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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Church Farm, Church Lane
Potterhanworth, Lincs.**

NGR: TF0481 66041

Site Code: PCF 04

Accession Number: 2004.127

Planning Application: N/49/0592/04 & CA/0317

Conservation
Services

22 JUN 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Archaeological Evaluation

Report for F. G. Battle and Sons Ltd

By M. Jordan

**LAS Report No: 757
June 2004**

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation comprising the machine excavation of eight trenches was carried out at the above site. Saxon pottery was discovered in Trench 6 in the south-west of the development area, while trenches towards the north and east of the site revealed few if any Saxon or medieval features or artefacts. This suggests the main focus of significant activity is confined to the southwest portion of the site possibly due to the better survival of archaeological remains in this area.

The potential impact of groundworks associated with the development is therefore considered to be greatest at the south-western end of the site.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by F. G. Battle and Sons Ltd in June 2004 to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the above site (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 7th June 2004 and was completed 11th June 2004.

Site Location and Description

Potterhanworth is located 10km south-east of Lincoln. The proposed development site is located immediately west of, and adjacent to, St Andrew's Church and churchyard at the south-west end of the village. The site is c.0.37 ha in extent and is currently a farmyard with single-storey barns along the northern site boundary, which are to be retained. Two modern grain stores are proposed for demolition. The rest of the yard is rough hard standing.

Planning Background

An application for full planning permission has been made to demolish the modern grain stores and to construct 6 new dwellings. An archaeological evaluation was requested prior to determination of the application.

Archaeological Background

Potterhanworth is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was the centre of three estates (manors). A church was there which was probably on the site of the present parish church, although the earliest surviving fabric is 14th century in date. An important medieval pottery industry developed in the 13th century and continued into the 15th century. Medieval pottery and kiln wasters have been found throughout the village, including at locations just beyond both the northern and southern boundaries of the site.

The proposed development site is located close to the parish church and the village green and the potential for Saxon and medieval domestic occupation, together with the possibility for evidence of pottery production was considered to be high. Roman finds have also turned up in the village from time to time, including two coins from immediately north-west of the proposed development.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development
- determine the presence or absence of Saxon and medieval domestic occupation and medieval industrial activity

Method

Eight evaluation trenches, all 10m x 1.8m, except Trench 4 which was 8m long and Trench 8 which was 11m long, were excavated using a JCB, using a toothless dyking bucket, to the first archaeological horizon (Fig. 2). All machine excavation was monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of four experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site, including site plans and section drawings at a scale of 1:20.

The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should these prove to be necessary.

The numbers referred to in the text and on accompanying drawings are context numbers assigned during the recording of the site. Context numbers were assigned in blocks, prefixed by the trench number (i.e. Trench 1 was numbered from **100** onwards, Trench 2 from **200** etc).

Two temporary bench marks, TBM 1 (18.17m) and TBM 2 (17.71m) were established from an ordnance survey bench mark of 21.18m OD located on St Andrews Church.

Results

Trench 1 Fig. 3, Pl. 1

Trench 1 was located near the northern site boundary and was aligned east/west and positioned between two brick barns. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m, through 0.30m of hard standing and surface make-up, **100**, which consisted of compact dark orange sands and gravels and yellow white sands and gravels with frequent inclusions of limestone chunks and mortar. This overlay a mid grey brown sandy silt **101** with frequent inclusions of limestone and brick rubble, which was 0.22m thick and may also have been a levelling deposit.

Underlying **101** in the west end of the trench was a thin lens of limestone and mortar, **102** and underlying this was deposit **103**, which consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt. Underlying these deposits was **110** a 0.05m thick layer of compact dark yellow brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of limestone stones and fragments of building materials. This layer possibly represents an early farm yard surface and produced five fragments of tile of 13th – 15th century date. It may however be connected with the construction of the barns which lie immediately north and south of the trench, the pottery finds being residual.

Underlying **110** was **112**, a 0.30m layer of dark grey black sandy silt. This represents a former ploughsoil, which was present over much of the site, and overlay the natural **108**. A service trench **105** running east/west cut through layers **110** and **112**. It contained a plastic pipe and a dark grey brown silty sand, **104**. Another trench **107** containing a ceramic pipe and a dark grey brown sandy silt fill **106** ran north/south along the western edge of the trench (Pl. 2). This was earlier than the trench **105** and cut the natural deposit **108**, a dark yellow brown layer of sand and gravel. The fills of both service trenches (**104** and **106**) produced 20th century building material and pottery as well as one sherd of Potterhanworth glazed ware of 13th to 15th century date which must be residual.

Trench 2 Fig. 4 Pl. 3

Trench 2 was aligned north/south and located east of the brick barn, just west of Saint Andrew's Church. This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.60m, through 0.10 – 0.20m of hard-standing and levelling deposits. Beneath this was a 0.30 – 0.50m thick layer of former topsoil comprising of a mid – dark brown sandy silt, **201**, which overlay the natural deposits **202**.

Five features cut into the natural layers, including posthole **204** located at the northern end of the trench. This was 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep and contained the single fill **205**, a mid-dark brown silty sand. To the south of this was a shallow and irregularly shaped pit **206**, which contained a mid brown silty sand **207**. A small stone lined well **208** was only partially visible, its western half being outside of the evaluation trench (Pl. 4). It was 0.80m in diameter and contained a mid-dark grey brown sandy silt, **209**, with frequent gravel inclusions, one sherd of late 17th to 18th century black glazed ware, and 13th to 16th century tile fragments.

Two features were present in the southern portion of the trench including a pit, **210**, which extended beyond the eastern and western limits of the trench. It was 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a mid brown silty sand, **211**. To the east of this was pit **212** which was oval in plan and had a concave but stepped profile. It may have represented a grave cut as it contained the partially articulated bones of a pig within its fill, a light-mid brown loose silty sand **213**.

Trench 3 Fig. 5 Pl. 5

Trench 3 was located on sloping ground along the eastern edge of the development area, south of Trench 2 and just west of the churchyard. This trench was excavated through 0.15-0.30m of hard-standing and modern levelling deposits **300**. This overlay two further levelling deposits, **301** and **302**. **301** was a 0.20m thick layer of dark brown black compact silty sand which overlay **302** a 0.20 – 0.30m thick layer of mid brown compact silty sand with frequent inclusions of mortar and pebbles. This layer produced two sherds of Potterhanworth type ware of 13th to 15th century in date and early to mid 13th century Lincoln glazed ware as well as eight fragments of medieval roof tile of 13th to 16th century in date.

302 was cut by pit **304** which had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a flat base and was 0.50m in diameter and 0.40m deep. It contained a single fill **305**, a dark brown silty sand of moderate compaction with inclusions of mortar and one fragment of tile of 13th to 16th century date. Beneath this was a 0.80m thick layer **303** of mid brown silty sand of moderate compaction, with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles animal bone and nine fragments of tile of 13th to 16th century date. This layer may have represented a significant levelling deposit whose presence reflects actions taken to counter the natural north/south slope which occurs on site and which is visible in the churchyard and unlevelled fields around the development area.

Trench 4 Fig. 6 Pls. 6 and 7

Trench 4 was aligned east/west and was located within the southernmost barn. It was excavated through 0.20-0.30m of hard standing **400**, which overlay layers **401** and **402**, which were 0.20-0.40m thick levelling layers consisting of dark brown silty sands with moderate inclusions of straw, small pebbles and limestone stones. Layer **402** contained 2 sherds of black glazed ware of 18th to 19th century date. Layer **401** was cut by trench **411** which contained a drainage pipe and the dark brown sandy silt fill **412**. Underlying **401** and **402** were layers **404** and **413** which were 0.80m thick layers of brown orange sandy silt with frequent inclusions of limestone and mortar. These appeared to be demolition layers associated with walls **405**, **406** and **407**. Layer **403** which was present at the eastern end of the trench produced four fragments of medieval tile of 13th to 16th century date, while **413** which is at the west end of the trench contained three sherds of late 18th to mid 19th century pottery. The remains of a possible limestone surface **415** overlying **403** was present in the north-east corner of the trench.

The remains of the lower part of a limestone wall, and suggested a north/south orientated building with

a width of 6.5m. Its length was not revealed within the evaluation trench, however the lack of similar features within Trench 5 to the south, suggests the building is less than 12m long. Wall **405** ran east/west for 6.5m and was 0.85m wide and 0.75m deep, while walls **406** and **407** provided the north/south returns at either end. The walls consist of roughly hewn limestone blocks with an average size of 0.23 x 0.20 x 0.05m set in a soft creamy grey limestone mortar. They were eight courses high with the lowest course being constructed of much larger rectangular blocks which created a stepped footing on the outside face of the wall.

