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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
RED LION STREET,
BICKER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RLB99)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
RED LION STREET,
BICKER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RLB99)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Developments

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

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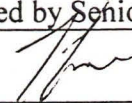
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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Red Lion Street, Bicker, Lincolnshire, as the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area. Previous archaeological investigation of the site included desk-top assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching which revealed medieval and post-medieval remains, including evidence of possible industrial activity.

The development lies in close proximity to sites of Romano-British date and it is also likely that one end of a Roman thoroughfare, the Salter's Way, originated in the vicinity of Bicker and the nearby village of Donington.

Bicker was founded during the Saxon period and became an important trading centre due to its position on the Bicker Haven. The medieval seabank forms the eastern boundary of the site. Bicker was also prominent as a salt production centre. Possible waste material associated with medieval salt production has been found immediately adjacent to the development area.

During the course of the watching brief medieval occupation of the site was identified in the form of a probable domestic structure, refuse pits, agricultural or horticultural bedding trenches and field boundaries, defined by ditches, gullies and post holes.

A pattern of crofts and tofts during the medieval period is suggested, with domestic occupation to the north of the site and agriculture and probable salt production to the south.

Medieval salt production was evidenced by

saltern waste redeposited in the fill of a post-medieval ditch and probable salt water inlet ditches.

Post-medieval remains comprised field boundary ditches, pits and dumped deposits. Field boundaries of post-medieval date closely matched those of the medieval period, suggesting much of the medieval field system was sustained in later years and the land was given over to agricultural use during this period.

Pottery ranging from the 9th to 20th centuries, the majority of which dates to the medieval period, was recovered from the site, together with a whetstone, quern fragment, clay pipe fragments and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 27th May 1999 and 2nd February 2001 during groundworks associated with the construction of 32 properties on land at Red Lion Street, Bicker, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought

through the submission of two outline planning applications, B04/0566/95 and B04/0565/95, to Boston Borough Council. A desktop assessment of the site and surrounding area was undertaken to assess the archaeological implications of the development (Cope-Faulkner 1996). Archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out to assist the determination of the application comprising geophysical survey (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996) followed by trial trenching (Dymond 1996). Planning permission was granted subject to an archaeological mitigation strategy for a watching brief during groundworks.

The archaeological recording was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Limited and carried out by Archaeological Project Services (APS) in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bicker is located 12km southwest of Boston and 17km southeast of Sleaford in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1). Local topography is relatively flat, reflecting the fen landscape in this part of the country.

The proposed development is located c. 500m to the south of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Swithin. Situated at a height of c. 4.5m OD on land to the west of Donington Road, at National Grid Reference TF 2255 3735, the site covers approximately 2 hectares.

Local soils are predominantly Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on roddons in the reclaimed marshlands (Robson 1990, 26). However, where medieval salt making has

occurred, the soils often become more silty and contain ash and charcoal (*ibid.*, 27). Beneath these deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The likelihood of evidence for prehistoric remains in the Bicker area is remote as the contemporary landscape lies several metres below the present ground surface. Likewise, much of the Romano-British surface locally, lies beneath later silts (Waller 1994).

During the Romano-British period, however, the sea receded from the east coast and islands within the fens began to appear. These were exploited for agricultural and salt making activities. Developing from this, an important Roman thoroughfare, the Salter's Way, is believed to have originated near Donington and continued west to Grantham and beyond (Margary 1973, 223). Romano-British pottery has also been found within the village c. 200m northeast of the church (Fig. 2 - SK04/035). A settlement, probably dating to this period, has been identified from aerial photographs to the northwest of the village.

During the Saxon period (5th - 9th centuries) more land was reclaimed from the sea and by the 10th - 11th centuries Bicker had developed into a sizeable settlement centred around a church. Anglo-Saxon worked stones have been noted in the fabric of St. Swithin's church and may relate to an earlier structure. Salt extraction also began here during this period though the location of the Saxon salterns is unknown. Saxon pottery has been found to the north of the village (Fig 2. SK04/013).

Bicker lay at the head of Bicker Haven, an ancient estuary that discharged into The

Wash. It became an important salt-production centre and was utilized as a small port.

South of the development site are mounds representing probable medieval salterns (Fig. 2 SK04/025 & SK04/026). Other salterns exist between Bicker and the neighbouring village of Donington and were recorded during construction of the Bicker bypass (Healey 1999). Medieval sea banks are also located in the area, with one, marked by Donington Road, forming the eastern boundary of the present investigation site.

Despite efforts to maintain the Haven channel to the village between 1359 and 1413 (Healey 1999, 99), the Haven gradually silted up, leading to the decline of Bicker and other neighbouring villages in the area. It also heralded the end of salt production locally.

Previous watching briefs have been undertaken immediately to the north of the development area revealing ditches and pits of medieval and post-medieval date (Cope-Faulkner 1994, 1997, 2000).

Geophysical survey of the site revealed a series of features likely to represent field boundaries and possible salterns (Fig.4) (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 1996). These were tested by a series of trial trenches (Dymond 1996) which revealed pits and ditches containing medieval pottery. Waste materials, possibly associated with medieval salt-making were also found. These medieval remains were covered by a silt deposit, probably formed by agricultural activity or natural soil transformation processes.

Post medieval activity is further evidenced to the southeast of the development in the form of pottery kiln wasters (Fig.2 SK04/40).

To the west is the site of a post-medieval windmill (Fig 2. SK04/036).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their spatial arrangement, date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The groundworks involved two phases of development (Fig. 3). In the first phase of development, on the eastern part of the site, Plots A-F, foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.05m. The second phase of development involved the excavation of foundation trenches in the central part of the site, Plots 1-10, whilst on the remainder of the site, Plots 11-26, raft construction was employed, generally to a depth of 0.65m.

Excavations were carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with either a toothless ditching bucket or a toothed 650mm wide bucket.

In plots constructed on footing trenches, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. In areas of raft construction the exposed soil was hoed clean to identify archaeological deposits. Sample excavation of exposed features was undertaken to retrieve dating material, though this was restricted to the upper fills of features and full excavation was not undertaken.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within all foundations was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Recording of deposits and features was undertaken to APS' standard practice.

A colour slide photographic record was compiled and sections were recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Annotated scale (1:50 and 1:100) and sketch plans were produced detailing the position of recorded features and section locations. Representative sections were recorded in plots where no archaeological features were observed. In addition, spoil was monitored to retrieve artefacts which may have assisted in the interpretation of the site.

The excavation of all house foundations was monitored with the exception of three plots. Plot 3 was set out with grid iron and readied for concreting before full examination was possible, although the upper levels of the trenches were recorded. Plots 25 and 26 were rafted and stoned before archaeological recording could take place.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant (Appendix 3). Stratigraphic matrices of all identified deposits were produced.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Medieval deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval deposits
- 5.4 Phase 4 - Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the eastern area of the site (plots A-F) (Fig.3) comprised light brownish yellow, light brown, light grey and mid-orangey brown silts and fine sands (**003, 004, 008, 009, 010, 017, 031, 032, 033**). Deposit (**008**), in Plot B, showed evidence of laminations and is likely to represent tidal activity.

A mid-reddish brown to light yellow-reddish brown silt and clayey silt (**096, 101, 110, 248, 261, 399, 401**) was identified across the central and western areas of the site and also represents marine inundation.

Only in Plot 6, in the central area of the site, where a compact light bluish grey clay (**115**), and in the northwest corner of Plot 21, where a firm, light greyish brown silt and fine sand (**216**) were recorded, were there any variations in the natural deposits exposed.

5.2 Phase 2 - Medieval deposits

A light to mid-yellowish brown silt and fine sand between 0.10 and 0.20m thick (**039, 042, 044, 045, 063, 083, 111, 120, 126, 132**) was recorded in the central area of the site in Plots 1 - 4, 6, 9 and 10. The deposit contained occasional shell and charcoal fragments and is likely to represent marine alluvium. Pottery of the 11th - 13th and 9th -

12th centuries was recovered from (039) and (045) respectively.

A loose, light reddish brown silt (049) in Plot 1 yielded pottery of 9th - 12th century date and was interpreted as a possible ploughsoil. The deposit appeared to overlie the marine alluvium (063).

Within Plots 15 and 16 (Fig. 13), a firm, dark grey silt (236) containing occasional shell, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments was exposed and was also interpreted as a probable buried ploughsoil. Pottery of the 12th - 14th centuries was retrieved from the layer.

A series of features cut the natural, flood and ploughsoil deposits described above. The majority of these features yielded finds of medieval date or can be stratigraphically assigned to that phase. Whilst a small number of features (of similar form and function) lacked direct dating or stratigraphic evidence, they are believed to be broadly contemporary and have been incorporated here.

To the north of the site in plots 21 - 24 was a concentration of archaeological features of medieval date, comprising ditches, pits, postholes and structural remains.

Plot 21

To the eastern side of Plot 21 (Fig. 15) four postholes (187, 189, 193, 195) (Plate 4) were filled with loose light grey silt (186) and mid to dark grey clayey silts (188, 192, 194). 12th - 14th century pottery was retrieved from (188), (192) and (194).

A rectangular pit (191) (Plate 12), 2.06m long x 1.06m wide and oriented north-south, was contained within the area defined by the

post holes. The pit was filled with a mid-grey clayey silt (190) containing 12th - 14th century pottery. A hone stone was also recovered from the fill.

Defined by the postholes, and sealing pit (191), was a 20mm thick black clayey silt (220) identified as an occupation layer, probably a floor surface (Plate 5) associated with the postholes. The postholes and floor surface represented the western end of a structure.

Overlying (220) was a sequence of silts and clayey silts (219, 218, 217). The deposits were thought to represent dumping within the structure following its abandonment (Fig. 25 - section 31).

To the west of the structure were a series of pits. A sub-circular pit (209) lay to the western edge of the plot, filled with a loose, light grey silt (208). The pit was truncated by a linear, north-south oriented pit (211) which contained a loose light grey silt (210). Pottery of the 9th - 12th centuries was recovered from both (208) and (210).

Two further small pits (181, 197) lay to the west of the probable structure and were filled with dark grey clayey silts (180, 196) from which 12th - 14th century pottery was recovered.

A rectangular pit with rounded corners (156) measuring 1.5m long and 0.70m wide, and oriented north-south was recorded. The pit contained a loose, light grey silt containing occasional mussel shells (155). The pit was cut by a 3.5m long x 0.5m wide refuse pit (148) oriented east-west and filled with a light greyish yellow-brown silt containing frequent mussel shells and pottery of 11th - 12th century date (147).

Immediately to the south of (148) was an irregular shaped, 2.1m long pit (152). The pit was oriented east-west and filled with a grey-brown clayey silt containing abundant mussel shells (151). Pottery of the 13th – 15th centuries was recovered from (151).

In the central area of Plot 21 was a curvilinear cut (185) 2.8m long and 0.8m wide. The cut was identified as a pit, possibly two, though no distinct boundary could be discerned. The pit was filled with a dark grey clayey silt (184) containing charcoal and shell fragments.

Immediately south of (185) a pit (183) measuring 1.1m x 0.55m was filled with a dark grey clayey silt (182).

A series of broadly rectangular pits of similar shape and size (150, 179, 205, 207) were also recorded in plot 21. The pits were identified as refuse/midden pits and contained fills of loose, dark grey clayey silts (149, 178, 204, 206). The fills contained occasional mussel shells and charcoal fragments and yielded pottery of the 12th - 14th centuries.

A further circular cut, 0.63m in diameter (158) was also identified as a pit and contained a light grey silt (157).

A linear feature exposed in the southeast corner of plot 21, measured 1.1m long and 0.3m wide (175) and contained a mid-grey silt (174). The feature was identified as the western edge of a pit. Partially exposed, and truncating (175), a rectangular feature 1.8m long x 1.4m wide (173) was identified as a refuse pit. The pit was filled with a mid-grey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments (172) and a dumped deposit of blackish brown clayey silt containing patches

of burnt soil and charcoal fragments (171) which was interpreted as fire rakings.

Two features were cut by ditches, one a linear refuse or cess pit (226), filled with a compact bluish grey-green clayey silt (225). The other, at the eastern end of the plot, was a linear cut (222), partially exposed, filled with a loose, mid-grey clayey silt (221).

A series of ditches and gullies were recorded in Plot 21 aligned roughly east-west and north-south. Towards the southern edge of the plot and truncated by ditch (168), was a north-south oriented gully (166) 0.90m wide and greater than 3.4m long. The gully was filled with a dark grey clayey silt (165) containing mussel shells and pottery of the 11th - 12th centuries.

In the central area of the plot, an east-west oriented ditch (164) was filled with a light greyish brown silt containing occasional small pieces of clay and black organic lenses (163). A pottery sherd of the 11th - 12th centuries was retrieved from the ditch fill together with a sherd of 18th century date, though the latter is regarded as intrusive.

Cutting the eastern end of (164) was a 1.4m wide, east-west oriented ditch (170) (Plate 11) filled with a light grey silt containing mussel shell and clay fragments (169). Parallel to (170) was a further east-west ditch, 1.6m wide (168) filled with a light grey silt containing frequent mussel shell fragments (167). The two ditches merged with no clearly discernible relationship. It is possible one represents a recut along an established boundary. Pottery of 13th - 14th century date was recovered from the ditch fills.

Partially exposed in the northwest corner of the plot was a linear cut, greater than 5.2m long and 1.8m wide (212) which was interpreted as a ditch. Aligned broadly east-west, the ditch was filled with a light brownish yellow-grey silt (213) from which, pottery of the 13th - 15th centuries was retrieved.

Truncating (164) a ditch 1.2m wide and greater than 8.2m long was oriented north-south (154). The ditch was filled with a mid-grey clayey silt (153) containing shell and charcoal fragments and pottery of 12th - 14th century date.

Two postholes, 0.22m diameter (162) and 0.58m x 0.25m (160) were recorded in Plot 21. The postholes were filled with a light grey clayey silt (161) and a mid-grey silt (159) respectively. A further 0.22m diameter posthole (224) was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt (223). No positive relationship could be ascertained between the postholes.

Plot 20

To the west of Plot 21, in Plot 20, a cut feature, with a probable east-west orientation (144), was partially exposed. Measuring 2.4m east-west and 0.6m north-south, the cut was interpreted as a possible pit. The pit was filled with subsoil (141).

Immediately to the south of Plot 21 lay conjoined Plots 22, 23 and 24.

Plot 22

In Plot 22 (Fig.16), a northeast-southwest ditch (351), 3.4m wide and greater than 10m long, contained a light brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal fragments (262). Pottery of 9th - 12th century date was recovered from (262). Overlying (262) and

partially exposed against the northern side of the trench, was a 1m wide mottled red, black and brown clayey silt containing decaying fired clay, charcoal and ash (396). The deposit was interpreted as representing a single episode of disposal of fire rakings, probably of a domestic nature. The ditch may have been recut though without full excavation this cannot be confirmed.

Truncating (351), a ditch (356, 360) greater than 14m long and 2m wide was oriented east-west. The ditch was filled by firm, mottled grey and light pinkish brown clayey silt (267) and a loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (269). Pottery of the 11th - 12th and a single intrusive sherd of the 16th - 17th centuries were retrieved from the fills.

A further ditch (358) lay immediately to the south of, and parallel to ditch (356). The ditch measured greater than 8m long and 1.8m wide and was filled with a mottled grey and light brown clayey silt (268). Frequent mussel shell and occasional limestone fragments were noted in the fill.

A light brownish grey clayey silt (361) containing frequent mussel shell fragments and occasional charcoal fragments was located in the central area of Plot 22 (Fig.16) and was interpreted as a dumped deposit related to the processing of mussels. Pottery retrieved from the deposit dated to the 9th - 12th centuries. Cut through (361) was a 1.1m long x 0.5m wide rectangular pit (357). The pit was oriented north-south and was filled with a mid-grey clayey silt (271) containing 12th - 13th century pottery.

Plot 24

In Plot 24, a curvilinear ditch (322=324) was recorded. The ditch was oriented south to west and was filled with bluish grey clayey silts containing occasional shell and

charcoal fragments (387, 389). Pottery of the 11th - 12th centuries was retrieved from (389). Cutting (322=324) was an east-west oriented ditch (308) 2.9m wide and greater than 14m long. A bluish grey clayey silt (373) containing pottery of the 11th - 12th centuries formed the fill of the ditch. Oriented northeast-southwest and cutting both (308) was a gully (323), 0.62m wide filled with a firm, bluish grey clayey silt (388). 12th - 13th century pottery was retrieved from (388).

A group of post holes (288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 325, 326, 392) were cut into the fills of the ditches and gully (322, 308, 323) and the immediately surrounding area. The cuts were filled with bluish grey clayey silts. Sample excavation of (291, 297, 299, 303, 309, 310, 314, 321) resulted in pottery of 11th - 14th century date being retrieved. A residual sherd of Romano-British grey ware was also recovered from (368).

Plot 23

A series of narrow linear cuts (327 - 342) (Feature 397) (Plate 8) aligned broadly east - west and filled with dark grey clayey silts (272 - 287) were located in Plot 23. The cuts measured approximately 0.4m wide and 5-6m long, covering an area approximately 9m x 7m. The feature was interpreted as a series of agricultural or horticultural 'bedding trenches' probably related to subsistence agriculture. Pottery ranging from the 9th - 15th centuries was recovered from the fills of the cuts.

Immediately north and east of (271) were four refuse pits (352, 353, 354, 355). The pits were filled with mid-grey clayey silts (263, 264, 265, 266) containing charcoal and

mussel shell fragments. Pottery of 9th - 12th century date was recovered from (264) and 12th - 14th centuries from (263), (265) and (266).

Medieval features were also recorded towards the western edge of the site.

Plot 16

A linear cut (232) oriented east-west in Plot 16 (Fig. 13) was identified as a ditch filled with a light brown silt (233) and containing pottery of 13th - 14th century date.

Plot 14

In Plot 14 (Fig.12) a linear cut (253) was partially exposed. Interpreted as a ditch, the feature was aligned north-south and filled with a light grey clayey silt (252) containing pottery of the 12th - 14th centuries. Truncating (253) was a rectangular cut (255) 8m x 4.3m with a north south orientation. The feature was interpreted as a pit and filled with a mid-grey clayey silt (254) from which 13th - 15th century pottery was recovered.

Plots 11 & 12

In the southwest corner, in Plots 11 and 12 (Fig.11), three parallel linear cuts (242, 244, 246), 1.3m to 1.6m wide, c. 0.38m deep and greater than 11m long were recorded (Plate 6). Partial excavation of (245) revealed the cut to be flat based with steep, near vertical, sides (Fig. 25 - section 35). The cuts were filled with mid-brown silts (243, 245, 247) containing occasional charcoal fragments and were interpreted as possible salt water inlets relate to salt making. Pottery was retrieved from (245) and (247) of 12th to 15th century date.

Plot 5

In the central area of the site, a possible

ditch (098) 0.95m wide was oriented east-west in Plot 5 (Fig. 8). The ditch was filled with a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (097) from which pottery of 11th - 12th century date was recovered from the fill.

A north-south, 2m wide ditch (103) was also recorded in the plot, filled with a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (102) containing pottery of 11th - 14th century date, charcoal and shell fragments. A second ditch (105) lay to the east of, and at a slight angle to, (103). This ditch measured 0.70m wide and greater than 9m long and was filled with a mottled reddish grey-brown clayey silt (104).

Towards the eastern edge of the plot, a semi-circular cut was partially exposed (107) and interpreted as a probable circular pit. The cut was filled with a grey-reddish brown clayey silt (106).

Plot 6

Within Plot 6 (Fig. 9), a north-south ditch (113) 0.8m wide and greater than 4.2m long was identified and is likely to represent a continuation of (103). The ditch contained a light brownish grey clayey silt (112) with a secondary fill of a light yellowish grey-brown clayey silt (114).

Plot 8

To the south of the site in Plot 8 (Fig. 10), a linear feature 2.6m wide and greater than 4.56m long (123) was interpreted as a water cut channel. The feature contained a primary fill of mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (122) sealed by a mid-yellowish brown silt (121) (Fig 23 – section 24).

Plot 10

Located in Plot 10 was a north-south gully (134) 0.64m wide filled with a mid-yellowish brown fine sand and silt (133).

Plot F

To the east of the site in Plot F (Fig.5), a steep sided linear cut (026), oriented east-west, was identified as a probable ditch. The ditch was filled by a mid-brown silt (022) containing 12th - 14th century pottery. A mid-greyish brown silt subsoil (020) had slumped into the ditch (Fig. 18 – section 7). Pottery of the 12th -14th centuries was recovered from the subsoil. Truncating (022), a cut measuring greater than 2.3m wide and 0.38m deep (403) was identified in section and interpreted as a probable pit. The feature was filled with a sequence of dumped deposits (402, 024, 025, 027). Cut through (020) was an oval shaped pit (023) filled with a mid-brown silt (021) (Fig. 18 – section 6) containing 13th - 15th century pottery.

Plot 1

Within the central area of the site, in plot 1, several features were identified, cut through the medieval flood deposit. A semi-circular cut (053) was partially exposed at the eastern edge of the footings and interpreted as a probable circular pit. A mid-greyish brown clayey silt (052) filled the pit. A ditch (059) was oriented east-west and filled with a mid-grey clayey silt (058) which contained occasional charcoal and shell fragments. A 0.43m long segment of a north-south oriented gully (068) was exposed towards the southwest of the plot and was filled with a greyish brown clayey silt (067).

Located in the north of the plot was an east-west ditch (074) greater than 4m long and filled with a grey clayey silt (073). A further probable ditch (076) was recorded on the southern edge of the footings filled with a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (075). West

of (076), a probable pit (078) was partially exposed and contained a light greyish brown clayey silt (077). Two metres further west, a gully (080) oriented north-south was filled with a grey clayey silt (079).

Partially exposed and cut by a land drain in Plot 1, was a probable linear cut, 0.5m x 0.3m (091) which was interpreted as a pit. The feature was filled with a dark greyish black clayey silt (090).

Two further possible pits (085, 087) were located towards the western edge of the plot and were filled with mid-greyish brown clayey silt (084, 086). A linear cut in the north east of the plot (057) was identified as a gully and was filled by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (056) from which a sherd of 11th - 14th century pottery was recovered.

Towards the centre of the plot, a linear cut (065), interpreted as a ditch, was oriented north-south. Filling the ditch was a greyish brown clayey silt (066) and a light greyish brown clayey silt (064). Stamford ware of the 11th - 12th centuries was retrieved from (066). Cut into (065) was a sub-circular pit (070) filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (069) which contained pottery of 11th - 12th century date. The pit was truncated by a gully (072) oriented northeast-southwest and filled with a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (071).

Further to the northeast a northwest-southeast ditch (082) was exposed. The ditch contained a dark greyish black clayey silt (092), a compact grey clay (093) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (081). 11th - 12th century pottery was retrieved from (081).

5.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval deposits

Plot B

To the east of the site, within Plot B (Fig. 5) and oriented north-south, a ditch (006), 1.80m wide and greater than 10m long, contained a single fill of mid-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal fragments (005) (Plate 1). A pot sherd of 17th century date was recovered from (005).

Plot F

In Plot F, a cut (016) measuring 1m wide north-south and 0.28m deep, was identified as a probable pit. The pit was filled with a dark brownish grey silt (015) sealed by a mid-greyish brown silt (014) (Fig. 18 - section 5). Pottery of 15th - 17th century date was recovered from (015).

Plot 1

Recorded in the central area of the site, in Plot 1 (Fig. 6), an east-west ditch (055) was identified containing a compact, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (054) from which a sherd of 16th - 17th century pottery was recovered. A light greyish brown clayey silt (051) was noted in the immediate vicinity of (055) and was interpreted as a ploughed out fill of the ditch.

North of (055) was a second east-west ditch (062) with a primary fill of mottled red-yellow, black and brown clayey silt containing frequent fragments of fired clay (Appendix 4) and charcoal (061) (Plate 2). Within (061) was a lens of black silt with a high organic content (060). Sherds of 11th - 12th century and 18th century pottery were retrieved from (061).

Plot 3

In Plot 3 (Fig. 4), a ditch (038) 3.2m wide and oriented north-south was recorded. The

ditch was filled with a mid-brown silt (037) which contained pottery of 17th - 18th century date, post medieval brick fragments and a residual sherds of medieval pottery.

Plot 4

Located in Plot 4 was a north-south ditch (046) filled with a mid-yellowish brown silt (043) containing occasional charcoal, shell and fired clay fragments.

Plot 10

Within Plot 10 a cut measuring 1.4m wide x 3.65m long (131) was interpreted as a possible pit. The pit was filled with a dark brown silt (129) and a mid-yellowish brown silt (130). Pottery of the 16th - 18th centuries was retrieved from (129).

Plots 13 & 14

To the southwest of the site a north-south oriented ditch (251) was recorded in Plots 13 and 14 (Figs. 12 & 4). Pottery of the 17th century was retrieved from its single fill of loose, grey clayey silt (250). A similar ditch cut (228) was recorded in Plots 15 and 16 to the north. The ditch was filled with a loose, mid-brownish grey clayey silt (229) from which pottery of the 18th - 19th century was recovered. Truncated by (228) was an east-west oriented ditch (230, 234). The ditch was 0.9m wide, greater than 6m long and filled with a mottled dark grey-brown clayey silt (235) and a loose, mid-brown silt (231). Pottery of medieval and 16th - 17th century date was retrieved from (231).

