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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Wyham Grange, Wyham-cum-Cadeby, Lincs.

Underpinning, Renovation and Construction of a Swimming Pool Extension

NGR: TF 2784 9507

Site Code: WCG 02

LCNCC Museum Accn No.: 2002.262

ELDC Planning Application No.: N/217/1899/00 (X)

Archaeological Watching Brief

Conservation Services
25 FEB 2003
Highways & Planning Directorate

Report prepared for Mr M.G. Woods

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 642

February 2003

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for building alterations and construction of a swimming pool identified chalk rubble foundations of an earlier building, probably not the mud-and-stud building with brick sole-plate mentioned in seventeenth century glebe terriers. These buildings had encroached onto a partially backfilled linear depression, interpreted as either a medieval hollow way or a field path between plough headlands in the medieval open field. Finds included two pieces of worked flint and pottery from the twelfth to eighteenth centuries.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in November 2001 by Mr and Mrs M.G. Woods to conduct an archaeological watching brief and building recording during groundworks for underpinning and an extension, and renovation of an existing building at Wyham Grange, Wyham-cum-Cadeby, Lincs. (Figs. 1 and 2). The watching brief was required by East Lindsey District Council to fulfil a condition on the planning permission (N/217/1899/00).

Groundworks for the underpinning were monitored by Geoff Tann on four occasions between August 8th and 23rd 2001. Initial soil removal for the new swimming pool was monitored on November 19th 2001. Further groundworks for the pool were monitored by Naomi Field on June 17th 2002.

The Site

Wyham is situated 10km NW of Louth and 1.5km west of Ludborough. The development site is located on the north side of Wyham Grange, 50m SE of Wyham Church (Pl. 1). Wyham Grange was formerly The Rectory, but since becoming a private house has been known as The Old Rectory, Wyham Villa, and (after 1983) Wyham Grange. The site is currently occupied by buildings and lawn.

Planning Details

Planning permission was granted by East Lindsey District Council for underpinning of existing outbuildings, construction of a covered swimming pool, and alterations to the Grade II* Listed Building, subject to archaeological monitoring and recording.

Objectives

The purpose of the Watching Brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed during groundworks at the above site and to record past alterations to the standing building which were revealed during the works.

Archaeological Background

The place-name Wyham (*Widun* in the 1086 *Domesday Survey*) derives from Old English elements meaning "at the heathen shrines"; it has been described as 'the most northerly example of a surviving place-name commemorating Anglo-Saxon paganism (Cameron 1998, 114).

Wyham-cum-Cadeby parish incorporates the sites of the medieval villages of Wyham and Cadeby. Each village site now has very few buildings representing post-medieval occupation of the settlements, surrounded by earthwork features relating to medieval habitation and farming of the site. Ordnance Survey maps show some of the remaining earthworks of ditches, banks, house platforms and streets (Fig. 2). One linear depression, either a ditch or a street, can be traced from the NE across the modern access road to the church and either side of the Wyham Grange outbuildings, in the position of the underpinning and the new swimming pool.

The house is constructed of brick, now rendered. The 1986 *Department of the Environment List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* states its construction date to be c. 1820, but considerably altered during the twentieth century. There is a brick cellar, to the north of the main building.

A parsonage at Wyham, with grounds of about 1 acre, is mentioned in a Terrier of July 1601 (transcript, dated 1849, in house title deeds pack). Extracts from a 1693 Terrier and an undated (but probably seventeenth century) Terrier were transcribed for this project from original documents in the Wyham Terrier Bundle at Lincolnshire Archives (Appendix 1). The Ordnance Survey *First Edition One Inch Map*, surveyed 1818-20, shows the church but no adjacent house. The 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map shows the house and outbuildings (Fig. 3).

The Watching Brief (Fig. 4)

Context numbers were assigned by LAS for recording purposes, and these are use, in bold, in the text (Appendix 2).

The Underpinning

Thirteen hand-dug trenches, excavated to allow access to the existing foundations of the outbuildings north of the house for concrete underpinning works, were inspected. The trenches were assigned letters by LAS for recording purposes, from the SW clockwise to the SE (Fig. 4).

Trench A

This 0.8m deep trench was 1.3m north-south and 1m wide, extending 0.45m under the north-south aligned brick foundations of an extension to the north of the main house. It was positioned at the angle between that building and a twentieth century house extension (Pl. 2).

Below the topsoil layer alongside the extension was a 0.15m thick spread of chalk and brick rubble. The 0.28m thick layer of black soil covered by the rubble spread was the fill of wall construction trenches, extending 0.6m from the west wall, and 0.8m from the southern wall (Pl. 3). No stratigraphic relationship was seen between the construction trenches, and they may have been contemporary. They had been excavated through brown clay.

Eight courses of mortared brickwork were exposed on the southern side of the trench (Pl. 4). These had been cut into in the past, perhaps for a garden border, and then roughly filled prior to construction of the linking building. The bricks, 230mm x 120mm x 75mm, extended to the base of the construction trench. This wall seems to have been from a building over the house cellar; the cellar extended west of the house and outbuildings prior to the recent works. It is likely that the building was contemporary with the outbuilding, but was demolished some years before the existing extension was built. That demolition event could have produced some of the brick rubble sealing the backfilled construction trenches.

To the south of this trench was a twentieth century extension, linking the earlier outbuilding to the main house. The extension had been built over an earlier cellar, which extended west of the house entrance. Beyond the trench, a 0.08m thick concrete skim covered the brick cellar roof, constructed with bricks 230mm x 115mm x 50mm thick (Pl. 5).

Trench B

The 0.9m wide trench extended 1.2m out from the extension wall. The foundation for that wall was in a 0.5m deep construction trench, filled with a dark brown/black fill, occupying the trench area. Below this was a 0.25m thick brown clay layer, sealing a red/brown chalky clay, which was at least 0.25m thick (Pl. 6). The brown clay appears to be derived from the chalky material, and could be a cultivated soil.

Trench C (Fig. 5a and 5b)

This trench was positioned where the modern garage (to the north) abutted the older outbuilding extension. The brick foundations of the NW corner of the outbuilding were exposed at the SE corner of the underpinning trench (Pl. 7). A land drain, aligned north-south alongside the west wall of the outbuilding, entered a brick drain chamber beside the end of the outbuilding, and may have flowed around the northern side before the garage was built.

On the northern side of the trench, the construction trench for the garage was visible, cutting into a mixed layer of brown clay with chalk and brick rubble (Pl. 8). A shallow feature **10** cut into this layer, and was sealed by topsoil. It may have held a scaffold pole during construction of the outbuilding.

