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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT: WOOD LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL, FLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code:	WLSF01
NGR:	TF 3878 2388
Planning Ref.	H5/0842/01
LCCM Acc. No.	2001.216

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- *An archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to the construction a new school hall and classrooms at Wood Lane School, Fleet.*

- *A relatively deep stratigraphy, representing at least four cultural phases was investigated, with occupation of the area commencing in the 12th century, a time when widespread land reclamation occurred throughout this part of the silt fenland. This occupation appears to have intensified throughout the medieval period.*

- *There was probably a short hiatus in the 15th century, but occupation appears to have continued into the 16th century, possibly subsiding after 1570, when Fleet's role as a port diminished.*

- *19th century levels associated with the origins of the School were investigated, consisting mainly of dump deposits.*

- *A locally and regionally significant finds assemblage was recovered during the course of the investigation, including a substantial and well stratified medieval pottery group that sheds new light on the dating of at least one fabric type. Deep features contained organic-rich fills, that incorporated wood and leather.*

- *Results deriving from the analysis of a series of environmental samples confirm that the excavation was located over an area that was used primarily for the disposal of domestic waste, probably reflecting occupation adjacent to the road frontage. For the most part, rubbish pits from the medieval period contained significant amounts of food residue, including marine shell, animal bones, fish bones and charred cereal grains. Some 13th/14th century samples contained an abundance of hammerscale, suggesting that there was a medieval smithy operating in the immediate vicinity of the excavation.*

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Hyder Business Services to carry out an archaeological excavation prior to the construction of new school buildings at Wood Lane School in Fleet. These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of an agreed archaeological mitigation strategy that was based on the recommendations of the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. This approach complies with the requirements of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, Dept. of Environment (1990); *Management of Archaeological Projects*, EH (1991); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, IFA (1994) and the LCC document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*, 1998.

2.0 Site location and description

Fleet is approximately 14km east of Spalding and 21km south of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland. Wood Lane School is 220m north-west of the parish church, St Mary Magdalene, which marks the focus of the village.

The area that was investigated was based on the footprint of the new school building (see fig. 2): it was bordered by existing buildings to the south, by school playing fields to the west and north, and by Wood Lane to the east. The area excavated, hereafter 'the site', was 22m east-west and 14.2m north-south.

The site and its immediate environment is situated over the Terrington Beds, marine alluvium and salt marsh deposits. This material is over Upper Jurassic Ampthill clay. The topography of the area is predominantly flat, although the village itself is built on a slight ridge, extending north-south at approximately 3m OD (some 1m higher than the surrounding fenland landscape).

The National Grid Reference for the site centre is TF 3878 2388.

3.0 Planning background

Lincolnshire County Council granted full planning permission for the construction of a new school hall and classrooms; on vacant land to the immediate north of existing buildings. The granting of the planning permission followed an archaeological evaluation of the site in August 2001 (Clay 2001). Based on the results of this evaluation, the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council recommended a full excavation of the footprint area of the proposed new buildings; to include the investigation of 19th century deposits that would be of relevance to the historical context of the school itself, and the National Curriculum.

The planning reference is H5/0842/01.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The effects of repeated marine transgression and regression heavily influenced prehistoric settlement of the Lincolnshire fenland. A major transgression took place towards the end of the Iron Age, burying settlements that had been established on elevated sites of Barroway Drove Beds and outcrops of Nordelph peat (British Geological Survey, 1992). Evidence of Iron Age salt making has been investigated at Holbeach, less than 2km west of Fleet; in the form of fire trenches and stakeholes, representing kiln-like structures that supported evaporation pans (May, 1976).

Romano-British settlement appears to have been relatively scarce in the vicinity of Fleet, and again, this is partially the result of repeated water inundation and the masking of sites beneath deposits of alluvium. The Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain shows a dearth of findspots around Fleet and northwards to The Wash, suggesting that it was close to, or beyond the Roman coastline. However, localized areas of activity have been recorded, including the discovery of a stone altar and building debris at Whaplode (Whitwell, 1992). The current site has yielded a single residual sherd of Roman pottery (Appendix 3).

