

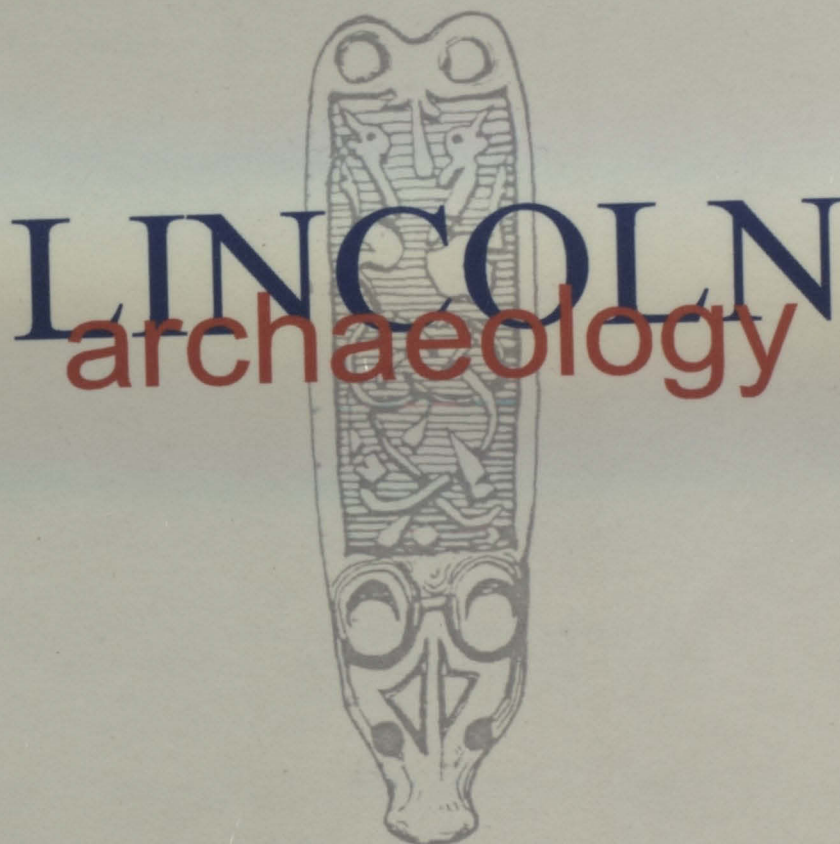
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**A Report to
Lindsey Securities Ltd
January 2004**



**Phase VII, Church Lane,
Cherry Willingham,
Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No.: 518

LINCOLN
archaeology

**PHASE VII, CHURCH LANE,
CHERRY WILLINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- *Between the 11 November 1999 and 24 January 2003, representatives of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit undertook an archaeological watching brief, on behalf of Lindsey Securities Ltd, during groundwork associated with the construction of Phase VII (The Hawthornes), Church Lane, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire.*
- *The watching brief required the monitoring and recording of groundwork associated with drainage, road construction and the excavation of house plot foundation trenches. Drainage and road construction revealed archaeological features at the northern end of the site. Of the thirty-five house plots and associated garages monitored during the watching brief, only nine houses and one garage plot revealed archaeological features.*
- *The watching brief revealed a complex series of archaeological features spanning the Saxon to modern era, unfortunately a lack of stratified material resulted in a poorly dated site.*
- *The watching brief revealed no evidence of prehistoric occupation on the site and although flint artefacts were recovered they are all believed to be intrusive, and corroborating the conclusions made during the 1999 evaluation that occupation ascribed to this period probably lies further up the hill-slope, beyond the area of Phase VII.*
- *Evidence of Roman occupation on the site was similarly lacking. All of the Roman material found during the watching brief appeared to derive from a source outside the area of development.*
- *The watching brief revealed evidence of occupation tentatively ascribed to the Saxon period. Primarily located on the hill-slope at the northern end of the site, a complex sequence of ditches, pits and post-holes was recorded. Comparison of the location and nature of archaeological features recorded during the 1999 evaluation with features revealed during the watching brief suggests that many of the undated features could be of Saxon date.*
- *Dating evidence indicating the extent of medieval occupation was sparse therefore in order to identify medieval features a comparison was made with both the results of the 1999 evaluation of the site and an existing earthwork survey of the medieval fishpond complex. Most of the medieval features recorded during the watching brief correspond to earthworks recorded during this survey. The most notable discovery was the remains of a stone structure and associated metallised surfaces.*
- *The full extent of post-medieval to modern occupation of the site remains unclear, however, an agricultural association is likely for the post-medieval period, given the findings made during the earlier evaluation. Modern occupation appears to be associated with the on-going development of The Hawthornes residential estate.*

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between the 11 November 1999 and 24 January 2003, representatives of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU) undertook an archaeological watching brief, on behalf of Lindsey Securities Ltd, during groundwork associated with the construction of Phase VII (The Hawthornes), Church Lane, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire.

2.0 SUMMARY SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

Cherry Willingham lies in the administrative district of West Lindsey, c. 6km to the east of Lincoln, on the northern edge of a glacial gap in the Jurassic Limestone ridge (known as the "Lincoln Edge") which contains the course of the River Witham. The site lies at the south-east edge of the village, on land immediately to the south-east of the church (**Fig. 1**).

Investigations during 1980 by Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS), immediately to the north of the present site (on an earlier phase of The Hawthornes development) unearthed evidence of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon occupation. Subsequent investigation in both 1998 and 1999 by CLAU (CWCL98 and CWCA99), in the area encompassing Phase VI of the development and the archaeological evaluation of Phase VII prior to the commencement of its development, further substantiated the findings of the earlier 1980 investigations by revealing evidence of prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation on the site. These investigations revealed that the principal period of interest on the site was its occupation during the Anglo-Saxon period (6th – 11th centuries). Phase VII appears to lie on the periphery of an Anglo-Saxon settlement occupying the higher ground at the northern end of the site.

For further information relating to the sites topography, geology and archaeology please refer to CLAU Report Nos.: 404 and 413 (Jarvis 2000a & 2000b).

3.0 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

The aims of the evaluation were:

- A. to produce an archive record of deposits and remains generally within the constraints of the groundwork contractors' working methods and programme as related to the project design, with due regard to current Health and Safety legislation.
- B. to produce a report on the archaeological importance of the discoveries.
- C. to produce a project archive from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- D. to provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Extent of Archaeological Methodology

The watching brief required the monitoring and recording of groundwork associated with drainage, road construction and the excavation of house plot foundation trenches (**Fig. 2**).

The archaeological record was secured by means of trench side notes. Scale drawings of sections and plans of archaeological features were made and a full photographic record compiled.

4.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 RESULTS

Roads and Main Drainage Trenches (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 13, Pls. I – III)

Groundwork involved in the formation of the Roadways consisted of the removal, by mechanical excavator of topsoil and in places some of the underlying subsoil. Roadways 1, 4 (northwards from the area of Roadway 9) and 5A were monitored during the watching brief. The drainage trenches were excavated along Road 4 from points F46 and S46 to point S30A and along Roads 9 and 5A (both cul-de-sacs). Excessive depths involved during the laying of the drainage required the use of a steel box in order to gain safe access into the trench. This methodology precluded much recording especially at the southern end of the site where depths in excess of 3m were required. At the northern end of the site (Road 5A: see **Pl. I**), soils were susceptible to waterlogging and proved difficult for plant and machinery to operate. In order to maintain a continuous programme of work, the drainage contractor removed much of this soil (within the confines of the roadway) prior to the excavation of the drainage trench.



Plate I: General view looking south-west showing the removal of waterlogged soil in the area of Roadway 5A to enable the insertion of surface and foul-water drains.

In the area of Roadway 5A, south-sloping natural sand ([211]) lay approximately 900mm below existing ground level; it was cut by three ditches ([236], [237/240] and [238/239]). Aligned north-south, ditch [236] had a V-shaped profile measuring 1.4m wide and 600mm deep. Its fill, [218] an undated silt/clay, contained occasional charcoal flecks. Ditch [237/240] lay slightly to the west of [236] and was aligned north-north-west, with a broad U-shaped profile measuring 4.5m wide and 1.1m deep; there were two undated fills in the ditch ([219] and [220]). Primary fill [220], wet dark grey/black silt, contained occasional fragments of organic material. Crossing ditch [237/240] on an east-west alignment was a further U-shaped ditch [238/239] measuring 2.7m wide and 800mm deep at its widest recorded point. Its undated fill [221], dark grey/brown silt, contained occasional charcoal flecks.

A pond ([242]) with a U-shaped profile 800mm deep was partially revealed during machine excavation at the north end of Roadway 5A. Its fill [216], light green/brown clayey/silt with occasional charcoal flecks, was undated. Immediately to the west of pond [242] lay [241], an undated U-shaped north-west to south-east ditch measuring 1m wide and 500mm deep. On the west side of ditch [241] was a metalled surface ([217]) constructed from pitched, roughly squared limestone fragments. An extensive 800mm thick subsoil ([210]) was recorded in Roadway 5A, sealing ditches [237/240] and [238/239]. Overlying [210] at the west end of the roadway was [243], a layer of small angular limestone fragments, interpreted as the possible continuation (subsequently ploughed) of metalling [217].

A 600mm wide and 800mm deep, north-south wall/foundation ([244]), the full extent of which was unclear, cut into subsoil [210] above ditch [237].



Plate II: Looking west immediately to the west of Roadway 5A showing walls ([201] and [202]) and metalling [203] associated with a medieval structure, possibly a building (scale is 1m). Note the proximity of this structure to existing ground level.

Machine excavations carried out just beyond the western limit of Roadway 5A (undertaken in support of drainage operations) revealed subsoil deposit [204]. Lying above the subsoil, immediately beneath topsoil, was north-south wall/foundation [201] (see **Pl. II**) at least 2m long and 900mm wide (its southern extent was unclear due to its truncation by enabling groundwork). A small quantity of medieval roof tile recovered from the wall fabric dated to between the 13th and 16th centuries.). A second east-west wall ([202]) lay at the northern end of [201]. Both walls appeared to be contemporary and consisted of two surviving courses of unbonded and unhewn, limestone fragments. Wall [202] was at least 2.5m long and 500mm wide. An area of metalling ([203]: small pitched limestone fragments), the full extent of which was unclear, lay to the west of the junction formed by the two walls.

The monitoring of groundwork at the junction of Roadways 1, 4 and 5A (at the base of the hill-slope) revealed an undated cut feature ([234]) truncating subsoil [210]. A substantial east-west ditch ([232/233]), 4.4m wide and 1.7m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile, partially truncated [234] on its north side. The ditch followed the line of Roadway 1 for c. 39m before turning sharply south (see **Pl. III**). The primary fill of the ditch ([209/231]), mottled grey/black silt with frequent charcoal and organic (twig) remains, produced few finds including a fragment of medieval tile and a sherd of pot dating to between the late 13th and 15th centuries. Two fragments of Collyweston roof tile, a single animal bone and a large architectural fragment (probably a medieval window mullion) were also recovered. The secondary fill of ditch [233], [208], dark brown silty soil, was undated.



Plate III: Roadway 1 looking west showing ditch [232/233] (visible as a dark soil cut into the surrounding natural sand) at the point where it turns to run south.

A pond ([235]) measuring 4.7m wide and 1.3m deep, lay on the north side of ditch [232/233] at its west end. The primary fill of the pond ([213]), dark grey/black fine sandy/silt with occasional organic inclusions (round wood) was undated, as was the later fill [214]. Further south an east-west U-shaped ditch ([230]) 1.6m wide and 350mm deep crossed the northern end of Roadway 4, c. 9m south of ditch [233]. The fill of the ditch ([229]) was undated although a fragment of secondary smithing slag was recovered from within it. Overlying ditch [230] and extending across much of the area of Roadway 1 was layer [223], an undated sandy/silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Above [223] lay dump [222] a deposit of modern overburden.

Overlying pond [235] was topsoil [205/207]. Finds recovered from topsoil included a fragment of Roman brick, tile dating to between the mid-late 12th and 20th centuries, pottery dating from the late 13th to the 20th century, a complete late medieval horseshoe, a crude architectural fragment made of Lincolnshire limestone, a small quantity of animal bone, fired clay and Collyweston roof tile. Overlying topsoil was [206], a deposit of modern overburden associated with the current development.

Groundwork associated with the formation of Roadway 1 revealed subsoil ([224]: same as [210] and [204]). An undated pit ([226]) and two contemporary post-holes ([445] and [446]) cut the subsoil immediately to the south of ditch [233]. The fills of these features ([225], [227] and [228]) were dark grey/brown silt/clay soils with frequent organic inclusions were truncated by later medieval activity.

Unstratified finds ([200]) recovered from excavated spoil within the area of the roadway included: seven prehistoric flints (including a blade and a side-scraper), Roman pot and tile dating from the late 1st to 2nd century, a fragment of quern, slag (including a plano-convex hearth-bottom), Saxon pottery dating to between the 5th and 10th centuries, a small assemblage of animal bone, and medieval/post medieval pottery and tile of 13th to 18th century date.

House Plots (Figs. 2 and 13)

Thirty-five house plots and associated garages were monitored during the watching brief; of these, only nine houses and one garage plot (Plot 11g) revealed archaeological features.

Plot 7 (Fig. 5)

Plot 7 was located to the north of Road 1 at its junction with Roads 4 and 5A (c. 16m OD), partway up the hill-slope and approximately 10m to the south-east of cwca99 evaluation Trench 8.

Deposits of south-sloping natural sand ([448]) were encountered 1.3m below existing ground level. Cut into natural and revealed in the northern half of the house plot was the southern edge of a large c. east-west pond ([444]), 1.7m deep with steep concave sides. Its fill [443], dark grey/black peaty silt with frequent organic (reed) inclusions, was undated. Overlying pond [444] was [442], an extensive deposit of modern overburden.

Plot 8 (Fig. 6)

Located slightly higher up the hill-slope (c. 17m OD), close to the southern end of cwca99 evaluation Trench 8, the excavation of Plot 8 revealed a complex series of features forming two distinctive phases of occupation.

South-sloping natural sand ([250]) lay 700mm below ground level. A layer ([258]) of silty soil with infrequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks (recorded in section 12) sealed natural. Cut into natural were pit [381], cuts [378] and [380], pond? [382], and ditches/gullies [373], [377] and [383]. All but one of these features were undated (the fill of pit [381], [247] produced a single sherd of late Saxon pot dating to between the late 8th and late 9th centuries) although a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the fills of cuts [376] and [380] (fills [253] and [266]) and gully [373] ([254]). Ditch/gully [373] and [377] were aligned east-west and may represent parts of the same ditch. Gully [383] was aligned north-east to south-west.