Trench D

This trench, west of the garage, was excavated through a 0.12m thick layer of concrete, exposing a mixed deposit of topsoil and mortar, between 0.3 and 0.6m thick. This covered a 0.05m thick band of

mortar and chalk. Beneath this was brown clay loam **5**, probably the post-medieval ground surface, which sloped abruptly down towards the north.

Trenches E and F

Modern topsoil sealed the backfilled wall construction trench for the modern garage. No other deposits were seen.

Trench G (Fig. 5c)

At the NW corner of the garage, it was clear that it had been built on ground which had formerly sloped downwards to the south (Pl. 9). The foundations had been laid in a dark topsoil-like material, levelling the feature, with chalky brown clay below. It was unclear whether this was undisturbed clay or an earlier fill.

Trenches H and J

Further trenches were excavated along the rear of the garage and adjoining outbuilding (Pl. 10). At the northern end of the garage, the same sequence was present as at Trench G.

Trench K

Positioned 5m from the NE corner of the garage, this trench contained the west side of the sloping feature seen in Trenches G and H. Below buried topsoil was a deposit of mortar, chalk and brick rubble, levelling the feature (Pl. 11).

Trench L (Fig. 5d)

This trench was sited at the NE corner of the outbuilding, offset 1m to the east of the adjoining garage. The outbuilding wall had been built on two courses of cut chalk rubble blocks, resting on the surface of a dark brown clay loam deposit **22** (Pl. 12). There was no evidence that the exterior of the 0.35m wide chalk foundation had been set in a foundation trench, but traces of a construction trench for the brick wall survived. As the chalk blocks were replaced by bricks at the corner of the building, the chalk may represent the remains of an earlier structure that may have extended slightly further to the north.

The material immediately below the chalk courses was a thick dark grey/brown soil **22** with very few tile or brick inclusions. This suggests that it predated the construction or demolition process which created the chalk and brick rubble inclusions seen to the east of the outbuilding and near the garage.

Beneath the dark soil was a red/brown sandy clay **20**. Initially this appeared to be a natural deposit, until a cluster of sherds **21** from a twelfth/thirteenth century bowl were found well-stratified within it (Appendix 3). The sandy clay is now interpreted as material redeposited from the base of the linear feature beside it. Two prehistoric worked flints had been redeposited within this clay (Appendix 4).

Trench M (Fig. 5e)

Alongside Trench M, the wall of the outbuilding was of two distinct phases. The latest phase was entirely above present ground level, and was of bricks, 230mm x 110mm x 70mm, bonded with a cream-coloured mortar. Below this, its upper course protruding slightly above ground level, was an earlier brick wall with white mortar. Three courses were present, with brick dimensions of 225mm x 110mm x 72mm. Two courses of cut chalk survived below the brick courses, with the exposed face considerably eroded (Pl. 13).

Beside the wall, a 0.1m thick layer of topsoil had extended up to the wall. Beneath it was a 0.4m thick layer of brick rubble, mortar and chalk rubble **24**, its base coinciding with the base of the chalk foundation. Layer **25** was 0.4m thick, and was interpreted as material accumulated against the bank of the linear depression seen either side of the outbuildings. All these deposits extended at least 1.6m beyond the wall, suggesting that they had collected on a ground surface and were not fill of wall construction trenches.

Under fill **25** was a 0.1m thick layer of orange/brown sandy clay **26**, possibly derived from weathered natural. The chalky clay layer **27** below may have been undisturbed natural of glacial origin.

Trench N

One further trench west of Trench M was monitored at a later stage, but this provided no additional information.

The Linear Depression

An 8-10m wide, NE-SW aligned depression can be seen in the pasture field north of the drive to Wyham House and Wyham Grange. The drive has been constructed across the depression, incompletely filling it and levelling the banks to either side (Pl. 14). To the south of the drive, it can be seen crossing the lawn area east of Wyham Grange, towards the site of the new swimming pool (which replaced a former garden pond).

Before the new pool was constructed, the depression and a bank along its west side were clearly visible up to the outbuilding and garage. Where the outbuilding had been built across the bank, the crest of the ridge had been levelled. It was observed that the outbuilding had been sited beside the depression, suggesting that it had remained a significant feature when the original chalk-founded building was constructed. The drain seen beside Trench C seems to have emptied into this depression.

To the west side of the outbuilding and garage, slight traces of the feature remain in the surface of the lawn, crossing to the western property boundary (Pl. 15). This part of the depression has been virtually levelled, but the adjacent ridge remains. At the west side of the lawn, a north-south aligned broad depression follows the land boundary to the west of Wyham Grange. That feature is deepest SW of

the house, although backfilling is continuing. Its appearance suggests that it was a hollowed lane rather than a drainage ditch, and this may also be the function of the one approaching the church from the NE. Although no relationship between the two features can be seen at ground level, it is probable that both were contemporary and led through the village's open fields to the church.

The Swimming Pool Extension (Fig. 2; Pl. 16)

A 13m x 6.5m part of the lawn area to the east of the garage was stripped of turf in preparation for construction of a swimming pool. The stripped area lay to the north of the ridge, and occupied the width of the depression. The turf covered a layer of twentieth century levelling material, containing brick rubble, roof tile, etc. The contractor agreed to excavate a 0.6m wide slot across the width of the pool area in order to establish the profile of the natural chalk (Fig. 6).

The topsoil **35** was thickest on the south side of the stripped area, over 0.4m thick close to the ridge in the lawn, and thinned to 0.3m towards the north. Beneath it were two similar layers of grey loam with mortar and brick rubble **37** and **36**. These contained pieces of wire and twentieth century crockery fragments, indicating that the linear depression had been partially filled relatively recently (perhaps when the garage was constructed or the previous owner had extensive works on the house in the 1980s).

The twentieth century levelling overlay a backfilled feature **38**, which contained a ceramic land drain. From the shape of the feature, it appeared that this had been excavated as a ditch, its base 0.6m lower than the associated ground surface. Upcast material had been thrown onto the northern side, creating a bank which survived to 0.2m high; identical material had been used to backfill the feature after later insertion of the land drain. Near its base, ditch **38** was 0.5m wide, increasing to 1.3m wide at the former ground level. This drain could represent part of the same drainage system as **14**, seen in Trench C. The presence of brick rubble within its fill suggests that it was backfilled after construction of brick buildings on the Wyham Grange site, and possibly shortly after construction of the existing brick phase of the outbuilding.

