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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
JOINERS COTTAGE, BARFF ROAD,
POTTERHANWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PBR01)**

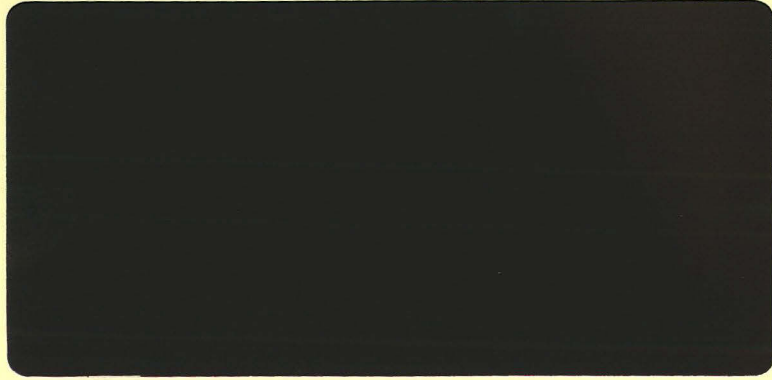


A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
Services

28 MAR 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



Event LI 2903

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
JOINERS COTTAGE, BARFF ROAD,
POTTERHANWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PBR01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr A Foster

March 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee Bsc (Hons)

Planning Application No. N/49/0222/01
National Grid References: TF 05684 66159
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.144

A.P.S. Report No. 52/02

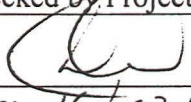



Quality Control

Land at Joiner's Cottage, Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.

(PBR01)

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Site Supervisors	Steve Thomson and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and James Snee
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Report	Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
Post-excavation Analyst	James Snee

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 15/03/02	Date: 17-03-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Joiners Cottage, Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 05684 66159).

The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. In particular the site is close to important medieval pottery production sites.

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

During the investigation a medieval pit, probably for clay extraction was revealed. In addition an undated medieval or post-medieval ditch was recorded sealed below post-medieval subsoil and a number of modern deposits and features.

Finds of medieval pottery, including probable kiln wasters of Potterhanworth type were recovered from the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A 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 or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 16th and 19th June 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a double garage and store at Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (N/49/0222/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for a detached double garage and store. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A. Foster to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with a specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Potterhanworth is situated 9km southeast of Lincoln and 21km north of Sleaford, in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is on the eastern side of the village, on the north side of Barff Road, at approximately 15m OD. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 05684 66159.

Local soils are Beccles 1 Association typical stagnogley soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). Beneath drift deposits of till and river sand and gravel there is a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Kelloways sand and clays (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric activity has been discovered within the village of Potterhanworth itself, occasional finds of neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts from

elsewhere in the parish, and the presence of prehistoric barrows southeast of the village, suggest that prehistoric populations were present in the area.

Finds of Romano-British pottery and coins have been made in and around the village, and the Car Dyke, a Roman waterway, is located approximately 1km to the east. However no direct evidence of Roman settlement has yet been found in the area.

To date, no evidence of Saxon settlement has been recovered from the area, although the Place-name evidence suggests a Saxon origin for the settlement. The name is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Haneworde* and is derived from the Old English personal name *Hana* and the Old English word *worth* meaning an enclosed settlement. The prefix Potter was added later (first recorded in 1327) and is probably a reference to pottery production in the village (Cameron 1998).

The Domesday survey records that Potterhanworth was owned by Walter of Aincourt and settled by some of his men-at-arms. It contained a church and a priest, agricultural land, meadow, woodland pasture and approximately 47 households (Morris 1984).

Earthworks, believed to be remains of medieval structures have been identified in fields on the southeast edge of the modern village. The village church, St Andrew's, contains elements dated to the 13th century, although it was substantially rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

During the medieval period Potterhanworth emerged as the centre of a sizeable pottery industry. Quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered from the village and suggest that the kilns may have been located along

Barff Road (Healey 1974 & 1988). The fabric of these pots is usually shell-gritted with grey, buff or light brown surface. Local supplies of limestone were probably used for the extraction of fossilised shells used as temper. Known forms include cooking pots, bowls, pancheons, pipkins, jugs and storage jars that were probably produced between 1200 and 1450 (Healey 1974).

Pottery of this type and date has been found immediately south of the development and in various locations throughout the modern settlement. Typically, these finds are of uniform type and occur in large enough quantities to suggest they represent refuse associated with pottery production.

