

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
WITHAM HALL SCHOOL,
WITHAM ON THE HILL,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WWHS 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
STEVEN DUNN ARCHITECTS**

November 2007

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

Planning Application No: S07/0760/82
National Grid Reference: TF 04987 16667
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2007.205
OASIS Ref: archaeol1-35291

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **151/07**

**Quality Control
Witham Hall School
Witham on the Hill
(WWHS 07)**

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Ray Holt
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

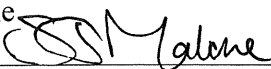

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Steve Malone 	 Tom Lane
Date: 10-12-07	Date: 10-12-07

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	2
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Dr Anne Boyle, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location map
- Figure 3 Plan of development showing the location of the groundworks monitored
- Figure 4 Plan of Groundworks monitored showing features exposed

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Southeast facing view across site prior to commencement of groundworks showing extant ridge and furrow.
- Plate 2 Southeast facing view across site showing exposed furrows.
- Plate 3 West facing view across site showing groundworks in progress.
- Plate 4 North facing view across site showing exposed furrows

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of new sports facilities at Witham Hall School, Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire.

The area is archaeologically sensitive lying close to the historic core of the medieval village, adjacent to a possible burial mound and in close proximity to the site of a medieval cross.

The watching brief revealed traces of ridge and furrow agriculture of medieval or post-medieval date and an assemblage of pottery and other artefacts of 15th to 20th century date which were most probably deposited through the 'manuring' of the land with domestic waste.

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 Steven Dunn Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of new sports facilities, comprising a hockey pitch, tennis court, access road, car park, shelter and fencing at Witham Hall School, Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire (Fig. 3). Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning permission (Application No. S07/0760/82). The watching brief was undertaken between the 8th and the 12th of October 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Witham on the Hill is located approximately 5km southwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. Witham Hall School lies, at approximately 50m OD, in the northwest corner of the village and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 04987 16667 (Figs. 1 and 2).

Local soils are mapped as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey fine loams over clayey soils of the Ragdale association formed over chalky till and shallow well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone of the Elmton 3 association (SSEW 1983 6 & 17).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within an area of known archaeological interest. A mound located within the vicinity has been interpreted as a prehistoric burial mound, although it is more likely to be the base of a windmill mount, whilst the site of a medieval cross lies approximately 300m southeast of the development.

Witham on the Hill is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Witham*, the name is derived from the Old English and means either the settlement of Witta's people or a settlement in a bend (Ekwall 1974, 527 and Cameron 1998, 142). The parish church of St Andrew had been established by Domesday, all the fabric of the present building is of 12th century origin (Foster and Longley 1976 and Pevsner and Harris 1989, 807).

Dating to the 16th century, Palace Farm, located approximately 480m southeast of

the current development, is thought to incorporate the remains of an earlier structure relating to the Bishops of Lincoln (Cope-Faulkner 2000, 2 citing DOE 1987, 151). Aerial photographs have revealed cropmarks, indicative of moated enclosures centred on an area 900m southeast of the site (Snee 2001).

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

Topsoil was stripped by a mechanical excavator working under archaeological supervision across the area of the new sports facilities and those deposits exposed recorded in plan. 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 two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow
Phase 2	Recent deposits

The horizon of natural deposits was not exposed due to the limited depth of the groundworks.

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

5.1 Medieval and Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow

Six plough furrows [004], [006], [008], [010], [012] and [014] cut the firm light yellowish brown silt subsoil (002) (Figure 4). Sharing a distinctive north-northeast south-southwest alignment these furrows are characteristic of the 'ridge and furrow' medieval open field agriculture although these field remained in use until enclosure during the post-medieval period. Eighty sherds of pottery of 15th to 20th century date recovered from the fills of these furrows and the overlying topsoil ((001), see below), were most likely deposited through the 'manuring' of the land with domestic waste (Appendix 3)

5.2 Recent deposits

A single deposit of loose dark brown sandy silt clay topsoil (001), varying between 0.05m and 0.25m in depth extended across the surface of the groundworks. Although clearly recent in origin fragments of 15th to 20th century pottery were recovered from it (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

A watching brief was undertaken during the stripping of ground for new sports facilities at Witham Hall School, Witham on the Hill, Bourne Lincolnshire.