Sealing this earlier phase of activity was layer [246], undated pale brown slightly clayey silt from which four fragments of animal bone were recovered. A layer ([261]) of dark red/brown, slightly organic silt sealed [246] in the north-east corner of the house plot.

Cut into [246] were two ponds ([372] and [374]). Their fills ([249], [251] and [255]) contained frequent organic material (reed). Fill [249] produced one animal bone. A pit ([375]) cut into layer [258]. Its fill [257] was undated and consisted of a dark mottled sand with frequent charcoal, organic and clay patches. Topsoil [245], constituting existing ground level, sealed these features and layers. A small group of animal bone was recovered from [252] the excavated spoil.

Plot 9 (Fig. 7)

Plot 9 was situated directly above the line of cwca99 evaluation Trench 8 (c. 18m OD).

Natural sand (south-sloping) [285] lay approximately 1m below ground level. A complex series of undated ditches ([390], [392], [385], [387], [386], [397]), pits ([389], [391], [398], [399], [393], [394]) and post-holes ([395], [396]) cut into the natural sand.

Two ditches [390] and [392] (in the south-west corner of the house plot) aligned north-east to south-west with irregular U-shaped profiles were truncated by a further, curvilinear, ditch ([385]: U-shaped profile 1.7m wide and 400mm deep) that entered Plot 9 from its southern corner. Aligned north-west to south-east, this ditch [385] curved to the north before presumably terminating close to the northern corner of Plot 9. Two remaining ditches ([386] and [397]: U-shaped profile 700mm wide and 300mm deep) lying at right-angles to each other (north-south and east-west) may have joined to form a corner (south-west).

Sealing all of these features was an undated sandy silt layer ([278/286]), with inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Overlying [278/286] was layer [275] that was in turn truncated by a cut [388] which contained modern building debris, and cut [384] which constituted cwca99 evaluation Trench 8.

Two prehistoric flints and a single animal bone were recovered from the plots excavated spoil ([293]).

Plot 10 (Fig. 8)

Plot 10 was located immediately to the north of Plot 9 and cwca99 evaluation Trench 8 (c. 19m OD).

Deposits of south-sloping natural sand ([368]) were encountered c. 1.2m below existing ground level. Cut into natural was [439], a U-shaped east-west ditch/gully, 700mm wide and 300mm deep. A further, probably contemporary, ditch/gully ([440]), extended northwards from the north side of [439]. Sealing both was [367], an extensive (up to 900mm thick) deposit of friable, mid brown silt containing a single sherd of pottery (dated to between the 13th and 16th centuries), along with an undated fragment of tile and five animal bones. A buried topsoil [366] sealed deposit [367] and was itself cut by [441], containing modern building material. Four unstratified sherds of mid-late Saxon pottery were recovered from the house plots excavated soil (context [365]).



Plate IV: Plot 11 (garage) ditch [413] looking north (scale is 2m).

Plot 11 and 11g (Fig. 9 and Pl. IV)

Plot 11 lay at the northernmost end of the site (c. 20.50m OD) above cwca99 evaluation Trench 10.

South-sloping natural sand ([327]) lay approximately 1.1m below existing ground level. Cut into natural was an east-west ditch, 1.8m wide and 400mm deep, and a series of pits. The ditch ([415]) was situated at the southern end of the house plot. Its fill [331], grey/brown silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, produced an iron nail and a single fragment of animal bone, but was undated. The series of undated pits (415), [421], [422], [423], [424] and [425]), located in the eastern part of the house plot, were only identifiable from their bases which were visible cutting into natural; similarly their fills were indistinguishable from an extensive dump of mid brown silt [326] which sealed them.

Finds recovered from [326] included mid 3rd-4th century Roman pot and tile, two sherds of Saxon pot dating to between the 5th and the late 10th centuries, and a small quantity of animal bone. A series of undated but probably modern pits ([418], [419], [420] and [426] cut into dump [326]. Pit [426] was sealed by topsoil deposit [325] (existing ground level), which was in turn truncated by [416] (cwca99 evaluation Trench 10). A few animal bones and a sherd of 18th to 20th century pot were recovered from the excavated spoil from the house plot (context [337]).

The excavation of the garage plot 11g (located immediately to the west of the house) also revealed archaeological features.

Natural sand ([322]) lay 900mm below ground level. A large (2m wide and 1m deep), north-south V-shaped ditch ([413] – see **Pl. IV**) crossed the centre of the garage plot. Its fill ([323]) was undated. A small (undated) oval pit [414] lay to the east of the ditch and to its west lay pit [412]. Appearing to be circular or oval in plan, [412] probably represented a limestone-reducing pit: its fill ([321]) contained large quantities of small, loosely compacted crushed/reduced limestone and charcoal from which a single sherd of late Saxon pottery was recovered. Several flat fragments of limestone lay in the base of the cut, the edges of which were heat-reddened.

Sealing these features was dump [320] (same as [326] in the house plot), containing two iron nails, a small fragment of secondary smithing slag and 18 animal bones. Overlying [320] was topsoil [319].



Plate V: Plot 13 looking east showing pond cut [429] (scale is 1m).

Plot 13 (Fig. 10)

Plot 13 was located on the western edge of the hill-slope (*c.* 16m OD), close to its base. Trench 9 of the cwca99 evaluation partially encroached on the south-west corner of Plot 13.

Natural sand ([345]) was encountered approximately 800mm below existing ground level. An undated silt layer ([354/360]) and a small pit ([435]) were the earliest evidence (albeit undated) of occupation recorded in the house plot. Cutting through [354/360] were two north-south U-shaped ditches ([431] and [432/437]). Ditch ([432/437]) was 1.5m wide, 400mm deep and extended beyond the limits of excavation. Ditch [431] lay 1.8m to the east of [432/437]. Entering the plot from the southern side, ditch [431] was revealed to be 1.5m wide and 500mm deep and appeared to terminate mid-way into the plot. The fill of [431], [344], contained a small amount of animal bone and a single sherd of late Saxon pottery.

An undated north-south U-shaped ditch ([433], possibly a realignment of ditch [432/437]) lay to its west. Ditch [432/437] was sealed by a layer of silt ([357]) containing occasional charcoal flecks. A similar layer ([361]) sealed pit [435]. A further north-south U-shaped ditch ([430]) 1.5m wide and 500mm deep cut ditch [431].

A large cut feature ([429/438] – see **Pl. V**) interpreted as a pond sealed ditch [431] in the south-east corner of the house plot. Its fills ([342], [346], [347] and [348]) were undated although fills [342] and [347] did contain organic (reed) material and a single animal bone. A layer ([341]) of dark grey/green silt (from which a fragment of 13th to 17th century tile was recovered) with occasional organic

inclusions overlay ditch [430], pond [429/438] and layer [361]. Two undated pits ([434] and [436]) cut into layer [357]. A further pond ([428]) was present sealing pit [434] and ditch [433]. The fills of the pond, [343] and [351] (dark grey/brown silts) revealed some evidence of organic preservation (twigs).

A shallow north-south cut, [427], filled with small angular limestone fragments ([340]) in the southern half of the plot may have represented a north-south pathway (the southerly continuation of this feature was recorded in Plot 14 as [317]). A topsoil deposit ([356/339]) sealed the metalling and was in turn cut by [349], a modern feature (fill [350]). A fragment of Roman brick and a sherd of late Saxon pot were recovered from context [338], the excavated spoil from the trench.

Plot 14 (Fig. 11)

Plot 14 was located immediately to the south of Plot 13 (c. 16m OD) and straddled a large part of the southern half of cwca99 evaluation Trench 9.

Natural sand ([302]) was recorded 800mm below existing ground level and into this were cut several features. Two undated parallel north-south ditches ([403] and [404]) were visible in the south part of the plot. Ditch [403] was U-shaped, 400mm wide and 200mm deep. The second ditch ([404]) lying to the east of [403] was also U-shaped and had a width of 1.7m and a depth of 400mm. The fills of the ditches [304] – [307], were undated.

An undated cut ([405]), possibly a pit, lay in the south-east corner of the plot to the east of ditch [404]. A similar, undated cut ([407]) was recorded in the west part of the house plot. Two ponds ([401] and [411]) cut into natural. Pond [401] was situated in the south-west corner of the plot; its fills ([301] and [311]) were undated and only its primary fill [301] appeared to contain organic material. The tertiary fill of the pond ([300]) produced a single sherd of medieval pottery dating to between the 13th and 16th centuries.

A further pond ([411]) was located in the north part of the plot. The fills of this pond ([315] and [316]) were similarly undated although they did provide some evidence of organic inclusions, with a single animal bone from its fill [316]. Another pond ([410]), possibly a recut of pond [411], lay immediately to its east. Its fill ([318]) contained organic material and animal bone.

A shallow (probably truncated) undated pit or pond ([402]) present in the south-east corner of the plot sealed ditches [403] and [404], and cut [405]. Both pit [402] and pond [401] were sealed by layer [299] that was in turn overlain by layer [298]. Two undated cuts (possibly linear) [408] and [409] cut through pond [411]. A patch of north-south metalling ([317]), probably a continuation of the pathway that was previously recorded in Plot 13 over pond [428], lay in the north-east corner of the plot (cleaning of the feature revealed a single fragment of 13th to 16th century roof tile and an animal bone).

A modern land drain ([400]) cut into layer [298] and was in turn sealed by layer [296]; this was cut by ([406]), cwca99 evaluation Trench 9. Two sherds of pottery dating from the late 18th to 20th century and a small group of animal bone, were recovered from the excavated spoil from the plot (context [312]).

Plot 15 (Fig. 12)

Plot 15 lay directly to the south of Plot 14 (c. 16m OD).

Deposits of natural sand ([271]) lay 900mm below existing ground level. Cut into natural was [272], a substantial but shallow north-south ditch measuring approximately 2.5m wide and up to 700mm deep (at its southern end). A single animal bone was recovered from the primary fill of the ditch ([270]), dark grey silt with frequent snail shell flecks and occasional organic material. Lying to the west of the ditch (central to the house plot) was pit [273]. Its fill ([274]) contained a complete horseshoe dating from the 19th century. Sealing both ditch [272] and pit [273] was layer [268] from which a single fragment of roof tile, animal bone and a possible plano-convex hearth-bottom were recovered. Above [268] was layer [267].

Plot 40 (Fig. 5)

Plot 40 was located at the far southern end of Phase VII of the development close to the location of cwca99 evaluation Trench 11 (c. 12.80m OD).

Excavation here revealed natural limestone brash ([454]) to lie approximately 400mm below ground level; it was cut by an undated pit ([456]) in the north-east corner of the plot. A subsoil deposit ([453]) sealed the pit and was in turn sealed by topsoil [452].

4.2 CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring of groundwork associated with drainage, roadway construction and the excavation of individual house plots revealed a complex series of archaeological features. Unfortunately, these are poorly dated. The following conclusions are therefore based upon the limited number of datable features, combined with the findings of the earlier (1999) evaluation of the site.

Prehistoric

The watching brief revealed no evidence of prehistoric occupation on the site. Those flint artefacts that were recovered during the watching brief bear out the conclusions made during the evaluation that occupation ascribed to this period lies further up the hill-slope, outside the area of Phase VII.

Roman

Evidence of Roman occupation on the site was similarly lacking. All of the Roman material appeared to derive from a source not recorded during the watching brief or the earlier evaluation of the site.

Saxon (Fig. 13)

The watching brief at the north end of the site revealed evidence of occupation tentatively ascribed to the Saxon period. Monitoring the excavation of Plot 8 revealed a single sherd of late Saxon pottery within a pit and several undated ditches and pits forming the earlier of two obvious phases of activity in this area. Trench 8 of the 1999 evaluation had revealed a similar sequence of features dating to the Saxon period, it may therefore be reasonable to assume that the features recorded in Plot 8 are of similar date. Pits recorded in Plot 9, due to their proximity to Plot 8, may also be Saxon in date, as may ditches recorded in Plot 10 (whilst similarly undated, they were sealed by a subsoil containing medieval pottery). Similarly, undated pits and ditches recorded in Plot 11 and 11g are probably Saxon given that features recorded here during the 1999 evaluation of Trench 10 all dated to the Saxon period, with no later medieval activity recorded.

One of the north-south ditches recorded in Plot 13, at the base of the hill-slope, contained a single sherd of late Saxon pottery. Other similarly aligned ditches were also present in both trenches 13 and 14 and probable represent the continuation of curvilinear ditches recorded in Trench 9 of the 1999 evaluation and dated to the mid-late Saxon period.

The pit recorded in Plot 40 at the far southern end of the site may also be Saxon, given its proximity to evaluation trench 11 where features tentatively dated as Saxon were recorded. A geophysical survey of this area (see Fig. 2 Area B) revealed that the evaluation trench lay on the northern periphery of a much larger concentration of features that may include areas of metalworking.

Excavation associated with drainage and road formation in the area of Roadway 5A revealed an undated east-west ditch and two further undated north-south ditches. Their presence beneath a subsoil deposit suggests that they also predate the medieval occupation of the site (the 1999 evaluation revealed a distinctive deposit of subsoil separating the Saxon from the medieval occupation).

Medieval (Fig. 13)

Dating evidence indicating the extent of medieval occupation was similarly sparse; in order to identify medieval features, a comparison was made with both the results of the 1999 evaluation of the site and an existing earthwork survey of the medieval fishpond complex published in the RCHME publication

Change and Continuity (Everson *et al* 1991). Most of the medieval features recorded during the watching brief correspond reasonably well with earthworks recorded during the survey. The most notable discovery made during the watching brief was a stone structure and associated metalled surfaces.

The east-west ditch following the line of Road 1 corresponds very well with a ditch recorded in the RCHME survey as emanating eastwards from a large pond (retained as a feature of the development) for at least 80m. Fifty metres along the line of the ditch a second ditch runs off it to the south for 150m where it adjoins an east-west ditch (sectioned during the 1999 evaluation in Trench 2). Similarly, the large pond recorded in Plot 7 appears to lie within the confines of a much larger pond identified during the survey. Undated features interpreted as ponds within Plots 8 and 9 appear to correspond with a north-south pond recorded as part of the RCHME survey and although not an exact fit, it must be borne in mind that since this survey was undertaken the majority of the fishpond complex has been obscured/destroyed by the redevelopment of the site. The ponds identified in Plots 13 and 14 correspond with a large ovoid pond revealed by the survey which was visible during the 1999 evaluation of the site as a depression in the ground (Trench 9 of the evaluation intentionally crossed this feature and revealed evidence of at least two ponds containing pottery dating from the late 12th to 13th century).

