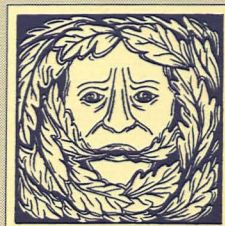


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M2/21

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
CANNON HOLE COTTAGE,  
HIGH STREET,  
GLENTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GBHS 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L13270  
Sowce L17994  
L1 7995  
MGN L183142  
54766

L17660

Conservation  
Services  
  
02 SEP 2002  
  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
CANNON HOLE COTTAGE,  
HIGH STREET,  
GLENTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GBHS 02)**

Work Undertaken For  
Sebco Homes Limited

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

August 2002

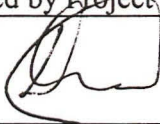
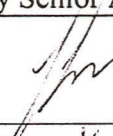
National Grid Reference: TF 0030 9030  
Planning Application Number: M02/P/0156  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.318

A.P.S. Report No: **152/02**



**Quality Control  
Glenthams High Street  
GBSH02**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Steve Thomson
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond, Andy Failes, Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date:	Date: 16-08-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling and detached garage on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the village.*

*During the course of the investigation an undated, though probably post-medieval pit and a post-medieval ditch were identified.*

*Pottery dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from the ditch fill and modern topsoil.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, '...a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application M02/P/0156. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring archaeological monitoring.

The archaeological recording was commissioned by Sebco Homes Limited and carried out on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2002 by Archaeological Project Services (APS) in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Glentham is located 20km north of Lincoln and 34km northwest of Horncastle in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated on the north side of the High Street at the south end of the village, 200m south of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul and centred on National Grid Reference TF 0030 9030 (Fig.2). The ground is level and lies at approximately 20m OD.

Local soils are of the Aswarby and Wichham 2 Associations, respectively shallow permeable calcareous loams and slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils formed on Jurassic limestones and clays (Hodge *et al*, 99-100 and 351-4).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Glentham lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present. An Early Bronze Age flint scraper and an arrowhead have been found c. 1km to the northeast of the site and a prehistoric stone implement was recorded c. 150m to the north.

Romano-British remains are represented by a single pot found in the vicinity of the church, although a sizeable settlement of

this period is known 2km to the northeast.

Glentham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Glandham* and *Glantham* the name is derived from the Old English *glente* possible meaning 'a kite', with the *ham* suffix indicating a village or homestead giving 'the homestead frequented by kites' (Cameron 1998, 50). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the Bishop of Bayeaux, the Bishop of Lincoln and Ivo Taillebois and contained 240 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115 the landowners are recorded as the Bishop of Lincoln, Ranulf Meschin and Manaset Arsic (*ibid.*).

The medieval period is best represented by the extant remains of SS. Peter and Paul's church which dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 308). Located immediately north of the church are earthworks indicating the former village and isolated artefacts of the period are also known from the village.

Post-medieval remains include the Manor House which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*). It is possible that this occupies the site of an earlier, medieval, manor.

A watching brief undertaken during the laying of an electricity cable at Highfield Farm, 175m to the north did not reveal any archaeological deposits earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their

date, sequence, function and origin.

## 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for a dwelling and garage were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed 650mm bucket to a 900mm deep. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were inspected, cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

The depths and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 with their locations, and that of archaeological features identified, plotted on a 1:50 scale plan. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were identified:

### 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

- 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and modern deposits

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

### 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation comprised a soft, light reddish yellow sand (**006**), containing occasional small limestone fragments. This was sealed by a layer of greyish yellow sand and limestones (**002**). In the northwestern corner of the house foundations this was in turn overlain by a mid-reddish yellow clayey sand (**010**) lens. All of the deposits were identified as natural geological deposits.

### 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits

Located in the northwest corner of the foundations was a partially exposed pit (**009**), probably rectangular in shape and measuring 1.49m north – south and 0.38m deep (Plate 3, Fig. 6 – section 3). The pit was filled with a light greyish brown clayey sand (**008**).

