson *et al.* 2000, 99).

Few Later Iron Age and Romano-British remains are known from the vicinity of Millthorpe and it is not until the Early Saxon period that settlement can be identified, again south of the village near Hoe Hills (Hayes and Lane 1992, 48).

Millthorpe is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 and may have been included in the entry for Pointon, which at the time was owned by Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Colsuain, Gunfrid de Cioches and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). Millthorpe is first mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 1202, where it is referred to as *Milnetorpe*, meaning a subsidiary settlement with a mill (Ekwall 1974, 326).

There are no extant remains of the medieval period in the vicinity of the hamlet, although the Fenland Survey recorded the ridge and furrow of medieval field systems east and south of the development site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 50). In addition a 15th century map of Pinchbeck Fen depicts a chapel at Millthorpe, although no trace of this survives (Mitchell and Crook 1999, 42).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the project brief (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during excavation of the footings and other areas of ground disturbance should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The site was initially stripped of topsoil by a mechanical excavator. Positions of the foundation trenches were marked out and the excavated to the required depths for the development. Following excavation, selected portions of each trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, five phases were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Phase 2 11th - 14th century deposits

Phase 3 Undated deposits

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Phase 5 Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during this investigation were silty gravel deposits varying between light reddish brown (012) and reddish yellow (022, 026) to light grey-brown (005) in colour. These deposits were greater than 60mm thick. Towards the western half of the development (Plots 1 and 2) was an area of yellowish red silt clay (035, 040 and 055), greater than 0.40m thick.

Phase 2 11th - 14th century deposits

Situated on the west side of Plot 1 (Fig. 4) was an ellipsoid feature (047). Measuring 3.7m long by 1.2m deep (Fig. 5, Section 8), this was filled with reddish brown clayey silt (048). This feature, possibly a pit, was subsequently recut to approximately half its original depth (049). Filling the recut was a reddish brown clayey silt (050) with occasional fine gravel. A single sherd of 11th - 14th century shelly ware pottery was retrieved from the fill of the recut. Possibly infilling a hollow within (050) was a deposit of brownish yellow clayey silt (051).

Nearby in Plot 2, was a cut feature (030), possibly a pit (Fig. 4). Recorded in section only (Fig. 7, Section 5), this feature was

longer than 1.8m and deeper than 0.3m. The cut contained two fills, a lower of reddish brown clayey silt (041) and a 50mm thick spread of white gravel. Stamford ware and South Lincolnshire shelly ware of 11th - 12th century date was retrieved from the feature.

Phase 3 Undated Deposits

In Plot 1 the natural clay (040) was cut by a feature (045), either a pit or a broad north-south aligned ditch (Fig. 4). The cut was 3.3m wide and deeper than 0.4m (Fig. 4, Section 7). Within the cut was a reddish brown silty clay (042) within which was a patch of light yellowish brown silty clay (043 and 044), probably redeposited natural.

In the western part of Plot 1, overlying the recut medieval pit (050), was a layer of yellowish brown sandy silt (052 and 054).

Sealing the medieval pit (030) in Plot 2 was a 0.2m-0.7m thick deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay (029 and 039) identified as subsoil. Cut into this was an east-west aligned ditch (031). This cut was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep and was filled with greyish brown silty sand (032). Overlying the north edge of this fill was a thin lens of gravel (046).

Located to the west of the medieval pit (030) in Plot 2 was a north-south aligned linear ditch (036) with a U-shaped profile. This was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with brown silt clay (037).

Towards the east of the development (Plots 6 and 7) the natural gravel (005, 012 and 022) was cut by a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (006). It was 1.56m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 9, Section 2) and filled with reddish brown gritty sand (007). Sealing this ditch was an alluvial/wash layer of loose, light brownish red sand (008).

A second ditch (013) aligned north-south was also revealed in Plots 6 and 7 (Fig. 8). No stratigraphic link was established between this and ditch (006). This second ditch (013) was *c.* 2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained three fills. The primary fill was reddish brown silt (014) and was overlain by yellowish red silt (021) and reddish brown silty sand (020). To the west of the feature was a layer of firm, light brownish white gritty sandy silt (023), 0.1m thick.

Phase 4 Post-medieval Deposits

In the northeast corner of the development area, the initial stripping of topsoil revealed the edge of a pond filled with brownish grey sandy silt (003). Across the remainder of the site there was a subsoil layer of yellow brown silt and fine sand with some limestone fragments *c.* 0.25m thick (002, 004, 009, 018, 025, 028, 038 and 053). Unstratified pottery was retrieved during the removal of the subsoil, and includes medieval and post-medieval types.

Phase 5 Modern Deposits

Towards the eastern part of the development (Plots 6 and 7), was a north-south aligned field drain (015). It was 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled with yellowish red sandy silt (016), with occasional gravel inclusions. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit. This was in turn sealed by subsoil of brownish red sandy silt (019), up to 0.3m thick.

Sealing the site was a topsoil of dark grey brown silt (001, 010, 017 and 027), approximately 0.3m thick. Substantial parts of this deposit had been removed prior to the excavation of foundation trenches.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural (Phase 1) deposits are represented by silty gravel deposits and light yellowish red silty clay. These deposits are comparable with the First Terrace gravels of the underlying drift geology.

Two pits of the medieval period (Phase 2) were recorded, one of which that had been recut. The function of these is unclear but they may have originated as quarries or clay pits. Material from these features indicate that Millthorpe was settled between the 11th and 14th centuries and probably before its first mention in the Assize Rolls of the early 13th century. One of the undated features (045) is similar in nature and may be comparable in date and function to these pits.

