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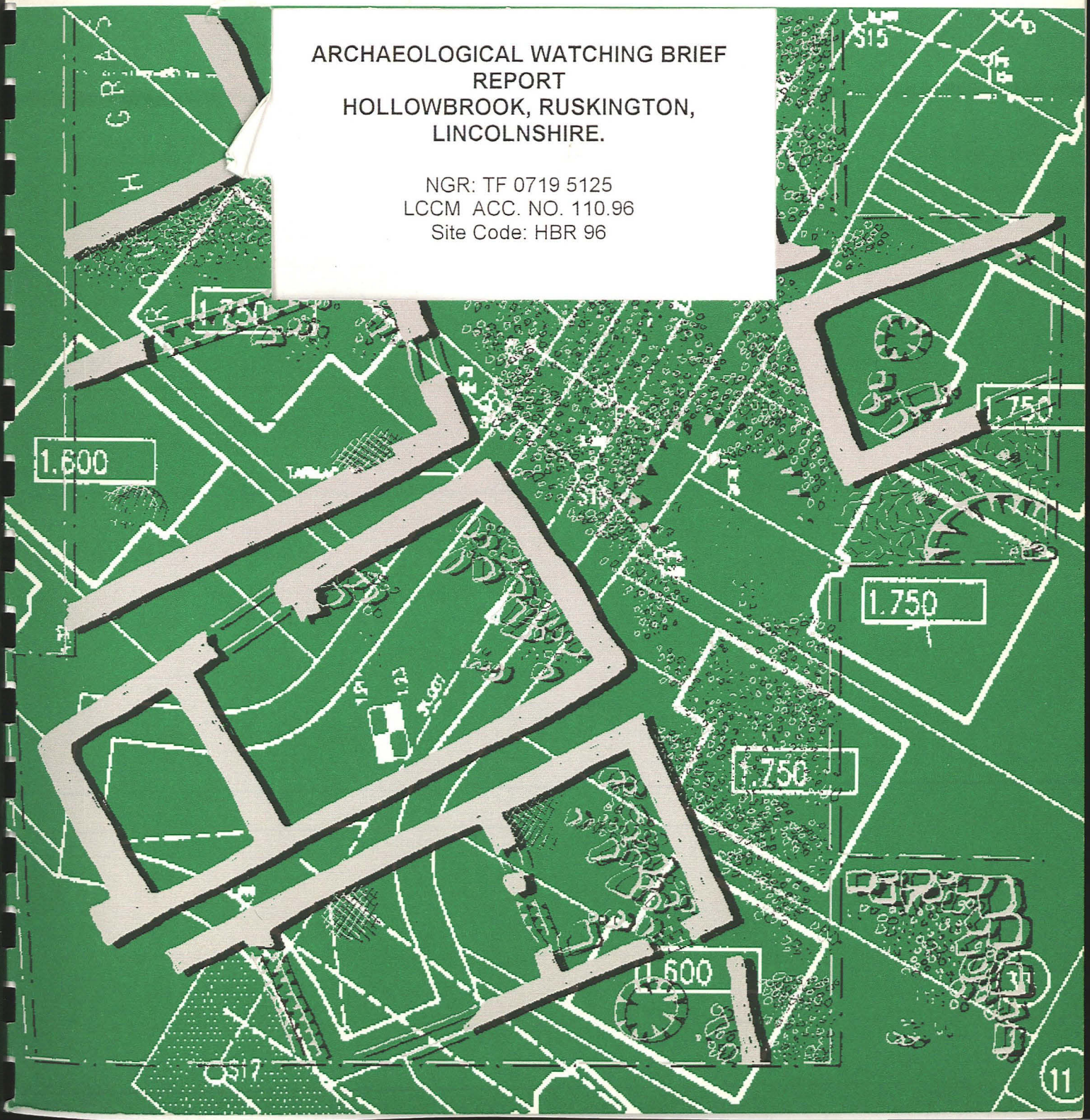
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
HOLLOWBROOK, RUSKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

NGR: TF 0719 5125
LCCM ACC. NO. 110.96
Site Code: HBR 96



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Report Prepared for
Standen Homes Ltd.
by Jim Rylatt

October 2000

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
61 High Street
Newton on Trent
Lincoln
LN1 2JP
Tel & Fax. 01777 228155

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Summary

- *An archaeological watching brief took place during the construction of thirty-five houses and associated infrastructure, on land north of Westcliff Road, Ruskington, Lincolnshire.*

- *A number of features were examined that contained Middle to Late Iron Age ceramics and associated artefactual materials. These appear to represent elements of both landscape division and some form structure. This suggests that there was some form of domestic settlement in the immediate vicinity.*

- *A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was also recovered, suggesting that there was some continuity of activity from the Late Iron Age into the first century of occupation (c. 2nd-1st century BC to c. 1st-2nd century AD).*

- *Evidence was also recovered that related to the medieval utilisation of the site. This demonstrated that the immediate area was a component of a field system, which ran up to a small stream on the northern boundary. There are indications that there were two phases to this field system.*

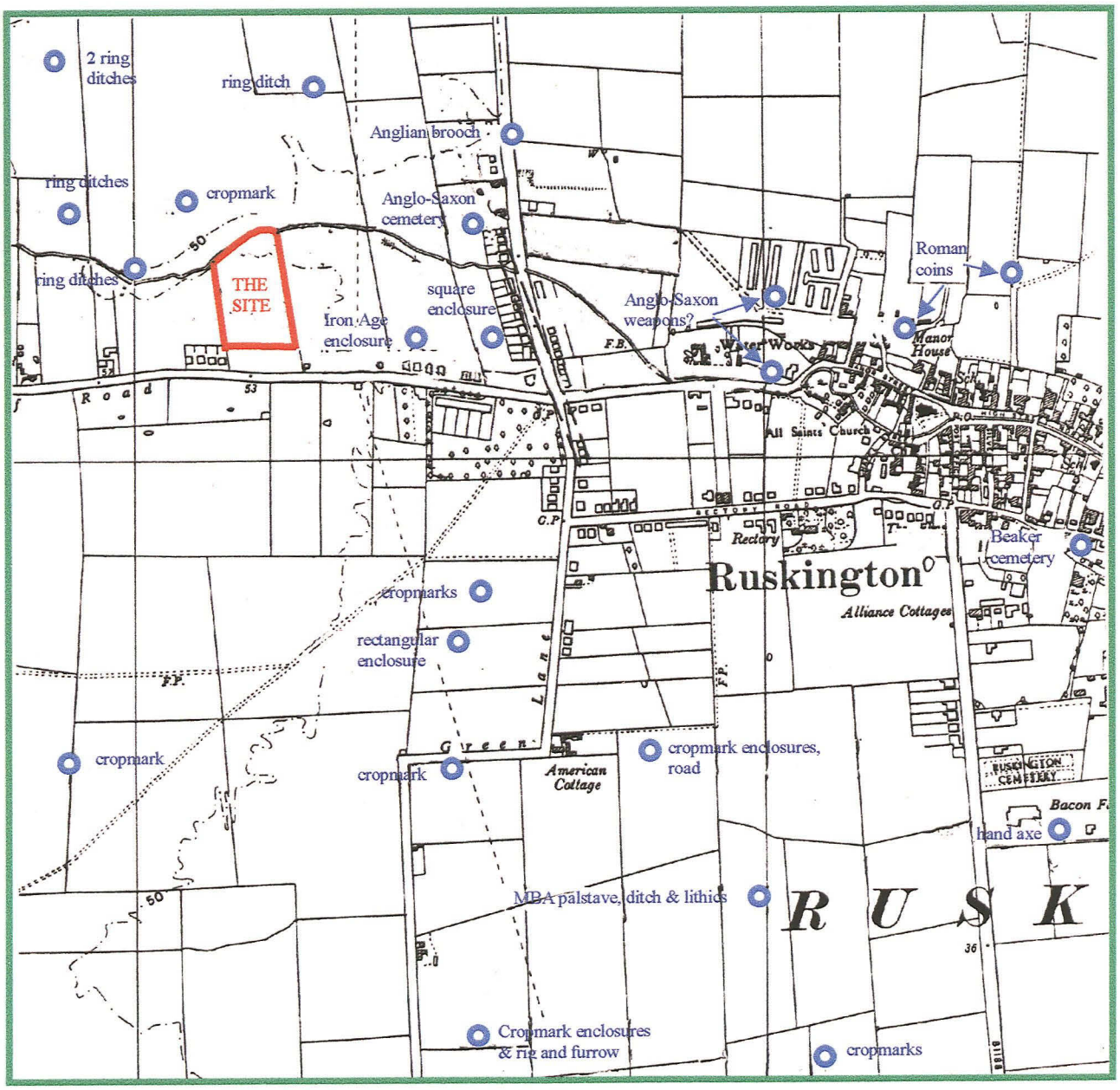

Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1: 10,000. The position of archaeological features and finds from the immediate environs are also depicted.
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1.0 Introduction

Standen Homes Limited commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of thirty-five houses (plots 68-88 and 96-109), and associated access and services, on land north of Westcliff Road, Ruskington.

This report details the results of the watching brief and incorporates a series of assessments by specialist researchers who studied the archaeological materials recovered during excavation. The text follows current national guidelines (IFA, 1994) and the local guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (1998).

2.0 Location and description

Ruskington lies approximately 23km south-south-east of Lincoln and 6km north of Sleaford, within the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is located c. 1km to the west of All Saints' Church and the older part of the village, in an area of modern development bracketing Westcliff Road (fig. 1). The latter runs between Ruskington and the A15, meeting the latter at the site of the deserted medieval village of Dunsby c. 4km to the west.

The site is approximately rectangular, spanning some 175m north-south, by c. 75m east-west, an area of c. 1.3ha. It is located on fairly level ground, declining slightly from c. 52m OD at the southern edge of the site to c. 50m OD at the northern edge. The ground surface was slightly uneven, the result of a build up of a spread of sandy silt deposited during previous phases of development. Areas of coarse grass covered much of the site, but there were also patches of scrubby weeds, which generally grew upon the largest deposits of overburden. A hedge defined the eastern boundary, with the sparse remnants of a second hedge running along the northern edge of the site. Beyond this hedge lay a stream. To the immediate west lay the dwellings constructed during the previous phase of development. To the south, a row of houses constructed earlier in the 20th century lay between the site and Westcliff Road.

Soils around Ruskington are usually light, being largely comprised of coarse sandy silts, containing cornbrash and quartzite pebbles derived from underlying drift deposits. The latter are comprised of Fen sands and gravels, these being largely of Pleistocene origin (B.G.S, 1972). The older geological formations underlying these deposits are Upper and Middle Jurassic clays, containing beds of oolitic limestone, which are exposed at the surface on the eastern side of the village.

Central National Grid Reference TF 0719 5125.

3.0 Planning Background

Prior to the current phase of development, Standen Homes Limited had already constructed sixty-seven houses by on land immediately to the west of the site considered in this report. This initial phase of development commenced prior to August 1995 and there were no archaeological conditions attached to planning permission.

North Kesteven District Council granted permission for the second phase of development in 1995 (Appl. No. 52/101/1995), subject to the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief to monitor the groundworks.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The free draining geological deposits upon which Ruskington is situated have ensured that the area was utilised as a locale for settlement by prehistoric social groups, and their successors, down to the present day. Cropmarks are abundant in the areas to the south and west of the modern village. The majority exhibit typological affinities with features of later prehistoric and Romano-British date. Prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon features have also been identified by a series of excavations conducted within the parish, with further opportunistic finds spanning all periods from the Palaeolithic onwards.

Palaeolithic activity in the area is demonstrated by the recovery of two hand-axes from land to the immediate south of the village cemetery.

There is also evidence of activity during the Neolithic period. An isolated pit containing pottery of late Neolithic - early Bronze Age date was identified during the archaeological evaluation of a site lying c. 200m to the east of the development considered in this document (Palmer-Brown, 1994a). Additionally, Beaker period burials, of a similar date, have been recovered from the garden of a property on Station Road, c. 1.3km to the east-south-east of the site (Palmer-Brown, 1994b).

A number of ring ditches can be defined among the cropmarks situated to the north and north-west of the site. They are contained within an area of c. 400m x 400m situated to the north of the small stream that runs along the northern boundary of the site. It is probable that these features represent the remains of a series of ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds, providing further evidence of funerary activity in the vicinity.

Additional evidence of Bronze Age activity is provided by a Middle Bronze Age palstave and lithic material was recovered from a field located c. 1.1km to the south east of the site.

Many of the cropmarks situated to the west of Ruskington and south of the stream form rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures. One of these, lying some 250m east of the site, was investigated during an archaeological evaluation (Palmer-Brown, 1994a). Ceramic materials recovered from the ditches could be attributed to a Middle to Late Iron Age date of manufacture (3rd century BC – 1st century AD). On morphological

grounds, it is likely that many of the other enclosures revealed by cropmarks have a broad contemporaneity with this example.

The line of the Roman road known as Mareham Lane/King Street lies a short distance to the east of the site; its course is mirrored approximately by Lincoln Road. The nature of any associated settlement has yet to be established, but it is probable that some of the cropmark enclosures are of this date, and there is likely to be a degree of continuity from the Iron Age into the period of Roman dominion.

Roman-British artefactual material has been retrieved from a number of quarry pits identified within the area later occupied by the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. A small number of coins have been recovered from land surrounding the Manor House, c. 1.1km to the east of the site.

