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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO TERRACE
HOUSE FARM, KNAITH, LINCOLNSHIRE
(KTH00)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO TERRACE
HOUSE FARM, KNAITH, LINCOLNSHIRE
(KTH00)**

Work Undertaken For
Yorkshire Electricity

Report Compiled by
James Snee

September 2000

National Grid Reference: SK 8298 8457
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.179

A.P.S. Report No. 140/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the installation of above and below ground electricity cables on land adjacent to Terrace Farm, Knaith. The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, particularly of medieval and early post-medieval date.

During the excavation of the cable trench, two undated fragments of buildings were recorded, a north-south wall and a flagged floor. It is possible that these are early 17th century and relate to the remodelling of the Knaith estate by Lord Willoughby of Parham.

A quantity of unstratified architectural elements were recovered from the topsoil. It is possible that these finds and the stratified structural remains represent a large building or range of buildings related to Knaith Hall.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 29th June and 3th July 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of an underground electricity cable and recovery of an overheard line on land adjacent to Terrace House Farm, Knaith, Lincolnshire.

The area of the proposed works is archaeologically sensitive, containing a series of medieval and later earthworks.

Consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer established an archaeological potential in the area of the operations. An archaeological watching brief was proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains uncovered.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Yorkshire Electricity to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and accepted by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Knaith is located 5km south of Gainsborough and 21km northwest of Lincoln in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site of the works is located within the grounds of Dutch Cottage, on land to the south of Terrace House Farm and adjacent to the A156 Gainsborough Road at National Grid Reference SK 8298 8457 (Fig. 2).

The garden at Dutch Cottage lies at a height of approximately 17m OD. The trench for the underground cable was laid through the garden, starting in a raised bed/bank and traversing a stoned work area that had recently been reduced in level (Fig. 3). Local soils are the Blackwood Association, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils in glaciofluvial drift, Dunnington Heath Association, stagnogleyic argillic brown earths and Wickham 2 Association, mainly fine loamy over clayey typical stagnogleyic soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127, 172, 351).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Knaith and in particular the land south of Terrace Park Farm.

Evidence for Romano-British activity has in the area includes an enclosure, trackway and brick and tile kiln, discovered during ploughing, to the northwest of Terrace House Farm, close to the river Trent (PRN 51374).

No remains of Anglo-Saxon date have been identified in the area. However the village was recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Cheneide* and was part of the lands held by the Bishop of Lincoln (Morris 1986). It is possible that there was an established late Saxon settlement present prior to the Norman Conquest. The name means the 'landing place by the knee or bend' and probably refers to the bend in the river (Ekwall 1974).

The medieval settlement at Knaith was never large and was bound to a manor first held by Walter de Billingham, and later to the Darcy family. The church of St Mary (PRN 51373, Fig. 2 No 5) was the medieval parish church and contains elements dating to the 11th century. It was later reduced in size and remodelled as a private chapel in the 17th century (Everson *et al* 1991, Pevsner 1989). The earlier medieval settlement is believed to have centred around the church (PRN 50529, Fig. 2 No 1), and earthworks to the north of the church and hall probably represent the northern part of the village. Other surviving medieval earthworks include a single house platform (PRN 54021, Fig. 2 No 7) and ridge and furrow (PRN 54020, Fig. 2 No 9). An undated set of earthworks close to the river, southwest of the hall, have been interpreted as an undated water mill (PRN 51376, Fig. 2 No 6), which is probably medieval or post-medieval (Everson *et al.* 1991). The only

record of a medieval building away from this area is the report of a substantial medieval building including a possible stone floor at Dutch Cottage (PRN 51378, Fig. 2 No 2). Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this site.

In the mid 16th century the estate passed into the hands of William 1st Lord Willoughby of Parham, and his family made Knaith its principal residence. In the 16th or 17th century a park was established, and earthworks associated with this survive to the south of the hall (PRN 50409, Fig. 2 No 8). In about 1630 the parish church was reduced to its current size and the 16th century hall (PRN 51377, Fig. 2 No 4) and its surroundings were remodelled. Earthworks of the formal garden were laid out during this period and still survive to the south and west of the hall. A spot find of a post medieval Jetton (counting piece or token) was made in this garden (PRN 51375, Fig. 2 No 3).

It is believed that at the time of the above changes, the focus of settlement changed and the area to the east of the hall and gardens, south of Terrace House Farm, was divided into long rectangular enclosures, containing smaller earthwork feature. It is possible that this change was caused by the creation of the gardens and the relocation of the villagers. Dutch Cottage is believed to date from the 17th century and may be part of the newer settlement pattern (Everson *et al.* 1991).