The walls were set in a foundation trench **409**, which had a flat base with concave sides and was 0.15m deep; its full width was not seen. The fill of the foundation trench was a grey-orange sandy clay of firm compaction with frequent inclusions of limestone chunks of varying size. The wall foundation trench cuts layer **408** which is a 0.30m thick, moderately compacted grey brown sandy clay with inclusions of rounded pebbles which overlay the natural **414**. This could represent the former ploughsoil seen elsewhere on site which has produced medieval material. This could suggest a late medieval or post medieval date for the walls.

Trench 5 Fig. 7 Pl. 8

Trench 5 was located south of Trench 4 and ran east/west along the south of the excavation area. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20m -1.60m, through a 0.30m layer of hard standing and modern levelling deposits, **500**. This overlay a 0.40m thick layer of compact orange brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of limestone pebbles **501** which also appears to be a levelling deposit. This in turn overlay **502**, a 0.40m layer of mid compaction dark brown black silty sand with frequent inclusions of pebbles which contained one fragment of 20th century brick and 19th to 20th century pantile as well as one sherd of 19th to 20th century black glazed ware. This represents a deposit which is similar in appearance to ploughsoils seen elsewhere on site, but with more inclusions. It could represent ploughsoil from the north of the site which was moved down hill in order to level the site prior to the creation of a farm yard and the insertion of further layers of levelling, consolidation and hardstanding deposits. Beneath **502** was **503** a 0.20 – 0.30m thick layer of dark brown moist sandy silt which represents a former ploughsoil which overlay a mid brown moist sandy clay **504** which was up to 0.5m thick and overlies the natural deposits.

Trench 6 Fig. 8 Pl. 9

Trench 6 was located in the south-west of the development area and was aligned north-west/south-east. It was excavated through a 0.30m thick layer of hard-standing **600**, which overlay two further levelling deposits **601** and **626** which were mid to dark brown sandy silts. Beneath **626** and overlying the natural was the former plough soil **627** a 0.40m thick mid brown sandy silt. This was cut by pit **629** which was only seen in section and contained fill **628** a mid to dark grey sandy silt and one sherd of Potterhanworth type ware of 13 – 15th century date.

Several features were seen cutting the natural, which included the pit or possible linear feature **610**. It

was 1.60m wide with a shallow concave profile and was aligned in an east/west direction. It contained the mid dark brown silt fill **611**. Linear feature **604** had a similar profile with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a mid to dark brown clay silt fill **605**. It ran in a north/south direction and is likely to have been a ditch, which may be associated with **610** which it joined. However neither of these features was fully seen within the trench. To the north of **610** were two features. **606** was a circular pit 0.30m in diameter, containing a mid brown sandy silt **607**. **608** was a possible linear feature 0.30m wide which extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench and containing a grey brown silt fill **609**. **610** was cut by a possible posthole **612**, which was 0.20m in diameter and contained a dark brown silt fill **613**.

Pit **602** was located between **610** and **604**. Its western extent was not visible within the trench but it was 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a grey brown silt fill **603**. Several small pits or posthole were located in an almost linear alignment in the southern half of the trench. These included postholes **616**, 0.20m in diameter, containing a mid brown sandy silt **617**. Posthole **614**, 0.50m in diameter and 0.20m deep with a mid brown sandy silt fill **615**. To the south was **620** which was similarly sized and contained a mid grey brown sandy silt **621**. East of **614** was **618** a sub-circular pit which had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It was 0.70m long and 0.30m deep, however its width was not fully seen as it extended outside the eastern edge of the excavation area (Pl. 10). Its fill **619** was a mid to dark brown sandy silt which contained a rim sherd of late 7th to mid 8th century Northern Maxey-type Saxon pottery, suggesting the other features in this trench may be of a similar date. Feature **622** was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep; it was irregular in plan but had steep sides and a rounded base similar to that of a posthole. It contained a dark brown clayey silt **623**. Immediately south of this posthole was **624** which was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep, sub-oval in plan. It had a similar profile as **622**, and its fill **625** was a dark brown clayey silt. In the south of the trench was a linear feature **630** on a similar alignment to **610**, which contained a mid to dark grey sandy silt, **631**.

Trench 7 Fig. 9 Pl. 11

Trench 7 was orientated north/south and ran along the western edge of the development area. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m through a 0.10 -0.14m thick topsoil **700**. The topsoil overlay a 0.15m thick compact limestone and gravel surface **704**. This in turn overlay a grey brown sandy silt **705** with frequent limestone inclusions, which was a levelling deposit for the surface above. This overlay a grey brown silt sand with frequent limestone inclusions **706** which was present in the north part of the trench and was also a levelling material. Beneath this was a 0.12m layer of limestone fragments and gravels **707** which could represent an early surface or, more probably levelling deposits similar to those above it. This overlay a dark grey brown loose sandy silt ploughsoil, **708**, which was 0.40m thick.

Cut into the natural and running the full length of the trench was a north/south orientated linear feature **701**. 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, this feature had a flat base and gradually sloping sides contained

two fills **702** and **703** which were both waterlogged grey brown silts with frequent pebble inclusions. No archaeological artefacts or dating evidence was recovered from this feature. However the possible Saxon features recorded in Trench 6 to the south were sealed by the same ploughsoil horizon.

Trench 8 Fig. 10 Pl. 12

Trench 8 was situated to the east of Trench 6 and was on a similar alignment but located immediately west of the barn. Due to the presence of a waterpipe revealed running east/west across the trench, the central portion of this trench was not fully excavated. The rest of the trench was however excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m, through a 0.20m depth of turf **800**, which had developed above the 0.10m thick limestone and sand hardcore farmyard surface **801**. Under this surface were several levelling deposits including **815** at the south end of the trench (which consisted of a compact layer of 0.15 -0.20m diameter limestone stones), **802** at the northern end of the trench (which was a 0.30m thick layer of mixed mid to dark brown silty sands with frequent inclusions of brick and limestone) and, under both these deposits, **812** a 0.30m - 0.40m thick layer of compact brown-orange sand. Beneath these levelling deposits was a deposit of yellow sand **813** which encased the water pipe. In the southern portion of the trench these levelling deposits overlay **808** a 0.40m - 0.50m layer of mid to dark brown clay sand possibly representing a former ploughsoil which overlay the natural deposits **816**. It contained one sherd of Humberware pottery dating from the 14th to mid 16th century, suggesting a post-medieval date for the masonry surface above.

Beneath the levelling deposits and only visible in the north portion of the trench was a 0.05m - 0.10m thick layer of black silty sand with frequent charcoal fleck. At the very north end of the trench this overlay **806** which was a 0.10m thick layer of mixed grey mortar and limestone directly above **803** a surface created of limestone slabs 0.30m x 0.30m x 0.06m. This surface butted **807** an east/west orientated row of limestone blocks 0.38m x 0.18m x 0.25m size which had a mid grey lime mortar. These stones **807** were set in a shallow cut **814** which was filled with **811** a pale brown sandy silt with inclusions of mortar and cuts into **808** the former ploughsoil beneath it. **807** appeared not to represent the remains of a wall but the edge of the surface **803**. Beneath surface **803** was **804** a levelling deposit of sand and limestone 0.30m thick, which overlay **805** which was also a sand and limestone levelling deposit but with a higher concentration of limestone stones. **805** overlay **808** the former plough soil which was present throughout the trench.

Immediately south of **807** and beneath **809** was **810** a 0.10m thick layer of compact yellow sand and limestone stones which may have provided a rough external surface associated with the more formal surface to the north. This overlay the ploughsoil **808**. No archaeological artefacts or dating evidence was recovered from this trench, however the masonry features were cut into the former ploughsoil as were those in Trench 4 suggesting a post-medieval date.

Discussion

All trenches showed evidence of levelling activity that had occurred prior to the construction of the present farmyard surface and associated buildings. The depth of this levelling was related to the natural north/south slope which occurs in the development area, with over 1m of levelling deposits in Trench 3. The presence of ploughsoil is also indicative of the activity that took place on the site before the construction of the farm yard and may have affected the survival of the underlying archaeology. Several trenches also showed the presence of modern or recent service trenches which, in Trench 1, had cut the natural layers.

Trench 2 was located closest to the church (where activity was expected to be highest) and while several pits, one of which contained a pig burial, were found the only datable feature was the small stone-lined well, **208**, whose back fill contained late 17th to 18th century pottery.

Despite the effects of ploughing and the levelling and consolidation activities the presence of archaeological remains was confirmed. Six pits, five postholes and one linear feature were visible cutting into the natural beneath the ploughsoil in Trench 6. One of these features **618** produced Saxon pottery of late 7th to mid 8th century date. This is the earliest Saxon pottery so far recovered from Potterhanworth (Jane Young pers. comm.). Other features in this trench, without associated dating evidence, may also be Saxon in date. Trench 6 was located in the south-west portion of the development area and was the furthest trench from the church and road. This may be a result of a lower level of subsequent disturbance to this part of the site.

