

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 11 POND STREET,  
HARLAXTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HLPS 07)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr G Sharp**

June 2007

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

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National Grid Reference: SK 8835 3244  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.49  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. **74/07**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.*

*The site is located within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village best represented by the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of St Mary and St Peter. Furthermore, the site lies partly within a manorial moated enclosure, the earthworks of which lie to the south of the site. An Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) cemetery is also believed to be located in the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated deposits comprise the possible backfill of a known medieval moat, a stone culvert and former topsoils. Post-medieval layers include a clearance cut, a demolition layer, a surface above a levelling deposit and a former boundary wall and extant gatepost.*

*Finds include pottery, glass, nails, clay pipe, tile and animal bone, all of post-medieval and later date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme 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 may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Mr G Sharp to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 11 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/1210. The watching brief was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> March and 27<sup>th</sup> April 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Harlaxton is located 5km southwest of Grantham and 29km northwest of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 200m south of the centre of Harlaxton as defined by the parish church of St Mary and St Peter at National Grid Reference SK8835 3244 (Fig. 2). Situated on the south side of Pond Street, the site lies at a height of c. 88m OD on land that slopes down to the northeast.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, loamy ferruginous soils, and clayey soils of the Denchworth Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Middle Lias silts and silty clays and the Marlstone Rock bed (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Harlaxton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. Anglo-Saxon pottery found in the western part of the village may indicate a cremation cemetery (Meaney 1964, 156).

Harlaxton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Herlavestune*, the name is derived from

an anglicised Old Norse name ‘*Hiorleif*’ and the Old English *tūn* meaning village or settlement (Cameron 1998, 59). At the time of Domesday, the land was held by the King and contained two mills, 60 acres of meadow and 60 acres of thicket (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the church of St Mary and St Peter which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 361) and the remnants of a 14<sup>th</sup> century village cross.

The site lies adjacent to the site of Harlaxton Manor House which is indicated by two arms of a moat to the south, the easternmost of which enters the site and forms a pond within the development area. A building, mainly of Tudor and Jacobean origin, stood at the centre of this site until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the 16<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse still remains. Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow have also been recorded around the village.

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was partially stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches 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 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services’ practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). 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

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of greyish brown clay (005). This measured in excess of 0.3m thick.

### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located in the westernmost foundation trench of the house was a layer of brown clay with organic material (013) that measured over 0.43m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was overlain by a 0.45m thick possible former topsoil comprising brown sandy silt (012). Upon this possible soil was a dumped layer of black ash (011).

Cut through this dumped deposit was an

east-west aligned feature (008). This was over 1.55m wide and over 0.95m deep. Towards the base of the cut was a culvert constructed of limestone (009). The cut had then been backfilled with brown sandy silt (010) and subsequently sealed by a subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt (007).

Though not recorded in detail, an area of cessy material was identified to the north of the stone culvert (Fig. 3).

The earliest deposit encountered in the garage foundations was a layer of brown sandy silt (016), perhaps representing a former topsoil. This was over 0.48m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3).

### **Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits**

Cutting the natural clay (005) was a broad shallow clearance cut (004) that measured up to 0.79m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). This contained a backfill of yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone (003) from which a stone tile was retrieved.

A brick culvert was identified aligned north-south through the house foundations, though was not recorded in any greater detail.

To the west of the undated former topsoil in the garage foundations was a demolition deposit of brown silty clay with frequent limestone and brick fragments (021). This measured over 0.23m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3). This had been sealed by a levelling deposit of grey sandy silt with gravel (020) upon which was a mortar surface (019).

Cutting the undated soil (016) was an east-west aligned foundation trench (024). This was over 0.6m long by 0.2m deep and contained a limestone wall (015). This wall continued to the east where it joined a still extant piece of masonry which forms a gatepost (019).

### **Phase 4 Recent deposits**

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil which was mainly grey sandy silt (006 and 014), though contained discrete patches of limestone fragments (002). This measured between 0.47m and 0.17m thick.

Cut through the topsoil in the garage foundations was a north-south aligned service trench (017). This was 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep with a single fill of brown sandy silt (018).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of clay relate to the underlying solid geology of Middle Lias clay.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise a number of layers, including an organic clay, dumping and former topsoils, as well as a stone culvert and an area of cess-rich material. Apart from the stone culvert, other layers may represent the backfill of the eastern arm of the moat which can be projected through these parts of the foundation trench (Fig. 3). The stone culvert enters this area and may have drained an area to the east into the former moat.