The ground clearance exposed traces of a north-northeast south-southwest aligned ridge and furrow field system of medieval and early post-medieval date.

Eighty fragments of post-medieval 15th to 20th century pottery, representing 75 vessels were recovered from the fills of these furrows and the overlying topsoil (Appendix 3). Significantly the pot assemblages recovered from four of the six furrows ([006], [008], [012], [014] and [016]), predated the end of the 18th century, suggesting either that the open fields had been abandoned and enclosed at this point or that the ground had been taken into the parkland surrounding Witham Hall.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of new sports facilities at Witham Hall School, Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire.

The watching brief revealed traces of ridge and furrow agriculture of medieval or post-medieval date and an assemblage of pottery and other artefacts of 15th to 20th century date which were most probably deposited through the 'manuring' of the land with domestic waste.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Steven Dunn Architects who commissioned both the watching brief and this report. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone, who along with Tom Lane edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Mark Williams and Steve Malone

Site Supervisor: Ray Holt

Finds processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, Nottingham

Cope-Faulkner, P, 2000, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Manor Farm, Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire* (WMF 00), APS Report No. **75/00**

DoE, 1987, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; District of South Kesteven*

Ekwall, E., 1974, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society

IFA, 1997a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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

Snee, J., 2001, *Archaeological Watching Brief During Development on Land at Sheridan House, Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire* (WSH00), APS Report No. **49/01**

SSEW, 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000
Soil Map of England and Wales*,
Harpenden

