

SL 13

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**LAND AT**  
**KELSEY HALL,**  
**SCHOOL LANE,**  
**GREAT STEEPING**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**  
**(GSK 05)**  
S/064/1141/00



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

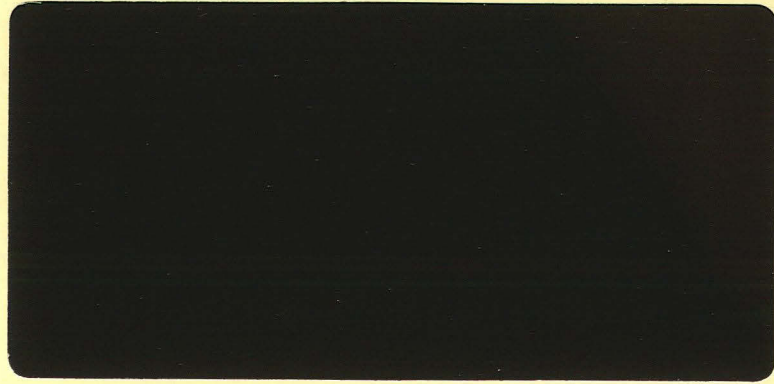


Conservation  
Services

31 OCT 2005

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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SLI 10403  
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PRN 42237  
POST MEDIEVAL

PRN 46414  
MEDIEVAL

PRN 46415  
MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

LAND AT  
**KELSEY HALL,  
SCHOOL LANE,  
GREAT STEEPING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GSK 05)**

S/664/1141/00

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs Cakebread**

September 2005

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA (PIFA)

National Grid Reference: TF 4464 6459  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.134

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**


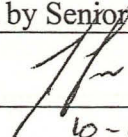


APS Report No. 102/05



**Quality Control**  
**Kelsey Hall**  
**Great Steeping, Lincolnshire**  
**(GSK 05)**

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Date: 10.10.05	Date: 10-10-05



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Kelsey Hall, School Lane, Great Steeping, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a two-storey extension to the present farmhouse, Kelsey Hall.*

*The development is of archaeological interest as it lies within a moated enclosure related to Kelsey Hall, a manorial complex associated with the Kelsey family, which is first referred to in 1507.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of pits and ditches dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. These were truncated, and sealed by, deposits of later medieval and post-medieval date. The quantity of material, including cattle, sheep and deer bone, suggests domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity in the medieval period.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme 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 Mr and Mrs Cakebread to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for an extension to Kelsey Hall, School Lane, Great Steeping, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was a requirement of a condition attached

to planning permission for the development by East Lindsey District Council (Application No. S/064/01141/00) and was carried out on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2005.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Kelsey Hall is located 650m northeast of the village of Great Steeping, which lies approximately 18km southeast of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4464 6459.

Great Steeping lies at c. 6m O.D. at the southern foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Soils at the site are seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 214).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Great Steeping is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating an origin for the Settlement in at least the late Saxon Period. Domesday notes that Great Steeping possessed 11½ carucates of taxable land including a meadow and 80 acres and its occupants included 61 freemen and 11 small holders in possession of 10 ploughs (Morris 1986, 355b). Although it was held as part of the manor of Bardney it was apparently a prosperous place with two churches and a relatively large population. The place-name is of Danish origin. In 1086 it was referred to as *Stepinge*, meaning 'the family, the people of Steapa' (Cameron, 1998, 117).

Kelsey Hall, lying some way to the east of the village centre was first referred to in 1507 as *Kelseyhall*, its name being derived from the *Kelsey* family, known from 13<sup>th</sup>- and 14<sup>th</sup>-century documents relating to Steeping which refer to 'William *de Kellessay in Steping*' in 1299 and 'Ralph *de Kelsay*' in 1327 (Cameron, 1998, 72).



The site was still the seat of a small manor in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The present Kelsey Hall, a farmhouse of apparent 19<sup>th</sup>-century date is of no great antiquity but stands within the still extant moated enclosure (Fig.3; Plates 1, 2) associated with the earlier manor.

The site is surrounded by the remains of RAF Spilsby (Fig.2), a World War Two Lancaster bomber airfield operational between September 1943 and November 1946 and re-occupied by the USAF during 1955-1958 (Hancock 1996,127).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The foundation trenches for the extension, measuring up to 1.5m x 4.3m, were excavated by machine using a 0.60m wide bucket. Upon completion of the trenching, the sides and base of the trenches were cleaned, and the features exposed were recorded. Each deposit 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 standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified above the natural deposits:

Phase 0	Natural deposits
Phase 1	Medieval deposits
Phase 2	Post-Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### 5.1 Natural deposits

A single deposit of firm buff reddish yellow brown clay with chalk lumps (010) extended across the base of the foundation trenches (Fig.4 and Fig.5, Section 1; Plates 4, 5)

### 5.2 Medieval deposits

Two north-south aligned linears, [004] and [006], and a deposit (013), located within the footings are of medieval date (Fig.4 and Fig.5, Sections 1 and 2).