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon domestic occupation has yet to be recovered from the area. However, there was a large early Anglo-Saxon cemetery located some 200m to the north-east of the present development. This cemetery was first recorded in 1871, following its discovery during gravel extraction (Trollope, 1872). It is one of a group of such sites in Lincolnshire, the better-known examples being Loveden Hill, Sleaford and Quarrington (Atkin & Healey, forthcoming). The full extent of the cemetery has yet to be determined, although the stream appears to form its southern boundary, and there does seem to be some spatial relationship with the Bronze Age barrow complex. To date, 180 inhumations and a small number of cremations have been recovered, associated artefacts providing dates ranging from the later 5th to the 6th centuries AD.

Weapons of a probable Anglo-Saxon date have been recovered from two sites within the village core. They were found c. 150 – 200m to the north-east of the church and c. 400m to the east of the known extent of the Anglian cemetery. Such finds may also have an association with burials, but this remains merely conjectural and must proven or refuted by further fieldwork.

The genesis of the modern settlement probably lies in the later Anglo-Saxon period. This is suggested by the etymology of the place-name, which appears as *Reschintone* in the Domesday Book, meaning 'farmstead where rushes grow' (Mills, 1993); this name combines Old English and Old Scandinavian elements.

The *Domesday Book* itself indicates that much of the land in the village was held by Geoffrey Alselin (Morgan & Thorn, 1986). As well as ploughland, meadow, pasture and woodland, Geoffrey also controlled three mills and a church with a priest. This church was probably a forerunner of All Saints' parish church, which is situated in the core of the village. This building does contain some Norman fabric, but this appears to date from the mid-12th century (Pevsner & Harris, 1989). Consequently, it is likely that the structure seen today overlies a Saxon precursor.

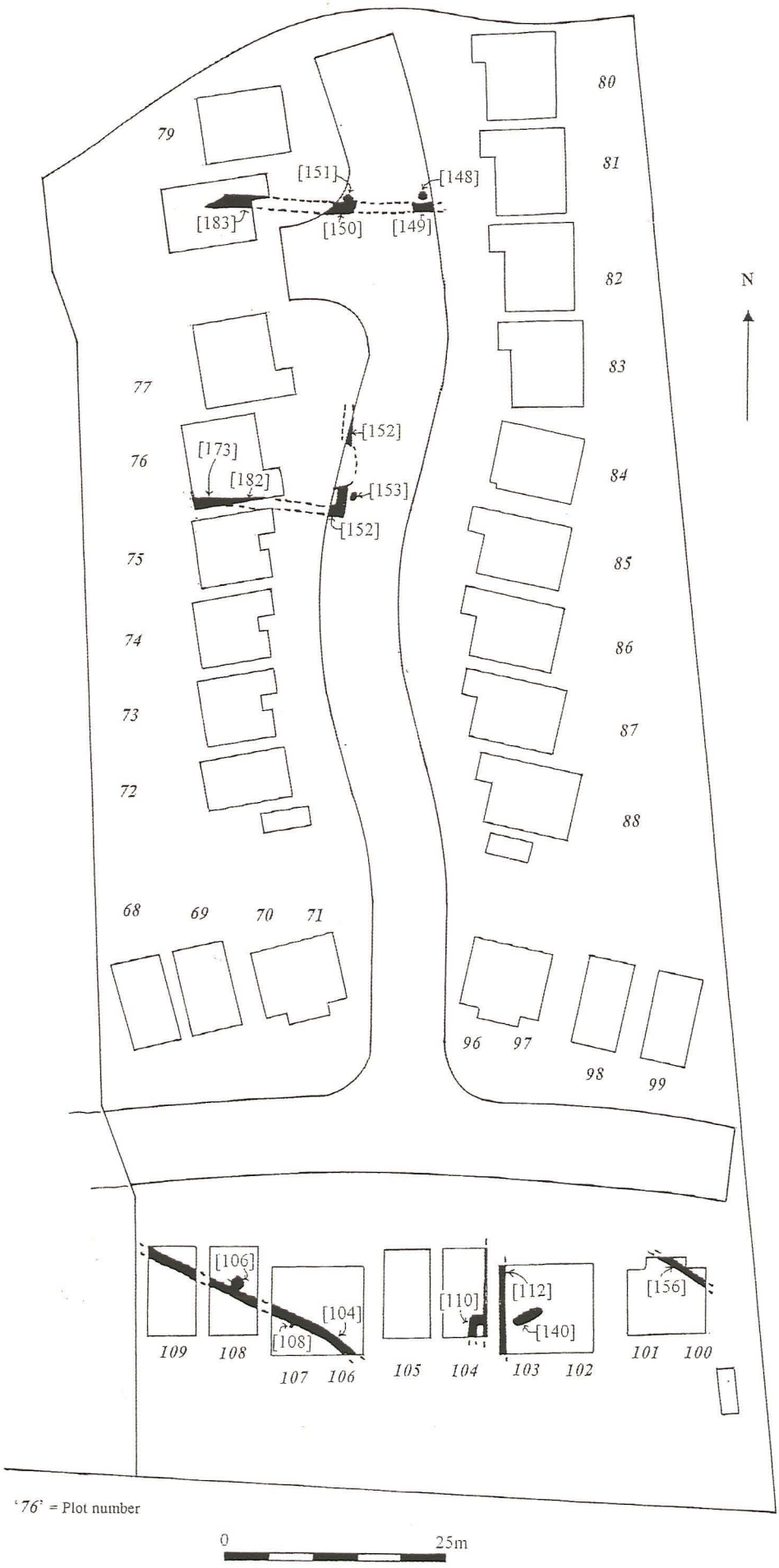
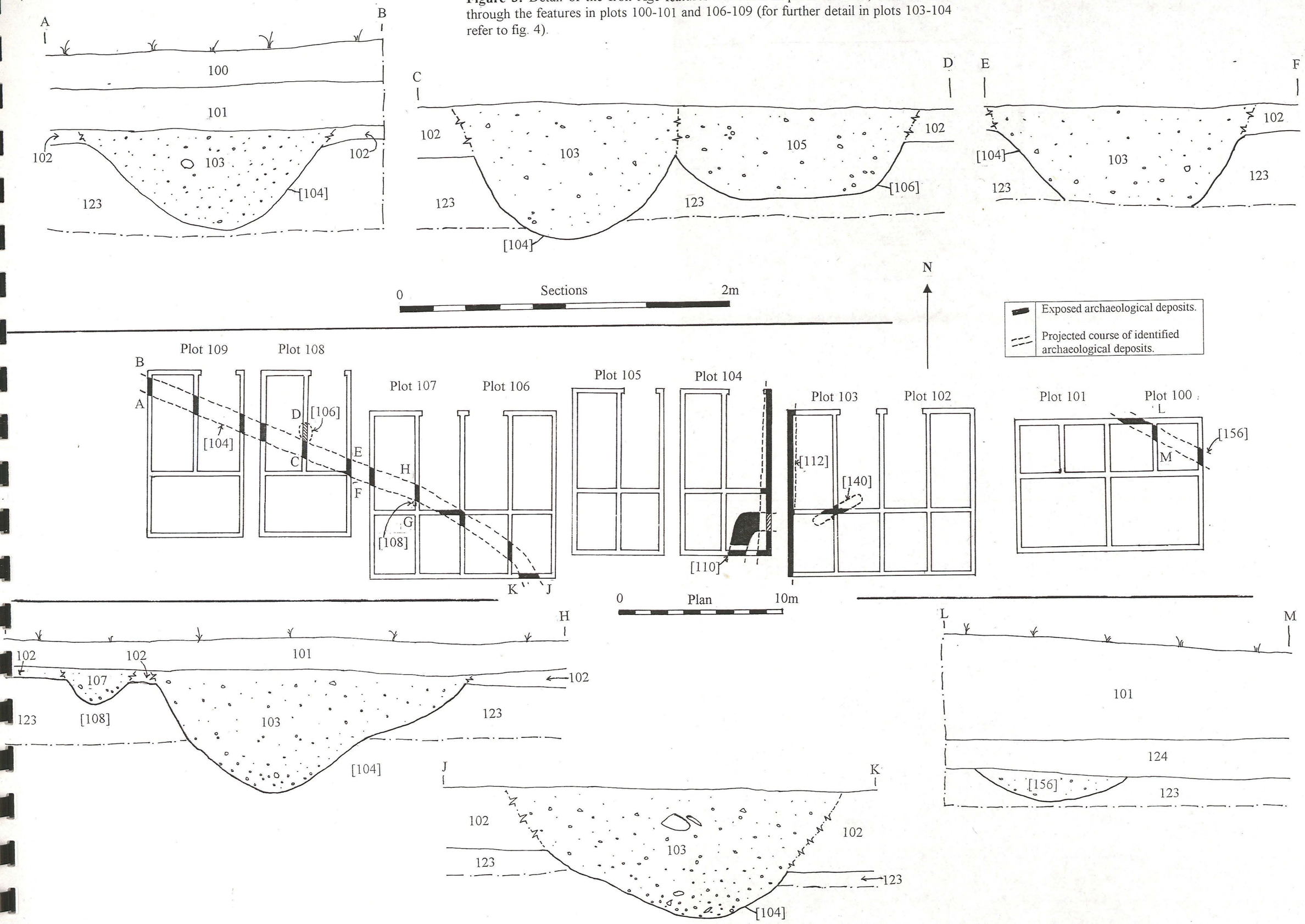


Figure 2: Location of the Iron Age and Romano-British features in relation to the individual house plots and access road.

Figure 3: Detail of the Iron Age features identified in plots 100-109, with sections through the features in plots 100-101 and 106-109 (for further detail in plots 103-104 refer to fig. 4).



5.0 Methodology

The watching brief took place on an intermittent basis, between 9 July 1996 and 11 February 1999. A total of 55 site visits took place during this period.

The fieldwork entailed observation of all excavations undertaken by the ground workers employed by Standen Homes Limited. This resulted in a thorough inspection of all exposed surfaces. Where exposed, archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated in order to assess their nature, dimensions and to attempt to recover datable materials. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions of all deposits and features on standard watching brief record sheets. Complementary scale drawings were made in both plan and section, and a photographic record (colour prints) was also maintained. Selective prints have been reproduced in this report, with the remainder forming part of the project archive.

The artefactual remains recovered from the site were cleaned and processed prior to analysis by researchers specialising in the examination of archaeological materials. The results of these investigations have been included as independent appendices to this report, and the general conclusions of such accounts have been integrated within the main text.

6.0 Results

To aid interpretation and discussion, the results of the watching brief at Hollowbrook are presented in two broad chronologically determined sub-sections. The dating assigned to features included within each of these groups should not be seen as definitive, as many features contained only a small quantity of diagnostic artefacts. Other features contained no datable material, but have been tentatively included in the one of the sub-sections due to their close spatial relationship to other features from which dating evidence was recovered.

6.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

Plots 100-109 (see figs. 2, 3 and 4)

The excavation of foundation trenches revealed a deposit of dark to mid-brown sandy silt, (109), with well-defined edges, situated in the south-eastern corner of plot 104. This was found to fill an 'L'-shaped gully, [110], c. 0.9m wide and c. 0.5m deep, which entered the southern edge of the building footprint and continued northward for 2.6m before turning through a right angle to exit the plot c. 2.2m to the east. Three small depressions, [114], [116] and [118], were cut into the base of the gully, which were of a size and shape that suggested they had been created to contain posts or stakes. The fill of the gully, (109), contained two rim sherds of pottery tempered with very coarse shell fragments; this fabric is not closely datable, but has affinities with vessels manufactured in the Middle to Late Iron Age. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered, representing the remains of cattle, horse and red deer.