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

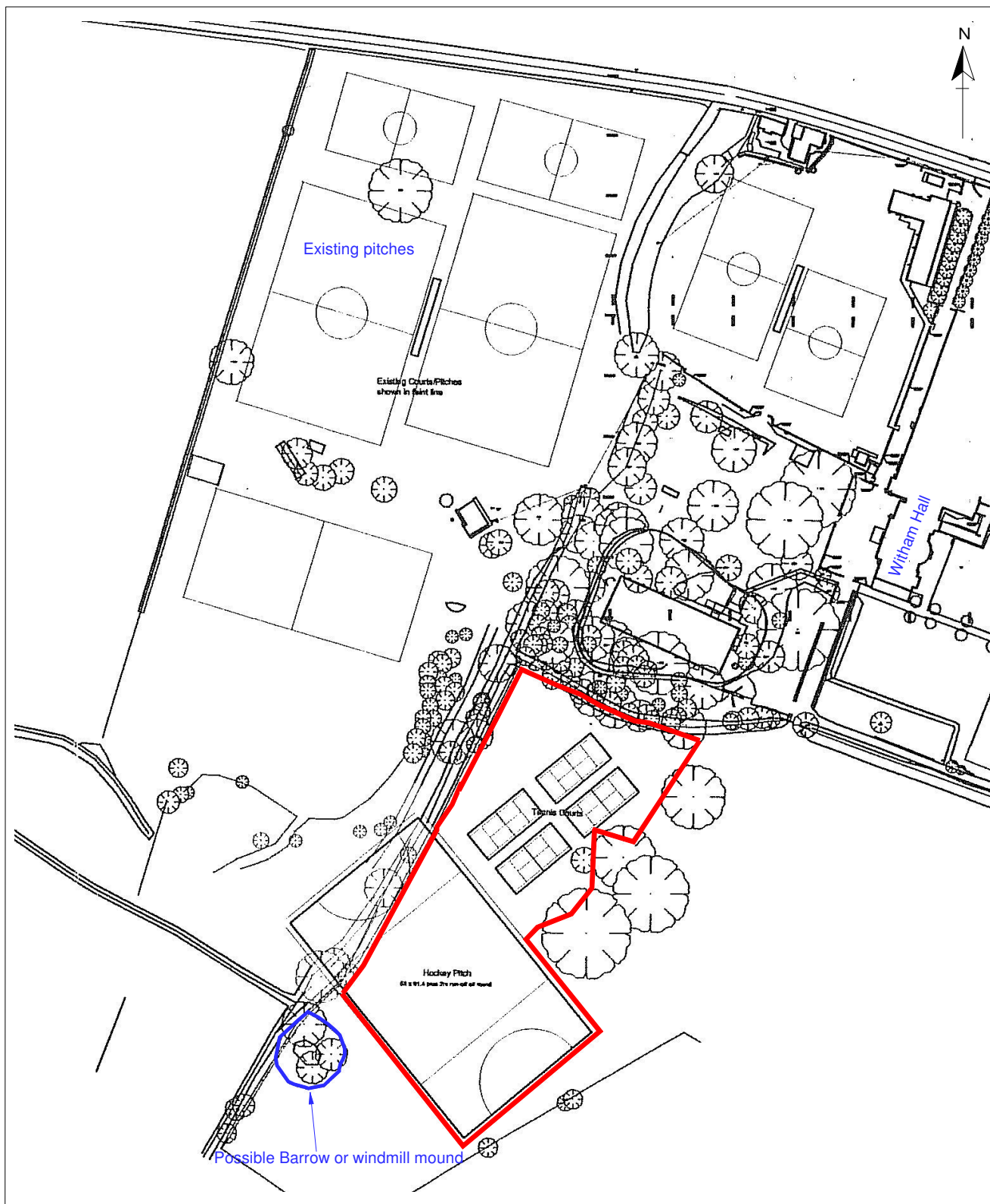
DoE Department of the Environment

SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Location of groundworks monitored

0 100m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Witham on the Hill Witham Hall School