### 5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval and modern deposits

Overlying the phase 1 natural deposits was a 0.18m thick, reddish brown clayey sand subsoil (**005**).

Aligned north – south and located towards the western extreme of the house foundations (Fig. 4) was a linear cut identified as a ditch (**004**) (Plate 2). The ditch measured greater than 9.5m long and was 1.55m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 5 – sections 1 and 2). A light greyish brown,

clayey sandy silt (**003**) and a mottled yellowish red and brown clayey sand (**007**) formed the fills of the ditch. Pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (**003**).

The most recent deposit encountered comprised a 0.25m thick, dark blackish grey sandy silt (**001**) which represented the present topsoil. Pottery dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from (**001**).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) identified during the investigation are in keeping with soils known in the Glentham area and probably represent glacial deposition during the last ice age.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by a pit. No dateable material was recovered from the fill of the pit, but it was observed to have been cut from above a subsoil layer. The phase 3 ditch was also cut from this level and it is highly likely that the pit is post-medieval in date, broadly contemporary with the phase 3 ditch.

Phase 3 deposits comprised a subsoil, topsoil and ditch. The ditch is likely to have formed a field boundary and possibly served to drain the site.

The subsoil layer is fairly shallow at only 0.18m thick. This is likely to have been caused by erosion, perhaps partially due to agricultural use of the land.

It is unlikely that the site was occupied prior to the post-medieval period and may have served an agricultural function.



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the historic core of the village.

During the course of the investigation, a post-medieval field boundary and pit of probable contemporary date were identified. No evidence of medieval activity was encountered suggesting the site held an agricultural function during this time.

No waterlogged features were found. Few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) are likely to survive at this level other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P.J. Richardson of Sebco Homes Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Mark Bennet kindly provided information from the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists

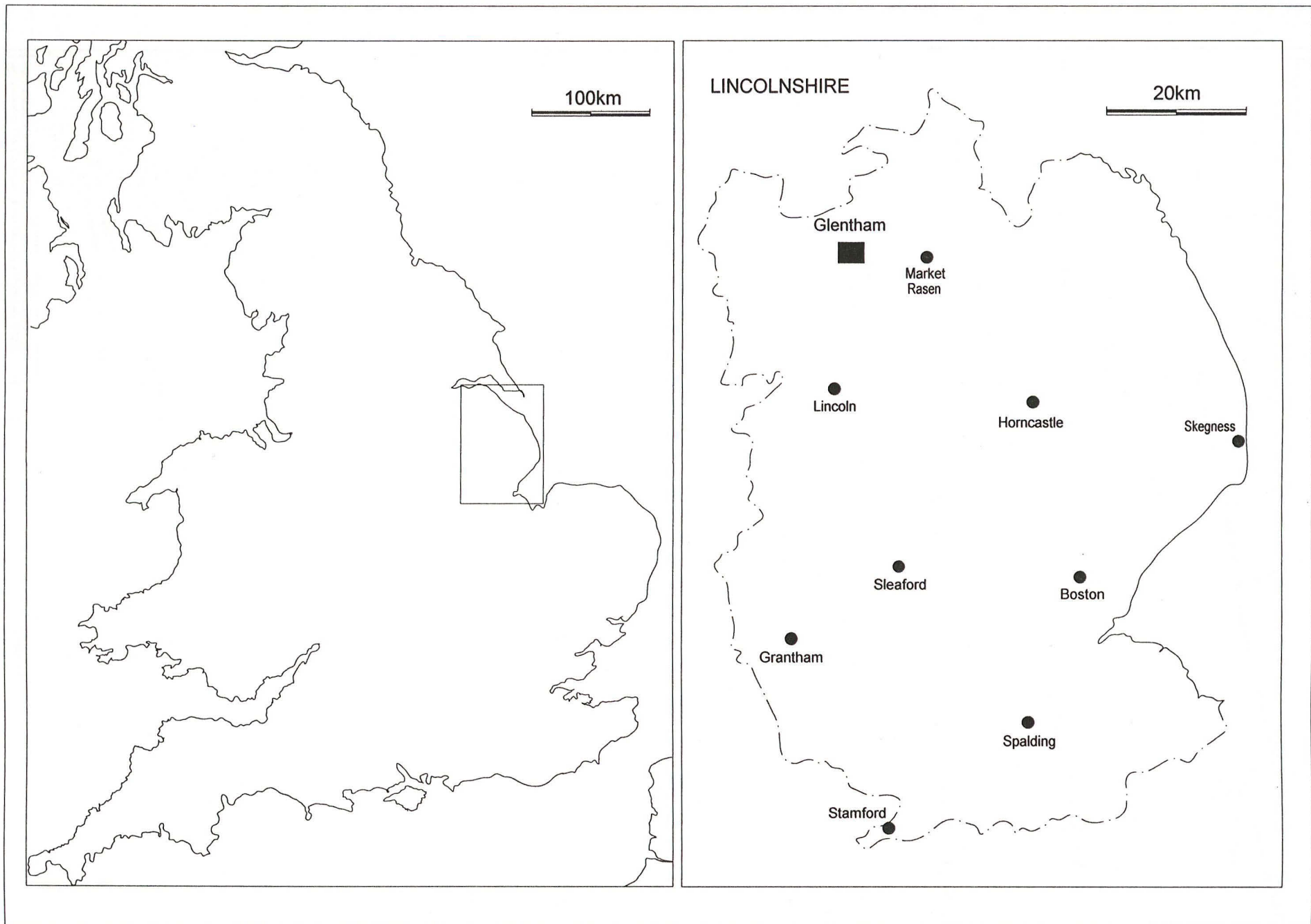


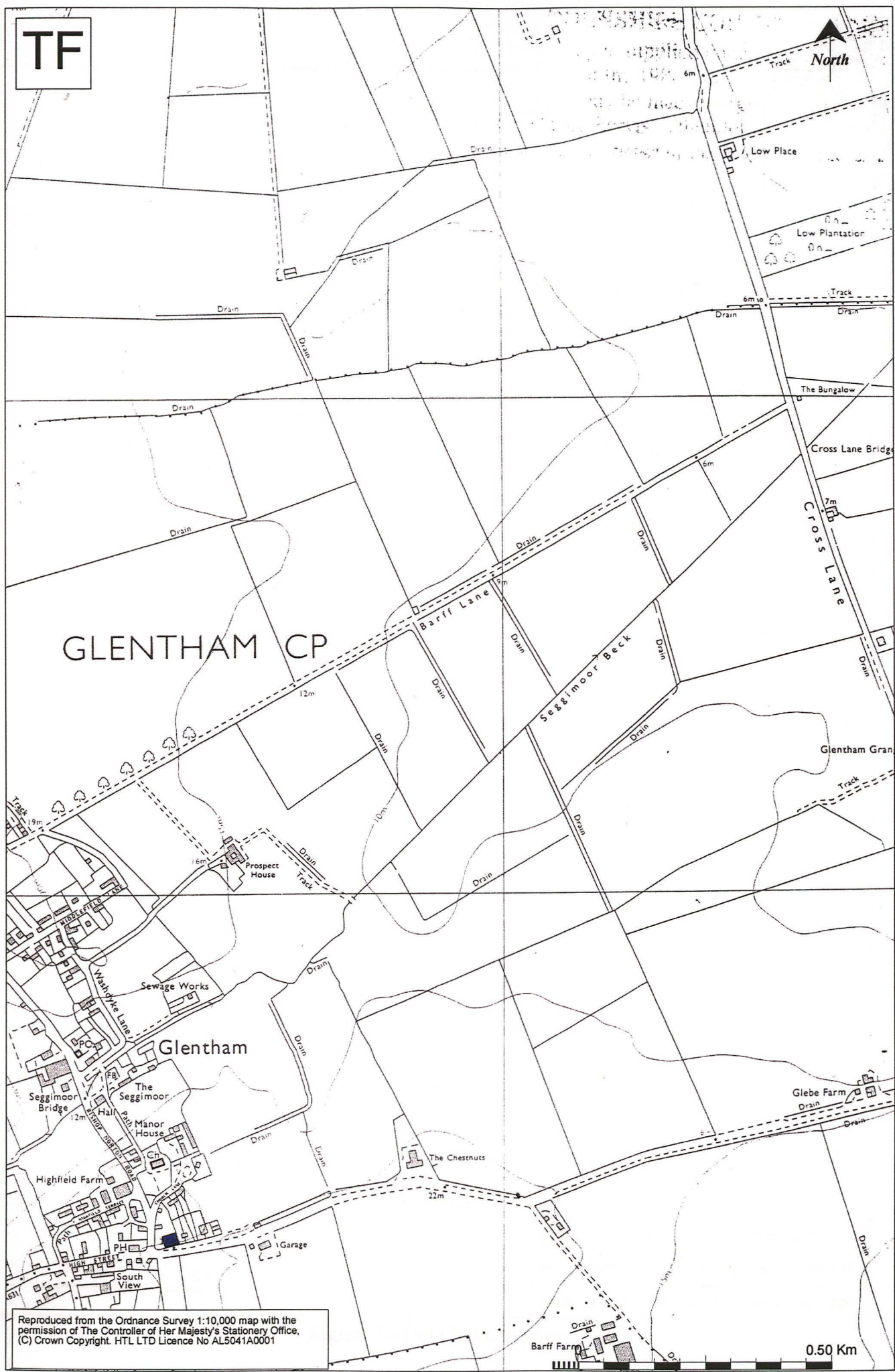
Figure 1: General Location Plan

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91