Features recorded at the west end of Roadway 5A are also believed to be associated with the medieval fishpond complex. An undated pond present in the north-west corner of the roadway corresponds well with a north-south pond recorded during the RCHME survey while a shallow north-south ditch appearing to respect the edge of the pond may also be associated. The remains of the stone walls/foundations with associated metalling recorded to the north of the existing pond, suggests that a structure, possibly a building, lies at this location. The RCHME survey reveals this area of the site to consist of an open area of land (on which the previously described structure lies) bounded by ponds to its east, west and south.

Post-medieval to Modern

The full extent of post-medieval to modern occupation of the site remains unclear, however, an agricultural association is likely for the post-medieval period, given the findings made during the earlier evaluation. Modern occupation appears to be associated with the on-going development of The Hawthornes residential estate.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit would like to thank Lindsey Securities Limited for funding the watching brief and post-fieldwork analysis, especially Mr R and Mr J Taylor. Thanks are also extended to Mr R Harrison (Contracts Manager). CLAU would also like to thank Mr J Bonnor (Archaeological Officer to the local planning authority) for his assistance and guidance.

Project Team CLAU

Michael Jarvis	Project Officer (Field & Post-excavation)
Graham Eyre-Morgan	Project Manager
Jenny Mann	Finds Officer
Russell Trimble	Field Officer
Yvonne Rose	Finds Supervisor

External Specialists

Barbara Precious	Roman pottery (Freelance)
Jane Young	Post-Roman & later pottery - (Freelance)
Jenny Brown	Flint (Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust)

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Jarvis, M, 2000b *Phase VII, Church Lane, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, CLAU Report, 404

NOTE

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



Fig. 1: Site location map (scale 1:50 000).



Fig. 2: Plan showing roadway, drainage trench and house plot locations. Also showing the location of 1999 evaluation trenches and geophysical survey areas (not to scale).

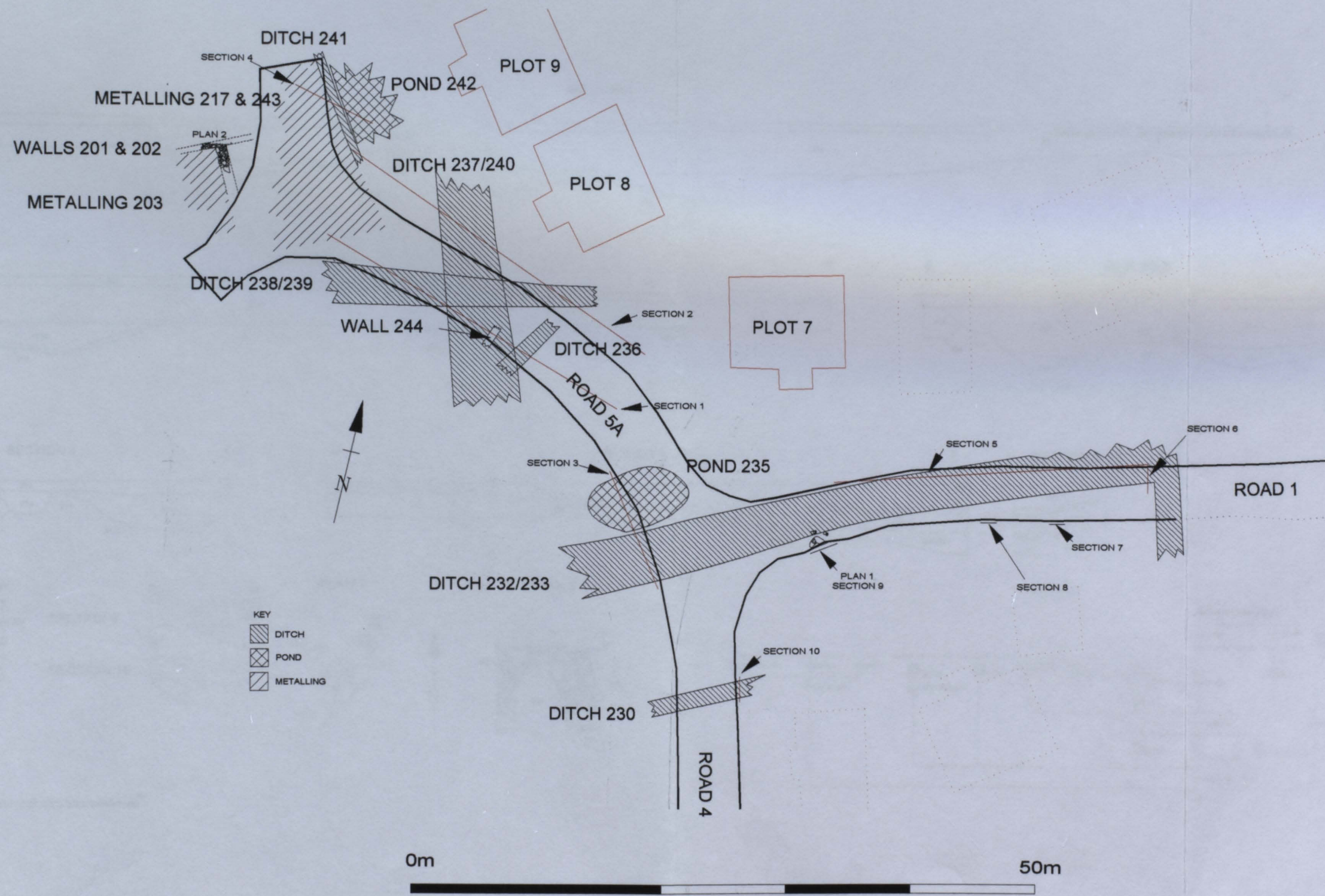


Fig. 3: Drainage and roadway – plan and section locations (not to scale).

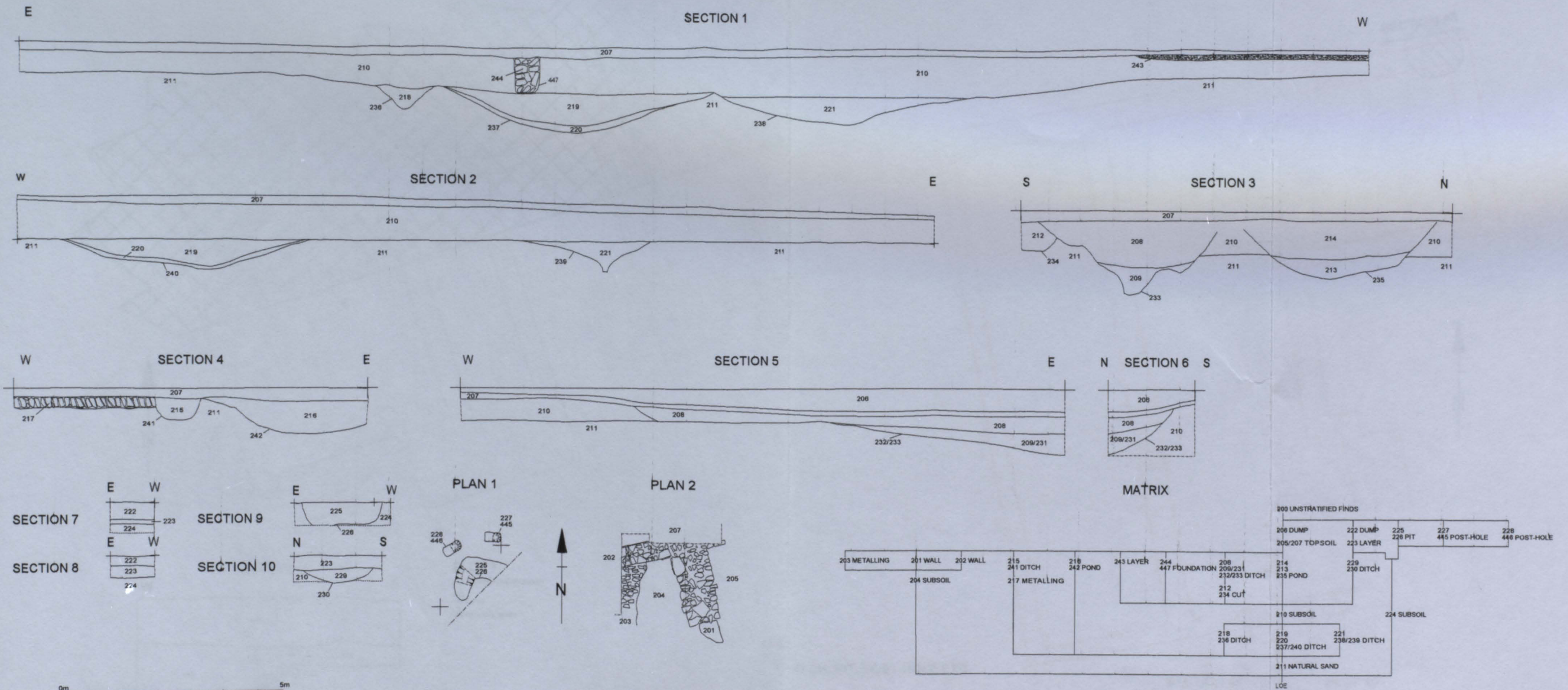


Fig. 4: Drainage and roadway- plans 1 and 2, sections 1 – 10 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

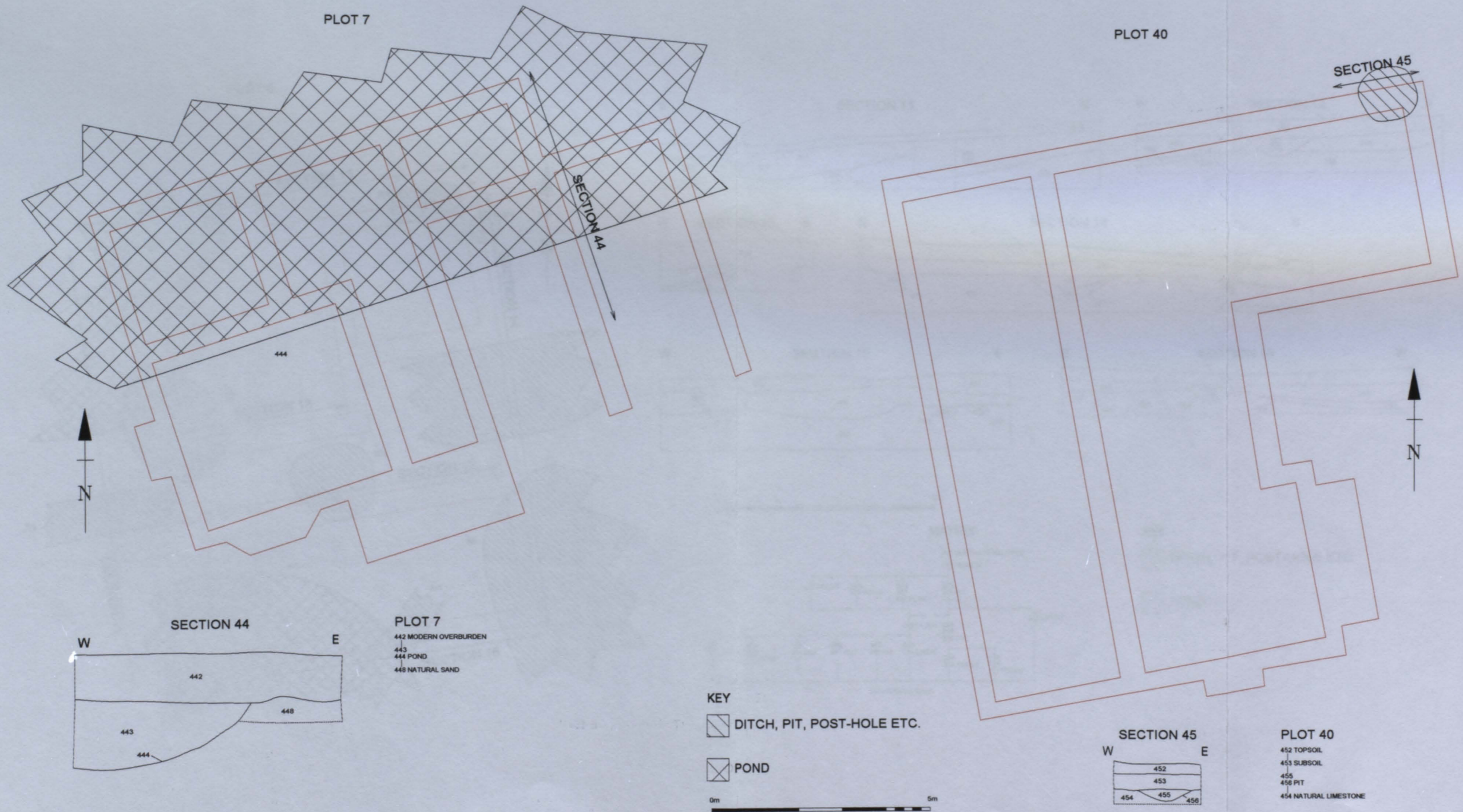


Fig. 5: Plot 7 – section 44, Plot 40 – section 45 and stratigraphic matrices (scale 1:100).