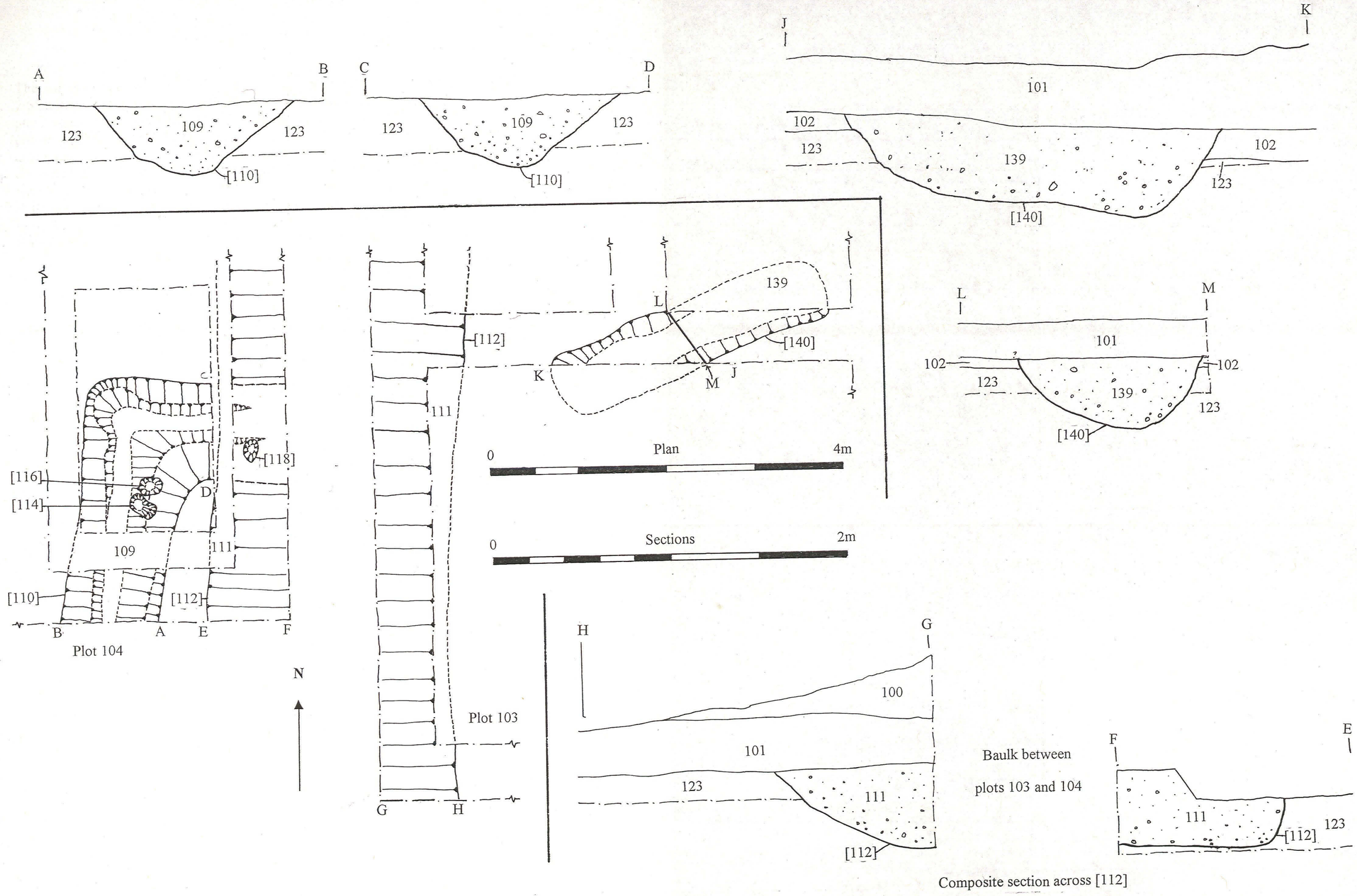


Figure 4: Detail of the Iron Age features identified in plots 103 and 104

The eastern edge of gully [110] was partially truncated by a large ditch, [112], c. 2.65m wide and c. 0.7m deep. While the western edge of this ditch was identified in plot 104 and the eastern edge in plot 103, the full profile was not recovered due to the presence of a baulk between the two plots, which shared the same north-south alignment. Ditch [112] was filled by a dark to mid-brown sandy silt, (111), which contained a small amount of animal bone and a fire-cracked quartzite pebble, along with forty sherds of pottery. The latter could be differentiated into the components of at least two vessels. The majority came from a burnished, thin-walled pot, which may have been manufactured on a wheel. This vessel has affinities with Aylesford-Swarling fine wares and thus is likely to be of Late Iron Age manufacture.

A large pit or short gully, [140], c. 0.75m wide and c. 0.48m deep was located 1m east of ditch [112]. This 3.4m long feature was orientated west-south-west to east-north east, with the south-westerly end being located opposite the truncated eastern end of gully [110]. While there was no direct stratigraphic relationship between [110] and [140], the possibility that they were created in the same event should be considered. The fill of [140] was a dark to mid-brown sandy silt, (139). This contained twelve sherds of lightly brushed pottery, which are typologically related to the 'scored ware' tradition. The latter were introduced to the region as early as the 5th century BC, but manufacture in this style continued into the 1st century AD. A fire shattered quartzite pebble, a flint flake and a few fragments of sheep bone, accompanied the pottery.

A ditch, [104], c. 1.3m wide and c. 0.8m deep, ran diagonally from the north-west corner of plot 109 to the south-east corner of plot 106; its course was visible for c. 27m. It was filled by a light to mid-brown silty sand, (103). This deposit contained twenty-seven sherds of Iron Age pottery, the majority coming from a single ovoid vessel. A pit, [106], located in the centre of plot 108, abutted the northern edge of ditch [104]. This pit was c. 1.0m wide and c. 0.7m deep, with a 'U'-shaped profile. It was filled by a light to mid-brown sandy silt, (105), within which lay two sherds of pottery from a vessel bearing stamped and rouletted decoration. The latter are comparable with material from the much larger datable assemblages from the Iron Age settlement at Old Sleaford; this process suggests a date of manufacture in the 2nd–1st centuries BC.

In plot 107, a small pit or posthole, [108], lies c. 0.1m beyond the southern edge of ditch [104]. It was c. 0.4m wide and c. 0.34m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. The fill of [108] was a dark to mid-brown sandy silt, (107), from which no artefactual material was recovered. It is considered with features containing Iron Age or Romano-British artefactual material because of its spatial relationship to [104].

A deposit of pale reddish brown sand was found to fill a ditch, [156], situated in the north east corner of plot 100. Although this feature was over 0.9m wide, it had been heavily truncated by medieval ploughing and only survived to a depth of 0.16m. Artefactual material was not recovered from the fill, but the alignment of [156] mirrored that of ditch [104], again suggesting that it belongs to the same phase of activity.

NB: [152] and [153] are single numbers assigned to both cut and fill.

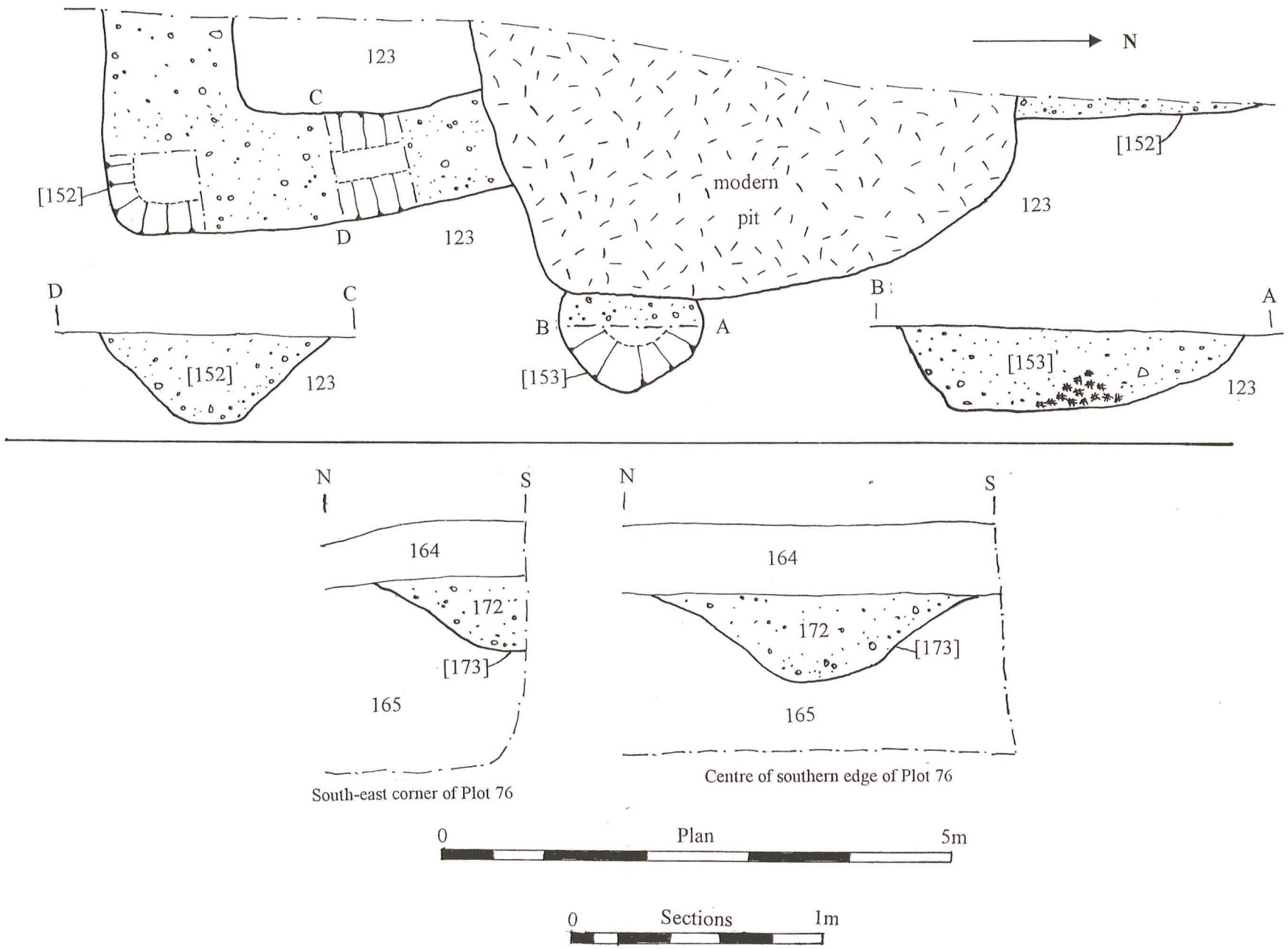


Figure 5: Detail of the Iron Age and Romano-British features identified in plots 75 and 76, and in the central section of the north-south access road.

Plot 75-76 (and the centre of the north-south access road) (see figs. 2 and 5)

A 2m long section of an east-west aligned ditch, [152], c. 1.2m wide and c. 0.35m deep, was observed at the north-east corner of plot 75. At its eastern end it turned northwards, being visible for a further 11.5m. A mid-reddish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel and charcoal filled it. Within this deposit were four sherds of Late Iron Age tradition pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Another section of east-west aligned ditch, [173], was observed within plot 76. It was seen to emerge from the north facing side of the baulk between plots 75 and 76 at a point which indicates that it is likely to be a westerly continuation of ditch [152]. The dimensions of [173] support this proposal, the ditch being c. 1.3m wide and c. 0.35m deep, with a flattened 'U'-shaped profile. The fill, (172), was a reddish brown silty sand, which was found to contain two rim sherds from a Romano-British vessel of the later 1st-2nd century AD.

A pit, [153], c. 1.4m in diameter, was located some 1.2m to the east of ditch [152]. The fill was a light reddish brown silty sand, from which four flint flakes were retrieved. There was no direct stratigraphic relationship between [152] and [153], the area between them having been removed by the creation of a large pit containing modern debris.

Plot 78 (and the north end of the north-south access road) (see figs. 2 and 6)

During the stripping of the northern section of the road, an east-west aligned deposit of pale reddish brown silty sand was exposed. This was found to fill a gully, c. 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep; two sections of this feature, [149]/[150], situated at either edge of the road, were examined. A posthole was found to lie immediately to the north of both of the exposed sections of the gully, each of which, [148]/[151], was sub-oval, having a major axis of c. 0.5m and a depth of c. 0.25m. It seems probable that there were further postholes, the gully having some form of associated post line, possibly supporting or buttressing a structure set within the gully. The fill of posthole [151] contained one sherd of Romano-British greyware, dating to the 1st-2nd century AD. All of these features were partially truncated by medieval furrows.

A section of east-west aligned ditch, [183], was seen to run across plot 78, its spatial relationship to the road suggesting that it was a continuation of gully [149]/[150]. The upper fill, (183)b, was a reddish brown silty sand, which sealed a lens of black silty sand, (183)a. The latter was probably derived from the peaty layer, (187), the edge of which was situated c. 4m to the north of this feature.

6.2 Medieval

Very little medieval artefactual material was recovered during the watching brief. However, the morphological characteristics of many of the stratigraphically later features indicate that they represent the vestiges of a ridge and furrow field system (fig. 7). This was detected over much of the site. The strips were orientated along a north–south axis. In general, these remains represented the rounded bases of the furrows, which were filled by deposits of fairly homogenous reddish brown silty sand

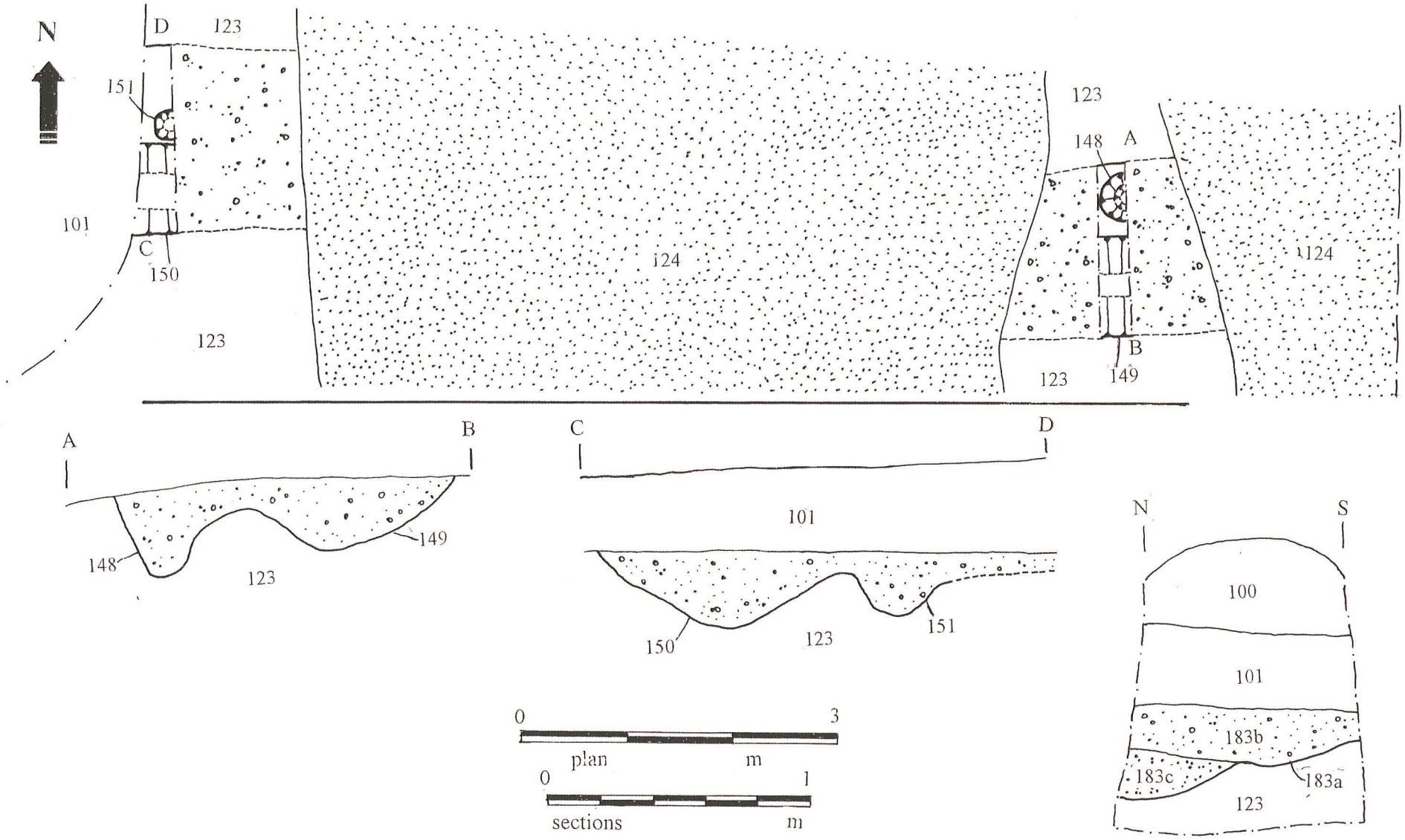


Figure 6: Detail of the Iron Age and Romano-British features in plot 78 and the northern end of the access road.

