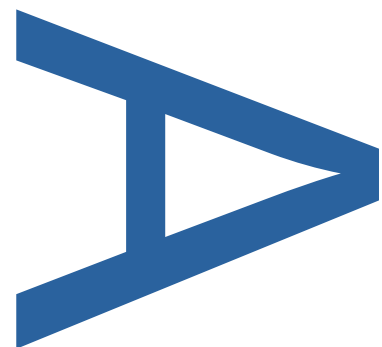
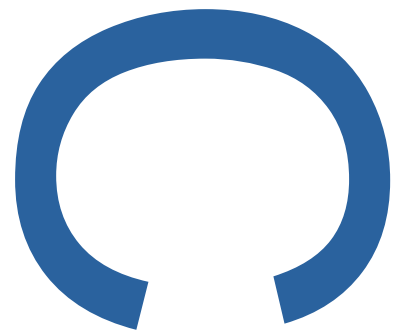


**LAND AT WITHAM ST HUGHS,
PHASE III, LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
LN6 9GA:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING OF
GEOTECHNICAL WORKS**

PCA Report Number: R13173

February 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION


Land at Witham St Hughs, Phase III, Lincoln,
Lincolnshire LN6 9GA:

An Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Works
Report

Quality Control

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Land at Witham St Hughs Phase III, Lincoln, Lincolnshire LN6 9GA :
Report on an Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Works

Local Planning Authority: North Kesteven District Council

Central National Grid Reference: SK 895 630

PCA Site Code: WISH17

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February 2018

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PCA REPORT NO. R13173

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Abstract

An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Witham St Hugh's, Lincoln, Lincolnshire during the excavation of 25 geotechnical test pitting across the development site. The observation was commissioned CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Strawsons Property. Archaeological activity was revealed within a single pit (No.24) comprising fragments of Roman pottery and animal bone. The pit is located within the area of the known Roman settlement area.

No other archaeological material, deposits or features were recovered during the monitoring works.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Strawsons Property, to undertake an archaeological observation during the excavation of Geotechnical test pits on Land at Witham St Hugh's, Lincoln, Lincolnshire LN6 9GA. The programme of archaeological works is based on the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Alexandra Thornton of CgMs and agreed by Denise Drury Archaeological Advisor to North Kesteven District Council.

1.1.2 The following report contains the archaeological record from this observation.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The development site is located immediately north of the village of Witham St Hugh's and to the south eastern of the A46, it cover an area of 26 hectares, centered at SK 89555 63048. The site is bounded to the north by the A46, to the west by open fields and Sheep Wash Farm, to the south of Witham St Hugh's and to the west is the main access road leading form the A46 to the village. Access to the site is off Warren Lane.

1.3 Topography and Geology

1.3.2 The subject site is characterised by the bedrock of Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation - Mudstone and limestone, interbedded. Sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. (British geological Survey 2018).

1.3.3 Superficial deposits were encountered across the site, these consisted of sand and gravel in in the lowest portion of the site in the west. The central and eastern portion of the site contained a mix of firm mid orange-brown/light blue-grey sandy clay with occasional patched of friable mudstone.

1.3.4 The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 16m OD (above Ordnance Datum) to the south, rising to 24m OD to the north-east. The surrounding area consists of rolling countryside, with a slight fall in the ground to the south-west and east of the site. The River Trent is located 10km south-west of the site.

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.4.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Heritage statement compiled by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Thornton 2015), the report of the geophysical survey of the site (GSB 2015) and the report of the Archaeological Evaluation of the Site (PCA 2015).