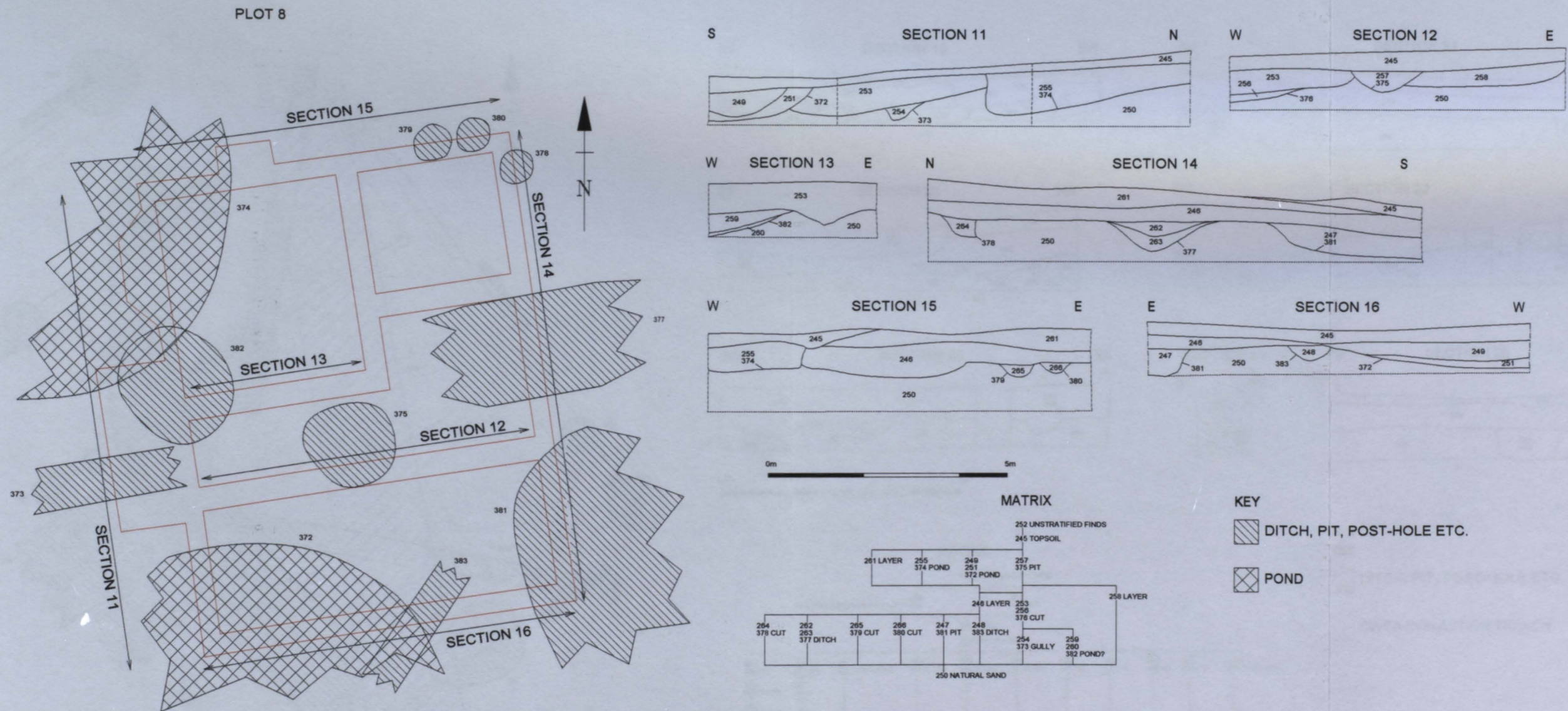


Fig. 6: Plot 8 - sections 11 - 16 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

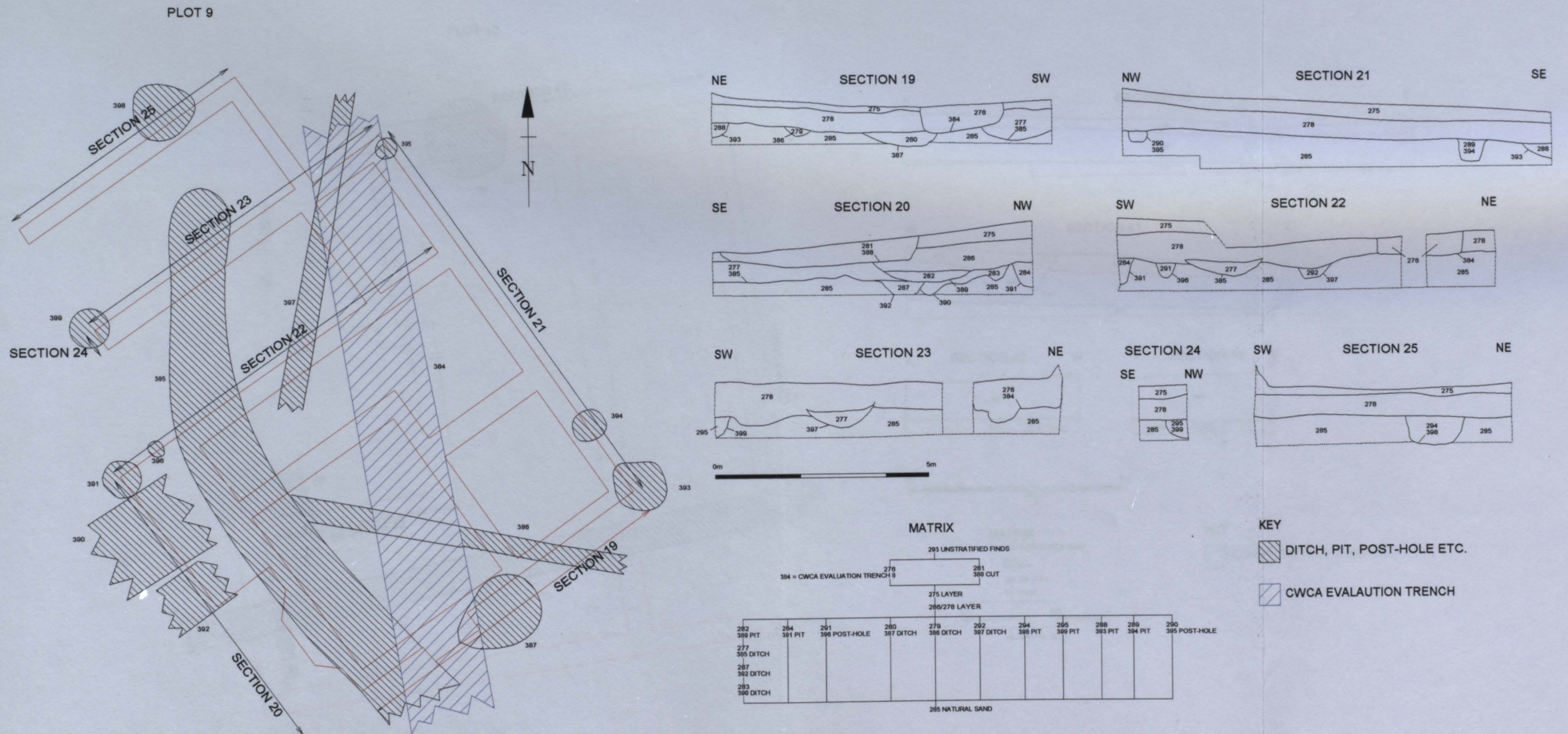


Fig. 7: Plot 9 - sections 19 - 25 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

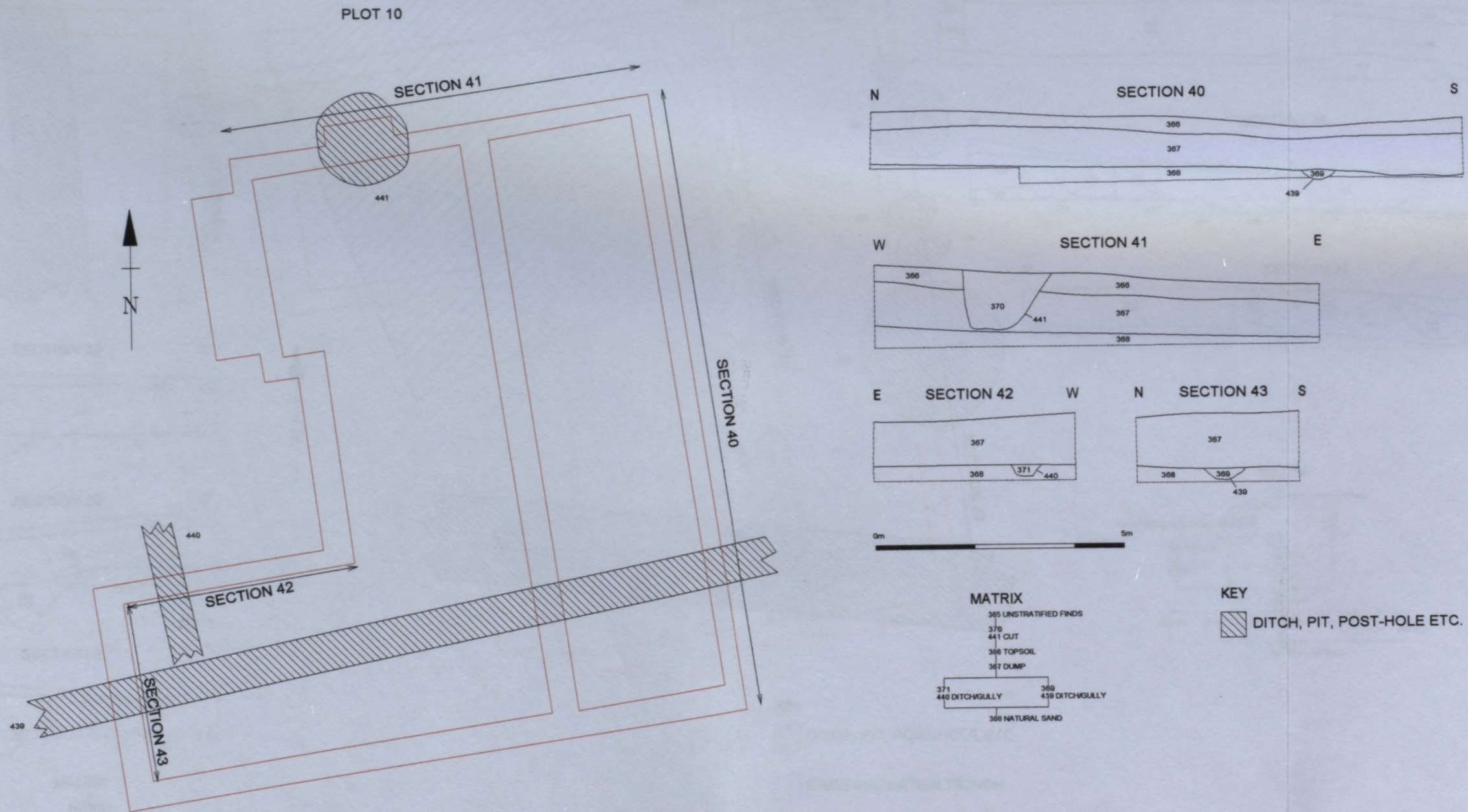


Fig. 8: Plot 10 - sections 40 - 43 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

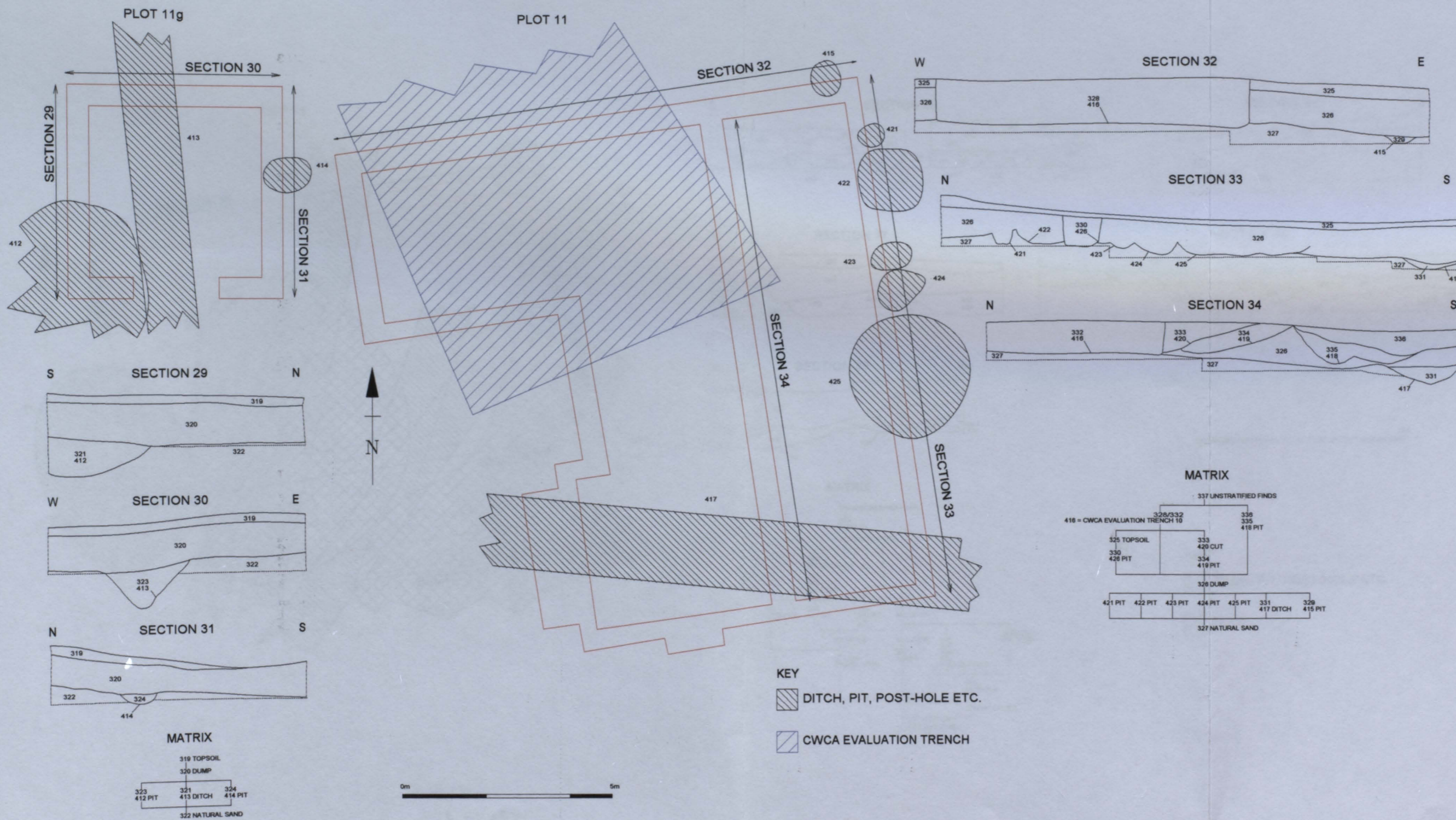


Fig. 9: Plot 11 - sections 29 - 34 and stratigraphic matrices (scale 1:100).

