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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
10 EAST STREET,  
RIPPINGALE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.  
(RES02)**



**A P S**  
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PROJECT  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
10 EAST STREET,  
RIPPINGALE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.  
(RES02)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr. W A Gadsby

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

August 2002


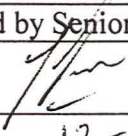
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**Quality Control**  
Rippingale, East Street  
RES02

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Date: 12-8-02	Date: 12-08-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to an existing bungalow on land at 10 East Street, Rippingale, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of known archaeological remains and close to the core of the historic village.*

*During the course of the investigation probable structural remains of the early medieval period were identified in the form of beam slots together with a medieval ditch.*

*Post-medieval wall foundations, defining a multi-cell structure with associated floor surfaces and demolition layers were also encountered.*

*Undated, though probably post-medieval post holes and a metalled surface were also recorded. Reused dressed masonry was recovered from the post-medieval wall foundations suggesting the presence of a higher status building within the vicinity of the site, prior to the post-medieval period.*

*Modern activity was attested in the form of a metalled surface, post holes and topsoil.*

*Pottery ranging from the early medieval to modern periods was recovered. A single residual flint flake of prehistoric date was the earliest artefact recovered from the site.*

## 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 at 10 East Street, Rippingale, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0667/64 to South Kesteven District Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring archaeological monitoring.

The archaeological recording was commissioned by Mr W A Gadsby and carried out between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> May 2002 by Archaeological Project Services (APS) in accordance with a specification designed by APS and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Rippingale lies approximately 8km north of Bourne on the Lincolnshire fen edge in the administrative District of South Kesteven (Fig. 1).

The development site is located in the centre of the village, on the south side of East Street, approximately 200m east of the church and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0994 2781 (Fig. 2). The land slopes gently down from the southwest to northeast and lies between 20-30m OD.

Local soils are calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Association developed on

Jurassic Limestone and clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of the prehistoric period in Rippingale village is known. However, the Fenland Survey identified Bronze Age and Iron Age sites on the fen margin east of the village (Hayes and Lane 1992, 76,85). Flint artefacts have also been recorded in the parish.

Similarly, Romano-British occupation and salt production appears to have been carried out on the fen itself (*ibid.* 80). However, the survey did not include the western uplands of the parish, above and beyond the village itself. Cropmarks of probable Romano-British settlement are known in the parish and scatters of pottery have been recorded.

Rippingale is almost certainly of Saxon or earlier origin. The place name is likely to mean 'the nook of land of the Hrepingas' deriving from the Old English group-name *Hrepingas* meaning 'the family, the dependents of *Hrepa*' (Cameron 1998, 102).

Early Saxon charters make reference to *Hrepingas*, which has been identified with Rippingale. The first mention is in AD 664 granting land to St Peter's, *Medeshamstede*, though this charter is regarded to be spurious and a probable later forgery (Hart 1966, 97). Further charters dating to 806, 833, 851, 868 and 948 AD confirm grants of land to Crowland Abbey, though there are some doubts as to the authenticity of these documents (Sawyer 1998, 233).

Moreover, Rumble (1977) questions whether Rippingale is in fact correctly identified with *Hrepingas* suggesting that Repton in Derbyshire is a more likely candidate with its proximity to Breedon,

associated with the *Medeshamstede* charters.

Rippingale is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, where land was held chiefly by Alfred of Lincoln and, to a lesser extent, by Guy de Craon and Oger the Breton. A priest and church are recorded in the survey (Foster and Longley 1976).

The present church of St Andrew (Fig. 2 – 32934) is of medieval origin and retains its 14<sup>th</sup> century arcade. Restoration was undertaken in 1854 (Pevsner 1989, 612). Within the church are late 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century tomb effigies and a particularly rare mid 13<sup>th</sup> century monument of a deacon holding an inscribed open book (*ibid.*). The shaft of a 14<sup>th</sup> century cross is also located on East Street (Fig. 2 – 32936).

During the fourteenth century the parish priest and men of Rippingale alleged that miracles had been worked by a wooden statue known as the 'Jurdon Cros' which stood in the fields. Sermons were preached at the cross and public processions held but the Bishop believed this to be done for gain and forbade the practice. However an appeal was made to the Pope, who gave dispensation for the construction of a Holy Chapel of the Cross and permission for religious rites. The chapel survived into the following century as a hermitage with no reference to further miracles (Owen 1981, 126, 127).

The earthworks of the deserted medieval village of Ringstone lie to the southwest of Rippingale (Fig. 2). Undated cropmarks are recorded south of and in the village (Fig. 2 SK64.42, SK64.45). The latter are likely to be medieval in date.

Also located on the edge of the Ringstone earthworks, is the site of Ringstone Hall, a

now demolished post-medieval mansion with stables, a deep cellar and fishponds, c.500m to the southeast of the development area.

Archaeological evaluation on Station Street revealed only post-medieval remains (PCA 2001).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their spatial arrangement, date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The foundation trenches for the extension were excavated using a tracked 360° minidigger, fitted with a 750mm toothed bucket to a depth of. c. 800mm. Grading of the site, prior to excavation of the foundations was carried out using a toothless 750mm bucket. Due to the confines of the site, hand digging of part of the foundation trenches was required (Fig. 5) and these were inspected once completed.

Sections of the foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. During grading, deposits were selectively hoed and trowelled clean to record exposed features. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A colour slide photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and recorded deposits and features. Sections were recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A plan of the

development was produced at 1:100 (Fig. 4), detailing the position of recorded features, with selected individual features planned at 1:20. Section locations were also recorded on a 1:100 scale plan (Fig. 5).

Spoil was regularly monitored to retrieve and identify artefactual evidence which may have assisted in the interpretation of the site.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant (Appendix 3). A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

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

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, five phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1	Natural alluvial deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Modern deposits

It was noted that the site had been graded and levelled previously, probably during construction of the existing bungalow. This had created variable levels and depths of topsoil and the truncation of subsoil layers.



### 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the investigation comprised mottled light whitish yellow fine sand and silt (034) and a mid-reddish yellow fine sand and silt (043).

These were sealed by a mottled light bluish grey and light yellowish brown fine sand and silt containing occasional lenses of light bluish grey clay (010).

Towards the northern edge of the site (010) was overlain by a compact mottled light reddish brown clay (057).

These layers represented natural geological deposition, probably glacial in origin.

### 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated Deposits

Towards the southeastern edge of the site, a probable linear cut (041) (Fig.8 & 9 - Sections 3 & 6), oriented east-west was interpreted as a possible drain or drainage gully. The cut contained a primary fill of dark grey clayey sandy silt (040) containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional patches of redeposited clay. Sealing this was a mid-brown sandy clay (039) containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional tiny fired clay fragments and occasional limestone fragments. The final fill of the cut comprised greyish white, firmly packed limestones, 80mm-100mm long (048).

In the northeast corner of the foundations a steep sided cut (059) measuring 0.43m deep and 0.33m north-south (Fig.10 - Section 10) was interpreted as a probable robbed out wall foundation. The foundation had been backfilled with a light brown sandy clay (058) containing occasional tiny ceramic

building material and charcoal fragments.

### 5.3 Phase 3 - Early medieval Deposits

A rectilinear cut (028) (Fig. 4a, Fig.8-Section 1), measuring 3.3m north-south, 1.5m east west, up to 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep was interpreted as a foundation trench. The cut was filled with a mid-grey sandy clay (027) containing frequent charcoal fragments, small limestones and sandstones. Pottery of the 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, fired clay, a flint flake and animal bone was recovered from (027).

Measuring greater than 7m long and oriented northwest-southeast, a boundary ditch (021) was recorded in the central area of the site (Fig.4a, Fig.8 & 9 - Sections 2,3,5). The ditch was 0.85m wide and 0.42m deep. A mottled light bluish brown and reddish yellow sand and silt (042) formed the primary fill of the ditch. This was overlain by a light bluish brown sandy clayey silt (036) containing moderate charcoal fragments and ash. The final fill of the ditch comprised a mid-grey silty clay (020) containing frequent large charcoal fragments, pea gravel, tiny fired clay fragments and moderate small limestones. Pottery of 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century date, animal bone, burnt stone and fired clay was recovered from (020).

### 5.4 Phase 4 - Post-medieval Deposits

A series of limestone wall foundations (005, 046, 022, 029, 037, 044) (Fig.4, Fig.8 - Sections 3 & 4) defined part of a structure. The foundations comprised a mix of roughly hewn, faced, ashlar, flagstones and moulded stones. A relief carving and

an ashlar block were recovered from (005) (Plate 7). Moulded medieval masonry and flagstones were recovered from (037) (Plates 8 & 9). Pottery of the 18<sup>th</sup> century recovered from (029) provides a date for the construction of the building.

The full extent of the structure was not exposed but appeared to be a multi-cell building. Foundation (044) was observed to turn south and did not join foundation (037), indicating a continuation of the structure to the south. Similarly, foundation (005) did not join, with (037), a clear break between the two foundations was visible, indicating a possible doorway or entrance to the east and centre of the site.

Located on the corner of foundation (005) was a probable post or column pad (009) (Fig.5a). The pad was constructed of ashlar limestones sawn to copy handmade brick shapes and measured 0.56m north-south and 0.5m east-west. A depression was visible in the centre of the pad possibly suggesting that it supported weight though this could equally be due to later disturbance.

To the north of wall foundations (005 & 046) was a 6-10mm thick white mortar (017) (Figs. 9 & 10 – Sections 7 & 8), extending 4.1m north-south and 4m east-west. The layer abutted the wall foundations and represented a floor surface.

Overlying (017) was a 50mm thick light brown sandy clay (016) which in turn was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown sand (012). Both deposits were interpreted as make up layers for a light whitish pink sandy mortar floor (003) (Figs. 9 & 10 – Sections 7 & 8). The mortar floor (003) also extended over approximately 4m north-south and east-west and abutted the wall foundations. However, (003) was truncated

by later demolition and did not survive as well as (017).

Sealing the floor surfaces was a 0.2m thick, light greyish brown clayey sandy silt levelling deposit (002) of demolition debris. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date, ashlar limestone blocks and ceramic floor tile were recovered from (002).