Scale 1:2000

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 151/07

Figure 3 Plan of development showing location of the groundworks monitored

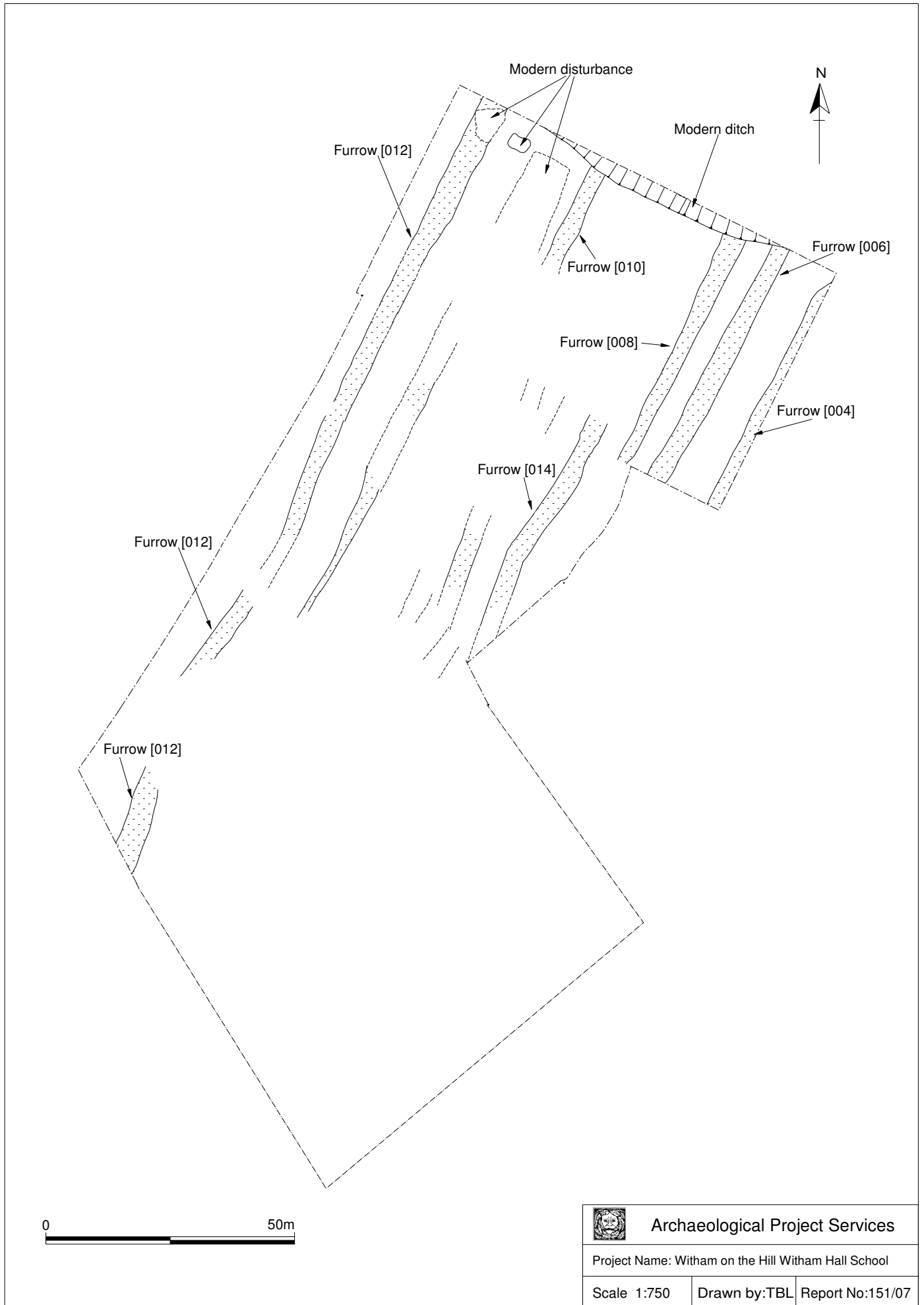


Figure 4 Plan of groundworks monitored showing features exposed



Plate 1 Southeast facing view across site prior to commencement of groundworks showing extant ridge and furrow.



Plate 2 Southeast facing view across site showing exposed furrows.



Plate 3 West facing view across site showing groundworks in progress



Plate 4 North facing view across site showing exposed furrows

Appendix 1

Proposed New Sports Facilities, Witham Hall School, Lincolnshire

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for Steven Dunn Architects

By Archaeological Project Services

September 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of new sports facilities, Witham Hall School.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological potential, with a possible burial mound adjacent to the area.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during ground 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 new sports facilities, Witham Hall School, Bourne, 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 Witham Hall School is located approximately 5km southwest of Bourne in the Parish of South Lincolnshire.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0760/82) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a hockey pitch, tennis court, access road, car park, shelter and fencing.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 The site is of archaeological interest, a mound in the vicinity could be a burial mound but is more likely to be at the base of a windmill mount.
-

- 5.2 Witham on the Hill was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and in close proximity to the site is a medieval cross.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.1.2 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.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 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.
- 7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- 7.2.4 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
- 7.2.5 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.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

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

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 8.3.2 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.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 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.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 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.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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).

- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 Anglo-Saxon – A Boyle, APS Medieval and later – A Boyle/G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Wood, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis

J Wood, Independent Specialist

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.

18 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, 28-07-07

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
001	Loose dark brown silty loam.	0.05 – 0.25m	Topsoil
002	Firm light yellowish brown silt	Unexcavated	Subsoil
003	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [004]
004	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, at least 2m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
005	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [006]
006	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, 2.5 – 3.5m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
007	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [008]
008	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, 2.3 – 3.5m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
009	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [010]
010	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, 2.3 – 3.0m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
011	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [012]
012	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, 3 - 4m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
013	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [014]
014	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, wide up to 3m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow
015	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Unexcavated	Fill of [016]
016	North-northeast south-southwest aligned furrow, wide up to 3m wide	Unexcavated	Furrow

APPENDIX 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A large, mixed collection of artefacts was recovered during the investigations at Witham on the Hill. Although there are isolated pieces of probable medieval date, the great majority of the assemblage is post-medieval, particularly 16th-18th century. This strongly indicates activity of this date on the site.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Dr. 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 with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Eighty sherds from seventy-five vessels, weighing one thousand, four hundred and forty-nine grams were recovered from the site. A summary of the range of pottery found on the site is included in table 1.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series was used to assess the pottery (Young *et al.* 2005: Appendix 1), which 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 2.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the pottery ware types