The building recorded in Trench 4 is not visible on the Ordnance Survey of 1887 (OS 1888) the Potterhanworth Tithe Award of 1849 (LAO Tithe Award, A559) or the Enclosure plan of Potterhanworth dating to 1775 (LAO Potterhanworth Par Co). The limestone surface in Trench 8 could be connected with this building. It was above layer **808** which produced 14th to mid 16th century and was similar to layer **408** in Trench 4 that was cut by wall foundations. This is supported by the dating material from the demolition layers associated with the walls in Trench 4 which included medieval tile and post-medieval material.

The single sherd of Saxon pottery and the associated postholes, pits and linear features suggest Saxon domestic occupation occurred within the development area. Medieval material was recovered from a heavily truncated possible surface **110** in Trench 1 and levelling deposits **302**, **303** and the fill **305** of a pit cutting these deposits in Trench 3. One sherd of Potterhanworth type pottery was found in the pit fill **628** which cut the former ploughsoil in Trench 6. This is in contrast to kiln sites within the village where the material is often found in abundance. This suggests there was an absence of medieval domestic occupation or industrial activity in the development area. The location of this material could have been further affected by the movement of material during levelling of the area. Post-medieval activity was high, as evidenced by the various stages of levelling activity and the masonry structures revealed.

Conclusion

There is potential for further Saxon archaeological remains in the southern and western parts of the site. The levelling which has occurred on the higher northern and central portions of the site may mean the archaeological layers have been more disturbed by post-medieval and modern structures as well as service trenches, drains etc. No significant medieval domestic or industrial remains were revealed during the evaluation.

Foundation and layout details for the proposed development are not yet available but it is likely that development in the south west part of the site beyond a depth of c.1.20m will have a negative impact on any surviving archaeological remains. Elsewhere, the impact of development on the site will be minimal.

Matthew Jordan
Lindsey Archaeological Services
June 18th 2004

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank Mr. Robin Battle for his help and Mr Stewart Watt for arranging site facilities. Fig. 2 is based on a drawing supplied by Clugstone Survey Services. The pottery and ceramic building material reports were by Jane Young. Illustrations were provided by Ian Rowlandson. This report was edited and collated by Naomi Field.

References

LAO Potterhanworth Par. Co. Enclosure plan of Potterhanworth, 1775, Lincolnshire Archives Office.
LAO Tithe Award A559 Potterhanworth Tithe Award 1849, Lincolnshire Archives Office.
OS 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Sheet Lincs 79.2, surveyed 1887.
OS 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs 79.2 Surveyed 1887, revised 1905.

Contents of Site Archive

Context sheets: 107
Plans: 8
Sections: 17
Correspondence
Photographs: LAS film nos. 04/86, 04/83
Finds:
Specialist reports

Archive to be deposited at the City and County Museum Lincoln

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Church Farm, Church Lane, Potterhanworth (PCF 04) Context Summary

Context No	Type	Description	Finds
<i>Trench 1</i>			
100	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
101	Layer	Modern levelling deposit	
102	Layer	Modern levelling deposit	
103	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt	
104	Fill of 105	Dark grey brown silty sand	2 sherds post-med pot 2 frags post-med CBM
105	Cut	Service trench	
106	Fill of 107	Dark grey brown sandy silt	1 sherd med pot 2 frags post-med CBM
107	Cut	Service trench	
108	Natural	Yellow brown sand and gravel	
109	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt	
110	Layer	Possible surface	5 frags med CBM
111	Deposit	Orange grey sandy silt	
112	Layer	Grey Black sandy silt	
<i>Trench 2</i>			
200	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
201	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy silt	
202	Natural	Orange brown sand and gravel	
203	Concrete		
204	Cut	Posthole	
205	Fill of 204	Mid – dark brown silty sand	
206	Cut	Pit	
207	Fill of 206	Mid brown silty sand	
208	Cut	Stone lined well	
209	Fill of 208	Mid – dark grey brown sandy silt	1 sherd post-med pot 1 frag med CBM 1 frag post-med CBM
210	Cut	Pit	
211	Fill of 210	Mid brown silty sand	
212	Cut	Pit with sheep burial	
213	Fill of 212	Light – mid brown silty sand	
<i>Trench 3</i>			
300	Layer	Hard standing/surface	
301	Layer	Dark brown black silty sand	
302	Layer	Mid brown silty sand	4 sherds med pot 8 frags med CBM
303	Layer	Mid brown silty sand	9 frags med CBM
304	Cut	Pit	
305	Fill of 304	Dark brown silty sand	1 frag med CBM

Context No	Type	Description	Finds
<i>Trench 4</i>			
400	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
401	Layer	Dark brown black silty sand	
402	Layer	Dark brown silty sand	2 sherds post-med pot
403	Layer	Mid brown silty sand	4 frags med CBM
404	Layer	Brown orange sandy silt	
405	Wall	Limestone	
406	Wall	Limestone	
407	Wall	Limestone	
408	Layer	Grey brown sandy clay	
409	Cut	Foundation trench	
410	Fill of 409	Grey orange sandy clay	
411	Cut	Service trench	
412	Fill of 411	Dark brown sandy silt	
413	Layer	Mid brown silty sand	3 sherds post-med pot
414	Natural		
415	Surface	Limestone	
<i>Trench 5</i>			
500	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
501	Layer	Orange brown sandy silt	
502	layer	Dark brown black silty sand	1 sherd post-med pot 2 frags post-med CBM
503	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt	
504	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	
<i>Trench 6</i>			
600	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
601	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt	
602	Cut	Pit	
603	Fill of 602	Dark grey brown clay silt	
604	Cut	Pit	
605	Fill of 604	Mid - dark brown clay silt	
606	Cut	Pit	
607	Fill of 606	mid brown sandy silt	
608	Cut	Pit	
609	Fill of 608	Grey brown silt	
610	Cut	Possible linear	
611	Fill of 610	Mid - dark brown clay silt	
612	Cut	Posthole	
613	Fill of 612	Dark brown silt fill	
614	Cut	Posthole	
615	Fill of 614	Mid brown sandy silt	
616	Cut	Posthole	
617	Fill of 616	Mid brown sandy silt	
618	Cut	Pit	
619	Fill of 618	Mid - dark brown sandy silt	1 sherd Saxon pot
620	Cut	Posthole	
621	Fill of 620	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
622	Cut	Posthole	
623	Fill of 622	Dark brown clay silt	
624	Cut	Pit	

Context No	Type	Description	Finds
625	Fill of 624	Dark brown clay silt	
626	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt	
627	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt	
628	Fill of 629	Mid – dark grey sandy silt	1 sherd med pot
629	Cut	Pit	
630	Cut	Linear feature	
631	Fill of 630	Mid – dark grey sandy silt	
632	Natural		
<i>Trench 7</i>			
700	Layer	Topsoil	
701	Cut	Linear feature	
702	Fill of 701	Grey brown silt	
703	Fill of 701	Grey brown silt	
704	Layer	Limestone levelling	
705	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt	
706	Layer	Grey brown silt sand	
707	Layer	Limestone fragments and gravels	
708	Layer	Dark grey brown loose sandy silt	
709	Natural	Orange grey sands and gravels	
<i>Trench 8</i>			
800	Layer	Sod	
801	Layer	Hardstanding/surface	
802	Layer	Dark brown silty sand	
803	Surface	Limestone slabs	
804	Deposit	Sand and limestone levelling	
805	Deposit	Sand and limestone levelling	
806	Deposit	Grey mortar and limestone fragments	
807	Masonry	Limestone	
808	Layer	Mid – dark brown clayey sand	1 sherd late med/post-med pot
809	Layer	Black silt and charcoal fleck	
810	Layer	Yellow sand and limestone fragments	
811	Fill of 814	Pale brown sandy silt	
812	Deposit	Brown orange sand	
813	Deposit	Yellow sand, contains water pipe	
814	Cut	Construction cut for 807	
815	Deposit	Limestones	
816	Natural	Orange grey sands and gravels	

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Archive

Church Farm Potterhanworth (PCF04)