Sealing (010), was a 0.24m thick deposit of plastic medium yellowish brown sandy clay (013), containing fragments of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century Toynton All Saints pottery (Appendix 3).

Cutting through this was linear [004], 2.35m wide and at least 0.60m deep with gradually sloping sides. It contained two fills, a friable medium grey silty clay (005), containing frequent charcoal, scarce chalk and bone, and (011), a plastic medium brownish-grey sandy clay containing moderate charcoal and scarce fragments of chalk. (005) yielded a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware.



(011) contained large sherds of a Toynton All Saints ware pancheon and jug dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century.

The second linear [006], was located immediately east of [004] although the stratigraphic relationship between them remained indeterminate owing to the similarity of their fills. At least 0.65m wide and with a minimum depth of 0.33m, [006] contained a friable light greyish brown sandy clay fill (007).

### 5.3 Post-medieval deposits

A single east west aligned linear [008], cut (005) and (007) and extended east-west along the length of the footing (Fig.4 and Fig.5, Section 2; Plate 4). At least 0.20m wide and with a minimum depth of 0.17m, [008] was filled with a single deposit of friable medium yellowish greyish brown clay (009). It is dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of the piece of glass found along with two fragments of Toynton All Saints pottery (Appendix 3), although this deposit might have been contaminated during machining and could also belong to the medieval period.

The medieval and post-medieval features were sealed by a 0.75m thick deposit of friable dark greyish brown sandy-clay subsoil (014=015) which extended across the footings (Fig. 5 Sections 1 and 2). In the northeast corner of the groundworks, this subsoil was overlain by a 0.05m thick lens of plastic pink reddish brown silty clay (016), which possibly relates to the construction of the present, 19<sup>th</sup> century, Kelsey Hall, immediately adjacent. Sealing (016), a 0.34m thick dark greyish brown sandy clay (003) may also relate to the hall. The finds assemblage, ranging from 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup>-century in date, recovered from (014=015) and (003) and unstratified from (002), clearly includes residual material related to earlier occupation of the site.

### 5.4 Recent deposits

Recent disturbance was limited to a 0.60m deep drainage trench [018], associated with a plastic manhole removed during the groundworks, and its fill (017).

Deposits across the site were sealed by a 0.21m thick loose dark greyish brown sand topsoil and turf (012).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The small area exposed in the construction of the extension at Kelsey Hall revealed a number of features of medieval date, reflecting the long occupation of the site.

The ditch features exposed are of uncertain purpose. There was no evidence for any structural function. They may have served for drainage or subdivision of the interior of the moat (assuming that to be contemporary).

Pottery recovered from the site ranges in date from 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware to 18<sup>th</sup>-century earthenwares. Much of the pottery appears to be wares produced at Toynton All Saints, a major medieval pottery producing settlement only 5km away.

One of the pottery fragments is a waster, and one or two others might be deemed sub-standard. Great Steeping is likely to have similar geology to Toynton All Saints, so pottery manufacture in the area of the current investigation is a possibility, though no definite evidence of potting has previously been identified at Great Steeping. However, given the closeness of Toynton, it is possible that the waster was brought from there in hardcore.

Pancheons, in Toynton wares, are noticeably plentiful in the assemblage and this bias is probably related to function – these vessels may have been used as milk



containers, which would in turn indicate dairying activities at the site.

There is a significant decrease in artefact quantities after the 15th century, suggesting a functional change and reduction in the level of occupation on the site, or in the immediate vicinity. An arch voussoir, with an undulating large roll on both sides and dogtooth moulding on the inner face, was noted in possession of the owners (Plate 3). This is 13<sup>th</sup>-century in style and testifies to the status of the site in the medieval period.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footings for an extension at Kelsey Hall revealed a sequence of ditch features dated to the 13th-15th centuries. These were truncated, and sealed by, deposits of later medieval and post-medieval date. The quantity of material, including cattle, sheep and deer bone, is consistent with domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity in the medieval period.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Cakebread who commissioned both the watching brief and this report. The project was co-ordinated by Steve Malone, who along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Tom Bradley-Lovekin  
 Post-excavation analysis: Tom Bradley-Lovekin

