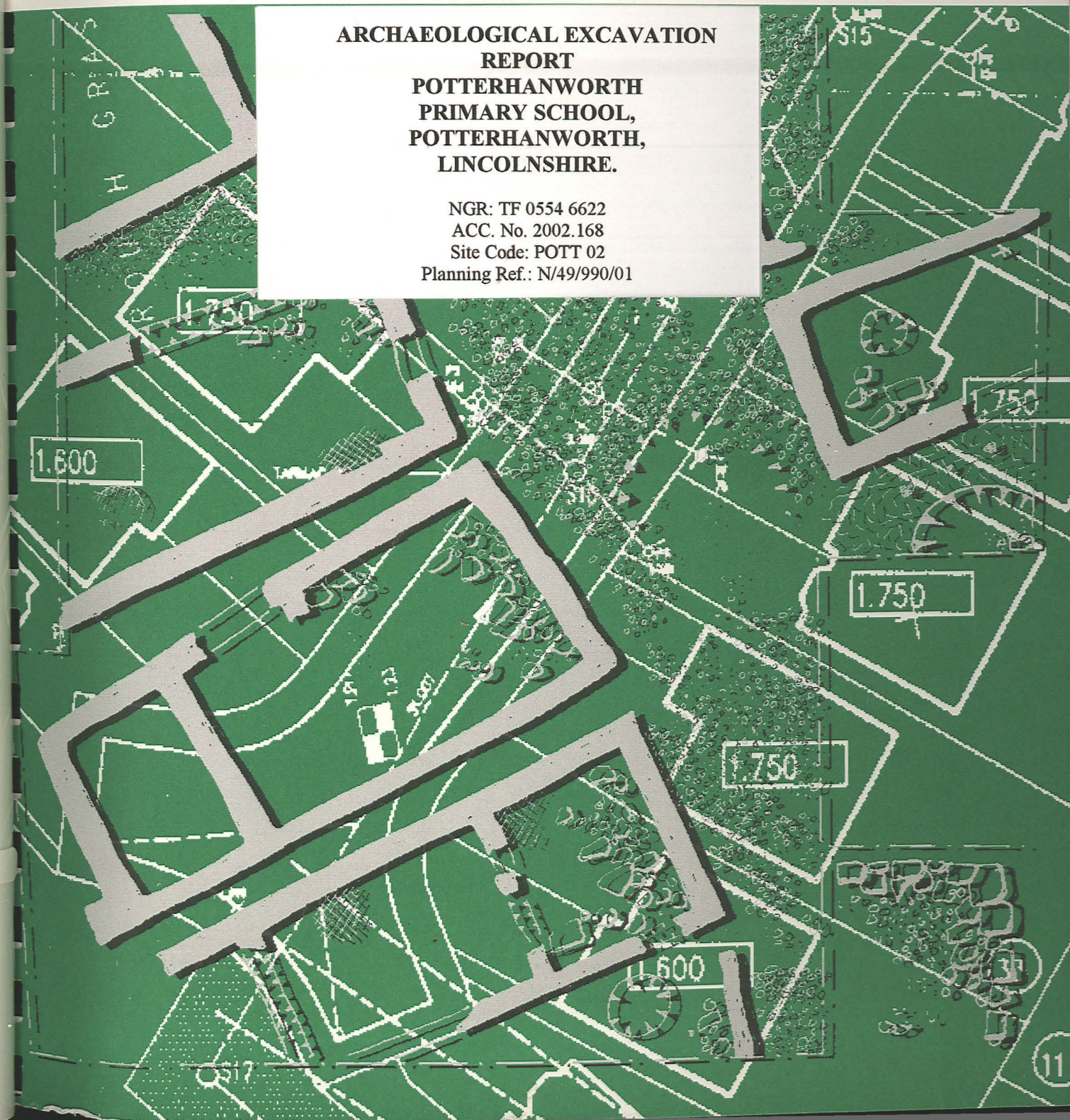


PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

L I N C O L N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT POTTERHANWORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL, POTTERHANWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

NGR: TF 0554 6622
ACC. No. 2002.168
Site Code: POTT 02
Planning Ref.: N/49/990/01



Event L13493
source L18207
L18208

MON L181774
61739 Roman
L160811 settlements
60811

Conservation
Services
10 OCT 2002
Highways & Planning
Directorate

L181762
61757 pottery
prod.

L183343
62554 school

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
REPORT
POTTERHANWORTH
PRIMARY SCHOOL,
POTTERHANWORTH,
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Report Prepared for
Hyder Business Services
by Jim Rylatt

October 2002

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Summary

- An archaeological excavation was undertaken within the grounds of Potterhanworth Primary School, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire, prior to the construction of an easterly extension to the existing school building.
- A post-built structure and a yard surface occupied the western half of the site, Area 1, from the later 13th to mid 14th centuries. A series of boundaries were then created between Area 1 and Area 2. The last of these was still standing when the school building was constructed in the mid 19th century.
- The foundations of a Victorian toilet block serving the school were exposed at the south-west corner of the trench.
- The eastern half of the site, Area 2, had been largely quarried away by a huge clay extraction pit created during the late 13th or 14th centuries. Following its abandonment, this feature had turned into a pond, and remained as such until filled in towards the end of the 19th century.

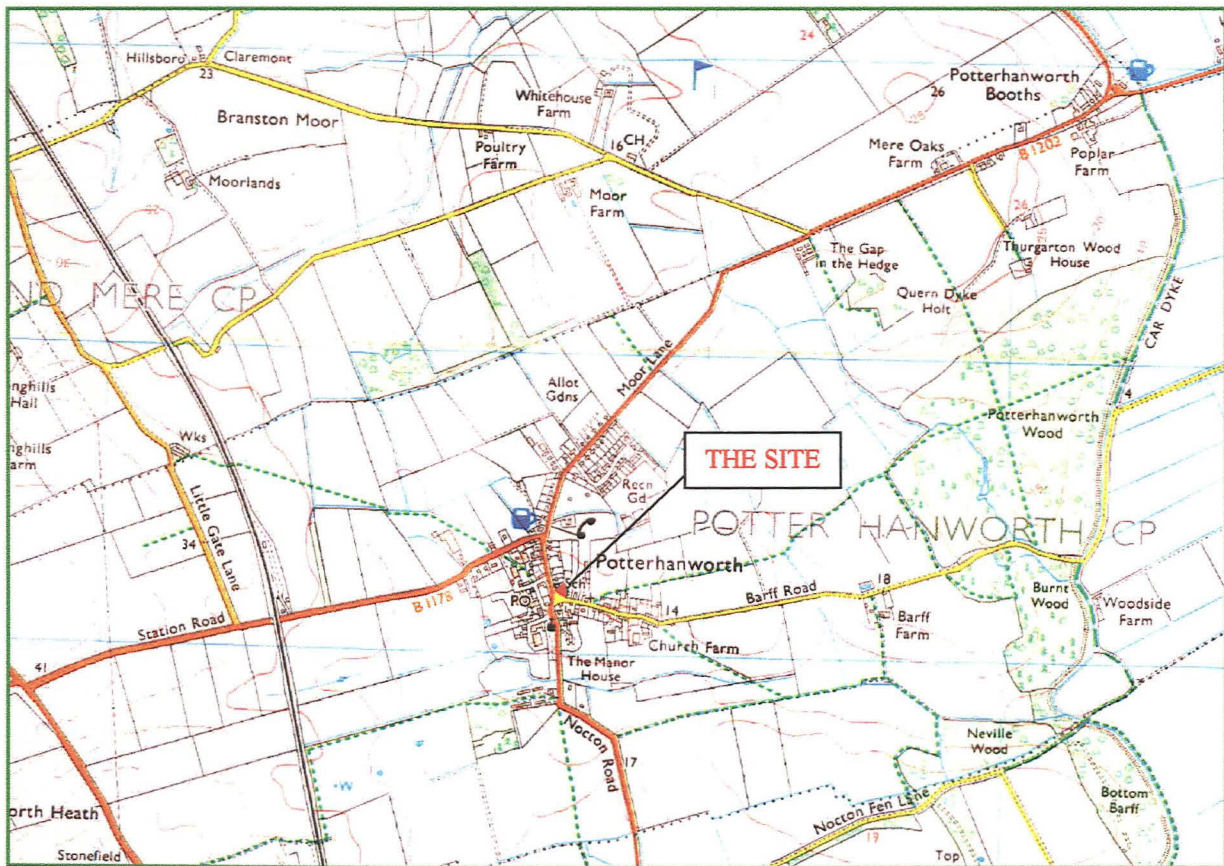


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1: 25,000.
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1.0 Introduction

Hyder Business Services commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake an archaeological excavation within the grounds of Potterhanworth Primary School, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire, in order to fulfil a planning requirement associated with the construction of an easterly extension to the existing school building.

This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and also incorporates a series of assessments by specialist researchers who studied the archaeological materials recovered during the excavation. The text follows current national guidelines produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1999) and local guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998).

2.0 Location and description

Potterhanworth lies within the administrative district of North Kesteven, and is situated approximately 8km south-east of Lincoln and c. 21km north of Sleaford. The Primary School is located at the centre of the village on the eastern side of Main Road, adjacent to the Village Green and c. 150m north of the church. The main school building, an 'L'-shaped stone structure, is situated at the north-west corner of the school yard. To the north-east of this lies a sub-rectangular brick outbuilding, which has a pergola and associated seating attached to its eastern end. A small square temporary building and a rectangular mobile classroom were situated within the footprint of the new extension and were moved to other parts of the playground prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The school and its grounds extend to c. 1390m² and are enclosed by a section of wall on the front (western) elevation, and fencing on the other sides.

The extension will adjoin the north-eastern side of the existing stone school building and will extend c. 25m to the north-eastern corner of the site (fig. 2). It will have three interconnecting components, which will have a combined floor area of c. 245m².

The village of Potterhanworth overlies the south-western corner of an extensive deposit of 'older river sand and gravel', a Quaternary drift deposit (I.G.S., 1973). The underlying glacial till is exposed at the edge of this deposit, c. 250m to the south of the school. The till covers the uppermost formations of the solid geology, which consist of cornbrash and Blisworth clay, both deposited during the Jurassic period.

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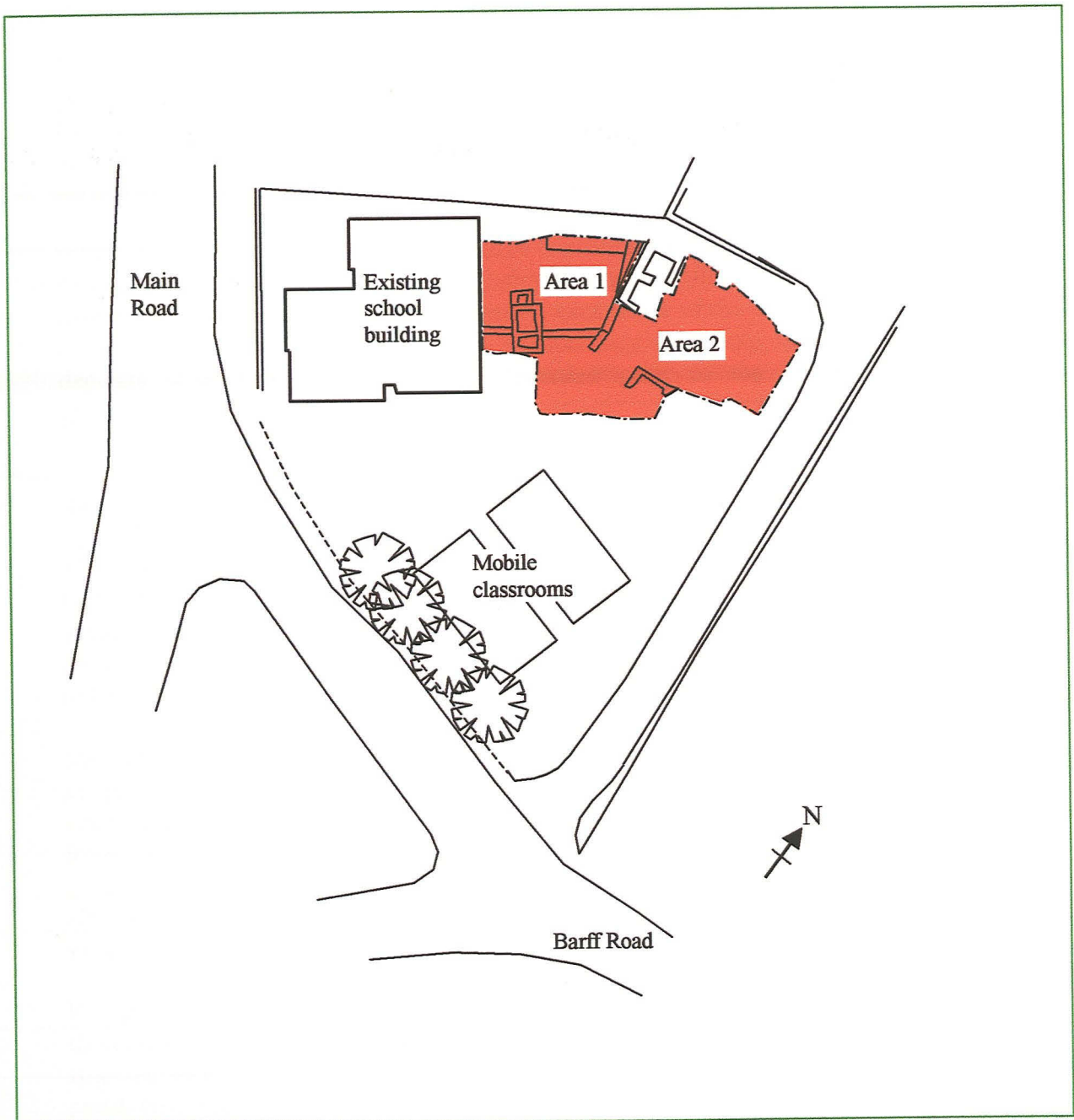


Figure 2: Trench location plan, showing school grounds at 1: 500.

3.0 Planning background

Hyder Business Services applied to Lincolnshire County Council for planning permission to construct an extension to the Primary School at Potterhanworth (planning ref. (LCC) N49/0990/01). That authority granted permission for the development, subject to the implementation of a programme of investigation to determine the archaeological potential of the site. The initial stage in this procedure was an archaeological evaluation, which determined that significant, stratified archaeological deposits were situated within the footprint of the development. Some of this material was not deeply buried, indicating that preservation *in-situ* was not a viable option. Consequently, it was decided that an excavation of the entire footprint of the extension would be the most suitable methodology to ensure that the uppermost deposits were fully investigated and recorded prior to the commencement of groundworks.

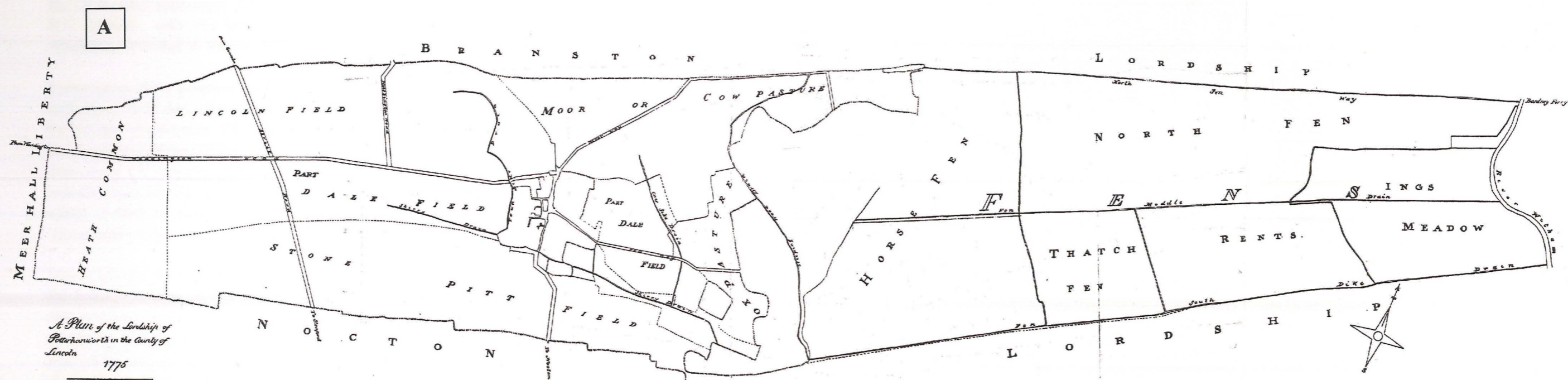
4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The etymology of the place-name suggests that the origin of the modern settlement lies in the Anglo-Saxon period. The village appears as *Haneworde* in the *Domesday Book*, a word utilising an Old English personal name, *Hana*, and a contemporary suffix, *worth*, meaning 'Hana's enclosure' (Cameron, 1998). The prefix 'Potter' is later and refers to the medieval pottery industry centred upon this settlement (see below).

The village is located 1.75km to the west of the Witham Valley. An examination of the geological map indicates that several ribbons of alluvium extend westward from the edge of the valley. Each of these corresponds to the bed of a small stream flowing from west to east, which has eroded the scarp edge at the interface of the higher ground to the west and the fen to the east (I.G.S., 1973). All of the villages that are sited along the western half of the limestone escarpment are situated at the western end of one of these watercourses, Potterhanworth included.

It is also apparent that each of the medieval parishes running along the western edge of the Lower Witham was laid out as an elongated south-west to north-east orientated strip between 12 and 15km long and as little as 1.5km wide. This meant that each parish contained a comparable range of land and soil types encouraging diversity of use and exploitation (fig. 3). At the western edge of each parish (defined by the A15) the land was relatively open and dry heath. The villages were sited approximately 6km further to the west, along the spring line at the eastern edge of the heath; each settlement would have been surrounded by an open field system. Immediately to the east was an area that was referred to as 'moor', beyond which there would have been tracts of woodland fringing the fen edge, much as today. Beyond this, each parish had a swathe of fen extending across the river valley to the edge of the Witham.

The *Domesday Book* indicates that by the later 11th century Walter d'Aincourt had the jurisdiction over much of the land in the parish (Morgan & Thorn, 1986). This included 12 carucates of land held by 'Halfdan and his brothers', land for six ploughs, and 150 acres of both meadow and woodland pasture. A church and priest was also referred to in the survey. While the present church of St Andrew does not contain any



A Plan of the Lordship of Potterhanworth in the County of Lincoln 1775

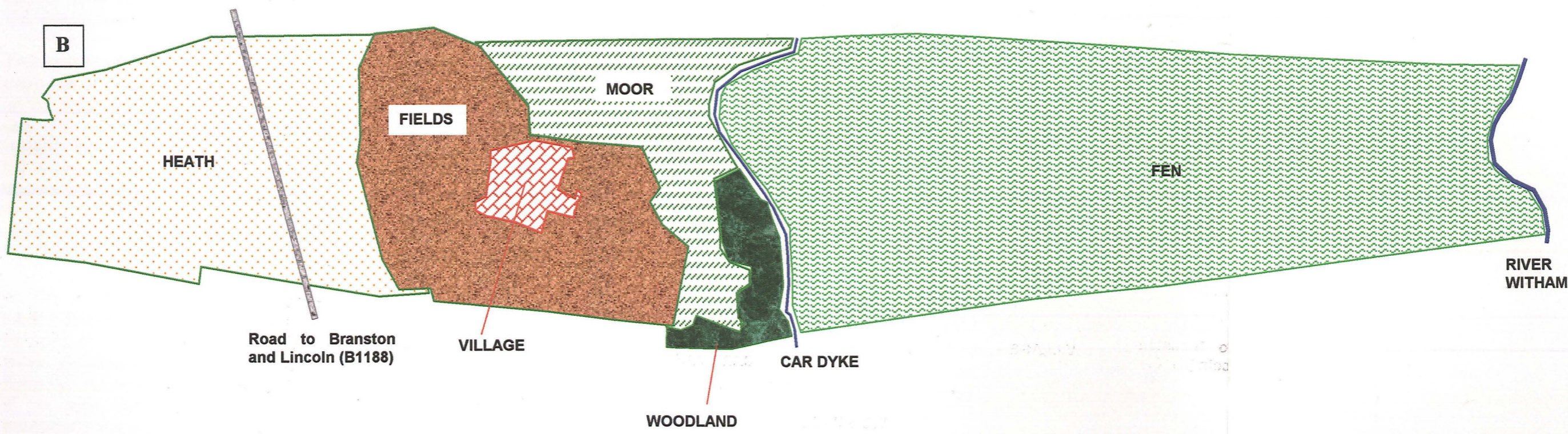


Figure 3: A – ‘A plan of the Lordship of Potterhanworth in the County of Lincoln’ produced in 1775. This plan shows the post-medieval field system prior to Enclosure. The division and use of the land is almost certainly have been based upon the form of the medieval landscape, but land usage will have been dynamic and there will have been some changes. Note that the road system is already in place at this time; *Street Road* is the B1188, *Moor Way* is the B1202 to Potterhanworth Booths (not shown on the map), *Fen Way* is Barff Road. The Car Dyke is also shown as *Steeping Wood Drain*.
 B – A hypothetical reconstruction of medieval land use in Potterhanworth, based upon the form of the parish depicted in the later 18th century plan (A).

fabric of this date, it is likely that it overlies the site of the Saxon or Saxo-Norman precursor mentioned in AD 1086, and thus is likely to indicate the general location of the *Domesday* settlement. Most of the present church was built in 1856 to a design by R.C. Hussey, only the lower two stages of the 14th century tower surviving this rebuilding (Pevsner & Harris, 1989).

Potterhanworth's position on the spring line equated to the junction between sandy and clayey drift deposits. These different strata were ideal as sources of raw materials for pottery production. The date at which the pottery industry was founded has not been definitively established, but sherds of Potterhanworth ware have been recovered from early 13th century deposits in Lincoln (J. young, *pers. comm.*). Undoubtedly the industry must have been well established prior to the application of the prefix 'Potter', which is first recorded in 1327, the village having previously been referred to as '*Hanworthe juxta Nocton*' (Healey, 1974).

There appears to have been large-scale production throughout the 14th century, with the industry waning at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. This rural industry was characterised by unglazed, coarse shell-gritted fabrics, which were fired to a grey, buff, light brown or pinkish hue. The most common form was the cooking pot, which was complemented by storage jars, bowls, jugs, pancheons and pipkins, all of which are likely to have been for utilitarian purposes. Other more unusual products include 'industrial bases', typically used in the distilling process (Healey, 1988). It also appears likely that a limited quantity of a finer, green glazed, very sandy grey fabric was manufactured in the village.

Two scatters of medieval pottery have been found at the fen edge, in a field to the south-east of Burnt Wood and south of Woodside Farm. The first scatter was situated on the eastern bank of the Car Dyke, while the other was found c. 220m further to the east. The assemblage was comprised of fragments of shell-gritted fabric, almost certainly from the Potterhanworth kilns 1.5km away. The close relationship between this material and the Car Dyke may be largely fortuitous. However, it is also possible that the channel represented one of the primary means of distributing the products of the local kilns throughout the region. If this were the case, then pots would have been transported along Barff Road to quays or 'hards' along the edge of the Car Dyke; the end of Barff Road passing through the village is a well-defined hollow way.

In 1595 a Dr Richard Smith purchased the Manor of Potterhanworth. He was a wealthy physician who had practiced in London prior to retiring to Welton, c. 14km to the north of the village (Anon, 2000). He died in 1602 and bequeathed the entire manor, including about 1600 acres of land, to enable the foundation of a school on Steep Hill in Lincoln. This was called Christ's Hospital and was modelled on a school of the same name in London (White, 1856). The initial foundation provided maintenance and education for 12 boys, 3 from Potterhanworth, 3 from Welton and 6 from Lincoln, who were provided with a uniform that led to the establishment also being referred to as Blue Coat School. The Christ's Hospital Endowment was a very lucrative property, particularly after 600 acres of land that lay in the Witham Fen were enclosed and drained around the beginning of the 19th century. The Blue Coat School still exists and continues to own a large proportion of the parish.

The Reverend Arthur Anson was appointed as rector of the parish in 1847. He was responsible for the construction or renovation of many of the major buildings in the village, including the rebuilding of the church during 1856. Prior to this he had already organised the construction of a new rectory and had personally funded the construction of the School House, which was situated between the church and the school.

The school itself was another of the Reverend Anson's projects, and was described as "a neat stone building, lately erected by subscription and grants" (White, 1856: 366). It is recorded that the groundworks associated with its construction exposed archaeological deposits.

"At Potterhanworth great quantities of Roman pottery of different kinds were found on the site of the parish school house when its foundations were laid" (Trollope, 1872: 41).

Although described as Roman, it is almost certain that most, if not all, of this pottery was locally manufactured medieval wares. In 1909 S.B. Bridges, the rector, funded extensions to the northern and western sides of the school building. These works appear to have uncovered further archaeological material (Kelly, 1909).

5.0 Methodology

Initially, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site (Rylatt, 2001). Two trenches were opened within the schoolyard; Trench 1 lay at the centre of the planned extension, while the second trench lay immediately to the east of the proposed new wing. These trenches demonstrated the presence of stratified archaeological deposits. It was determined that preservation *in-situ* was not a viable option given the nature of the proposed development, and consequently, it was decided that the entire footprint of the extension should be excavated prior to the onset of groundworks.

A JCB fitted with a pneumatic pick was used to break up the schoolyard at the commencement of the excavation. This hard surfacing was then removed with a 1.6m wide toothed bucket. Subsequently, a toothless ditching blade was used to remove underlying unconsolidated deposits in spits no greater than 0.2m in depth. All spoil was placed in large skips and was removed from the site.

Where exposed, archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, in order to assess their nature, dimensions and to attempt to recover datable materials. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions of all deposits and features on standard context record sheets. Complementary scale drawings were made in both plan and section. A photographic record (colour slide) of exposed features was also maintained. Selected images have been reproduced in this report, with the remainder forming part of the project archive.

A team of five experienced field archaeologists carried out the excavation over a period of ten days, from the 15th to the 19th, and the 22nd to the 26th April 2002.

Artefactual materials recovered from the site were cleaned and processed prior to their submission to researchers specialising in the examination of archaeological materials. In addition, a recognised specialist analysed processed soil samples to ascertain the

presence and nature of any palaeo-environmental remains, which they may have contained. The results of these investigations have been included as independent appendices to this report, and the general conclusions of these accounts have been integrated into the main text.

6.0 Results

A preliminary inspection of the trench was conducted after the removal of the hard surfacing and the underlying modern deposits. This examination essentially confirmed observations made during the archaeological evaluation, demonstrating that the new building would occupy two areas that contained distinctly different groups of archaeological deposits. The western half of the site was covered by a series of stone wall foundations and probable yard surfaces, while the eastern half appeared to be covered by large quantities of redeposited material. Given this disparity, it was decided that the two areas, 1 and 2 respectively, should be recorded separately. A north-south aligned wall foundation, (1008)/(1010), separated the two areas, both physically and with respect to the recording strategy implemented on site.

6.1 Area 1

(See fig. 4)

Modern schoolyard and village hall

The removal of the present-day tarmac schoolyard, (1031), exposed an earlier concrete surface, (1030), that extended over almost all of Area 1. However, this concrete slab did not cover the walls, or internal area of an 'L'-shaped section of foundation, (1023), which projected from the southern edge of the trench. Wall (1023) was constructed from machine made bricks that had been bonded with sandy mortar and subsequently repointed with hard grey cement. Examination of a 1960s Ordnance Survey map suggested that this foundation probably formed the north-west corner of the central, rectangular wing of the old village hall. This structure is likely to have been demolished in, or after 1993 when the Memorial Hall was constructed to the north of the schoolyard; the sewer pipe, (1021), from the Memorial Hall ran along the north-western edge of foundation (1023) suggesting the older building was only abandoned and levelled after the newer structure had been completed.

Although there is likely to have been some variation across Area 1, in most places it appears that the concrete slab had been laid upon a layer of quartzite gravel and grit, (1046), which was contained within a matrix of mid-grey sandy silt (fig. 5). This material is likely to have been deposited as a bed for the concrete surface, but it is also possible that it significantly predates the concrete and was originally laid down as an unconsolidated yard surface.

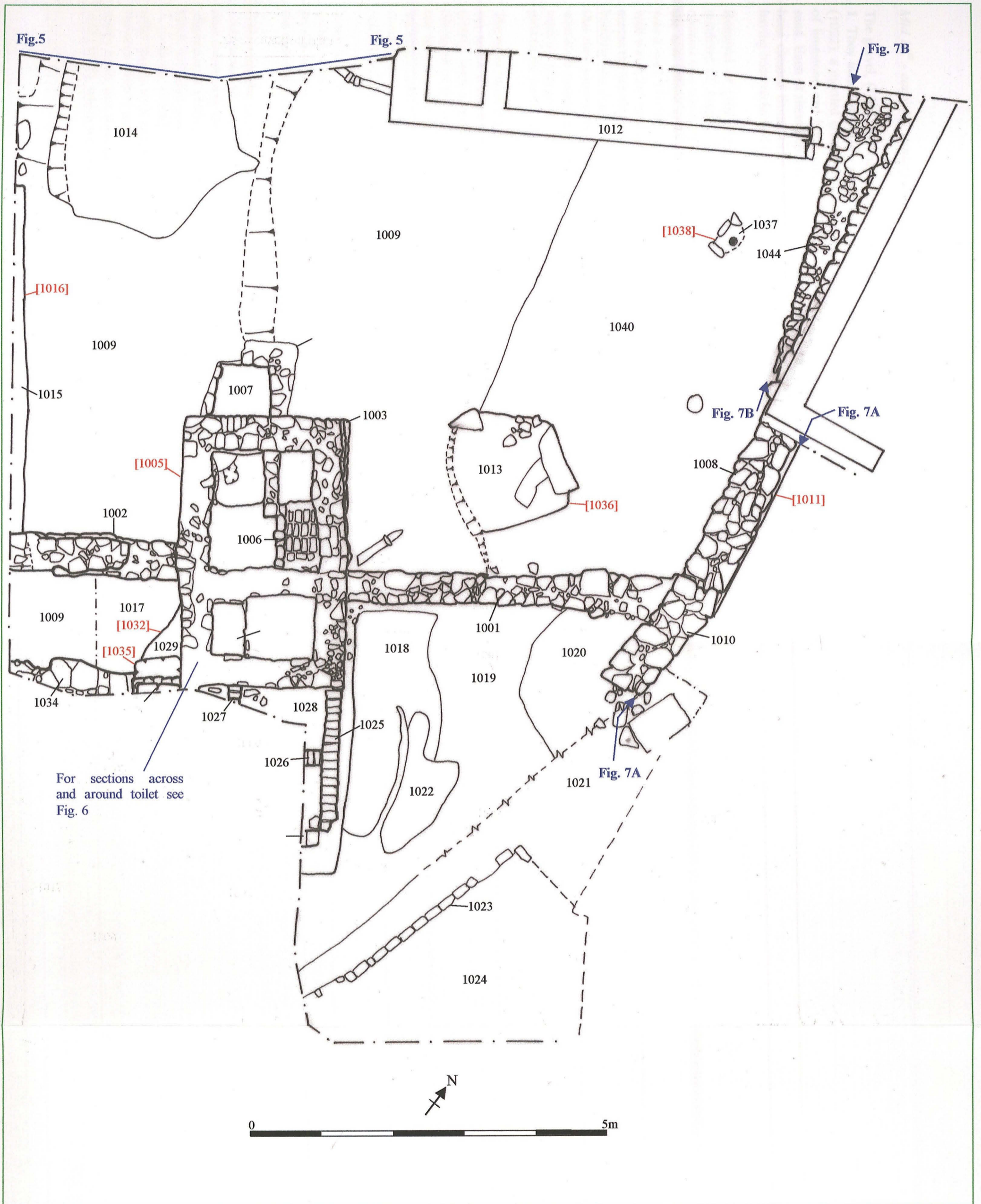


Figure 4: Area 1 - pre-excavation plan showing the disposition of the post-medieval and early modern features, at a scale of 1: 50.

Mid 19th - early 20th century toilet

The gravel, (1046), overlay a series of demolition deposits in the southern half of Area 1. They included (1020), a mid brownish-grey sandy silt containing limestone rubble, (1022), a mottled creamy-yellow to pale grey silty sand incorporating small fragments of limestone and brick, and (1081), a creamy to pale brownish-yellow slightly silty sand. Each of these deposits was primarily composed of degraded lime mortar that had been cleaned from bricks or limestone walling, the serviceable materials presumably having been reclaimed for use elsewhere.

Removal of (1022) and (1081) exposed a series of foundations in the south-west quadrant of Area 1. Examination indicated that these wall footings represented the remains of a sub-rectangular toilet block, (1000), that had been constructed adjacent to the new village school in the mid 19th century. The earliest element of this structure was a wall, (1001), constructed from limestone blocks bonded with lime mortar. This wall was 6.2m long and 0.42m wide at the base, and ran from north-east to south-west across the schoolyard. Examination of the plans for the original school indicate that the building was designed to ensure that girls and boys were segregated from the moment that they entered the grounds; this was a virtually universal feature of the 19th century education system. It is therefore highly probable that wall (1001) was erected to create separate playgrounds for the two halves of the school, with the boys to the north and girls to the south.

