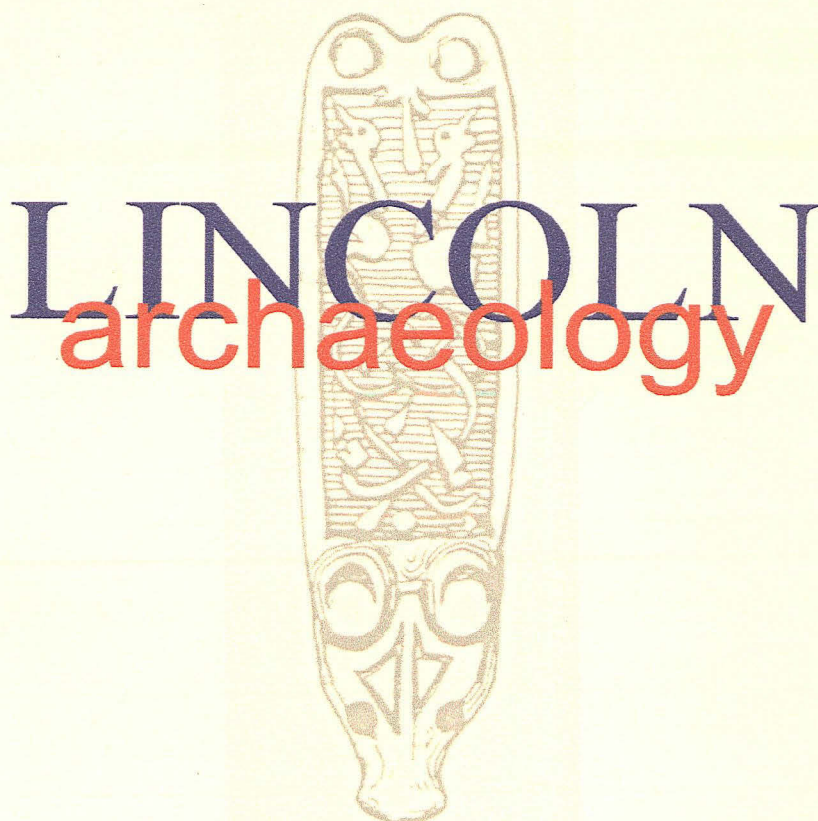


A Report to Mr & Mrs Drury

July 2001



**Land Adjacent to 4 Vicarage Road,
Willoughton, Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

By R Trimble

Report No.: 462

LINCOLN
archaeology

Conservation
Services

3 AUG 2001

Highways & Planning
Directorate

GENT L12412
 SOURCES L17048 L17049
 54593 L182091 (med)
 54594 L182092 (med)
 54595 L182093 (med) (med)
 54596 L182094 (med) (med)
 54597 L182095 (med)
 54598 L182096 (med) (med)

LAND ADJACENT TO 4 VICARAGE ROAD, WILLOUGHTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: WIL01
 LCCM Accession No.: 2001.149
 Planning Application No.: 97/P/0320
 NGR: SK 9307/9340

Archaeological Evaluation

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LAND ADJACENT TO 4 VICARAGE ROAD, WILLOUGHTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) on land adjacent to 4 Vicarage Road, Willoughton, Lincolnshire. The work, commissioned by Mr and Mrs Drury of Willoughton, was carried out during the period 2 - 5 July 2001.

Two trenches were excavated, each c. 10m long. One was positioned parallel and adjacent to Vicarage Road, the other at right angles further to the east.

The evaluation produced evidence indicating activity from the 11th century onwards although pottery from the site shows a probable hiatus in occupation from the 14th to the late 15th or more probably the early 16th century. The majority of stratified deposits, consisting of ditches/gullies, post-holes and pits were dated to the late 12th/early 13th century.

The activity probably represents some form of occupation, possibly associated with timber structures along the frontage of a medieval precursor to Vicarage Road to the west. A substantial ditch to the east could form the eastern boundary of the occupied area while at the same time defining a slightly raised and level area, possibly a house-platform, further to the east.

The evaluation also produced clear evidence for iron smithing in the immediate area of the site, with hammerscale present in many of the features. In addition, high densities of hammerscale were observed in two environmental samples.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) on land adjacent to 4 Vicarage Road, Willoughton, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Drury of Willoughton, in response to a requirement by West Lindsey District Council for archaeological assessment of the site as part of an application for planning permission, and was carried out during the period 2 - 5 July 2001.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Lincoln City Council cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Willoughton in the parish of Willoughton lies c. 25 km north of Lincoln and c. 11km east of Gainsborough in the administrative district of West Lindsey. It is situated on the spring line at the base of the Lincolnshire Limestone capped escarpment known as the Lincoln Cliff, on a geology of middle and upper Lias clay and shale.

The evaluated land, located in the northern part of the village at NGR SK 9307 9340 (elevation c. 36m OD), is currently attached to 4 Vicarage Road. It is bounded by the house and further gardens to the south, Vicarage Road to the west, Church Street to the north and a neighbouring property to the east.

The site currently lies under grass interspersed with small trees and shrubs; a stand of cherry trees occupies the eastern part of the area. The ground is generally level but rises slightly to the east and falls quite steeply to Vicarage Road and Church Street to the west and north respectively.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric remains are well represented in the parish. In addition to Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic flints found to the west of Willoughton, many prehistoric flints and axes have been recovered from the fields surrounding the village. Early Iron Age remains are reported from Willoughton Cliff.

Romano-British remains, including a bronze coin of Victorinus from the southern periphery of the village and greyware pottery from its eastern outskirts, are also well attested.

Extensive spreads of Early Saxon pottery have been discovered by fieldwalking in the Willoughton area and a sunken-featured building has been partially excavated on the southern fringe of the village (Everson, Taylor & Dunn (eds) 1991, 8).

Willoughton had, by the 11th century, developed into a sizeable settlement. The medieval settlement apparently consisted of two blocks, which might reflect the presence of two manors mentioned in Domesday Book. These manors were perpetuated as endowments to two religious foundations in the 12th century - the moated preceptory of the Knights Templars (later the Hospitallers) to the south-west, and the moated site of the manor house or grange granted to the alien priory of St Nicholas of Angers to the south-east (Everson, Taylor & Dunn 1991, 22). Both are now Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims of the Archaeological Evaluation as set out in a CLAU specification of 18 June 2001 were to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site and assess their importance.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.
- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The CLAU specification provided for the excavation of two trial trenches, each c. 10m long. One was to be positioned parallel and adjacent to Vicarage Road (Trench 1), the other to the east (Trench 2) and at right angles to the former. In the event, owing to constraints upon machine access, through the proximity of surrounding fences and shrubs, the length of Trench 1 was slightly shortened. The positioning of Trench 2 was determined by the presence of shrubs and the need to avoid the stand of cherry trees to the east.