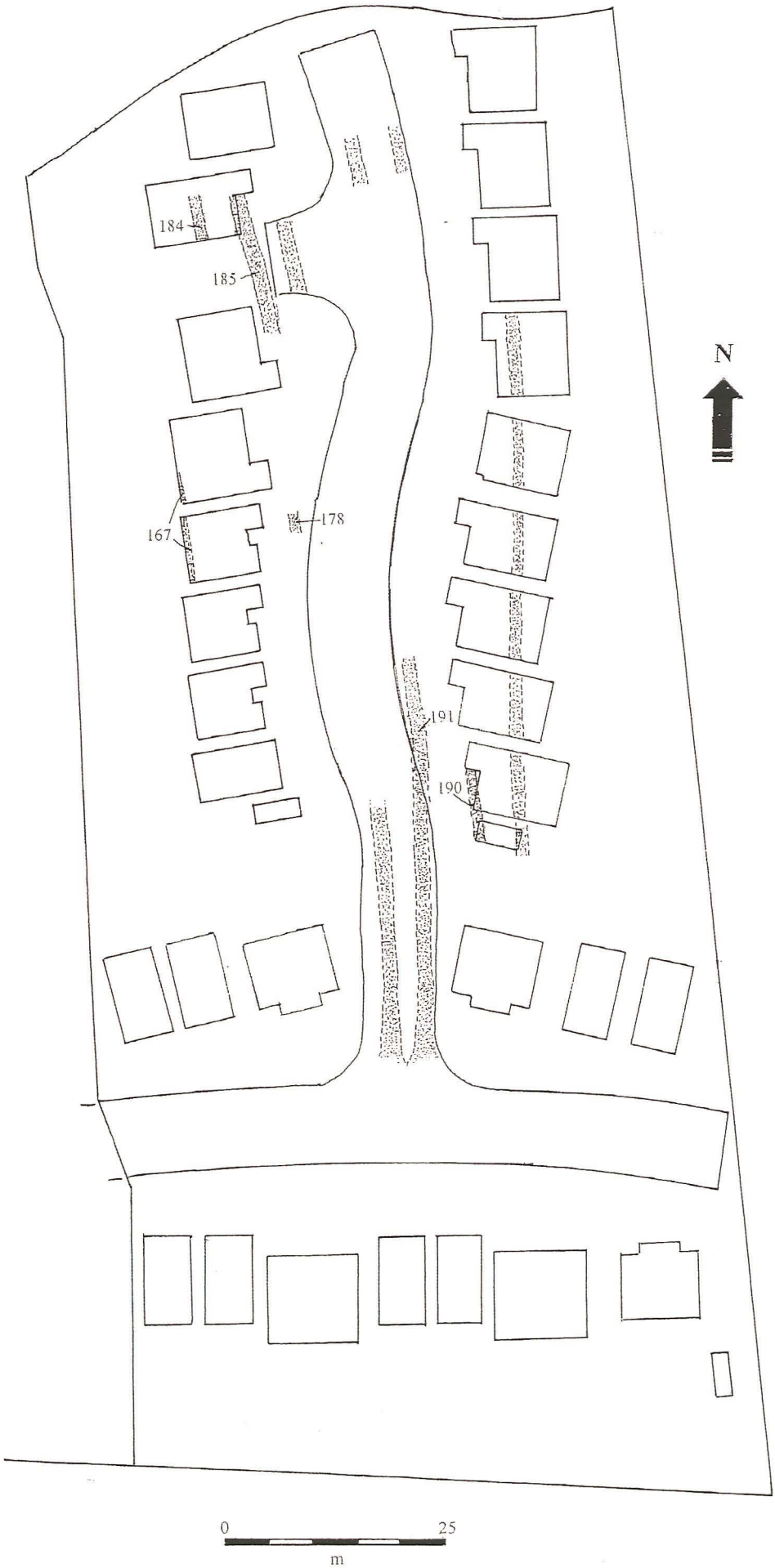


Figure 7: Location of the furrows, thought to represent the remains of a medieval field system. Note that modern plough scores were observed to traverse the site from east to west. For plot numbers see figure 2.

(also observed filling furrows at a site c. 250m to the east; *q.v.* Palmer-Brown, 1994a). These are preserved to depths varying from 0.1m to 0.4m due to differential truncation by later ploughing (fig. 8). In at least one case, [128], it is probable that this attrition was of sufficient depth to 'create' what appears to be an elongated a lozenge-shaped pit from a slightly deeper section of furrow, the sections of this linear feature lying to the north and south having been completely removed.

Truncation was less pronounced in the area of plots 78 and 79, at the northern edge of the site. Sediment had moved down slope to the southern edge of the stream; it was probably transported along the furrows by a combination of plough action and the drainage of surface water. This had resulted in the accumulation of a 0.4m deep deposit of reddish brown silty sand (186), which blanketed the whole of this corner of the site.

Furrows [120] and [122] were identified in the area stripped for the north-south access road. The fill, (121), of [122] contained three sherds of Romano-British greyware, but given the morphology and associations of this feature, these artefacts are extremely likely to have been redeposited into the furrow from a disturbed primary context.

The presence of further furrows situated toward the northern end of the road, was also noted. The latter were cut through the fill of gully [149]/[150]. These later features were not assigned unique context numbers by the field officer present on that day.

Additional furrows were recognized in the area to the west of the road, in the trenches excavated in plot 73 [159]; plot 75 [178]; plot 78 [184], [185]; and also to the east in plots 87-88 [191]; plot 88 [176], [190]; and plots 96-98 [130], [132], [134], [136]. Some context numbers may relate to different exposed sections of the same furrow, but the piecemeal nature of the ground works makes it impossible to establish such relationships with any degree of confidence.

The relationship between one pair of furrows is of particular interest. The surviving fractions of [130] and [132] are separated by a mere 0.2m. Such a small interval is not a normal characteristic of ridge and furrow and may be best explained by the superimposition of one field system upon another. This hypothesis is further supported by furrow [136], which has a 'W'-shaped profile. This was probably formed by the intersection of two furrows, one succeeding the other.

It is possible that a medieval field boundary was situated toward the southern end of the site, as furrows were not detected in the area of plots 102 to 109. However, this remains a tentative proposal, as two furrows were detected in the north-east corner of plot 100, immediately to the east of this area.

A number of pits were detected across the site, some of which did not contain datable artefactual material. However, some were filled by sedimentary deposits qualitatively indistinguishable from the material filling the furrows and forming layer (186). It is therefore probable that some of these features (e.g. [126]) have a general contemporaneity with the medieval field system.

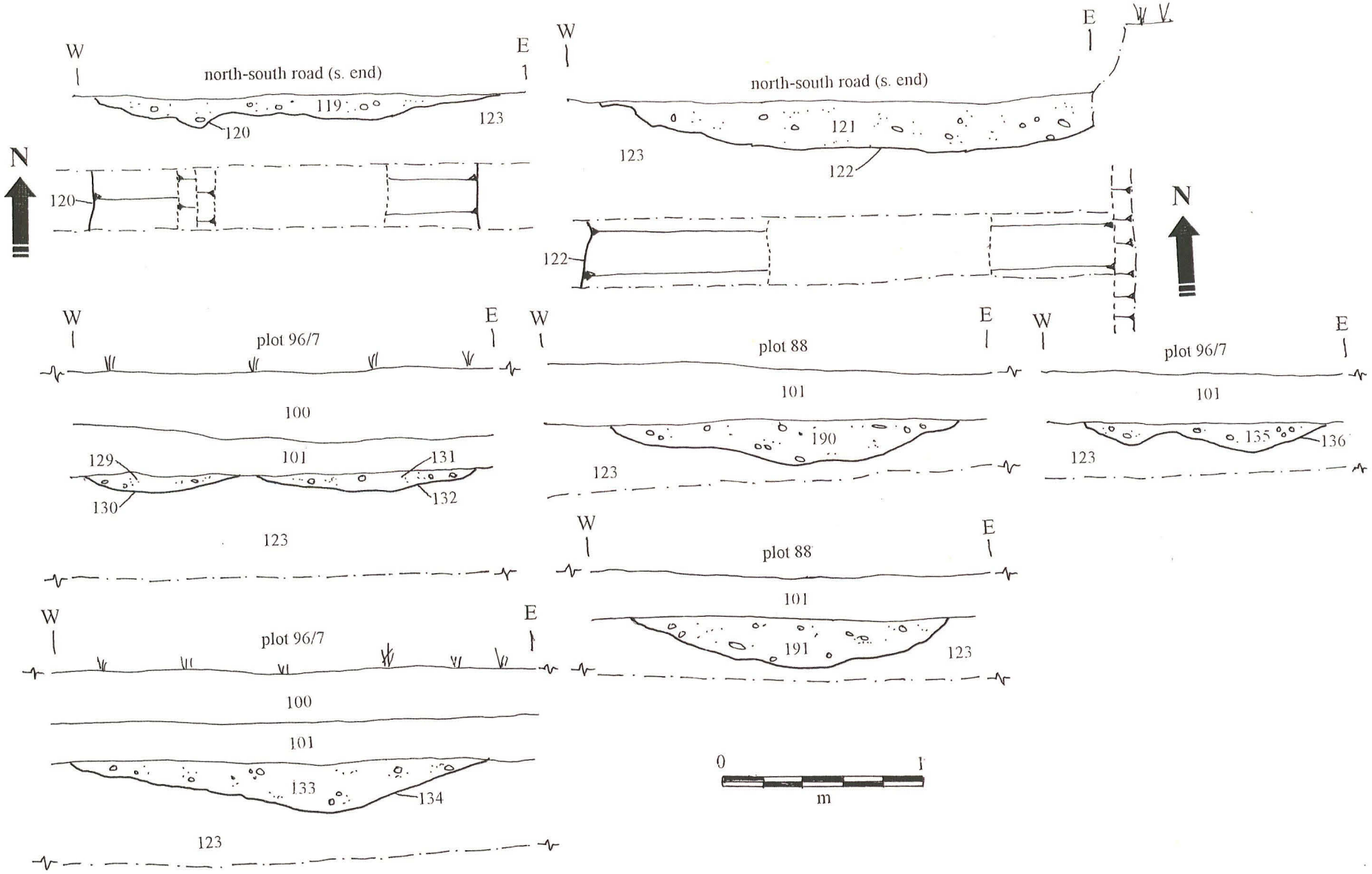


Figure 8: Sections through the furrows examined during the watching brief.

7.0 Discussion and conclusions

A buried peat (187) & (188) was detected at the northern edge of the site, adjacent to the Beck. While not a deposit of anthropogenic origin, the presence of preserved wood and hazelnut shells suggests that it contains other environmental remains, such as relict pollen, that could be an important resource for ascertaining the changing nature of local land use in the past.

7.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

It appears that the earliest activity detected during the watching brief lies in plots 100-109, at the southern end of the site. A number of features were situated within an area bracketed by two ditches that ran from the north-west to the south-east. One of the latter, [104], contained a significant quantity of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery.

The most significant of the features lying between the ditches, was the 'L'-shaped gully, [110], which appeared to be a sub-surface component of some form of structure; the fill of this feature also contained sherds of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery. The vast majority of buildings constructed during the late prehistoric period had a circular ground plan (*q.v.* Cunliffe, 1991), with shrines appearing to be the only buildings utilising a rectangular footprint (e.g. Heathrow, Middlesex; South Cadbury, Somerset). However, very few have been detected, and where this occurs they are associated with a rich, atypical artefactual assemblage. Consequently, the apparent absence of such a range of finds suggests that gully [110] represents a component of some lesser, ancillary structure, but the presence of pottery, 'pot-boilers' and animal bone does indicate that there was some form of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity.

Other features were associated with gully [110], including an elongated pit, [140], that contained lightly brushed pottery. The latter appears to be a derivative of the 'scored ware' tradition, again indicating a Middle-Late Iron Age date. A more precise date was provided by the sherd of stamped and roulette decorated pottery recovered from a pit, [106], abutting ditch [104]. This fragment is directly comparable with other decorated vessels recovered from Old Sleaford, which have been dated to the 2nd-1st century BC (fig. 9).