South of the wall foundations (005 & 046) a brick structure measuring 1m east-west and 0.6m north-south (018) (Fig.4) was interpreted as a probable hearth base. The hearth was not fully excavated and comprised more than one course of bricks. A mid-brownish grey clayey silt (019) containing frequent brick fragments, limestones and occasional charcoal fragments filled the hearth.

In the central area of the site, and sealing Phase 1 natural deposits, was a 20mm thick, compact light brown sandy clay (008) (Fig.4) containing frequent charcoal flecks, powdered iron ore, moderate tiny fired clay fragments, burnt soil and occasional coal fragments. Brick, of post-medieval date, was recovered from (008).

Overlying (008) and abutting the southern side of the wall foundations (005 & 046) was a brick floor surface (006) (Fig.4) The floor surface extended 3.4m east-west and 4.2m north-south where it abutted wall foundation (022).

Sealing the brick floor was a 0.25m thick, mid-yellowish brown silty sandy clay (011) demolition layer containing frequent brick, tile, limestones, plaster and mortar and moderate charcoal and powdered brick fragments. Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and mortar was recovered from (011).

Cutting through the floor surfaces and demolition layers at the northern end of the site were two circular post holes (014 & 063) (Fig.4). The post holes were filled with a mid-brown clayey sandy silt (013 & 062). Post hole (014) appeared to be associated with traces of a metallised surface (015) comprising broken brick fragments and small angular limestones. The surface extended 1m east-west and 0.2m north-south and was interpreted as the remnants of a track.

Towards the southeast corner of the site, a mid-yellowish brown gritty sandy clay (025) containing frequent ceramic building material and limestones was identified as a demolition layer. Pottery ranging from the 13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from (025) together with a clay pipe stem, bottle glass, an axe head, latch and animal bone.

Located in the southwest of the site was a circular cut (031) (Fig.4, 5, 10 – Section 9) c. 3m diameter and greater than 0.7m deep. Within the cut was a stone-built well lining (049) (Plate 5) comprising roughly hewn and occasional ashlar blocks. Between the outer cut for the well and the lining were a series of backfilled deposits (050, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056). The centre of the well was backfilled with a mid-grey silty sandy clay (035) containing frequent bricks and limestones. Modern bottles, plastic and rubbish was noted in the fill but not retained.

### 5.5 Phase 5 - Modern Deposits

Overlying Phase 4 deposits at the northern end of the site, was a metallised surface (004) extending 4m east-west and 5.5m north-south. The surface was interpreted as a track or a yard surface.

Three modern post holes were also identified (024, 033, 061). Two of the post holes appeared to align north-south and may indicate a boundary.

The most recent deposit encountered comprised a friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits were represented by layers of sand, silt and clays and are likely to represent glacial till laid down by the movement of ice.

The earliest artefact recovered from the site was a fragment of a flint flake, which displayed evidence of reworking. However, the flint was redeposited in a medieval beam slot and no direct evidence of prehistoric occupation was encountered.

Phase 2 deposits comprised a trampled surface, a gully and foundation cut. The foundation cut was not observed within the extension footing trenches but evidently was oriented east-west. The cut was overlain by a post-medieval demolition layer but is unlikely to be earlier than this period. It may represent a further wall associated with the post-medieval structure identified on the site, though this cannot be positively asserted.

The undated gully may be contemporary with the post-medieval structural remains, representing a drain or sewer.

Probable medieval structural remains were identified in the form of a beam slot located in the southwest of the site. Only the eastern end of the probable structure was identified and this had been truncated by a later post-medieval well, removing any

traces of floor surfaces. The exposed beam slot measured 3.3m north-south, with the rear of the structure indicated to the south, where a 1.5m east-west section was exposed. This may suggest a property fronting onto East Street, indicating that this may represent a fossilisation of the medieval street frontage.

A medieval ditch was observed aligned northwest – southeast, and interpreted as a boundary ditch. This makes its alignment of particular interest. If East Street represents a fossilisation of a medieval street, then the ditch may represent an early phase of the medieval village's development, suggesting an agricultural field boundary lying outside of the nucleus of a fledgling Rippingale. Alternatively the ditch may represent a property boundary, indicating a different route for the medieval street and possibly the layout for the village. The village exhibits a bi-focal layout with two main thoroughfares north and south with boundaries of many of the burgess plots surviving (Fig. 6 & 7). If an earlier focus on a northeast-southwest alignment can be postulated in the southern half of the village, it may be possible to suggest an element of replanning the layout for the village in the early medieval period.

Phase 4 was principally represented by limestone wall foundations defining a structure. Though the entire building was not exposed, a complex multi-cell structure was in evidence. Pottery recovered from a foundation indicates an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for construction of the building and demolition layers suggest a 19<sup>th</sup> century terminus.

The recovery of painted mortar and floor tile from demolition layers suggests a domestic function for the building as opposed to agricultural in the form of barns or sheds. The identification of a column or post pad

on an east-west wall may suggest an open 'portico' type feature to the building though further excavation would be required to confirm this.

A well, almost certainly of post-medieval construction and probably contemporary with the structural remains was observed to the southwest of the development. Something of the nature of the well's construction was elucidated. It would appear a 3m diameter hole was initially dug then the stone lining gradually raised with backfilled deposits supporting this as the stone lining grew (Fig 10 – Section 9).

The trampled surface is of particular interest. The nature of the material within the layer, iron ore, powdered ore, burnt soil and charcoal may be suggestive of some industrial activity, perhaps iron ore roasting related to iron smelting. The site's location on the eastern edge of the village may support such a hypothesis with the risk of fire keeping such activities to the periphery of the settlement and where the prevailing wind would take sparks away from the settlement. This trampled floor surface would suggest an initial industrial function in the area with the site given over to domestic activity in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Buildings are detailed on cartographic evidence (Fig.7) and the foundations identified during this investigation may relate to these.

Of particular interest is the reused masonry recovered from the foundations. One moulded piece is almost certainly medieval in date (Plate 8). This piece may have derived from either an ecclesiastical or secular building. However, the location of chapel fields to the southeast of the development (Fig. 6) is likely to relate to the 14<sup>th</sup> century 'Holy Chapel of The Cross'

and it is possible that this masonry derives from this source.

Further piece of dressed masonry appears to have had three separate uses (Plates 9 & 10). The primary use appears to have been as a door or window jamb. A secondary use as a flagstone is evidenced (Plate 10) by the characteristic wear concavity to one side. A final use is found in the foundations of the building identified on the development site.

A relief carving of an animal (Plate 8) may also have derived from a church or have been part of a crest. Certainly, the reused masonry suggests the presence of a building of some status in the vicinity of the site prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The masonry may well be reused stone from the Holy chapel but may equally come from a hitherto unknown manorial establishment.

Two post holes with an associated metalled surface post date the structural remains identified and are likely to represent a track and gateway, suggesting that the land was given over to agricultural use after demolition of the building.

A modern metalled surface lay beneath the present topsoil and perhaps relates to modern agricultural use of the land prior to the construction of the present bungalow, believed to be during the 1970's.

Modern post holes may also suggest a north-south aligned boundary.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at 10 East Street, Rippingale, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in an area of known archaeological remains, close to the historic core of the village.

Structural remains of the medieval period were identified in the form of beam slots, suggesting a building fronting onto East Street. A Medieval ditch aligned northwest-southeast also suggested a change to the layout of the village in the early medieval period. A trampled surface, possibly relating to iron ore roasting, was also identified.

Reused masonry in the foundation trenches of an 18<sup>th</sup> century building indicated the presence of a medieval structure of some status, possibly a church, chapel or manorial establishment, in the vicinity. It is tempting to suggest that much of the worked stone may have derived from the 14<sup>th</sup> century 'Holy Chapel of the Cros'.

Continuity of use of the site was evidenced from early medieval date to the modern period.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few paleo-environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring, though other indicators such as bone or shell would be preserved.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr W Gadsby who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Dave Start and Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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LAO 1806 *Inclosure Award Kesteven Award 61 Rippingale and Kirkby Underwood*

LAO Rippingale Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Map of Village 5Anc 5/B/1/8/1

