

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT
OLD CHURCH COTTAGE,
HARMSTON ROAD,
AUBOURN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(AOCC 12)**

**Work Undertaken For
M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited**

December 2012

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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APS Report No. **109/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Old Church Cottage,
Harmston Road, Aubourn
AOCC 12

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Alex Beeby
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

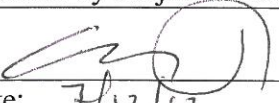

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 7/12/12	Date: 7-12-12

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at Old Church Cottage, Harmston Road, Aubourn, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of six trenches for new underpinning works.

Aubourn is located in an area that contains archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) period to the present day. The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village, close to the 13th century St Peter's church, of which only the chancel survives. Old Church Cottage is a Grade II Listed Building of 16th century date.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural and post-medieval deposits. Formed upon the natural drift deposits were two phases of topsoil development which contained finds of 16th – 18th century date. These deposits were earlier than the construction of Old Church Cottage, though the finds post-date this event. This may indicate either the structure had been moved or the date of the cottage needs revising. Later deposits comprise recent underpinning works and topsoil development.

Finds include tile of Roman to medieval date which were probably imported onto the site. Post-medieval roof tile was also found along with pottery of 16th – 18th century date as well as lead sheet and burnt stone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited on behalf of H and J Nevile and Son to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording

during groundworks associated with new consolidation works at Old Church Cottage, Aubourn, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 09/2341/LBC. The investigations were carried out between the 15th and 18th October 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer, North Kesteven District Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Aubourn is situated 10km southwest of Lincoln and approximately 26km north of Grantham in North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is 50m southwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Peter at National Grid Reference SK 9273 6275 (Fig. 2). Encompassing 0.5 hectares the land is situated at a height of c. 10m OD on a gentle slope down to the northeast, towards the River Witham.

Local soils are the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351). Beneath the soils is a solid geology of Lower Lias clays, shale and limestone (BGS 1973), although outcrops of river terrace sand and gravels are known to the east and southwest.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Aubourn is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon period to the present day. An archaeological evaluation undertaken 310m west of the site identified Late Saxon to medieval ditches and pits and demolition deposits associated with a 17th – 18th century cottage that formerly stood at the site (Albone 1999, 1). A subsequent watching brief identified two pits, a pond and a ditch (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 3).

Aubourn is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Aburne* and *Aburn*, the name is derived from the Old English *alor* and *burna* and means ‘the stream where alder grows’ (Cameron 1998, 6).

The Domesday Survey records that Robert de Toden held the land which contained a church, a mill and a fishery (Foster and Longley 1976). By the 12th century the land had passed to the de Coleville family of Castle Bytham (Wilson 1991). The de Coleville family died out in 1369 and the land was divided between the Mere family, the Convent of Belvoir with a smaller portion held by the Knights Templar.

The only extant building of the medieval period is St Peter’s church which was built in the 13th century with additions in the 14th and 19th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 109). Only the chancel remains although the outline of the church is still visible in the churchyard. Located at the eastern end of the village is Hop Hill, a small ditched enclosure that may have once been a medieval moated site although it is possible that this is a garden feature of a later date.

Activity of the post-medieval period is represented by Aubourn Hall. Begun by the Mere family in the 16th century, the present building was altered in the 17th century. To the rear of the Hall are earthworks and ponds that may be remnants of a formal garden (*pers. comm.* Hilary Healey). Old Church Cottage is a Grade II Listed Building dating back to the 16th century.

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

Small trenches (Pits 1 to 6) were excavated by hand around Old Church Cottage to allow for underpinning works. The trenches were excavated to depths of up to 1.2m below the current ground level. Following excavation, the sides of the pits were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also 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

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

All Pits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of all the pits was a natural layer of mottled reddish orange, mid bluish grey and dark bluish grey clay, sand and gravel (006).

Pit 1

Overlying the natural within this trench was a layer of bluish grey silty clay with coal/charcoal and industrial residues (005). Identified as a former topsoil, this

measured 0.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 2) and contained 16th – 17th century pottery and medieval roof tile. This was in turn sealed by a 70mm thick layer of grey sandy clay (004), also a former topsoil, which also produced medieval roofing tile.

Cut into this layer was a presumably rectangular foundation feature (007). This was 0.15m deep and contained a fill of yellowish brown sandy clay (003) upon which was constructed wall (002).

Topsoil, comprising grey silty sand (001), sealed the above deposits.

Pit 2

Developed over the natural (006) was a buried soil of bluish grey silty clay (023) which measured 0.47m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3; Plates 3 and 4). This was in turn sealed by former topsoil (022) comprising brownish grey sandy clay and incorporating a number of limestone blocks acting as a foundation course along with post-medieval roof tile. This was 0.2m thick and was overlain by yellowish brown sandy clay (021) upon which wall (018) had been constructed.

The wall had been underpinned, although the cut (020) for the concrete (019) was only 60mm deep.

Sealing all deposits was the topsoil of grey silty sand (017), measuring 0.18m thick.