A previous watching brief immediately adjacent to the present investigation site on Barff Road uncovered evidence for medieval pottery production, including large dumps of waste, mis-fired pottery and a kiln stand. A medieval stone wall, possibly part of a kiln structure, was also identified (Herbert 1998).

It was probably during the medieval period that Potterhanworth village was at its greatest extent, in the post-medieval period the population seems to have decreased and in the 1563 Diocesan Return the parish is recorded as having 45 households (Hodgett 1975). Population decline occurred throughout the rural areas of North Kesteven and Lindsey in the 16th and 17th century, mainly as a result of changes in the agricultural economy, particularly increased use of enclosed pasture (Holmes 1980).

3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief, as set out in the project specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHOD

Initially the site was levelled by machine excavator using a 0.8m wide toothed bucket. The footing trenches were then excavated by a machine using a 0.6m wide toothless bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and their stratigraphic relationships.

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Medieval Deposits
Phase 3	Undated Deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval and Later Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of firm yellow clay (012) overlain by a compact bluish clay (009) (Figure 6) and mottled light grey clayey sand (005 & 024) (Figures 5, 6 & 7). Throughout the upper layers of natural were lenses of soft brownish red clayey sand (013) and light whitish grey and yellow clay (006) (Figure

5). Overlying clayey sand (005) (Figure 5) was a layer of soft light grey silty sand (004) which was interpreted as a leached natural horizon.

5.2 Phase 2: Medieval Deposits

Cutting through the natural clay was a circular or ovoid pit (011 & 023), greater than 3m long and 2.3m wide (Figure 4) with steep concave sides that extended below the limit of excavation (Figures 6 & 7). The fill was loose, light greyish brown clayey sand (010 & 016), with occasional rounded pebbles, angular limestone, charcoal, fired clay and burnt stone fragments. Fragments of medieval pottery ranging in date from 13th to 14th century were recovered from this deposit. The majority of the potsherds were locally made Potterhanworth ware with only two small pieces of imported pottery present.

5.3 Phase 3: Undated Deposits

Cutting fill (010 & 016) was an east-west linear cut (015), filled with loose, mid brownish red clayey sand (014) with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional rounded pebbles.

5.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

At the north end of the footing the northern edge of a terrace cut (008) sloped steeply to the south before levelling out and extending across the footing and beyond the limits of the excavation (Figure 5). Overlying this cut and the top of fill (010 & 016) was a layer of subsoil (003, 018 & 019), up to 0.50m thick. It comprised loose, mid brown silty sand, with occasional rounded pebbles, brick and tile fragments, iron pan and roots.

Overlying the subsoil was up to 0.12m of friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (002 & 017) with frequent roots and rubble

(Figures 5, 6 & 7).

The topsoil (002 & 017) was disturbed by a dump of dark blackish brown silty sand and building debris (007) (Figure 5) and a square, plastic lined pit (022) (Figure 6) containing a 60mm thick band of dark brown sandy silt (021) with charcoal and mortar fragments, and 0.40m of brick and tile rubble (020).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered (Phase 1) were probably derived from chalky till but were modified by gleying. The upper layer was very pale and leached.

A pit which extended across a large portion of the site, was the only medieval (Phase 2) feature. Finds of pottery and burnt clay were recovered from its fill and it is possible that it represents a clay extraction pit, dug on the periphery of the pottery production area. Analysis of the pottery has concluded that the material is derived from production waste from a kiln located in the vicinity.

An undated (Phase 3) feature cut the clay extraction pit and was therefore later than that phase of the site. It may have been a later medieval or post-medieval boundary or drainage ditch.

The final phase of the site (Phase 4) was represented by the cut of a terrace, overlain by subsoil containing post-medieval material. This was sealed by a thin topsoil layer which had been disturbed by modern dumping of building debris and the cutting of a square pit to form a soak away.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Joiners Cottage, Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire. The site lies within an area of

known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. In particular the site is close to important medieval pottery production sites.

During the groundworks a medieval pit, probably for clay extraction was revealed. In addition an undated medieval or post-medieval ditch was recorded sealed below post-medieval subsoil and a number of modern deposits and features.