Features and deposits assigned to a post-medieval phase (Phase 3) include a clearance cut and a brick culvert in the house foundations, and a topsoil with demolition layers sealed by a surface and levelling deposits. The brick culvert is parallel to the arm of the moat and is aligned to the return north of the south arm of the moat and could enter the pond adjacent to Pond Street. The demolition deposits suggest a building in the vicinity which predates the former, recently demolished, building at the site. In addition, a stone boundary wall and a gatepost (still extant) were also recorded at the north of the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a small collection of pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date, as well as tile, glass, clay pipe and metalwork. A small assemblage of animal bone was also recovered.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Pond Street, Harlaxton, as the site lay within the core of the medieval village and may impact a medieval moated manorial complex.

However, no deposits were encountered that could be assigned a medieval date. Some undated layers may represent the infill of the medieval moat. Also undated were former topsoils and a stone culvert. A post-medieval culvert, demolition deposit, surface and a boundary wall were also recorded.

Finds include post-medieval and later pottery, glass, tile, clay pipe, nails and a small assemblage of animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G Sharp for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland, Mary Nugent  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

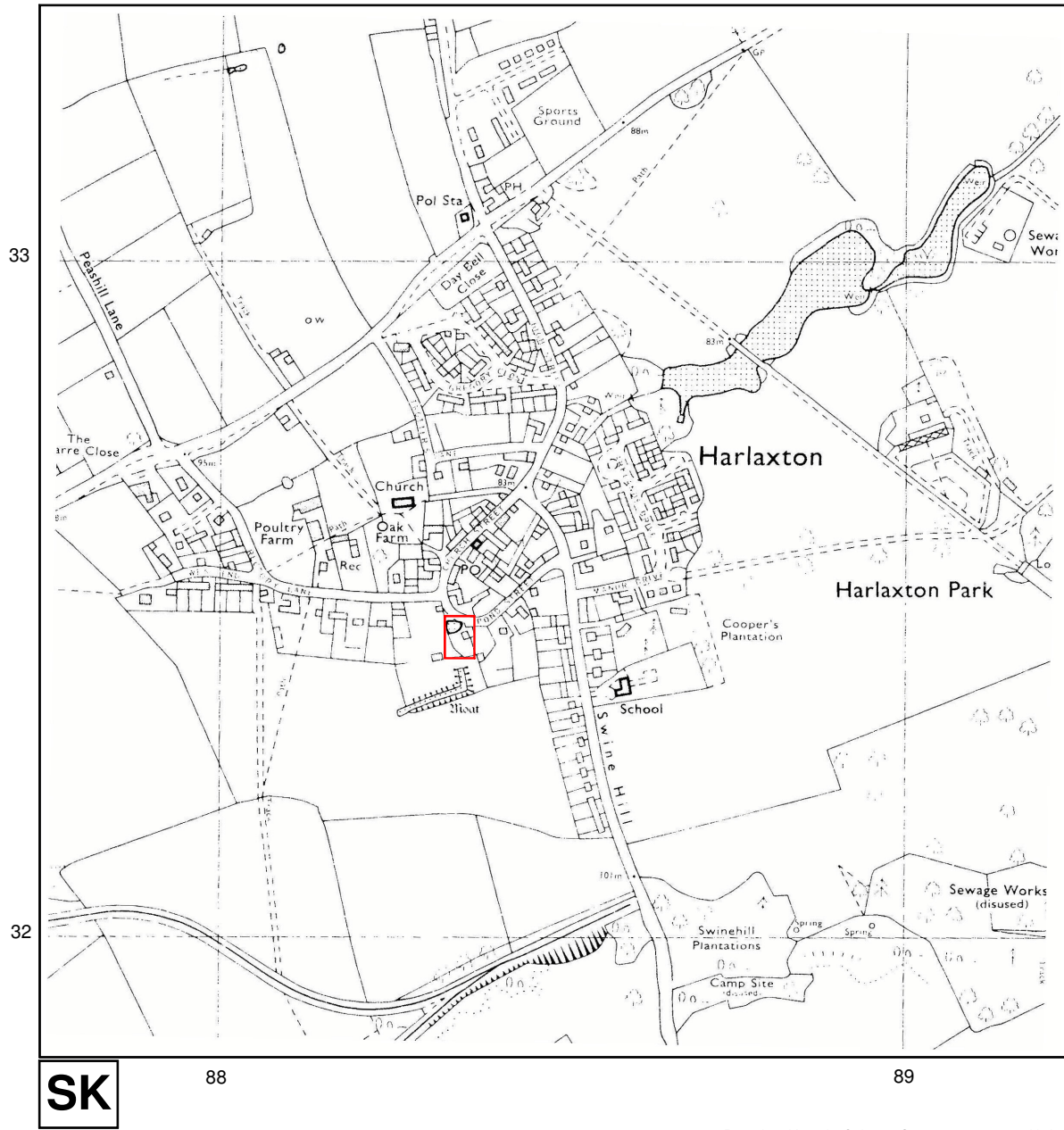
APS Archaeological Project Services  
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





