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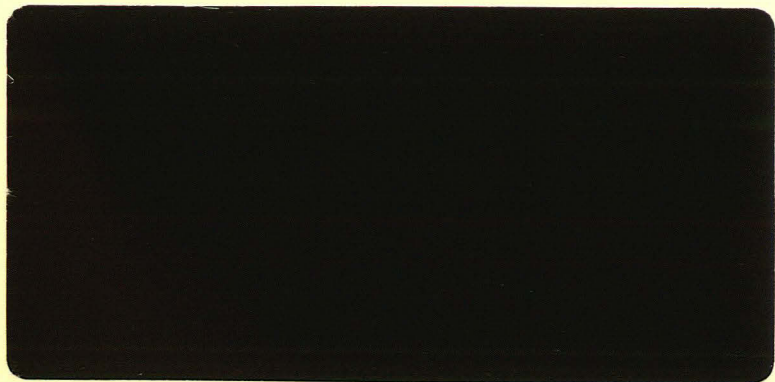
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CAYTHORPE HALL,
CAYTHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHC 03)**

SKetch



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
Services
27 MAY 2004
Highways & Planning
Directorate



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SOURCE L19255
L19256

PRN/MON:

30249 POST-MEDIEVAL
36517 UNDATED

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CAYTHORPE HALL,
CAYTHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHC 03)**

Sketch

**Work Undertaken For
Steven Dunn Architect
On behalf of
Mr and Mrs S. Meade**

March 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 9375 4888
Planning Reference: S02/1644/20 and S02/LB/5945/20
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.303

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 44/04

Quality Control
Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe
CHC03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Barry Martin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

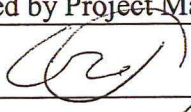
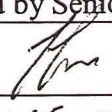
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 4.3.04.	Date: 05-03-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling within the walled garden.

Numerous scatters of prehistoric flint tools have been found in the vicinity of Caythorpe Hall, dating mainly to the Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze (2200-800 BC) Ages. Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43), Romano-British (AD 43-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains are also known in close proximity.

Dating to the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) are the parish church and the earthwork remains of the old manor, located south of the present hall. Caythorpe Hall was built in 1823, although it appears the walled garden was not constructed at the same time, the earliest depiction on a map being in 1845.

The watching brief identified an undated ditch, pit and subsoil which may pre-date the construction of the walled garden. A portion of the wall surrounding the garden was also recorded. Finds recovered from the investigation comprise 19th-20th century pottery, 18th century clay pipe and a fragment of roof tile. Several pieces of plant pot were collected and suggest one of the functions of the walled garden was as a plant nursery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where

there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Stephen Dunn Architect to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development within the walled garden, Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications S02/1644/20 and S02/LB/5945/20. The watching brief was carried out between the 5th and 8th September 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. In addition to the watching brief, historical aspects of the walled garden were also to be investigated and compiled.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Caythorpe is located 12km north of Grantham and 14km west of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 450m north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Vincent (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9375 4888 the site lies within the walled garden at the west end and in the grounds of Caythorpe Hall. The site lies at a height of c. 71m OD on a gentle gradient to the east with the scarp slope of the Lincoln Edge lying to the west.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically well drained brashy fine and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103). These soils overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Marlstone Rock Bed (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Caythorpe Hall is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric periods to the present day. Numerous scatters of flint tools dating to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Ages have been found in close proximity to the site. Additionally, a Bronze Age hoard has been found close by.

Finds of Iron Age and Romano-British date have also been found within a kilometre of the Hall.

Saxon pottery has been found west of Caythorpe Hall, in a field named 'urnfield', possibly indicating a Saxon cremation cemetery. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery is also located within the parish, nearly 3km to the east (Meaney 1964, 153). Late Saxon pottery has been found immediately south of the hall.

Caythorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Carltop* or *Catorp* the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian and means 'The secondary settlement (thorpe) belonging to Káti' (Cameron 1998, 30). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Robert de Veci and the assessment, which included the three hundreds of Frieston, Normanton and West Willoughby, lists two churches with 2 priests, a half share in a mill and 880 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The most extant remains of the medieval period is the late 13th century church of St. Vincent (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 217) which presumably replaced one of the two churches mentioned in the Domesday Survey. To the south of Caythorpe Hall are the earthworks of a moated enclosure, the site of the former Manor House. This was the former seat of a branch of the Hussey family, notably Sir Giles Hussey, who had purchased the lordship from the Duke of Suffolk during the early 17th century (White 1842, 673).

The current Caythorpe Hall was built in 1823 by William Parsons for Colonel G. Hussey Packe. Parsons also built the Lodge, gates and stable block in or about the same year.

Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' of 1828 shows the hall as having been built, although the walled garden is not yet depicted (Fig. 3). The first map showing the walled garden is the 1845 tithe award map for Caythorpe (LAO F396). This shows two rectangular enclosures, the northern listed as an orchard in the accompanying schedule. The southerly enclosure relates to the current walled garden (Fig. 4). No internal buildings are depicted and only a north-south aligned structure is visible on the eastern side of the garden.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" plan of 1892 also shows the building on the eastern side of the walled garden. This scale also permits the depiction of the first internal buildings along the north wall of the garden. In the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey Plan of 1905 these buildings are again shown and are clearly greenhouses (Fig. 5).

On the death of Sir Edward H. Packe in the 1940s the Caythorpe estate was sold. The Sales Particulars describe the walled garden thus '*The Gardens are enclosed, well cultivated and in good order with greenhouses and cold frames and water laid on to garden. Brick and slated garden sheds adjoining four bay open cart shed. Small orchard with boarded and tiled shed*' (LAO 2CC 70/10).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological remains and, if present, determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Following the removal of an area of concrete, foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then fully or partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to current Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	19 th century deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of greenish grey clay (005). This measured over 0.75m thick and was

identified as the surface of the underlying natural geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural geology along the western foundation trench was a feature (004). This was 1.81m wide and 0.73m deep (Fig. 7, Section 1) and was identified as a possible pit. A single fill of yellowish brown silty clay (003) was recorded.

To the south of this was an east-west aligned linear feature (008). This ditch was 0.67m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 7, Section 2) and contained a fill of yellowish brown silty clay with ironstone fragments (007).

Sealing the features within the foundation trenches was a 0.35m thick subsoil comprising yellowish brown silty clay (002).

Phase 3 19th century deposits

The new foundation trench against the northern wall of the garden revealed the foundations to the extant wall set within a trench (008). These foundations comprised roughly hewn limestone blocks (010) that were over 1m high (Fig. 7, Section 3). Above this was the brick wall, in English Garden Bond, of the walled garden (009).

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was the present topsoil of reddish brown silty sand (006) that was 0.25m thick. This had partly been overlain by a concrete and rubble make-up yard surface (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays representing the weathered surface of the underlying Marlstone Rock beds.

Undated features (Phase 2) comprise a subsoil, a possible pit and a ditch. The depth of the subsoil would probably preclude the features being associated with the walled garden.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise the wall of the walled garden which appears to be built after 1829 and before 1845 (see above). No footings or features that belonged to earlier garden buildings were noted during the groundworks associated with the new structure. It is possible that these footings were shallow or were completely removed during their demolition.

Finds retrieved include pottery of 19th – 20th century date, an 18th century clay pipe and a fragment of roofing tile. The clay pipe pre-dates the walled garden. Although there were few artefacts, plant pot was relatively abundant, which may indicate that one of the functions of the walled garden was as a plant nursery.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken during development as the site lay within a 19th century walled garden and in an area of significant archaeological interest.

Two undated features, a pit and a ditch, were identified beneath an undated subsoil, but are believed to pre-date the mid 19th century walled garden. Part of the walled garden was recorded.

Pottery of 19th – 20th century date was retrieved along with the stem of an 18th century clay pipe and a fragment of roof tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Steven

Dunn Architect for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to staff at the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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LAO 2CC 70/10, *Caythorpe Estate, Sales Particulars*, 1947

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Ordnance Survey, 1905, *Lincolnshire Sheet XCVI.13.*, 25 inches to the mile