Pit 3

Three layers of former topsoil were recorded within this pit overlying the natural. The earliest was mottled greyish brown and brownish grey sandy clay (047), which was succeeded by grey sandy clay (046) and brownish grey clayey sand (045) with limestone blocks towards its upper horizon. These had a combined thickness of 0.9m (Fig. 4, Section 6; Plate 5).

Constructed upon this and the limestone blocks was the wall of the cottage (043).

Abutting this and overlying (045) was the topsoil of brownish grey clayey sand (044).

Pit 4

Sealing the natural (006) were former topsoil layers of mottled greyish brown and brownish grey sandy clay (042), measuring 0.3m thick, and grey sandy clay (041) that was 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Section 5; Plate 6). Animal bone was retrieved from both these layers. A final buried soil of greyish brown sandy clay (040) was also recorded that was 0.5m thick.

Cut into the uppermost buried soil was a foundation trench (039) that was 0.25m deep containing concrete (038). Upon the concrete, recent walls (036) and (037) had been constructed. Sealing the foundation cut and butting against the walls was the topsoil of grey silty sand (035).

Pit 5

Above the natural was a former topsoil of bluish grey silty clay (016) measuring 0.17m thick which contained a fragment of lead sheeting. This was sealed by a second former topsoil layer of grey sandy clay (015) that measured 0.3m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 7). Pottery of late 16th to 17th century date was recovered from this deposit along with medieval roof tile.

The former topsoil (015) had been truncated by the insertion of a foundation trench (014) in which was a fill of yellowish brown sandy clay (013). This supported the brick wall (009).

This foundation trench was in turn cut by a 0.15m deep trench (011) in which was concrete underpinning (010). The trench had been backfilled with grey sandy clay (012).

Sealing the underpinning trench was a topsoil of grey silty sand (008) that was 0.24m thick.

Pit 6

A buried soil comprising a 0.2m thick layer of bluish grey sandy clay (032) overlay the natural.

Cut into the buried soil was a pit or ditch terminus (030). Measuring 1.15m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Section 4; Plate 8) it contained a single fill of mottled greenish brown, greenish grey and bluish grey mixed sand, clay and sandy clay (031). A single animal bone and three burnt stones were retrieved from the pit fill.

Sealing the pit was another former topsoil layer also of bluish grey silty clay (029) that was 0.25m thick. This had subsequently been sealed by a dumped deposit of grey sandy clay (028) measuring 0.3m thick that contained 18th century pottery.

Cut into the dumped deposit was a foundation trench (027) containing concrete underpinning (026) and backfilled with grey silty clay (033). Recent brick wall (025) was constructed upon this.

Topsoil comprised grey silty sand (024) measuring 0.25m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural layers comprise clays, sands and gravel and probably represent a slight outlier of drift deposits of river terrace sands and gravels.

Developed upon the natural deposits were at least two phases of topsoil formation. The earlier of these deposits dates to the late 16th – 17th century and the later topsoil spanning the 17th – 18th centuries. Although the direct stratigraphic relationship of Old Church Cottage to these topsoil deposits has been removed due to later concrete underpinning, these deposits post-dates the assumed construction of the building. In particular,

limestone blocks used in the foundation of the original cottage are evident in Pits 2 and 3, the former embedded into a former topsoil of 17th - 18th century date. This may indicate that the cottage had been rebuilt at its present location re-using the same material and in its original style. It is also possible that the cottage is not as old as originally thought. Proposed building recording of the cottage might help to elucidate the development of the cottage.

Also pre-dating the construction of the cottage is a small pit of uncertain function located in Pit 6.

Later deposits relate to the underpinning of the walls of the cottage, mainly with concrete but also with sandy clay (Pit 1). More recent brickwork is evident immediately above these remedial works. Modern topsoil development represents the latest deposits at the site.

A significant quantity of medieval roof tile was retrieved from the former topsoils. Although the demolition of the main body of the church may account for this material, the demolition did not take place until the mid 19th century. Roman tile was also found. Pottery of 16th – 18th century date was retrieved with no medieval types recovered and this may indicate that there was no medieval building in the immediate vicinity and that the medieval (and Roman) tiles were re-used from a structure that lay some distance away.

Post-medieval roof tile may also have been sourced from a different building as the main part of the cottage is now thatched. Burnt stone, animal bone and a fragment of lead sheet were also recovered.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Old Church Cottage, Aubourn, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and the works

may reveal evidence for the development of the 16th century building.

The investigation revealed a sequence of former topsoils which apparently post-date, although are earlier than, the construction of the cottage. This suggests that the 16th century date for the cottage is wrong or that the cottage has been re-built using the same material on the present site. A post-medieval pit was also recorded beneath the cottage. Later deposits relate to shallow underpinning works and topsoil development of recent date.

