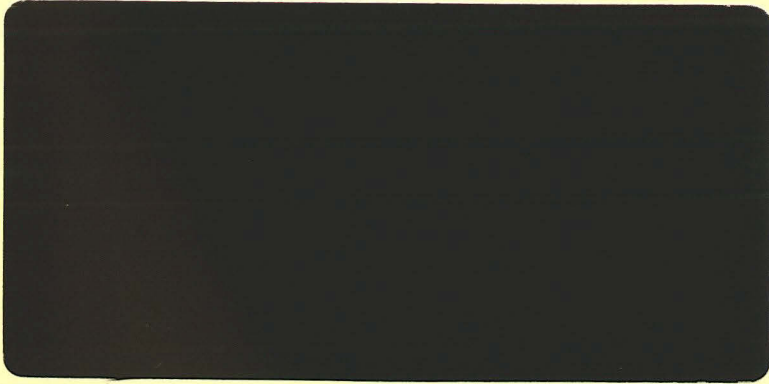


MZ/OS

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
WASHDYKE HOUSE,
1 CASTLE HILL,
WELBOURN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WWH00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



3 0 MAR 01
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

EVENT L1772
SOURCES L16531 L16532
Mon L185689 60533

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
WASHDYKE HOUSE,
1 CASTLE HILL,
WELBOURN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WWH00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. & Mrs. Hart

March 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc PIFA

Planning Application No: N/72/0907/00
National Grid References: ~~TF~~ SK9672 5435
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.321

A.P.S. Report No.34/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

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

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Pottery and Other Finds
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Detailed site location plan

Figure 4 Section location plan

Figure 5 Section drawings

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of site looking south

Plate 2 Section 1, looking southeast

Plate 3 Glass pharmaceutical bottle

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of the construction of a small extension to an existing dwelling at Washdyke House, 1 Castle Hill, Welbourn, Lincolnshire. The site lies in an area of significant archaeological interest located close to the earthworks of Welbourn Castle.

The archaeological investigation recorded a sequence of natural and modern deposits which, from the latter, pottery of 19th century date, animal bone, glass and a clay pipe stem were recovered. A small piece of dressed, decorative masonry of possible medieval or post-medieval date was also recovered.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Hart to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of an extension to Washdyke House, 1 Castle View, Welbourn. The works

took place on the 3rd of December 2000. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/72/0907/00. Permission was granted subject to a condition for archaeological observation and recording. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Welbourn is situated approximately 18km south of Lincoln and 19km north of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The settlement lies on the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone Edge. (Fig 2)

The site lies on fairly level ground at approximately 30m OD and is centred upon National Grid Reference SK 9672 5435.

Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, fine loamy over clayey typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351). These are developed on a drift geology which overlies Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest recorded artefact in Welbourn is a Neolithic flint axe.

A few residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a medieval deposit during a watching brief at 28 High Street (Palmer-Brown 1994). Earthworks associated with Welbourn Castle were described as Roman in the nineteenth century and it was claimed that coins of this date were found there. These

finds are now lost and cannot be confirmed.

The place-name Welbourn derives from the Old English words 'wella' and 'burna' referring to 'a stream running from a spring' (Cameron 1998, 135). Welbourn is first recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 when the manor of *Wellebrune* was held by Robert Malet and included a church and priest, a mill and 200 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976, 185).

The church is dedicated to St. Chad and, although it was in existence from at least the eleventh century, the earliest surviving remains are in the Early English style (1190-1250AD) (Pevsner *et al.* 1995, 784).

The earthwork remains of Welbourn Castle, a medieval ring-work, are situated approximately 300m to the northeast of the site. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and has recently been the subject of a detailed survey. Although the exact period of its operation is uncertain, it is known to have been out of use by the late fourteenth century (Tann 1999, 1). A recent evaluation undertaken at the castle retrieved pottery of 10th to 12th century date indicating early use of the site. Remains of walls, probably relating to the demolition of the castle, were also identified, together with features of 13th to 14th century date. Artefacts retrieved were indicative of a medieval domestic assemblage (Rayner 2000). The castle site is believed to be that of an early manor, *Northalle*, with a second manor, *Southalle*, lying some 400m to the south of the development.