Figure 1 - General location plan





Area of development

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: Pond Street, Harlaxton HLPS07

Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 74/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan



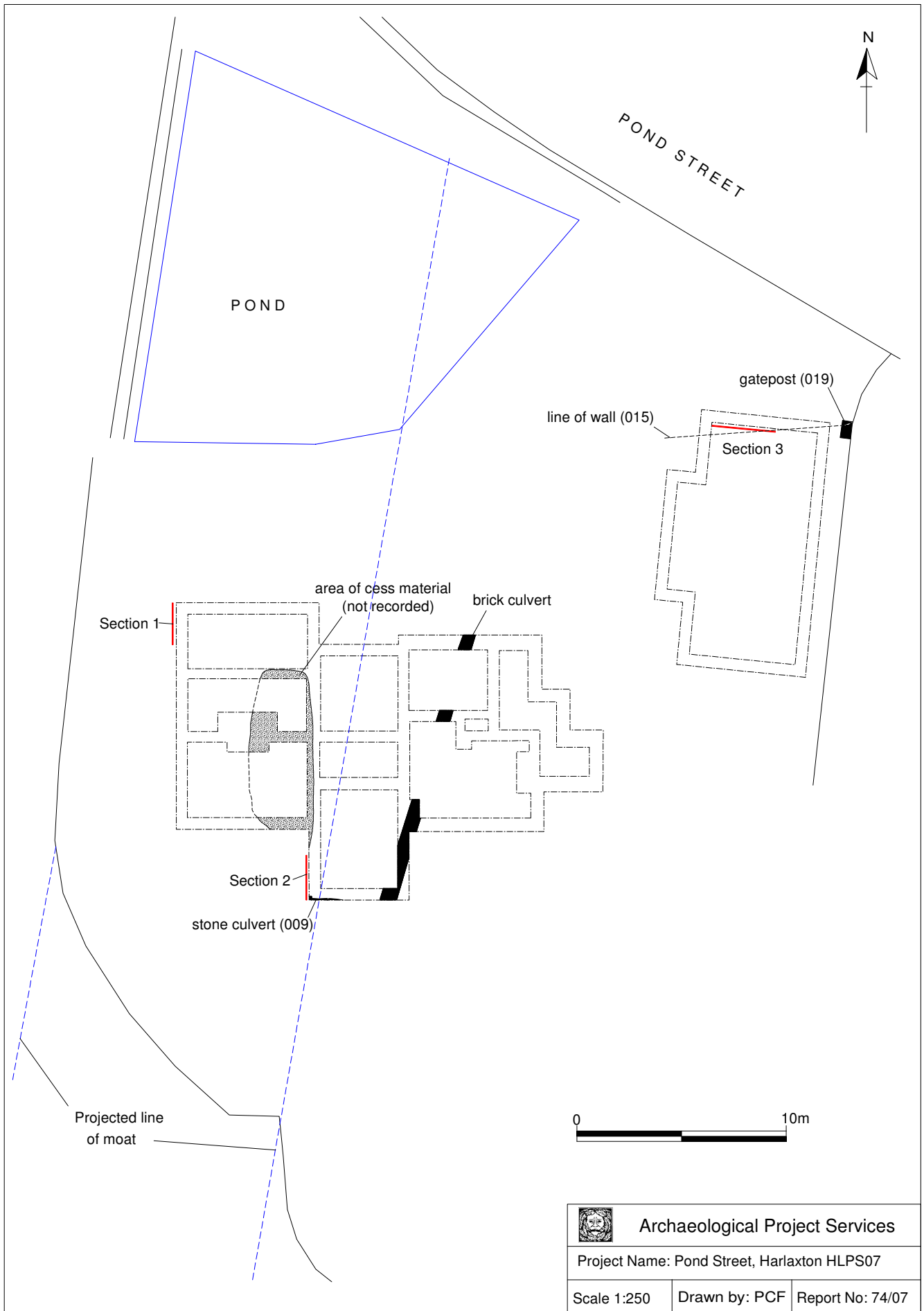
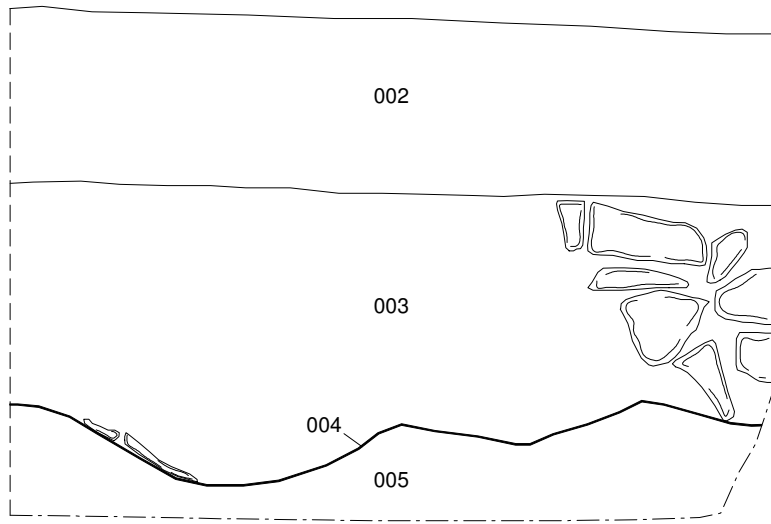
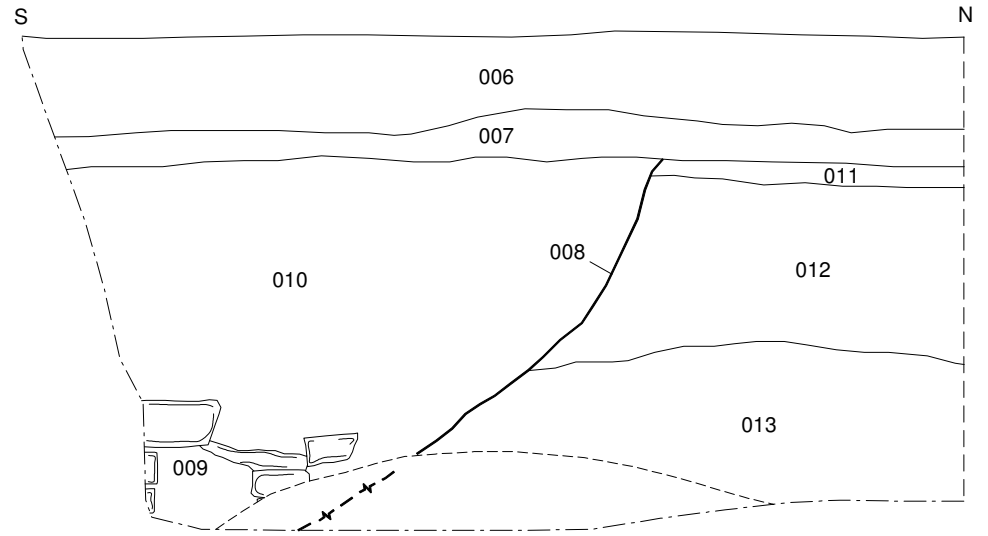