The toilet block itself was c. 3.9m long and c. 1.6m wide, and had been erected around the south-western end of (1001). The long axis of the toilet ran perpendicular to (1001), with approximately two-thirds of the structure situated in the 'boys' area to the north of the wall. The eastern wall of the toilet butted both sides of (1001), while the western wall ran across its end; as (1001) stopped c. 2.9m short of the school building it seems likely that the toilet was erected immediately afterward, as part of a continuous process. The walls, (1003), of the toilet were c. 0.45m wide, and were constructed from tabular limestone bonded with lime mortar. At least 12 courses of stone survived, the majority forming the walls of a large, integral septic tank situated beneath the floor of the building (fig. 6). Further walls projected from the north-west corner of the structure, and defined an opening c. 0.75m². This was evidently an access pit that enabled the septic tank to be emptied. Fragments of a Yorkstone slab found in the upper fill of this pit are likely to have formed its cover.

Following the completion of toilet (1000), a short limestone wall, (1002) was constructed to span the gap between its western wall and the main school building, thus completing the partitioning of the schoolyard. Wall (1002) did not continue the alignment of (1001), but was slightly offset to the north. This suggests that the toilet block had been completed, which would then mask the location of the end of (1001). A posthole, [1068], had been created at the northern end of the western wall of the toilet block, with another, [1070], lying c. 1.30m to the south-west. The fills of both features, (1067) and (1069), still contained the degraded remains of wooden posts. It seems likely that these posts would have supported a timber screen running parallel to wall (1002), which would have afforded some privacy to boys entering the toilet.

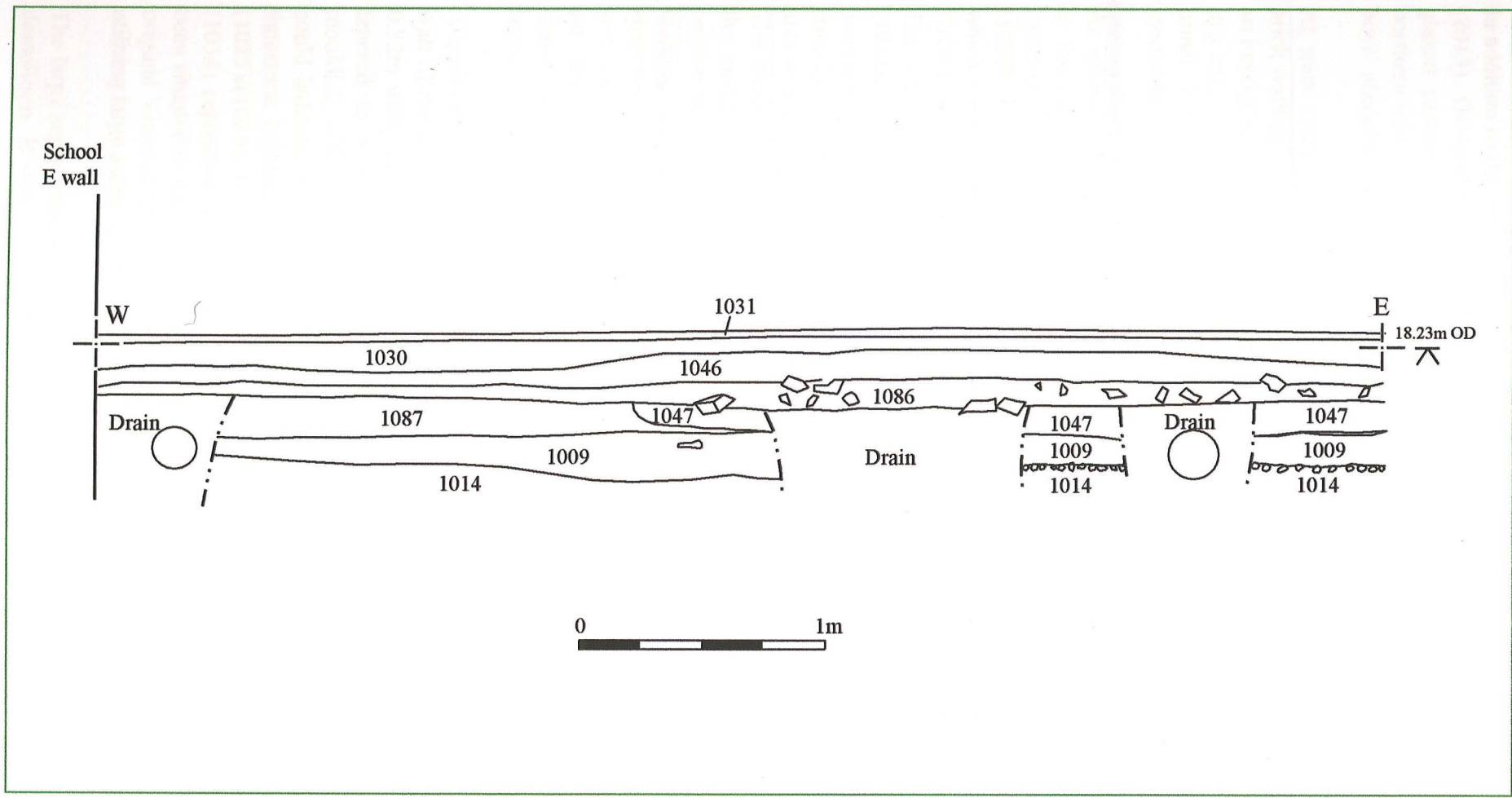


Figure 5: Area 1 – south-east facing section running along the northern edge of the trench; see figure 4 for locations.

In addition to the septic tank, the toilet was also equipped with a brick-built soakaway, (2013). This soakaway lay to the east of the north-east corner of the building. A brown glazed ceramic pipe ran from south-west to north-east between (2013) and the northern side of the junction between the toilet wall and the wall dividing the girls' and boys' playgrounds.

At some point after its initial construction, the boys toilet was altered, a section of brick walling, (1006), being inserted into its eastern wall. Integral to this alteration was an internal brick-built chute, which sloped downwards toward the north and terminated in a drop into the septic tank. It seems likely that this chute was installed to serve as a urinal. It would have replaced one of the toilet seats, but would presumably have increased the number of boys that could have used the toilet in any given time period.

An extension added to the southern end of the girls' toilet may have been constructed at the same time as urinal (1006) was created. The eastern external wall of this extension, (1025), was 1.80m long and continued the alignment of the eastern wall of (1000). The surviving element of (1025) was constructed from machine made bricks, which were laid as headers and were set upon a foundation of tabular limestone rubble, (1039). Another comparable wall, (1027), ran parallel to (1025), c. 1.08m to the west. The southern ends of these two walls were connected by a perpendicular foundation, (1051), of slightly different form. Its lower course was made from roughly squared limestone blocks, while the upper course was constructed from machine bricks laid as stretchers. A fourth brick wall, (1026), ran parallel to (1051). It bisected the internal area of the extension, which thus presumably represented two individual girls' toilets. The western edge of this extension was situated outside of the trench, but cleaning of the north-facing section exposed a 0.65m long, north-east to south-west aligned section of wall, (1033), that would have been situated immediately outside of the building. Seven courses of (1033) were exposed, the lowest four being laid as stretchers, but very crudely with no formal bonding pattern. The upper three courses were laid as stretchers and stepped out slightly toward the north. Two Yorkstone slabs sat atop the upper course. The capping, informal nature of construction and dimensions of this structure suggested that it was another access pit opening onto a septic tank.

A layer of limestone rubble, (1034), abutted the western face of (1033) and the eastern wall of the school. This deposit also incorporated a large ashlar block, 0.70m long by 0.32m wide and 0.26m deep, which was dressed on three faces. One of these sides tapered to a point suggesting that this piece represented part of an architectural moulding such as a doorjamb. The stones forming (1034) were not bonded, which could indicate that this was a demolition deposit. If so, it would have come from a limestone building that had been levelled some time after the southern extension (1025)/(1026)/(1027)/(1033)/(1051) was constructed. It therefore seems likely that (1034) represents remnants of (1000), the only comparable structure likely to have been situated in the immediate vicinity. Consequently, this raises the possibility that the original Victorian toilet replicated the style employed in the adjacent school building, utilising large ashlar quoins and mouldings.

The large septic tank beneath toilet (1000) was filled in during or immediately after its demolition. It was principally filled by a mid grey-brown sandy silt, (1007), which

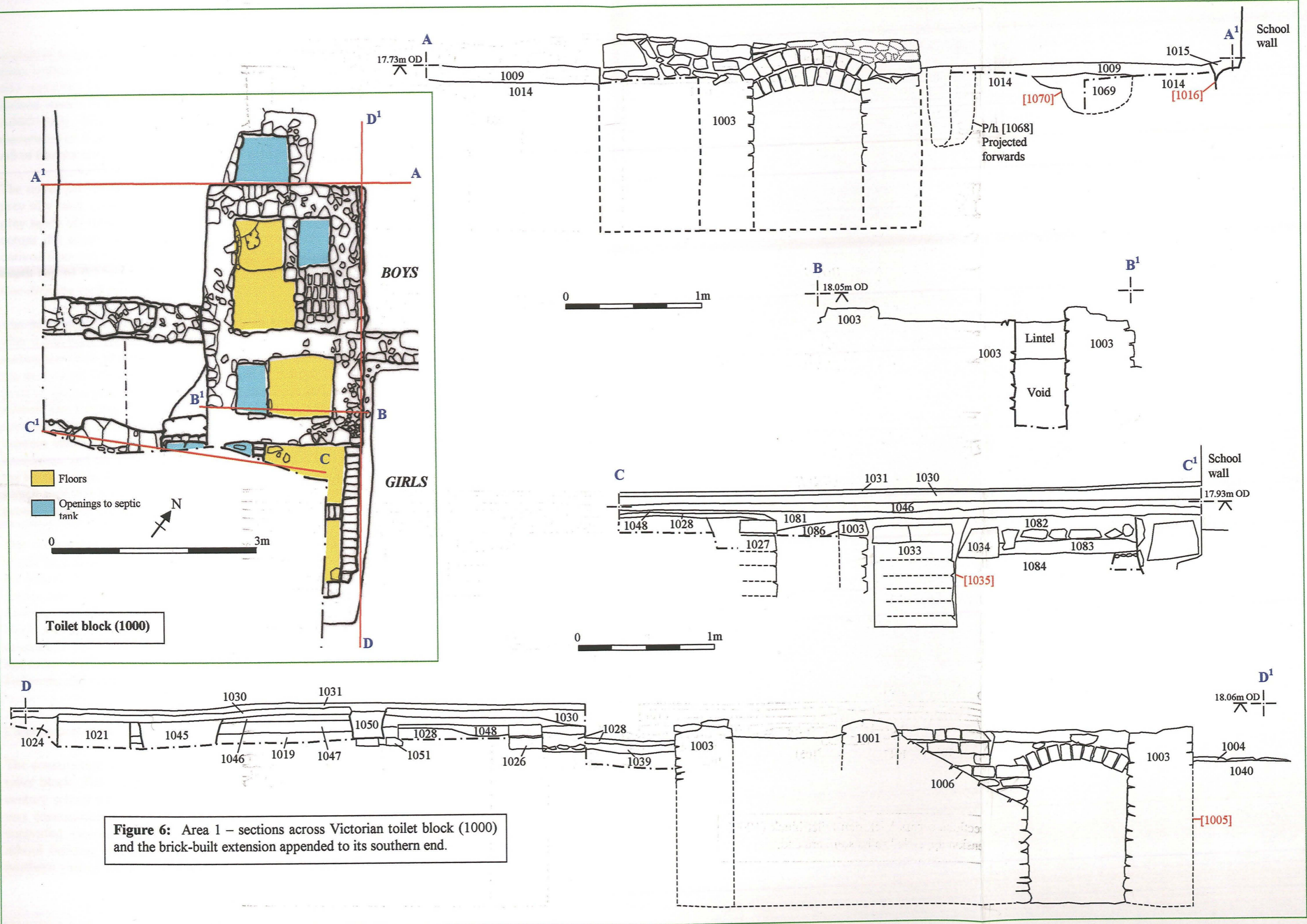


Figure 6: Area 1 – sections across Victorian toilet block (1000) and the brick-built extension appended to its southern end.

contained limestone rubble and large quantities of cultural material. The latter included glass bottles, a boot, a bicycle bell, clay pipes and a compass or divider leg. There were also quantities of window glass and associated lead comes, which are likely to have formed leaded lights either within the main school building or the toilet block itself. Additionally, there were a large number of writing slates, some of which were manufactured from roof tiles and others that had been purpose made (Appendix 13.4). All of this material was of 19th to early 20th century date.

The upper part of the toilet shafts and access pit (1004) had been filled by ashy, mid-grey silty sand, (1085). It seems likely that this material equates to (1082), a brownish-grey sandy silt containing large quantities of ash and coal fragments, which was spread across the south-western quadrant of the schoolyard. This material may have been derived from the hearths within the main school building, but its wide distribution and depth (up to 0.12m) suggests that it was deliberately deposited to form a relatively free-draining yard surface.

The demolition of toilet block (1000) and its southern extension must have occurred after it had been replaced by a newer structure. The latter was almost certainly the sub-rectangular brick structure that runs along the northern edge of Area 1. At the time of the excavation this building was being used as a store, but was due to be demolished prior to the onset of the groundworks for the construction of the new extension to the school. The footings of a brick wall, (1012), ran parallel to and the full length of the southern side of this structure; two stub walls, each c. 0.80m long, connected the western end of (1012) to the brick store. The relationship between this 'F'-shaped foundation and the extant building indicated that (1012) had been an integral part of the initial design. Consequently, this suggested that (1012) had been constructed as a screen wall that afforded some privacy to children using the toilets, and also providing protection from well-aimed balls.

The construction of a new toilet block along the northern edge of the playground would have formed part of a major reorganisation of the system of education utilised at the school. If it had still stood, wall (1001)/(1002) would have prevented the girls from getting into the northern part of the playground where the new toilet was constructed. Consequently, this barrier must have been demolished at the time that the new toilet block was erected; a deposit of lime mortar fragments, (1086), may represent the residues of this event. It is therefore very likely that the construction of the new toilet represents a physical manifestation of the integration of the boys' and girls' classes. Following this partition would have been based upon age rather than gender.

Construction of the school and schoolyard

The construction of the school building itself undoubtedly predated the erection of the toilet block. The construction trench, [1016], containing the eastern wall of the 19th century school was exposed along the edge of Area 1. The foundation within [1016] was constructed from limestone rubble and was slightly wider than the wall that it supported. Interestingly [1016] did not extend the full length of the eastern side of the school building, but stopped adjacent to a fire door that provides egress into the northern part of the playground. This suggests that most northerly 3.8m of the main

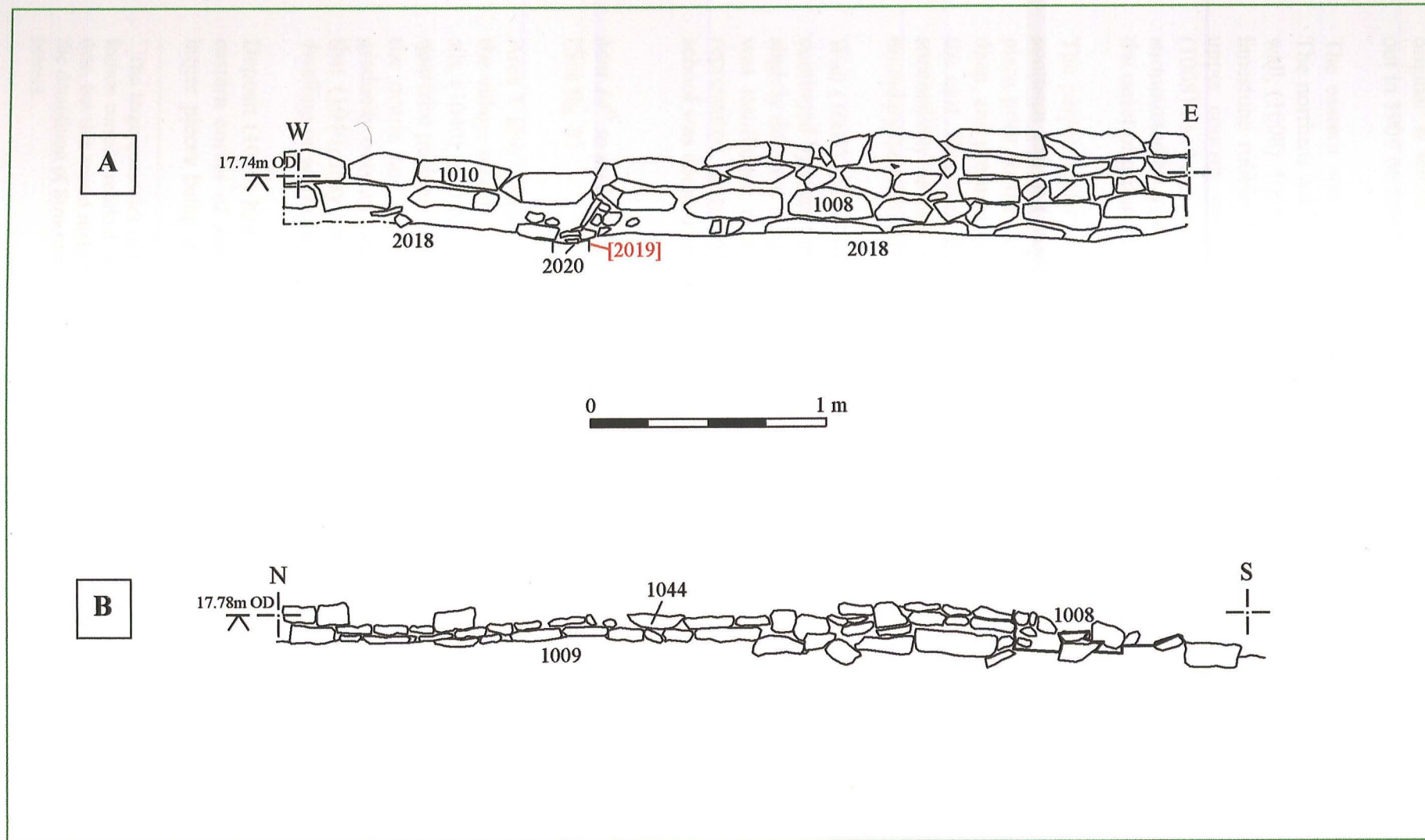


Figure 7: Area 1 – elevations along the faces of limestone walls running along eastern edge of the area; see figure 4 for locations.

wing of the school building is part of a later extension constructed in the style of the original. It seems likely that this extension would have been part of the works carried out in 1909 on behalf of the rector S. Bridges.

The eastern wall of the schoolyard also predated the Victorian toilet block, (1000). The northern half of this eastern boundary was defined by a north-south aligned stone wall, (1008). Up to eight courses of this wall survived, each being comprised of tabular limestone rubble (fig. 7A). The lower courses were not bonded, but the surviving upper courses were fixed with off-white, gritty lime mortar. The northern end of (1008) has been reused as the foundation for the rear wall of an area of raised seating surmounted by a pergola. This formed a feature of the playground immediately prior to the onset of groundworks for the new extension to the school.

The perpendicular wall separating the girls' and boys' play areas, (1001), abutted the southern end of (1008). This demonstrated that the eastern boundary was already in place prior to the division of the schoolyard. This is unsurprising given that a large, deep, and presumably very dangerous pond, [2008], occupied most of the next plot to the east. However, it is not clear whether walls (1008) and (1001) were constructed successively as part of a continuous process, or if (1008) had formed the existing boundary between Areas 1 and 2 prior to the erection of the school.

Wall (1008) stops just to the south of its junction with (1001). Beyond this point it is continued by a later extension or rebuild, (1010). This southerly continuation follows a slightly different alignment, being orientated c. 5° further toward the west. While there was insufficient evidence to confirm the proposal, it seemed probable that (1010) represented an extension of an existing wall, which was added at the time that the school was constructed in order to ensure that the yard was entirely enclosed.

Mid 14th to mid 19th century features

(See fig. 8)

Area 1 also contained a series of features and deposits that predated the founding of the village school. The latest of these was a layer of mid greyish-brown slightly sandy silt, (1040), c. 0.08m deep. This deposit contained occasional fragments of limestone, quartzite pebbles, some sherds of pottery and a few animal bones. The nature of both the matrix and the coarse inclusions suggested that this material had accumulated gradually over an extended period¹. The incorporation of artefactual material suggests that (1040) may have accrued along the margin of a yard belonging to an adjacent dwelling or workshop.

Deposit (1040) had built up against the western face of a wall, (1044), at the north-eastern corner of Area 1. This wall was constructed from tabular limestone rubble, larger pieces being used for the outer faces, with smaller chunks being dropped into

¹ The large quantities of Potterhanworth-type pottery present on the site mean that many of the later feature contain residual material. Pottery from (1040) suggests that it is of late 13th to 14th century date, but this would make it virtually contemporary with (1009), compressing all of the activity from the demolition of Structure 1 to the construction of wall (1044) into a period of less than 60 years (see below).

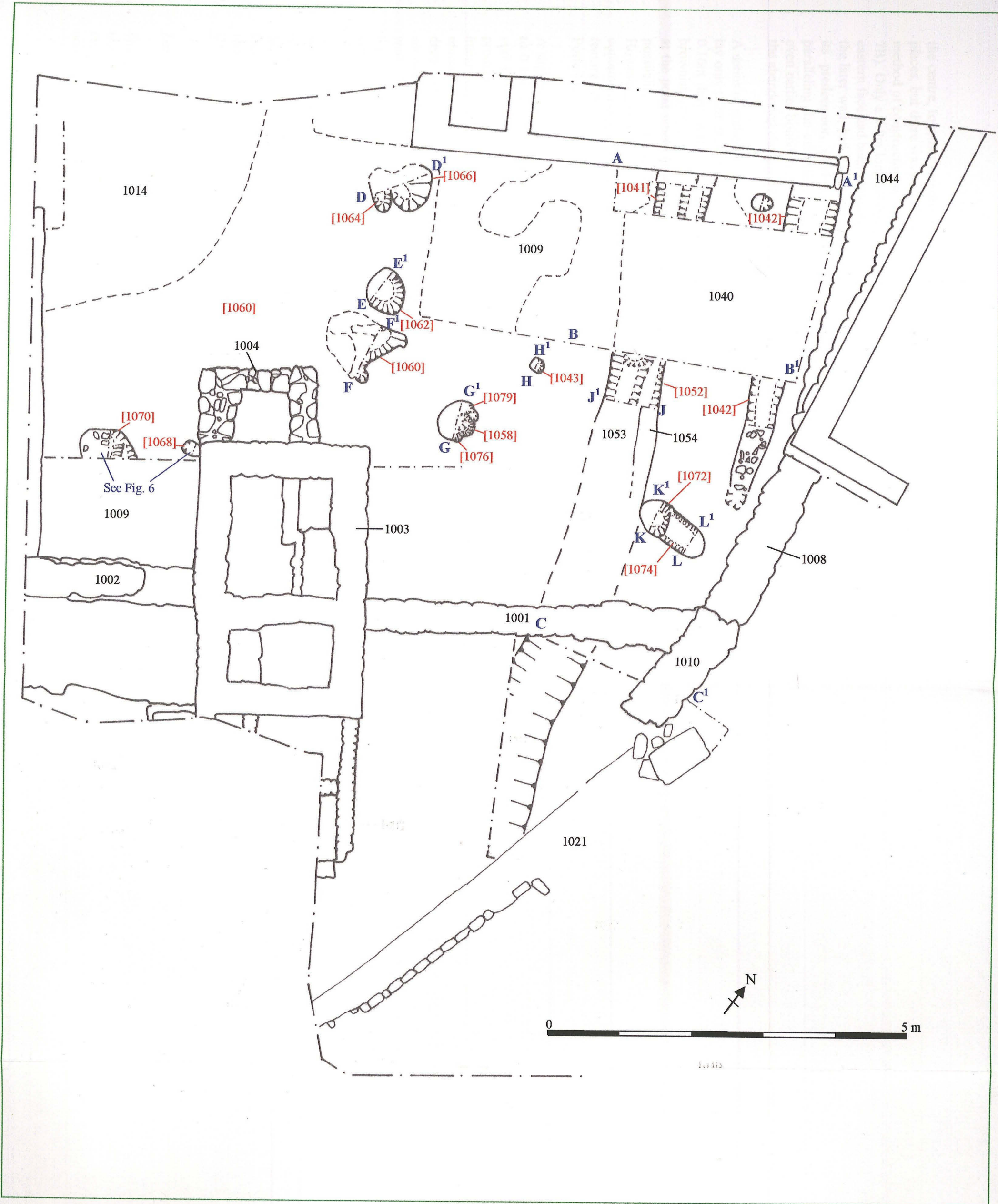


Figure 8: Area 1 - post-excitation plan showing the location of the postholes and gullies that predated the construction of the 19th century school; at a scale of 1: 50. The pairs of blue letters indicate the locations of the sections depicted in Fig. 9.

the centre, together creating a boundary c. 0.75m wide. Up to five courses survived in places, but there was no evidence of any mortar bonding; the width of the wall and its method of construction is consistent with techniques employed in drystone walling (fig. 7B). Only a 4.0m long section of (1044) survived, as its southern end and most of its eastern face had been removed during the creation of (1008). This reflects the fact that the later wall, had a slightly different alignment, running almost due north-south, while its predecessor, (1044), ran approximately 12° further to the north-west, thus paralleling the orientation of Main Road. It is likely that (1044) either reiterated an even earlier boundary, or was a new landscape division intended to close off access to the abandoned clay pit, [2008], situated immediately to the east.

A series of gullies ran parallel to (1044). The most easterly of these was [1042], which lay only 0.2m from the western face of wall (1044) (fig. 9). It was c. 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep, with a flat base and sides sloping at 45°. The fill of [1042] was a mid brownish-grey sandy silt, (1055), which contained a concentration of limestone rubble at the point where (1044) had been truncated by its successor (1008). This raised the possibility that [1042] had been filled at the same time that (1044) had been levelled. However, there was no direct physical relationship to confirm that they were contemporaneous. Pottery recovered from (1055) suggested that it was a 14th century feature, but this could reflect the presence of large quantities of residual Potterhanworth-type fabric.

A slightly smaller gully, [1052], was situated c. 1.10m to the west of [1042]. It was up to 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with a flattened 'U'-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid brownish-grey to orangey-brown sandy silt, (1054), which appeared to be a product of natural silting. Subsequently, this gully was redefined by another narrow linear feature, [1041], which had a slightly different alignment, and as a result it only removed the western edge of fill (1054). Gully [1041] was c. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep and also had a 'U'-shaped profile. It could be traced for over 9.6m to the southern edge of the trench, suggesting that the other gullies, [1042] and [1052], and wall (1044) also extended this far. A concentration of pebbles along its base suggested that its fill, (1053), also resulted from natural silting. A residual sherd of 11th-12th century pottery was recovered from (1053).

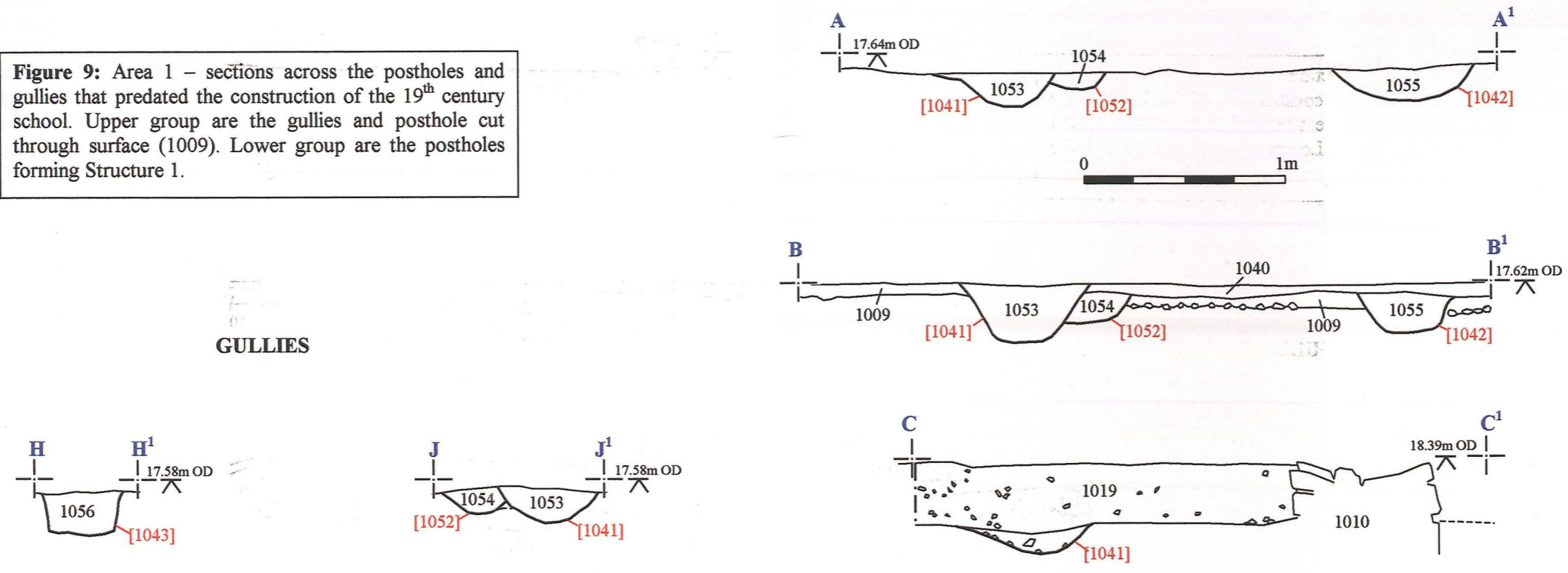
A small posthole, [1043], situated a little to the west of gully [1041] also belongs to this phase of activity. It was a sub-circular feature approximately 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep, which was filled by mid greyish-brown sandy silt, (1056). One other feature, [1032], has also been assigned to this period. It seems to have been a pit, but this was impossible to confirm as it had been largely truncated by the construction of toilet block (1000) and manhole (1033); the surviving element was 0.80m long by 0.55m wide and 0.45m deep.

Later 13th to mid 14th century activity

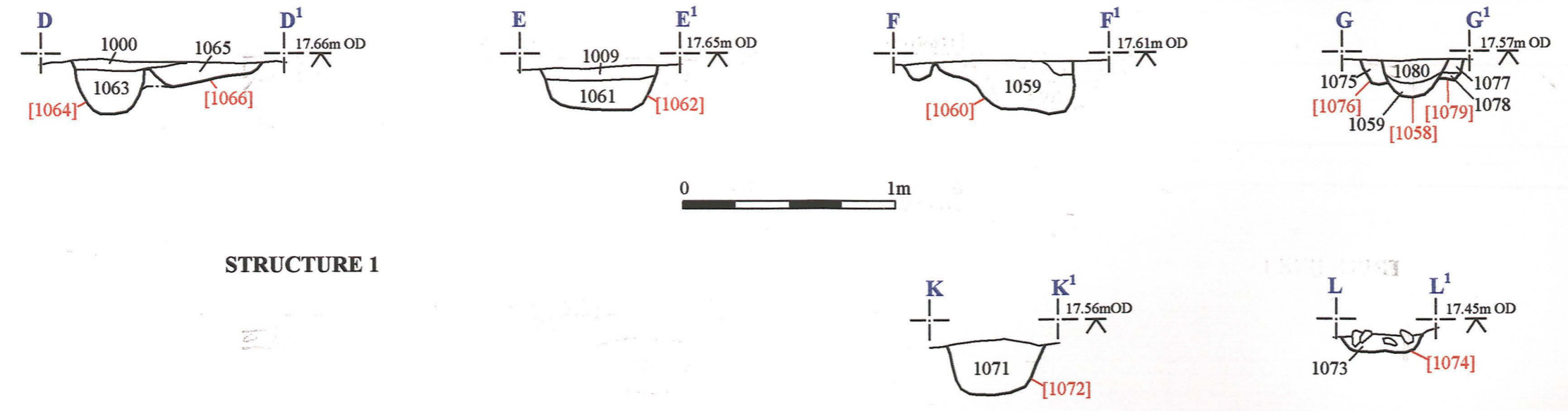
Gullies [1052] and [1042] had been excavated through a stony deposit (1009), which also provided the base for wall (1044). This layer extended over all but the south-eastern corner of Area 1. The large quantities of quartzite pebbles and flint gravel were contained within a matrix of mid brownish-grey sandy silt, but the stones were very

Figure 9: Area 1 – sections across the postholes and gullies that predated the construction of the 19th century school. Upper group are the gullies and posthole cut through surface (1009). Lower group are the postholes forming Structure 1.

GULLIES



STRUCTURE 1



unevenly distributed indicating that they did not constitute formal metalling. However, these coarse components must have been imported onto the site suggesting that (1009) represented a rough yard surface that had been periodically augmented until it eventually attained a depth of c. 0.15m. In addition to the stones there were large quantities of cultural material within (1009). These items included animal bone, an iron staple, a piece of worked gritstone, degraded organic material and a large quantity of broken pottery. Although there were a few intrusive pieces of 18th to 19th century fabrics, the vast majority of the 677 sherds recovered from (1009) suggested that it had been laid down between the end of the 13th and the mid 14th centuries. Much of the pottery may have been introduced deliberately, helping to firm up the ground surface in much the same way as the pebbles and gravel. However, the animal bone and degraded organic material also suggests that this deposit incorporated a certain amount of domestic rubbish, and consequently, it may have been little better than a smelly, open midden.