Finds recovered from the investigation include quantities of medieval and post-medieval tile with a single Roman example also present. Pottery was dated to the 16th – 18th century and burnt stone and lead sheet were also found.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr I Cockhill of M.J. Green (Navenby) Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of H and J Nevile and Son. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Alex Beeby
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Pevsner, N and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised N Antram)

Wilson, JW, 1991 *Aubourn Glimpses*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology



Figure 1 - General location plan

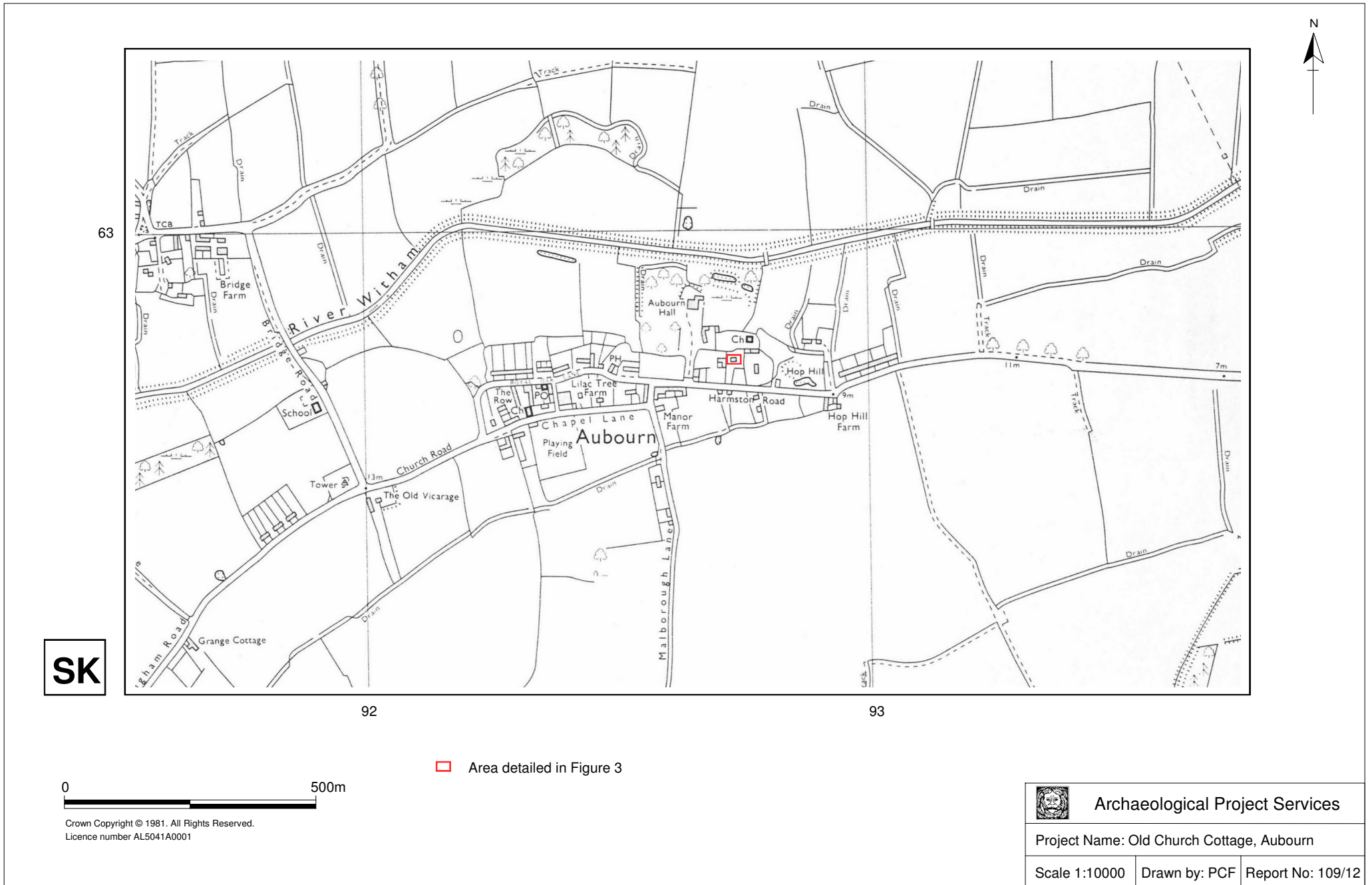


Figure 2 - Site location plan

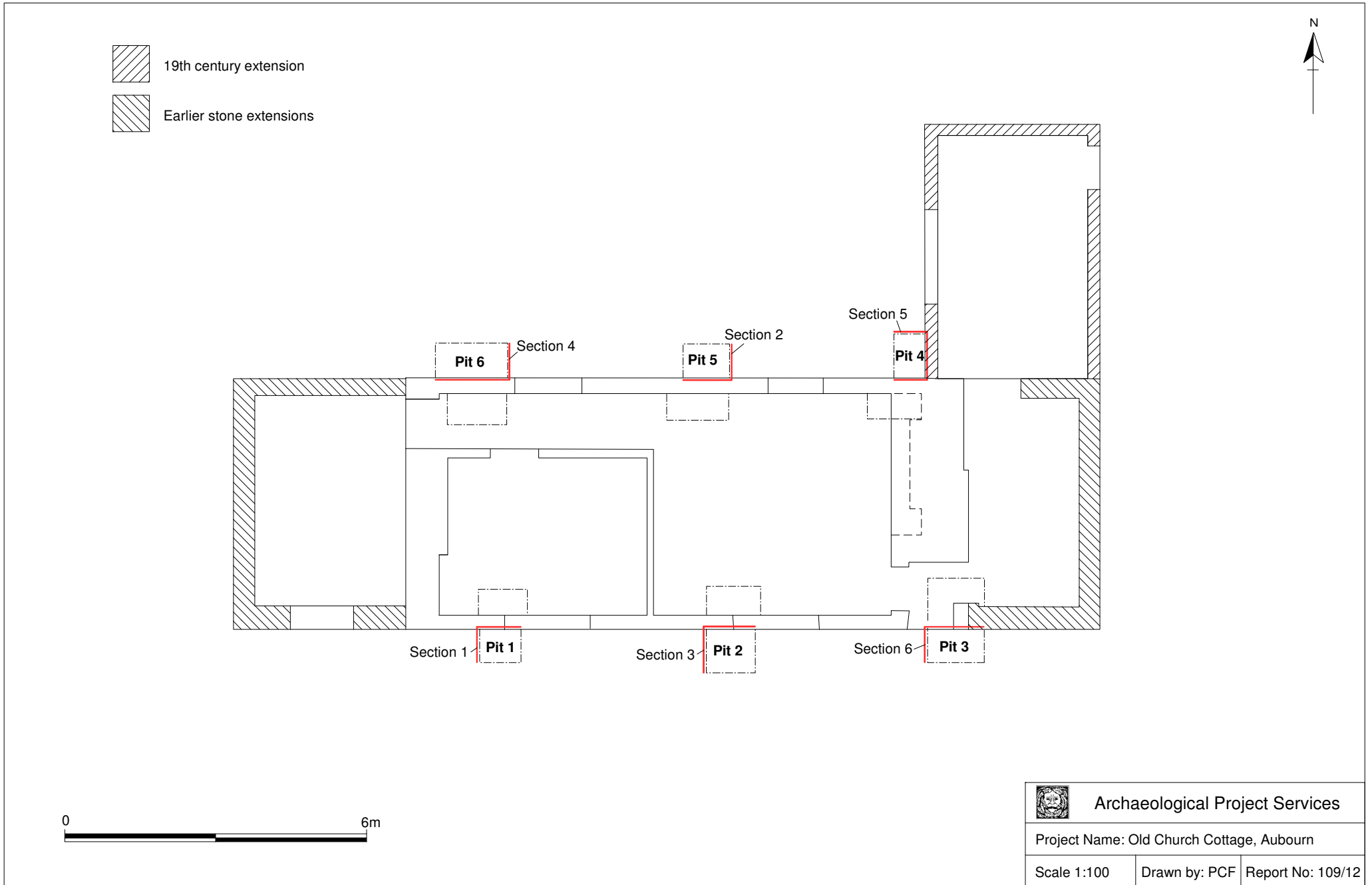
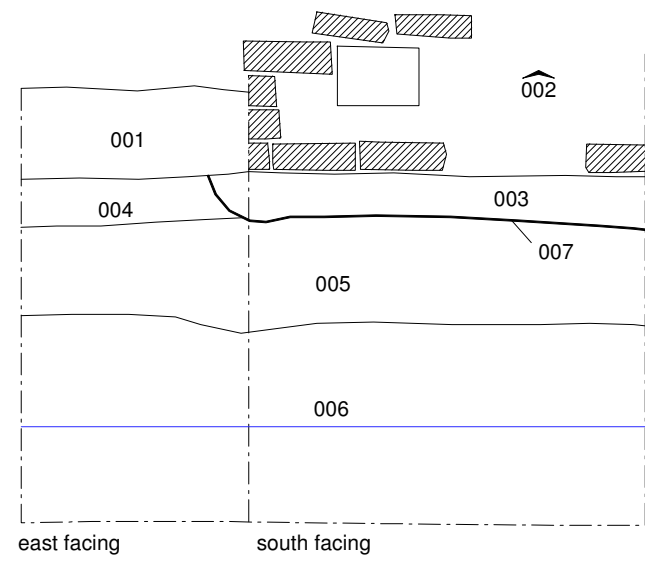
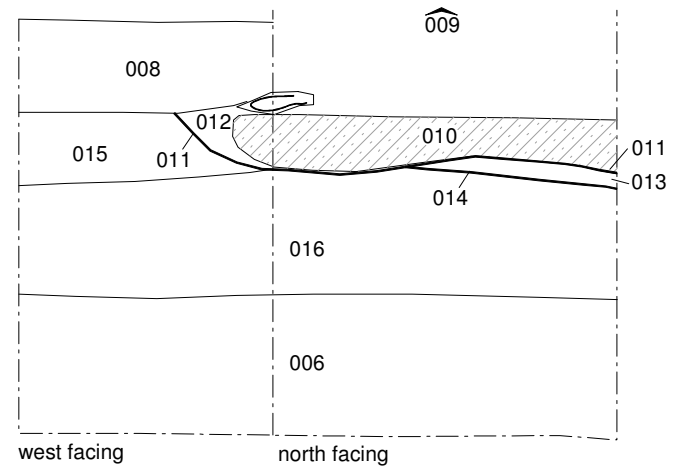