Initial excavation of the trenches to the first significant archaeological horizon was carried out mechanically, using a c.1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. This entailed the removal of the existing topsoil and an underlying layer of homogenous soil to reveal features cutting into the natural subsoil. Both trenches were then hand-cleaned and photographed. All features identified as a result of this process were part excavated by hand to ascertain their character, extent and date. Following the discovery of iron slag in a stratified deposit, sediment from each excavated feature was scanned with a magnet to determine the presence/absence of hammerscale (a by-product of the smithing process). Environmental samples were taken from two pits.

Deposits revealed by excavation were recorded through drawn plans and sections augmented by colour photographs and written context records on *pro forma* CLAU context sheets. Trenches and reference points used for recording were located in relation to fixed reference points using an EDM total station and datalogger. The site TBM was related back to an OS benchmark on the nearby church of St Andrews.

6.0 RESULTS

The superficial geology (middle/upper lias?) of clayey silt (036) mixed with reddish brown stone was present at the lower limit of excavation in both trenches. Deeper excavation at the eastern end of Trench 2 revealed a change to clay at lower levels.

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4; Plates I & II)

An undated, shallow linear cut (024), orientated east-west, was located at the southern end of Trench 1. It had been cut by a shallow curvilinear feature (026) whose clayey silt fill (025) contained pottery dating mostly to the 13th century. Some later pottery in the assemblage was taken to be intrusive (see Appendix B) but could indicate a later date for the feature. Fragments of limestone at the base of the cut were interpreted as possible supports for uprights forming part of a timber structure or enclosure.

Towards the centre of Trench 1, extending beyond the western limit of excavation, was an apparently oval, north-south orientated feature (020) which was interpreted as a pit. A sample from the fill (019) of this undated feature was comparatively rich in hammerscale (indicative of iron smithing) but produced only a small quantity of environmental evidence (see Appendix D).

The pit (020) was partially truncated by a small, sub-circular cut (018), whose fill (007) contained a single sherd of late 10th to late 12th century pottery. The feature, which was interpreted as a post-hole, appeared to form an approximate north-south alignment with similar features to the north (006) and south (035). Together with a possible stake-hole (028) situated between 018 and 006, these features could indicate the line of a fence or possibly one wall of a timber structure.

A partially visible feature (022), extending beyond the western limit of excavation immediately to the south of pit 020, was interpreted as a post-hole or an east-west gully terminal.

A thick loamy deposit (003) sealed all features in Trench 1. It was in turn sealed by the existing topsoil (002).

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs 3 & 5; Pls. III & IV)

The western edge of a substantial ditch (033), on an approximate south-west - north-east orientation, was encountered at the eastern end of Trench 2 (PL. III). This feature could represent the eastern boundary of a plot fronting Vicarage Road. It contained a primary fill of sandy silt (032) dated by pottery to the late 12th to early/mid 13th century while its uppermost fill (031) produced a single sherd of late 10th to late 12th century pottery.

Towards the centre of Trench 2, the junction between a broad and shallow linear cut (030) running parallel with 033, and a linear cut (017) to the west, formed a right angle, perhaps representing the north-east corner of an enclosure. Although assigned separate numbers their silty sand fills (029 and 016 respectively) were near identical and could have comprised a single fill. No finds were recovered and the feature(s) is therefore undated.

The relationship between 017 and a steep-sided cut (015) found in its base was inconclusive but it was decided that 017 probably cut 015. The latter can be interpreted as a pit or post-hole but its irregular shape, including a drastically undercut western side (not fully excavated), was more suggestive of an animal burrow or tree-root hole. Its fill (014), possibly contaminated with finds from the fill of 017, contained pottery dated to the late 12th to early 13th century.

Further to the west was a probable pit (013), extending beyond the northern limit of excavation (PL.IV) with a primary fill of mid grey sandy silt (012) containing late 12th/early 13th century pottery. An environmental sample taken from this context revealed a high hammerscale content attesting to iron smithing in the immediate locality along with charred grain, legumes and animal bone characteristic of domestic rubbish disposal (see Appendix D). Its uppermost fill of sandy, clayey sand with frequent limestone (011) included a comparatively large assemblage of pottery (10 sherds) dated to the early 13th century.

Thick loamy material (010), identical to 003 in Trench 1, sealed all features in Trench 2. It was in turn sealed by topsoil 009 (the same as 002 in Trench 1).

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Analysis of pottery from the site indicates activity from the 11th century onwards, with a marked hiatus in occupation from the 14th to the late 15th or more probably the early 16th century. This may be a local reflection of the widespread depopulation and contraction of rural settlements following a period of economic decline in the 14th century and then the impact of the Black Death in the mid 14th century (see Everson, Taylor & Dunn (eds.) 1991). Dated contexts across the site indicate a concentration of activity in the late 12th/early 13th century.

It is likely that the activity represents some form of occupation on the frontage of a medieval precursor to Vicarage Road. There was scant evidence for ceramic building materials or of stone-built structures, but possible post-holes in Trench 1, and an adjacent curvilinear gully with possible post pads demonstrated a potential for evidence of timber structures. Environmental evidence from the fill of pit (013) provided further clear evidence for domestic occupation in the area. Ditch 033, at the eastern limit of Trench 2, perhaps represents the eastern boundary of the plot (or plots) while at the same time defining a slightly raised and level area, possibly a house-platform, further to the east (see 3.0 above). The ditch might also form the continuation of a north-south boundary visible, to the south of No. 4 Vicarage Road, on a map dated 1769 (see Everson, Taylor & Dunn (eds.) 1991). If this is the case, it might have delimited a series of plots or enclosures along the medieval road. Elongated plots lining a main thoroughfare are a typical feature of medieval occupation.

The evaluation has produced clear evidence for iron smithing in the immediate area of the site with hammerscale present in many of the features and occasional iron slag. In addition, high densities of hammerscale were observed in the two environmental samples.

