
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF,
AT CROSS STREET,
POTTERHANWORTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(POCS 08)**

Work Undertaken For
Riva Develoments Ltd.

Report Compiled by
Mary Nugent HND, BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: (N/49/1435/07)
National Grid Reference: TF 05409 66224
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-47901

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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APS Report No. **99/08**

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1 SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at Red House Farm, Cross Street, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.

The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. In particular the site is close to important medieval pottery production sites.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Finds retrieved during the investigation include 13th – 14th century pottery and faunal remains.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Riva Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of three dwellings on land at Cross Street, Main Road, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire. The site is part of a larger development with permission for conversion of a barn and erection of eleven dwellings. Approval for the development was sought

through the submission of planning application N/49/1435/07 to the local planning authority, North Kesteven District Council. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 17th July 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Potterhanworth is situated 9km southeast of Lincoln and 21km north of Sleaford, in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is on the northern side of the village, on the west side of Main Road and north of Cross Street at National Grid Reference TF 05409 66224. The site is currently a farm and farmyard located on a slight slope down to the south at approximately 18m OD.

Local soils are Beccles 1 Association typical stagnogley soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). Beneath drift deposits of till and river sand and gravel there is a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Kellaways sand and clays (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric activity has been discovered within the village of Potterhanworth itself, occasional finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts from elsewhere in the parish, and the presence of prehistoric barrows southeast of the village, suggest that prehistoric populations were present in the area.

Finds of Romano-British pottery and coins have been made in and around the village,

and the Car Dyke, a Roman waterway, is located approximately 1km to the east. However no direct evidence of Roman settlement has yet been found in the area.

To date, no evidence of Saxon settlement has been recovered from the area, although the place-name evidence suggests that the origin for the settlement dates to this period. The name is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as *Haneworde* and is derived from the Old English personal name *Hana* and the Old English word *worth* meaning an enclosed settlement. The prefix Potter was added later (first recorded in 1327) and is probably a reference to pottery production in the village (Cameron 1998).

The Domesday survey records that Potterhanworth was owned by Walter of Aincourt and settled by some of his men-at-arms. It contained a church and priest, agricultural land, meadow, woodland pasture and approximately 47 households (Morris 1986).

Earthworks, believed to be remains of medieval structures, have been identified in fields on the southeast edge of the modern village. The village church, St Andrew's, contains elements dated to the 13th century, although it was substantially rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

During the medieval period Potterhanworth emerged as the centre of a sizeable pottery industry. Quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered from the village and suggest that the kilns may have been located along Barff Road (Healey 1974 and 1988). The fabric of these pots is usually shell-gritted with grey, buff or light brown surface. Known forms include cooking pots, bowls, pancheons, pipkins, jugs and storage jars

that were probably produced between 1200 and 1450 (Healey 1974).

A watching brief on earlier phases of the development to the north recovered small amounts of residual medieval material.

It was probably during this period that Potterhanworth village was at its greatest extent, in the post-medieval period the population seems to have decreased and in the 1563 Diocesan Return the parish is recorded as having 45 households (Hodgett 1975). Population decline occurred throughout the rural areas of North Kesteven and Lindsey in the 16th and 17th century, mainly as a result of changes in the agricultural economy, particularly increased use of enclosed pasture (Holmes 1980).

3 AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, form, spatial arrangement, function and origin.

4 METHODS

The watching brief was undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and included the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths required by the development. A Test Pit was excavated in the vicinity of Plot C instead of the plot being monitored due to time restraints. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness

of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded across the development site was a 0.85m thick layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (009) (Figure 4). This is likely to be a natural deposit.

5.2 Undated Deposits

Cutting the natural sand and gravel in Plot A was a partly exposed sub circular post hole or small pit [004], 0.52m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a pointed base (Figures 4 and 5). The fill was a friable greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional limestone fragments (003). Immediately to the east of this was a partly exposed oval feature [006], possibly a post hole, up to 0.4m wide, filled with a dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel (Figures 4 and 5). To the west of [004] was a sub circular pit or post hole [008], 0.32m wide with a fill of dark brown silty sand with moderate gravel (007).