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	13

BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	31	31	767
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	15	13	231
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	2	2	25
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	2	1	21
ENPO	English Porcelain	1740	1900	1	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	3	2	20
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	7	7	111
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	2	2	62
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	21
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1	12
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1680	1800	4	3	23
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt glazed stoneware	1700	1770	9	9	133
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1830	1900	1	1	9
TOTAL:				80	75	1449

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Date
001	BL	Vitrified	Jug/jar	1	1	57		Base	16th to 17th
001	BL	Vitrified	?	1	1	5		BS	16th to 17th
001	BL	Vitrified	?	1	1	3		BS	16th to 17th
001	BL	Vitrified	Jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	16th to 17th
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Hollow	12	12	169		BS	Late 17 th to 18th
Red slipped; flaked black glazes; abraded									
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	44		Rim	Late 17 th to 18th
Complex rim; red slipped; knife marks on rim edge?; abraded									
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	50		Rim	Late 17 th to 18th
Complex rim; red slipped									
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Jar/bowl	1	1	18		Rim	Late 17 th to 18th
Square everted rim; abraded; red slipped									
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	24		Rim	Late 17 th to 18th
Long everted; red slipped									
001	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Jug/jar	1	1	34		Base	Late 17 th to 18th

Red slipped; internal glaze									
001	BL	Oxidised sandy	Hollow	1	1	7		BS	Late 16th to 17th
001	BOU	Smooth	Jug/jar	1	1	38		Base	15 th to 17th
Internal misfired glaze; abraded									
001	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	5		BS	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Smooth + ca	Bowl	1	1	41		BS	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Smooth	Jug/jar	1	1	9		Base	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	3		BS	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Slightly sandy	Bowl	1	1	31		Rim	15 th to 17th
Flared hollow rim; abraded									
001	BOU	Slightly sandy + fe	Jar/bowl	1	1	18		BS	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Slightly sandy + ca	Jar/bowl	1	1	18		BS	15 th to 17th
Abraded									
001	BOU	Sandy + fe	Small oval?	3	1	19		Base	15 th to 17th
Odd form, possibly distorted									
001	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS	Late 15th to 16th
001	ENGs	Bristol Glaze	Straight sided jar	2	1	21		BS	Late 18 th to 19th
001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	1		BS	18 th to 19 th
001	GRE	Oxidised sandy	Jar	1	1	13		Rim	16 th to 18th
Rounded rim; internal and external glaze; fe stained glaze; abraded									
001	LERTH		Garden pot	2	2	47		BS	18 th to 20th
001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	20		Rim	18 th to 20th

001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	15		Rim	18 th to 20 th
Stamped "BU..."									
001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	7		BS	18 th to 20 th
? ID or MODTIL									
001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	18		BS	18 th to 20 th
Flake									
001	PGE	Cream	Bowl	1	1	12		Rim	17 th to 18 th
Internal glaze; not Staffordshire?									
001	STMO		Hollow	2	1	14		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Chamber pot	1	1	19		Rim	Mid to Mid/Late 18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Jar	1	1	23		Base	18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Jug/mug	1	1	12		BS with UHJ	18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Tea bowl	1	1	2		BS	18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Tea bowl	1	1	11	Incised horizontal line under rim	Profile	Mid to Mid/Late 18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Dish	1	1	10		Base	18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Dish	1	1	15		Base	18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Dish/ bowl	1	1	25	Dot, diaper and basket design	Rim	Mid to Mid/Late 18 th
Looped rim									
001	SWSG		Dish/ bowl	1	1	16	Barley design	Rim	Mid to Mid/Late 18 th
Looped rim									
001	WHITE		?	1	1	9		Base	19 th to 20 th
Abraded									