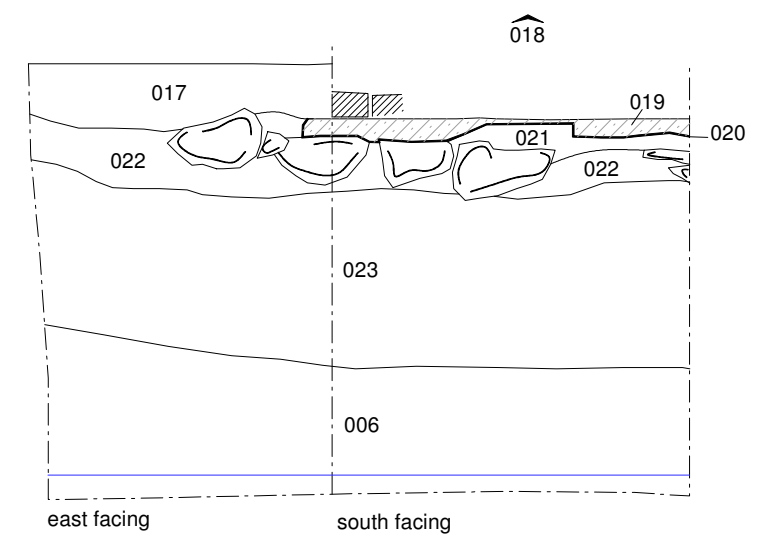
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