A number of undated (Phase 3) features and deposits were exposed and comprise several ditches, a possible pit and various subsoil layers. One ditch was on a north-south alignment, at right angles to Millthorpe Drove, and may represent a former land division within the development area.

Post-medieval (Phase 4) deposits are represented by a pond and an extensive subsoil. The subsoil is likely to have formed by agricultural activity in the vicinity.

The earliest find retrieved from the site is a Neolithic flint core from which flakes for tools were produced. Limited Neolithic remains are known from south of the development area. Pottery was also recovered and comprises locally produced Stamford and Bourne wares, Shelly wares from South Lincolnshire and imported pottery from Nottingham, Northamptonshire and possibly Leicestershire, all of the 10th - 14th century. Post-medieval pottery is also well represented. Glass, a stone hone, clay pipe, a horseshoe, shellfish and animal bone

remains were also retrieved during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Millthorpe Drove, Millthorpe because the site lay within an area of known remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods.

Medieval remains were identified towards the west of the site, though undated features elsewhere in the area may be of this period also. These medieval features contain dating evidence that suggests Millthorpe originated earlier than its first documentary reference. Undated ditches were also recorded and indicate that the development area had previously been parcelled into smaller units of land.

A Neolithic flint core was the earliest artefact retrieved and may be associated with known activity of this period south of the hamlet. Quantities of medieval, both local and imported, pottery was also recovered along with post-medieval types. The water table was reached in the deeper features and suggest that environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) may survive at depth.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Burrows of Rochford Homes Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Tom Lane. Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage

Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisors: James Albone, Denise Buckley, Phil Mills and Fiona Walker
Site Assistant: Katie Sue Wilson
Photographic Reproduction: David Hopkins
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

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Map of the Lincolnshire Fenland', *Imago
Mundi* Vol. 51

11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

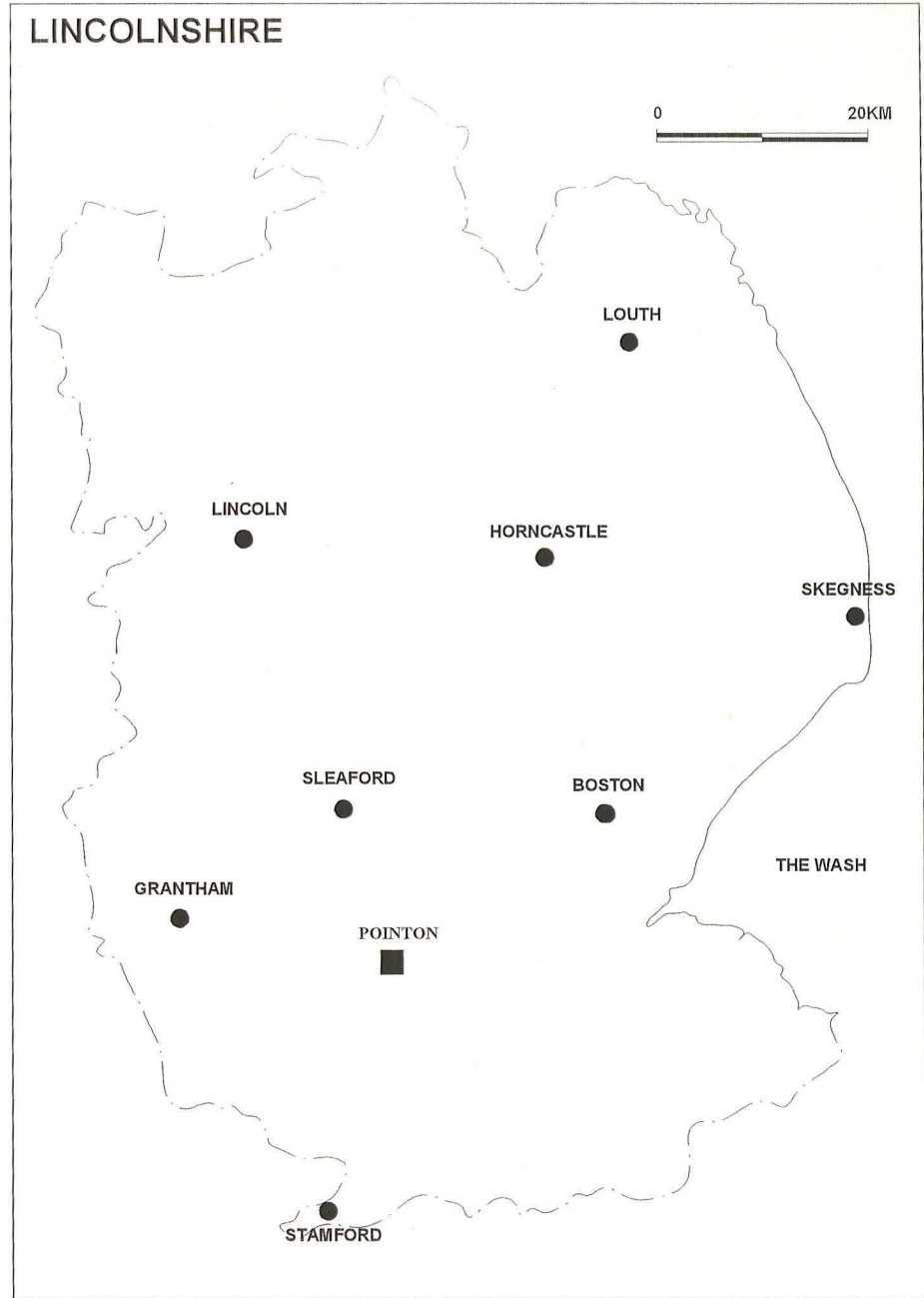


Figure 1 - General location map



 Development Area

Figure 2 - Site Location plan



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing the position of each plot