1.4.2 There are three HER records of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. A linear bank and

- ditch were identified during fieldwalking along the western edge of the Fosse Way in 1991, approximately 50m north-west of the site (HER 63182). The bank can be traced for c.380m until it diverges westwards from the road. A flanking ditch was observed along the eastern side of the bank. The bank and ditch appear to follow the parish boundary and the Fosse Way cuts through it which might suggest that these earthworks are pre-Roman. A substantial bank and ditch on either side were also identified approximately 120m north-west of the study site (HER 63180) during the field walking. Without further evidence of the purpose and date of construction of these earthworks, it is difficult to determine their significance or date.
- 3.2.3 Substantial fragments of an Early Prehistoric pottery vessel and a patinated flint blade were recovered during a watching brief at Swinderby Sewage Treatment Works, c.700m south-east of the study site (HER 65791). However, the artefacts were not associated with any identifiable features.
- 3.2.4 The PCA evaluation identified a mid-late Iron Age roundhouse with associated small ditches and postholes within the northeastern corner of the site. The activity appeared to be relatively clustered, as the features were limited to a single trench, located on a gentle south facing slope.
- 1.4.3 Evidence of Roman activity was identified during the evaluation relating to a complex of Roman settlement features focused on the central southern portion of the site around a series of rectangular enclosures forming a 'ladder' settlement, previously identified by the geophysical survey. This settlement mainly comprised of boundary and drainage ditches, although some discrete rubbish pits were also present. These features were associated with moderate quantities of finds including quern stones, animal bone, pottery of predominantly mid to later Roman date, and ceramic building material, suggesting the presence of relatively substantial settlement in the vicinity of the trenches. An inhumation was also encountered just outside the bounds of one of the enclosure ditches.
- 3.3.3 The Fosse Way (HER 60943) follows the line of the current A46 and borders the north-western boundary of the study site. The ladder settlement identified within the site may relate to this Roman Road. Along the Fosse Way, in a paddock of the Halfway House pub c.100m northwest of the study site, a fourth century Roman coin of Constantine II was found (HER 60770).
- 1.4.4 The closest evidence for Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site is the settlement of Haddington (HER 62556), located over 950m east of the development site. It is recorded in Domesday Survey (1086) suggesting that it originated in the Late Saxon period.
- 1.4.5 The Lincolnshire HER holds numerous records relating to medieval activity within the environ of the development site. Ridge and furrow is visible on Google Earth mapping from 2000 and 2002 in two fields within the development site but has since been ploughed-out by cultivation. Further evidence for ridge and furrow is recorded c.250m north-east, c.740m south-east, c.800m south, c.800m north-east and c.980m south-east of the study site (HER 62589, 62588, 62980, 62590 and 62975).

- 1.4.6 The probable extent of the medieval settlement of Haddington, as defined by the Lincolnshire HER (62556), is located c.950m east of the study site. Limited evidence for the settlement, including earthworks and ridge and furrow identified from aerial photography is recorded within the village core (HER 62556). The study site would appear to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Haddington in the medieval period.
- 1.4.5 The Scheduled Monument 'Hall Close: a medieval and post-medieval hall complex south of Dovecote Lane, with dovecote, gardens, fishponds, churchyard and cultivation remains' (Reference 1021080) is approximately 940m east of the study site (HER 60267). The Monument comprises an area of c.11ha which includes the standing remains of the dovecote, earthwork and buried remains of Haddington Hall, an early 17th century manor house of the Nevile family and two earlier medieval manor houses, with associated gardens, moated fishponds and cultivation remains.
- 1.4.6 The Grade II listed 'Halfway House' (Reference 1165305 and HER 62444) is located c.120m north-west of the study site. It is not depicted on the 1729 Plan of the Parish of Thurly and is likely to date from the mid-18th century (HER 62444). The boundary of RAF Swinderby, an airfield which opened in 1940, is located along the south-western boundary of the study site (HER 62454). The airfield was used as a bomber airfield during and after the Second World War, then after 1964 it became used as a School of Recruit Training until the base finally closed in the 1990s. The geophysical survey revealed a series of modern trenches/cables and services representing a line of landing lights associated with the former airfield to the west of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Between 7th and 9th of November 2017, archaeological supervision took place during the excavation of twenty-five 2m x 0.5m geotechnical test pits on land at Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Figure 2)
- 3.1.2 All exposed deposits/layers, that were safe to do so, were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCA's printed *pro forma*. Six context numbers were allocated to layers whilst another single context was given to a deposit. The seven distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in **Appendix 1**.

3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 Several sherds of Roman pottery as well as animal bone were recovered from the fieldwork phase. The assemblage is in a stable condition and assessment report are included in (**Appendices 3 and 4**). A paper and digital archive was also produced that will be transferred to the receiving museum with the agreement of the landowner.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

During the test pitting observation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).

4.1 The Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The natural deposits across the site varies from deposits of sand (104), gravel (105), light blueish grey clay with rare patches of fragmented mudstone and pockets of gravel (103) and a dark greyish blue silty clay (106). The bedrock was encountered on a number of occasions within test pit 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 21, 22 & 23.

4.2 Additional deposits

4.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a moderately compact dark brownish black sandy clay with abundant small roots (**100**) and was encountered in all of the test pits. This sealed subsoil (**101**) a mid-orange firm sandy clay with occasional angular gravel inclusions observed in test pits 9-12, 20 & 25, located within the west and south of the central portion of the site (Figure 2). It also sealed subsoil (**102**) a light brownish orange firm sandy clay with inclusions of rare rounded pebbles and small angular fragment of mudstone, this was observed in test pits 15, 16, 18, 19 & 21-23, located within the eastern portion of the site. No subsoil was recorded within test pits 13, 14 & 17 located within the north & east of the central portion of the site (Figure 2). Both subsoil layers & the topsoil in test pits 13, 14, & 17 sealed the natural clay layer (**103**).