The ditch had been excavated through a 0.3m thick layer of orange/brown chalky clay **39/49**. This had an even upper and lower surface, and filled a 4.5m wide depression **50/48** cut into chalky brash and clay, with chalk bedrock at the base. The chalky clay layer was interpreted as soil accumulation across the medieval hollow lane leading past the site of Wyham Grange, but no trace of metalling was present. As frequent scouring of dung and mud from roads for use as fertiliser on fields is well-documented, the absence of a road surface is not surprising (Taylor 1979, 146). It sealed two small features, the bases of which cut into the chalk bedrock. Feature **42**, at the southern edge of the depression, was 0.4m wide, and 0.1m of its orange/brown clay fill **29** survived below the overlying layer (Pl. 17). The fill incorporated seventeenth/eighteenth century pottery. 0.4m to the north was another shallow feature **41**, 0.8m wide, filled with light brown brash and clay. These features could represent ruts in the chalk base of the hollow lane.

The southern side of the depression/lane seemed to be well-defined, cut into a 0.5m thick deposit of gritty chalk brash 43. However, the base of this brash was at least 0.1m lower than the adjacent chalk bedrock, and this indicates that it is probably an artificially deposited soil. The same sequence was visible on the northern edge of the depression, but here it was cut into a light brown clay 46. Both deposits were recorded as the fill of more extensive ditches, but reconsideration of the evidence suggests that both are accumulations of plough-moved soil, dropped either side of the lane (as described by Taylor 1979, 141). The trial slot across the stripped area was backfilled for safety reasons.

At a later stage in the monitored groundworks, wall foundation trenches were excavated on June 16-17th 2002 around the perimeter of the new swimming pool site, to a depth of 0.7. These encountered 0.55m of dark brown clay loam garden soil, covering red/brown chalky clay, with chalk bedrock at the trench base (Pl. 18). No indications of an archaeological feature were seen in the trench faces at the eastern side of the pool area (Pl. 19). Here the upper fill contained brick and concrete rubble from a former garden pond that had been sited at the edge of the depression; this pond had subsequently been used as a children's sand pit. Sixteenth and eighteenth century pottery was found in the spoil 32 from this trench.

Renovation of the Existing House

During the first monitoring visits in August 2001, render had been partially removed from the external western wall of the house. Beneath the render, a variety of phases of brick blockings of earlier windows and doors were seen, some of which Mr Woods described as works by the previous owner. One intention of the renovations was to restore some of the blocked features and to return the appearance of the building closer to its original design.

The project design was produced by LAS on 17th November 2001, and passed to Mr Woods two days later. It mentioned recording of past alterations to the standing building exposed by the renovation works. By this time, the works on the house had been completed and re-rendered without recording. Record photographs of the exterior of the house were taken on 19th November 2001 (Pls. 20 and 21).

Conclusion

The watching brief was able to contribute information relating to the development of the house and the medieval settlement layout which preceded it. It is now clear that a building of chalk block foundations extended northwards to at least Trench L. This was probably a successor to the seventeenth century mud and timber thatched building with brick sole-plate described in terriers. The existing house seems to be nineteenth century, but earlier elements could be present within its fabric unless its site has moved southwards.

The 8-10m wide linear depression crossing land either side of the extended house may be a medieval lane to the church and to open fields, but this has not been established conclusively; the width at its base of about 4m is excessive for a ditch. To the north it cuts into a 0.5m thick clay layer, which could be a medieval cultivation feature such as a headland or balk.

Whether or not the features identified below the depression are cart wheel ruts, a seventeenth/eighteenth century date can be ascribed to them on the basis of a stratified pot sherd from 42. From that date, the linear depression was allowed to fill with soil, as if its function had ceased. This coincides with the known presence of the parsonage, outbuildings of which gradually encroached over its backfilled course. Despite levelling efforts, the depression was too great to be hidden, and it remained a visible hollow for the next three hundred years. In the nineteenth century or early twentieth century, the drainage system for part of the house was directed around the northern end of the outbuildings, and piped along the northern side of the linear depression to the east. Upcast from this drain trench, thrown to the north, exaggerated the dip.

The two worked flints from beside the existing building indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity, but this was anticipated. No prehistoric features were identified on the site.

Acknowledgements

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The pottery was identified by Jane Young. Illustrations were prepared by Naomi Field, and the report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
19th February 2003

References

Cameron, K. 1998 *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*.
Taylor, C. 1979 *Roads and Tracks of Britain*.

Archive Summary

Correspondence
Developer's plans and annotated copies
Field plans and section drawings
Inked plans and section drawings
Archaeological finds: pottery, tile, flint
Specialists' archive lists: pottery and tile, flint
Photographs: LAS colour print film nos. 01/58/12-36; 01/67/1-10,25-29; 02/57/0-14; 02/67/15a-27a
(including those used in this report).

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Wyham Glebe Terrier Extracts

(Sources: Wyham terrier bundle, Lincolnshire Archives
Transcribed documents held with house deeds)

- 1601 ...All the Glebe Lands belonging to the Parsonage of Wyham doth containe by estimation xj or xij acres or thereabouts and lieth dispersed in severall places on a certain Wonge called Wyham Wonge, wch Wong is on the West side of the fieldes of wyham containing by estimation foure score acres and the sayde Gleebe lands belonging to the sayde Parsonage of Wyham is marked with a mere or balke at eyther side of the sayde lands as it lieth in severall places and butteth towards the West on the highway or Streete called Louth Streete, and towards the East on the Sheep Walke called Wyham Woulde. Also there is belonging to the sayde parsonage about the house of the same parsonage by estimation one acre of grounds or thereabouts....
- 1693: We, the Minister and Churchwarden of Wyham do certify [to] whom it may concern that we do not know or can be informed of any Glebelands, meadows, gardens, orchards, tenements or cottages belonging to Our said Rectory of Wyham.
We only find one house commonly called the parsonage house (without any fold, court or enclosure about it) which is now in the possession of the Lady Anne-Ellys of London, widow, who affirms that it was built for a relation who was minister of the place...
- Undated: Imprimis - there is a house near the Church Yard of three small bays of building framed of oak posts with mudd walls ground soal'd with brick and thatched with straw with a high porch and study over it and two chambers over the house and three brick chimneys which hath been known by the name of the Parsonage House time out of mind but was never known to have been in the possession of the Rector by any man now living.
Item - there is a close of pasture adjoining on the SE side of the said house of the yearly rent of £4 a year in which are several ash trees and many thorn bushes, which close by ancient men was and still is called the Priest's Close but no man living knew it ever to have been in the possession of the Rector.
Item - The Lady Anne Ellis of London, widow, pays the rector £23 and a Noble yearly as her husband did before her in full of all the profits of the Rectory and keeps the churchyard in her possession...
- 1822 ... one slated dwelling house in length 30 foot, in breadth 13foot within the walls...