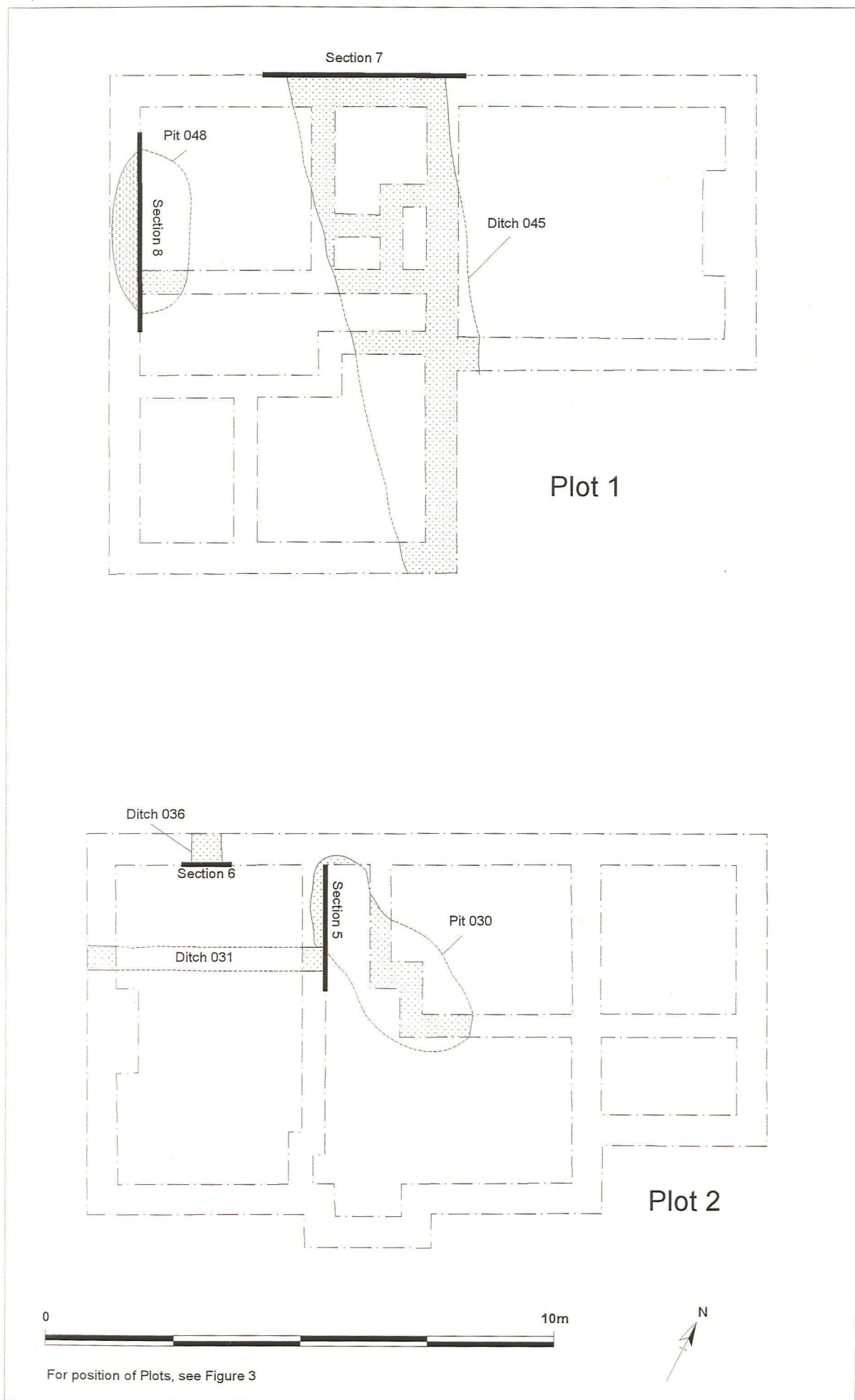


Figure 4 - Plans of Plots 1 and 2, showing section locations