Figure 3 - Plan of the development area showing section locations

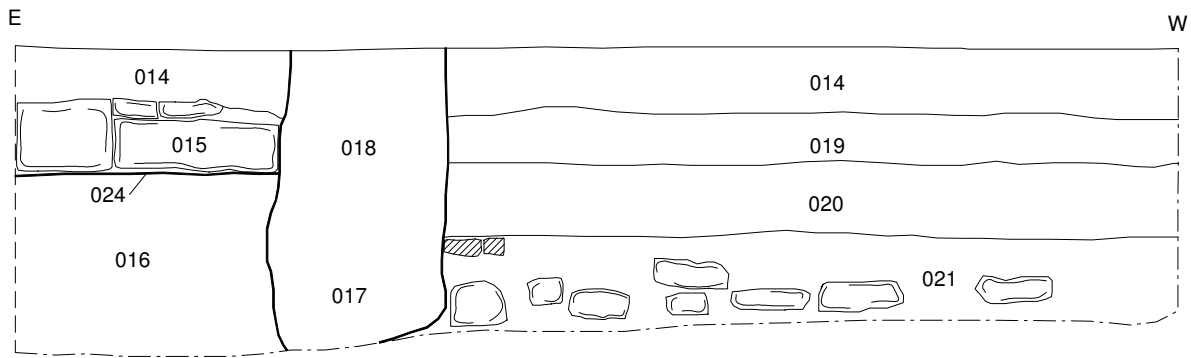




Section 1



Section 2



Section 3




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Pond Street, Harlaxton HLPS07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 74/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3