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary: Wyham Grange (WCG 02)

Context No.	Area/Trench	Context Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
1	TrA	layer	above 2	concrete	
2	TrA	layer	below 2, above 3	layer of bricks	
3	TrA	layer	below 2, above 4	chalk and brick rubble	
4	TrA	fill	fill of 6 and 7, below 3	black soil with chalk and mortar	
5	TrA	layer	cut by 6 and 7	brown clay	
6	TrA	cut	filled by 4, cuts 5	north-south wall foundation	
7	TrA	cut	filled by 4, cuts 5	west-east wall foundation trench	
8	TrB	layer	below 5	red/brown chalky clay	
9	TrC	fill	below 4, fill of 10	brown clay with mortar	
10	TrC	cut	filled by 9, cuts 11		
11	TrC	layer	cut by 10 and 6	brown clay with chalk and brick rubble	
12	TrC	drain	below 13, fill of 14	brick drain chamber	
13	TrC	fill	cut by 15, above 12	dark brown clay loam	
14	TrC	cut	filled by 12 and 13, below 13, cuts 5	drain trench	
15	TrC	cut	filled by 16, cuts 13	drain trench	
16	TrC	fill	fill of 15	dark brown clay loam and drain	
17	TrG	layer	above 23	concrete	
18	TrG	fill	below 23, fill of 19	mortar with chalk	
19	TrG	cut	filled by 18, cuts 30		
20	TrL	layer	below 22, above 20, contains 21	red/brown sandy clay	fired clay x 5; flint x 1
21	TrL	finds ref	within 20		pot x 10 (12th/13thC); flint x 1
22	TrL	layer	below 35, above 20	dark brown clay	pot x 2 (14th/16thC and 17th/18thC)
23	TrG	layer	below 17, above 18	topsoil with mortar	
24	TrM	layer	below 35, over 25	mortar, brick rubble, chalk	
25	TrM	fill	below 24, over 26	dark brown clay loam	
26	TrM	layer	below 25, over 27	orange brown sandy clay	
27	TrM	layer	below 26	chalky brown clay	
28					
29	pool slot	fill	fill of 42, below 39	orange/brown chalky clay	pot x 2 (17th/18thC)

Context Summary: Wyham Grange (WCG 02)

Context No.	Area/Trench	Context Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
30	TrG	layer	cut by 19	brown loamy clay	pot x 1 (13th/15thC)
31	not used				
32	pool wall foundation	finds ref		finds from foundation trench of swimming pool	pot x 6 (16th/18thC)
33	pool wall foundation	finds ref		finds from foundation trench of swimming pool	tile frag x 1
34	not used				
35	east of outbuildings	layer	above 37	topsoil and turf	
36	pool slot	layer	below 37, above 39	grey clay loam with mortar and brick rubble	
37	pool slot	layer	below 35, above 36	grey/brown clay loam with mortar and brick rubble; wire	
38	pool slot	cut	filled by 47, cuts 39 and 49		
39	pool slot	layer	cut by 38, fill of 50; ?Same as 49	orange/brown chalky clay with brick rubble	
40	pool slot	fill	fill of 41, cut by 50	light brown chalk brash with clay	
41	pool slot	cut	filled by 40, cuts 44		
42	pool slot	cut	filled by 29, cuts 43		
43	pool slot	layer	cut by 42, above 44	orange chalky brash	
44	pool slot	natural	below 43, cut by 41, cut by 45	white chalk bedrock	
45	pool slot	cut	filled by 46, cuts 44		
46	pool slot	fill	fill of 45, below 49	brown-light brown clay	
47	pool slot	fill	fill of 38, below 36	dark brown clay loam with brick rubble, and ceramic land drain pipe near base	
48	pool slot	cut	filled by 49, cuts 46		
49	pool slot	fill	fill of 48, cut by 38; ?same as 39	orange brown chalky clay	
50	pool slot	cut	filled by 39, cuts 29 and 40		

APPENDIX 3

Pottery Archive WCG02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
21	WEMS	Fabric A	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered		8	1	271		base & BS	odd sooting pattern;soot on ext & int walls but not int & ext base;probably coil built & wheel finished;base appears to have cracked and re-oxidised across the break both along the basal edge & across the break in the base.	12th to early 13th
21	WEMS	Fabric I	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	small bowl	2	1	23		rim & BS	soot	12th to early 13th
22	HUM		Humberware	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		14th to 16th
22	STSL		Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	press mould dish	1	1	6	trailed & combed	base		late 17th to 18th
29	BERTH		Brown glazed earthenware	jar	2	1	26		BS		17th to 18th
30	TOY		Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	1	1	37		rim	glaze & oxidised break for at least 40mm down rim;cracked in kiln;UJH thumbing;upright rim	late 13th to 15th
32	GRE		Glazed Red Earthenware	large jar	1	1	75		BS	possibly Bolingbroke	18th
32	NOTS		Nottingham stoneware	jar ?	3	1	50		BS		18th
32	TB		Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	bowl	2	1	187		base & BS		16th to 17th

Tile Archive WCG02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
20	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	5	34	looks possibly industrial;one has 90 degree angle;silty fabric:straw impressions on ext;oxid ext reduced int;? Mould	-
33	NIB	Nibbed tile	1	92	folded ? Central bar pressed at sides	med to post-med

APPENDIX 4

Wyham Grange, Wyham cum Cadeby,
Lincolnshire.

FCFT 01

Lithic Materials: Catalogue

Report by Jim Rylatt – January, 2003

1.0 Catalogue

Two pieces of worked flint were recovered from the site:

Context No.		Description
20	Chip	Flake fragment, flake surfaces survive. One surface cortical; cortex thin, abraded and rounded profile. Lightly patinated brownish-grey semi-translucent flint.
21	Secondary flake	Flake, with flat platform, relatively diffuse bulb, and feathered termination. Dorsal surface has scars suggesting removal of similar irregular flakes from a single platform. Small area of thin, abraded cortex on one lateral edge. Pale grey opaque flint, with chalky inclusions. 32 x 26mm.