The removal of (1009) exposed a series of discrete features that had been cut into the mid yellow clay natural, (1014). The majority of these were postholes, six or seven of which described a gentle arc running from south-east to north-west up the centre of the northern half of Area 1 (figs. 8 & 9). The most southerly of this group was [1076], a small sub-circular feature, c. 0.16m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with a 'U'-shaped profile. This posthole may have formed a pair with [1079], a comparable feature situated only 0.22m to the north. Certainly, the lower fill of both features, (1075) and (1078) respectively, was analogous, incorporating large quantities of quartzite gravel that may have been introduced as post-packing. However, any direct stratigraphic relationship between [1076] and [1079] had been removed by the creation of a third posthole, [1058], which occupied the space between them. The dimensions of [1058] were slightly larger than those of the earlier features, being c. 0.23m in diameter and 0.2m deep.

The next feature in this alignment, [1060], was situated 1.1m to the north-west of the first cluster. Only one fill, (1059), was identified, suggesting that it was a small pit, c. 1.1m long by 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. However, it had a very irregular shape in plan, and the gradient of the edges varied around the circumference. These factors raise the possibility that the feature described as [1060] could actually represent two or more intersecting postholes. Another large posthole, [1062], lay only 0.20m to the north of [1060]. This sub-oval feature was c. 0.55m in diameter and 0.22m deep, the relatively steep sides terminating at a flat base. The fill of [1062] was a mid brownish-grey silty sand, (1061) the basal component of which included a fragment of quern stone that had almost certainly been utilised as a post pad. The stone represented approximately a quarter of the upper stone of a rotary quern (Appendix 13.5). Such items are generally recovered from Roman, Anglo-Saxon or early medieval contexts, spanning the 1st to 12th centuries AD. However, four sherds of Potterhanworth type pottery were also recovered from (1061) suggesting that the posthole had been created during the second half of the 13th century. Consequently, it would appear that the stone had either been found in an earlier context and then reused, or that the use of these items continued, to a limited extent, after the 12th century.

Two more intercutting postholes were situated at the northern end of this alignment. The earlier was [1066], a relatively large, sub-oval feature, c. 0.85m long by 0.63m

wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by mid brownish-grey sandy silt, (1065), the south-western edge of which had been removed by the second posthole, [1064]. The latter was a smaller sub-circular feature, c. 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep.

Given their spatial inter-relationships, it seems likely that these features formed part of a single structure that was subject to one or two phases of repair. The initial structure is represented by [1076]/[1079], [1060], [1062] and [1066], while [1058], [1060]a? and [1064] represent the repairs. The apparent absence of a second parallel or perpendicular row of postholes implies that this structure was not a building, although it is possible that such features could have been situated outside of the trench. Consequently, it seems likely that these features contained vertical timbers supporting some kind of panel or rail fence.

A further two features in this phase were situated c. 2.6m to the east of posthole cluster [1076]/[1079]/[1058], in the area bracketed by the later gullies [1042] and [1052]. One feature was a posthole, [1072], c. 0.46m long, by 0.38m wide and 0.26m deep. It was filled by mid greyish to yellowish-brown sandy clay, (1071), within which was a brownish-grey post pipe that was 0.09m in diameter. Running eastward from [1072] was a shallow linear gully, [1074]. This latter feature was 0.37m wide and more than 0.6m long, its eastern end having been removed by [1042]. Its fill, (1073), was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with frequent fine white flecks; it contained a sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery. Relatively small pieces of limestone rubble had been placed along both lateral edges, but did not extend into the centre of the fill. Considered in conjunction, the characteristics of these two features suggest that [1072] contained a post that supported the western end of a fence panel, the bottom edge of which was buried to provide additional support, or to deter animals from burrowing beneath it.

6.2 Area 2

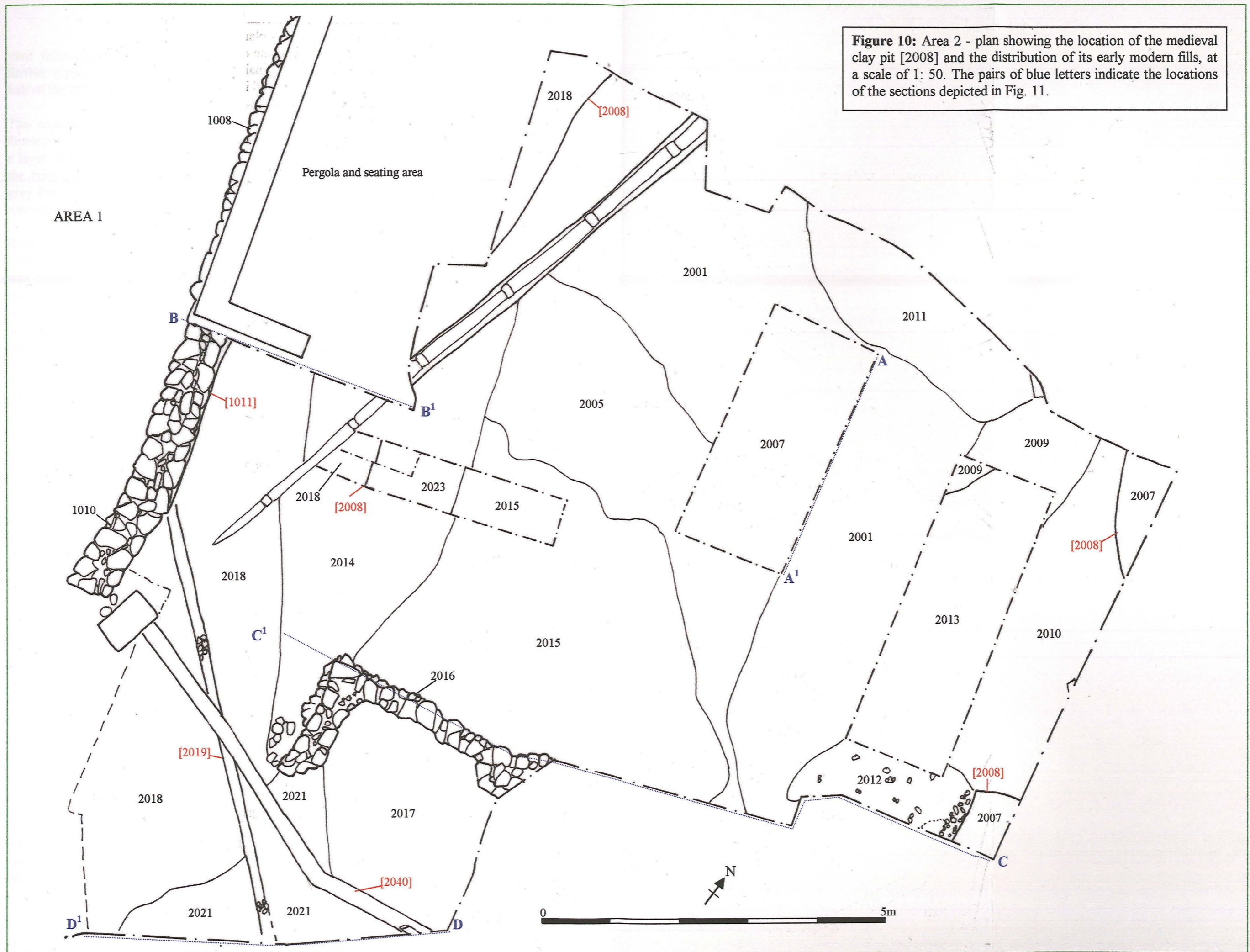
(See fig. 10)

Modern schoolyard and village hall

The tarmac yard surface, (2027), extended approximately half way across Area 2 before stopping at the former location of the western edge of the mobile classroom. Narrow strips of tarmac also ran to the north and east of the site of the temporary classroom. As with Area 1, the tarmac had been laid upon an earlier concrete surface, (2026). It seems likely that the concrete was a product of relatively recent activity, as it did not extend beneath the mobile classroom, suggesting that the latter was already in place at the time that the concrete was laid. The area that had lain beneath the classroom was covered by mid grey sandy silt, (2034).

Three modern drains were identified beneath the concrete slab. Two, (2040) and (2033), were surface water drains that had been installed to remove rainwater from the guttering affixed to the mobile classroom (fig. 11). The other, (2028), contained a ceramic sewer pipe that evidently came from the Memorial Hall situated immediately to the north of the schoolyard. The hall had been constructed in 1993, providing a firm date for the installation of this pipe. Concrete capped all three drains, and while it is possible that in each case the concrete may have represented a localised repair to the

Figure 10: Area 2 - plan showing the location of the medieval clay pit [2008] and the distribution of its early modern fills, at a scale of 1: 50. The pairs of blue letters indicate the locations of the sections depicted in Fig. 11.



yard following the installation of the pipes, these relationships appear to provide further support for the proposal that the concrete schoolyard was laid in the second half of the 20th century.

The concrete yard, (2028), had been laid upon a bed of crushed and compacted limestone, (2025), c. 0.14m thick. These limestone chippings had been deposited upon a layer of hardcore, (2024), primarily composed of crushed brick fragments. Some of the bricks had the word 'Lincoln' impressed into the frogs, and many still had hard, grey Portland cement adhering to their surfaces. This provides an indication that they were derived from a relatively modern structure.

Removal of the modern surfacing and its bedding exposed the foundation of a wall, (2016), near the centre of the southern edge of Area 2. This 'L'-shaped section wall was constructed from pieces of tabular limestone rubble that were bonded by poorly manufactured pale grey lime mortar. Pieces of 19th and 20th century pottery had been pressed into the wet mortar indicating that this structure had been erected during the last century. One wall was aligned from north-east to south-west, with the other running perpendicular. Examination of an Ordnance Survey map published during the 1960s indicated that the section of (2016) that was exposed is likely to have been the north-west corner of a small square annexe forming the most northerly part of the old village hall. The limestone rubble walls were set upon a layer of mid brownish-grey clayey silt, (2021), which contained a large quantity of coal fragments and several pieces of late 19th to early 20th century bottle glass (Appendix 13.4).

The exposed element of foundation (2016) was abutted by a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, (2035), which may have been a garden soil that surrounded the structure. Beneath (2035) was a mid pinkish-brown sandy silty clay, (2036), which appeared to be spoil produced by the creation of a nearby feature.

In the eastern and southern-eastern part of Area 2 the removal of the tarmac, (2027), and the grey sandy silt from beneath the mobile classroom, (2034), exposed a layer of mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt, (2030). This material was fairly humic and resembled topsoil, suggesting that it had once formed the ground surface. Sealed below (2030) was a band of dark brownish-grey sandy silt, (2031), c. 0.08m thick. This layer incorporated quantities of coal and ash, and it seems likely that it was a deliberate dump deposit. As (2031) also contained a sock manufactured from man-made fibres, it is probable that it was introduced to the site in the latter part of the 20th century. Beneath (2031) was a more substantial dump deposit, (2032), a mid brownish-grey sandy silt, c. 0.2m deep.

Medieval clay extraction pit and late 19th-early 20th century ground raising

Two further substantial dump deposits were sealed by (2032). One was a mottled orangey to greyish-brown silty sand, (2037), which was up to 0.26m deep. The other, (2011), was a mid brownish-grey sandy clayey silt, c. 0.20m thick. The depth and extent of these two contexts indicated that substantial quantities of sediment had been imported onto the site. Together (2030), (2031), (2032), (2037) and (2011) had raised the ground level by approximately 1.0m, and represented in excess of 90m³ of earth.

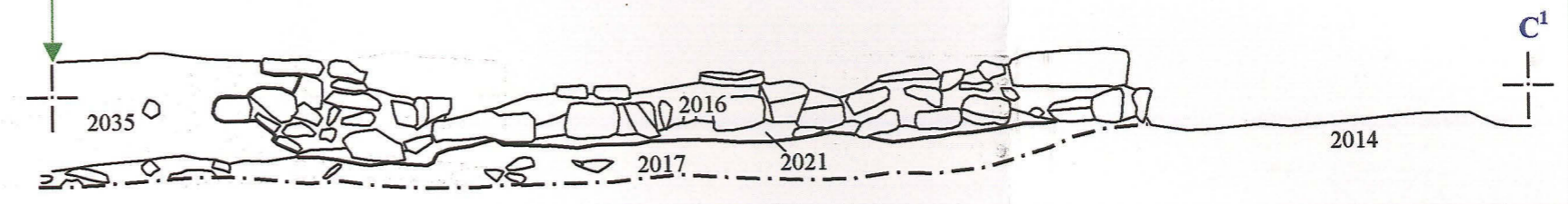
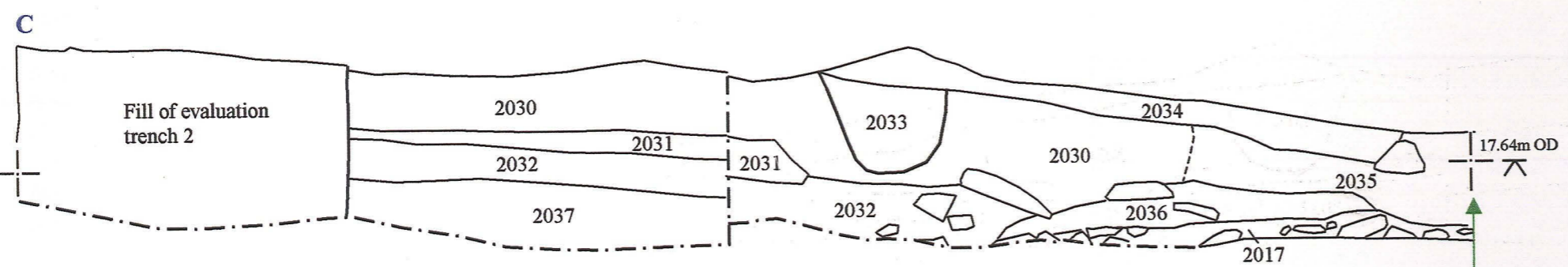
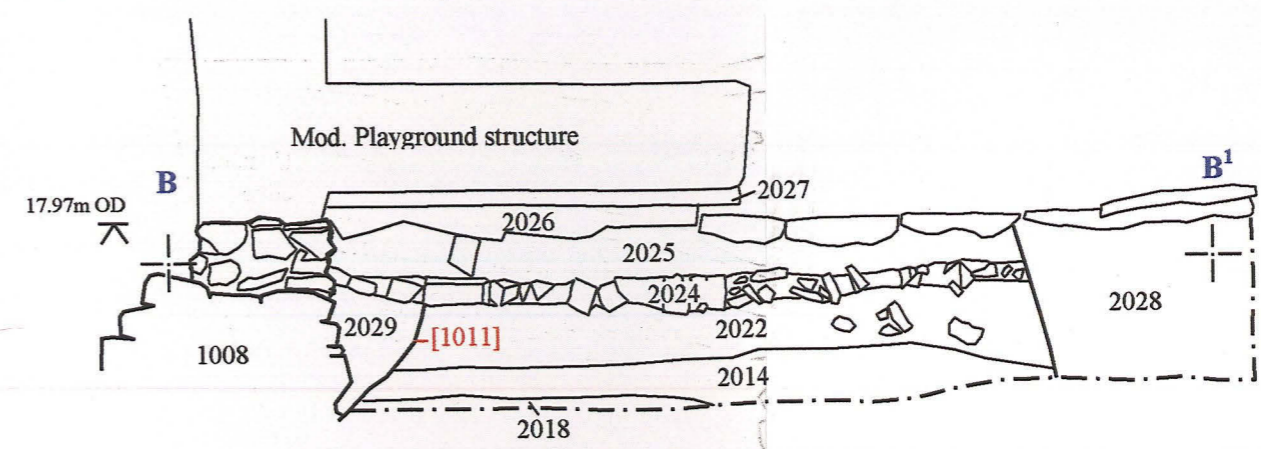
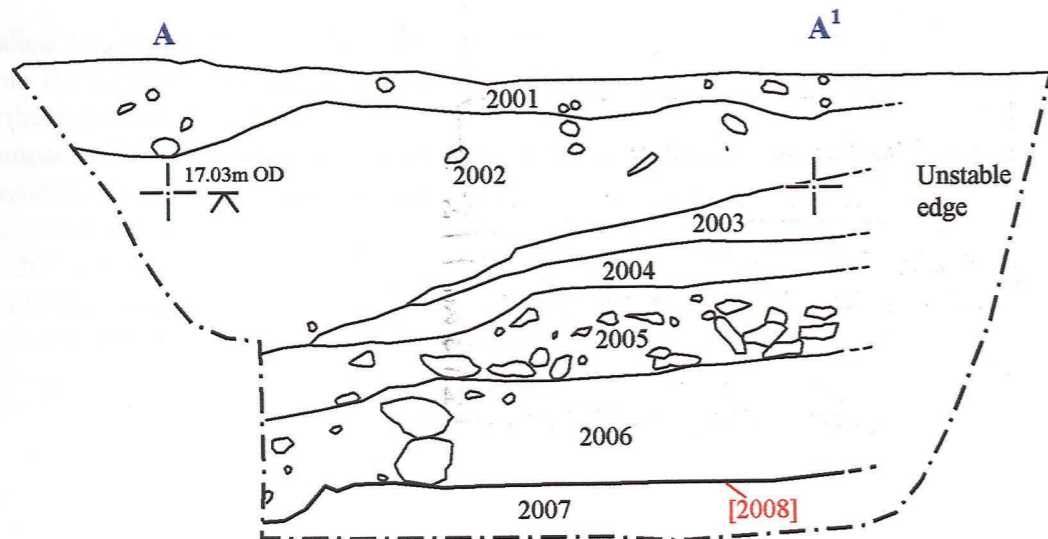
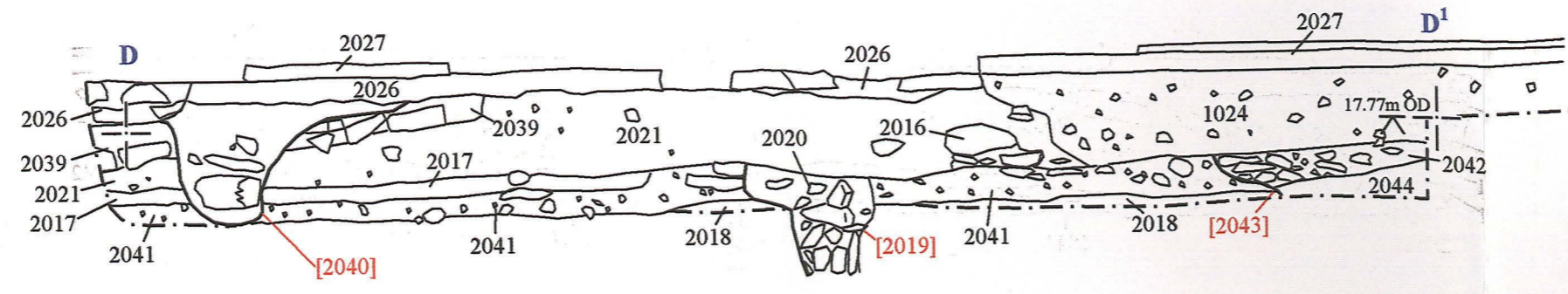


Figure 11: Area 2 – representative section through the fills of the clay extraction pit [2008] and sections along the trench edges; see figure 10 for locations.



A metallised surface, (2014)/(2041), was exposed along the western edge of Area 2 following the removal of these dump deposits and the clayey silt, (2021), upon which the northern part of the village hall had been constructed. This surface was composed of a compacted layer of sub-rounded quartzite pebbles, and was c. 0.1m thick. Among these pebbles were a few pieces of limestone rubble and sherds of medieval pottery. However, its relationships to the underlying deposits indicated that (2014) was of late 19th or 20th century construction. Along the western edge of Area 2 it abutted wall (1008)/(1010), and also sealed the fill of a north-west to south-east aligned French drain, [2019], which emerged from beneath the wall. This fill, (2020), contained pieces of medieval pottery and tile, but also incorporated fragments of 19th ceramic building materials. Elsewhere, the western edge of (2014) had been placed directly upon the upper surface of the orangey-brown clay natural, (2018). The juxtaposition of 19th or 20th century surface and a naturally occurring geological deposit indicated that all of the strata resulting from earlier activity had been removed and redeposited elsewhere.

Surface (2014) extended approximately 7.4m eastward from wall (1008). The eastern half of this metallising was not bedded upon the natural clay, (2018), but rested upon a deposit of tabular limestone rubble, (2005), in a matrix of pale grey coarse sand. As the upper surface of (2005) was level with the upper surface of the natural it was evident that the rubble must have been situated within a large feature. Examination of Area 2 indicated that as well as the strip of clay natural running along its western edge, (2018), there were small areas of comparable material, (2007), exposed at the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of the trench. Together, (2007) and (2018) indicated that most of Area 2 had been occupied by an extremely large feature, [2008], that was more than 10.5m wide, from east to west, and well over 10m long. Indeed, the northern end appeared to lie somewhere beneath the southern elevation of the Memorial Hall, while there were no indications as to where the southern end of [2008] was situated.

Given that [2008] was so large, it was decided to use the mechanical digger to open a sondage at the centre of the exposed portion (fig. 11). This process established that the base of the feature lay c. 1.6m below the top of the natural, (2018), which indicated that a large volume of clay that must have been removed; the total must have been well in excess of 160m³. It is therefore highly likely that [2008] originated as a quarry pit from which clay was extracted for use in the medieval pottery industry. As such, this feature would have grown incrementally and could well have supplied a number of potters for many years. It is interesting to note that this large pit was situated within 150m of the church and is thus likely to have lain within the main residential area of the village.

Flooding must have been a constant problem throughout the working life of this quarry, as the sides and base would have formed an impermeable membrane. Consequently, it is unsurprising that [2008] seems to have rapidly filled with water as soon as it ceased to be used for clay extraction. The primary fill of [2008] was a very smelly, mid to dark grey clayey silt, (2006), which had black mottles and frequent organic inclusions, including leaves and twigs. This material resulted from silting within a partially anaerobic environment, and provides a strong indication that the abandoned clay pit became a pond. It is even possible that it may have served as a

reservoir for this part of the village, given that the nearest stream, Town Side Drain/Skirry Drain, was situated more than 250m to the south. This primary fill, (2006), exceeded 0.4m in depth. Two sherds of Potterhanworth type pottery were found within it, suggesting that it had begun to form in the 13th or 14th centuries, and then continued to accumulated over the next five centuries until the deliberate backfilling of the pit/pond towards the end of the 19th century.

The nature of the deposits overlying (2006) suggests that the majority of the quarry pit was filled rapidly. The earliest dump of material exposed was a mottled mid brown to blue-grey clay, (2023), which had been tipped into the pond from its western edge. Above (2023) was a localised deposit of orangey-brown sandy clay, (2015), which contained the brass percussion cap of a 20th century shotgun cartridge marked J. PURDEY & SONS ELEY SELECTOR (Appendix 13.4). This deposit was in turn sealed by (2005), a spread of limestone rubble that had been exposed by the removal of metalled surface (2014). It was evident that (2005) had been tipped in from the south-west corner of the feature, and the volume of material suggested that it represented two or three cart loads, which may have represented the remains of a single small building. A series of smaller deposits sealed (2005). These included a dump of yellowish to orangey-brown slightly clayey coarse sand, (2004), a layer of gingery to rusty-brown coarse sandy clay, (2003), and a quantity of mottled orangey-brown to pale grey stiff clay, (2002).

At least four of these dump deposits had been tipped from the eastern edge of the redundant pit. The lowest of these, (2013) and (2010), were largely comprised of sediment, but they were sealed by (2012), which contained large quantities of limestone rubble. Again, this is likely to represent the remains of a demolished structure. The most interesting of these deposits was (2009), a mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt, which contained large quantities of pottery, along with a mass of shell fragments and burnt limestone. The majority of this material represented sherds of Potterhanworth ware. Some of the fabric was over-fired or distorted suggesting that most of (2009) was derived from a medieval waster pit, or a similar deposit located close to the site of a kiln. Some later material had also been incorporated into this deposit, this including fragments of 17th and 18th century clay pipes and pieces of 18th-19th century glass (Appendix 13.4).

The variety exhibited by the deposits contained within [2008] suggests that they represent whatever heaps of soil could readily be found in and around the village, which is unsurprising given the size of the feature. Some of this material may have been derived from spoil heaps resulting from the construction of nearby buildings, as it is evident that there was considerable development in Potterhanworth during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also possible that the material that had been scraped off the surface of the natural, (2018), was also cast directly into the adjacent pond.

7.0 Interpretation and discussion

The archaeological deposits examined during the excavation predominantly relate to two broad phases of activity. The majority are associated with the construction of the village school around 1855, or its subsequent use and evolution. Beneath these 19th and 20th century materials lay other features and deposits relating to medieval and post-medieval use of the site.

Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity

The earliest material recovered were four pieces of Romano-British pottery. These sherds were associated with medieval and 19th century fabrics indicating that they were redeposited. However, it is not clear whether they had originally been discarded in this area, or if they had inadvertently been imported onto the site from another part of the settlement. Nevertheless, the presence of these artefacts provides an indication that there was Romano-British activity, and possibly settlement, somewhere within the area now occupied by the village.

The earliest features identified in Area 1 were a series of postholes, which formed five discrete clusters of intercutting features. The identification of post-pipes and the recovery of a quern fragment laid horizontally in the base of one of the features, [1062], indicated that these features represented the sub-surface remains of a post built structure, Structure 1. The spatial relationships of the individual elements also suggested that this structure had been repaired or rebuilt on one or two occasions. Pottery recovered from the fills of [1062], [1072] and [1074] suggested that Structure 1 had been built during the mid to late 13th century.

Four of these groups of features appeared to form an arc running from north-west to south-east across the northern part of Area 1. However, the orientation of this curving line of posts would differ from that of all the other linear features identified on the site. A re-examination of the relationships between these features suggests an alternative interpretation. It is possible that [1066] and [1064] represented the southern end of an alignment running from north to south, while [1072] and [1076]/[1079]/[1058] formed the western end of a perpendicular boundary, the junction between the two occurring at [1060] (fig. 12). The orientation of the north-south alignment is consistent with that of the later features, and would suggest that Structure 1 extended at least 6m from east to west and more than 3m toward the north. The lengths of these post rows are sufficiently short that it is not possible to determine whether Structure 1 was a building, such as a shed or dwelling, or the south-western corner of a boundary surrounding a paddock or yard. A gully, [1074], running eastward from posthole [1072] contained stone packing that was arranged along the edges of the feature. These characteristics implied that the posts supported a series of wooden panels, each approximately 1.5m long. Again, such panels could have served to create a stock-proof fence, or have formed the walls of a building, in which case they may have been plastered.

There were no features or deposits associated with the elements of Structure 1, as the post-holes appeared to have been cut directly into the upper surface of the clay natural.

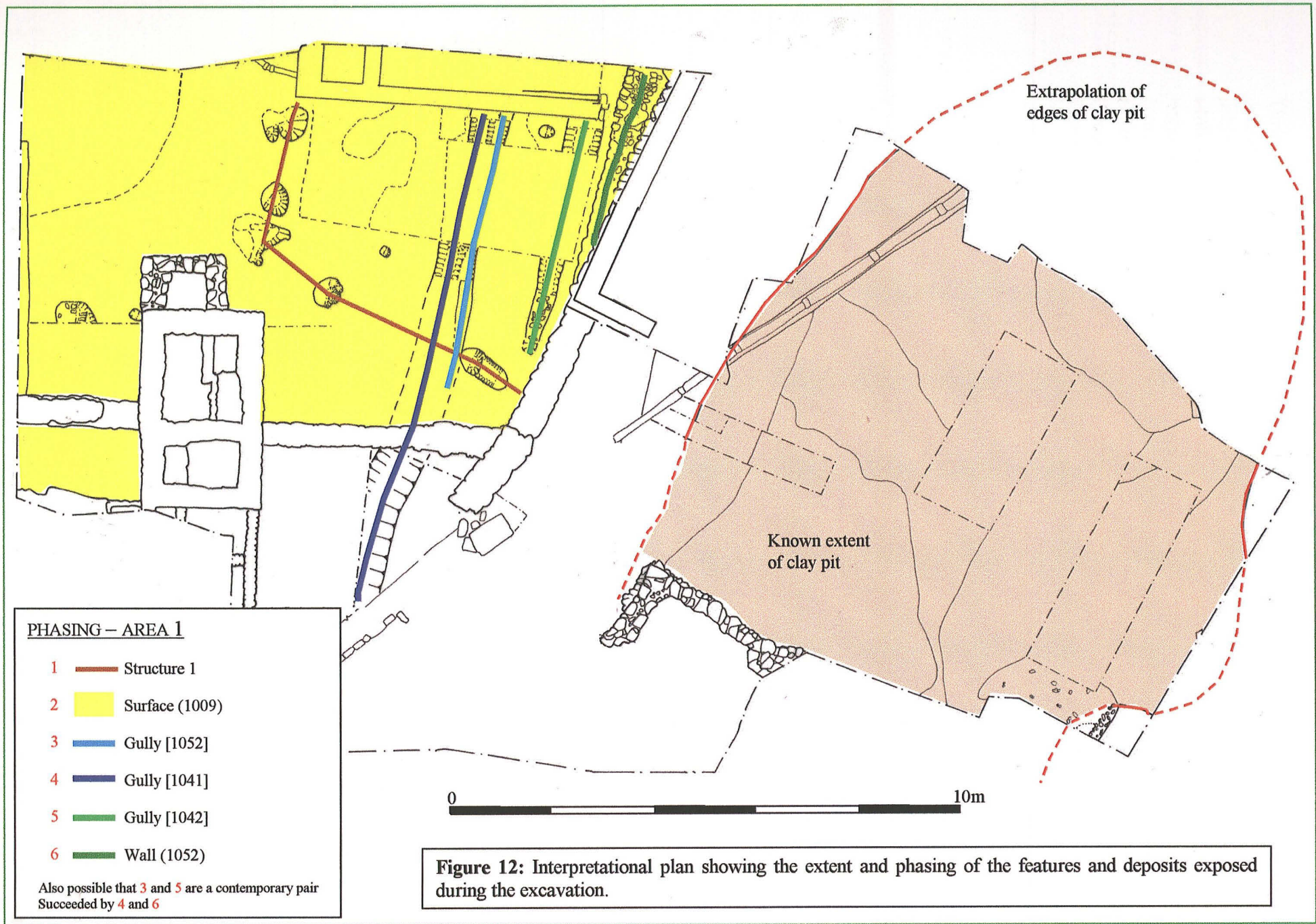


Figure 12: Interpretational plan showing the extent and phasing of the features and deposits exposed during the excavation.

Their fills were sealed by a mixed deposit, (1009), which appears to have been an informal medieval yard surface. This deposit contained large quantities of quartzite pebbles and broken pottery, as well as animal bone, a small fragment from a human skull and a piece of worked gritstone. The pottery recovered from this deposit suggested that it had been laid down, or accumulated during the 13th to mid 14th centuries. However, this date range can be further reduced, given that the remains of Structure 1 appear to have been created during the second half of the 13th century. Consequently, it seems likely that surface (1009) was put down and utilised during the first half of the 14th century.

Away from the earlier postholes, the material constituting (1009) lay directly upon the natural clay, a relationship indicating that any earlier deposits had been removed. It is possible that this process happened during a single event, with the soils being deliberately removed to expose the surface of the clay. Alternatively, the intensity of medieval activity could have been sufficient to completely churn up and mix the soil horizons, in which case (1009) would represent an homogenised remnant of all of the earlier deposits. The clay content of the soils could have resulted in them easily becoming waterlogged and sticky. Exposed soils would then have been prone to truncation simply as a result of people walking over them and accumulating sediment upon the soles of their shoes. Such poaching of the ground would further impair the drainage characteristics of the soils and accelerate this form of erosion. The addition of significant quantities of imported coarse materials, particularly the quartzite pebbles and pottery fragments, could be explained as an attempt to create a relatively solid surface. Firming up the ground in this way would have reduced its slipperiness, thereby easing movement across this area.

The process responsible for the truncation or homogenisation of the deposits predating (1009) also removed any distinction that may have existed between the area contained by Structure 1, and its surroundings. Consequently, this has destroyed another means of establishing whether it was a building or a boundary. However, the homogeneity of (1009) does indicate that Structure 1 ceased to exist at some point prior to, or during the formation of this makeshift surface; it is possible that (1009) was an active surface for a considerable period, during which time it is likely that it was being constantly reworked.

The earliest feature detected in Area 2 was an enormous pit, [2008], that occupied almost all of the eastern half of the trench. The northern and southern edges of this feature extended beyond the limits of the excavation, but even so it was possible to establish that this pit was at least 10.5m wide and well over 10m long (fig. 12). The edges of [2008] were exposed in four places, which allowed the position of the northern end to be extrapolated, but also suggested that a significant proportion of this feature lies to the south of the trench. Despite this limitation, it is possible to suggest that the pit was c. 12m wide and more than 15m long. The flat bottom of [2008] lay c. 1.6m below the upper surface of the natural, which indicated that a large volume of clay had been removed. Around 140m³ had been extracted from within Area 2 and the estimated minimum dimensions suggest that at least twice as much had been taken from the whole feature.

