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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT MANOR FARM,
WHEELWRIGHT LANE,
HEIGHINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 0319 6945
Site Code: MAHE09
Accession No: LCNCC: 2009.60
Planning References: N/32/0005/09 & N/32/0401/09

PREPARED FOR MR. S. JONES OF G. S. JONES & SONS LTD.

By

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Summary

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the conversion and extension of existing outbuildings to form two new residential dwellings (Plots 3 and 4) and the erection of a detached garage/playroom at Manor Farm, Wheelwright Lane, Heighington, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd – 3rd of December 2009, on the 15th of July 2010 and on the 13th of August 2010.*
- *The monitored groundworks for Plot 3 and the detached garage/playroom identified a simple sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of sands over the whole monitored area. It was clear that the monitoring of the area of Plot 3 and of the detached garage/playroom had remained undisturbed and that there was no archaeological activity present.*
- *A simple deposit sequence was also recorded during the monitoring of the groundworks for the dividing wall and the car port to the south. This comprised a modern made ground deposit overlying two horizons of natural sands. It was also clear from this monitoring that the ground levels in this area had already been quite heavily truncated. This would have removed any potential archaeological activity in this area. This degree of truncation was also apparent from the relatively high level at which the natural horizon was encountered in this area. The natural horizon also showed no evidence in turn of having been truncated by any archaeological activity.*
- *The cut of a single pit of possible post-medieval date was recorded at the southern end of Plot 4. Here the ground levels were higher and had escaped the truncation observed elsewhere.*
- *Although the groundworks for Plot 4 were not monitored (as the author was not notified), in mitigation, an opportunity was provided to observe and record any archaeological potential in this area. In the event, no such activity was identified. Given the relatively high degree of truncation noted elsewhere, it is considered very likely that this truncation extended to the area of Plot 4, thus similarly already removing any archaeological potential. The relatively high level of the natural sand horizon also noted elsewhere was also observed here above the level of the infilled concrete within the sides of the foundation trenches of Plot 4.*
- *Map regression had identified an outbuilding along the western portion of Plot 4 (recently demolished as part of this development). This would also have partially removed any archaeological potential.*
- *No archaeological activity or finds associated with the medieval settlement of Heighington was identified. The finds of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery along with a medieval kiln/oven found during a previous archaeological investigation on Back Lane in 1997 did not extend into this site.*

1. Introduction

Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. S. Jones of G. S. Jones & Sons Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the conversion and extension of existing outbuildings to form two new residential dwellings (Plots 3 and 4) and the erection of a detached garage/playroom at Manor Farm, Wheelwright Lane, Heighington, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 0319 0945. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 2nd – 3rd of December 2009, the 15th of July 2010 and on the 13th of August 2010.

The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. This is in accordance with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

The development site is situated at the corner of Wheelwright Lane and Back Lane, within the historic core of the village of Heighington, at National Grid Reference TF 0319 6945, and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. Heighington is located approximately 6km to the south-east of the City of Lincoln, to the immediate south of the village of Washingborough, and in the administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].

The development site is located close to the base of the eastern dip slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment, and on a gently sloping north facing slope of a small west-east stream valley. The flood plain and valley of the River Witham is situated to the north. The development site is also situated on an isolated outcrop of deep stoneless or calcareous silty soils of the Downholland 2 Series, which have in turn developed on deposits of marine alluvium. This in turn overlies Great Oolitic limestones of the Middle Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

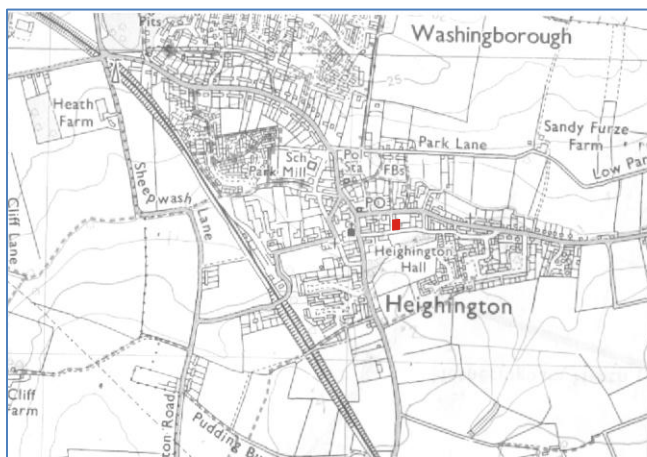


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3. Planning Background

Two planning applications for the proposed conversion and extension of the existing outbuildings to form two new residential dwellings (Plots 3 and 4) and the erection of a detached garage/playroom (Planning References: N/32/0005/09 and N/32/0401/09) have been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and within the historic core of the village of Heighington, two archaeological conditions (Nos. 3 and 11 respectively) were attached to each of the aforementioned planning consents.

