

OUTBUILDINGS AT THE OLD RECTORY, WEST END, WINTERINGHAM, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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Planning ref.: PA/2009/0550
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Report prepared for

S. H. Brown (Farms) Ltd.

By

M. Wood BA (Hons) MLitt MIfA

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Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. (01522) 703800
e-mail info@pre-construct.co.uk

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Pl. 3: Pit [006] and ditch [008] looking north

Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the conversion of outbuildings to a dwelling within the grounds of The Old Rectory, West End, Wintertonham, North Lincolnshire.

A medieval pit and a probable medieval ditch were recorded in foundation trenches. Both features were sealed by several layers of made ground, likely relating to 19th century site preparation and construction of the current Old Rectory and later ground levelling, which included the demolition of a brick foundation outbuilding.

Artefacts, including a medieval pot sherd, post-medieval tile and animal bone were recovered.

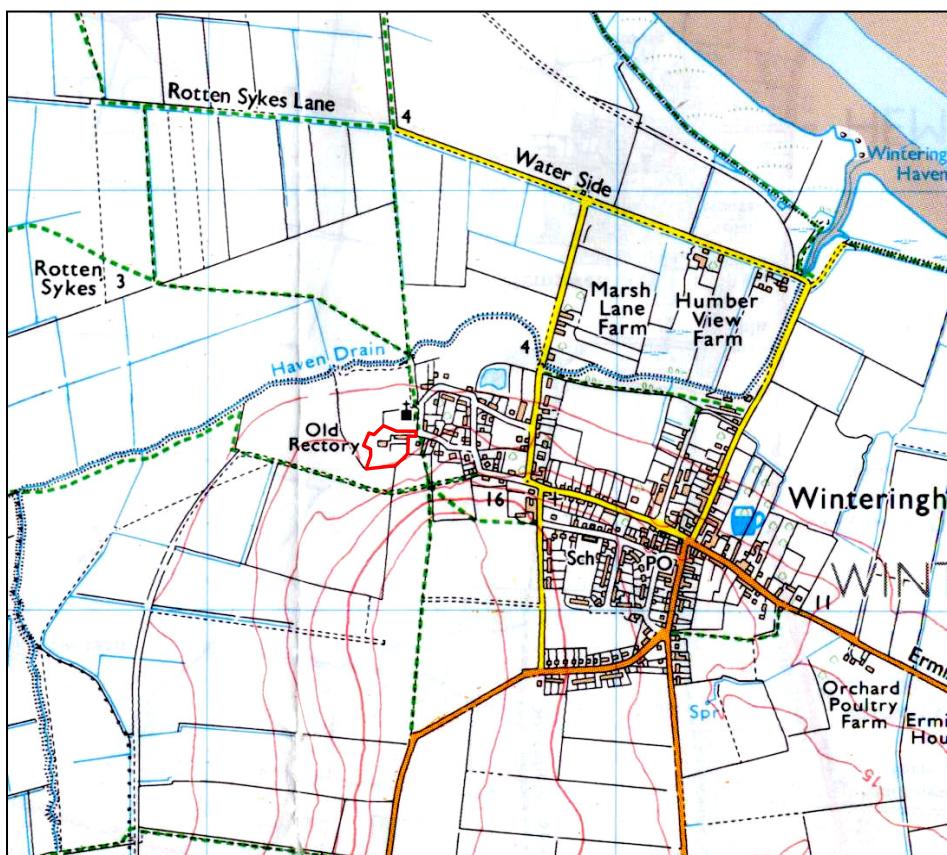


Figure 1: Location plan of the site at scale 1:25,000: the position of the site is shown in red (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd., to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording to take place during the conversion of outbuildings to a dwelling within the grounds of The Old Rectory, West End, Winteringham, North Lincolnshire.

2.0 Site location and description (figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Winteringham lies within the county of North Lincolnshire, some 9km west of Barton-on-Humber and 11km north of Scunthorpe. It lies at the northern end of the limestone ridge between the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Ancholme, above the south bank of the River Humber, where a range of small streams and drains flow into the Humber at the narrow inlet of Winteringham Haven. The village is some 800m from the current estuarine high-tide line.