A detailed assessment of the potential impact of the development upon the remains is not possible at this stage and is dependent upon the production of finalised plans showing the density and depth of foundations, services and any other ground-intrusive elements. It would appear, however, that the archaeological deposits are sealed beneath relatively thick deposits of loam and topsoil c. 600mm - 660mm thick in Trench 1 and c. 500 - 600mm thick in Trench 2 (top heights c. 35.44m OD and 35.51m respectively). The features do not appear to survive above the level of the natural lias and occur at a fairly low level of intensity across the site.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavator and author of this report would like to thank Mr and Mrs Drury for the provision of site facilities and for their interest and co-operation throughout the fieldwork element of the project. Thanks are also due to Mike Jarvis (CLAU Field Officer) for his contribution to the successful completion of fieldwork, and to the respective specialists - Yvonne Rose (Registered and Bulk Finds), Jane Young (Post-Roman Pottery) and James Rackham (Environmental Assessment) - for their respective contributions to this report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Everson, P L, Taylor, C C & Dunn, C J (eds) 1991 *Change and Continuity. Rural Settlement in North-west Lincolnshire*. RCHM(E).

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: WIL01

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: (97/P/0320)

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: SK 9307 9340

CIVIL PARISH: Willoughton

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 2 - 5 July 2001

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr and Mrs Drury

10.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 2001.149

ACCESSION DATE: -

The Archive Consists of:

Context Records	37
Plans at Scale 1:20	2
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	7
Colour Print Photographs	53

It is intended that transfer of the archive, in accordance with current published requirements, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate I - General view of Trench 1 (2m & 1m scales, looking south).



Plate II - Work in progress in Trench 1 (looking north).

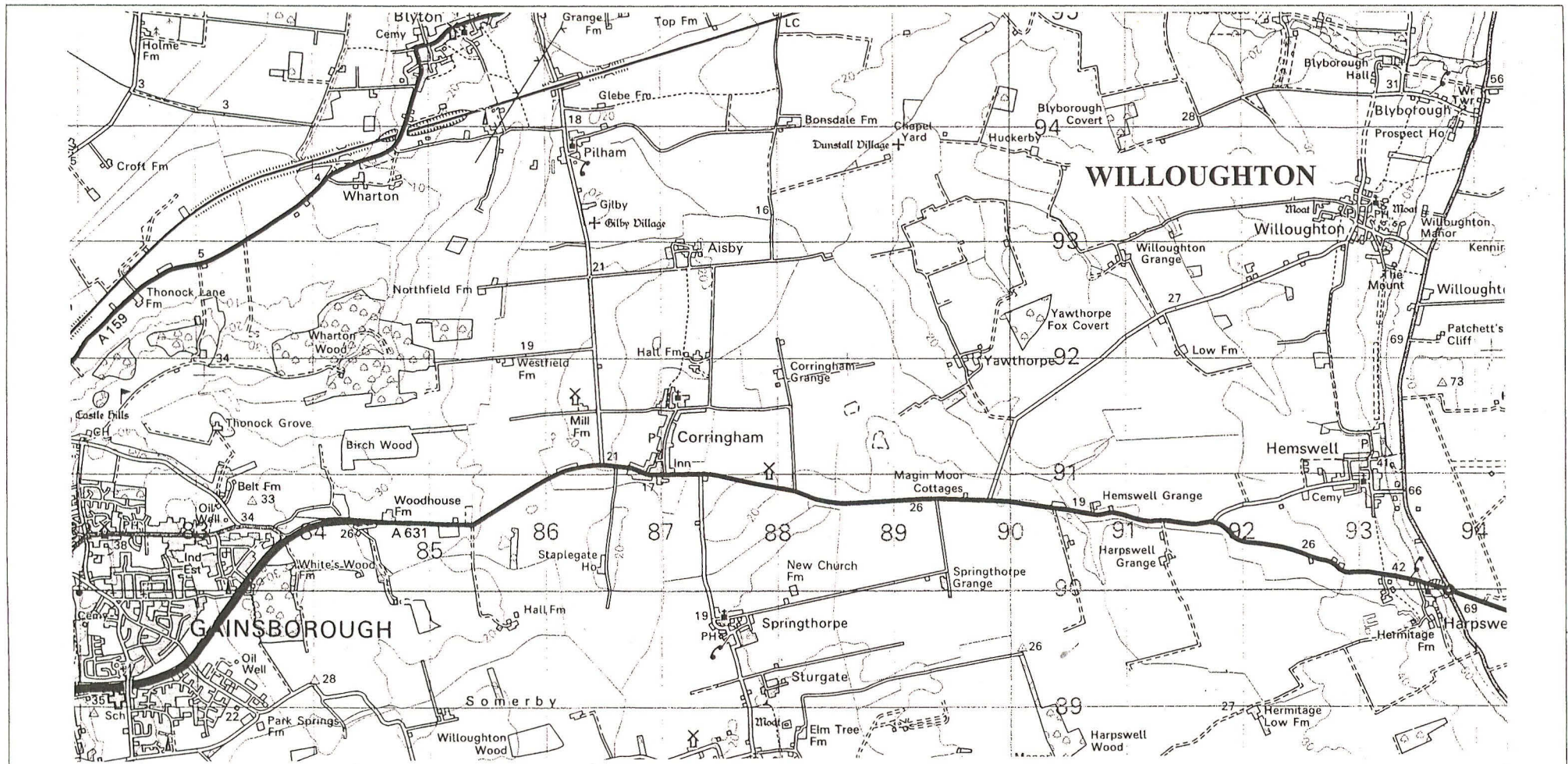
COLOUR PLATES (cont.)



Plate III - Ditch 033 (1m scale, looking approximately south-west).



Plate IV - Pit 013 (1m scale, looking approximately north-east).