Finds of medieval pottery, predominantly 13th to 14th Potterhanworth ware were recovered from the site. This pottery was probably production waste from a kiln located in the vicinity.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

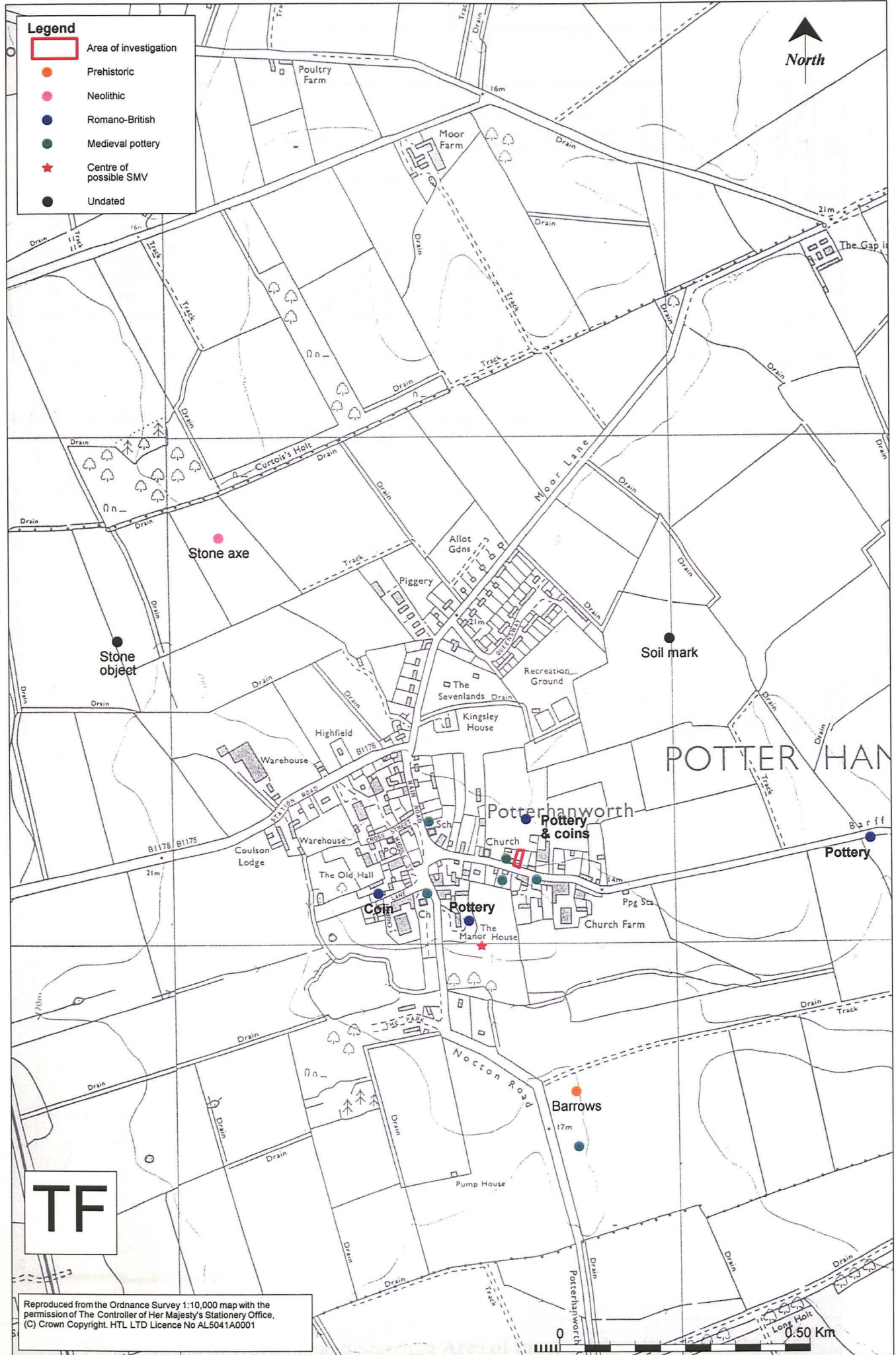
BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

- Legend**
- Area of investigation
 - Prehistoric
 - Neolithic
 - Romano-British
 - Medieval pottery
 - ★ Centre of possible SMV
 - Undated



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 Plan of Development Showing Area of Investigation. Scale 1:250.