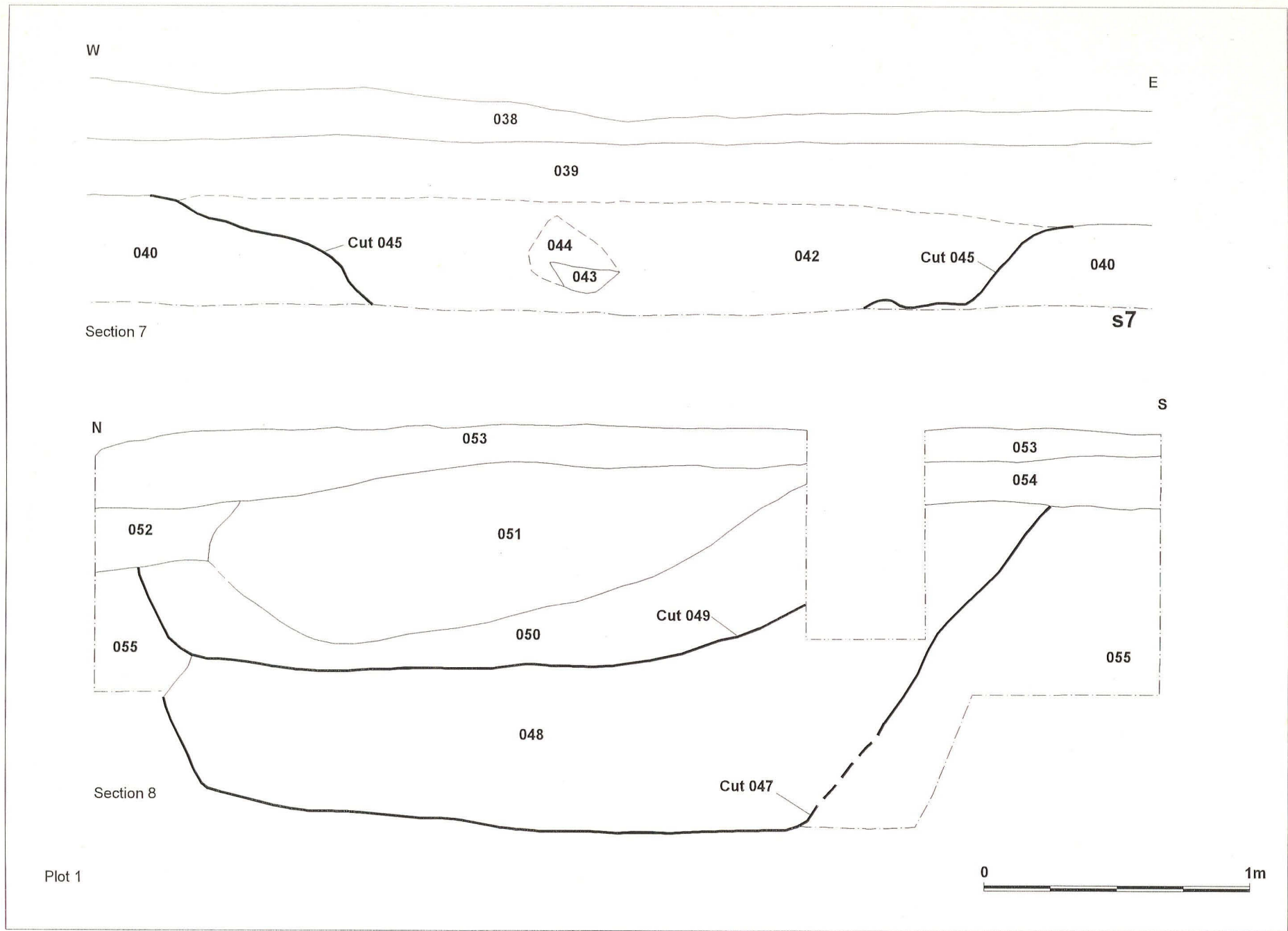
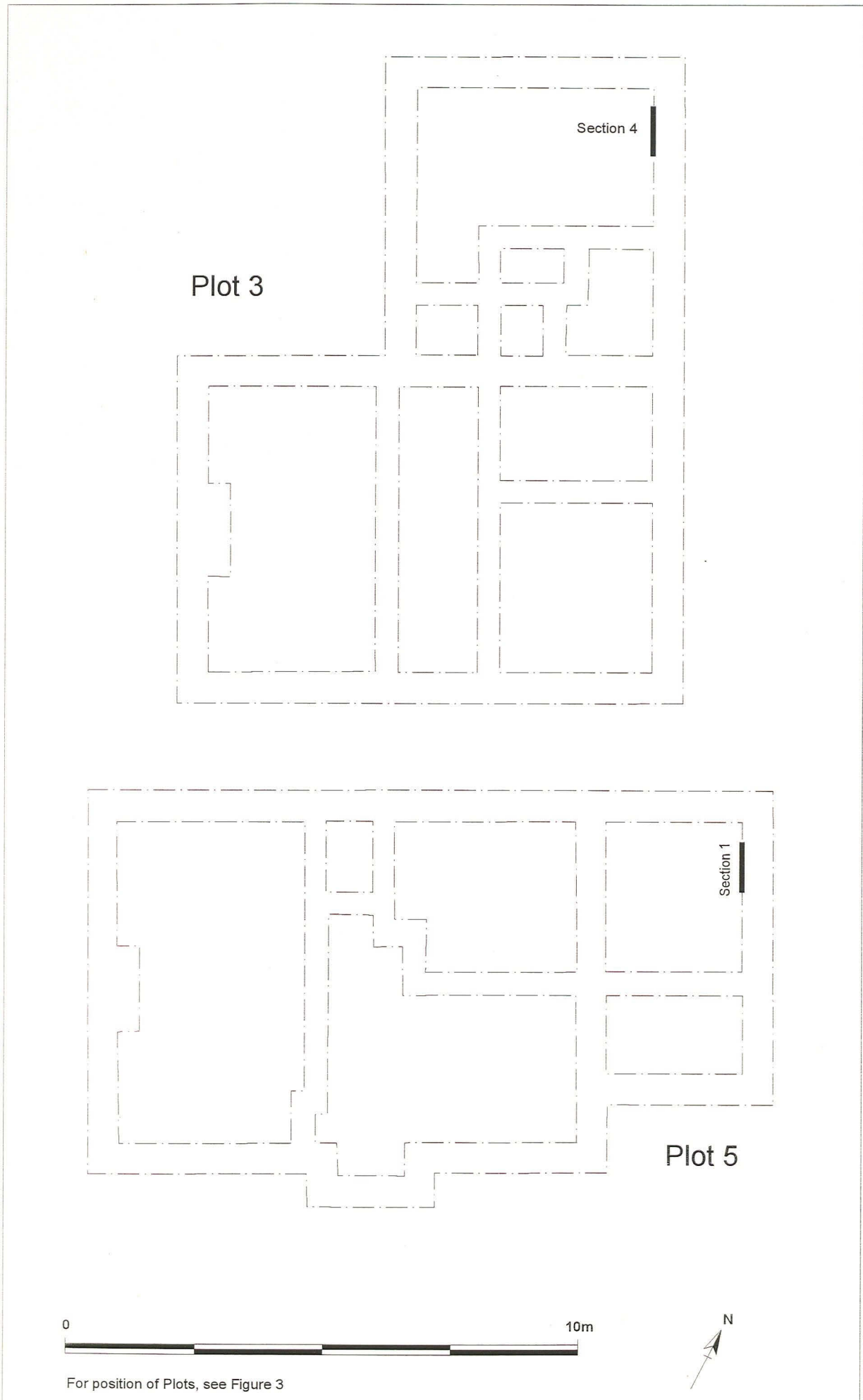
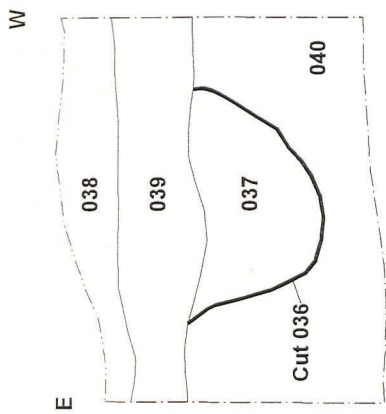


