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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT HALL ROAD,
GREAT HALE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHR00)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENTS L1 1557/1558
SOURCES L1 6358/6359

PRN'S 61420 L181198
61421 L181199
61422 L181200
61423 L181201
61425 L181203
61425 L181203
61426 L181204

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT HALL ROAD,
GREAT HALE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GHR00)**

Work Undertaken For
Chanception Homes

January 2001

Report compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 1490 4275
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.324



2 FEB 01

A.P.S. Report No: 5/01

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of an Evaluation	1
2.2	Background	2
2.3	Topography and Geology	2
2.4	Archaeological Setting	2
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods	3
5.	Results	4
5.1	The Stratigraphic Sequence	4
5.2	Phase 1: Natural deposits	4
5.3	Phase 2: Undated deposits	4
5.4	Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits	5
5.5	Phase 4: Saxon deposits	5
5.6	Phase 5: Medieval deposits	6
5.7	Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits	8
5.8	Phase 7: 18 th - 19 th century deposits	8
5.9	Phase 8: Modern deposits	9
6.	Discussion	10
6.1	Phase 1: Natural deposits	10
6.2	Phase 2: Undated deposits	10
6.3	Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits	11
6.4	Phase 4: Saxon deposits	11
6.5	Phase 5: Medieval deposits	11
6.6	Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits	11
6.7	Phase 7: 18 th - 19 th century deposits	11
6.8	Phase 8: Modern deposits	12
6.9	Overview	12
7.	Assessment of Significance	13
8.	Effectiveness of Techniques	14
9.	Conclusions	14
10.	Acknowledgements	15
11.	Personnel	15

12.	Bibliography	15
13.	Abbreviations	15

Appendices

1	Secretary of States's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments
2	Specification
3	Context Summary
4	The Finds by <i>Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Kristian Pedersen and Gary Taylor</i>
5	Pottery from the cremation by <i>Tom Lane MIFA</i>
6	Environmental Archaeology Assessment by <i>James Rackham</i>
7	Glossary
8	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Trench location, evaluation and geophysical survey results
- Figure 4 Trench 1, plan and sections
- Figure 5 Trench 2, plan and sections
- Figure 6 Trench 3, plan and sections
- Figure 7 Trench 4, plan, sections and auger survey result
- Figure 8 Trench 5, plan and sections
- Figure 9 Trench 6, plan and section
- Figure 10 Trench 7, plan and sections
- Figure 11 Trench 8, plan, section and auger survey result
- Figure 12 Trench 9, plan and sections
- Figure 13 Trench 10, plan and section
- Figure 14 Trench 11, plan, sections and auger survey results
- Figure 15 Trench 12, plan and sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the eastern field showing the church of St. John the Baptist to the rear, looking northwest
- Plate 2 General view of the western field showing the church of St. John the Baptist to the rear, looking north
- Plate 3 Machining of Trench 3 in progress, looking south
- Plate 4 Post-excavation view of Trench 1, showing the Saxon, medieval and undated features, looking southeast
- Plate 5 Trench 2 showing the excavated medieval features, looking northeast
- Plate 6 Post-excavation view of Trench 3 showing the northwest-southeast

aligned medieval features (325) and (326) in the back ground, looking north

Plate 7

Northwest view of Trench 9 showing the medieval and undated gullies, pits and post holes

Plate 8

Pre-excavation view of the cremation (702) within Trench 7, looking west

Plate 9

View of post hole (317) with post packing, looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken to determine the implications of proposed development on land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire. Twelve trenches were excavated across the site to examine potential archaeological deposits.

Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of proposed development. A Bronze Age stone mace/hammer fragment, Roman pottery sherds and coins and the remains of eight early Christian burials, of probable Saxon date have been found nearby. The only extant remains of the Saxo-Norman period in the vicinity of the investigation area is the tower of the parish church of St John Baptist. The remaining elements of the structure date to the medieval period. The medieval earthworks of Tutty Hill are located 500m to north of the development site and medieval coins and pottery have been recorded to the east. A field boundary, pond and post-medieval buildings are depicted on the 1905 25" Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of the area. Previous geophysical survey identified possible ditches and pits at the site.

The evaluation revealed that many of the geophysical anomalies were produced by medieval and post-medieval remains across the area.

Evidence of prehistoric activity at the site was identified through the remains of a cremation burial and several worked flint flakes. The lack of prehistoric features apart from the cremation suggests that this activity was probably transient, although remains of this date may still survive within the area or vicinity.

Features dating to the Saxon period,

recorded in the northeast corner of the site, appear to be peripheral and suggests that activity during this period was located further to the north.

Medieval deposits, in the form of ditches, pits and post holes, was identified in the northwest and northeast corners of the site, and suggest occupation lasting from the 12th - 14th century.

Occupation of the site appears to have declined after the 14th century and during the post-medieval and later periods the land was generally used for agricultural purposes.

The 18th - 19th century and modern period deposits and artefacts confirm the presence of activity on the site during those times and probably relate to cartographic evidence.

Although ground water was present in some of the deeper trenches and features there was no evidence of waterlogging of archaeological deposits. However, paleo-environmental material survived at the site through charring.

The demolished building mapped on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map would have caused certain damage to the underlying deposits. However, this was restricted to a small area of the site and archaeological remains were reasonably well preserved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structure, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If

such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Background

Between the 1st and 13th December 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was requested in order to assess the presence and character of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Chanception Homes and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Great Hale is situated 8.5km southeast of Sleaford and 2km south of Heckington in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site (Fig. 2, Plate 1 and 2) is located 240m southeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John the Baptist. Situated at a height of *c.* 5m OD on land bounded by development along Church Walk, Hall Road and Orchard Close to the north and west, and by The Beck to the south at National Grid Reference TF 3272 8755, the site is a roughly rectangular block of land covering an area of approximately 1.98ha. Comprising of two agricultural fields, one pasture and the other stubble, the land slopes gently down towards The Beck.

Local soils are typical stagnogleys of the Beccles 1 Association developed on chalky till. Alongside The Beck, particularly the

southern bank, soils are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys on alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117-8; 338).

2.4 Archaeological Setting (Fig. 2)

Great Hale village is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. A Bronze Age stone mace/hammer fragment (NK29.3) found in 1948 was discovered *c.* 100m north of the present investigation area. Several Roman artefacts (NK29.4, 5, 15, 17 and 22) including pottery sherds and coins have been recovered 1km east of the proposed development area. Remains of eight early Christian burials (NK29.27), probably of Saxon date, have been discovered immediately to the north of the site, and may indicate that the churchyard of St John Baptist was more extensive in the past.

The only extant remains of the Saxo-Norman period in the vicinity of the investigation area is the west tower of the parish church of St John Baptist, built *c.* 1100. However, the tower contains fragments of reused Anglo-Scandinavian, 9th-10th century, sculpture (Everson and Stocker 2000, 292), perhaps suggesting a religious building at the site at this earlier date. The remaining structure of the church is medieval and dates to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 330).

Hale, probably Great Hale, is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Hale* and *Halh* the name is derived from the Old English *Halh* meaning nook or corner of land (Ekwall 1974, 211). At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Hale was owned by Gilbert de Gand and was located within the Wapentake of Aswardhurn and contained eight and a half carucates (Foster and Longley 1976, 109).

The medieval earthworks of Tutty Hill (NK29.2) are located 500m to north of the development site whilst medieval coins (NK29.8 and 14) and pottery (NK29.14 and 16) have been recorded 1km to the east.

An estate map dated to the mid 18th century depicts the site boundary and illustrates that the land belonged to Lewis Jones (JSAC 2000, 9). Dated 1905, the 25" Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map shows a field boundary, pond and post-medieval buildings. These have since been filled or demolished, though geophysical survey of the area revealed the locations of these remains. Other magnetic anomalies characteristic of ditches and pit-like features were revealed by the geophysical survey and were particularly concentrated in the northeastern part of the site (JSAC 2000).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the evaluation were to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by GSB Prospection on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants during September 2000 prior to the commencement of trial trenching. The result of the survey was used to position the evaluation trenches to provide sample coverage of the entire site and the geophysical anomalies, in accordance with the request made by the Heritage Officer.

The trial trenching (Plate 3) consisted of the excavation of a 2% sample of the site, as requested by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council. This was achieved by the excavation of 12 trenches, two measuring 25m x 1.6m and ten measuring 20m x 1.6m.

Three test pits were machine excavated to locate the possible pond recorded on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. A rapid visual examination of the pits was undertaken and revealed a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural.

Topsoil and subsoil was stripped from the trenches by mechanical excavator to the level of the archaeological deposits or the undisturbed natural. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. A metal detector survey was undertaken of all the trenches and spoil. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The site was visited by the project environmentalist, James Rackham, who advised on the sampling strategy.

Field survey of the excavated trenches and existing reference points was completed using a Geodolite Total Station in conjunction with a Psion Datalogger

5. RESULTS (Fig. 3)

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Finds recovered from the deposits identified during the evaluation were examined and a date assigned where possible (Appendix 4 and 5). Records of the deposits encountered were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. Eight phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits
- Phase 4: Saxon deposits
- Phase 5: Medieval deposits
- Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 7: 18th - 19th century deposits
- Phase 8: Modern deposits

Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit description recorded during excavation.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits (Figs. 4-15; Plates 4-7)

At the bases of all the investigation trenches were variable deposits of yellow-brown to red-brown clays, sandy clays, sands and gravels (101, 152, 159, 226, 237, 249, 322, 405, 411-1, 509, 605-7, 703, 714-5, 721-2, 807, 903, 1004, 1103, 1114-5, 1211-2). Augering through these brown deposits revealed grey chalky clays at depth (415, 815).

Cutting in to the surfaces of the brown natural deposits were numerous hollows representing animal burrows and root disturbance (111, 123, 139, 172, 210, 217, 410, 717, 1216). These were generally

filled with grey silty sands or silty clays (110, 122, 138, 171, 209, 216, 408-9, 716, 1215). In Trench 3, a natural hollow (314) was filled by a grey-brown clayey silt that contained charcoal flecks and burnt patches (313), possibly indicating the position of a burnt-out bush or tree.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4) A post hole (158) recorded at the west end of the trench contained a different fill to other features in the trench, a light reddish brown silty clay (157). A burnt flint flake was recovered from the fill.

Trench 3: (Fig. 6, Plates 6 and 9) A 0.20m diameter circular post hole (303) recorded at the southeast end of the trench contained a 80mm thick greyish brown clayey silt (302). Three further undated post holes (317, 319 and 321) were recorded at the northwest end of the trench each containing similar silty fills (315, 316, 318, 320). Post hole (317) included two deposits with the secondary fill (315) containing several large packing stones. Located adjacent to these post holes was a deposit of dark reddish brown clayey silt (306) containing charcoal flecks and fired clay. Although undated these features may be associated and form part of a larger structure.

Trench 5: (Fig. 8) Above the natural (509) was an olive-brown clayey silt subsoil (502) which thickened toward the western end of the trench.

Trench 6: (Fig. 9) A N-S linear ditch (610) was recorded centrally within the trench and contained greyish brown clayey silt (609) from which part of a dog skeleton was recovered.

Trench 7: (Fig. 10) Situated at the southeast end of the trench was a N-S

linear ditch (709) containing four clayey silt deposits (707, 708, 719, 720). Hammerscale indicating iron smithing was recovered from (708), and snail shells, amphibian and fish bone from the deposit indicated an aquatic or marshy environment. Measuring 2.90m wide x 0.60m deep, this feature is the continuation of the ditch recorded in Trench 6 and probably represents the anomaly detected on the geophysical survey. Cutting (709) to the east was a small gully (706) measuring 0.38m wide x 0.28m deep and containing a single clayey silt fill (705).

Two features recorded at the southeastern end of the trench have been interpreted as probable ditches (711 and 713). Ditch (711) has an E-W orientation and measures 1.00m wide x 0.50m deep, whilst ditch (713) was NE-SW and at least 0.90m wide x 0.50m deep. Both features contain similar silty clay fills (710 and 712) respectively. Above these ditches was a mid brown silty clay subsoil (718) that thickened toward the northwestern end of the trench.

Trench 8: (Fig. 11) Located centrally was a 4.88m wide x 0.66m⁺ deep N-S linear ditch (806). Filling this feature was a sequence of mid olive-brown clay (814), grey sandy clay (813) (both recorded during augering of the ditch), yellowish brown silty clay (810 and 811), grey silty clay (804 and 805) and a grey clayey silt (803) and sealed by a reddish yellow sand and gravel (802). A NNW-SSE linear pit (809) was recorded at the northwest end of the trench. Measuring 1.70m long x 0.70m wide this feature contained a greyish brown silty clay (808) and was sealed by the subsoil (812).

Trench 10: (Fig. 13) Above the natural (1004) were brown silty clay subsoils (1002 and 1003).

Trench 11: (Fig. 14) Sealing the natural deposits was a mid brown clayey silt subsoil (1112).

Trench 12: (Fig. 15) Recorded in the west end of the trench was a partially exposed ditch or gully (1218) containing a light greyish brown silty clay (1217). This was sealed by a light yellowish brown clay subsoil (1203).

5.4 Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits

Trench 7: (Fig. 10, Plate 8) A sub-circular pit (702) measuring 0.33m long x 0.27m wide x 100mm deep was recorded adjacent to the southwest trench section, centrally within the trench. Within the pit was a dark grey silty clay (701) from which calcined bone fragments, charcoal flecks and pottery were retrieved.

5.5 Phase 4: Saxon deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4, Plate 4) Located in the northwest corner of the trench, cutting the natural, was an E-W aligned, steep sided gully (103). Measuring at least 3.05m long by 0.20m wide this feature contained a mottled mid grey/light reddish brown sandy clay (102). Three pottery sherds of Saxon date, a redeposited prehistoric flint flake and animal bone were retrieved from this deposit. Exposed against the edge of excavation, the location of this feature meant that its full extent was not recorded. Noticeably, the colour and nature of the deposit within the feature was different to the medieval fills.

Trench 2: (Fig. 5, Plate 5) Cutting the natural at the southwest end of the trench was a 2.20m wide circular pit (239) containing a light grey silty clay primary fill (248) and a light brown sandy clay secondary fill (238). Retrieved from deposit (238) was a single sherd of Saxon pottery.

Trench 9: (Fig. 12) Located centrally within the trench was a N-S linear ditch (919). Measuring 1.52m wide x 0.29m deep this feature was filled by a grey silty sand deposit (918) that contained a single Late Saxon pottery fragment.

5.6 Phase 5: Medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4, Plate 4) Medieval pottery dating from the 10th to 14th century was retrieved from several features within the trench. Located at the west end of the trench was a N-S aligned ditch (105) measuring 0.68m wide. Contained within this feature was a light greyish brown sandy clay (104). Situated to the east of this ditch was a vertical sided oval pit (115). Measuring at least 2.40m long x 0.68m wide this feature contained three silty clay, sandy clay fills (114, 145 and 146).

To the east of this pit and centrally located within the trench were two vertical sided circular pits (125 and 127). Feature (127) contained a sequence of fills (126, 147 and 148), similar to pit (115), whilst pit (125) contained only two fills (124 and 149). Fill (147) contained a flake of brick/tile as well Potterhanworth pottery of the 13th-14th century.

Also located centrally within the trench was a N-S linear ditch (135) measuring 2.08m wide x 0.76m deep containing two silty clay fills (150 and 151). Mollusc shell from (151) indicated the deposit formed in a shaded or woodland environment. A flint waste flake and a mussel shell was recovered from deposit (150) along with Stamford and 13th-14th century Lincoln ware pottery. Ditch (135) was re-cut by a later ditch (160), measuring 1.70m wide and containing a single silty clay fill (134).

A rectilinear pit (164) measuring 1.00m long x 0.25m wide recorded in the eastern

half of the trench was filled by a sandy clay fill (163) from which a single Stamford ware sherd of 10th-12th century date was recovered.

Located centrally within the trench was a N-S aligned gully (133) measuring 0.38m wide x 0.24m deep and filled with a light brown silty clay (132). A similarly aligned ditch (154) recorded in the eastern half of the trench contained a mid brownish grey silty clay (153). Although no dateable artefacts were recovered from these features the similarity of the fills and alignments to medieval features in the trench suggests that they are of this period.

Six undated post holes (117, 129, 156, 166, 168 and 170) recorded within the trench contained similar light brown sandy clay fills (116, 128, 155, 165, 167 and 169) and although they formed no obvious structure or alignment, the nature of the fills possibly suggests an early, probably medieval, date.

Trench 2: (Fig. 5, Plate 5) Locally and regionally made pottery was recovered from several features within the trench and range in date from the 10th to 14th century.

An irregular shaped pit (220) was recorded in the southern end of the trench. Measuring 2.10m wide x 0.22m deep this feature contained a single mid greyish brown clayey silt (219). Recorded adjacent to pit (220) was a 1.02m wide x 0.56 deep ditch terminus or post hole (214) which contained three silty fills (212, 213 and 214). The final fill (212) contained medieval pottery and fired clay.

Recorded centrally within the trench was an E-W gully (225) measuring 0.50m wide x 0.46m deep. Within this feature was a mid brown silt (224) that contained a sherd of greyware pottery of probable Roman date. Gully (225) was truncated on the

northern side by a larger ditch (223) measuring 2.00m wide x 0.60m deep and containing two silty fills (221 and 222). A sherd of 13th-14th century Potterhanworth pottery was recovered from deposit (221).

At the northern end of the trench was a 2.16m long x 1.54m⁺ wide sub-circular pit (229). This feature contained four clayey fills (227, 228, 242 and 243). Deposits (227 and 228) contained brick fragments while several pieces of medieval pottery, mussel shell and charred cereal grain was recovered from (227).

Adjacent to pit (229) was a 0.59m wide x 0.63m deep E-W linear ditch (231) containing a single silty clay fill (230). This was truncated to the west by pit (233) that contained six fills (232, 234, 244, 245, 246, and 247), of which (232) contained medieval pottery, brick fragments and a mussel shell. Cutting this feature to the west was a N-S linear ditch (236) containing a dark greyish black silty clay (235). These features are probably represented on the geophysical survey plot as a single archaeological anomaly.

Three features containing no dating evidence were recorded in the southern end of the trench. Due to the similar nature and alignment to other dated features within the trench they have also been included within this section. Pit (208/251) cut the Saxon dated pit (239) and contained a silty clay fill (207/250). This in turn was cut by ditch (204) which measured at least 0.46m wide x 0.36m and contained a mid yellowish brown silt (203). The third feature (241) cut the natural and has been interpreted as a ditch. Measuring 0.56m wide this feature contained a light brown sandy clay (240). These features were truncated by a medieval pit (220) and suggest that they are at least of that date if not earlier.

Trench 3: (Fig. 6, Plate 6) Located at the northwest end of the trench was a NE-SW linear ditch (312) with steep sides. Although the feature was situated at the end of the trench, and therefore not fully exposed, the ditch was at least 1.68m wide x 0.90m deep. It was filled with a sequence of five sandy clays (307, 308, 309, 310 and 311) from which medieval pottery and burnt clay was recovered.