Only a relatively small section was excavated through the fills of [2008], and this process did not recover any artefacts that could provide a direct date for its creation. However, its massive dimensions, when considered along with the nature of the material removed and the recorded history of the settlement, clearly suggest that [2008] represents a clay extraction pit serving the medieval pottery industry. Its location close to the church suggests that this industry operated in the heart of the medieval settlement, rather than being sited beyond the margins of the residential area in order to minimise the pollution and risk of fire that was posed by the kilns.

One of the most conspicuous attributes of the site was the difference between the deposits situated in the eastern and western halves of the trench. Accordingly, it has proved difficult to establish relationships between the features in Area 1 and those in Area 2, even when they appear to be similar in date. As a result it has not even been possible to determine whether the two areas formed part of the same unit of land during the medieval period. Consequently, this presents a range of prospective relationships that may have existed between the earliest features identified in eastern and western halves of the site. For example, it is possible that Structure 1 predated the creation of the clay extraction pit and was swept away as a result of the establishment or expansion of the pottery industry in this area. Alternatively, Structure 1 could have existed contemporaneously with the clay quarry and represent either the remains of a building used by the people operating the pit, or part of a boundary created to prevent livestock and people straying into the workings.

The yard surface, (1009), that succeeded Structure 1 incorporated a large quantity of pottery. This suggests that it was created after the pottery industry had become well established in the immediate environs of the site. It therefore seems likely that the clay pit was in operation by the time that (1009) was laid down, or in formation. This raises the possibility that the surface was created to aid movement between the edge of the quarry and potters sheds situated along the road frontage. On the other hand, the two areas may have lain in separate plots, in which case the surface would have terminated at a boundary that was later redefined by wall (1044).

Rain and groundwater must have been a constant problem during the lifetime of the clay pit and it is therefore highly likely that once abandoned, the workings would have rapidly transformed into a large pond. This proposal is corroborated by an analysis of the primary fill, which indicated that it had formed within an aquatic environment. The organic sandy silt, (2006), contained a large quantity of twigs and small roundwood that had been preserved in the anaerobic conditions that prevail in a permanent body of water (Appendix 13.6). The bones of frogs and newts were also recovered, along with the remains of rush and water crowfoot, species that are indicative of slow moving or standing water.

Other material recovered from (2006) relates to the environment immediately around the margins of this pond. The twigs and roundwood suggest that trees grew close to and overhung the edge of the feature, while the remains of bramble and dock imply that these old workings had become an area of waste ground. The recovery of pottery, animal bone, fired earth, slag, charred barley grains and mussel shell also suggests that the pond was sometimes used as a convenient location for the dumping of waste from adjacent dwellings and workshops.

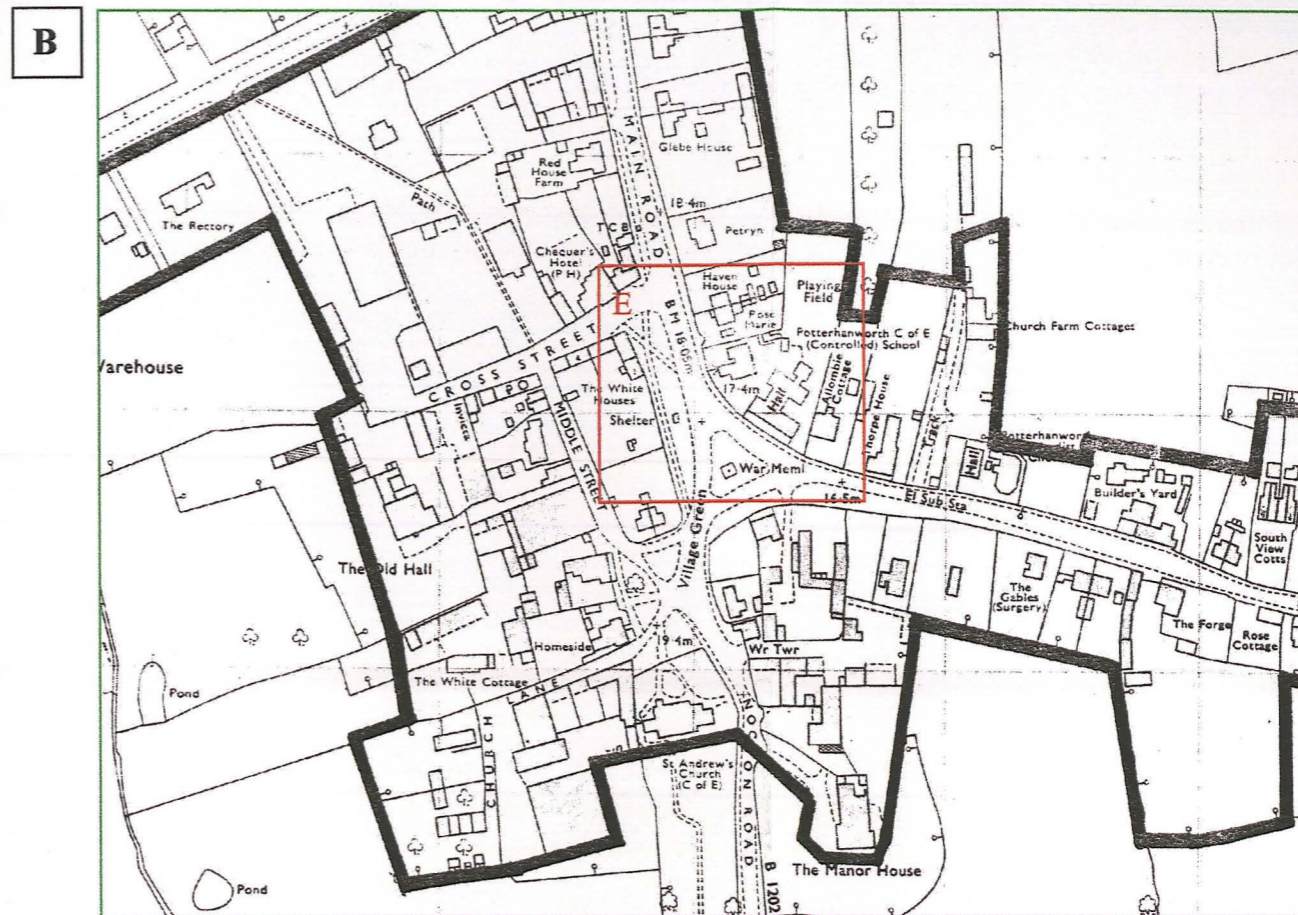
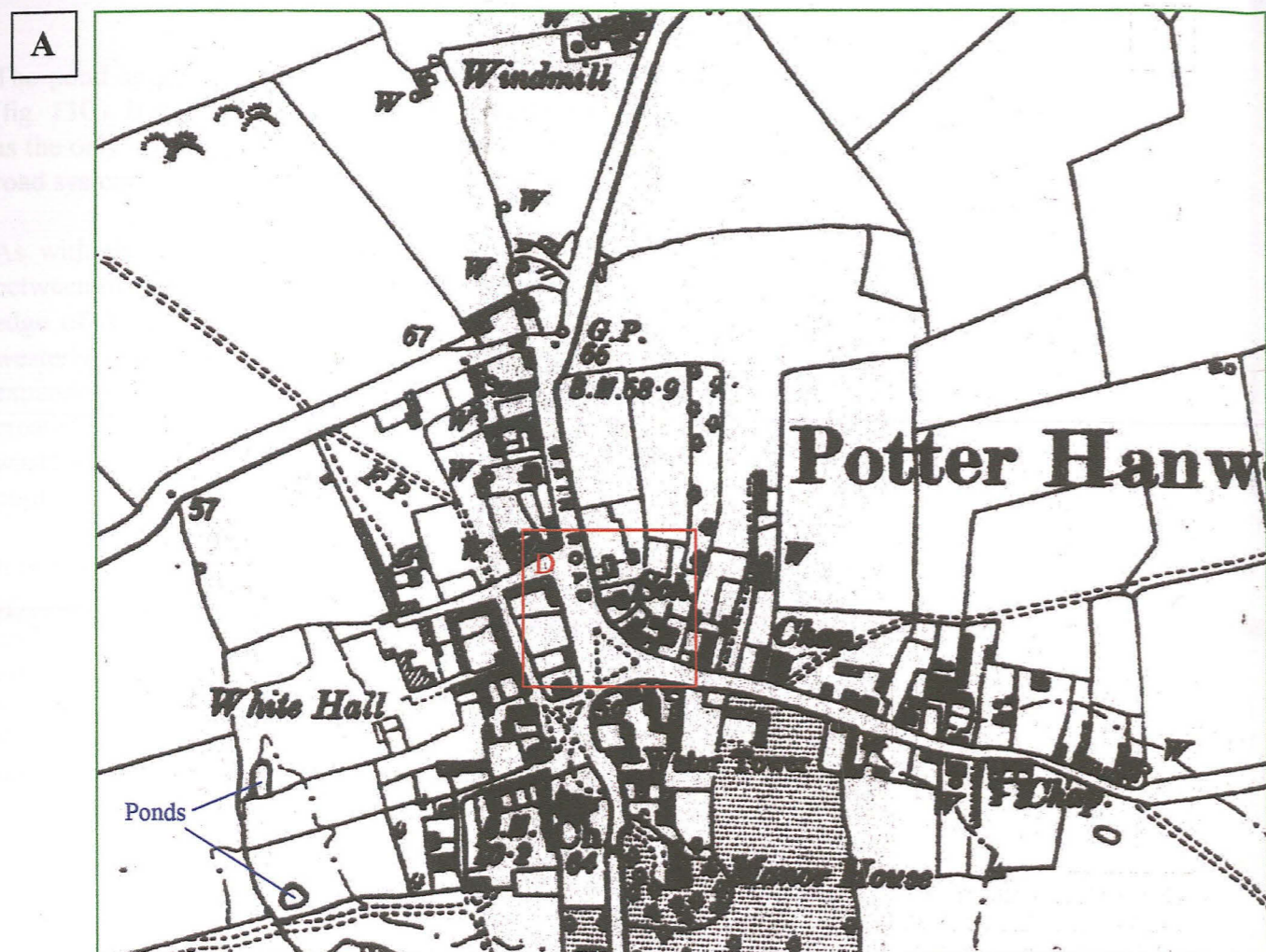
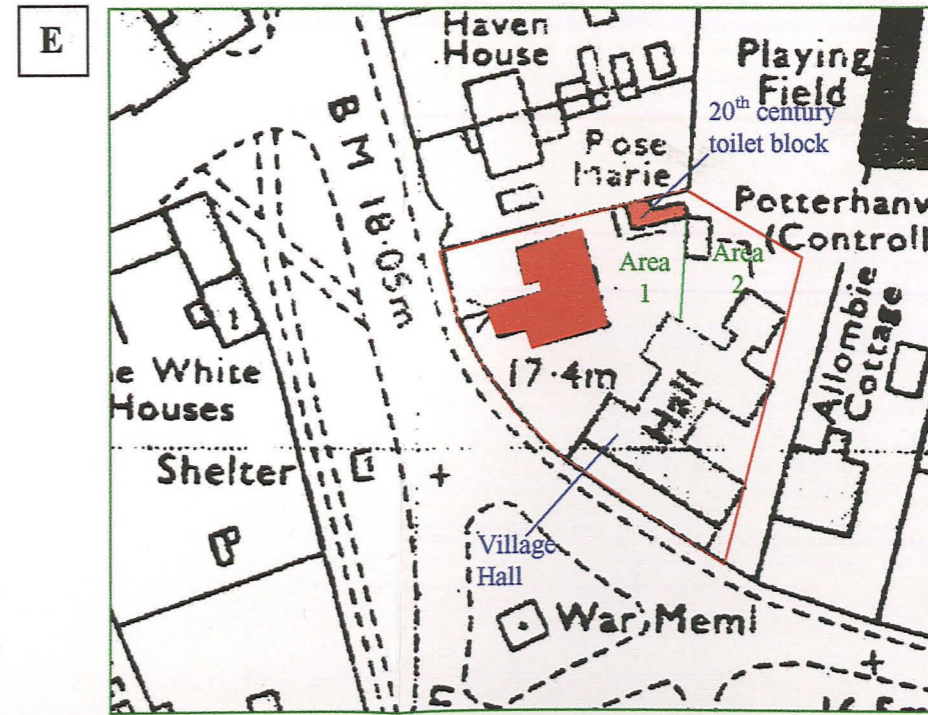
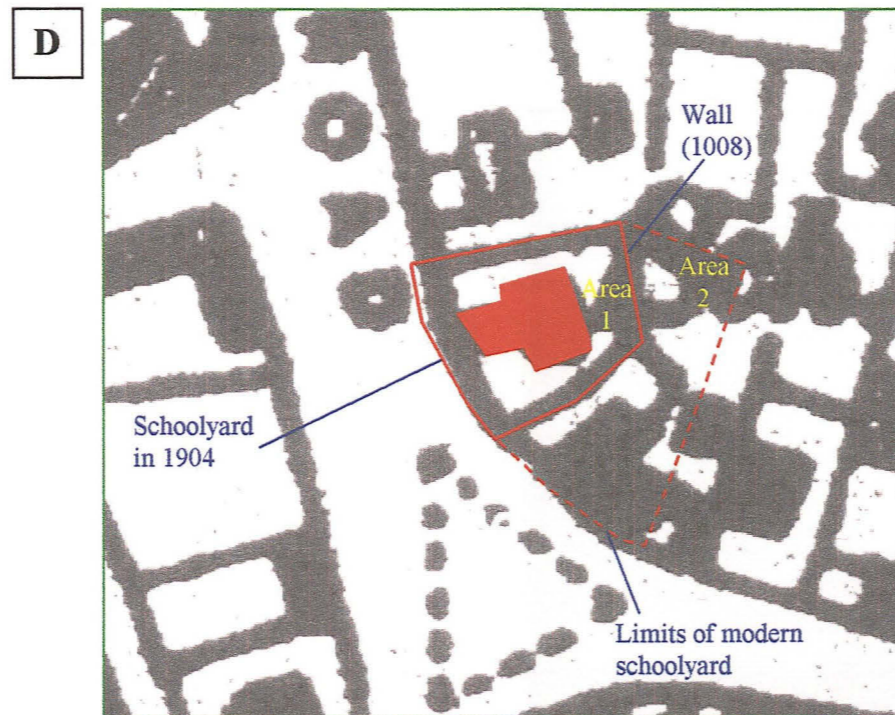
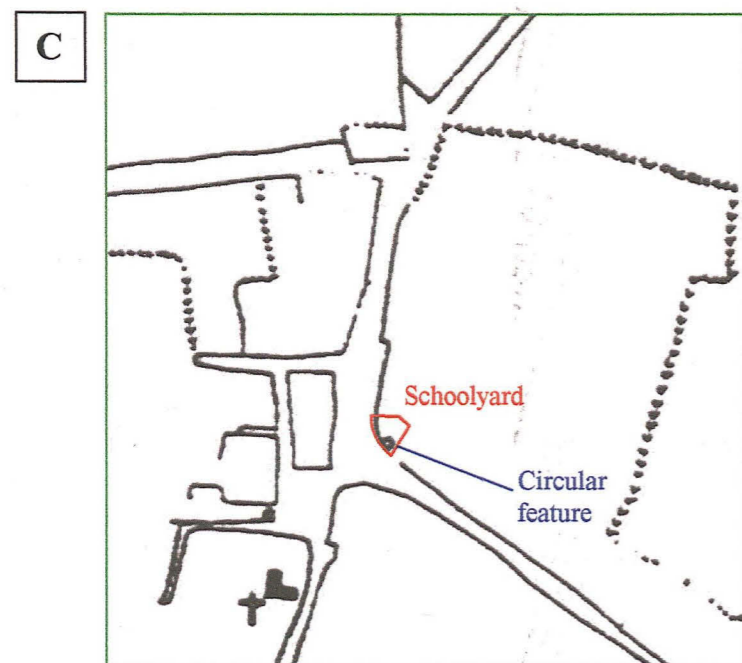


Figure 13: A – Potterhanworth in 1904, as shown on an extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" : 1 mile (1: 10,560) Sheet LXXIX.NW, of 1906; reproduced at arbitrary scale. B - Potterhanworth in the 1960s, extract from a 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map; reproduced at arbitrary scale. C – Extract from the 1775 plan of the Lordship of Potterhanworth showing the centre of the village. The 18th century street pattern is directly comparable to its modern form making it possible to determine the location of the school, which was built 80 years later. The plan is schematic with little detail, showing only the church, a 'blob' to the north of the church and a circular feature approximately where the school is. It is possible that this circular feature could be the pond/redundant quarry pit, [2008]. D – Enlarged image of the school in 1904. E – Enlarged image of the school in the 1960s.



The pond appears to equate to a circular feature depicted on the estate map of 1775 (fig. 13C). If so, it must have formed one of the most prominent features of the village, as the only other elements of the settlement shown on the map were the church and the road system.

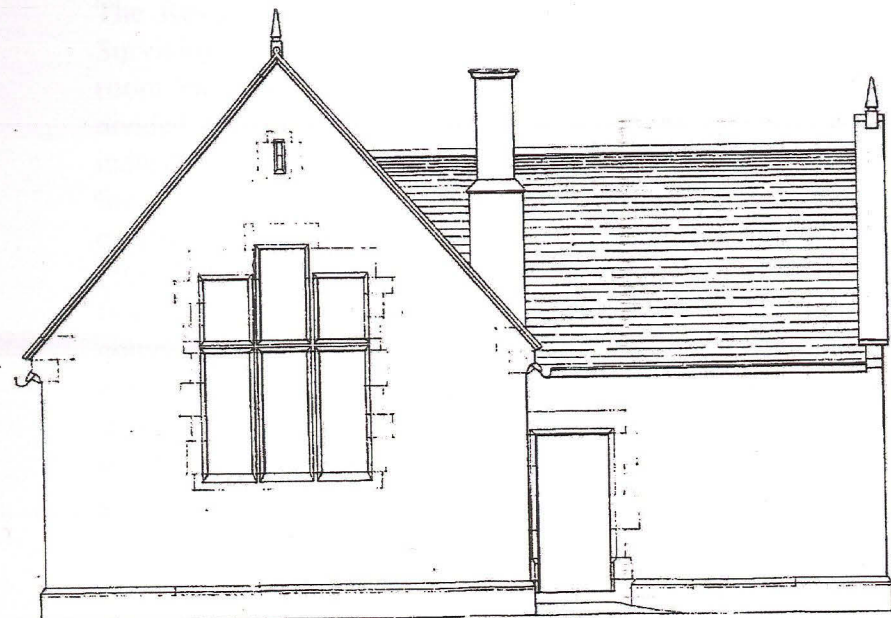
As with the preceding phase of activity, it is difficult to establish the relationship between the clay pit and the series of boundaries, which were created along the eastern edge of Area 1. It is possible that the earliest of these features represented a more westerly realignment of an earlier boundary that was necessitated by the continued expansion of the clay pit. Alternatively, it is also possible that all of these features were created after the quarry had become redundant, each serving to limit the extent of the waste ground and preventing children and animals from accessing the potentially lethal pool.

It is even far from clear as to whether the three gullies and wall (1044) result from four episodes of boundary definition, or reflect pairs of contemporary features (fig. 12). If each was created sequentially, then gully [1052] would have been the earliest, being dug 4.5m away from, and parallel to, the edge of the clay pit/pond. This alignment would have been almost exactly replicated by the succeeding gully, [1041]. Subsequently, gully [1042] would have been created c. 1.40m further to the east, in the process reclaiming a sliver of the wasteland fringing the pond. Later still the boundary would have been redefined by wall (1044), which would have appropriated yet another thin strip of land. However, if these features represent two successive sets of paired features, then gullies [1052] and [1042] would have defined a track c. 1.20m wide, which would have run to the rear of the properties fronting onto Main Road. After a period of time had elapsed this trackway would have been widened to c. 2.20m, its western side being formed by gully [1041], while drystone wall (1044) defined its eastern boundary.

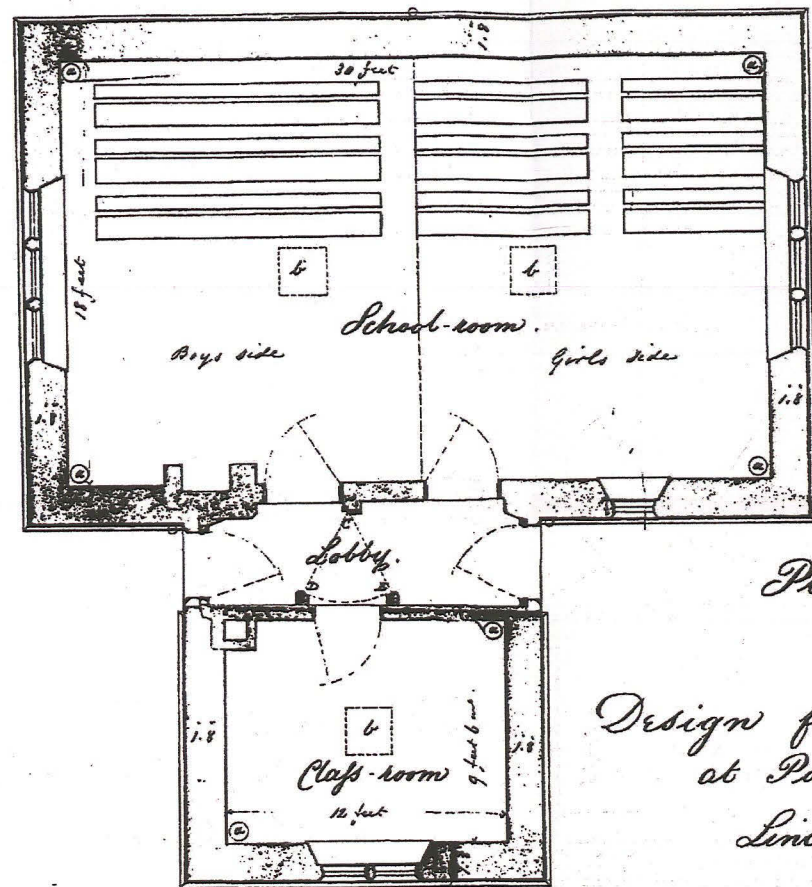
None of the gullies were particularly wide, or deep and as a consequence they would not have formed effective boundaries by themselves. Consequently, although they may have been created as surface water drains, it is more likely that they served as linear quarries in order to form an adjacent low bank. The latter would have provided an ideal medium for setting winter hardwood cuttings that would develop into hedges (Pryor, 1998). Such hedges would have formed long-lived, stock proof boundaries, a factor that may indicate that these three gullies represent a sequence spanning several centuries; this could possibly extend from the 14th to the 18th, or 19th centuries.

19th and 20th century activity

The final boundary in the sequence created along the eastern edge of Area 1 was limestone wall (1008). This had a slightly different orientation to the preceding features, but essentially represented a rebuild of wall (1044). It was constructed during the 19th century and may already have been standing in 1855 when the area to the west was chosen as the site of the new school. If not, it was erected at this time to serve as the eastern boundary of the schoolyard. It is probable that the plot to the west of (1008) was church property, as the Reverend Anson selected the site, and the



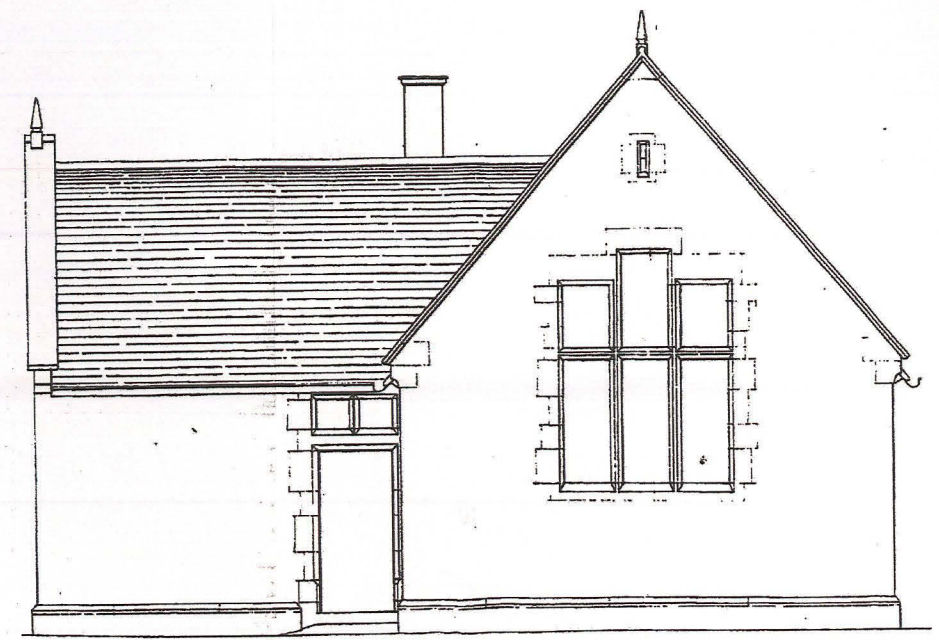
Elevation showing Boys Entrance.



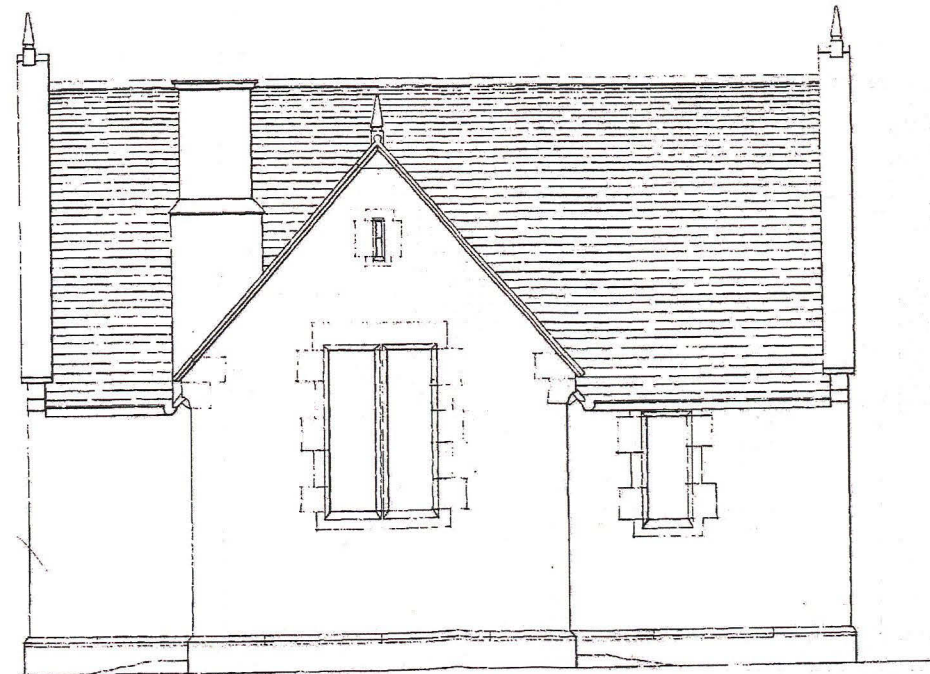
*a. a. ventilators in floors
 b. b. ventilators in ceilings
 with flaps to open with
 lines.
 A door to hang at C which
 will shut against either
 D or E to separate the children
 of either sex, from the other,
 when passing into the Class-room*

Plan.

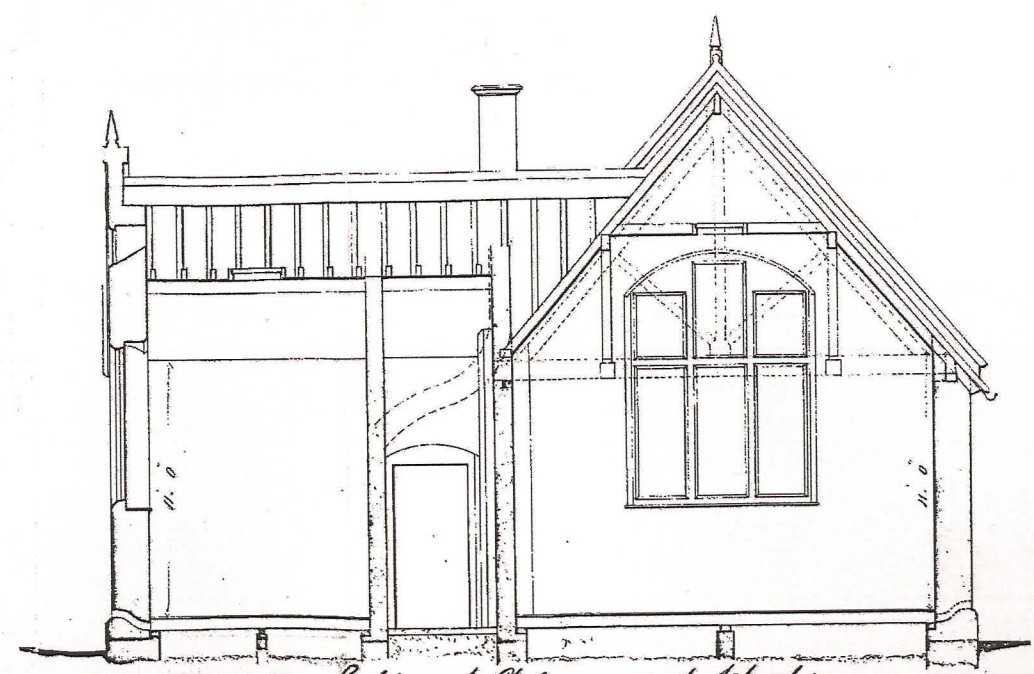
*Design for School
 at Potterhanworth,
 Lincolnshire.*



Elevation showing Girls Entrance



Front Elevation. (next Road)



Section of Class-room and School-room

Figure 14: Copy of the architect's plans for the original school building that was constructed for Reverend Anson, c. AD 1855.

establishment was referred to as the 'Church School' shortly after its construction (White, 1856); it therefore seems likely that Area 1 was part of the endowment made to the living at the Reformation. The land to the east of the wall, including the area now occupied by the Memorial Hall, was owned by the Christ's Hospital Endowment and had evidently been part of the secular manor that was donated to them at the beginning of the 17th century.

The Reverend Anson's building still forms the core of the present village school. Surviving plans indicate that it was a 'T'-shaped structure, with a large rectangular room 9m long by 5.5m wide, and a western annexe (fig.14). The main room was divided in half by a partition that separated the girls and boys. This arrangement indicates that education was segregated according to gender and thus provides a basis for the interpretation of contemporary features that were exposed during the excavation. Foremost among the latter were the remains of a substantial toilet block, (1000) (fig. 15). This was a sub-rectangular structure, with thick walls constructed from limestone rubble. The foundations of (1000) were comparable to the sub-surface component of the original school building. This suggests that the toilet was not merely a functional adjunct to the school, but also replicated its architectural style in order to compliment the main structures. These buildings were prominently placed at the centre of the community and would have indirectly emphasised the status and influence of the philanthropic Reverend Anson.

The toilet had been built around a wall, (1001), which divided the playground in half, thereby replicating the division seen in the main classroom. Examination of the plans of the school indicated that the boys would have used the northern half, while the girls would have occupied the area to the south. Two thirds of the toilet was situated to the north of the wall. This could provide a crude indication of the prevailing attitude to education in the mid 19th century, as it could signify that the school was attended by a higher proportion of boys than girls at this time.

The construction of a brick-built extension to the girls' toilet would appear to reflect a shift in the composition of the student body, as it was probably necessitated by an increase in the number of girls attending the school. This additional structure is likely to have been added in the late 19th century or early 20th century, during the period when boys and girls were still educated separately. It is therefore possible that it formed part of the building programme funded by Rector Bridges in 1909.

The demolition of toilet block (1000) probably occurred prior to, or shortly after the Second World War. It is likely that this was brought about by a major change in education policy, which saw pupils divided not by gender, but by age. The provision of mixed sex classrooms would have been accompanied by the removal of the wall dividing the playground. This would have left the toilet block 'floating' within the playground, which had the potential to create blind spots that would hamper supervision. Consequently, a new toilet block was constructed against the northern boundary of the schoolyard and the Victorian building was demolished.