Plot 18

A rectangular feature (137), 10m long x 8m wide and oriented north-south was recorded in plot 18 (Fig. 4). Interpreted as a hollow, the feature was filled with a friable, mid-reddish brown silt (139), from which, pottery of medieval and 18th century date, together

with clay pipe stems of the 17th century, was recovered.

Plot 19

To the north, in Plot 19, a possible continuation of the same feature was recorded (146). The cut, as exposed, was 7m wide and greater than 8m long and was filled with a loose, mid-brown silt containing occasional stones, coal and charcoal fragments (145). Pottery of the 11th - 12th, 16th - 17th and 18th centuries was recovered from (145).

Plot 21

In the northeast of Plot 21, a 3.5m long x 0.86m wide pit (201) (Fig. 15) was recorded filled with a dark grey clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material, stones and charcoal (200). The pit was cut by a semi-circular feature (203) partially exposed in plan. The feature was interpreted as a pit and filled by a loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt (202) from which 18th century pottery was recovered. Immediately to the east was a 1.2m long x 0.8m wide rectangular pit (199) filled with a dark grey clayey silt (198).

5.4 Phase 4 - Modern deposits

Land drains (089, 241) and a modern service trench (249, 359) were recorded in Plots 1, 11, 12 and 22.

In Plots 15 and 16, a dark grey silt (239) containing redeposited natural silts was identified as a modern levelling deposit. Further levelling and dumped deposits (012, 018, 019, 258) were also recorded.

A rectilinear cut (100) of unknown function was oriented northeast-southwest in Plot 5. The cut contained mottled grey, black and brown clayey silts (099).

In Plot 21, a rectangular cut (177) measuring 1.38m x 0.87m was identified as a modern pit and was filled with a dark grey clayey silt (176).

In the adjoining Plots 22 and 23 (Fig. 16), three postholes (344, 346, 350) were aligned north-south and contained a dark blackish grey clayey silt (343, 345) and a light brownish grey clayey silt (349) respectively.

A further posthole was recorded in the north of Plot 22 (348) filled with a dark blackish grey clayey silt (347).

A yellowish brown to greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (002, 007, 013, 030, 034, 035, 041, 048, 095, 109, 116, 119, 125, 128, 136, 138, 141, 143, 215, 395, 398) was identified across the site. The deposit varied from 0.16m to 0.80m thick and contained occasional charcoal, shell and brick and tile fragments. Pottery retrieved from the subsoil ranged from the 9th to 19th centuries. It is likely that it represents a reworked, transformed subsoil.

An articulated dog burial (028) was contained within the subsoil (030). Due to the transformation of the soil, no grave cut was discernible. A sherd of 11th - 12th century pottery was recovered with the burial, though this is likely to be redeposited.

Sealing the subsoil was a dark, blackish grey to dark brown silt topsoil (001, 011, 029, 036, 040, 047, 094, 108, 117, 118, 124, 127, 135, 140, 142, 214, 238, 240, 259, 260 & 394).

6. DISCUSSION

Prior to discussion of the results of the investigation, mention of the methodology is

necessary in relation to the recovery of artefacts from the site. Archaeological features were only partially excavated with artefact retrieval restricted to the upper fills, the surface of features or from sections. Medieval, Phase 2, deposits, particularly in Plots 21-24, span the 9th - 15th centuries. However, further chronological phasing of these deposits is precluded by the nature of artefact recovery.

The lack of full excavation also creates a negative bias in terms of distributions and representation of both faunal and ceramic remains. Furthermore, a high degree of residuality of medieval ceramics does make secure phasing of post-medieval features awkward and it is highly probable that some of these features are of late medieval to early post-medieval date.

However, it is notable that a majority of the features investigated yielded more than one artefact and, therefore, it can be said that the finds recovered from Red Lion Street are representative, and that the phasing of the site and dating of individual features is relatively secure.

Natural silts, clayey silts and clay (Phase 1) were the earliest deposits revealed during the investigation and are indicative of marine inundation and the natural geology of the area. These layers correspond with deposits previously identified on the site (Dymond 1996).

The earliest find from the site was a sherd of Romano-British grey ware recovered from the fill of a posthole. The sherd showed signs of abrasion and was residual. No archaeological features or deposits associated with this period were identified during the investigation though Romano-British pottery has been found in the village

and settlement evidence identified from aerial photography to the northwest.

The medieval period (Phase 2) is well represented on the site. Ceramic evidence dating from the 9th to 15th centuries suggests that the site was occupied regularly, if not consistently during this period.

An alluvial deposit was identified through the central area of the site and is likely to represent a medieval flooding episode thought to date to the 13th century (Cope-Faulkner 1994a, 1994b). Documented floods occur in 1248, 1280, 1281, 1288 (Thompson 1856, 647). The fact that the deposit was confined to the central area of the site may indicate the ground to the east and west was higher, with a possible water cut channel running through the site.

No evidence of the infrastructure (roads, tracks, waterways etc.) of the site was detected. However, the general pattern of the evidence suggests domestic and agricultural occupation, with properties fronting onto a street to the north. This may indicate that Red Lion Street represents a fossilisation of a medieval thoroughfare.

Domestic settlement evidence was identified principally to the north of the site with agriculture likely to be taking place in the south. The western end of a probable structure in Plot 21 was indicated by four post holes and a floor surface. The structure appeared to be oriented east-west and was approximately five metres wide, though the overall length could not be ascertained due to the limit of the excavation. A pit, sealed by the floor surface, is likely to be contemporary with the structure. Though a specific function cannot be assigned, features such as these have been recorded, in medieval contexts, set into house floors or

yards and may be related to cooking activities (Clarke 1990, 2). Whilst no dating evidence was obtained from the floor surface of the structure, pottery recovered from the postholes may suggest a 13th - 14th century date for the building.

A build up of silts occurred over the floor surface after the structure had gone out of use, one of which appears to be gleyed, perhaps suggesting that flooding may have led to the abandonment of the building.

Some midden and refuse pits to the west and south of the structure would appear to be contemporary with it and are likely to represent disposal of domestic waste. Much of the pottery recovered from these features was soot blackened, again indicating domestic occupation, though without full excavation or environmental sampling an industrial function cannot be precluded. Notably, there are few intercutting pits, suggesting their locations were known and continuous of the site.

Ditches to the west and south may define an area enclosing the structure. From the ceramic evidence, the ditches appear to be broadly contemporary. The presence of a snail, *Planorbis planorbis*, in the fill of the southern east-west ditch, would indicate the presence of standing water, suggesting a drainage function for the ditches. Probable recutting of the southern east-west ditch would also suggest an established boundary and prolonged occupation of the site. North-south boundary ditches, perhaps indicating divisions between tofts and crofts, may have remained in use into the post-medieval period. Several small gullies dating to the medieval period were also identified and probably represent land drainage.

A large east-west ditch, identified in Plot

24, suggests demarcation between domestic and agricultural use of the site, being the only major east-west boundary ditch identified south of the area of domestic occupation. This distinction may indicate the southern extent of the medieval settlement in this area. A series of postholes, which post-date the main east-west boundary ditch, may represent later medieval boundaries, perhaps replacing ditches or creating new enclosures such as paddocks. This may reflect changing land use towards the end of the medieval period.

Industrial activity on the site was evidenced in the form of saltern waste and probable iron smithing slag. The slag was recovered as unstratified material in the vicinity of plot 21 and as such can only confirm that iron working was carried out in proximity to the site.

In the Geophysical survey report of the site, it was suggested that of salterns were possibly present within the development area. Whilst no salterns were identified during the investigation, probable saltern waste was redeposited in a post-medieval ditch cut in Plot 1, in the central area of the site. It is possible that this redeposition may have occurred as a result of clearing or levelling of the site during the post-medieval period.

Three ditch cuts located to the southwest of the development may represent salt water inlets related to salt manufacturing in the area. However, these are located behind the medieval seabank and a breach in the seabank would be necessary for this to have occurred.

A quantity of fired clay was recovered from the subsoil and other isolated contexts throughout the site (Appendix 4) and may be related to salt manufacture. However, it is

also possible that much of the fired clay may derive from hearths or other industrial processes.

Evidence of agriculture was identified in the form of bedding trenches in Plot 23 and may be connected with the settlement evidence identified to the north, further suggesting agriculture in the southern area of the site.

The medieval faunal remains, though a limited assemblage, indicate exploitation of cattle, pigs and sheep (Appendix 6). Only a small proportion of the bones displayed butchery marks and this may indicate that animals were being used for both meat and secondary products.

Mussels were exploited, with shells occurring frequently throughout the fills of pits and ditches. One specific dumped deposit probably represents the processing of mussels on site. Previous investigations in the vicinity have identified pits containing numerous mussel shells (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 2000). Whilst likely to be a readily available resource, and with the caveat that only fuller excavation could elucidate more about the nature of the use of mussels, it is interesting to speculate as to whether commercial exploitation was undertaken and a cottage industry existed, rather than purely domestic consumption. Oyster was also noted and recovered, though to a lesser extent.

The bulk of the medieval finds recovered during the investigation was pottery. The material derives from Bourne, Lincoln, Potterhanworth, South Lincolnshire Shelly wares, Stamford, Toynton All Saints, Nottingham, Stanion and Lyvedon and Yorkshire (Figure 28). The assemblage largely reflects known trading patterns

within Lincolnshire.

There is also a generalised association with Stamford ware and South Lincolnshire shelly wares. This may represent the utilitarian use of the shelly ware with Stamford wares used as tableware. Stamford Ware constitutes one third of the total pottery assemblage.

Much of the ceramic material recovered from identified features is unabraded suggesting primary deposition. In contrast, medieval pottery retrieved from the subsoil shows signs of abrasion, suggesting medieval manuring scatters and post-medieval ploughing of the site. The majority of the pottery recovered was from the northern area of the site further emphasising a concentration of domestic occupation to the north and agriculture to the south.

Previous watching briefs in the immediate area (Fig.4) appear to confirm the findings of the current investigation with medieval pits located to the north of the site. A hearth was also recorded and may be related to a domestic structure, fronting onto Red Lion Street (Cope-Faulkner 1997).

Post-medieval (Phase 3) use of the site would appear to be primarily agricultural with field boundaries dividing the land. No structural remains of the period were identified. It is possible, from the north-south alignment of medieval and post-medieval ditches, which broadly tie in with the geophysical data (Fig.4), that much of the medieval field pattern was sustained during the post-medieval period. One such north-south boundary is shown on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map.

A transformed subsoil layer was recorded across the site containing pottery from the medieval period onwards. It is likely that

transformation of the soil, due to leaching of minerals and organic material over long periods of time, has obscured evidence of the probable medieval ground surface. Much of the ceramic evidence retrieved from this layer may have originated from features which are no longer visible. Furthermore, subsequent reworking of the soil, such as ploughing, may also have denuded features from which the artefactual material may have been retrieved.

The scarcity of modern material from the site may indicate that the development area had reverted to pasture following the post-medieval period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Red Lion Street, Bicker, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area.

The investigation revealed intensive medieval use of the land of a domestic and agricultural nature. A structure, possibly enclosed, with associated refuse disposal pits was identified to the north of the site. A large east-west boundary ditch created a division between the northern and southern halves of the site in terms of domestic and agricultural use. This dichotomy may reflect the southern extent of the medieval settlement of Bicker in this area.

Industrial activity was located in proximity to the site with saltern waste, possible salt water inlet ditches and slag being recovered.

Post-medieval use of the land appears to be agricultural with much of the medieval field system being sustained during this period.

It is notable that in instances of raft type construction, a greater percentage of archaeological features were exposed than in plots constructed using foundation trenches. Moreover, interpretation of the archaeological deposits exposed was facilitated through the use of raft construction by providing open areas showing relationships between features (Plates 9 & 10).

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

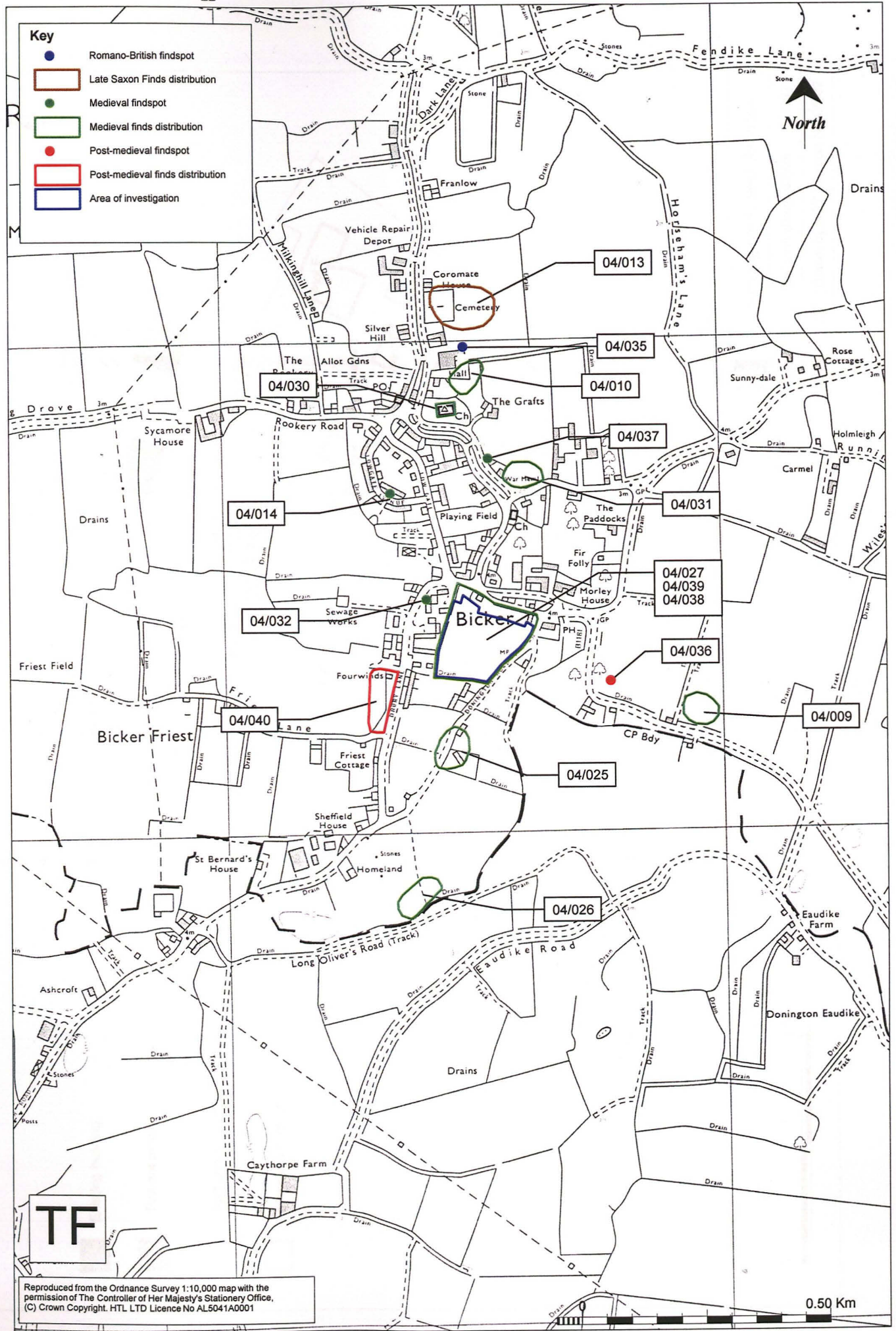
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

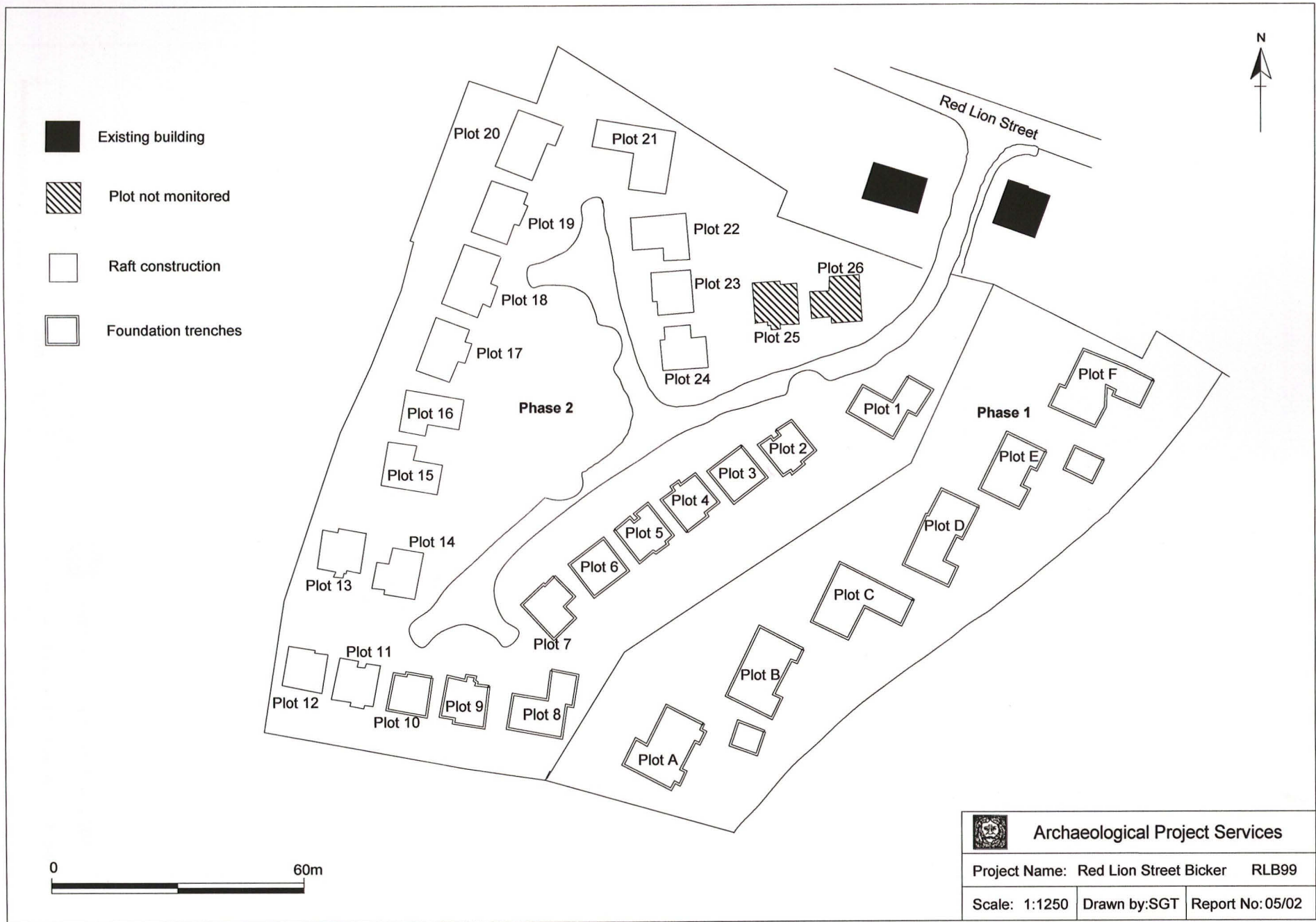


Figure 3 - Plot location plan



Figure 4 - Plan of Site showing archareological features




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Figure 5 - Plots A-F Features and section locations