4.2.2 The topsoil in test pits 1-8, located within the western portion of the site (Figure 2), sealed a layer of marbled orange and yellow natural sand (**104**) which intern sealed a deposit of dark orange gravel (**106**). Within test pits 6 & 7 a layer of natural dark greyish blue silty clay (**106**) was encountered. Due to the instability of the sand and gravel (test pits 1, 2, 4, 5 & 8) the test pit sides collapsed prior to being photographed.

4.3 Archaeological Deposits

4.3.1 A single archaeological deposit was encountered in test pit 24 located in the area of known Roman settlement activity (PCA Evaluation 2015). Within the test pit, sealed below the topsoil (**100**), was a layer of firm light orange brown sandy clay (**107**) that contained frequent snail shells and gravel inclusions. Five fragments of Roman pottery representing 4 vessels were recovered from this layer. The pottery dates from the 2nd – 3rd century AD and is thought to have been deposited in the later part of the 3rd century. Thirty-one fragments of animal bone were also recovered. Of the thirty-one bones recovered eleven were identified as being from cattle while three others were horse bones.

4.2.2 The pit was machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m (**Plate 1**), due to the unsafe conditions of the bulk it was deemed unsafe for an archaeologist to enter the pit and undertake further investigative works. At 1.2m in depth large fragments of bone were evident within the base of the

test pit so machine excavation was stopped, due to human remains having been encountered within the vicinity of the test pit during the evaluation.

- 4.2.3 No cut was observed in the sections of the test pit, the geophysical survey (**Figure 5**) suggests the pit was located between two ditches, the eastern ditch was encountered during the evaluation and contained Roman pottery. It is possible the deposit encountered is an occupation layer, but given the depth of similar layers in the evaluation phase across the site it would suggest (**107**) is the fill of a feature of unknown character and depth.
- 4.2.4 No archaeological features or finds were revealed in test pit 16, in close proximity to the mid-late Iron Age features revealed during the evaluation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of the archaeological monitoring of the geotechnical test pit, as set out in WSI.
- 5.2 A single archaeological feature containing five sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone of unknown was identified within Test Pit 24, located within the north-western corner of the known Roman settlement. Due to the depth of the stability of the sides, it was not possible to fully access the archaeological feature and it may therefore represent an occupation layer, or associated feature such as a pit or a ditch.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Alexandria Thornton from CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work. The monitoring work was carried out by Kathryn Brook of PCA Ltd. Project management undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Ltd. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Anna Tonelli of PCA Ltd's CAD department. Thanks are also extended to Ian Rowlandson & Kevin Trott for their specialist reports.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: View of Test Pit 24 looking north.



Plate 2: View of Test Pit 17, looking north



Plate 3: View of Test Pit 3, looking east.

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below	Test Pit
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
100	Layer	Dark brown	moderately compact sandy clay	Occasional to common gravel inclusions varied across the site	Topsoil	0.25-0.38m deep	101, 101 & 104	-	1-25
101	Layer	Mid Orange	Frim sandy clay	Occasional gravel inclusions	Subsoil	0.28-0.40m deep	103	100	9-12, 20 & 25
102	Layer	Light brownish orange	Frim sandy clay	With rare rounded pebbles and small angular fragments of mudstone	Subsoil	0.40-0.56m deep	100	103	15,16,18,19 & 21- 23
103	Layer	Light blue Grey	Sandy Clay	Patches of fragmented mudstone Rare patched of gravel	Natural Clay	0.99-1.48m deep	101	Bedrock	9-24 & 25

104	Layer	Orange & Yellow	Soft marbled sand	patches of gravel	Natural Sand deposit	0.55- 1.12m deep	105	100	1-8
105	Layer	Dark orange brown	Lose gravel with sand	-	Natural gravel deposit	1.2-1.6m	106	104	1-8
106	Layer	Dark blue grey	Compact silty Clay	-	Natural clay deposit	>0.70m Deep	106	-	6 & 7
107	Fill	Light orange brown	Frim sandy clay	Occasional gravel angular inclusions Frequent snail shell fragments	Possible ditch feature	>0.86m Deep	100	-	24

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery

By I.M. Rowlandson

Introduction

Five sherds from a maximum of four vessels (29g, RE0), retrieved from fill 107 of a possible ditch, were presented for study. This small group of Roman sherds included: shell-gritted Dales ware, native tradition shell-gritted ware and a grey ware sherd. The group was similar to other assemblages from the upper Witham area and contained pottery dating to the 2nd to 3rd century AD. The shell-gritted Dales ware would suggest that the group was deposited in the 3rd century AD or later.

Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit CLAU (see Darling and Precious 2014). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The archive record is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. The main text of the site report and the other specialist contributions should be considered when dating contexts as this report provides dates on the basis of the Iron Age and Roman pottery only. This pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

Archive

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
107	DWSHT	-		1			BS		2	10	0	0
107	IAGR	-		2	ABR		BS		2	14	0	0
107	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0

Recommendations

The pottery from this site has been fully recorded and should be deposited in the relevant local museum. No further work would be required on this assemblage.