Condition No. 3 of planning consent N/32/0005/09 stated that:

No development shall take place unless and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development. The specification shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved specification. A final report of the archaeological findings will be submitted to the local planning authority within six months of the completion of the development, or such longer period as may be agreed with the local planning authority.

Condition No. 11 of planning consent N/32/0401/09 stated that:

No development shall take place unless and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development.

A specification for the archaeological monitoring was prepared in accordance with a Planning Brief issued by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and was submitted to and approved by Ms Young, (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the conversion and extension of existing outbuildings to form two new residential dwellings (Plots 3 and 4) and the erection of a new detached garage/playroom.

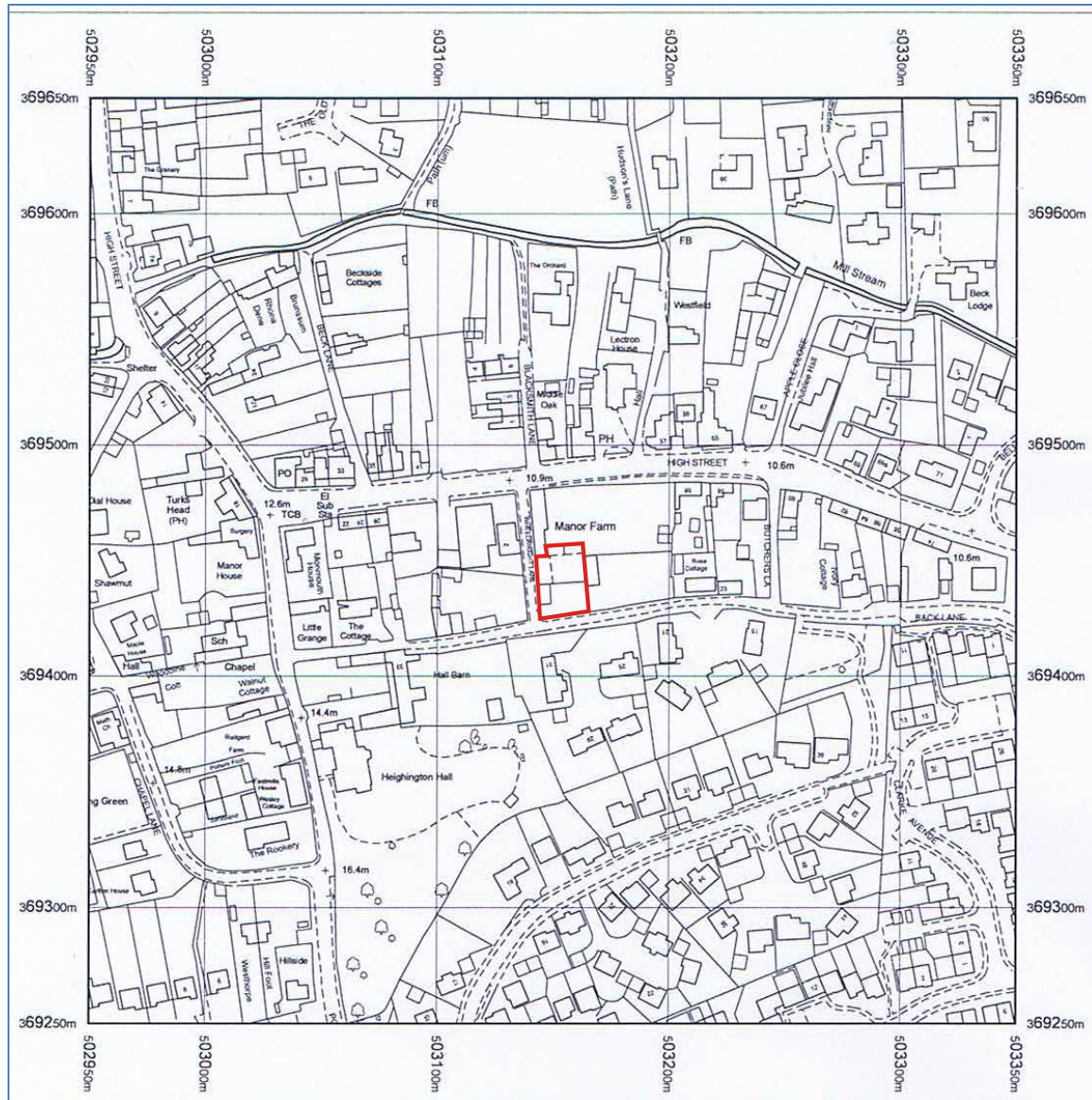
The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