Winteringham village falls roughly into the form of two rectangles on either side of an east-to-west backbone formed by West End and Silver Street, the larger northern rectangle being formed by Marsh Lane, Low Burgage and Waterside, and the smaller southern rectangle comprising Hewde Lane, High Burgage and Cliff Road. The western end of the village is formed by two roads curving away from the north side of West End to make a double loop, Western Green being the nearer road and Meggitt Lane the further. Winteringham parish church, All Saints, is positioned at the westernmost extremity of the village, on the west side of Meggitt Lane. This patterning represents an original double core to the village, now melded by later development.

The Old Rectory lies on the west side of Meggitt Lane, near its junction with West End. It is positioned to the south-west of the parish church, within the Winteringham Conservation Area.

3.0 Geology and topography

Drift geology was unlikely to be present on the site, although it lies close to the border of a deposit of clay-with-flints following the foot of the cliff. The local solid geology consists of Lower Jurassic Coleby Mudstones, banded with Marlstone Rock and Pecten Ironstone: a band of Pecten Ironstone appears to pass through or very close to the site (BGS, 1983).

Winteringham lies at the northern end of the west-facing scarp of the Lincoln Edge, where it was once cut through by the River Humber. In recent centuries, the line of the river has receded so that the village, which was once at the water's edge, now looks out over an apron of flat marshland. To the north and west, the land falls steeply to the marshland bordering the Humber estuary; to the south and east, there is a gentler fall towards the River Ancholme (Lyman, 2005). The names of the principal roads of Winteringham indicate the lie of the surrounding land, with Marsh Lane, Low Burgage and Waterside to the north and High Burgage and Cliff Road to the south.

4.0 Planning background

Full planning permission was granted for the conversion of domestic outbuildings to form a dwelling, with associated alterations and a single-storey extension (planning application number PA/2009/0550).

Planning permission was granted subject to the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority (standard conditions AC9-11). The purpose of this constraint was to ensure compliance with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

The place-name ‘Winteringham’ is derived from the Old English personal name *Winter* or *Wintra* by way of the group name *Wint(e)ringas*, ‘the family or dependents of Winter/Wintra’, with the Old English *tūn*, ‘homestead or estate’ (Cameron 1988). The estate of Winter/Wintra’s people was apparently large, as the name of the neighbouring village of Winterton is thought to have the same origin (Mills, 1993). The Winteringas appear to have arrived in the area of modern Winteringham in the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period (Rylatt and Bunn, 2001).

Winteringham by the time of the Domesday Survey in AD 1086 was a relatively large and extremely prosperous agricultural settlement. The parish formed a single estate, belonging to Gilbert de Ghent, and was wholly given over to arable cultivation, with no pasture or woodland listed: the produce of its 12 carucates of ploughland (approximately 1440 acres) was sufficient to keep three mills in operation. The settlement had a church with a priest, and a population of 55 taxable households; a ferry and a fishery are also recorded as profit-making operations (Williams and Martin, 1992, p.920).

The earliest standing structure in Winteringham is the tower and nave of All Saints’ Church, directly to the north-east of the Old Rectory, which features 11th and 12th century masonry as well as re-used Roman stonework deriving from the Roman settlement to the east of the village. The remainder of the church is 13th and 14th century in origin. The early village grew up around the church, although no secular buildings pre-dating the mid-17th century survive (Lyman, 2005).

To the east of the early village, a planned settlement with a market place was laid out in the 13th century, centred on the streets of High Burgage and Low Burgage and forming a second village core. Little now survives of medieval Winteringham apart from the street plan. In the late Middle Ages, Winteringham was apparently a marshy place with a depressed economy, but its prosperity increased with land drainage and farming improvements in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is reflected in the substantial remodelling of large houses, such as the Manor House, and the construction of new buildings, including a rectory pre-dating the existing ‘Old’ Rectory. By 1831, there were 28 farms in the village (*ibid.*).