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Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

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Orton, C. R., 1975, Quantitative pottery studies, some progress, problems and prospects. *Science and Archaeology* 17, 30-5

Appendix 4: Animal Bone

By Kevin Trott

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 31 fragments from a single context was recovered by hand during the archaeological monitoring. The animal bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The bone assemblage was taken from a 3rd century Roman layer or feature of unknown character ditch fill (107). Most of the context upon discovery contained abundant quantities of animal bone that was left in-situ. The pottery recovered consisted of local Dales ware and grey wares commonly found in 3rd century deposits.

3rd Century Roman

The bone assemblage from the fill (107), consisted of relatively freshly broken animal bone. This bone included four upper cattle molars (M1/2), mandible fragments and an astragalus and calcaneum. Smaller fragments from the first phalange and the shaft of a tibia were present along with two lower horse molars (M1/2) and a few unidentifiable fragments. Due to the nature of the mechanical excavation the bone exhibited fresh breaks with little evidence for any butchery.

Context	107
Species	
Cattle	11
Horse	3
Unidentified	17
Grand Total	31

Table 1: Counts of animal bone in context sorted by parent context, type of deposit or feature.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

While in good condition, the potential value of this assemblage is severely hampered by the quantity of bones recovered, although more were viewed in the surrounding machine sections. The available information clearly suggests the use of cattle and horses during the 3rd century and supports the earlier evaluation work.

In conclusion, the small collection can provide some basic information concerning animal usage within this part of Lincolnshire. However a greater quantity of bones would be required to produce a better and more thorough understanding of this usage. It is recommended that any future animal bone assemblages recovered during archaeological work in this area is retained to enable a better understanding of animal husbandry in this part of the county.

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Appendix 5: Oasis Sheet

OASIS ID: preconst1-309195

Project details

Project name	Land at Witham St Hughs, Phase III
Short description of the project	An archaeological observation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Witham St Hughes, Lincoln, Lincolnshire during the geotechnical test pitting across the development site. The observation was commissioned CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Strawsons Property. Fragments of Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from a feature of unknown character within the bounds of Roman settlement area. No other archaeological material, deposits or features were encountered during the monitoring works.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2017 End: 14-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WISH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	UNKNOWN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH KESTEVEN SWINDERBY Land at Witham St Hughs Phase III, Lincoln, Lincolnshire
Postcode	LN6 9GA
Study area	67 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 89555 63048 52.257903157312 -0.687786228926 52 15 28 N 000 41 16 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs RPS Ltd
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Kathryn Brook