NB: Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

THE FIGURES

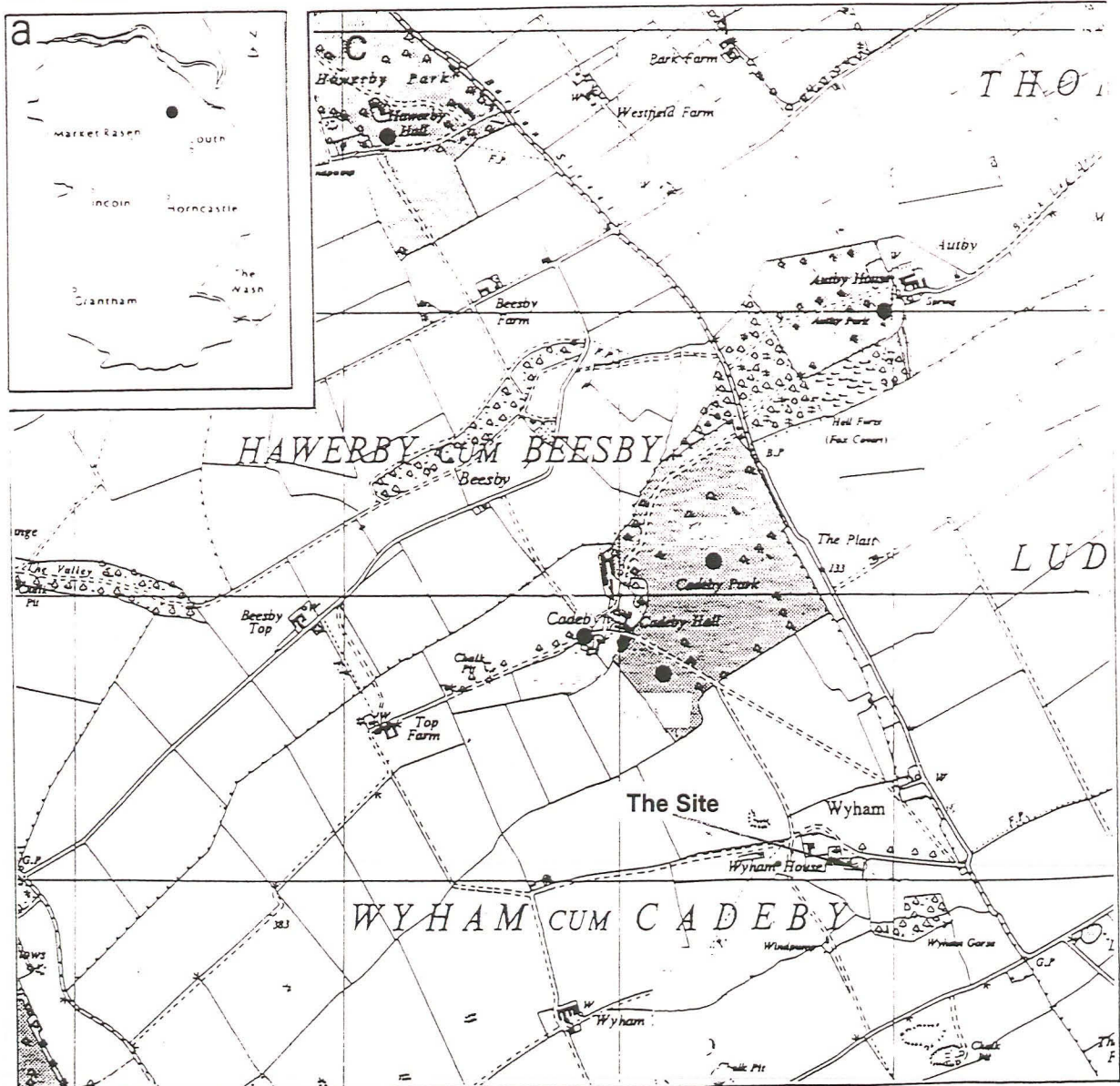
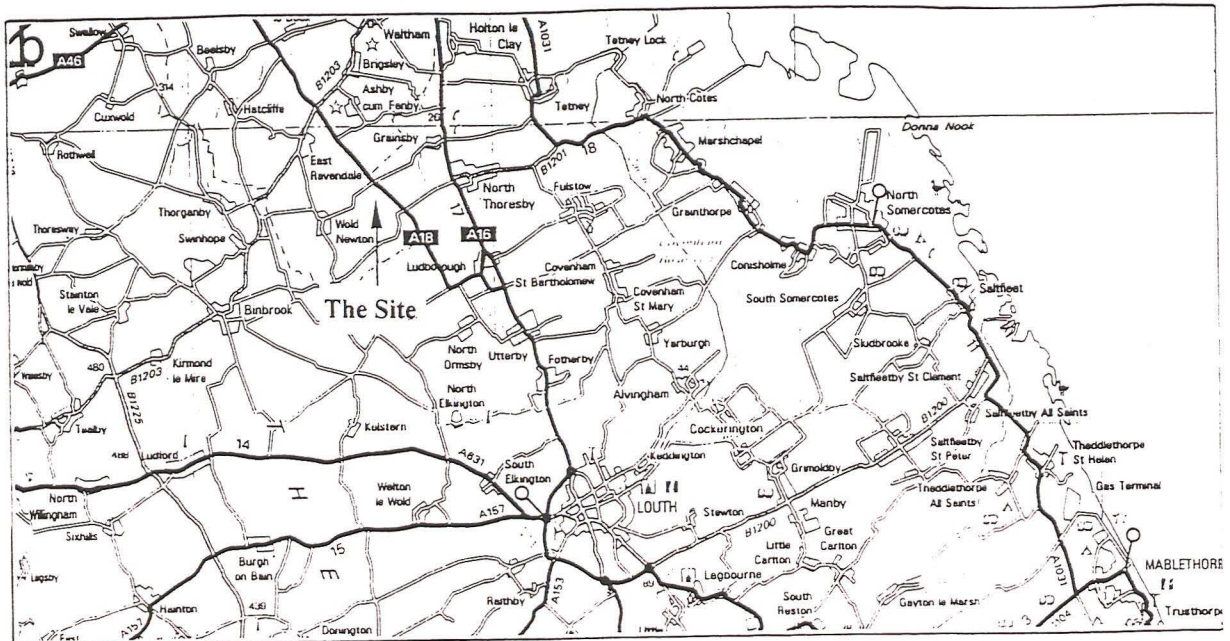


Fig. 1 Location of Wyham (c based on the 1956 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map, Sheet TF 29NE. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