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

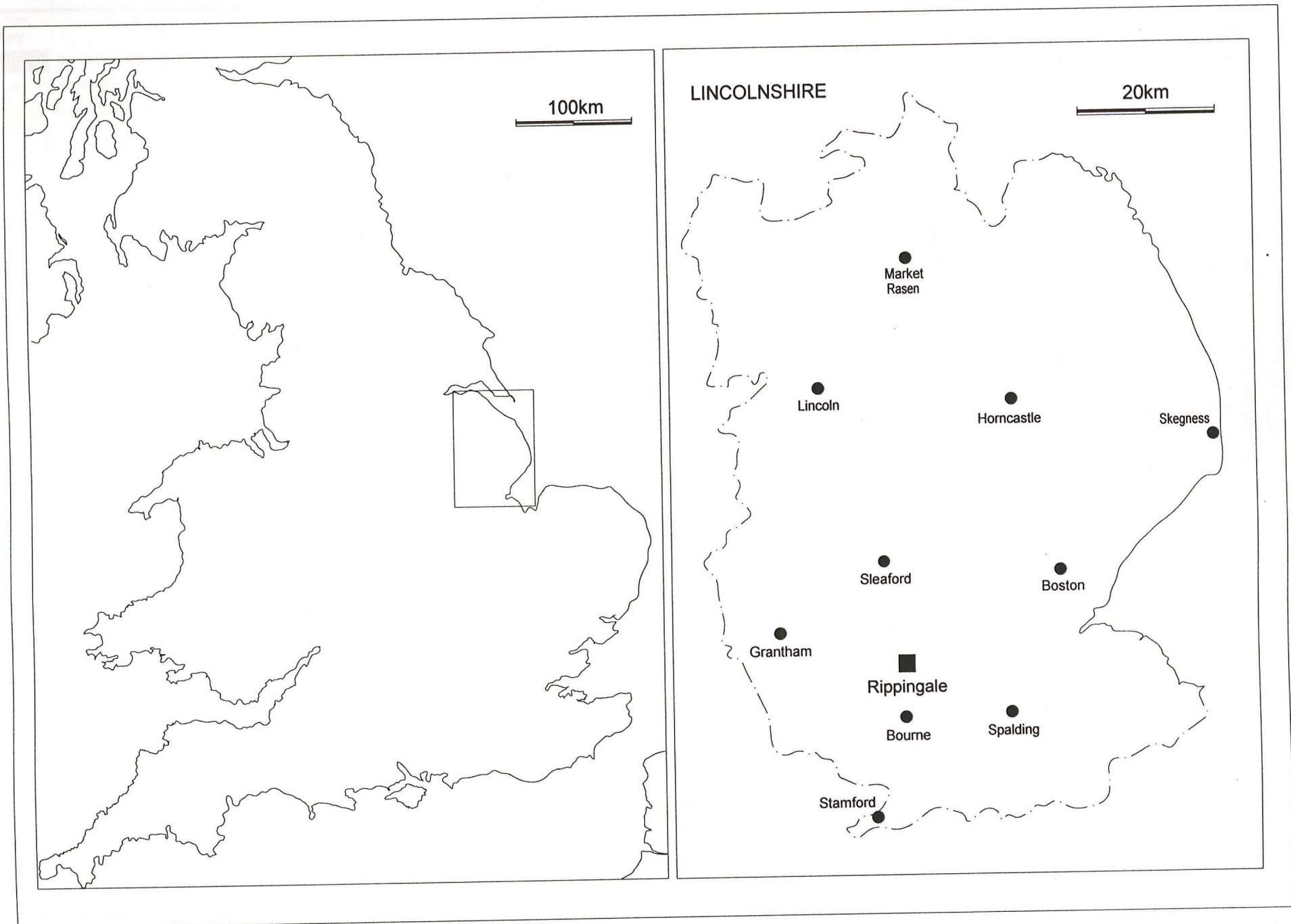


Figure 1: General Location Plan

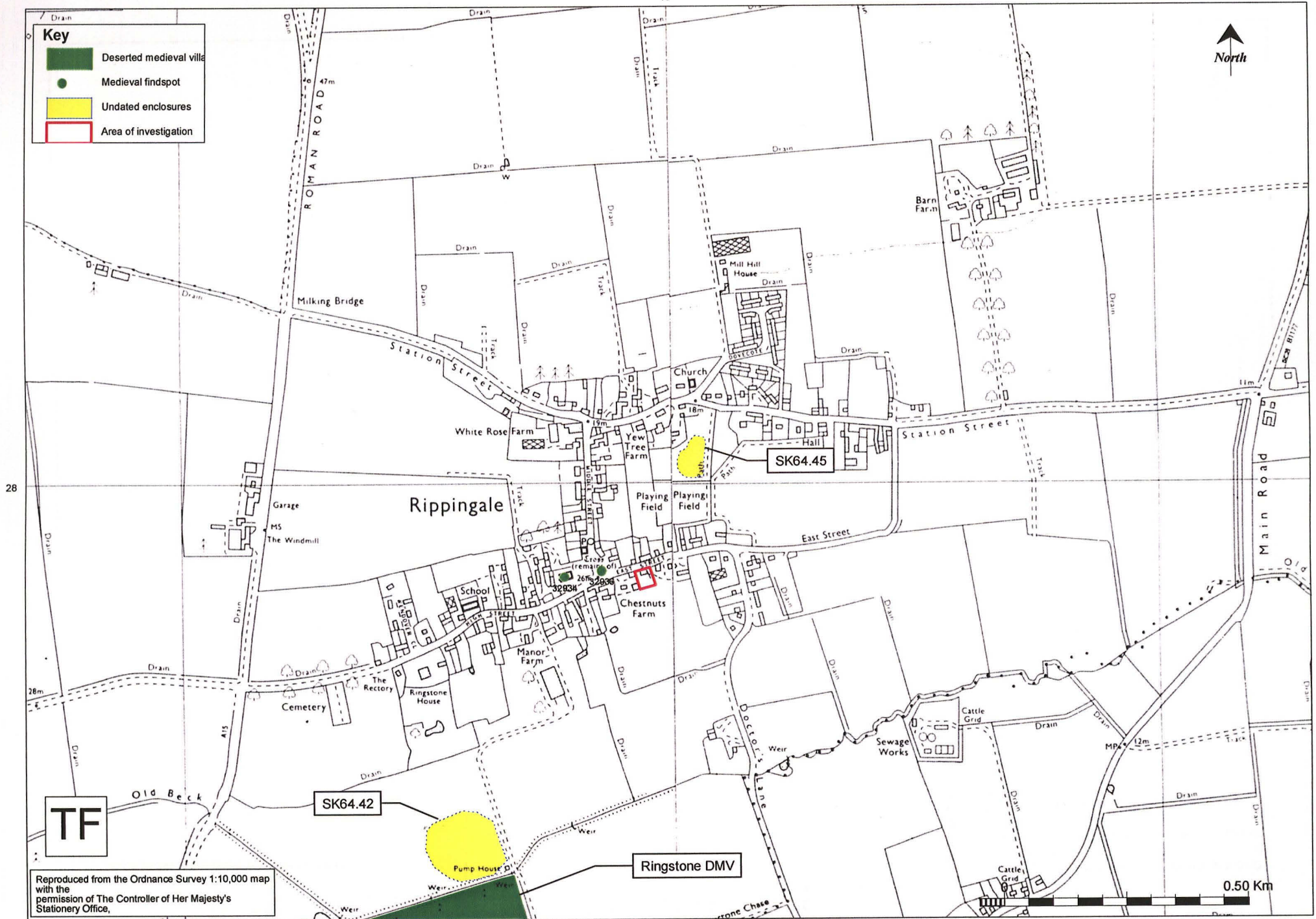


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



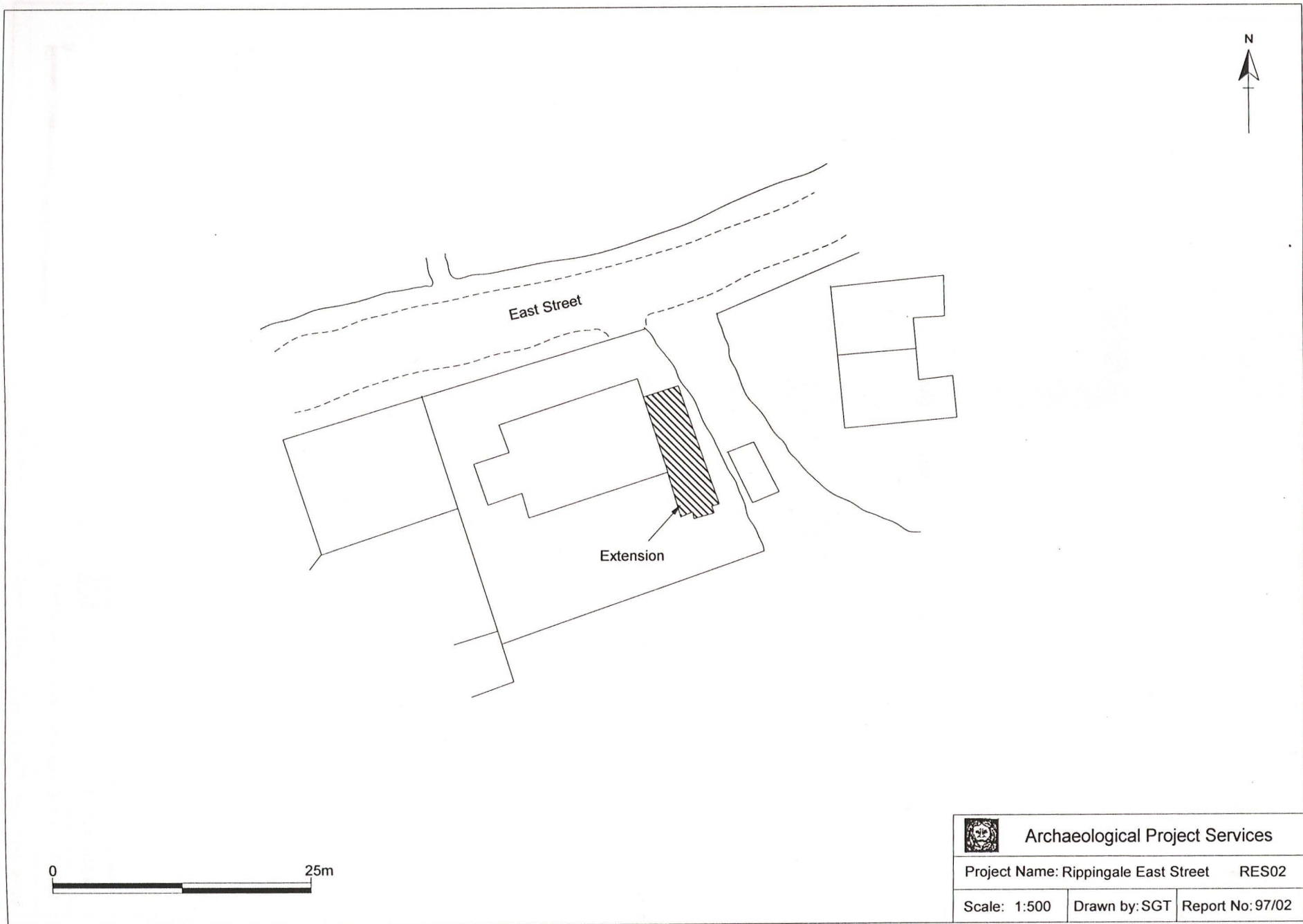


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan



Existing bungalow

Fig.5a



— Modern  
— Post-medieval



Archaeological Project Services

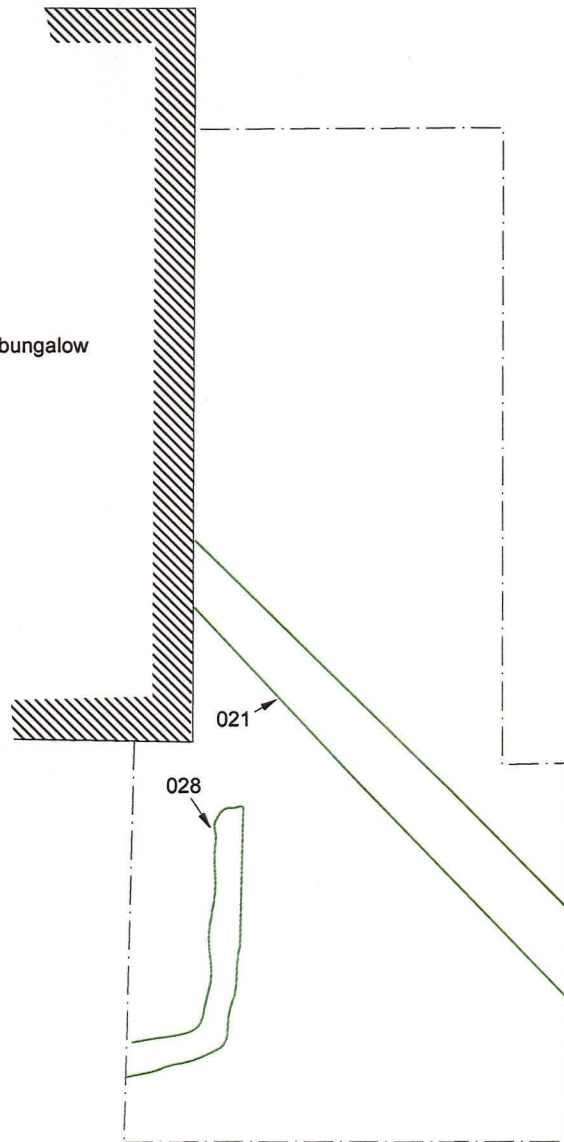
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Scale: 1:100 Drawn by:SGT Report No: 97/02