From the 2nd century AD (following what appears to have been a relatively dry phase), sea levels began to rise, and the shallow lagoon that is the fenland basin began to silt up, as outflows from the major river systems were restricted. At approximately the same time, a bank of coarser material was deposited, extending from Wainfleet in the north through Boston, Spalding and on to Long Sutton to the east. This coarser material forms a strip of slightly higher ground on which these settlements formed. To the north was open sea; to the south, the peatland of the inner fens. (Robinson 1993).

There is a hiatus in the archaeological record following the close of the Roman period. The earliest post-Roman activity is evidenced by scatters of Ipswich Ware and other Middle Saxon pottery, dating to the 7th century; found to the south of Fleet, as well as in the field adjacent to the current site. This suggests that post-Roman resettlement of the area did not occur before the Middle Saxon period (Healey, 1979).

The first clear documentary evidence for Fleet derives from the Domesday survey of 1086, where the settlement is referred to as *Fleot* or *Flet*, from the Old English *Flēot* meaning stream or creek (Cameron 1998). It has been suggested, however, that an earlier place name, *Angarhala* could refer to Fleet. It is within a grant of land to Thorney Abbey which included neighbouring villages, and Fleet was included with these villages in later parcels of land. *Angarhala* is from the Old English *angr* and *halh*, possibly meaning 'grazing land on flat alluvial land adjacent to a river' (Cope Faulkner, 1999).

By the early medieval period, Fleet was an established and developing settlement. It was a royal estate with 1 fishery, 2 salthouses and 500 acres of meadow (Morgan & Thorne, 1986), and the town was the site of a Sunday market late in the 12th century (Sawyer, 1998). Its parish church was given to Castle Acre Priory by Jocelyn de Fleet in the late 11th century (Cope-Faulkner, 1999).

The Fleet Terrier of 1316-1320 details the size and location of various holdings in the

manor: of relevance are the records for the parcel of land situated north-east of the church, providing the names and rents payable by landholders in this location.

The location of the settlement, on the Saxon coastline, allowed it to function as a port for the trans-shipment of goods to small-scale river-going vessels.

During the 13th century, rising sea levels and tidal surges reshaped the fenland coastline, lessening gradients and disrupting gravity drainage. The peatland, inland of Fleet, was to become wetter and suitable only for summer pasture, and the network of 13th century banks and dykes situated around the settlement represent an attempt to alleviate these effects. (Robinson 1993).

Fleet continued to prosper throughout the medieval period. The number of tenants increased from 89 in 1086 to 490 in 1315, suggesting a total population for the parish of approximately 3000 (Cope-Faulkner, 1999). Much of this population may have been reliant on the port, which went into demise in the later 16th century due to the gradual reclamation of fenland, which shifted the coastline northwards. The construction of the King's Lynn to Spalding turnpike road, which ran through Fleet Hargate, was a contributing factor (*ibid.*).

An evaluation of the site was undertaken by P.C.A. in August 2001. This exposed a series of pits and ditches dated to the late 12th or early 13th century. Residual Middle Saxon pottery was also recovered. Features were sealed beneath what was interpreted as an alluvial layer, dated to the 15th or 16th century.

5.0 Methodology

The archaeological programme was scheduled to take place between the 19thand 30th of November 2001. However, following difficulties with access and an unforeseen quantity of archaeological remains, Hyder Business Services agreed to fund additional excavation works, from the 3rd to 12th of December.

Topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a JCB fitted with a toothless ditching blade. During this process, low levels of Victorian deposits were recorded. Subsoil deposits were removed in controlled spits under archaeological supervision, exposing the first significant archaeological horizon. The spoil removed during this operation and by subsequent hand digging was scanned using a metal detector.

Overall, the archaeology was unexpectedly dense and complex, and so a system of single context recording was adopted. This resulted in the production of a series of plans and section drawings, accompanied with written records on pro-forma context sheets. A full photographic record was also maintained.