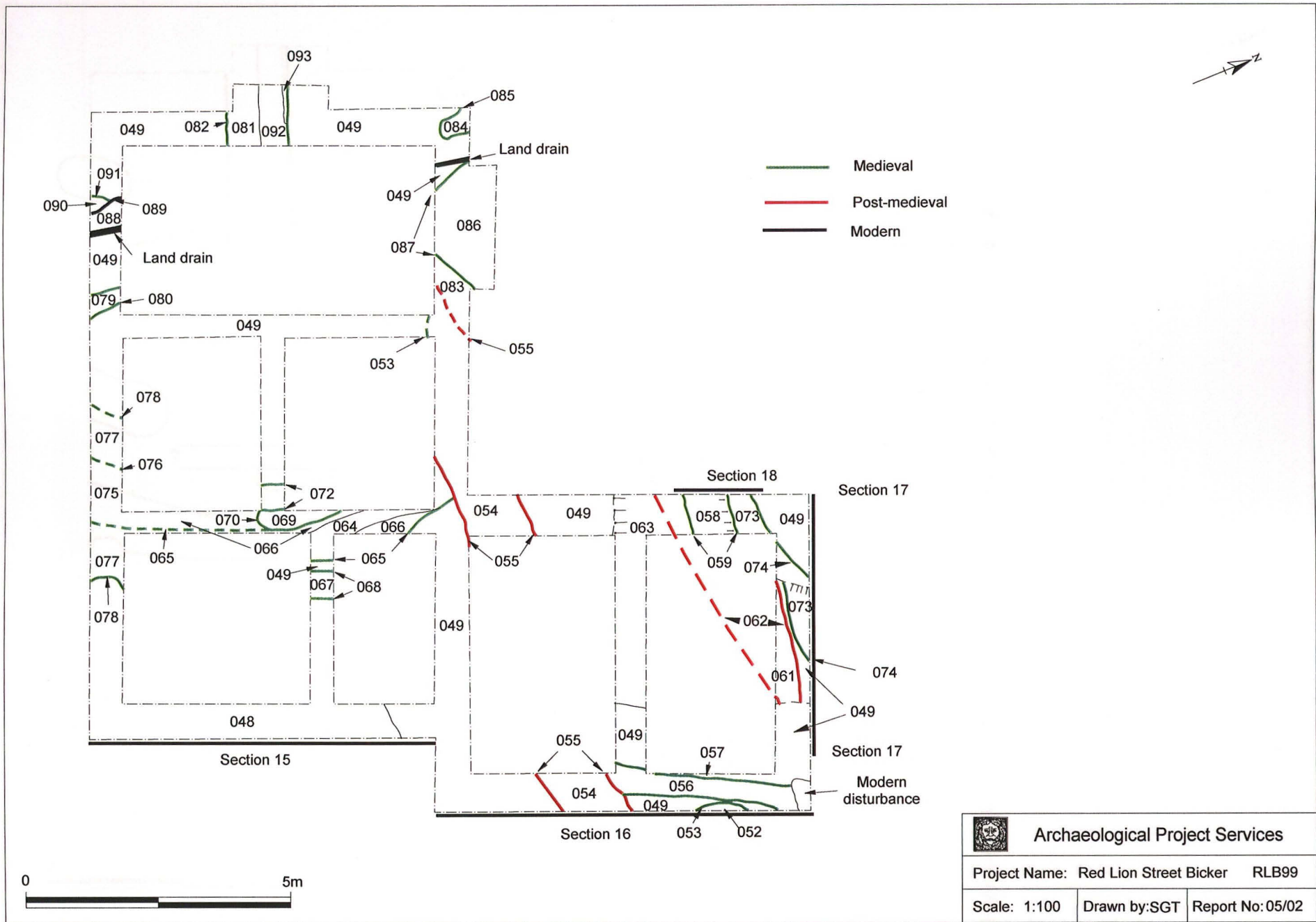


Figure 6 - Plot 1 features and section locations

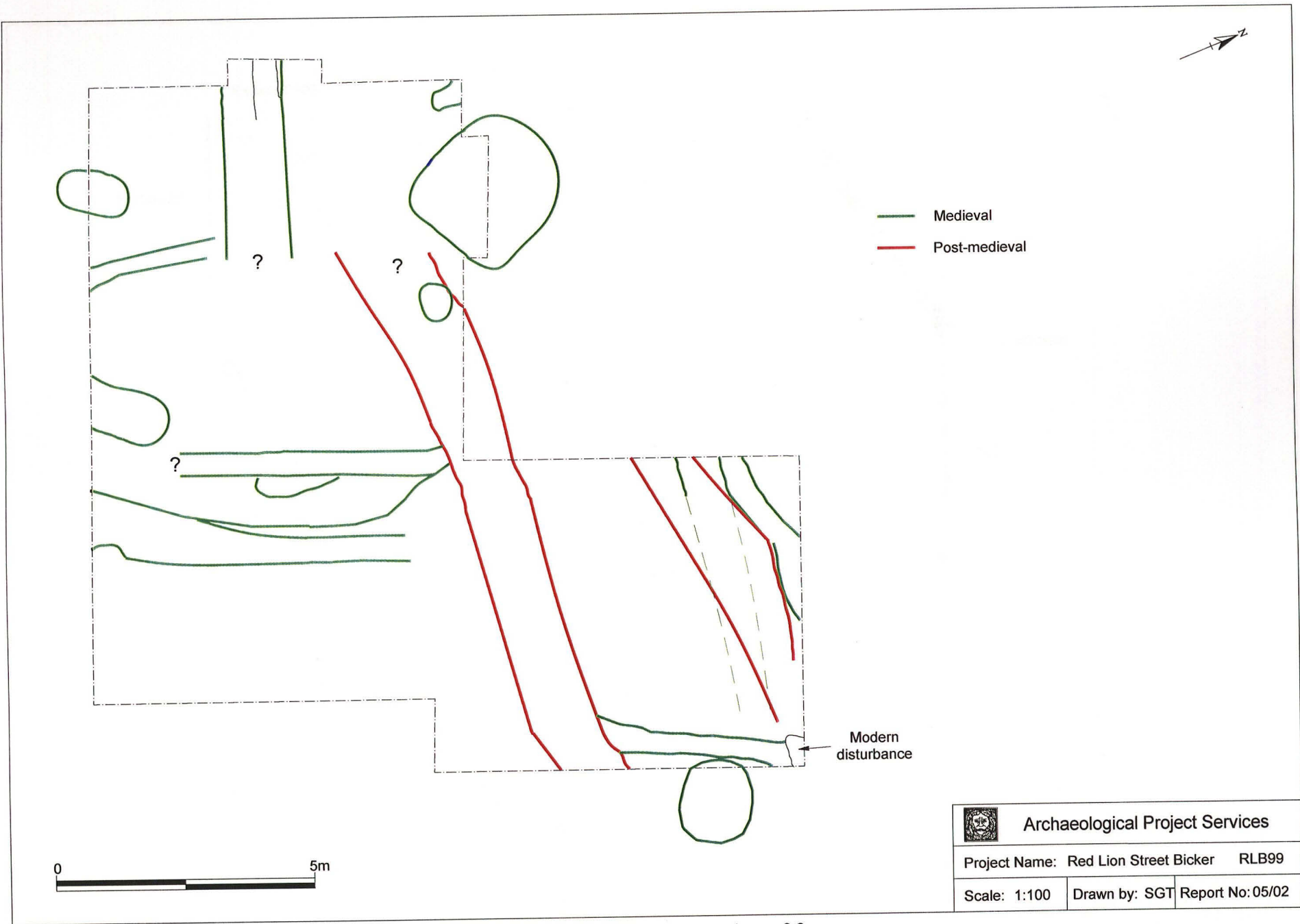
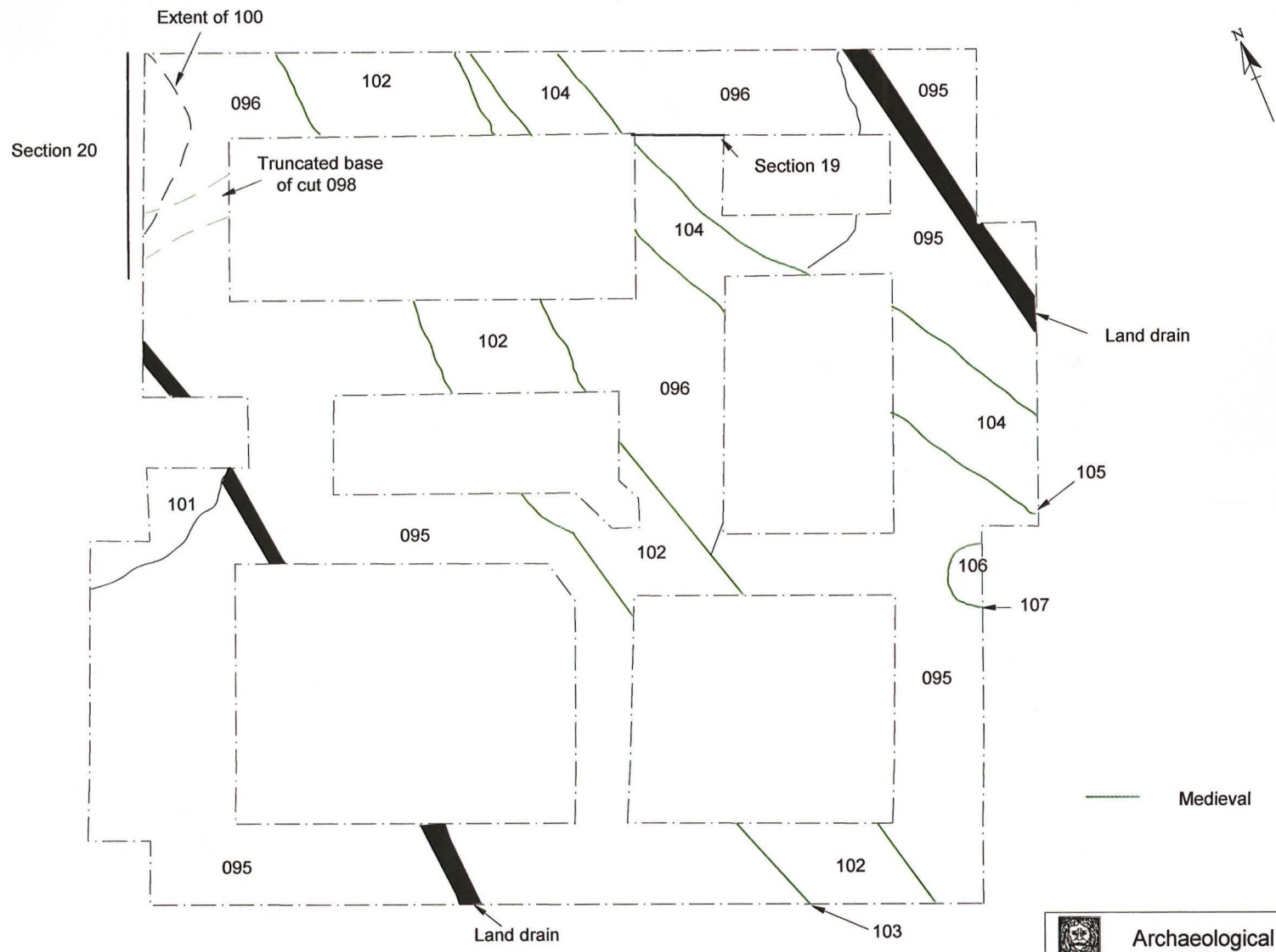


Figure 7 - Plot 1 Hypothesised interpretation of features




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Figure 8 - Plot 5 Features and section locations

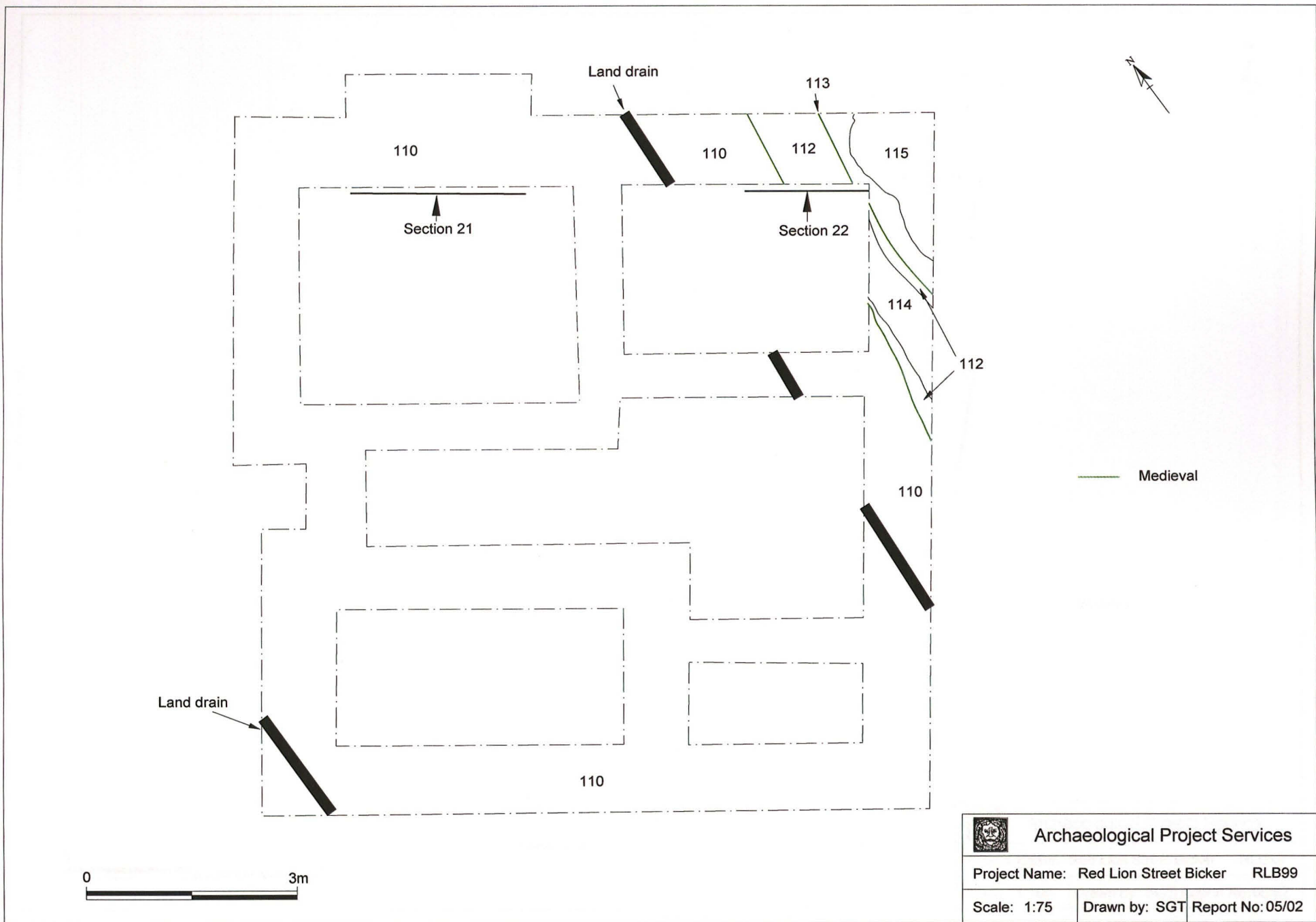


Figure 9 - Plot 6 - Features and section locations

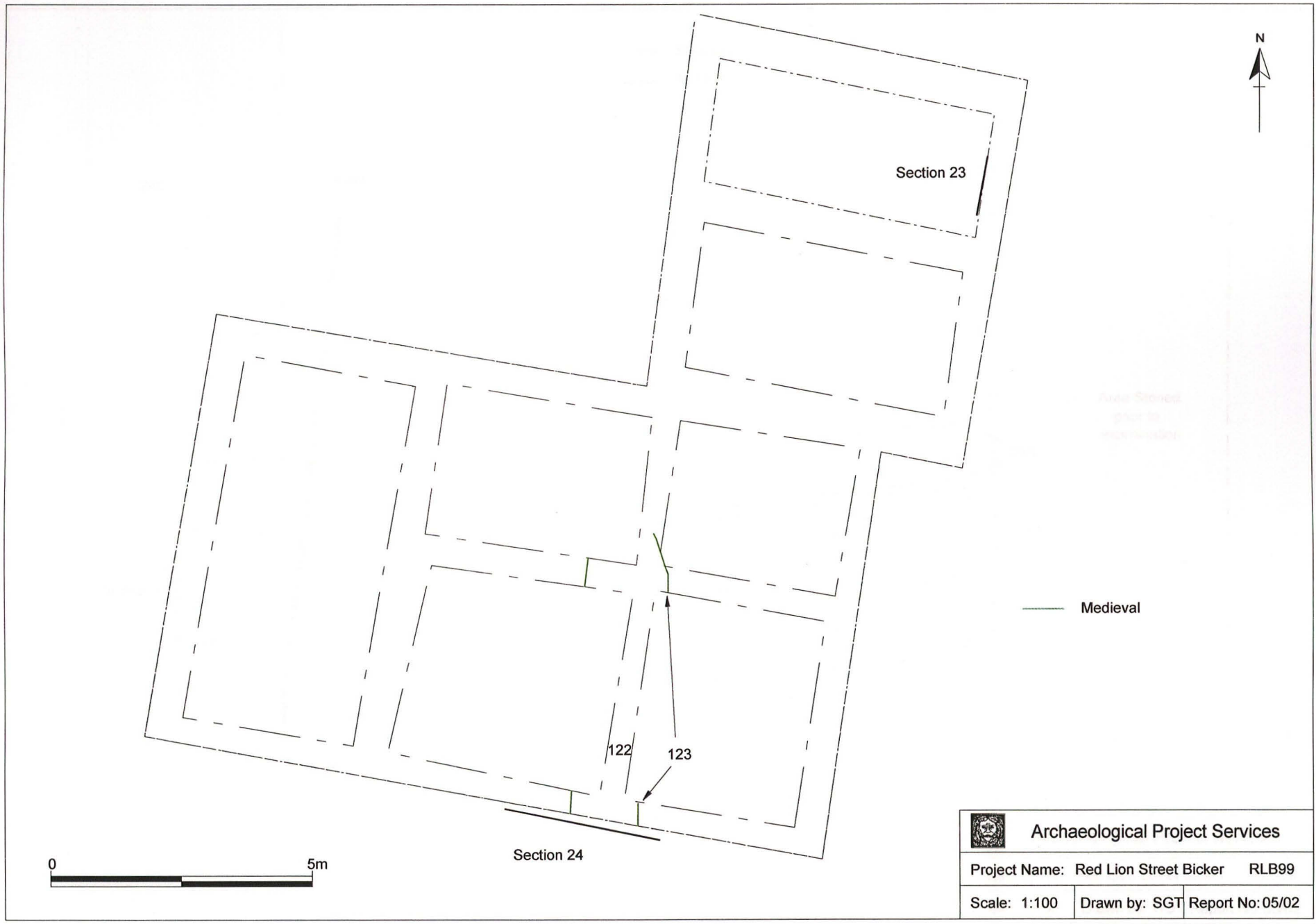


Figure. 10 - Plot 8 features and section locations

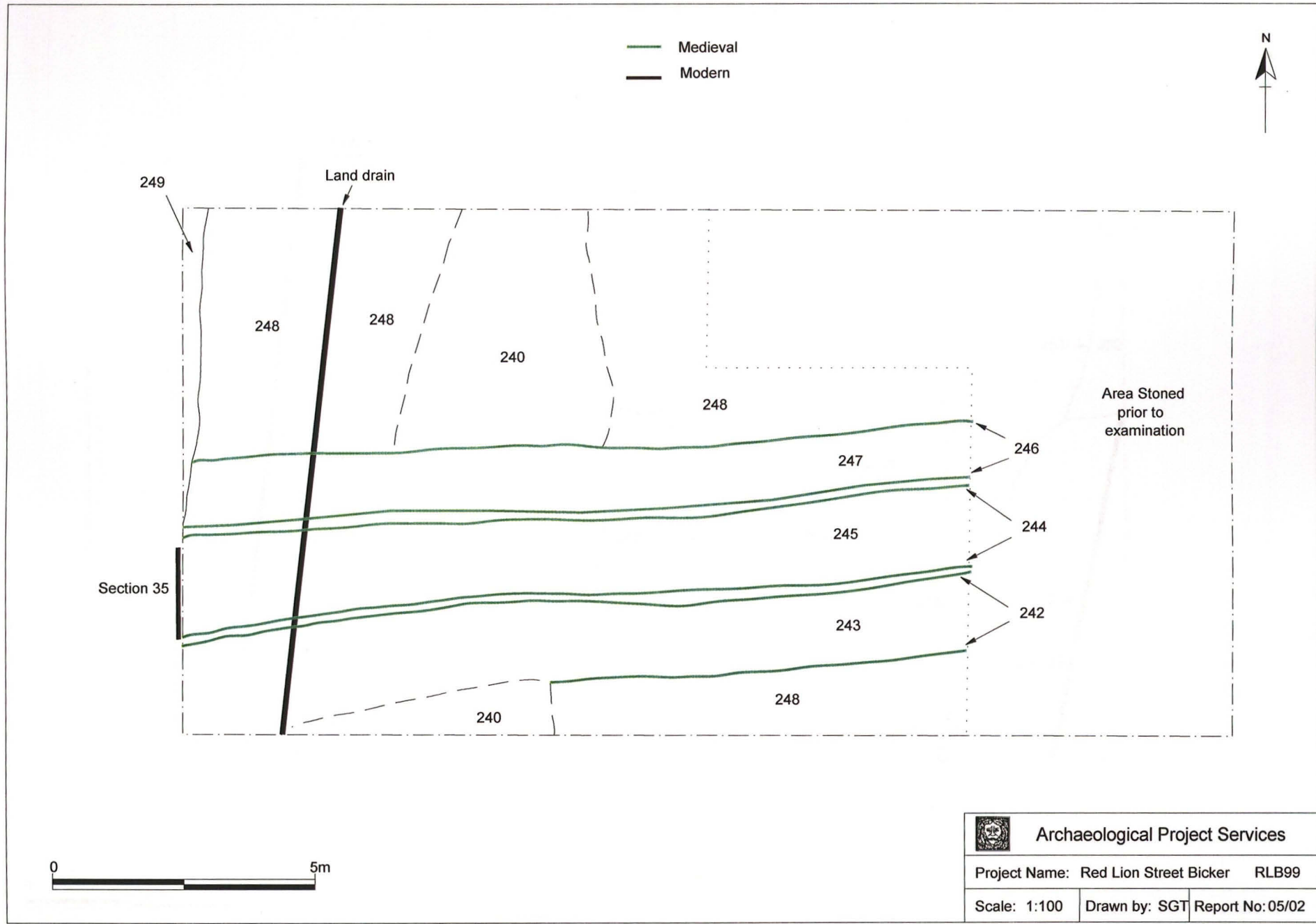
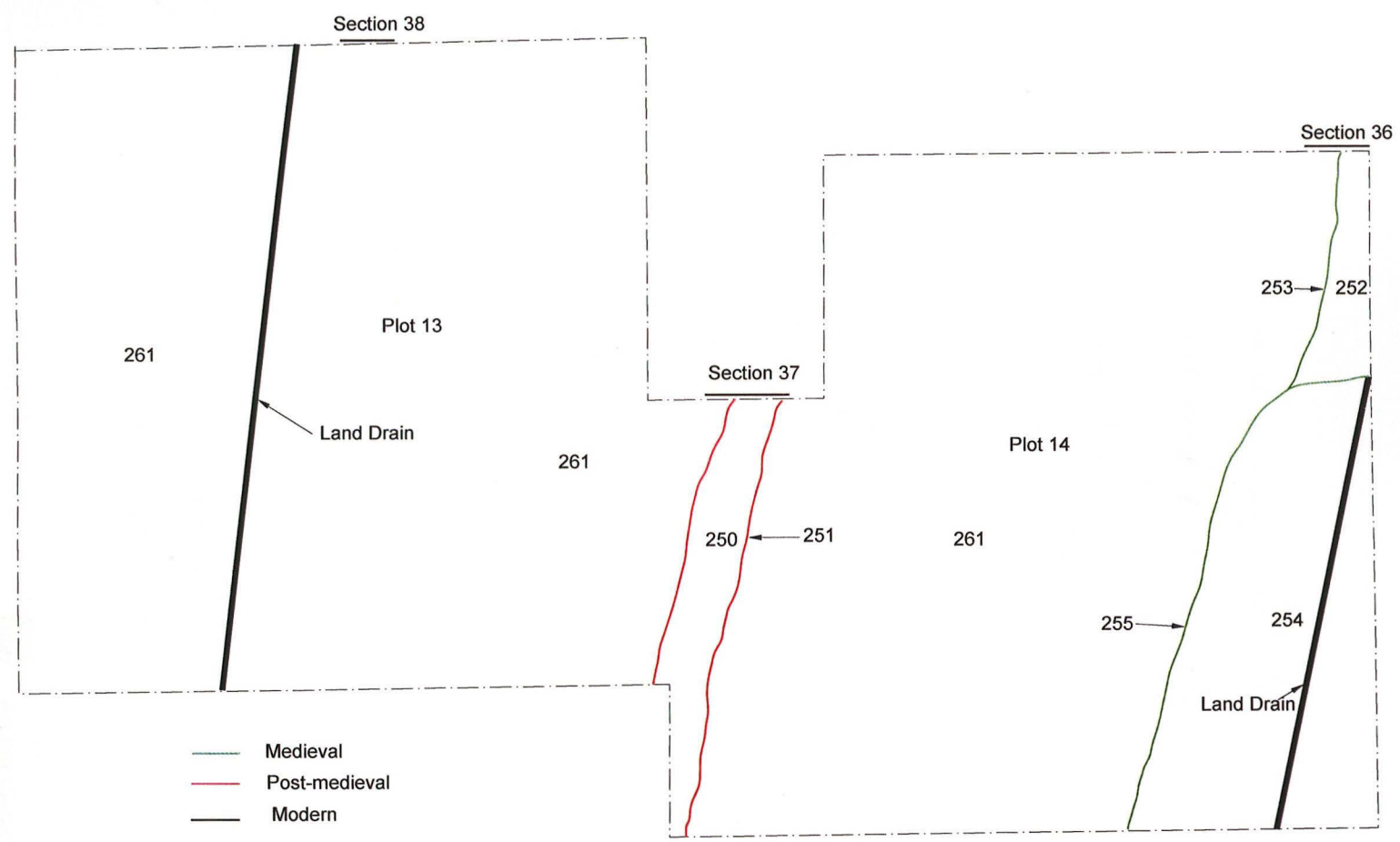


Figure 11 - Plots 11 and 12 features



- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern




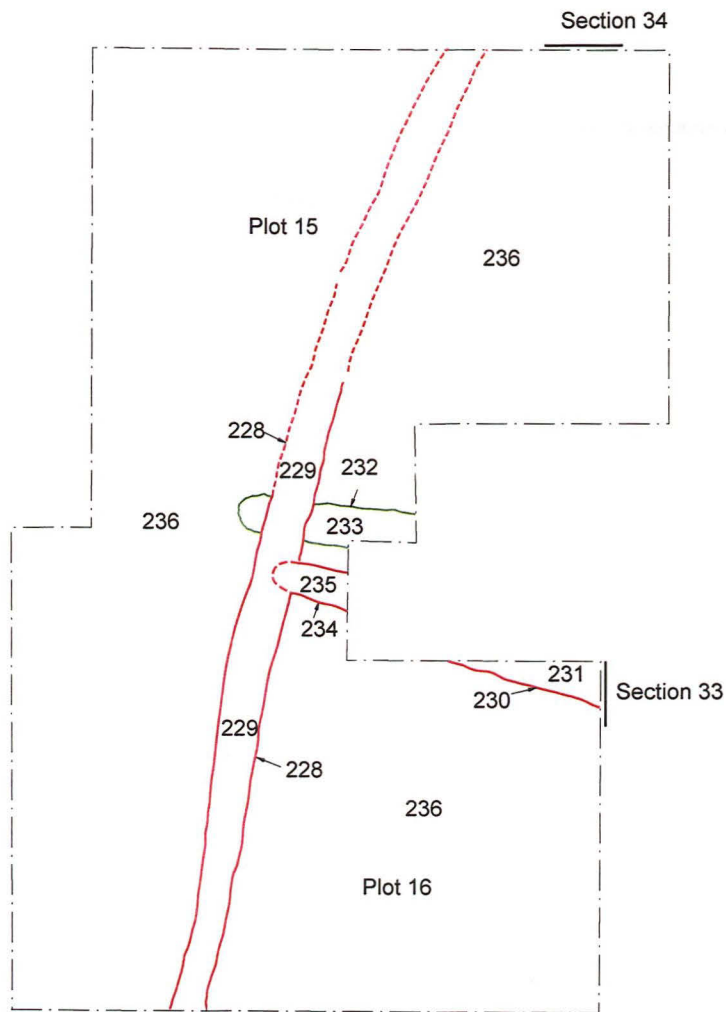
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Figure 12 - Plots 13 and 14 Features and section locations



— Medieval
— Post-medieval



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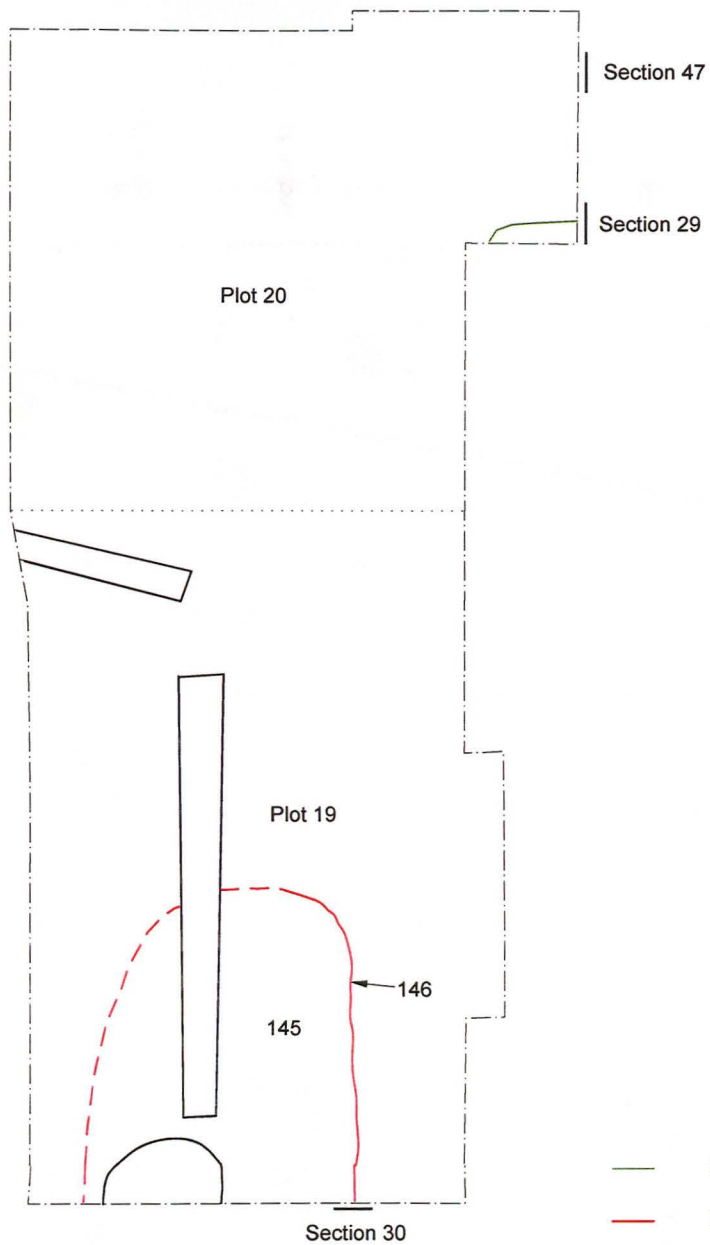
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Figure 13 - Plots 15 and 16 features and section locations



- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern


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Scale: 1:200	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 05/02

Figure 14 - Plots 19 and 20 - Features and section location

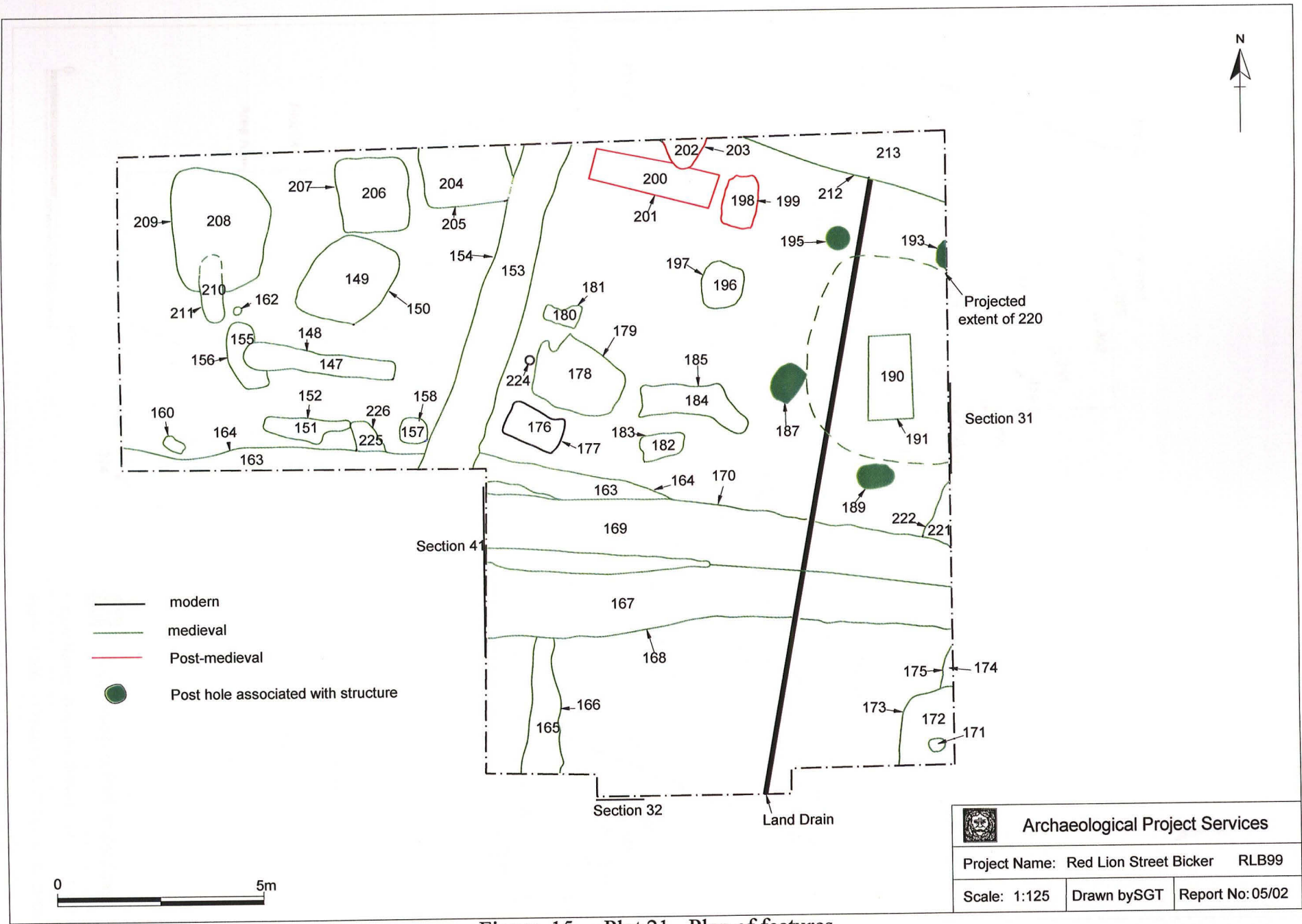
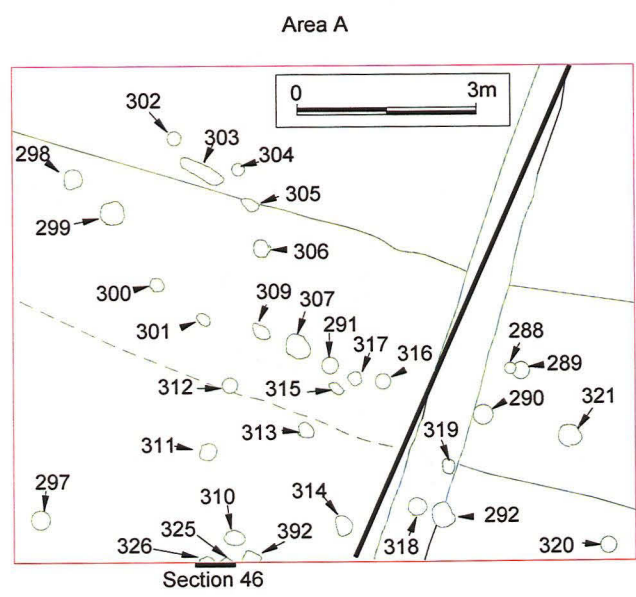
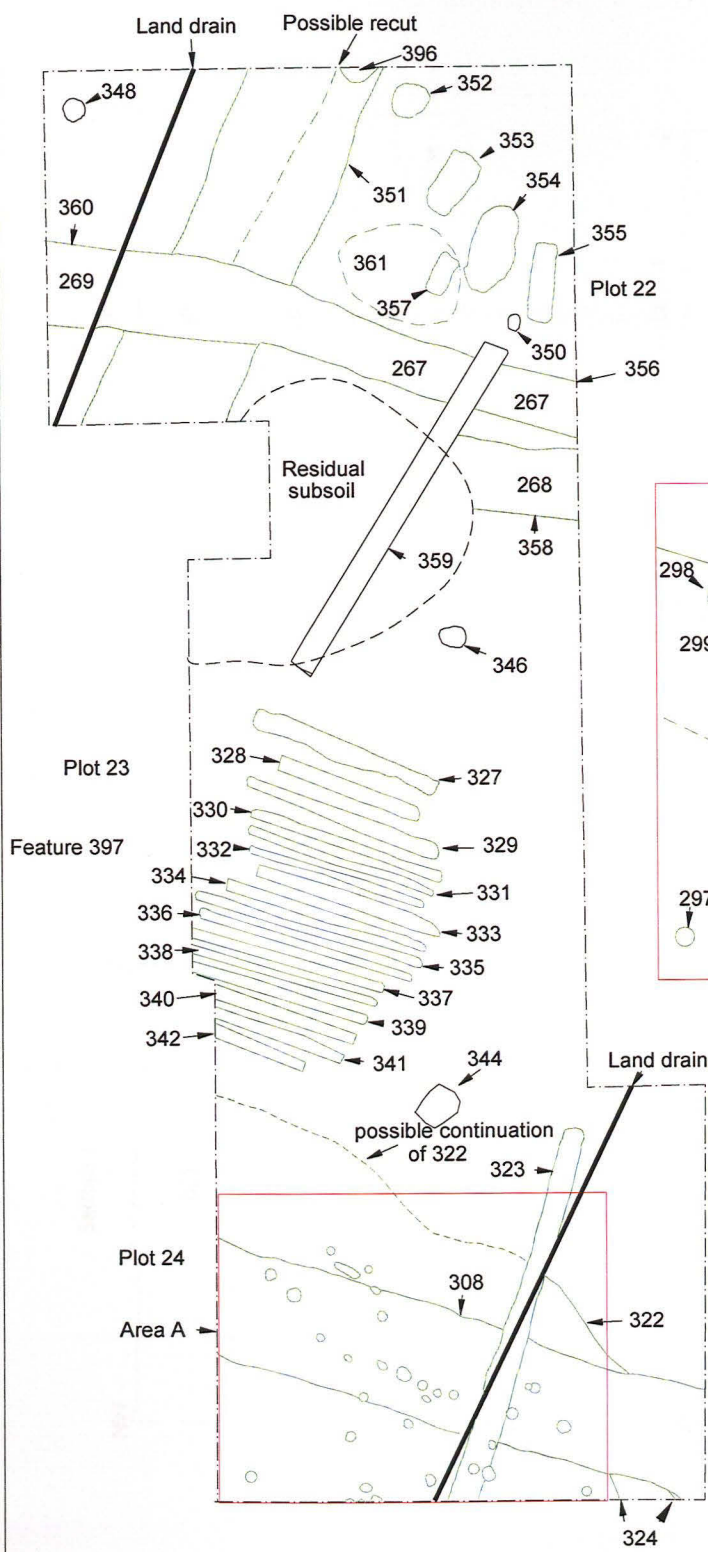


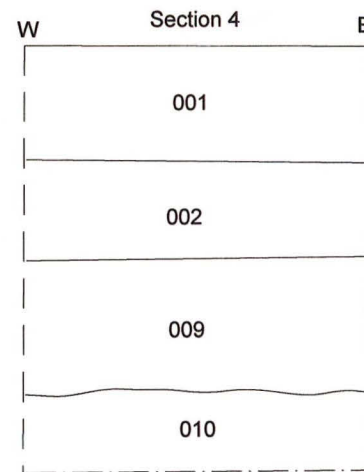
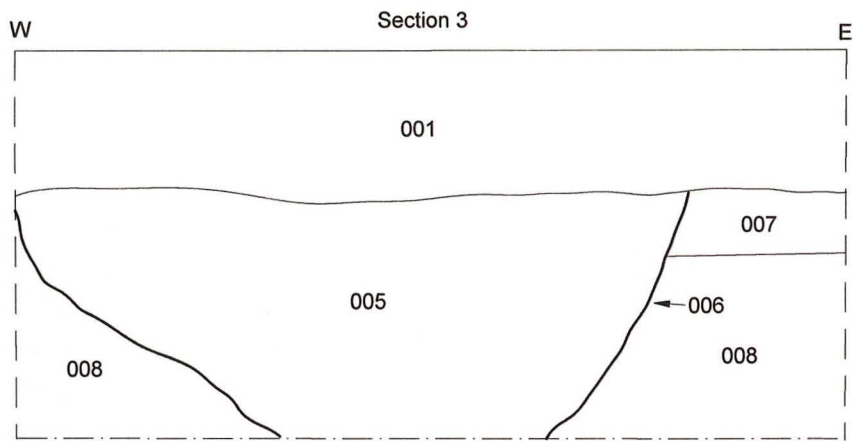
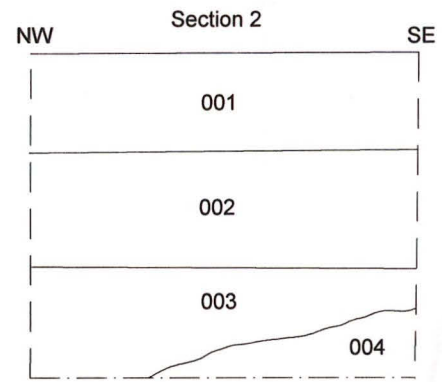
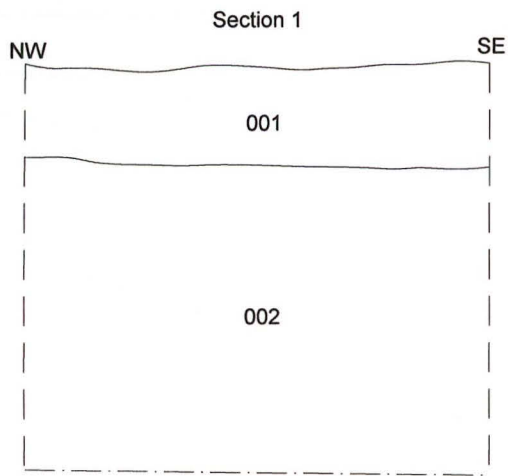
Figure 15 - Plot 21 - Plan of features



- Undated
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern

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Scale: 1:200	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 05/02

Figure 16 - Plots 22, 23 and 24 - features

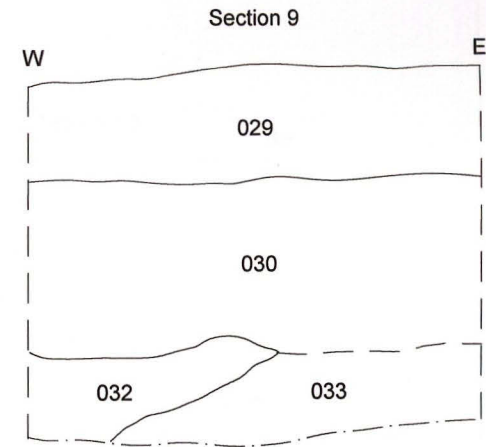
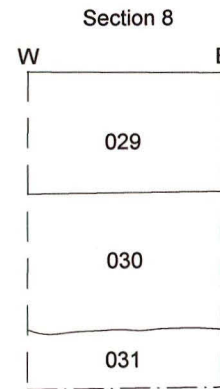
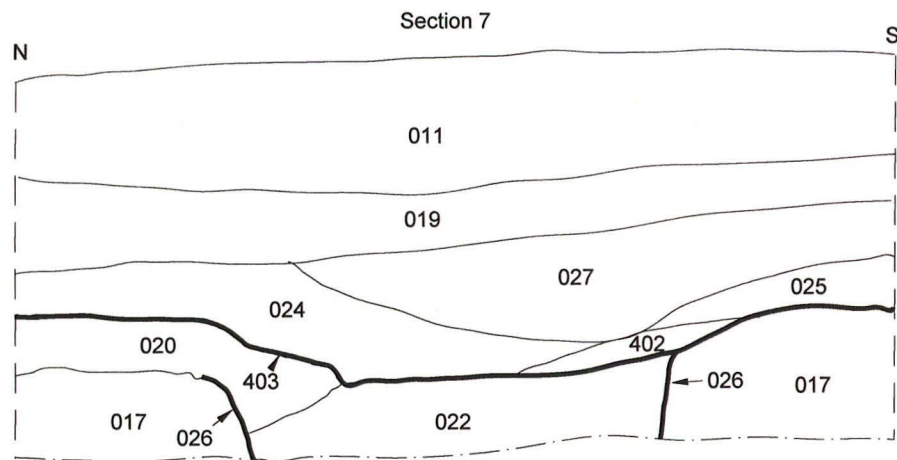
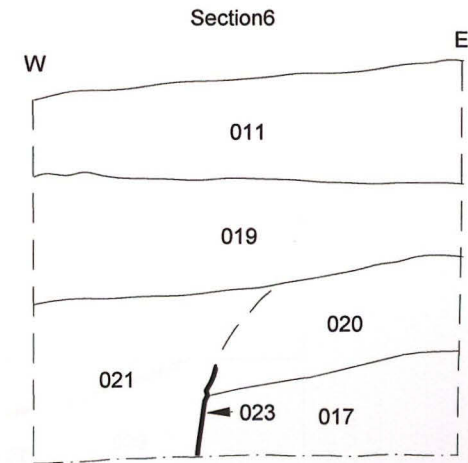
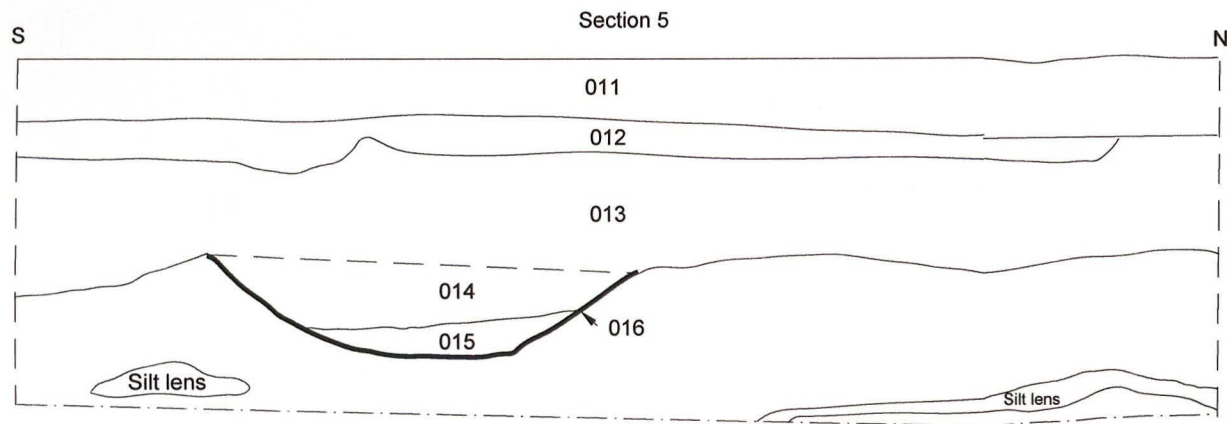


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Figure 17 - Section drawings 1-4




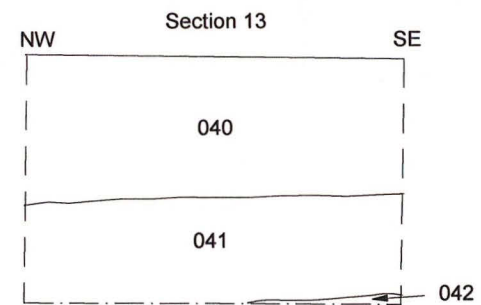
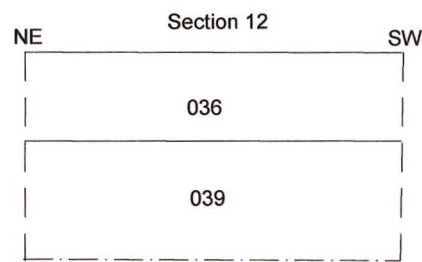
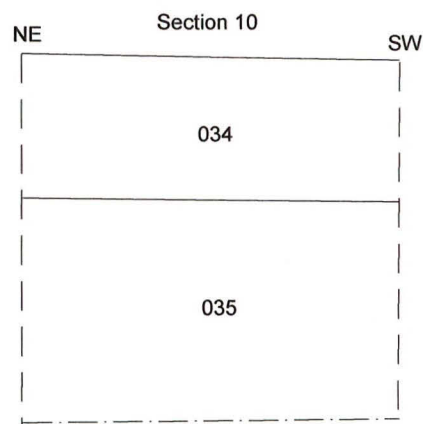
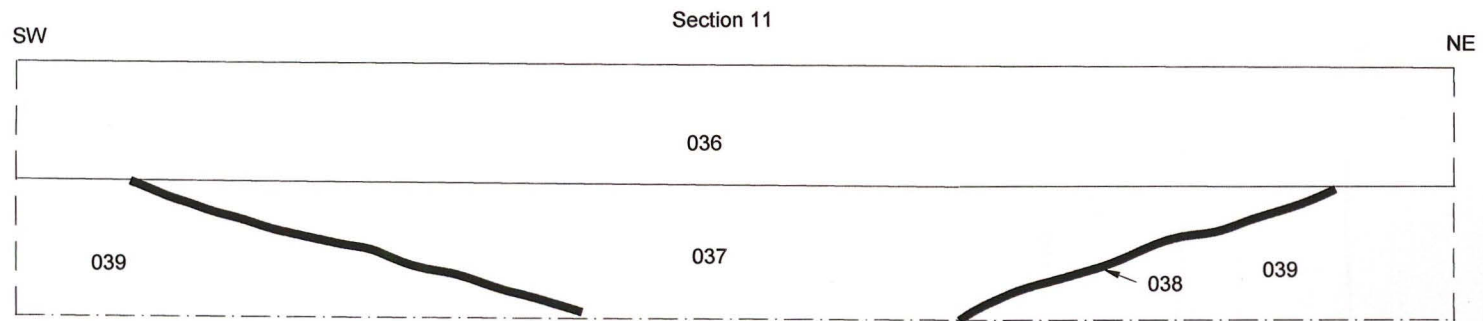
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Figure 18 - Section drawings 5-9



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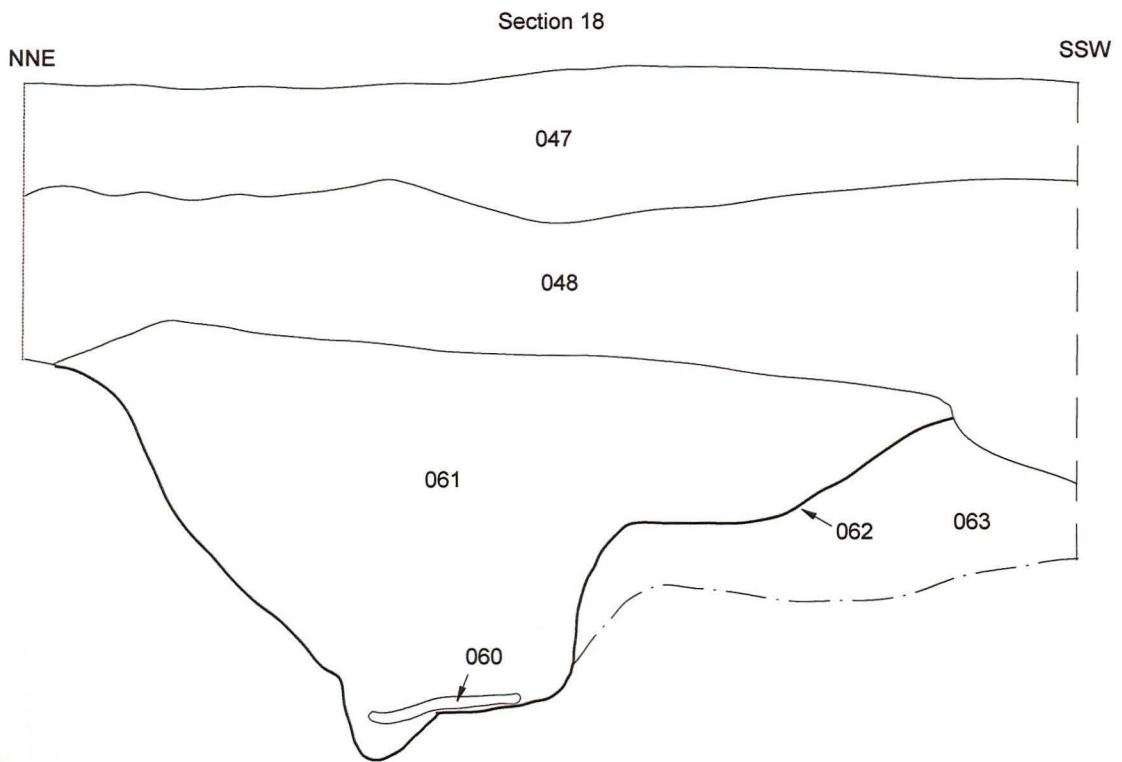
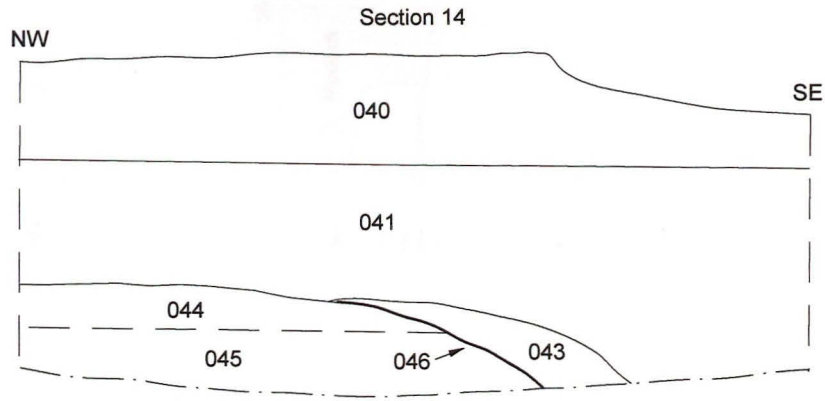
Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 05/02