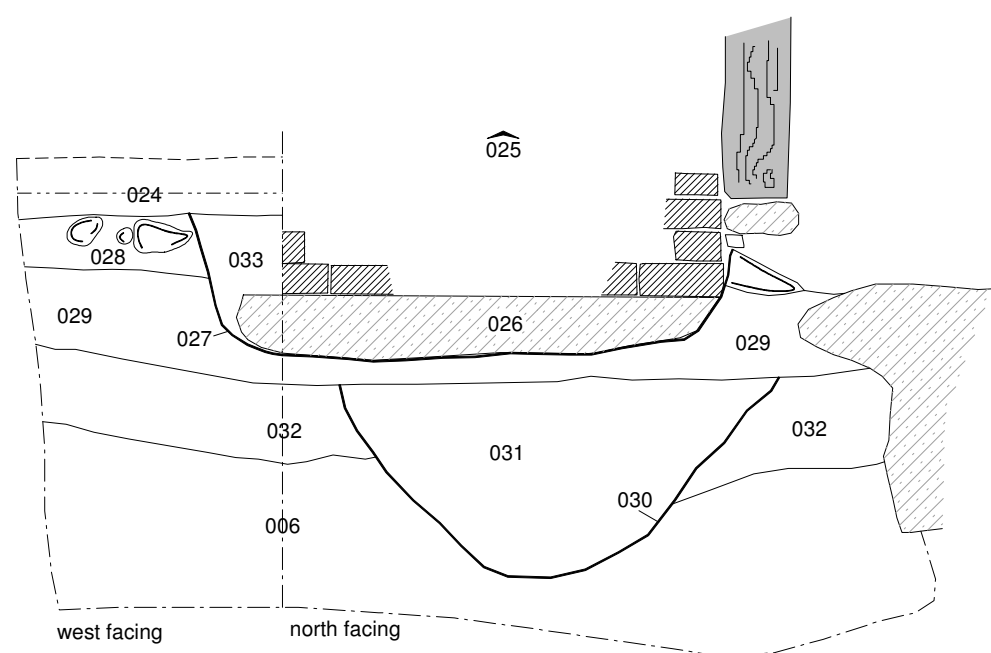
Section 1



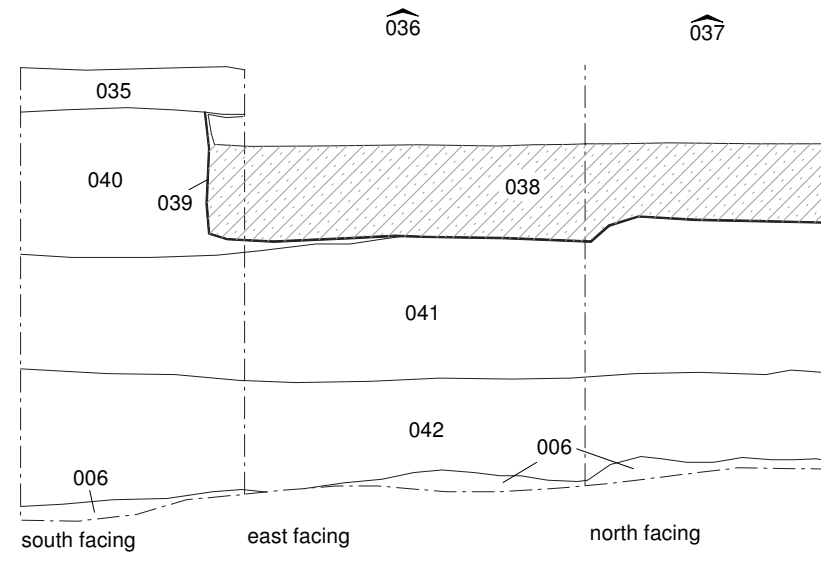
Section 2



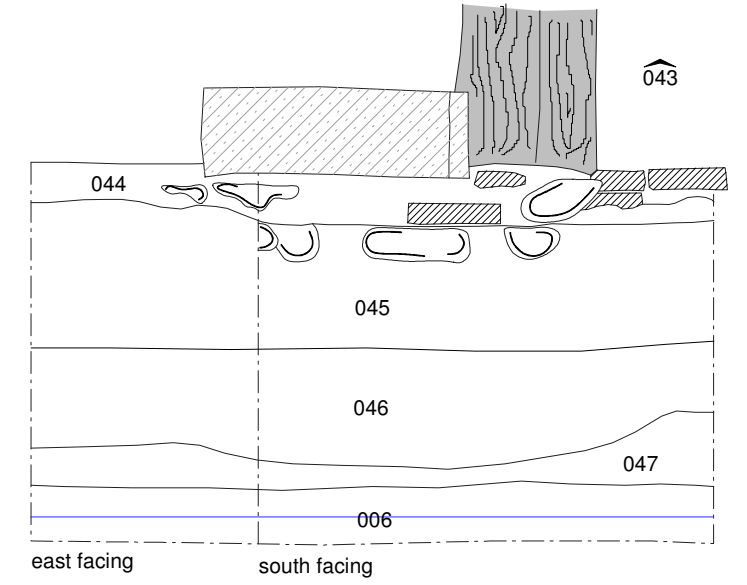
Section 3








Section 4



Section 5



Section 6

-  Brick
-  Concrete
-  Limestone
-  Timber upright
-  Water level




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Old Church Cottage, Aubourn		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 109/12

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 6



Plate 1 – Old Church Cottage from the south



Plate 2 – Pit 1, Section 1, south facing, looking north



Plate 3 – Pit 2, Section 3, south facing, looking north



Plate 4 – Pit 2, Section 3, east facing, looking west



Plate 5 – Pit 3, Section 6, looking north



Plate 6 – Pit 4, Section 5, looking southeast



Plate 7 – Pit 5, Section 2, looking south



Plate 8 – Pit 6, Section 4, looking south

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	P1	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
002	P1	Brick structure	Modern wall
003	P1	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Floor
004	P1	Soft dark grey sandy clay, 70mm thick	Former topsoil
005	P1	Soft dark bluish grey silty clay with moderate coal/charcoal and industrial waste, 0.15m thick	Former topsoil
006	All	Plastic mottled mid reddish orange, mid bluish grey and dark bluish grey clay, sand and gravel	Natural deposit
007	P1	Feature, 0.15m deep, concave sides and flat base	Foundation trench
008	P5	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
009	P5	Brick structure	Modern wall
010	P5	Indurated light yellowish brown concrete, 0.15m thick	Underpinning
011	P5	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.15m deep, moderate sides and flat base	Cut for (010)
012	P5	Soft mid grey sandy clay	Backfill within (011)
013	P5	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Floor
014	P5	Feature, 0.15m deep, concave sides and flat base	Foundation trench
015	P5	Soft mid grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
016	P5	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay, 0.17m thick	Former topsoil
017	P2	Soft dark grey silty sand	Topsoil
018	P2	Brick structure	Modern wall
019	P2	Concrete	Fill of (020)
020	P2	Feature	Cut for (019)
021	P2	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy clay	Floor
022	P2	Soft mid brownish grey sandy clay with limestone blocks, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
023	P2	Soft dark bluish grey silty clay, 0.47m thick	Former topsoil
024	P6	Soft dark grey silty sand	Topsoil
025	P6	Brick structure	Modern wall
026	P6	Concrete	Underpinning
027	P6	Feature	Foundation trench
028	P6	Soft dark grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
029	P6	Soft dark bluish grey silty clay, 0.25m thick	Former topsoil
030	P6	Feature, 1.15m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
031	P6	Soft to plastic mottled light greenish brown, greenish grey and dark bluish grey mixed sand, clay and sandy clay	Fill of (030)
032	P6	Soft dark bluish grey sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
033	P6	Soft dark grey silty clay	Backfill of (027)
034	P6	Unstratified finds retrieval	
035	P4	Soft dark grey silty sand	Topsoil
036	P4	Brick structure,	Modern wall
037	P4	Brick structure,	Modern wall
038	P4	Indurated light yellowish brown concrete	Fill of (039)

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
039	P4	Feature	Foundation trench
040	P4	Plastic dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
041	P4	Plastic dark grey sandy clay, 0.4m thick	Former topsoil
042	P4	Soft mottled mid greyish brown and brownish grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
043	P3	Brick structure	Cottage wall
044	P3	Loose to soft dark brownish grey clayey sand	Topsoil
045	P3	Friable mid brownish grey clayey sand, 0.4m thick	Former topsoil
046	P3	Plastic dark grey sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
047	P3	Soft mottled mid greyish brown and brownish grey sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 22 sherds from 12 vessels, weighing 1308 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is generally quite fresh, with some large pieces and multiple sherds from individual vessels. Two vessels have internal wear markings from heavy use and sherds from a total of five vessels have mortar or plaster adhered to the external surface or broken edge.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Post Medieval	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	16	9	840
	BL	Black Glazed Wares	1700	1750	5	2	456
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	12
Total					22	12	1308

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from layers (005) in Pit 1, (040) in Pit 4, (015) and (016) in Pit 5 as well as (028) in Pit 6. Unstratified finds recovered during the excavation of Pit 6 were labelled with the context number (034).