Recorded centrally within the trench was a 0.40m wide x 0.12m deep NE-SW linear gully (305) filled by a greyish brown clayey silt (304). This feature appears to converge with a larger ditch (326) to the north which probably suggests contemporaneity. Feature (326) was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.00m wide x 0.67m deep. Adjacent to this ditch, to the west, was another NW-SE linear ditch (325) that appears to be a secondary ditch. These ditches were filled by identical deposits (323 and 324) suggesting they were open at the same time. Medieval pottery, an iron nail and piece of slag was collected from (324). A third ditch (328), measuring 2.40m wide x 0.26m deep, was situated to the west aligned SW-NE and contained a sandy silt (327). Recovered from this deposit was the partial skeleton of a young cow and fragments of medieval pottery, burnt clay and possibly intrusive tile of apparent post-medieval date.

Several of these features are probably represented on the geophysical survey plot.

Trench 5: (Fig. 8) A N-S linear ditch (506) recorded at the eastern end of the trench measured at least 2.40m long x 1.95m wide x 0.45m deep and was filled with a single mid grey clayey silt (505) that contained medieval pottery.

Trench 9: (Fig. 12, Plate 7) A L-shaped post hole (905) measuring 0.89m long x 0.67m wide x 0.12m deep was identified at

the west end of the trench. Retrieved from the clayey sand fill (904) was a sherd of Lincoln/Nottingham-type ware pottery of the 13th-14th century.

Potterhanworth ware pottery dating to the 13th - 14th century was recovered from two features within the trench. These were ditch terminal (915) and gully terminal (917) recorded centrally within the trench. The ditch terminal was 0.68m wide by 0.42m deep and contained a single silty sand deposit (914) from which an iron nail was also recovered. The 0.48m wide x 0.27m deep gully terminal also contained a single silty sand fill (916).

A little to the east of (915) and (917) and Cutting the Saxon ditch (919) was an oval pit (931) containing a mottled mid grey/yellow reddish brown silty sand (930). Although undated this feature is sealed by the subsoil (902) and cuts the Saxon ditch, therefore possibly suggesting phasing within the medieval period. Adjacent to, and east of, ditch (919) was a 0.69m diameter circular post hole (921). Lincoln ware pottery of the 13th-14th century was recovered from the mid grey silty sand fill (920).

Several other features were recorded within the trench and although they did not contain dateable artefacts they have also been assigned to this period due to their similar fills and alignments to other features within the trench. Recorded in the western area of the trench was a N-S linear pit or gully terminal (907) containing a single clayey sand fill (906). To the east of this feature was a 0.45m diameter circular post hole (909) filled with grey clayey sand (908). Two N-S linear gullies (911 and 913) were recorded to the east of (909) and contained similar greyish brown silty sand fills (910 and 912) respectively. Gully (913) contained another fill, a primary mottled clayey sand (934) and was also

truncated by a later land drain (929). Located at the eastern end of the site were two N-S gullies (923 and 925). Feature (923) measured 0.93m wide x 0.35m deep whilst (925) was at least 1.63m wide x 0.24m deep. These gullies were filled by a grey clay sand (922) and a grey silty sand (924) respectively.

Trench 12: (Fig. 15) Recorded centrally within the trench cutting the subsoil was a NE-SW linear ditch (1208). Measuring at least 3.50m long x 1.60m wide x 0.63m deep this feature was filled by two grey clay fills (1206 and 1207) both containing medieval pottery. A small 0.28m wide N-S linear gully (1210) was truncated by ditch (1208) and contained a 0.22m thick light greyish brown silty clay (1209). Being stratigraphically earlier than ditch (1208) suggests that the gully is at least medieval but perhaps may be earlier.

5.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4, Plate 4) Cutting the natural and located in-between pit (115) to the west and pits (125 and 127) to the east was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch (119). Measuring 0.76m wide x 0.45m deep this feature was filled by silty clay (118) containing Bourne D ware pottery dating to the 16th - 17th century.

Trench 2: (Fig. 5, Plate 5) An E-W aligned ditch (201) measuring 0.52m wide x 0.15m deep was recorded in the southern end of the trench. This feature contained a dark greyish brown silt (202) from which a sherd of Bourne D ware pottery was retrieved.

5.8 Phase 7: 18th - 19th century deposits

Trench 4: (Fig. 7) At the north end of the trench was a poorly defined concave sided pit (413). The primary grey silty sand fill

(404) contained three sherds of 16th - 17th century pottery. Overlying this deposit was a greyish brown silty sand (403) from which 19th century pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe stems, a wine bottle fragment and iron slag and nails were recovered. The latest fill of the pit was a brown clayey sand deposit (402). A mid grey clayey silt deposit (414) recorded during augering may represent a fill within pit (413), although this could not be confirmed.

Trench 6: (Fig. 9) A 4.03m⁺ wide x 0.90m⁺ deep N-S linear ditch (608) was recorded at the east end of the trench. The feature contained three clayey silt fills (602, 603 and 604) from which an iron knife, nail, brick, wine bottle sherd, tile and 18th century pottery were retrieved.

Trench 9: (Fig. 12, Plate 7) Above the medieval features was a 0.31m thick grey-brown silty sand subsoil (902). Cutting this deposit at the east end of the trench was an oval pit (927). Measuring at least 2.04m long x 0.70m wide, this feature was filled by a 0.77m thick dark brown deposit (926) containing clinker, clay pipe, oyster, brick and 18th century pottery.

Trench 12: (Fig. 15) A 9.90m wide ditch (1205) was recorded at the east end of the trench cutting feature (1208). The primary fill consisted of dark grey silty clay (1214) from which 19th century pottery was recovered along with brick, tile, roof slates and a clay pipe bowl. Overlying this deposit was a dark grey clayey silt (1204) in turn sealed by a 0.27m thick deposit of brown sandy silt (1213).

5.9 Phase 8: Modern deposits

A deposit of dark brown sandy silt and clay (101, 211, 301, 401, 501, 601, 704, 801, 901, 1001, 1101, 1201 and 1202) containing roots, gravel, brick and tile recorded within all of the evaluation

trenches to a thickness of 0.34m represents the present day topsoil.

Trench 1: (Fig. 4, Plate 4) Several modern post holes (107, 113, 120, 131, 137, 141 and 143) aligned east-west were recorded within the trench and contained similar dark greyish silty sand fills (106, 112, 121, 130, 136, 140 and 142) respectively. These post holes probably represent a modern post-lined field boundary.

Two modern land drains (109 and 162) were revealed at either end of the trench and contained fills (108 and 161) respectively.

Trench 2: (Fig. 5, Plate 5) A NE-SW land drain (205) and fill (206) was recorded in the southern end of the trench cutting ditch (201).

Trench 4: (Fig. 7) Recorded cutting deposit (402) was a N-S footing trench (407) containing a dark brown sandy silt (406).

Trench 5: (Fig. 8) Located in the eastern end of the trench was a N-S land drain (504) containing a mottled sandy silt and sandy clay (503). A circular post hole (508) was also recorded within this area of the site and was filled with a sandy silt deposit (507).

Trench 9: (Fig. 12, Plate 7) Cutting the subsoil were two N-S linear land drains (929 and 933) containing fills (928 and 932) respectively. These were sealed by the dark brown silty sand topsoil (901).

Trench 11: (Fig. 14) A NW-SE linear ditch (1113) was recorded centrally within the trench. Measuring 14.47m wide by at least 0.94m deep, this feature contained a sequence of deposits. Augering at the base of the feature revealed several sandy clay deposits (1116 - 1122) to a maximum

depth of 3.31m OD. Above these augered deposits was a dark brown silty clay (1110), a light yellowish brown clayey silt (1111) and a light yellowish brown clayey silt (1107). Two timber beams were placed or discarded at this time as can be testified by the beam slots (1104 and 1105) which in turn silted up (1108 and 1109) respectively. A dark brown clayey silt (1106) then sealed these beam slots and deposit (1107). A 20th century field drain fragment was retrieved from this layer. The ditch was finally silted up by deposit (1102) a mid yellowish brown clayey silt form which redeposited 13th - 14th century pottery was recovered. This ditch represents the feature plotted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire, has identified a range of archaeological deposits including a prehistoric cremation, a Saxon gully and pit, medieval occupation debris and features, post-medieval ditches, 18th - 19th century ditches and pits, and modern ditch, foundation trench, land drains and a pit.

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits, found within all of the trenches, were natural clayey silts and sands with occasional gravel inclusions. These are likely to have been deposited as part of a glaciofluvial process. Natural hollows formed by animal or root disturbance, were recorded cutting these natural deposits in several of the trenches.

6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

A cluster of three post holes situated adjacent to a burnt area, recorded within

Trench 3, may possibly suggest some type of industrial activity. The presence of ironstone in the deposit may be related to this indeterminate industrial activity, but this is uncertain.

The N-S linear ditch recorded in Trench 6 and 7 relate to the linear anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey and probably represents a field boundary ditch, suggesting a different land parcelling pattern in the past.

Two features recorded at the southeast end of Trench 7 may be associated with a geophysical anomaly located to the east. The alignment of this anomaly with that of a linear pit to the north probably suggests a similar 18th - 19th century date, although this can not be confirmed.

The ditch recorded in Trench 8 appears to correspond with a geophysical anomaly and may be part of a field boundary. However, the feature is plotted as being elongated but discrete on the geophysical survey and may therefore define a large pit rather than a ditch.

Several other features were recorded throughout the proposed development area. Due to the lack of artefactual evidence from these features it is difficult to determine their function within the archaeological setting. However, they do reaffirm an extensive use of the area.

A natural clayey silt subsoil was recorded within the trenches located in the southern half of the proposed development area overlying the natural and most of the undated features. The nature of this deposit suggest that it has been transformed by animals and roots over time, resulting in earlier features appearing to have been sealed by this soil rather than dug into the deposit.

6.3 Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits

The circular pit containing a cremation recorded in Trench 7 is probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Several sherds of pottery were obtained from the contents of the pit, and although they appear to be of Beaker period form the fabric is not one common on Beakers in this region. Several isolated Neolithic cremations have been recorded in Lincolnshire.

6.4 Phase 4: Saxon deposits

Two features, a gully and pit, dated to the Saxon period were recorded in the northeast corner of the site within Trenches 1 and 2. Additionally, a ditch of this date was identified in Trench 9 at the northwest corner of the site. The limited number of features within the development area and the small assemblage of Saxon artefacts suggest that occupation of the site during this period was limited and probably peripheral to a more extensive settlement to the north and northwest, closer to the parish church.

6.5 Phase 5: Medieval deposits

Deposits of this phase were mainly recorded in the northern part of the site, along the top of the rise within the field situated in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 9, although several other features dated to this phase were recorded in Trenches 5 and 12. Several of the features represent the anomalies identified on the geophysical survey plot, although further features were also recorded. Features were in the form of ditches, pits and gullies and suggest an intensive utilisation of this part of the site. Several of the features appeared to cut earlier medieval features suggesting a continuation of use over a period of time. The artefactual evidence would appear to support this theory, with the pottery being

dated from the 12th to 14th century. As no structural features were recorded during the investigations it is assumed that the linear features perhaps enclosed an area of habitation, whilst the pits were generally used for refuse. The medieval features recorded in the northwest corner of the site within Trench 9 may be a continuation of those recorded in the northeast corner although they are separate and could define another area of occupation during the same period.

The ditches recorded in Trenches 5 and 12 are probably boundary ditches defining areas of land, probably utilised for agricultural purposes.

All these medieval features would suggest that Great Hale grew in size during the 12th century within this part of the village. This expansion remained until the 14th century when it would appear that there was a period of decline and the site was abandoned.

6.6 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Two post-medieval ditches were recorded within Trenches 1 and 2. The dearth of finds and features from this period suggests that the land was not occupied but probably utilised for agricultural purposes, possibly suggesting a period of contraction of the village as a whole.

6.7 Phase 7: 18th - 19th century deposits

A pit recorded within Trench 4 confirms the evidence of activity within this part of the site obtained from cartographic sources that depicting a building in this area. The pit contained post-medieval and 19th century pottery and may suggest a continuation of use of this part of the site during these periods.

The ditch revealed at the east end of Trench 6 represented a magnetic anomaly plotted by the geophysical survey. The shape of this anomaly suggests a pit rather than a ditch and its contents indicate it was probably a refuse pit. A second refuse pit of similar date was recorded in Trench 9. Pottery of the 19th century was recovered from the large E-W ditch recorded in Trench 12 and previously identified by geophysical survey. Although the linear nature of this feature may suggest a field boundary, its dimensions perhaps indicate a clay pit or elongated pond more likely functions.

6.8 Phase 8: Modern deposits

Many modern features were recorded throughout the area including post holes and land drains. A footing trench was recorded within Trench 4 and probably represents the footings of the building recorded on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. A large anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey was investigated within Trench 11 and confirmed the feature was modern. The nature and size of the feature suggests that it may have been used for either clay extraction or as a large elongated pond. The deposits within the feature and the dating evidence suggests that the feature may have silted up before being back filled completely in more recent times. Modern topsoil covered the site and contained redeposited artefacts of prehistoric to recent date.

6.9 Overview

A single prehistoric cremation was found in the southern central part of the site (Trench 7), though no evidence for any associated barrow structure was revealed. Furthermore, no other funerary remains were revealed, perhaps suggesting that the cremation is an isolated example. A thin scatter of flint waste flakes indicates

transient or low level prehistoric flint working/tool production in the area,

Saxon and medieval remains and artefacts were generally concentrated in the northeast corner of the site, although further medieval remains and artefacts were also recovered in the northwest corner. The earlier, Saxon, material was not extensive and probably relates to activities at the edge of a settlement of the period. By contrast, the medieval material is abundant, suggesting that the Saxon settlement had expanded during the medieval period into this part of the investigation area. The quantity of artefacts would appear to indicate occupation debris and the material was recovered from ditches and gullies that perhaps enclosed habitations of the medieval period. On the basis of the artefact dating, the medieval occupation of the northeast and northwest corners of the investigation area perhaps lasted from the 12th - 14th century or a little later. Thereafter, it would appear that the settlement contracted: there is much less post-medieval material from the site and there are few remains of the period in the areas where medieval habitation had been located.

By contrast, post-medieval remains mainly occurred in the southwestern part of the site and were represented by large ditches that were perhaps agricultural in origin.

Late post-medieval or modern remains were identified in the northern central part of the site, an area with cartographic evidence for buildings from the early 20th century. However, the artefacts would suggest that this area had been occupied from perhaps as early as the 16th - 17th century.

Environmental evidence survived through charring, and in the form of a cremation.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 1).

Period

Archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval, 18th - 19th century and modern periods were recorded during the evaluation. Remains of this nature are typical of these periods. Although few of the features are period-specific, the practice of cremation within a ceramic container is characteristic of the prehistoric period, in particularly the Bronze Age, although does occur in other periods.

Rarity

Prehistoric cremations are generally rare within this area of Lincolnshire. Saxon and medieval deposits such as these would not be deemed rare, although at a regional level it would be uncommon to record deposits of this range of dates at a single site. The post-medieval, 18th - 19th century and modern deposits are commonplace.

Documentation

The site has previously been the subject of a Geophysical Survey (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000) which identified the archaeological potential of the site and its surrounding location. In addition, records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Great Hale area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

Group value

The archaeological evidence obtained from the investigation area suggests transient or ritual use of the land during the Prehistoric

period, peripheral Saxon utilisation, domestic occupation of the site during the medieval period and agricultural usage of the land in the post-medieval period to present day. A moderate-high group value may be indicated by this repeated association.

Survival/Condition

Prehistoric remains in the form of a cremation survived below a subsoil and showed possible signs of truncation by later land use. The Saxon and medieval features appear to have survived well and showed little evidence of disturbance. The medieval features contained environmental evidence that survived in good condition by charring.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Due to the proposed development of the site all of the features are vulnerable.

Diversity

Prehistoric funerary remains, a Saxon gully and pit, Medieval occupational debris and features, post-medieval and 18th - 19th century agricultural features and modern building footings and deposits were revealed during the evaluation. As a group these have moderate functional and period diversity.

Potential

There is a high potential that similar prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and later features and deposits, as found during the archaeological evaluation, occur on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the site. However, Saxon and medieval evidence is likely only to occur in the northern part of the site. The evidence has the potential to provide an insight into ritual and domestic life of the village in the prehistoric, Saxon, medieval period and later. The proven survival of environmental remains in the medieval deposits indicates the potential to enhance the information provided by the

surviving physical remains. Moreover, indicators of the local environment and changes therein through time are retrievable.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Removal of overburden deposits by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating archaeological deposits were present across the development area, although the larger density of features was confined to the northern part of the site. Moreover, the evaluation recognised many of the geophysical signals previously recorded at the site and revealed other remains not previously identified.

Furthermore, manual excavation of the remains established that the archaeological deposits were well-preserved with different phases of activity, from the prehistoric period to the present. Additionally, the investigations also indicated the majority of the functions of the remains.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire was undertaken because the site was located on the periphery of the medieval village core and a previous geophysical survey identified possible ditches and pits at the site. It was therefore probable that archaeological remains were located on the site and, in consequence, an evaluation was undertaken to categorise the evidence to provide information to assist the determination of a proposed planning application for development of the area.

The investigation revealed that many of the

geophysical signals were produced by medieval and post-medieval remains across the area. The remains in the northern half of the site were generally sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil, whilst to the south a subsoil varying in depth between 0.30m - 0.60m was cut by or sealed the remains.

Evidence of prehistoric activity at the site was identified through the remains of a cremation and several worked flint flakes. The lack of prehistoric features apart from the cremation suggests that this activity was probably transient, although prehistoric features and other cremations may still survive within the area.

A gully and pit dated to the Saxon period was recorded in the northeast corner of the site. The small quantity of Saxon pottery recovered from the site probably suggests that activity during this period was centred elsewhere in the village, and that these few remains suggests peripheral Saxon activity on the site.

Medieval activity, in the form of ditches, pits and post holes, was identified in the northwest and, more abundantly, northeast corners of the site. These features and associated artefacts appear to suggest an occupation area probably expanding from the earlier Saxon activity. The artefact dating suggests that this period of occupation lasted from the 12th - 14th century.

The occupation of the site appears to have declined after the 14th century with the usage of the land during the post-medieval period and later being generally limited to an agricultural activity.

Deposits and structural remains in the northern central part of the site indicate activity in the area during the modern period and confirm cartographic evidence.