Figure 4 - Site plan showing post-medieval and modern features



Existing bungalow



— medieval

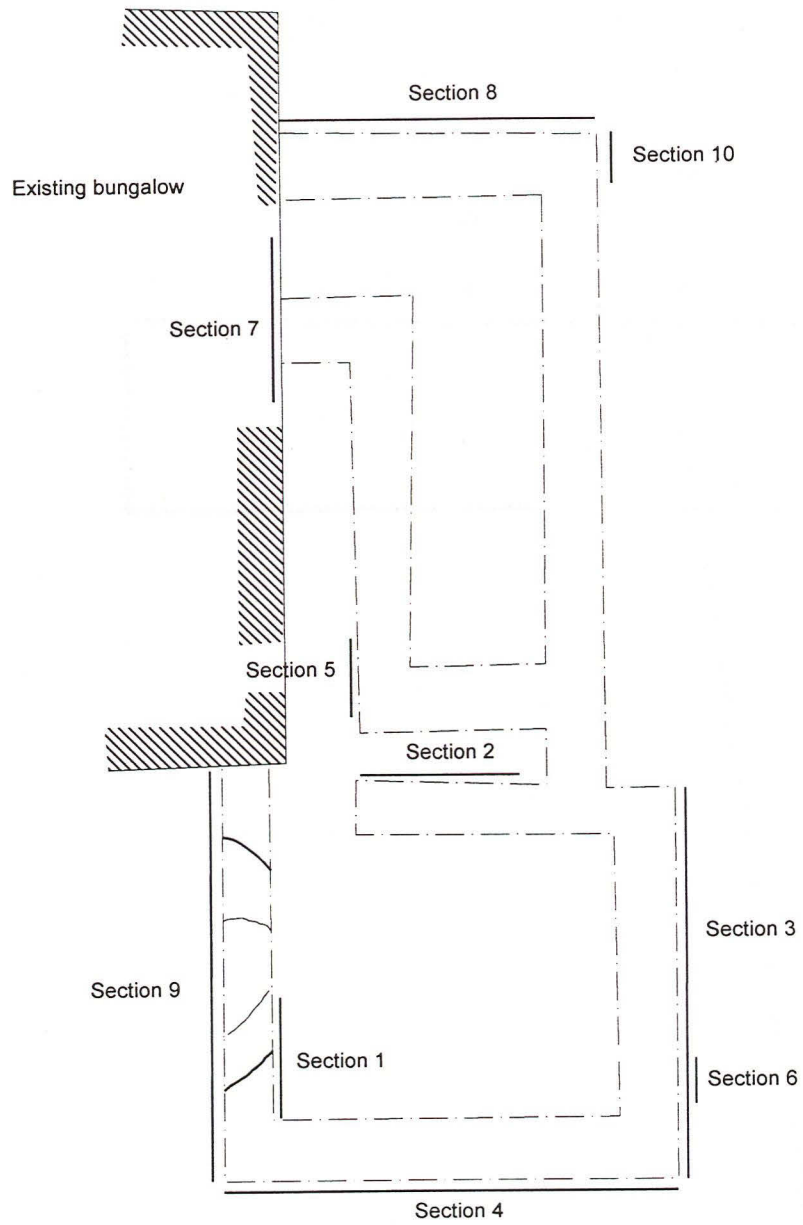


Archaeological Project Services

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Figure 4a - Site plan showing medieval features




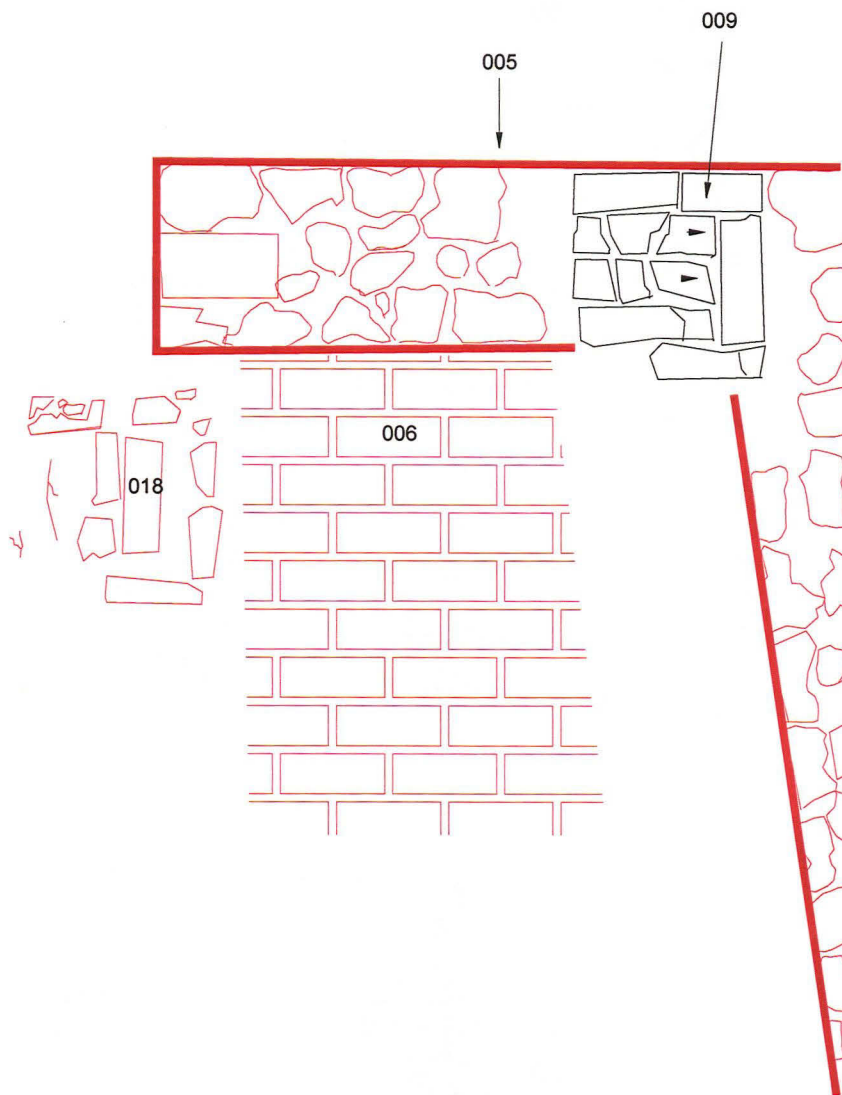
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Project Name: Roppingale East Street RES02		
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Figure 5 - Section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Rippingale East Street RES02