Cutting natural on the northern edge of Plot B was an irregular shaped feature [011], 2.2m by 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep. This was filled by a yellowish brown silty sand (010). The irregular shape of this feature suggests it could represent a tree bowl (Figures 4 and 5).

A possible pit [013] 1.5m wide by 0.85m deep was recorded on the eastern corner of Plot B. This was filled by dark grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional stone inclusions (012) (Figures 4 and 5).

A linear feature [016] was identified in the test pit on the eastern corner of the development site. The lower fill of this feature comprised pale brown silty sand 0.24m thick with frequent gravel. The upper fill, (014), was a 0.3m thick pale brown silty sand (Figure 4).

5.3 Recent Deposits

Sealing all deposits across the development area was a 0.42m thick layer of greyish brown silty sand subsoil (002), with moderate gravel and occasional cobble sized inclusions. Finds recovered from this deposit included 13th and 14th century Potterhanworth ware pottery, a sherd of Humber Ware pottery and an assemblage of cattle bone.

6 DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural deposit of river sand and gravel.

A series of undated features were recorded across the site possibly associated with former agricultural use of the site. These were all sealed by a subsoil layer and are likely to be ancient but further investigation would be needed to ascertain this.

A ditch recorded on the eastern corner of the site possibly represents a former boundary.

An agricultural subsoil containing 13th and 14th century pottery sealed all deposits and features.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Red House Farm, Cross Street, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire, because the site lies within area of archaeological activity ranging from the prehistoric period to the present day.

Natural river terrace deposits were the earliest recorded on site.

A series of undated features were recorded across the site.

A horticultural or agricultural subsoil sealed all features and deposits and contained 13th and 14th century artefacts and animal bone. This indicates that the known medieval pottery industry within the village did not extend in to this area.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Riva Construction Ltd. who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

9 PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone

Site Supervisor: Bob Garland

Illustration: Mary Nugent

Photographic reproduction: Mary Nugent
Post excavation analysis: Mary Nugent

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10 ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT CROSS STREET, POTTERHANWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001