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

0.50 Km

Figure 2 Site location plan

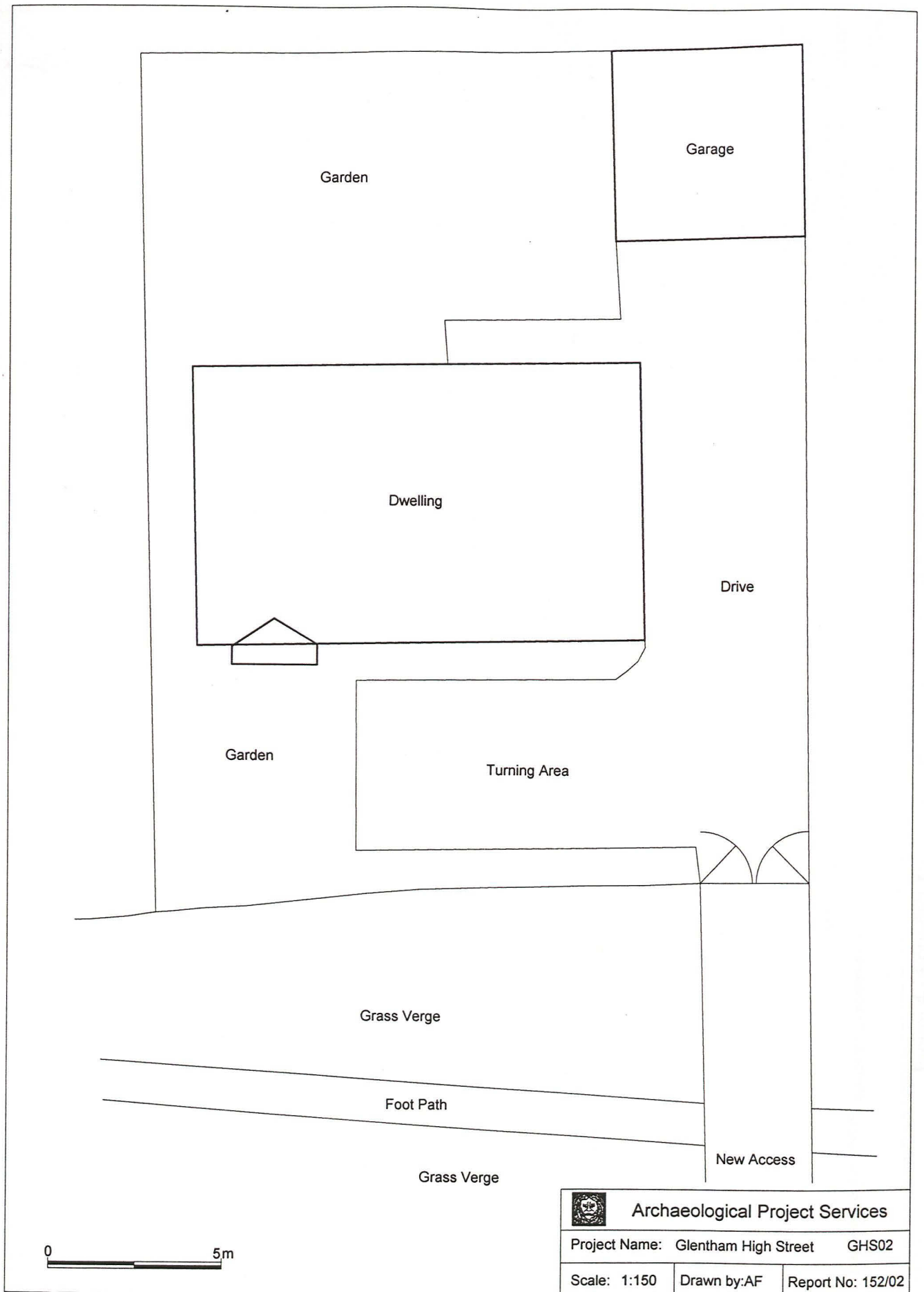
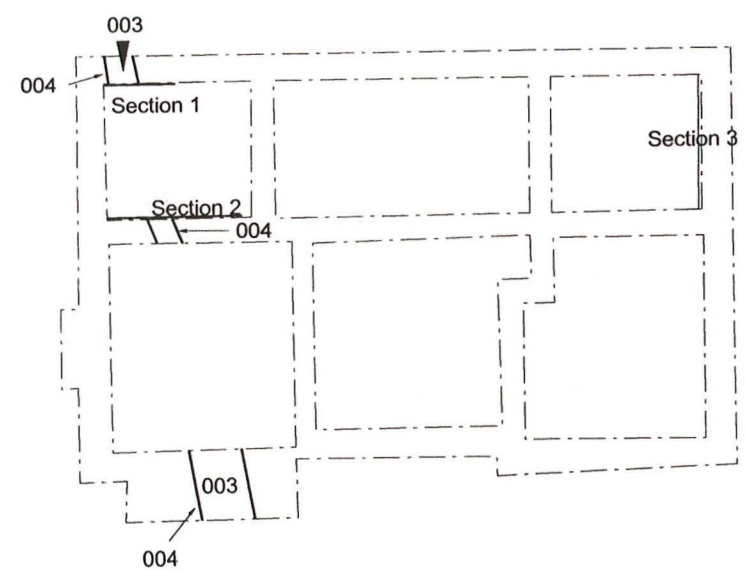
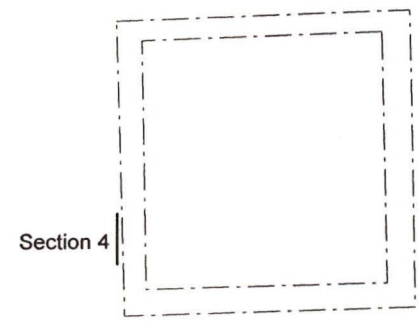


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Glentham High Street	GBHS02	
Scale: 1:150	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 152/02