3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

4. METHOD

The trench for the underground cable was excavated by mechanical digger to a depth of *c.* 0.5m. It was excavated from the existing telegraph pole, situated to the north of Dutch Cottage to the location of a new pole in the verge on Gainsborough Road, a total distance of approximately 45m. The pit for the new pole was drilled to a depth of *c.* 2m. These excavations were monitored by Archaeological Project Services.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

5.1 Natural Geology

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of very compact, red-brown silt (008) observed at the base of the hole drilled for the new pole. Overlying this was approximately 1.5m of firm, blue-grey silty clay.

5.2 Undated Deposits

During the excavation of the cable trench, a sequence of undated features and deposits was exposed. The earliest was a layer of firm, grey-brown silty sand (005) at least 0.15m thick and containing fragments of charcoal and burnt clay (Figs. 4 & 5).

Twelve metres southwest of the existing telegraph pole, layer (005) was overlain by the base of a north-south limestone wall (006) composed of rough rectangular blocks with no visible bonding material (Fig. 5).

To the east, adjacent to the existing pole, layer (005) was overlain by *c.* 100mm of compact grey-brown silty sand (004) with frequent patches of grey clay, burnt clay fragments and charcoal. Over this was a possible floor (002) composed of rough limestone flags *c.* 40mm thick. In places the flags were absent and firm, grey-brown silty sand (003) with frequent limestone and brick fragments filled the gaps (Fig. 4).

5.2 Modern Deposits

Sealing the undated wall (006) and floor (002 & 003) was a layer of topsoil of varying depth (between 0.35m and 0.5m) of loose, very dark grey-brown silty sand (001) with occasional brick fragments and occasional large fragments of limestone (Fig. 4). A number of stone mouldings or architectural elements were also recovered from the topsoil including a chamfered window arch, and chamfered window sill, several ashlar blocks with worked faces and a fragment of a chamfered mullion.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) are typical of the local geology in this part of Lincolnshire, close to the River Trent.

The undated (Phase 2) silty sand (005) was either a buried soil on which the building remains had been constructed or a makeup deposit formed during the construction. The two fragments of building are an undated north-south wall and an undated flag floor (002) set onto a bedding deposit (004). Although no artefacts were recovered, it is possible that these structural remains date to the remodelling of the Knaith estate (c. 1630). However it is also possible that the floor and wall are in some way associated with the standing cottage. The patches of silty sand (003) between the flags may represent later robbing of the stone floor.

The final phase (Phase 3) is represented by a layer of modern topsoil. This directly overlay the possibly 17th century features, probably as a result of considerable recent disturbance. The substantial architectural elements recovered from the topsoil could suggest a large building or range of buildings in close proximity. It is possible that these unstratified elements relate directly to the building remains recorded, although this can not be proven.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the replacement electricity line at Knaith was undertaken as the site lies with an area of known archaeological remains, particularly of medieval and early post-medieval date.

The watching brief recorded structural remains at the site possibly relating to the remodelling of the Knaith estate during the early 17th century. The unstratified architectural elements have been dated to the 17th century, supporting this hypothesis. The preservation of the structural remains is good considering the level of disturbance reported in the immediate area and it is likely that they

extend into areas of the garden that were not affected by this development.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few ancient environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Peter Richardson of Yorkshire Electricity who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Mark Bennet kindly allowed access to the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: James Snee
Research: James Albone
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Cad Illustration: Rachel Hall
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Records