Medieval pottery and remains, including possible fishponds, have been found during earlier watching briefs along the High Street and in the vicinity of the castle.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the groundworks. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were excavated up to a depth of 1.26m using a mechanical excavator with a 650mm wide toothed bucket. This part of the groundworks was monitored by Archaeological Projects Services.

Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. Sections were selectively hand cleaned to reveal any archaeological deposits and drawn at a scale of 1:10 with their locations recorded on a sketch plan. A photographic record, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded deposits, was also compiled. Spoil removed from the foundations was also examined for the retrieval of any finds which could assist in the interpretation of the site.

Finds recovered during the watching brief were examined and are detailed in Appendix 3.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were recognised;

Phase 1 - natural deposits

Phase 2 - modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, blueish grey clay containing occasional ironstones (006) (Figure 5) which was exposed in the base of the foundation trenches and identified as a natural geological deposit.

Sealing (006) was a firm, mid-reddish brown clay, up to 0.50m thick containing occasional ironstones (005), and identified as an iron-panned natural geological deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 - Modern deposits

Overlying Phase 1 deposits was a firm, light yellowish brown clay, containing occasional limestone and sandstone fragments and ceramic building material and charcoal fragments (004). This 0.40m thick deposit represented the subsoil.

Cutting into the subsoil (004) was a feature of indeterminate shape, up to 1.10m wide and 0.70m deep (009) (Figure 5 - Section 2). Filling this, was a slightly silty, light brown clay, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, charcoal and sandstone fragments (008) and represented dumping in the pit.

Overlying the pit was a firm, light blueish brown silty clay (003) containing frequent charcoal and coal fragments. Pottery of 19th century date, glass, a clay pipe stem, oyster

shell and dressed stone and animal bone was recovered from (003) (Appendix 3)

Sealing (003) was a loose, dark blackish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick (007) which represented the garden topsoil. A quantity of pottery sherds of 19th century date were recovered from this layer.

Contemporary with (007) was a loose, light yellowish brown, gritty sand (002) up to 0.28m thick which was identified as a make up layer for a concrete patio and path surface (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits represented the natural geology of the area and are consistent with deposits identified in previous investigations in the village.

Phase 2 deposits represented modern activity on the site. The subsoil (004) contained a large amount of building material debris, indicative of previous construction on the site, probable related to the existing dwelling. The animal bone retrieved from (003) showed signs of butchery and included sawn cattle size rib fragments and sheep size rib fragments, likely to be of modern occurrence. Of interest was a small piece of dressed, decorative masonry. Whilst too small to be chronologically diagnostic, it is possible to suggest it may be of medieval or early post-medieval origin.

A small glass bottle (Plate3) found by the owner of the property during work in the garden is of post-medieval origin and is reported on in Appendix 3.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Washdyke House, 1 Castle Hill, Welbourn, as the site lay near the core of the medieval village and in proximity to the Medieval Ringwork Castle of Welbourn. Only modern archaeological features were encountered during the course of the watching brief in the form of a pit cut. It is possible that previous construction work on the site may have truncated any archaeological deposits or that the site lay outside the core of the medieval village, perhaps as pasture land between the manors of *Northalle* and *Southalle*.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr & Mrs Hart who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. The Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. The English Place-Name Society

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans R and Seale, R.S. 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin 13

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Palmer-Brown, C. 1994. *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: 28 High Street, Welbourn, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished report by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Pevsner, N. and Harris J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The buildings of England* (2nd Edition, revised Antram N)

Rayner, T., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation of Castle Hill, Welbourn, Lincolnshire*. APS Unpublished Report No. 170/00

Tann, G., 1999 *Welbourn Castle, Lincs. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Earthwork Survey*. Unpublished report by Lindsey Archaeological Services.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