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



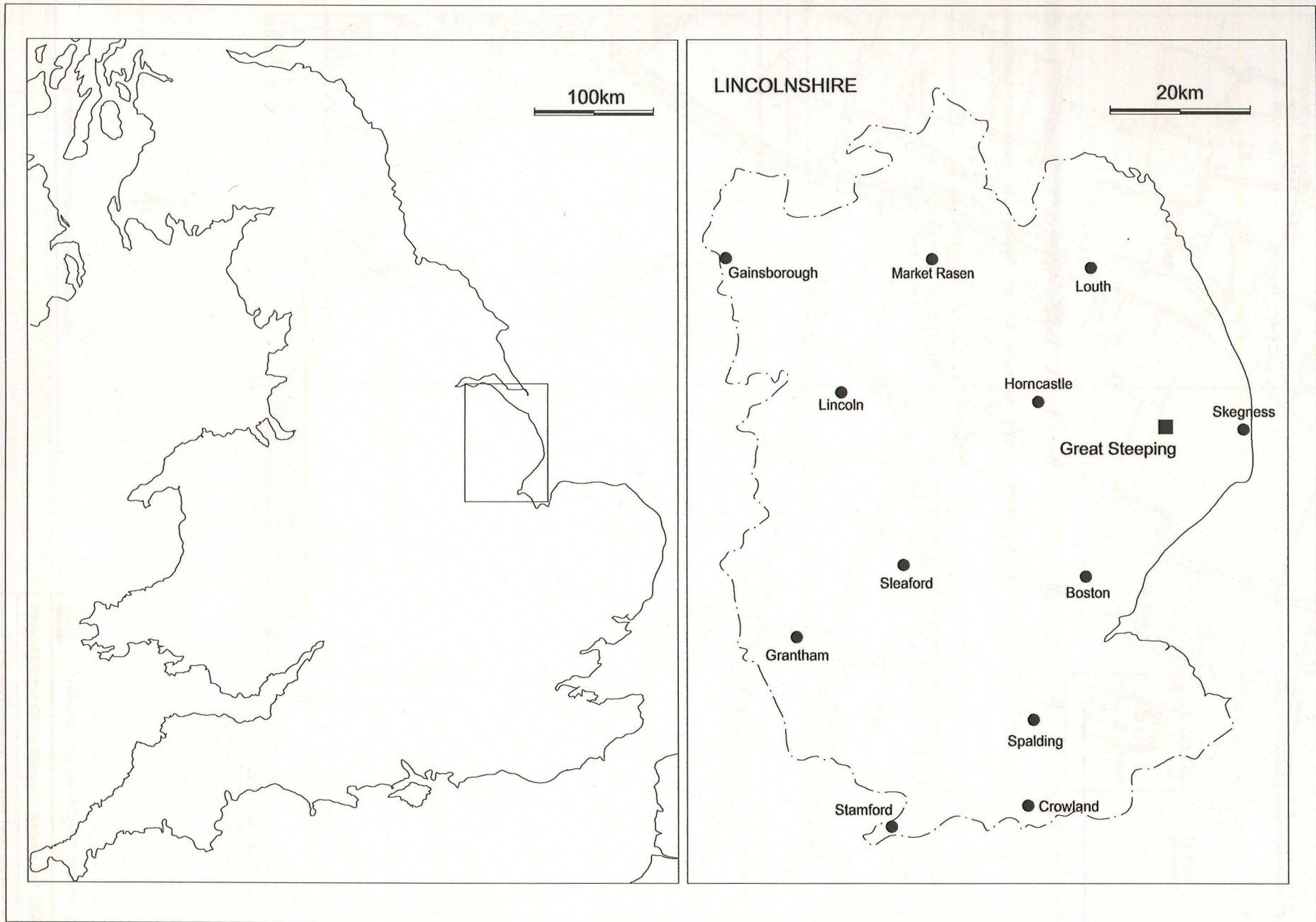