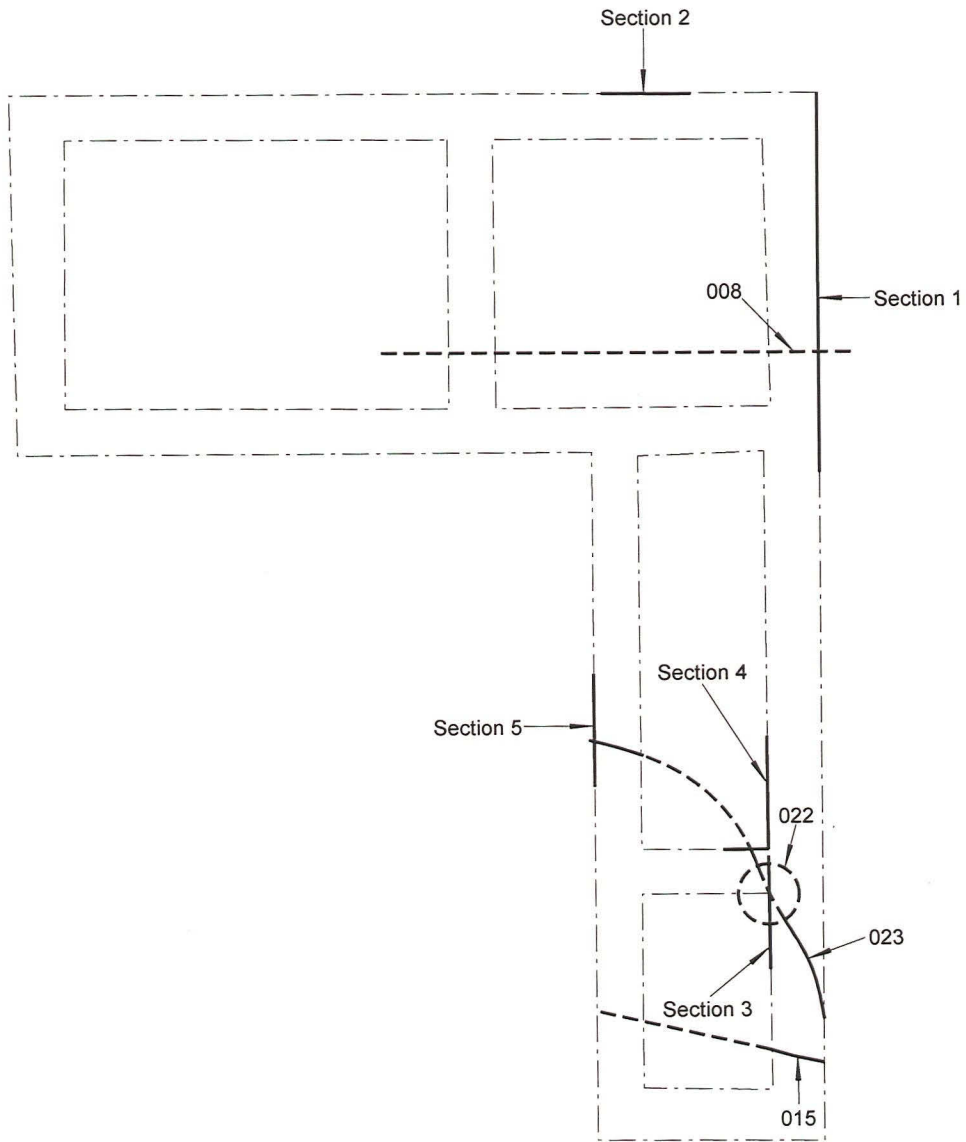
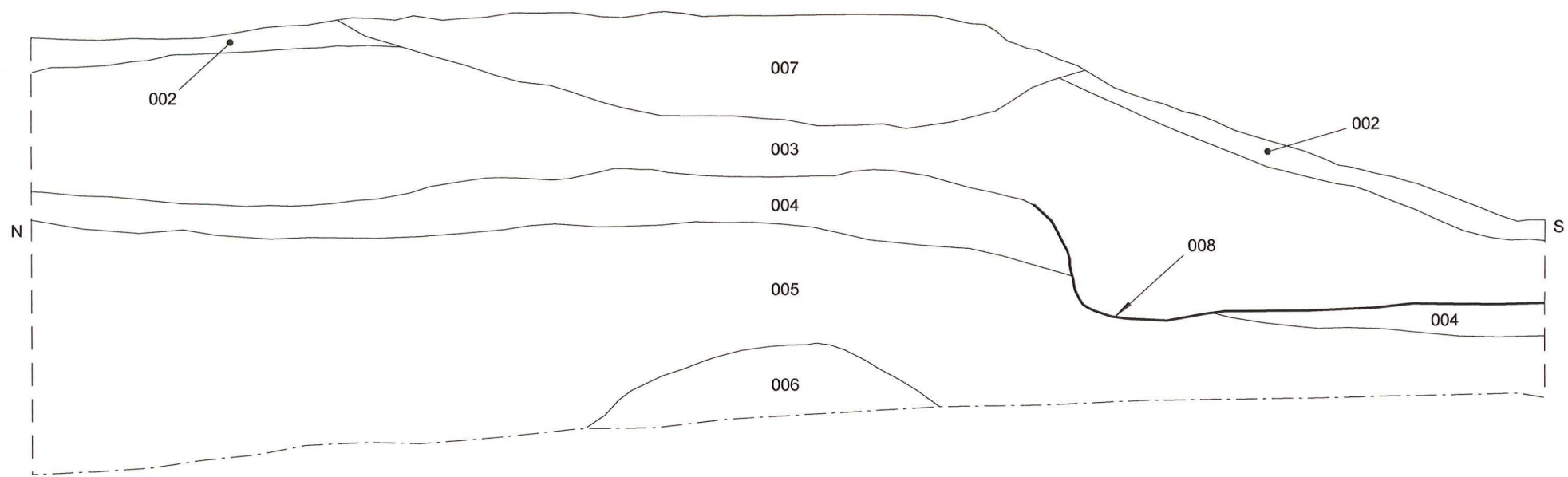