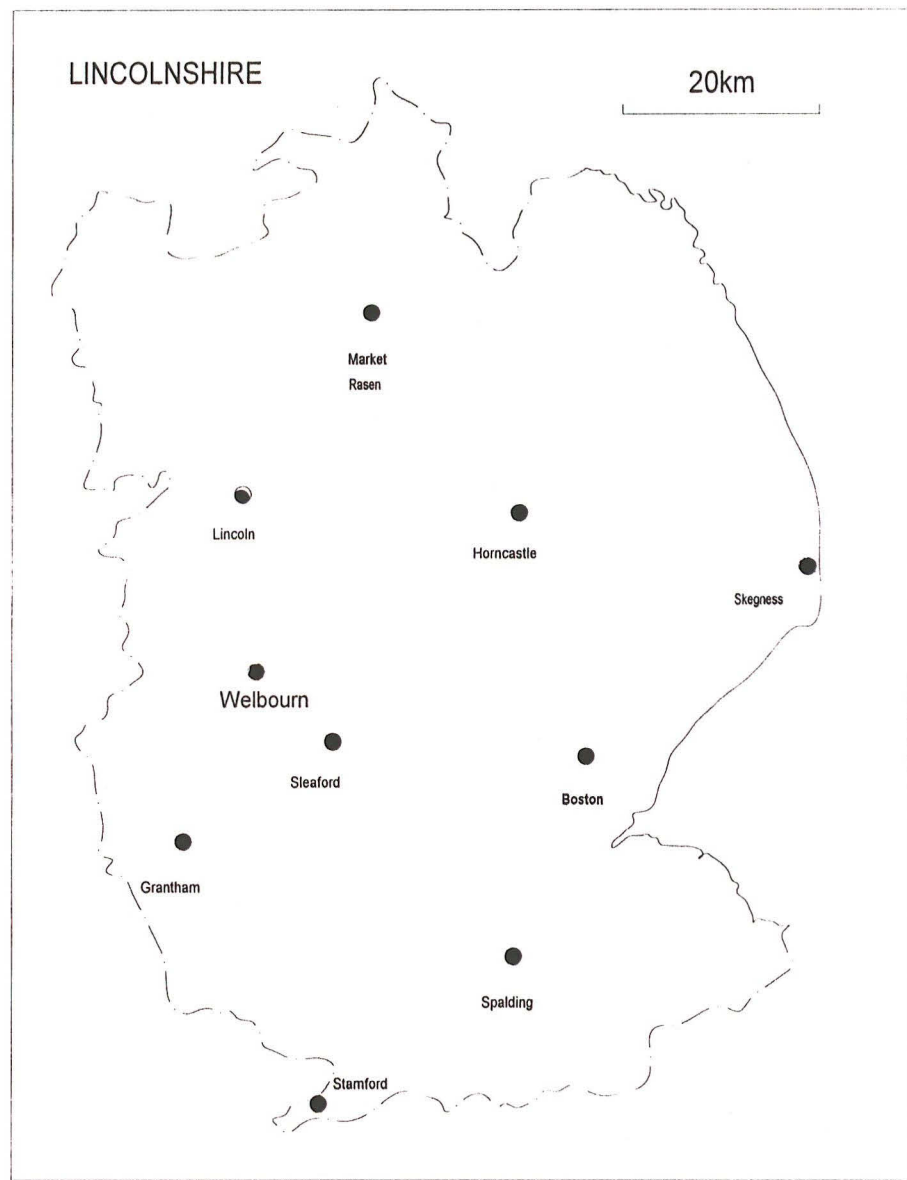