Figure 4 - Foundation plan showing archaeological features and section locations

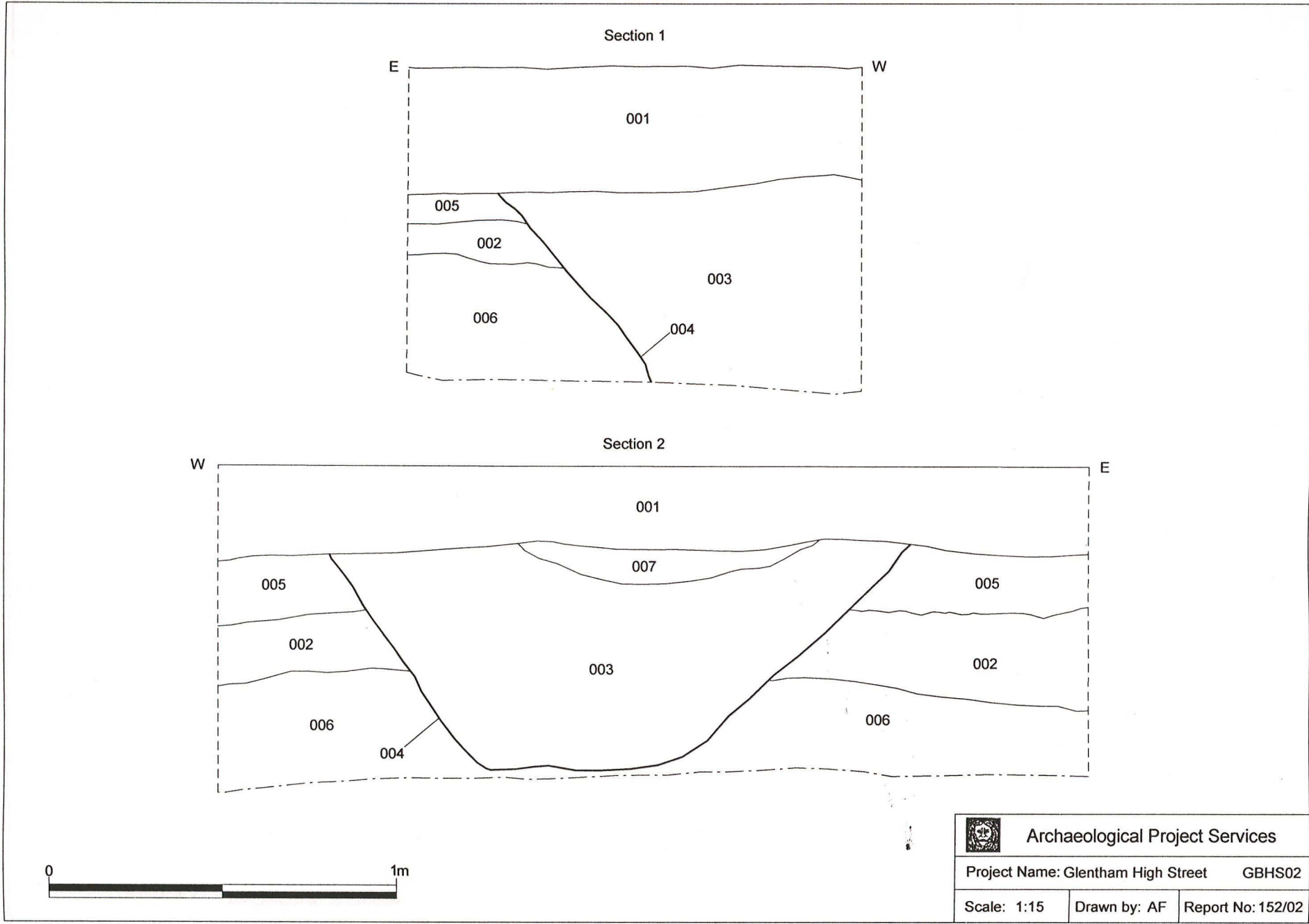
