

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological Observation
Investigation and Recording

at

Church House
2 Church Lane
Bottesford

Site Code: WB2013.006

National Grid Reference: SE 8990 0705

Planning Reference: PA/2012/1209

Museum Reference: BOAQ

for

Mr S. Price

Watching Brief Report Number: 1385
December 2013

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D. P. Rawson, December 2013

Summary

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of garages and a house extension at Church House, 2 Church Lane, Bottesford in North Lincolnshire.

No archaeological features were observed during the programme of works though rubble stone similar to that used during the construction of the nearby church of St Peter Ad Vincula was noted in the base of one the set of trenches. A single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered from an unstratified context.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Mr S. Price during groundworks associated with the construction of garages and a house extension at Church House, 2 Church Lane, Bottesford in North Lincolnshire (Figure 1, Plate 1).

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Site Code: | WB2013.006 |
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2. Archaeological Background

The development site lies within an area of former medieval settlement where archaeological remains might be anticipated. It was considered possible that the below ground construction work would encounter archaeological remains of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and later date, including the possibility of human burials, and that these remains would be disturbed or destroyed during the course of the works.

The site lies to the west of the church of St Peter Ad Vincula (MLS1036) which is itself a grade I listed building dating from the 13th century. Human remains, medieval pottery and a coin of Edward I were reportedly found on the south side of Church Lane in 1959 (MLS1052) just to the south-west of the development site. Further west lies the site of the manor of the Knights Templar (MLS1037). To the south of the development site evidence of Romano-British and mid to late Saxon occupation was revealed during various programme of work between 1997 and 2002.

3. Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by HFA, Date: 7th February 2013, Planning Reference: PA/2012/1209 and with reference to the Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, in response to the following conditions placed upon the planning application. The conditions (5 and 6) stated:

Condition 5

No development shall take place until an archaeological mitigation strategy, as defined in a brief prepared by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. The strategy shall include details of the following:

- i. Measures to ensure the preservation in situ, or the preservation by record, of archaeological features of identified importance.
- ii. Methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains including artefacts and ecofacts.

- iii. Post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analyses.
- iv. Report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals.
- v. Archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories.
- vi. A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy.
- vii. Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.
- viii. A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.

Reason: To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest

Condition 6

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, subject to any variations agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To comply with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because the site lies in an area of archaeological interest

The scheme of works comprised the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for new garages and an extension to an existing house. Two visits were made to the site on the 21st May and the 1st October 2013.

Any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits. The excavated dimensions of the foundation trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy. Where archaeological deposits/features were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn and a photographic record was maintained.

Archaeological artefacts found during the fieldwork were bagged according to their context, and returned to Humber Field Archaeology for further specialist analysis.

4. Results

The garage trenches

The trenches covered an area measuring 7.70m from north to south and 6.20m from east to west (47.70m²) (Figure 2, Plate 2). The trenches were 0.60m wide and 1.20m deep. No archaeological features were observed although a single potsherd was recovered from an unstratified context (1000) (see **5. Finds**). The stratigraphy observed in the trenches is described below.

Throughout the base of the trenches there was a deposit at least 0.60m thick of a yellow-brown silt with greater clay content lower down (1003). The deposit contained occasional pieces of limestone rubble of average size 0.15m x 0.10m x 0.10m and frequent small stones (Plate 3). Above this there was a 0.40m thick layer of a dark yellowish grey-brown mix of topsoil (1001) and the 1003 already described,

containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material and small stones (1002). The topsoil above was very dark grey-brown and 0.20m thick (1001).

The extension trenches

The trenches covered an area measuring 6.20m from north to south and 6.80m from east to west (42.10m²) (Figure 2, Plate 4). The trenches were 0.60m wide and 1.20m deep.