However, it is necessary to remain wary of trying to constrain the data within a chronologically short period of time, as it is apparent that there was more than one phase of activity during the Iron Age. A north-south aligned ditch, [112], had removed the eastern edge of gully [110]. This ditch contained a quantity of pottery, including a large proportion of a vessel which had affinities with Aylesford-Swarling fine wares; this similarity suggests a Late Iron Age date for manufacture. Accompanying animal bone and a fire-cracked quartzite pebble again imply that material from this second phase of activity is also derived from a domestic context.

Ditches [152] and [173] appeared to define the southern and eastern sides of an enclosure centred on plot 76. The fill of this feature contained charcoal, Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, and fragments of animal bone. Once more, this assemblage suggests that the material was deposited from an adjacent domestic context.

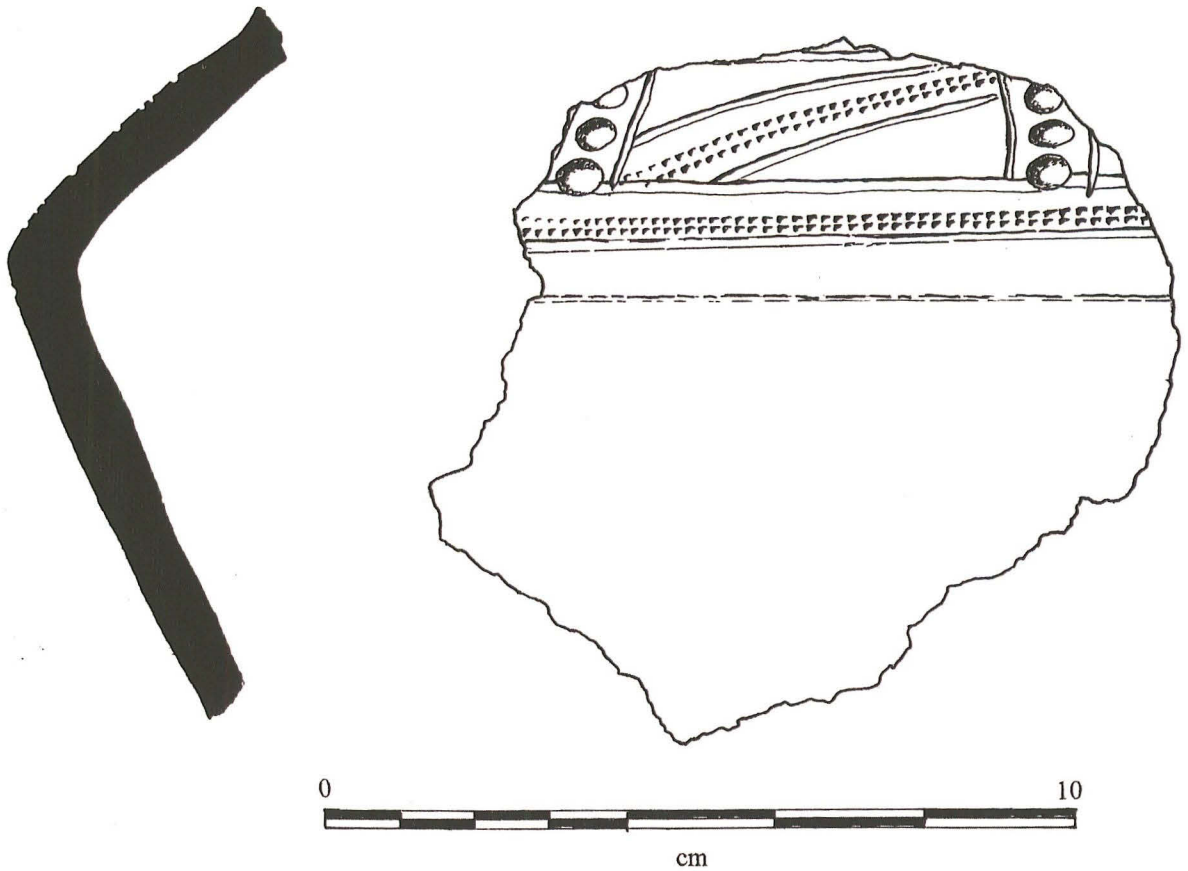


Figure 9: The sherd of stamped and rouletted Iron Age pottery recovered from (105) (see Appendix 12.2).

A east-west orientated gully, [149]/[150], was exposed toward the northern end of the site. Further examination suggested that this feature continued through plot 78, as ditch [183]. Postholes, one containing a sherd of 1st-2nd century AD greyware, were found to abut the northern edge of both of the sections that were excavated across the gully. This implies that there were further postholes, possibly acting as a support or buttress for some form of structure set within the gully. The apparent absence of a parallel gully suggests that [149]/[150]/[183] represents the entirety of this feature. Consequently, the most likely explanation is that it was some form of fence, constructed either from planks or panels. With this in mind, it is interesting that the gully is situated c. 4m to the south of, and runs parallel to, the edge of the peaty layer, (187), covering the northern part of the site. Some of this organic rich material appears to have been incorporated into the primary fill of the gully, [183]a. It is therefore possible that in the first century of Roman occupation a fence was erected to partition off the boggy ground fringing the river.

It is proposed that the features lying within plots 75/76 and plot 78 post-date those in plots 100-109, due to the presence of a few sherds of Roman pottery within several of the fills. While fragments of Iron Age shelly wares were also recovered from these areas, it is should be noted that such fabrics are known to have continued in production and use into the Roman period (see Knight, 2000 – Appendix 12.2); the late 1st-2nd century AD date for the Romano-British pottery is entirely consistent with this concept of continuity. It is possible that there is some evidence for earlier activity in the vicinity of plot 76, as worked flint was recovered from pit [153]. These flakes had no diagnostic features that would provide an indication as to their date. However, evidence from a number of other excavations indicates that lithic tools continued to be manufactured and utilised throughout the Iron Age.

When the evidence from this programme of investigation is considered in conjunction with the results of the evaluation undertaken at a site c. 250m to the east (Palmer-Brown, 1994a), it is possible to formulate some hypotheses as to the nature of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement to the west of Ruskington. It appears that, as with the present village, the stream acted as a focal point. A series of enclosures were constructed along the southern bank of the stream, on the slightly higher ground, just above the floodplain. The artefactual material recovered from Hollowbrook provides strong indications that some or all of these enclosures acted as a location for some form of domestic activity.

From these dwellings, the occupants would be able to look across the stream to the Bronze Age barrow cemetery. It is likely that the living would have believed that they had some affinial relationship to the dead, whether real or invented. Consequently, they could have projected their ancestry into the deep past, thereby providing additional legitimacy to their rights to reside along the brook.

There is evidence for continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman period, but the same data also suggests that the location of the enclosures migrated over time. The Roman pottery recovered from both sites amounts to only a few sherds. That from Hollowbrook was predominantly of 1st-2nd century date, while among the material from the Lincoln Road site was a sherd of Late Iron Age tradition fabric and another of 3rd-4th century date. The general absence of later Roman material suggests that

there was a transformation in the nature of settlement in the Ruskington area. It is possible that the enclosures along the stream were abandoned, with the occupants moving 500m or more to the south, where a number of cropmark complexes have been detected. A restructuring of the rights of access to the stream and its waters may have necessitated such a reorganisation.

As well as providing a source of water, the stream may also have been navigable to some extent. Further east, beyond Ruskington, this watercourse flows into the River Slea. In combination these watercourses provide a conduit between Sleaford and Ruskington. The stamped and rouletted pottery from pit [106] has an exact counterpart at Old Sleaford (see Elsdon, 1997: fig. 60.102). This raises the possibility that the Ruskington example was manufactured at Sleaford and then transported down the river, either as a piece of prestige pottery in its own right, or as a container for some other material.

7.2 Medieval

The post-Roman features represent a relatively coherent group, being largely comprised of elements of a medieval field system. Generally, it was not possible to observe adjacent furrows simultaneously, due to the piecemeal nature of the ground works. However, from the few such observations made, it would appear that the average width of each strip was c. 3.6m. This is particularly narrow, being half the width of a typical medieval *selion*. Such narrow strips do exist, but they are generally of much later date, the product of 19th and 20th century steam ploughing. Artefactual material recovered from the furrows does not support such a late date for the creation and utilisation of these features. As a consequence, it is necessary to contemplate an alternative hypothesis for the creation of these 'narrow strips'.

A review of the evidence suggests that we are contemplating the differentially preserved remains of two successive field systems. This is a possibility implied by the small interval between furrows [130] and [132], and the discovery of a 'double furrow' [136] (see 6.2, above). However, this reworking of the *selions* does not necessarily signify that there was a period of abandonment, during which the original series of strips were obliterated. All of the furrows have the same alignment, indicating that, if there was more than one phase of medieval agricultural utilisation, the later strips were laid out in reference to their predecessors. Such a transformation could result either from a process of maintenance, or from the re-division and reallocation of lands around the village, possibly resulting from a change in the size of the community. Regardless of the catalyst, the consequence appears to have been the super-imposition of new strips of a slightly different width upon an existing furlong or open field.

The evidence appertaining to the medieval field system, is directly comparable with a number of archaeological features examined on land adjacent to Lincoln Road, some 250m to the east (*q.v.* Palmer-Brown, 1994a). Further tentative evidence of a redefinition of the field system was recovered from the Lincoln Road site. In trench 9, two furrows, [902] and [905], were separated by an interval of less than 1m.

It should also be noted that the furrows had the same orientation as the eastern boundary of the site (i.e. they were aligned at an angle 7° west of OS grid north). It therefore seems probable that this hedge overlies and defines a medieval furlong boundary. The furrows discovered at the Lincoln Road site had a very similar north–south orientation, roughly perpendicular to, and radiating out from, Westcliff Road (*ibid.*).

The south-west corner of the site (plots 102-109) was unlike the rest of the development area, as it lacked the remains of furrows. It is unlikely that this is the result of differential preservation, as there was a range of well-preserved prehistoric features in the same area. Consequently, it may be concluded that this area is unlikely to have lain within an open field. Rather, it may be better understood as the northern edge of a croft, close or paddock that fronted onto a precursor of Westcliff Road, and which must have existed contemporaneously with the open fields. Again, there is a direct parallel at the Lincoln Road site. Furrows were detected in trenches 2, 7, 8 and 9, all of which were located more than 70m to the north of Westcliff Road (*ibid.*). In contrast, all five trenches to the south of this point lacked any evidence of furrows, but again contained a variety of well-preserved prehistoric features.

From these observations it is suggested that the route now known as Westcliff Road was in existence before the creation of the open fields. It appears to have acted as the axial focus around which the fields to the west of Ruskington were laid out.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

It was evident during the compilation of this report that there was a degree of variability in the form and quality of on-site recording. In part, this resulted from the protracted period, in excess of over two and a half years, over which groundworks were undertaken. This resulted in the watching brief being punctuated by perods of inactivity, which effectively necessitated to use a number of different field staff.

The relatively small scale of ground works undertaken during any one period of activity meant that generally, it was not possible to observe adjacent archaeological features simultaneously. This factor had consequences that imposed constraints upon the interpretation of the archaeological resource. These limitations had an amplified effect upon the synthesis of the data, because the site contained a range of features relating to several different phases of human activity.

The range of features and materials examined during the development at Hollowbrook proved to be of greater significance than that examined by the evaluation c. 200m to the east (*q.v.* Palmer-Brown, 1994a). Consequently, it is unfortunate that the site was not afforded the same level of intervention, as sufficient data had been deposited in the SMR to warrant this course of action. Ultimately, an evaluation would have recovered significantly more information, while subjecting the clients to less expense and inconvenience.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to Standen Homes Ltd. for commissioning the watching brief and to the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven, Nicola Nuttall, for her assistance. Thanks are also extended to the many members of staff who undertook fieldwork on various occasions during the project: James Albone, Simon Johnson, Rene Mouraille, Miles Ridsdale, Rob Schofield, Jim Snee and Mark Williams.

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11.0 Site archive

The site archive (documentary and physical) for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County Museum and the Lincolnshire Archives Office (documentary) within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 110.96.

12.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 12.1 Colour photographs

Plate 1: General view of the garage footings, plot 99. The trees in the top left corner grow along the stream, with the site of the Anglian cemetery behind them. The houses in the top right corner are constructed on the site adjacent to Lincoln Road that was evaluated in 1994, looking east.

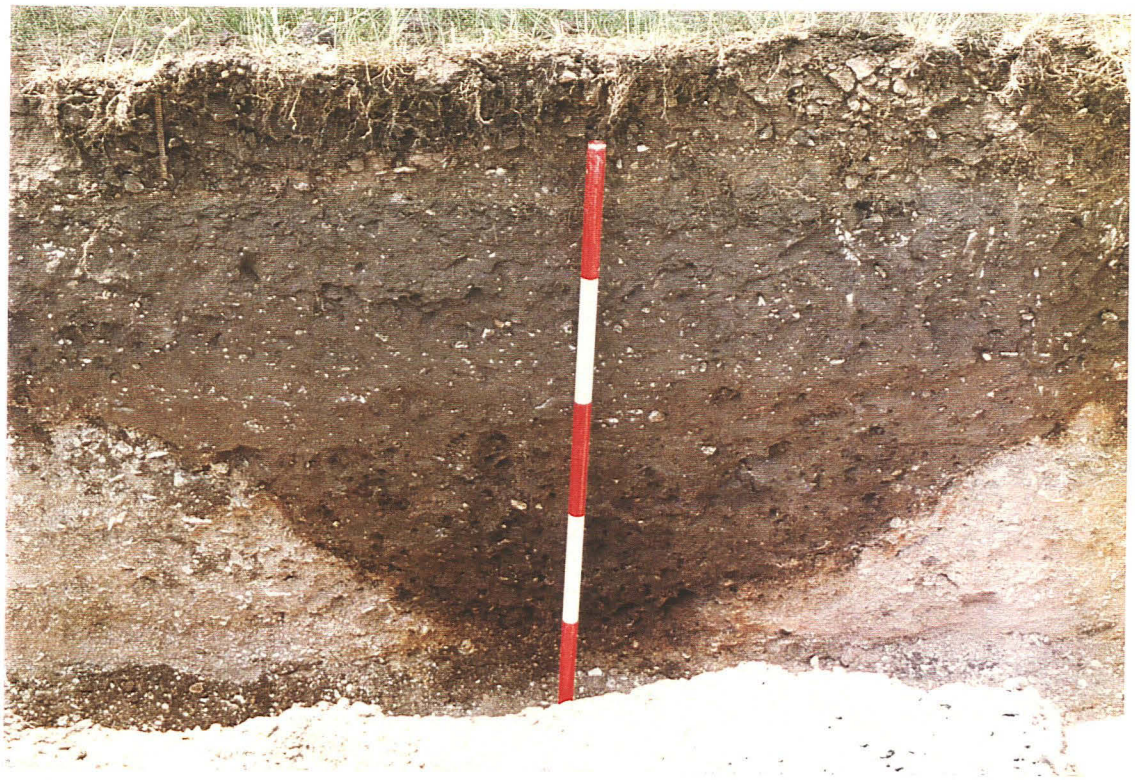

Plate 2: Section cut through ditch [104], in plot 109, showing the reddish fill, (103), sealed beneath the subsoil, (102), looking north-west.