Artefacts recovered from the fills indicate that the pond occupying the adjacent plot was filled at the end of the 19th century. All of the children would have been aware of this pool, and it may have been considered to be an unnecessary and irresistible danger;

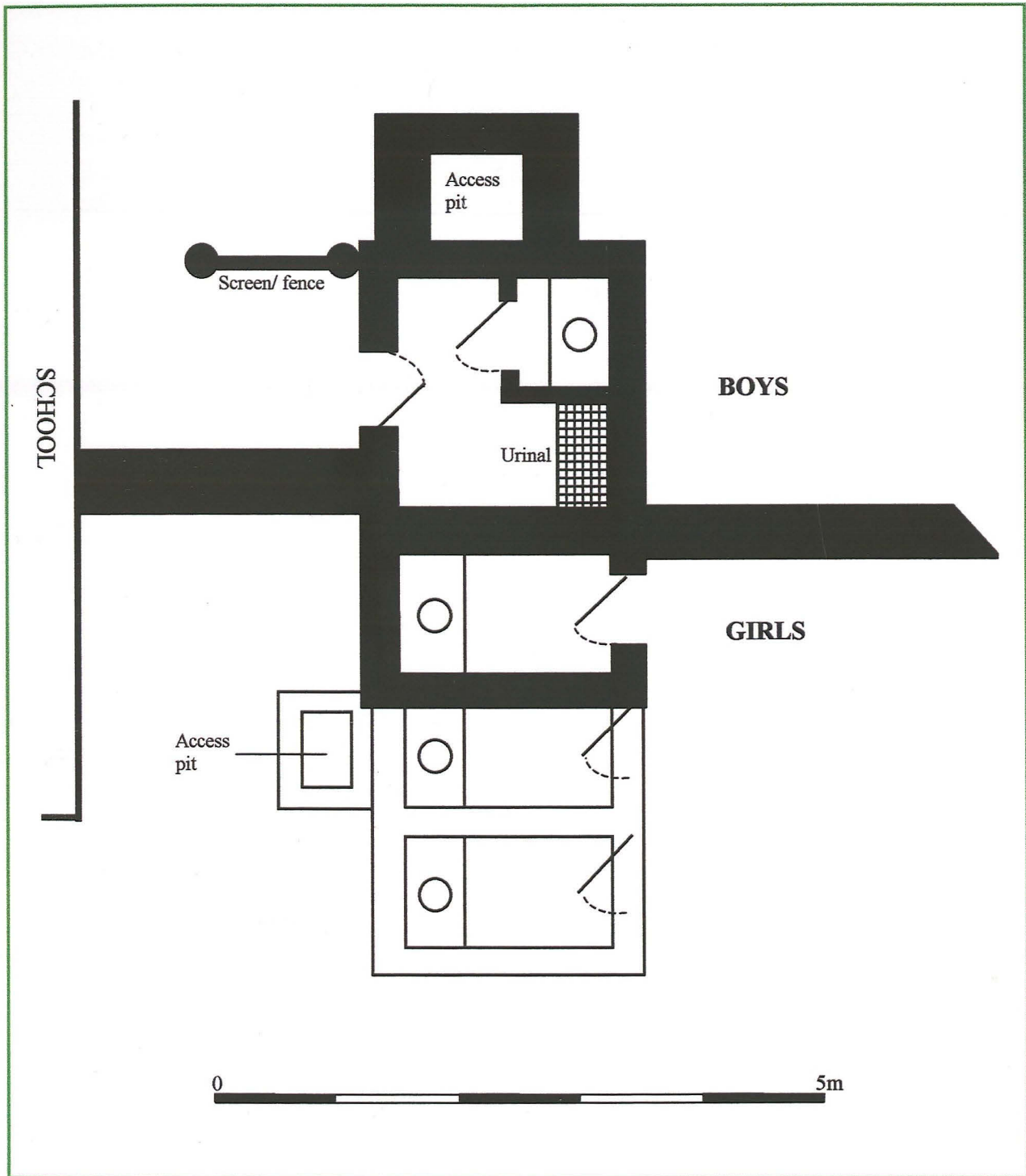


Figure 15: Reconstruction of the floor plan of the toilet block; Victorian toilet (1000) is shown in solid black, with the later extension depicted as an outline.

it is even possible that some drama or disaster could have precipitated this event. Large quantities of material were needed to backfill the abandoned pit and the differentiated nature of the fills suggests that cart loads were collected from all over the village. At least one of these loads, (2008), appears to have been largely composed of medieval material. It may have been directly derived from an *in-situ* deposit, or could represent spoil from the foundation trenches of recently constructed buildings. The importation of material continued after the pond itself had been completely filled, which resulted in the ground surface being raised quite considerably. It is likely that this area was then allowed to settle and consolidate. Subsequently, a northerly extension to the village hall occupied the southern part of Area 2, before being demolished c. 1993.

7.1 The medieval pottery industry at Potterhanworth

The excavation at Potterhanworth School has provided a range of new information regarding the nature and form of the medieval pottery industry that was centred upon the village. Although kilns were not exposed during the excavation, the discovery of a large clay pit, [2008], indicates that the extraction of raw materials, and thus probably the production itself, was situated within, or very close to the core of the medieval settlement. Most of the medieval features exposed during the excavation appear to have been created during a relatively short period of time during the first half of the 14th century; this broadly coincides with the first documentary reference to 'Potter Hanworth', made in 1327. It is possible that all of these features directly relate to activity within and around the quarry pit, which, given its size, could potentially have provided most of the raw material for the industry during this period.

Large quantities of the shell tempered Potterhanworth-type fabric were recovered during the excavation. Previous examination of this type of pottery had not been able to determine whether the shell inclusions were derived from living bivalves or fossiliferous stone (Healey, 1988). Examination of sherds recovered from Potterhanworth School has demonstrated that this temper represents fragments of fossil shell extracted from the Great Oolite Limestone beds outcropping along the western side of the village (Appendix 13.2 & 13.3). Quantities of burnt limestone and fragments of liberated fossil shell were found mixed with large amounts of broken Potterhanworth fabric within a deposit, (2009), that had been dumped into the redundant quarry pit (Appendix 13.6). Although undoubtedly redeposited, the volume of chalky, burnt fossil shell supports the proposal that the limestone was being intentionally scorched to extract the shell for use as temper.

Other material ceramic recovered during the excavation provided further corroborative evidence that there was a second type of pottery produced in the village. This is a harder, glazed, quartz-tempered fabric, which appears to have been utilised for the production of jugs.

8.0 Conclusions

The archaeological excavation uncovered evidence of two main phases of activity within the footprint of the extension to Potterhanworth Primary School. The earlier of these dates from the later 13th to mid 14th century and appears to be centred around a large clay extraction pit and adjacent yard. Subsequently, there appears to have been relatively little human intervention between the abandonment of the clay pit and the construction of the original school building in the mid-19th century.

Although kilns and other structures that would provide direct evidence for the nature of the medieval pottery industry were not exposed, the materials recovered during the excavation have provided further insight into the nature of pottery production at Potterhanworth.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

One of the most obvious features of the excavation was the significant difference between the deposits situated in eastern and western halves of the trench. This was reflected in the recording system implemented, which considered the trench to be two discrete areas. This disparity had also been noted during the preceding evaluation, but the magnitude of the clay pit in Area 2 had led to an incorrect interpretation of the deposits encountered there (Rylatt, 2001); this highlights one of the main disadvantages of using small evaluation trenches, as there was no way of determining that the trench was situated over a feature more than 15m long, 11m wide and nearly 3m deep.

Area 1 contained a series of medieval and early modern features that were situated relatively close to the present ground surface. Most of the features were sample excavated, and the most significant deposits were removed by hand to ensure that adequate quantities of artefactual materials were recovered. This process enabled the nature of activity on the site to be determined, and also indicated that utilisation was centred upon the medieval and early modern periods, with a hiatus occurring between the 15th and 19th centuries. The recovery of a range of artefactual material, combined with the morphological attributes and relationships of the features examined, provides a basis for anticipating the depth, nature and date of deposits that may be encountered during any further development adjacent to the areas already examined.

It is concluded that the programme of fieldwork satisfied its primary objectives by providing a permanent record of the archaeological deposits that would have been disturbed or destroyed by the construction of the extension to the school building.

10.0 Site archive

The site archive for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County Museum (physical) and the Lincolnshire Archives Office (documentary) within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 2002.168.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Hyder Business Services for commissioning this programme of archaeological investigation; in particular thanks are extended to Matthew Whitehead for his help throughout. Special thanks are also extended to Carol Smith, her staff and pupils for all the interest, assistance and information given during the course of the excavation.

The author is grateful to the members of the site team, Dave Bower, Rachael Gardiner, Wayne Livesey, Dave Marshall and Douggie Young for all their efforts and exertions. Thanks are also offered to James Rackham and Jane Young for supplying additional information used in this report. Simon Savage produced the illustrations from original drawings created by the site team.

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Appendix 13.1: Colour photographs



Plate 1: General view of Area 1 following the removal of the playground surface, looking north-west. Toilet block (1000) is visible at bottom left, while its 20th century replacement is the building decorated with the mural.



Plate 2: Toilet block (1000), with wall (1001) running up the image to the left of centre, thereby dividing the girls' toilet (to the left) from the boys' toilet (to the right), looking west.



Plate 3: Toilet block (1000), looking into the septic tank from the boys' end of the structure, looking south.



Plate 4: Area 1, showing the relationship between the toilet block, (1000), and the original school building, which only extended up to the fire door at the northern end of the wall, looking west. Wall (1008) is visible bottom right.



Plate 5: Section through the gullies running down the eastern side of Area 1, with [1042] to the right and [1052]/[1041] to the left. The dark material above them is (1040) and below that is the stony medieval surface (1009), looking north.



Plate 6: General view of Area 1 following the removal of the playground surface, looking north-east. The foundation of the village hall is visible at the centre, with the sondage through the fills of the clay pit, [2008], beyond.

Appendix 13.2: Medieval pottery report

Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from an Excavation at Potterhanworth School, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire (POTT02)

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of one thousand five hundred and six sherds of pottery representing a maximum of one thousand three hundred and seven vessels were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern period. A substantial part of the assemblage consists of waste or misfired sherds in shell-tempered Potterhanworth ware (POTT02). The material was examined both visually and microscopically then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames. A detailed report on the fabric of the shell-tempered ware and also that of two glazed ware fabrics that may also have been produced in the village is given separately (Dr Alan Vince). Every effort was made within the scope of the project to reassemble vessels, however the very nature of waste material makes it very difficult to be sure that sherds belong to the same vessel unless there are direct joins.

Condition

The non-kiln waste material is in variable condition with some vessels being abraded while others are in a more fresh condition. Sherd size is on the whole in the small to medium range, although a few sherds are larger. A large number of sherds recovered from the site are over-fired kiln waste and many sherds are brittle.

Overall Chronology and Source

Four Roman sherds together with a range of forty-four different post-Roman pottery types were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics is shown in Table 1. Most of the material found on the site was typical of pottery recovered from previous excavations within the area although the general composition of the non-kiln waste assemblage is somewhat unusual.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and total quantities by sherd and vessel count

| codename | full name | earliest date | latest date | sherds | vessels |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1800 | 3 | 3 |
| BEVO1 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | 1100 | 1230 | 6 | 3 |
| BEVO1T | Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1 | 1100 | 1230 | 1 | 1 |
| BEVO2 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | 1230 | 1350 | 4 | 3 |
| BEVO2T | Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2 | 1230 | 1350 | 1 | 1 |
| BL | Black-glazed wares | 1550 | 1750 | 42 | 36 |
| CREA | Creamware | 1770 | 1830 | 9 | 6 |
| DERBS | Derby Stoneware | 1830 | 1900 | 6 | 3 |
| ENGS | Unspecified English Stoneware | 1750 | 1900 | 10 | 5 |
| ENPO | English Porcelain | | | 3 | 2 |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware | 1500 | 1650 | 1 | 1 |
| HUM | Humberware | 1250 | 1550 | 40 | 28 |
| HUMB | Humber Basin fabrics | 1250 | 1500 | 3 | 3 |
| LEMS | Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly | 1130 | 1230 | 1 | 1 |
| LERTH | Late earthenwares | 1750 | 1900 | 8 | 6 |
| LFS | Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware | 970 | 1200 | 4 | 4 |
| LHUM | Late Humber-type ware | 1550 | 1750 | 2 | 1 |
| LLSW | Late Lincoln Glazed ware | 1350 | 1500 | 1 | 1 |
| LONS | London Stoneware | 1670 | 1800 | 2 | 2 |
| LSW | Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware | 970 | 1500 | 2 | 2 |
| LSW1 | 12th century Lincoln Glazed ware | 1100 | 1200 | 1 | 1 |
| LSW1/2 | 12th-13th century Lincoln Glazed ware | 1100 | 1300 | 1 | 1 |
| LSW2 | 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1200 | 1320 | 17 | 14 |
| LSW2/3 | 13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1200 | 1450 | 5 | 4 |
| LSW3 | 14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware | 1280 | 1450 | 2 | 2 |
| LSWA | Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A | 1100 | 1500 | 3 | 3 |
| MEDLOC | Medieval local fabrics | 1150 | 1450 | 2 | 2 |
| MEDX | Non Local Medieval Fabrics | 1150 | 1450 | 2 | 2 |
| MISC | Unidentified types | 400 | 1900 | 2 | 2 |
| NCBW | 19th-century Buff ware | 1800 | 1900 | 6 | 6 |
| NOTG | Nottingham glazed ware | 1250 | 1500 | 8 | 8 |
| NOTS | Nottingham stoneware | 1690 | 1900 | 6 | 6 |
| NSP | Nottingham Splashed ware | 1100 | 1250 | 4 | 4 |
| PEARL | Pearlware | 1770 | 1900 | 2 | 1 |
| POTT | Potterhanworth-type Ware | 1250 | 1500 | 1170 | 1053 |
| POTTG | Potterhanworth Glazed ware | 1180 | 1500 | 35 | 30 |
| ST | Stamford Ware | 970 | 1200 | 2 | 2 |
| STRE | Staffordshire redware | 1630 | 1750 | 2 | 1 |
| STSL | Staffordshire/Bristol slipware | 1680 | 1800 | 8 | 7 |
| TB | Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares | 1450 | 1750 | 2 | 2 |
| TGE | Tin-glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1750 | 1 | 1 |
| TOY | Toynnton Medieval Ware | 1250 | 1450 | 5 | 3 |
| TPW | Transfer printed ware | 1770 | 1900 | 18 | 17 |
| WHITE | Modern whiteware | 1850 | 1900 | 49 | 29 |

Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval

Only a small number of sherds (nineteen) predate the second quarter of the 13th century. Eight are locally or regionally produced jars or pitchers (including vessels from Stamford and Lincoln) whilst the other eleven vessels are jugs from Nottingham and Beverley. The fabric of the Nottingham Splashed ware vessels is the latest of the three Splashed ware fabrics found, dating from the mid/late 12th century. The four Beverley ware vessels are probably of a similar date. The Stamford ware and Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware sherds may date to the second half of the 11th century but could equally well be of 12th century date as none of the vessels are diagnostic. The sherds are on the whole small and abraded and represent re-deposited material.

Medieval to Late Medieval

At least seventy-four vessels not associated with the Potterhanworth production can be dated to the medieval period. Surprisingly given that Potterhanworth lies about 10km to the southeast of Lincoln only about 32% are Lincoln wares. The majority of the remaining vessels are Humber or Beverley wares from north of the Humber. Eight Nottingham Glazed ware vessels were also found - an unusually high number for the size of the assemblage. Almost all the identifiable vessels are jugs. The majority of these vessels can be dated to between the 14th and late 15th centuries.

Post-medieval to Early modern

A total of one hundred and eleven vessels can be dated to the period between the 16th and mid 20th centuries. The later sherds are mainly fresh and are probably derived from nearby occupation. The material includes local and regional types including vessels from Yorkshire and the East Midlands. Form types are wide ranging and include jugs, jars, bowls and cups.

Potterhanworth Shell-tempered ware

Finds of pottery waste in the village during the mid 19th and early 20th centuries were first thought to be of Roman date (Kelly 1909). None of the material was retained and it was not until the early 1970's that work by Hilary Healey (Healey 1974) identified the pottery as a medieval shell-tempered ware subsequently named Potterhanworth ware. Several detailed descriptions of the ware and form types exist (Healey 1975, Healey 1988 and Young and Vince forthcoming), however little typological work has taken place on form and attribute typologies in the county. More than four thousand sherds recovered from excavations in the City of Lincoln were studied as part of a corpus on post-Roman pottery; despite the high residuality factor it was possible to discern some developments in rim and form typology.

Potterhanworth ware is tempered with common to abundant fossil bivalve shell up to 2mm together with moderate to common rounded quartz up to 0.4mm and sparse iron-rich grains that are visible by eye. A more detailed fabric report by Dr. Alan Vince is included separately. Sherds have a rough to slightly sandy surface texture and are fairly hard fired, with a tendency to feel brittle. Almost all sherds have a reduced dark grey core, and surface colours that range from buff through orange to a light orange or red-brown.

Almost one third of the Potterhanworth ware from this site was over-fired to such an extent that the shell-temper has begun to decompose. About another third of vessels are fired to a higher than usual temperature and these are characterised by flaking surfaces and prominent shell inclusions. Only two vessels can be described as under-fired. Completely wasted vessels, mainly defined by sherds obviously having broken during firing, are comparatively rare (244 examples).

The vessels appear to have been built up on a turntable using thick coils of clay and then finished on a turntable or slow wheel. Bases are formed on a heavily sanded surface with little trimming or finishing taking place after the initial construction. Rims show clear evidence of having been formed while the vessel is being rotated at speed, probably with a simple template. Few decorated sherds occur in this assemblage and it is limited to examples of incised or combed wavy lines, thumbing to rim edges and stabbing. Other decorative techniques used on Potterhanworth ware include occasional oblong roller-stamping similar to that used in the late Saxon period.

Vessel Form

It was possible to identify the form type of about 50% of the vessels recovered from this site. With the exception of twelve vessels all are jars or bowls.

Jars

On domestic sites in Lincoln less than 10% of identifiable forms are anything other than jars. These wide-based, high-shouldered, jars show little development in basic shape over their 300 years of production. A range of sizes from small (about 14cm high) to large (about 30cm high) is produced throughout the currency of the ware, although small cooking pots are more common from the mid 13th to the mid 14th centuries. A single lipped jar was recovered from the school site; these are a minor form usually occurring in 13th century assemblages. Analysis of the Lincoln material suggests that before the late 14th century, a wide variety of everted rim shapes is found. After this date, a slightly more upright everted shape develops which can be used for dating later vessels. Of the two main groups of Potterhanworth from this site (context 1009 and 2009), the jar rims from context 2009 fall into the later category. The presence of sherds of Humberware and 14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed ware in the context confirm the later dating of this group. The assemblage from context 1009 is earlier in character with a more extensive range of rim types present.

These jars would have primarily been used for cooking as on domestic sites they are almost always heavily sooted, although the evidence suggests that they must also have fulfilled other functions. A number of vessels found throughout the county have obviously been used for industrial purposes.

Bowls

Almost all the bowls recovered from this site are the large, wide pancheon type, either with straight or fired sides. Rim shapes are extremely varied and no pattern has been found to enable them to be used for dating purposes. On domestic sites about 50% of vessels have soot residues, suggesting that they were used either for cooking, or, considering their shape, more probably in the dairy. Sooting is also occasionally found internally and it is probable that some bowls may have been inverted and used as curfews.

Other forms

The small number of other form types found at Potterhanworth School include industrial jars, curfews, jugs, a dripping pan and a possible collar or prop. A number of probable industrial bases have been identified in the County (Healey 1988, 85-7). The vessels vary in size and all but one have a flange at or just below the rim to take an upper vessel or a lid. The two vessels found on this site are only recognisable by the presence of a flange. Part of a ring stand similar to that from the Broadgate East site (BE73) in Lincoln was recovered from the site. It is possible that the form was used as a sort of collar, similar to that used for supporting cloth over a narrow-necked container while straining curd cheese. A single triangular jug rim was recovered from an unstratified context. Only one other Potterhanworth jug rim has previously been found; this rim is inturned and is of early 13th century date. The rim found on this site however is more likely to date to the late 14th or 15th centuries.

Summary and Recommendations

The pottery recovered from this site dates between the early medieval and the early modern periods with the majority of the pottery being kiln waste and dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries. The medieval pottery not associated with kiln production is typical of material found on sites elsewhere in the County but is heavily biased towards products from north of the Humber.

The chief product of the kilns in the village is a shell-tempered ware that remains in production from the 13th to the late 15th or early 16th centuries. Shell-tempered vessels similar to the waste material found on this site are found in stratified deposits of 13th to 15th century date within the City of Lincoln and throughout the County. This ware not only constitutes the main medieval coarseware in use during this period over most of central Lincolnshire, it was also marketed to sites in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The character of the two main groups of pottery recovered from this site (contexts 1009 and 2009)

suggest that they represent fairly discrete dumps of kiln waste, although they may have been deposited some time after they had initially been discarded. It is not unknown for massive waste heaps up to 3-4m deep to have built up during long-lived industries and these may only have been moved or levelled when the land they were occupying was needed for another purpose.

Finds of misfired glazed quartz-tempered jugs on the site add to the growing evidence that a long-lived glazed ware industry was also sited in the village. These products have been termed Potterhanworth Glazed ware (POTG). Glazed quartz tempered sherds have not yet been identified outside of Potterhanworth but are probably present as the consistent medieval local fabrics noted on sites south of the River Witham. The extent of this industry cannot be determined until identification of vessels takes place on domestic sites in the county.

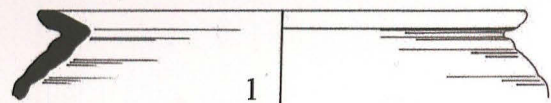
A number of vessels have been drawn for the archive record and these should be integrated into a rim type-series for Potterhanworth ware. The pottery from this site should be included in any future programme of detailed fabric examination of the local wares and details of the excavation should be submitted to the MPP Clay Industries Survey.

References

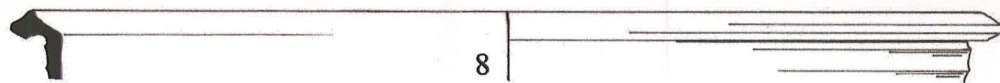
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Dating Archive POTT02

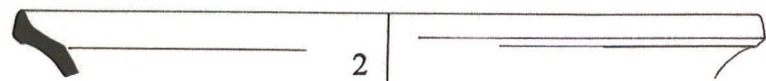
| context | date | comments | total sherds |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1007 | early/mid 20th | | 51 |
| 1009 | early/mid to mid 14th or 18/19th | very mixed;probable intrusive | 584 |
| 1009a | 13th to 14th | | 27 |
| 1009b | 13th | intrusive early modern brick | 66 |
| 1013 | late 13th to 14th | | 5 |
| 1019 | late 19th to 20th | | 70 |
| 1040 | late 13th to 14th | | 26 |
| 1053 | 11th to 12th | single sherd | 1 |
| 1055 | 13th to 14th | | 22 |
| 1061 | 13th to 15th | | 4 |
| 1067 | 13th to 15th | single sherd | 1 |
| 1071 | late 13th to 15th | single sherd | 1 |
| 1073 | 13th to 15th | single sherd | 1 |
| 1083 | early/mid 20th | | 15 |
| 2006 | 13th to 15th | | 2 |
| 2009 | 19th | | 431 |
| 2011 | 18th | | 5 |
| 2014 | late 13th to 14th | | 8 |
| 2015 | 18th | | 12 |
| 2016 | 19th | | 7 |
| 2020 | 18th to 19th | | 11 |
| 2021 | late 19th to 20th | | 50 |
| 2022 | early 20th | | 13 |
| 2044 | 13th to 15th | | 6 |



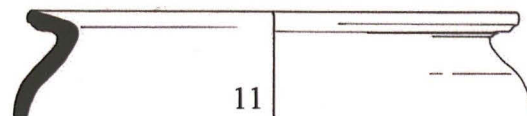
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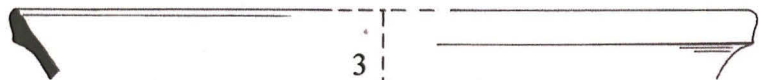
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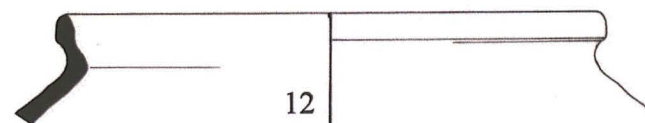
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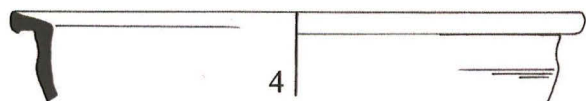
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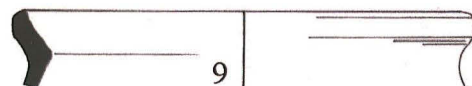
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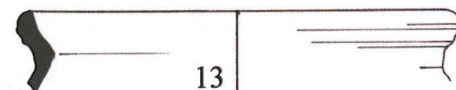
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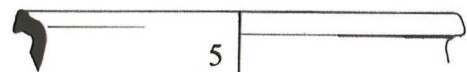
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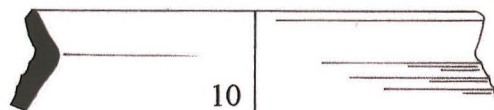
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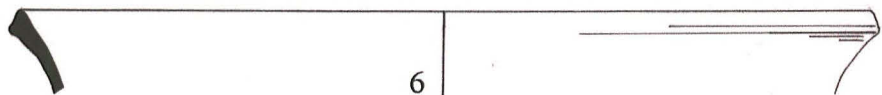
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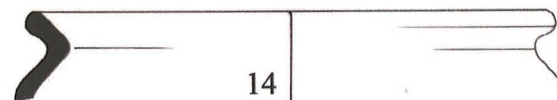
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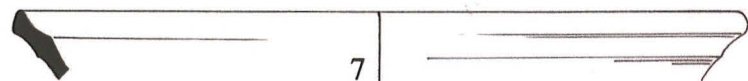
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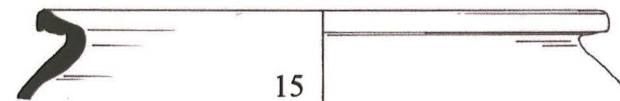
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14



7



15

Potterhanworth Pottery from POTT 02: DR1-8 from yard surface (1009). DR9-15 dump deposit (2009), All drawn at 1/4 scale.
 (NB: For further details refer to Ref No. column in Pottery Archive. DR3 - diameter unknown).