As the development site is situated within the historic core of the village, the specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Heighington. A previous archaeological investigation on Back Lane and in close proximity to this site identified a two phased circular oven or kiln structure of possible medieval date along with finds of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery. It was anticipated that similar such finds could potentially be made on the development site.



one Early Neolithic-Late Bronze Age worked flint (HER 61385) along with a sherd of Roman pottery (HER 61381).

Several findspots of Roman artefacts also occur within the search area. A worn sesterius of either Trajan or Hadrian was found to the south of Fen Road in 1972 (HER 61452, ELI 1600). Two Roman coins have been found to the west of the development site at No. 25 Fen Road (HER 60922).

The settlement of Heighington does not appear in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 or in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115. The place name of Heighington is derived from the *tun* or farmstead/village of *Hyht*. The latter is an Old English personal name along with the Old English connective *ing*. The first documentary reference to this settlement occurs in AD1242 when *Hickinton* is detailed in a Book of Fees, when it appears to have been included in the same return as the nearby Washingborough (HER 61404). Later medieval documentary references variously detail *Hycingetun* (AD1259); *Hictinton* (AD1259); *Hutington* (AD1285) and *Hiccinton* (AD1316) [Cameron 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991]. The medieval settlement of Heighington was laid out with a typical street pattern, which survives to the present time and with the High Street and the Potterhanworth Road being the main thoroughfares.

Because of its very close proximity to the neighbouring village of Washingborough, there is little separate documentary information available that pertains to the medieval and the post-medieval periods relating to Heighington. It is possible that as early as the 12th century, various social and economic pressures may have led local people to establish a new settlement at Heighington on better and higher land. Heighington does not appear to have been a separate parish for instance until the mid-19th century (HER 61404).

The church in Heighington was originally a 12th century chapel of ease with a west tower, single cell nave and chancel (HER 61405). It was documented in 1524 as a subordinate chapel to the church in Washingborough. During the 16th century, it then fell into decay; but was revived in 1619 as a Free Grammar School and chapel. It was further adapted in 1865 as the village school with chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The chapel is still in use as a church with the former village school now functioning as a heritage room [Pevsner & Harris, 1995].

As much of the village of Heighington lies within a designated Conservation Area, there are consequently a large number of Listed Buildings. In the light of this, most of these have been excluded from this search, which was limited to those in the immediate vicinity of the development site itself. All of the Listed Buildings in close proximity of the development site are Grade II listed. This includes a late 18th century forge at the corner of Blacksmith Lane and the High Street (HER 61437); a late 17th century cottage at No. 26 High Street (HER 61444); a late 18th century cottage at Green Gates and No. 56 High Street (HER 61446).

Manor Farmhouse itself along with its outbuildings are also Grade II listed, and is one of the earliest buildings in the village (HER 61445). The farmhouse is a late 17th century building with early 19th and 20th century alterations. Situated to the south of the development site and of the historic core of the village is Heighington Hall, described as a small country house (HER 61406). It is documented in White's Directory of 1872 as having grounds '*recently laid out by Mr Milner of Norwood*'.

A Methodist Chapel is located on Chapel Lane (HER 61431), constructed in 1815. The site of a second Methodist Free United Chapel of the Wesleyan Reformers, which was built in 1848, was situated on the High Street (HER 61468). It is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area of 1906. The former Branston and Heighington Railway Station, which was opened in 1882, is situated on Station Road, and still survives (HER 61469).

Several previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the development site. Perhaps the most significant of these was a watching brief that was carried out

in 1997 during the construction of eight new residential dwellings on Back Lane. A two-phased circular oven/corn drier or kiln structure constructed of clay and limestone was identified. Although undated and despite the lack of pottery wasters, this was probably medieval in origin. Further undated archaeological features comprising a ditch, a gully and a pit were also found along with three sherds of late 3rd century pottery, three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery and two sherds of 13th-15th century pottery (HER 61427-9, ELI 1583).