Scale: 1:20 Drawn by:SGT Report No: 97/02

Figure 5a - Plan of stone post/column pad

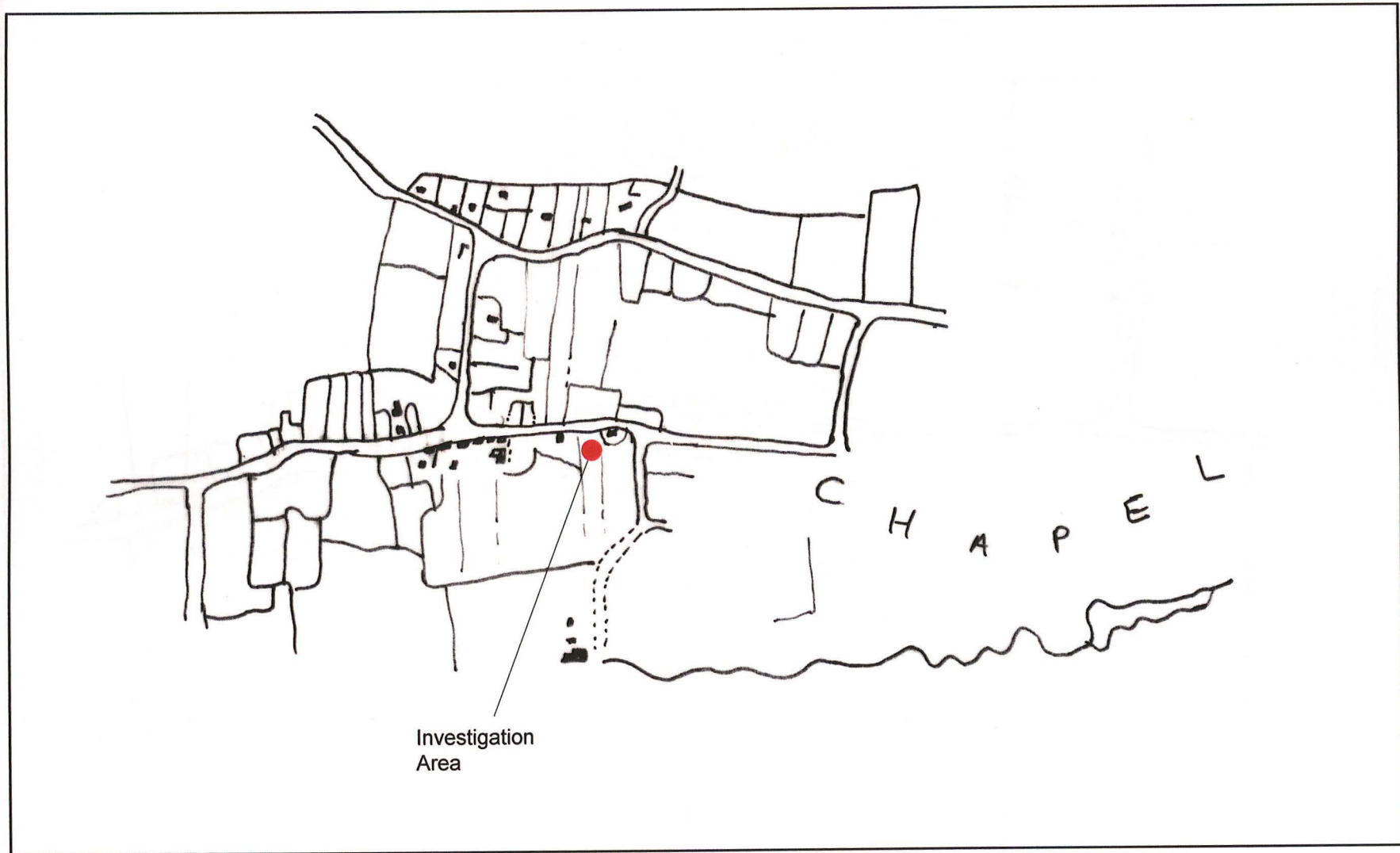


Fig. 6 1806 Inclosure Plan

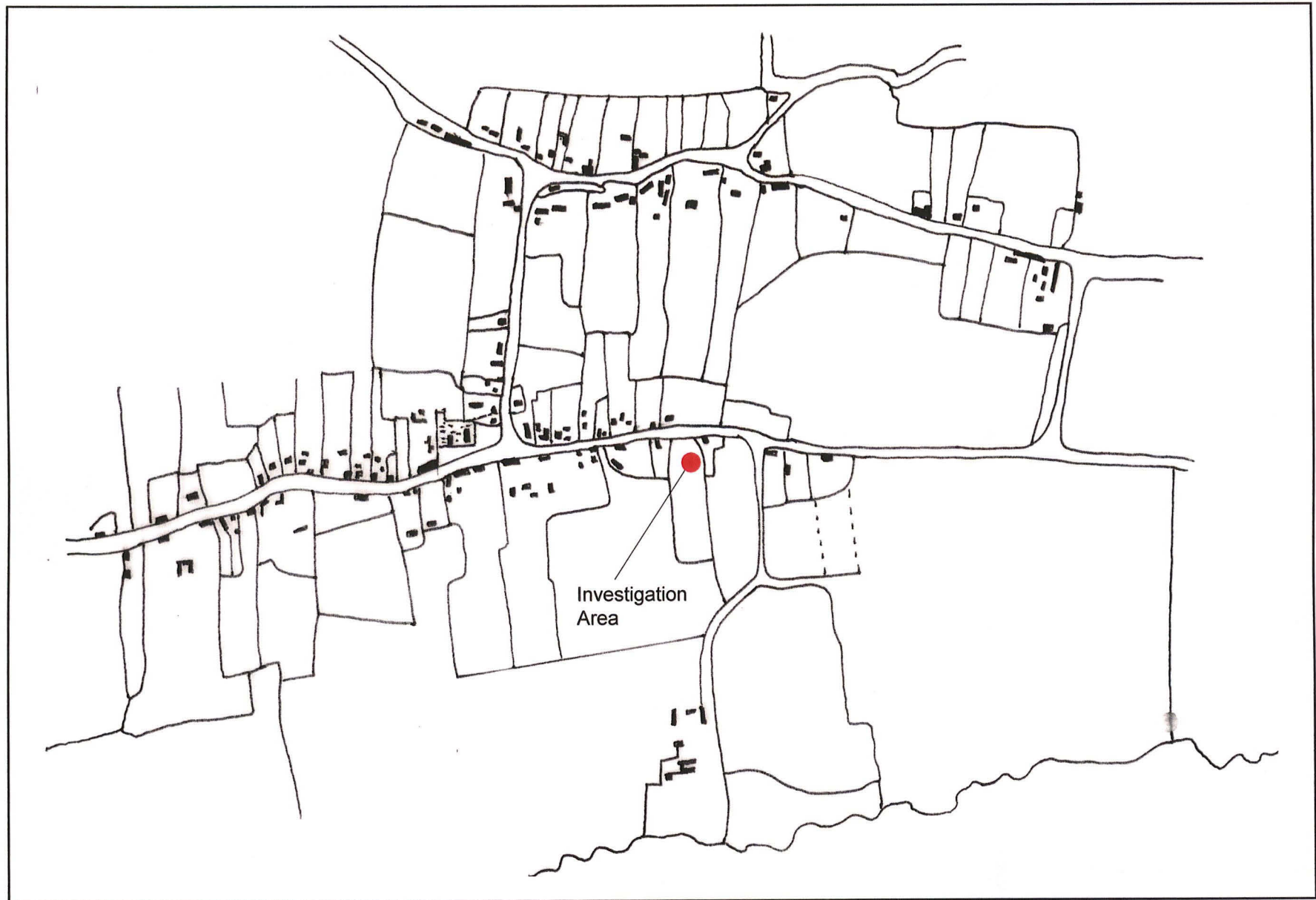
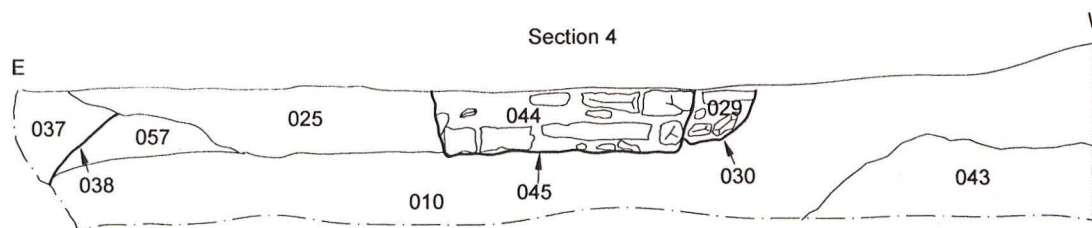
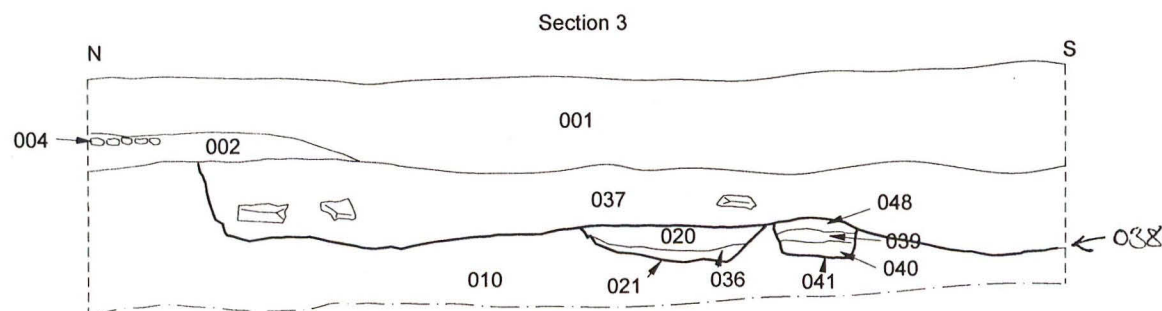
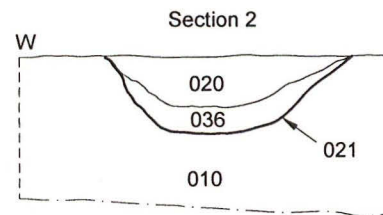
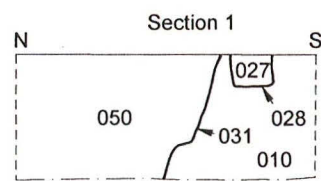


Fig. 7 Late 19th Century Plan of Village




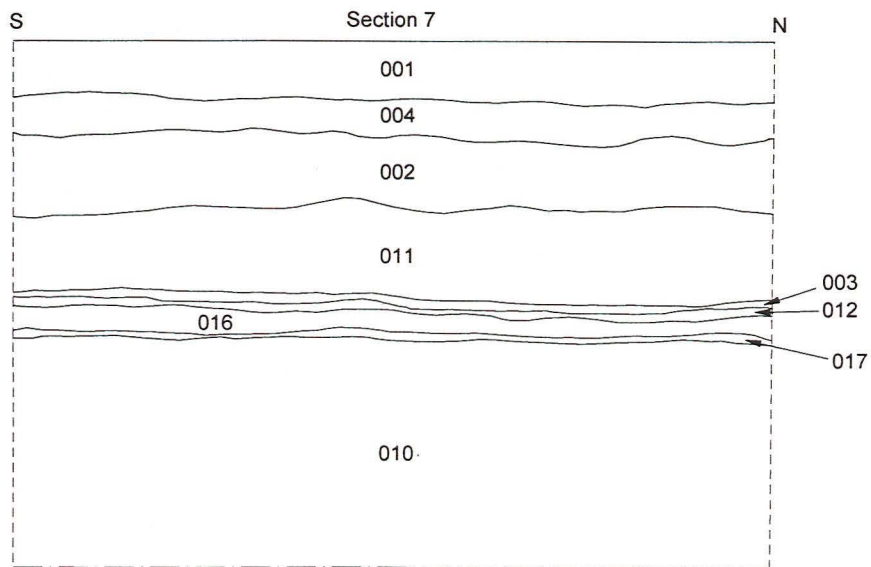
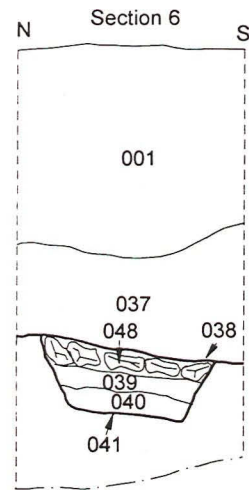
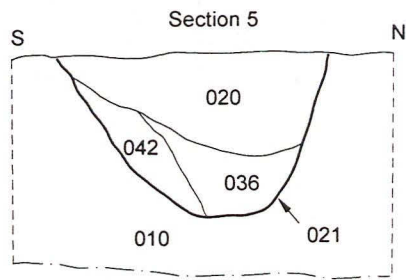
		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Ripplingale East Street RES02		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 97/02