Pottery Archive POTT02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|---------------------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------|--|-------------------|
| 1007 | BL | | cup | 1 | 1 | 14 | | base | | | | late 17th to 18th |
| 1007 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 47 | | rim | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | ENGS | | bottle | 4 | 2 | 80 | | BS | | | discarded | late 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | ENGS | | jar | 4 | 1 | 45 | | BS | | | discarded | late 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | ENPO | | egg cup | 1 | 1 | 15 | | base | | | discarded | 20th |
| 1007 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1007 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | | | |
| 1007 | HUM | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 33 | | BS | | | | |
| 1007 | HUM | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1007 | LERTH | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | green glaze;discarded | 1900-1930 |
| 1007 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | cu glaze; ? ID fabric slightly odd;? Potterhanworth | |
| 1007 | MEDLO | OX/R/OX;fine- med sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | very abraded;mixed quartz | |
| 1007 | NCBW | | ? | 1 | 1 | 13 | | base | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 8 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1007 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 19 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1007 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 9 | | base | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---|--------------|
| 1007 | POTT | | ? | 6 | 6 | 34 | | BS | | | | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 114 | | rim | | draw ? | | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 24 | | base | | | soot;int dep | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 19 | | base | | | soot;int dep | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 30 | | base | | | soot | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 6 | | base | | | soot | |
| 1007 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 23 | | BS | | | very sandy fabric | |
| 1007 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | comm med-coarse mixed quartz occ ca;? Potterhanworth | |
| 1007 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 0 | | BS | | | comm fine-med quartz occ larger mod fe | |
| 1007 | POTTG | B | large jug | 1 | 1 | 33 | | base | | | sim to LSW but higher fe content;? Potterhanworth | |
| 1007 | TPW | | plate | 1 | 1 | 3 | | rim | | | discarded | 1920-1940 |
| 1007 | TPW | | plate | 2 | 1 | 123 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | WHITE | | dish | 3 | 1 | 6 | | various | | | int yellow glaze;discarded | 1920-1940 |
| 1007 | WHITE | | plate | 1 | 1 | 123 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | WHITE | | small bowl | 4 | 1 | 162 | blue banded | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1007 | WHITE | | various | 3 | 3 | 24 | | various | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1009 | BEVO1 | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | flake | |
| 1009 | BEVO1 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | BEVO1 | | jug | 4 | 1 | 17 | applied pressed & combed strips | BS | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------|------------------|--------------|
| 1009 | BL | | jar | 3 | 1 | 31 | | BS | | | abraded; ? Burnt | 18th to 19th |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | flake | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | flake | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | large jug | 9 | 1 | 65 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | large jug | 3 | 1 | 30 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 34 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUM | 2 | jug | 3 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUMB | | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | LHJ | | | | |
| 1009 | HUMB | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | HUMB | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 23 | | base | | | pocked glaze | |
| 1009 | LEMS | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009 | LERTH | | flower pot | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LFS | | ? | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009 | LHUM | | jar | 2 | 1 | 27 | | BS | | | ? ID | 16th to 17th |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|------|--------|---------|---|------|
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 2 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | light firing;? ID | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | misfired glaze?;? ID or POTTG | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 2 | 1 | 24 | | BS | | | abraded;? ID | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | applied decoration | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | jug ? | 1 | 1 | 15 | | base | | | abraded;? ID | |
| 1009 | LSW2 | | small jug | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | L | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | L | jug | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | L | jug | 1 | 1 | 18 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | L | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | L | jug | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | NOTG | R | jug | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | NSP | sandy | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 28 | | base | | Alan 14 | comm coarse shell mod quartz;thumb pressing on underneath | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 5 | 5 | 59 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 23 | | base | | Alan 13 | comm coarse shell mod quartz | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|------------|----------|--------|---------|--|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 18 | | base | | Alan 2 | waster;abun med shell sparse quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 170 | 170 | 1050 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 2 | 2 | 15 | | base | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 41 | | base | | Alan 12 | comm coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 5 | 5 | 78 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 4 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 6 | 6 | 71 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 2 | 1 | 30 | | base | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 6 | 6 | 65 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 28 | 28 | 192 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 20 | 20 | 245 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 23 | | base | | Alan 33 | mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | handle ? | | | strap ? | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 25 | | base | | Alan 4 | abun med shell sparse quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 29 | | base | | Alan 22 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 41 | | base | | | walls applied into base leaving untrimmed join | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 28 | | base | | Alan 23 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|------|--------|---------|---|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 10 | | base | | Alan 3 | abun med shell sparse quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 2 | 2 | 33 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 35 | | base | | Alan 11 | comm coarse shell mod quartz;echonoid spine | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 16 | | base | | Alan 32 | mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 16 | | base | | Alan 31 | mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 26 | | base | | Alan 1 | abun med shell sparse quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 12 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 22 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 26 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | cordons below rim | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 3 | 1 | 50 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 51 | | rim | | DR4 | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 2 | 1 | 43 | | base | | Alan 21 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | | rim | | | upright | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl/dish | 1 | 1 | 10 | incised wavy dec ? | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl/dripping pa | 1 | 1 | 9 | incised wavy dec on body stabbed rim | rim | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|------------------------------|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl/jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim;overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | bowl/jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim;overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | curfew | 1 | 1 | 29 | | base | | | holes c12mm diam | |
| 1009 | POTT | | curfew/jug | 1 | 1 | 35 | pressed edges | handle | | | strap handle | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 5 | 1 | 66 | | BS | | Alan 26 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 3 | 1 | 83 | | BS | | Alan 27 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 4 | 1 | 54 | | BS | | Alan 25 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 3 | 1 | 18 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 14 | | rim | | | flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 13 | | rim | | DR5 | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | Alan 34 | mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 23 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 28 | | BS | | Alan 28 | mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | | | hollow everted rim;overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | rim | | | EVERB1 rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jug ? | 1 | 1 | 17 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | jug ? | 1 | 1 | 33 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 6 | 1 | 131 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | | triangular rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | square rim | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 35 | | rim | | DR8 | square everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 19 | | rim | | | square everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 20 | | rim | | | square everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 31 | | rim | | | square everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 8 | | rim | | | square everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 30 | | rim | | | square everted rim;waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 19 | incised wavy dec on rim int | rim | | | square rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 17 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 43 | | rim | | DR6 | triangular rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 4 | 1 | 33 | | rim | | | wide everted rim;overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 23 | | rim | | | wide flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 23 | | rim | | | wide everted rim;overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | wide everted rim;very thin | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 27 | | rim | | | wide everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 26 | | rim | | | wide everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 33 | | rim | | DR3 | wide everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 10 | | rim | | | wide slightly hollow flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 17 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 24 | | rim | | | wide slightly hollow flat everted rim | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 21 | | rim | | DR7 | slightly hollow triangular rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 20 | | rim | | | wide flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 3 | 1 | 72 | | rim | | DR2 | wide slightly hollow everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | triangular rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 21 | | rim | | | slightly hollow triangular rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large industrial v | 1 | 1 | 10 | | flange | | | applied part | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large industrial v | 1 | 1 | 17 | | flange | | | applied part | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 57 | | rim | | | wide flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 2 | 65 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 26 | | BS | | Alan 15 | waster;comm coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 54 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 17 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 77 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 34 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 48 | | rim | | DR1 | wide flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 28 | | rim | | | wide flat hollow everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 39 | 1 | 1239 | | part profile | | DR9 | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 27 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 7 | 7 | 116 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 37 | | BS | | | overfired | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------|------|--------|---------|---|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 33 | | BS | | Alan 16 | comm coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | Alan 6 | abun med shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 62 | | BS | | Alan 17 | comm coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 39 | | rim | | | wide flat everted rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 9 | incised wavy dec | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 32 | | BS | | Alan 5 | abun med shell mod sparse quartz | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 25 | 25 | 392 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 3 | 3 | 67 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 2 | 2 | 53 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 7 | 7 | 142 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 13 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 2 | 1 | 28 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 13 | | base | | | soot | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 2 | 1 | 40 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 50 | | BS | | Alan 24 | mod coarse shell comm quartz;fe rich int surface;soot ? Ext; | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 2 | 1 | 49 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 3 | 3 | 53 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 28 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 1009 | POTT | | med jar | 11 | 11 | 138 | | BS | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|----------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---|------|
| 1009 | POTT | | small jar | 2 | 2 | 15 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009 | POTT | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | POTT | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | rim | | | EVERB3 rim | |
| 1009 | POTT | | small vessel | 1 | 1 | 6 | | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | cracked in firing | |
| 1009 | POTTG | A | jug | 3 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | splashed glaze | |
| 1009 | POTTG | A | jug | 2 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | slightly abraded | |
| 1009 | POTTG | A/B | ? | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | ? Post-firing hole | |
| 1009 | POTTG | A;light firing | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | very abraded;underfired ? | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 13 | | BS | | | slip | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 2 | 1 | 19 | thumb basal edge | base | | | | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 22 | | base | | | misfired | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 20 | rilled shoulder | BS | | | thick reduced green glaze;overfired ? | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | | misfired ? | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 65 | | rim | | | thumb UHJ scar;thick upright rim;drawable | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | | BS | | | reduced glaze | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | misfired ? | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 2 | 1 | 61 | thumb pressed basal edge | base | | | ? ID | |
| 1009 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 29 | | BS | | | reduced glaze | |
| 1009 | R | | | 3 | 3 | 91 | | various | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|------|
| 1009 | ST | B | jar/pitcher | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009 | TOY | | jug | 3 | 1 | 50 | | BS | | | abraded | |
| 1009a | LSWA | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | thick walled | |
| 1009a | MISC | ?/OX/R;fine-med sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | flake | |
| 1009a | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 36 | | base | | | | |
| 1009a | POTT | | ? | 8 | 8 | 48 | | BS | | | part leached & abraded | |
| 1009a | POTT | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | | overfired;soot int;finer shelled | |
| 1009a | POTT | | jar | 4 | 4 | 37 | | BS | | | part leached & abraded | |
| 1009a | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 136 | | BS | | | same vessel 1009b | |
| 1009a | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 13 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009a | POTT | | large vessel | 2 | 2 | 35 | | base | | | | |
| 1009a | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 35 | | base | | | soot | |
| 1009a | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 24 | | rim | | | overfired | |
| 1009a | POTT | | largge jar | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | | |
| 1009a | POTT | | very large bowl | 1 | 1 | 38 | inc wavy line rim int | rim | | | similar to DR3 | |
| 1009a | POTTG | A | large jug | 1 | 1 | 24 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | BEVO2 | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | BEVO2 | | jug | 2 | 1 | 10 | wheat ear stamp | BS & handle | | | | |
| 1009b | BEVO2 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | | flake;? ID | |
| 1009b | LSW2 | | jug | 2 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | light firing | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|--------|---|------|
| 1009b | LSW2/3 | | bowl | 2 | 1 | 24 | | BS | | | int glaze | |
| 1009b | MEDLO | reduced;fine-med sandy;hard | jug | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | | cuff rim with ribbed neck;? Could be another Potterhanworth type;cu glaze over white slip | |
| 1009b | MEDX | light firing;med sandy;hard | small jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | some fe cemented sst;could be an odd NOTGL | |
| 1009b | POTT | | ? | 8 | 8 | 163 | | BS | | | fe rich surfaces | |
| 1009b | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 38 | | base | | | | |
| 1009b | POTT | | ? | 9 | 9 | 90 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009b | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 34 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1009b | POTT | | bowl | 11 | 1 | 281 | | base & BS | | draw ? | same vessel 1009a;waster | |
| 1009b | POTT | | bowl ? | 2 | 1 | 35 | | BS | | | soot ?;overfired;fe rich int surface | |
| 1009b | POTT | | jar | 2 | 2 | 24 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 25 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 38 | | rim | | draw ? | waster | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 35 | | rim | | | EVERb rim;waster | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 17 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 35 | | rim | | | EVERb rim | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 20 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large jar | 3 | 1 | 51 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 39 | | base | | | fe rich surfaces | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------|---|-------------------|
| 1009b | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 45 | | base | | | soot ? | |
| 1009b | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | oxid;overfired ? | |
| 1009b | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | | |
| 1009b | ST | A | pitcher | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | ? ID | |
| 1013 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | | |
| 1013 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 16 | | base | | | | |
| 1013 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1013 | POTT | | medium jar | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | | | | |
| 1013 | TOY | | jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | pocked reduced glaze;? ID or emed | |
| 1019 | BERTH | | ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 1019 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 10 | | rim | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 1019 | CREA | | ? | 3 | 1 | 12 | | BS | | | | late 18th to 19th |
| 1019 | CREA | | dish | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | | late 18th to 19th |
| 1019 | GRE | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 29 | | BS | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 1019 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 25 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | LERTH | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | 18th to 20th |
| 1019 | LERTH | | plant pot | 2 | 2 | 30 | | base | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1019 | MEDX | oxid;fine-med sandy;med hard | jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | comm fine quartz mod larger occ flint occ agg sst occ ca poorly sorted | |
| 1019 | NOTG | light firing | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|---|------|
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 17 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 11 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | spout/lip ? | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 2 | 1 | 8 | | base | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 8 | 8 | 54 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 26 | | base | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | underfired | |
| 1019 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1019 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 58 | | rim | | draw ? | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 4 | 4 | 40 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 1 | 38 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 58 | | rim | | draw ? | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 2 | 19 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 62 | | BS | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 50 | | neck | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 8 | 1 | 235 | | base | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 8 | | rim | | | | |
| 1019 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 35 | | base | | | | |
| 1019 | POTTG | B | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | | draw | splashed glaze; upright rim; comm med-coarse sandy mod fe some coarse lumps occ-mod ca poorly sorted fabric | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------|--|--------------|
| 1019 | TB | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 50 | | UHJ | | | | |
| 1019 | WHITE | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | blue banded | rim | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1019 | WHITE | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | blue banded | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1019 | WHITE | | sanitary fitting | 12 | 1 | 130 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1040 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1040 | LSW2 | | ? | 1 | 1 | 0 | | BS | | | | |
| 1040 | LSW2 | | small jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 1040 | NSP | sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 30 | | base | | | spl glaze; ? ID as mod ca incl & some quite large quartz | |
| 1040 | POTT | | ? | 4 | 4 | 45 | | BS | | | | |
| 1040 | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 41 | | base | | | | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | | | | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 111 | | rim | draw ? | | waster | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 46 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | soot;int dep | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 21 | | BS | | | very sandy | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 37 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large jar | 7 | 7 | 163 | | BS | | | | |
| 1040 | POTT | | large lid/curfew | 2 | 1 | 119 | | rim | | draw | | |
| 1053 | LFS | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | | base | | | | |
| 1055 | LFS | | jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1055 | POTT | | ? | 2 | 1 | 9 | | base | | | | |
| 1055 | POTT | | ? | 10 | 10 | 32 | | BS | | | | |
| 1055 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 1055 | POTT | | jar | 2 | 2 | 12 | | BS | | | | |
| 1055 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 50 | | rim | draw ? | | | |
| 1055 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 79 | | base | | | waster | |
| 1055 | POTT | | medium jar | 1 | 1 | 36 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 1055 | POTT | | medium jar | 2 | 1 | 41 | | base | | | | |
| 1055 | POTT | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 32 | | base | | | | |
| 1061 | LFS | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | ? Same vessel context 1053 | |
| 1061 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 1061 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | very abraded | |
| 1061 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | very abraded | |
| 1067 | POTT | | large dish/lid | 1 | 1 | 18 | | rim | draw ? | | little curvature | |
| 1071 | LSW3 | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 20 | | BS | | | reduced glaze cu specks | |
| 1073 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | |
| 1083 | BL | | jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 1083 | ENGS | | bottle | 1 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1083 | LERTH | | bowl/strainer | 3 | 1 | 18 | | various | | | green glaze;discarded;pierced | |
| 1083 | NCBW | | baking bowl | 1 | 1 | 26 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1083 | TPW | | dish | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | | 19th to 20th |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|----------|-------|------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1083 | WHITE | | cup | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | yellow glaze;discarded | 1920-1940 |
| 1083 | WHITE | | cup | 4 | 1 | 55 | | BS | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1083 | WHITE | | saucer | 1 | 1 | 21 | | rim | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 1083 | WHITE | | saucer | 1 | 1 | 17 | | base | | | yellow glaze;discarded | 1920-1940 |
| 1083 | WHITE | | small jar | 1 | 1 | 19 | | base | | | discarded;burnt | 19th to 20th |
| 2006 | POTTG | A | jug ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | overfired ?;mixed subround quartz | |
| 2006 | TOY | | jug | 1 | 1 | 19 | | BS | | | | |
| 2006-200 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 19 | | base | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | jar | 1 | 1 | 28 | | base | | | vitrified | 18th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 51 | | base | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 235 | | base | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 96 | | rim | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large bowl | 5 | 1 | 480 | | rim | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 31 | | BS | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 69 | | BS | | | | 18th |
| 2006-200 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 136 | | rim | | | | 18th |
| 2006-200 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 37 | | BS | | | | |
| 2006-200 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | rim | | | overfired;EVERB1 | |
| 2006-200 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 29 | | rim | | | overfired;EVERB1 | |
| 2006-200 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | rim | | | overfired;EVERB1 | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|----------|--------|------------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------|
| 2006-200 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2006-200 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2006-200 | STSL | | large press mou | 1 | 1 | 20 | trailed & combed | BS | | | | |
| 2009 | BERTH | | jar | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2009 | BERTH | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 68 | thumb pressed strip under rim | rim | | | abraded int | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | jar | 1 | 1 | 40 | | BS | | | ? Bourne | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 22 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | | staffs | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | chamber pot ? | 1 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | | 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 20 | | rim | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 53 | | rim | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 169 | | BS | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 30 | | rim | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2009 | ENPO | | cup | 2 | 1 | 25 | | base | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2009 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | | abraded | |
| 2009 | LSW2/3 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| 2009 | LSW3 | | large biconical j | 1 | 1 | 12 | mid body cordon | BS | | | cu glaze | |
| 2009 | NOTS | | various | 4 | 4 | 25 | | various | | | one could be derbs | 18th to 19th |
| 2009 | NSP | sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 10 | | BS | | | | |
| 2009 | NSP | sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 10 | | base | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|--|------|
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 5 | 5 | 115 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 88 | 88 | 1034 | | BS | | | high fired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 29 | 29 | 728 | | base | | | overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 70 | 70 | 849 | | BS | | | overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 25 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 3 | 3 | 78 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 41 | | base | | Alan 29 | soot ? Charcoal on underneath;int surface almost shell free;mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 10 | 10 | 398 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | soot | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ? | 15 | 15 | 328 | | base | | | high fired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | curfew | 1 | 1 | 88 | stabbed | handle | | DR19 | strap | |
| 2009 | POTT | | curfew ? | 2 | 1 | 68 | inc wavy dec | BS | | | c.15-20mm thick walls | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 6 | 6 | 92 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 17 | | BS | | Alan 30 | high fired;mod coarse shell comm quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 6 | 6 | 99 | | BS | | | high fired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 2 | 2 | 100 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 25 | | rim | | | EVERB1 rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 30 | | rim | | | EVERB1 rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | rim | | | square rim poss lip | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|---------|---|------|
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 8 | 8 | 154 | | rim | | | waster;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | Alan 37 | high fired;mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 3 | 3 | 66 | | BS | | | wide everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 81 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 154 | | base | | Alan 18 | overfired;comm coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 39 | | BS | | Alan 20 | comm coarse shell mod quartz;high fired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 98 | | BS | | DR18 | | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 80 | | BS | | Alan 36 | med coarse shell mod quartz;high fired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 138 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 28 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 99 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 15 | | rim | | | overfired;wide everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 3 | 3 | 118 | | rim | | | waster;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 92 | | rim | | | waster;sim to DR7 | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 47 | | rim | | | waster;wide everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 1 | 39 | | rim | | | waster;wide hollow everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 2 | 53 | | rim | | | waster;wide hollow everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 2 | 2 | 60 | | rim | | | wide everted rim;waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 92 | | rim | | DR17 | waster;wide hollow everted rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 92 | | BS | | Alan 38 | high fired;mod coarse shell mod quartz | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|------------|------|--------|---------|--|------|
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 40 | | BS | | Alan 39 | high fired;mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 37 | | rim | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 77 | | rim | | DR15 | | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 20 | | rim | | | hammerhead rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 68 | | rim | | DR12 | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 2 | 86 | | rim | | | as DR12;overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 42 | | rim | | DR13 | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 3 | 3 | 85 | | rim | | | as DR13;overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 58 | | rim | | DR14 | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 39 | | rim | | | thin flanged rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 43 | | BS | | | waster;very thick walled | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 37 | | BS | | | soot int & ext | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 42 | | rim | | | EVERA3 rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 21 | | BS | | | EVERB3 rim | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 18 | | BS | | | EVERB1 rim;overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 2 | 37 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 6 | 6 | 168 | | BS | | | overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 32 | | rim | | DR9 | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 4 | 4 | 47 | | rim | | | as DR9;discarded;waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 22 | | rim | | | as DR9 but slightly hollow;overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 28 | | rim | | | as DR9 | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--|------|
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 48 | | rim | | DR10 | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 5 | 5 | 242 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 112 | | rim | | | DR11 | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 2 | 2 | 58 | | rim | | | as DR11;discarded;waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large jar | 5 | 5 | 217 | | BS | | | high fired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 6 | 6 | 384 | | base | | | overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 29 | | rim | | | very little curvature;edge cut flat or vent;misfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 54 | | BS | | Alan 19 | comm coarse shell mod quartz;high fired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 15 | 15 | 396 | | BS | | | high fired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 5 | 5 | 111 | | BS | | | waster | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 8 | 8 | 602 | | base | | | waster;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 31 | 31 | 765 | | BS | | | overfired;discarded | |
| 2009 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 21 | | BS | | Alan 35 | high fired;mod coarse shell mod quartz | |
| 2009 | POTT | | lipped jar | 2 | 1 | 92 | | rim & lip | | DR16 | overfired | |
| 2009 | POTT | | ring collar ? | 1 | 1 | 30 | | base | | DR20 | inner edge cut | |
| 2009 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | | BS | | | cracked in firing | |
| 2009 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | | rim | | | triangular rim | |
| 2009 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | misfired ? | |
| 2009 | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | | |
| 2009 | POTTG | B | large jug | 1 | 1 | 29 | | BS | | | cu mottled reduced glaze;overfired ? | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|--------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 2009 | R | | | 1 | 1 | 69 | | rim | | | | |
| 2009 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 1 | 3 | trailed | base | | | | 18th |
| 2009 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 1 | 11 | trailed & dot dec | base | | | | 18th |
| 2009 | STSL | | thrown dish | 2 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | black glaze ext yellow int | 18th |
| 2009 | TGE | | flat | 1 | 1 | 6 | blue & white | base | | | | 18th |
| 2009 | WHITE | | dish | 1 | 1 | 35 | | base | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2011 | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 69 | | rim | draw ? | | waster | |
| 2011 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | | |
| 2011 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | | |
| 2011 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 29 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2011 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | | |
| 2014 | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 2014 | LSW2/3 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | | hard fired;? ID | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 22 | | base | | | waster | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | | | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | | base | | | underfired | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | base | | | soot | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2014 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 10 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 2015 | BEVO1T | | jug | 1 | 1 | 25 | | handle | | | double grooved strap | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|------|--------|--------|---|-------------------|
| 2015 | BEVO2T | | jug | 1 | 1 | 17 | | base | | | ? ID or early Humber | |
| 2015 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | | 18th |
| 2015 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 7 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 2015 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | | | | 18th |
| 2015 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 50 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 2015 | LSW2/3 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 28 | thumbed base | base | | | | |
| 2015 | NOTS | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 35 | stamp dec | base | | | | 18th |
| 2015 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 10 | | rim | | | sharp everted rim | |
| 2015 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 20 | | BS | | | | |
| 2015 | POTT | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 13 | | BS | | | | |
| 2015 | POTT | | very large jar | 1 | 1 | 66 | | base | | | c 20mm thick base & wall;no curvature;? Pan or ridge tile | |
| 2016 | NCBW | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 26 | | BS | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2016 | NOTS | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | BS | | | | late 19th to 20th |
| 2016 | TPW | | flat | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | | | early to mid 19th |
| 2016 | WHITE | | dish | 2 | 1 | 29 | | rim | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2016 | WHITE | | dish | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2016 | WHITE | | flat | 1 | 1 | 7 | | base | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2020 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 79 | | rim | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2020 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 254 | | base | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2020 | LONS | | bellamine ? | 1 | 1 | 36 | | BS | | | same vessel context ?? | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|---------|-------------|--------|---|------------------------|
| 2020 | LSWA | light oxid;med sandy;med hard | jug | 1 | 1 | 92 | | rim | ? ID or PO | | looks sim to NOTGE but wrong form;cu speckled glaze;2 shallow foliate pressings | |
| 2020 | POTT | | ? | 2 | 1 | 21 | | BS | | | | |
| 2020 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 32 | | BS | | | | |
| 2020 | POTT | | bowl ? | 1 | 1 | 80 | | base | fabric type | | waster | |
| 2020 | POTT | | jar | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | waster;hollow flanged | |
| 2020 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 22 | | base | | | overfired | |
| 2020 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 19 | | BS | | | overfired | |
| 2021 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | 18th |
| 2021 | BL | | chamber ? | 1 | 1 | 20 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 2021 | BL | | dish ? | 1 | 1 | 30 | | base | | | | 18th |
| 2021 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 163 | | rim | | | discarded | 18th to 19th |
| 2021 | BL | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 71 | | rim | | | discarded | 18th to 19th |
| 2021 | CREA | | bowl | 2 | 1 | 47 | | BS | | | | |
| 2021 | CREA | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 26 | | rim | | | | |
| 2021 | CREA | | dish | 1 | 1 | 3 | | rim | | | | |
| 2021 | DERBS | | various | 2 | 2 | 31 | | various | | | | late 19th to early 20t |
| 2021 | LONS | | large bellamine | 1 | 1 | 37 | | BS | | | same vessel context 2020 | |
| 2021 | NCBW | | various | 2 | 2 | 29 | | various | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 2021 | PEARL | | bowl | 2 | 1 | 39 | | BS | | | | early 19th |
| 2021 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|---------|-------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2021 | POTT | | ? | 3 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| 2021 | POTT | | large jar | 3 | 1 | 22 | | BS | | | | |
| 2021 | POTT | | large vessel | 1 | 1 | 67 | | base | | | | |
| 2021 | POTT | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 43 | | shoulder | | | | |
| 2021 | STRE | | ? | 2 | 1 | 10 | trailed | BS | | | | |
| 2021 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 1 | 9 | trailed & moulded | rim | | | | late 17th to 18th |
| 2021 | STSL | | press mould dish | 1 | 1 | 7 | trailed | rim | | | | |
| 2021 | TB | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | int & ext glaze | |
| 2021 | TPW | | various | 13 | 13 | 196 | | various | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 2021 | WHITE | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | banded | BS | | | discarded | 19th |
| 2021 | WHITE | | various | 6 | 6 | 98 | | various | | | discarded | 19th to 20th |
| 2022 | BL | | ? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2022 | BL | | large jar | 1 | 1 | 96 | | base | | | | 17th to 18th |
| 2022 | CREA | | jar | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | | 18th to 19th |
| 2022 | DERBS | | spirit flagon | 4 | 1 | 58 | | BS | | | | 19th |
| 2022 | ENGS | | jam/lard pot | 1 | 1 | 23 | | rim | | | | 20th |
| 2022 | NCBW | | bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | banded | BS | | | | 19th |
| 2022 | WHITE | | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2022 | WHITE | | dish | 1 | 1 | 9 | | rim | | | | 19th to 20th |
| 2022 | WHITE | | jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | | rim | | | | 19th to 20th |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|-------------------|
| 2022 | WHITE | | saucer | 1 | 1 | 3 | imitation chinese painted | rim | | | | late 18th to 19th |
| 2044 | LSW | | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | base | | | | |
| 2044 | LSWA | | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | cu glaze | |
| 2044 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | | | |
| 2044 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | base | | | | |
| 2044 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 17 | | base | | | | |
| 2044 | POTT | | ? | 1 | 1 | 5 | | base | | | | |
| area 1 u/s | MISC | OX/R;med-coarse sandy;hard | ? | 1 | 1 | 16 | | BS | | | very odd abraded ext surface;comm subround quartz mod fe occ ca | 12th to 16th |
| area 1 u/s | POTT | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 46 | | rim | draw ? | | hollow everted | |
| area 1 u/s | POTTG | A | jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | | neck | | | reduced glaze;could be llsw but looks wrong too much feldspar ?;? POTTERHANWORTH | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 32 | | base | | | abraded | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | jug | 1 | 1 | 40 | | BS | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 8 | | BS | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | HUM | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 132 | thumbed basal edge | base | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | LLSW | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 48 | | base | | | not st marks;int dep | |
| area 2 u/s | LSW | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | | int dep | |
| area 2 u/s | LSW1 | | jug | 1 | 1 | 49 | thumbed edges | handle | | | wide hollow strap | |

| context | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | ref no | description | date |
|------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|--------|---|------|
| area 2 u/s | LSW1/2 | | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 15 | | BS | | | ? ID;int light brown pocked glaze;soot | |
| area 2 u/s | NOTG | early/light firing | jug ? | 1 | 1 | 33 | | base | | | | |
| area 2 u/s | POTT | | ? | 14 | 14 | 147 | | various | | | to be returned to school | |
| area 2 u/s | POTT | | bowl | 3 | 3 | 35 | | various | | | to be returned to school | |
| area 2 u/s | POTT | | curfew ? | 1 | 1 | 48 | | handle | draw | | strap with central thumbing | |
| area 2 u/s | POTT | | jar | 32 | 32 | 0 | | various | | | to be returned to school | |
| area 2 u/s | POTT | | jug | 1 | 1 | 91 | | rim & UHJ | draw | | triangular rim;strap handle | |
| area 2 u/s | POTTG | B | jar ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | | BS | | | mixed subround quartz mod fe;abraded ext;white slip;underfired ? | |

Tile Archive POTT02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

| context | cname | full name | frags | weight | description | date |
|----------|------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1007 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 1 | 3 | | emod |
| 1007 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 2 | 515 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1007 | FLOOR | Floor tile | 1 | 84 | prob Lincoln; light firing | med to post-med |
| 1007 | PANT | Pantile | 1 | 320 | nib | late 18th to 20th |
| 1007 | PANTDISC | Pantile (discarded) | 1 | 132 | | emod |
| 1007 | PANTDISC | Pantile (discarded) | 3 | 300 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1007 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 46 | reused as a counter | med to post-med |
| 1007 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 46 | | med to post-med |
| 1007 | RIDDISC | Ridge tile (discarded) | 1 | 120 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1009 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 14 | light firing | med |
| 1009 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 76 | finger/thumb impression | med |
| 1009 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 53 | paw impression | med |
| 1009 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 5 | 144 | | med |
| 1009b | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 1 | 73 | | 19th to 20th |
| 1019 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 2 | 164 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1019 | PANTDISC | Pantile (discarded) | 2 | 249 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1019 | PANTDISC | Pantile (discarded) | 3 | 376 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 1019 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 74 | | med |
| 1019 | RIDDISC | Ridge tile (discarded) | 1 | 74 | | late 18th to 20th |
| 2002-200 | BRK | Brick | 1 | 51 | | Roman or emod |
| 2002-200 | FIRED CLAY | fired clay | 1 | 27 | shell-tempered; ? From kiln | |
| 2002-200 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 146 | fe rich fabric | med to post-med |
| 2009 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 25 | flake | med to post-med |
| 2011 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 71 | | med to post-med |
| 2014 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 77 | | med to emod |
| 2015 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 1 | 78 | | 18th to 20th |
| 2015 | PNRDISC | Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 3 | | med to post-med |
| 2020 | BRK | Brick | 2 | 444 | | Roman or emod |
| 2020 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 8 | 1030 | | 18th to 20th |

| context | cname | full name | frags | weight | description | date |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | KFURN | kiln furniture | 1 | 24 | shell-tempered | medieval |
| 2020 | PNRDISC | Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile | 3 | 96 | | pmed to emod |
| 2021 | BRKDISC | Brick (discarded) | 1 | 273 | | 19th to 20th |
| 2021 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 37 | vitrified | med to post-med |
| 2021 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 190 | soot | post-med to emod |
| 2021 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 279 | stick imprint | post-med to emod |
| Area 2 u/s | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 1 | 120 | corner | med to post-med |

Appendix 13.3: The source of raw materials used in glazed ware production

The source of the raw materials used in the glazed ware production at Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire

Alan Vince

Although the production of unglazed, handmade, shell-tempered pottery at Potterhanworth in Lincolnshire is well-known the existence of a glazed ware industry has only recently been established for certain. This follows the discovery of definite wasters in 1999 (PRB99) and 2000 (PBRA00) during fieldwork by APS. Subsequent work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincolnshire recovered further evidence for glazed ware production (Site Code POTT02).

Sherds from both sites were submitted for examination to see whether it was possible without recourse to scientific examination to establish the materials which were used to make these glazed wares. Further aims of this study were, firstly, to compare the raw materials used in the different collections, since a study of the manufacturing techniques and forms has shown that they represent different periods of production and, secondly, to establish whether there are any clear differences between the Potterhanworth glazed ware and that produced at Lincoln.

Description

PBR99 and PBR00

Twenty-two sherds, mainly from PBR99 context 043, were examined under x20 magnification and the major and minor inclusions noted, together with a note of the character of the groundmass.

The fabric is tempered with a medium-grained quartzose sand, with grains up to 1.0mm across. In addition, sparse heat-altered calcareous inclusions and angular fragments of iron-rich material are present. The shape of the calcareous inclusions suggests that they are probably fossil shell although all structure has gone as a result of the high firing temperature. Some of these inclusions are rounded and may have been limestone rather than shell. The iron-rich nodules appear red and earthy in texture in lower-fired samples but can be black or completely heat-altered in higher-fired pieces. In some cases only a void with a microcrystalline black lining remain. The quartzose sand consists of rounded grains of quartz, some of which have a milky appearance, ranging up to 1.0mm across. Fine-grained sandstone fragments are tentatively identified but require thin-section analysis to confirm the identification. Rounded fragments of chert, some almost black, were noted in some sherds as was a single fragment of angular flint, 3mm across.

The clay matrix is clean and laminae are visible in the broken sections. These were presumably produced during the wedging of the clay and are unlikely to reflect the stratification of the parent clay. However, for them to develop in the first place indicates that fine-grained inclusions (which would not be visible by eye) are rare.

The fine-textured clay matrix is typical of local Jurassic clays, such as the Oxford clay and the Lias clays. In the Lincoln area there are no obvious visual differences between these clays although sometimes iron-rich faecal pellets of silt size are seen in thin-section. The sand is coarse than the wind-blown sands which can be found on the flanks of the Jurassic scarp and the Witham Gap and in pockets on the hill top (these tend to have few grains larger than 0.5mm across) but are typical of the river terrace sands found in the Trent and Witham valleys. The presence of fine-grained sandstones and cherts are typical of both deposits. Grains derived from lower Cretaceous deposits ('Greensand quartz') are absent from definite examples of this ware (although they were present in a single sherd, which contained no shell fragments and is likely to be a Toynton All Saints product). Similarly, there are no definite grains of lower Carboniferous sandstone or the distinctive overgrown quartz grains of which it is composed. Both the Greensand quartz and Millstone Grit-derived sand grains occur in sands in the Ancholme valley and the dip slope of the Jurassic scarp and are probably an indication of fluvio-glacial deposits derived from the north. Given the condition of the calcareous inclusions it is difficult to guess at their identity and origin. It is tempting to see the shell as being accidental contamination from the clay or shell temper used to make the Potterhanworth shelly ware. However, some of the grains are definitely rounded.

Shell-tempered clay from POTT02

Two fragments of shell-tempered clay were examined. They contain abundant shell fragments but sparse quartzose sand and angular red iron-rich nodules similar in character to those in the PBR99 glazed ware occur.

Previous find from Potterhanworth School (in LAS Type Series)

A sherd of a splash-glazed jug found at Potterhanworth School and now in the LAS fabric type series contained the same range of inclusions as the 1999 finds:

- Rounded quartz, including milky grains up to 0.5mm across.
- Rounded chert up to 0.5mm across.
- Angular heat-altered shell fragments up to 3.0mm across
- Angular red iron-rich inclusions up to 5.0mm across.

POTT02 Tile

A fragment of tile from context 1007 is extremely worn on the upper surface and has a knife-trimmed edge. It is likely, therefore, to have been manufactured and used as a floor tile, despite the fact that in its present state it is only 14mm thick.

The fabric contains moderate rounded quartzose sand, similar in character to that in the 1999 glazed ware. However, not only is shell absent but the groundmass is variegated with light-coloured streaks

and rounded fragments of micaceous red-firing laminated shale or mudstone occur throughout the body. These latter traits are typical of products of the Lincoln tile industry, which from the later 12th century was based in the High Street in Wigford and exploited clay and probably sand dug from the hillside in the South Common.

POTT02 Fabric A

Three sherds classified as Fabric A by J Young from context 2009 and eight sherds from context 1009 were studied. Those from 2009 were over-fired but contained a similar range of inclusions to those from the 1999 excavations:

- Rounded quartz, including milky grains, up to 0.5mm across.
- Rounded chert up to 0.5mm across.
- Rounded fine-grained sandstone up to 0.5mm across.
- Angular heat-altered shell fragments up to 3.0mm across
- Angular red iron-rich inclusions up to 5.0mm across (mostly vitrified).

One of these sherds was decorated with applied white clay strips. This white clay was inclusionless.

The sherds from 1009 were lower fired and included one piece with characteristics of Lincoln glazed ware. The remainder had the same range of inclusions as those from context 2009.

POTT02 Fabric B

A sherd classified as Fabric B by J Young from context 2009 was studied. It was overfired but contained a higher quantity of iron-rich inclusions and little or no shell, in contrast to the POTTG Fabric A samples. A group of 12 sherds from context 1009 could be divided into two sub-groups. Seven sherds contained a similar range of inclusions as that from context 2009 and were all relatively high-fired. Some of the iron-rich inclusions were tabular. Four sherds, however, had a lower firing temperature and alongside some iron-rich inclusions were rounded laminated shale or mudstone fragments. This sub-group has a similar appearance to the floor tile fabric.

Conclusions

There are no differences in character visible by eye or under x20 magnification between the quartzose sands used in any of these vessels. Those samples which contain laminated shale/mudstone may be Lincoln products rather than made at Potterhanworth and there are no overfired examples of this group (which is represented by the floor tile and four 'Fabric B' sherds from POTT02 Context 1009. One sherd from the 1999 excavation is likely to be a Toynton All Saints product. The remainder are probably Potterhanworth glazed ware, POTTG. This ware can be divided into two sub-fabrics, A and

B. Sub-fabric A contains sparse shell and sparse iron-rich inclusions alongside the quartzose sand which is common to all of these samples, and to Lincoln glazed wares. Sub-fabric B contains moderate to abundant iron, some of which is tabular, and no surviving shell or recognised voids where shell was originally present. This sub-fabric is identified as a Potterhanworth product mainly on the grounds that sherds were present which appear to have been fired at higher temperatures than the typical medieval pottery of central Lincolnshire.

Appendix 13.4: Report on items manufactured from stone, metal and glass

THE STONE, METAL GLASS AND TOBACCO PIPE FINDS FROM POTTERHANWORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL EXCAVATION (POTT02).

Introduction.

The original school was built in c. 1850. An area close to the school was excavated in advance of the building of an extension. It was anticipated that medieval pottery kilns would be found but the main feature was a large clay extraction pit and various buildings associated with earlier phases of the school. The Victorian toilet pit (fill 1007), which was probably replaced c. 1920s or 1930s, was only partially excavated for safety reasons.

Catalogue of the finds.