White, W., 1842, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office

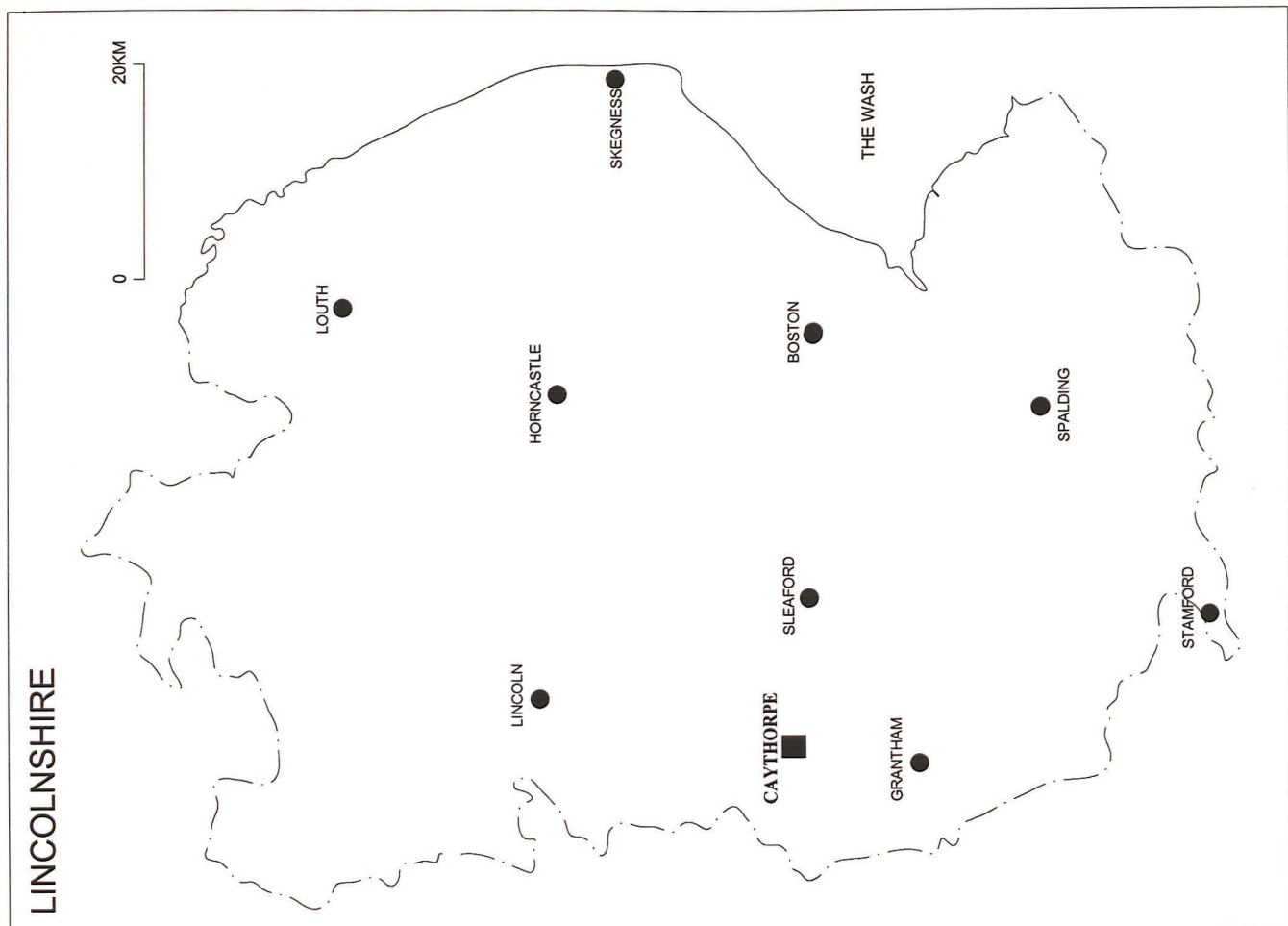