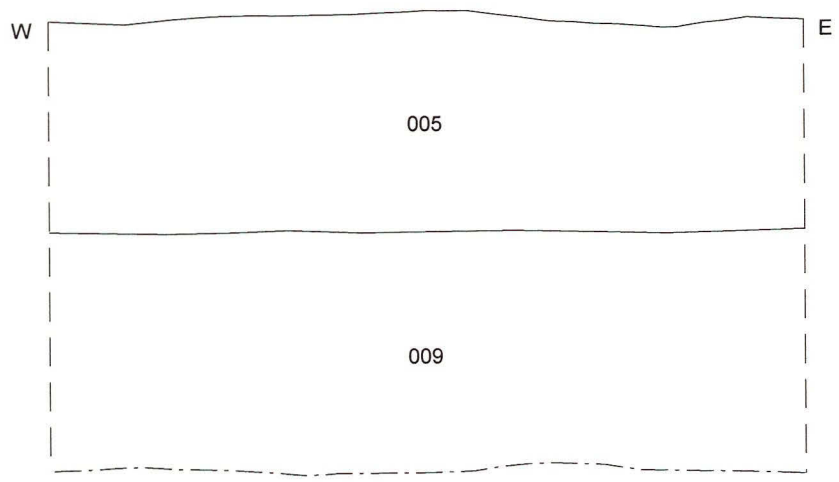
Figure 4 Plan of Footing Showing Sections and Archaeological Features. Scale 1:100.