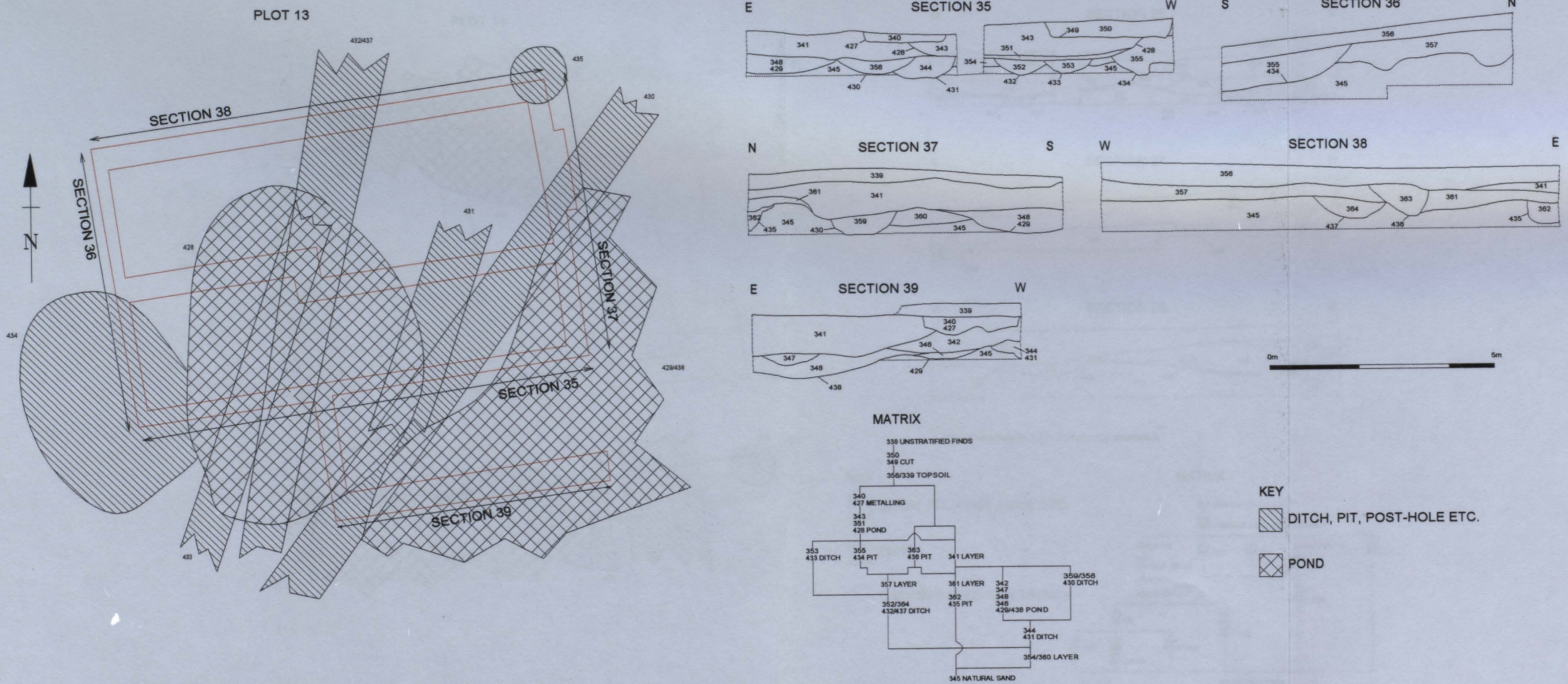
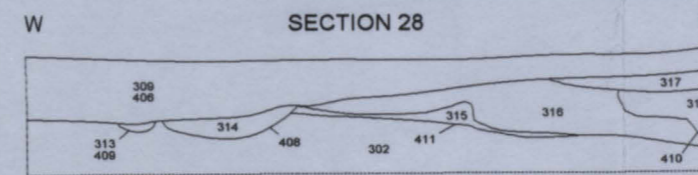
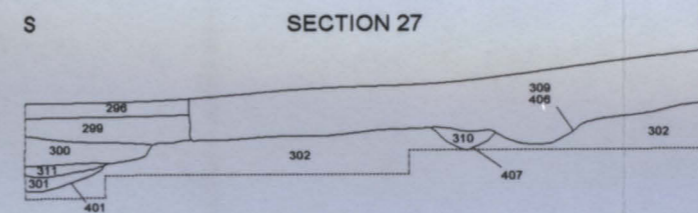
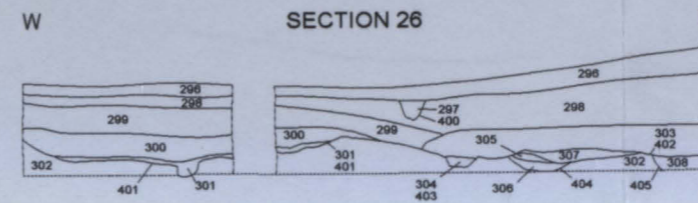
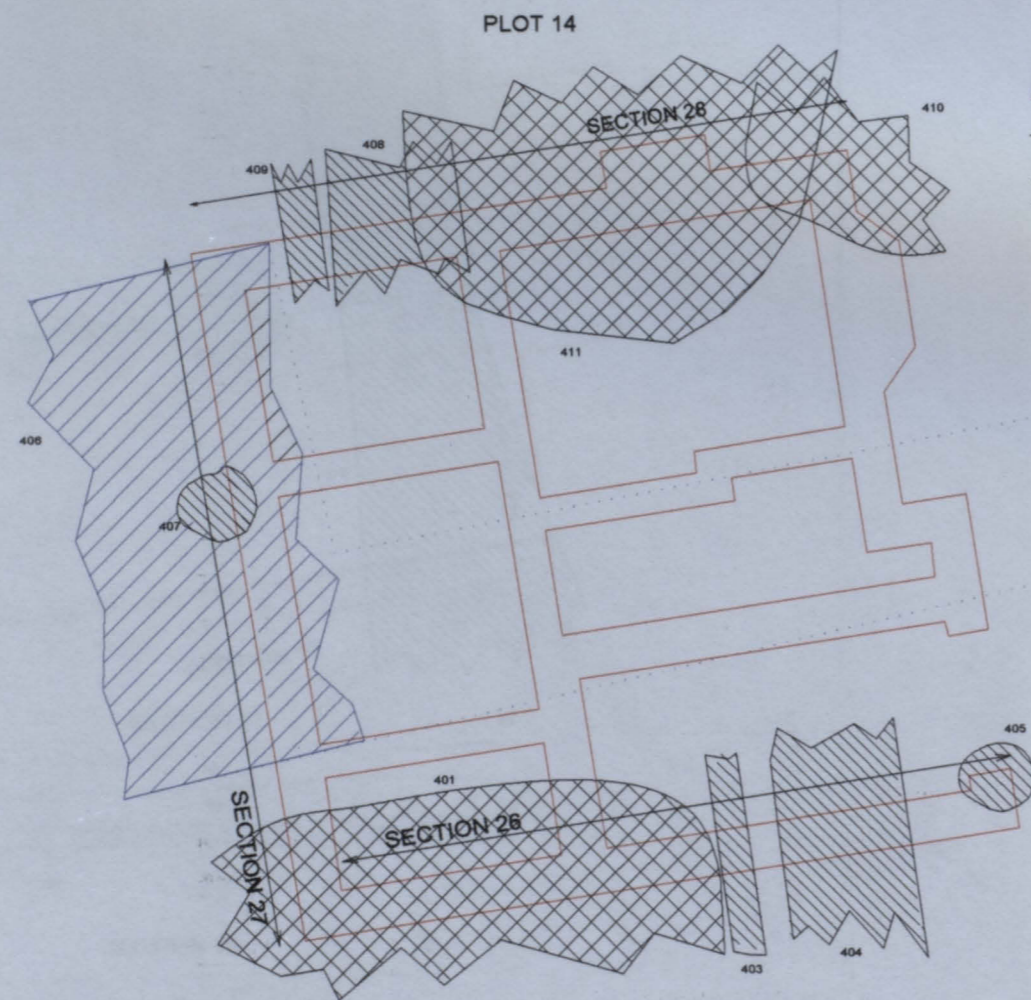


Fig. 10: Plot 13 - sections 35 - 39 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).



KEY

- DITCH, PIT, POST-HOLE ETC.
- POND
- CWCA99 EVALUATION TRENCH

MATRIX

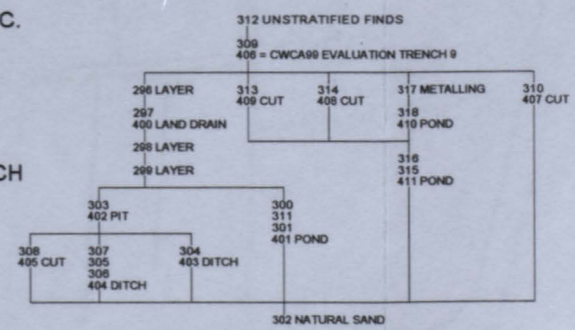


Fig. 11: Plot 14 - sections 26 - 28 and stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

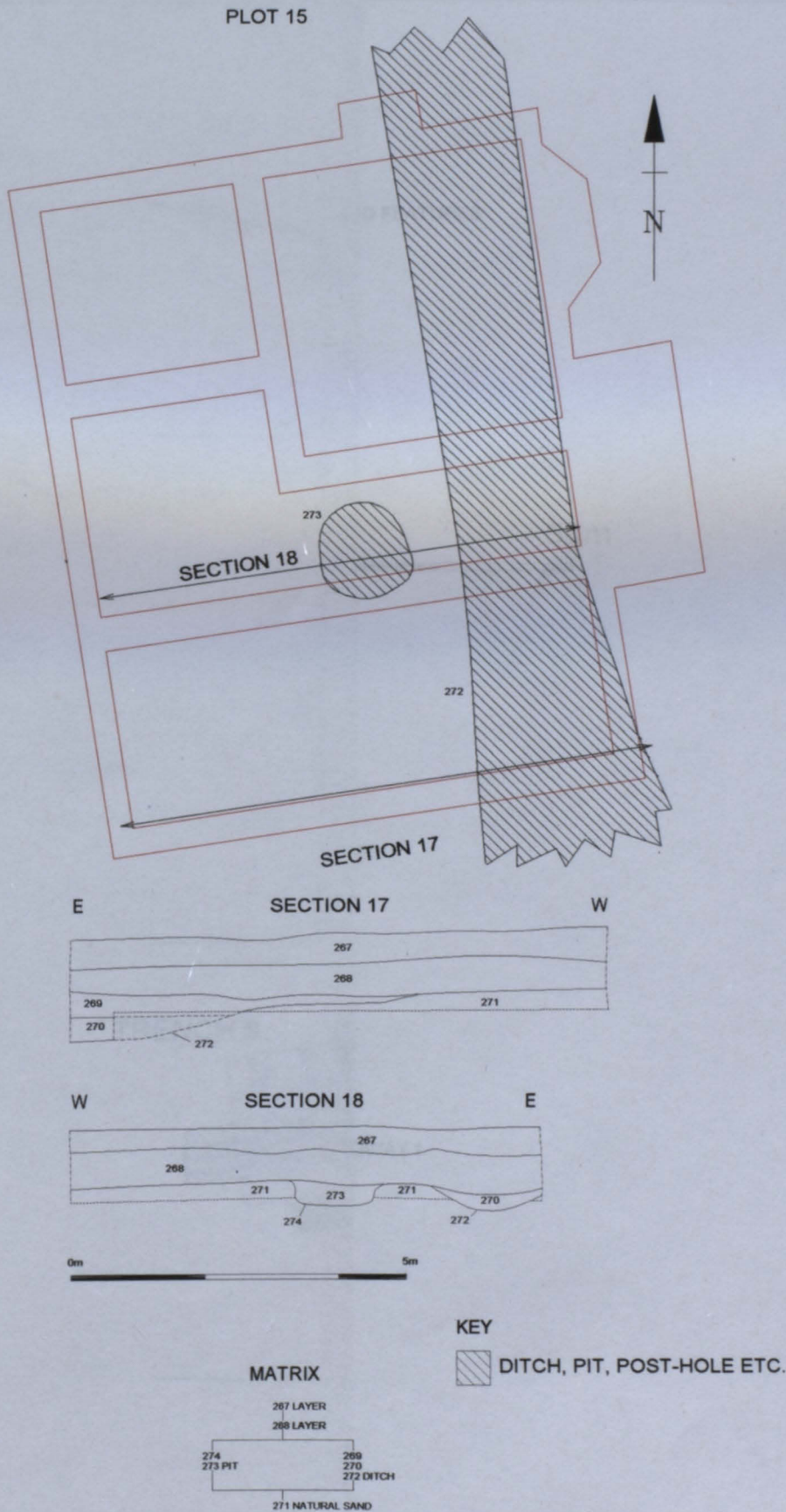


Fig. 12: Plot 15 – sections 17 and 18 & stratigraphic matrix (scale 1:100).

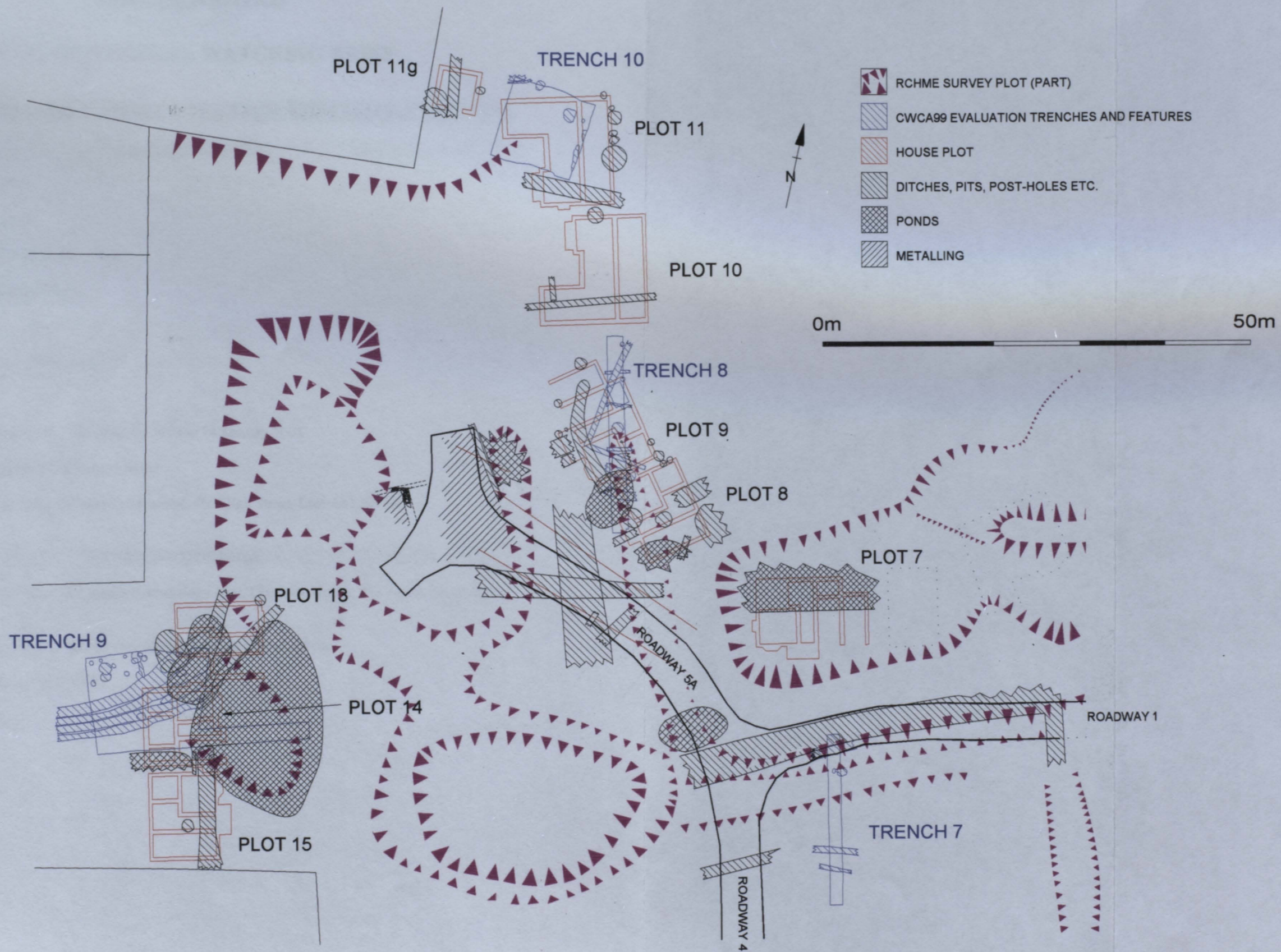


Fig. 13: Composite drawing showing results from the watching brief, evaluation and RCHME survey of the northern part of the site (scale 1:500).