Figure 5 - Sections: Plot 1

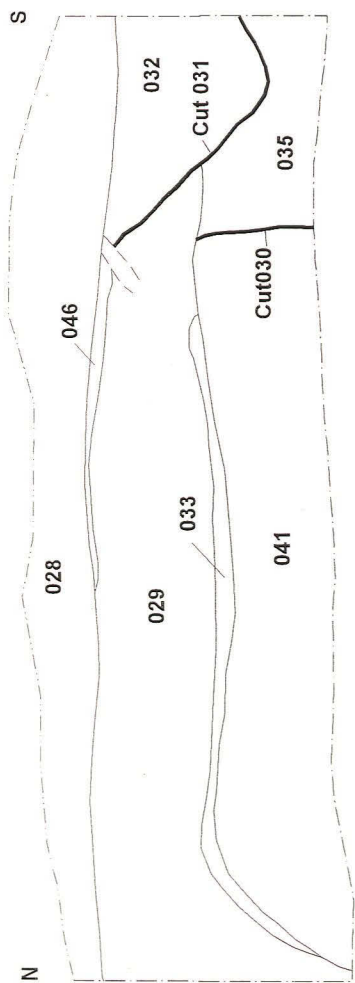


For position of Plots, see Figure 3

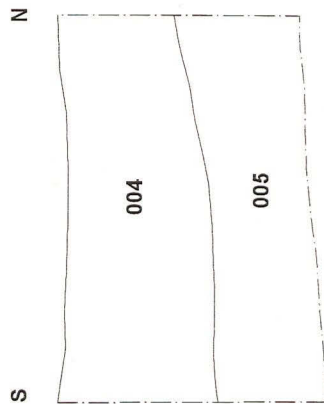
Figure 6 - Plans of Plots 3 and 5, showing section locations