Project archives

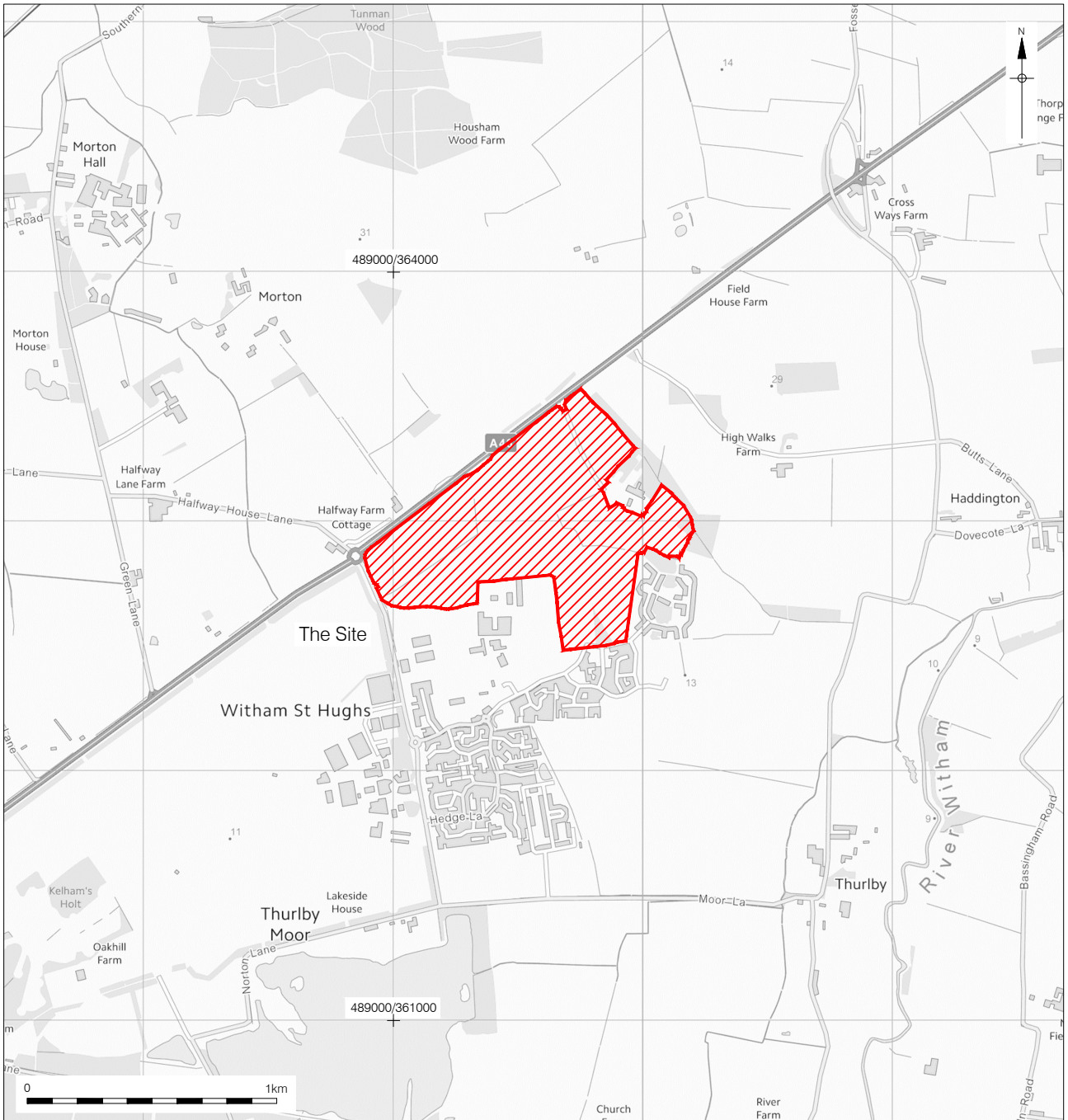
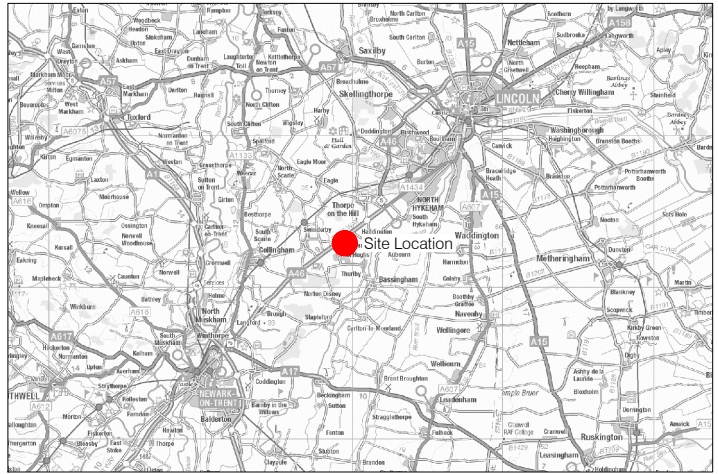
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Digital Contents	"none"