The range of material is detailed in the table. All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems.

| Context | Material | Description | Count | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|-----------------|----------------|---|------------|--------|--|
| Unstrat. Area 1 | Clay pipe | Stems, bore 4/64" | 2 (link) | 7 | 19 th century |
| 1700 | Clay pipe | Bowl fragment, spur in form of an acorn, bore 4/64". This type of decorative moulding is known at Lincoln and was probably made there, though it does occur at other locations. This piece dates to the period 1850-80 (Mann 1977, 35, no. 206). | 1 | 2 | 19 th -20 th century |
| | Clay pipe | Stems, bore 4/64", 19 th century. | 3 (2 link) | 9 | |
| | Copper alloy | Compass or divider legs, late 19 th - 20 th century. | 1 | | |
| | Iron | Nail? Length 85mm. Minerally-preserved wood with grain at right angles to the shank. | 1 | 10 | |
| | Glass | Base of cut glass tumbler (fluted column in form), much iridescence, 19 th century. | 1 | 109 | |
| | Glass | Pale green ?rectangular bottle, 19 th century. | 1 | 11 | |
| | Glass | Window glass: 1 square quarry, c. 51mm square; 1 'house-shaped' quarry, 72mm wide, 62mm high; 2 elongated octagonal sheets, 1 complete 165mm x 122mm, 1 broken; 2 rims of very large round sheet with fire-rounded edge; 19 th -20 th century. | 6 | 199 | |
| | Lead and glass | Glazed window comes; 3 with square quarries approx. 55mm square; 3 with triangular quarries, 1 c. 50mm x 25mm, 2 c. 70mm x 35mm; 19 th -20 th century. The lead comes were either produced in a crimping machine, or cast so that the glazing bed of the came is covered with transverse grooves. This suggests a very late, 19 th -20 th century date, for the pieces and this is supported by the state of the lead which is minimally corroded at most. The square quarries were probably set on point in the form of diamonds, and the triangular pieces infilled the edges between adjacent diamond quarries at the window edge. | 6 | 260 | |
| | Slate | Offcut? 1 sawn edge the other is chamfered with a rounded end. Used as a pencil? 102mm x 16mm x 5mm. | 1 | 22 | |
| | Slate | School slates (a subsample of c. 50-60 found - the rest were given to the school). 5 made from reused tiles, the remaining 4 are finer and were purpose made with chamfered edges that would have fitted a wooden frame. For a more detailed record see catalogue below (each slate has been given a letter to differentiate them). | 9 | | |

Finds and Metalworking Research

| Context | Material | Description | Count | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|--------------|--|----------|--------|---|
| 1009 | Iron | Staple with thick arms (14mm). Height 48mm, width 35mm. | 1 | 39 | |
| | Ironpan | Natural concretion – discard. | 9 | 997 | |
| | Stone | Roughly rectangular-sectioned coal measures sandstone or fine gritstone (identification by John Aram), 74mm wide, 41mm thick, surviving length 64mm. Appears to be chamfered on upper edge. Flat faces smoothed /polished, but the reason for this is unknown. It may have been used for paving or, possibly, as a whetstone, though the block is moderately large for such a function. The piece is reddened at its surfaces, probably due to burning which would have caused iron within the stone to migrate to the outer surfaces. | 1 | 381 | |
| 1019 | Glass | Part of pale green Codd bottle that bears the moulded embossed trademarks: A[& c[Codd bottles were patented by Hiram Codd in 1872 and continued in use until the 1940s (Fletcher 1976, 148). | 3 (link) | 50 | Late 19 th -early 20 th century |
| | Glass | Green bottle fragment, 19 th -early 20 th century | 1 | 11 | |
| | Glass | Colourless vessel, jar? Late 19 th -early 20 th century | 1 | 5 | |
| | Glass | Green jar lid, moulded embossed trademark details:]STLEFORD & LONDO[]IRE[The main line of this is almost certainly 'Castleford & London' and is possibly part of the trademark of United Glass Containers Ltd, who had factories in both locations (Ashurst 1990, 65). 19 th – early 20 th century. | 1 | 92 | |
| | Iron | Piece of sheet, probably plated. 75 x 40 x 1.5mm. Plaque? | 1 | 56 | |
| 1040 | Ironpan | Natural concretion – discard. | 1 | 65 | |
| 1061 | Coal | Sample <4>. | 8 | 1 | |
| 2006 | Slag | Sample <2>. Very dense hearth bottom fragment? By-product of iron smithing. | 1 | 26 | |
| 2009 | Clay pipe | Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century. | 1 | 3 | 18 th – 19 th century |
| | Clay pipe | Stem, bore, 8/64", 17 th century. | 1 | 4 | |
| | Glass | Sample <1>. Pale green window glass, of various thickness, 18 th -19 th century. | 5 | 2 | |
| | Glass | Sample <1>. Olive green vessel fragment, 18 th - 19 th century. | 1 | <1 | |
| | Coal | Sample <1>. | 28 | 1 | |
| | Fired clay | Sample <1>. All oxidised and made from a range of fabrics, some surfaces. | 16 | 28 | |
| 2015 | Glass | Dark olive green bottle. | 1 | 10 | 20 th century |
| | Copper alloy | Shotgun cartridge. Full metal jacket marked J. PURDEY & SONS ELEY SELECTOR. | 1 | | |
| 2020 | Iron | Bolt with large rectangular head and shaft. Head 43 x 30mm, height 32mm. | 1 | 67 | |
| | Stone | Fossiliferous limestone, slightly worn by water? Contains hollow caused by probable loss of a fossil shell or similar. Natural. | 1 | 695 | |

Finds and Metalworking Research

| Context | Material | Description | Count | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|----------|--|-------|--------|---|
| 2021 | Glass | Oval bottle base, pale blue-green, 19 th -early 20 th century. | 1 | 12 | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| | Glass | Bottle neck, pale green, 19 th century. | 1 | 6 | |
| | Glass | Embossed yellow rectangular? bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century. | 1 | 4 | |
| | Glass | Green bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century. | 1 | 3 | |
| | Glass | Pale blue flattened bottle 19 th -early 20 th century. | 1 | 33 | |
| | Glass | Neck and upper body of pale green rectangular bottle with applied neck; cork stoppered, late 19 th -20 th century. | 1 | 21 | |
| | Glass | Bottle neck, green, much iridescence, 18 th century. | 1 | 10 | |
| | Iron | Nail, length 70mm. | 1 | 9 | |
| 2022 | Glass | Flattened blue bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century. | 2 | 20 | 19 th – early 20 th century |
| | Glass | Embossed pale green bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century. | 1 | 7 | |
| | Iron | Complete bolt with oval head, length 82mm. | 1 | 67 | |
| | Iron | Nail with small circular head and long thin shaft, length 100mm. | 1 | 8 | |
| | Iron | Strip with a single perforation, 162 x 26 x 1.5 mm. | 1 | 32 | |

Catalogue of the school slates.

Surviving dimensions given. These are a sample of the larger and better preserved slates; many of the pieces found were small and fragmented (pers. comm. J Rylatt).

Context 1007, A

Size: Height 26mm, width 18mm (complete), 4mm thick. Weight 436g.

Slate: 2 pieces of reused tile that join in the middle, 2 perforations.

Sides: 3 sawn.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): One side lightly scored in a grid with 1/4" spacing, some double and mis-scored lines. Reverse only horizontal lines and this side is much more irregular with many more mis-scored lines that roughly alternate at 1/2" and 5/8" - 3/4" apart. The 1/2" demarked space seems to have been most used because there are frequent faint scratches suggestive of a sloping hand. Within the wider lines fainter lines may demark a 1/4" band, perhaps a later addition.

Comments: M etched and scored into the top band between and to the right of the 2 perforations.

Context 1007, B

Size: Height 174mm, width 132mm (complete), 4mm thick. Weight 241g.

Slate: 2 pieces of reused tile that join in the middle, 2 perforations.

Sides: 3 sawn.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): Neat scored horizontal lines with alternative spacings of 3/8" and 11/16" sometimes nearly 3/4". On the reverse the lines are almost equidistant ranging around 5/8" apart.

Context 1007, C

Size: Height 100mm, width 88mm, 5mm thick. Weight 88g.

Slate: Reused tile, central fragment.

Sides: 1 sawn side.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): The lines are scored at spacings of 1/2" and 3/8" with a partial line running from the edge but only for a short distance across the tile at 3/16" in the 3/8" gap. Most lines are double scored. The back appears to be blank with just the occasional random scratches.

Context 1007, D

Size: Height 68mm, width 182mm (complete), 5.5mm thick. Weight 181g.

Slate: The base of a reused tile.

Sides: 3 sawn.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): One side is lightly scored with a grid; vertical and horizontal line spacing $\frac{5}{16}$ ". Some lines are double scored. The scoring on the reverse is more irregular and follows a sequence of $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ " on the left side with the lines moving upwards towards the right.

Context 1007, E

Size: Height 81mm, width 164mm (complete), 4mm thick. Weight 121g.

Slate: The base of a reused tile.

Sides: 3 sawn.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): There are only horizontal lines on both sides. Tidy well scored lines with a spacing of *c.* $\frac{3}{8}$ " – $\frac{5}{16}$ " then $\frac{11}{16}$ ". The reverse is lightly scored and some are double scored, spacing of alternating lines at $\frac{3}{16}$ " then $\frac{7}{16}$ ".

Context 1007, F

Size: Height 147mm, width 96mm, 3mm thick. Weight 94g

Slate: Good quality thin slate, highly polished.

Sides: 1 chamfered edge, grozed.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): Very tidy deep lines – no double scoring. $\frac{7}{8}$ " margin then from the base (or top) upwards $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ " and this sequence is then repeated. The reverse is highly polished and is not scratched so perhaps it was also covered by the wooden frame. No scratches on the scored side so perhaps this tile was unused.

Comments: Professionally made?

Context 1007, G

Size: Height 149mm, width 87mm, 3mm thick. Weight 94g.

Slate: Average.

Sides: 1 chamfered edge.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): Deeply scored lines – some double. $\frac{3}{4}$ " margin then 2 horizontal lines with a $\frac{3}{16}$ " spacing between wider lines spaced at $\frac{3}{8}$ " – $\frac{1}{2}$ ". On the reverse are vertical lines with an even regular spacing of $\frac{7}{8}$ " (all singles).

Context 1007, H

Size: Height 100mm, width 106mm, 2.5mm thick. Weight 73g

Slate: Average.

Sides: Corner with two chamfered edges, both grozed.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): Some deeply scored lines – many double, with more lightly scored examples in between. Sequence from top/base measured at edge: $\frac{5}{8}$ " (light), $\frac{1}{2}$ " (l), $\frac{1}{4}$ " (deep), $\frac{1}{4}$ " (l), $\frac{1}{4}$ " (d), $\frac{9}{16}$ " (l), $\frac{1}{8}$ " (d), $\frac{3}{8}$ " (d), $\frac{1}{4}$ " (l), $\frac{7}{8}$ " (l). On the reverse the spacing of the lines is equally irregular although most are deeply scored. The spacing is generally $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", or $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ " but there is no coherent sequence or pattern.

Context 1007, I

Size: Height 128mm, width 48mm, 4mm thick. Weight 68g

Slate: Average.

Sides: Corner with two chamfered edges.

Scoring (quality and spacing of lines): Lines irregularly scored in a grid but with frequent double and mis-scoring. It is probably meant to be a $\frac{1}{4}$ " grid. The horizontal lines on the reverse alternatively spaced at $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " with a few additional faint lines in between.

Discussion.

The great majority of the artefacts are 19th-early 20th century in date and reflect activity of that period at the site. Of particular note is the window glass and came that indicate the presence of a building (presumably the school) in the late 19th century that could afford leaded lights at the site. The few earlier artefacts, two clay pipe stems of 17th and 18th century date, and a fragment of an 18th century glass bottle, are all redeposited with later artefacts. All of the clay pipe fragments were probably made in Lincoln or the proximity.

The school slates from the site are generally hand-made, many from reused roof slates, although the F example may have been professionally made. The pieces with a chamfered edge would have had a wooden frame and many extant examples have a slate pencil suspended from a hole in the bottom right-hand side corner. The reused tiles are thicker and therefore heavier than the framed slates. The majority have lines scored onto both sides, with either a combination of a grid on one side with horizontal lines on the reverse or horizontal lines on both sides (only one has a combination of horizontal on one side and vertical on the other). The combination of the spacings of these lines is very varied, although it is probable that in all of the gridded examples a grid size of $\frac{1}{4}''^2$ was sought.

Recommendations.

The finds from this site should be deposited in the Lincolnshire Life Museum because of their late date. It is quite possible that they should wish to disperse them because many more complete examples of these finds are, no doubt, included amongst their collections. The school slates and window glass could, however, be retained and incorporated into a teaching collection. Slate A may warrant displaying because traces of the writing are visible on one side.

Bibliography.

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July 2002

Appendix 13.5: Report on stone quern

Assessment of stone quern from Potterhanworth School, Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire (POTT02)

Alan Vince

A fragment of a stone quern found re-used as a packing stone in a posthole during excavations at Potterhanworth School was submitted for identification and assessment.

Petrology

The quern was made from a hard and noticeably dense sandstone. Under x20 magnification the stone was seen to consist of illsorted rounded quartz grains, none of which were either water-worn or wind-pitted (characteristics of the Spilsby Sandstone and Permian sandstone respectively). The largest grains were up to 2.0mm across but most were less than 1.0mm. The grains were mainly cemented with silica but patches of calcareous cement survived on the upper side of the stone as well as pock marks interpreted as areas where calcareous cement had leached away. The stone was probably cut from a single bed of sandstone, at least 100mm thick and there were no signs of bedding or other structure within the stone.

The stone was examined visually by Peter Hill and John Aram, neither of whom recognised it. Therefore, the stone is unlikely to have been a local quarried sandstone. This leaves two possibilities: either it was constructed from a boulder found within a local till deposit or it was made outside of the region and imported to central Lincolnshire. Given that it is likely that the lower stone of the quern would have had to be made from the same sandstone, so as to ensure that wear on the pair of stones was equal, the latter option is more likely.

It is possible that the identify of the rock could be established by submitting a sample to Dr D Williams at the Lithics Laboratory at the University of Southampton, or by submission to the British Geological Survey at Keyworth, Nottinghamshire.

It is possible that diagnostic details of the petrology might be revealed by thin-section, but without access to the comparative material held in Southampton or Keyworth a thin-section alone is unlikely to provenance the quern.

Description

The stone forms about a quarter of the upper stone from a rotary quern. A circular hole in the upper surface of the stone indicates the point at which a handle was inserted in order to rotate the stone. The outer edge has been roughly pecked to shape and the lower face is lightly pecked with some areas of polish, showing that the quern had been used. The upper surface shows few signs of working and might be an unworked stone face. Alternatively, it is possible that the upper face has been eroded since manufacture, since it seems to have coincided with an area of calcareous cement.

Assessment

Rotary querns were introduced in the early Roman period, overlapping for the first two centuries AD with beehive querns. They were then the sole quern type in use until the widespread use of mills in the 11th century. After this time querns were used mainly for specialist grinding rather than production of wheat flour. It is unlikely, therefore, that this quern dates to the same period as the pottery production, evidence for which was found on the same site. However, sherds of Potterhanworth ware were found in the backfill of the posthole, and timber structures with earth-fast posts are not thought to have life-spans of much more than 20-30 years.

It is possible that the stone was a reused piece of a quern of Roman, Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date but it is also possible that hand-grinding of flour was more common on rural settlements than it was in medieval towns, where almost all rotary quern finds appear to be of 11th/12th-century or earlier date.

Without a better archaeological context (ie independent evidence for the construction date of the timber structure, and some idea of its function) there is little further that can be said about this object. However, it would be worthwhile conducting a survey of quern finds on rural sites in Lincolnshire to compare with that undertaken on the finds from the city of Lincoln. As part of such a survey a catalogue entry for this stone should be made. This would include illustration, the production of a thin-section and consultation with Southampton and Keyworth.

Acknowledgements

Peter Hill and John Aram kindly examined the stone and Tom Cadbury allowed me to compare with the collection held by Lincoln City and County Museum.

Potterhanworth Primary School – POTT02**Environmental Archaeology Assessment*****Introduction***

Excavations conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Potterhanworth Primary School uncovered features largely of post-medieval date, but with redeposited medieval material in some contexts. Soil samples were collected from three deposits for environmental analysis (Table 1) and during the course of the excavation a small collection of animal bone was recovered by hand.

Table 1: Samples submitted for environmental assessment

| site | sample | context | volume in l. | description | date |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| POTT02 | 1 | 2009 | 20 | Medieval pot rich fill of clay pit 2008 | 19/20 th C |
| POTT02 | 2 | 2006 | 16 | Primary fill of clay pit 2008 | 19/20 th C |
| POTT02 | 4 | 1061 | 6 | Fill of post-hole 1062 | undated |

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried, except for sample 2 which was waterlogged, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material and mollusc shells. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. The waterlogged sample was washed over to recover the majority of the organics which were kept wet, and the residue was then dried.

The residues were sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residues were then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope (up to x30). The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The flot and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2-4.

Results

Context 1061, post-hole 1062

A small sample was collected from this undated post-hole. The residue was composed of coarse sand and small and medium pebble gravel with occasional limestone. The recovery of twelve small sherds of pottery may permit the dating of this feature. Other archaeological finds included small quantities of animal bone, marine shell, cinder (?) and coal, and a single flake of hammerscale.

Table 2: Finds from the samples

| sample no. | cont. no. | vol in l. | residue vol in ml. | pot * | slag g. | fired earth g | ham'r scale \$ | coal g. | glass \$ | bone g. | marine shell g. | comment |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| 1 | 2009 | 20 | 5750 | 199/479 | | 30 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 44 | 1 | |
| 2 | 2006 | 16 | 2000 | 9/4 | 27 | <1 | 1 | | | 6 | <1 | |
| 4 | 1061 | 6 | 1250 | 12/4 | | | 1 | <1 | | 3 | <1 | Cinder? |

(* sherd count/weight; # sorted from >7mm only; \$ - number of finds)

The flot included charcoal, charred cereal grain and weed seeds and terrestrial snails shells. Barley and wheat are recorded, with probable oat, grass (Poaceae) and a charred hazelnut shell fragment (Table 3). The snails included shells of the burrowing blind snail *Cecilioides acicula*, and shells of *Trichia hispida* and *Vallonia excentrica*. The latter typical of open country grassland habitats.

Table 3: Environmental finds from the samples

| samp no. | cont. no. | flot vol (ml) | char coal * | char'd grain * | char'd seed * | water l'ged seed | egg-shell wt. g | snail */# | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | 2009 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3/2 | | 1/1 | Mussel, cattle, sheep/goat, house mouse, vole, frog, toad, elder, bramble, poppy, barley, wheat, oat, docks, grass, cf. cabbage family |
| 2 | 2006 | 300 (30) | | 1 | | 4/2 | <1 | | Mussel, hazelnut, frog, toad, great crested newt, small bird, barley, hazelnut, water crowfoot, daisy family, dock, bramble, corncockle? + indets |
| 4 | 1061 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1/1 | | 1/1 | Mussel, hazelnut, barley, wheat, oat, grass |

* frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250 items; # diversity 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25 taxa (30) amount of flot scanned)

Clay pit 2008.

The primary fill, 2006, and a later 'dump', 2009, of this feature were sampled. The primary fill was waterlogged. Its residue was composed of coarse sand and small pebble gravel with limestone fragments, twigs and small roundwood. Archaeological finds included a few sherds of pottery, animal bone, fired earth, a piece of slag and one flake of hammerscale. Wood fragments, particularly twigs were very abundant.

The organic flot was only scanned for plant remains, and although insect fragments were noted no effort has been made to assess them. The plants included hazelnut shell, charred barley grains, *Ranunculus batrachium* (water crowfoot), Compositae (daisy family), *Rubus* sp. (bramble), *Rumex* sp. (dock), *Scirpus* sp. (rush), *Agrostema githago* (corncockle), and unidentified possible fruit pips, but not all taxa were identified. Bird eggshell, and bones of small bird, frog and newt were also recovered.

This assemblage probably reflects the natural build up of organic debris in the waterlogged conditions at the base of the pit, with scrub vegetation overhanging, and some cultural material being deposited.

Context 2009 appeared on site to be a re-deposited medieval 'dump' (Rylatt pers comm) although contaminated with 19/20th century material. Twenty litres were washed and produced a large residue of fragmented limestone and much fossil shell, both elements with the appearance of having been burnt. Archaeological finds included 199 sherds of medieval pottery, 6 pieces of post-medieval window glass, a little fired earth, coal, animal bone and 16 flakes of hammerscale. Coal dominates the flots but a little charcoal, charred cereals and weed seeds and a few snails shells are present. The charred plant remains include barley, cf. wheat, cf. oat, Poaceae (grasses), *Brassica* spp. (cabbage family), *Rumex* spp. (dock) and three unidentified seeds. These may be contemporary with the medieval material in the deposit, but the presence of uncharred plant seeds including *Sambucus* spp. (elder), *Rubus* spp. (bramble), *Chenopodium* spp. (goosefoots) and *Papaver* spp. (poppy) suggest more recent elements in the deposits, possibly contemporary with the redeposition. The snails include the burrowing *Cecilioides acicula*, also *Trichia hispida* and *Vallonia* spp..

The great quantity of chalky burnt fossil shell in the residue suggests that the limestone was probably being intentionally burnt to extract the shell for tempering the medieval pottery produced at Potterhanworth. This re-enforces the field interpretation that this deposit was a redeposited medieval industrial 'dump' used to backfill the clay pit. The combination of medieval and post-medieval material in the deposit makes most of the other evidence from this context unreliable.

Animal Bone

A small collection of 128 animal bone fragments recovered from the two excavation trenches was submitted for identification and assessment. The bulk of these bones are likely to be of post-medieval date or perhaps re-deposited medieval, but the material from context 1009 derives from what may be a medieval yard, and several contexts are at present undated.

The animal bone was identified by reference to modern reference skeletons in the collection of the author and recorded directly into an ACCESS database using the recording procedures and codes routinely used by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The details of these codes and the data recorded in each field are given in the key accompanying the attached Archive Bone Catalogue.

The condition of the bone is good with only five bones showing evidence of surface erosion. The majority of the sample has been recovered from context 1009, a possible yard surface of medieval date. The identified bones includes fragments of human, horse, cattle, sheep, pig, dog, cat and rabbit. Cattle are the most abundant in the assemblage. The bone finds are summarised in Table 4.

Fifteen of the bones show evidence of dog gnawing, while seven carry butchery marks. The small group from context 1009 includes immature and adult cattle, and adult sheep. No bones of calves or lambs were recorded. The human bone is a small part of a cranium.

The sample is too small to warrant any further discussion, and apart from context 1009 the dating of the material is suspect because of re-deposition.

Table 4: Frequency of fragments of each taxa by context

| Species | 1007 | 1009 | 1019 | 1040 | 1055 | 2009 | 2011 | 2015 |
|---------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dating | 19/20 th | ?med | Und | Und | Und | 19/20 th | 19/20 th | 19/20 th |
| Human | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Horse | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 3 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Cattle size | | 28 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sheep or goat | | 18 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Sheep size | | 9 | | | | | | |
| Pig | | 8 | | | | 2 | | |
| Dog | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cat | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Rabbit | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Unidentified | | 3 | | | | 1 | | |

Discussion

The main interpretation of interest from the analysis of the soil samples is the probable burning of limestone to extract the fossil shell to use as a temper for the medieval pottery being produced at Potterhanworth. The presence of a small quantity of hammer scale in the same sample could indicate contemporary iron-smithing but unfortunately the clear contamination of the deposit and its deposition in the 19/20th century as a 'backfill' indicates that this component of the sample could be of much later date. This mixture of medieval and post-medieval material in the samples from the clay pits largely renders the environmental assemblages of no value.

The pottery from post-hole fill 1061 may be used to date the small assemblages from this deposit.

It is not recommended that any further work is undertaken on the sample material or animal bone from the site.

Acknowledgments

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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 | ulna carpal |
| NAS | nasal | MTC | metacarpus |
| PMX | premaxilla | MC1-5 | metacarpus 1-5 |
| MAN | mandible | MTP | metapodial |
| MNT | mandibular tooth | MPL | lateral metapodial |
| DLI | deciduous lower incisor | INN | innominate |
| DLPM1-4 | deciduous lower premolar 1-4 | ILM | ilium |
| LI | lower incisor (and 1-3) | PUB | pubis |
| LC | lower canine | ISH | ischium |
| LPM1-LPM4 | lower premolar 1-4 | FEM | femur |
| LM1-LM3 | lower molar 1 - molar 3 | PAT | patella |
| MAX | maxilla | TIB | tibia |
| DUI | deciduous upper incisor | FIB | fibula |
| UI | upper incisor (1-3) | LML | lateral malleolus |
| UC | upper canine | AST | astragalus |
| DUPM | deciduous upper premolar | CAL | calcaneum |
| DUPM1-4 | deciduous upper premolar 1-4 | CQ | centroquartal |
| UPM1-UPM4 | upper premolar 1-4 | TAR3 | tarsus 3 |
| UM1-UM3 | upper molar 1 - molar 3 | T4 | tarsus 4 |
| MXT | maxillary tooth | TAR | tarsus |
| TTH | indeterminate tooth | MTT | metatarsus |
| INC | incisor | MT1-5 | metatarsus 1-5 |
| HYD | hyoid | MTL | lateral metatarsus |
| ATL | atlas | SES | sesamoid |
| AXI | axis | PH1 | 1st phalanx |
| CEV | cervical vertebra (and 3-7) | PH2 | 2nd phalanx |
| TRV | thoracic vertebra (and 1-13) | PH3 | 3rd phalanx |
| LMV | lumbar vertebra | PHL | lateral phalanx |
| SAC | sacrum | LBF | long bone |
| CDV | caudal vertebra | UNI | unidentified |
| VER | vertebra | | |
| STN | sternum | CLV | clavicle |
| CC | costal cartilage | COR | coracoid |
| RIB1 | first rib (2 etc) | CMP | carpo-metacarpus |
| RIB | rib | CMC | carpo-metacarpus |
| | | WPH1-3 | wing phalanges 1-3 |
| URO | urostyle | WPH | wing phalanx |
| | | LSA | lumbosacrale |
| DENT | dentary | | |
| CLEI | cleithrum | | |
| RAY | fin ray | | |
| | | | |
| SHELL | shell | | |
| UV | upper valve | | |
| VAL | valve | | |

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

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

Archive catalogue of Animal Bone from Potterhanworth – POTT02

| site | context | species | bone | no. | side | fusion | zone | butchery | gnawing | toothwear | measurement | path. | comment | preservation |
|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|------|--------|------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------|--|--------------|
| POTT02 | 1007 | BOS | LM3 | 1 | R | | | | | K15 | | | CENTRAL CUSP | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1007 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | R | PF | 12 | | | | GL-67.8 Bp-38.4 | | SLIGHT DAMAGE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1007 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | PF | 1 | | | | | | SPLIT PROX END | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | AST | 1 | L | | 1 | CH | | | | | PROX HALF-CHOPPED IN HALF | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | ATL | 1 | F | | 4 | | | | | | CENTRUM | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | CAL | 1 | R | | | | DG | | | | PROX SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | FEM | 1 | F | | | | | | | | MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | FEM | 1 | R | PJ | 3 | | | | | | PROXIMAL SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | INN | 1 | L | | 3 | | DG | | | | ILIAL SHAFT-POST CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | INN | 1 | R | EF | 5 | | | | | | ILIAL PART ACETAB | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | LM1 | 1 | R | | | | | I15 | | | COMPLETE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | MTP | 1 | F | DN | 6 | CH | | | | | DISTAL CONDYLE-POROUS | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | MTT | 1 | F | | 5 | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | MTT | 1 | L | | | | DG | | | | DISTAL; HALF SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED- 4 PIECES | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | L | PF | 12 | | | | | | PROX END BROKEN | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | L | PF | 12 | | | | | | DISTAL END DAMAGED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | | 3 | | | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | | | | DG | | | | MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | DF | 456 | | DG | | | | DISTAL END-SHAFT CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | RAD | 1 | R | | | | | | | | PROX MED SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | SAC | 1 | L | CF | | CH | | | | | ANT CENTRUM-CHOPPED TRANS THRU ANT EPI AND AXIALLY DOWN MIDDLE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | SCP | 1 | L | | 5 | | | | | | CAUDAL MARGIN OF NECK | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | SKL | 1 | F | | | | | | | | MAXILLA FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | SKL | 1 | L | | 0 | | | G12 | | | MAXILLA FRAG | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | TIB | 1 | F | | | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | TIB | 1 | R | DC | 567 | | | | Bd-61 Dd-44 | | DISTAL END | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | UM3 | 1 | R | | | | | K7 | | | | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | BOS | UM3 | 1 | R | | | | | K15 | | | UNEVEN WEAR ON CUSP | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CAN | MAN | 1 | R | | | | | | | | POST HORI RAMUS WITH MOLAR ALVEOLI | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | HUM | 1 | F | | | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 5 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |

| site | context | species | bone | no. | side | fusion | zone | butchery | gnawing | toothwear | measurement | path. | comment | pres ratio |
|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|------|--------|------|----------|---------|-------------------|-------------|-------|---|---------------|
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAG HUM | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 4 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 3 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 2 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | FRAGMENT PROX END | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | LI | 1 | F | | | | | | | | PROB HORSE-SPLIT INCISOR | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | MAN | 1 | F | | | | | | | | LATERAL FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | CH | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | L | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | SKL | 1 | F | | | | | | | | INDET | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | UNI | 1 | F | | | | | | | | INDET | 3 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | UNI | 2 | F | | | | | | | | INDET | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | CSZ | VER | 1 | F | | | | DG | | | | PART ARCH-CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | EQU | LM | 1 | F | | | | | | | | ANT CUSP | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | EQU | LM | 1 | L | | | | | | | | MED WEAR | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | EQU | LM | 1 | R | | | | | | | | MED WEAR | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | EQU | LM | 1 | R | | | | | | | | MED WEAR | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | FEL | HUM | 1 | L | | | | | | | | DISTAL HALF SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | FEL | MAN | 1 | R | | | | | | | | RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | FEL | MTP | 1 | F | DN | | | | | | | SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | MAN | SKL | 1 | F | | | | | | | | PART CRANIUM | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | ORC | ULN | 1 | L | PF | 123 | | | | | | PROX HALF | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | FEM | 1 | L | PF | 1 | | | | DC-20.5 | | CAPUT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | HUM | 1 | R | | 0 | | | | SD-15.8 | | SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | MAN | 1 | F | | | | | | | | LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | MAN | 1 | L | | 1237 | | | GH12I13J12 K10 | | | HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW-PM2 CONGENITALLY ABSENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | MAN | 1 | L | | 123 | | | FGH12 | | | DIASTEMAL FRAG WITH PM ROW | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | MTC | 2 | F | | | | | | | | MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | RAD | 1 | L | | | | | | | | DISTAL HALF SHAFT | 4 |

| site | context | species | bone | no. | side | fusion | zone | butchery | gnawing | toothwear | measurement | path. | comment | pres ratio |
|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|------|--------|------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | RAD | 1 | R | PF | 123 | | | | Bp-33 Dp-15.8 | | PROX HALF | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | RAD | 1 | R | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | F | | | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | R | | 4 | | | | | | PROXIMAL SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | R | | 4 | KN | DG | | | | PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-MIDSHAFT CUT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | R | | 4 | | | | | | PROX MIDSHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | UM3 | 1 | L | | | | | K14 | | | LAST COLUMN FORMING WING! | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | UM3 | 1 | R | | | | | K12 | | | | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | OVCA | UM3 | 1 | R | | | | | K14 | | | COMPLETE-LARGE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | FEM | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SPLIT MIDSHAFT-PIG SIZE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | LBF | 3 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | RIB | 1 | L | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SSZ | RIB | 1 | L | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | FEM | 1 | R | | 4 | | | | | | SHAFT-VERY POROUS-JUV | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | FIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | HUM | 1 | L | | 69 | | DG | | | | DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | LMV | 1 | F | CNAN | 4 | | | | | | PART CENTRUM | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | MAN | 1 | F | | 6 | | | | | | ANGLE | 3 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | SCP | 1 | F | | | CH | | | | | PART CAUDAL MARGIN | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | SCP | 1 | L | | 3 | | DG | | | | NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | SUS | ULN | 1 | L | | 3 | | | | | | PART PROX SHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1009 | UNI | LBF | 3 | F | | | | | | | | SHAFT FRAGMENT-PIG SIZE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1019 | BOS | MAN | 1 | R | | 23 | | | | | | DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1019 | BOS | ULN | 1 | R | | 23 | | DG | | | | PROX ARTIC-PROX END CHEWED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1040 | BOS | MAN | 1 | L | | 47 | | | | | | ANT PART ASC RAMUS- 2 PIECES | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1040 | BOS | MTT | 1 | R | | 12 | | | | | | PROX HALF-POROUS-JUV | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1040 | OVCA | LM2 | 1 | L | | | | | J10 | | | | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1040 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | L | | | | | | | | MIDSHAFT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1055 | BOS | ULN | 1 | R | | 2 | | | | | | SEMILUNARIS FRAG | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1055 | BOS | UM1 | 1 | L | | | | | I12 | | | COMPLETE | 4 |

| site | context | species | bone | no. | side | fusion | zone | butchery | gnawing | toothwear | measurement | path. | comment | preservation |
|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|------|--------|------|----------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| POTT02 | 1055 | BOS | UM1 | 1 | L | | | | | I17 | | | VERY WORN | 4 |
| POTT02 | 1055 | OVCA | MAN | 1 | R | | 237 | | | H14I17J14 K12 J12 | | | RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | BOS | LM2 | 1 | R | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | BOS | TIB | 1 | R | | 4 | | | | | | PROX MIDSHAT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | BOS | ULN | 1 | R | | | | | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | CSZ | UNI | 1 | F | | | | | | | | INDET | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | CSZ | VER | 1 | F | | | | | | | | TRANS PROCESS | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | OVCA | INN | 1 | R | | 39 | | | | | | ILIAL SHAFT AND PART ACETAB | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | OVCA | RAD | 1 | R | | 3 | | | | | | PROX SHAFT- 3 PIECES | 3 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | SUS | MC2 | 1 | L | DN | 12 | | | | | | DISTAL EPI LOST | 3 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | SUS | SKL | 1 | L | | | | | | | | PREMAXILLA FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2009 | UNI | SKL | 1 | F | | | | | | | | FRAGMENT | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2011 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | | | | P | PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-BRPKEN AND HEALED | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2011 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | R | | | | | | | | MIDSHAFT-LARGE | 4 |
| POTT02 | 2015 | CSZ | UNI | 1 | F | | | | | | | | INDET | 4 |

Appendix 13.7: Archaeometallurgical report by M Allen

Introduction

A single small piece of metallurgical waste (weighing 12g) was recovered from the basal fill (1061) of a posthole ([1062]) during an archaeological excavation within the village of Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire (Table 1).

| Context No. | Weight (g) | Identification | Notes |
|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1061 | 12g | Undiagnostic | Not magnetic |

Table 1: Summary of material by context.