PRN Parish Record Number

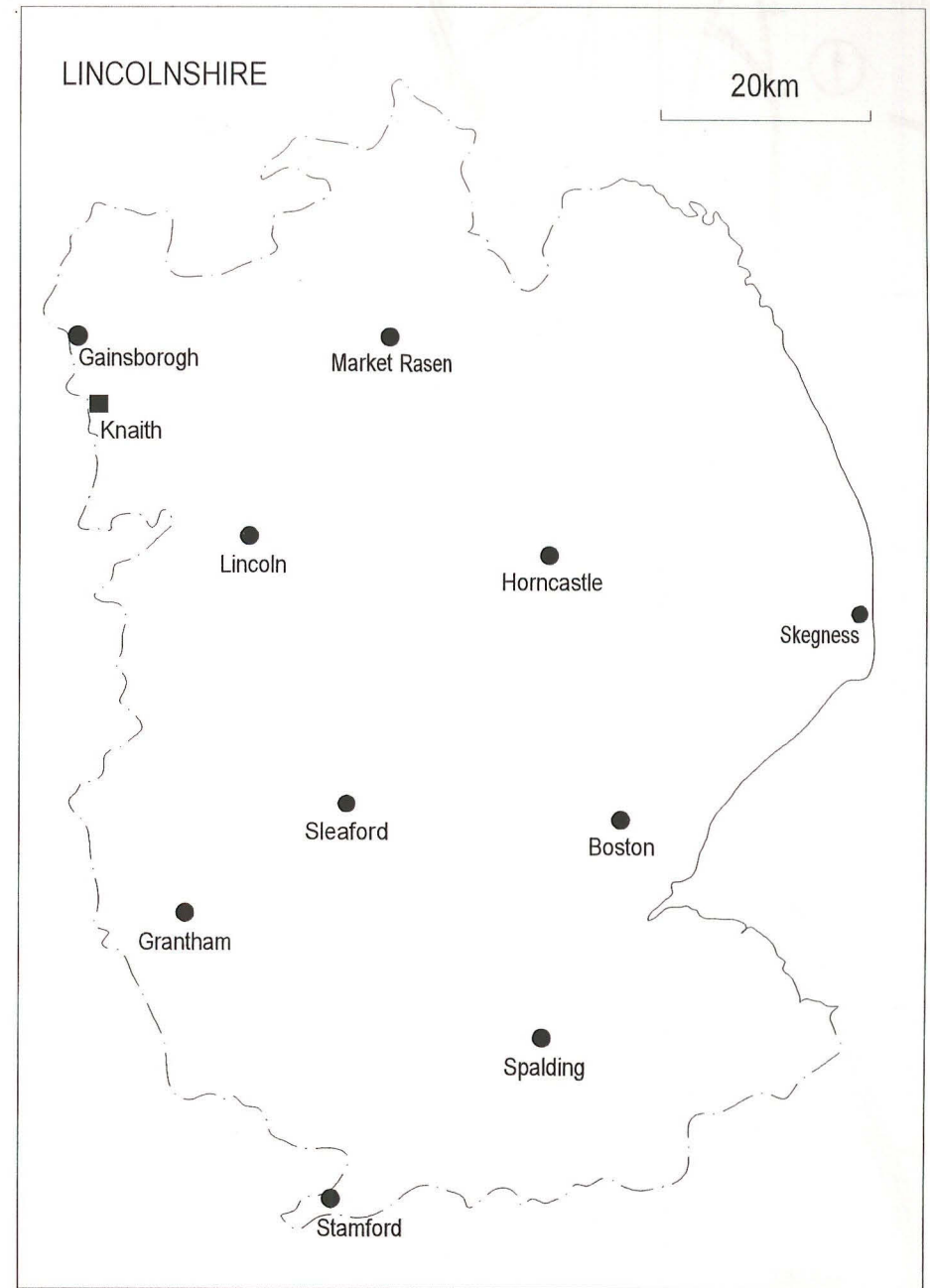