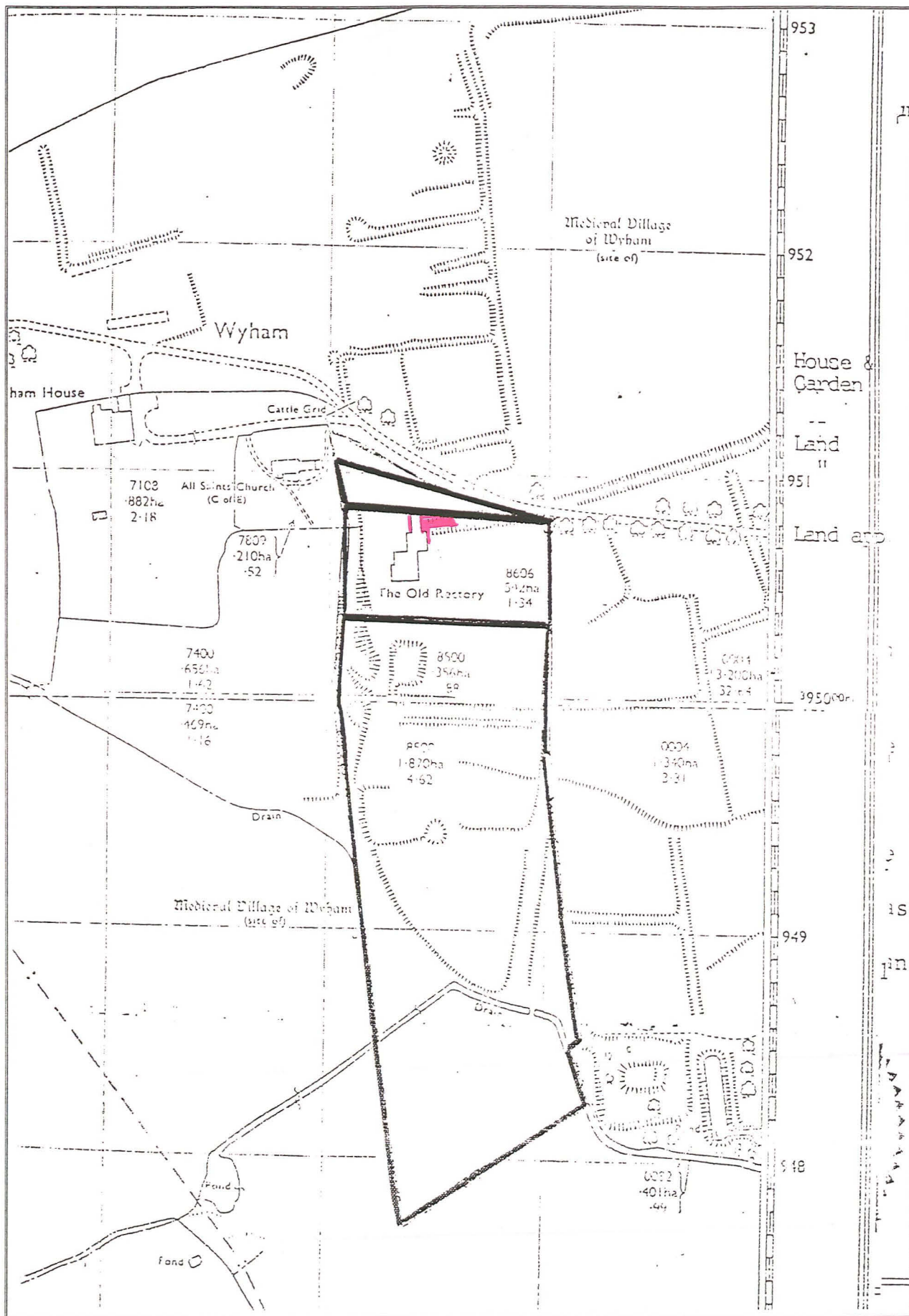


Fig. 2 Location of the monitored development, based on an Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map showing earthworks of medieval banks and ditches (reproduced from a conveyancing plan dated January 1980, provided by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

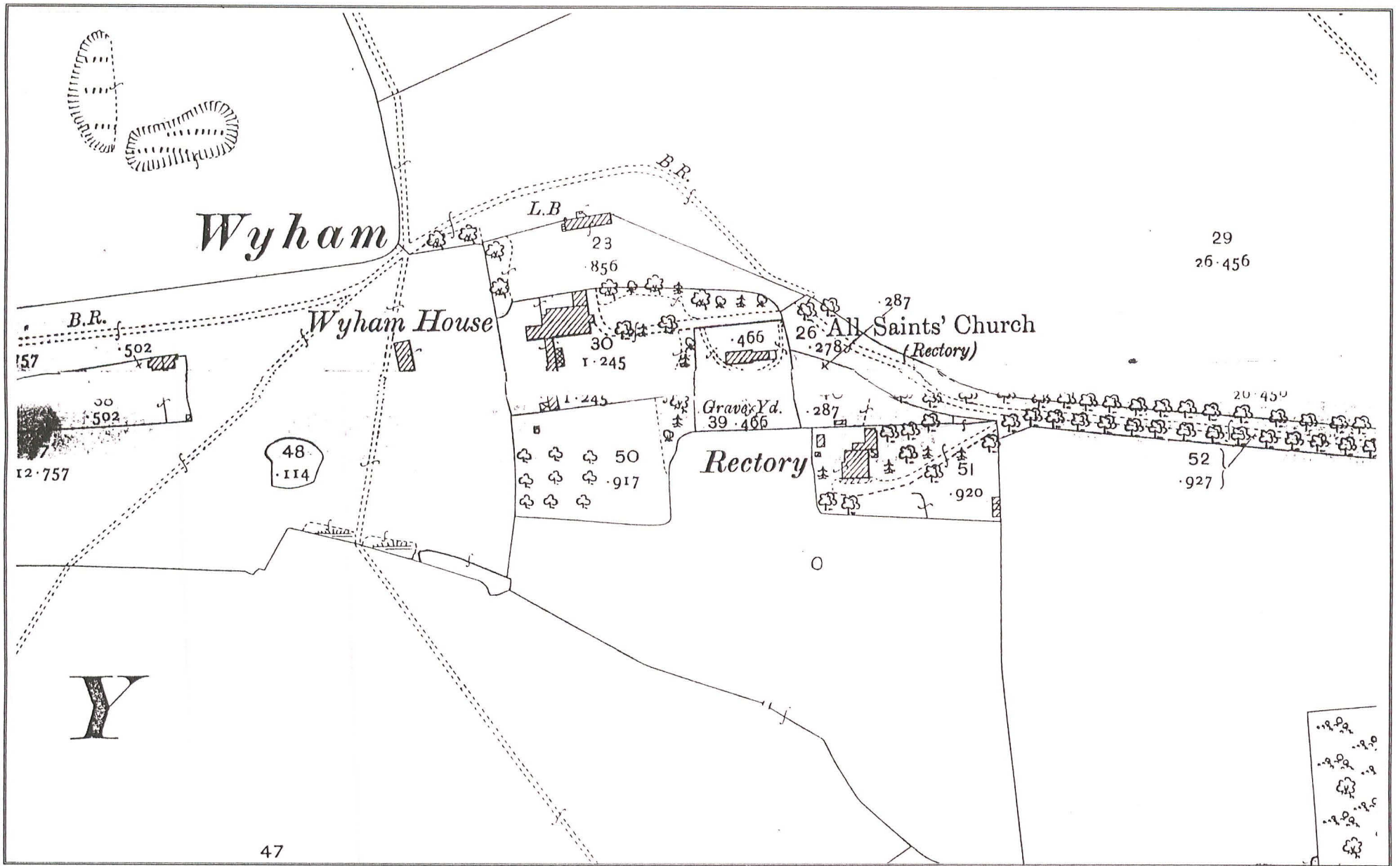


Fig. 3 Extract from the 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map showing the house layout.