Conclusions

It is not possible to say whether the piece is a residue of iron smelting or smithing. The recovery of a single small fragment from the excavation indicates iron-working occurred away from the site.

Glossary

Undiagnostic

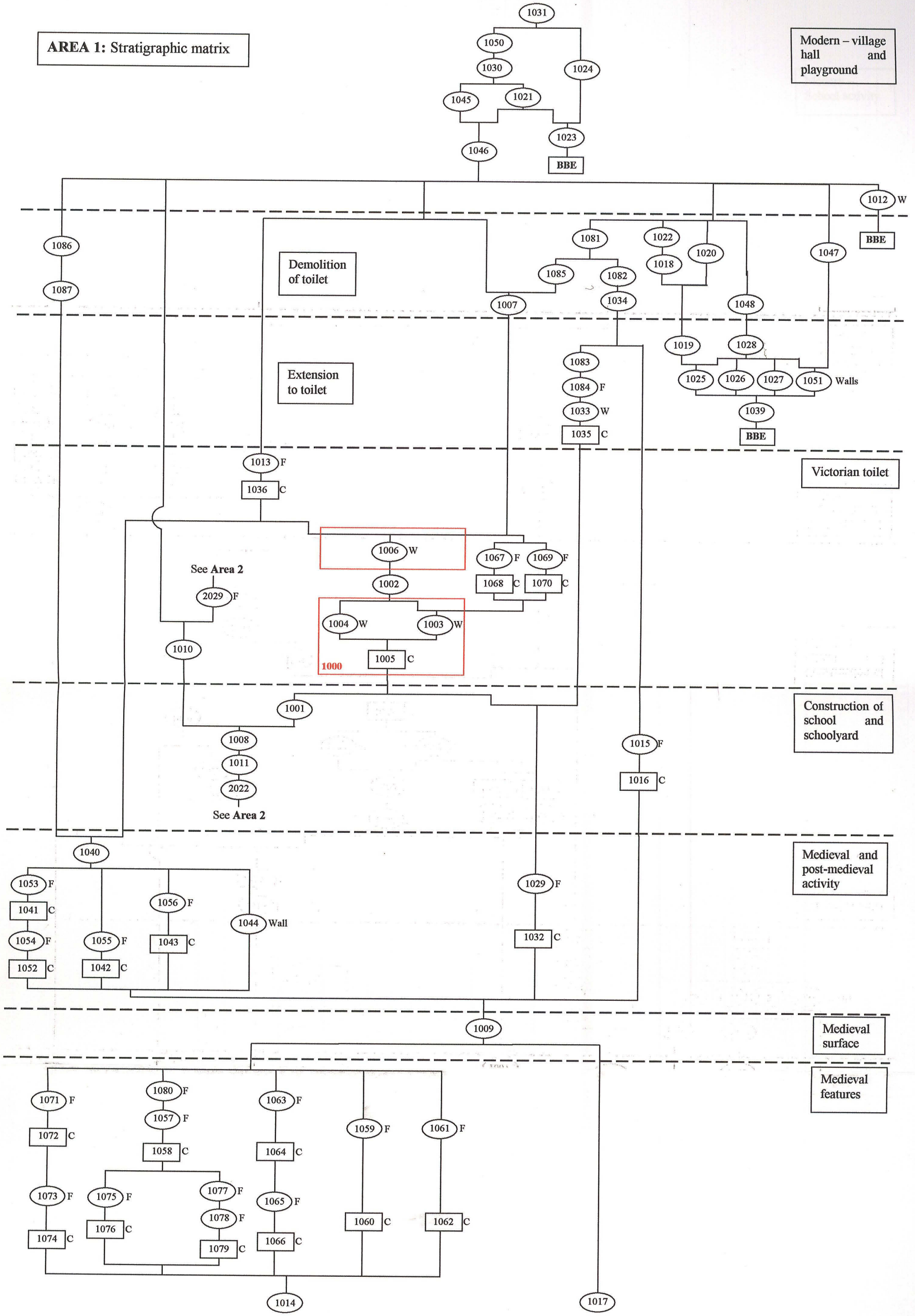
Pieces that do not have diagnostic surface morphology.

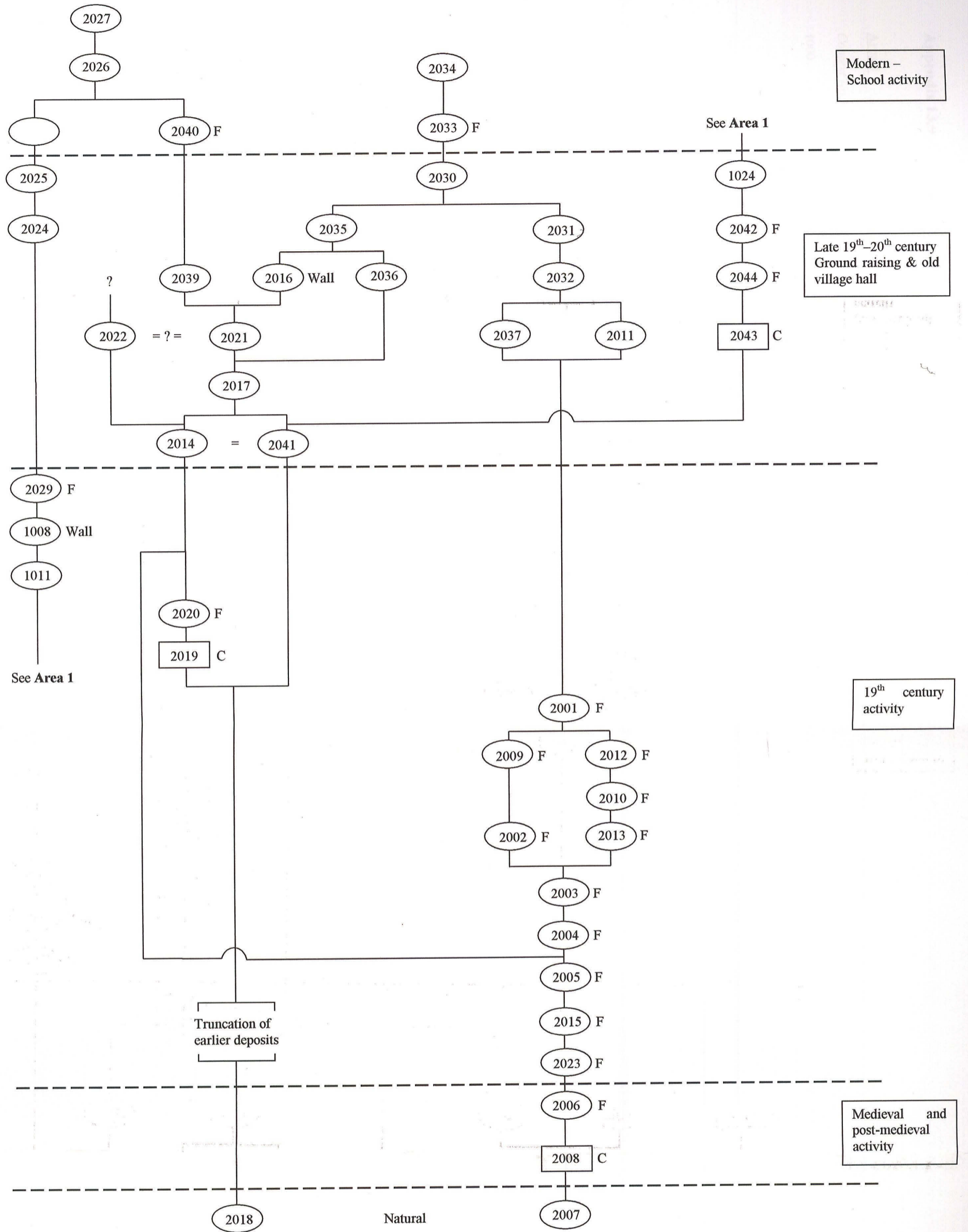
M. Allen 24/07/02

Appendix 13.8: Site Matrices

AREA 1: Stratigraphic matrix

Modern - village hall and playground





AREA 2: Stratigraphic matrix

Appendix 13.9 List of Archaeological Contexts

Area 1

| <i>Context No.</i> | <i>Category</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1000 | Group no. | Victorian school toilet block – stone built foundation enclosing septic tank below structure providing boys' toilets in northern half and girls' toilets in southern half. Constructed around wall (1001); includes (1003), (1004), (1006). |
| 1001 | Structure | Wall – foundation of wall constructed from limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar. Probably constructed to divide the Victorian playground into separate units for girls (to south) and boys. Abuts wall (1008) |
| 1002 | Structure | Wall - short section of limestone rubble foundation running between (1000) and main school building; an offset continuation of (1001), possibly completely rebuilt after construction of (1000). |
| 1003 | Structure | External walls of toilet block (1000). North-south walls were 3.88m long, with corresponding perpendicular walls 1.60m long. Constructed around, and abutting (1001). |
| 1004 | Structure | Walls forming access to septic tank – situated at north-west corner of (1000). Integral part of structure and part of initial build. |
| 1005 | Cut | Construction pit/trench - sub-rectangular feature c. 3.95m long by 2.3m wide and c. >1.2m deep, with vertical sides and flat base. Excavated to contain the base of the Victorian toilet block (1000). |
| 1006 | Structure | Wall & chute – section of brick walling inserted into centre of eastern wall of toilet block. There was an associated brick built chute on the internal side of the wall, which fed into the septic tank, suggesting that this was a urinal installed as an adaptation to original design. |
| 1007 | Fill | Fill of septic tank within/beneath (1000) – fill included limestone rubble and refuse from the school, such as writing slates and leaded windows. |
| 1008 | Structure | Wall – north-south aligned foundation of unbonded courses of limestone rubble, with surviving upper courses bonded by lime mortar. Property boundary dividing Area 1 from Area 2. |
| 1009 | Layer | Pebble surface (probably medieval) – mid brownish-grey clayey silt deposit that has accumulated incrementally, possibly over an extended period. Small rounded quartzite pebbles were distributed throughout layer and were possibly deposited in piecemeal manner to firm up soft areas of ground. Also contained lots of broken pottery, animal bone and heavily degraded organic material. Pottery 13 th to mid 14 th century. |
| 1010 | Structure | Wall – later realignment or rebuild of the southern end of wall (1008), to the south of its junction with (1001). |

| | | |
|------|----------------|---|
| 1011 | Cut | Construction trench – north-south aligned linear feature containing foundation of wall (1008). |
| 1012 | Structure | Wall – foundation of brick wall running parallel to brick outbuilding at northern edge of trench. Latter probably 20 th century toilet replacing (1000), with (1012) acting as a screen wall to provide privacy for people using toilet. |
| 1013 | Fill/structure | Soakaway for (1000) - fill of [1036], a mixed deposit of orangey-brown to pale grey-brown silty clay, which incorporates large quantities of small to medium sized limestone rubble. At centre was rectangular, brick-built tank of 0.46 x 0.25m. |
| 1014 | Layer | Natural – mid yellow clay, with pale grey mottles. Same as (1017) |
| 1015 | Fill | Fill of [1016] – mid brownish-grey slightly clayey silt. |
| 1016 | Cut | Construction trench – contains eastern wall of Victorian school building; foundation of latter is offset and constructed from limestone rubble. Trench [1016] does not extend to northern edge of trench, but only to existing fire door. This suggests that most northerly 3.8m of school is part of a later extension. Cuts (1009). |
| 1017 | Layer | Natural – isolated area of mid yellow clay, with pale grey mottles exposed at the south-west corner of Area 1. Same as (1014). |
| 1018 | Deposit | Gingery-orange coarse, slightly silty sand incorporating off white mortar flecks and fragments. Localised deposit possibly associated with the alteration of toilet (1000), or construction of adjacent structure (1025). Seals (1019). |
| 1019 | Deposit | Mid brownish-grey clayey sandy silt. Deposit built up against base of eastern wall of toilet (1000) and structure (1025). |
| 1020 | Deposit | Matrix of mid brownish-grey sandy silt containing tabular limestone rubble and flecks of mortar. Localised deposit probably derived from the demolition of wall (1010). Seals (1019). |
| 1021 | Fill | Fill of modern sewer trench – runs north-east to south-west across playground from Memorial Hall (latter constructed 1993). Mixed deposit of mid brownish-grey clayey silt. Same as (2028). |
| 1022 | Deposit | Demolition deposit - mottled creamy-yellow to pale grey silty sand incorporating small fragments of limestone and brick. Seals (1018). |
| 1023 | Structure | Brick wall – single skin wall running north-east to south-west, with short perpendicular return at northern end. Bricks machine made 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.075m. Examination of a 1960s map suggests that this wall formed the northern corner of the old village hall. |
| 1024 | Deposit | Crushed limestone – modern dump deposit used to fill the sub-surface internal void of structure (1023) following the demolition of the raised superstructure – this presumably occurred following the construction of the Memorial Hall in 1993. |
| 1025 | Structure | Brick wall – foundation running north-west to south-east, with bricks laid as headers. Bricks machine made, 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.08, but quite crude, possibly indicates later 19 th century rather than 20 th |

| | | |
|------|------------|---|
| | | century construction? Abuts south-east corner of toilet block (1000); probably forms part of structure with (1026) and (1027), possible toilet extension. Constructed upon foundation (1039). |
| 1026 | Structure | Brick wall – foundation running north-east to south-west, with bricks laid as headers. Bricks machine made, 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.08, but quite crude. Cross wall running between (1025) and (1027), possibly an extension to toilet (1000). Constructed upon foundation (1039). |
| 1027 | Structure | Brick wall – foundation running north-west to south-east, with bricks laid as headers. Bricks machine made, 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.08, but quite crude, possibly indicates later 19 th century rather than 20 th century construction? Probably forms part of structure with (1026) and (1027), possible toilet extension. Constructed upon foundation (1039). |
| 1028 | Deposit | Mid greyish-brown sandy silt filling the internal void created by (1025)/(1026)/(1027). Possibly a bedding layer for a floor. |
| 1029 | Fill | Fill of [1032] – Dark brownish-grey sandy clay, containing small pieces of limestone and shell. |
| 1030 | Surface | Concrete schoolyard surface extending eastward to former site of mobile classroom in Area 2. Same as (2026), seals (1021). |
| 1031 | Surface | Tarmac surface – modern schoolyard, laid after demolition of old village hall c. 1993. Same as (2027), seals (1030). |
| 1032 | Cut | Pit? – feature largely truncated by the construction of toilet block (1000) and possible manhole (1033). Surviving element 0.80m long x 0.55m wide and 0.45m deep. Cuts (1017). |
| 1033 | Structure | Probable manhole/access pit – appended to south-west corner of (1000) and visible in north facing section of trench. Brick built feature 0.65m wide by > 0.72m deep, with upper course capped by two Yorkstone slabs. Bricks machine made, 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m. Possibly part of structure (1025)/(1026)/(1027). Contained by [1035]. |
| 1034 | Structure? | Layer of limestone rubble and single large piece of dressed limestone, which abutted western face of (1033). Stones were not bonded, but it is possible that it formed a rough foundation. Sealed (1015) and abutted (1033). |
| 1035 | Cut | Construction trench for manhole/access pit (1033); it was 0.65m wide by >0.45m long and >0.72m deep. |
| 1036 | Cut | Construction trench for soakaway (1013) - roughly square feature, with sides c. 1.8m long and > 0.75m deep. It has a gully c. 1.8m long running from its south-west corner to the toilet block (1000). |
| 1037 | - | NOT ASSIGNED |
| 1038 | - | NOT ASSIGNED |
| 1039 | Structure | Foundation – two to three courses of unbonded limestone rubble forming strip foundation for walls (1025)/(1026)/(1027). |

| | | |
|------|-----------|--|
| 1040 | Layer | Mid greyish-brown slightly sandy silt, with occasional limestone fragments and quartzite pebbles. Material accumulating over surface (1009); pottery dating to late 13 th to 14 th century. |
| 1041 | Cut | Gully – north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear feature, c. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with ‘U’-shaped profile. Runs parallel to gully [1042] and wall (1044). Recut of [1052], contains (1053). |
| 1042 | Cut | Gully – north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear feature, c. 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep, with flattened ‘U’-shaped profile. Runs parallel to gully [1041]/[1052] and wall (1044). Contains (1055). |
| 1043 | Cut | Posthole – small sub-circular feature, c. 0.2m diameter and 0.1m deep, with bowl-shaped profile. Possibly associated with [1058], contains (1056). |
| 1044 | Structure | Stone wall – drystone wall constructed from tabular limestone rubble, has same alignment as gullies [1041]/[1052] and [1042], but slightly different orientation to wall (1008), which seems to have replaced it (probably at the time the school was built in the mid 19 th century). Was constructed directly upon surface (1009), with deposit (1040) building up against it; could be late medieval or post-medieval in date. |
| 1045 | Cut | Modern service trench – linear feature 0.62m wide running from east to west across Area 1; not fully excavated. |
| 1046 | Deposit | Mid grey sandy silt – possibly an unmetalled schoolyard predating the construction of the concrete surface (1030). Alternatively (but less likely) it may be a bedding layer for the concrete surface. |
| 1047 | Deposit | Orangey-brown coarse sand – although heavily truncated it is likely that this deposit once extended right across the school playground. It may have been an early surface of the schoolyard, but the friable nature of this material suggests that it would blow away or be heavily trampled. |
| 1048 | Deposit | Floor? – pale to mid creamy-yellow sandy lime mortar contained within walls (1025)/(1026)/(1027)/(1051). May be remains of floor of that structure, or bedding for a tile floor. Alternatively could be a demolition deposit associated with the levelling of this structure and the reclamation of the bricks (in which case would be the same as (1081). |
| 1049 | - | NOT ASSIGNED |
| 1050 | Cut | Modern service trench – east-west aligned linear feature that had contained an armoured electric cable running from the Victorian school building to the mobile classroom that occupied the eastern half of Area 2. |
| 1051 | Structure | Brick wall – short section of wall the lower courses of which are roughly squared limestone blocks, while the upper course was constructed from machine brick. Abuts wall (1025) and probably part of same structure. |

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| 1052 | Cut | Gully – north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear feature, c. 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with flattened ‘U’-shaped profile. Ran parallel to gully [1042] and wall (1044). Recut by [1041], contains (1054), cut through (1009). |
| 1053 | Fill | Fill of [1041] – mid brownish-grey silty sand, with occasional orangey-brown mottles. Concentration of pebbles toward base suggests that this fill results from natural silting, with weathering of edges of gully releasing stones from surface (1009). Single sherd of 11 th to 12 th century pottery. |
| 1054 | Fill | Fill of [1052] – mid brownish-grey to orangey-brown sandy silt; probably a product of natural silting. |
| 1055 | Fill | Fill of [1042] – mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with orangey mottles. At southern end there was a concentration of limestone rubble, which lay adjacent to the point that wall foundation (1044) was chopped through by 19 th century wall (1008). Possible that (1044) and (1055) destroyed at same time, but no direct physical relationship to confirm contemporaneity. Contained sherds of 13 th 14 th century pottery. |
| 1056 | Fill | Fill of [1043] – mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with orangey-brown mottles. |
| 1057 | Fill | Primary fill of [1058] – mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with frequent rusty mottles. Almost 50% of the deposit was composed of quartzite gravel. |
| 1058 | Cut | Posthole – c. 0.23m diameter and c. 0.2m deep, with a ‘U’-shaped profile. Has similar form and dimensions to [1064] possibly indicating contemporaneity. Cuts (1075), (1077). |
| 1059 | Fill | Fill of [1060] – matrix of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, becoming more orangey-brown with depth, which contained a large quantity of quartzite gravel (c. 90% by volume). Sealed by surface (1009). |
| 1060 | Cut | Pit? – irregular feature c. 1.1m long by 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. One edge vertical, with the other sloping at 45° to a relatively flat base. Cuts (1014), contains (1059). |
| 1061 | Fill | Fill of [1062] – mid brownish-grey silty sand, with frequent orangey-brown mottles. Basal component included a fragment from a quern stone that appears to have been used as a post pad. Four sherds 13 th to 15 th century pottery also found within this deposit. Sealed by surface (1009). |
| 1062 | Cut | Large posthole – c. 0.55m diameter and 0.22m deep, with flattened ‘U’-shaped profile. May have formed linear arrangement with [1060] and [1064]. Cuts (1014), contains (1061). |
| 1063 | Fill | Fill of [1064] – matrix of mid greyish-brown silty sand, becoming more orangey with depth, which contained a large quantity of quartzite gravel (c. 80% by volume). Sealed by surface (1009), which had slumped into the upper part of the feature. |
| 1064 | Cut | Posthole – sub-circular feature c. 0.35m diameter and 0.25m deep, with ‘U’-shaped profile. Possibly associated with [1060] and |

[1062], forming part of a structure or fence line. Alternatively could be rebuild of feature incorporating [1066]. Cuts (1065), contains (1063).

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| 1065 | Fill | Fill of [1066] – mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with frequent orangey-brown mottles. Cut by [1064]. |
| 1066 | Cut | Large posthole/small pit – sub-oval feature c. 0.85m long by 0.63m wide and 0.12m deep, with dished profile. Cuts (1014), contains (1065). |
| 1067 | Fill | Fill of [1068] – mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt, containing fragments of decayed wooden post. |
| 1068 | Cut | Posthole – Sub-circular feature c. 0.19m diameter and >0.48m deep, situated at north-west corner of toilet block (1000). It probably supported a screen, along with posthole [1070], which would have hidden the door to the boys' toilet. Contains (1067). |
| 1069 | Fill | Fill of [1070] – Mid greyish-brown silty sand, with several limestone blocks distributed around the edges of the upper part of the fill. Latter probably post packing, and suggested a post of square-section, with sides of c. 0.17m. Piece of roof slate also observed within deposit. |
| 1070 | Cut | Posthole – Sub-circular feature c. 0.5m diameter and 0.35m deep, situated between toilet block (1000) and Victorian school building. It probably supported a screen, along with posthole [1068], which would have hidden the door to the boys' toilet. Contains (1069). |
| 1071 | Fill | Fill of [1072] – mid greyish to yellowish-brown sandy clay. Post pipe of 0.09m diameter was visible in section. Contained 1 sherd late 13 th to 15 th century pottery. |
| 1072 | Cut | Posthole – sub-oval feature c. 0.46m x 0.38m and 0.26m deep, with 'U'-shaped profile. Probably same as [128] from evaluation. Cuts (1073), contains (1071). |
| 1073 | Fill | Fill of [1074] – mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with frequent very fine white flecks. Limestone rubble concentrated along lateral edges may reflect demolition of nearby structure or packing of timbers within feature. Sealed by (1009). Contained 1 sherd 13 th to 15 th century pottery. |
| 1074 | Cut | Short gully or pit – east-west orientated linear feature > 0.6m long by 0.37m wide and 0.1m deep, with flattened 'U'-shaped profile. Cuts (1014), contains (1073). |
| 1075 | Fill | Fill of [1076] – matrix of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, with deep orangey-brown mottles. Quartzite gravel and small pebbles form c. 90% of the deposit (by volume), and may have been introduced as post packing. Cut by [1058] and possibly by [1079]. |
| 1076 | Cut | Small posthole – sub-circular feature c. 0.16m diameter and 0.13m deep, with 'U'-shaped profile. Stratigraphic relationship to [1079] unresolved. Cuts (1014), contains (1075). |
| 1077 | Fill | Upper fill of [1079] – mid greyish-brown silty sand. |

| | | |
|------|---------|---|
| 1078 | Fill | Primary fill of [1079] – matrix of mottled greyish-brown to orangey-brown sandy clay. Quartzite gravel forms c. 80% of the deposit and may have been introduced as post-packing. |
| 1079 | Cut | Small posthole – sub-circular feature c. 0.19m diameter and 0.18m deep. Was recut by [1058], but stratigraphic relationship to [1075] unclear, cuts (1014), contains (1077) and (1078). |
| 1080 | Fill | Upper fill of [1058] – mid brownish-grey sandy silt, which was relatively stone free in centre, possibly indicating former location of post. |
| 1081 | Deposit | Demolition deposit – creamy to pale brownish-yellow slightly silty sand. Likely to result from destruction of toilet block (1000), being largely composed of lime mortar cleaned from the limestone walling, the stone presumably being reclaimed for use elsewhere. Possibly the same as (1048), seals (1082) and (1085). |
| 1082 | Deposit | Mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt, with very frequent ashy inclusions and small pieces of coal. May be derived from fires within school, but could equally have been laid down as an early schoolyard surface. Seals (1033) and (1034). |
| 1083 | Deposit | Mid to dark brownish-grey clayey silt. May be associated with the construction of the school (e.g. as spoil from foundation trenches, etc.); contained early to mid 20th century pottery. |
| 1084 | Fill | Fill of [1035] - yellowish-brown slightly silty clay; redeposited natural, which was observed in the north facing section of the trench. |
| 1085 | Fill | Mid grey silty sand, with very frequent ashy inclusions. Filling void likely to have been a toilet chute in the western half of the southerly extension, (1025)/(1026)/(1027)/(1051), to toilet block (1000). |
| 1086 | Deposit | Demolition deposit – Creamy-yellow silty sand, with grey mottles. Primarily lime mortar cleaned from limestone structure (with some brick elements). Seals the drains leading to/from the 'new' brick toilet block along the northern edge of the schoolyard, so this demolition event post-dated the construction of that structure. Seals (1087). |
| 1087 | Deposit | Mottled mid greyish-brown to orangey-brown clayey silt containing discrete lumps of orangey-yellow clay. The latter suggests that this material represents spoil from the excavation of relatively deep features somewhere on the site. |

Area 2

| <i>Context No.</i> | <i>Category</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2001 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of mid grey-brown clayey sand, with frequent small grit, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Seals (2002). |
| 2002 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of mottled orangey-brown to pale |

| | | |
|------|-----------|--|
| | | grey stiff clay. Seals (2003). |
| 2003 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of gingery to rusty-brown coarse sandy clay. Seals (2004). |
| 2004 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of yellowish to orangey-brown slightly clayey coarse sand. Seals (2005). |
| 2005 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of pale grey clayey coarse sand, with tabular limestone rubble forming 60-70% of the deposit. Seals (2006). |
| 2006 | Fill | Primary fill of [2008] – mid to dark grey sandy clayey silt, with black mottles and frequent organic inclusions including leaves and twigs. Silting within an aquatic environment - i.e. a pond within the abandoned clay pit. Contained 2 sherds of 13 th to 15 th century pottery. |
| 2007 | Layer | Natural – mottled pale grey to yellow clay. |
| 2008 | Cut | Clay extraction pit - very large feature probably created incrementally as a result of quarrying clay for the medieval pottery industry. Edges seen in several places indicating that it was >9.0m in diameter and c. 1.6m deep. Likely to have become a pond once abandoned, and may have served as a reservoir for this part of the village prior to its deliberate backfilling in the 19 th century. |
| 2009 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt, with large quantities of Potterhanworth pottery, 19 th century pottery, shell fragments and burnt limestone. Seals (2013). |
| 2010 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of yellow to orangey-brown sand. Seals (2013). |
| 2011 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mid brownish-grey sandy clayey silt. Initial ground make up deposit laid over upper fills of [2008]. Initial stage in raising ground level by c. 1.0m. |
| 2012 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit, the matrix of yellowish-brown slightly silty sand and grit, incorporating a large quantity of tabular limestone rubble (c. 70% by volume). Possibly derived from a demolished structure. Seals (2010). |
| 2013 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of pale yellowish-brown sandy clay. Possibly same as (2002). |
| 2014 | Deposit | Surface – quartzite pebbles within a compacted matrix of mid grey sandy silt. Covers the western half of Area 2, between walls (1008) and (2016). Possibly a yard surrounding 20 th century village hall. Seals (2005), (2015), (2020), probably the same as (2041). |
| 2015 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of orangey-brown sandy clay. Seals (2023). |
| 2016 | Structure | Limestone wall – ‘L’-shaped foundation of tabular limestone blocks bonded by poorly manufactured lime mortar. North-south aligned section >4.5m long, with east-west return >3.5m long. Mortar contained pieces of 19 th century pottery indicating that this was a |

late structure – probably part of the old village hall.

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| 2017 | Deposit | Gingery-orange slightly silty sand, which is contained within the area defined by (2016), but predates the creation of the walls. Possibly a levelling layer deposited prior to construction of village hall. |
| 2018 | Layer | Natural – mottled orangey-brown to pale greenish-grey clay. |
| 2019 | Cut | French drain – narrow linear feature, c. 0.16m wide and > 6.8m long, running north-west to south-east from beneath wall (1008). Cuts natural (2018), but may have also cut through series of other deposits that have since been removed. |
| 2020 | Fill | Fill of [2019] – coarse rubble, including brick, tile and 18 th to 19 th century pottery, with frequent voids between adjacent pieces. |
| 2021 | Deposit | Mid brownish-grey clayey silt, with common coal fragments. Possibly a ground make-up layer, which then formed bedding for wall (2016). Contained late 19 th to 20 th century pottery. Seals (2017). |
| 2022 | Layer | Probable dump deposit – mid brownish-grey sandy silt, containing early 20 th century pottery. Seals (2014), possibly same as (2021). |
| 2023 | Fill | Fill of [2008] – a dump deposit of mottled mid brown to blue-grey clay. Seals (2006). |
| 2024 | Deposit | Hardcore – crushed brick fragments, relatively modern as some have ‘Lincoln’ impressed into frogs, and Portland cement still adhering to surfaces. Laid down as base for concrete surface (2026). Seals (2029). |
| 2025 | Deposit | Limestone rubble – crushed limestone and coarse creamy-yellow sand laid as bedding for concrete surface (2026). Seals (2024). |
| 2026 | Surface | Concrete schoolyard surface extending eastward to former site of mobile classroom in Area 2. Same as (1030), seals (2025), (2028), (2040). |
| 2027 | Surface | Tarmac surface – modern schoolyard, laid after demolition of old village hall c. 1993. Same as (1031), seals (2026). |
| 2028 | Fill | Fill of modern sewer trench – runs north-east to south-west across playground from Memorial Hall (latter constructed 1993). Mixed deposit of mid brownish-grey clayey silt. Same as (1021). |
| 2029 | Fill | Fill of [1011] – fill of construction trench for wall (1008); mottled yellowish-brown slightly silty clay. |
| 2030 | Deposit | Mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Likely to be former ground surface across eastern end of Area 2; later covered by tarmac surface (2027). Probably imported topsoil, as all 2.6m of underlying deposits were imported during or after the 19 th century, leaving insufficient time for topsoil to develop naturally. Seals (2031) and (2035). |
| 2031 | Deposit | Dump deposit – dark brownish-grey sandy silt, incorporating |

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| | | quantities of coal and ash – possibly residue from hearths. Also included sock manufactured from man-made fibres, suggests less than 50 years old. Seals (2032). |
| 2032 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mid brownish-grey sandy silt. Seals (2037). |
| 2033 | Structure | Modern surface water drain – installed to service down pipe from guttering on mobile classroom that occupied eastern edge of Area 2 prior to onset of excavation. Cuts (2030) |
| 2034 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mid grey sandy silt that was situated beneath the mobile classroom, and was therefore not tarmaced over. Seals (2033). |
| 2035 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mid greyish-brown sandy silt, a possible soil surrounding structure (2016). Seals (2036) and abuts (2016). |
| 2036 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mid pinkish-brown sandy silty clay; possibly spoil from the creation of a nearby feature. Seals (2017). |
| 2037 | Deposit | Dump deposit – mottled orangey to greyish-brown silty sand; deposited over the fully infilled [2008]. Seals (2001). |
| 2038 | - | NOT ASSIGNED |
| 2039 | Deposit | Possible hardcore – compacted brick rubble forming a rough surface or acting as a localised supporting raft for concrete yard (2026). |
| 2040 | Structure | Modern surface water drain – installed to service down pipe from guttering on mobile classroom that occupied eastern edge of Area 2 prior to onset of excavation. Cuts (2039). |
| 2041 | Deposit | Surface –quartzite pebbles within a compacted matrix of mid grey sandy silt. Covers the area contained within (2016). Seals (2018), probably the same as (2014). |
| 2042 | Fill | Upper fill of [2043] – mid brownish-grey slightly sandy silt matrix surrounding compacted limestone rubble, latter c. 90% by volume. Seals (2044). |
| 2043 | Cut | Large pit or ditch – only part of feature exposed, > 0.75m long by >0.5m wide and >0.1m deep. Cuts (2041). |
| 2044 | Fill | Fill of [2043] – mid brownish-grey clayey silt. |