Plate 3: Pit [106], in plot 108, the fill of which contained the sherd of stamped and rouletted Iron Age pottery. The edge of ditch [104] is visible on the left side of the picture, looking north-west.

Plate 4: The 'L'-shaped gully, [110], in plot 104, with stake holes [114] and [116] visible in the centre of the picture, looking south.

Plate 5: Ditch [152], situated on the edge of the north-south access road. This probably represents the south-eastern corner of an enclosure, looking north.

Plate 6: Post hole [148] and gully [149], situated in the north-south access road, looking east.

IRON AGE POTTERY FROM HOLLOWBROOK, WESTCLIFFE ROAD, RUSKINGTON, LINCS (TF080510)

By DAVID KNIGHT

A total of 93 Iron Age sherds (0.961kg) deriving from a minimum of ten vessels was submitted for analysis. This small collection includes several pots which may be assigned on typological grounds to the Middle or Late Iron Ages, most notably a fine stamped and rouletted vessel comparing closely with the Earlier La Tène decorated wares of Old Sleaford and several brushed vessels whose affinities may lie with the 'scored ware' tradition of the fifth/fourth centuries BC to mid-first century AD. All vessels appear to have been made by hand, with the possible exception of a small thin-walled vessel of uncertain profile with a delicately moulded footring base and an everted rim.

1. Methodology

The pottery was laid out by context, with the aim of establishing the range of fabrics, forms and styles of surface treatment and the spatial distribution of pottery. Fabrics were defined as recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (*PCRG* 1997) while ceramic forms and styles of surface treatment were classified according to the scheme recommended by the writer (Knight 1998). Individual sherd recording was not possible within the time available, and the pottery is listed below by context, with details of the number and weight of sherds, fabric, form and surface treatment. No thin-sections were prepared for petrological analysis.

2. Spatial Distribution

Iron Age sherds were recovered from the following contexts:

103: 26 plain sherds (371g) of Fabric SHMC: 3 rim sherds, 3 base angles, flat base sherd and 19 plain body sherds, some joining, all probably from the same vessel of ovoid or related form (described in Section 5).

1 plain body sherd (70g) of comparable fabric, but probably from a separate vessel on the grounds of its significantly thicker wall (c.15mm, compared to c.10-11mm for the remaining sherds).

105: 2 non-joining sherds (125g) of Fabric SHSM, probably from a single round-shouldered vessel with geometric stamped and rouletted decoration attributable to the earlier La Tène ornamental style (described in Section 6).

109: 2 joining rim sherds (11g) of Fabric SHSV, from vessel of uncertain form with flattened direct rim.

111: 33 plain sherds (59g), some joining, including 3 rims and 3 footring base sherds, of Fabric SHSM. Most, if not all, may derive from the same vessel; possibly wheelmade (see Section 5).

7 plain body sherds (30g), including 4 rounded girth fragments, deriving from a minimum of one vessel; differentiated from the above 33 sherds on the basis of their significantly greater wall thickness (*c.*7-8mm compared to *c.*4-5mm).

139: 12 body sherds (242g) of Fabric SHSV, some lightly brushed and some joining, possibly from the same vessel (form unknown).

152: 4 non-joining body sherds (7g) of Fabric SHSV, one with conspicuous deep surface brushing, possibly from the same vessel (see Section 6).

156 1 body sherd of Fabric SHSV (4g), plus crumbs.

Five unstratified sherds (42g) of Fabric SHSM were also recovered. These comprise three joining base angles and two non-joining body sherds from a footring base. One of the base angles preserves part of a small perforation near the edge of the base.

3. Fabrics

All of the pots were manufactured from a shelly fabric, characterised by variable densities of fine to coarse plate-like fossil shell. Variations in the frequency and size range of the shell inclusions permitted recognition of three fabric groups, employing the methodology recommended in the revised guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group and the following terminology (*PCRG* 1997):

Frequency: rare (<3%); sparse (3-10%); moderate (11-19%); common (20-29%); very common (30-39%) abundant (>40%).
Size: fine (<0.25mm); medium (0.25-1mm); coarse (1-3mm); very coarse (>3mm).

A range of coarse to finer wares is represented, distinguished by sparse very coarse shell (Fabric SHSV), moderate coarse shell (Fabric SHMC) or sparse medium shell (Fabric SHSM). Significantly, both the stamped and rouletted vessel and a possible wheelmade vessel from context 111 were manufactured from the finest of the three fabric groups (SHSM).

Similar shelly fabrics occur widely on Iron Age sites elsewhere in Lincolnshire, notably at Old Sleaford (Elsdon 1997, 124-5), although it should be emphasised that similar fabrics are known to continue into the Conquest period on some sites in the region - notably at Old Sleaford (*ibid.*,125), Bourne (Darling and Knight 1995) and Market Deeping (Knight forthcoming). There is a possibility, therefore, that some of the featureless body sherds which are contained in this small collection could derive from post-Conquest vessels - although on current evidence this cannot be demonstrated.

4. Method of Manufacture

It is difficult to establish the method of manufacture for most sherds, given their small size. Most sherds appear to have derived from handmade vessels, but one vessel could have been formed on a wheel. The latter is represented by a collection of 33 unusually thin-walled sherds, some joining, from context 111.

5. Vessel Forms

A limited number of vessel profiles may be reconstructed. Sufficient have survived, however, to indicate the presence of a range of ovoid and round-shouldered forms.

5.1 Ovoid forms

26 sherds from context 103 apparently derive from a flat-based vessel of ovoid or related form with a short upright or gently concave neck. Three joining rim-sherds from this vessel indicate a simple rounded rim.

5.2 Round-shouldered vessels

Two vessels with pronounced rounded girths may be identified. The most remarkable of these was recovered from context 105, and is described in greater detail in the following section. This has preserved on its outer burnished face an intricate stamped and rouletted design, related below to the Earlier La Tène ornamental style. Fragments of another round-shouldered vessel were recovered from context 111: this is represented by six plain body sherds, with no associated rim or base sherds.

5.3 Miscellaneous forms and base/rim forms

33 sherds from context 111 derived from an unusually thin-walled vessel (4-5mm), possibly manufactured on a wheel, with a small (*c*.7cm diameter) and delicately moulded footring base. Three non-joining rim sherds suggest an everted rim with a rounded lip. The surfaces are smoothed, with traces of burnishing on the outer face. The body profile remains uncertain.

Context 109 yielded two joining sherds from a vessel of uncertain form with a flattened direct rim. Five unstratified sherds from a footring base with part of a perforation surviving close to the edge were also recovered.

6. Surface Treatment

Reference has been made above to the discovery in context 105 of a substantial part of a burnished round-shouldered vessel in a fine shelly fabric with stamped and rouletted decoration. A single panel of decoration is visible around the shoulder. The decorative panel is demarcated at the girth by a line of double-notched square-toothed rouletting, bounded above and below by a single shallow groove. This panel is divided vertically by rows of three closely spaced dimples, and preserves a diagonal line of double-notched square-toothed rouletting demarcated on either side by a single grooved line. Only part of the design survives, but a closely comparable sherd from Old Sleaford preserves evidence of series of diagonal double-notched square-toothed rouletted lines within a decorative shoulder panel (Elsdon 1997, fig.60.102). One other plain burnished body sherd from context 105 probably derives from this vessel, but no joins could be demonstrated.

Several coarse vessels preserve heavy or light brushing on the outer face. These may be related typologically to brushed vessels of the 'scored ware' tradition, discussed recently by Elsdon (1992). Scored ware has been recorded at later Iron Age sites scattered widely over the East Midlands - notably Ancaster Quarry, Lincs. (May 1976, 138-41, fig.69), Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leics. (Kenyon 1950, figs 4-5, 11-13) and Fengate, Cambs. (Pryor, 1974, figs 20-22).

7. Conclusions: Typological Affinities and Dating.

Dating hinges mainly upon the discovery of a vessel with geometric stamped and rouletted ornament of La Tène inspiration and of a small number of brushed sherds which it is suggested should be related to the East Midlands 'scored ware' tradition.

The affinities of the remarkable stamped and rouletted vessel from context 105 lie firmly with the Lincolnshire tradition of Earlier La Tène ceramic ornament, with its strong emphasis upon arcuate and other geometric designs executed with a combination of double-notched square-toothed rouletting, stamps and tooled lines (Elsdon 1975, 26-36, figs 6-8, 16-19). Particularly close parallels may be observed with stamped and rouletted vessels recovered from the nearby site of Old Sleaford (Elsdon 1997: especially fig. 60.102, but see also figs 59-61 & 73-74 for general parallels). A predominantly late date, centred upon the second and first centuries BC, has been suggested for the La Tène decorated pottery of Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1975, 36-7; 1997, 106; May 1996, 434-6), although the roots of this style could lie in the La Tène I period of the fifth to third centuries BC (*cf* Upper Thames: Elsdon 1975, 6-10, 41, fig.9; May 1996, 436). The stratigraphic relationships of the La Tène decorated pottery from the region would support a generally late date, for pottery of this style occurs consistently in deposits preceding contexts yielding Late La Tène wheelmade wares and in association with these vessels -most notably at Old Sleaford (Elsdon 1997) and Dragonby (May 1996). Further evidence for a predominantly late date is provided by the complex fusion in many assemblages of Earlier La Tène and Late La Tène decorative and formal elements - notably at Dragonby and Old Sleaford, where a remarkable range of necked bowls and other forms which compare closely with the Aylesford-Swarling pottery of south-eastern England were embellished with elaborate stamped and rouletted patterns whose ancestry may be traced to the earlier La Tène decorative style (*e.g.* Elsdon 1997, 106-8).

The chronology of scored ware remains a vexed question, despite much recent research, but there seems little doubt that by at least the second century BC scoring was applied widely to coarse pottery over much of the East Midlands (Elsdon 1992, fig.2) - although its chronology appears to vary significantly regionally. Recent research has suggested that in some areas the origins of scored ware could lie in the fourth or even fifth centuries BC (Elsdon 1992, 89) and certain discoveries in Lincolnshire would support this - notably, the recovery from a ditch at Ancaster Quarry of an early La Tène bronze brooch close to a vertically scored vessel (May 1976, 138-40, figs 69.1 & 69.6) and the retrieval from near the bottom of a palaeochannel at Market Deeping of scored pottery and an iron La Tène II brooch dated by Fitzpatrick to the third century BC (T. Lane: pers. comm.); organic material from the lower layers of the Market Deeping palaeochannel has been submitted for radiocarbon dating, and preliminary results would support deposition in the fifth or fourth centuries Cal BC (A. Bayliss: pers. comm.). The later history of scored ware appears to have varied significantly regionally, but in Lincolnshire the many stratigraphic relationships which have now been observed between scored ware and wheelmade pottery of Aylesford-Swarling derivation, which commonly occurs stratified above or in association with scored pottery, leave little doubt that in this region scored ware had continued in currency well into the Late Iron Age, as late as the mid-first century AD (*cf* Elsdon 1992, 84-6, 89).

Further support for a Late Iron Age date for some of the material from Ruskington is provided by the possible wheelmade vessel from context 111. The small delicately moulded footring base, thin walls burnished on the outer face and everted rim invite comparison with fineware

vessels of Aylesford-Swarling inspiration - such as occur in Late Iron Age contexts at Old Sleaford (Elsdon 1997) or Dragonby (May 1996) - although the fragmentary condition of the vessel prevents detailed discussion of its typological affinities and date.

The remaining shelly wares from the site could fit into the Middle to Late Iron Age time bracket which is implied by the vessels described above. It should be emphasised, however, that comparable shelly fabrics are known to continue on some sites in this region into the Conquest period, and hence the possibility of a later date for some material from the site cannot be discounted.

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9.10.2000

REPORT 59 ON THE POTTERY FROM HOLLOWBROOK, WESTCLIFFE ROAD, RUSKINGTON, HBR96

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

3 March 2000

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Seven sherds of Roman pottery from the above site came from 4 contexts. The sherds are in generally good condition, although somewhat abraded. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*, with sherd count as the sole measure. A copy of the database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

DISCUSSION

Contexts 119, 121 and 151 all produced grey body sherds only, none of which can be closely dated, although one of the sherds (from 151) is more likely to be of 1st-2nd century date than later. Context 173 produced just two joining body sherds in an oxidized fabric with traces of a white external slip from a closed vessel, probably a flagon. This can be more certainly dated to the period from the later 1st through the 2nd century.