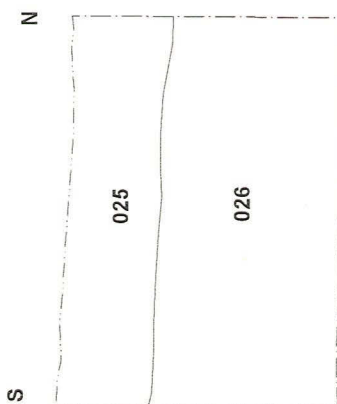
Section 6
Plot 2



Section 5
Plot 2



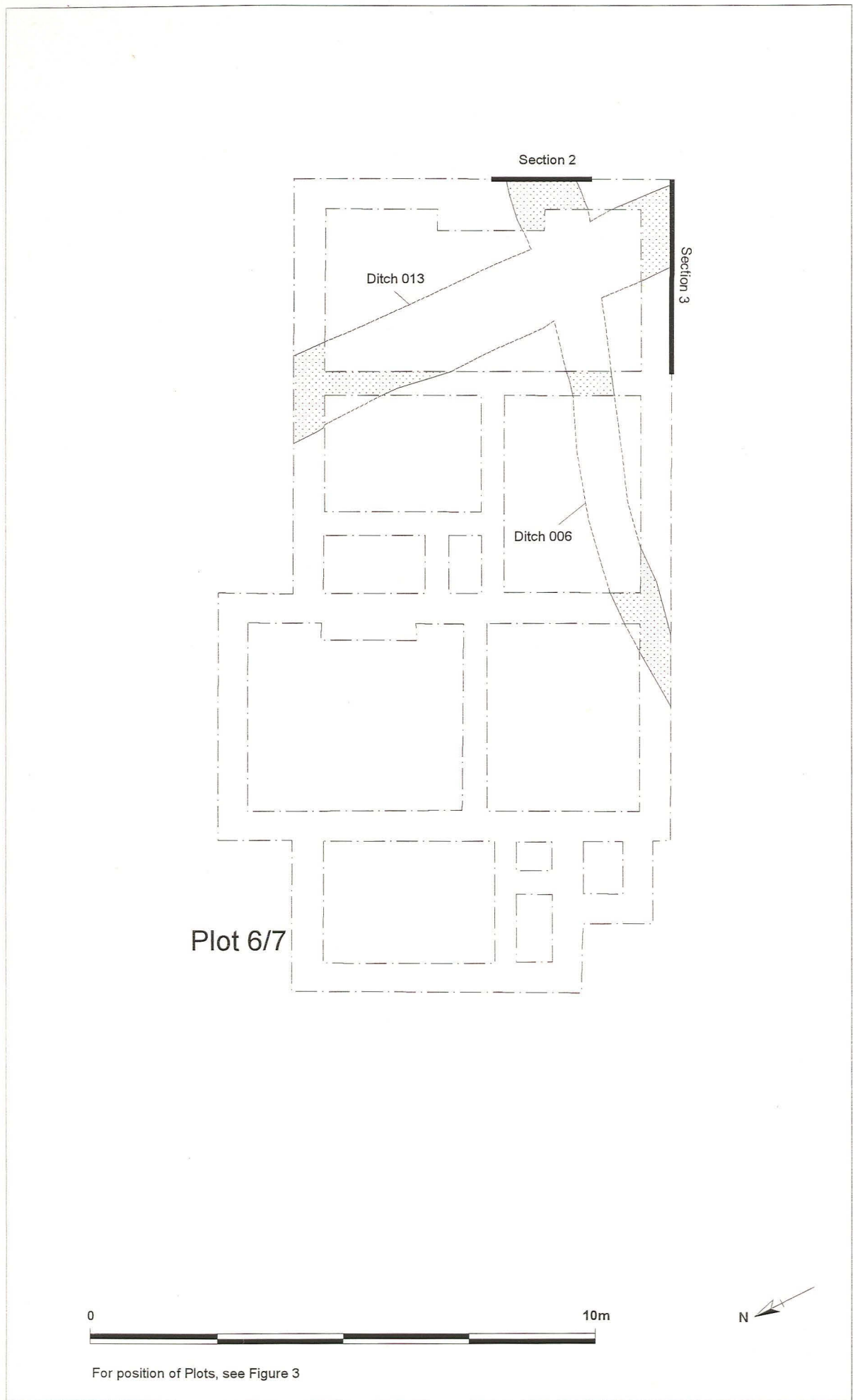
Section 1
Plot 5



Section 4
Plot 3

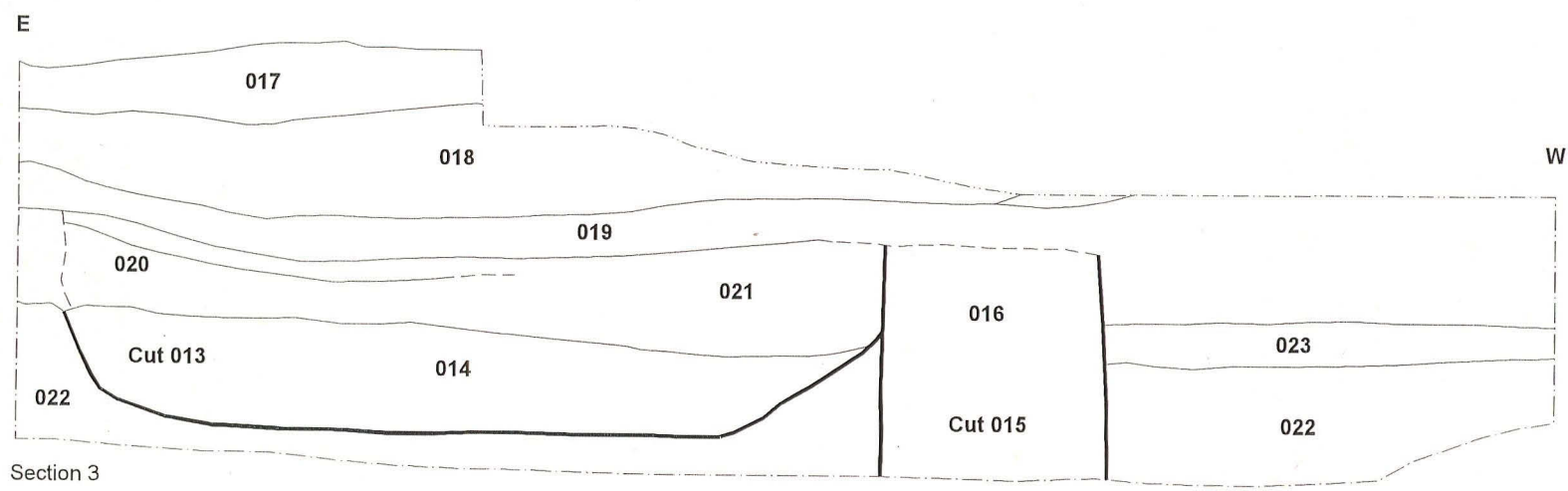
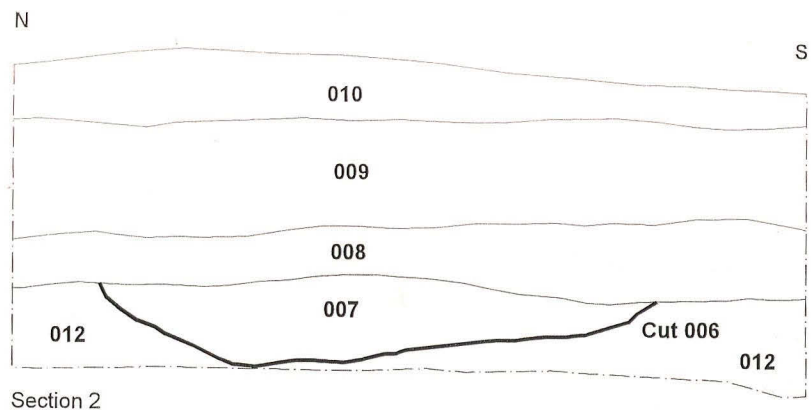


Figure 7 - Sections: Plots 2, 3 and 5



For position of Plots, see Figure 3

Figure 8 - Plan of Plot 6/7, showing section locations



Plots 6 and 7

Figure 9 - Sections: Plot 6/7



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Medieval pit 047, looking east