Archaeological deposits were generally well-preserved and environmental evidence survived in good condition through charring.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N. Allen of Chanception Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The archaeological project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, provided access to the relevant parish archaeological files. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

11. PERSONNEL

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Project Officer: Tobin Rayner
Site Assistants: Denise Buckley, Mark Dymond, Rachael Hall, Chris Moulis, Kristian Pederson, Cerys Reid-Smith, David Roger, Jim Snee, Gary Taylor, Christina Tennet and Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustrations: Rachael Hall and Tobin Rayner
Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

GSB Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

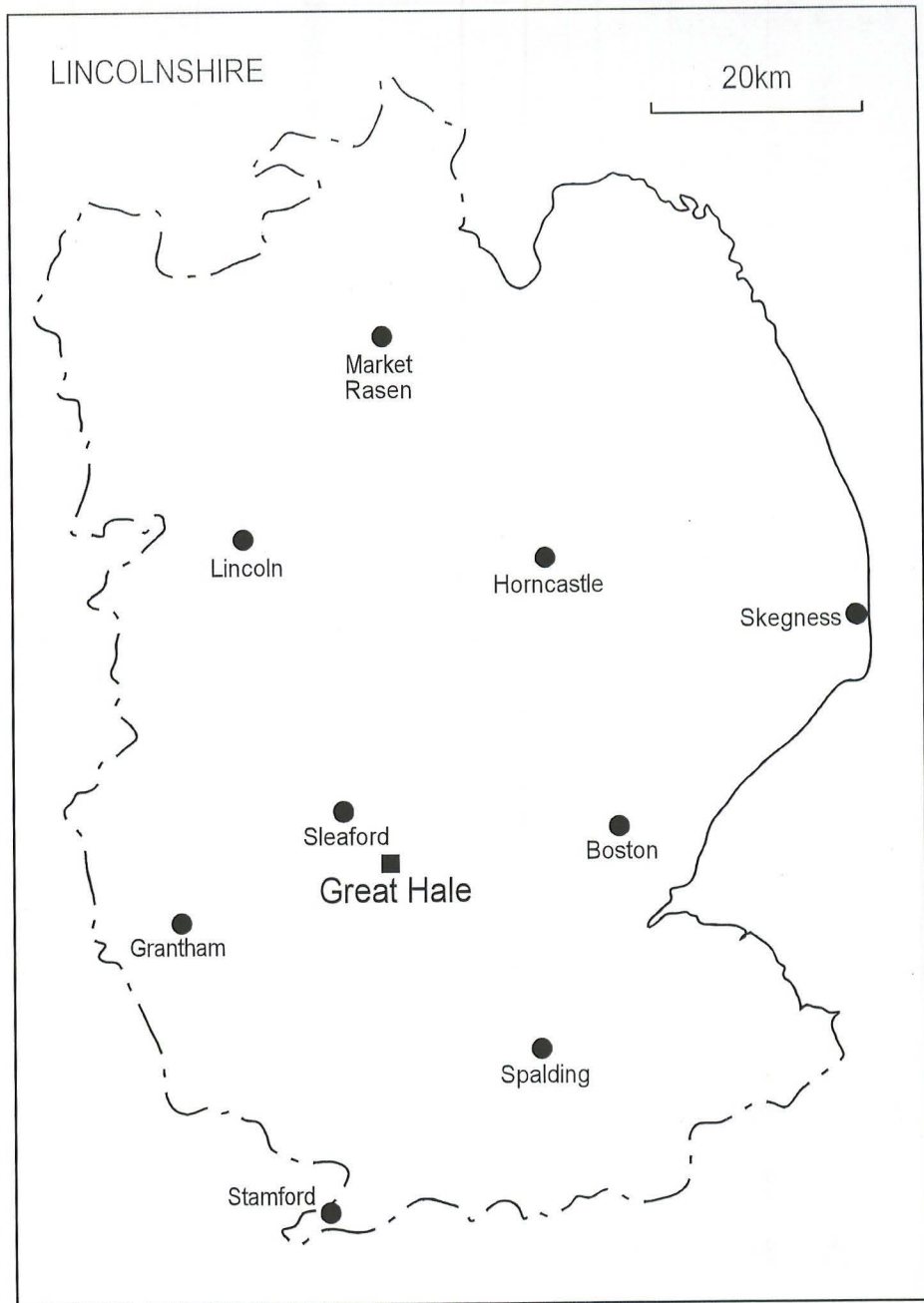
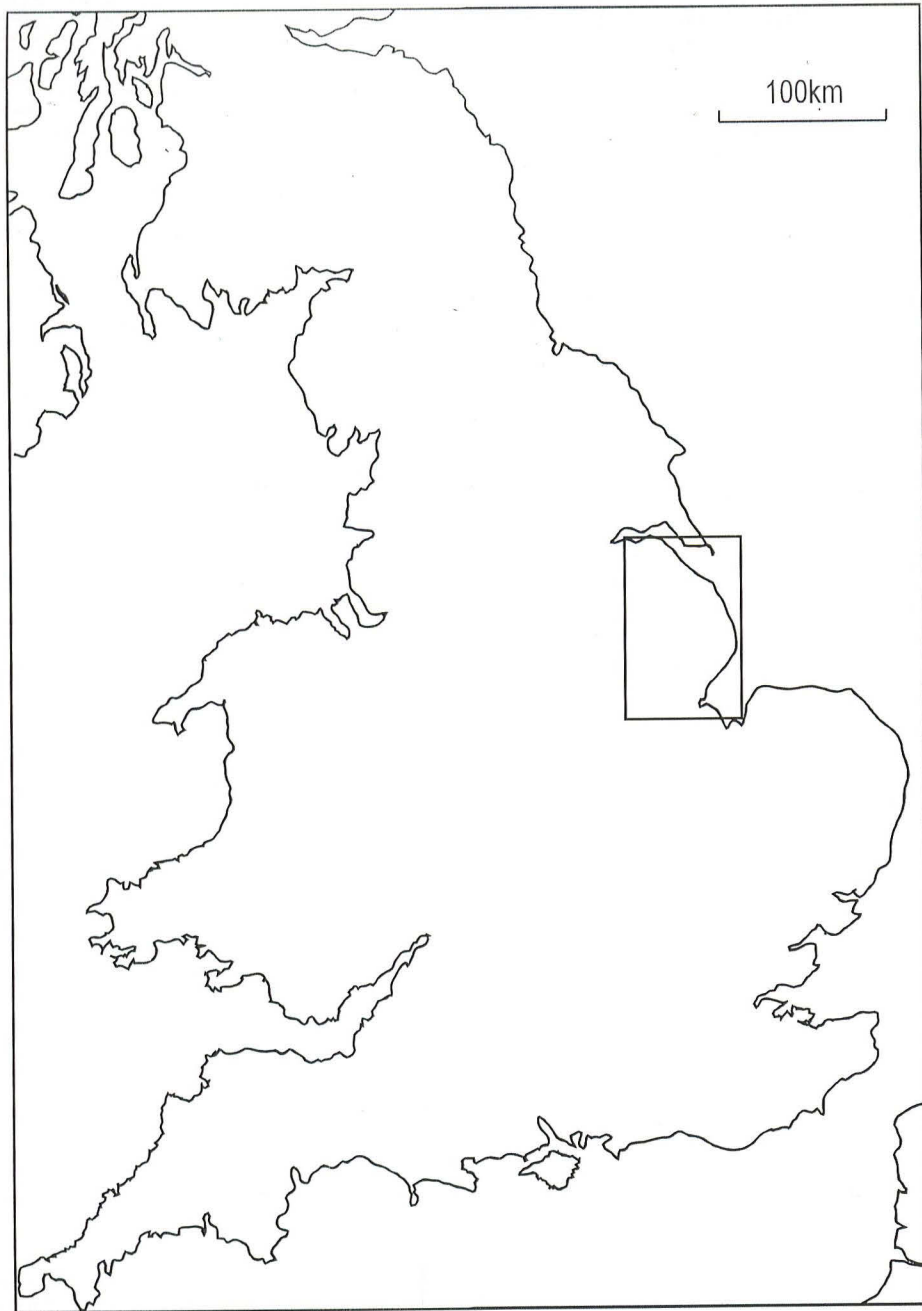


Figure 1: General Location Plan

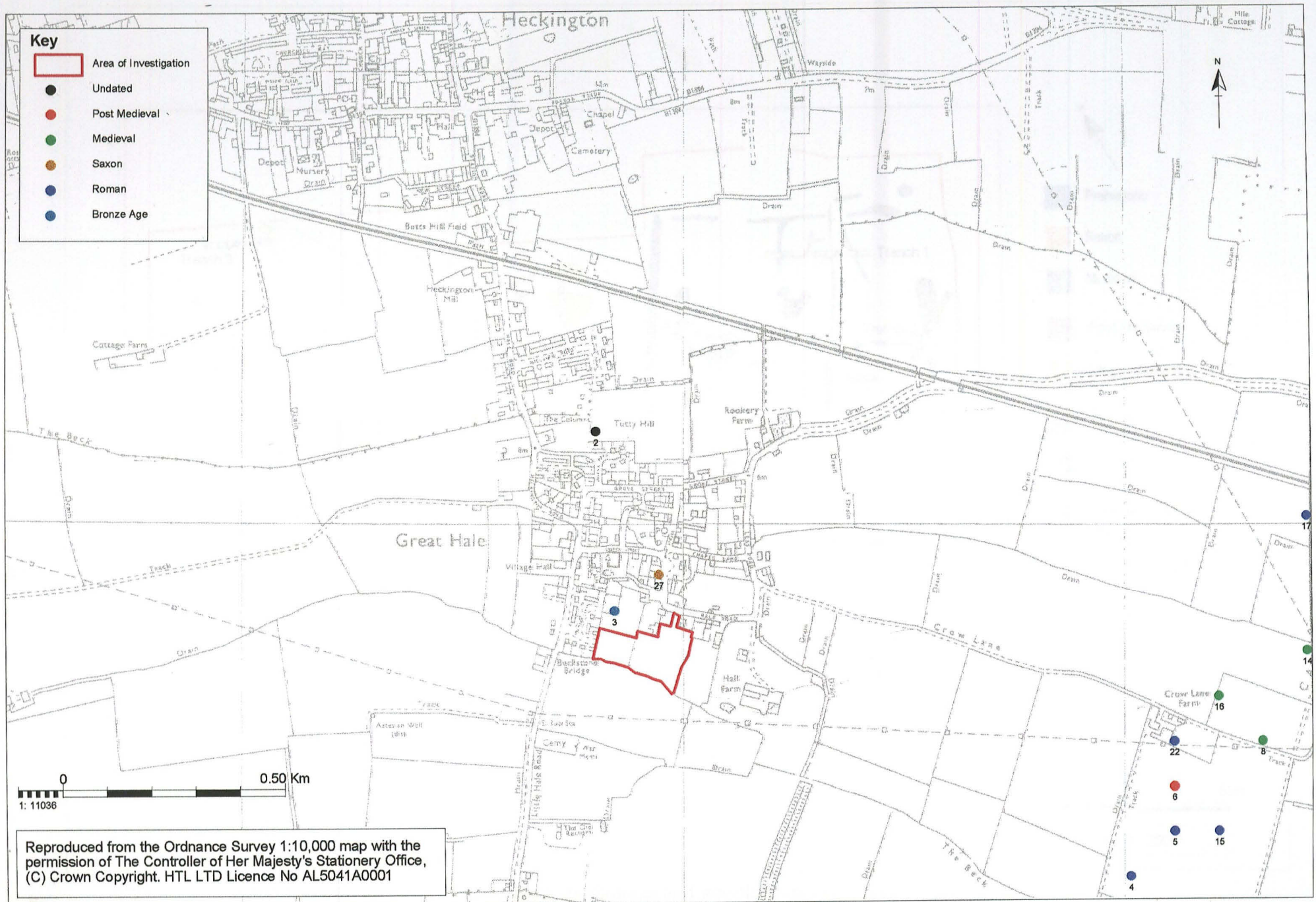


Figure 2: Location plan and archaeological setting

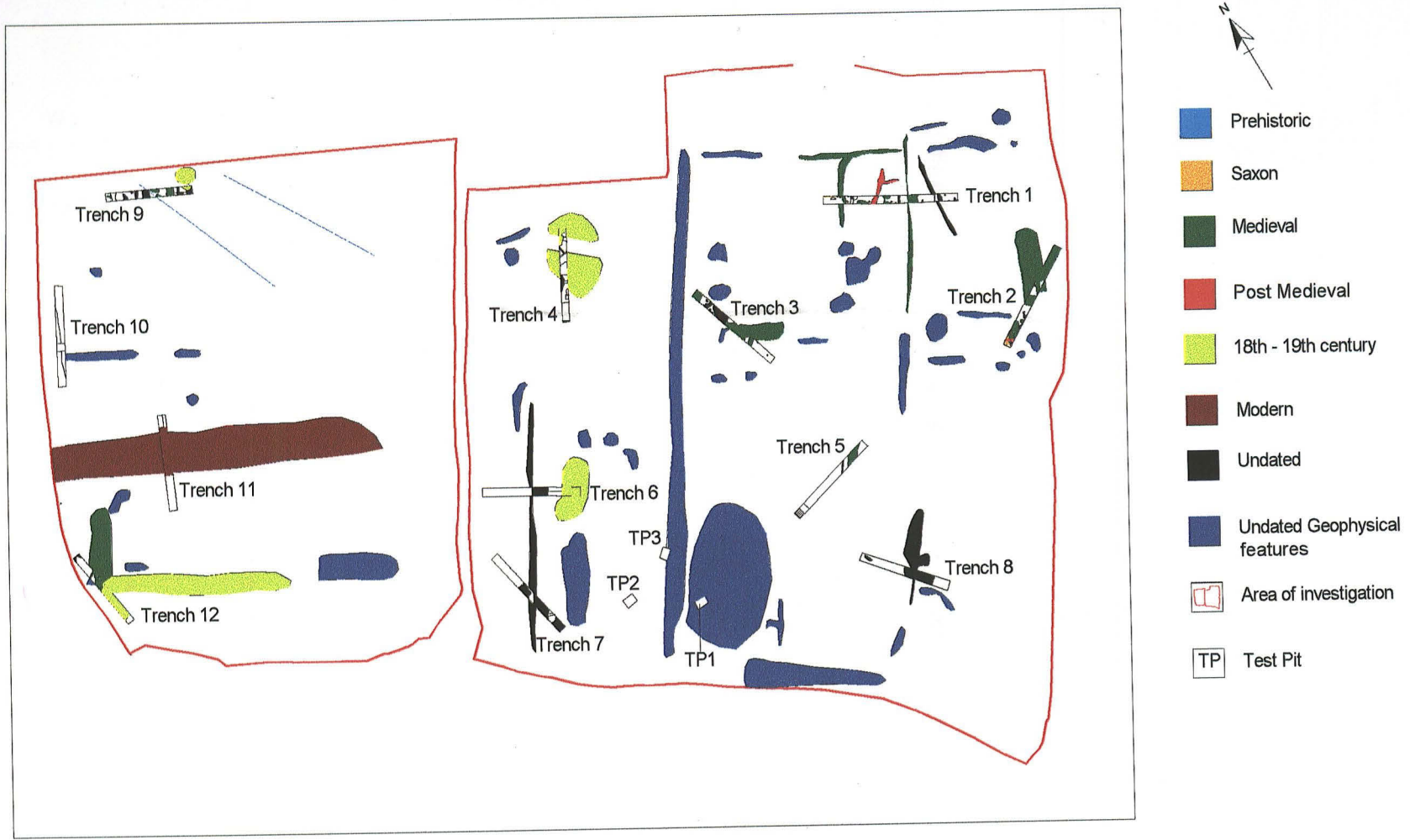


Figure 3: Trench location, evaluation and geophysical survey results

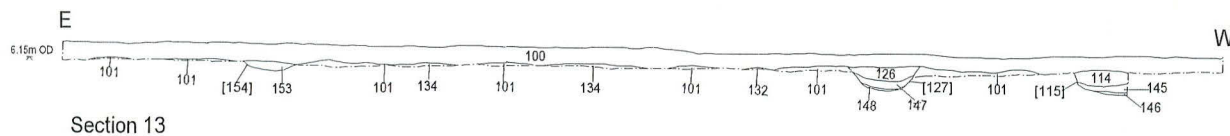
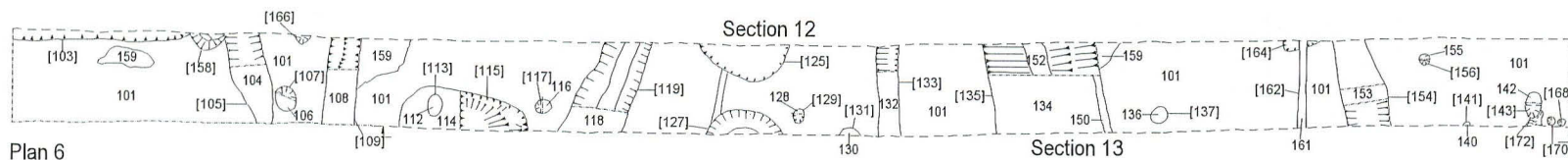
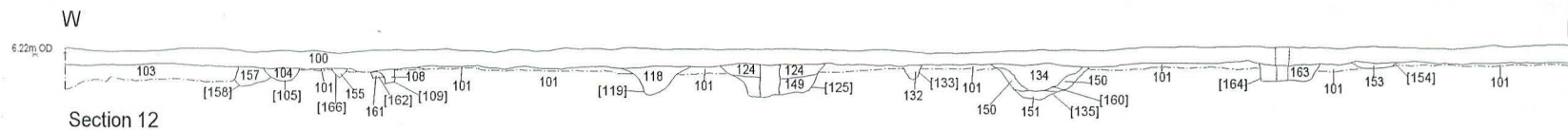
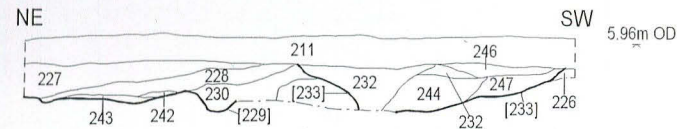
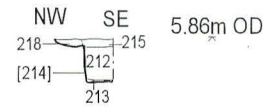


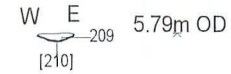
Figure 4: Trench 1, plan and sections



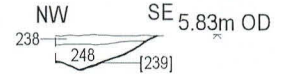
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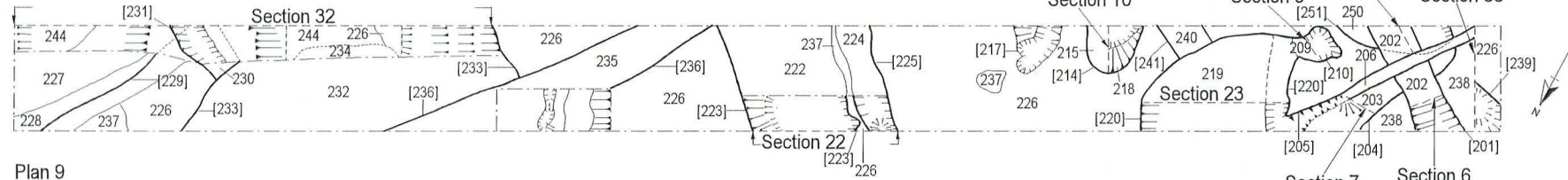
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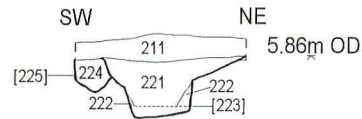
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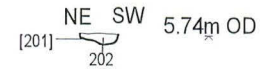
Plan 9