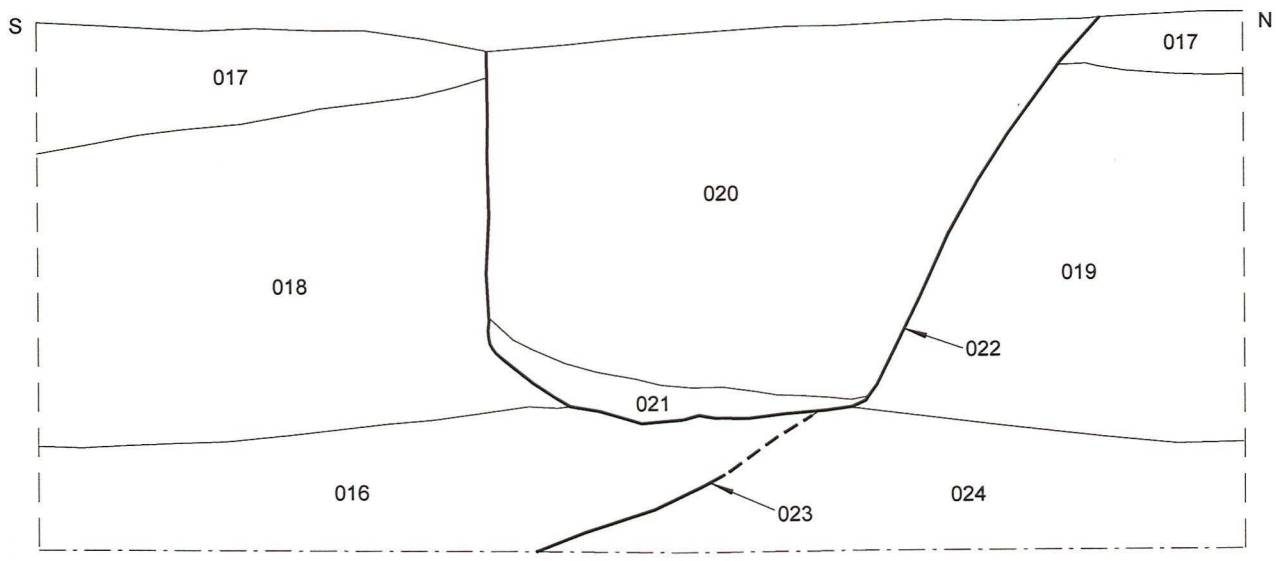
Section 1 West Facing



Figure 5 Section 1. Scale 1: 20.



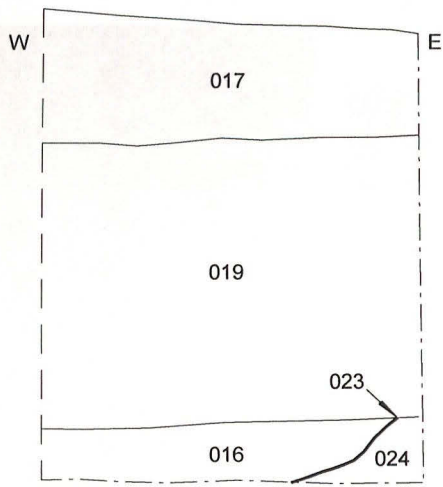
Section 2 South Facing



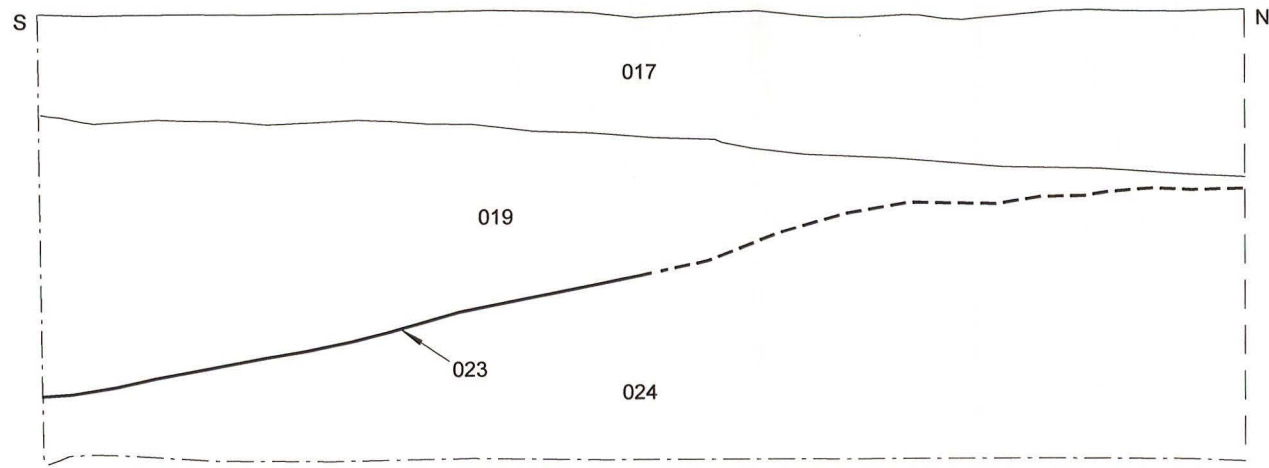
Section 3 East Facing



Figure 6 Sections 2 and 3. Scale 1:10.