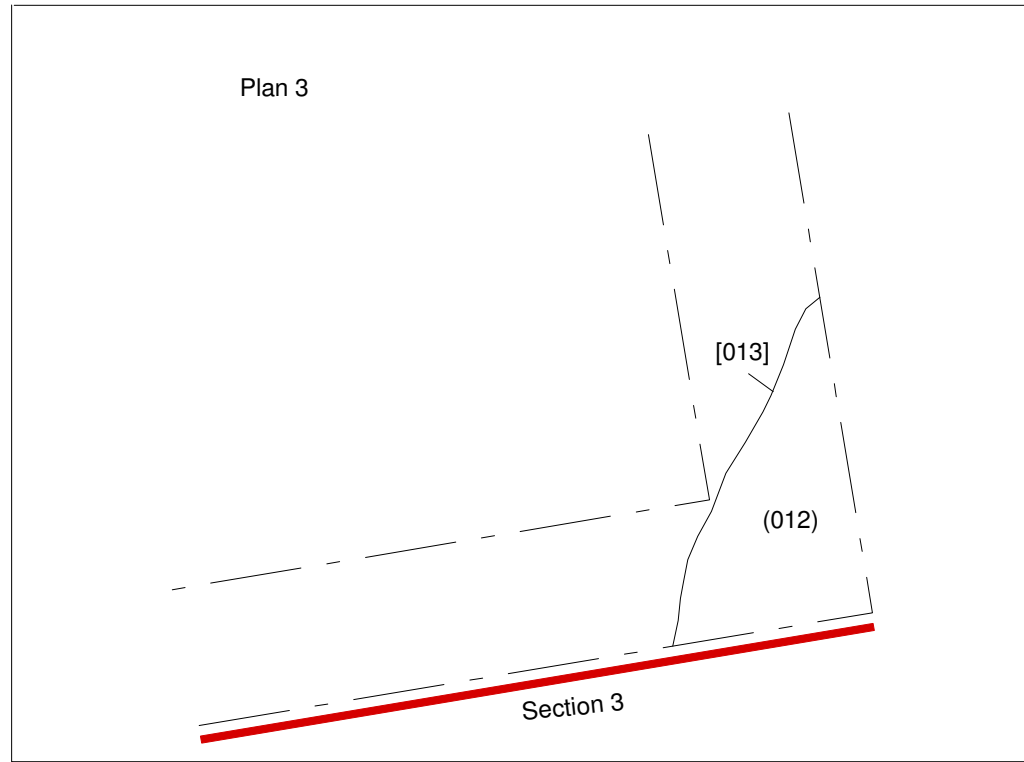
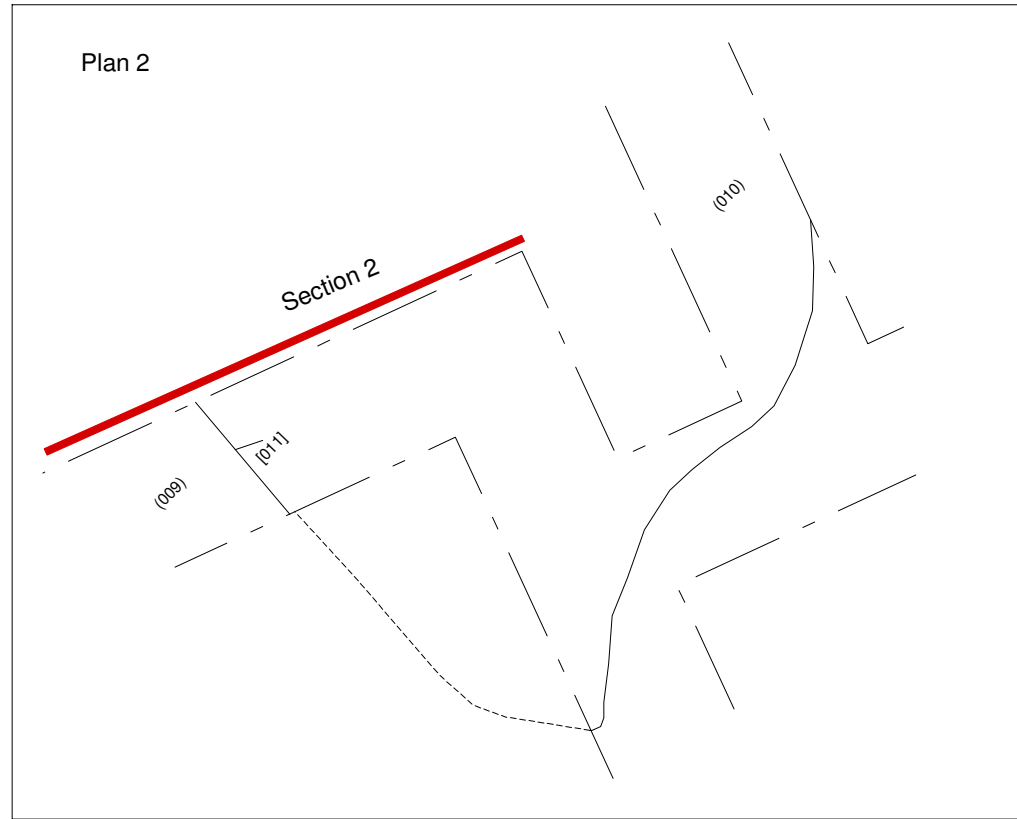
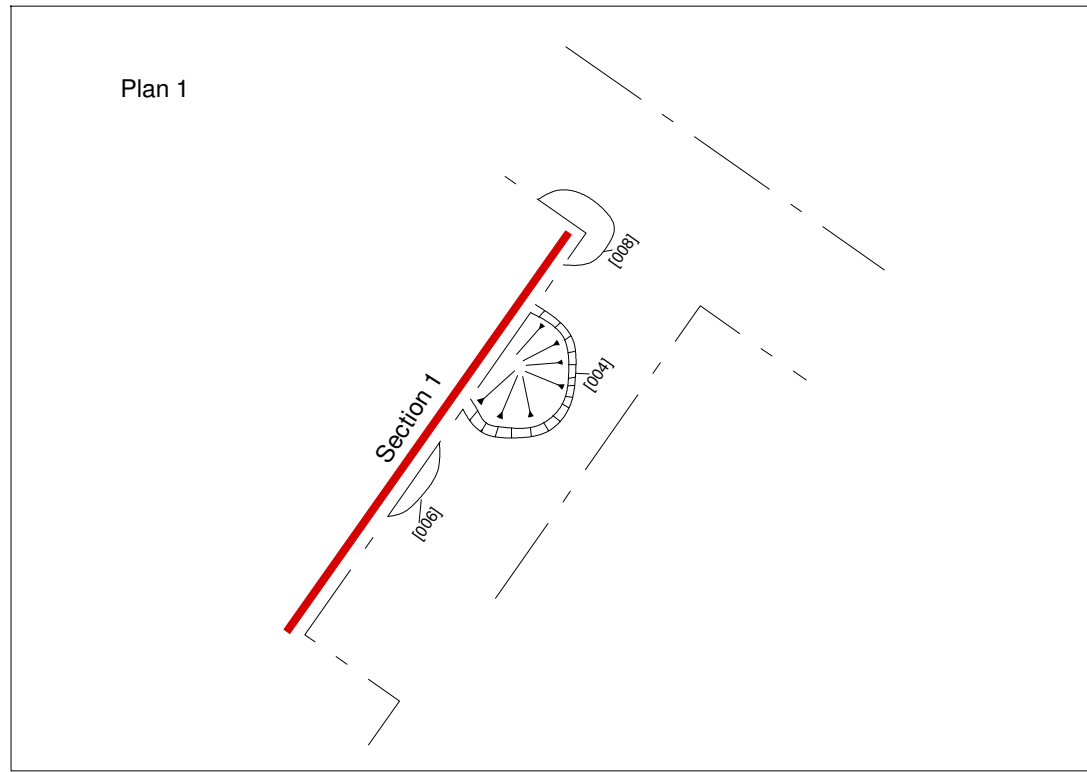
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Cross Street, Potterhanworth, (POCS08)		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 99/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Site Plan showing section and plan locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Cross Street, Potterhanworth, (POCS08)		
Scale 1:300	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 99/08