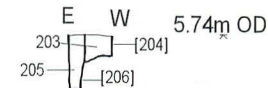
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Section 23



Section 6



Section 7

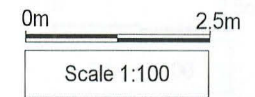


Figure 5: Trench 2, plan and sections

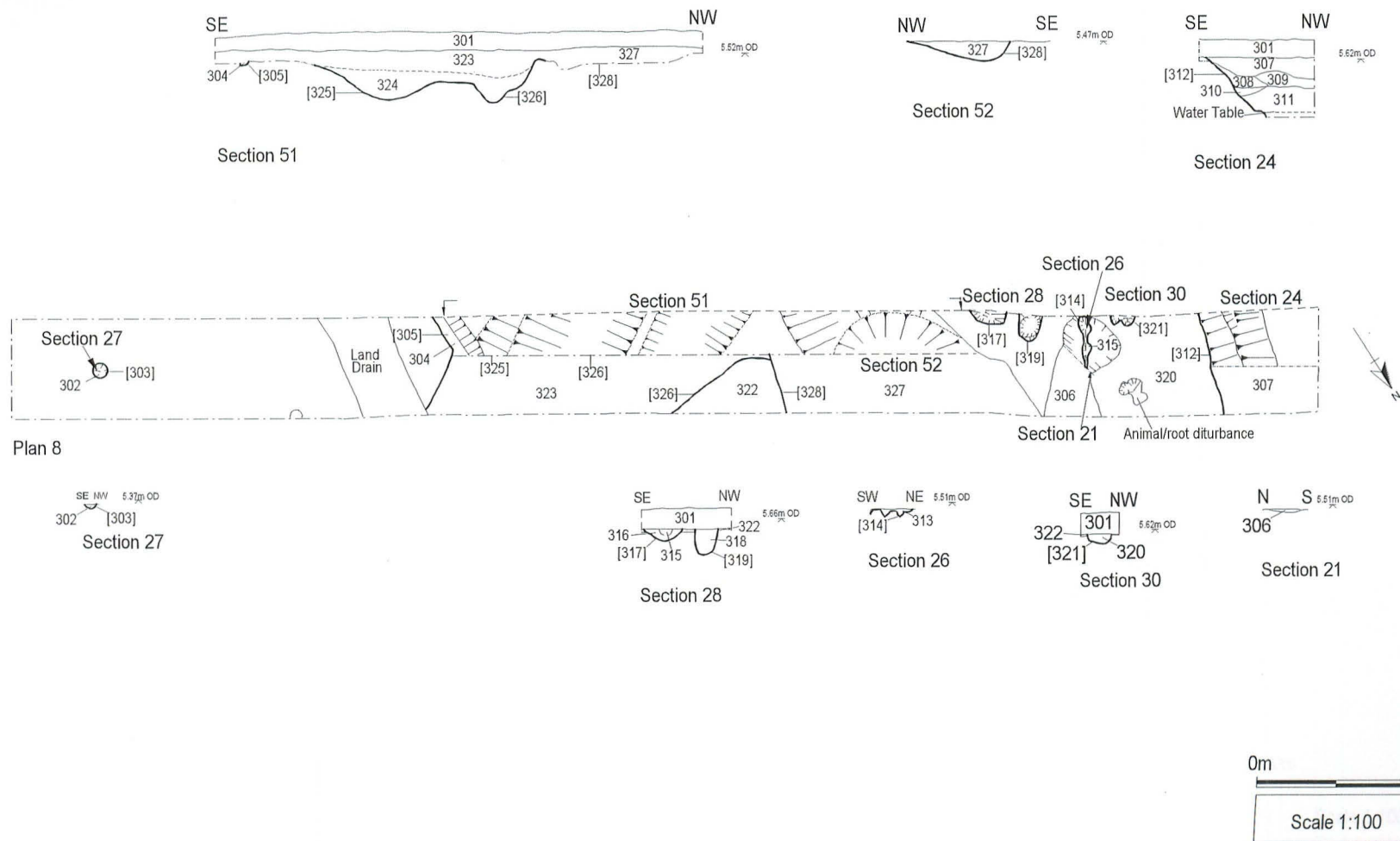


Figure 6: Trench 3, plan and sections

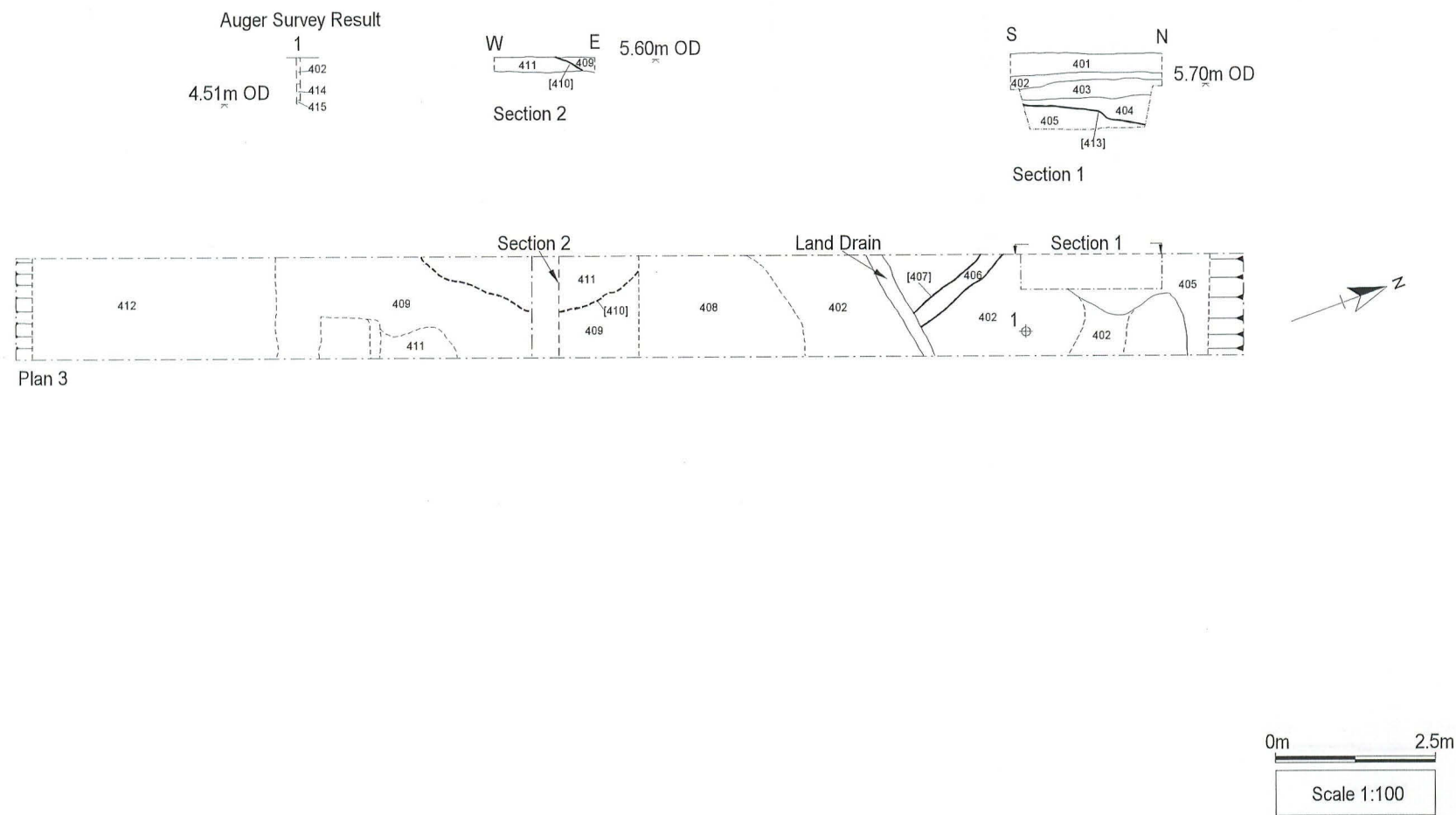


Figure 7: Trench 4, plan, sections and auger survey result

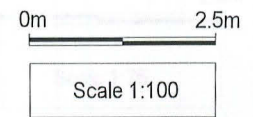
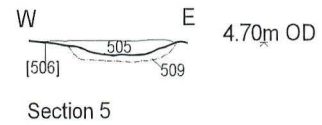
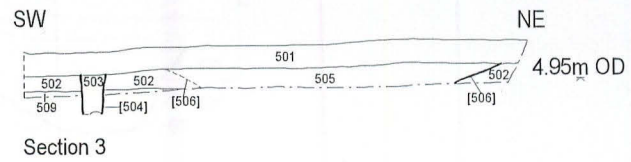
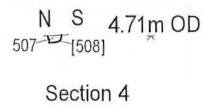
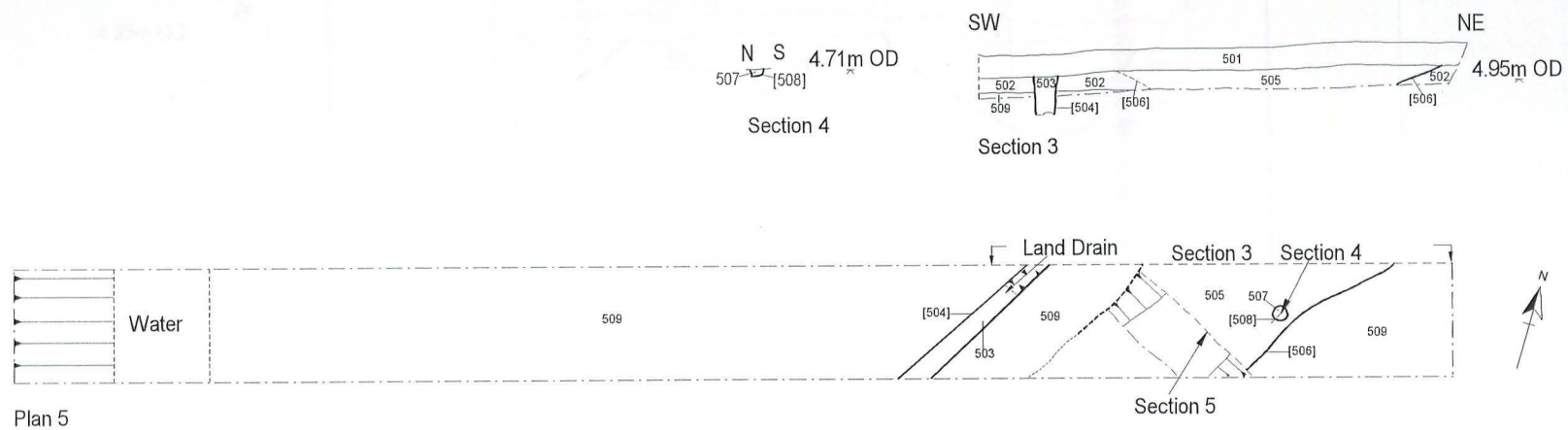
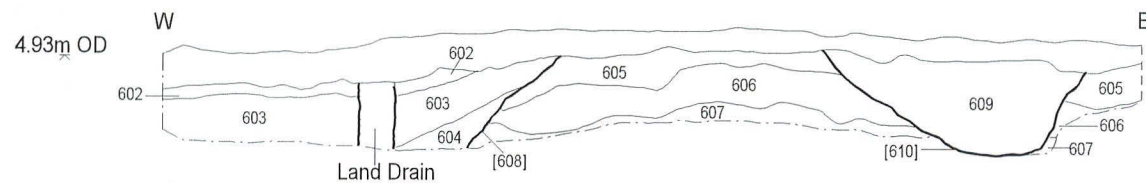
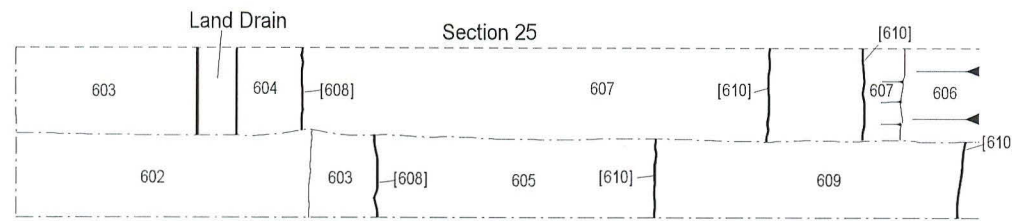


Figure 8: Trench 5, plan and sections



Section 25

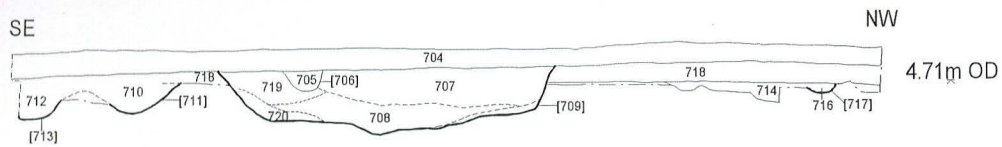


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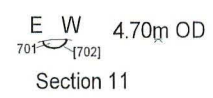


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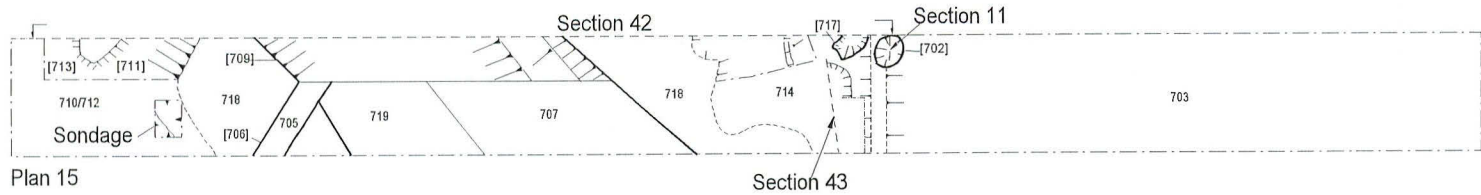
Figure 9: Trench 6, plan and section



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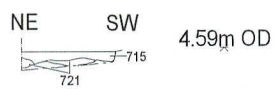


Section 11



Plan 15

Section 43



Section 43

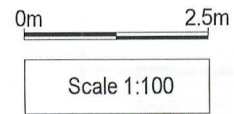


Figure 10: Trench 7, plan and sections

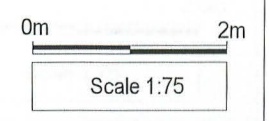
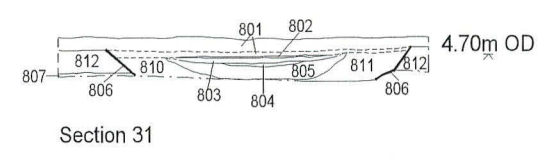
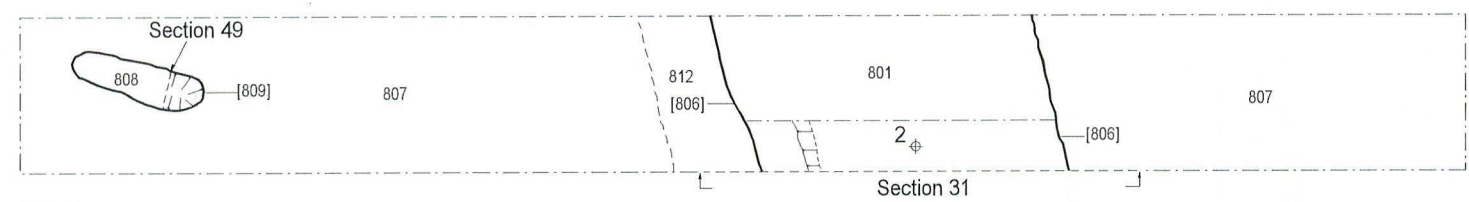


Figure 11: Trench 8, plan, sections and auger survey result

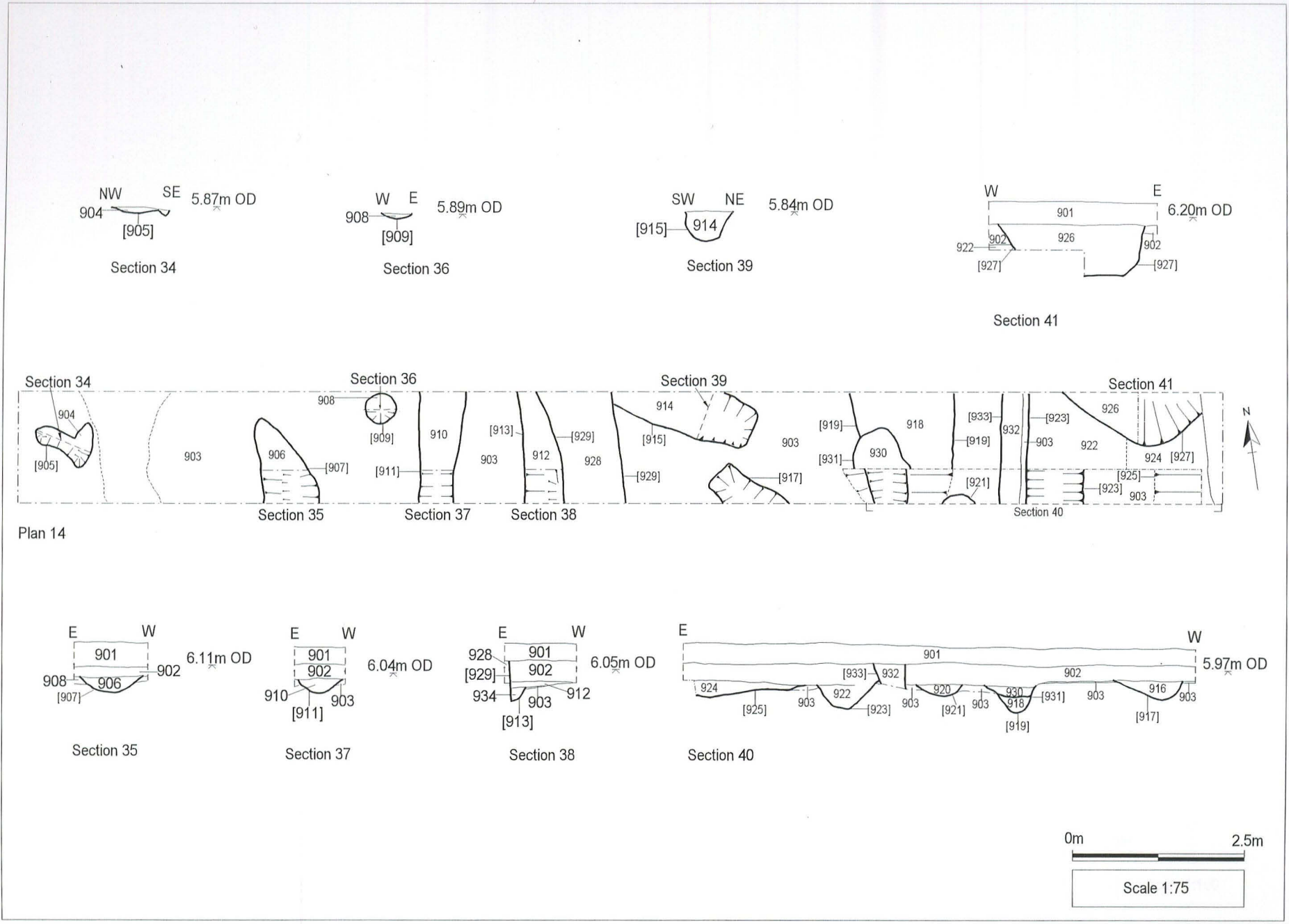


Figure 12: Trench 9, plan and sections

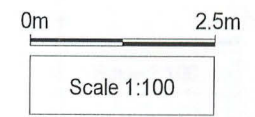
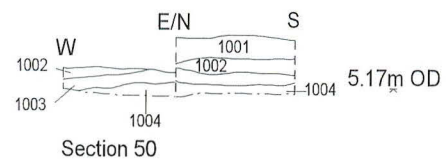
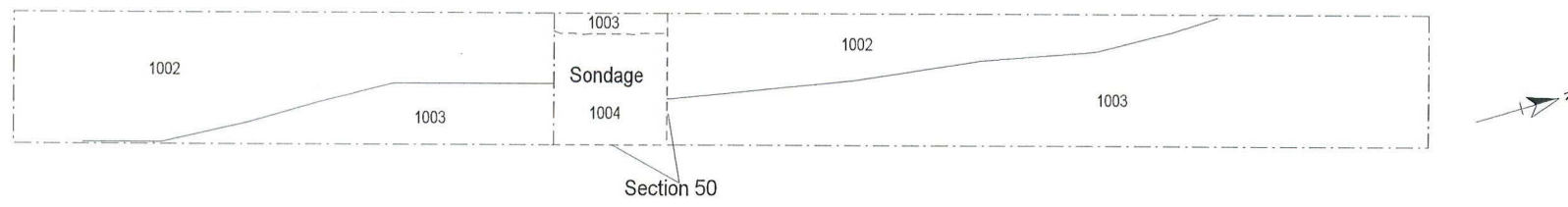