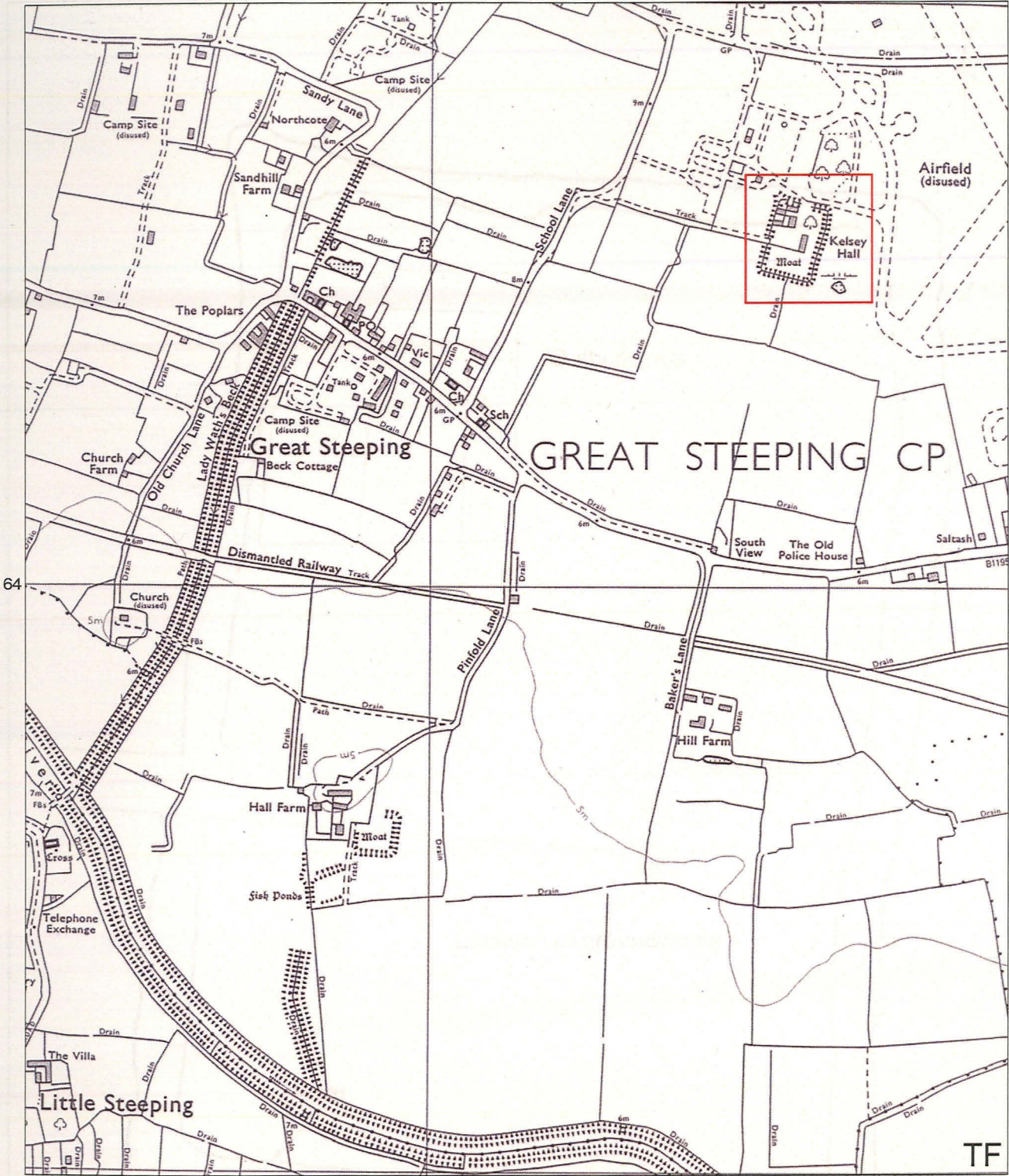
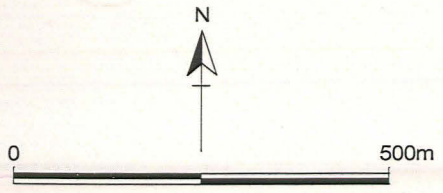