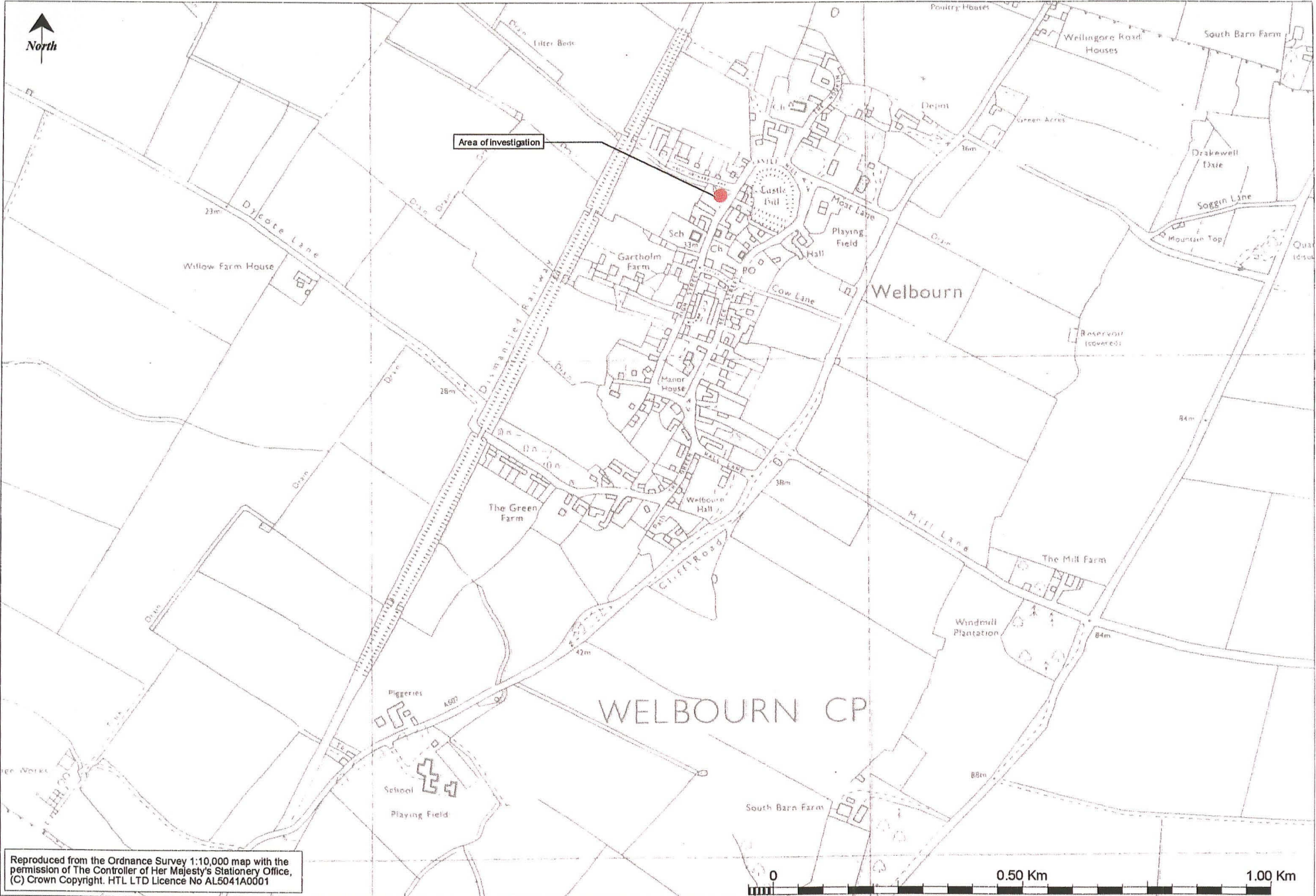