Figure 13: Trench 10, plan and section

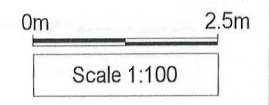
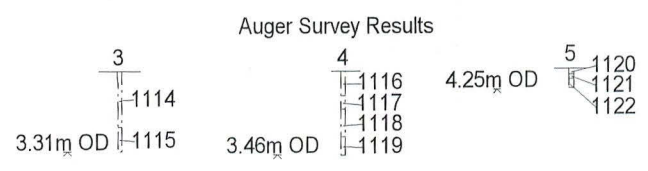
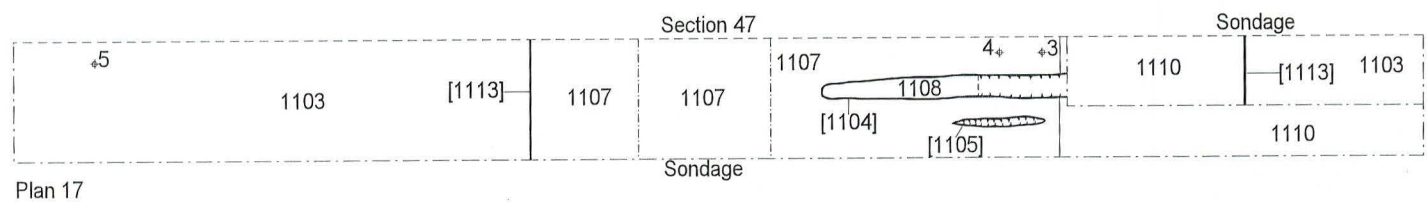
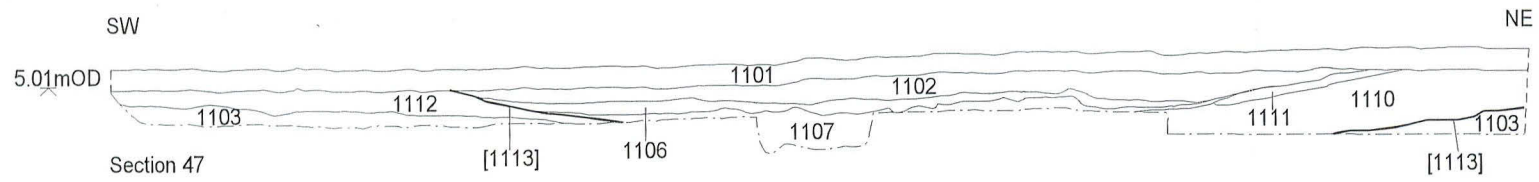


Figure 14: Trench 11, plan, sections and auger survey results

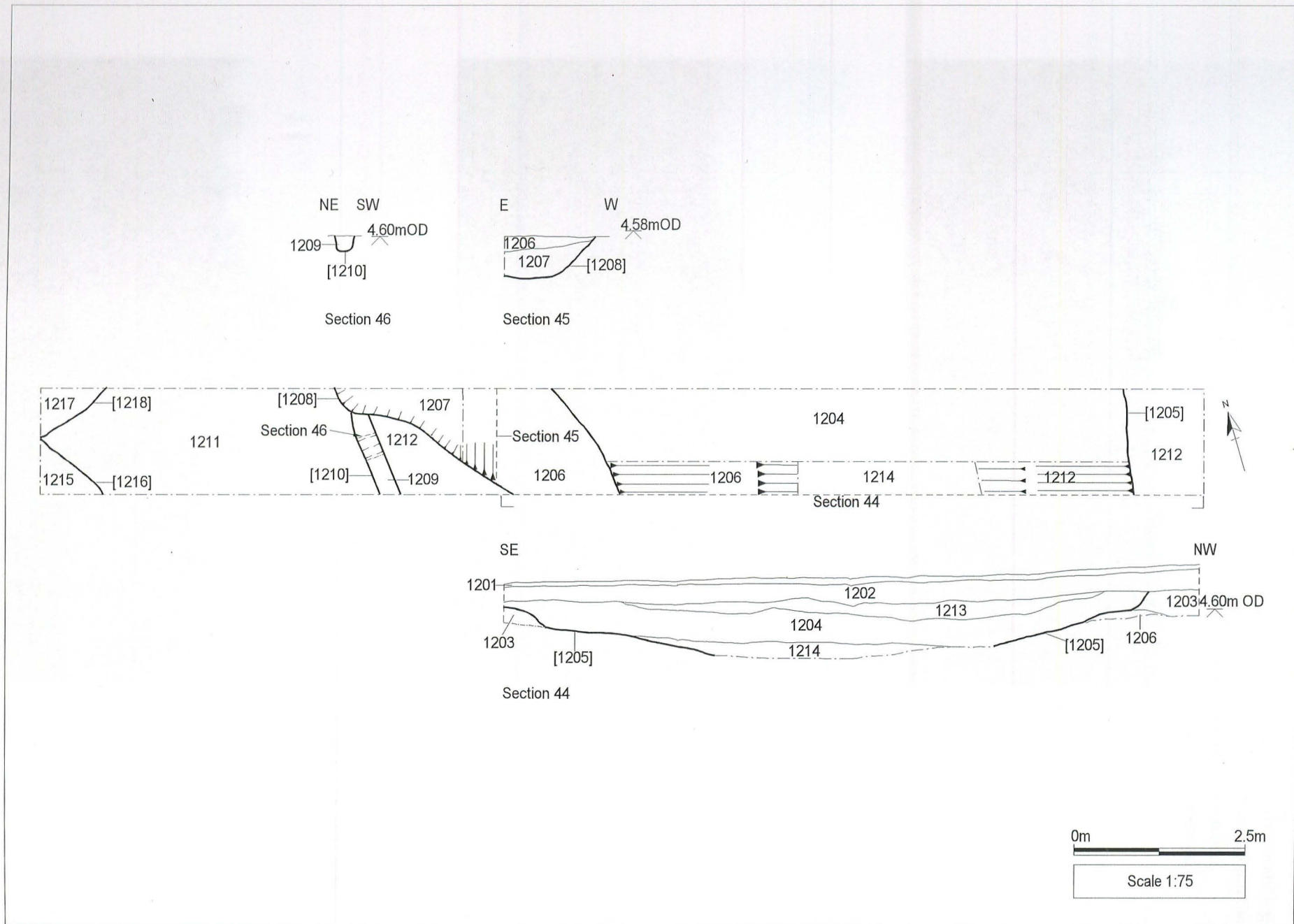


Figure 15: Trench 12, plan and sections



Plate 1 General view of the eastern field showing the church of St John the Baptist to the rear, looking northwest



Plate 2 General view of the western field showing the church of St John the Baptist to the rear, looking north



Plate 3 Machining of Trench 3 in progress, looking south



Plate 4 Post-excavation view of Trench 1, showing the Saxon, medieval and undated features, looking southeast

Plate 5 Trench 2 showing the excavated medieval features, looking northeast



Plate 6 Post-excavation view of Trench 3 showing the northwest-southeast aligned medieval features (325) and (326) in the back ground, looking north



Plate 7 Northwest view of Trench 9 showing the medieval and undated gullies, pits and post holes



Plate 8 Pre-excavation view of the cremation (702) within Trench 7, looking west



Plate 9 View of post hole (317) with post packing, looking west

Appendix 1

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2

Specification for archaeological evaluation of land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to possible Saxon burials and the church which has Late Saxon origins. Medieval remains are located in proximity and a geophysical survey of the site has identified archaeological features including ditches, pits and burnt areas. Some of these may relate to former field boundaries, a pond and post-medieval buildings though others, particularly in the northeast corner of the site, are indicative of medieval settlement.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission may be sought for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken to assist any such application.*
- 1.4 *The investigation will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the area.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Hall Road, Great Hale, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 1490 4275.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Great Hale is located 8km southeast of Sleaford and just south of Heckington in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is on the south side of the village, off Church Walk, Hall Road and Orchard Close at nation grid reference TF 1490 4275.
- 3.2 The site is a roughly rectangular block of land covering an area of approximately 1.98ha. Currently the site is two fields of agricultural land, the western cultivated with potatoes and the eastern under pasture.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 This is a pre-planning application evaluation of a potential developmens site. A brief for

investigations has been prepared by the archaeological curator.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is on a gentle slope down to the east and south, at about 6m OD. The southern boundary of the site is marked by a stream, The Beck. Soils at the site are typical stagnogleys of the Beccles 1 Association developed on chalky till. Alongside The Beck, particularly the southern bank, soils are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys on alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117-8; 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies immediately south of the Late Saxon parish church in the core of the medieval settlement. Remains of 8 early Christian burials, perhaps of Saxon date, have previously been found immediately to the north, which may indicate that the graveyard around the churchyard was more extensive in the past. Prehistoric material has been found alongside The Beck which forms the southern boundary of the site.
- 6.2 Geophysical Survey has been undertaken on the site. This revealed a complex of buried remains comprising pits, ditches and burnt areas. Some of these may relate to a former field boundary, pond and post-medieval buildings depicted on a map of 1905. However, the spatial patterning of linear and pit-type anomalies in the northeastern part of the site is indicative of medieval settlement.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of twelve (12) trenches, two measuring 25m x 1.6m and ten measuring 20m x 1.6m, located to provide sample coverage of the entire site and the geophysical anomalies. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
- 9.3.5.2 the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 11.3.1.10 Artefact drawings, if appropriate.
 - 11.3.1.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - 11.3.1.12 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Chanceoption Homes Ltd; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with North Kesteven Heritage Officer. As much

written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 5 staff, a supervisor and up to 4 assistants, and to take ten days (10 days (person hours 285)).
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 15 person-days (111 person hours) within a notional programme of 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 **Contingency**
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: sampling/analysis

of environmental/waterlogged remains; pump (not expected); lithics (not expected); prehistoric pottery (not expected); Roman pot (not expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery-moderate quantities (small amounts expected and allowed for); Medieval pottery-large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains-large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); pottery illustration; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

21 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

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
001	Finds	Unstratified finds from topsoil			
002	Finds	Unstratified finds from spoil adjacent to Trench 1			
003	Finds	Finds from metal detecting			
004	Finds	Unstratified finds from spoil adjacent to Trench 11			

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
100	Deposit	Moderate, dark grey silty sand with freq. roots, cbm and gravel	0.33	Topsoil	
101	Deposit	Firm to loose, light yellow reddish brown sandy clay with freq. angular to rounded gravel and occ. rootlets		Natural	
102	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/light reddish brown sandy clay with occ. roots, shells, small gravel and charcoal flecks	0.35	Ditch? fill	103
103	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided feature, exposed against edge of excavation only, 3.05m + long x 0.20m+ wide	0.35	Ditch?	102
104	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown sandy clay with occ. shells, charcoal frags. and freq. rounded gravel	0.24	Ditch fill	105
105	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 1.56m+ long x 0.68m wide	0.24	Ditch	104
106	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel	0.09	Post hole fill	107
107	Cut	Sub-circular, gradual sided, concave based feature, 0.40m long x 0.32m wide	0.09	Post hole	106
108	Deposit	Friable, dark blackish grey silty clay with freq. small angular and rounded gravel, occ. coal, cinders and charcoal frags. and redeposited natural	0.26	Land drain fill	109

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
109	Cut	NNE-SSW linear, vertical sided, flat based feature, 1.50m+ long x 0.54m wide	0.26	Land drain	108
110	Deposit	Moderate, dark grey silty sand with freq. roots, cbm and gravel		Natural hollow fill	111
111	Cut	Rectangular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.14m long x 0.08m wide		Natural hollow	110
112	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel		Post hole fill	113
113	Cut	Sub-circular, sides and base not known, 0.40m long x 0.20m wide		Post hole	112
114	Deposit	Loose to firm, light to mid brown silty clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks, shells and worm holes	0.31	Pit fill	115
115	Cut	Circular, vertical sided, concave based feature, 2.40m+ long x 0.68m+ wide	0.48	Pit	114, 145, 146
116	Deposit	Loose to firm, light brown sandy clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.20	Post hole fill	117
117	Cut	Circular, steep sided, V-shape based feature, 0.28m dia.	0.20	Post hole	116
118	Deposit	Firm, light to mid brown silty clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks, shells and rootlets	0.45	Ditch fill	119
119	Cut	NNE-SSW linear, vertical sided, u-shape based feature, 1.56m+ long x 0.76m wide	0.45	Ditch	118
120	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel	0.09	Post hole fill	121
121	Cut	Circular, gradual slope sided, concave based feature, 0.14m dia.	0.09	Post hole	120
122	Deposit	Firm, light to mid brown silty clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks, shells and rootlets		Natural hollow fill	123
123	Cut	Circular feature		Natural hollow	122
124	Deposit	Firm, light to mid brown silty clay with freq. small gravel and occ. charcoal flecks and shells	0.20	Pit fill	125
125	Cut	Circular, vertical sided, irregular based feature, 0.60m+ long x 1.58m wide	0.54	Pit	124, 149

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
126	Deposit	Firm, light to mid brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and shells and freq. small gravel	0.27	Pit fill	127
127	Cut	Sub-circular, vertical sided, concave based feature, 1.36m long x 0.40m+ wide	0.45	Pit	126, 147, 148
128	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy clay with occ. small gravel and charcoal flecks	0.21	Post hole fill	129
129	Cut	Circular, vertical sided, flat based feature, 0.23m dia	0.21	Post hole	128
130	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel		Post hole fill	131
131	Cut	Circular feature, not excavated, 0.16m+ long x 0.40m+ wide		Post hole	130
132	Deposit	Loose to friable, light brown silty clay with freq. gravel	0.24	Gully/Ditch fill	133
133	Cut	NE-SW linear, steep sided, concave based, 1.56m+ long x 0.38m wide	0.24	Gully/Ditch	132
134	Deposit	Firm to loose, mid to dark grey silty clay with freq. charcoal flecks and freq. small gravel	0.57	Ditch fill	160
135	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, irregular based feature, 1.56m+ long x 2.08m wide	0.76	Ditch	151, 150
136	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel		Post hole fill	137
137	Cut	Circular feature, not excavated, 0.28m dia.		Post hole	136
138	Deposit	Moderate, dark grey silty sand with freq. roots, cbm and gravel		Natural hollow fill	139
139	Cut	Circular feature, 0.06m dia.		Natural hollow	138
140	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel		Post hole fill	141
141	Cut	Circular feature, not excavated, 0.14m+ dia.		Post hole	140
142	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal and coal frags. and freq. small gravel	0.15	Post hole fill	143
143	Cut	Oval, steep sided, flat based feature, 0.42m long x 0.36m wide	0.15	Post hole	142
144	Group	Post line, defining field boundary consisting of 107, 113, 121, 131, 141, 137 and 143		Field boundary defined by Post holes	

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
145	Deposit	Loose to firm, dark blackish grey silty clay with occ. worm holes, shells and charcoal flecks and freq. small gravel	0.16	Pit fill	115
146	Deposit	Soft, mottled light yellowish brown/reddish brown sandy clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.06	Pit fill	115
147	Deposit	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and shells and freq. gravel	0.16	Pit fill	127
148	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid brown/yellowish red silty clay with occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	0.04	Pit fill	127
149	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and freq. gravel	0.35	Pit fill	125
150	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks, shells and worm holes	0.85	Ditch fill	135
151	Deposit	Firm to loose, mid grey silty clay with freq. charcoal flecks, shells and gravel	0.17	Ditch fill	135
152	Deposit	Loose, mid to light reddish brown sandy gravel		Natural	
153	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks, shells and freq. gravel	0.16	Ditch fill	154
154	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, irregular based feature, 1.56m+ long x 0.90m wide	0.16	Ditch	153
155	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy clay with occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	0.17	Post hole fill	156
156	Cut	Circular, steep sided, V-shape based feature, 0.26m dia.	0.17	Post hole	155
157	Deposit	Firm, light reddish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks, shells and gravel	0.34	Post hole? fill	158
158	Cut	Circular, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.25m+ long x 0.60m wide	0.34	Post hole?	157
159	Deposit	Firm, light brownish yellow clay		Natural	
160	Cut	N-S linear, gradual sided, concave based feature, 1.50m+ long x 1.70m wide	0.57	Ditch	134
161	Deposit	Loose, light to mid brown silty clay with occ. gravel	0.13	Land drain fill	162