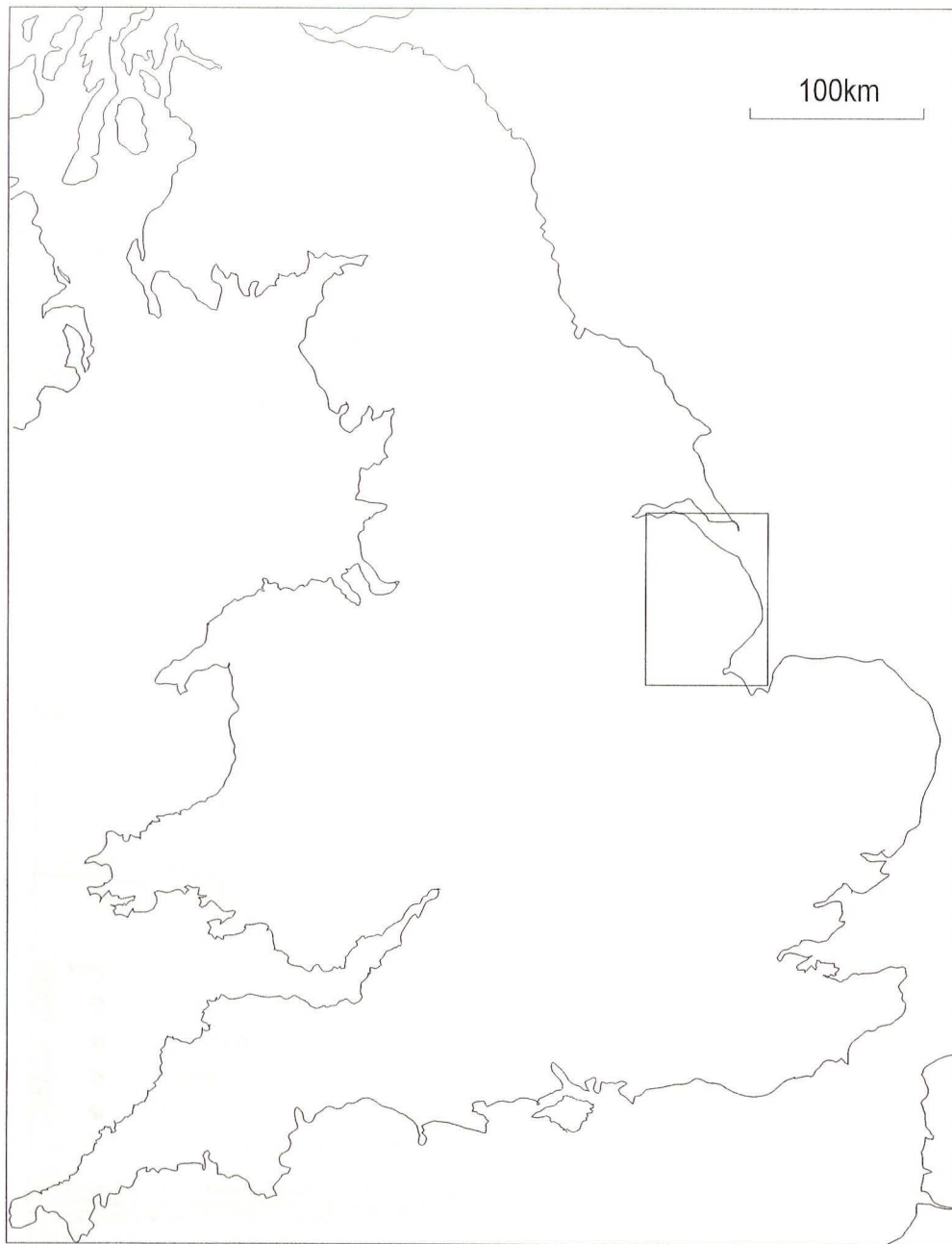