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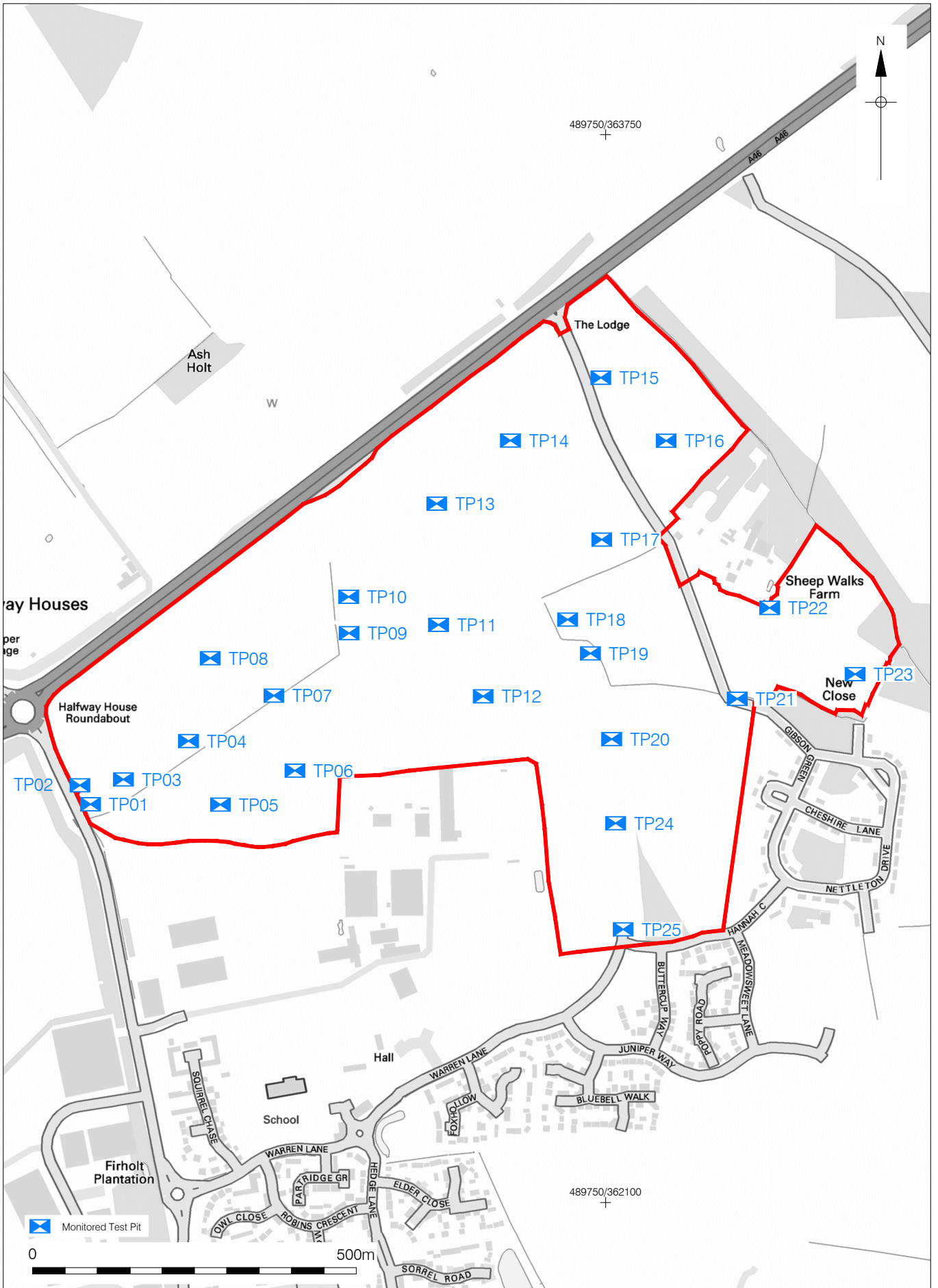
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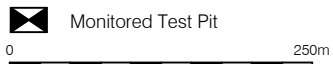
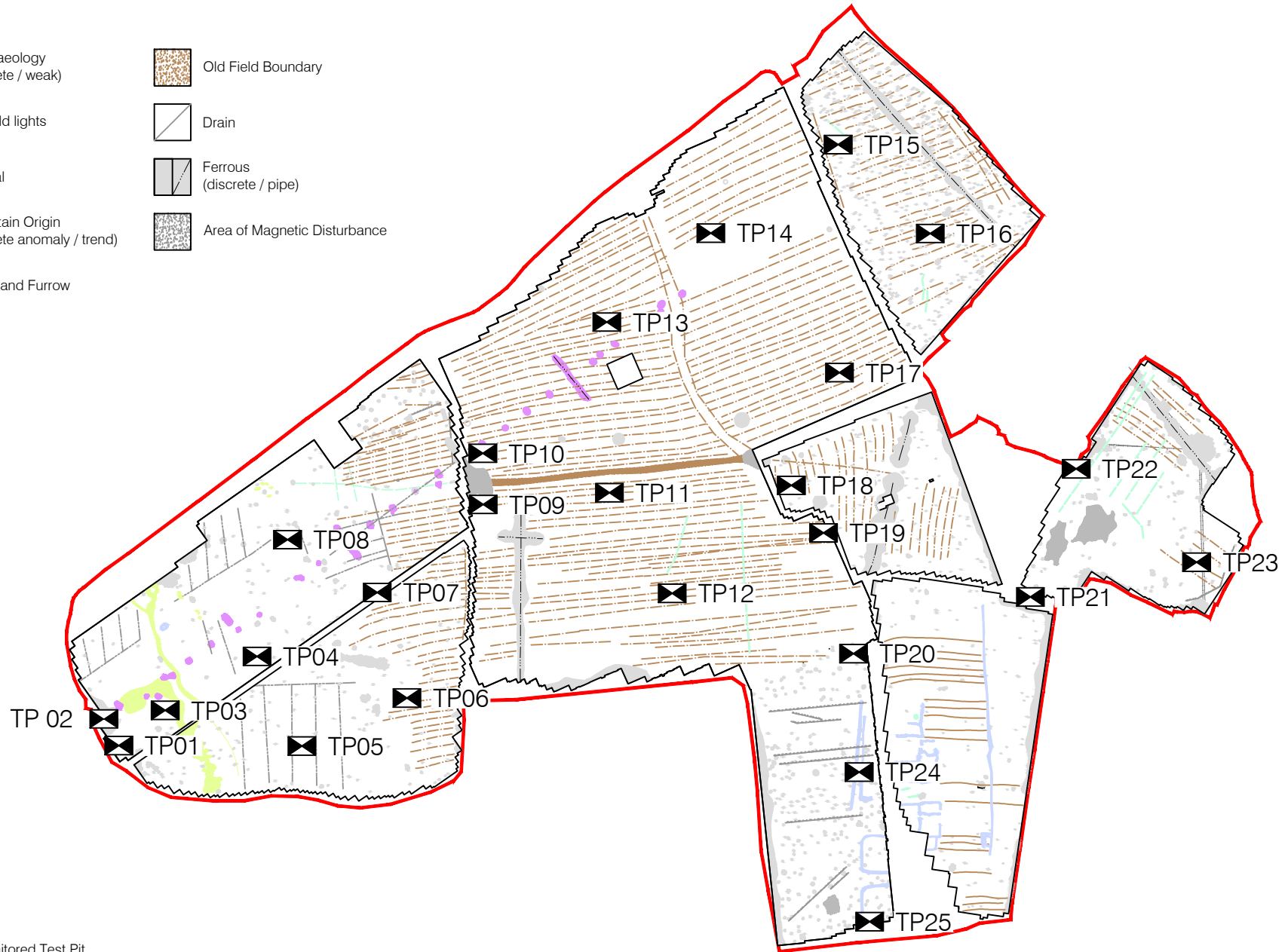
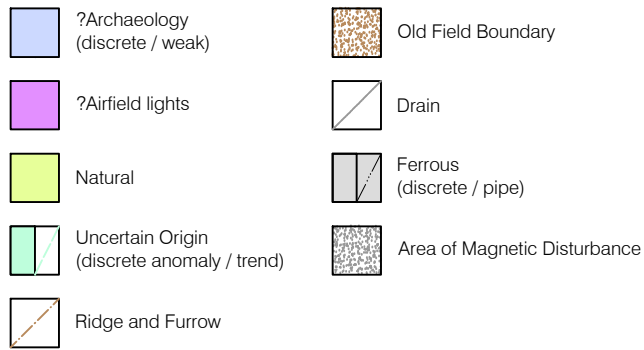
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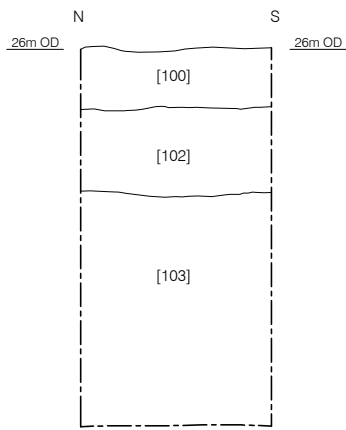