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
162	Cut	NNE-SSW linear, steep sided, flat based feature, 1.50m+ long x 0.20m deep	0.13	Land drain	161
163	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown sandy clay with occ. charcoal flecks, shells and gravel	0.47	Pit fill	164
164	Cut	Rectilinear, vertical sided, flat based feature, 1.00m long x 0.25m wide	0.47	Pit	163
165	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy clay with occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	0.16	Post hole fill	166
166	Cut	Circular, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.27m dia.	0.16	Post hole	165
167	Deposit	Loose, light brown silty clay with occ. shells, charcoal flecks and small gravel	0.09	Post hole fill	168
168	Cut	Circular, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.21m dia.	0.09	Post hole	167
169	Deposit	Loose, light brown silty clay with occ. shells, charcoal flecks and small gravel	0.14	Post hole fill	170
170	Cut	Circular, steep sided, flat based feature, 0.22m dia.	0.14	Post hole	169
171	Deposit	Firm to loose, mottled mid brown/reddish brown sandy clay with occ. shells, charcoal flecks and small gravel	0.25	Natural hollow fill	172
172	Cut	Amorphous, sharp sided, irregular based feature, 0.34m long x 0.27m wide	0.25	Natural hollow	171

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
201	Cut	E-W linear, step sided, concave based feature, 0.52m wide	0.15	Ditch	202
202	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt, with freq. small to medium angular gravel	0.15	Ditch fill	201
203	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown silt with mod. small angular gravel	0.36	Ditch fill	204
204	Cut	NW-SE linear, vertical sided, irregular based feature, 0.46m+ wide	0.36	Ditch	203
205	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silt freq. small to medium angular gravel	0.72	Land drain fill	206
206	Cut	NE-SW linear, vertical sided, 0.22m wide	0.72	Land drain	205
207	Deposit	Loose, mid to light brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and gravel	0.16	Pit fill	208

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
208	Cut	Circular, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.56m wide	0.16	Pit	207
209	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt with freq. small angular gravel	0.10	Natural hollow? fill	210
210	Cut	Irregular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.74m long x 0.52m wide	0.10	Natural hollow?	209
211	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silt with freq. small angular gravel and brick frags.	0.30	Topsoil	
212	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt with occ. small gravel	0.45	Ditch terminus/Post hole? fill	214
213	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silt	0.04	Ditch terminus/Post hole? fill	214
214	Cut	Circular, steep sided, flat based feature, 1.02m wide	0.56	Ditch terminus/Post hole?	212, 213, 215
215	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown silt with freq. small angular gravel and brick frags.	0.10	Ditch terminus/Post hole? fill	214
216	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown silt with occ. small angular gravel	0.33	Animal burrow fill	217
217	Cut	Irregular feature, 0.50m wide	0.33	Animal burrow	216
218		Not used			
219	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with mod. small angular gravel	0.30	Pit fill	220
220	Cut	Irregular, smooth sided, flat based feature, 2.10m wide	0.22	Pit	219
221	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt with occ. small angular and rounded gravel	0.49	Ditch fill	223
222	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown silt with occ. small angular gravel		Ditch fill	223
223	Cut	E-W linear, smooth sided, 2.00m wide	0.60	Ditch	221, 222
224	Deposit	Soft, mid brown silt with occ. small angular gravel	0.46	Gully fill	225
225	Cut	E-W linear, vertical sided, concave based, 0.50m wide	0.46	Gully	224
226	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish red silty clay with occ. small angular gravel		Natural	
227	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with freq. cbm and shell frags. and charcoal flecks and occ. small angular gravel	0.47	Pit fill	229
228	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy clay with freq. charcoal flecks and occ. burnt soil, shells and ash	0.20	Pit fill	229

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
229	Cut	Sub-circular, gentle sloping sided, flat based feature, 2.16m long x 1.54m+ wide	0.60	Pit	227, 228, 243, 242
230	Deposit	Loose, mid brown silty clay with freq small angular gravel and occ. charcoal flecks and shells	0.63	Ditch fill	231
231	Cut	E-W linear, irregular sided, flat based feature, 1.06m+ long x 0.59m wide	0.63	Ditch	230
232	Deposit	Loose, darkish grey clayey silt with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal and shell frags.	0.56	Pit fill	233
233	Cut	E-W linear, sloping sided, flat based feature, 1.56m+ long x 4.80m wide	0.62	Pit	232, 234, 244, 245, 246, 247
234	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay with freq. charcoal flecks, gravel and shells	0.55	Pit fill	233
235	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish grey silty clay, with occ. charcoal flecks and shells and freq. gravel	0.20	Ditch fill	236
236	Cut	N-S linear, sloping sided, concave based feature 4.30m+ long x 0.70m wide	0.20	Ditch	235
237	Deposit	Firm, light brownish yellow clay with occ. gravel		Natural	
238	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy clay with freq. charcoal flecks and occ. gravel	0.13	Pit fill	239
239	Cut	Circular feature, not fully excavated, 2.20m wide	0.45	Pit	238, 248
240	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy clay with occ. charcoal flecks and shells and freq. gravel		Ditch fill	241
241	Cut	E-W linear feature, 0.54m long x 0.56m wide		Ditch	240
242	Deposit	Firm to loose, mottled light brown/yellow sandy clay with occ. gravel	0.08	Pit fill	229
243	Deposit	Loose, mottled dark grey/brownish red sandy clay with freq. gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.08	Pit fill	229
244	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid brown/yellow reddish brown sandy clay with occ. charcoal flecks and gravel	0.48	Pit fill	233
245	Deposit	Loose to firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occ. small gravel and charcoal flecks	0.14	Pit fill	233

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
246	Deposit	Firm to loose, light brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks, shells and small gravel	0.18	Pit fill	233
247	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid brown/yellow reddish brown sandy clay with occ. charcoal flecks and small gravel	0.30	Pit fill	233
248	Deposit	Soft light grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks, small gravel and shells	0.34	Pit fill	239
249	Deposit	Loose, light brownish red sandy clay gravel		Natural	
250	Deposit	Loose, mid to light brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and small gravel		Pit fill	251
251	Cut	Circular feature, not excavated		Pit	250

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
301	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with freq. small to medium gravel	0.30	Topsoil	
302	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. gravel	0.08	Post hole fill	303
303	Cut	Circular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.20m dia.	0.08	Post hole	302
304	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with freq. gravel and fired clay and occ. charcoal flecks	0.12	Gully fill	305
305	Cut	NE-SW linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.60m long x 0.40m wide	0.12	Gully	304
306	Deposit	Soft, dark reddish brown clayey silt with freq. charcoal flecks, fired clay and occ. roots	0.05	In-situ burning	
307	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy clay with freq. small sub-angular flint and occ. shell frags.	0.32	Ditch fill	312
308	Deposit	Firm, light greyish yellow sandy clay	0.20	Ditch fill	312
309	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay with occ. small gravel	0.24	Ditch fill	312
310	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy clay with freq. lenses of soft burnt silt/clay	0.12	Ditch fill	312

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
311	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy clay with occ. sub-rounded gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.46	Ditch fill	312
312	Cut	NE-SW linear, steep sided feature, 1.68m wide	0.90	Ditch	307,307, 309, 310, 311
313	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal flecks and burnt patches	0.11	Natural hollow fill	314
314	Cut	E-W linear, concave sided, undulating based feature, 0.57m long	0.11	Natural hollow	313
315	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with two large stones and occ. charcoal flecks and burnt patches	0.12	Post hole fill	317
316	Deposit	Soft, mottled light yellowish brown/grey sandy silt with occ. burnt patched, gravel and charcoal flecks	0.16	Post hole fill	317
317	Cut	Square, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.61m wide	0.16	Post hole	315, 316
318	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with occ. gravel, burnt patches and charcoal flecks	0.40	Post hole fill	319
319	Cut	Oval, vertical sided, concave based feature, 0.36m wide	0.40	Post hole	318
320	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. gravel and burnt patches	0.15	Post hole fill	321
321	Cut	Irregular, vertical sided, flat based feature, 0.38m wide	0.16	Post hole	320
322	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid yellow reddish brown/grey clayey silt with occ. gravel		Natural	
323	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with freq. gravel and fired clay frags.	0.40	Layer sealing 324	
324	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. gravel, fired clay and charcoal	0.45	Ditch fill	325, 326
325	Cut	NW-SE linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 2.20m wide	0.61	Ditch	324
326	Cut	NW-SE linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 1.00m wide	0.67	Ditch	324
327	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with freq. gravel, fired clay and charcoal flecks	0.26	Ditch fill	328
328	Cut	SW-NE linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 2.40m wide	0.26	Ditch	327

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
401	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty sand with freq. small to medium rounded and sub-angular gravel, bricks and tiles	0.34	Topsoil	
402	Deposit	Loose, mid brown clayey sand with occ. charcoal flecks and small rounded and sub-angular gravel	0.20	Pit fill	413
403	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium rounded and sub-angular gravel and iron staining	0.31	Pit fill	413
404	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with freq. iron staining, occ. shells and small sub-angular gravel	0.46	Pit fill	413
405	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid grey/reddish brown silty sand with freq. iron staining, occ. shells and small to medium gravel	0.35	Natural	
406	Deposit	Loose, mid to dark brown sandy silt with freq. cbm, limestone and occ. sub-angular gravel		Foundation trench fill	407
407	Cut	N-S linear feature, 1.70m+ long x 0.30m wide		Foundation trench	406
408	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small sub-angular gravel		Pit/hollow fill	410
409	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with occ. small sub-angular gravel, shells and chalk	0.23	Pit/hollow fill	410
410	Cut	Poorly defined, concave sided, flat based feature	0.23	Pit/hollow	408, 409
411	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occ. small to medium sub-angular gravel and chalk	0.21	Natural	
412	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with freq. chalk and occ. small to medium sub-angular gravel		Natural	
413	Deposit	Poorly defined, sloping based feature		Pit/hollow	402, 403, 404

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
501	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy silt with mod. pebbles and sub-rounded stones and occ. cbm frags.	0.30	Topsoil	
502	Deposit	Firm, mid olive brown clayey silt with mod. small rounded chalk and occ. small rounded and sub-rounded stones	0.25	Subsoil	
503	Deposit	Loose, mottled dark brown/mid to light olive sandy silt and sandy clay with mod. small chalk frags. and rounded and sub-rounded stones	0.23+	Land drain fill	504
504	Cut	N-S linear, vertical sided feature, 2.30m+ long x 0.20m wide	0.23+	Land drain	503
505	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silt with freq. sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occ. small limestone frags.	0.45	Ditch? fill	506
506	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 2.40+m long x 1.95m wide	0.45	Ditch?	505
507	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with organic inclusions	0.10	Post hole fill	508
508	Cut	Circular, vertical sided, concave based feature, 0.20m dia.	0.10	Post hole	507
509	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown to mid olive sandy clay with freq. chalk frags. and occ. limestone frags.		Natural	

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
601	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. roots with mod. sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occ. Limestone frags.	0.30	Topsoil	
602	Deposit	Firm, dark grey clayey silt with freq. small limestone frags, mod. small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.12	Ditch fill	608
603	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey silt with mod. sub-angular limestone frags.	0.90+	Ditch fill	608
604	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. Small stones	0.60+	Ditch fill	608
605	Deposit	Firm, light brown clayey silt with occ. chalk frags.	0.43	Natural	

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
606	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt	0.38	Natural	
607	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt	0.21	Natural	
608	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 4.03m+ wide	0.90+	Ditch	602, 603, 604
609	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	1.08	Ditch fill	610
610	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided and concave based feature, 1.60m+ long x 2.68m wide	1.08	Ditch	609

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
701	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty clay with freq. calcined bone and occ. sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks	0.10	Cremation pit fill	702
702	Cut	Circular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.33m long x 0.27m wide	0.10	Cremation pit	701
703	Deposit	Firm, light brown silty clay with freq. flint gravel		Natural	
704	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt with freq. small sub-angular and angular stones and occ. sub-angular limestone	0.25	Topsoil	
705	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid greyish brown/reddish brown clayey silt with occ. shells, cbm, coal and sub-angular limestone frags.	0.28	Gully fill	706
706	Cut	E-W linear, straight sided, flat based feature, 1.90m+ long x 0.38m wide	0.28	Gully	705
707	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with mod. small angular to sub-angular stones and occ. small sub-angular limestone and charcoal flecks		Ditch fill	709
708	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid grey/dark reddish brown clayey silt		Ditch fill	709
709	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 2.20m+ long x 2.90m wide		Ditch	707, 708, 719, 720
710	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with mod. small sub-angular stones and occ. charcoal	0.43	Ditch? fill	711
711	Cut	E-W linear, straight sided, concave based feature, 1.00m wide	0.50	Ditch?	710

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
712	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty clay with occ. pebbles, limestone frags. and charcoal flecks	0.52	Ditch? fill	713
713	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 0.80m+ long x 0.90m+ wide	0.50	Ditch?	712
714	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with mod. small sub-rounded stones	0.25	Natural	
715	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with mod. small sub-rounded stones	0.18	Natural	
716	Deposit	Firm, light to mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. small sub-rounded stones	0.13	Natural hollow? fill	717
717	Cut	Irregular elongated, steep sided concave based feature, 0.45m+ long x 0.30m wide	0.45+	Natural hollow	716
718	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay with mod. small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	0.60	Subsoil	
719	Deposit	Firm, mid olive brown silty clay with occ. small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.42	Ditch fill	709
720	Deposit	Firm, mottled dark grey/brownish grey silty clay with occ. small stones	0.18	Ditch fill	709
721	Deposit	Firm, mid to dark reddish grey clayey silt with mod. small sub-rounded stones	0.15	Natural	
722	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with mod. small stones and occ. large pebbles		Natural	

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
801	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty clay	0.30	Topsoil	
802	Deposit	Loose, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel	0.04	Ditch fill	806
803	Deposit	Firm dark grey clayey silt	0.12	Ditch fill	806
804	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty clay	0.08	Ditch fill	806
805	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty clay	0.38	Ditch fill	806

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
806	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 4.88m wide <i>incorporated gravel</i>	0.66+	Ditch	802, 803, 804, 805, 810, 811
807	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occ. small sub-angular gravel		Natural	
808	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. small angular limestone frags.	0.10	Pit fill	809
809	Cut	NNW-SSE linear, concave sided, rounded based feature, 1.70m long x 0.7m wide	0.10	Pit	808
810	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.26+	Ditch fill	806
811	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.26+	Ditch fill	806
812	Deposit	Moderate, mid brown silty clay with mod. small rounded to sub-angular stones	0.24	Subsoil	

Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
901	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty sand with freq. roots and occ. small to medium sub-rounded gravel	0.25	Topsoil	
902	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium rounded gravel	0.31	Subsoil	
903	Deposit	Soft, mid yellow reddish brown clayey sand with occ. small to medium sub-rounded gravel and chalk frags.	0.42+	Natural	
904	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey sand with occ. small to medium rounded gravel and charcoal flecks	0.12	Pit/structural feature fill	905
905	Cut	T-shaped, straight sided, concave based feature, 0.89m long x 0.67m wide	0.12	Pit/structural feature	904
906	Deposit	Soft, light grey clayey sand with occ. small sub-rounded gravel	0.24	Pit/gully terminus fill	907
907	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 1.24m+ long x 0.93m wide	0.24	Pit/gully terminus	906
908	Deposit	Soft, light grey clayey sand with occ. small sub-rounded gravel	0.09	Post hole fill	909
909	Cut	Circular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.45m dia.	0.09	Post hole	908

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
910	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium sub-rounded gravel	0.21	Gully fill	911
911	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided, concave based feature 1.60m+ long x 0.66m wide	0.21	Gully	910
912	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium sub-rounded gravel	0.11	Gully fill	913
913	Cut	N-S linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 1.60m+ long x 0.95m+ wide	0.29	Gully	912, 934
914	Deposit	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occ. small to medium sub-angular gravel	0.42	Ditch terminus fill	915
915	Cut	NW-SE linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 2.17m+ long x 0.68m wide	0.42	Ditch terminus	914
916	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with occ. chalk flecks and small sub-rounded gravel	0.27	Gully terminus fill	917
917	Cut	NW-SE linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 1.08m+ long x 0.48m wide	0.27	Gully terminus	916
918	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with occ. small to medium sub-angular gravel	0.29	Gully fill	919
919	Cut	N-S linear, smooth sided, flat based feature, 1.60m+ long x 1.52m wide	0.29	Gully	918
920	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with occ. small to medium sub-angular gravel	0.18	Post hole fill	921
921	Cut	Circular, concave sided, concave based feature, 0.69m dia.	0.18	Post hole	920
922	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clayey with occ. small to medium rounded gravel and chalk flecks	0.35	Gully fill	923
923	Cut	N-S linear, concave sided, concave based feature, 1.60m+ long x 0.93m wide	0.35	Gully	922
924	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty sand with occ. small to medium rounded gravel and charcoal flecks	0.24	Gully fill	925
925	Cut	N-S linear, convex sided, concave based feature, 1.60m+ long x 1.63m+ wide	0.24	Gully	924
926	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty sand with occ. charcoal and chalk flecks	0.77	Pit fill	927

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
927	Cut	Circular, vertical sided, flat based feature, 2.04m+ long x 0.70m+ wide	0.77	Pit	926
928	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/yellow reddish brown clayey sand and clay with large chalk nodules and small flecks	0.32+	Land drain fill	929
929	Cut	N-S linear, vertical sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 0.92m wide	0.32+	Land drain	928
930	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid grey/yellow reddish brown silty sand with occ. small rounded gravel	0.16	Pit fill	931
931	Cut	Oval, concave sided, concave based feature, 1.10m long x 0.86m wide	0.16	Pit	930
932	Deposit	Soft, dark brown silty sand with occ. light greyish brown clay patches and chalk flecks	0.36+	Land drain fill	933
933	Cut	N-S linear, vertical sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 0.46m wide	0.36+	Land drain	932
934	Deposit	Stiff, mottled mid greyish brown/yellow reddish brown clayey sand with occ. chalk flecks	0.20	Gully fill	913

Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1001	Deposit	Moderate, black silt clay	0.30	Topsoil	
1002	Deposit	Moderate, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.20	Subsoil	
1003	Deposit	Moderate, dark brown silty clay	0.32	Subsoil	
1004	Deposit	Moderate, light yellowish brown clayey silt	0.18	Natural	

Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1101	Deposit	Moderate, black clayey silt with organic inclusions	0.24	Topsoil	
1102	Deposit	Moderate, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occ. small rounded stones	0.27	Ditch fill	1113
1103	Deposit	Moderate, light yellowish brown clayey silt	0.27m+	Natural	