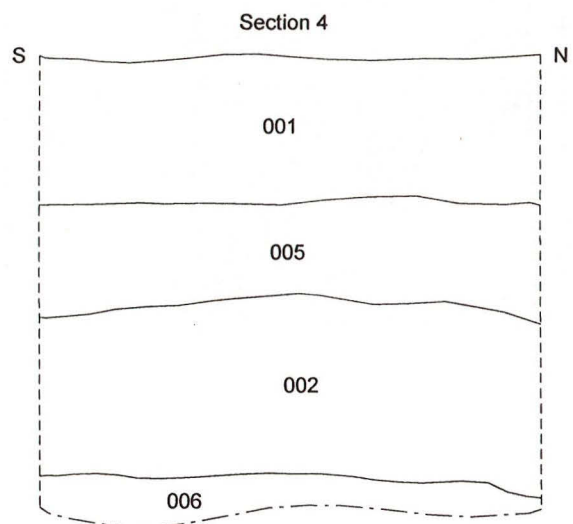
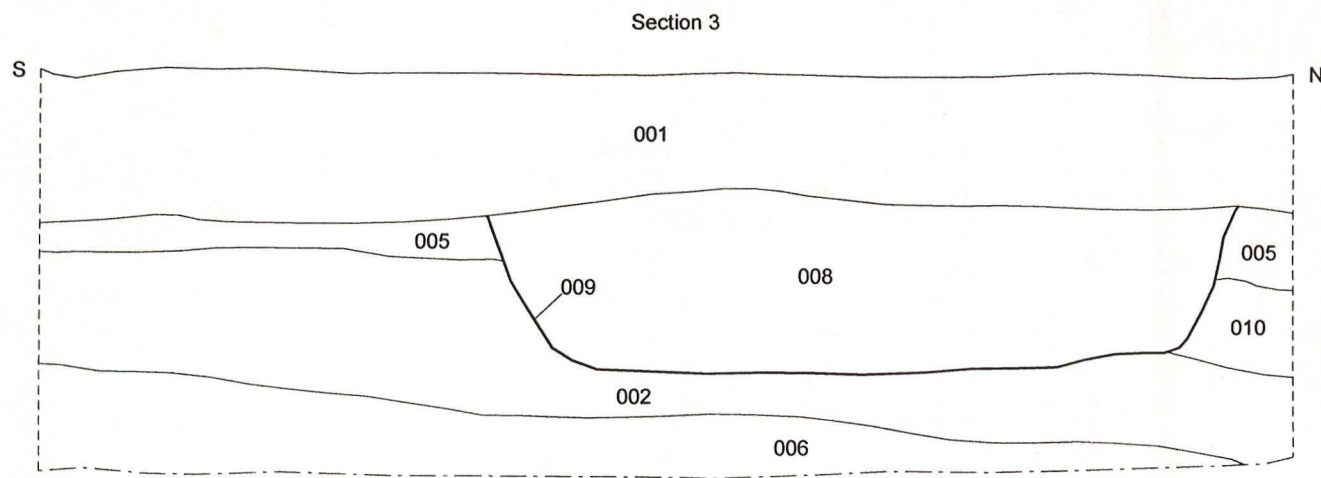