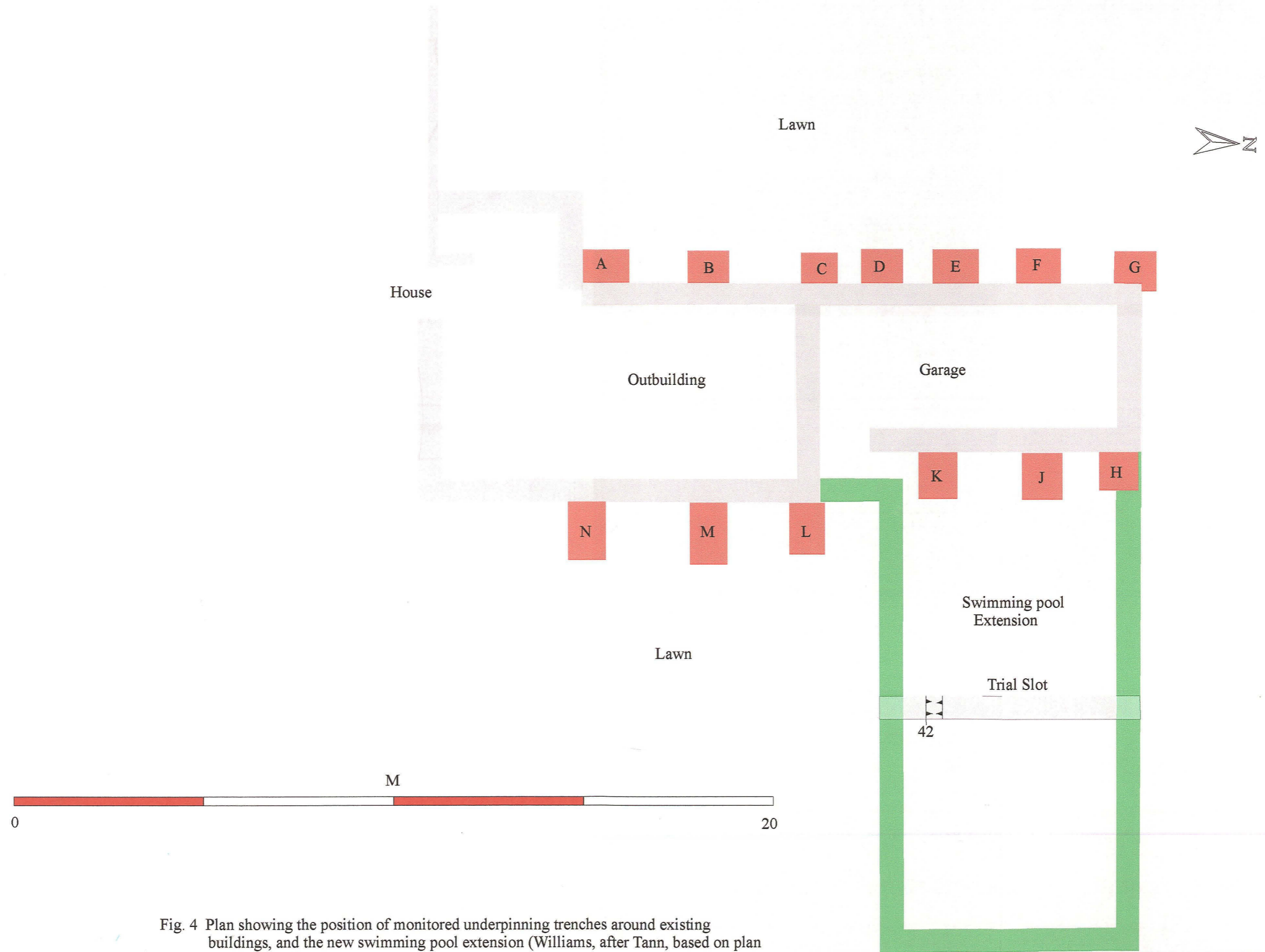


Fig. 4 Plan showing the position of monitored underpinning trenches around existing buildings, and the new swimming pool extension (Williams, after Tann, based on plan supplied by client.)