005	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	13		Rim	17 th to 18 th
Long everted; industrial; vitrified									
005	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	4		Rim	18 th to 20 th
005	MP		Jar?	1	1	44		Base	15 th to 16 th
Overfired									
011	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Jar	1	1	72		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Internal glaze; abraded									
011	BL	Oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	37		Base	Late 17 th to 18 th
Internal glaze; abraded									
011	BOU	Slightly sandy	Bowl	1	1	26		Rim	15 th to 17 th
Abraded									
011	GRE		Jar/ bowl	2	1	7		BS	16 th to 18 th
iron flecked glaze; DUTR looking									
011	MY	Light oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	21		BS	Mid 16 th to mid 17 th
Internal yellow glaze; white slipped									
011	STMO		Small hollow	1	1	5		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Not Staffordshire?; thick glaze									
013	BL	MP type	Jug/ jar	1	1	144		Base	Late 17 th to 18 th
Internal glaze									
013	BL	Oxidised; coarse	?	3	3	22		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Red slipped; abraded									
013	BL	Light oxidised; coarse	Jar/ bowl	1	1	20		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Abraded									
013	BL	Light oxidised; coarse	Bowl	1	1	32		BS	Late 17 th to 18 th
Abraded; square everted rim									
013	BOU	Sandy	?	1	1	4		BS	15 th to 17 th
Very abraded									
013	BOU	Sandy	Bowl	1	1	4		Rim	15 th to 17 th
Flat top rim; abraded									
013	BOU	Sandy	Jug	1	1	15		Rim	15 th to 17 th
Cracked during firing?; external pocked yellow glaze; abraded									

013	CIST		Cup	1	1	23		Base	Late 15 th to 16 th
Overfired									
013	MP		Jar/bowl	1	1	18		BS	15 th to 16 th
Cracked during firing?									
013	STMO		?	1	1	4		Base	Late 17 th to 18 th
Not Staffordshire?									
015	BL	Light oxidised; coarse	?	1	1	24		Base	Late 17 th to 18 th
Red slipped; abraded									

Provenance

The pottery in the assemblage comes from a number of sources. The earliest pottery is the post Medieval Bourne ware, which is produced locally. The Midlands Purple, Midlands Yellow, Black-and Cistercian wares may also be locally produced, though these types are also manufactured at a number of regional production centres (in Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Staffordshire) which are known to supply the area. The Mottled ware from the site is unlikely to be a Staffordshire product, and this ware is known to be manufactured at Ticknall (South Derbyshire) and other places.

Condition

The material is abraded and the average sherd weight is low at eighteen grams. However, some larger fragments are present and in fresher condition, most notably the Staffordshire White Salt Glazed wares.

Potential

This group holds some potential for further work and may provide useful comparative material if future work is carried out on the pottery of the area. Therefore, the assemblage should be retained for future analysis.

Summary

The assemblage consists of a post medieval to early modern assemblage of pottery. The condition and mixed nature of the pottery suggests it has accumulated over several centuries, possibly during episodes of manuring. The range of forms and fabrics in the assemblage hold limited potential for further work.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Sixteen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing one thousand, one hundred and fourteen grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by within each context. The building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. A summary of the ceramic building material is included in table 4, and an archive list is included in table 4.

Results

Table 3, Summary of ceramic building material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	6	875
CBM	Ceramic building material	5	78
MODDRAIN	modern land drain	1	43
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	3	77
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	41
TOTAL:		16	1114

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	BRK	Vitrified	1	628	Strike marks; kiss marks; slightly sunken margin; sand bedded?; end; misshapen; 107mm x 65mm	Late post Medieval; 18th
001	BRK	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks + clay pellets	3	90	Sand moulded; sunken margin	Post medieval
001	CBM		3	46	Flakes	Post medieval to modern
001	MODDRAIN		1	43	Abraded	Modern

001	PNR	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks + clay pellets	1	69	Corner; worn; 15mm x 64mm+	Medieval to post medieval
001	RID	Oxidised medium sandy + fe + ca	1	41	Strike marks/tooling	Post medieval ?
005	CBM	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks + clay pellets	1	22	Corner; brick or tile; flake; slop moulded; sanded sides; possible cloth impressions	Post medieval
005	PNR	Dark red medium sandy	2	8		Modern
007	BRK	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks	1	92	Low fired	Post medieval
015	BRK	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks	1	65	Sanded sides; very abraded	Post medieval
015	CBM	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks	1	10	Flake; fairly even arrises; sanded sides	Post medieval

Provenance

The majority of the ceramic building material has a similar fabric that suggests it may be produced at the same source and is likely to be locally manufactured.