Jane Young

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
1	104	BL	MP type;Staffs	Black-glazed wares	?	1	1	7	BS		mid 17th to 18th
1	104	WHITE		Modern whiteware	hollow	1	1	2	BS	blue mottled	19th to 20th
1	106	POTTG		Potterhanworth Glazed ware	jug ?	1	1	21	BS	? Id;splashed glaze on lower body;	13th to 15th
2	209	BL	Staffs	Black-glazed wares	large vessel	1	1	19	base	int glaze	late 17th to 18th
3	302	POTT		Potterhanworth-type Ware	?	1	1	15	BS		13th to 15th
3	302	POTTG		Potterhanworth Glazed ware	jug	1	1	17	neck	tall rilled neck: ? Id or LSW2	mid 13th to early 14th
3	302	LSWA		Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	jug	2	1	86	BS	light firing; thin walled	early to mid 13th
4	402	BL		Black-glazed wares	large bowl	1	1	95	rim		18th to 19th
4	402	BL		Black-glazed wares	large bowl	1	1	28	BS		18th to 19th
4	413	TPW		Transfer printed ware	dish	1	1	7	rim	PEARL ?	early to mid 19th
4	413	TPW		Transfer printed ware	open	1	1	4	base	PEARL ?	early to mid 19th
4	413	CREA		Creamware	cup	1	1	14	base		late 18th to mid 19th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
5	502	BL		Black-glazed wares	jar	1	1	65	rim		18th to 19th
6	619	MAX	A	Northern Maxey-type ware	large jar	1	1	24	rim	sharp flat top rim;soot	late 7th to mid 8th
6	628	POTT		Potterhanworth-type Ware	jar	1	1	16	neck	leached	13th to 15th
8	808	HUM		Humberware	jug	1	1	9	LHJ	flake;? ID	14th to mid 16th

APPENDIX 3

Ceramic Building Material Archive

Church Farm Potterhanworth (PCF04)

Jane Young

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	sub typ	frags	weight	description	date
1	104	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	very poor fabric		1	3000	near complete; stamped EAST ?OODS : PRESSED; 74x103x 22mm	20th
1	104	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)			1	1147	frogged; 10x76mm	20th
1	106	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)			1	38		19th to 20th
1	106	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile			1	29		19th to 20th
1	110	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard orange sandy fabric		5	212	probably all same tile incl 1 corner	13th to 16th
2	209	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln Fabric 1		1	42	flat roofer	13th to 16th
2	209	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	comm subround quartz mod-comm limestone >5mm		3	437	flat roofer; same tile; bedded on abundant sand + comm limestone	13th to 16th
2	209	BRK	Brick	very sandy red/brown fabric incl mod chert/flint		2	273	possibly same brick; very abraded	17th to 19th
3	302	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln Fabric 1		1	188	flat roofer; red surfaces	13th to 16th
3	302	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	various Lincoln/local fabrics		5	291	all have comm clay pellets/shale inclusions	13th to 16th
3	302	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln Fabric 1		1	95	corner	13th to 16th

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	sub typ	frags	weight	description	date
3	302	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln Fabric 1		1	295	part white slip	13th to 16th
3	303	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln Fabric 1		5	322	same tile; flat roofer	13th to 16th
3	303	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln Fabric 1		1	101	flat roofer	13th to 16th
3	303	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	LSWA		1	85	flat roofer; abraded	13th to 16th
3	303	NIB	nibbed tile	Lincoln Fabric 1	3A	1	281	right corner; mortar	13th to 16th
3	303	NIB	nibbed tile	Lincoln Fabric 1	3A	1	164	right corner	13th
3	305	NIB	nibbed tile	fine OX/R/OX		1	73	finger pulls	13th to 16th
4	403	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln Fabric 1 ?		2	155	same tile; comm shale	13th to 16th
4	403	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln Fabric 1 ?		1	66	corner; finger pulled	13th to 16th
4	403	PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln Fabric 1 ?		1	18	flake	13th to 16th
5	502	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)			1	1417	frogged; stamped LINCOLN	20th
5	502	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)			1	192		19th to 20th

THE FIGURES

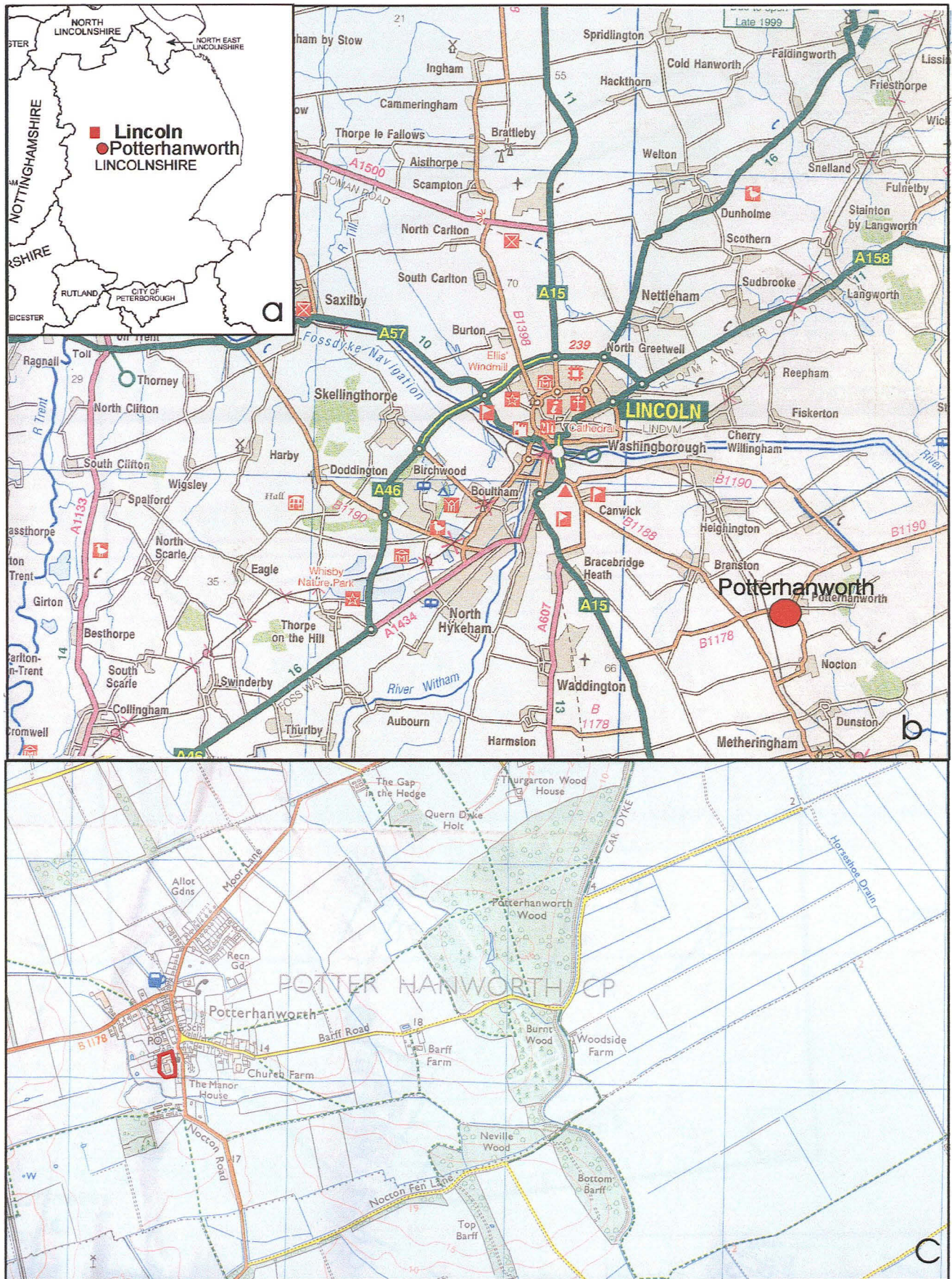


Fig.1 Location of Church Farm, Church Lane, Potterhanworth (inset c based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25000, map sheet Explorer 272. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.