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1104	Deposit	N-S linear, vertical sided, flat based feature, 3.40m+ long x 0.28m wide	0.06	Timber slot	1108
1105	Deposit	N-S linear, vertical sided, flat based feature, 1.40m+ long x 0.25m wide	0.04	Timber slot	1109
1106	Deposit	Moderate, dark brown clayey silt	0.19	Ditch fill	1113
1107	Deposit	Moderate, light yellowish brown clayey silt	0.48	Ditch fill	1113
1108	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and iron panning	0.06	Timber slot fill	1104
1109	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks and iron panning	0.04	Timber slot fill	1105
1110	Deposit	Moderate, dark brown silty clay	0.81	Ditch fill	1113
1111	Deposit	Moderate, light yellowish brown clayey silt	0.21	Ditch fill	1113
1112	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey silt with occ. small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.29	Subsoil	
1113	Cut	NW-SE linear, concave sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 14.47m wide	0.94+	Ditch/clay extraction pit/pond	1102, 1106, 1107, 1110, 1111, 1116-1122
1114	Deposit	Moderate, light brown sandy clay	0.74+	Natural	
1115	Deposit	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.32+	Natural	
1116	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.33	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	1113
1117	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.17	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	1113
1118	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.25	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	1113
1119	Deposit	Soft, mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.36+	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	
1120	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/ brownish red sandy clay	0.08	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	
1121	Deposit	Firm, mid grey sandy clay	0.09	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1122	Deposit	Firm, light grey sandy clay with occ. chalk flecks	0.11+	Ditch fill, exposed during augering	

Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1200	Finds	Finds recovered from spoil			
1201	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish black clayey silt with freq. rootlets and occ. small gravel	0.10	Topsoil	
1202	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish black silty clay with freq. small gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.30	Subsoil	
1203	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown clay with freq. small gravel and occ. charcoal flecks and worm holes	0.45	Subsoil	
1204	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, with freq. small rounded gravel, charcoal, shell, and cbm frags.	0.48	Ditch fill	1205
1205	Cut	E-W linear, gradual sided feature, 1.60m+ long x 9.9m wide	0.82+	Ditch	1204, 1213, 1214
1206	Deposit	Compact, light grey clay with freq. small angular and rounded gravel, shells and occ. charcoal flecks	0.22	Ditch fill	1208
1207	Deposit	Compact, mid grey clay with freq. small rounded gravel and occ. charcoal and shell frags.	0.41	Ditch fill	1208
1208	Cut	NE-SW linear, steep sided, flat based feature, 3.50m+ long x 1.60m+ wide	0.63	Ditch	1206, 1207
1209	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with freq. small gravel and occ. charcoal flecks	0.22	Gully fill	1210
1210	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided, concave based feature, 1.30m+ long x 0.28m wide	0.22	Gully	1209
1211	Deposit	Firm, light brownish red sandy clay with occ. small rounded to angular gravel		Natural	
1212	Deposit	Compact, light brownish yellow clay with occ. chalk frags., small gravel and iron staining		Natural	

Context	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1213	Deposit	Firm, light to mid brown sandy silt with occ. angular gravel and charcoal flecks	0.27	Ditch fill	1205
1214	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silty clay with freq. charcoal flecks, shells and rounded gravel		Ditch fill	1205
1215	Deposit	Firm, light grey clayey silt with freq, roots and occ. gravel		Tree throw hole fill	1216
1216	Cut	Poorly defined feature		Tree throw hole	1215
1217	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occ. gravel		Ditch/gully? fill	1218
1218	Cut	SE-NW linear feature		Ditch/gully?	1217

Appendix 4

The Finds

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey, Kristian Pedersen and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The majority of the assemblage was recovered as stratified artefacts from layers and feature fills throughout the site, though there were several collections of unstratified material (001, 002, 003, 004 and 1200). Many of the medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 9 on the north side of the site.

Much of the medieval pottery was produced fairly locally to Great Hale, at Potterhanworth and Lincoln to the northwest, Toynton All Saints and Old Bolingbroke to the north and Stamford to the southwest. Much of the later pottery fragments are Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables below.

Prehistoric flints and pottery are the earliest items recovered though the greatest part of the assemblage is medieval pottery.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	Context Date
001	4x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 2x Lincoln ware jugs, 13th-14th century 1x Lincoln ware cooking pot, 13th-14th century 3x Nottingham/Lincoln-type ware, 13th-14th century 1x South Lincs. shelly ware, 11th-13th century 1x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware pancheon, 16th century 1x Midlands Purple ware, 16th-17th century 6x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15th-16th century 1x Late Saxon reduced sandy ware, 9th-11th century 1x ?Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	16th-17th century
002	2x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century 2x Potterhanworth ware, sooted externally, abraded, 13th-14th century 2x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century 3x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century 1x unidentified medieval sandy ware, 12th-15th century 1x ?prehistoric shell tempered ware	14th-15th century
004	1x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century
102	3x Late Saxon reduced sandy ware	9th-11th century
104	1x Nottingham splash glazed ware	13th-14th century
106	2x Toynton All Saints-type ware	14th-15th century
108	1x Stamford ware	10th-12th century
114	2x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century 1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	13th-14th century

118	1x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century	16th-17th century
126	2x Stamford ware	10th-12th century
134	2x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 2x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
145	2x Potterhanworth ware bowl, linked, 13th-14th century 1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
147	3x Potterhanworth ware, linked, sooted externally	13th-14th century
149	1x Late Saxon reduced sandy ware	9th-11th century
150	2x Stamford ware, sooted on exterior, linked, 10th-12th century 1x Lincoln ware, jug, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
151	1x Lincoln ware, 13th-14th century 1x ?Lincoln-type ware (small sherd from sample), 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
163	1x Stamford ware, sooted on exterior	10th-12th century
171	1x Stamford ware, sooted on exterior	10th-12th century
202	1x Bourne D ware	16th-17th century
212	1x ?Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 1x Bourne A ware, sooted externally. 12th-14th century 1x greyware, Roman	12th-14th century
215	1x ?Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century
219	2x Nottingham splash glazed ware, linked	13th-14th century
221	1x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century
224	1x greyware, ?Roman	?Roman, 1st-4th century
227	1x Nene Valley colour-coated ware, burnt, 2-4th century 1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 3x Potterhanworth ware, 1 sooted externally, 13th-14th century 1x Nottingham splash glazed ware, 13th-14th century 1x ?Lincoln-type ware, 13th-14th century 1x unidentified medieval sherd, 13th-15th century	13th-15th century
230	1x Lincoln ware jug	13th-14th century
232	3x Stamford ware, 1 sooted externally, separate vessels, 10th-12th century 5x Lincoln ware jugs, 3 separate vessels, 13th-14th century 1x unidentified medieval sherd, 13th-15th century 1x Late Saxon reduced sandy ware, 9th-11th century	13th-15th century
235	2x Late Saxon shelly ware, 9th-11th century 1x Late Saxon reduced sandy ware, 9th-11th century	9th-11th century

238	★ 1x Early Saxon sherd	5th-7th century
301	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware	19th century
304	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 3x Lincoln ware, 2 separate vessels, 13th-14th century 7x Toynton All Saints ware jug, 1 vessel, 14th-15th century 2x linked, 2x ?Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century 1x ?Lincoln ware, 13th-14th century	14th-15th century
307	1x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century
324	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 1x Lincoln/Nottingham-type ware, 13th-14th century 1x Lincoln ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
327	3x Bourne A ware	12th-14th century
403	2x Staffordshire slipware plate, 18th century 1x Staffordshire mottled ware ?tankard, early 18th century 1x ?Staffordshire reverse slipware, 18th century 2x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18th century 4x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including 2 pancheons, 18th century 1x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century 1x ?Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century ★ 1x greyware, ?Roman	18th century
404	1x?Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century 1x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16th-17th century 1x unidentified medieval sherd, small and very abraded	16th-17th century
505	2x Potterhanworth ware, linked	13th-14th century
603	2x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18th century 2x red painted earthenware, brown glazed, linked, 18th century 1x ?Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18th century 1x Staffordshire reversed slipware, press-moulded plate, 18th century 1x tin glazed earthenware, 18th century 1x Lincoln-type ware jug, 13th-14th century	18th century
701	★ 20x ?Bronze Age pottery, small abraded sherds from sample	Bronze Age
904	1x Lincoln/Nottingham-type ware	13th-14th century
914	1x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century
916	1x Potterhanworth ware, sooted	13th-14th century
918	1x Late Saxon shelly ware	9th-11th century
920	1x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century 1x ?Late Saxon reduced sandy ware, 9th-11th century	
926	1x Boston-type ware, 17th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18th century 1x Staffordshire slipware, press-moulded plate/tile, 18th century 1x unglazed red earthenware, 17th-18th century	18th century

1102	1x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x ?Lincoln-type ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
1106	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century 2x soft paste porcelain, black transfer printed, linked, 19th century 1x Lincoln ware jug, 13th-14th century	19th century
1200	2x Potterhanworth ware, separate vessels, abraded	13th-14th century
1206	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century 1x greyware, Roman	10th-12th century
1207	1x ?Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware	14th-16th century
1214	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon	19th century

Although there are rare fragments of Roman pottery, most of the material is medieval and post-medieval in date. Forming the greatest part of the assemblage, the medieval pottery commences with Stamford wares, generally considered to date to about the 10th-12th century, and then continues with Potterhanworth, Lincoln and Nottingham ware of the 13th-14th centuries and Toynton All Saints wares of the 14th-15th century. The composition of the assemblage, and the association in individual contexts of various of these wares, suggests a period of settlement of probably the 12th-14th century.

There is later medieval and early post-medieval pottery at the site though this is not abundant. However, pottery becomes increasing more numerous from the early 18th century and in to the 19th century. This may relate to the buildings mapped at the site on the Ordnance Survey map of 1905, and suggest that the area was reoccupied around about 1700.

A small collection of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a probable cremation (see Appendix 5), though was virtually absent otherwise, perhaps suggesting that the funerary remains were isolated and singular. A small amount of Saxon material, mainly from the late phase of that period (9th-11th century) though there was a single Early Saxon pottery fragment of the 5th-7th century, was recovered. The small quantity of material perhaps suggests that the site was at or just beyond the fringe of settlement in the Late Saxon period.

Table 2: Brick and Tile

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x keyed flue tile, Roman <i>building?</i> 1x tile/drain, machine-made, late 19th-20th century	late 19 th -20 th century
002	1x roof tile, post-medieval 1x brick/tile, vegetable-tempered	post-medieval
108	1x brick/tile	post-medieval
147	1x brick/tile, minute flake	
212	3x brick/tile or burnt clay, flat, reduced upper surfaces, oxidized interior	
227	3x brick/tile or burnt clay, no surfaces, oxidized	
228	1x brick/tile, very small fragment	
232	4x brick/tile or burnt clay; 2 have flat, reduced upper surfaces, oxidized interior 1x brick/tile or pottery, reduced interior, oxidized exterior surface; may be Toynton All Saints-type pottery; late medieval?	late medieval?

304	1x brick/tile or burnt clay, oxidized	
307	15x brick/tile or burnt clay, mostly very sandy, 1 with vegetable temper, oxidized	
315	3x brick/tile or burnt clay, oxidized	
318	3x brick/tile or burnt clay, oxidized	
327	1x tile, post-medieval 4x brick/tile or burnt clay; 2 have flat, reduced upper surfaces, oxidized interior	
403	1x handmade brick, 1200mm wide, 65mm thick, >1700mm long, reduced. Severely roasted at one edge, post-medieval 3x handmade brick, 1100mm wide, 60mm thick, 1 oxidized, 1 reduced, post-medieval 2x handmade brick, 55mm thick, oxidized, post-medieval 5x handmade brick, oxidized, late post-medieval 1x handmade brick, mildly oxidized, post-medieval 1x brick/tile, reduced, severely roasted after breaking, post-medieval 3x tile, late post-medieval 1x tile/field drain, post-medieval	late post-medieval
406	2x machine-made brick, 19th-early 20th century 3x handmade brick, 1100mm wide, 55mm thick, oxidized, post-medieval 1x brick/tile	19th-early 20th century
507	1x brick/tile	
603	2x handmade brick, post-medieval 2x roofing tile, post-medieval 1x tile, ?Roman 1x brick/tile, post-medieval	post-medieval
705	2x brick/tile	
708	1x brick/tile	
916	1x brick/tile	
926	1x handmade brick, post-medieval 1x handmade brick, vegetable tempered, medieval-post-medieval	post-medieval
1106	1x field drain	20th century
1204	1x brick/tile	post-medieval
1214	1x handmade brick, 1000mm wide, 55mm thick. oxidized, post-medieval 1x pantile, 19th-20th century 1x tile, post-medieval	19th-20th century

Much of the brick and tile is post-medieval or even very late post-medieval in date and is likely to relate to the buildings that were mapped at the northern part of the site in the early 20th century. There are, however, rare pieces that are Roman and possibly medieval in date.

Most, if not all of the material that is described as 'brick/tile or fired clay' is probably the latter and bears very

close similarities with the fired clay recorded in Table 7, below. In no case is more than one face/surface evident and all such surfaces are reduced to various shades of grey. These may be fragments from disturbed hearths or ovens, with the lack of any wattle impressions suggesting ground-level hearths as the most likely.

Table 3: Clay Pipe

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64"	18 th century
002	1x clay pipe stem, bore 6/64"	late 17 th -18 th century
403	3x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	18 th century
926	1x clay pipe stem, bore 7/64"	17 th century
1214	1x clay pipe bowl, Mann Type A, bore 7/64", c. 1650-80	c. 1650-80

A single bowl of Mann Type A was recovered. This type dates to the second half of the 17th century, with the particular form corresponding to her Form 40 of the period 1650-80 (Mann 1977, 18-9). The remainder of the small clay pipe assemblage is mixed.

Table 4: Glass

Context	Description	Context Date
403	2x body sherds of mid green wine bottle, heavy iridescence	post-medieval-19 th century
603	1x body sherd of wine bottle, very heavy iridescence	post-medieval

Table 5: Metal Artefacts and Slag

Context	Description	Context Date
003	1x iron pen knife with mother of pearl handles, 19th-20th century 1x copper alloy strip, minimal corrosion, post-medieval 1x lead rectangular strip with iron rivets, no corrosion on lead, 19th-20th century 1x iron chain, post-medieval 1x iron hinge, post-medieval 1x iron horseshoe, late 18th-early 19th century 2x iron smithing slag, post-medieval	19 th -20th century
324	1x iron nail shaft, rectangular section 1x iron slag, ?hearth bottom fragment	
403	1x iron nail, flattened rectangular section 1x iron rectangular sheet/block 1x iron ?smithing slag 2x iron slag, hearth bottom, linked pieces	
603	1x iron nail 1x iron strip, ?knife handle 1x ivory knife handle, post-medieval	post-medieval
914	1x iron ?nail	

1204	1x iron nail	
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A little over half of an iron horseshoe was recovered from (003). This tapers to the terminal and there is no toe clip, a feature introduced in the mid 19th century. The shoe form is of the type that was current c. 1800 (Hume 1991, 238-9).

The very small amount of iron slag recovered during the investigation may suggest smithing in the vicinity of the site, though is perhaps more likely to have been brought in to the area and dumped, probably in manuring scatter.

Table 6: Flint

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x waste flakes, 1 with cortex; both have bulbs of percussion	prehistoric
002	3x waste flakes, all with cortex	prehistoric
102	1x waste flake with cortex and bulb of percussion	prehistoric
150	1x waste flake with cortex, red patina, battered	prehistoric
157	1x flake, ?natural/?waste, burnt	?prehistoric
163	1x waste flake with cortex, bulb of percussion part broken off, red patination	prehistoric
906	1x waste flake with cortex, brown patina,	prehistoric
1200	1x waste flake with cortex, unpatinated	prehistoric
1214	1x natural flake	natural

The waste flake from (102) has a bulb of percussion that was formed by direct percussion with a hard hammer. This, and all the other waste flakes, are from the primary reduction of flint to generate pieces for tool production, though no actual flint tools were recovered. As waste flakes they are undiagnostic beyond signifying a prehistoric date. Several of the pieces have a red-brown patina indicating burial in acidic conditions.

Table 7: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description
212	fired clay	2 pieces, both with slightly reduced upper surfaces, oxidized below
	limestone	1 piece, burnt
215	fired clay	2 pieces, one with very reduced upper surfaces, oxidized below
228	fired clay	3 pieces, all reduced
230	fired clay	1 piece, with slightly reduced upper surface, oxidized below
232	limestone	1 piece, tile
235	fired clay	2 pieces, both with slightly reduced upper surfaces, oxidized below
304	ceramic	1x candlestick or roof tile, medieval

403	limestone	1 piece, tile, ?Collyweston
	coal/clinker	2 pieces
926	clinker	1 piece
1214	slate	1 piece ?Swithland, chipped edge - roofing slate

The fired clay from all contexts bar (228) is virtually identical in nature and may, therefore, be derived from the same feature. The flattened, slightly reduced surfaces present on most of these pieces may suggest that the fired clay formed a hearth or similar feature.

Table 8: Mollusc Shells

Context	Species	Description
150	mussel	1x shell
227	mussel	1x shell
232	oyster	1x shell
304	mussel	1x shell
324	garden snail	1x shell
926	oyster	1x shell

With the exception of the single garden snail, all the shell is marine and probably represents food waste. The garden snail, *Helix aspersa*, lives in varied habitats, often associated with man, and is therefore not useful as an environmental indicator (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 205).

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

The site has been the subject of previous geophysical survey which revealed and reported archaeological remains. Cartographic research also indicated that the central northern part of the site was occupied by buildings at the beginning of the 20th century. Otherwise, there have been few previous archaeological investigations at Great Hale. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Different aspects of the assemblage are of varied significance and potential. The prehistoric, probable Neolithic or Bronze Age, pottery from (701) was recovered from a sample of a probable cremation and therefore confirms the feature as a prehistoric cremation. As such this is of high significance. The potential is, however, lower and moderate at best as the funerary remains may be isolated, but there is some potential for other prehistoric cremations to be located in the vicinity. The prehistoric flints do not make any major addition to the significance and potential of the cremation, but do indicate some degree of flint working in the vicinity.

The medieval material is of moderately high significance and potential as it is associated with archaeological remains in a localised part, the northeastern section, of the site and signifies the presence of habitation of the period in this area. The dating of the material suggests this occupation was from the 12th-14th century but there are no clear status markers, nor functional indicators, which may indicate that the nature of the occupation of this part of the site was purely domestic habitation of a general medieval village populace. The Saxon material is quite sparse and therefore of limited potential but the spatial correspondence with the medieval material

enhances this significance, perhaps suggesting that an adjacent Saxon settlement expanding during the medieval period into the northeastern corner of the investigation site.

The later post-medieval material in the collection is of limited potential though indicates occupation activity of the period at the site, and earlier than cartographic evidence might have suggested. Also, the Roman material is of very limited potential as it probably represents manuring scatter from Romano-British occupation sites elsewhere in the general area of Great Hale.