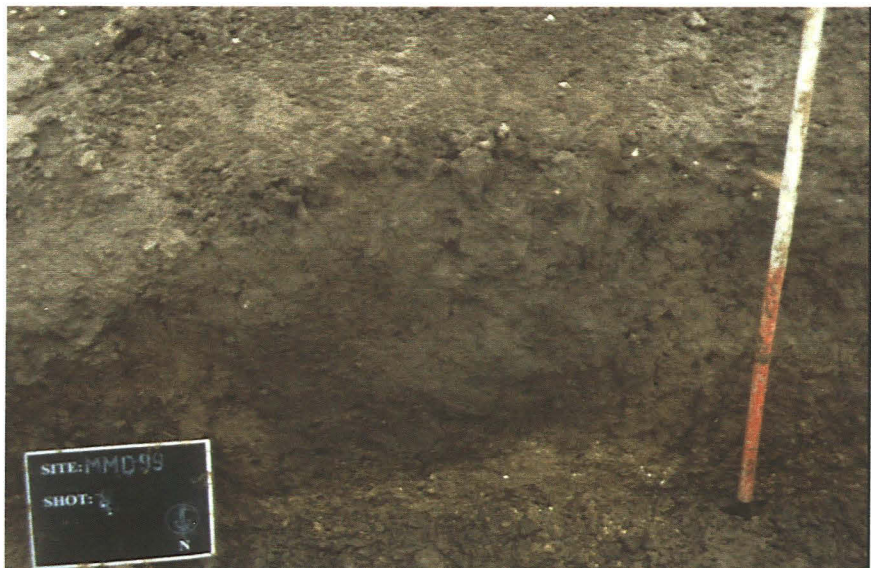


Plate 3 - Undated ditch 036, looking south

Appendix 1

WATCHING BRIEF DURING RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (7) PT OS 5900 & 5596, MILLTHORPE DROVE, MILLTHORPE.

1. SUMMARY.

1. This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during residential development (7), Pt OS 5900 & 5596, Millthorpe Drive, Millthorpe.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

- 2.1 The application site lies within the hamlet of Millthorpe in the south of the parish of Pointon, South Kesteven. The actual site itself is situated on the north side of Millthorpe Drive at NGR: TF 1155 3096. Please see location map. The site is currently a heavily overgrown grass plot with a pond in the north-east corner (dried-up when I visited).

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for: Residential development (S99/0480/63). Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The proposed development lies in area of late prehistoric settlement as indicated by the presence of a number of cropmarks which are visible on aerial photographs. These cropmarks lie in the fields to the south and to the east. The cropmarks appear to indicate the presence of a number of enclosures, the exact date of which are currently unknown, but are likely to be of Prehistoric or Roman date. There is also considerable evidence for early Saxon activity within the area, including possible settlement.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.
- 5.3 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following details:
 - 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

- 5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
- 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;
- 5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

6. METHODS

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. **If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.**
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:
 - 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary.
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
 - 6.2.8 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
 - 6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT.

- 7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least fourteen days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South

Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

- 8.1.1 location plan of the development;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.
- 8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.
- 8.4 A summary of the results will be published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.
- 8.5 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.
9. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**
- 9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. May 1999. This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Friable dark blackish brown silt, thickness 0.3m	Topsoil
002	All	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, with inclusions of sand and limestone	Subsoil
003		Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt	Assoc. with pond
004	5	Loose mid yellow brown sandy clay, thickness 0.38m	Subsoil
005	5	Loose light grey brown sand and gravel, thickness 0.3m	Natural deposit
006	6/7	Linear cut, 1.56m wide x 0.2m deep, aligned northeast-southwest, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
007	6/7	Loose mid reddish brown sand and pea gravel	Fill of 006
008	6/7	Loose light brownish red sand, thickness 0.15m	?Alluvium
009	6/7	Loose dark reddish brown sandy silt, thickness 0.25m	Subsoil
010	6/7	Loose dark reddish brown silty sand, thickness 0.15m	Topsoil
011	6/7	Unstratified finds	
012	6/7	Firm mid reddish brown gravel	Natural deposit
013	6/7	Linear feature, c. 2m wide x 0.5m deep, aligned north south, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
014	6/7	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Fill of 013
015	6/7	Linear cut with flat base, 0.6m deep x 0.5m wide	Field Drain
016	6/7	Soft mid yellowish red sandy silt	Fill of 015
017	6/7	Loose dark reddish brown sandy silt, thickness 0.15m	Topsoil
018	6/7	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt, thickness 0.3m	Subsoil
019	6/7	Soft light brownish red sandy silt, thickness 0.3m	Subsoil
020	6/7	Soft dark reddish brown silty sand	Fill of 013
021	6/7	Soft light yellowish red silt	Fill of 013
022	6/7	Soft mid reddish yellow sandy silt, thickness >0.3m	Natural deposit
023	6/7	Firm light brownish white sandy silt, thickness 0.1m	Subsoil
024	3	Unstratified finds	
025	3	Loose mid reddish brown clayey silt, thickness 0.25m	Subsoil
026	3	Loose mid reddish yellow clayey silt, thickness >0.6m	Natural deposit
027	3	Loose dark reddish brown sandy silt, thickness 0.1m	Topsoil