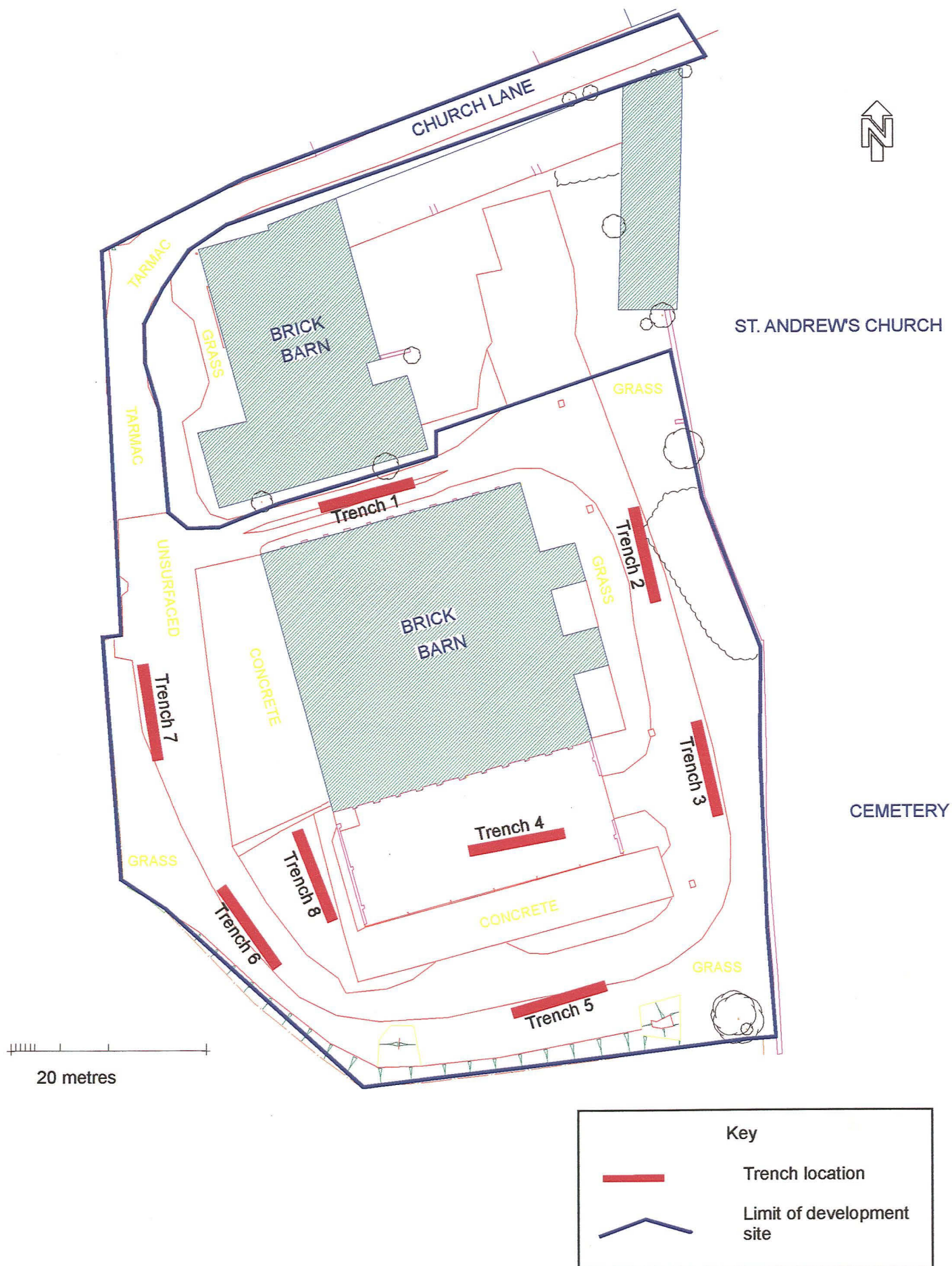


Fig. 2 Trench location plan in relation to proposed area of development.

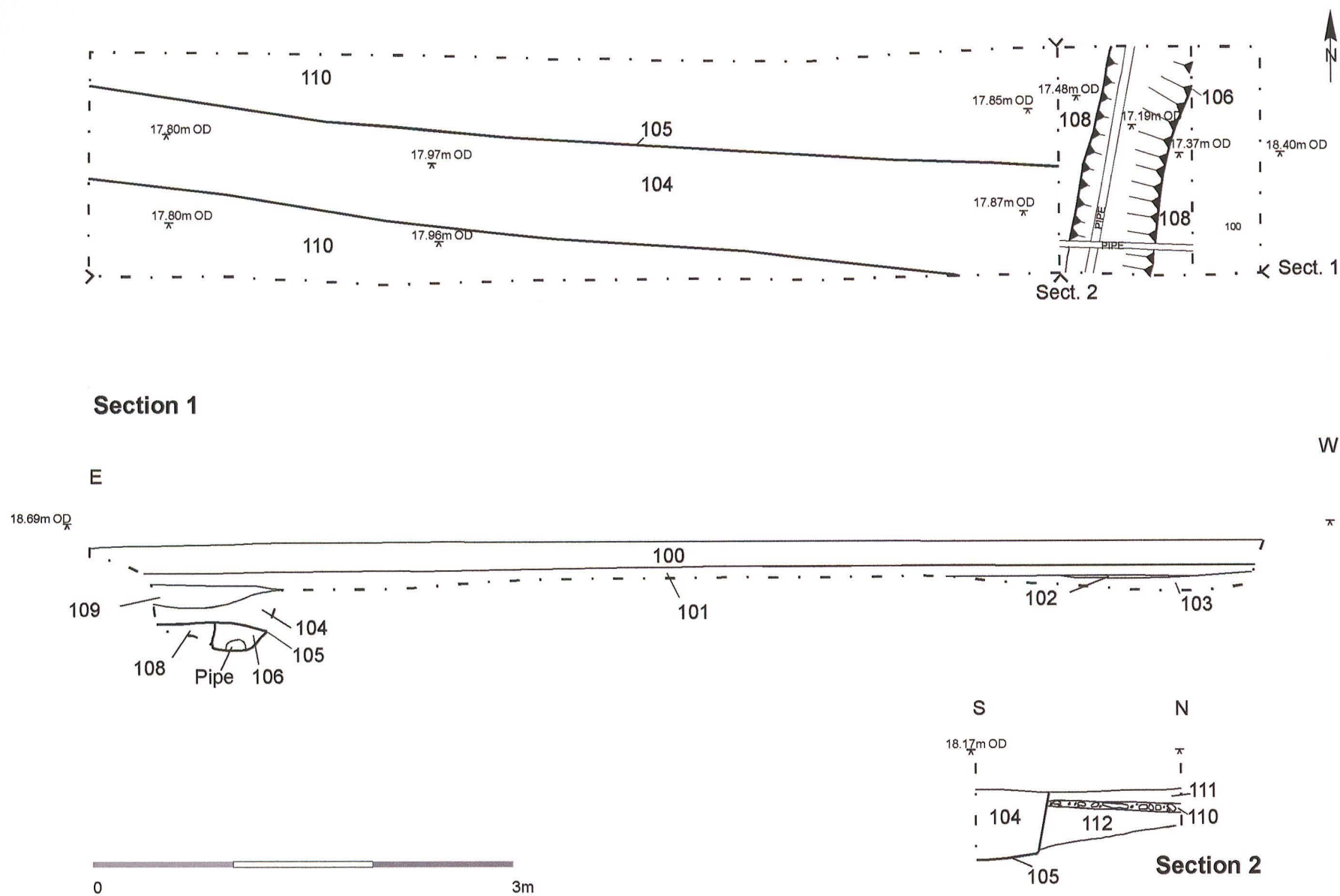


Fig. 3 Trench 1, plan and sections.