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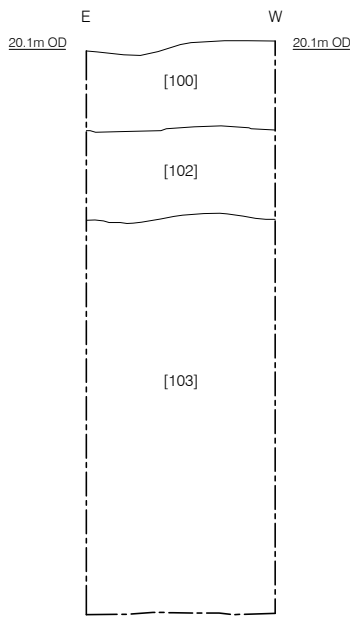
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Geophysics Results

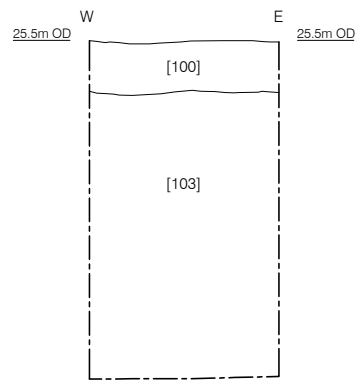




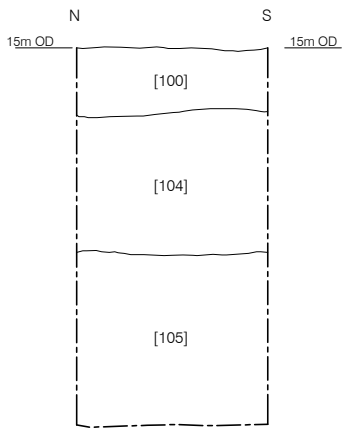
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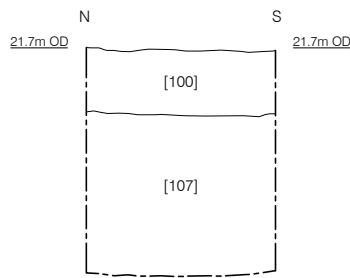
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North Facing
TP 19