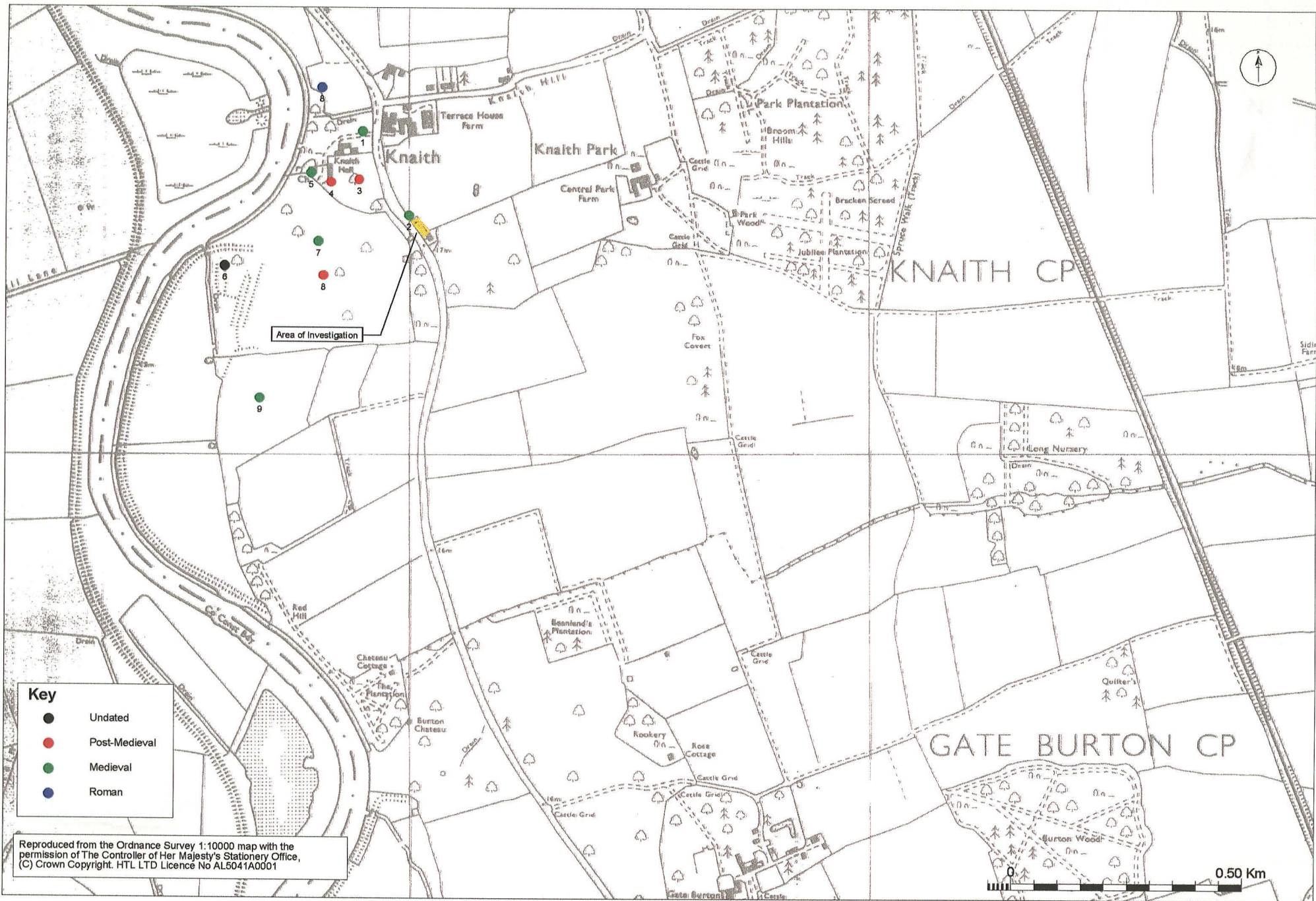