Such evidence as these sherds present suggests an earlier Roman date range, possibly back into the later 1st century, more certainly in the 2nd century. There is no certain evidence for later Roman dating.

DATABASE

Cxt	Fab	Form	Manuf+	Vess	D?	DNo	Details	Links	Shs	Wt
119	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	-
121	GREY	OPEN?	-	1	-	-	BSS J;OPEN?	-	2	-
121	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	-
151	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS W RB CORTEX	-	1	-
173	OXWS?	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS TRACES WHITE SLIP;?FLAGON	-	2	-

pottery archive hbr96

Jane Young and Claire Angus, Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	part	description	date
119	MISC		?	1	1	BS	fired clay ?tile/vessel	n/k
119	R		?	1	1	BS		Roman
121	R		?	1	1	BS	well abraded	Roman
121	R		?	2	1	BS	well abraded	Roman
121	PMLOC	K	Jar	1	1	rim		16-e17th
121	PMLOC		Jug/jar	1	1	BS	trimmed to a 45mm disc	late medieval
151	R		?	1	1	BS		Roman
173	R		?	2	1	BS		Roman

Hollowbrook, Westcliffe Road, Ruskington - HBR96

Animal Bone Assessment

A small collection of thirty two bones and two partial skeletons were recovered from watching brief excavations at Hollowbrook, Ruskington, by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The deposits were variously of Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval date, with two undated contexts.

The animal bone was identified and recorded onto an ACCESS database following the standard procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see key attached to catalogue) and the catalogue is attached.

Only bones of sheep were recorded from the possible Bronze Age context, while fragments of cattle, horse, red deer, sheep (or goat) were present in the probable Iron Age contexts. Context 162 included the elbow joint of a horse which had been sawn through and was therefore presumably of post-medieval date, while context 181 included the partial skeletons of two large chickens (represented by over 150 bone fragments) and the lumbar vertebrae and sacrum of a rabbit. The presence of rabbit and the size of the chickens indicates that this undated deposit is also probably post-medieval.

Apart from the material from context 181 most of the animal bone was surface etched and showed evidence of erosion. Three fragments showed evidence of dog gnawing and two were burnt.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES

BOS	cattle
CSZ	cattle size
SUS	pig
OVCA	sheep or goat
OVI	sheep
SSZ	sheep size
EQU	horse
CER	red deer
CAN	dog
MAN	human
UNI	unknown
CHIK	chicken
GOOS	goose, dom
LEP	hare
UNB	indet bird
MALL	duck, dom.
GULL	gull sp.
FISH	fish
UNIB	bird indet
UNIF	fish indet
GSZE	goose size
BEAV	beaver
CORV	crow or rook
POLE	polecat/ferret
PART	partridge
ORC	rabbit
ROD	rodent
JACK	jackdaw
OWL	owl indet.
AUR	aurochs
DUCK	duck sp.
CRA	goat
FER	feral dove
DAM	fallow deer

BONE

SKL	skull
TEMP	temporal
FRNT	frontal
PET	petrous
PAR	parietal
OCIP	occipital
ZYG	zygomatic
MAN	mandible
MAX	maxilla
ATL	atlas
AXI	axis
CEV	cervical vertebra
TRV	thoracic vertebra
LMV	lumbar vertebra
SAC	sacrum
CDV	caudal vertebra
SCP	scapula
HUM	humerus
RAD	radius
MTC	metacarpus
MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
INN	innominate
ILM	ilium
PUB	pubis
ISH	ischium
FEM	femur
TIB	tibia
AST	astragalus
CAL	calcaneum
MTT	metatarsus
MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4
PH1	1st phalanx
PH2	2nd phalanx
PH3	3rd phalanx
LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4
MNT	mandibular tooth
MXT	maxillary tooth
LBF	long bone
UNI	unidentified
STN	sternum
INC	incisor
TTH	indet. tooth
CMP	carpo-metacarpus
SKEL	skeleton

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

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:

h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
I lm1/um1	
J lm2/um2	
K lm3/um3	

ZONES

- zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

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

PRESERVATION

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 zones on each bone

SKULL -
1. paraoccipital process
2. occipal condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE
1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA
1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA
1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS
1. head
2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis
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

METACARPUS -
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX
1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE
1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR
1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA
1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM
1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

Archive Animal Bone Catalogue - Hollowbrook, Westcliffe Road, Ruskington - HBR96

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
HBR96	103	BOS	HUM	1	R		690		DG				SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	3
HBR96	103	BOS	MTC	1	F	DF	6						DISTAL CONDYLE	3
HBR96	103	BOS	TIB	1	L								MIDSHAFT	3
HBR96	103	CSZ	LMV	1	F	CFAF	234						CENTRUM	3
HBR96	103	EQU	RUL	1	L	PF	12323		DG				PROXIMAL END AND SHAFT WITH ULNA ARTIC- 4 PIECES-DISTAL CHEWED	3
HBR96	103	OVCA	LM2	1	L					J12			COMPLETE	4
HBR96	109	BOS	HUM	1	L		69						DISTAL PART OF SHAFT	3
HBR96	109	BOS	HUM	1	F		5						MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	3
HBR96	109	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF							SPLIT PROXIMAL SHAFT	3
HBR96	109	CER	PH2	1	L	PF	12						COMPLETE	3
HBR96	109	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	3
HBR96	109	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET- 2 PIECES	3
HBR96	109	EQU	RAD	1	R	PF	1	CH					PART PROXIMAL END- CHOPPED THRU EPI- 2 PIECES	3
HBR96	109	EQU	ULN	1	R								FRAG SHAFT DISTAL TO ARTIC	4
HBR96	111	BOS	MAN	1	R								VENTRAL FRAG ANT HORIZONTAL RAMUS	3
HBR96	111	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT RIB FRAGMENT	3
HBR96	111	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET? ACETAB?	3
HBR96	111	EQU	CEV	1	F	CFAF	2345						CENTRUM AND NEURAL ARCH	3
HBR96	121	SSZ	LBF	1	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
HBR96	139	CSZ	UNI	1	F			C					POSS ULNAL CARPAL FRAGMENT- CHARRED	4
HBR96	139	OVCA	MAN	1	R		7			HI13J12K7			FRAGMENT WITH TOOTH ROW	3
HBR96	139	OVCA	MAN	1	R		237			fgh1117J0			FRAGMENT WITH TOOTH ROW- 8 PIECES	3
HBR96	139	OVCA	RAD	1	F				DG				SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	3
HBR96	152	BOS	FEM	1	R		4						DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	2
HBR96	152	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET-?ASC RAMUS	2
HBR96	162	EQU	HUM	1	R	DF	8	SW					DISTAL CONDYLE-SAWN THRU SHAFT-LARGE	3
HBR96	162	EQU	ULN	1	R		2	SW					SEMILUNARIS SAWN THUR ABOVE ARTIC-SAME JOINT AS HUMERUS	3
HBR96	173	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CHARRED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
HBR96	181	CHIK	SKEL	2	P								PARTS OF TWO SKELETONS-ONE WITH BROKEN WING-APPROX 150 FRAGMENTS	4
HBR96	181	ORC	SKEL	1	P								LUMBAR VERT AND SACRUM- 4 VERTEBRAE	4

Appendix 12.6: Report on lithic materials

Hollowbrook, Westcliff Road, Ruskington. HBR96

Lithic Materials: Catalogue and Assessment

Report by Jim Rylatt – February, 2000

Catalogue

Flint artefacts

Fifteen pieces of flint were recovered during excavation:

Context		Description
101 (from road)	Broken secondary flake	Fragment of a small flake, broken length-ways. Platform cortical. Pale grey opaque Wolds flint.
101 (from road)	Misc. Scraper (Thumbnail-like)	Produced on a thin, sub-oval secondary flake. Retouch is semi-abrupt to acute (small pressure-flake removal) on dorsal face around three-quarters of circumference - the distal edge remaining cortical. retouched edges. Pale grey to white opaque Wolds flint. 22 x 19mm.
101 (plots 72-74)	Broken tertiary flake	Proximal fragment of a flake with pronounced bulb. Lateral edges abraded – probably post-depositional 'rolling'. Mid-bluey grey opaque Wolds flint.
101 (plots 72-74)	Tertiary flake	Small flake with a diffuse bulb, terminating in a hinge fracture. Very lightly patinated semi-translucent greyish flint, with occasional dark inclusions. 15 x 16mm.
139	Tertiary flake	Plunging flake, appearing to represent the pointed base of a pyramidal core. Possibly thermally altered, as much of the distal end is rusty brown to pink, but there is an absence of visible hacklely fractures on the surface; these would be expected if it had been subjected to significant heating. The non-pink areas appear as a creamy opaque flint. 30 x 17mm.
150	Core	Small core, with three platforms. Essentially a pyramidal core, with a prepared platform and one flake removed from adjacent to the pointed base. As the core is worked to exhaustion, this latter flake could have been a fortuitous removal resulting from the core being placed on an anvil to support it during striking (a bipolar removal). Evidence of flake and blade removal (10+ scars), with c. 10% of the surface cortical. Patinated blue-grey to white opaque Wolds flint with chalky inclusions. 20 x 29mm.

Context		Description
151	Tertiary flake	Flake with a diffuse bulb/bulbar scaring. Possible use-wear on both lateral edges, but more likely to be due to rolling, etc. Patinated pale grey-white opaque Wolds flint. 30 x 19mm.
152	Tertiary flake	Small squat flake. Lightly patinated blue-grey to white opaque Wolds flint. 16 x 16mm.
152	Secondary flake	Irregularly shaped flake, with facetted butt; base of distal end is moderately thick and cortical. Patinated blue-grey to pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 19 x 38mm.
153	Secondary flake	Large, thin flake, with diffuse bulb. Circa 45-50% of dorsal face is cortical. Patinated pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 41 x 45mm.
153	Secondary flake	A fairly thick, sub-rectangular secondary flake, with a pronounced bulb. One lateral edge is slightly abraded, but this is more likely to be taphonomic rather than use-wear - c. 10% cortex near distal end. Other lateral edge has semi-abrupt retouch along 70% of its length. Patinated pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 44 x 26mm.
153	Secondary flake	Blade-like flake, with fairly diffuse bulb, triangular cross-section and <5% cortex (at distal end). The lower half of one lateral edge has well defined use-wear. Patinated pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 58 x 19mm.
153	Tertiary flake	Flake with a diffuse bulb/bulbar scarring. Dorsal scarring indicates multi-platform working. Profile suggests that this is a thinning flake created in tool production. Patinated pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 30 x 29mm.
Unstrat.	Tertiary flake	Flake with a diffuse bulb/bulbar scarring, terminating in a hinge fracture. Platform has been prepared – frequent small scars/facetted butt. Patinated pale grey opaque Wolds flint. 19 x 27mm.
Unstrat.	Broken tertiary flake	Distal flake fragment, which has been thermally altered (burnt). Differentially patinated semi-translucent grey-brown flint.

NB: Measurements are given only for complete flakes. They were taken at right angles to the platform; the first figure relates to length, the second to breadth. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

Other lithic artefacts

111	Fire shattered quartzite pebble
139	Fire shattered quartzite pebble
148	Fire cracked quartzite cobble, with a small fragment missing from one end
152.	Fire crazed, tabular limestone cobble, oval in plan

Discussion

The lithic assemblage recovered from Hollowbrook, Westcliff Road, Ruskington comprises:

	Number	Percentage
Secondary flakes	5	(33.3%)
Tertiary flakes	8	(53.3%)
Cores/core fragments	1	(6.7%)
Scrapers	1	(6.7%)

This is a very small assemblage, and as such it is difficult to establish its character and chronology. Many components are quite small; consequently, the possibility of re-deposition by taphonomic processes should temper any interpretation.

Much of the material - i.e. the flakes and the core (93.3%) – is associated with core reduction. However, at least one of the tertiary flakes (in *153*) appears to have been created during the later stages of tool production.

No element of the assemblage was of a diagnostically datable form. However, it should be noted that there are no blades present in this assemblage. Flake removal is broadly indicative of later Neolithic and Bronze Age techniques, but this can, at best, only serve as a very tentative indicator of date and it is probable that the assemblage is a palimpsest, which may have accumulated over millennia.

The recovery rate per unit area suggests that there may be a low-to-very low density of datable lithic material across the site.

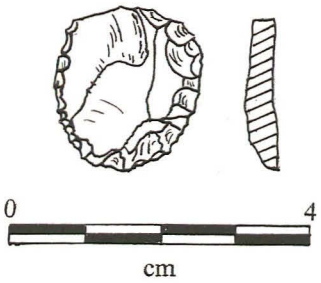

Figure 1: The scraper recovered from the topsoil, (101), during excavations for the construction of the access road.