Figure 1: General Location Plan





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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Great Steeping Kelsey Hall GSK05		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 102/05

Figure 2 Site location plan



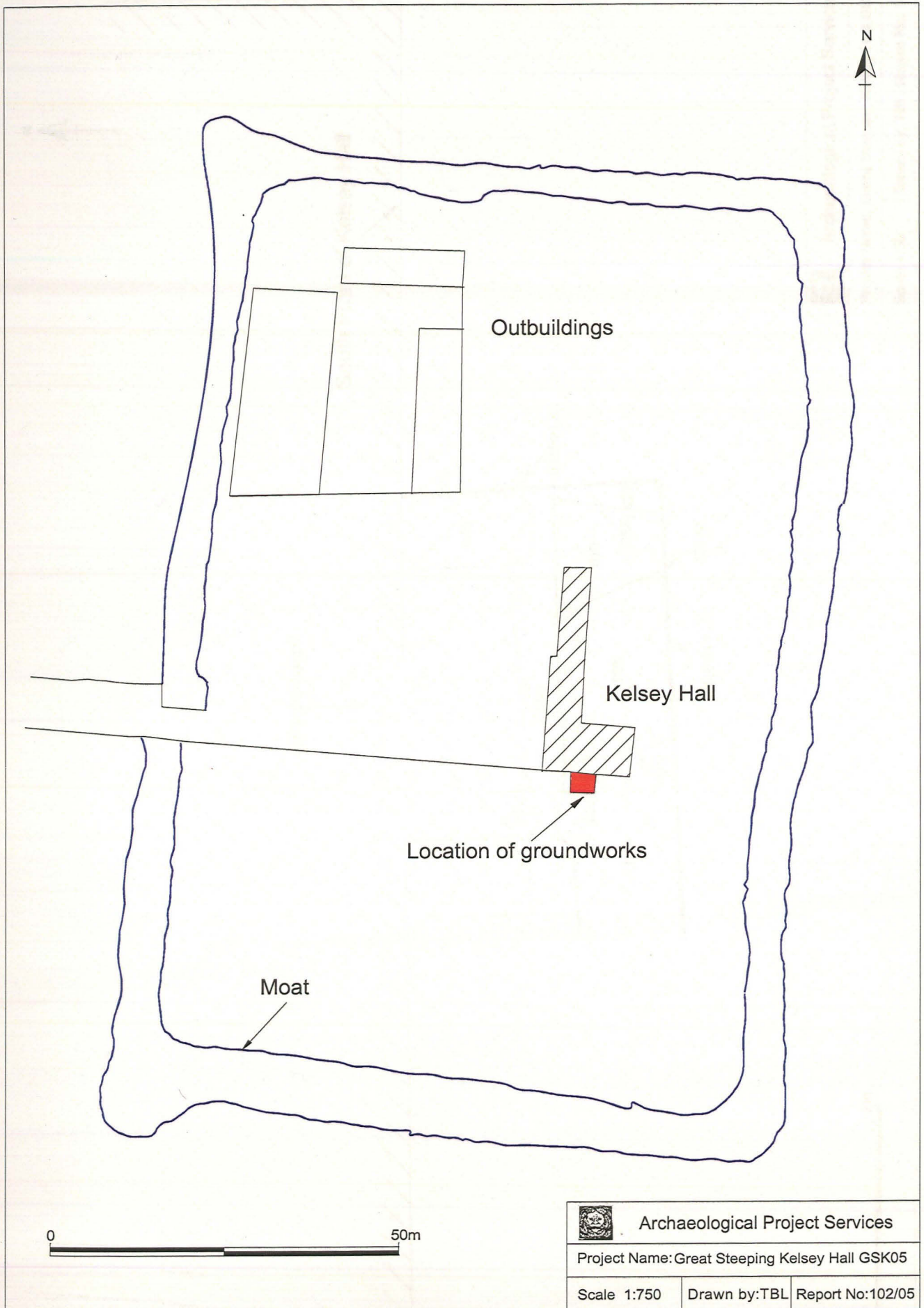


Figure 3 Plan showing location of groundworks within moat

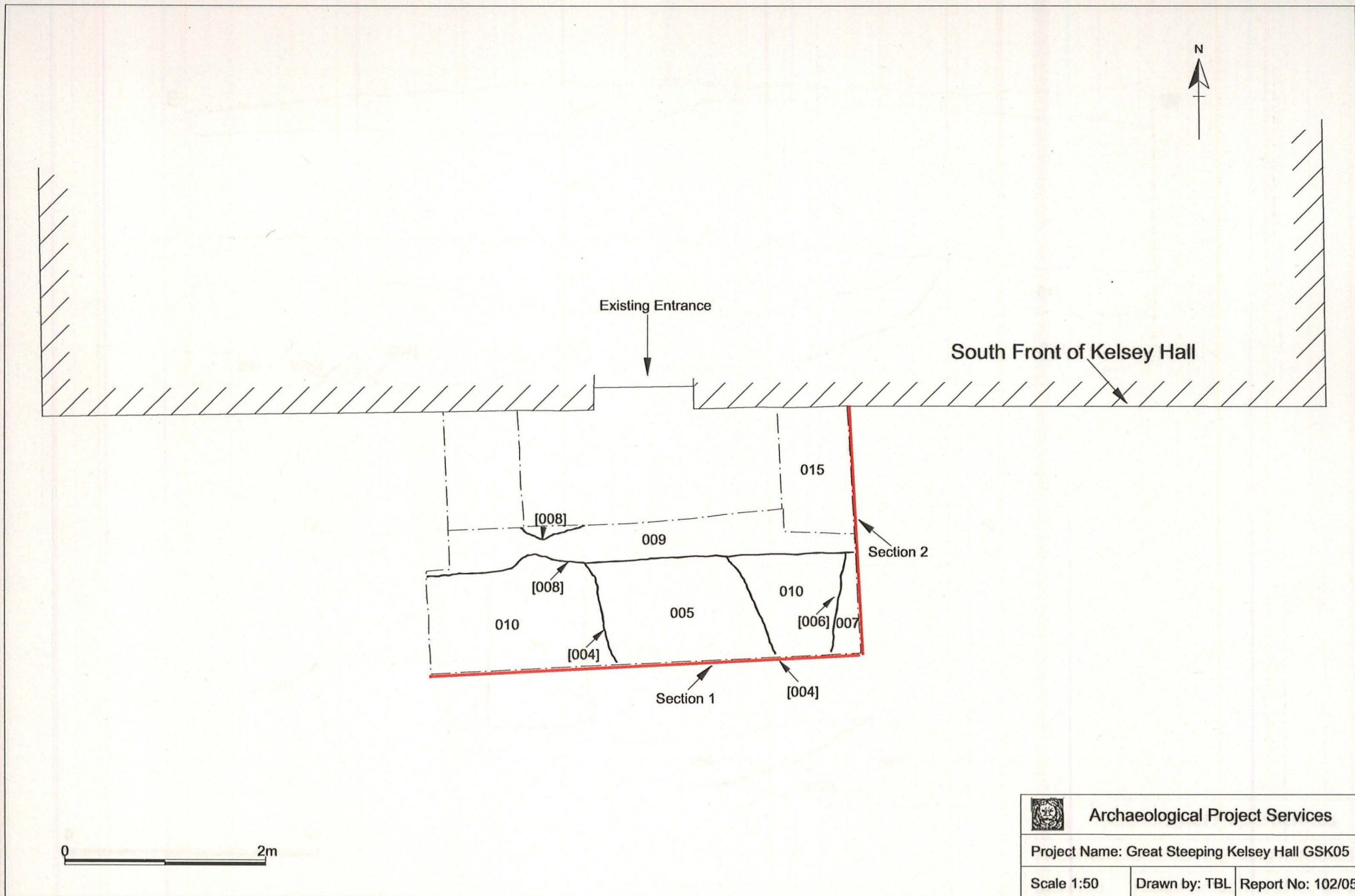