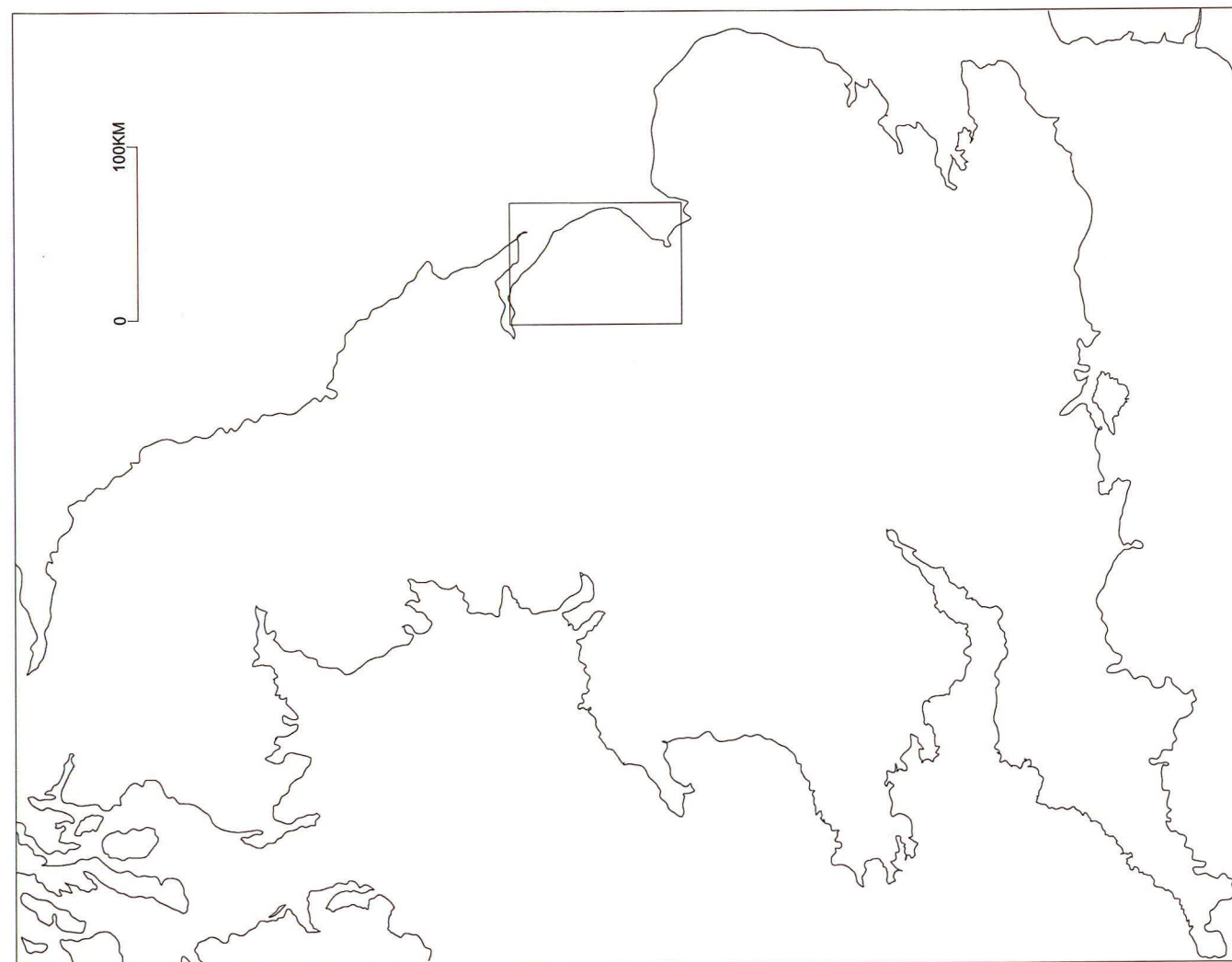
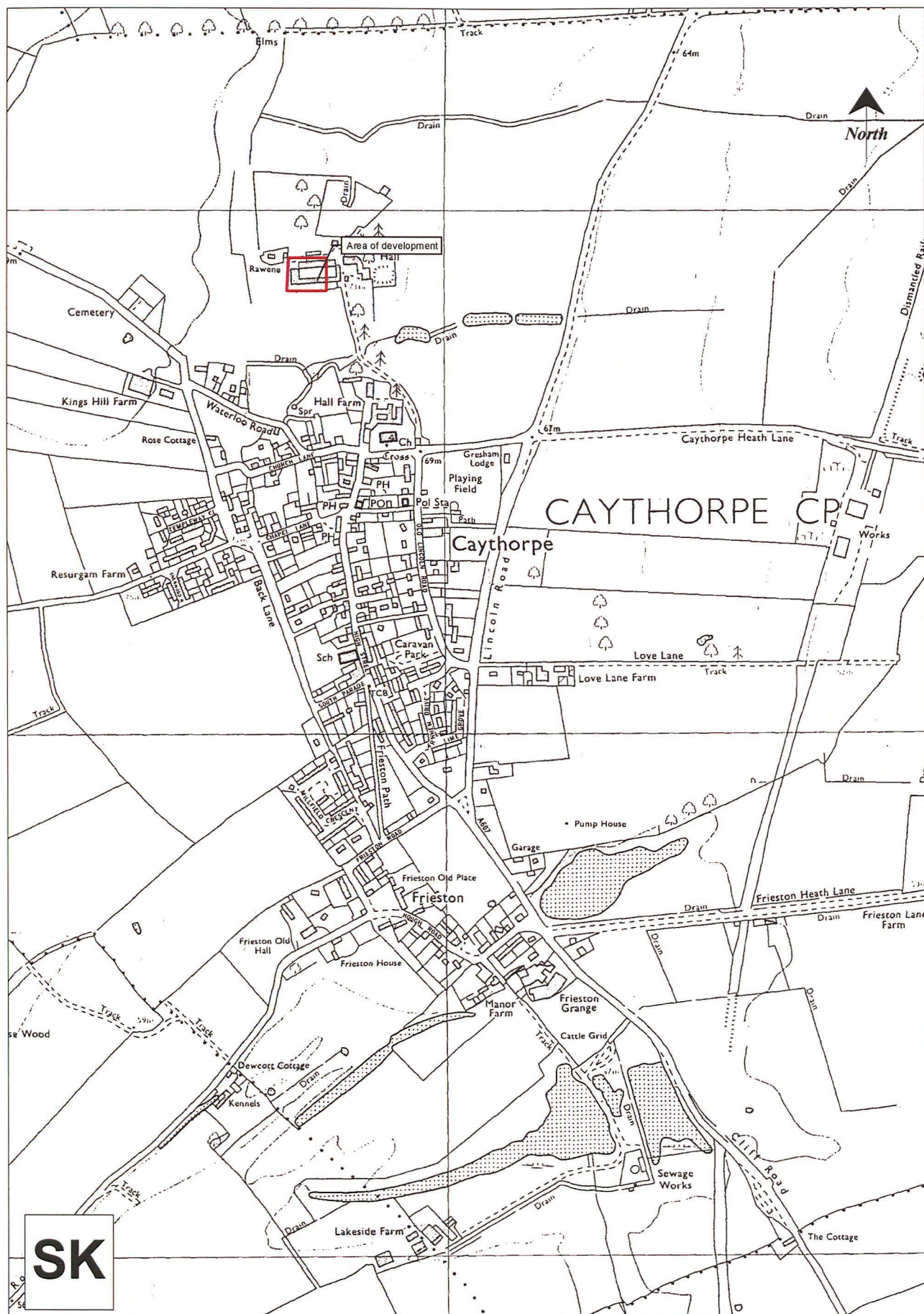