Plate 1 - View looking south across the development site



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the post-medieval clearance cut (004), looking west



Plate 3 - Section 2 with the undated stone culvert (009), looking west



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the deposits encountered in the garage foundations, looking southeast



Plate 5 - View of the extant boundary wall/gatepost (022), looking east

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT 1 POND STREET, HARLAXTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage at Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to the historic core of the village and probably within the confines of a medieval moated site, remnants of which are located just to the south. The moat is the site of the former manor house. Anglo-Saxon pottery and a Civil War coin hoard have also been found close by.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a house and garage on land at 11 Pond Street, Harlaxton, 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 Harlaxton is located approximately 4km southwest of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Pond Street lies on the southern side of the village and the site, number 11, is located on the south side of the road, close to its junction with Rectory Lane. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 883 324.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (S06/1210) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a house and garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at about 90m OD in a slight valley that declines to the northeast. Soils at the site are Banbury Association, loamy ferruginous soils developed on Jurassic ironstone, with Denchworth Association clayey soils over Jurassic clays directly to the south (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The development site lies close to the historic core of Harlaxton. Remnants of a medieval moat are located just south of the development area and the moat may originally have encompassed the site.

The moat is the site of the former manor house.

- 6.2 Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been found nearby and a coin hoard dating to the Civil War period (1640s) was found directly across the road from the site.

## **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.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## **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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the Lincolnshire 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 Collection, 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 investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will 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 South 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

## **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.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 29-11-06



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Unstratified finds retrieval	
002	Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments, 0.47m thick	Topsoil
003	Soft to friable light yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone, 0.73m thick	Fill of (004)
004	Feature, 0.7m deep, undulating base	Clearance cut
005	Soft light greyish brown clay, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
006	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
007	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.55m wide by >0.95m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (009)
009	Limestone structure, rough hewn and deliberately placed, 0.6m wide and >0.35m high	Stone culvert
010	Friable light brown sandy silt	Fill of (008)
011	Friable black ash, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
012	Friable light brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Levelling deposit
013	Soft light brown clay with organic material, >0.43m thick	Deposit
014	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil
015	Limestone structure	Wall foundation
016	Loose light brown sandy silt, >0.48m thick	Former topsoil
017	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m wide by 0.8m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench
018	Loose light brown sandy silt	Fill of (017)
019	Firm light yellowish brown mortar, 0.15m thick	Surface
020	Firm dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit
021	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent limestone and brick fragments, >0.23m thick	Demolition deposit
022	Limestone structure, rough hewn, 1.5m wide by 2.5m high	Gatepost
023	Linear feature, aligned east-west	Foundation trench for (022)
024	Linear feature, aligned east west, >0.6m long by 0.2m deep, flat base	Foundation trench for (015)

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Eight fragments of pottery weighing a total of 297g were recovered from two separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and industrial residue, comprising 15 items weighing a total of 664g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments of bone weighing 16g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fill of a clearance cut (003), a dumped deposit (011) and as unstratified material (001).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	195	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
002	WHITE	White glazed tableware, including cup, plate and preserve jar, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	5	85	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Dark green bottle, iridescence	1	3	
002	Iron	Nails/spikes	2	93	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Ceramic building material	Pantile, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	185	
	Stone	Burnt stone	3	215	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	Glass	Colourless rectangular bottle, embossed 'MASON'S', 20 <sup>th</sup> century	3(link)	74	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
003	Stone	Tile, 7mm thick	1	82	Post-medieval
011	Glass		1	6	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	Large Mammal Size	Rib	2	13	
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	3	
	Oyster	Shell	1	9	

**Condition**

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

**Documentation**

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

**Potential**

The collection of artefacts is entirely of late post-medieval to early modern date and, consequently, is of limited local potential and significance but reflects occupation of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

**References**

Slowikowski, A., 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

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

24	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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: 2007.49

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HLPS 07

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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