Condition

The ceramic building material mainly consists of heavily abraded fragments.

Potential

The material holds limited potential for further work. The modern material is suitable for discard.

Summary

The ceramic building material from the site mainly dates to the post medieval period, though some modern material is also present.

FIRED CLAY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fire clay is included in table 5.

Results

Table 5, Fired Clay Archive

Context	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
001	Oxidised fine sandy + fe + light firing clay streaks + clay pellets	4	30	Lath impressions? Possible daub
001	Oxidised fine sandy + flint + fe	1	4	
013	Light firing + fe + mica	1	30	Flat surfaces; part of a floor/hearth; 36mm deep

Summary

Six fragments of fired clay were recovered from the site. Four fragments from context (001) have possible lath impressions and may be pieces of daub and one from (013) may be part of a floor surface.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

Two (54g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

A lower male pig canine and a fragment of large mammal size thoracic vertebra were recovered from topsoil (001).

Condition

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

Results

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
001	Pig	Tooth	R	1	34	Large male lower canine
	Large Mammal Size	Thoracic	L	1	20	Chopped longitudinally, broken

		Vertebra				into two pieces
--	--	----------	--	--	--	-----------------

Little further information can be gained, save the presence of the species.

OTHER FINDS

By Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Introduction

A mixed assemblage of other finds, mostly metal or clay pipe, comprising 13 items weighing a total of 134g, was recovered from 2 separate contexts.

Results

Table 7. Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	3	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", abraded, 17 th century	2	8	
	Iron	Spur, D-section sides, post-medieval?	1	16	
	Iron	Nail, bent	1	11	
	Iron	Nail, T-head, bent	1	25	
	Copper alloy	Binding strip	2	4	
011	Glass	Light green window glass	1	6	Early 20 th century
013	Iron	Scale-tang knife with bolster, post-medieval, 17 th -18 th century	1	36	Post-medieval, 17 th -18 th century
	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag, medieval	1	21	
Totals:			13	134	

Part of a spur was recovered from (001). Too little of the neck and goad survives to determine whether this is a prick or rowel spur. However, the general form of the surviving fragment suggests that this is probably a post-medieval type, and no earlier than about 1400-50 (Clark 2004).

A knife with a broken blade was recovered from (013). This has a scale tang, a feature that seems to have originated in the later medieval period, with the earliest example in London found in a mid 14th

century deposit (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 26). It also possesses a bolster, an integral thickening of the iron at the junction of the blade and tang of the knife. The bolster was an innovation in hafting that was probably introduced around the middle 16th century and was widespread by the 17th century (Goodall 1993, 130).

Iron smelting generates large quantities of slag. Therefore, the isolation of the piece of slag from (013) indicates that smelting did not occur at the site.

Provenance

The clay pipes were probably made in the local region of southwest Lincolnshire area or adjacent areas. The iron slag is also from the relative proximity, having been produced by smelting of local ironstone.

Range

Metal and clay pipe dominate the assemblage of ‘other finds’ and are predominantly post-medieval in date.

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. However, the metals are corroded and some of the clay pipes are abraded.

Potential

In general, and except for providing dating evidence, the potential of the other finds is low. However, 17th-18th century artefacts appear to dominate the group and this suggests that activity of this date occurred at the site or close by.

SPOT DATING

Context	Date	Comments
001	19 th to 20 th	
005	18 th to 20 th	
007	16 th to 18 th	Date on ceramic building material
011	Late 17 th to 18 th	

013	Late 17 th to 18 th	
015	Late 17 th to 18 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Clark, J. (ed), 2004 *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c. 1150-c. 1450*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London **5** (new ed)
- Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M. and Griffiths, N., 1987 *Knives and Scabbards*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London **1**
- Goodall, I. H., 1993 'Iron knives' in S. Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**
- Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B. and J. Pearce, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Occasional Paper **2**, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and V. Nailor, 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Oxford: Oxbow.

Appendix 4

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 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.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
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.
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
12	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

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:

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

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Accession Number:

LCNCC: 2007.205

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WWHS07

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.

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.