Figure 1 - General location map



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

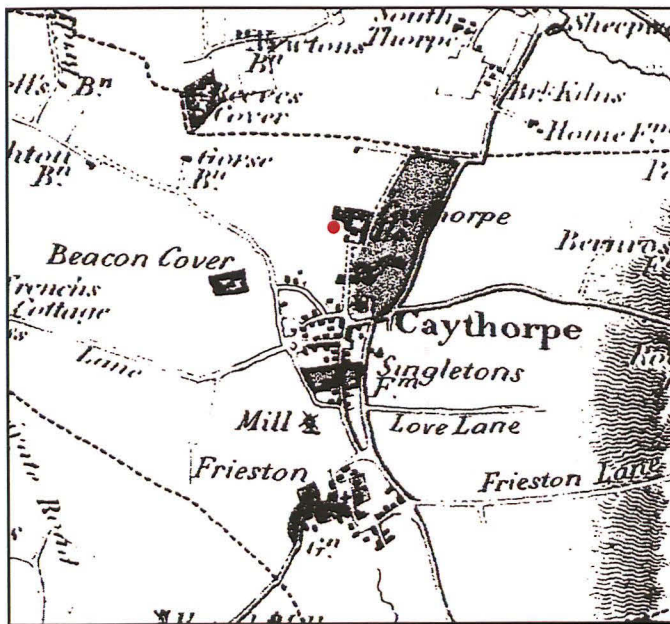


Figure 3 - Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828. The approximate position of the walled garden is highlighted in red.

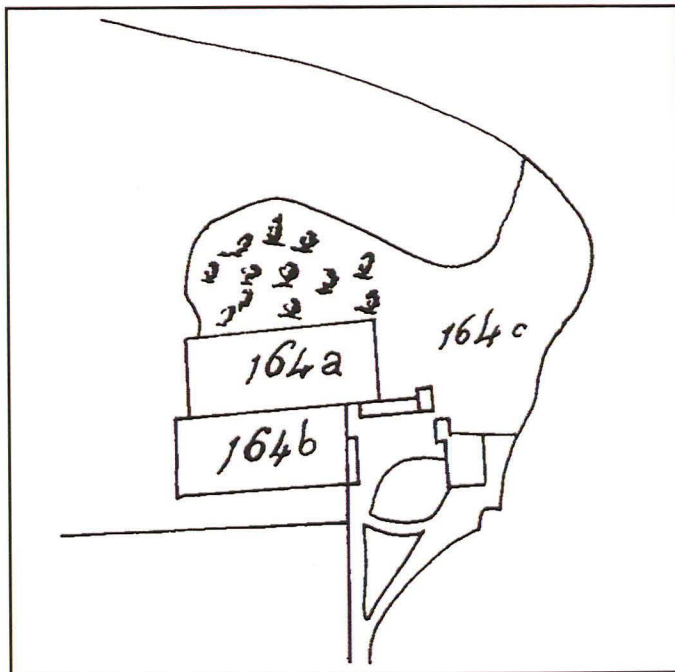


Figure 4 - Extract from 'Map of the Lordship of Caythorpe in the County of Lincoln', 1845, being the Tithe Award plan.