To the east of the development site, a second watching brief was undertaken in 1996 during the construction of a new extension to the Jubilee Hall on the High Street. The monitoring of the excavation of the foundations identified brick walls and services associated with a former school that had stood on the site until 1985 (HER ELI 1585) [Walker, 1996].

To the north-west of the development site, a further watching brief was carried out in 1999 at Western End, Gail Drove during the construction of a new bungalow and garage. 19th century maps of the area had identified the site of a mill here dating back to at least the 17th century (HER 60824). In the event, the monitoring found the remains and extensive demolition debris associated with a 20th century building that would have removed any evidence for the earlier structure (HER ELI 1022) [Angus, 1999].

An undated bronze disk, which was probably part of a finger ring was found in a field to the immediate west of the railway line and north of Pudding Busk Lane in 1976 (HER 61416, ELI 1593).

Fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the Petrofina pipeline route in 1990 found building debris from an undated barn (HER 60598) and four lead fragments also of uncertain date (HER 60601). An undated rectangular shaped enclosure identified as a soil mark on aerial photographs has been found to the west of the railway line (HER 60778).

To the north and north-east of Heighington are the cropmarks of various undated sites comprising a double ditched linear feature or possible trackway (HER 65065); a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure (HER 65064) and a second trackway (HER 65066).

A map regression exercise was also carried out of the area of the proposed development with copies of manuscript and Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library. The Enclosure Act for the Parish of Washingborough and Heighington was passed in 1827. The enclosure award map for Washingborough and Heighington (Archive ref. Kesteven Award 82) dates from 1834. It features the present layout of Manor Farm with its attendant outbuildings situated on the eastern frontage of Wheelwright Lane. However, there are two further such outbuildings which extend southwards along the remainder of this frontage and along part of the northern frontage of Back Lane. Also of interest, is a moated site with island situated to the east of Park View House. The line of the modern Hodson's Lane respected the outline of this feature. By 1906, the Second Edition O.S. map shows the additional outbuildings that were situated at the southern end of Wheelwright Lane and the western end of Back Lane, as now having gone. This situation is repeated on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956. Both later maps show this part of the site as an open area.

6. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd – 3rd of December 2009 and on the 13th of August 2010. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for Plot 3 and the adjacent detached garage/playroom and of the foundations for a new dividing wall and car port adjacent to Plot 4. Unfortunately, the author was not notified of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of Plot 4, which took place in mid-

July 2010. However, in mitigation, a site visit was made on the 15th of July 2010 following the excavation of the foundations for Plot 4 and the site observations were recorded.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Two plans at an original scale of 1:100 of the monitored groundworks of Plot 3, the detached garage/playroom and of the dividing wall and car port were compiled on site. These are reproduced at this scale as **Figures 4 and 5**, which also show the location of the eleven representative sections recorded [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3 and 5-12**]. These eleven sections were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and are also reproduced at this scale on **Figures 4 and 5**. **Figure 3** of this report shows the layout of Plots 3, 4 and of the dividing wall and car port and the location of **Section 4** at a scale of 1:200, (taken from an Architect's plan) along with **Section 4** at a scale of 1:20 (also compiled on site).

A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-25, Appendix 1**. A list of the contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 3-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-25]

7.1 Plot 3, Detached Garage/Playroom

The monitoring of the groundworks for this portion of the development commenced with an initial removal of turf, of slabbing and associated sand bedding over the area of the new build footprints for Plot 3 and the adjacent detached garage/playroom.

This was followed by the continual monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the detached garage/playroom and of Plot 3. These excavations were undertaken by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.80m wide toothless bucket. The monitored foundation trenches were thus of an average of 0.80m in width, of varying lengths and varied in depth between 0.55m-0.70m below reduced ground levels.

In all of these monitored foundation trenches, a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon (**001**) overlying a subsoil horizon (**002**) (weathered from (**001**)) and a natural horizon (**003**) of sands was identified. This deposit sequence was recorded within three sections – **Representative Section 1** within the foundations of the detached garage/playroom and within **Representative Sections 2 and 3** within the footings of Plot 3. In addition, within **Representative Section 2**, a layer of roughly worked and rectangular shaped limestone setts was also observed overlying the topsoil horizon (**001**). This was probably a former farmyard surface. It was overlain in turn by redeposited topsoil.