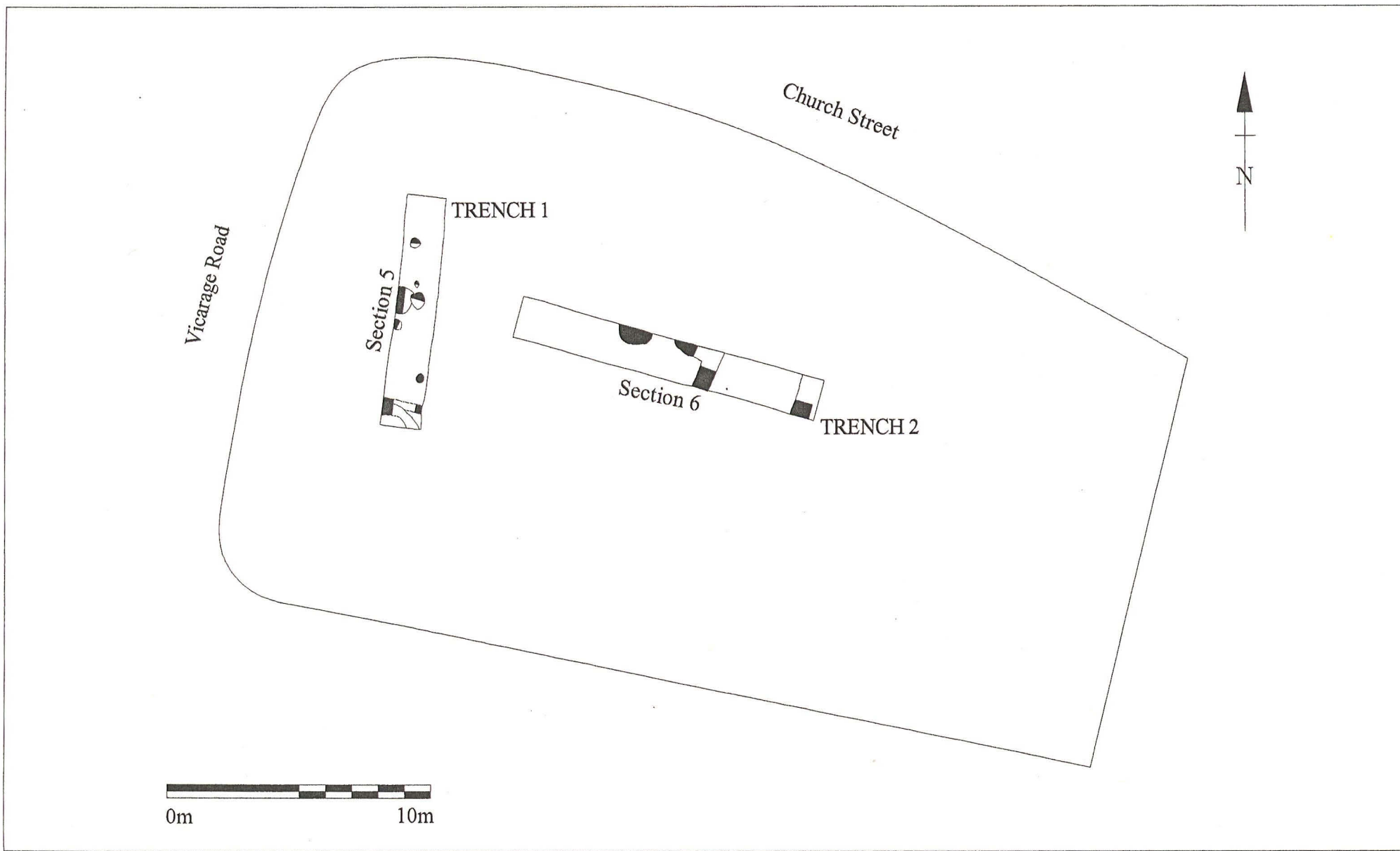
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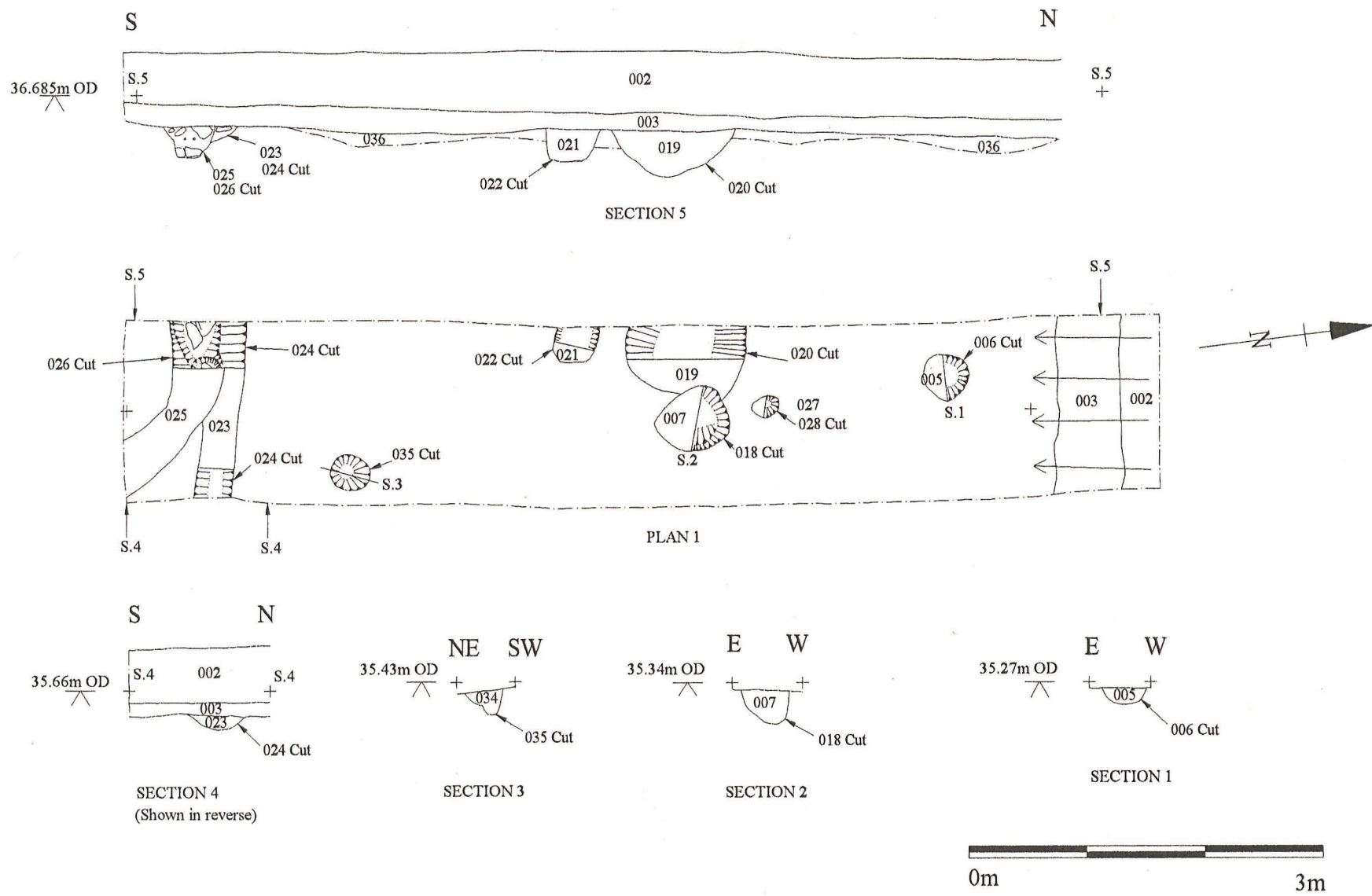
City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln LN1 3BL. Licence No. 100028765