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan

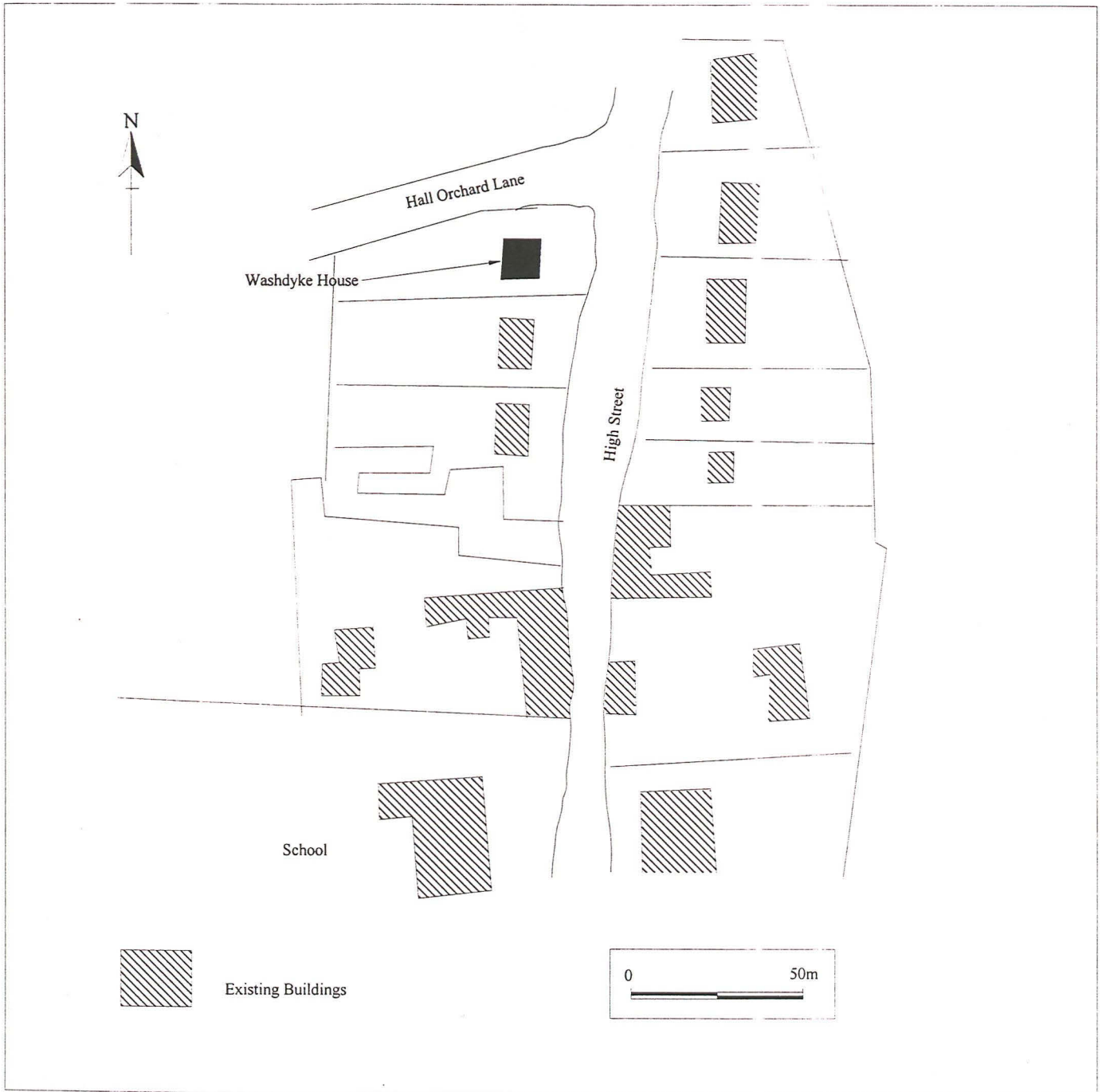
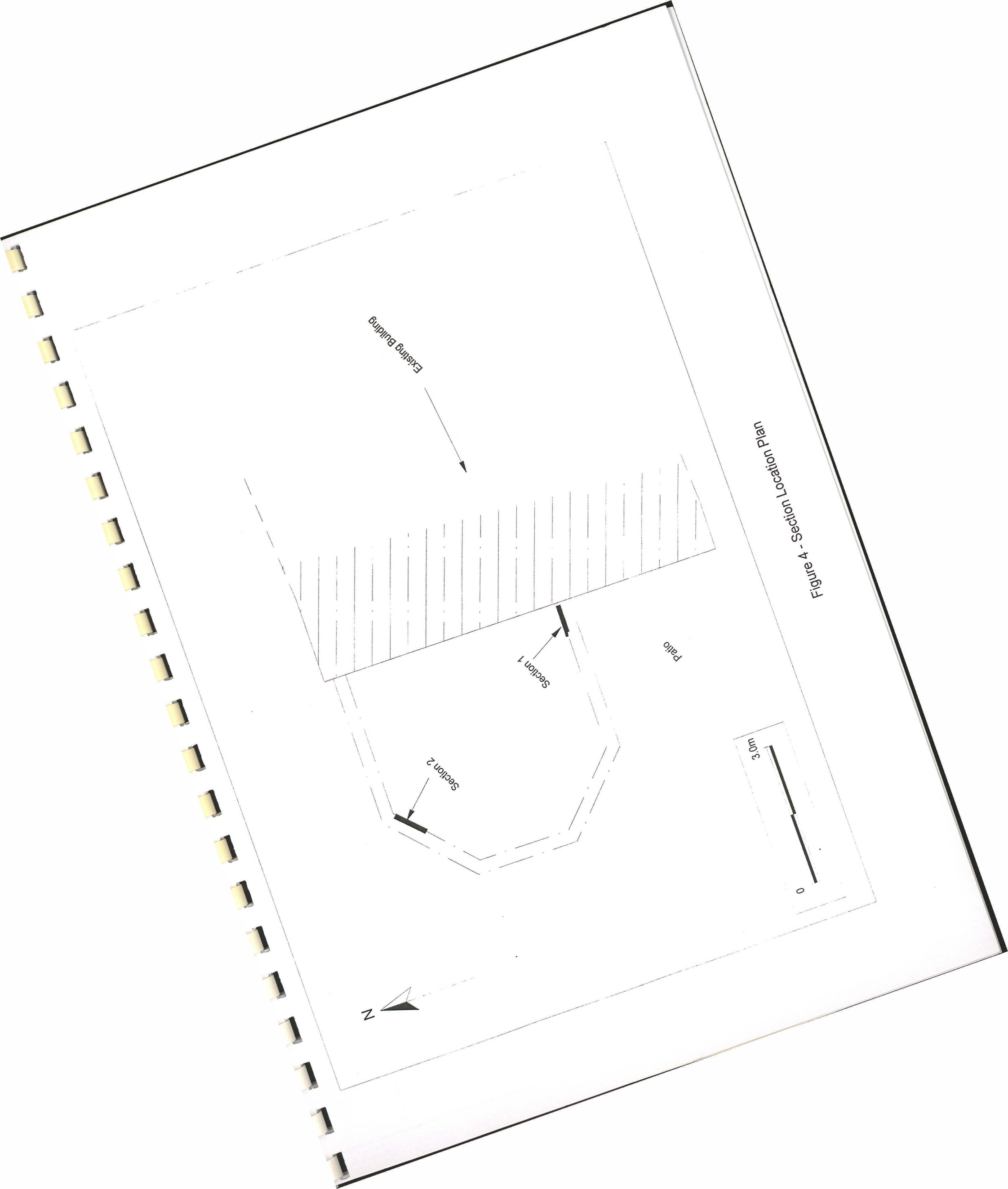