Figure 8 - Section drawings 1-4





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Rippingale East Street RES02

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by:SGT

Report No: 97/02

Figure 9 - Section drawings 5-7

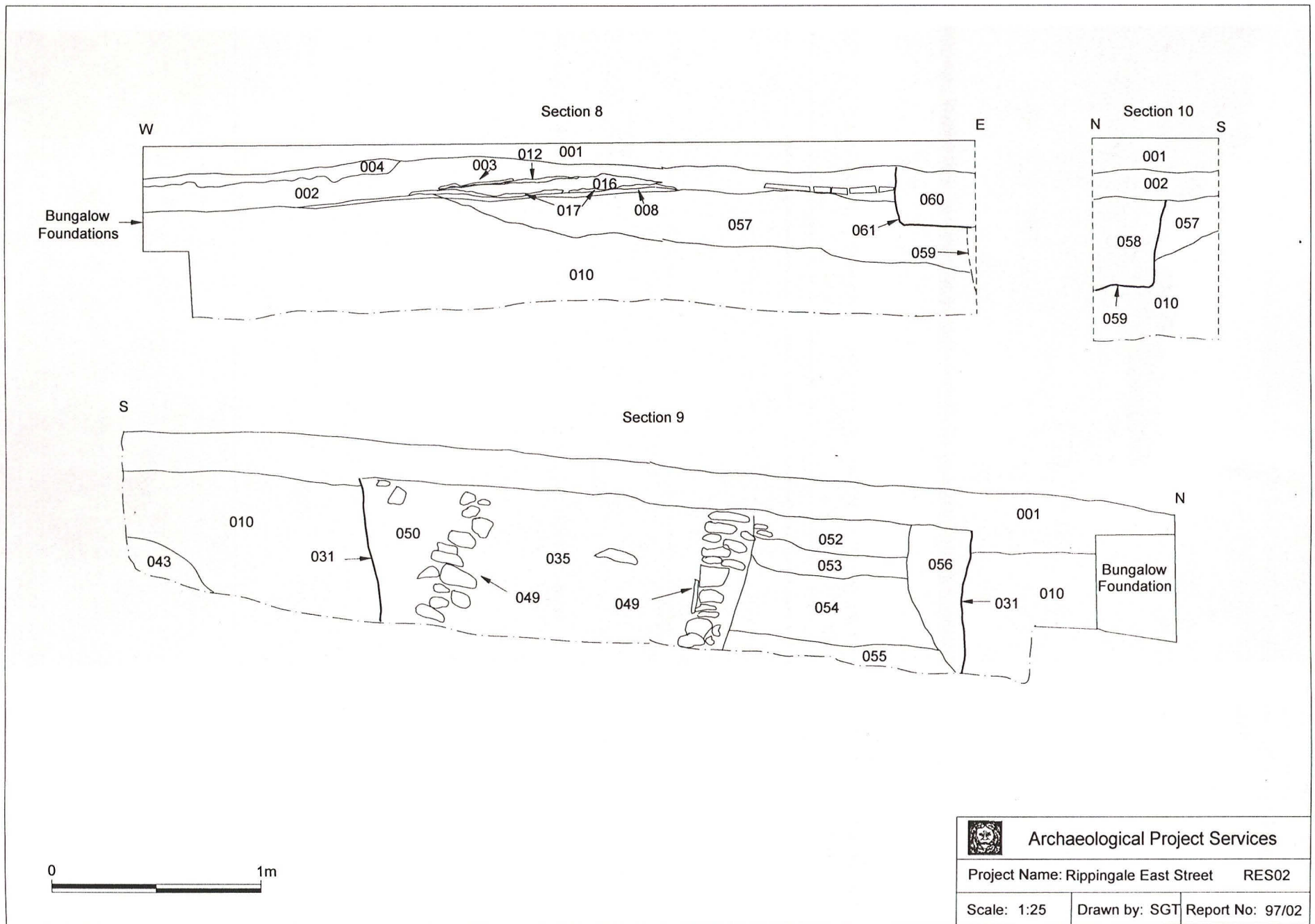


Figure 10 - Section drawings - 8-10



Plate 1 General view of site prior to groundworks looking south



Plate 2 Wall foundation 005, looking south

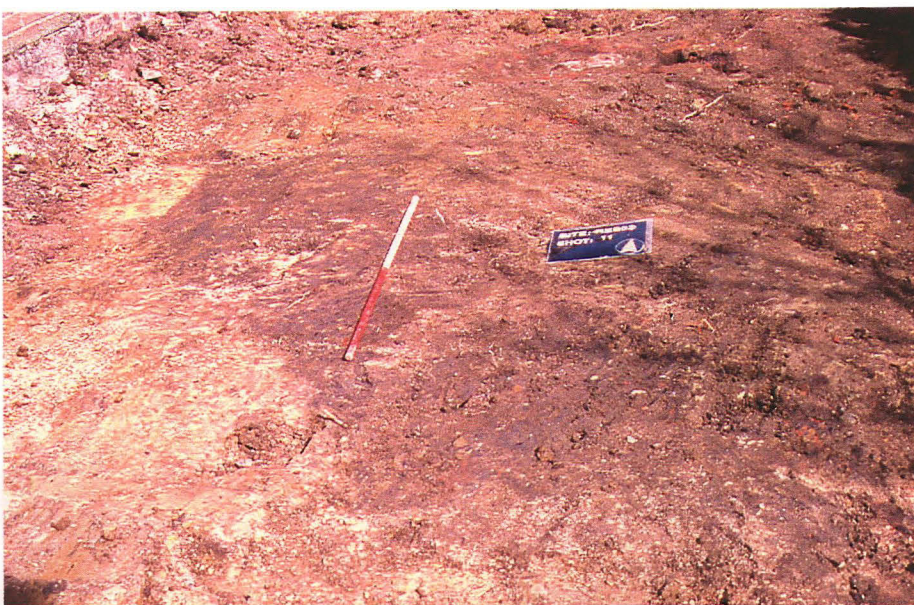


Plate 3 Ditch 021, looking south

Plate 4 Foundation trench  
028, looking south



Plate 5 Well cut 031,  
looking north

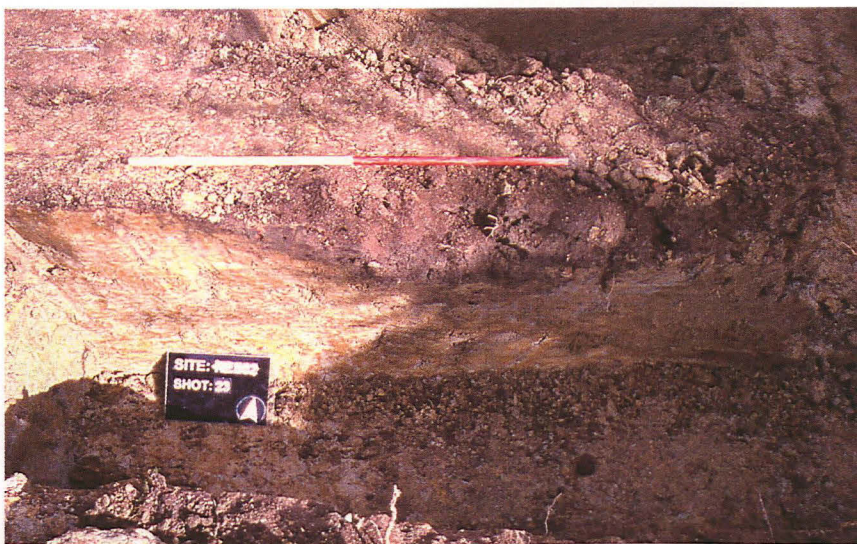


Plate 6 Ditch 021, section 2,  
looking north

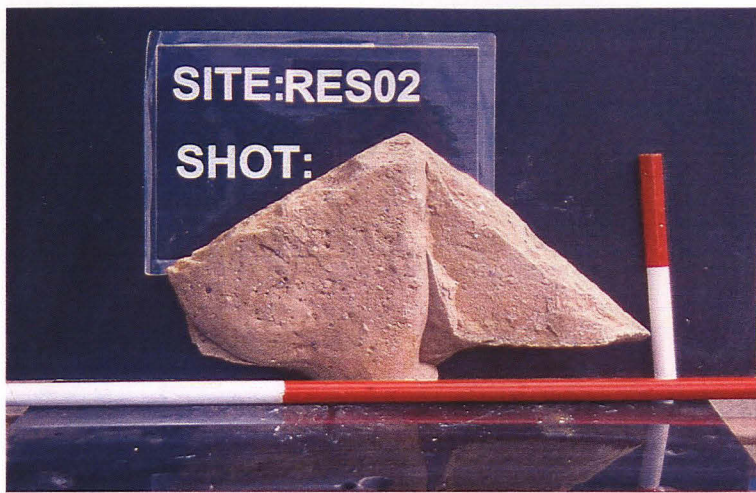


Plate 7 Carved stone  
animal torso

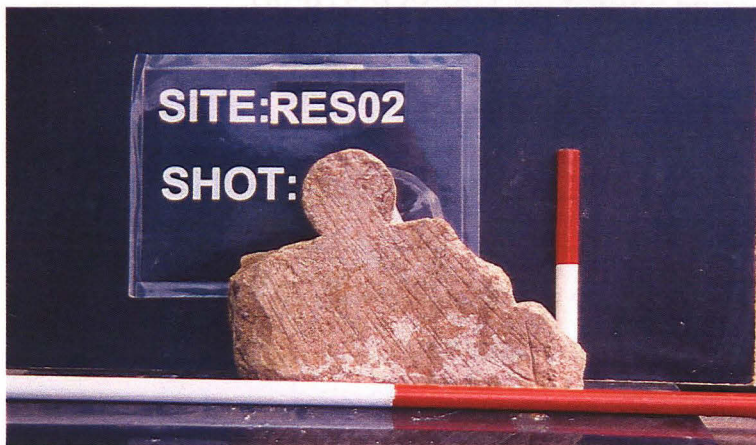


Plate 8 Carved stone  
angle roll, door or  
window surround



Plate 9 Masonry with  
ovolo moulding



Plate 10 Side view of  
moulded masonry  
showing wear concavity

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
EAST STREET  
RIPPINGALE  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR GADSBY**