In the grounds of the Old Rectory are the remains of the earlier rectory built in 1649 for Edward Boteler, who was suspended by Parliament, shortly after the rectory’s construction, for having Royalist sympathies. Following the end of the Commonwealth, Edward Boteler was restored to Winteringham rectory and subsequently became Chaplain to Charles II in 1660. The 17th century rectory is a long, two-storey stone building later abandoned and converted into outbuildings following the 19th century construction of the Old Rectory. The structure is currently in a state of disrepair in the oldest parts of the building with the best preserved being a fairly modern extension to eastern end, which adjoins the development site (Fig 2).

The Old Rectory itself is a Grade II Listed Building lying c.100m west of the development. The listing document describes it as ‘*Vicarage. Now house. 1846-7 by George Townsend Andrews of York. Squared limestone with slate roof, brick stacks. T-shaped on plan: central entrance hall front, 2 rooms deep, with rear service wing. West front: 2 storeys, 3 bays, symmetrical. 2 stone steps to wide recessed panelled door beneath overlight with margin*

lights. Doric doorcase with pairs of engaged pilasters with central channels supporting plain entablature, cornice and hood. 12-pane sashes with beaded frames, projecting stone cills and cambered stone arches, the first floor windows being slightly smaller and the ground floor right window a c1980 replacement. Moulded and deeply-coved cornice. Hipped roof. Mid-roof stack to right. Right return, of 3 bays, has ground floor canted bay to left with full height unequal sashes with glazing bars, cambered stone arches, coved cornice and hipped roof. Interior: stair hall has open-well staircase with ramped and wreathed handrail and turned balusters, round-headed stair window and moulded cornice. Moulded cornices to ground floor front rooms' (BLB).

In 2008, archaeological monitoring during house construction to the rear of no. 7 Meggitt Lane, opposite the church, recorded several pits containing small amounts of Roman tile and late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery (North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record).

6.0 Methodology

Building foundation trenches were excavated with a tracked 360° mini-digger fitted with a 0.6m wide bucket to c.1.2m below current ground level. A building inspector visited site on the 12th April 2012 and requested that all footings were cut beyond the depth of made ground, which was sufficient to expose natural geology. Archaeological deposits were cleaned, hand excavated and recorded by the on-site archaeologist.

All deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A colour slide and monochrome photographic record was maintained: a selection from this is reproduced as Appendix 1.

Groundworks were undertaken between the 12th and 13th April 2012 and were monitored by Mike Wood.

7.0 Results (figs 2 & 3, plates 1 to 3)

The earliest deposit exposed was clay with limestone pebbles (004), which probably represents glacial drift. A sub-rounded pit [006] was cut into this layer and backfilled with plastic clay containing fragments of oyster shell, charcoal, animal bone and a medieval pot sherd (Appendix 3 and 4). This pit was truncated by a linear ditch [008] aligned approximately north-south and extending north across the foundation trenches (Fig 2 and Plate 3). The ditch contained a similar clay fill to the pit, context (007); however no dateable artefacts were recovered.

These features were sealed below a layer of made ground (003) comprising clay silt with occasional limestone pebbles and tile fragments, possibly laid down during ground levelling for the construction of the 1840s Old Rectory. The tile collected from this layer has been dated 16th-18th century (Appendix 3), which would suggest it is not waste from constructing the Old Rectory itself, but more likely from destruction and levelling of structures associated with the 17th century rectory building.

The made ground deposit was truncated by a construction cut [010] for a brick foundation [009], which represented a now demolished outbuilding, including disconnected foul water pipes. Map regression suggests this building was constructed by the later 19th century and demolished by the 1970s (See Discussion).

Sealing wall [009] and the made ground was a later levelling layer (002) containing brick and stone rubble. This rubble included demolition material from the brick foundation outbuilding and collapsed stone from the stone wall which forms the eastern site boundary and has been replaced for part of the site boundary by a modern wire fence (Fig 2, Plate 1). Loose gravel chips had been spread on top of levelling layer (002) to form the current driveway.