Throughout the base of the trenches there was deposit at least 0.25m thick of yellow-brown sandy silt clay with occasional patches of yellow-grey sand (2004) (Plate 5). This sand was particularly prominent in the upper part of the context, with small stones being rather more frequent in the lower part. Above this there was 0.35m thick layer of a very dark grey-brown possible buried topsoil that contained small inclusions of yellow-grey sand (2003). Above this in turn there was a 0.35m thick layer of dark red-brown sandy clay silt containing occasional small stones (2002) and a 0.25m thick layer of very dark grey-brown topsoil (2001).

The east wall of the house was to be rebuilt but since the new foundation trench was to follow the previous wall alignment the programme of observation, investigation and recording was concluded after the completion of the extension trenches.

5. The Finds

Pottery – Peter Didsbury (*pers.comm*)

Context (1000)

A single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered from this unstratified context.

It was recommended that the find be retained.

6. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The pieces of limestone rubble noted in 1003 were similar to the rubble stone used in much of the construction of St Peter Ad Vincula. It seems likely that the ground level has been raised in the vicinity of Church House, though the buried topsoil 2003 most likely originated during the building of Church House in the 1960s or early 1970s.

Little meaningful can be inferred from the sherd of greyware beyond stating that it contributes to the Roman background for the area.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to the site contractors for their co-operation during the course of this project.

The report was edited by David Atkinson with administrative support being provided by Georgina Richardson and June Rooney.

8. References

Atkinson, D. 2013. Church House, 2 Church Lane, Bottesford, North Lincolnshire. Written scheme of investigation for archaeological observation, investigation and recording. Humber Field Archaeology.

Guidelines for Finds Work The Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group First Draft, 1991

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008)

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992 Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections

9. Appendices

Appendix 1

Context list

- (1000) Unstratified U/S
- (1001) Very dark grey-brown topsoil, 0.20m thick
- (1002) Dark yellowish grey-brown mix of 1001 and 1003 containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material and small stones, 0.40m thick
- (1003) Yellow-brown sandy silt with greater clay content towards base, containing occasional pieces of limestone rubble of average size 0.15m x 0.10m x 0.10m and frequent small stones, at least 0.60m thick

- (2001) Very dark grey-brown topsoil, 0.25m thick
- (2002) Dark red brown sandy clay silt containing occasional stones, 0.35m thick
- (2003) Very dark grey brown sandy buried topsoil(?) with small inclusions of yellow grey sand, 0.35m thick
- (2004) Yellow-brown sandy silt clay in trench base, with occasional patches of yellow grey sand, particularly in the upper part of the context, and small stones within the lower part, at least 0.25m thick

Appendix 2

Archive

Project Details: An archaeological watching brief at Church House, 2 Church Lane, Bottesford, North Lincolnshire

Site Code: WB2013.006

National Grid Reference: SE 8990 0705

Planning Reference: PA/2012/1209

Accession Number or Museum Reference: BOAQ

Author: David Rawson **Date of fieldwork** 21.05.13 – 01.10.13

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number: 1385
December 2013

Quantity

1x Stewart box contains the finds

4x A4 plastic sleeves contain the paper archive

Summary of work

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- 4.1 Finds Archive Sheet

5. Final Report:

Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at Church House, 2 Church Lane, Bottesford, Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1385, December 2013