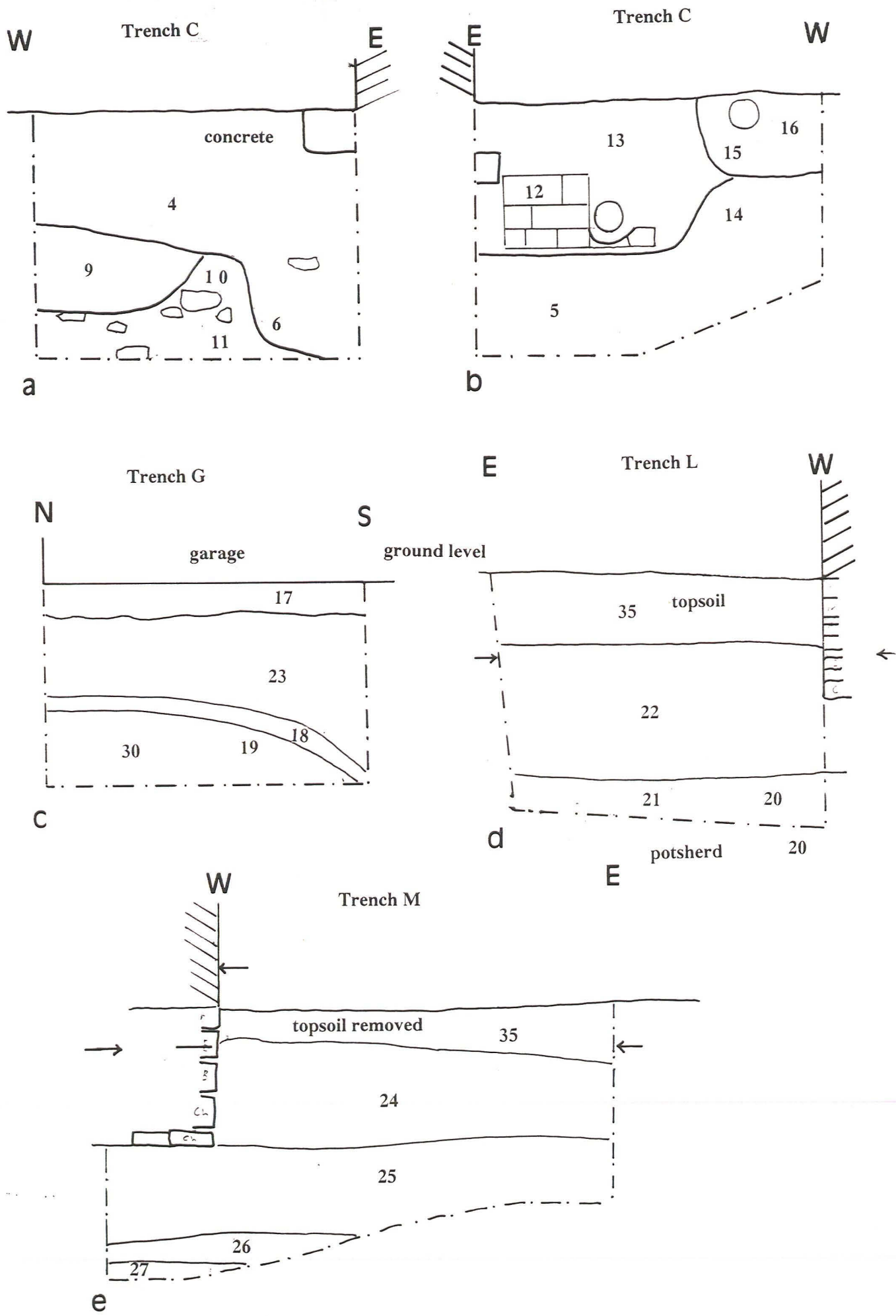


Fig. 5 Deposits visible in selected faces of the underpinning trenches (Field and Frost, after Tann).

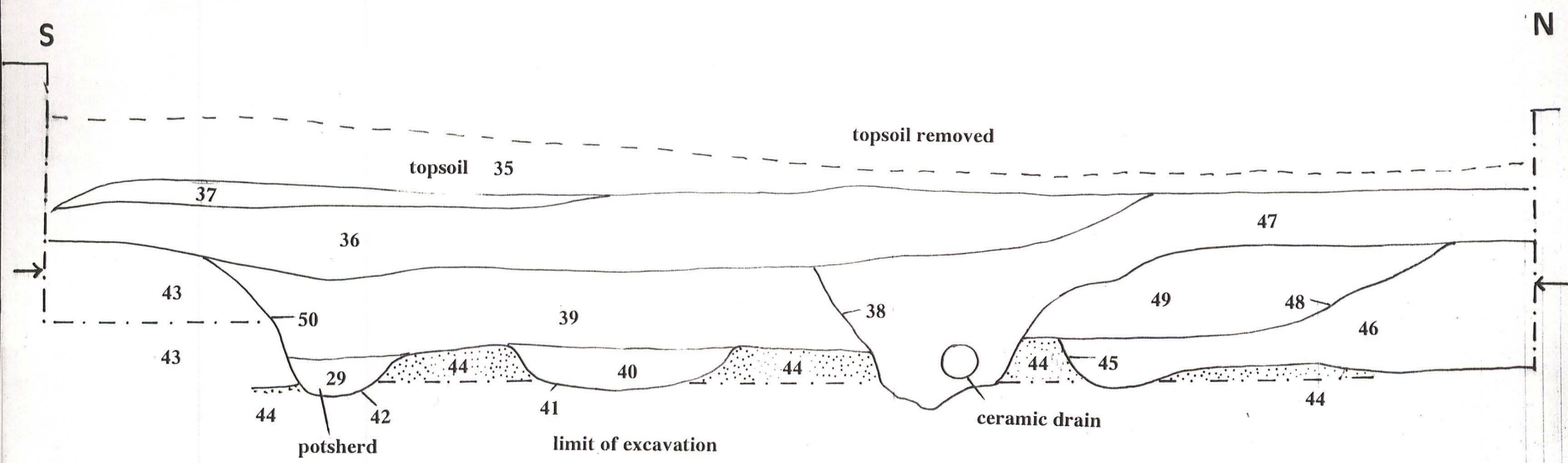


Fig. 6 Deposits visible in the western face of the trial slot across the swimming pool area (Field, after Tann).

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 All Saints Church, Wyham (looking NE).

Pl. 2 Trench A, for underpinning existing extension to Wyham Grange (looking SE).





Pl. 3 Dark fill of the extension wall construction trench, Trench A (looking north).

Pl. 4 Brickwork foundations of north wall of cellar, overlain by later brickwork of existing wall. Trench A, looking south.





Pl. 5 Buried brickwork of the cellar roof, beside the modern entrance to the house (looking east).

Pl. 6 Horizontal bands of subsoil and topsoil above chalky boulder-clay, Trench B. Looking SE.





PI. 7 Trench C (foreground), showing the drain in the southern side. Looking south alongside the extension to the house.

PI. 8 Northern face of Trench C, with dark soil below the garage wall representing fill of the extension foundation trench. This cuts a mixed layer of chalk rubble and tile, as does the possible scaffold hole (left edge of trench).





Pl. 9 Trench G at the NW corner of the garage, showing topsoil and subsoil layers sloping down to the south as fill of a linear depression. Looking NE.

Pl. 10 Underpinning trenches H, J and K (under shelter) to the east of the garage (looking south).





Pl. 11 Deposits in the western face of Trench K below the garage, showing tip-lines at the southern side of the linear depression.

Pl. 12 Foundation courses at the NE corner of the extension (Trench L). The existing brick extension over-rides chalk block foundations of an earlier structure. Looking west.





PI. 13 Trench M. The brick foundations of the extension cover vestigial courses of a chalk foundation; the mortar layer alongside the wall is fill of the earlier foundation trench, with clay above it filling the brick foundation trench. The thick brown clay layer is bank material alongside the linear depression. Looking SW.

PI. 14 The linear depression is crossed by the drive, but is clearly visible across the eastern lawn (looking west).





Pl. 15 Slight traces of the linear depression remain visible in the western lawn (looking north).



PI. 16 Location of the new pool extension, east of the garage (looking SW). The southern bank of the linear depression survives as a garden feature.

PI. 17 Small segment excavated at the base of ditch 42, in the trial slot across the swimming pool site (looking north). Overlying rubble and soil layers represent attempts to fill the depression.





Pl. 18 Northern wall foundation trench for the new swimming pool extension (looking west).



Pl. 19 Tip-lines of fill of the linear depression, showing in the northern wall foundation trench of the swimming pool extension. Looking NE towards the drive.



Pl. 20 South and east elevations of Wyham Grange, after recent works. Looking NW.



Pl. 21 North and west elevations of Wyham Grange, after renovations. Looking SE.