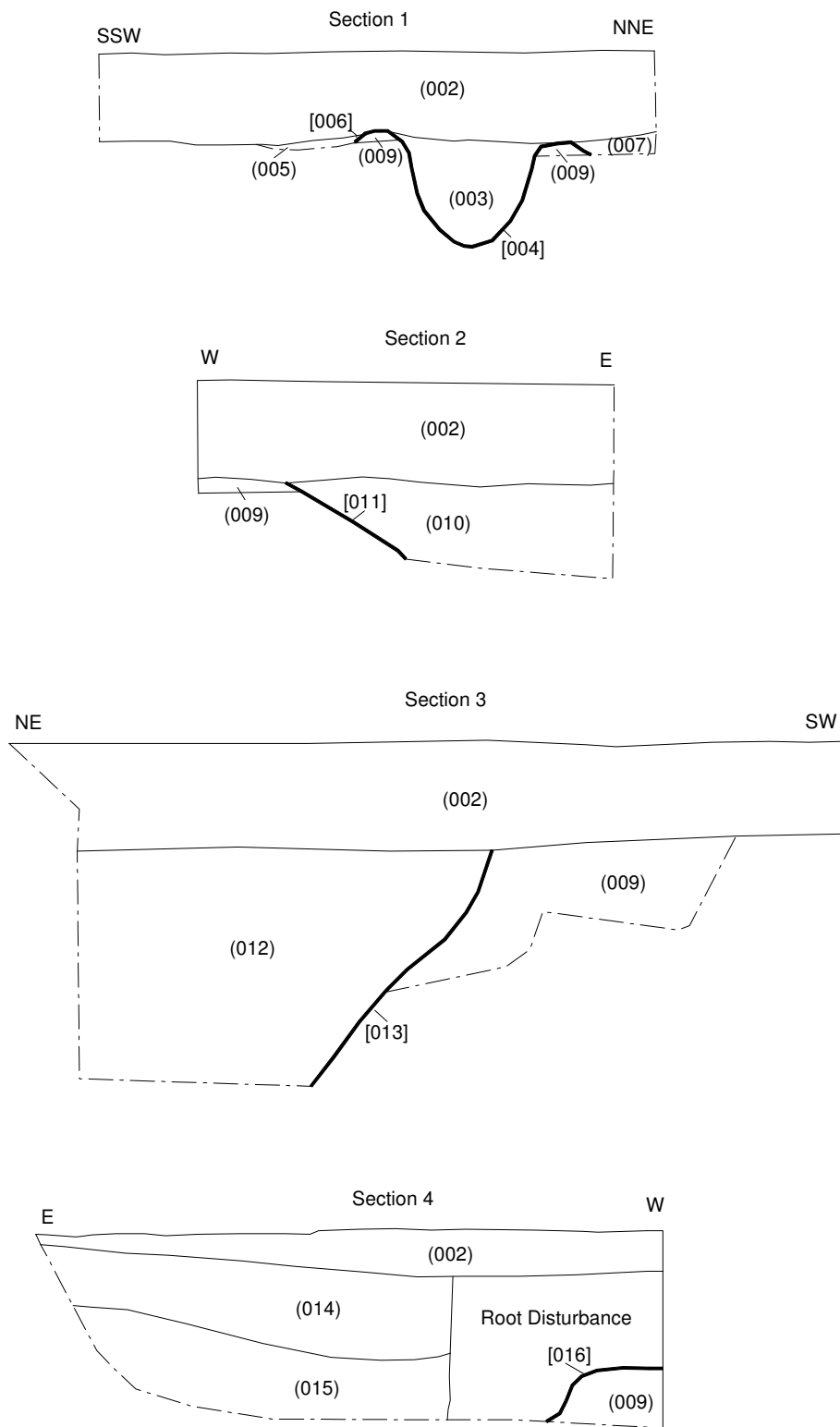
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Cross Street Potterhanworth (POCS08)		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 99/08