At the eastern site margin was located a surviving layer of topsoil (001) recorded in section against the neighbouring garden. There is a pronounced drop of approximately 0.4m between the two adjoining properties.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

A round pit was revealed in the southern end of the footing trenches. While this was fairly shallow and contained few artefacts, a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered and can give a tentative 11th-13th century date. This probably represents a rubbish pit, with the shallow depth suggesting the feature had been truncated during ground levelling in the 19th century. The limited volume of the deposit, its sterile clay composition and the logistics of hand-excavating within a narrow foundation made the feature unsuitable for environmental sampling. This feature would have been open when the nearby church was in use and suggests at least limited occupation in the vicinity, which would not be unexpected as the medieval settlement is recorded as having been centred on the parish church.

A north-south aligned ditch extended from the southern end of the foundations, truncating the edge of the pit before being removed by the 19th century brickwork foundations. It is unclear whether this feature extends beyond the foundations north towards the church or south into the grassed area. The ditch contained a sterile clay fill and may represent a minor drainage feature, perhaps associated with the documented development of marshland around the settlement in the later middle ages.

The brickwork foundations appear to represent a now demolished building adjacent to the extension added to the 17th century rectory. Foundations were made from smooth red bricks measuring 3 and 1/8 inches in imperial size, which would fit a late 19th century date for their use. The 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey shows a building in approximately the same position which would suggest a late 19th century date is accurate. This structure, or its replacement, also exists on the 1908 and 1968 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps but was removed by the 1970s.

The development site contains several layers of made-ground which extend at least 1.1m below the current ground surface. Natural geology and archaeological remains were revealed at this depth. Any further work on this area of the site that exceeds 1m below current ground level is likely to impact on further buried heritage assets.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed during this project achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any archaeological remains that might have been present on the site would not have been destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd for this commission. Dr Anne Irving kindly undertook archiving of the pottery and CBM and Jen Wood reported on the animal bone.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd. in Saxilby, Lincolnshire while being prepared for deposition, and will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum by the end of October 2012.

12.0 Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1 General view of site looking north.



Plate 2 Representative section against eastern site margin

*Outbuildings at the old Rectory, West end,
Winteringham, North Lincolnshire
Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*



Plate 3 Pit [006] and ditch [008] looking north.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds/Dating
001	Layer	Dark loam topsoil	0.35m thick	Modern
002	Layer	Friable dark grey clay silt made ground with frequent brick and stone rubble	0.44m thick	Modern
003	Layer	Plastic mid grey brown clay silt with occasional limestone pebbles and CBM. Made ground.	0.74m thick	16 th -18 th century
004	Layer	Plastic grey brown clay with occasional limestone pebbles	0.2m+ thick	Natural
005	Fill	Plastic mid grey clay silt with occasional charcoal and shell, fill of pit 006	0.28m thick	Medieval
006	Cut	Rounded pit with concave sides and base.	0.25m+ by 0.82m by 0.28m deep	Medieval
007	Fill	Plastic mid grey clay fill of ditch 008	0.2m thick	Medieval
008	Cut	Linear aligned north-south with concave side and base	0.6m+ by 0.46m by 0.2m deep	Medieval
009	Struc	Brickwork foundations mixed headers and stretchers. Bricks 230 by 110 by 80mm	5m long by 2m wide by 0.68m deep	19 th century
010	Cut	Construction cut for foundations 009	5m long by 2m wide by 0.68m deep	19 th century

Appendix 3: Pottery and CBM

Dr Anne Irving

MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

Table 1, Medieval and Later Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
001	WHITE	Modern White ware	Hollow	1	1	5	BS	
001	TORKT	Torksey type ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	BS	Abraded
005	NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk	?	1	1	1	BS	

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	PNR	Peg, nib and ridge tile	Fine sandy	3	142	Flat roofer; handmade; some mortar	16th to 18th
003	PNR	Peg, nib and ridge tile	Vitrified	1	30	Flat roofer	13th+

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
001	19th to 20th	
003	16th to 18th	Date on CBM
005	Mid 11th to early 13th	Date on a single sherd

Appendix 4: Faunal Remains

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 4 (15g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at the Old Rectory, Wintertonham, North Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from topsoil deposit (001) and possible medieval ditch [008].