References

Hume, I N, 1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Vintage Books)

Kerney, M P, and Cameron, R A D, 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe* (Collins)

Mann, J E, 1977, *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series **XV-1**

Appendix 5

Pottery from the Cremation

by Tom Lane MIFA

In Trench 7 was a shallow pit containing numerous burnt bone fragments and thought to be a cremation. Contents of the pit were lifted *en bloc* and later wet sieved through a 0.5mm mesh. Among the contents were 20 pottery fragments.

Condition

All sherds are very heavily abraded. All are small with measurements varying between 10mm x 8mm x 4mm thick up to 25mm x 14mm x 5mm thick.

Fabric and Form

Macroscopically, the fabric appears near identical throughout with generally high densities of shelly limestone. The majority of sherds also have thin linear vesicles suggesting finely chopped vegetation was also used as a tempering agent. But for the presence of two rim sherds of contrasting types, the sherds could be regarded as from the same vessel. Both heavily abraded, the rims are from narrow vessels. One is of rounded, upright form while on the other the body slopes away towards a shoulder. One body sherd slopes towards a base, otherwise all the remaining pieces are undecorated body sherds.

Dating

None of the sherds can be dated using decoration or form indicators. The rimsherd with the sloping neck is reminiscent of Beaker period forms, although the fabric is not one common on Beakers in this region. A prehistoric date is favoured, possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age, but little other can be stated with confidence. The rite of cremation is common in both periods. Isolated Neolithic cremations are known from Quarrington, near Sleaford (Walker and Lane 1996) and the Market Deeping Bypass (Trimble 2000). Middle Bronze Age cremation cemeteries are known from Ropsley and Old Somerby (Lane 1995). Early Bronze Age cremations are normally under barrow mounds but there was no evidence for such a mound at Great Hale.

References

Lane, T., 1995, 'The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Ropsley and Humby, Lincolnshire', *Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series*, 2

Trimble, D, 2000 *Archaeological Excavations undertaken along the route of the Market Deeping Bypass* (Unpublished Client Report No 2000/93, Archaeological Project Services)

Walker, F. and Lane, T., 1996 *An Early and Middle Saxon settlement at Quarrington, Lincolnshire* (Unpublished Client Report No 46/96, Archaeological Project Services)

Appendix 6

Environmental Archaeology Assessment by James Rackham

Introduction

Excavations conducted by Archaeological Project Services on a proposed development at Great Hale revealed ditches, pits and features of medieval and post-medieval date. Seven samples were collected for environmental assessment (Table 1) and a small collection of animal bones recovered during hand excavation.

Table 1: Samples submitted for environmental assessment

site	sample	context	volume in l.	Description	Date
GHR00	1	701	6	Cremation burial	Neo/BA
GHR00	2	151	7	Ditch fill	13-14 th C
GHR00	4	145	6	Pit fill	14-15 th C
GHR00	9	306	8	<i>in situ</i> burning	undated
GHR00	10	708	8	Ditch fill	undated
GHR00	11	306	8	<i>in situ</i> burning	undated
GHR00	13	227	8	Pit fill	13-15 th C

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried. The residues were then refloated for the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammer scale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Table 2.

Results

A number of uncharred seeds were present in all the samples. These included, among others, seeds of *Chenopodium* sp (goosefoot/orache), *Sambucus* sp. (elder) and *Carex* sp. (rushes). Other contaminants including leaves, grass stems, sweet papers and beetles indicate that one or two of the samples may have been recently disturbed or even recent deposits. Most of the

samples had small numbers of recent rootlets and occasional worm egg capsules. These finds indicate consistent levels of contamination by recent material in the deposits as a result of soil processes, and in the case of samples 2 and 9 possibly recent disturbance.

The residue of all the samples was composed of flint and pebble gravel with some limestone fragments, and varying proportions of concreted sediment. Context 306 was stained reddish brown and a high magnetic element composed of ironstone and some concreted sediment suggests that this may have been due to burning. The context was recorded as burnt *in situ*.

Sample 1, context 701, derives from a cremation burial of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Apart from several fragments of degraded pottery, a little charcoal and a single charred weed seed the only significant find was 130 grammes of fragmented cremated human bone.

Sample 13, context 227 has been assigned a 13th-15th century AD date. This was the richest sample and produced one sherd of pottery, 3 grammes of fired earth, a couple of fragments of bird eggshell and 19 grammes of mussel shell. The flot was composed almost entirely of charred cereal grains (over 150 grains), with bean?, pulse, and a number of charred weed seeds, but no chaff.

Archaeological finds from the remainder of the samples which included medieval and undated contexts (see Table 1) were limited to pottery fragments in medieval contexts 151 and 145, a little animal bone and marine mollusc shell (Table 2). The sample from context 708 also produced several flakes and spheroids of hammer scale, indicating iron smithing activity in the vicinity. The flots of these samples are small and poor. A few fragments of unidentifiable charcoal are present in all, and all produced one or more fragments of charred grain.

Table 2: Finds from the samples

cont.	vol	residue vol in ml.	flot vol. ml.	pot no/wt g.	char- coal *	bone wt. g.	charr'd grain *	charr'd seed *	egg- shell *	snail *	
701	6	600	3	20/20	2	130		1	1	1	cremated human bone
151	7	1000	4	1/2	1	11	1	1	1	3	wheat, pulse, mussel, periwinkle, cattle, frog/toad
145	6	550	1	3/?	1	2	1	1		3	mussel, cockle, frog/toad, vole
306	8	600	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	barley, wheat, frog/toad, newt
708	8	1300	1			1				3	frog/toad, shrew, stickleback, hammerscale
306	8	700	1			<1	1			3	wheat?
227	8	1650	10	1/?	2		4	3	1	2	wheat, barley, oat/rye?, pulse, bean?, mussel, rodent, frog/toad, fired earth

(* frequency: 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150 items)

A few small vertebrate bones were recovered including shrew, rodent, frog/toad, newt and stickleback.

All the samples produced terrestrial and aquatic molluscs (Table 3). Most of the samples produced taxa typical of open country or grassland habitats, but context 151 include a significant shaded or woodland element which may have been due to the ditch bank being hedged and context 708 an aquatic and marsh component consistent with the ditch being damp

and at least seasonally waterfilled. The aquatic taxa are largely restricted to these two ditch fills.

Discussion

The archaeological input into these deposits is variable. All the samples except the cremation indicate some input of domestic food waste. Charred cereals of wheat, barley and possible oats or rye, charred bean and pulses, mussel, cockle and periwinkle shells, and a few fragments of domestic animal reflect this rubbish component. Except in context 227 the density of material is not great and these deposits do not appear to represent primary dumping. In contrast, context 227 with a charred cereal density of over 15 grains per litre does suggest primary or secondary dumping, and the absence of charred chaff remains might indicate that this was from a domestic rather than agricultural context, although there is quite a high proportion of charred weed seeds in the context.

Table 3: Molluscan taxa recorded from the samples

Sample	1	2	4	9	10	11	13
Context	701	151	145	306	708	306	227
Date	BA ?	Me d	Me d	und	und	und	Me d
Open country							
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	+	+	+	+		++	+
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			+		+		
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	+						
<i>Vallonia costata</i>		+			+	+	
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>			+				
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	+						
Catholic							
<i>Hygromia hispida</i>		+	+		+	+	+
<i>Helix aspersa</i>		+			+		
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>		+			+	+	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.			+				
Shade loving							
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		+	+			+	
<i>Oxychilus alliarus</i>		+					
<i>Retinella nitidula</i>		+					
<i>Retinella radiatula</i>					+		
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>		+			+		+
Marsh							
<i>Carychium cf. minimum</i>							+
<i>Succinea</i> sp.					+		
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>					+		+
Aquatic							
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.					+		

<i>Planorbis leucostoma</i>					+		
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>		+					
<i>Planorbis laevis</i>		+			+		
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.			+	+			

habitat groupings broadly taken from Evans, 1972; Macan 1977; Ellis 1969; Cameron and Redfern 1976

The molluscan data indicates grassland, with ditches at least seasonally waterfilled and possible indications that the ditch with fill 151 was hedged. The snails are well preserved.

Excavated Animal bone

A small assemblage of 104 animal bone fragments and two partial skeletons were hand recovered during the evaluation. The bones were identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see key attached to archive catalogue) and an archive catalogue produced.

The finds are summarised in Table 4. The condition of the bones is good, and there is minimal evidence of post-depositional erosion. Approximately 10% of the bones show evidence of dog gnawing (see catalogue), while a little less carry butchery marks. The latter include saw marks, which are normally indicative of post-medieval butchery.

Table 4: Frequency of fragments of different taxa in the hand recovered bone

Horse	7
Cattle	17*
Cattle size	36
Sheep	1
Sheep/goat	15
Sheep size	14
Pig	8
Dog	2*
Chicken	1
Goose	1
Unidentified	4

* includes one partial skeleton

Horse, cattle, sheep (or goat), pig, dog, chicken and domestic goose were identified in the assemblage. Cattle and sheep predominated in the sample and included both immature and adult animals. The partial skeleton of an ox was recovered from context 327. This was a calf, probably no more than a couple of months old, and was probably a natural casualty. One or two of the bones, particular those of sheep, derive from large animals, and suggest that some of this material is probably post-medieval in date and from improved breeds.

Recommendations

The assessment of these samples indicates that bone, edible marine shell, charred plant remains and terrestrial molluscs survive very well on the site. None of the samples produced waterlogged plant remains and it is unlikely that the site would produce such deposits unless a feature such as a well is located.

There is little evidence from the evaluation samples of crop processing activities but the presence of a calf burial tends to suggest an agricultural context, at least for this feature. Iron smithing is indicated by the hammerscale from context 708 and a considerable scatter of slag

across the surface of the field. The samples tend to indicate disposal of domestic food waste into the sampled features.

A programme of sampling during any further work is therefore likely to permit an assessment of the presence of domestic versus agricultural, and the identification and possible location of iron smithing activities. Samples should be of 30 litres (where deposit volume permits), taken in 10 litre lidded plastic tubs, from dated contexts, a range of feature types and with a good spatial coverage of the excavated area. The sampling should probably concentrate on the medieval period but there is evidence for domestic stock improvements in the form of larger animals in some contexts and the resolution and dating of any such changes would be valuable in the local context. Hand collection of animal bone from all excavated features should therefore be implemented.

Acknowledgments

I should like to thank Alison Foster and Trudi Maynard for the sample processing and sorting.

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22nd January 2001

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRT	
FOX	Fox		FRTO	Frog or toad
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulna carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

SIDE: W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment

FUSION: records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 *The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals*, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

MEASUREMENTS :Any measurements are those listed in A. Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3	
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4	
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3	
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4	
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	7. entorbitale			
	8. temporal articular facet		FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber			2. distal articular facet
			0. infraorbital foramen	
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae	
	2. diastema		2. tuber sacrale + scar	
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen	
	4. coronoid process		4. iliopubic eminence	
	5. condylar process		5. acetabular fossa	
	6. angle		6. symphyseal branch of pubis	
	7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		7. body of ischium	
	8. mandibular foramen		8. ischial tuberosity	
				9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	1. spine	FEMUR	1. head	
	2. anterior epiphysis		2. trochanter major	
	3. posterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor	
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa	
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle	
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle	TIBIA	6. lateral distal condyle	
	2. glenoid cavity		7. distal trochlea	
	3. origin of the distal spine		8. trochanter tertius	
	4. tuber of spine			
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		1. proximal medial condyle	
	6. cranial angle of blade		2. proximal lateral condyle	
	7. caudal angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence	
HUMERUS	1. head	CALCANEUM	4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen	
	2. greater tubercle		5. medial malleolus	
	3. lesser tubercle		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation	
	4. intertuberal groove		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis	
	5. deltoid tuberosity		1. calcaneal tuber	
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		2. sustentaculum tali	
	7. capitulum		3. processus anterior	
	8. trochlea			
9.	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.		
	0.	2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4		
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		3. medial distal condyle, MT3	
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4	
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis			
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis			
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity			
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris			
	3. lateral coronoid process			
	4. distal epiphysis			

Archive Catalogue of Hand collected Animal Bone from Hall Road, Great Hale – GHR00

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butcher y	gnawin g	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
GHR00	001	SUS	LM2	1	W					J7			ROOT BROKEN	4
GHR00	002	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	002	OVCA	UM3	1	L					K12			COMPLETE	4
GHR00	102	BOS	UM3	1	R					K12			ROOT BROKEN	4
GHR00	104	CSZ	TIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	104	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4						PROX SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	134	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12						PROXIMAL HALF	4
GHR00	134	OVCA	MTC	1	F								DISTAL HALF OF SHAFT	4
GHR00	145	CSZ	UNI	1	F								RIB?	4
GHR00	145	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	147	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	150	BOS	MAN	1	F		1						SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	150	CSZ	CEV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	150	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	150	OVCA	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
GHR00	151	BOS	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAGMENT OF HORI RAMUS	4
GHR00	153	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
GHR00	153	SSZ	RAD	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
GHR00	204	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	212	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	221	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	227	SUS	SCP	1	R								DISTAL BLADE FRAGMENT-SMALL-JUV	4
GHR00	232	BOS	MAN	1	F								ALVEOLAR FRAGMENT OF HORI RAMUS	4
GHR00	232	CSZ	LMV	1	F	AN	3						POST EPIPHYSIS	4
GHR00	232	CSZ	TRV	1	F		5		DG				BASE OF SPINE-SPINE CHEWED	4
GHR00	232	CSZ	TRV	1	F								FRAGMENT OF SPINE	4
GHR00	232	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	232	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	232	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	235	EQU	PH1	1	W	PF	12						COMPLETE	4
GHR00	304	BOS	MTC	1	F				DG				SPLIT MIDSHAFT- DISTAL CHEWED	4
GHR00	304	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	304	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	304	EQU	PH1	1	F	PF	1		DG				DISTAL END LOST-DISTAL CHEWED	4
GHR00	304	SUS	LI	1	R								MED WEAR- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	307	SUS	LMP4	1	W					H6				4
GHR00	318	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	320	EQU	MPL	1	F								SMALL FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	324	BOS	FEM	1	L	PN	3		DG				PROX SHAFT-JUV-PROX END CHEWED OFF- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	324	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	324	CSZ	SKL	1	F								CRANIAL FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	324	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butcher y	gnawin g	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preser vation
GHR00	327	BOS	SKEL	1	W					fgh7I3J0			COMPLETE- ALL EPIS UNFUSED INCLUDING RADIUS-HUMERUS-VERTEBRAL CENTRA-MANY BONES	4
GHR00	403	BOS	SKL	1	F								TEMPORAL AND AUDOTORY FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	403	CSZ	UNI	1	F								?MANDIBLE FRAG?	4
GHR00	403	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	403	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	403	OVCA	SKL	1	F								PALATAL- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	403	OVCA	TIB	1	R	PF	1234	CHKN					PROXIMAL HALF-DISMEMBERED WITH KNIFE AT PROX JOINT	4
GHR00	403	OVCA	TIB	1	L	PN	4	CH					PROX 2 THRIDS SHAFT-LARGE-DISTAL SHAFT CHOPPED	4
GHR00	403	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
GHR00	403	SSZ	TRV	1	F		5						BASE OF SPINE	4
GHR00	505	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHEWED	4
GHR00	505	CSZ	LMV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	602	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	1	CH					PROX END AND PART SHAFT-LONGITUDINALLY CHOPPED	4
GHR00	603	BOS	MTC	1	F				DG				DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
GHR00	603	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	603	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	603	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	603	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	45678	SW					ISHIUM AND PUBIS-SAWN THROUGH ACETAB-MALE	4
GHR00	603	OVCA	RAD	1	R			KN					PROXIMAL MIDSHAFT-CHOPPED-LARGE ANIMAL	4
GHR00	603	OVCA	SCP	1	R		235						GELNOID-NECK AND CRANIAL MARGIN-3 PIECES	4
GHR00	603	SUS	SKL	1	F								NASAL	4
GHR00	603	SUS	SKL	1	L								PREMAXILLA WITH 1ST INCISOR	4
GHR00	609	CAN	SKEL	1	P								IMMATURE-FEM-TIB-INN-CAL-MTT-AST-SAC-BACK END- 19 PIECES	4
GHR00	708	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	708	EQU	LMV	1	F	CFAF	2345						CENTRUM	4
GHR00	708	OVCA	MAN	1	R		45678			K7			ASC RAMUS WITH LM3- 4 PIECES	4
GHR00	914	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	914	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-POROUS-JUV	4
GHR00	914	SUS	FIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
GHR00	916	CHIK	MTT	1	R								PROX END AND SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	916	EQU	LM	1	F								ERODED	2
GHR00	916	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	916	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	924	BOS	HUM	1	R		69						DISTAL SHAFT-SMALL-JUV- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	924	EQU	HUM	1	L	DF	8						DISTAL MIDSHAFT FRAG AND PART CONDYLE- 2 PIECES	4
GHR00	924	SUS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789				BT-31.2 HT-26.3		DISTAL HALF	4
GHR00	926	BOS	MAN	1	F								VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
GHR00	926	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	345				Bd-56.6 Dd-31		DISTAL END	4
GHR00	926	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-POROUS-JUV	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butcher y	gnawin g	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
GHR00	926	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED	4
GHR00	926	CSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	926	CSZ	TRV	1	F								HALF NEURAL ARCH	4
GHR00	926	CSZ	TRV	1	F								ANT FRAG NEURAL ARCH	4
GHR00	926	EQU	MPL	1	F								PROX HALF	4
GHR00	926	GOOS	HUM	1	R								SHAFT	4
GHR00	926	OVI	SKL	1	L		78	CH					TEMP-PAR-FRNT- HORNED-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE-SUTURES OPEN	4
GHR00	926	SSZ	FEM	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	926	SSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
GHR00	926	SSZ	TIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	926	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
GHR00	934	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	1106	OVCA	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
GHR00	1204	BOS	FEM	1	F	PF	1	CHSW					HEAD-SAWN AND CHOPPED OFF-VERY LARGE	4
GHR00	1204	CAN	FEM	1	R								SHAFT- 3 PIECES	4
GHR00	1206	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
GHR00	1214	BOS	INN	1	F			SW					ANT ILIUM-SAWN THROUGH	4
GHR00	1214	BOS	SKL	1	F								PALATAL	5
GHR00	1214	BOS	UM3	1	R					K12			COMPLETE	5
GHR00	1214	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT	5
GHR00	1214	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1						DORSAL HALF SPINE-DIVIDED TOP-POROUS-IMM	4
GHR00	1214	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	567890		DG				DISTAL END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
GHR00	1214	OVCA	RAD	1	R	DF	456		DG				DISTAL HALF-DISTAL END CHEWED	5

Appendix 7

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. The Early Saxon period lasts from AD 450-650, the Middle Saxon from 650-850 and the Late Saxon from 850-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 8

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 105 Context records
- 17 Drawing sheets
- 5 Daily record sheets
- 5 Context record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Sample record sheet
- 4 Environmental sample sheets
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Level Sheet
- 1 Boxes of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2000.324

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GHR00

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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