Figure 19 - Section drawings 10 - 13



Archaeological Project Services

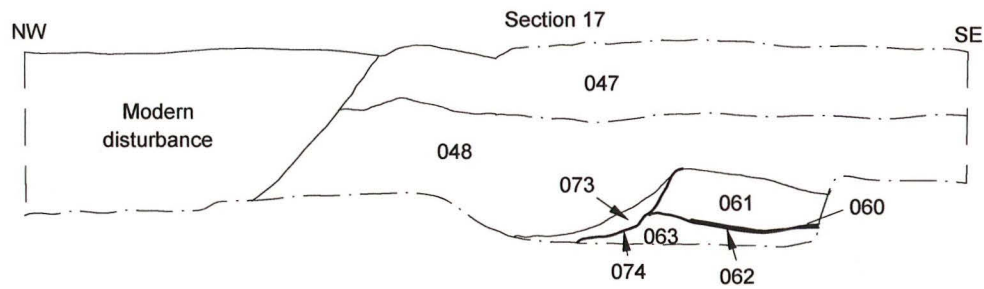
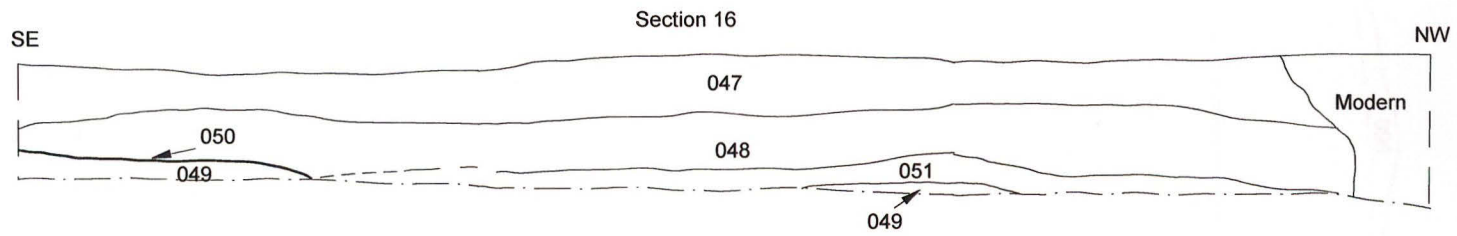
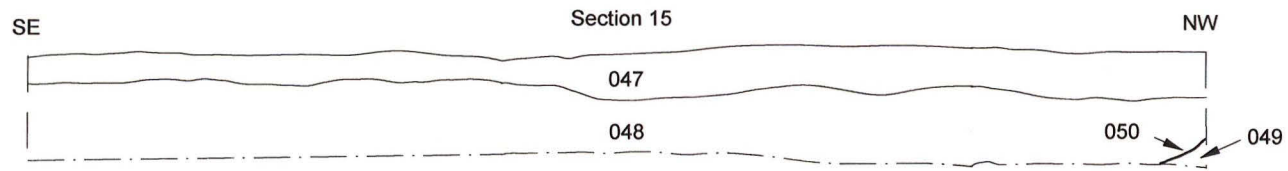
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Scale: 1:15

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 05/02

Figure 20 - Section drawings 14 and 18




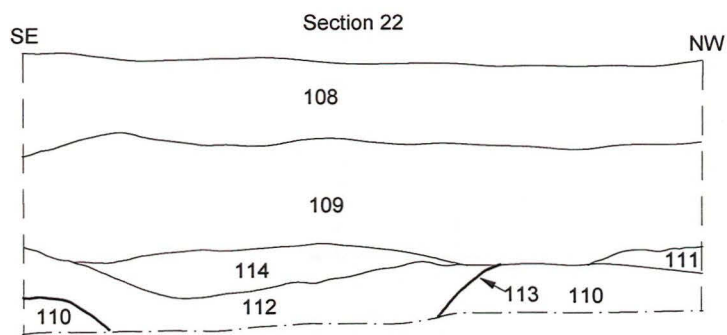
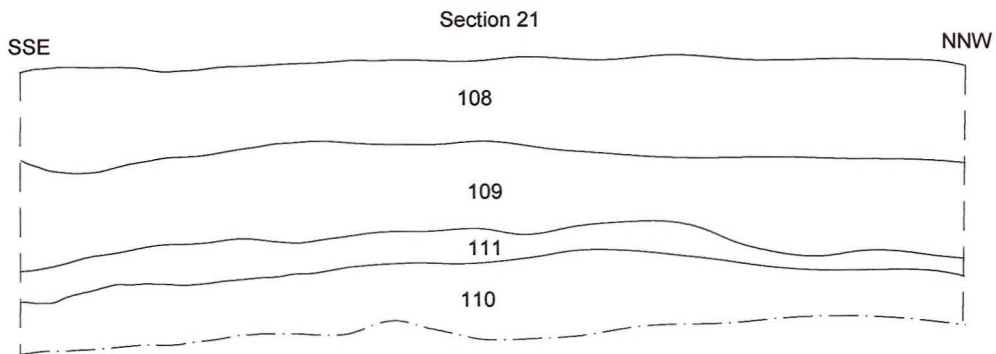
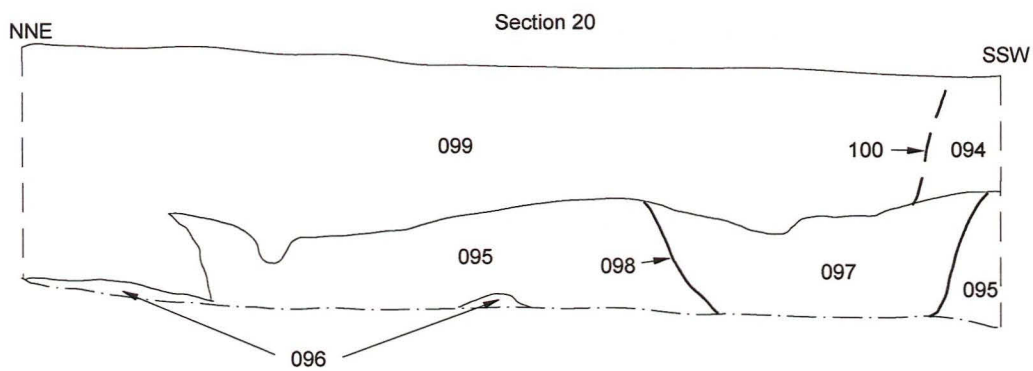
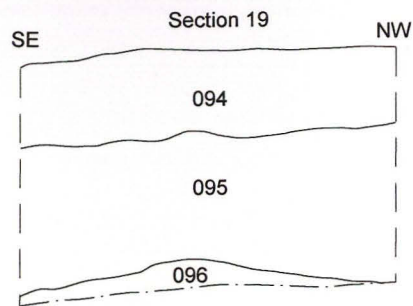
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Figure 21 - Section drawings 15 - 17



Archaeological Project Services

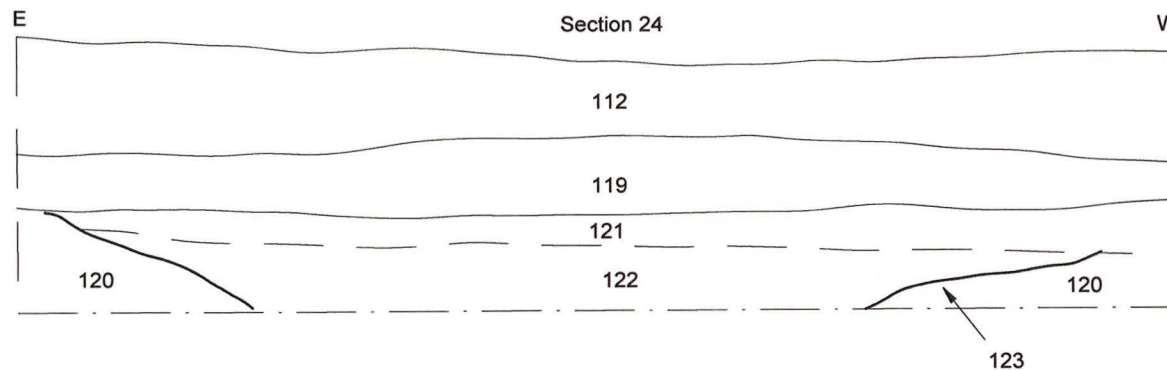
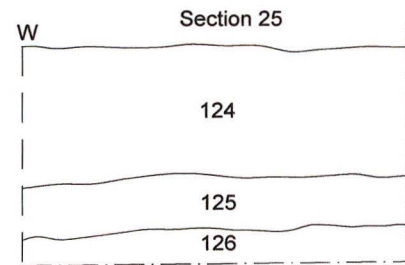
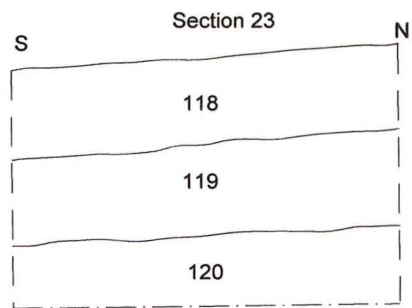
Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 05/02

Figure 22 - Section drawings 19 - 22



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99

Scale: 1:20 Drawn by: SGT Report No: 05/02

Figure 23 - Section drawings 23 - 25

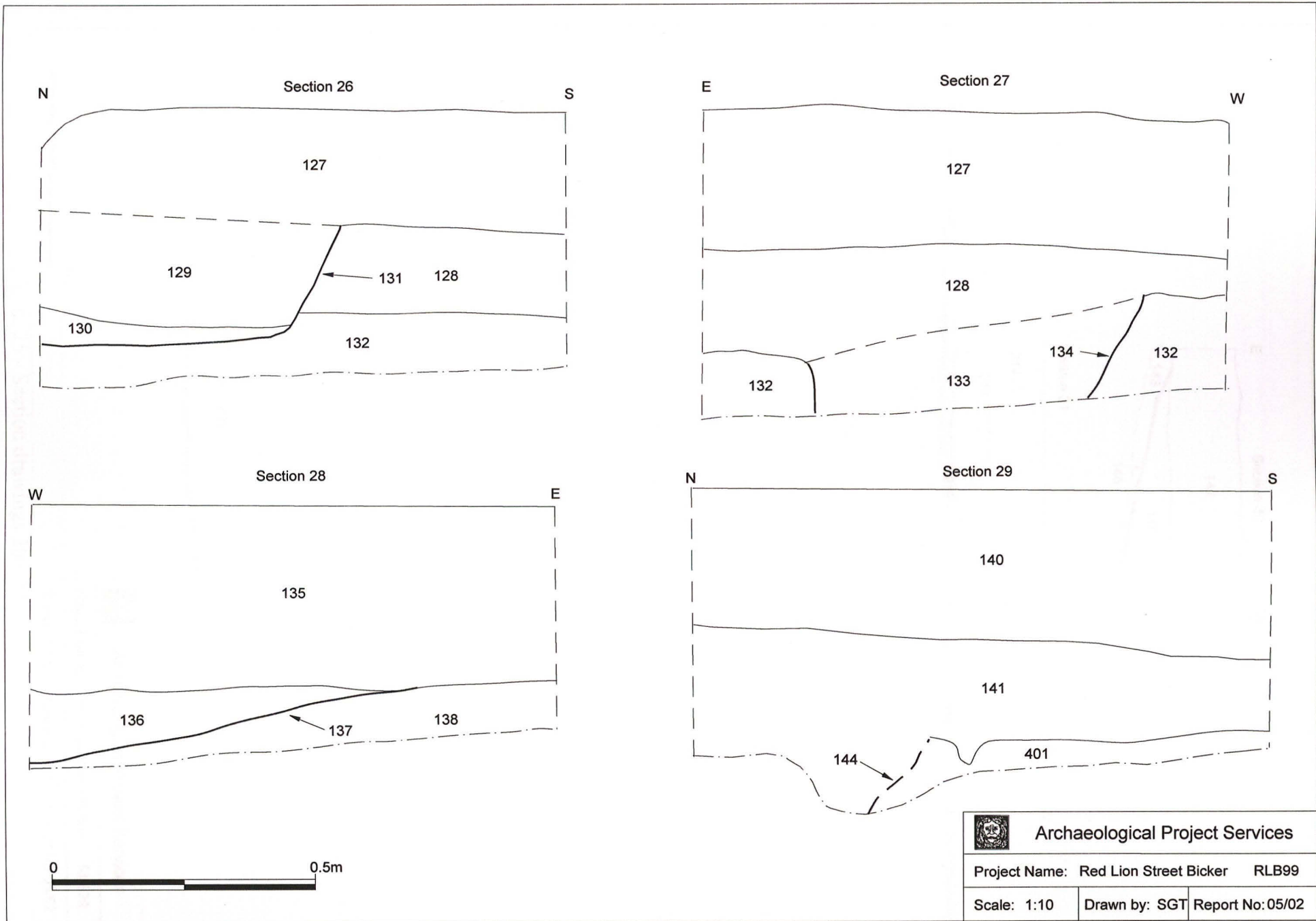
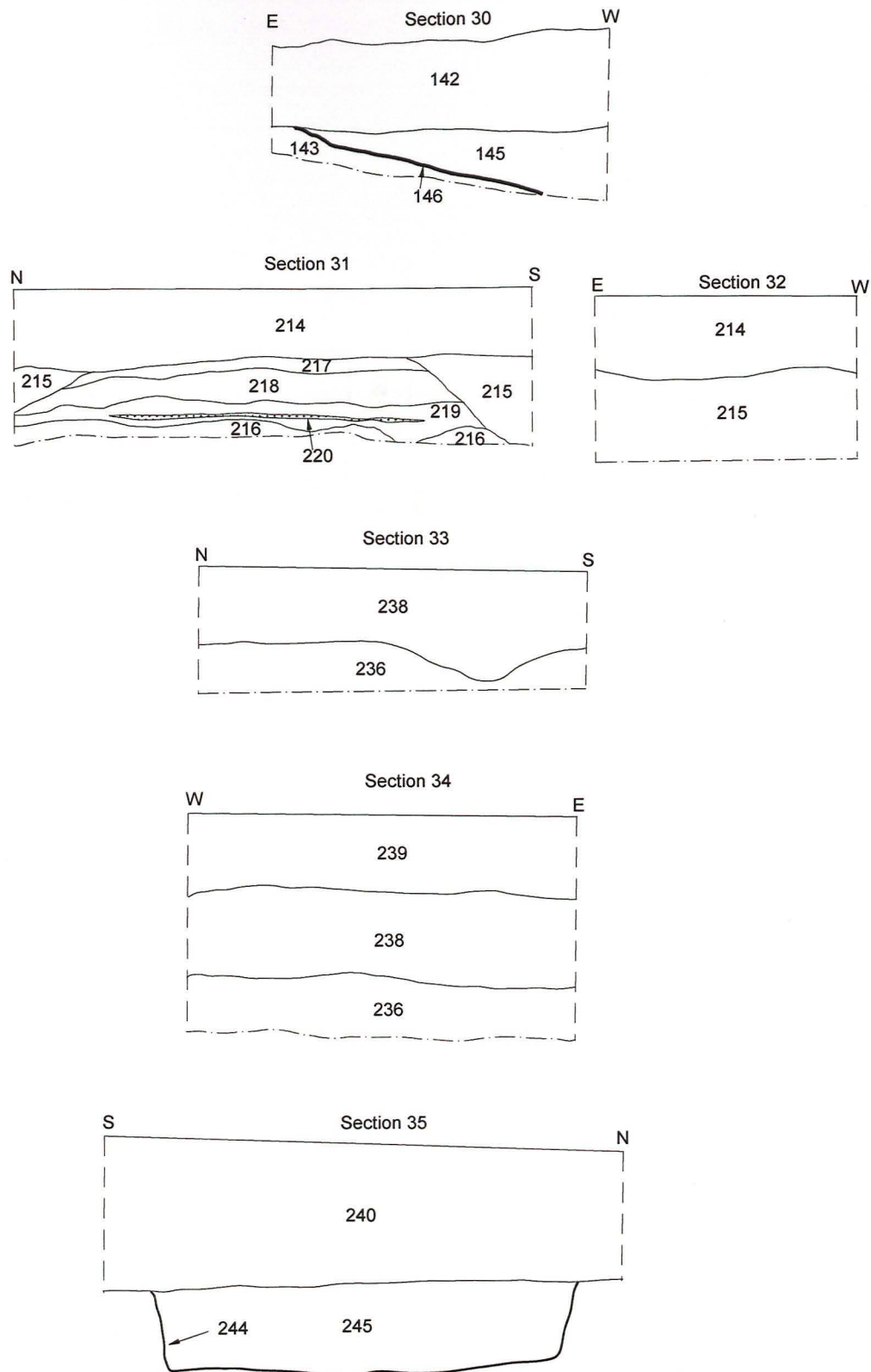


Figure 24 - Section drawings 26 - 29




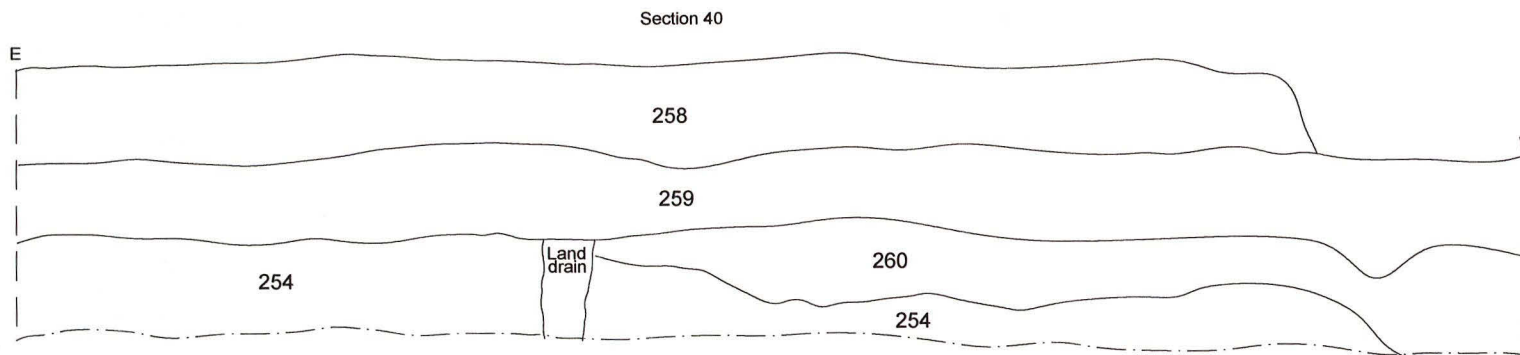
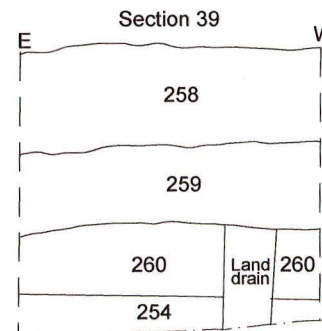
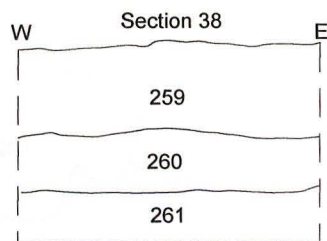
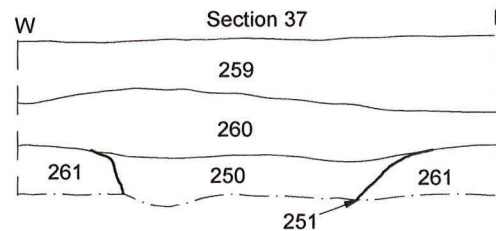
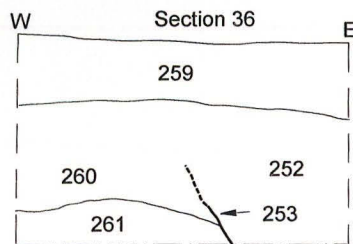
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 05/02

Figure 25 - Section drawings 30 - 35



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99

Scale: 1:25 Drawn by: SGT Report No: 05/02

Figure 26 - Section drawings 36 - 40

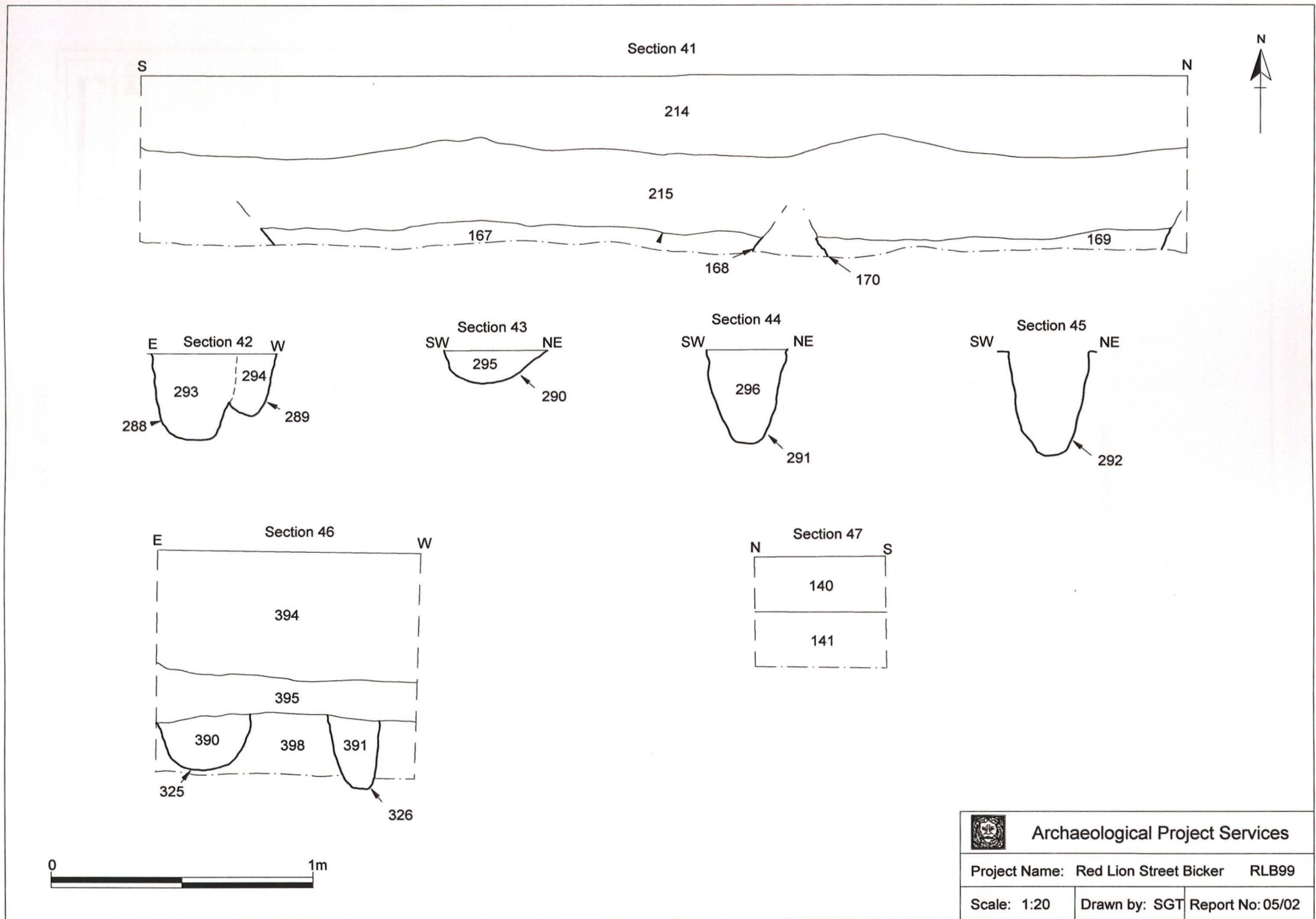



Figure 27 - Section drawings 41 - 47

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street Bicker RLB99		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 05/02