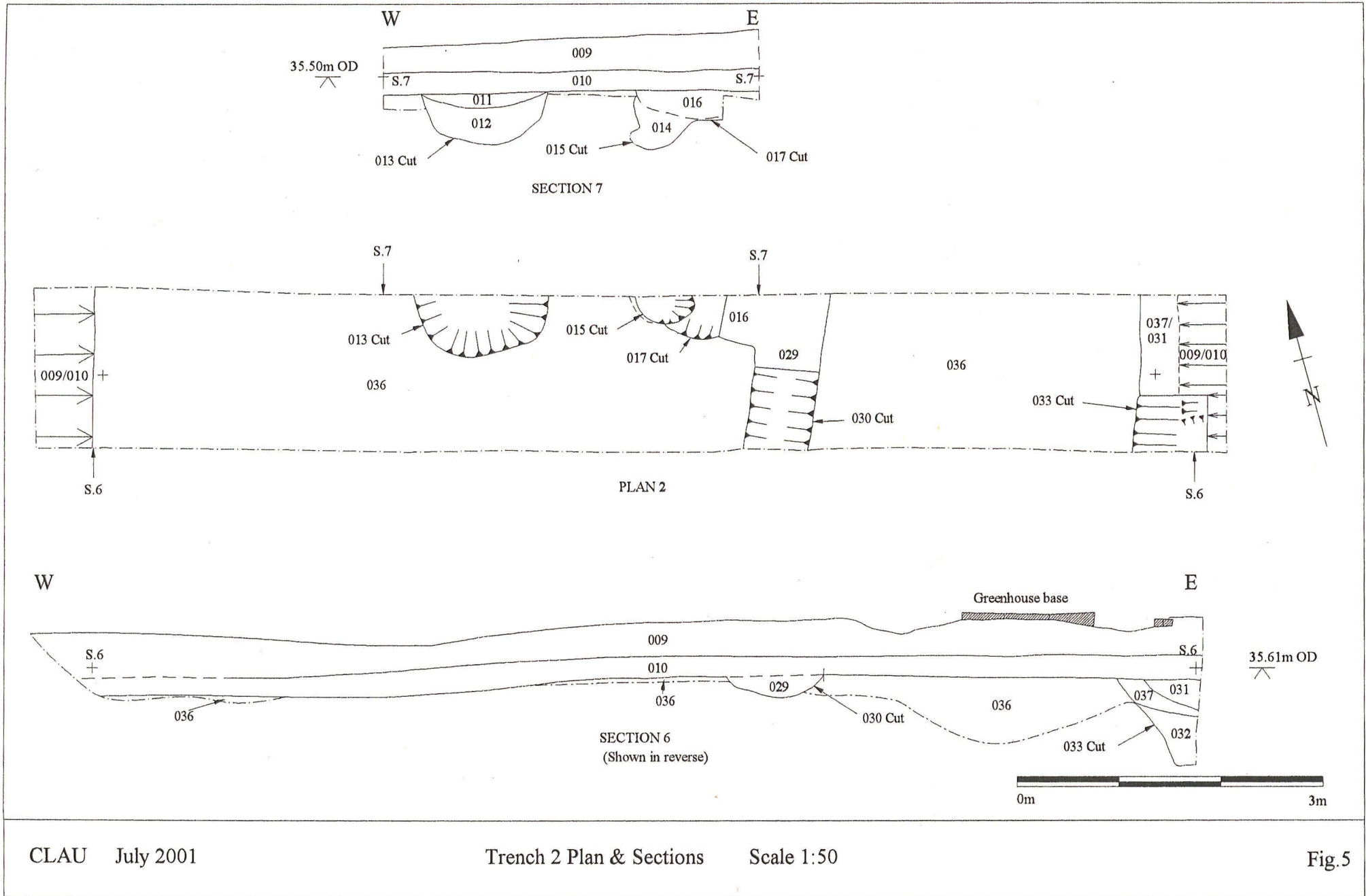


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APPENDIX A - CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Trench	Interpretation	Description
001	1	U/S finds	
002	1	Topsoil	Firm-friable, mid-dk brown fine silt soil cont occ sm - med ang l/s frags (50mm ³ -100mm ³), infreq tile/brick and pot (bone china). Also occ roots.
003	1	Layer	Firm-friable, light-mid yellow/brown slightly clayey silt soil cont occ sm ang l/s frags. Also occ frags yellow brown nat stone.
004	1	U/S finds	
005	1	Fill of 006	Firm - friable mid - dk brown fine silt (10% clay). Contains occ red/brown nat stone frags and infreq c/c flecks.
006	1	Cut - post-hole?	Circular in plan (400mm diameter). Sharp break of slope (top), near vertical sides, gently u-shaped base. Depth 150mm.
007	1	Fill of 018	Firm-friable comp, slightly clayey fine silt (10%; 80%). Cont occ - freq frags nat stone, occ sm ang l/s frags (to 70mm ³), infreq c/c flecks.
008	2	U/S finds	
009	2	Topsoil = 002	See 002
010	2	Layer = 003	See 003
011	2	Fill of 013	Mod comp mid yellowish brown slightly clayey silty sand cont freq irreg l/s frags to 150mm across, occ orange-brown stone flecks and frags to 5mm.
012	2	Fill of 013	Loose - mod comp mid grey sandy silt cont occ orange-brown clayey lumps to 20mm, v occ c/c flecks.
013	2	Cut - pit?	Extends beyond LOE to N. Visible southern extent - hemispherical plan shape, sides steeply sloping to rounded break of slope and concave base. Slightly overcut by machine on W side. Dimensions - 1.26m E-W (max); at least 620mm+ N - S; 500mm deep.
014	2	Fill of 015	Mod comp, mid yellowish-brown silty sand cont occ orange-brown stone to 20mm across, occ tree root.
015	2	Cut - pit?, nat?	Partly exposed on N trench edge. Poss oval in plan, orientated E-W. To E slopes at around 45°, to south steep - both breaking gradually to base. Steep sided. To west becomes undercut and not fully excavated. Dimensions 600mm E-W (max); at least 280mm N-S; 560mm deep.
016	2	Fill of 017	Mod comp mid grey-brown silty sand cont occ animal bone, freq l/s frags to 50mm across and orange-brown stone to 10mm across.
017	2	Cut - gully?	Linear, orientated approx NW-SE extending beyond LOE to NW, meets 030 to SE (relationship uncertain). Concave slope at around 45° to SW breaking gradually to a concave base. At least 880mm E-W, 480mm wide and 280mm deep.
018	1	Cut - post-hole?	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope (top), near vertical sides, sharp break of slope to base, concave u-shaped base. 600mm N-S x 500mm E-W x 270mm deep.
019	1	Fill of 020	Firm - friable, light - mid brown slightly clayey silt (20 %; 80%). Cont occ sm ang l/s frags, frags nat 'brash' stone, infreq sm ang flint stone frags to 20mm ³ .
020	1	Cut - pit	Oval in plan (aligned N-S), 45° slightly concave sides breaking to a gently u-shaped base. 1.0m N-S x 600mm E-W x 400m deep.