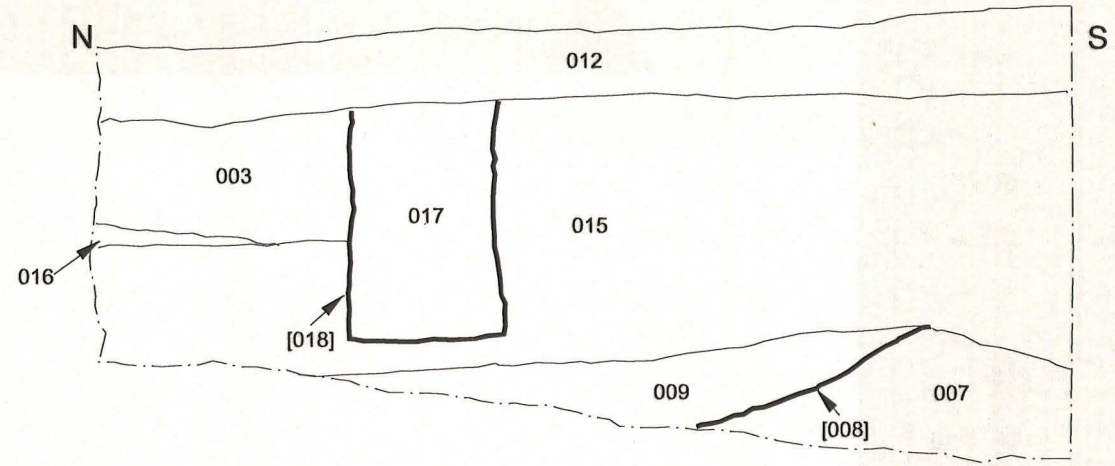
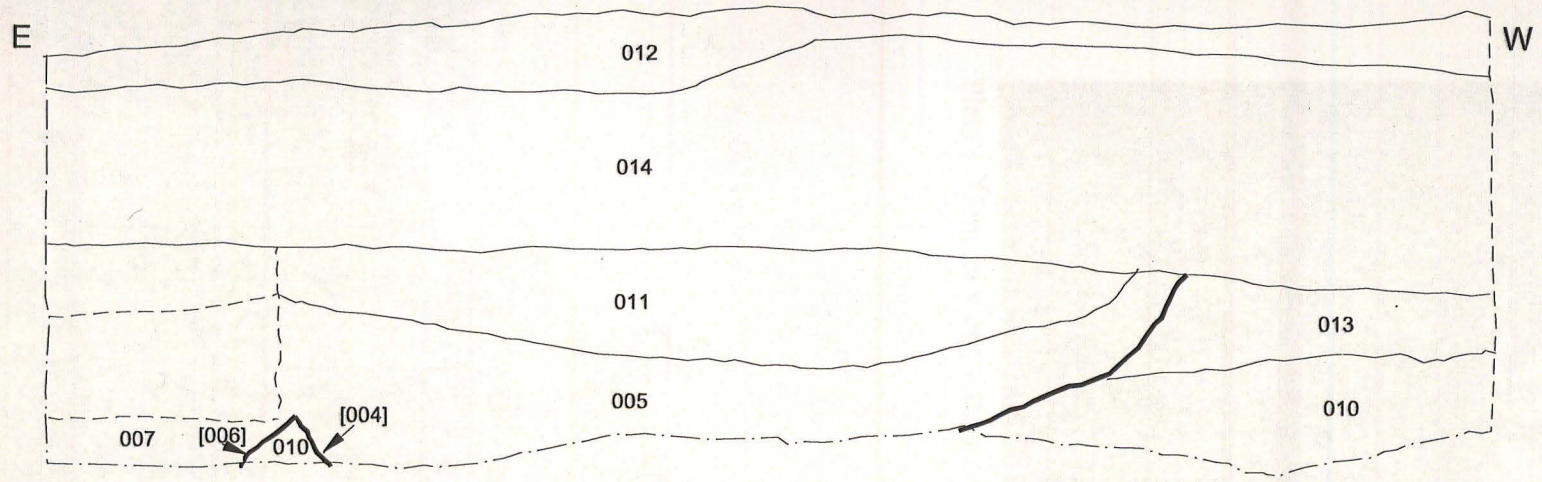


Fig.4 Plan of groundworks monitored showing features exposed






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Great Steeping Kelsey Hall GSK05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 102/05

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2





Plate 1 General view, setting of Kelsey Hall.