Figure 5 - Section drawings 1 & 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Glentham High Street		GHS02
Scale: 1:15	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 152/02

Figure 6 - Section drawings 3 & 4



Plate 1 General view of the development looking north



Plate 2 Ditch cut (004), section 2, looking north



Plate 3 Pit (009), section 3, looking west



**Appendix 1**

**LAND ADJACENT TO CANNON HOLE COTTAGE,  
HIGH STREET, GLENTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
SEBCO HOMES LIMITED**

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

**JULY 2002**

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a 4 bedroom dwelling and detached garage on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the village.*
- 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 watching brief. 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 to be undertaken during construction of a 4 bedroom dwelling and detached garage on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Glentham lies approximately 24km north of Lincoln and 18km east of Gainsborough in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The proposed development forms an approximately 30m x 30m plot located on the north side of High Street towards the south end of the village, 200m south of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul and centred on National Grid Reference TF 00309030.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (MO2/P/0156) was submitted to West Lindsey District Council for the construction of a 4 bedroom detached dwelling with detached garage on land adjacent to Cannon Hole Cottage, High Street, Glentham, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Glentham lies at the west edge of the Lincoln Clay Vale at approximately 20m OD. Soils are of the Aswarby and Wichham 2 Associations, respectively shallow permeable calcareous loams and slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils formed on Jurassic limestones and clays (Hodge *et al*, 99-100 and 351-4).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in the medieval core of the village of Glentham, close to St Peter's Church.
- 6.2 Isolated artefacts of prehistoric date have been found in the Glentham area. These include an Early Bronze Age flint arrowhead and scraper recovered to the north of the village.
- 6.3 A single pot of Romano-British was discovered in the vicinity of the church and a sizeable settlement this period is known 2km to the southeast of the village.
- 6.4 Glentham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is referred to as *Glandham* and *Glantham*, derived from the Old English *glente*, probably referring to 'a kite', with the name meaning the 'homestead (*ham*) frequented by kites' (Cameron, 1998).
- 6.5 The medieval period is best represented by the church of SS. Peter and Paul that contains fabric of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 308). Located immediately north of the church are earthworks thought to represent the remains of the medieval settlement and indicating that the village was once of a greater extent.
- 6.6 Post-medieval remains include the Manor House that dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*) although it is possible that this occupies the site of an earlier, medieval, building of the same function.
- 6.7 A watching brief undertaken during the laying of an electricity cable at Highfield Farm approximately 175m to the north did not reveal any archaeological deposits earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

## 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:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 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:
- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, West Lindsey District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section 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 as a condensed article 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

Lincolnshire County Council Built Environment Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

#### 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

#### 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

#### 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
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	G Taylor, APS in consultation with 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

- 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

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

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Pevsner, N. and Harris, J. 1989, *The Buildings of England, Lincolnshire* Penguin

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND ADJACENT TO CANNON HOLE, COTTAGE, GLENTHAM

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Specification: Version 1, 02/07/2002



**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2,3,4	Friable, dark blackish grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	1,2,3,4	Loose, greyish yellow limestones and sand up to 0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit
003	1,2	Loose, light greyish brown clayey sandy silt containing frequent angular limestones and occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 004
004	1,2	Linear cut, >9.5m long x 1.55m wide x 0.65m deep N-S orientation	Ditch
005	1,2,3,4	Loose, reddish brown clayey sand up to 0.18m thick	Subsoil
006	1,2,3,4	Soft, light reddish yellow sand containing occasional small limestones >0.26m thick	Natural geological deposit
007	2	Firm, mottled yellowish red and brown clayey sand	Fill of 007
008	3	Loose, light greyish brown clayey sand containing occasional charcoal fragments and moderate tiny angular gravel	Fill of 009
009	3	Probable rectangular cut, 1.49m N-S x 0.38m deep ?E-W orientation	Pit
010	3	Loose, mid-reddish yellow clayey sand	Natural geological deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS by 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 7 fragments of pottery weighing 231g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and a ditch fill (003).

Most of the pottery was probably made in the Midlands, including Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	55g	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	18g	
	TPW	Transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2g	
003	GRE	Red glazed earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	45g	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, ?butterpot, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	93g	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13g	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5g	

Most of the pottery is 18<sup>th</sup> century, though the deposits are dated by isolated 19<sup>th</sup> century fragments. However, the quantity of material involved would suggest activity of probably early 18<sup>th</sup> century date at the site or close by. The lack of any earlier material may indicate that the site was first occupied in the later 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 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 previous archaeological investigations at Glenthams that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small and entirely post-medieval collection, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the concentration of artefacts of probable early 18<sup>th</sup> century date suggests activity of this date in the area, which is perhaps of moderate local potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

## References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.318

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GBHS02

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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