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996). No evidence of burning, butchery or pathology was noted on the remains. Rodent gnawing was noted on a single fragment of pig metapodial recovered from ditch [008].

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
001	N/A	Bird	Ulna	L	1	<1g	Upper shaft fragment
007	008	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	6	Shaft fragment
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	1	5	Upper M2
		Pig	Metapodial	X	1	3	Unfused, rodent gnawing on the proximal articulation

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 5: OASIS summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst3-125591

Project details

Project name	OUTBUILDINGS AT THE OLD RECTORY, WINTERINGHAM
Short description of the project	A scheme of monitoring and recording at the Old Rectory, Winteringham, North Lincs.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2012 End: 13-04-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WORM12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WINTERINGHAM The Old Rectory, Winteringham
Postcode	DN15 9NY
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 924 223 53.6887347756 -0.600619525565 53 41 19 N 000 36 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.00m Max: 35.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

*Outbuildings at the old Rectory, West end,
Winteringham, North Lincolnshire
Scheme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	Mike Wood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	S.H. Brown (Farms) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography
1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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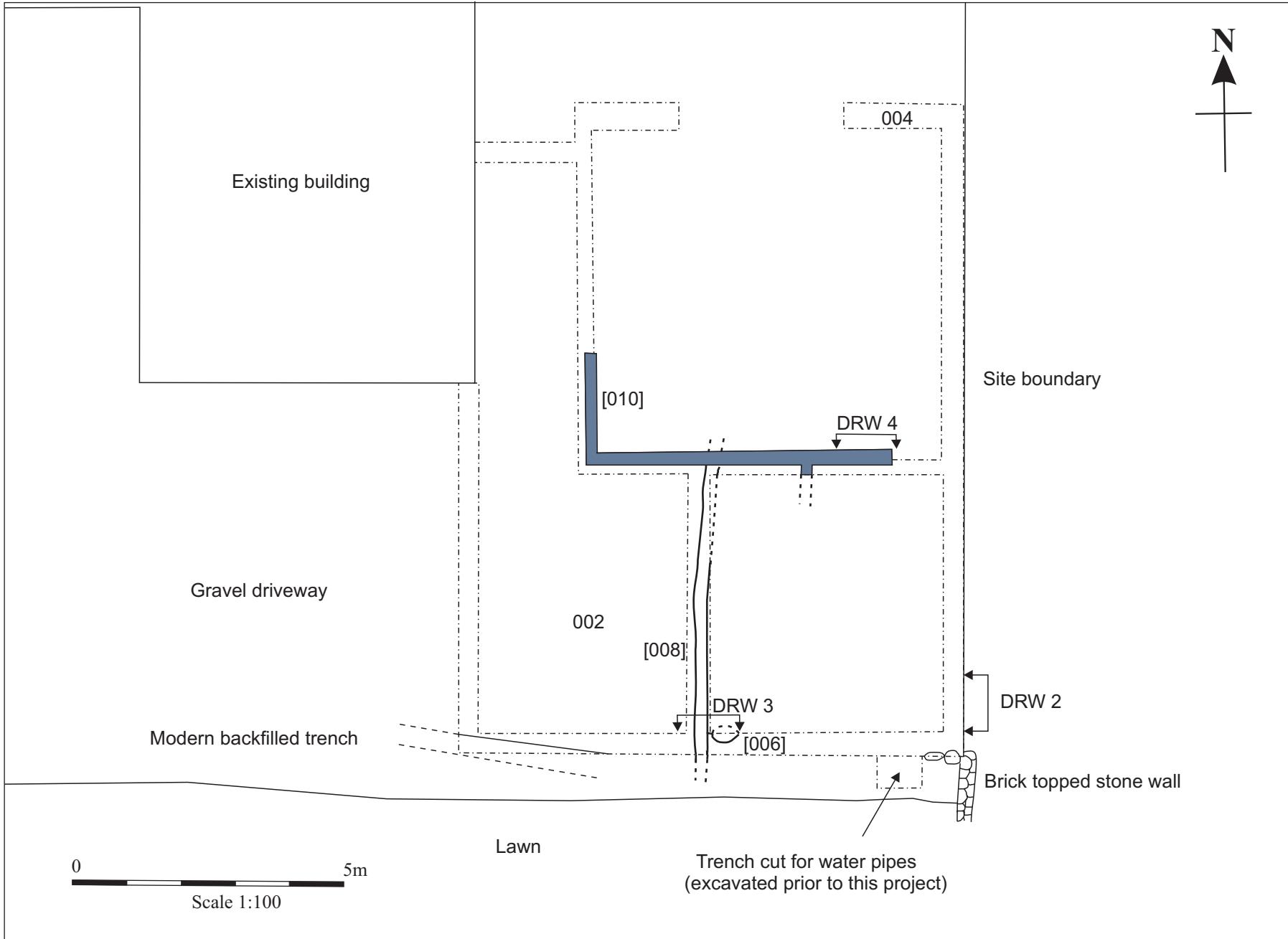
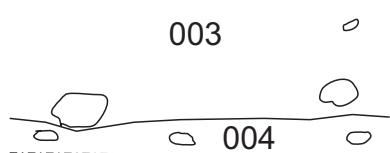
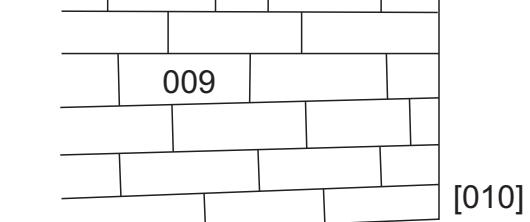
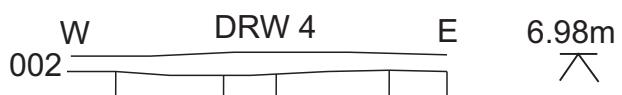
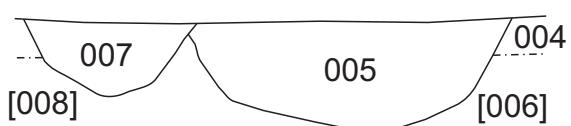
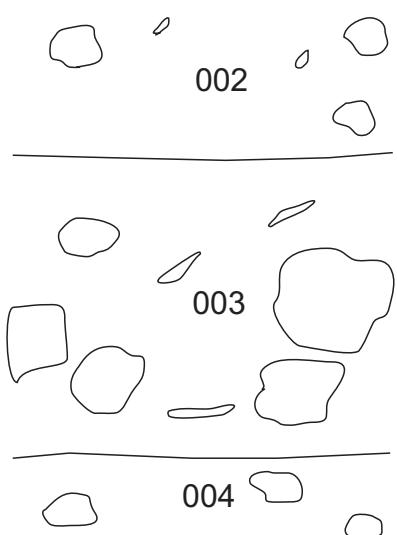
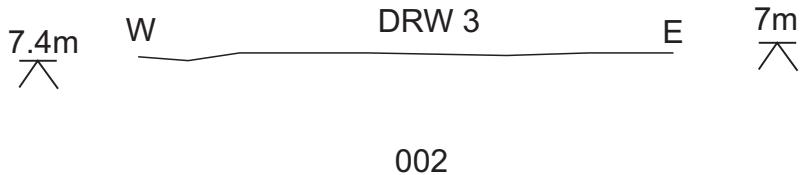
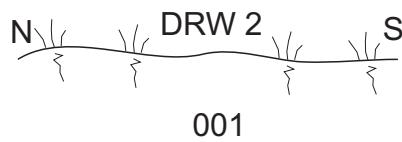


Fig 2 Plan of foundations



0 1m

Scale 1:20

Fig 3 Sections