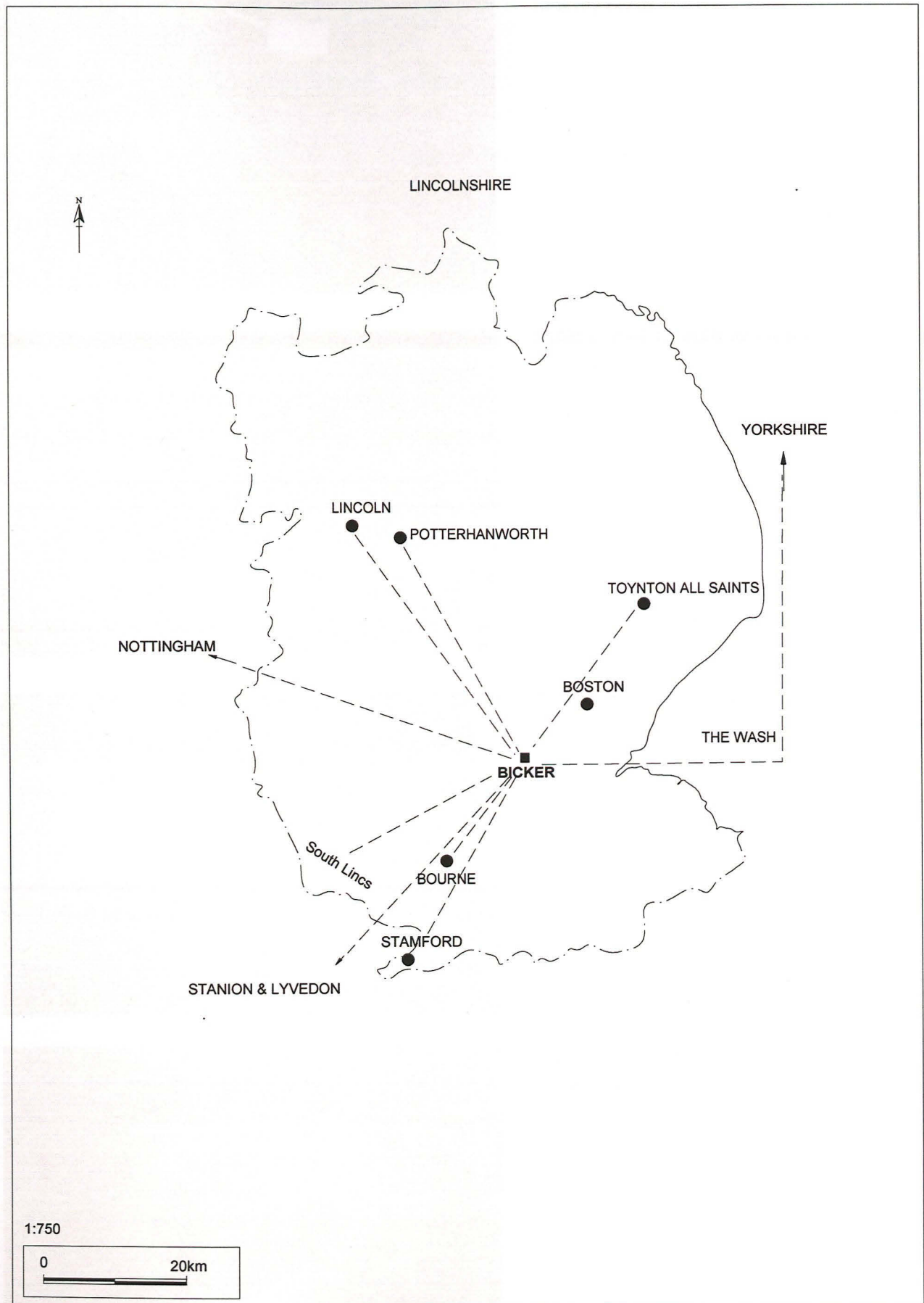


Figure 28 - Medieval pottery sources identified



Plate 1 Plot B, ditch 006
looking north



Plate 2 Plot 1, ditch 062 with
saltern waste, looking west



Plate 3 Plot 21, pit cuts
148, 150, 156 looking
northeast



Plate 4 Plot 21,
Post hole 195



Plate 5 Plot 21 - section 31 showing floor surface related to medieval structure



Plate 6 Plots 11 and 12, possible salt water inlets (242, 244, 246) looking west



Plate 8 Plot 23, view of agricultural or horticultural 'bedding trenches' looking east

Plate 7 Plot 24, view along line of post holes





Plate 9 Plot 2, General view foundation trenches, looking southeast



Plate 10 Plot 21, General view raft cut, looking south



Plate 11 Plot 21, Ditch cuts 168, 170, looking southwest



Plate 12 Plot 21, Probable cooking pit 191, looking south

Appendix 1

**LAND OFF
DONINGTON ROAD/RED LION STREET,
BICKER**

**SPECIFICATION
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
BROADGATE HOMES LTD**

MARCH 1999

1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during a programme of residential development at Red Lion Street/Donington Road, Bicker.*
- 1.2 *Bicker was probably founded in the Late Saxon era and during the medieval period became an important trading village due to its position on the Bicker Haven and as a salt production centre. Previous investigations at the site have revealed medieval and post-medieval remains, including evidence of possible industrial activity.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during all phases of ground works in three areas selected for investigation by the Boston District Community Archaeologist. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded photographically, graphically as scale plans and in writing on pro forma record sheets.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork the records will be ordered and any finds sent for specialist identification and dating. A report will be compiled consisting of a narrative text supported by scale plans.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological watching brief of land at Red Lion Street/Donington Road, Bicker. The site is located at national grid reference TF22553735, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Bicker is situated approximately 10km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough. The site is located on the western side of Donington Road, and to the south of properties fronting Red Lion Street.
- 3.2 The site describes a roughly rectangular area approximately 2 hectares in extent and was, until recently, agricultural land.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Two outline planning applications (numbers B04/0566/95 & B04/0565/95) for residential development were submitted to Boston Borough Council in November 1995. An archaeological evaluation was carried out to assist the determination of the application. Planning permission was granted subject to an archaeological mitigation strategy for a watching brief during groundworks.

5 **DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME**

- 5.1 The scheme consists of the construction of 28 houses, some with detached garages, together with the provision of access roads. Three parts of the site, on the west, north and east sides of the development area, will be subject to archaeological monitoring, as specified in the brief for works set by the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

6 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 The site and surrounding area are relatively flat and lie at approximately 3-4m OD. The local soils consist of coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils of the Romney Association, overlying calcareous or sandy silt loams. Below these soils are glacial deposits above Jurassic clays.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 7.1 No evidence of prehistoric activity has been located within the immediate vicinity. Romano-British material has been recovered from the north of the village.
- 7.2 Bicker was a Domesday settlement and has produced Late Saxon pottery. Saxon stonework is present in the church which still retains much of its Norman architecture. During the early medieval periods Bicker became an important trading community due to its position on the Bicker Haven, which silted-up during the late medieval period. Bicker was also important for its salt production and the shores of the Haven are lined with salt making sites.
- 7.3 A watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services during construction on Red Lion Street, just north of the site, revealed refuse pits and boundary or drainage ditches of the 13th century. Other finds included building material and slag indicating the likelihood of salt making in the area.
- 7.4 Previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site. Ditches and gullies representing medieval and post-medieval land divisions were identified and industrial activity, in the form of a pit containing burnt soils, was also recognised. This industrial pit and residues may be associated with salt-making. It was concluded that the ground surface height had changed little since the construction of the medieval sea bank along Donington Road and that these medieval and post-medieval remains had originally been dug from the surface of the soil. However, the upper part of this soil had been reworked through ploughing and other soil processes over the last 600 years and only those parts of the features that extended below the limit of this reworking had survived, shallower remains having been destroyed. Some cutting of the surface of this reworked soil had occurred in the 19th/20th centuries (Archaeological Project Services 1996).
- 7.5 The site has the potential to contain evidence of salt-making in the northern part of the development area, the Sea Bank along Donington Road and salt-making/industrial activity in the southern area.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 8.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 8.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 8.2.1 Determine the nature of occupation present on the site;
-

- 8.2.2 Establish the sequence of occupation on the site;
- 8.2.3 As far as reasonably practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 8.2.4 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features exposed.

9 **SITE OPERATIONS**

9.1 General considerations

- 9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement in the areas selected by the Boston District Community Archaeologist for investigation. The Boston District Community Archaeologist has defined two levels of investigation, as detailed below.
- 9.2.2 Under standard watching brief conditions in Area 1 (shown on Figure 3), soil stripping will be archaeologically supervised, followed by examination of the subsoil for archaeological features. The trench sides will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The sections of the trench will be drawn at a scale of 1:10. Where features are recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. If necessary, archaeological features will be rapidly excavated to establish their nature and to recover dating and/or environmental evidence. Subsoil stripping will also be archaeologically supervised, followed by inspection of the natural deposits for archaeological features, and recording of same. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits and features encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 9.2.3 Where the Boston District Community Archaeologist has specified an intensive watching brief (Area 2 on Figure 3), the same methodologies as given in Section 9.2.2 will apply though provision will be made for the excavation of the foundation trenches and roadways to pause at the level of the first archaeological horizon in order that all features exposed can be fully excavated and recorded.
- 9.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 9.2.5.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 9.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

- 9.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

10 **POST-EXCAVATION**

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed and marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

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

10.3.2 This will consist of:

10.3.2.1 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

10.3.2.2 Description of the topography of the site.

10.3.2.3 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

10.3.2.4 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

10.3.2.5 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

10.3.2.6 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

10.3.2.7 Sections of the archaeological features.

10.3.2.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

10.3.2.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

10.3.2.10 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman and Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Human Remains Analysis To be appointed dependent on availability

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Donington Road and South of Red Lion Street, Bicker, Lincolnshire (BDR96)*

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 2
Context Summary

Context	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation	Phase/Date
001	C	1	Firm, dark grey brown silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
002	C	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt, c. 0.80m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
003	A	2	Firm, mid-orangey brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – Natural
004	A	2	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, 0.17m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – Natural
005	B	3	Loose, mid-brown clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 006	Phase 3 – post-medieval
006	B	3	Linear feature, 1.8m wide >10m long, N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
007	B	3	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
008	B	3	Loose, light and mid-brown laminated silty clay and clayey silt, >0.50m thick	Natural alluvial deposit	Phase 1 – natural
009	B	4	Loose, light grey fine silt, 0.35m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – natural
010	B	4	Soft, light brown silt, >0.21m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – natural
011	F	5	Loose, mid-brown silt, 0.16m thick containing occasional small rounded stones and brick fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
012	F	5	Loose, mid-reddish brown silt, containing occasional charcoal, brick and sandstone fragments, 0.14m thick x 3m wide N-S	Dumped deposit	Phase 4 – modern
013	F	6	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.30m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
014	F	5	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt	Fill of 016	Phase 3 – post-medieval

015	F	5	Loose, dark brownish grey silt, containing occasional shell fragments	Fill of 016	Phase 3 – post-medieval
016	F	5	Cut, 0.28m deep x 1m wide, concave base, irregular sides	Probable pit	Phase 3 – post-medieval
017	F	5	Loose, light brownish yellow silt and fine sand, >0.4m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – natural
018	F	-	Loose, mid-reddish brown silt, containing occasional charcoal, brick and sandstone fragments, 0.15m thick x 2.15m wide E-W, 1.1m N-S	Dumped deposit	Phase 4 – modern
019	F	6,7	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional brick and tile fragments, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit	Phase 4 – modern
020	F	6,7	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt, >0.27m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
021	F	6	Loose, mid-brown silt containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 023	Phase 2 – medieval
022	F	7	Loose, mid-brown silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 026	Phase 2 – medieval
023	F	6	Oval shaped cut, 1.43m E-W, 0.70m N-S, 0.44m deep, steep sides	Pit	Phase 2 – medieval
024	F	7	Loose, mid-brown with yellow flecks silt, 0.25m thick	Fill of 403	Phase 2 – medieval
025	F	7	Loose, mid-greyish yellow-brown silt, 0.13m thick containing occasional brick and tile fragments	Fill of 403	Phase 2 – medieval
026	F	7	Linear cut, >2.5m E-W, 1.05m N-S, steep sided, E-W orientation	Probable ditch	Phase 2 – medieval
027	F	7	Friable, Light brownish yellow silt, containing blue grey clay, black charcoal and brown silt lenses	Dumped, levelling deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
028	E	-	Loose, mid-brown silt and animal bone 0.54m E-W, 0.34m N-S x 0.25m thick	Grave fill of animal burial	Phase 4 – modern
029	E	8,9	Firm, dark brown, silt, 0.31m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
030	E	8,9	Loose, mid-yellowish brown, silt containing occasional shell, brick and tile fragments, 0.35m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
031	E	8	Loose, mid-brownish grey silt and fine sand containing occasional charcoal and shell flecks, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit	Phase 1 – natural

032	F	9	Loose, light brownish yellow, silt and fine sand up to 0.75m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – natural
033	F	9	Loose, mid-brownish grey silt and fine sand containing occasional charcoal and shell flecks, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit	Phase 1 – natural
034	D	10	Compact grey brown silt, containing occasional small stones and charcoal fragments, 0.44m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
035	D	10	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt containing occasional charcoal and brick fragments	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
036	2,3	11,12	Firm, dark brown silt, 0.33m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
037	3	11	Soft, mid-brown silt >0.36m thick	Fill of 038	Phase 3 – post-medieval
038	3	11	Linear cut, 3.2m wide x >0.36m deep, steep sides, N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
039	2,3	11,12	Soft, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional shell fragments, >0.36m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
040	4	13,14	Firm, dark blackish brown silt containing occasional charcoal, brick and tile and patches of burnt soil, 0.40m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
041	4	13,14	Loose, mid-greyish yellow brown silt containing occasional charcoal, brick, tile and shell fragments, 0.30m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
042	4	13	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
043	4	14	Firm, mid-yellowish brown with blackish grey mottling silt, containing occasional charcoal, fired clay and shell fragments	Fill of 046	Phase 3 – post-medieval
044	4	14	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.10m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
045	4	14	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal, shell, brick and tile and burnt soil patches, >0.13m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
046	4	14	Linear cut, 2.8m wide, >5m long gradually sloping sides N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
047	1	15,16,17&	Friable, dark blackish grey silt	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern

		18			
048	1	15,16,17 & 18	Loose, mid-brown clayey silt containing occasional fired clay and charcoal fragments, 0.36m deep	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
049	1	15,16	Loose, light reddish brown silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and rare flint gravel	Probable medieval ploughsoil	Phase 2 - medieval
050	-	-	Void		
051	1	16	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Ploughed out fill of 055	Phase 3 - post-medieval
052	1	16	Loose, mid-greyish brown, clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 053	Phase 2 - medieval
053	1	16	Semi-circular feature partially exposed, 1m x 0.26m wide	Probable circular pit	Phase 2 - medieval
054	1	16	Compact, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and flint gravel	Fill of 055	Phase 3 - post-medieval
055	1	16	Linear cut, E-W orientation, >11m long, 1.2m wide	Ditch	Phase 3 - post-medieval
056	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 057	Phase 2 - medieval
057	1	-	Linear cut, 3.30m long, 0.60m wide, NE-SW orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
058	1	17	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell flecks, green staining	Fill of 059	Phase 2 - medieval
059	1	17,18	Linear cut, 3.2m long x 1.40m wide E-W orientation	Probable ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
060	1	17,18	Loose, black silt, high organic content	Fill of 062	Phase 3 - post-medieval
061	1	17,18	Loose, mottled black, red-yellow and brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and fired clay	Fill of 062	Phase 3 - post-medieval
062	1	17,18	Linear cut, 1.68m wide, 0.70m deep x >4m long, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 - post-medieval
063	1	17,18	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 - medieval
064	1	-	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 065	Phase 2 - medieval

065	1	-	Linear cut, 3.30m long x 0.60m wide exposed in plan - N-S orientation	Possible ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
066	1	-	Loose, greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 065	Phase 2 - medieval
067	1	-	Loose, greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional pieces of clay and charcoal flecks	Fill of 068	Phase 2 - medieval
068	1	-	Linear cut, 0.67 x 0.43m exposed in plan NE-SW orientation	Probable gully	Phase 2 - medieval
069	1	-	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material and charcoal fragments	Fill of 070	Phase 2 - medieval
070	1	-	Sub-circular cut, partially exposed in plan 1.15 x 0.60m	Possible pit	Phase 2 - medieval
071	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 072	Phase 2 - medieval
072	1	-	Linear cut, 0.67m x 0.49m exposed in plan NE-SW orientation	Probable gully	Phase 2 - medieval
073	1	-	Loose, grey clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material and charcoal fragments	Fill of 074	Phase 2 - medieval
074	1	-	Linear cut, 4m long x 0.70m wide exposed in plan E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
075	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional shell, charcoal and flint gravel	Fill of 076	Phase 2 - medieval
076	1	-	Linear cut, 3.0m long x 0.7m wide exposed in plan, NE-SW orientation	Probable ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
077	1	-	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 078	Phase 2 - medieval
078	1	-	Irregular shaped cut, 3.2m x 0.95m exposed in plan, Probable N-S orientation	Probable Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
079	1	-	Loose, grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 080	Phase 2 - medieval
080	1	-	Linear cut, 0.55m x 0.48m exposed in plan N-S orientation	Probable gully	Phase 3 - medieval

081	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent ceramic building material fragments and occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 082	Phase 2 – medieval
082	1	-	Linear cut, 1.25 x 1m exposed in plan, NW-SE orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 – medieval
083	1	-	Loose, yellowish brown silt	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2- medieval
084	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 085	Phase 2 – medieval
085	1	-	Linear cut, rounded southern corner, 0.70m x 0.50m exposed in plan N-S orientation	Probable pit	Phase 2 – medieval
086	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 087	Phase – medieval
087	1	-	Cut, 1.7m x 1.2m exposed in plan	Possible pit?	Phase 2 – medieval
088	1	-	Compact, light grey clay	Fill of 089	Phase 4 – modern
089	1	-	Linear cut, N-S orientation, 0.60 x 0.50m exposed in plan	Probable gully	Phase 4 – modern
090	1	-	Loose, dark greyish black clayey silt containing moderate charcoal fragments	Fill of 091	Phase 2 – medieval
091	1	-	Partially exposed, probable linear cut, 0.5 x 0.3m exposed in plan N-S orientation	Probable ditch	Phase 2 – medieval
092	1	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 082	Phase 2 - medieval
093	1	-	Compact, grey clay	Fill of 082	Phase 2 - medieval
094	5	19	Compact dark greyish black silt	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
095	5	19	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
096	5	19	Loose, mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Alluvial deposit	Phase 1 – natural
097	5	20	Loose, mid-brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 098	Phase 2 - medieval

098	5	20	Cut, concave sides, 0.95m wide x 0.30m deep exposed, Probable E-W orientation	Possible ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
099	5	20	Compact mottled grey, black and brown clayey silts 2.4m x 0.55m deep exposed in section	Fill of 100	Phase 4 - modern
100	5	20	Rectilinear, irregular base NE-SW orientation	Modern cut unknown function	Phase 4 - modern
101	5	-	Loose, light yellow-reddish brown silt	Natural alluvial deposit	Phase 1 - natural
102	5	-	Loose, mid-brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 103	Phase 2 - medieval
103	5	-	Linear cut, N-S orientation 2m wide >5m long	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
104	5	-	Loose, mottled reddish grey brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 105	Phase 2 - medieval
105	5	-	Linear cut, N-S orientation, >3.5m long x 0.70m wide	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
106	5	-	Loose, grey reddish-brown clayey silt	Fill of 107	Phase 2 - medieval
107	5	-	Partially exposed semi-circular cut, 0.70m x 0.39m	Probable circular pit	Phase 2 - medieval
108	6	21,22	Compact, light greyish black silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
109	6	21,22	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing charcoal fragments and small angular stones, 0.40m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
110	6	21	Loose, mid-reddish brown silty clay	Natural alluvial deposit	Phase 1 - natural
111	6	21	Loose, light yellowish brown silt, 0.12m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 - medieval
112	6	22	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 113	Phase 2 - medieval
113	6	22	Linear cut, 4.2 x 0.80m exposed N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
114	6	22	Loose, light yellowish grey brown clayey silt	Fill of 113	Phase 2 - medieval
115	6	-	Compact, light bluish grey clay	Natural geological	Phase 1 - natural

				deposit	
116	7	-	Loose, mid-brownish yellow silt, 0.36m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
117	7	-	Loose, dark blackish brown silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
118	8	23	Loose, dark brown silt, 0.23m thick containing occasional ceramic building material and coal fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
119	8	23	Loose, mid-greyish brown sand and silt, 0.25m thick containing occasional charcoal, brick and shell and patches of burnt soil	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
120	8	23	Loose, light yellowish brown fine sands and silt, >0.20m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 - medieval
121	8	24	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.10m thick	Natural infilling of 123	Phase 2 - medieval
122	8	24	Firm, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Natural infill of 123	Phase 2 - medieval
123	8	24	Linear feature, 2.6m wide, >4.56m long - N-S, gently sloping sides	Probable water cut channel	Phase 2 - medieval
124	9	25	Loose, dark brown silt, 0.23m thick containing occasional ceramic building material and coal fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
125	9	25	Loose, mid-greyish brown sand and silt, 0.25m thick containing occasional charcoal, brick and shell and patches of burnt soil	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
126	9	25	Loose, light yellowish brown fine sands and silt, >0.20m thick	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 - medieval
127	10	26,27	Loose, dark brown silt, 0.23m thick containing occasional ceramic building material and coal fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
128	10	26,27	Loose, mid-brown to yellowish brown silt and fine sand containing occasional charcoal and brick fragments	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
129	10	26	Firm, dark brown silt, 0.20m thick	Fill of 131	Phase 3 - post-medieval
130	10	26	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt and fine sand	Fill of 131	Phase 3 - post-medieval
131	10	26	Cut, 1.4m N-S x 3.65m E-w, steep sides slightly undulating base	Possible pit	Phase 3 - post-medieval
132	10	26,27	Loose, mid-brownish yellow silts and fine sand	Medieval flood deposit	Phase 2 - medieval

133	10	27	Loose, mid-yellowish brown, fine sand and silt containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 134	Phase 2 – medieval
134	10	27	Linear cut, 0.64m wide x >0.20m deep, steep sides N-S orientation	Gully	Phase 2 – medieval
135	18	28	Loose, dark brown silt containing occasional brick fragments and stones, 0.35m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
136	18	28	Loose, mottled mid-brown and yellowish brown silt, containing occasional charcoal and coal fragments	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
137	18	28	Rectangular feature, rounded edges, >10m N-S x 8m E-W, gradually sloping sides	Probable natural hollow	Phase 3 – post-medieval
138	18	28	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.09m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
139	18	28	Friable, mid-reddish grey brown silt, containing occasional brick, charcoal shell and limestone fragments, 0.28m thick	Fill of 137	Phase 3 – post-medieval
140	20	47	Loose, dark brown silt	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
141	20	47	Loose, mid-yellowish brown silt and fine sands	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
142	19	-	Loose, dark brown silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
143	19	-	Loose, mid-brownish yellow silt	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
144	20	29	Irregularly shaped feature, Probable E-W orientation, unclear in plan due to shallow excavation, filled by 141	Possible Pit	Phase 2 – medieval
145	19	30	Loose, mid-brown silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, stones and burnt stone	Fill of 146	Phase 3 – post-medieval
146	19	30	elongated cut, >8m N-S x 7m E-W > 0.42m deep. N-S orientation	Probable pit	Phase 3 – post-medieval
147	21	-	Loose, light greyish yellow-brown silt containing frequent shells and occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 148	Phase 2 – medieval
148	21	-	Linear cut, 3.5m long x 0.50m wide E-W orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 – medieval
149	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, containing occasional shells and charcoal	Fill of 150	Phase 2 - medieval

			fragments		
150	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners 2.1m x 1.9m exposed in plan SW-NE orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 - medieval
151	21	-	Firm, grey brown clayey silt containing frequents mussel shells	Fill of 152	Phase 2 - medieval
152	21	-	Slightly amorphous linear cut, 2.1m long x 0.60m wide, rounded corners E-W orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 - medieval
153	21	-	Loose mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 154	Phase 2 - medieval
154	21	-	Linear cut, >8.2m long x 1.2m wide, NW-SE orientation	Boundary ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
155	21	-	Loose, light grey silt containing occasional mussel shell fragments	Fill of 156	Phase 2 - medieval
156	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners 1.5m long x 0.7m wide, NE-SW orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
157	21	-	Loose, light grey silt	Fill of 158	Phase 2 - medieval
158	21	-	Circular cut, 0.63m diameter	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
159	21	-	Loose, mid grey silt containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 160	Phase 2 - medieval
160	21	-	Rectangular cut, squared corners, 0.58m x 0.25m SE-NW orientation	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
161	21	-	Loose, light grey clayey silt	Fill of 162	Phase 2 - medieval
162	21	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
163	21	-	Loose, light greyish brown silt, containing occasional small pieces of clay and black organic lenses	Fill of 164	Phase 2 - medieval
164	21	-	Linear cut, >7.2m long x 0.60m wide E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
165	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional mussel shell fragments	Fill of 166	Phase 2 - medieval
166	21	-	Linear cut, >3.4m long x 0.90m wide N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval

167	21	41	Loose, light grey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and frequent mussel shell fragments.	Fill of 168	Phase 2 - medieval
168	21	41	Linear cut, >11.60m long x 1.60m wide E-W orientation	Boundary/drainage ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
169	21	41	Loose, light grey silt containing occasional mussel shell and clay fragments	Fill of 170	Phase 2 - medieval
170	21	41	Linear cut, >11.60m long x 1.4m wide E-W orientation	Boundary/drainage ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
171	21	-	Loose, blackish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and brown/red burnt soil patches	Fire rakings - dumped fill of 173	Phase 2 - medieval
172	21	-	Firm, mid grey silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 173	Phase 2 - medieval
173	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 1.8m long x 1.4m wide, N-S orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 - medieval
174	21	-	Loose, mid-grey silt	Fill of 175	Phase 2 - medieval
175	21	-	Linear cut, 1.1m wide x 0.30m wide, NE-SW orientation	Pit of Indeterminate function	Phase 2 - medieval
176	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 177	Phase 4 - modern
177	21	-	Rectangular cut, squared corners, 1.38m long x 0.87m wide SE-NW orientation	Pit, Probably modern	Phase 4 - modern
178	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks, mussel shell frags and rare small stones	Fill of 179	Phase 2 - medieval
179	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 1.5m wide x 2.1m long NW-SE orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 - medieval
180	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, containing occasional ceramic building material and mussel shell fragments	Fill of 181	Phase 2 - medieval
181	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 0.90m long x 0.50m wide E-W	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval

182	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 183	Phase 2 – medieval
183	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 1.1m long x 0.55m wide E-W orientation	Pit	Phase 2 – medieval
184	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and mussel shell fragments	Fill of 185	Phase 2 – medieval
185	21	-	Curvilinear cut, 2.8m long x 0.80m wide, E-W orientation	Pit - Possibly 2 pits	Phase 2 – medieval
186	21	-	Loose, light grey silt	Fill of 187	Phase 2 – medieval
187	21	-	Ovoid cut, 0.9m long x 0.70m wide, SW-NE orientation	Post hole, Part of structure	Phase 2 – medieval
188	21	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 189	Phase 2 – medieval
189	21	-	Ovoid cut, 0.90m x 0.70m E-W orientation	Post hole, part of structure	Phase 2 – medieval
190	21	-	Loose mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, mussel shell and pea gravel	Fill 191	Phase 2 – medieval
191	21	-	Rectangular cut, squared corners, 2.06m long x 1.06m wide, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 2 – medieval
192	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal and mussel shell frags	Fill of 193	Phase 2 – medieval
193	21	-	Partially exposed semi-circular cut, 0.70 x 0.30m	Probable post hole, part of structure	Phase 2 – medieval
194	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and mussel shell fragments	Fill of 195	Phase 2 – medieval
195	21	-	Circular cut, 0.65m diameter	Post hole, part of structure	Phase 2 - medieval
196	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt	Fill of 197	Phase 2 – medieval
197	21	-	Sub-circular cut, 1.12m x 1.05m exposed in plan, N-S orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 - medieval

198	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt	Fill of 199	Phase 3 – post-medieval
199	21	-	Rectangular cut, 1.2m long x 0.8m wide SW-NE orientation	Pit	Phase 3 – post-medieval
200	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material, angular stones and charcoal fragments	Fill of 201	Phase 3 – post-medieval
201	21	-	Rectangular cut, squared corners, 3m long x 0.86m wide NW-SE orientation	Pit cut	Phase 3 – post-medieval
202	21	-	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material, charcoal fragments and small angular stones	Fill of 203	Phase 3 – post-medieval
203	21	-	Semi-circular cut, 1m x 0.7m exposed in plan, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 3 – post-medieval
204	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 204	Phase 2 – medieval
205	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 2.05m X 1.5m, E-W orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 – medieval
206	21	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional mussel shell fragments	Fill of 207	Phase 2 – medieval
207	21	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 1.78m x 1.70m N-S orientation	Refuse pit	Phase 2 – medieval
208	21	-	Loose, light grey silt containing occasional shell fragments	Fill of 209	Phase 2 – medieval
209	21	-	Sub-circular cut, 3m x 2.05m, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 2 – medieval
210	21	-	Loose, light grey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 211	Phase 2 – medieval
211	21	-	Linear cut, 1.3m long x 0.5m wide exposed in plan, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
212	21	-	Linear cut, >5.2m long x >1.8m wide, SE-NW orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
213	21	-	Loose, light brownish yellow grey silt	Fill of 212	Phase 2 - medieval
214	21	31,32,33	Firm, brownish grey silt	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
215	21	31,32,33	Loose, light brownish grey, clayey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and pea gravel	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
					Phase 1 – natural

216	21	-	Firm, light greyish brown, clayey silt and fine sand	Natural alluvial deposit	
217	21	31	Loose, dark grey black with reddish brown mottling containing occasional charcoal fragments, 1.4m wide x 0.06m deep	Dumped deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
218	21	31	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and frequent mussel shell fragments	Dumped deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
219	21	31	Firm, light green silt and fine sand 1.89m wide x 0.14m deep	Gleyed dumped deposit	Phase 2 – medieval
220	21	31	Loose, black clayey silt, >1.22m wide x 20mm thick	Occupation layer associated with structure	Phase 2 - medieval
221	21	-	Loose, mid grey clayey silt	Fill of 222	Phase 2 – medieval
222	21	-	Linear cut, 1m x 0.6m exposed in plan, SW-NE orientation	Possible pit	Phase 2 – medieval
223	21	-	Loose, dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 224	Phase 2 – medieval
224	21	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 – medieval
225	21	-	Compact bluish grey green clayey silt	Fill of 226	Phase 2 – medieval
226	21	-	Linear cut, rounded corners, 0.75m x 0.65m exposed in plan N-S orientation	Refuse/cess pit	
227	21	-	Unstratified finds	-	
228	15/16	-	Linear cut, >25m long x 1.2m wide, N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
229	15/16	-	Loose, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, shell fragments and small angular stones	Fill of 228	Phase 3 – post-medieval
230	15	33	Linear cut, >4m long x 1m wide, SE-NW orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
231	15	33	Loose, mid-brown silt containing occasional limestones and shell fragments	Fill of 230	Phase 3 – post-medieval
232	16	-	Linear cut, >4m long x 1.1m wide, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
233	16	-	Loose, light brown silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 232	Phase 2 - medieval

234	15	-	Linear cut, 1.9m long x 0.9m wide as exposed, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval
235	15	-	Loose, mottled dark grey brown clayey silt	Fill of 234	Phase 3 – post-medieval
236	15/16	33,34	Loose, light yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal, shell fragments and angular stones	Buried ploughsoil	Phase 2 - medieval
237	-	-	Void	-	
238	15/16	33,34	Firm, dark grey silt, containing occasional coal, shell, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
239	15/16	34	Loose, dark grey silt containing occasional redeposited natural silts, 0.30m thick	Modern levelling deposit	Phase 4 - modern
240	11/12	35	Soft, dark brown silt containing occasional large chalk fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
241	11/12	-	Modern land drain	Land drain	Phase 4 – modern
242	11/12	-	Linear cut, >11m long x 1.5m wide, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
243	11/12	-	Soft, mid-brown silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 242	Phase 2 - medieval
244	11/12	35	Linear cut, >11m long, 1.6m wide x 0.3m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, flat base, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
245	11/12	35	Soft, mid-brown silt containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 244	Phase 2 – medieval
246	11/12	-	Linear cut, >11m long, 1.3m wide E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 – medieval
247	11/12	-	Soft, mid-brown silt	Fill of 246	Phase 2 - medieval
248	11/12	35	Soft, orangey brown silt	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 – natural
249	11/12	-	Cut feature filled with topsoil	Modern service trench	Phase 4 – modern
250	13/14	37	Loose, grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, shell and small angular stones	Fill of 251	Phase 3 – post-medieval
251	13/14	37	Linear cut, >8m long, 0.9m wide N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 – post-medieval

252	13/14	36	Loose, light grey clayey silt containing occasional mussel shell and pea gravel	Fill of 253	Phase 2 – medieval
253	13/14	36	Linear cut, >4.2m long, 1.2m wide N-S orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 – medieval
254	13/14	40	Firm, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and pea gravel	Fill of 255	Phase 2 - medieval
255	13/14	40	Rectangular cut, partially exposed, 8m x 4.3m N-S orientation	Possible large pit	Phase 2 - medieval
256	13/14	-	Void	-	
257	13/14	-	Void	-	
258	13/14	39,40	Compact, mottled brown and dark grey clayey silt	Modern levelling deposit	Phase 4 - modern
259	13/14	36,37,38,3 9,40	Firm, dark grey silt, containing occasional coal, shell, charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil	Phase 4 - modern
260	13/14	36,37,38,3 9,40	Loose, light yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and small angular stones	Subsoil	Phase 4 - modern
261	13/14	36,37,38,3 9,40	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt, >0.18m thick	Natural geological deposit	Phase 1 - natural
262	23	-	Firm, light brown silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 351	Phase 2 - medieval
263	23	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 352	Phase 2 - medieval
264	23	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 353	Phase 2 - medieval
265	23	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 354	Phase 2 - medieval
266	23	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 355	Phase 2 - medieval
267	23	-	Firm, mottled grey and light pinkish brown clayey silt containing	Fill of 356	Phase 2 – post-medieval

			frequent mussel shell fragments and occasional charcoal fragments		
268	23	-	Loose, mottled grey and light brown clayey silt containing frequent mussel shell, occasional flint gravel and limestone fragments	Fill of 358	Phase 2 –medieval
269	23	-	Loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent mussel shell fragments, occasional oyster shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 360	Phase 2 – medieval
270	23	-	Firm, mottled dark grey, brown and reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of 359	Phase 4 - modern
271	23	-	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 357	Phase 2 - medieval
272	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 327	Phase 2 - medieval
273	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 328	Phase 2 - medieval
274	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 329	Phase 2 - medieval
275	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 330	Phase 2 - medieval
276	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 331	Phase 2 - medieval
277	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 332	Phase 2 - medieval
278	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 333	Phase 2 - medieval
279	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 334	Phase 2 - medieval
280	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 335	Phase 2 - medieval
281	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell	Fill of 336	Phase 2 - medieval

			and ceramic building material fragments		
282	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 337	Phase 2 - medieval
283	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 338	Phase 2 - medieval
284	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 339	Phase 2 - medieval
285	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 340	Phase 2 - medieval
286	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 341	Phase 2 - medieval
287	23/24	-	Loose, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, shell and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 342	Phase 2 - medieval
288	24	42	Circular cut, 0.27m diameter x 0.28m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
289	24	42	Circular cut, 0.18m diameter, 0.20m deep, steeply sloping sides, tapered base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
290	24	43	Circular cut, 0.31m diameter, 0.10m deep, steeply sloping sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
291	24	44	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter, 0.30m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
292	24	45	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter, 0.33m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
293	24	42	Firm, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 288	Phase 2 - medieval
294	24	42	Loose, dark brown clayey silt	Fill of 289	Phase 2 - medieval
295	24	43	Loose, dark brown clayey silt	Fill of 290	Phase 2 - medieval

296	24	44	Firm, dark grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 291	Phase 2 - medieval
297	24	-	Circular cut 0.30m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
298	24	-	Circular cut 0.30m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
299	24	-	Circular cut, 0.35m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
300	24	-	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
301	24	-	Circular cut, 0.20m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
302	24	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
303	24	-	Linear cut, rounded corners, 0.70m long x 0.21m wide, NW-SE orientation	Probable triple post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
304	24	-	Oval cut, 0.30m x 0.20m	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
305	24	-	Circular cut, 0.20m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
306	24	-	Circular cut, 0.32m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
307	24	-	Circular cut, 0.35m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
308	24	-	Linear cut, >14m long, 2.9m wide, E-W orientation	Drainage ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
309	24	-	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
310	24	-	Circular cut, 0.28m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
311	24	-	Circular cut, 0.28m diameter, 0.18m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
312	24	-	Circular cut, 0.23m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
313	24	-	Circular cut, 0.25m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
314	24	-	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, 0.32m x 0.25m	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
315	24	-	Circular cut, 0.20m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval

316	24	-	Circular cut, 0.24m diameter, 0.22m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
317	24	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
318	24	-	Circular cut, 0.30m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
319	24	-	Circular cut, 0.23m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
320	24	-	Circular cut, 0.22m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
321	24	-	Circular cut, 0.32m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
322	24	-	Linear cut, >2.9m long x 1.4m wide, NW-SE orientation	Ditch cut	Phase 2 - medieval
323	24	-	Linear cut, >11m long, 0.62m wide, NNE-SSW orientation	Gully	Phase 2 - medieval
324	24	-	Linear cut, >0.90m long, 1.4m wide, NW-SE orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
325	24	46	Semi-circular cut, 0.36m wide, 0.21m deep, steeply sloping sides, concave base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
326	24	46	Semi-circular cut, 0.19m wide, 0.26m deep, steep nr. vertical sides, flat base	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
327	23	-	Linear cut, 5.2m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
328	23	-	Linear cut, 3.9m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
329	23	-	Linear cut, 5.4m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
330	23	-	Linear cut, 5.3m long x 0.35m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
331	23	-	Linear cut, 5.2m long x 0.30m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
332	23	-	Linear cut, 4.85m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
333	23	-	Linear cut, 5.8m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
334	23	-	Linear cut, 5.6m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
335	23	-	Linear cut, 6.25m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval

336	23	-	Linear cut, 5.75m long x 0.38m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
337	23	-	Linear cut, 5.8m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
338	23	-	Linear cut, 5.1m long x 0.35m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
339	23	-	Linear cut, >5.0m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
340	23	-	Linear cut, >4.0m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
341	23	-	Linear cut, >3.1m long x 0.35m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
342	23	-	Linear cut, >3.0m long x 0.40m wide, NW-SE orientation	See 397	Phase 2 - medieval
343	23	-	Loose, dark blackish grey clayey silt containing occasional coal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 344	Phase 4 - modern
344	23	-	Rectangular cut, 0.80m x 0.60m N-S orientation	Post hole	Phase 4 - modern
345	23	-	Loose, dark blackish grey clayey silt containing occasional coal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 346	Phase 4 - modern
346	23	-	Ovoid cut, 0.70m x 0.50m	Post hole	Phase 4 - modern
347	22	-	Loose, dark blackish grey clayey silt containing occasional coal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 348	Phase 4 - modern
348	22	-	Circular cut, 0.60m diameter	Post hole	Phase 4 - modern
349	22	-	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 350	Phase 4 - modern
350	22	-	Circular cut, 0.42m diameter	Post hole	Phase 4 - modern
351	22	-	Linear cut, >10m long, 3.4m wide NE-SW orientation	Drainage ditch	Phase 2 - medieval
352	22	-	Circular cut, 0.90m diameter	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
353	22	-	Rectangular cut, 1.9m long x 0.90m wide, NE-SW orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
354	22	-	Ovoid cut, 2.3m x 1.4m, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval

355	22	-	Rectangular cut, 2.2m x 0.62m, N-S orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
356	22	-	Linear cut, >8.3m long, 1.4m wide, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 - post-medieval
357	22	-	Rectangular cut, 1.1m long x 0.5m wide, NE-SW orientation	Pit	Phase 2 - medieval
358	22	-	Linear cut, >8m long, 1.9m wide, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 2 - undated
359	22	-	Linear cut, 10m long x 0.65m wide NE-SW orientation	Probable modern service trench	Phase 4 - modern
360	22	-	Linear cut, >3m long, 2m wide, E-W orientation	Ditch	Phase 3 - post-medieval
361	22	-	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and frequent mussel shell fragments, 3.2m x 2.5m	Dumped deposit	Phase 2 - medieval
362	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 297	Phase 2 - medieval
363	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 298	Phase 2 - medieval
364	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 299	Phase 2 - medieval
365	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 300	Phase 2 - medieval
366	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 301	Phase 2 - medieval
367	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 302	Phase 2 - medieval
368	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 303	Phase 2 - medieval
369	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 304	Phase 2 - medieval
370	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal	Fill of 305	Phase 2 - medieval

			fragments		
371	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 306	Phase 2 - medieval
372	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 307	Phase 2 - medieval
373	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 308	Phase 2 - medieval
374	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 309	Phase 2 - medieval
375	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 310	Phase 2 - medieval
376	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 311	Phase 2 - medieval
377	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 312	Phase 2 - medieval
378	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 313	Phase 2 - medieval
379	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 314	Phase 2 - medieval
380	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 315	Phase 2 - medieval
381	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 316	Phase 2 - medieval
382	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 317	Phase 2 - medieval
383	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 318	Phase 2 - medieval

384	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 319	Phase 2 - medieval
385	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 320	Phase 2 - medieval
386	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 321	Phase 2 - medieval
387	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 322	Phase 2 - medieval
388	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 323	Phase 2 - medieval
389	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 324	Phase 2 - medieval
390	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 325	Phase 2 - medieval
391	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 326	Phase 2 - medieval
392	24	-	Circular cut, 0.26m diameter	Post hole	Phase 2 - medieval
393	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 392	Phase 2 - medieval
394	22/23/24	46	Firm, dark grey silt, up to 0.60m thick	Topsoil	Phase 4 – modern
395	24	46	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.30m thick	Subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
396	22	-	Soft, mottled red, black and brown clayey silt containing decaying ceramic building material, frequent charcoal and ash	Dumped fill of 351, probable fire rakings	Phase 2 - medieval
397	23	-	Feature - group of linear cuts forming series of bedding trenches	Bedding trenches	Phase 2 - medieval
398	22/23/24	46	Firm, mid-brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Transformed subsoil	Phase 4 – modern
399	22/23/24	-	Firm, light reddish brown clayey silt	Natural alluvial deposit	Phase 1 – natural

400	24	-	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of 292	Phase 2 – medieval
401	20	29	Clean fine sands and silts	Natural alluvial deposit	Phase 1 – natural
402	F	7	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt, 0.08m thick x 0.60m wide	Fill of 403	Phase 2 – medieval
403	F	7	Cut, >2.3m wide x 0.38m deep	Probable pit	Phase 2 – medieval

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 315 fragments of pottery weighing 3388g and perhaps representing 286 separate vessels was recovered from 110 contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderately large quantity of other artefacts, metal, stone, glass, clay pipe, brick, tile and fired clay, comprising 91 items weighing a total of 7399g, was recovered. These quantities include the fired clay, reported separately. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

Provenance

Artefacts were recovered from the fills of pits, ditches and postholes. Material was also recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers.

Local products dominate the medieval aspect of the assemblage, with most of the material, one-third of the total collection, produced in Stamford, 35km to the southwest. Pottery from Bourne, 20km to the southwest and Toynton All Saints, 30km to the northeast, also form a significant proportion of the medieval aspect of the assemblage.

Much of the post-medieval component of the pottery assemblage was also produced relatively locally, with a moderate quantity of Bourne ware. Regional imports from Staffordshire also provide a moderate proportion of the assemblage, forming over 20% of the post-medieval group, almost 6% of the total pottery collection.

Most of the brick/tile and clay pipes are likely to be relatively local products of the Boston/Bicker area.

Range

The range of materials is detailed in the following tables.

Two fragments of Romano-British pottery are the earliest artefacts recovered, though the majority of the pottery assemblage, over 70%, is of medieval date. Pottery formed the largest component of the extensive artefact collection.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
005	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware	1	3	17 th century
011	BS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	16	late 18 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, brown glazed, 18 th century	2	7	
	STMO	Staffordshire, ??mottled ware, 18 th century	1	1	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	44	
013	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, ?16 th - 17 th century	1	17	16 th - 17 th century?
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	13	
015	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	31	15 th -17 th century
019	BOU?	?Bourne D ware	2 (link)	17	15 th -17 th century
020	BOUA	Bourne A ware	1	15	12 th - 14 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
021	BOUA	Bourne A ware, abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	7	13 th - 15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	7	
022	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 1 sooted externally	3	34	12 th - 14 th century
028	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	1	11 th - 12 th century
029	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware	1	13	late 18 th century
030	BL	Red earthenware, black-glazed, late 18 th century	2	10	late 18 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th -12 th century	3	15	
035	BOU	Bourne D, 16 th - 17 th century	1	23	17 th century
	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	2	
037	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, 9 th - 12 th century	1	7	17 th - 18 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	5	
	MP/BL	Midland Purple/Red earthenware, black-glazed, 17 th - 18 th century	1	65	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	3	27	
039	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	3	11	11 th -14 th century?
	SLST/POTT	South Lincs. shelly ware or Potterhanworth ware, abraded, 11 th -14 th century	2	8	
040	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug handle, 16 th - 17 th century	3 (link)	29	17 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	5	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 1 sooted externally, 12 th - 14 th century	2	3	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th - 18 th century	1	3	
041	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	3	17	12 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	1	
045	ST	Stamford ware	1	2	9 th - 12 th century
047	LPM	Yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware - plant pot?, post-medieval	1	8	
048	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware pancheon, 12 th - 14 th century	1	54	12 th - 13 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 1 sooted externally, 11 th - 12 th century	2	22	
	SLSTCW?	South Lincs. sandy ware? 11 th -mid 12 th century	1	4	
	THETT	Thetford-type ware, 9 th -11 th century	1	3	
049	ST?	Stamford? ware, burnt	1	4	9 th - 12 th century
054	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	25	16 th - 17 th century
056	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, sooted externally, 13 th -14 th century	1	1	13 th -14 th cent

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
061	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	8	18 th century
	PMRC	Red painted earthenware, brown glazed, abraded, 18 th century	1	8	
066	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	7	11 th - 12 th century
069	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 2(link) sooted externally	3 (2 link)	34	11 th - 12 th century
071	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	6	11 th - 12 th century
082	ST	Stamford ware	1	1	9 th - 12 th century
094	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	10	18 th century
	PMRC	Red painted earthenware, brown glazed, 18 th century	1	3	
	TOY	Toynnton All Saints-type ware, abraded, 14 th - 15 th century	1	10	
095	GREY	Roman grey ware, abraded	1	9	1 st -4 th century
097	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	1	11 th - 12 th century
102	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, abraded	1	2	13 th -14 th century
108	ST	Stamford ware, burnt, 9 th - 12 th century	1	3	18 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	4	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	12	
	GS	Grey salt-glazed stoneware, 17 th - 18 th century	3 (link)	11	
116	ST	Stamford ware, at least 3 separate vessels, 1 sooted externally, 4 glazed,	5	19	11 th - 12 th century
117	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, separate vessels, slightly abraded	2	11	18 th century
118	BOU	Bourne D ware, separate vessels, 16 th - 17 th century	2	12	17 th - 18 th century
	TOY	Toynnton All Saints ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	28	
	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, abraded, 9 th - 12 th century	1	4	
	PMRC	Red earthenware, abraded, 17 th - 18 th century	1	6	
124	STSLBR	Staffordshire reversed slipware	1	3	18 th century
128	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	1	4	17 th - 18 th century
	PMRC	Red earthenware, brown glazed, 17 th - 18 th century	1	2	
129	TOY	Toynnton All Saints-type ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	50	16 th -18 th century
	GRE	Red earthenware, yellowish glaze, abraded, 16 th - 18 th century	1	4	
133	MISC	Unidentified medieval sherd, reduced core, fine quartz temper, possibly early Stamford ware (EST)	1	4	??10 th -mid 11 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
136	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18 th century	3 (link)	145	18 th century
	PMRC	Red painted earthenware, brown glazed, pancheon, 18 th century	1	25	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 18 th century	1	8	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke ware, separate vessels, 13 th -16 th century	3	85	
	THETT	Thetford-type ware, 9 th -11 th century	1	9	
138	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	1	15 th -17 th century
139	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, including tankard, separate vessels, 18 th century	2	9	18 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	8	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, separate vessels, 18 th century	3	34	
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th -12 th century	1	11	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, abraded, 12 th -14 th century	1	6	
	GRE	Red earthenware, yellowish glaze, 17 th -18 th century	1	6	
140	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, separate vessels, 18 th century	2	28	18 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	10	
	GRE	Red earthenware, yellowish glaze, 17 th -18 th century	1	7	
	ST?	?Stamford ware, very abraded, 9 th -12 th century	1	11	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type, separate vessels, 1 sooted externally, 13 th -15 th century	4	90	
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	6	
141	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, separate vessels, 13 th -15 th century	4	117	13 th -15 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, separate vessels, 11 th -12 th century	2	20	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally, 12 th -14 th century	3 (2 link)	56	
	SLST/POTT	South Lincs. shelly ware or Potterhanworth ware, very abraded, 12 th -14 th century	1	2	
143	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	16	18 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	14	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 5 separate vessels, 13 th -15 th century	7 (2 link)	77	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, very abraded, 12 th -14 th century	1	6	
	THETT	Thetford-type ware, 9 th -11 th century	1	15	
	BOU?	Bourne D ware? 15 th -17 th century	1	8	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, abraded, 11 th -12 th century	1	2	
145	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, abraded, 11 th -12 th century	1	3	18 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, cut down to a rough rectangle, 16 th -17 th century	1	32	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, separate vessels including pancheon, 17 th -18 th century	4	161	
	PMRC	Red painted earthenware pancheon, 18 th century	1	35	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, brown-green glazed, 17 th -18 th century	2	19	
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	76	
147	ST	Stamford ware, 1 sooted externally; 1 glazed, separate vessels, 11 th -12 th century	2	7	11 th -12 th century
149	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally, ?separate vessels, 12 th -14 th century	3	55	13 th -14 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th -12 th century	1	8	
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th -14 th century	1	4	
151	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, base with post-firing drilled hole	1	15	late 13 th -15 th century
153	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, separate vessels, 11 th -12 th century	2	9	13 th -14 th century
	STANLY	Stanion-Lyveden ware, 12 th -14 th century	2 (link)	14	
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, bowl/pancheon, abraded, 13 th -14 th century	1	10	
	MISC	Unidentified medieval greyware, 12 th -14 th century	1	9	
163	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th -12 th century	1	1	18 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	2	
165	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, separate vessels	2	24	11 th -12 th century
167	POTT	Potterhanworth ware	1	7	13 th -14 th century
169	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 3 separate vessels, 2 sooted externally, 11 th -12 th century	4 (2 link)	52	12 th -14 th or 15 th -17 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 1 sooted externally, separate vessels, 12 th -14 th century	2	49	
	MP?	?Midland Purple-type ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	11	
178	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, cooking pot rim, sooted externally	1	23	12 th -14 th century
180	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware	1	6	13 th -15 th century
186	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally	1	16	12 th -14 th