7.2 Plot 4

Unfortunately, the author was not notified of the start of the groundworks programme for Plot 4. At the time of the second site monitoring visit made on the 15th of July 2010, the foundation trenches for Plot 4 had already been excavated and infilled with concrete foundations.

However, in mitigation, an opportunity was given to observe and record any archaeological activity present. The cut of an undated pit (**007**) with fill (**006**) was recorded in the southernmost foundation trench for Plot 4. This pit was sealed by the topsoil horizon (**004**) and was cut into the natural horizon (**005**). The pit appeared to be cut from a fairly high level, so was probably post-

medieval in origin. It was recorded in profile within the north facing **Section 4**. The fill (**006**) did not yield any finds.

In further mitigation, it was also possible, despite the infilling of the excavation foundations with concrete, to observe and note that throughout much of the area of this new build, the natural horizon of sands (**005**) appeared above the level of the concrete in the sides of the foundation trenches. It is thus possible to conclude from this with some degree of confidence that no archaeological activity akin to that observed to the south was present within the remainder of this area of new build.

7.3 Dividing Wall & Car Port

The foundations for the dividing wall (situated to the east of Plot 4) and of the six post pits for the car port had already been set out prior to arrival. A layer of or a mat of terram had been laid down over the whole of the groundworks area.

The monitored groundworks commenced with the mechanical excavation of the foundation trench for the dividing wall. The foundation trench was 'S'-shaped and was excavated to a length of approximately 14.50m, to an average width of 0.80m and to depths of 0.80m-0.90m below the level of the terram mat. The mechanical excavation was undertaken by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket. Below the terram mat was a modern made ground deposit (**008**), which included in its make-up some redeposited topsoil. Below this was the natural horizon of sands (**009**). This simple deposit sequence was observed throughout the extent of this trench and was recorded within **Representative Sections 5 and 6**.

This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of six post pits for the new car port, which were designated as Post Pits 1-6. Post Pit 1 was positioned to the east of the dividing wall foundation and was excavated to a length of 1.10m, a width of 0.80m and to a depth of 0.62m. Below the terram mat the made ground deposit (**008**) overlay that natural horizon (**009**) of sands. This was recorded in **Representative Section 7**. Post Pit 2 was located to the west of the dividing wall foundation and was excavated to an equal length and width of 1.0m and to a depth of 0.82m. The same sequence was recorded in this trench within **Representative Section 8**. Post Pit 3 was situated to the west of Post Pit 1 and was adjacent to an existing outbuilding. It was excavated to an equal length and width of 0.80m and to a depth of 0.50m. The same deposit sequence was recorded here in **Representative Section 9**.

Post Pit 4 was positioned to the south of Post Pit 3 and similarly against the west wall of an existing outbuilding. It was excavated to a length of 1.10m, to a width of 0.80m and to a depth of 0.65m. The same deposit sequence was recorded here within **Representative Section 10**. Post Pit 5 was located to the west of Post Pit 4 and was excavated to an equal length and width of 1.0m and to a depth of 1.10m. As this post was excavated to a greater depth, a second natural horizon of sands (**010**) was recorded below (**009**) within **Representative Section 12**.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for Plot 3 and the detached garage/playroom identified a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil overlying a natural horizon of sands throughout the whole monitored area. This sequence was recorded within three representative sections within the new build footprints.

Similarly, the archaeological monitoring of the foundations for the new dividing wall and of six post pits for the new car port revealed a similar sequence of a modern made ground deposit overlying the same natural horizon of sands, and where the excavation achieved its greatest extent a second natural horizon of sands was found to underlie the first.

It was clear from the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for Plot 3 and the detached garage/playroom that no archaeological activity was present. The area had remained undisturbed.

It was also apparent during the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the dividing wall and the car port that the ground levels within this area had already been quite heavily truncated. This would have consequently already removed any archaeological potential in this area. This was also apparent from the relatively high level in which the natural horizon of sands was encountered over the whole of this area. This horizon also showed no evidence of having been truncated in turn by any archaeological features because of this relatively high level.

The exception to this scenario occurred over the southern margins of the site, where the ground level was observed to be higher in relation to the remainder of the site. It was in this area that any surviving archaeological potential would expect to be encountered. This turned out to be the case with the identification of a single undated cut of a pit which was recorded at the southern end of Plot 4 and at the southern periphery of the site. This pit was sealed by a topsoil and was cut into the natural horizon of sands. Its fill did not yield any finds. It appeared to have been cut from a relatively high level, and was thus probably post-medieval in origin.