Appendix 12.7: List of Archaeological Contexts

Context	Plot(s)	Description
100		Recently dumped deposit associated with development activities, comprising a light brown humic silty sand. Depth c.20-25cm.
101		Dark grey-brown silty sand, with moderate gravel component and occasional limestone and charcoal. Recently buried topsoil. Depth c.28cm. Same as (194).
102		Light to mid-gingery brown silty sand with occasional charcoal component. Subsoil below (101). Depth up to 24cm.
103	109;108;107 ;106	Fill of ditch [104]. Comprised of a light to mid-brown silty sand. Contained a large number of sherds of Iron Age pottery.
104	109;108;107 ;106	Ditch c.1.3m wide, c.80cm deep, with flattened 'U'-shaped profile. South east to north west alignment.
105	108	Fill of pit [106]. Comprised of a light to mid-brown silty sand. Contained two sherds from a stamped and rouletted Iron Age vessel.
106	108	Pit c.1m wide, c.70cm deep, with 'U'-shaped profile. Cuts/is cut by [104] – relationship unclear.
107	107	Fill of pit [108]. Comprised of a dark to mid-brown silty sand.
108	107	Small pit or post-hole c.40cm wide, c.34cm deep, with flattened 'U'-shaped profile. Lies immediately south of [104].
109	104	Fill of [110]. Comprised of an homogenous dark to mid-brown silty sand. Contained sherds of Iron Age pottery.
110	104	Gully c.90cm wide, c.50cm deep. Exposed segment is 'L'-shaped in plan, with depressions [114], [116] and [118] cut into base. ?Possible foundation trench or drip gully for prehistoric structure.
111	103; 104	Fill of [112]. Composed of a mid- to dark brown silty sand. Contained Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fire-cracked quartzite pebbles.
112	103; 104	Ditch c.2.65m wide, c.70cm deep, with north-south alignment. Ditch [112] truncates gully [110].
113	104	Fill of [114]. A mid-brown silty sand – a component of (109).
114	104	Post/stake hole of c.18cm diameter, 0.12m deep. Cut into base of [110].
115	104	Fill of [116]. A mid-brown silty sand – a component of (109).
116	104	Post/stake hole of c.22cm diameter, 0.15m deep. Cut into base of [110].
117	104	Fill of [118]. A mid-brown silty sand – a component of (109). Truncated by [112].
118	104	Post/stake hole of c.15cm diameter, 0.15m deep. Cut into base of [110].
119	N-S Road (S end)	Fill of [120]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with a small quantity of Romano-British pottery at its upper surface.

Context	Plot(s)	Description
120	N-S Road (S end)	Furrow c.1.9m wide, c.10cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south, a 44m long section was exposed. Runs parallel to [122] – c.1.7m to the west.
121	N-S Road (S end)	Fill of [122]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with a small quantity of Romano-British pottery at its upper surface.
122	N-S Road (S end)	Furrow >1.3m wide, c.30cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south, a 44m long section was exposed. Runs parallel to [120] – c.1.7m to the east.
123		Very pale brown gravely sand with frequent limestone fragments. Natural - drift deposit of probable peri-glacial origin. Same as (165).
124	99; 100; 101	Reddish brown silty sand. Of variable depth up to a maximum of 26cm. In many areas has been completely truncated, probably by ploughing – possibly a remnant of the medieval plough soil. ?Same as (119), (121), (125), (159) and (186).
125	99	Fill of [126]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments. ?A component of (124).
126	99	Pit >70cm diameter, c.40cm deep, with an irregular profile somewhat steeper edges on the south side.
127	99	Fill of [128]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
128	99	Pit or furrow c.80cm wide, c.20cm deep, with a flattened 'U'-shaped profile. Aligned north-south. Not evident for full length of plot, so either lozenge-shaped pit or differentially truncated medieval furrow.
129	96; 97; 98	Fill of [130]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
130	96; 97; 98	Furrow c.80cm wide, c.8cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south; runs parallel to [132] – c.20cm to the west.
131	96; 97; 98	Fill of [132]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
132	96; 97; 98	Furrow c.1.1m wide, c.10cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south; runs parallel to [132] – c.20cm to the east.
133	96; 97; 98	Fill of [134]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
134	96; 97; 98	Furrow c.2m wide, c.26cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south.
135	96; 97; 98	Fill of [136]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
136	96; 97; 98	Furrow c.1.2m wide, c.16cm deep, with a profile appearing to be formed by two shallow rounded features, which intersect slightly at the centre; the eastern component is slightly deeper. Aligned north-south.

Context	Plot(s)	Description
137		Fill of [138]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel component.
138		Furrow c.3m wide, c.20cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south.
139	103	Fill of [140]. Composed of a mid- to dark brown silty sand. Contained Iron Age pottery, animal bone, flint and fire-cracked quartzite pebbles.
140	103	'Sausage'-shaped pit c.75cm wide, c.48cm deep and c.3.4m long, with 'U'-shaped profile. Aligned north-east to south-west. Possibly a component of the structure formed by [110], [114], [116], [118].
141	99/88	Small steep-sided pit c.43cm diameter and c.30cm deep.
142	99/88	Fill of [141]. Dark reddish brown sand with occasional gravel component.
143	99/88	Slightly amorphous ditch-like feature/pit: c.2.2m wide, >60cm long and c.60cm deep. Slightly irregular sides and base, with eastern edge poorly defined. ?Possible tree root void adjacent to [174]. Cuts [124] – probably post-medieval.
144	99/88	Fill of [143] – occurring in western half of feature. Dark brown sandy silt.
145	99/88	Fill of [143] – occurring in centre of feature, sandwiched between (144) and (146). Light yellow gravely sand. Probably disturbed/redeposited natural [123].
146	99/88	Fill of [143] – occurring in centre of feature. Dark brown sandy silt.
147	99/88	Fill of [143] – occurring in eastern half of feature. Light yellow gravely sand. Probably disturbed/redeposited natural (123).
148	N-S Road (N end)	Posthole: c.32cm deep, c.50cm wide and >30cm long. Steep-sided on northern edge, but more rounded and irregular on south, where it is intersected by [149]. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand with moderate quantities of gravel. Cut by north-south aligned furrow.
149	N-S Road (N end)	Gully aligned east-west: c.28cm deep, c.80cm wide and >30cm long. Shallow rounded profile, intersected on northern edge by [148]. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand with moderate quantities of gravel. Cut by north-south aligned furrow. ?Same as [150] and [183] - possibly contemporary with [148]. Contained a burnt quartzite cobble.
150	N-S Road (N end)	Gully aligned east-west: c.29cm deep, c.94cm wide and >40cm long. Shallow rounded profile, intersected on northern edge by [151]. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand with moderate quantities of gravel. Cut by north-south aligned furrow. ?Same as [149] and [183] - possibly contemporary with [151].
151	N-S Road (N end)	Posthole: c.24cm deep, c.40cm wide and >40cm long. Rounded, bowl-shaped profile intersected by [149] on south side. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand with moderate quantities of gravel. Cut by north-south aligned furrow. ?Part of row of postholes with [148] - possibly contemporary with [150]. Contained Romano-British pottery

Context	Plot(s)	Description
152	N-S Road (Mid)	South-east corner of a ditch: c.35cm deep, c.1.2m wide and >11.5m long north-south by >2.2m long east-west. Truncated 'V'-shaped profile, with a flat base c.25cm wide. Fill is a mid-reddish brown silty sand, containing charcoal, a fire cracked pebble, flint and Iron Age pottery. A modern pit has obliterated part of the ditch. ?Same as [173] and [182].
153	N-S Road (Mid)	Pit lying c. 1m east of [152]: c.32cm deep, >1.0m wide and c.1.4m long. Bowl shaped profile, with steeper edge on south side. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand containing moderate quantities of gravel, flint and charcoal.
154	N-S Road (Mid)	Pit c.3.2m in diameter and c.94cm deep. Truncated bowl-shaped profile, with a flat base c.2.1m wide. *[154] also refers to upper fill of pit*: c. 25cm depth of mid-reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel, ash and charcoal. Lower fill - see (157).
155	F12 (between plots 77 & 78)	Pit c.1.16m in diameter and c.40cm deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill is a pale reddish brown sand containing moderate quantities of gravel.
156	100; 101	Ditch c.92cm wide, c.16cm deep, with flattened 'U'-shaped profile. South east to north west alignment. It has been truncated by medieval ploughing and is overlain by (124). Fill is a pale reddish brown sand containing moderate quantities of gravel. Contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery.
157	N-S Road (Mid)	Lower fill of pit [153], largely composed of crushed limestone, with a lens of charcoal lying on the base of the northern half of the pit. Does not appear to result from *in-situ* burning.
158	73	Modern pit c.2.8m in diameter and c.60cm deep. Filled by a dark grey sandy, silty clay containing charcoal and wood fragments.
159	73	Furrow c.2m wide, c.18cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Fill is composed of a pale reddish silty sand. Probable medieval furrow. Fill ?same as (124) and (186).
160	73	Gully c.70cm wide, c.30cm deep in south-east corner of plot 73 – does not extend into plot 72. Aligned roughly north-south. Fill is composed of a pale reddish silty sand. ?Same as [167].
161	73	Pit c.80cm in diameter and c.30cm deep. Filled by pale reddish sand.
162	74	Pit c.1m in diameter and c.42cm deep. Filled by pale reddish sand and containing bone. Possibly quite modern, despite being cut by modern pit [163].
163	74	Pit >80cm in diameter and c.50cm deep. Filled by pale reddish brown silty sand. Excavator indicates that it is modern.
164	74	Dark grey silty sand layer c.50cm deep, which seals pits [162] and [163].
165	75; 76	Pale yellowy brown gravely sand with frequent limestone fragments. Natural - drift deposit of probable peri-glacial origin. Same as [123].
166	75; 76	Gully aligned approximately north-south: c.24cm deep, c.32cm wide and >10m long. 'V'-shaped profile. Runs along western edge of building footprint for plot 75.

Context	Plot(s)	Description
167	75; 76	Fill of [166]. Yellowy brown silty sand, with occasional gravel component - contains pottery.
168	75	Fill of [169]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand.
169	75	Pit lying immediately east of [166]: c.75cm deep, >1.0m wide (n-s) and >1.9m long (e-w). Vertically sided, with flat bottom. Morphology suggests that it is fairly modern.
170	75	Ditch c.52cm deep and c.1.92m wide, with a bowl-shaped profile. Aligned south east - north west.
171	75	Fill of [170]. Composed of a yellow to grey brown silty sand. This material is interleaved with a series of lenses of fairly clean sand and gravel, which have tipped into [170] from its northern edge.
172	76	Fill of [173]. Composed of a reddish brown silty sand, containing Romano-British pottery and bone.
173	76	Ditch c.1.28m wide, c.34cm deep, with flattened 'U'-shaped profile, which is slightly everted toward its upper margin. East to west alignment. ?Same as [152] and [182].
174	88	Slightly amorphous pit-like feature: c.76cm wide and c.12cm deep. Slightly irregular sides and base, with three 'udder-like' projections [175] below base. ?Possible tree root void – adjacent to [143] – probably post-medieval.
175	88	Fill of the three 'udder-like' projections beneath [174]. Composed of a medium-to-dark brown sandy silt. Excavator interpreted as remains of stakes rotting *in-situ*, but more likely to be tree root voids.
176	88	Furrow c.3m wide and c.30cm deep with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel.
177	88	Pit c.90cm wide, c.36cm deep, with distorted 'W'-shaped profile. Aligned east –west, it appears to be a lozenge-shaped pit. Filled by a brownish red silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel.
178	75	Furrow c.1.2m wide, c.28cm deep, with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel.
179	87	Pit c.90cm wide, c.36cm deep, with a flattened 'U'-shaped profile – edges are angled at c.45°. Filled by a mid-reddish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel.
180	75	Pit c.1m wide, c.58cm deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by a dark reddish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of gravel and one piece of burnt limestone. Likely to have been quickly backfilled after initial excavation.
181	76	Pit c.32cm wide and >37cm long containing the articulated skeleton of two large chickens and a rabbit – probably post-medieval. Cuts [182]. Filled by a mid-browny grey sandy silt.

Context	Plot(s)	Description
182	76	Ditch: same as, and occurring between, [173] and [152].
183	78	Probable gully c.1.6m wide and c.42cm deep with a shallow stepped profile [183a]. Aligned east-west. Upper fill (183b) is a reddish brown silty sand containing discrete patches of brown silty sand, c. 22cm deep. Lower fill (183b) is a discrete lens of black sandy silt, c.20cm deep. ?Same as [149] and [150].
184	78	Furrow c.1.3m wide, c.15cm deep, with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel.
185	78	Furrow c.25cm deep, with a rounded profile – has slightly steeper sides than other furrows, raising some questions as to whether this is part of the ridge and furrow field system detected elsewhere on the site (if associated with [184], then represents c.4.5m from furrow to furrow). Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel. (Width not determined due to truncation by manhole trench).
186	78; 79	Reddish brown silty sand – fairly thick deposit at the northern (down slope) end of the site – up to c.40cm deep. Probably a remnant of the medieval plough soil. ?Same as (124).
187	79	Dark grey to black deposit of clayey peat c. 20cm deep, containing wood fragments and hazelnut shells. The southern edge of this deposit is interleaved with fine lenses of white sand. Same as (188) – a palaeochannel fill
188	80	Dark grey to black deposit of clayey peat c. 60cm deep, containing wood fragments and reeds. Thins and disappears toward the southern edge of the plot. The deposit is interleaved with fairly thick lenses of clean redeposited sand. Same as (187) – a palaeochannel fill.
189	86	Gully c.56cm wide, c.21cm deep and >1.8m long, with a bowl-shaped profile. Aligned north east-south west. Filled by a reddish brown sandy silt, containing moderate quantities of gravel.
190	88	Furrow c.1.7m wide, c.24cm deep, with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel.
191	87; 88	Furrow c.1.95m wide, c.30cm deep, with a shallow rounded profile. Aligned north-south. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel.
192	87	Ditch, 0.62m deep. Aligned approximately east-west. Filled by a reddish brown silty sand, containing moderate quantities of gravel and occasional charcoal.
193	86	Gully c.64cm wide, c.19cm deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Aligned east-west. Filled by a reddish brown sandy silt, containing moderate quantities of gravel.
194	75	Dark grey-brown silty sand, with moderate gravel component and occasional limestone. Depth varies from 5 - 30cm. Same as [101].