Plate 2 General view, excavation in progress.





Plate 3 Architectural masonry recorded on site.



Plate 4 Excavated foundation trench, looking west.

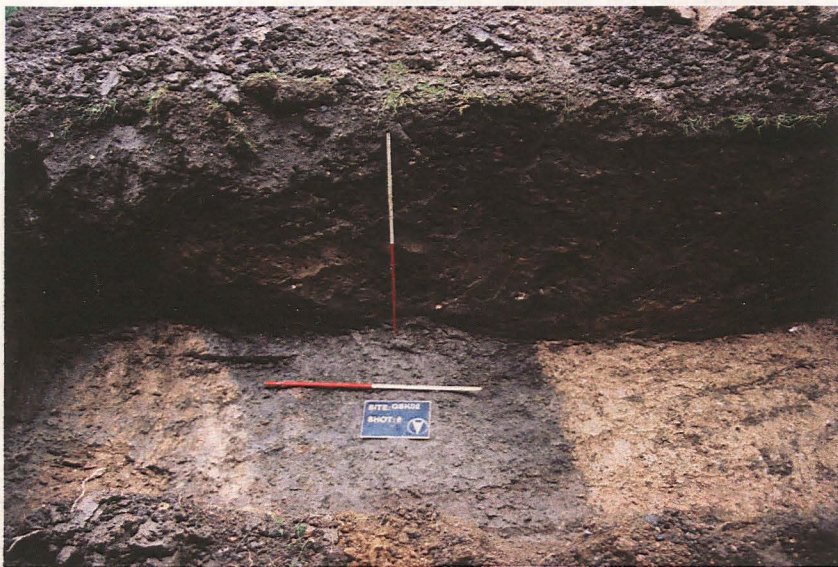


Plate 5 Section of foundation trench, looking south.



## Appendix 1

### Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a two-storey extension at Kelsey Hall, Great Steeping, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance and potential, within the bounds of a moated site northeast of the village centre.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a two-storey extension at Kelsey Hall, Great Steeping, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4464 6459.
- 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 Program of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Great Steeping is located approximately 18km southeast of Horncastle in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. Kelsey Hall lies northeast of the village centre to the east of School Lane at National Grid Reference TF 4464 6459.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application has been submitted to East Lindsey District Council (Application No. S/064/01141/00) for the construction of a two-storey extension to Kelsey Hall. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Great Steeping lies at c. 6m O.D. at the southern foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Soils at the site are seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 214).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Great Steeping is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086, indicating an origin for the settlement in at least the late Saxon period. Although it was held as part of the manor of Bardney it was apparently a prosperous place with two churches and a relatively large population. Kelsey Hall, lying some way to the east of the village centre, was still the seat of a small manor in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The present Kelsey Hall is of no great antiquity but replaces an earlier building within the still extant moated enclosure.



## 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 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 practice 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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections 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.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 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 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.  
Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 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 East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; 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 note 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days 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 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 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 CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 16.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 16.3 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

## 20 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.	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Unstratified material recovered from of several deposits (013, 011, 005, 007, 014 and 015) during machining.	-	Unstratified
002	Unstratified material recovered during machining	-	Unstratified
003	Plastic dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.34m	Deposit
004	NNE/SSW aligned linear	>0.60m	Ditch cut
005	Friable medium grey silty clay, containing frequent charcoal, scarce chalk, bone and pot	>0.42m	Fill of [005]
006	North south aligned, at least 0.65m wide.	>0.33m	Ditch/ gully cut
007	Friable light greyish brown sandy clay	>0.33m	Fill of [006]
008	East west linear, at least 0.23m wide	>0.20m	Ditch/ gully cut
009	Plastic to friable (varies) medium greyish brown clay containing scarce pot and glass. Deposit possibly contaminated by material pulled down by digger bucket as bucket marks evident on surface of deposit.	>0.20m	Fill of [008]
010	Firm buff reddish yellow brown clay with chalk lumps	>0.30m	Natural deposit
011	Plastic medium brownish grey sandy clay	>0.29m	Upper fill of [004]
012	Loose dark greyish brown sand	>0.21m	Topsoil/ Turf
013	Plastic medium yellowish brown sandy clay, freq. charcoal and scarce chalk fragments	0.24m	Deposit
014	Friable dark greyish brown sand, frequent charcoal pot and CBM fragments. Same as 015	0.60m	Subsoil
015	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, scarce CBM, scarce fine angular gravel, scarce chalk fragments. Same as 014	0.75m	Subsoil
016	Plastic pink reddish brown silty clay. Possibly related to construction of Kelsey Hall	0.05m	Deposit
017	Loose dark grey sandy clay, frequent charcoal and drain pipe fragments	0.60m	Fill of [018]
018	Flat based cut for recent drain. 0.39m wide	0.60m	Drain cut



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,  
Jane Young and 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 67 fragments of pottery weighing 2207g and representing 58 individual vessels was recovered from 8 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, glass, clay pipe and brick/tile, comprising 10 items weighing a total of 581g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 10 stratified fragments and 7 of unstratified bone weighing 262g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from feature fills (005, 009, 011), subsoil (003, 013, 014) and as unstratified material (001, 002).