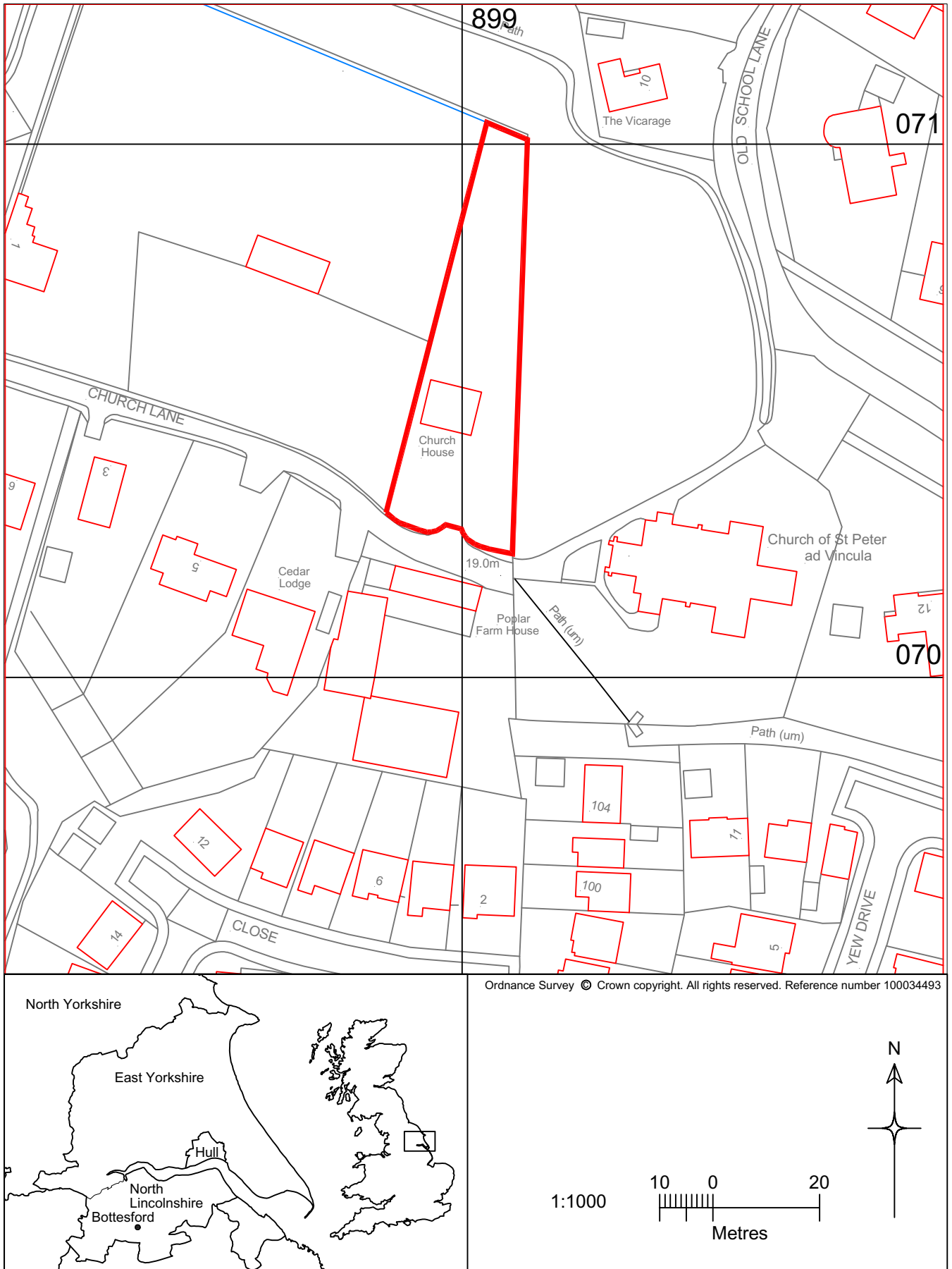
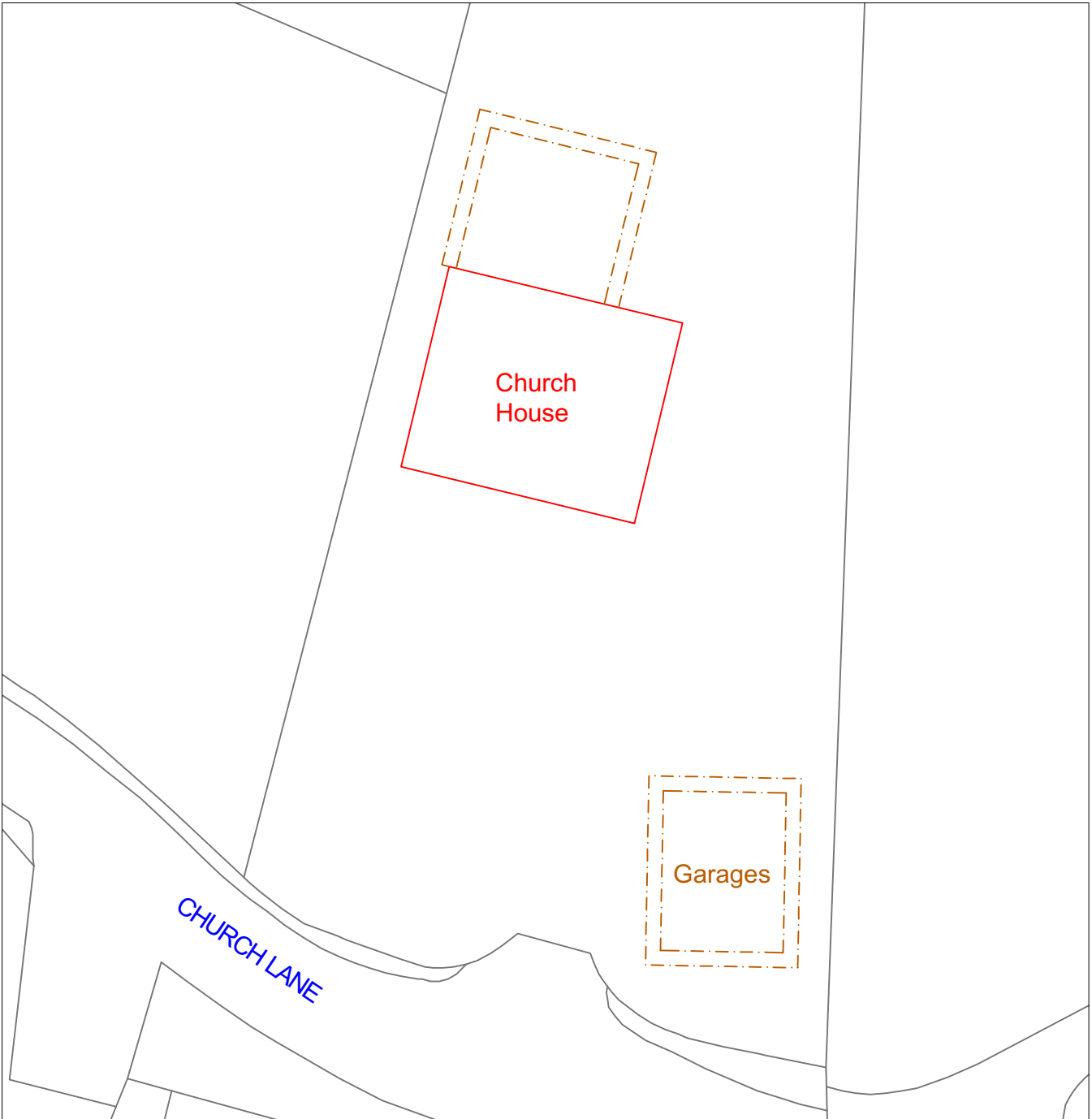


Figure 1 Site location plan



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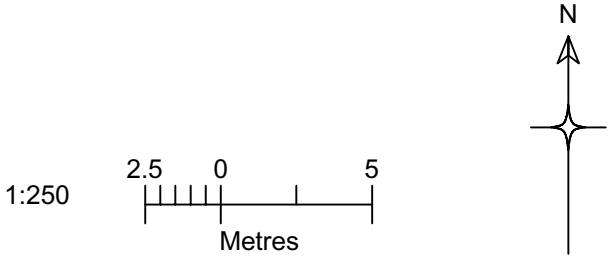


Figure 2 Plan showing the location of the foundation trenches



Plate 1 The site viewed from the west with the tower of St Peter Ad Vincula in the background



Plate 2 The garage foundation trenches viewed from the south-east



Plate 3 Contexts (1001)-(1003) in the garage foundation trenches



Plate 4 The extension foundation trenches viewed from the north-west



Plate 5 Contexts (2001)-(2004) in the extension foundation trenches

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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council