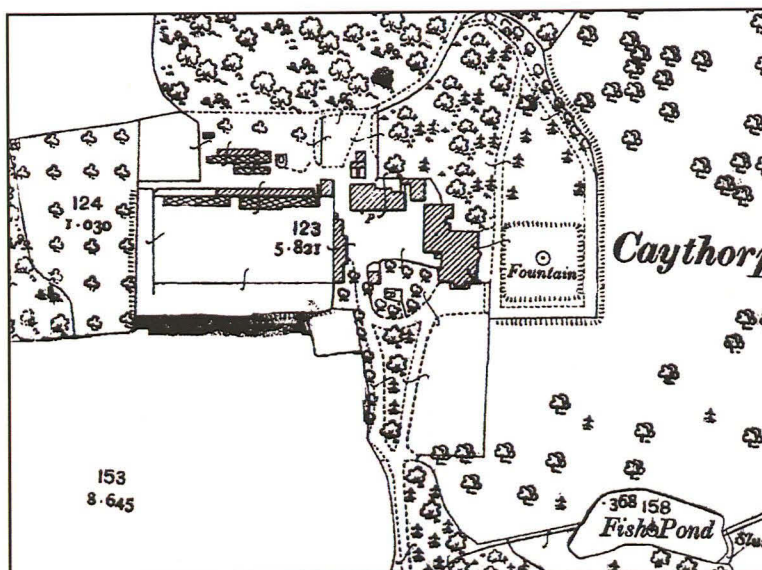
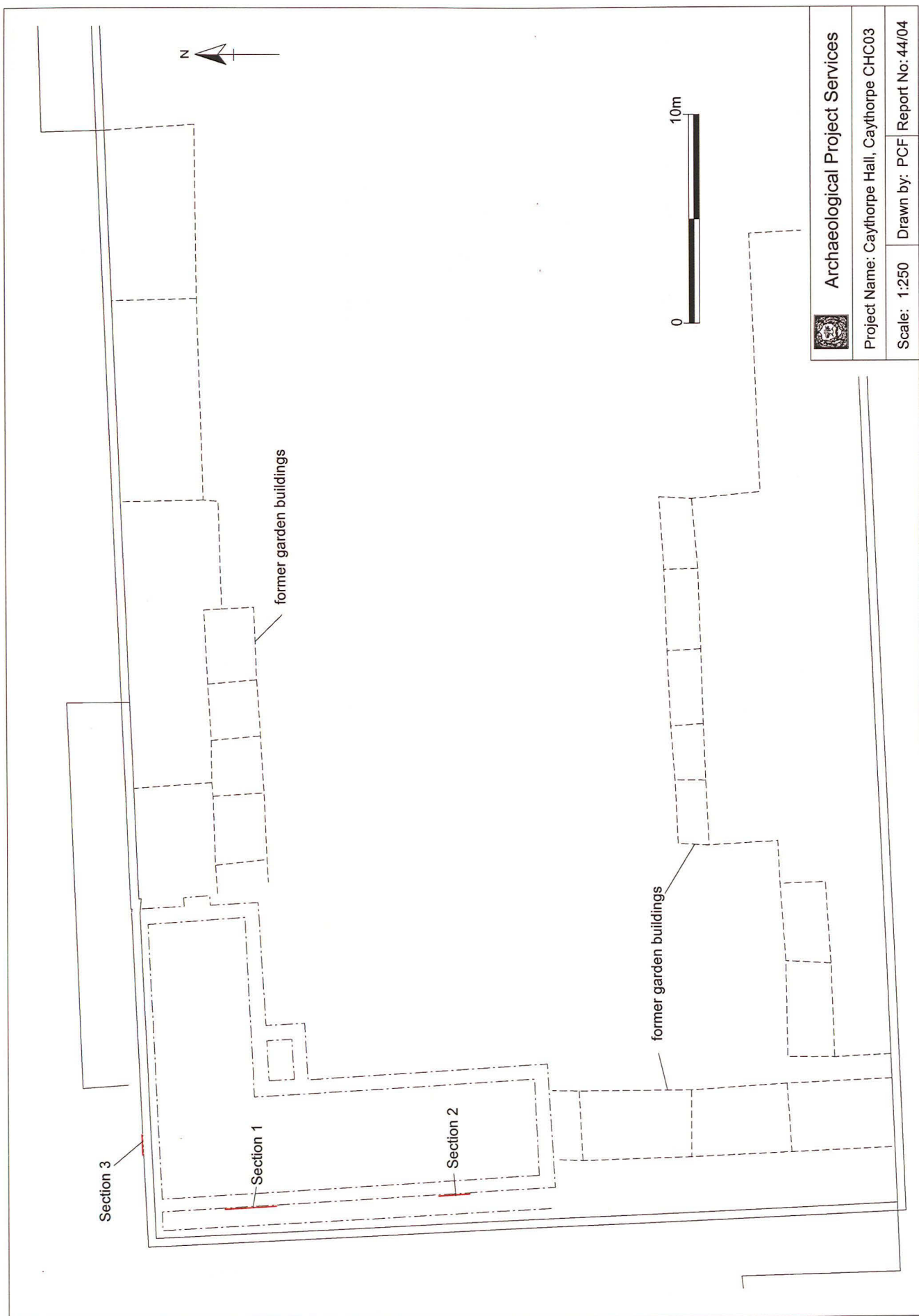


Figure 5 - Extract from the 2nd edition 25'' Ordnance Survey Plan of 1905 showing the extent of garden buildings