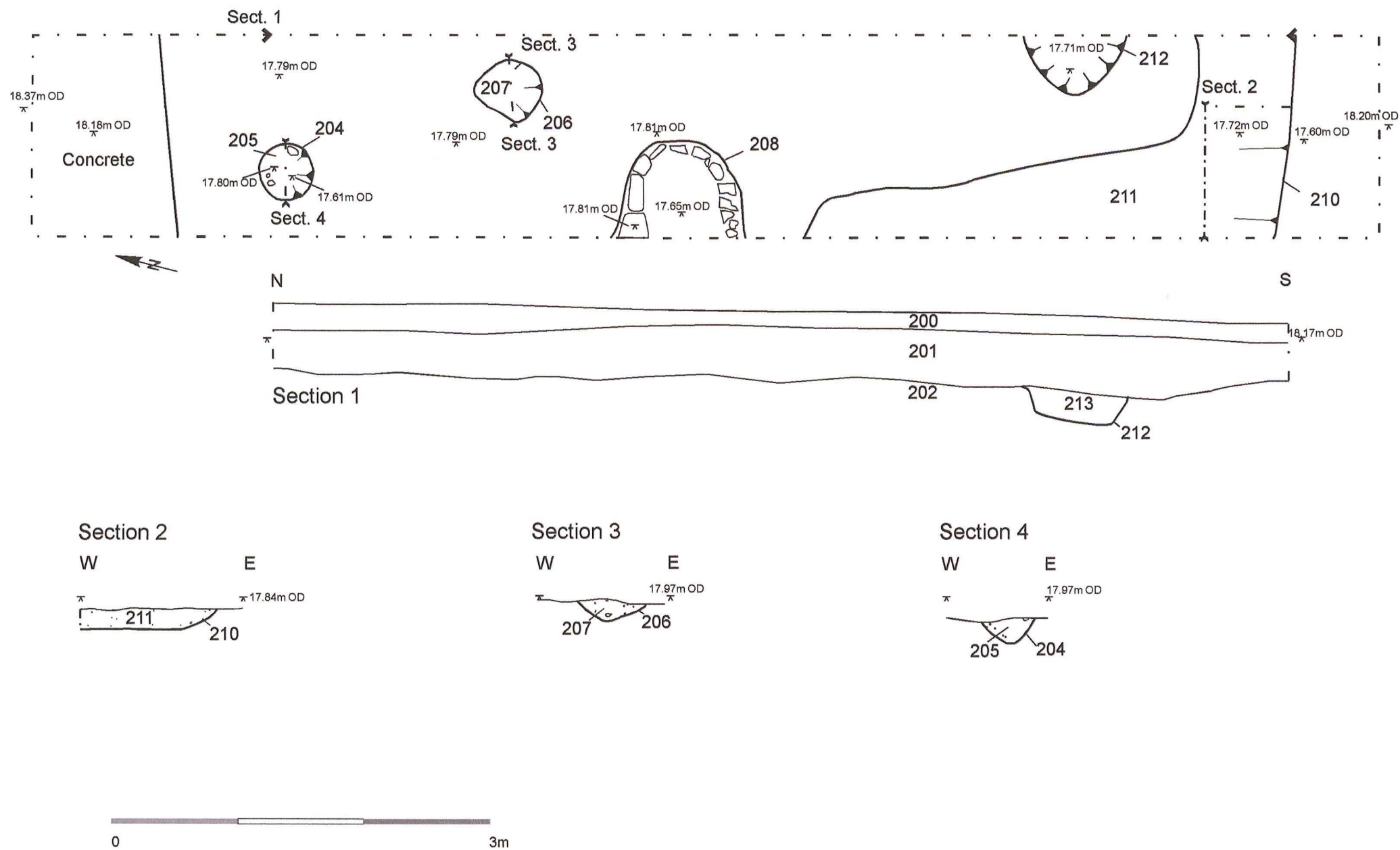


Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan and sections.

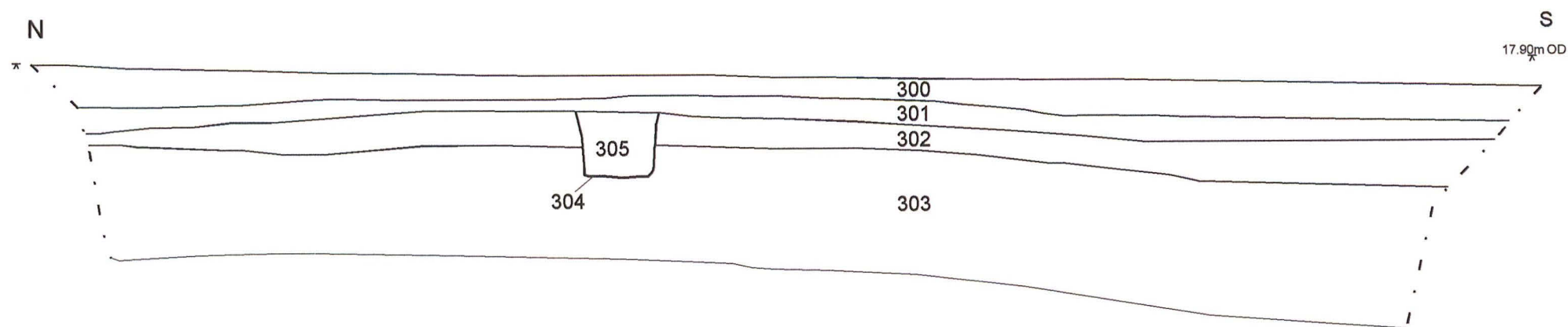
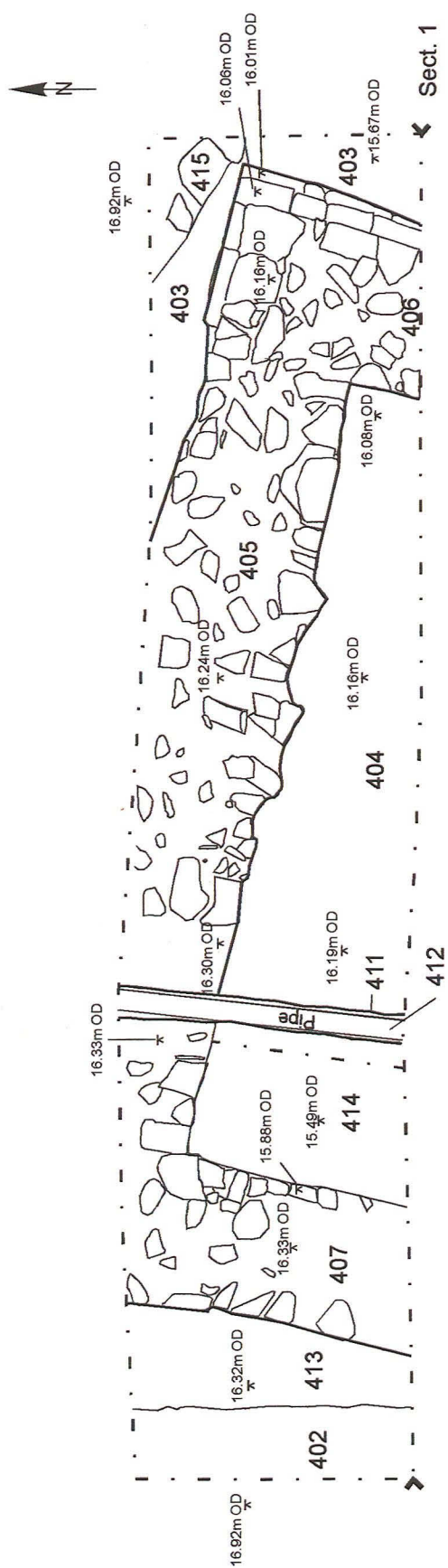


Fig. 5 Trench 3, section.



Section 1

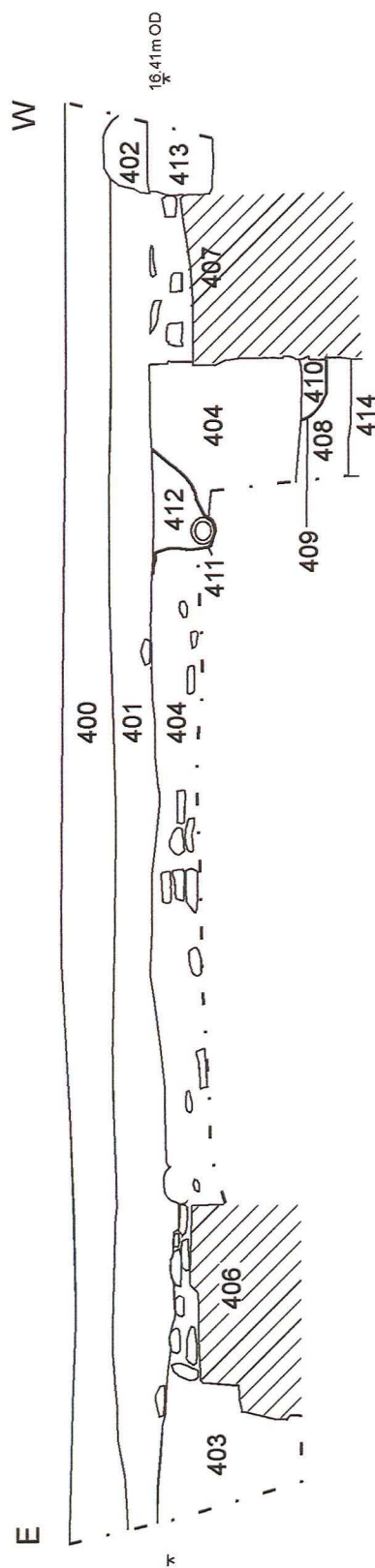


Fig. 6 Trench 4, plan and section.