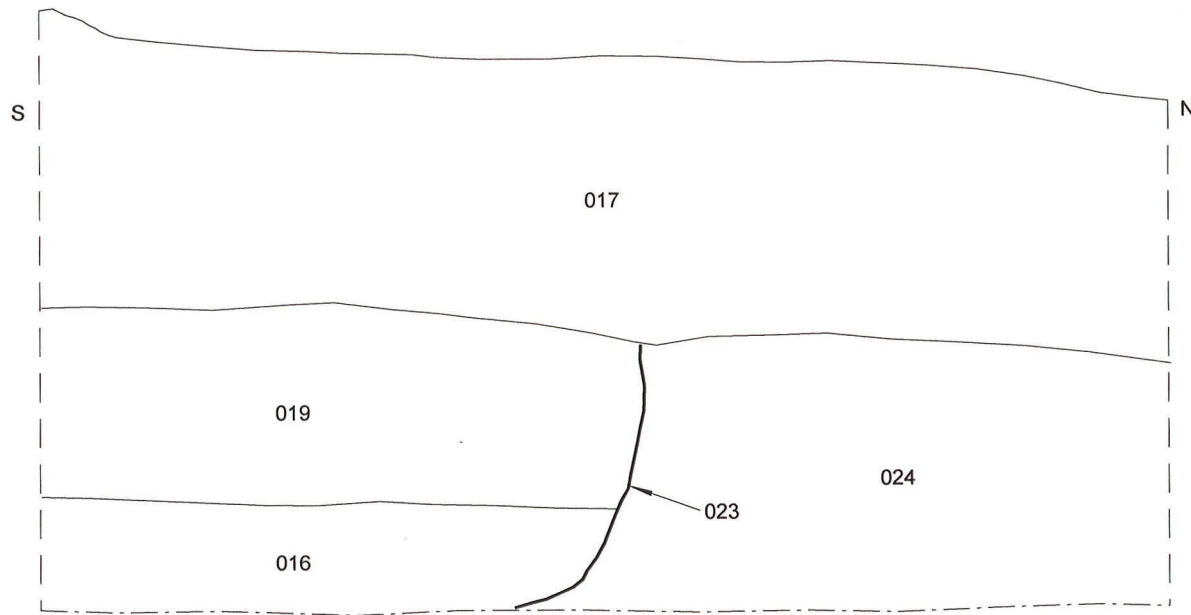


South Facing



East Facing

Section 4



Section 5 East Facing



Figure 7 Sections 4 and 5. Scale 1:10.



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking north.



Plate 2 Section 1 showing post-medieval terrace cut (008), looking east.



Plate 3 Section 4 showing medieval pit (023), looking north.



Plate 4 Section 5 showing medieval pit (023), looking west.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
BARFF ROAD,
POTTERHANWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR. A. FOSTER**

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

JUNE 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a double garage and store on land at Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site is located in area identified as a major medieval pottery industry. Previous archaeological work immediately adjacent revealed evidence of medieval pottery production in the form of waster dumps and a kiln stand, and also revealed stone wall of the period.*
- 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 connected with construction of a garage at Barff Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 05684 66159.
- 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 Potterhanworth is situated 9km southeast of Lincoln and 21km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is on the eastern side of the village, on the north side of Barff Road at national grid reference TF 05684 66159. The site is currently a garden.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/49/0222/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a detached double garage and store. The

application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on a slight slope down to the south at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 1 Association typical stagnogley soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). Beneath drift deposits of till and river sand and gravel there is a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Kellaways sand and clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located in an area where archaeological finds dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods have been recovered. Mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, Potterhanworth is recorded as containing a church. The present church dates to the 13th century. During the medieval period Potterhanworth became the centre of a major pottery industry.
- 6.2 Large quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered from Potterhanworth and kiln sites have been identified along Barff Road. A previous watching brief immediately adjacent to the present investigation site on Barff Road uncovered evidence for a medieval pottery production, including large dumps of waste, mis-fired pottery and a kiln stand. A medieval stone wall, possibly part of a kiln structure, was also identified (Archaeological Project Services 1998).

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.

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. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation

of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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 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 written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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Specification: Version 1, 11-06-01

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Unstratified finds.	
002	1	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent roots, occasional angular stones and CBM fragments, 0.12m thick.	Topsoil.
003	1	Loose, mid brown silty sand, with occasional rounded pebbles, CBM fragments, iron pan and frequent roots, up to 0.46m thick.	Subsoil.
004	1	Soft, light grey silty sand, 0.18m thick.	Leeched horizon.
005	1	Firm, mottled light grey and orange/yellow clayey sand, up to 0.84m thick.	Natural.
006	1	Firm, mottled light whitish grey and yellow clay, up to 0.22m thick.	Clay lens.
007	1	Loose, dark blackish brown silty sand, with occasional building debris, 2.46m wide and 0.36m thick.	Dumped deposit.
008	1	Terrace cut, 0.42m deep, vertical side and flat base.	Terrace cut.
009	2	Compact, blueish grey clay.	Natural.
010	2	Loose, light greyish brown clayey sand, with occasional rounded pebbles, angular limestone, charcoal, fired clay and burnt stone fragments.	Fill of pit (011).
011		Circular or ovoid cut, 1.9m long and 0.6m wide, exposed in plan.	Possible pit.
012		Firm, yellow clay.	Natural.
013		Soft, brownish red clayey sand, with occasional rounded pebbles.	Natural lenses.
014		Loose, mid brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional rounded pebbles.	Fill of (015).
015		Linear cut, oriented east-west.	Possible ditch cut.