Range

There is a broad range of Brown Glazed Earthenwares (BERTH) in various fine fabrics; these range in colour from pale orange to dark brown orange. Vessels are mostly jar or bowl forms. This is a common type of pottery used extensively within domestic environments in the later 16th to 18th centuries. Most of this material is probably later 16th to 17th century in date although pieces from dumped deposit (028) may be 18th century. Two vessels in Black Glazed Earthenware (BL), also from (028) are most likely to belong to the 18th century. These vessels display the characteristically thick everted rim and the treacly black glaze fashionable at the time. A single sherd of glazed red earthenware (GRE) came from layer (040) in Pit 6, this is probably 16th century or perhaps slightly later.

All of the layers recorded below the cottage in Pits 1, 4 and 5 produced material predating the 18th century, with a large number of 18th century sherds recovered from dump deposit (028) in Pit 6. Deposit (028) perhaps represents a domestic waste layer, probably containing material disposed of by the occupants of the cottage.

Potential

This is an interesting small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, which should be retained as part of the site archive. The pottery is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 26 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1413 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary of form types shown in Table 2 below.

Condition

The condition of the material is mixed with some small abraded pieces as well as large relatively fresh fragments. A single piece of roofing tile, from (005), has mortar adhered, perhaps due to reuse within a structure.

Results

Table 2 Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full Name	NoF	W(g)
BRK	Brick	1	60
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	2	112
NIB	Nibbed Tile	1	57
PANT	Pantile	2	100
PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge tile	14	849
RID	Unidentified Ridge Tile	3	129
RTIL	Roman Tile	1	63
RTMISC	Roman or Post-Roman Tile	2	43
Total		26	1413

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from layers (004) and (005) in Pit 1, (022) and (023) in Pit 2, (015) and (016) in Pit 5 and (028) in Pit 6.

Range

Of the 26 pieces retrieved during the watching brief, the majority are from medieval roof tiles. There is broad range of oxidised sandy fabrics, including at least one Lincoln type. In addition there is a single piece of Roman material and two pieces of certain post medieval date.

Pit 1

Layers (004) and (005) produced material of medieval date, the majority of which came from the latter of these contexts. This group includes fragments from five peg, nib or ridge roofing tiles (PNR), all of which are flat types, and a single piece of early brick. A date of 13th-15th century is suggested for this material

Pit 2

Ceramic building material was recovered from layers (022) and (023) within this pit. As well as medieval material, layer (022) yielded two pieces likely to be from a Pantile (PANT) dated to the late 16th, 17th or 18th century and a fragment of Roman tile. Three further fragments of medieval flat roofing tile came from (023)

Pit 5

Two pieces of medieval peg, nib or ridge tile (PNR), including a later medieval type, dating from the 14th to 16th century and a fragment of ridge tile (RID) came from context (015) within this pit. Layer (016) also produced a further piece of RID and a nibbed flat roofing tile (NIB) with a square applied nib.

Pit 6

A single fragment of later medieval pegged nibbed or ridge tile (PNR) was recovered from dump deposit (028) here. This is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval date.

All of the ceramic building material is stratified, most coming from layers beneath the current building. This is likely to represent demolition debris, related to the destruction or refurbishment of buildings nearby prior to the construction of the cottage.

Potential

The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. Should any further work be carried out on the site the material would benefit from a detailed microscopic analysis of the fabrics.

Summary

A small assemblage of tile and brick, mostly of medieval date, was recovered during the watching brief. Most of this material was recovered from layers below the Old Church Cottage and is probably demolition material related to phases of activity on or near the site prior to the construction of the building.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 31 (690g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from former topsoil layers (005, 016, 022, 041 and 042) the fill of a pit (031) and the current topsoil (040).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
005	cattle	metacarpal	-	2	68	Both join
016	medium mammal	radius	-	1	8	
022	medium mammal	tibia	L	1	40	Chalky; possibly pig
031	large mammal	long bone	-	1	19	
040	large mammal	long bone	-	1	10	
	pig	mandible	-	1	24	
	medium mammal	radius	-	1	3	
	medium mammal	skull	-	1	3	
	medium mammal	rib	-	1	2	
	small mammal	radius	-	1	3	
041	cattle	humerus	L	1	167	
	cattle	mandible	L	1	86	
	cattle	metatarsus	-	1	63	
	large mammal	long bone	-	6	64	
	large mammal	scapula	-	2	22	
	large mammal	vertebra	-	4	45	
	large mammal	skull	-	3	30	
	medium mammal	radius	-	1	4	
042	large mammal	rib	-	1	29	

Summary

The assemblage contains identifiable cattle and pig, with most of the large mammal likely to be cattle. The medium mammal may represent sheep/goat and as such is typical of domesticated livestock. The bones are likely to indicate primary butchery waste, although no butchery marks were noted. Overall, the assemblage is too small for meaningful analysis, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Six other finds weighing a total of 353g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition.

Results*Table 4, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
016	lead	Triangular sheet, folded, offcut	1	54	
022	stone	Burnt stone	2	290	
031	stone	Burnt stone	3	9	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from former topsoils (016, 022) and the fill (031) of a pit?