No	Plot	Description	Interpretation
028	2	Loose mid reddish brown clayey silt, thickness 0.3m	Subsoil
029	2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, thickness 0.7m	Natural deposit
030	2	Linear cut, >1.8m long x 0.2m wide x 0.3m deep, aligned east-west, vertical sides and flat base	Pit
031	2	Linear cut, >0.6m wide x >0.4m deep, aligned east-west, concave sides and V shaped base	Ditch
032	2	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of 031
033	2	Friable white gravel	Fill of 031
034	Cancelled context		
035	2	Loose light yellowish red silty clay, thickness >0.3m	Natural deposit
036	2	Linear cut, 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep, aligned north-south, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
037	2	Loose dark brown silty clay	Fill of 036
038	2	Loose mid brown silty clay, thickness 0.1m	Subsoil
039	2	Loose mid reddish brown silty clay, thickness 0.2m	Subsoil
040	2	Light yellowish red silty clay, thickness >0.3m	Natural deposit
041	2	Loose dark reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of 030
042	1	Reddish brown silty clay, thickness 0.42m	Fill of 045
043	1	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of 045
044	1	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of 045
045	1	Feature, 3.3m wide x >0.42m deep, aligned north-south, not fully excavated	Pit/Ditch
046	Cancelled context		
047	1	Ellipsoid cut, 3.7m long x 1m wide x 1.3m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Pit
048	1	Loose mid reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of 047
049	1	Elliptical cut, 2.5m long, 0.7m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Recut of 047
050	1	Loose dark reddish black clayey silt,	Fill of 049
051	1	Loose mid brownish yellow clayey silt, 0.58m thick	Fill of 049
052	1	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
053	1	Loose dark brownish yellow clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
054	1	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.58m thick	Subsoil
055	1	Loose light brownish yellow sandy silt, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
056	1	Unstratified finds	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

Much of the medieval pottery was made fairly local to the Millthorpe area, at Bourne and Stamford, 10km and 25km to the south respectively. Some of the post-medieval material was produced in Staffordshire, though there are pottery pieces of this period from Lincolnshire also.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables. A prehistoric flint artefact is the earliest item found though the majority of the assemblage consists of medieval and later pottery fragments.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Description	Latest Date
011	1x green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th -20 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black-glazed, Midlands Purple-type, 18 th century 1x Bourne A ware, 12 th -14 th century 1x oxidised sandy ware, ?Leicestershire, medieval 1x oxidised shelly ware (decalcified), ?Northants., medieval	19 th -20 th century
024	2x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 3x Bourne A ware, 12 th -14 th century 3x Bourne A/B ware, linked sherds, 12 th -14 th century 1x Boston-type ware, 16 th -17 th century 2x Bourne D ware, including bung-hole cistern, 16 th -17 th century 3x Midlands Purple-type ware, black glazed, 17 th -18 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black-glazed, 18 th century 1x Midlands Yellow-type ware, 17 th -18 th century 2x creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x salt glazed stoneware, Nottingham or Derby, late 18 th century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	19 th century
027	1x Midlands Yellow ware colander, 17 th century 1x Midlands Purple ware, 17 th century 13x red painted earthenware, black glazed, mostly pancheons, 18 th -early 19 th century	18 th -early 19 th century
036	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	12 th -14 th century
038	1x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 1x Nottingham ware, 13 th -14 th century 16x Bourne B ware, incl. 4 linked pieces of flange-rimmed bowl/cooking pot, 12 th -14 th century 3x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century 5x South Lincs. Sandy ware, 2 linked, 11 th -13 th century 2x South Lincs. Shelly ware, linked, 11 th -13 th century 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x red earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	18 th century
041	20x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 4x South Lincs. Shelly ware, 11 th -13 th century	11 th -12 th century

050	1x South Lincs. or Northants. Shelly ware, 11 th -14 th century	11 th -14 th century
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Although only contexts (036), (041) and (050) are clearly medieval in date, deposit (036) has a substantial medieval component. Deposits (011) and (024) also contain moderate amounts of medieval pottery in association with later material. The Stamford ware in (041) is very fresh and unabraded, though the shelly ware is moderately worn and decalcified.

Table 2: The Glass

Context	Description	Context Date
024	1x fragment dark green bottle glass, with heavy iridescence. Post-medieval	19 th century

Table 3: Stone remains

Context	Description	Context Date
011	1x coal	19 th - 20 th century
038	Stone hone, mica schist, Anglo-Saxon - Post-medieval Flint, broken core fragment, for blade flakes, Neolithic	18 th century

Table 4: Metal objects

Context	Description	Context Date
014	1x iron horseshoe fragment, 18 th -mid 19 th century	18 th -mid 19 th century

The horseshoe fragment, one half of a complete shoe, is similar to dated post-medieval examples found elsewhere (Hume 1991, fig. 74, nos. 5-7).

Table 5: Faunal remains

Context	Species	Bone	Notes	Context Date
011	Oyster Cockle		5x shells 2x shells	19 th - 20 th century
024	Cattle? Oyster		Deep incised score marks suggest this bone may have been worked, possible knife handle 2x shells	19 th century
027	Cattle	Molar		18 th - 19 th century

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Storage of the archive is by material class.

Documentation

There have been no previous archaeological investigations in Millthorpe apart from extensive survey undertaken as part of the Fenland Management Project (Hayes and Lane 1992). However, details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the County Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The medieval aspect of the assemblage has high potential by virtue of the quantity of material, its good condition and apparent early commencement date in the Saxo-Norman period. Due to these factors, the medieval pottery indicates occupation of the site, or its immediate vicinity, beginning in perhaps the 10th /11th century and continuing through to the 13th/14th century.

The earlier post-medieval component of the artefact collection, dating from the 16th -18th centuries, is of moderate local significance and indicates use of the area at that period. Although this post-medieval use of the site is of indeterminate nature, it may not have been habitation; the pancheons and colander may suggest dairy-related activities.

References

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project No. 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Hume, I. N., 1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Vintage Books

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural Undisturbed deposit(s)	of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

56	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
7	Drawing sheets
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 213.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MMD99

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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