Figure 5 Plans 1, 2 and 3.




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Cross Street Potterhanworth (POCS08)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by:MN	Report No: 99/08

Figure 4 Sections 1-4



Site prior to development
looking northwest



Section 1 looking
north northwest



Section 2 looking north northwest



Section 3 looking south southeast



Section 4
looking south



Fully excavated
footings looking
east

Appendix 1 Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Red House Farm, Cross Street, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site is located in area identified as a major medieval pottery industry. Previous discoveries and archaeological work nearby has revealed evidence of medieval pottery production in the form of waster dumps and kiln furniture. Roman artefacts have also been recovered.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development at Red House Farm, Cross Street, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Potterhanworth is situated 9km southeast of Lincoln and 21km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site lies in the north of the village, on the north side of Cross Street at National Grid Reference TF 05409 66224. The site currently forms part of a farmyard.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/49/1435/07) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of three dwellings. The site is part of a larger development with permission for conversion of a barn and erection of 11 dwellings. A condition for a watching brief has been applied to the outline planning application (N/49/0983/00) and all subsequent planning applications.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on a slight slope down to the south at approximately 18m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 1 Association typical stagnogley soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). Beneath drift deposits of till and river sand and gravel there is a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Kellaways sand and clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is located in an area where archaeological finds dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods have been recovered. A Roman coin was found just to the south and other possible Roman coins and pottery has been found nearby. Mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, Potterhanworth is recorded as containing a church. The present church dates to the 13th century. During the medieval period Potterhanworth became the centre of a major pottery industry.
- 6.2 Large quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered from Potterhanworth and kiln sites have been identified along nearby Barff Road. Watching briefs on Barff Road uncovered evidence for medieval pottery production, including large dumps of waste, mis-fired pottery and a kiln stand (Archaeological Project Services 1998). Nearer to the development site, quantities of medieval pottery have been found. Watching brief on earlier phases of the development to the north recovered small amounts of residual medieval material (Rayner 2005).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written

descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.

- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS online database. If appropriate, a report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes on the findings may be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman – A Boyle with B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - A Boyle with J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later – A Boyle APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Specification: Version 1, 11 June 2008

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Unstratified finds	
002	Friable greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional cobble sized inclusions 0.35m thick	Subsoil;
003	Friable greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional limestone fragments 0.42m thick	Fill of [004]
004	Partly exposed sub circular cut 0.52m wide, 0.42m deep. With steep sides and a pointed base.	Possible post hole or small pit
005	Friable dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel	Fill of [006]
006	Partly exposed oval cut 0.4m by 0.09m wide.	Possible post hole
007	Friable dark brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.	Fill of [008]
008	Sub circular cut 0.32m by 0.3m wide	Possible post hole
009	Friable yellowish brown sand and gravel at least 0.85m thick	Natural
010	Friable mottled yellowish brown silty sand with moderate rounded pebble inclusions 0.35m thick	Fill of [011]
011	Irregular shaped feature 2.2m by 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep with sharp break of slope top and steep sides.	Possible tree bowl
012	Friable dark grey brown silty sand with moderate gravel and occasional large irregular stone inclusions	Fill of [013]
013	Partly exposed feature 1.5m by 1.5m wide by 0.85m deep with a curving slope	Pit
014	Friable pale brown silty sand 0.3m deep	Fill of [016]
015	Friable pale brown silty sand with frequent gravel and rare dark shiny stone fragments 0.24m thick	Fill of [016]
016	Possible linear 1.8m wide in section 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base	Possible ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A moderate quantity of artefacts, 13 items weighing a total of 1282g, was retrieved. Pottery was the most abundant material and the great majority of this was made locally in Potterhanworth. Where datable, all the material is medieval, specifically 13th-14th century. Faunal remains were also recovered.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

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 ten sherds from a maximum of ten vessels, weighing 400 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

Condition

Overall, the pottery is in fresh condition and consists of large fragments; the average sherd weight is high at 40 grams.

Soot occurred on two vessels and a Potterhanworth-type (POTT) bowl has a residue adhering to the underside of its base. A single jar has an internally leached surface that may be the result of holding acidic contents.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	HUM	Humber ware	Jug	1	1	8	Applied scales	BS		Mid 13th to 14th
001	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Bowl	1	1	56		Base	Internal soot	Mid 13th to 14th
001	POTTG	Potterhanworth Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	68		Handle	Rod handle; ?ID; fe slip and reduced green to yellow glaze	14th
002	HUM	Humber ware	?	1	1	24		BS		
002	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Jar	1	1	39		BS	Internally leached; ?ID	
002	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Bowl	1	1	37	Slight finger pressings	Rim	Abraded; ?ID	
002	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Jar	1	1	13		Rim	Flake	
002	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	43		Base	Externally leached; patchy soot	
002	POTT	Potterhanworth-type ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	53		Base	External residue underside of base	
002	POTTG	Potterhanworth Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	59	Finger pinched	Base	Splashed glaze with some cu; ?ID; Lincoln-style vessel	

Provenance

Vessels were recovered from subsoil (002); context (001) was assigned to unstratified finds.

Range

A similar range of ware types have been recovered from other excavations in Potterhanworth, although the assemblage is dominated by vessels that were produced in the village itself.

Potential

No further work is required on the pottery and the assemblage should be retained.

Summary

A small assemblage of medieval pottery came from two contexts. The material is of mid 13th to 14th century date and suggests domestic activity occurring in the vicinity at this time.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 8 (256g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was all retrieved from a subsoil layer (002).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
002	cattle	femur	2	85	juvenile (2 join but are unfused)
	cattle	metatarsus	2	60	juvenile (right and left side), unfused
	cattle	scapula	1	25	juvenile
	cattle	tibia	2	84	juvenile (unfused)
	cattle	unidentified	1	2	

Summary

The animal bone derives from a calf and is likely to be from a single animal. As such, the assemblage has little potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three other artefacts, mortar and stone, together weighing 882g were recovered.

Condition

The material is on good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	mortar	Off-white mortar with flint gravel	2	399	
	stone	Burnt stone	1	483	

Provenance

All of the other finds were recovered from the subsoil.

Range

The other finds assemblage was restricted to mortar and stone.

Potential

The other finds have low potential, though the mortar may indicate that buildings were previously located in the proximity of the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	-	Unstratified finds
002	Mid 13th to 14th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd	NoS	Number of sherds
CXT	Context	NoV	Number of vessels
NoF	Number of Fragments	W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the

prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Romano-British

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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: 2008.102

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: POCS08

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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