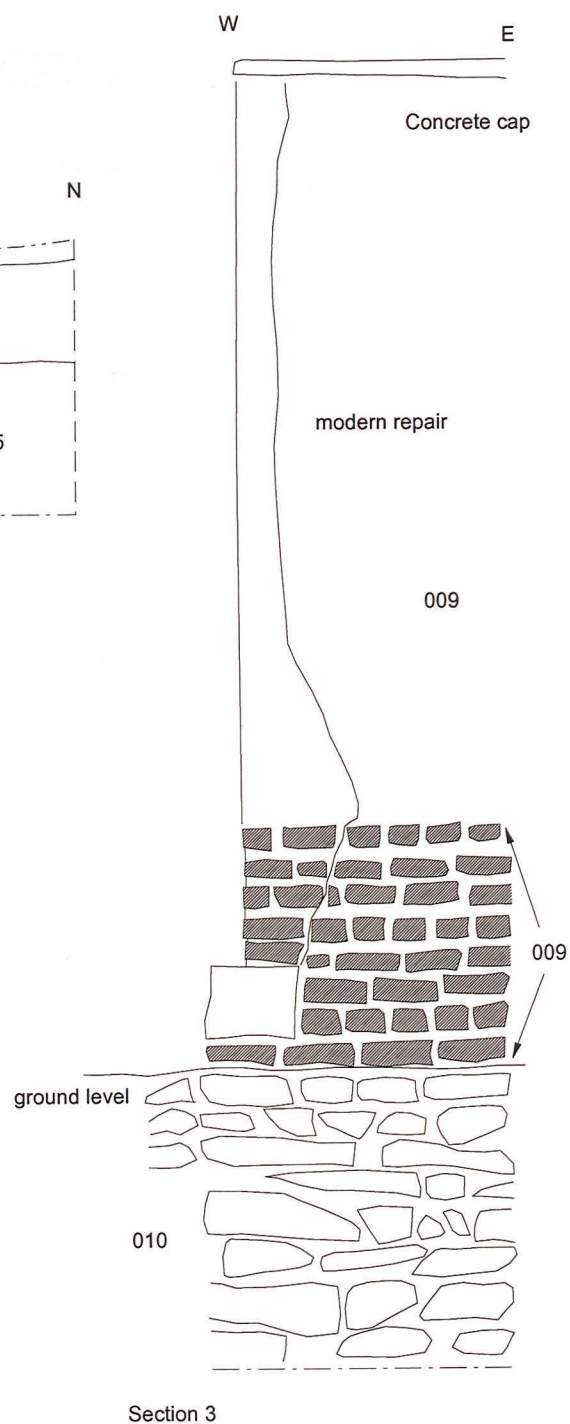
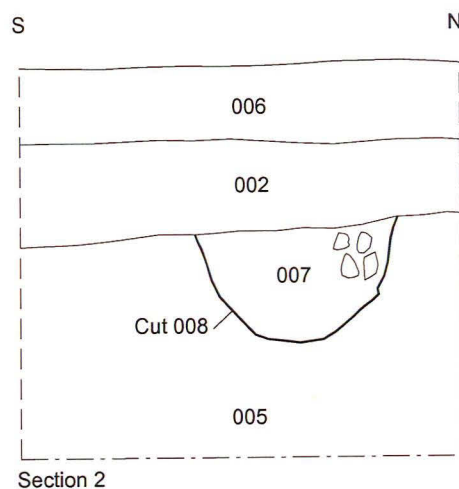
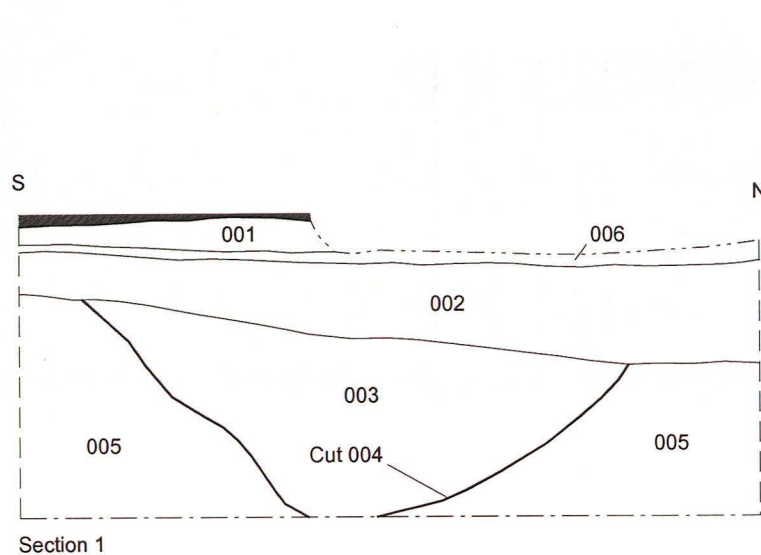


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Project Name: Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe CHC03

Scale: 1:250 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 44/04

Figure 6 - Plan of the development showing section locations



 brick



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe CHC03

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 44/04

Figure 7 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - View across the walled garden with Caythorpe Hall in the background, looking east