**PHASE VII, CHURCH LANE,
CHERRY WILLINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX I – LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS

LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: CWCB99

CLAU REPORT No.: 518

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: N/A

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: TF 0350 7225

CIVIL PARISH: Cherry Willingham

SMR No.: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 11 November 1999 to 24 January 2003

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Lindsey Securities Limited, 465 High Street, Lincoln LN5 8BJ

ARCHIVE DETAILS

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

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

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 271.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

**PHASE VII, CHURCH LANE,
CHERRY WILLINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>
200	Road			Unstratified finds
201	Road	2	-	Wall: North-south aligned foundations – consisting of a single course of unbonded small-large angular limestone fragments
202	Road	2	-	Wall: East-west aligned wall/foundations – consisting of two courses of small-medium angular limestone fragments
203	Road	2	-	Surface/metalling: Spread of small, pitched limestone fragments, unbonded
204	Road	2	-	Subsoil?: Friable, light yellow/brown sandy silt with a scattering of burning and charcoal
205	Road	2	-	Topsoil: Loose compaction, dark brown silty clay with very frequent limestone, pot and tile
206	Road	-	5,6	Deposit: recent overburden
207	Road	2	1,2,3,4,5,6	Topsoil
208	Road	-	3,5,6	Fill of ditch [232/233]: Firm, dark brown silty soil with frequent root inclusions
209	Road	-	3,5,6	Fill of ditch [232/233]: Firm-friable, mottled grey/black silt sand with frequent charcoal and twig remains, pot & bone (same as [231])
210	Road	-	1,2,3,5,6,10	Subsoil (same as [224]?)
211	Road	-	1,2,3,4,5	Natural sand
212	Road	-	3	Fill of ditch [234]: Firm, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal fragments and rootlets also infrequent small angular limestone brash
213	Road	-	3	Fill of pond [235]: Firm, dark grey-black fine sandy silt with evidence of organic (round wood)
214	Road	-	3	Fill of pond [235]: Loose-firm compaction, yellow/brown clayey silt –fill of pond
215	Road	-	4	Fill of ditch [241]: Sticky but firm, light green/brown clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks within
216	Road	-	4	Fill of pond [242]: Sticky but firm, light green/brown clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks
217	Road	-	4	Surface/metalling: Roughly squared limestone sets (pitched) no bonding but with a dark brown 'topsoil' between them, some tile fragments
218	Road	-	1	Fill of ditch [236]: Firm-friable, mid grey/brown slightly silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and roots
219	Road	-	1,2	Fill of ditch [237]/[240]: firm compaction, dark grey silt with occasional-frequent charcoal flecks and roots
220	Road	-	1,2	Fill of ditch [237]/[240]: firm-friable, wet, dark grey-black silt with occasional organic (twigs etc.)
221	Road	-	1,2	Fill of ditch [238]/[239]: Firm compaction, dark

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				grey/brown silt with occasional charcoal, roots and other organic matter
222	Road	-	7,8	Dump: Recently deposited soil with frequent building debris
223	Road	-	7,8,10	Layer: Firm compaction, mid grey/brown sandy silt with infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions
224	Road	-	7,8,9	Subsoil: Firm, slightly clayey, fine silt/sand with occasional charcoal and occasional-infrequent pebbles (same as [210]?)
225	Road	1	9	Fill of pit [226]: Loose compaction, dark grey/brown silt clay soil with frequent reed/organic matter
226	Road	1	9	Cut - pit? - fill: [225]
227	Road	1	-	Fill of post-hole [245]: Loose compaction, dark grey/brown silt clay soil with frequent reed/organic matter
228	Road	1	-	Fill of post-hole [246]: Loose compaction, dark grey/brown silt clay soil with frequent reed/organic matter
229	Road	-	10	Fill of ditch [230]: Firm compaction, light-mid reddy brown clayey silt no obvious inclusions, however, reed is present throughout fill - fill of east-west ditch [230]
230	Road	-	10	Cut - east-west ditch - fill: [229]
231	Road			Fill of ditch [232]
232	Road			Cut - north-south ditch: fill [231] (same as [233])
233	Road	-	3,5,6	Cut - east-west ditch - fills: [208] & [209] (same as [232]).
234	Road	-	3	Cut - east-west ditch - fill: [212]
235	Road	-	3	Cut - pond - fills: [213] & [214]
236	Road	-	1	Cut - north-south ditch/gully - fill: [218]
237	Road	-	1	Cut - ditch - fill: [219] & [220]
238	Road	-	1	Cut - north-south ditch - fill [221] (same as [239])
239	Road	-	2	Cut - north-south ditch - fill: [221]
240	Road	-	2	Cut - ditch - fill: [219] & [220] (same as [237])
241	Road	-	4	Cut - north-south ditch - fill [215]
242	Road	-	4	Cut - pond fill [216]
243	Road	-	1	Deposit: small angular limestone fragments, tile and occasional pot (possible demolition)
244	Road	-	1	North-south wall/foundations: medium sized, roughly squared limestone fragments with no obvious coursing or bonding - cut: [447]
245	Plot 8	-	11,12,14, 15,16	Layer/topsoil: firm-moderate compaction, mid-dark brown clayey silt with occasional-frequent modern inclusions
246	Plot 8	-	14,15,16	Firm-friable compaction, pale yellow/brown slightly clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and roots
247	Plot 8	-	14,16	Fill of pit [381]: Firm-friable compaction, pale yellow/brown slightly clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and infrequent rounded pebbles (30mm ³) and burnt clay flecks
248	Plot 8	-	16	Fill of ditch [383]: Firm-friable compaction, mottled pale yellow/brown to grey clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and roots
249	Plot 8	-	11,16	Fill of pond [372]: Firm-friable compaction, red/brown very organic silt with frequent reed material and animal bone inclusions
250	Plot 8	-	11,12,13, 14,15	Natural sand
251	Plot 8	-	11,16	Fill of pond? [372]: Firm-friable compaction, light

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				grey/brown fine sand silt (greenish 'cess' bands also present) no obvious inclusions
252	Plot 8	-	-	Unstratified finds from area of Plot 8
253	Plot 8	-	11,12,13	Fill of cut [376]: Loose compaction, mottled grey green coarse sandy silt with frequent gritty inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks
254	Plot 8	-	11	Fill of gully [373]: Very firm/plastic, mid grey silt with no obvious inclusions
255	Plot 8	-	11,15	Fill of pond [374]: Firm-moderate compaction, mottled dark red/brown to yellow sand with frequent organic and occasional clay patches
256	Plot 8	-	12	Fill of cut [376]: Very firm/plastic, mid grey silt with no obvious inclusions
257	Plot 8	-	12	Fill of pit [375]: Firm-moderate compaction, mottled dark red/brown to yellow sand with frequent charcoal, organic and occasional clay patches
258	Plot 8	-	12	Layer: Loose-firm compaction, pale yellow/brown/grey silty soil with infrequent flecks of charcoal and burnt clay
259	Plot 8	-	13	Fill of pond? [382]: Loose-firm compaction, pale yellow/brown/grey silty soil with infrequent flecks of charcoal and burnt clay
260	Plot 8	-	13	Fill of pond? [382]: Firm/plastic, light yellow/brown clean clay with infrequent reed material
261	Plot 8	-	14,15	Layer: Firm-friable compaction, dark red/brown slightly organic silt
262	Plot 8	-	14	Fill of ditch [377]: Firm-friable compaction, mottled pale yellow/brown/grey silt
263	Plot 8	-	14	Fill of ditch [377]: firm-friable, mottled yellow/grey/brown silt
264	Plot 8	-	14	Fill of cut [378]: firm-friable compaction, mid-light grey (green hue) silt with infrequent charcoal flecks
265	Plot 8	-	15	Fill of cut [379]: firm-friable compaction, mid-light grey (green hue) silt with infrequent charcoal flecks
266	Plot 8	-	15	Fill of cut [380]: firm-friable compaction, mid-light grey (green hue) silt with infrequent charcoal flecks
267	Plot 15	-	17,18	Layer: Loose compaction, pale-mid brown (red hue) very fine silt soil, few obvious inclusions although frequent roots
268	Plot 15	-	17,18	Layer: Loose compaction, pale green/brown silt with no obvious inclusions
269	Plot 15	-	17	Fill of ditch [272]: Loose-firm compaction, (wet/damp) light-mid green/brown slightly sandy silt (30%,70%) containing occasional small-mid angular limestone fragments (up to 300mm ³) infrequent bone fragments
270	Plot 15	-	17,18	Fill of ditch [272]: Loose-firm compaction, mid-dark grey silt with frequent small angular limestone, snail shells (land) and occasional dark grey/black organic material
271	Plot 15	-	17,18	Natural sand
272	Plot 15	-	17,18	Cut – north-south ditch – fills: [269] & [270]
273	Plot 15	-	18	Cut – pit – fill: [274]
274	Plot 15	-	18	Fill of pit [273]: Firm compaction, mid grey/brown fine silty soil no obvious inclusions
275	Plot 9	-	19,20,21, 22,25,25	Layer: Loose compaction, pale-mid brown (red hue) very fine silt soil, few obvious inclusions although frequent roots
276	Plot 9	-	19,22,23	Fill of cut [384]: Firm compaction, dark grey clayey silt

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				with frequent modern building debris
277	Plot 9	-	19,20,22, 23	Fill of ditch [385]: Firm-friable compaction, light-mid yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
278	Plot 9	-	19,21,22, 23,24,25	Layer: Firm-friable compaction, light-mid yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments (same as [286])
279	Plot 9	-	19	Fill of ditch [386]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/grey/brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks. Infrequent burnt clay/stone
280	Plot 9	-	19	Fill of pit [387]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/grey/brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks. Infrequent burnt clay/stone and rootlets
281	Plot 9	-	20	Fill of cut [388]: very firm, light yellow/brown clay soil with frequent modern building debris
282	Plot 9	-	20	Fill of cut [389]: firm compaction, mid-dark grey/green silt occasional red flecks of burnt limestone or clay. Infrequent small angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks
283	Plot 9	-	20	Fill of ditch [390]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments and flecks of burnt clay/limestone
284	Plot 9	-	20,22	Fill of pit [391]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments and flecks of burnt clay/limestone
285	Plot 9	-	19,20,21, 22,23,24, 25	Natural sand
286	Plot 9	-	20	Layer: firm compaction, dark grey fine silt with frequent red flecks possibly clay or limestone, occasional small angular limestone fragments (up to 100mm ³) also rootlets (same [278])
287	Plot 9	-	20	Fill of ditch [392]: Firm-friable compaction, light-mid yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
288	Plot 9	-	19,21	Fill of pit [393]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
289	Plot 9	-	21	Fill of pit [394]: firm compaction, mid grey/brown sticky silt with infrequent flecks of charcoal
290	Plot 9	-	21	Fill of post-hole [395]: Firm-friable compaction, light-mid yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
291	Plot 9	-	22	Fill of post-hole [396]: loose-firm compaction, dark grey (green hue) silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and rootlets
292	Plot 9	-	22	Fill of ditch [397]: firm compaction, light-mid red/brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone and pot
293	Plot 9	-		Unstratified finds from Plot 9
294	Plot 9	-	25	Fill of pit [398]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell