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Key	
●	Undated
●	Post-Medieval
●	Medieval
●	Roman

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Figure 2 Site Location

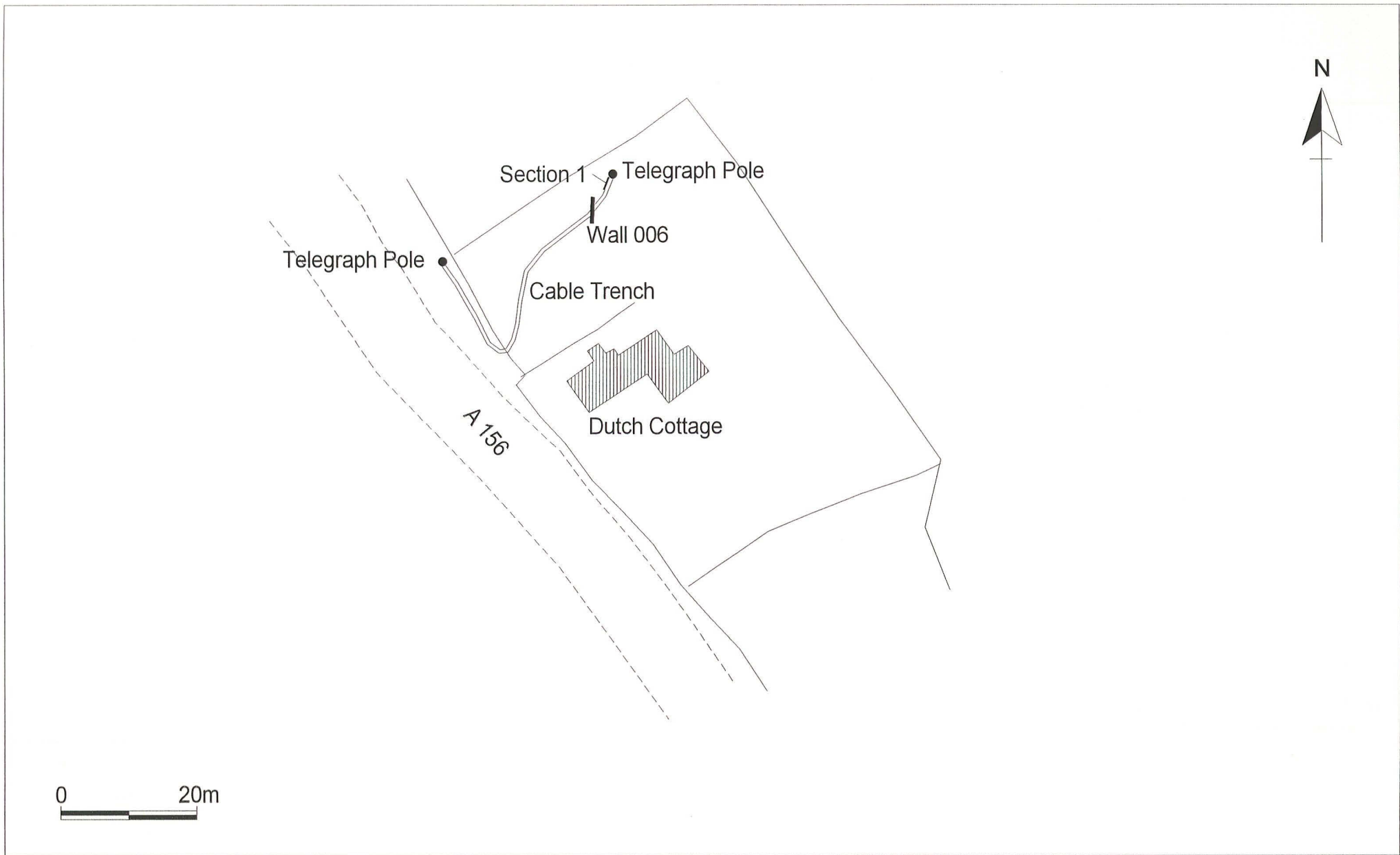
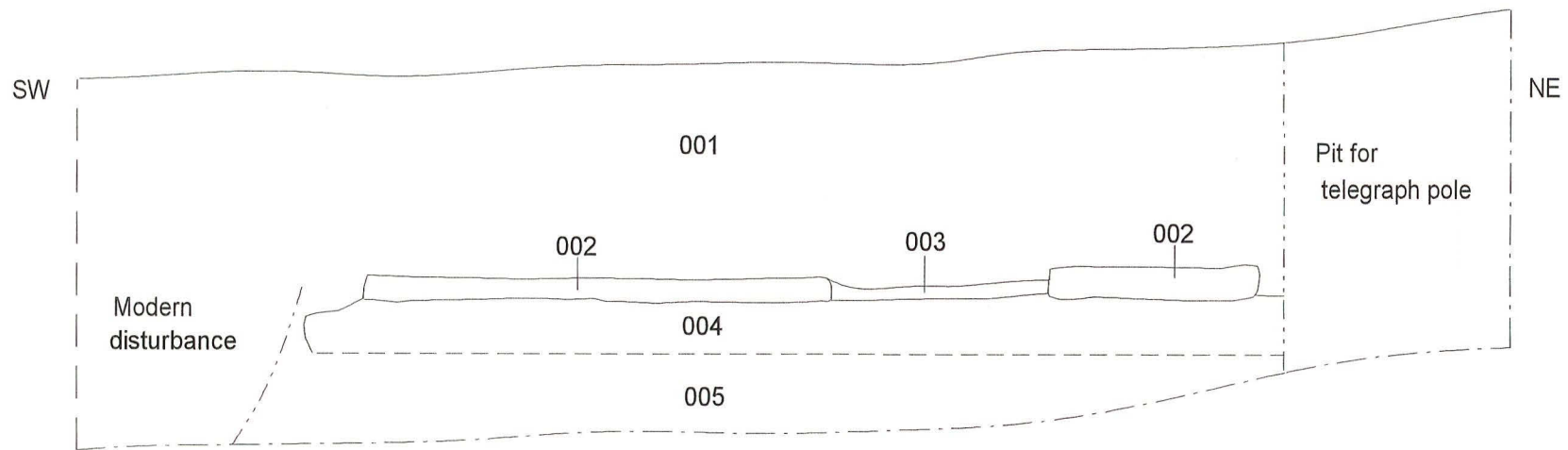