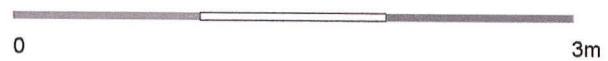
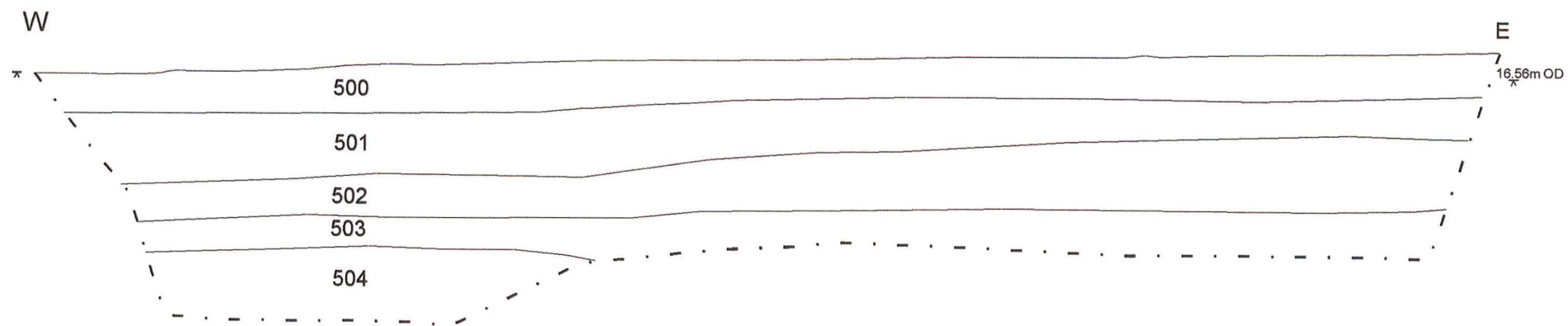
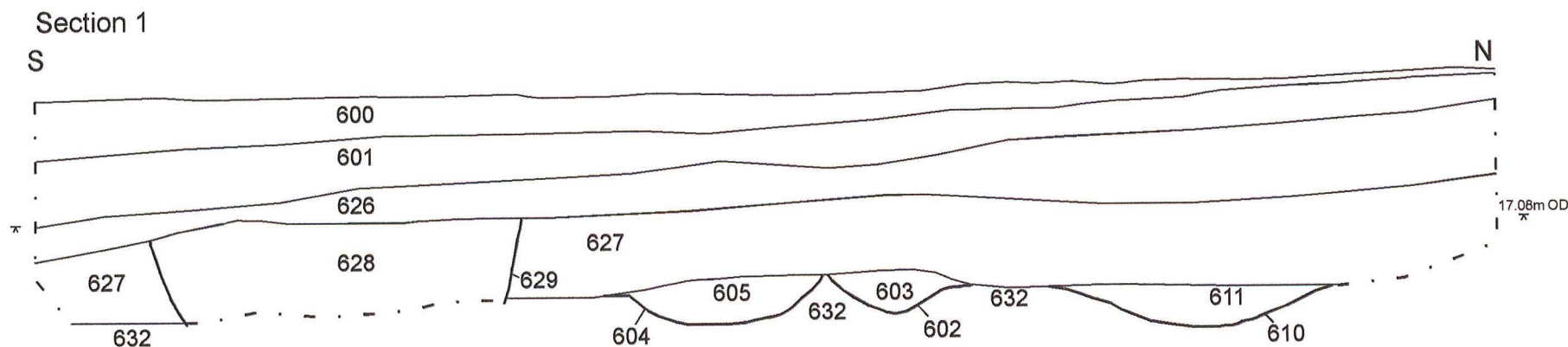
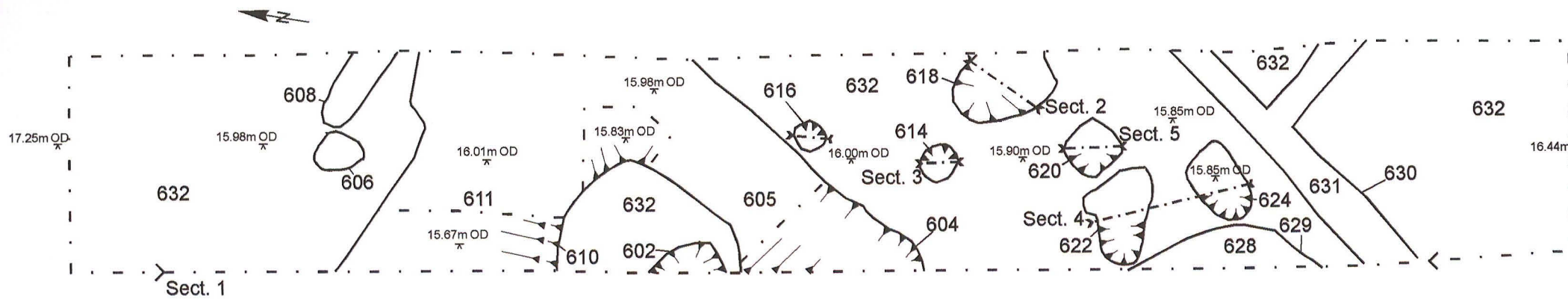
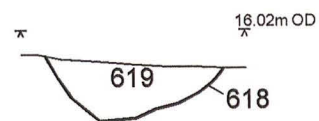


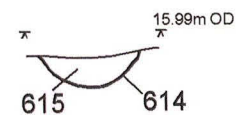
Fig. 7 Trench 5, plan and section.



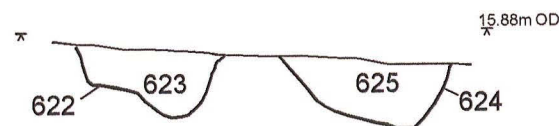
Section 2



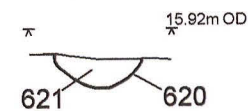
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



0

3m

Fig. 8 Trench 6, plan and sections.

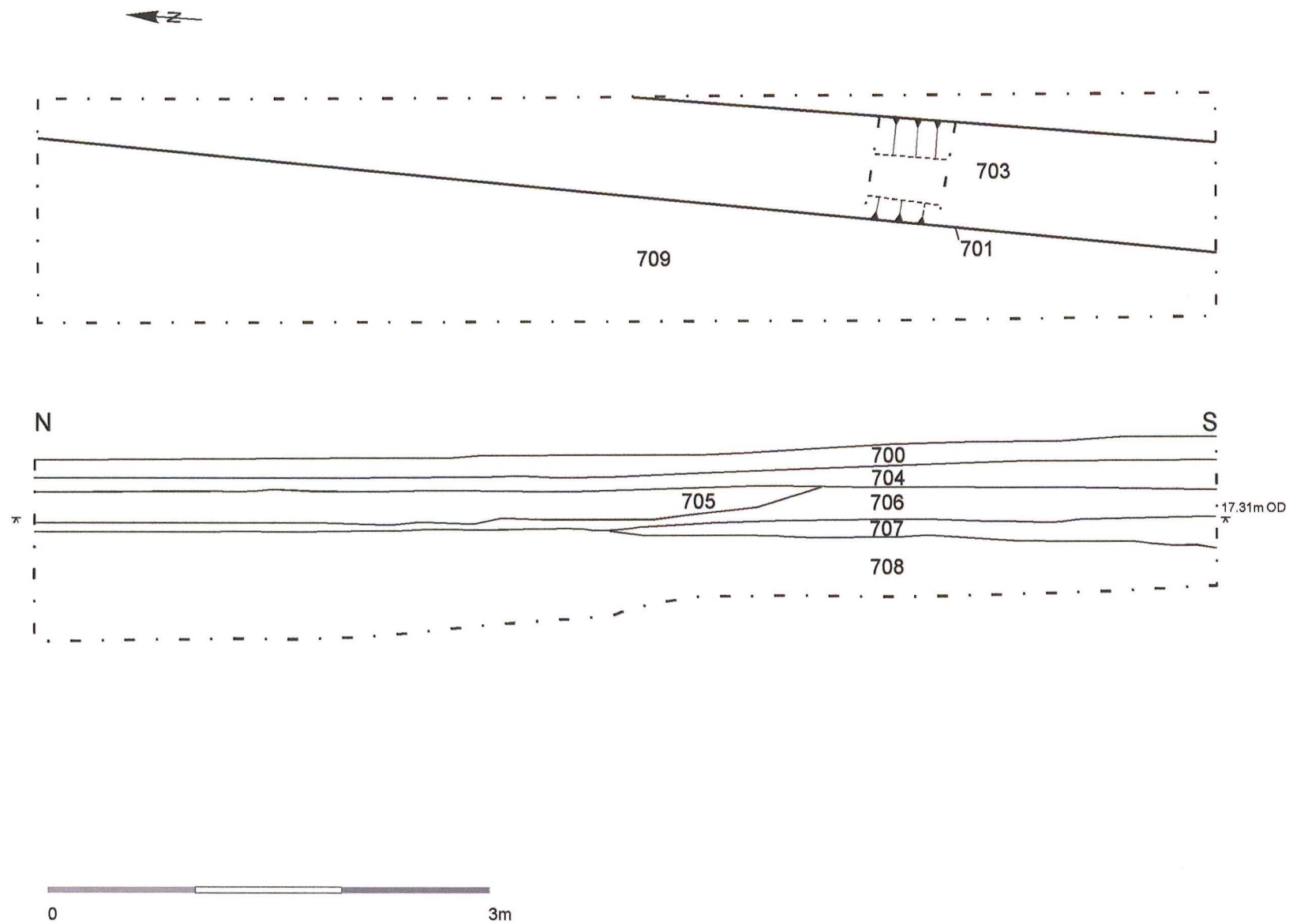


Fig. 9 Trench 7, plan and section.