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				(land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
295	Plot 9	-	23,24	Fill of pit [399]: Firm-friable compaction, light yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional snail shell (land) and charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular limestone fragments
296	Plot 14	-	26,27	Layer: Loose compaction, pale-mid brown (red hue) very fine silt soil, few obvious inclusions although frequent roots
297	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of land drain [400]: Loose compaction, mid-light mottled brown sandy silt with frequent limestone
298	Plot 14	-	26	Layer: Firm, dark grey fine silt with frequent land snail and rootlets, occasional small angular limestone fragments
299	Plot 14	-	26,27	Layer: Firm compaction, light yellowish/brown fine-coarse sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, rootlets and land snail shell
300	Plot 14	-	26,27	Fill of pond [401]: Firm-friable compaction, light brown (red hue) silt clay intermingled patches of yellow sand
301	Plot 14	-	26,27	Fill of pond [401]: Firm/plastic compaction, mid-dark red/brown silt clay. Looks organic
302	Plot 14	-	26,27,28	Natural sand
303	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of pit [402]: Firm-friable, dark grey/green/brown silt with frequent snail shell, small rounded pebbles and rootlets
304	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of ditch [403]: Loose-firm compaction, light yellow/brown silt with no obvious inclusions
305	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of ditch [404]: Redeposited natural sand
306	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of ditch [404]: Firm, dark grey/green silt no obvious inclusions except rootlets
307	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of ditch [404]: Firm-friable, mid-dark grey/green silt with occasional small angular limestone and snail shell
308	Plot 14	-	26	Fill of cut [405]: Firm/plastic, dark grey silt with occasional snail shell flecks and some organic material
309	Plot 14	-	27,28	Fill of cut [406]: 1999 evaluation trench
310	Plot 14	-	27	Fill of cut [407]: Firm compaction, dark brown (red hue) silt with frequent rootlets present
311	Plot 14	-	27	Fill of ditch [401]: Loose-firm compaction, light yellow/brown silt with rootlets
312	Plot 14	-	-	Unstratified finds from plot 14
313	Plot 14	-	28	Fill of cut [409]: Firm-friable, light yellow/brown slightly clayey silt with infrequent small angular flint? Inclusions
314	Plot 14	-	28	Fill of cut [408]: Firm-friable, light yellow/brown slightly clayey silt with infrequent small angular flint? Inclusions
315	Plot 14	-	28	Fill of pond [411]: Firm-friable compaction, mid-dark grey/green silt with infrequent animal bone
316	Plot 14	-	28	Fill of pond [411]: Firm compaction, dark grey/green silt with frequent animal bone, angular limestone fragments, rootlets and twig
317	Plot 14	-	28	Surface/metalling: Firm compaction, pale grey/brown silt with very frequent small-mid angular limestone fragments
318	Plot 14	-	28	Fill of pond [410]: Firm-friable compaction, dark grey/brown silt with occasional angular limestone

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				fragments, bone and organic material (including round wood)
319	Plot 11g	-	29,30,31	Topsoil
320	Plot 11g	-	29,30,31	Layer/dump: friable compaction, mid brown silt soil with occasional small-medium angular limestone fragments
321	Plot 11g	-	29	Fill of pit [412]: Very loose, small angular limestone fragments (many burnt) mixed with crushed/reduced limestone and frequent charcoal in base. Several large flat limestones lay in the base of the cut. Where no stones were present the natural sand had been heat-reddened
322	Plot 11g	-	29,30,31	Natural sand
323	Plot 11g	-	30	Fill of ditch [413]: firm-friable compaction, light-mid grey/brown silt with occasional small limestone fragments up to 100mm ³ also frequent root activity
324	Plot 11g	-	31	Fill of pit [414]: Loose-friable compaction, mid brown silt with infrequent flecks of charcoal
325	Plot 11	-	32,33	Topsoil
326	Plot 11	-	32,33,34	Layer/dump: friable compaction, mid brown silt soil with occasional small-medium angular limestone fragments (fills cuts: [421] – [425])
327	Plot 11	-	32,33,34	Natural sand
328	Plot 11	-	33,34	Fill of cut [416] 1999 evaluation trench
329	Plot 11	-	32	Fill of pit/post-hole [415]: loose compaction, pale grey sand/silt with occasional patches of redeposited natural sand
330	Plot 11	-	33	Fill of pit [426]: firm-friable, mid-dark grey/brown clayey soil with inclusions of occasional small angular limestone fragments – modern
331	Plot 11	-	33,34	Fill of ditch [417]: firm-friable compaction, light-mid grey brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments (up to 50mm ³) and charcoal flecks
332	Plot 11	-	34	Fill of cut [416] 1999 evaluation trench
333	Plot 11	-	34	Fill of cut [420]: firm-friable compaction, mid yellow/brown clay soil with occasional small angular limestone fragments and yellow clay pieces
334	Plot 11	-	34	Fill of pit [419]: firm-friable, light-mid brown silt with very frequent roots/grass – similar to lined pits recorded here during the evaluation of the site in 1999
335	Plot 11	-	34	Fill of pit [418]: Loose compaction, mottled yellow sand and light-mid brown silt roots in abundance appearance of commingled redeposited natural
336	Plot 11	-	34	Fill of pit [418]: Friable, mid-dark brown silt soil with occasional roots, patches of yellow clay and small angular limestone fragments
337	Plot 11	-	-	Unstratified finds from plot 11
338	Plot 13	-	-	Unstratified finds from plot 13
339	Plot 13	-	37,39	Topsoil (same as [356])
340	Plot 13	-	35,39	Surface/metalling: Firm compaction, pale grey/brown silt with very frequent small-mid angular limestone fragments
341	Plot 13	-	35,37,39	Layer: Firm compaction, dark grey/green silt with frequent animal bone, angular limestone fragments, rootlets and twig
342	Plot 13	-	39	Fill of pond [438]: Firm-friable compaction, dark grey/brown silt with occasional angular limestone fragments, bone and organic material (including round

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				wood)
343	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of pond [428]: Firm compaction, dark grey/green silt with frequent animal bone, angular limestone - fragments, rootlets and twig
344	Plot 13	-	35,39	Fill of ditch [431]: loose compaction, light yellow/brown silt, no obvious inclusions
345	Plot 13	-	35,36,37,38,39	Natural sand
346	Plot 13	-	39	Fill of pond [438]: Firm compaction, pale-mid yellow/brown silt with no inclusions
347	Plot 13	-	39	Fill of pond [438]: Firm-friable, mid-dark brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments and wood (twigs)
348	Plot 13	-	35,37,39	Fill of pond [438]: loose compaction, mid-dark grey/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments and infrequent charcoal
349	Plot 13	-	35	Cut - fill [350]
350	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of cut [349]: Firm compaction, light-mid yellow/brown silt with frequent roots
351	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of pond [428]: Firm-friable, dark grey/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments (50mm ³) and wood debris
352	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of ditch [432]: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³
353	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of ditch [433]: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³
354	Plot 13	-	35	Layer: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³ (same as [360])
355	Plot 13	-	35,36	Fill of pit [434]: Firm-friable, light grey/green silt with occasional mussel shell, charcoal and small angular limestone fragments
356	Plot 13	-	36,38	Topsoil (same as [339])
357	Plot 13	-	36,38	Layer: Firm-friable, light grey/brown/yellow silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks also small angular limestone fragments
358	Plot 13	-	35	Fill of ditch [430]: loose compaction, mid-dark grey/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments and infrequent charcoal
359	Plot 13	-	37	Fill of ditch [430]: Firm-friable compaction, mid-dark grey/black silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments, charcoal and organic material
360	Plot 13	-	37	Layer: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³ (same as [354])
361	Plot 13	-	37,38	Layer: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³
362	Plot 13	-	37,38	Fill of pit [435]: Firm-friable, dark grey/green silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments
363	Plot 13	-	38	Fill of pit [436]: Loose compaction, dark grey/black silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments and organic material
364	Plot 13	-	38	Fill of ditch [437]: Firm-friable, pale yellow/brown silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments up to 70mm ³
365	Plot 10	-	-	Unstratified finds from plot 10

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366	Plot 10	-	40,41	Topsoil
367	Plot 10	-	40,41,42, 43	Layer/dump: friable compaction, mid brown silt soil with occasional small-medium angular limestone fragments
368	Plot 10	-	40,41,42, 43	Natural sand
369	Plot 10	-	40,43	Fill of ditch/gully [439]: very loose compaction, light-mid brown silt with no obvious inclusions
370	Plot 10	-	41	Fill of cut [441]: modern fill includes brick fragments
371	Plot 10	-	42	Fill of ditch/gully [371]: very loose compaction, light-mid brown silt with no obvious inclusions
372	Plot 8	-	11,16	Cut - pond - fills: [249] & [251]
373	Plot 8	-	11	Cut - gully - fill: [254]
374	Plot 8	-	11,15	Cut - pond - fill: [255]
375	Plot 8	-	12	Cut - pit - fill: [257]
376	Plot 8	-	12	Cut - fills: [253] & [256]
377	Plot 8	-	14	Cut - ditch - fills: [262] & [263]
378	Plot 8	-	14	Cut - fill: [264]
379	Plot 8	-	15	Cut - fill: [265]
380	Plot 8	-	15	Cut - fill: [266]
381	Plot 8	-	14,16	Cut - pit - fill: [247]
382	Plot 8	-	13	Cut - pond? - fills: [259] & [260]
383	Plot 8	-	16	Cut - ditch - fill: [248]
384	Plot 9	-	19,22,23	Cut - fill: [276]
385	Plot 9	-	19,22	Cut - pond - fill: [277]
386	Plot 9	-	19	Cut - ditch - fill: [279]
387	Plot 9	-	19	Cut - pit - fill: [280]
388	Plot 9	-	20	Cut - modern - fill: [281]
389	Plot 9	-	20	Cut - pit? - fill: [282]
390	Plot 9	-	20	Cut - ditch - fill: [283]
391	Plot 9	-	20,22	Cut - pit - fill: [284]
392	Plot 9	-	20	Cut - ditch - fill: [287]
393	Plot 9	-	19,21	Cut - pit - fill: [288]
394	Plot 9	-	21	Cut - pit - fill: [289]
395	Plot 9	-	21	Cut - post-hole - fill: [290]
396	Plot 9	-	22	Cut - post-hole - fill: [291]
397	Plot 9	-	22,23	Cut - ditch? - fill: [292]
398	Plot 9	-	25	Cut - pit - fill: [294]
399	Plot 9	-	23,24	Cut - pit - fill: [295]
400	Plot 14	-	26	Cut - land drain - fill: [297]
401	Plot 14	-	26,27	Cut - pond - fills: [300] & [301]
402	Plot 14	-	26	Cut - pit - fill: [303]
403	Plot 14	-	26	Cut - ditch - fill: [304]
404	Plot 14	-	26	Cut - ditch - fills: [305], [306] & [307]
405	Plot 14	-	26	Cut - fill: [308]
406	Plot 14	-	27,28	Cut - fill: [309] 1999 evaluation trench
407	Plot 14	-	27	Cut - fill: [310]
408	Plot 14	-	28	Cut - fill: [314]
409	Plot 14	-	28	Cut - fill: [313]
410	Plot 14	-	28	Cut - pond - fill: [318]
411	Plot 14	-	28	Cut - pond - fill: [315] & [316]
412	Plot 11g	-	29	Cut - pit - fill: [321] - lime pit?
413	Plot 11g	-	30	Cut - ditch - fill: [323]
414	Plot 11g	-	31	Cut - pit - fill: [324]
415	Plot 11	-	32	Cut - pit - fill: [329]
416	Plot 11	-	32,34	Cut - fills: [328] & [332] 1999 evaluation trench
417	Plot 11	-	33,34	Cut - ditch - fill: [331]

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418	Plot 11	-	34	Cut - pit - fills: [335] & [336]
419	Plot 11	-	34	Cut - pit - fill: [334]
420	Plot 11	-	34	Cut - fill: [333]
421	Plot 11	-	33	Cut - pit - fill: [326]
422	Plot 11	--	33	Cut - pit - fill: [326]
423	Plot 11	--	33	Cut - pit - fill: [326]
424	Plot 11	--	33	Cut - pit - fill: [326]
425	Plot 11	--	33	Cut - pit - fill: [326]
426	Plot 11	--	33	Cut - pit - fill: [330]
427	Plot 13	-	35,39	Cut - road/track - fill: [340]
428	Plot 13	-	35	Cut - pond - fills: [343] & [351]
429	Plot 13	-	35,37	Cut - pit - fill: [348]
430	Plot 13	-	35,37	Cut - ditch - fills: [358] & [359] (same as [431]?)
431	Plot 13	-	35,39	Cut - ditch - fill: [344] (same as [430]?)
432	Plot 13	-	35	Cut - ditch - fill: [352] (same as [437]?)
433	Plot 13	-	35	Cut - ditch - fill: [353]
434	Plot 13	-	35,36	Cut - pit - fill: [355]
435	Plot 13	-	37,38	Cut - pit - fill: [362]
436	Plot 13	-	38	Cut - pit - fill: [363]
437	Plot 13	-	38	Cut - ditch - fill: [364] (same as [432]?)
438	Plot 13	-	39	Cut - pond - fills: [346], [347] & [348]
439	Plot 10	-	40,43	Cut - ditch/gully - fill: [369]
440	Plot 10	-	42	Cut - ditch/gully - fill: [371]
441	Plot 10	-	41	Cut - fill: [370]
442	Plot 7	-	44	Layer: recent modern overburden
443	Plot 7	-	44	Fill of cut [444]: friable, dark grey/black peat/silt with organic (reed) content - pond fill
444	Plot 7	-	44	Cut - pond - fill: [443]
445	Road	1	-	Cut - post-hole - fill: [227]
446	Road	1	-	Cut - post-hole - fill: [228]
447	Road	-	1	Cut - wall/foundation - [244]
448	Plot 7	-	44	Natural sand
452	Plot 40	-	45	Topsoil
453	Plot 40	-	45	Yellow/brown slightly clayey silt: subsoil
454	Plot 40	-	45	Natural limestone brash
455	Plot 40	-	45	Fill of pit: [456]: firm, mid grey/brown silt with no obvious inclusions
456	Plot 40	-	45	Cut - pit - fill: [455]

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APPENDIX 3 – FINDS REPORTS

FLINT REPORT

By Jenny Brown

The number of pieces from each of the contexts is so small that it is not possible to make more than very basic statements about each.

Context 200. This context contains the only tool in the collection, a side-scraper made on a squat, partly-cortical flake (CWCB99 <4>). It is not closely datable although the scale-flaking technique used to create the scraper edge suggests a date in the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, as does the squat form and cortical platform.

CWCB99 <3>, <5>, and <15>, all show some preparation of the core platform before removal. This, together with their blade-like appearance, probably indicates that they are the products of blade technology, perhaps in the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic.

None of the other pieces from the context is datable.

Flake CWCB99 <2> and blade fragment CWCB99 <5> seem to have been utilised as tools.

Context 293. There is a core fragment, CWCB99 <8>, and a squat, partly-cortical flake, CWCB99 <9>, neither of which is datable.

Context 337. This context contains a flake, CWCB99 <11>, which may have come from a discoidal core, or flaked implement such as a knife or axe. A date in the Neolithic or Bronze Age is possible.

Contexts 341 and 365. There is nothing datable from these contexts.

The raw materials in this collection are translucent and Wolds-type flint which would have been available in local drift deposits.

OTHER FINDS

By Jenny Mann

Introduction

Small assemblages of registered finds, bulk materials, and non-ceramic building materials were recovered from the site (see Archive Lists). The Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department undertook X-radiography and remedial treatment where necessary. All finds were then examined in conjunction with the relevant X-ray plates as appropriate and recorded, with scaled sketches, on standard record cards (registered finds) or on *pro forma* record sheets; all originally were entered on Unix databases.