Figure 3 Plan of cable trench

Section 1
Southeast Facing



0m 0.5m

Figure 4 Details of Section 1

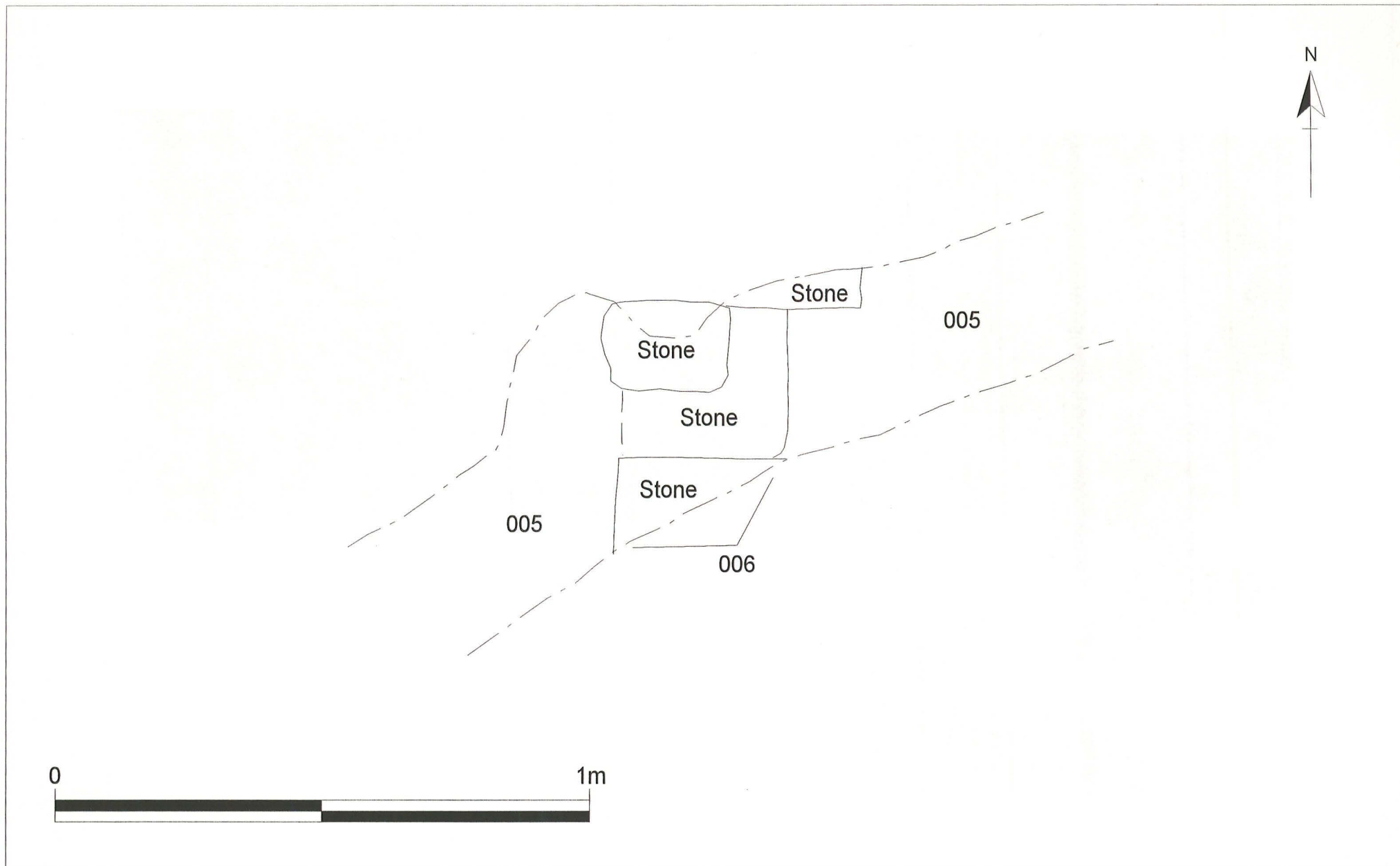


Figure 5 Plan of wall 006



▲ Plate 1 General view of Dutch Cottage yard prior to excavation of the cable trench.



◀ Plate 2 Oblique view of undated floor (002), looking northeast.



Plate 3 Wall fragment (006), looking north.



Plate 4 Chamfered window arch recovered from topsoil (001), scale 0.5m.

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
TERRACE HOUSE FARM
KNAITH
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY**