Figure 3 - Detailed site location plan



Existing Building

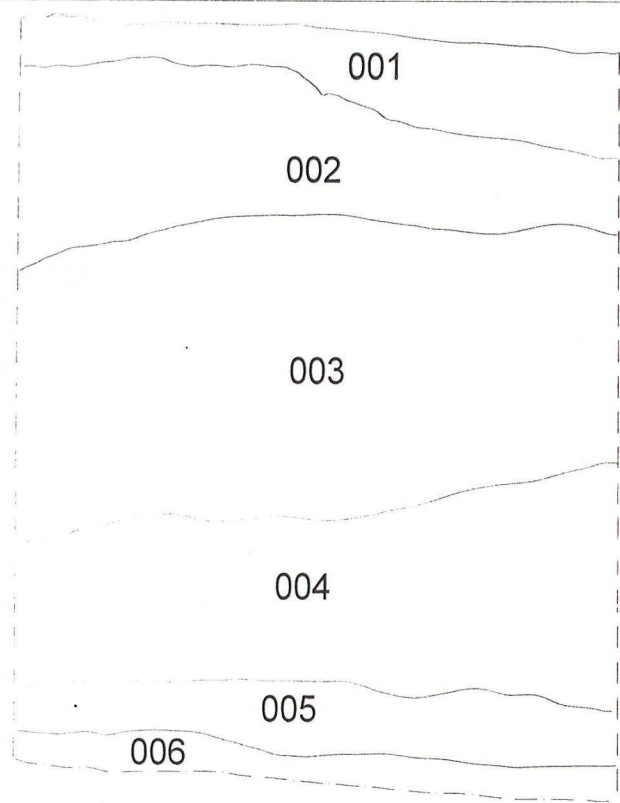
Figure 4 - Section Location Plan

Patio

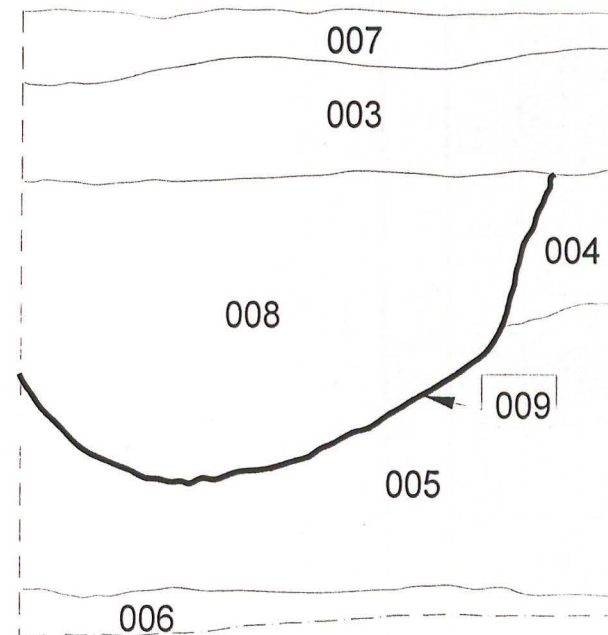
Section 1

Section 2





Section 1



Section 2



Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of site,
looking south



Plate 2 Section 1, looking
southeast



Plate 3 Glass pharmaceutical
bottle

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
WASHDYKE HOUSE
1 CASTLE HILL, WELBOURN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MRS SARAH HART**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

NOV 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	6
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	6
14	VARIATIONS	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES	7
18	COPYRIGHT	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Washdyke House, 1 Castle Hill, Welbourn.*
- 1.2 *The area of the proposed development is archaeologically sensitive, located on the northwest side of the moat of Welbourn Castle.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a proposed extension to a property at Washdyke House, 1 Castle Hill, Welbourn.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Welbourn is situated approximately 18km south of Lincoln and 19km north of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The settlement lies on the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone Edge. The site at 1 Castle Hill is located at the north end of the village, approximately 200m south of the parish church of St. Chad and immediately to the northwest of the moat of Welbourn Castle.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/72/0907/00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed extension. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.
-

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Welbourn lies on of the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire edge between the 30m and 40m contours, on land generally sloping from west to east. Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association fine loamy over clayey typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils are developed on a drift geology that overlies Jurassic ironstone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Welbourn village is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from at least the Roman period through to the present day.
- 6.2 A few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a medieval deposit during a watching brief at 28 High Street (Palmer-Brown 1994). Earthworks associated with Welbourn Castle were described as Roman in the nineteenth century and it was claimed that coins of this date were found there. These finds are now lost and cannot be confirmed.
- 6.3 Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded from close to the church, approximately 200m to the north of the site.
- 6.4 The place-name Welbourn is Old English in origin and refers to 'a brook or stream coming from a spring' (Ekwall 1974, 504). It is first recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086. At this time the manor of *Wellebrune* was held by Robert Malet and included a church and priest, a mill and 200 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976, 185).
- 6.5 The church is dedicated to St. Chad and, although it was in existence from at least the eleventh century, the earliest surviving remains are in the Early English style (Pevsner *et al.* 1995, 784).
- 6.6 The earthwork remains of Welbourn Castle, a medieval ring-work, are situated immediately to the southwest of the site of the site. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and has recently been the subject of a detailed survey. Although its exact period of its operation is uncertain, it is known to have been out of use by the late fourteenth century (Tann 1999, 1).
- 6.7 Medieval pottery and remains, including possible fishponds, have been found during earlier watching briefs along the High Street and in the vicinity of the castle.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
-

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on

Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. If exhumation is required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the removal of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where relevant.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage

Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln

Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Albone, J, Forthcoming, *Archaeological Watching Brief of land at Cedar Cottage, 37 High Street, Welbourn, Lincolnshire*. Archaeological Project Services

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names* (4th ed).