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

**APRIL 2002**

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension at 10 East Street, Rippingale, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential within the core of the medieval village and close to the site of the village cross.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 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 archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension at 10 East Street, Rippingale, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0994 2781.
- 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 Rippingale is located approximately 8km north of Bourne in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the centre of the village on the south side of East Street, approximately 200m west of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0994 2781.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0667/64) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of an extension to the existing house. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Rippingale lies on the Lincolnshire fen edge at between 20-30m O.D. Local soils are calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Association, developed on Jurassic limestone and clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Material dating from the Neolithic period onwards has been found in and around Rippingale with settlement identified on the fen margins in the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The extent of settlement in the Roman period is unclear but major developments such as the cutting of the Car Dyke and the construction of the Mareham Lane Roman Road to the west have left their mark on the parish.

- 6.2 Saxon settlement in the area is attested by documentary references to a group known as the *Hrepingas* (675AD) and the name *Repingale* is recorded as early as 806. At the time of Domesday (1086) the parish was divided between three manors. A church, or at least 'the third part of a church' (it was perhaps divided between the three manors) is recorded, presumably the precursor of the 13th century St Andrew's.
- 6.3 The site of the proposed development lies within the core of the historic village, close to the site of the medieval village cross and some 200m east of St Andrew's.

## 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.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 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.



- 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

8.2.4 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; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South 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 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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.

<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	V. Fryer, 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

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

Specification: Version 1, 22 April 2002

## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	3,6,7,8,9,10	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt up to 0.3m thick containing frequent roots, angular limestones up to c.10cm long and occasional ceramic building material and slate fragments	Topsoil
002	3,7,8,10	Firm, light greyish brown clayey sandy silt, 0.20m thick containing frequent limestones, brick, tile, plaster and limestone blocks	Levelling deposit
003	7,8	Loose, whitish pink sandy mortar , 10mm thick containing occasional tiny charcoal flecks	Mortar floor surface
004	3,7,8	Compact small angular limestones, 50-150mm long, extends c. 4m E-W x 5.5m N-S	Metalled surface. Track?
005	-	Limestones, max. size 267 x 176x 30mm, roughly hewn blocks and occasional ashlar blocks. Clay and sand mortar E-W orientation	Wall foundation
006	7	Brick surface, bricks 220 x 60x 103mm single course laid end to end no visible bonding material 3.4m E-W x 4.2m N-S	Brick floor surface
007	-	Void context	-
008	7,8	Compact, light brown sandy clay, max. 20mm thick containing frequent charcoal flecks and powdered iron ore, moderate tiny red fired clay fragments and burnt soil and occasional coal fragments	Trampled floor surface
009	-	Ashlar sandstones max. size 360 x 110 x 35mm. Single course random bond form a rough square, 0.56m N-S x 0.5m E-W	Possible post-pad?
010	All sections	Firm, mottled light bluish grey and light yellowish brown sands and silts., > 0.8m thick containing root holes and moderate lenses of light bluish grey clay	Natural geological deposit
011	7	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty sandy	Dumped demolition

		clay containing frequent brick, tile, angular limestones and blocks, moderate charcoal fragments and powdered brick and frequent plaster and mortar fragments, 0.15 - 0.25m thick	deposit
012	7	Soft, mid-yellowish brown sand, 20mm thick	Make up layer for 003
013	-	Firm, mid-brown clayey sandy silt, 0.22m diameter containing tiny limestone fragments and occasional ceramic building material fragments	Fill of post hole 014
014	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter, not excavated	Post hole
015	-	Broken brick fragments and small angular limestones, 80mm x 50mm max size, random bond, extends 1m E-W 0.2m N-S truncated by later levelling?	Metalled track
016	7,8	Compact, light brown, sandy clay, 50mm - 70mm thick containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional gravel	Make up layer for 003
017	7,8	Loose, white mortar 6-10mm thick, extends 4.1m N-S x 4m E-W, containing occasional charcoal flecks	Floor surface
018	-	Rectangular brick structure, 1m E-W x 0.6m N-S, minimum 2 courses, stretcher bond? (end to end)	Possible hearth base
019	-	Compact, mid-brownish grey clayey silty sand, containing frequent brick fragments, limestones and moderate charcoal fragments	Backfill within 018
020	2,3,5	Firm, mid-grey silty clay, c.7m NW-SE x 0.85m wide x 0.26m deep, containing frequent charcoal fragments, some 4-5cm long, moderate small limestone fragments, frequent pea gravel and tiny fired clay fragments	Fill of ditch 021
021	2,3,5	Linear cut, >7m long x 0.85m wide x 0.42m deep, generally steep sides, slightly concave base, NW-SE orientation	Ditch
022	-	Limestones, from 800 x 340mm to 150 x 80 x 25mm, roughly hewn and ashlar blocks, 1 course visible, random bond, clay and mortar bonding. c.0.35m wide x	Wall foundation

		>4.5m E-W	
023	-	Soft, light yellowish brown clayey sand containing moderate ceramic building material and charcoal fragments and occasional limestone fragments	Fill of post hole 024
024	-	Rectangular cut, 0.5m N-S x 0.35m E-W, not excavated	Modern post hole
025	4	Firm, mid-yellowish brown gritty sandy clay, up to 0.25m thick containing frequent ceramic building material and limestones	Demolition layer
026	-	Linear cut, 0.35m wide x >4.5m long, E-W orientation	Foundation cut for 025
027	1	Loose, mid-grey sandy clay 0.18m deep x up to 0.6m wide x 3.3m N-S x 1.5m E-W, containing frequent charcoal fragments. small limestones and red sandstones c. 5-12cm long	Fill of 028
028	1	Rectilinear cut, 3.3m N-S x > 1.5m E-W, steep, nr. vertical sides flat base	Foundation cut for 027
029	4	Limestone blocks, max. size 270mm x 180mm x 25mm, two courses >4m long x 0.63m wide, N-S orientation	Wall foundation
030	4	Linear cut, > 4m long x 0.63m wide, N-S orientation, 0.28m deep flat base steep sides gradually sloping W, Steep E,	Foundation cut for 029
031	1,9	Probable circular cut, 3m N-S x 0.86E-w exposed > 0.7m deep, Steeply sloping sides	Well construction cut
032	-	Loose, dark grey sandy silty clay, containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of post hole 033
033	-	Rectangular cut, 0.25m N-S x 0.21m E-W, Not excavated	Post hole
034	-	Firm, mottled light whitish yellow and light blue fine sands and silts, exposed in base of southern footings, containing occasional root disturbance and small stones	Natural geological deposit
035	9	mid-grey silty sandy clay, min. 0.7m deep containing frequent limestones, brick and modern refuse.	Backfill in well 049

036	2	Compact, light bluish brown sandy clayey silt containing moderate charcoal fragments and ash, 0.14m thick	Fill of ditch 021
037	3	Limestones, max. size, 600 x 400 x 150, min. 100 x 20x 50mm, minimum 3 course, variable ashlar, roughly hewn, dressed, moulded. > 4.6m N-S x 0.5m wide x 0.42m deep N-S orientation	Wall foundation
038	3	Linear cut, >4.6m N-S x 0.5m E-W x 0.42m deep, steeply sloping sides flat base N-S orientation	Foundation cut for 037
039	3,6	Loose, mid-greyish brown sandy clay, 60mm thick, containing frequent charcoal fragments, moderate tiny fired clay fragments and occasional tiny limestone fragments	Fill of 041
040	3,6	Loose, dark grey clayey sandy silt, 60mm thick containing frequent charcoal fragments and patches of clay	Fill of 041
041	3,6	Probable linear cut, steep sides, flat base, E-W orientation	Probable drain/drainage gully
042	5	Firm, mottled light bluish brown and reddish yellow sand and silt, 0.10m thick	Fill of ditch 021
043	4	Firm, mid-reddish yellow sand and silt, >1.52m E-W, >0.38m deep	Natural geological deposit
044	4	Limestones, 580 x 95mm to 20 x 30mm, roughly hewn, angular and ashlar. 3 courses, random bond, E-W orientation, 0.34m deep x 1.4m E-W	Wall foundation
045	4	Linear cut, 1.4m E-W x 0.34m deep, E-W orientation	Foundation cut for 044
046	-	Limestones, 300 x 210 x 65mm to 100 x 75 x 20mm, Roughly hewn, occasional faced blocks, 1 course, E-W orientation >1.4m E-W, 0.6m wide	Wall foundation
047	-	Linear cut, E-W orientation, 1.4m E-W x 0.6m wide	Foundation cut for 046
048	3,6	Loose, greyish white limestones, 80-100mm long	Possibly capping to drain/drainage cut 041
049	9	Limestones, 100mm to 230mm long, minimum of 10 courses. random bond.	Well lining