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

JUNE 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the installation of an underground electricity cable and the recovery of an overhead line on land adjacent to Terrace House Farm, Knaith, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area of the proposed works is archaeologically sensitive, containing a series of medieval and later earthworks.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. 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 groundworks connected with the installation of an underground electricity cable and the recovery of an overhead line on land adjacent to Terrace House Farm, Knaith, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8298 8457.
- 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 Knaith is located 5km south of Gainsborough and 21km northwest of Lincoln in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on land to the south of Terrace House Farm and adjacent to the A156 Gainsborough Road at National Grid Reference SK 8298 8457.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer has established an archaeological potential in the area of proposed operations. An archaeological watching brief on excavation works is proposed in order to identify and record any archaeological remains uncovered.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies to the south of Terrace House Farm and adjacent to the Gainsborough Road, approximately 250m east of the River Trent at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils in glaciofluvial drift, Dunnington Heath Association, stagnogleyic argillic brown earths and Wickham 2 Association, mainly fine loamy over clayey typical stagnogleyic soils (Hodge *et al* 1984, 127, 172, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Documentary evidence records a settlement at Knaith from 1086 onwards. It formed part of Walter de Billingham's manor in the early 14th century but by the middle of the century was in the hands of the Crown and continued to pass in and out of royal control during the 15th century. In the mid-16th century the estate passed to the Willoughby family who removed the settlement and established the gardens and park at Knaith Hall, which lies to the west of the Gainsborough Road. In the late 18th century the formal gardens were replaced by landscaped parkland. Earthworks associated with the medieval settlement and the gardens and park have been recorded around Knaith Hall (Everson *et al* 1991).
- 6.2 A group of earthworks lies to the south of Terrace House Farm, on the east side of the Gainsborough Road. The area between Dutch Cottage and Terrace House Farm is divided into large enclosures with a north-south hollow way at their eastern edge. The hollow way preserves evidence of earlier, medieval ridge and furrow cultivation at its base. Inside the enclosures is a series of scarps and hollows, adjacent to the existing road. It is thought that these earthwork features represent settlement remains associated with a new village laid out when the gardens and park were established in the early to mid-17th century (Everson *et al* 1991).
- 6.3 It is thought likely the groundworks will disturb archaeological deposits of medieval and later date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation.
- 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 in accordance with the Health and Safety plan and Risk Assessment provided with the brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation phase of the works.
- 8.2.2 Excavated sections will be observed 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.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record 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 excavations.

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 and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- 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 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.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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 archaeological curator.

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 person-hours for the archaeological site work.

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

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

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Everson, PL, Taylor, CC, and Dunn, CJ, 1991 *Change and continuity: rural settlement in north-west Lincolnshire*, RCHME, London

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Specification: Version 1, 16-06-00

Appendix 2

Context Summary

No	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose dark grey brown sand	Topsoil
002	1	Rough limestone	Floor?
003	1	Firm grey brown sand	Disturbed/Salvaging floor?
004	1	Compact grey brown sand	Make up for floor (002)
005	1	Firm grey brown sand	Make up/Buried soil
006		Rough limestone	Wall
007		Firm blue grey clay	Natural
008		Very compact red-brown silt	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) which directly overlay structural features, probably as a result of considerable recent disturbance.

The bricks are likely to have been made fairly locally, in the Trent valley. One example is in a fabric that has previously been recognised at Torksey, only 6km to the south.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A fragment of architectural masonry is the earliest datable item recovered, though at least some of the handmade brick could be contemporary with, or earlier than, the building stone. No faunal remains or other occupation debris was retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	4x handmade brick, ?post-medieval 1x stone window mullion, early 17th century	?post-medieval, perhaps 17th century

Three brick fabrics were identified. One of these has previously been recognised at nearby Torksey (TEC4), though at that location was an isolated find without associated artefacts or other dating material (Mills 1999).

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Max L(mm)	Max W(mm)	MaxThk(mm)
001	brick	grey-brown fabric, abundant small subrounded iron slag	1	>128	126mm	58
001	brick	marbled off white and red brown fabric, occ-mod sub-ang. grog, rare small -med sub-rounded pebbles	2	>135mm	121	54
001	brick	light red sandy fabric, rare rounded quartz pebbles (TEC4)	1	>118	117	56

All the bricks are likely to be post-medieval. One of the pieces is tempered with crushed iron smithing slag. This particular fragment may have been deliberately cut down as the broken face is quite flat. This particular brick is quite irregular, varying in thickness between 44-58mm and in width between 115-126mm.

The architectural masonry fragment is a hollow chamfered mullion of probable early 17th century date. There are half-round beads on both mullion crests and an incised mason's guide mark 'X' on the base. In eastern and central England similar mullions are found in houses dated from 1598 (in Yorkshire) to 1636 (Northamptonshire), though elsewhere occur between 1577 and 1667 (Alcock and Hall 1994).

Condition

Although the brick fragments are moderately abraded all of the assemblage is in good condition. The objects present no long-term storage problems and archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There has been limited previous archaeological study of Knaith though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential and probably signifies the proximity of a post-medieval, perhaps 17th century, building. However, the absence of contemporary domestic debris would tend to suggest that the structure implied by the building material was not a house or other inhabited structure.

Bibliography

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

Mills, P., 1999 'The Brick and Tile', in M. Dymond, *Archaeological Watching Brief of an Electricity Cable Trench at Torksey, Lincolnshire (TEC99)*, unpublished APS report no. 70/99

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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).
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.
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5
THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 1 - Drawing sheets
- 2 - Bag of finds
- 1 - Stratigraphic matrix

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: LCNCC : 2000.179

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KTH00

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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