Most of the pottery was made in close proximity to Great Steeping, at Toynton All Saints, only 5km to the west.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, pancheons (8 separate vessels), 3 abraded internally, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	9 (2 link)	507	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jugs, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	4	110	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	4	128	
002	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	LPM	Mocha ware, early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	GSS	Greensand and shell tempered ware, jar/bowl, sooted? Late 11 <sup>th</sup> -early 13 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	GSS	Greensand and shell tempered ware, small jar, sooted, late 11 <sup>th</sup> -early 13 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	WEMS	Wheel-thrown early medieval shell-tempered ware, sub-fabric B, bowl, sooted, late 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, decorated with dark brown iron spots on a yellow ground, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	5(3 link but all 1 vessel)	74	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, pancheons (separate vessels), 1 abraded internally, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	5	242	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware jug handle, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	140	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	9	332	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, waster, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	65	
	TOYII	Toynton late medieval ware, small jug, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
	TOYII	Toynton late medieval ware, chalky residue internally, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	
	TOYII	Toynton late medieval ware, 15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century	4	133	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware pancheon, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	120	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	26	
	SLST	South Lincolnshire shell tempered ware, large bowl, late 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	62	
003	TOYII	Toynton late medieval ware	1	37	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century
005	ST	Stamford ware	1	3	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
009	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	2(link)	8	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
011	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	3(link)	11	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOYII	Toynton All Saints ware pancheon, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	64	
013	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	2	37	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
014	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	

Much of the pottery appears to be wares produced at Toynton All Saints, a major medieval pottery producing settlement only 5km away. One of the pottery fragments is a waster, and one or two others might be deemed sub-standard. Great Steeping is likely to have similar geology to Toynton All Saints, so pottery manufacture in the area of the current investigation is not out of the question, though no definite evidence of potting has previously been identified at Great Steeping. However, given the closeness of Toynton, it is possible that the waster was brought from there in hardcore.

Pancheons, in Toynton wares, are noticeably plentiful in the assemblage and this bias is probably related to function – these vessels may have been used as milk containers, which would in turn indicate dairying activities at the site.

There is a significant decrease in artefact quantities after the 15<sup>th</sup> century, probably indicating a functional change and reduction in the level of occupation in the area.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Lincoln type B bowl, bore 7/64", 1650-80	1	21	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	293	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 50mm thick, post-medieval	1	167	
002	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	20 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Coal	Shaped nuggets, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	83	
	Glass	Window glass, post-medieval	1	2	
009	Glass	Window glass	1	6	Modern
013	CBM	Fired clay	1	4	
014	CBM	Fired clay	1	1	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	cattle	mandible	1	18	1 molar present
	cattle sized	unidentified	1	9	
002	cattle	molar	1	15	
	cattle sized	rib	1	28	
	cattle sized	?radius	1	14	
	sheep sized	scapula	1	4	
	deer	radius	1	20	
005	cattle sized	femur	1	66	some pathology
	cattle	phalange	1	19	
	cattle sized	scapula	1	12	
	sheep sized	molar	1	2	
	sheep sized	mandible	1	10	
009	cattle sized	metacarpel	1	27	chalky
	unknown	unidentified	1	2	
013	cattle sized	humerus	1	11	
	sheep sized	?femur	1	3	
014	cattle sized	rib	1	2	

This small assemblage is dominated by cattle with sheep and a single deer bone also evident.

#### 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

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Great Steeping that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The large collection of medieval pottery fragments is of moderate-high local potential and significance. Many of the pieces bear evidence of use, in the form of abrasion, sooting or encrustation, and the quantity of material signifies occupation of medieval date at the site or in the immediate proximity. One of the pieces is a waster and although this might indicate kilns in the area it is possible that this fragment could have been imported to the site as hardcore from the pottery production sites at nearby Toynton All Saints.

The lack of any material earlier than the 11<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the reduction in artefact concentrations after the 15<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that there was a decline in settlement activity at the site at that time.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and*



GLOSSARY

**Crucible** A shallow, slightly conical, rounded, or bell-shaped vessel, usually of metal, used for melting or smelting metals, or for other purposes. It is usually made of refractory material, and is often provided with a lid. It is usually used in a furnace or on a hearth.

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## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
<b>Waster</b>	Pottery vessel (or fragment of) which has been misfired in the kiln. Usually an indication of pottery production in the vicinity.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
1	Context summary sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Box 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: 2005.134

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GSK05

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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