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. The Lincoln Record Society 19

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

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*

Palmer-Brown, C. 1994. *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: 28 High Street, Welbourn, Lincolnshire*. Unpublished report by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Pevsner, N., Harris, J. and Antram, N. 1995 *Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Tann, G., 1999 *Welbourn Castle, Lincs. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Earthwork*

Specification: Version 1, 15 November 2000

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Indurate, light grey concrete, up to 0.17m thick	Modern concrete path
002	1	Loose, light yellowish brown, gritty sand, containing occasional angular sandstones and CBM fragments. 0.28m thick	Made up ground for path
003	1,2	Firm, light blueish brown-grey silty clay containing frequent charcoal and coal fragments, occasional angular and roughly hewn sandstones and limestones. 0.50m thick	Subsoil
004	1,2	Firm, light yellowish brown clay, containing occasional limestone/sandstone and charcoal fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Naturally formed subsoil
005	1,2	Firm, mid-reddish brown clay containing occasional ironstone fragments. Up to 0.50m thick	Natural iron panned clay
006	1,2	Firm, blueish grey clay, greater than 100mm thick	Natural geological deposit
007	2	Loose, dark blackish grey silty clay, containing occasional coal, cinders, CBM fragments, roots and small sandstones.	Topsoil
008	2	Firm, light brown, slightly silty clay, containing occasional CBM, charcoal and sandstone fragments. 0.88m wide x 0.52m deep exposed in section.	Fill of 009
009	2	Cut feature, 0.88m wide (minimum) x 0.52m deep.	Probable pit cut associated with previous construction on site.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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

Provenance

The material was recovered from the subsoil (003) and topsoil (007). It is likely that all the pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire in the Midlands. However, the clay pipe was probably made fairly locally in the Lincoln area and there is a fragment of glass from Liverpool.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Clay pipe and pottery of the 18th century are the earliest items recovered though slightly later 19th century artefacts dominate the small assemblage. Pottery, clay pipe, glass, animal bones and mollusc shell were recovered.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
003	1x Mocha ware, 19 th century 1x ?Staffordshire chimney pot?, sooted, ?19 th century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century 1x blue glass, moulded trademark on base, late 19 th century 1x oyster shell	19 th century
007	1x red painted earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century 1x soft-paste porcelain, 19 th century 1x Mocha ware, 19 th century 1x colourless glass bottle, mould made, moulded trademark on base, late 19 th century	19 th century

A fragment of a soft-paste porcelain mug was recovered from (007). This vessel is hand painted and with a gilded legend reading: ']m School [' , indicating that it is probably a commemorative vessel for an educational establishment.

A fragment of blue glass bottle with a moulded trademark was recovered. This reads 'TAYLOR LIVERPOOL', and probably indicates the area of manufacture. A small, complete glass bottle from (007) also has a moulded trademark reading 'X 14' and with a diamond-shape containing the letter 'N'. This punt mark has not been identified, though the diamond is similar to the mark of the Redfean glassworks of York and Barnsley (Emhart 1982, 28-9).

Table 2: The Animal Bone and other Faunal remains

Context	Species	Bone	Comments
003	Cattle Sheep Pig Unident. Oyster	Rib Rib Molar Clavicle Shell	2 different ribs, both sawn, one at both ends 2 fragments

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations in Welbourn which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an entirely late post-medieval collection, the assemblage is of limited potential and significance, though reflects use of the site and probably domestic occupation of the area in the 19th century. The absence of and post-medieval or earlier material is informative and suggests that this area of Welbourn was not occupied until the 19th century, or that deposits earlier than this date were neither revealed nor disturbed by the development.

Glass Pharmaceutical Bottle
by Rachael V. Hall

Provenance:

During the course of archaeological investigations at Washdyke House, Welbourn, the occupiers produced a bottle found within the grounds of the property. The bottle was photographed, and later the photos were used in the dating of the bottle.

Identification:

The bottle is that of a cylindrical medium green pharmaceutical bottle dated to circa 1780.

Discussion:

Pharmaceutical bottles (Phials) have been manufactured in England from the late 16th century onwards, and are commonly encountered on archaeological sites of a post mediaeval date. The type described above is ubiquitous throughout the 18th century.

Reference

Emhart, 1982 *Punt Marks* (Emhart.UK Ltd, Doncaster)

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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 1 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 8 Bags of finds

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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.321

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WWH00

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.