021	1	Fill of 022	Firm - friable, lt - mid brown slightly clayey silt (20%; 80%). Cont occ - freq sm frags stone, occ sm flecks white flint.
022	1	Cut - Post-hole or gully?	Uncertain plan shape - could be sub-circular or terminal of a gully. Near vertical sides breaking sharply to gently u-shaped base. Extent 340mm N-S x 340mm E-W x 260mm deep.
023	1	Fill of 024	Firm - friable mid brown, slightly clayey silt (20%; 80%). Cont occ - freq nat stone frags and infreq sm - med ang l/s frags to 70mm ³ . Infreq sm flint
024	1	Cut - gully	E - W gully with 45° slightly concave side breaking gradually to a u-shaped base. Measures 500mm N-S x 1.50m + E-W x 140mm deep.
025	1	Fill of 026	Firm - friable comp mid-dk brown, slightly clayey silt. Cont occ - freq sm frags nat stone, occ sm - med ang l/s frags, occ c/c flecks and pot sherds.
026	1	Cut - gully	Curvilinear in plan extending south and west into trench sides. Steep, near vertical sides and u-shaped base. Med l/s frags in base. Measures c. 400mm wide x 1.40m + long x 250mm deep.
027	1	Fill of stake-hole	Firm - friable mid brown silt with occ frags natural stone to 50mm ³
028	1	Cut - stake-hole	Sub-circular in plan, sharp break of slope (top), near vertical side leading to blunt v-shaped base. 200m N-S x 150mm E-W x 100mm deep.
029	2	Fill of 030	Mod comp mid brown, clayey silty sand cont occ l/s to 50mm and occ sm grits.
030	2	Cut - gully?	Linear, orientated c. SW - NE. Extends beyond LOE in each direction. Broad and concave in profile. 950mm wide x 1.52m + long x 220mm deep.
031	2	Fill of 033	Mod comp, mid yellowish-brown, clayey silty sand cont occ l/s and occ orange-brown stone to 10mm.
032	2	Fill of 033	Loose - mod comp, mid brownish-grey sandy silt cont mod l/s frags to 100mm, freq grits to 10mm.
033	2	Cut - ditch	Linear, orientated approx SW-NE. NW side only revealed - slopes at 45° becoming steep near base then breaking gradually to base. Most of base beyond LOE to SE. Base appears to deepen to SW. At least 1.50m long x 800mm + wide x 820mm (+?) deep.
034	1	Fill - post-hole	Firm - friable, mid - dk brown, slightly clayey silt cont freq frags nat stone. A large ang l/s frag of 150mm x 100mm
035	1	Cut - pot-hole	Oval plan shape with sides at 45° leading to blunt v-shaped base. Measures 300mm N-S x 250mm E-W x 240mm deep.
036		Natural brash	Firm - friable yellow/brown clayey silt (40%; 60%). Cont v freq sm - med ang reddy-brown l/s frags.
037	2	Fill of 033	Loose to mod comp, mid greyish-brown sandy silt cont occ sm stone to 10mm across.

Key to Abbreviations:

ANG	ANGULAR	L/S	LIMESTONE
C/C	CHARCOAL	LT	LIGHT
COMP	COMPACTION	MED	MEDIUM
CONT	CONTAINING	MOD	MODERATE
DK	DARK	OCC	OCCASIONAL
FRAG	FRAGMENT	SM	SMALL
FREQ	FREQUENT	V	VERY
INFREQ	INFREQUENT		
LOE	LIMIT OF EXCAVATION		

APPENDIX B

POST-ROMAN POTTERY & TILE

Archive Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from a Site at Vicarage Lane, Willoughton, Lincolnshire (WIL01)

Jane Young
Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

Forty-eight sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The material ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the modern period. The pottery was examined visually and, where necessary, by using x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU fabric type series for Lincoln was consulted for comparative material.

Condition

The pottery recovered is mainly in poor condition with all sherds showing a fair degree of abrasion. The shell inclusions from most of the shell-tempered sherds are partially or completely leached away. Most fragments are of small to medium size and only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd.

The Pottery

A range of twenty-three different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and two miscellaneous sherds was found on the site; the general date ranges for these wares together with their codenames are shown in Table 1. A restricted range of vessel forms was recovered, mainly jars and bowls. Suggested deposition dates for stratified groups are shown in Table 2

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	3	3
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	1	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	2	2
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	6	6
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1
LSW1/2	12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1300	3	3
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	3	3
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	2
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	2	2
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1

NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	3	2
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450	3	3
NLSTCW	North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarse	1000	1200	2	2
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	4	4
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2
WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	1050	1220	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2

Table 2: Suggested Ceramic Dating for Stratified deposits with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

context	date	comments	sherds	vessels
007	late 10th to late 12th		1	1
011	early 13th		10	10
012	late 12th to early 13th		2	2
014	late 12th to early 13th		4	4
025	13th	possible later or intrusive	7	6
031	late 10th to late 12th		1	1
032	late 12th to early/mid 13th		5	5

Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval

At least sixteen sherds from the site can be dated to the period between the 11th and 12th centuries. Two of the sherds are in coarse sand-tempered fabrics similar to those found in 11th century deposits in Barton on Humber; both sherds are small abraded fragments from unglazed greyware jars. Six of the twelve (pre late 12th century) shell-tempered vessels (LFS) could possibly date to the 11th century, although the type continued in use until the late 12th century. The two shell-tempered NLEMS vessels (3 sherds) are of mid-12th to early 13th century date. The remaining three shell-tempered sherds are more difficult to interpret as all are from thin-walled wheel-thrown vessels visually similar to 10th century Late Saxon wares. The single rim present however, is not similar to known Late Saxon examples and is more typical of 12th century rim types. This jar has tentatively been identified as a WEMS vessel although it is possible that it is an unknown Late Saxon type, the other two vessels have been recorded as miscellaneous as they have no distinctive features and the fabric is heavily leached. Three of the four 12th to early 13th century glazed jug sherds are in a Beverley Orange-type ware fabric similar to that found at Barton, the fourth vessel is a 12th to early 13th century Lincoln Glazed ware.

Medieval

Ten sherds can be dated with confidence to between the late 12th or early 13th and 14th centuries. These vessels comprise local and regional jugs, jars, a pipkin and a possible bowl. Only two vessels are from identifiable sources (Lincoln and Beverley); the other vessels are in unsourced local and non-local sand and shell-tempered fabrics.

A single jug/jar in a Humberware fabric may date as early as the first half of the 13th century although most vessels in this ware date from the late 13th century to the mid 16th century. Three other undiagnostic sherds are in glazed Lincoln ware of late 12th to mid 13th century date.

Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval

Five sherds date to the late medieval to early post-medieval period (15th to 16th centuries). The material includes examples of Midlands Purple, Brown-glazed Earthenware, Toynton and Coal Measure Whiteware. The range of vessel forms is limited to jugs and jars.

Late Post-medieval to Modern

Eleven sherds are of 18th to 20th century date. Most are industrially produced finewares for drinking or tableware.

Summary and Recommendations

The post-Roman pottery recovered from this site suggests that the area was occupied from at least the 11th century onwards. There is a concentration of pottery types that predate the early 14th century with a hiatus in the assemblage from the 14th to at least the late 15th, or more probably the early 16th century. There are no identifiable sherds of 17th century date and only one sherd present that is positively of 18th century date.

In the absence of other medieval groups from the area the post-Roman pottery recovered from this excavation should be retained for any future scientific analysis and the development of a medieval type series for the county.

Pottery Archive WIL01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
001	CMW		jug	1	1		BS		15th to 16th
001	MISC	shell	jar	1	1		BS	leached;? LSH or WEMS	10th or 12th
001	MP		jug/jar	1	1		BS	red fabric	15th to 16th
001	NCBW		?	1	1		base	yellow glaze	19/20th
001	NOTS		dish	1	1		rim		18/19th
001	NOTS		jar	3	3	machine	BS		18/19th
001	TPW		dish	1	1		base		19/20th
001	WHITE		?	1	1	sponged	base		19th
007	LFS		?	1	1		base	leached	
008	BERTH		small jug	1	1		BS		16th
008	HUM		large jar	1	1		rim		14th to mid 16th
008	LERTH			1	1		BS		modern
008	NLSTCW		jar ?	1	1		BS	or NLGTCW;very abraded;tiny frag	11th to 12th
008	SLIP		?	1	1		base	flake	18th
008	TOYII		small jug	1	1		BS		late 15th to 16th
008	TPW		?	1	1		BS		19/20th
008	WHITE		plate	1	1	sponged	BS		19th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
011	BEVO1T		jug	1	1		BS	abraded;underfired spl glaze	
011	BEVO1T		jug/jar	1	1		BS		
011	LFS		?	1	1		BS	leached;? ID	
011	LFS		?	1	1		BS	small scrap;soot	
011	LFS		?	1	1		base	leached;? ID	
011	LSW1		jug	1	1		base		
011	LSW2		jar/pipkin	1	1		rim		
011	MEDLOC	reduced;med sandy;hard	small pipkin	1	1		rim	fabric incl comm fine & med aggregated sandstone + occ rounded chalk	
011	NLEMS		?	1	1		BS	leached;? ID	
011	NLSTCW		jar	1	1		BS		
012	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		BS		
012	NLST		?	1	1		BS	leached;int soot;? ID	
014	LSW1/2		jar/pipkin	1	1		rim	splashed glaze	
014	LSW1/2		jug	1	1		BS		
014	MISC	OX/R/OX;med shelly;med hard	?	1	1		BS	soot;? Thrown;fabric incl sandstone	10th or 12th
014	NLST		?	1	1		base	? ID;leached	
025	BEVO1T		jug	1	1		BS	spl glaze	
025	BEVO2		jug	1	1		rim	cu glaze	
025	HUM		jug/jar	1	1		BS		
025	MEDX	whiteware;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1		BS	thick apple glaze;reduced interior	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
025	NLEMS		?	2	1		base		
025	WEMS		jar	1	1		rim	? ID;square everted rim;thrown vessel; could be late Saxon but rim too heavy	
031	LFS		?	1	1		BS	tiny scrap	
032	LFS		small jar	1	1		base	soot	
032	MEDLOC	bright oxid;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1		rim	mod fe;amber glaze	
032	MEDLOC	light firing;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1		BS	spl apple glaze	
032	MEDX	light firing;med-coarse sandy;med hard	jug	1	1		BS	odd fabric;micaceous clay ill sorted fine & coarse quartz	
032	NLST		bowl ?	1	1		BS	soot;int dep	

Tile Archive WIL01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
001	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	1	513	white fabric	modern
001	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	1	4	prob pantile	modern
007	FIREDCLAY	fired clay	1	72	wodge of oxid clay with comm fe & white clay streaks	
012	RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	172	not a Lincoln type;could be Roman but more prob med;hard medium sandy	

APPENDIX C

OTHER FINDS

**Other Finds from Land Adjacent to 4 Vicarage Road, Willoughton, Lincolnshire
(WIL01)**

By Yvonne Rose (CLAU)

Two registered finds and a small quantity of bulk materials were recovered from this site. The registered finds were recorded and sketched on standard record cards and all other finds were recorded to basic archive level; the data was entered onto the computer using the CLAU thesauri of finds and bulk materials codes. The copper alloy finds were examined in conjunction with the relevant X-ray plates (produced by Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department).

All of the metal objects are unstratified finds of modern date; the coin <1> is a badly corroded halfpenny of George V.