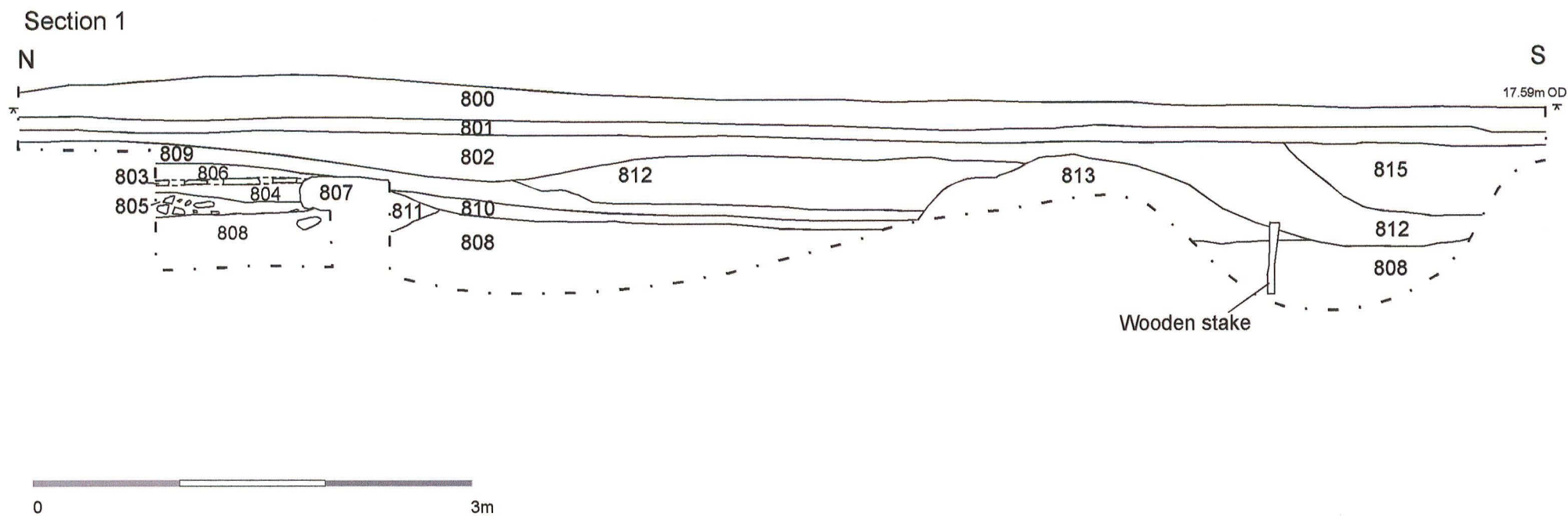
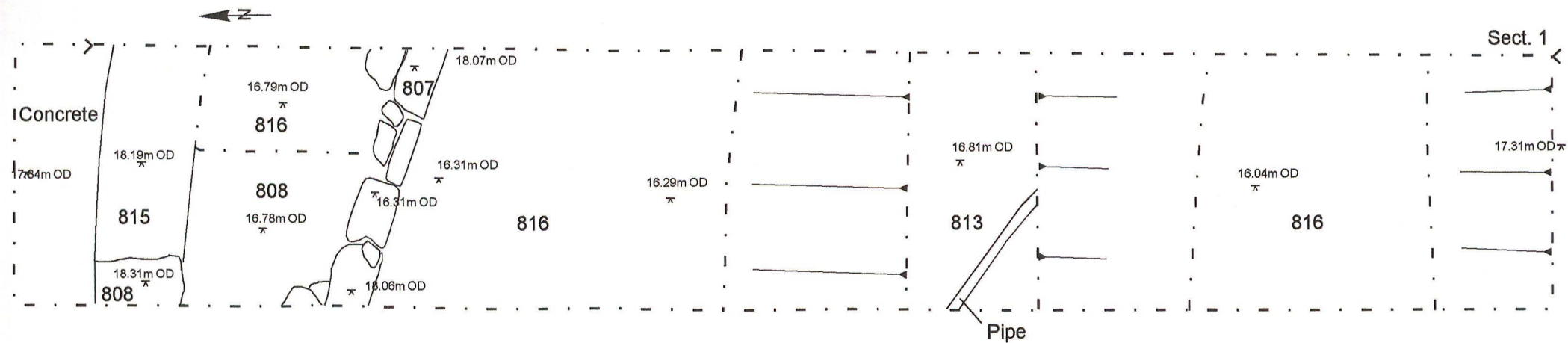


Fig. 10 Trench 8, plan and section.

THE PLATES



Pl. 1 Trench 1. Looking east. Scales 1m.



Pl. 2 Trench 1. Detail of pipe trench **105**, looking south-west. Scales 1m.



Pl. 3 Trench 2. Looking south. Scales 1m.



Pl. 4 Trench 2. Stone lined well 208, looking west. Scale 1m.



Pl. 5 Trench 3. Looking south. Scales 1m and 2m.



Pl. 6 Trench 4. Showing stone foundations 405, 406 and 407. Looking west. Scales 1m.



Pl. 7 Trench 4. Section looking south. Scales 1m.



Pl. 8 Trench 5. Looking west. Scales 1m.



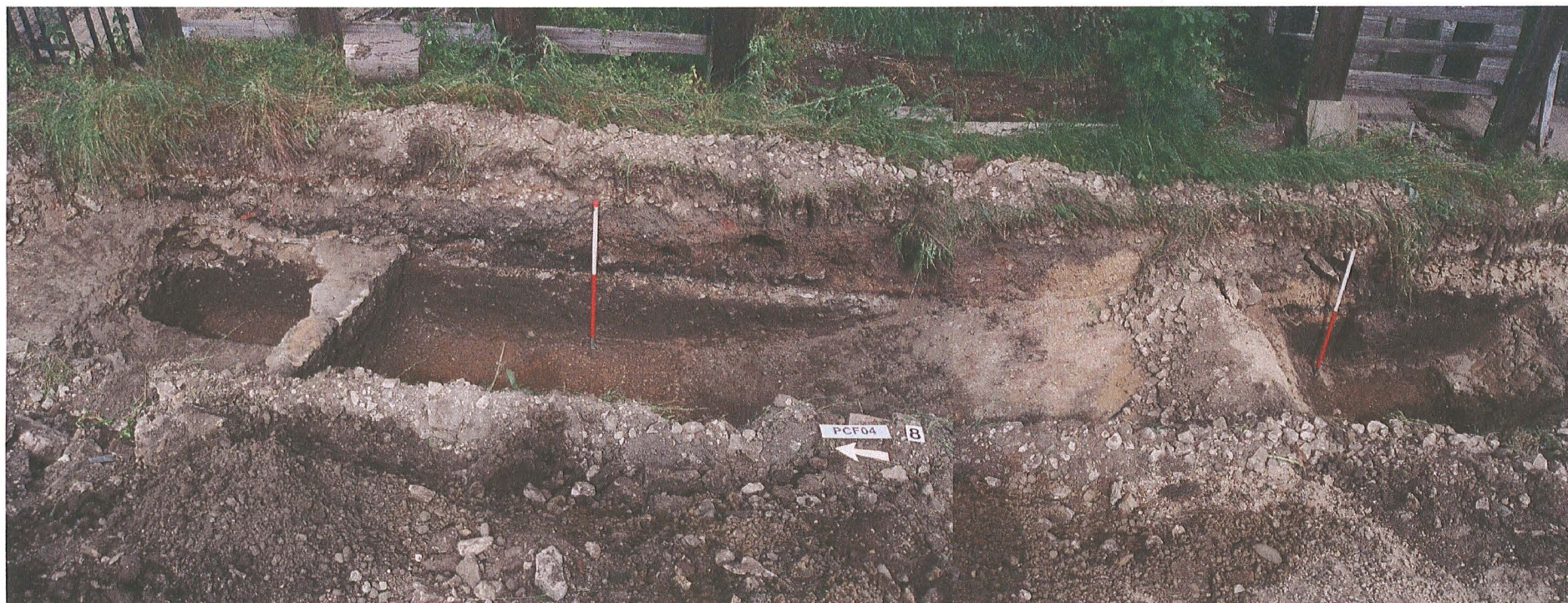
Pl. 9 Trench 6. Note ditches 604 and 610. Looking north. Scales 1m.



Pl. 10 Trench 6. Pit 618, looking east. Scale 0.20m



Pl. 11 Trench 7. Showing ditch 701. Looking north. Scales 1m.



Pl. 12 Trench 8. Section, looking east. Scales 1m.