Range

Stone, all of it burned, provides the bulk of the small assemblage, accounting for 5 of the 6 items. These perhaps derive from fires or hearth surrounds. A single piece of lead, an offcut perhaps from roofing lead, was also recovered.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential but the frequency of burnt stone indicates the presence of fires or hearths.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
004	13th-16th	Based on CBM
005	Late 16th-17th	Based on a single sherd
015	Late 16th-17th	
016	Late 16th-17th	
022	Late 16th-18th	Based on CBM; more likely 17th-18th
023	15th-17th	Based on CBM
028	18th	
031		
034	Unstratified	
040	16th-Mid 17th	
041		
042		

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Pit	Cxt	Cname	Subfabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
1	005	BERTH	SLIP type; Buff; Fe; Ca	Jar or Bowl	1	1	74	Base	Thick matt mid brown internal glaze; iron slip	M16th-17th
5	015	BERTH	Pale orange; Fe; Ca	?	1	1	14	Base	Thick Fe streaked high gloss internal dark orange brown glaze	
5	015	BERTH	Pale orange Ca	Jar or Bowl	1	1	24	Base	Soot over broken edge; rounded Ca grits up to 2mm; thick matt dark orangey brown internal glaze; slightly abraded	L16th-17th
5	015	BERTH	Pale orange Ca	Bowl	1	1	26	Rim	Long everted rim; Thick matt mid brown internal glaze	
5	016	BERTH	Mid reddy orange; Ca; mica	Jar or Bowl	1	1	119	Base	Thick highly glossy dark reddy brown glaze; mortar adhered to base	
5	016	BERTH	Mid orangey red; pale grey margins	?	1	1	11	BS	Pale yellow brown internal and dark brown external glaze with metallic lustre	L16th-17th
6	028	BL	Mid reddy orange	Large Bowl	4	1	294	Rims; BS	Thick highly glossy black internal glaze; heavy internal wear; stacking scar inside rim; thick bifurcated everted rim; white dep adhered to external surface - plaster?; side handle?	18th
6	028	BL	Dark brown orange	Large Bowl	1	1	162	Rim	Thick highly glossy black internal glaze; overfired and partially vitrified; glaze on broken edge; thick bifurcated everted rim; white dep adhered to external surface - plaster?	18th
6	028	BERTH	Mid reddy orange	Large Bowl	3	1	217	Base; BSS	Thick highly glossy dark brown internal glaze; white dep adhered to external surface - plaster?; glaze on broken edge	
6	028	BERTH	Mid reddy orange	Large Bowl	5	1	242	Bases; BSS	Dark brown glossy internal glaze; heavy internal wear marking; poorly mixed clay streaked with light firing material; joins 034; side handle?	17th-18th
6	034	BERTH	Mid reddy orange	Jar or Bowl	2	1	113	Bases	Dark brown glossy internal glaze; white dep adhered to broken edge - plaster?; poorly mixed clay; joins 028	
4	040	GRE	Mid reddy orange; Fe; Ca	?	1	1	12	BS	Thick glossy glaze; glaze over broken edge	16th-M17th

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Pit	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub form	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
1	004	RTMISC	Oxidised; medium sandy; Fe		1	32	Abraded; probably PNR	
1	004	PNR	Oxidised; fine		1	108	Flatroofer; struck upper; white deposit on outer surface	13th-16th
1	005	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy; mica		1	166	Flat roofer; thick - 19mm; cloth marks on lower surface	13th-16th
1	005	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy; mica		1	54	Flat roofer	
1	005	PNR	OX/R/OX; vitrified		1	14	Mortar or plaster adhered to upper surface	
1	005	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy; mica		1	22	Partially vitrified; mortar adhered	
1	005	CBM	Oxidised; shell; mica		2	112	Very abraded; partially extant struck surface	
1	005	BRK	Dull ox/R/Dull ox; coarse sandy		1	60	Handmade; burned out grass impressions	15th-16th
5	015	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy		1	18	White deposit	
5	015	RID	Oxidised; medium-coarse sandy		2	60	?ID; poorly mixed clay; partially vitrified	14th-16th
5	015	PNR	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica		1	77	Slight curve - possibly RID	
5	016	NIB	Oxidised; coarse sandy	Applied square nib	1	57	Abraded	13th-15th
5	016	RID	Oxidised; medium-coarse sandy; Fe		1	69	Cloth marks; highly fired	13th-16th
2	022	PANT	Oxidised; medium sandy		2	100	Early type	L16th-18th
2	022	PNR	OX/R/OX; coarse; sandy; Fe		3	216	Poorly mixed; partially vitrified; poss RID	13th-15th
2	022	RTIL	Light oxidised; fine sandy; mica		1	63	TEG?	Roman
2	022	RTMISC	Oxidised; medium sandy		1	11	Abraded; surfaceless	
2	023	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine sandy		1	5		
2	023	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy		1	15		
2	023	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; mica		1	60	Struck upper; Lincoln fabric	13th-15th
6	028	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy		1	94	Late type	15th-17th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

47	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
7	Sheets of scale drawings
4	Daily record sheets
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2012.159

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: AOCC 12

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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