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
					century
190	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, 2 separate vessels, 1 sooted/encrusted, 11 th - 13 th century	3 (2 link)	18	12 th - 14 th century
	NSP	Nottingham splashed glaze ware, 12 th - 14 th century	2	7	
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	1	
192	LSW2/3	Lincoln ware jug	1	36	13 th - 14 th century
194	MISC	Unidentified medieval sherds - reduced sandy ware, sooted externally, probably 1 vessel	4	12	?11 th - 13 th century
196	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, base	1	24	Late 12 th -15 th century
202	BI	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	11	18 th century
204	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, 9 th - 12 th century	1	5	13 th - 14 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 1 encrusted internally, separate vessels, 13 th - 14 th century	2	6	
206	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	15	13 th - 14 th century
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th - 14 th century	2 (link)	7	
208	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally	1	4	9 th - 12 th century
210	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, separate vessels	2	7	9 th - 12 th century
213	MEDX	Non-local medieval fabric, jug with copper speckled pocked glaze, possibly a Lincoln type	1	15	Late 12-early/mid 13 th century
227	PMRC	Red earthenware, brown glazed, 18 th - 19 th century	1	8	18 th - 19 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	2	7	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	21	
	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, 11 th - 13 th century	1	3	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th - 15 th century	4	111	
		Lincoln ware, unglazed, 13 th - 14 th century	1	6	
	SLSTCW?	?South Lincs. reduced sandy ware, encrusted externally, 11 th - 13 th century	1	10	
229	PMRC	Red painted earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	64	18 th -early 19 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	2	5	
231	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	1	2	16 th - 17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, pancheon, 16 th - 17 th century	1	22	
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th - 14 th century	1	1	
233	LSW2/3?	?Lincoln ware, glazed	1	1	13 th - 14 th

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
236	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, separate vessels, 11 th - 12 th century	3	16	12 th - 13 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	5	
	SLST	South Lincs. Shelly ware, 11 th -13 th century	1	5	
237	ST	Stamford ware, 3 glazed, separate vessels	5	16	11 th - 12 th century
245	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, sooted externally	1	46	13 th - 15 th century
247	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	1	4	12 th - 14 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	4	
	MISC	Unidentified medieval ware, 12 th - 15 th century	1	1	
250	ST	Stamford ware, glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	1	5	17 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	7	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th century	1	10	
252	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th -14 th century	1	1	13 th -14 th century
	NSP?	?Nottingham splashed glaze ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	2	
254	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, abraded, 13 th - 14 th century	1	1	13 th - 15 th century
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware, pancheon, 13 th - 16 th century	1	22	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	3	
	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, 11 th - 13 th century	1	12	
	TOY?	?Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	12	
	SLSTCW?	?South Lincs. sandy ware, 11 th - 13 th century	1	2	
260	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware pancheon, 16 th - 17 th century	1	46	17 th - 18 th century
	PMRC	Brown glazed red earthenware, 17 th - 18 th century	1	3	
	TOY/BOUA	?Toynton/Bourne A/B ware, very abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	3	
262	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally	2	23	9 th - 12 th century
263	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	5	12 th - 14 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	10	
264	ST	Stamford ware	1	1	9 th - 12 th century
265	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 2 sooted externally, 11 th - 12 th century	3	20	12 th - 14 th century
	DEVS	Developed Stamford ware, sooted externally, 11 th - 12 th century	1	2	
	STANLY	Stanion-Lyveden ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	13	
266	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally	1	5	12 th - 14 th century
267	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	15	11 th - 12 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
		South Lincs. shelly ware			century
269	ST	Stamford ware, separate vessels, 1 abraded, 9 th - 12 th century	2	7	16 th -17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	3	
270	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, separate vessels including inturned rim bowl	2	6	11 th - 13 th century
271	ST	Stamford ware, sooted externally, 9 th - 12 th century	1	2	12 th - 14 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 th - 14 th century	1	3	
273	ST	Stamford ware	1	1	9 th - 12 th century
274	ST	Stamford ware, abraded	1	5	9 th - 12 th century
276	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	1	13 th - 14 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, abraded, 13 th - 14 th century	1	5	
	THETT	Thetford-type ware, 9 th - 11 th century	1	11	
278	MISC	Unidentified medieval sherd ??Toynton All Saints ware	1	1	13 th - 15 th century
279	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware pancheon	1	26	13 th - 15 th century
280	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware jug, 13 th - 15 th century	1	77	13 th -15 th century
	ST	Stamford ware, 9 th - 12 th century	1	1	
281	BOUA	Bourne A ware, abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	7	16 th -17 th century
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	12	
282	LSW2/3	Lincoln ware, green glazed	1	4	13 th - 14 th century
284	ST	Stamford ware	1	1	9 th - 12 th century
285	BOUA	Bourne A ware	1	3	13 th - 14 th century
296	ST	Stamford ware, separate vessels, 1 glazed	3	4	11 th - 12 th century
361	ST	Stamford ware, 2 glazed, 5 separate vessels	6 (2 link)	40	11 th - 12 th century
362	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	1	3	13 th - 15 th century
364	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	1	11 th - 12 th century
368	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th - 14 th century	1	4	13 th - 14 th century
	NVGW	Nene Valley Grey ware, closed vessel, early-mid 2 nd century	1	3	
373	ST	Stamford ware, 2 glazed, separate vessels	3	9	11 th - 12 th century
374	ST	Stamford ware, glazed	1	2	11 th - 12 th century
375	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, abraded	1	10	13 th - 14 th century
379	SNEOT?	St. Neots-type ware? abraded	1	4	Late 9 th -12 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
386	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware	1	3	11 th - 13 th century
388	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 11 th - 12 th century	2	3	13 th - 15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th - 15 th century	1	10	
389	ST	Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 1 sooted externally, separate vessels	2	30	11 th - 12 th century

Most of the pottery, one third of the total collection, is Stamford ware and there are some other contemporary Late Saxon-early medieval pieces. This domination of the earlier medieval pottery group by Stamford ware is a frequently seen phenomenon in Bicker and the surrounding area and probably relates to population expansion in the region in the Late Saxon period.

Pottery from Bourne and Toynton All Saints is broadly equally numerous and together these wares form the main part of the later medieval pottery group, providing 25% of the total collection, 35% of the medieval material. The decline in the quantity of pottery from the Saxo-Norman to high medieval period is perhaps related to a decline of Bicker resulting from silting of Bicker Haven during medieval times.

Post-medieval pottery forms about 25% of the total collection with much of it red earthenwares of probable local manufacture. Bourne wares continue to form a significant part of the collection, about 20% of the material of this period, though a similar proportion is provided by regional imports from Staffordshire.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
037	Handmade brick, 113mm wide	1	638	post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 117mm wide, 53mm thick, post-medieval	1	723	
	Handmade brick, 120mm wide, 48mm thick, medieval?	1	489	
	Handmade brick, 112mm wide, 54mm thick, post-medieval?	1	844	
136	Handmade brick, burnt	1	226	post-medieval?
138	Brick/tile	1	1	
139	Handmade brick, 57mm thick	1	85	post-medieval?
140	Handmade brick	1	44	
145	Handmade brick, 1 severely roasted	3	820	late medieval?
180	Handmade brick? post-medieval	1	35	post-medieval
	Burnt clay	1	9	
196	Roof furniture/ridge tile, Bourne A ware	1	11	13 th -14 th century
202	Handmade brick, burnt, 19 th century	1	310	19 th century
	Handmade brick	1	13	
229	Handmade brick, burnt, 52mm thick	1	367	late medieval
245	Handmade brick	1	47	
254	Handmade brick, 140mm wide, 50mm thick, late medieval?	1	624	post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 118mm wide, 55mm thick, post-medieval	1	752	

It is probable that most of the brick/tile was manufactured in the general area of Bicker/Boston though there is an

identifiable Bourne product from (196). This is a decorative crest from a medieval ridge tile with a crowning ridge with wide semi-circular perforations and stabbing on either side of the crest. Apart from the distinctive Bourne fabric, this form of tile has been observed as kiln production material in Bourne. Such tiles are likely to have been on higher status buildings.

Table 3: The Clay Pipe

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
011	Clay pipe stem, glazed and burnt, bore 6/64"	1	1	17 th century
037	Clay pipe stem, bore 6/64"	1	5	17 th century
040	Clay pipe bowl fragment, thick walled	1	1	17 th century
047	Clay pipe bowl fragment, thick walled, 17 th century	1	1	19 th century
	Clay pipe stem, 1 diamond-shaped section mouth piece, bore 4/64", 19 th century	2	3	
094	Clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	6	19 th century
	Clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1	
108	Clay pipe stem, bore 7/64"	1	2	17 th century
136	Clay pipe bowl, Oswald type G22, bore 5/64", c 1730-80	1	8	18 th century
	Clay pipe stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	2	
	Clay pipe stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	5	17	
139	Clay pipe stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	3	18 th century
	Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	

Part of a spurred clay pipe bowl was recovered from (136). This is a bowl of Oswald's general type 22, dating from c. 1730-80 (Oswald 1975, 40-1). The clay pipe from the context, a total of seven fragments, is a coherent 18th century group.

Table 4: The other artefacts

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
011	Window glass, grozing on two edges, pale green	1	1	post-medieval
022	Iron nail?	1	9	
035	Coke	2	2	
108	Plaster	1	4	post-medieval
136	Clinker	2	3	
139	Iron bar	1	118	
	Coal	2	7	
140	Plastic tube	1	15	20 th century
141	Copper alloy handle, broken screw/rivet hole	1	15	
143	Iron, triangular sheet	1	73	
145	Glass bottle, dark green	2	22	19 th century
190	Chlorite-mica phyllite honestone	1	54	10 th - 14 th century
227	Iron slag, ?smithing	1	24	
236	Lava quern	1	7	
	Clinker	1	1	
254	Iron nail?	1	7	
269	Limestone, moulded architectural fragments	2	10	
284	Clinker	1	1	

A substantially complete honestone was recovered from (190). This is in a fine, light grey-green phyllite. Previous studies of such 'schist' hones have concluded that they were produced from stone found in Norway and date predominantly from the 10th century to c. 1300 (Tweddle 1986, 185-6).

A single small fragment of quern in Niedermendig lava from the Rhineland was recovered from (236). Other than a worn, smooth face it retains no diagnostic features. Querns in Niedermendig lava were imported into Britain from the Roman to medieval periods. The recovered fragment is almost certainly of medieval date.

Two small fragments of limestone masonry were retrieved from (284). These are part of an angle roll and probably constitute parts of the same piece, but do not link. The half-round roll is only 10mm in diameter, which suggests it is perhaps part of a decorative window surround. Similar small angle rolls can be seen on Victorian houses, which might indicate a 19th century date for these fragments.

Table 5: The Mollusc Shell

Context	Species	No.	Comments
028	Cockle shell	1	
	Mussel shell	1	fragment
035	Liver fluke snail	3	
	unidentifiable	3	small fragments
043	Mussel shell	2	fragments
078	Cockle shell	1	
097	Cockle shell	1	
136	Oyster shell	1	fragment
169	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	1	hard water habitat
250	Oyster shell	1	

Deposit (035) yielded three shells of the liver fluke snail, *Lymnaea truncatula*. This species is common in marshes and ditches (McMillan 1973, 108). A single shell of *Planorbis planorbis*, a disk-like round shelled snail, was found in (169). This lives in hard water and is common in ponds and ditches (*ibid.*, 110). These two mollusc types, the *Lymnaea* and *Planorbis*, indicate that the features they were recovered from contained fresh, hard, water at least periodically. The remaining identifiable mollusc shells are all marine species and probably constitute food waste.

Condition

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

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Bicker previously, including at the current site itself and elsewhere in close proximity, and are the subject of reports. Records of archaeological remains and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

The recovered pottery fabrics and forms correspond with the county type series and, therefore, are part of a well-studied and documented artefact group.

Potential

As a large assemblage, the material is of moderate-high local potential. Although only two sherds were recovered, the Romano-British pottery is of note and of moderately high local significance. They perhaps imply the presence of Roman settlement in the general proximity of Bicker.

The large Saxo-Norman component of the assemblage is of high local potential and concurs with previous observations at Bicker. This recurring pattern of high levels of artefact deposition in the Saxo-Norman period is probably related to the general expansion of population in this area of fenland at that time.

The later medieval material is of moderate local potential and significance and illustrates continued occupation of the area in to this period. Some of the brick and tile is of this period, notably the fragment of decorated ridge tile. At this period these ceramic building materials would all relate to higher status structures and consequently are of high local

potential and reflect the presence of locally-significant buildings in the proximity.

References

McMillan, N.F., 1973 *British Shells*

Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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Appendix 4

The Fired Clay – By Tom Lane

RLB 99

022 1 x fired clay Wt. 8gm. Max dimensions 33 x 21 x 16mm
Amorphous fired clay. Reddy brown throughout. Hard fired, silty clay matrix.
Vegetation marks on one side and indentation of possible finger tip on other.

029 1 x fired clay Wt. 38gm Max dimensions 54 x 40 x 30mm
Piece has a small flattened external edge light brown in colour. Remainder is grey
coloured and from internal part of possible brick or tile. V. hard fired slightly sandy
fabric with one shell fragment visible.

035 1 x fired clay Wt. 1gm Max dimensions 16 x 16 x 5mm
Amorphous fragment in sandy/silty fabric.

039 1 x fired clay Wt 3gm Max dimensions 20 x 20 x 9mm
1 x fired clay Wt. 22gm Max dimensions 45 x 29 x 27mm
Both pieces amorphous reddy brown with identical slightly sandy fabric

041 1 x fired clay Wt 5gm Max dimensions 21 x 20 x 17mm
Moderately hard fired silty fabric with traces of vegetation. Amorphous.

043 1 x fired clay Wt 4gm Max dimensions 22 x 17 x 17mm
Moderately hard fired amorphous reddy brown silty fabric

061 1 x fired clay Wt 258gm Max dimensions 70 x 76 x 50mm
One smoothed surface
1 x fired clay Wt 40gm Max dimensions 26 x 34 x 32mm
Two smoothed surfaces at right angles
1 x fired clay Wt 132gm Max dimensions 64 x 60 x 34mm
Two smoothed surfaces at right angles
1 x fired clay Wt 32gm Max dimensions 34 x 32 x 30mm
Two smoothed surfaces at right angles
1 x fired clay Wt 64gm Max dimensions 55 x 38 x 30mm
Two smoothed surfaces at right angles
1 x fired clay Wt 24gm Max dimensions 43 x 32 x 16mm
One smoothed surface
1 x fired clay Wt 31gm Max dimensions 35 x 35 x 30mm
One smoothed surface
1 x fired clay Wt 15gm Max dimensions 40 x 31 x 24mm
Amorphous
1 x fired clay Wt 6gm Max dimensions 30 x 24 x 15mm
Amorphous
1 x fired clay Wt 13gm Max dimensions 33 x 22 x 19mm
Amorphous
1 x fired clay Wt 58gm Max dimensions 56 x 44 x 25mm
Amorphous

- 1 x fired clay Wt 58gm Max dimensions 56 x 41 x 32mm
Amorphous
- 1 x fired clay Wt 6gm Max dimensions 27 x 21 x 15mm
Amorphous
- 1 x fired clay Wt 15gm Max dimensions 32 x 27 x 21mm
Amorphous

All pieces are moderately hard fired sandy silty clay, reddy/brown in colour. All have small voids suggesting former vegetation content in fabric and linear vegetation marks are present in the fabrics of some pieces. A number of pieces have deliberately smoothed faces although, as no examples are complete it is not possible to ascertain the function of the items. Given the location and characteristics of the site it is likely that medieval saltmaking took place here. The fired clay from this context bears some resemblance to the hearth material from medieval salterns in Quadring described by Healey (1999, 86), but is generally fired at the same temperature throughout unlike the material from Quadring.

067 1 x fired clay Wt 1gm Max dimensions 19 x 16 x 6mm
Moderately hard fired amorphous reddy brown silty fabric

078 1 x fired clay Wt 3gm Max dimensions 24 x 30 x 6mm
Hard fired amorphous reddy brown sandy/silty fabric

119 1 x fired clay Wt 9gm Max dimensions 29 x 25 x 18mm
Hard fired amorphous reddy brown grading to pinky purple silty fabric

138 1 x fired clay Wt 1gm Max dimensions 22 x 16 x 9mm
V. hard fired amorphous red silty fabric. Possible brick fragment

141 1 x fired clay Wt 39gm Max dimensions 54 x 40 x 19mm
V. hard fired amorphous grey silty/sandy fabric. Possible hearth fragment

1 x fired clay Wt 8gm Max dimensions 27 x 16 x 19mm
Hard red to purple amorphous fragment in silty fabric

1 x fired clay Wt 34gm Max dimensions 37 x 36 x 17mm
V. hard fired. One smooth surface. Fabric of sandy clay with small stone fragments. Brownish yellow exterior becoming reddy brown internally. Probable brick/land drain fragment.

149 1 x fired clay Wt 7gm Max dimensions 28 x 22 x 15mm
V. hard (over)fired amorphous grey silty fabric. Has linear void where possible vegetation burnt out. Clearly has been close to source of fierce heat and therefore possible hearth fragment.

388 1 x fired clay Wt 1gm Max dimensions 17 x 11 x 4mm
Reddy silty fabric.

Discussion

Most of the material is small in size and from isolated contexts. Most distinctive is the material from 061, a secondary fill of a ditch. The material collected was part of a large concentration within a dark fill in the ditch. Associated pottery included material of 18th century date. However, it is still likely that the material was associated with

medieval salt working and was redeposited at the later date. The remainder of the material may also be from saltmaking but again there is no definite link to that industry and the material could equally be from other industrial or domestic features.

Appendix 5

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		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
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	ulnal 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		

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 ilium 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		6. lateral distal condyle	
	2. glenoid cavity		7. distal trochlea	
	3. origin of the distal spine		8. trochanter tertius	
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle	
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle	
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence	
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen	
HUMERUS	1. head		5. medial malleolus	
	2. greater tubercle		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation	
	3. lesser tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis	
	4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber	
	5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali	
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior	
	7. capitulum			
	8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.	
RADIUS	9.		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4	
	0.		3. medial distal condyle, MT3	
	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4	
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis			
ULNA	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis			
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis			
	1. olecranon tuberosity			
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris			
	3. lateral coronoid process			
	4. distal epiphysis			

Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from RLB99

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
RLB99	015	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SMALL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	015	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SMALL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	028	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	028	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12						PROX HALF	4
RLB99	028	SUS	SKEL	1	P								MOST OF SKEL-POST SKL-ALL EPIS UNF INCLD. MANY CENTRA-LARGE ENOUGH TO BE MOD.	4
RLB99	034	EQU	AST	1	L		1						SLIGHT DAMAGE	4
RLB99	034	OVCA	TIB	1	R		7		DG				DISTAL HALF SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
RLB99	035	BOS	SKL	1	L					K15			POST MAXILLA WITH MOLAR 3	4
RLB99	035	BOS	ULN	1	F			KN					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CUT MARK	4
RLB99	035	CAN	RAD	1	L	PF	12				Bp-20 Dp-14.3		PROXIMAL END	4
RLB99	035	EQU	TIB	1	R	PFDF	44567				GL-343 SD-37.6 Bd-72.8 Dd-44.9		PROX END DAMAGED- 3 PIECES	4
RLB99	035	OVI	SKL	1	F		12886390			fgh12i10J3			HORNLESS-MANY FRAGMENTS- 24 PIECES	4
RLB99	037	SUS	TIB	1	R				DG				DISTAL MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
RLB99	039	OVCA	FEM	1	L								PROX MIDSHAFT	4
RLB99	039	OVCA	HUM	1	R								POST MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	039	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	041	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	043	SUS	ULN	1	L	PN	2						PROX SHAFT WITH EPI LOST	4
RLB99	045	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
RLB99	048	BOS	MTC	1	L				DG				SPLIT SHAFT-PROX AND DISTAL ENDS CHEWED-CUT MARK ON SHAFT	4
RLB99	048	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	048	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	056	UNI	UNI	1	F								? LATERAL FRAGMENT INN?	4
RLB99	061	OVCA	ULN	1	L	PN	23	CH					PROXIMAL HALF MINUS EPI-CHOPPED THRU SEMILUNARIS	4
RLB99	064	CAN	SKL	1	R		0						POST MAXILLA WITH P4 M1 AND M2	4
RLB99	064	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	064	OVCA	AST	1	R		1						SLIGHT DAMAGE	4
RLB99	082	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
RLB99	082	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	082	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	082	UNI	UNI	1	F								FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	094	CAN	LPM4	1	F								BROKEN	4
RLB99	094	SUS	LC	1	F								FEMALE-BROKEN	4
RLB99	102	CSZ	HUM	1	F								PROXIMAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	102	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	128	GOOS	STN	1	F								ANTERIOR MEDIAL FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	133	BOS	INN	1	L								SMALL ACETABULAR FRAGMENT OF ISCHIUM	4
RLB99	136	CAN	FEM	1	L	PF	123	CH					PROX END AND SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU HEAD0-SHORT LIMBED SMALL DOG	4
RLB99	136	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET-POROUS	4
RLB99	138	SUS	SKL	1	F								POST FRAGMENT WITH TOOTH ALVEOLI	4
RLB99	138	UNI	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
RLB99	141	BOS	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS WITH PART M3? ALVEOLUS	4
RLB99	143	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
RLB99	143	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	149	SUS	SKEL	1	P								2 TINY FEM AND 1 TINY HUM- NEONATAL PIGLET	4
RLB99	165	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-WITH TOOTH PUNCTURES	4
RLB99	169	BOS	HUM	1	R		0						SPLIT DISTAL MIDSHAFT	4
RLB99	169	BOS	MAN	1	R		23						ANT PART RAMUS	4
RLB99	169	BOS	SKL	1	L		90			fg12h15i8			ANT PART MAXILLA WITH DEC TEETH AND M1-M2 PROB JUST UP	4
RLB99	169	SUS	MT4	1	F		12	W					PROX END TRIMMED-MIDSHAFT DRILLED-TOGGLE TYPE	4
RLB99	231	OVCA	MTT	1	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	236	OVCA	MAN	1	R		23			h17 112J10			ANT RAMUS- 3 PIECES	4
RLB99	236	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DN	7						DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
RLB99	237	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	250	BOS	LM	1	F								ONE CUSP	4
RLB99	250	BOS	TIB	1	R		4	CH	DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-5 PIECES-MODERN BREAKS	4
RLB99	254	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	123						PROX END AND SHAFT-SMALL-IMM- 2 PIECES	4
RLB99	262	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	12				GL-56.4 Bp-25.4		COMPLETE	4
RLB99	264	CAN	SKEL	1	P								RIB FRAGMENTS AND ULNA-PROX ULNA FUSED	4

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site	cont.	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
RLB99	265	CSZ	CEV	1	F			C					CALCINED ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
RLB99	265	CSZ	UNI	2	F			C					INDET CALCINED FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	265	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	269	BOS	LM1	1	L					l16			COMPLETE	4
RLB99	270	OVI	HC	1	F								FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	273	BOS	DUP4	1	R					h15			ROOTS BROKEN	4
RLB99	273	BOS	SCP	1	F								FRAGMENT DISTAL BLADE CAUDAL MARGIN	4
RLB99	273	OVCA	INN	1	R		1	CH					ANT ILIUM-CHOPPED AXIALLY	4
RLB99	278	OVCA	AST	1	R		1				L1-28.6 L2-26.8 BP-18.2 BD-18.2		SL DAMAGE	4
RLB99	282	CSZ	TTH	1	F								ENAMEL FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	282	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	284	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	285	SSZ	CDV	1	F	CFAF							COMPLETE	4
RLB99	364	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	368	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
RLB99	373	BOS	RAD	1	R		3	CH					POST PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-WITH CUT MARK	4
RLB99	373	CSZ	SKL	1	F			CH					FACIAL FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
RLB99	373	OVCA	AST	1	L		1				L1-26.2 L2-25 Bp-17.7 Bd-		SL DAMAGE	4
RLB99	373	OVCA	MAN	1	L		7			FGH14I16J 13K12	7-66.3 15a-35.9		HORI RAMUS WITH COMPLETE TOOTH ROW	4
RLB99	374	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
RLB99	380	OVCA	ATL	1	F								LATERAL HALF-SMALL-POROUS-JUV	4
RLB99	388	BOS	LI	1	L								WELL WORN	4
RLB99	388	BOS	PAT	1	F		1		DG				HEAVILY CHEWED	4
RLB99	388	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
RLB99	388	OVCA	DUP4	1	R					h13			COMPLETE	4

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Sediments or soils deposited by the action of water
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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Saltworks: set of pools for the natural evaporation of salt water and the work accumulation of material associated with same

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

403	Context records
33	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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: 50.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RLB99

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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