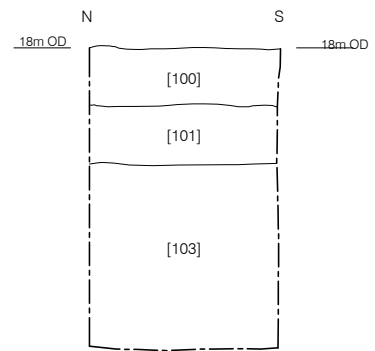
Section 3
South Facing
TP 14



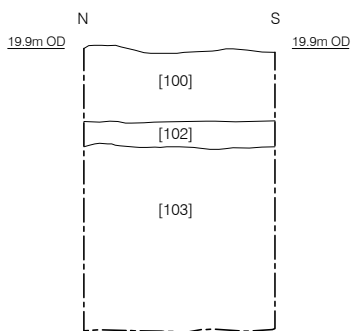
Section 4
West Facing
TP 8



Section 5
West Facing
TP 24



Section 6
West Facing
TP 11



Section 7
West Facing
TP 23



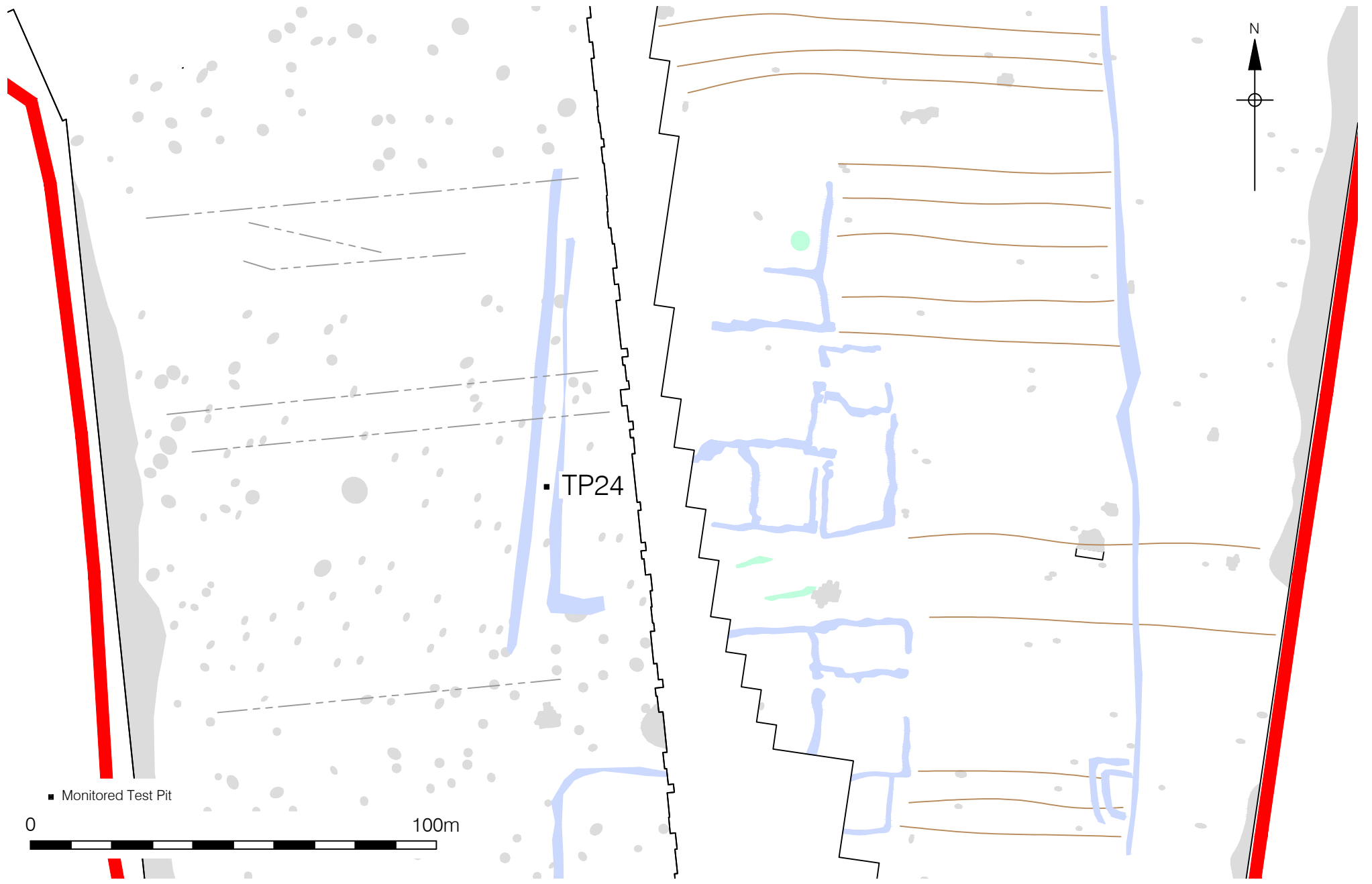


Figure 5
 Detail of TP 24 on Geophysical Map
 1:1,250 at A4

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