Plate 2 - Excavation of the foundation trenches in progress, looking south

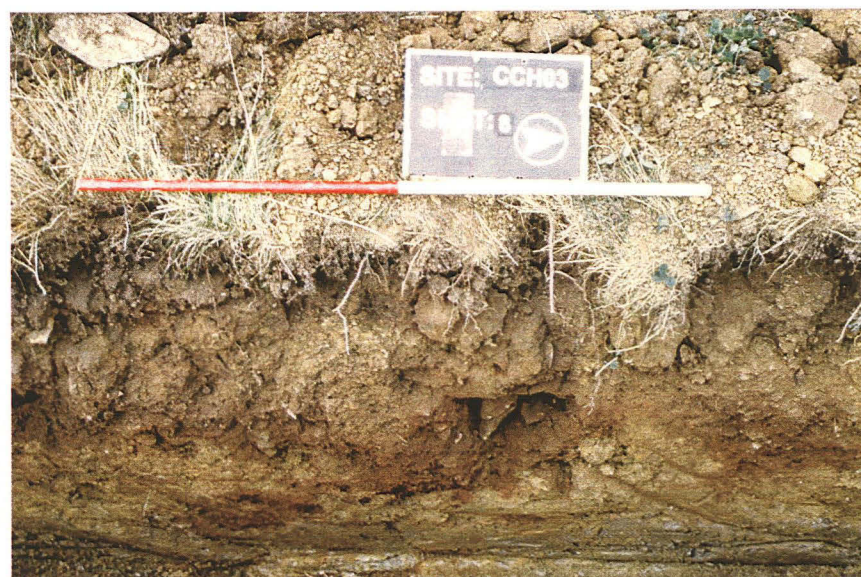


Plate 3 - Section 2 showing ditch (008), looking west



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the elevation of the wall to the garden, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT CAYTHORPE HALL, CAYTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief and compilation of surviving historical information is required during residential development on land at Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation and will include the compilation of the historical information. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Caythorpe Hall, Caythorpe.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Caythorpe village is situated approximately 14km west of Sleaford and 12km north of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site lies within the grounds of Caythorpe Hall, to the north of the village centre, at national grid reference SK 9375 4888.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (S02/1644/20 and S02/LB/5945/20) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of one house. Given the archaeological potential of the site, Heritage Lincolnshire has recommended that an archaeological scheme of works be undertaken to record and retrieve any record of the former garden outbuildings and to present any material relating to the 19th century garden within the completed report.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is located within the grounds of Caythorpe Hall, which is located to the north of the village at approximately 75m OD. Soils at the site are Banbury Association composed mainly of well-drained brashy fine and coarse loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Caythorpe Hall as it is today dates from 1824/25 and is a Grade II Listed Building with associated features, which includes the walled garden. It appears that the present house post-dates at least one or possibly two former houses which were the home of a branch of the Hussey family. Immediately to the south of the current house is an area of woodland in which there is a small moated site, possibly the first manor house of the Hussey's, which dates from the medieval period. There was a second house built in the early post-

medieval period, but this appears to have been demolished to make way for the later 19th century house, which currently stands.

- 6.2 Walled gardens were important features of 19th century houses as they provided the majority of the households' fruit and vegetables as well as growing plants, flowers and shrubs. Their association with the house is therefore important and should not be overlooked in terms of their historical and archaeological potential. Although the outbuildings have now been demolished it is important to properly record their location, function and date.
- 6.3 Due to the sites potential it is recommended that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a watching brief and compile any surviving historical information relating to the walled garden.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Organisation (No. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute (MIFA).
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

8.2.6 Information on the later history of Caythorpe Hall, with particular reference to any documentary or pictorial history of the walled garden will be gathered and incorporated within the report.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9.3.2.12 Information on the later history of Caythorpe Hall will be incorporated within the report.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council; to South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later- H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or R Hall, G Taylor (APS)
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner (APS)
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

1 INSURANCES

- 1.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

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17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Descriptions	Interpretations
001	Compact concrete and rubble make-up, 0.15m thick	Yard surface
002	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (004)
004	Feature, 1.81m wide by 0.73m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
005	Firm light greenish grey clay, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm dark reddish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
007	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with ironstone fragments	Fill of (008)
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.6m long by 0.67m wide by 0.38m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
009	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 60mm) structure, English Garden Wall bond, 3.35m high	Wall to Walled Garden
010	Limestone blocks, rough hewn,, random coursed, >1m high, not fully excavated	Foundation course for (009)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 6 fragments of pottery weighing 57g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and clay pipe, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 5g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (006) and from a wall foundation (010). The tablewares are probably Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	WHITE	White glazed tableware, jar and plate, 19 th -20 th century	2	15	19 th -20 th century
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	3	24	
010	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot	1	18	19 th -20 th century

Fragments of plant pot form the largest aspect of the small assemblage and perhaps suggest that the area functioned as a plant nursery.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	1	18 th century
	CBM	Tile? mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	4	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of predominantly, if not entirely, early modern material, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The relative abundance of plant pot fragments may indicate the area was used as a nursery for growing potted plants.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Hundred	An administrative division of a shire, that may have originated as units of 100 taxable hides, comparable to the Danish Wapentakes.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.303

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CHC 03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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