Although the groundworks for Plot 4 were not monitored; in mitigation an opportunity was provided to observe and record any archaeological potential in this area. Given also that a fairly heavy degree of truncation of ground levels had been noted in the monitored area of the dividing wall and car port, it is considered very likely that similar truncation would also have taken place within the build footprint of Plot 4, thus removing any archaeological potential here also. The level of the natural horizon of sands was observed to be above the level of the infilled concrete within the sides of the excavated foundations. The map regression for this project had also identified former farm buildings along the western portion of this area (an outbuilding had been demolished here prior to this construction). The construction of this outbuilding is also likely to have already removed any archaeological potential.

No archaeological activity or finds associated with the medieval settlement of Heighington were found. Similarly, the finds of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery and any activity associated with the medieval kiln/oven found during a previous archaeological investigation on Back Lane in 1997 did not extend to this site.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the nature of the limited archaeological activity on this site, while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed and the single archaeological feature identified. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the low level of archaeological activity within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Steven Jones of G. S. Jones & Sons Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks following initial site strip, detached garage & playroom, from the west



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks following initial site strip, Plot 3, from the east



Plate 3: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, detached garage/playroom, from the north



Plate 4: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, Plot 3, from the west



Plate 5: Work in progress, excavation of the foundations, Plot 3, from the west



Plate 6: Completed groundworks, detached garage/playroom, from the north



Plate 9: Pre-groundworks, dividing wall/car port, from the south



Plate 7: Completed groundworks, Plot 3, from the east



Plate 10: Work in progress, excavation of the dividing wall foundation, from the north-west



Plate 8: Section 4 of pit cut [007] with fill (006), from the north



Plate 11: Representative Section 5, from the west



Plate 12: As **Plate 10**, from the west



Plate 15: As **Plate 10**, from the north-west



Plate 13: As **Plate 10**, from the east



Plate 16: Completed groundworks, dividing wall foundation, from the south



Plate 14: As **Plate 10**, from the north



Plate 17: Representative Section 6,
from the east



Plate 20: Post Pit 3, from the south



Plate 18: Representative Section 7,
from the north



Plate 21: Post Pit 4, from the south



Plate 19: Representative Section 8,
from the south



Plate 22: Representative Section 11,
from the south



Plate 23: Work in progress, removal of a soakaway, from the north-west



Plate 24: Work in progress, excavation of Post Pit 6, from the west



Plate 25: Representative Section 12, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Plot 3 & Detached Garage/Playroom

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small fragments of limestone & small angular stones, moderate small-medium flint fragments & occasional small-medium brick/tile fragments. Recorded In **Representative Sections 1-3**. Same as (004). Depth – 0.23m.
- 002** Subsoil horizon weathered from (001). Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small limestone fragments & small angular stones. Recorded In **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth – 0.26m.
- 003** Natural horizon, Friable, light buff and light orange sand with frequent small-large limestone fragments. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth →0.26m.

Plot 4

- 004** Topsoil horizon. Soft & friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular & rounded stones & moderate small-medium brick/tile fragments. Same as (001). Recorded in **Section 4**. Depth – 0.38m.
- 005** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown sand. Same as (003). Recorded in **Section 4**. Depth > 0.30m.
- 006** Fill of the pit cut [007]. Friable, light orange brown sand with small charcoal fragments 10% & small mortar fragments. Below (004). Recorded in **Section 4**. Depth - >0.56m.
- 007** Cut of an undated pit. Sharp break of slope at top with steeply sloping sides. Base not observed. Recorded in profile only in **Section 4**. Truncated the natural horizon (005). Width – 0.80m, depth - >0.56m.

Dividing Wall/Car Port

- 008** Modern made ground deposit. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-large angular stones & occasional small-large brick fragments. Recorded in **Representative Sections 5-12**. Depth – 0.44m
- 009** Natural horizon. Light orange brown sand with pockets of mid orange brown sand, laminated & frequent small-large limestone fragments, Recorded in **Representative Sections 5-12**. Depth – >0.40m.
- 010** Natural horizon, Friable, light orange brown sand with pockets of blue gleyed sand. Recorded in **Representative Sections 5-12**. Depth – >0.40m.

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Manor Farm, Wheelwright Lane, Heighington, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-83718

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	4 October 2010

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

[Grey literature](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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