		circular in form? 1.4m diameter >0.7m deep	
050	9	Soft, mottled light yellow brown and greyish brown silty sands and clayey sand, > 0.8m deep containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate tiny fired clay fragments and occasional small limestone fragments	Fill of well construction cut 031
051	-	Duplicated context	-
052	9	Loose, mid-yellowish grey sandy silty clay, 0.17m thick containing frequent stones, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of well construction cut 031
053	9	Soft, mottled yellow and light grey silty sand, 0.14m thick containing occasional charcoal and tiny fired clay fragments	Fill of well construction cut 031
054	9	Loose, mid-yellowish grey sandy silty clay, 0.17m thick containing moderate stones, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of well construction cut 031
055	9	Soft, mottled light greyish yellow and light grey sandy clayey silt, >100mm thick containing occasional tiny fired clay and charcoal fragments	Fill of well construction cut 031
056	9	Loose, mid-brown clayey sand, containing frequent charcoal fragments, limestones and ceramic building material fragments, max 0.31m wide x 0.7m deep	Fill of well construction cut 031
057	9,10	Compact, mottled light reddish brown and light bluish grey clay, up to 0.28m thick, 2.48m E-W x 0.5m N-S exposed	Natural geological deposit
058	10	Firm, light brown sandy clay, 0.43m deep x 0.33m N-S exposed, containing occasional tiny ceramic building material and charcoal fragments	Backfill within <del>060</del> 059
059	10	Probable linear shape cut, 0.43m deep x 0.33m N-S exposed, Probable E-W orientation, steep sides flat base	Probable robbed out wall foundation trench
060	8	Firm, light brown with light bluish mottling sandy clay, 0.28m deep x 0.38m wide exposed, containing occasional mortar and charcoal fragments	Fill of probable post hole 061
061	8	Probable rectangular or square cut, 0.28m deep x 0.38m wide exposed. vertical	Probable post hole

		sides, flat base	
062	-	Circular cut, 0.25m diameter	Probable post hole
063	-	Mid brownish grey sandy clay	Fill of 062

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
Hilary Healey, Tom Lane 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 49 fragments of pottery weighing 705g and representing a minimum of 29 vessels was recovered from 8 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, other artefacts, brick/tile, iron, clay pipe, glass and stone, comprising 46 items weighing over 6586g, was retrieved. Most of the building stone was not weighed. Faunal remains were also recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), levelling/dumped deposits (002, 011, 025), ditch fill (020), beam slot fill (027), wall foundations (005, 029, 037), trample floor surface (008), hearth base (018), post-pad (009) and a brick floor surface (006).

All of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Rippingale, at Stamford 20km to the southwest, the general area of Bourne 8km to the south, and Lincoln 45km northwest. By contrast, most of the post-medieval and recent pottery was made in Staffordshire

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the large assemblage is later, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3 (2 link)	20	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
	BS	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	22	
	STSLBR	Staffordshire reverse slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, painted, ?Whielden-type ware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
002	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (link)	8	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3 (link)	107	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
011	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed pearlware	5 (link)	60	19 <sup>th</sup> century
020	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, separate vessels, 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	2	12	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century
	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
025	LPM	Mocha ware, at least 2 separate vessels, 1 with finger trailed (wormhole) decoration, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4	30	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, at least 3 separate vessels, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	7 (3 link)	160	
	STRE?	Staffordshire red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	3	37	
	LPM	Yellow glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	44	
	LSW2/3	Lincoln ware jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
027	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, possible 1 vessel	5	11	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century
029	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	75	18 <sup>th</sup> century
031	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	13	18 <sup>th</sup> century

A small quantity of pottery of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered and suggests activity of this date at the site, or in close proximity. All of the medieval pottery could have been in use at the same time in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, though it is likely that only the Stamford and South Lincolnshire shelly wares are contemporaneous, the Lincoln ware jug probably being slightly later. The date given for the South Lincolnshire shelly ware is that as presently understood. However, this fabric is commonly associated with Stamford ware in the southern half of Lincolnshire, which would perhaps commence earlier, probably in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

There is no pottery of the period 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century, strongly implying that the site was abandoned at that time. Much of the pottery is of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting that the site was re-occupied in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 2: Building Stone

Context	Description	No.	Comments/Context Date
002	Limestone block, sawn, 214mm x 99mm x 60mm, post-medieval	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Oolithic limestone, ashlar, chisel marks, 1 face polished and painted black, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	
005	Shallow relief carving of ?animal torso and leg, 410mm x 220mm x 40mm thick	1	
	Ashlar block with pronounced wear concavity, 240mm wide x 180mm deep x 110mm thick, limestone	1	
009	Oolithic limestone block, sawn, 110mm wide, 44mm thick	1	Post-medieval; links with piece from (018)
018	Oolithic limestone block, sawn, 113mm wide, 40mm thick	1	Post-medieval; links with piece from (009)

Context	Description	No.	Comments/ Context Date
037	Door/window jamb with quarter round moulding on angle, 380mm high, 210mm wide, 139mm thick, limestone	1	Medieval-post-medieval
	Round, columnar moulding, 40mm diameter, micaceous sandstone	1	
	Concave moulding, possible from a door/window jamb, limestone	1	
	Flagstone, prominent wear, triangular fragment 245mm wide, 230mm long	1	
	Flagstone, rough, worn, rounded corner, 500mm long, 280mm wide	1	
	Flagstone, prominent wear concavity, significantly chamfered corner, 530mm long, 380mm wide	1	
	Flagstone, wear concavity, chamfered corners, 370mm long, 335mm wide	1	
	Moulding, wear around middle of projecting column, 300mm wide, 180mm deep, 90mm thick, limestone	1	Medieval

Four pieces of moulded masonry were collected. One is a probable door jamb with ovolo (quarter round) moulding at the corner. This is likely to be post-medieval in date and comparable moulding occurs on buildings dating from 1570-1698 (Alcock and Hall 1994, 54). Additionally, this form of jamb moulding often occurs in association with ovolo-moulded window mullions of the period 1567-1741 (*ibid.*, 38), but has also been noted in earlier windows dating to the later medieval period, including at Caythorpe church. The second piece has a torus or half-round moulding and may be part of an angle roll of a door or window surround (Curl 1999, 560; Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 748). This is likely to be medieval in date and would have derived from high status stone structure such as a church, chapel or manorial establishment. Too little survives of the remaining two pieces for their form to be accurately determined. One is a small shaft that may be from an angle roll or similar. Column drums of similar form and dimensions may also form the newel that a spiral staircase rotates around, such as the later 15<sup>th</sup> century example at Tattershall Castle. However, there is no clear evidence that any of the other masonry forms part of a stair slab associated with such a newel column. The other moulded piece is a concave or cavetto moulding and is likely to be from a door or window jamb but could be part of an angle roll or similar part of a door join.

The two linking pieces of sawn limestone blocks from (009) and (018) join to form a single piece 480mm long. These and the other rectangular sawn limestone blocks probably copy handmade bricks in form and size, the broken example representing two bricks length. This, together with the evidence that they were sawn, not chiselled, suggests they are of post-medieval date.

Pieces of several separate flagstones and one of ashlar were recovered and all display pronounced wear on one face. On most of these flagstones the wear forms a distinct cavity that is located to one side of the piece and in from the ends. This is characteristic of stones used as thresholds or steps. As there are several such pieces it is likely that they derive from a flight of steps.

Part of a relief carving was also retrieved. Too little of this survives for the image to be accurately defined but it appears to be part of the torso and top of a leg of an animal, perhaps a horse or dog. This piece may be part of a hatchment or family crest and could have derived from a domestic building or church.

Table 3: Other Objects

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments/ Context Date
002	Ceramic Building Material	Floor tile, 150mm square, 23mm thick, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1120	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
005	Clay pipe	Bowl, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	8	
	Glass	Base of tumbler, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	33	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments/ Context Date
006		Brick, handmade, 210mm x 100mm x 50mm	1	1688	Post-medieval, thin oxidized surface over heavily-reduced body
008	Iron	Triangular block, each side 90mm long, 23mm thick	1	217	Post-medieval
	Ceramic Building Material	Brick, handmade, post-medieval	1	28	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	47	
011	Mortar	Mortar, painted white	5	32	Post-medieval
018	Ceramic Building Material	Brick, handmade, 232mm x 115mm x 50mm	3 (link)	2114	Post-medieval, heavily grog-tempered
020	Ceramic Building Material	Fired clay	1	17	
	Stone	Limestone, burnt	1	243	
025	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Ceramic Building Material	Blue, highly fired tile, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	3	121	
	Glass	2 fragments of green bottle glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	8	
	Iron	Latch, post-medieval	1	96	
	Iron	Axe head, post-medieval	1	795	
027	Flint	Fragment of flake with secondary working, prehistoric	1	1	
	Ceramic Building Material	Fired clay	3	5	

The clay pipe bowl from (005) has pairs of moulded raised dots on either side of the heel.

Table 4: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	Comments	No.	Wt (g)
020	cattle	molar	Fragmented Juvenile	1	22
	cattle sized	rib		3	34
	cattle sized	radius		1	53
	cattle sized	tibia		1	100
	sheep	molar		1	2
025	sheep	femur	Sawn both ends	1	32
027	cattle	molar		1	26
	cattle sized	unidentified		1	10
	sheep sized	rib		1	6
	rat	mandible		1	<1
	small mammal	pelvis		1	<1

#### 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 has been limited previous archaeological study of Rippingale. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### **Potential**

The small collection of medieval pottery fragments is of moderate-high local potential and signifies activity, perhaps occupation, of the site in the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The large post-medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate local potential and indicates occupation of the site from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The stonework is of moderate-high local potential and significance. Although probably all reused, the masonry derives from earlier structures in the proximity and pieces with decorative moulding and relief carving were clearly used in higher status or religious buildings, such as churches or manorial establishments. Many of the pieces are large and are thus unlikely to have been moved far from their original location. This masonry further indicates the alteration or dismantling of a local church or manor house.

The absence of any material earlier than the 11<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period do not occur in the area, or were not disturbed by the development. Similarly, the dearth of any artefacts dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

#### **References**

Alcock, N. W. and Hall, L., 1994 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 11

Curl, J. S., 1999 *A Dictionary of Architecture*, Oxford University Press

Pevsner, N. and Wilson, B., 1998 *Norfolk 1: Norwich and North-East*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> ed)

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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>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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<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>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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

63	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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 : 2002.214

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                                      RES02

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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