016	3, 4	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, with moderate shell and frequent stones, 0.2m thick.	Fill of (023).
017	3, 4	Dark brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, occasional ash and concrete fragments.	Topsoil.
018	3	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, occasional charcoal and sandy patches, 0.40m thick.	Subsoil.
019	3, 4	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with moderate pebbles, 0.50m thick.	Subsoil.
020	3	Loose, brick and tile rubble with fragments of plastic, 0.40m thick.	Fill of (022).
021	3	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with charcoal and mortar fragments, 60mm thick.	Basal fill of (022).
022	3	Square cut, 0.8m long, 0.58m wide and 0.52m deep, steep sides and flattish base.	Pit.
023	3, 4	Cut, >3m long, >2.3m wide and >0.2m deep, sloping sides, extends beyond the footing trench.	Elongated pit.
024	3, 4	Firm, yellow and orangey brown silty sand, >0.2m thick.	Natural.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 129 fragments of pottery weighing 2681g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile and stone, comprising 10 items weighing a total of 88g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (017) and pit fills (010) and (016), in addition a number of unstratified finds were recovered (001).

Almost all of the medieval pottery is locally-made Potterhanworth ware. By contrast, much of the later pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire, though there is a piece from Nottingham.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Locally-made medieval pottery fragments are the earliest items recovered and dominate the assemblage.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context Date
001	BL	Red earthenware, black glazed, including pancheon and drinking vessel, 2 separate vessels, 18 th century	3	117	20 th century
	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3	41	
	EMOD	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	13	
	BS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	61	
	EMOD	Cornish ware, 20 th century	1	10	
	BS	Salt-glazed stoneware jar, 19 th century	1	156	
	LSTON	Lead glazed stoneware, 19 th - early 20 th century	1	29	
010	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, many with cracks	31	325	13 th -14 th century
016	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 3 cooking pots, 3 bowls 1 poorly made and 1 with lightly grooved wavy line decoration; some with cracks, 2 link, 13 th - 14 th century	85	1924	13 th - 14 th century
	?BOUA	?Bourne A ware, abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	4	
	?LSW	?Lincoln ware, ?12 th - 14 th century	1	1	
017	BL	Red earthenware, black glazed, including pancheon and butterpot	2	122	18 th century

Contexts (010) and (016) both contain large quantities of locally-made Potterhanworth ware pottery of the 13th- 14th

centuries. None of this material, 116 fragments, displays any evidence, such as sooting or encrustation, of having been used. Moreover, a fairly high proportion of the sherds have cracked surfaces, which is likely to have rendered the vessels structurally unsound and incapable of use. One moderately large bowl is poorly made, but not an obvious waster as such. It is likely that the great majority, if not all, of the Potterhanworth ware fragments are production waste from kilns in the vicinity. Previous investigations at the site have recovered a very similar group of material, together with kiln furniture, indicating pottery making at the site or the close proximity (Healey and Taylor 1998).

Table 2: *The Other Items*

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context Date
010	Brick/tile/burnt clay	1	5	
	Burnt limestone	3	32	
	Fossiliferous limestone, natural	6	51	

The fossiliferous limestone is natural but may be a source for the shell tempering of the locally-made pottery.

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 a number of previous archaeological investigations at Potterhanworth, including elsewhere within the present site. The locally-produced pottery has also been studied previously (Healey 1974). 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

The medieval component of the assemblage has moderately high local potential and probably represents waste dumping from pottery kilns elsewhere in the vicinity. The vessel forms and decoration largely correspond with examples previously discovered (Healey 1974). These artefacts, therefore, supplement and enhance the previous discoveries at the site, indicating pottery making in the area during the medieval period.

The late post-medieval, 18th- 20th century, material is of limited potential but does reflect activity at the site during this period.

References

Healey, R.H., 1974 Pottery from Potterhanworth, in J. Marjoram 'Archaeological Notes, 1973', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 9

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation 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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Transformed

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

24	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
4	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix
1	-	Bag 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 Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.144

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PBR01

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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