The assemblages are similar in composition to those recovered from the earlier evaluation of the site (Mann 2000, 38), in that flint comprises a high proportion of the registered finds. The only other materials recovered were a few pieces of ironwork and two fragments of stone, while the bulk materials are of fired clay and slag. The only non-ceramic building materials recovered were several pieces of

Collyweston slate roof tile, a crudely worked rectangular limestone block, and part of a modern concrete moulding.

Distribution, Date range and Type

Datable pieces include prehistoric (flints, which are discussed separately), medieval and modern finds; the majority of the material was recovered from the area of the Road, being mostly unstratified or from the topsoil. The remainder came from Plots 8-11, 11g, 13 and 15, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The finds, listed by Plot and Type.

Plot	Reg finds	Type	Bulk Finds	Type	Building Materials	Type
Road	7	Flint	4	Slag (4.06kg)	7	Collyweston slate roof tile
	1	Iron horseshoe	2	Fired clay	1	Rectangular stone block
	2	Architectural frag., quern				
8					1	Concrete moulding
9	2	Flint	1	Slag (0.661kg)		
			5	Fired clay		
10			2	Slag (1.286kg)		
11	1	Flint				
	1	Iron				
11g	1	Iron	1	Slag (0.031kg)		
13	1	Flint				
15	1	Iron horseshoe	1	Slag (0.232kg)		
Total	17		16		9	

The presence of two horseshoes among the registered finds again mirrors the material recovered during the evaluation, which also showed a high proportion of horseshoes and perhaps reflects the rural nature of the site. Both shoes are complete; one is clearly of medieval (14th-century or later) date but was found in the topsoil within the line of the Road. The other <6>, also complete, is a modern shoe with a toe clip indicating a date of the 1820's at the earliest; this came from the fill [274] of a pit [273] in Plot 15. The only other item of interest is an architectural fragment <13> from the fill [209] of a ditch [233] within the line of the Road. It appears to be part of a medieval window mullion, and is most likely to have originated from the original church (the existing structure was built in 1753).

The presence of slag (tap slag, secondary smithing slag, and plano-convex hearth-bottoms) suggests metalworking activity within the vicinity; that from the area of the Road and Plot 10 was associated with Saxon pottery. It is worth noting that excavations in 1980 by the North Lincolnshire Archaeology Unit, in an adjacent area east of the church and to the north of Plot 11g, recovered evidence of a Saxon iron-smelting furnace (Jarvis 2000, 5).

Recommendation

All of the registered finds and bulk materials should be kept; none of the building materials merits retention.

References

Jarvis, M 2000 *Phase VII, Church Lane, Cherry Willingham, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation*, CLAU Report, 404

Mann, J 2000 *Registered finds, Non-Ceramic Building Materials and Bulk finds*, in Jarvis 2000, 38-40

ROMAN POTTERY REPORT

By B J Precious

The Pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count as a measure.

Three sherds of Roman pottery weighing 31g were recovered from three contexts, two of which ([200] and [326]) also produced post-Roman ceramics. The sherd/weight ratio of 10g of the total is on the low side, but the average of the Roman residual pottery of 8g is much lower than that of the securely Roman context, [292], which at 21g is towards the higher end of the axis.

There is a wide date range as there are few diagnostic sherds. Context [200] produced a single residual Roman sherd of a grey ware (GREY) jar in a fabric that is generally found in later 1st to 2nd century rather than later Roman deposits. The other context with post-Roman wares, 326, produced a grey ware jar with burnished horizontal lines (BHL) in a fabric generally found in mid-3rd to 4th century groups. Context 292 appears to be uncontaminated by post-Roman sherds and consists of a single, fresh base with string marks from a colour-coated beaker. The fabric is high fired and very similar to colour-coated ware from the Swanpool kilns (SPCC) dating to the 4th century.

Condition

The pottery is in good condition, and the beaker base from [292] is of a good, fresh appearance. There are no sherd joins.

Statement of Potential

The above group provides reasonable dating evidence for occupation from the 2nd to the 4th century, but is clearly restricted by the small number of sherds present. It is worth noting that probable Swanpool colour-coated wares were distributed to this area.

Storage and Curation

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further study.

POST-ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young

A small mixed group of pottery was recovered from the site. Of note are a number of Saxon sherds. Sherds of Anglo-Saxon, middle Saxon and late Saxon date are present in the assemblage. The Anglo-Saxon vessels include pots tempered with acid igneous rock from Leicestershire (CHARN) and those with carboniferous sandstone inclusions from Yorkshire (SSTMG). The middle Saxon and late Saxon vessels by contrast are all likely to be Lincoln or local products.

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APPENDIX 4 – THE FINDS ARCHIVE

FLINT

Context	Find code	Form	Material	Corticated	Heated	Used/Tool	Comment	Length	Breadth
200	-	Natural	Honey-coloured translucent flint						
200	02	Flake	Brown translucent flint			Used		40	24
200	03	Blade fragment	Brown translucent flint				Platform preparation. Plough-damaged.		
200	04	Flake	Brown translucent flint			Side-scraper	Scale-flaked. Squat flake from cortical platform		
200	05	Bladelet fragment	Orange translucent flint			Used	Platform preparation.		
200	14	Chunk	?Wolds-type flint				Stained brown. Irregular flake and blade removals.		
200	15	Blade fragment	?	?	Calcined?		Very glossy. Platform preparation.		
200	16	Chunk	Orange translucent flint						
293	08	Core fragment	Grey translucent flint				Stained brown.		
293	09	Flake	Orange translucent flint				Small squat flake with large plain platform	11	18
337	11	Flake	Orange translucent flint				From discoidal core?	22	18
341	12	Flake fragment	Orange translucent flint						
365	-	Natural	?Wolds-type flint		Blackened				

REGISTERED FINDS

Context	Finds No.	Material	Object	Date/comments
200	2	Flint	Flake	Prehistoric
200	3	Flint	Tool	Prehistoric; blade
200	4	Flint	Flake	Prehistoric; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age? Side-scraper
200	5	Flint	Tool	Prehistoric; bladelet
200	14	Flint	-	Prehistoric; chunk. Blade and flake removals
200	15	Flint	Tool	Prehistoric; Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic? blade
200	16	Flint	-	Prehistoric; chunk
200	17	Stone	Quern	Fine Millstone Grit/Coal Measures Sandstone? Upper stone.
205	1	Iron	Horseshoe	Late Med; 14C+. Complete. 1 calkin; 4 nails <i>in situ</i>
209	13	Stone	Architectural fragment	Med; window mullion? Lincolnshire limestone
274	6	Iron	Horseshoe	Mod; early/mid 19C+. Complete. Toe clip, rim fullered; all nails <i>in situ</i>
293	8	Flint	Core	Prehistoric; blade and flake removals
293	9	Flint	Flake	Prehistoric
320	10	Iron	-	x2 nail?

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331	7	Iron	-	Nail/staple?
337	11	Flint	Flake	Prehistoric; Neolithic/Bronze Age?
341	12	Flint	Flake	Prehistoric

BULK FINDS

Context	Material	Count	Comments
200	Slag	2	54g tap
200	Slag	1	1916g plano-convex hearth-bottom?
205	Fired clay	2	25g
229	Slag	1	2090g secondary smithing slag
268	Slag	1	232g plano-convex hearth-bottom?
277	Slag	1	661g secondary smithing slag? + wood/charcoal
277	Fired clay	1	40g
286	Fired clay	4	219g
320	Slag	1	31g secondary smithing slag
365	Slag	2	1286g secondary smithing slag (1x plano-convex hearth-bottom 349g)

NON-CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Form	Fabric	Comments
200	Stone tile	1	350g	Roof	Collyweston slate	-
205	Stone tile	3	430g	Roof	Collyweston slate	-
205	-	1	8000g	-	Lincolnshire limestone	Crude rectangular block: architectural
209	Stone tile	2	150g	Roof	Collyweston slate	-
252	Concrete	1	430g	Moulding	-	Modern

None of the building material merits retention

ANIMAL BONE

Context	Count	Comments
200	14	1 pig tooth
204	1	-
205	5	2 cattle? teeth
209	1	-
246	4	-
249	1	-
252	2	-
253	4	-
254	4	-
266	7	4 teeth
267	1	-
268	1	-
270	1	-
273	1	tooth
277	2	-
287	3	-
292	2	-
293	1	tooth
294	3	-
312	3	1 antler?
316	1	-
317	1	-
318	19	2 teeth
320	18	-
326	6	2 teeth
331	1	-
337	5	-
338	7	-
342	1	-
344	4	1 tooth
365	11	2 teeth
367	5	-

ROMAN POTTERY

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Comments	Sherds	Weight
200	GREY	J		BS	1	6g
200	ZDATE			L1-2C+/POSTRO		
200	ZZZ			GREY ONLY NOT M3-4C TYPE; PROB 2-E3		
292	SPCC?	BK	B	FTM; STRING; RDBN GREY CORE	1	21g
292	ZDATE			4C		
292	ZZZ			PROB SPCC		
326	GREY	J	BHL	BS	1	4g
326	ZDATE			M3-4C/POSTRO		
326	ZZZ			POSS SPOOLISH		

POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Context	Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
200	CHARN		Charnwood ware	?	1	1	11g		BS		5 th to 8 th
200	TB	F	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	jug	1	1	251g	thumbbed basal edge	base	cracked during firing	14 th to 16 th
200	BL		Black-glazed wares	jar	1	1	12g		BS		17 th to 18 th
200	LSH	E	Lincoln shelly ware	bowl	1	1	21g		rim	inturned rim	early/mid to late 10 th
200	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	small jar	1	1	5g		BS	soot	late 9 th to late 10 th
200	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	?	1	1	3g		BS		late 9 th to late 10 th
200	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	small jar	1	1	7g		BS		late 9 th to late 10 th
200	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	jar	1	1	31g		BS	leached interior	late 9 th to late 10 th
200	LSLOC	D	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	small jar	1	1	7g		BS	? ID	late 9 th to mid 10 th
200	CHARN		Charnwood ware	?	1	1	2g		BS		5 th to 8 th
200	SSTMG	+fine white aggregate	Early Saxon Sandstone tempered (Carboniferous)	?	1	1	13g		BS		5 th to 8 th
200	SSTMG	+fine white aggregate	Early Saxon Sandstone tempered (Carboniferous)	?	1	1	5g		BS		5 th to 8 th
205	TOY	F	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	4	1	101g		BS		late 13 th to 14 th
205	LMLOC	reduced with oxid ext; med sandy; hard	Late Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1	11g		BS	abundant subround quartz comm large fe; similar to glazed Potterhanworth	15 th to 16 th
205	MP		Midlands Purple ware	jar	1	1	62g		rim	orange fabric	15 th to 16 th
205	LSW4	LLSW type	15 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	jug	1	1	15g		BS	? ID	late 15 th to 16 th
205	LERTH		Late earthenware's	?	1	1	4g		BS		18 th to 20 th
209	TOY	B	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	1	1	40g	thumbbed basal edge	BS		late 13 th to 15 th
247	ELFS		Early Fine-shelled ware	?	1	1	20g		base	soot	late 8 th to late 9 th
300	TOY	F	Toynton Medieval Ware	?	1	1	7g		BS	flake	13 th to 16 th

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Context	Cname	Sub Fabric	Full Name	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
312	BERTH		Brown glazed earthenware	large jar	1	1	112g		BS		late 18 th to 19 th
312	NCBW		19 th -century Buff ware	small jar	1	1	29g		base		19 th to 20 th
321	LSH		Lincoln shelly ware	jar ?	1	1	4g		BS	leached interior surface	late 9 th to 10 th
326	ECHAF	+ fe	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	jar	1	1	7g		rim		5 th to 8 th
326	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	jar	1	1	28g		base	leached ext surface; int soot	late 9 th to late 10 th
337	LERTH		Late earthenware's	hollow	1	1	3g		BS		18 th to 20 th
338	LSLS		Late Saxon Lincoln Sandy ware	small jar	1	1	13g		base	soot	late 9 th to early 10 th
344	LSH	E	Lincoln shelly ware	jar	1	1	30g		base	soot	late 9 th to 10 th
365	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	small jar	1	1	15g		BS	leached fabric	late 9 th to late 10 th
365	LFS/ELFS		Lincolnshire Fine-shelled or Early Fine-shelled	?	1	1	1g		BS		late 8 th to 12 th
365	LKT		Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	jar	1	1	10g		BS		late 9 th to late 10 th
365	MAX	B	Northern Maxey-type ware	jar	1	1	36g		BS	soot	late 7 th to mid 9 th
367	MEDLOC	oxid; med to coarse sandy; hard	Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1	32g		BS	odd spots of glaze	13 th to 16 th

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Context	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub Type	Frag	Weight	Description	Date
200	RBRK	Roman brick			1	429g	40mm thick; corner	Roman
200	TEG	Tegula			1	377g	flange	Roman
200	NIB	nibbed tile	poor fabric 1	4D/E	2	262g	right corner	13 th
200	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	162g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
200	RBRK	Roman brick	semi vitrified		1	295g	42mm	
201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	80g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
201	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric		1	32g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
205	PANT	Pantile			1	47g		late 18 th to 20 th
205	PEG	Peg tile	LSWA		1	52g	thick tile; abraded	mid/late 12 th to 13 th
205	RBRK	Roman brick			1	593g	38mm thick	Roman
205	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	115g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
205	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1 ?		3	144g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
205	NIB	nibbed tile	LSWA	1/2 ?	1	62g	abraded	mid/late 12 th to early/mid 13 th
205	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor fabric		7	243g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
205	NIB	nibbed tile	poor fabric		1	39g		13 th to 16 th
205	BRK	Brick			7	221g	handmade	17 th to 19 th
205	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	10g	medieval flat roofer; abraded	13 th to 16 th
209	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	6g	scrap	

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<i>Context</i>	<i>Cname</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sub Type</i>	<i>Frag</i> s	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
258	FIRE CLAY	fired clay			1	2g		
268	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	light OX/R/OX		1	120g	possible PEG	13 th to 16 th
317	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile			1	45g	medieval flat roofer	13 th to 16 th
326	RTIL	Roman tile			1	69g	possibly tegula	Roman
338	RBRK	Roman brick			1	565g	incised wavy line across top of brick;38mm thick	Roman
341	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard red fabric		1	168g	dirty white surfaces	13 th to 17 th
367	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	oxid sandy		1	50g		Roman to post- medieval