The only notable find is a piece of worked flint <2> which probably dates to the Mesolithic period and is a waste fragment of core showing evidence of blade and flake removals (*pers. comm.* G. Eyre-Morgan).

Registered Finds

Context	Finds No.	Material	Object	Date/Comments
008	1	Copper alloy	Coin	George V; 1910-1936; halfpenny
007	2	Flint	Core	Mesolithic?; Blade/flake removals

Bulk Finds

All of the bulk finds, apart from the modern copper alloy, were recovered from pit and ditch fills in both trenches. Although only two pieces of smithing slag were recovered, in conjunction with the hammerscale found in the two environmental samples (see Appendix D), they suggest that smithing took place on the site itself or in the immediate vicinity.

Context	Category	Count	Date/Comments
001	Miscellaneous	1	Modern; Copper alloy fitting for Ford vehicle
005	Coal	1	1g
008	Miscellaneous	1	Modern; copper alloy eyelet
011	Stone	1	26g micaceous limestone
012	Stone	1	9g unworked flint
014	Slag	1	45g secondary smithing lump?
019	Stone	1	68g worn micaceous limestone
031	Slag	1	7g fuel ash slag
032	Slag	1	152g secondary smithing lump

Recommendations

No further work is required; none of the finds merits retention apart from the flint core and the slag.

APPENDIX D

*ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY
ASSESSMENT*

Willoughton – WIL01**Environmental Archaeology Assessment*****Introduction***

Two soil samples were submitted for assessment from an evaluation excavation conducted by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit at Willoughton. The samples are believed to derive from medieval deposits.

Table 1: Willoughton. Samples taken for environmental analysis

trench	sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	feature	date
1	1	19	2.5	Fill of pit 20	Med
2	2	12	2.7	Primary fill of 13	Med

RB – Romano-British

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a bowl using a flotation sieve with a 0.3mm mesh and washed over a wet sieve of 0.5mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x10 and x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

Sample 1, context 19.

This sample was a brown clay loam with a residue of ironstone, occasional flint and limestone. A small number of uncharred seeds of *Chenopodium* spp. Are considered to be modern contaminants. Finds were limited in the sample with a few small fragments of brick/tile, a gramme of coal and cinder fragments, a little fuel ash slag and a couple of small unidentifiable fragments of animal bone. The sample is relatively rich in hammerscale with over 50 flakes and occasional spheroids present in the residue. A few very small pieces of magnetic slag were also recovered with the magnet.

The flot was poor with a small amount of comminuted charcoal, a few charred cereal grains, among which barley has been tentatively identified, and a few unidentified weed seeds, which may include a small Fabaceae.

Table 2: Archaeological and Environmental finds from the assessed samples

samp no.	cont.	samp. vol. l.	res. vol. ml	flot vol. ml	brick/tile wt g.	coal/cinder wt g.	ham' scale no.	char-coal *	grain *	seed *	bone wt g.	other
1	19	2.5	500	20	<1	1	50+	3	1		<1	a little slag in magnetic component
2	12	2.7	500	36	<1	<1	30+	2	2	1	1	chicken?

* frequency – 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250 items

Sample 2, context 12

Context 12 was composed of a brown clayey silt loam with a residue of ironstone and a little flint and limestone. Some slight concretion in the soils is indicated by an abundance of unbroken down silt lumps. The residue contained small quantities of brick/tile, coal and cinder and two small fragments of animal bone, one of which is probably the distal femur of a juvenile chicken. The magnet extracted over 30 flakes and a few spheroids of hammerscale from the residue.

Table 3: Charred plant remains in samples

	context	19	12
	sample	1	2
	vol. soil (l)	2.5	2.7
	vol. flot (ml)	20	36
Cereal grain			
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat		1
<i>Triticum cf. spelta</i>	cf Spelt wheat		3
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Wheat		2
cf <i>Triticum spp.</i>	cf wheat	1	3
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley		1
cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	cf barley	2	1
indet. cereal		6	29
Chaff			
<i>Triticum sp.</i>			1
Weeds			
<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>	Goosefoot/orache		1
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Docks		2
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i>	Vetches/peas		3
Fabaceae (small)	Pea family	1?	3
Fabaceae – mineralised			2
<i>Galium spp.</i>	Bedstraws		1
<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>	Stinking mayweed		1
cf. <i>Avena spp.</i>	Oats		3
cf. <i>Bromus spp.</i>	Bromes		2
Poaceae indet.	Grasses		3
Indet.		2	5
Other frags		+	++
Total		12	67

+ = 1-10; ++ = 11-50; +++ = 51-150; ++++ = >150 fragments

The flots of this sample were much richer with abundant charred cereal grain, including spelt and barley, two or three large legumes and a couple of mineralised legumes and several weed seeds (Table 3). A single fragment of wheat chaff was recorded. The flots included a few recent uncharred seeds of *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Sherardia arvensis* (field madder) and *Rubus* sp. (bramble).

Discussion

Two elements are deserving of comment from these two samples. The first is the clear indication that iron smithing was taking place on the site. The density of hammerscale in the samples, while not perhaps sufficient to indicate that these features were associated with the smithy, is greater enough to suggest that iron smithing was taking place nearby, and certainly on the site somewhere.

The charred plant assemblage in context 12, particularly the charred grain and legumes, and the presence of juvenile chicken(?) bone is suggestive of domestic rubbish and this assemblage appears to indicate disposal of domestic waste. The presence of mineralised legumes and a few mineralised invertebrate remains in this sample even raises the possibility that the deposit may have been receiving some cess, although clear evidence of this from phosphatic concretions and other mineralised seeds is absent.

Recommendations

Considering the small sizes of the samples (normally we would assess at least 10 litres) the densities of hammerscale and charred plant remains in them is high. Other features on the site therefore can be expected to yield, collectively, considerable evidence for the activities and dietary economy of the site should further archaeological fieldwork be required.

If further fieldwork is undertaken then the size of the samples collected from different features should be of 30 litres, collected in 10 litre lidded plastic tubs. A range of feature types should be sampled, but as far as possible the samples should be restricted to those features for which a reasonable archaeological date can be obtained from stratigraphic or artefactual evidence. Given the density of hammerscale recorded in the evaluation samples the distribution and density of this material across the site may permit the location of the smithy or features associated with it if it is within or adjacent to the development area. Sampling should therefore ensure that deposits are sampled to give a good spatial coverage of the site.