Later features were cut through a deposit of alluvium (150)/(203)/(287), and removal of this material demonstrated that there were earlier archaeological horizons beneath it. Most of this context, which was up to 0.30m thick, was removed using a mechanical excavator, following controlled excavation of the succeeding deposits. The earlier features were then excavated and recorded, using the same single context method. These included two very large pits, which were sample excavated only.

During the excavation of one pit, its vertical section became unstable and so recording of this feature was minimal.

In post-excavation, the features were grouped into 4 phases:

> Phases 1 and 2 are based on spot dates provided by pottery specialist, Phase 1 being 12/13th century, Phase 2 dating from the late 13th to early 15th centuries.
>
> Phase 3 is based largely on stratigraphic evidence; separated from earlier features by a conspicuous horizon of silt (150)/(203)/(207), reflecting a period of temporary abandonment. The renewed activity represented by Phase 3 was cut into this horizon.
>
> The latest phase of activity, Phase 4, was represented by Victorian and modern deposits.

A full Harris-type matrix of the deposit sequence was prepared during post-excavation, and this has been incorporated into the overall documentary archive. The full project archive will be deposited with the City & County Museum, Lincoln, for long-term storage and curation.

6.0 Excavation results

6.1 Phase 1: Early medieval (12th to 13th century): Fig. 3

The earliest horizons exposed comprised a series of natural alluvial deposits (193), (259) and (260). They occurred across the site at between 2.44 and 2.81m OD.

The earliest phase of archaeological activity dates from the early medieval period and comprises a series of filled earth-cut features. The earliest of these [156] extended downwards from the southwest to the northeast corner of the trench. The ditch had steep sides (figs. 5 and 6) and it contained three identifiable fills, (154), (155) and (157): the lower two appeared to represent naturally accumulated water-lain deposits, formed during the functional life of the feature. The latest deposit, (154) was darker and incorporated small stones, suggesting that this was a deliberate backfill, signifying abandonment of the feature. A fragment of medieval floor tile, decorated with a die struck eight-petalled flower, was also recovered (see Vince, Appendix 5). Ditch [156] was probably designed to channel water in a north-easterly direction in what was presumably quite a wet environment. Overall, the pottery assemblage would indicate backfilling of this feature no later than the first half of the 12th century AD.

The above was cut by another linear feature [162] that appeared to be made up of three straight sections. It had vertical sides and a flat base (figs. 6 and 7). Three separate fills were identified; the lowest, (235) comprised yellow-brown silt that incorporated micro-laminations. A sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from this context, which was overlain by a dark brown clayey silt (161). The upper fill (160) comprised yellow-orange clay silt, which appeared to be naturally derived, and was only present in the eastern c. 2m of the feature. A small group of pottery representing 12 vessels was recovered from this feature. With the exception of one vessel, the assemblage is similar in character to that from ditch [156], and it could well be that the sherds are residual; excluding a single sherd that is of medieval date that may provide the only evidence of the true date of this feature.

It is difficult to interpret [162], but a number of observations are noteworthy. The sides of the cut had remained vertical and their break of slope to the base was sharp, suggesting that the feature was not exposed for any great length of time. It was of a regular square form, which is unusual if its purpose was to mark a boundary or simply to channel water. This feature was linear, and was square in cross-section. It is therefore likely to have been a beam slot, and this hypothesis is supported by fill (161), which may represent the remains of a beam that had decayed *in-situ.* The fact that the feature was aligned in three straight sections may indicate that three beams were used to create a curve.

[162] had cut into the fill of a ditch that was aligned east-west, with a square terminal at its western end, [232]. Its fill (233) was dark grey in colour and contained large quantities of charcoal and cockle shells (ie domestic refuse). Curiously, however, there was no associated pottery.

[162] was truncated at its north end by [229], another east-west orientated ditch (fig. 8). The alignment of this feature was continued to the west by [257] and to the east by

[231], making a total length of 22.5m The associated fills, (228), (256) and (230) respectively, comprised fine alluvial deposits, incorporating limestone and charcoal inclusions, but no pottery.

The above had cut into an earlier, but similarly aligned, ditch, [313] (fig. 9); almost certainly a direct precursor. It too contained an alluvial fill that incorporated occasional fragments of charcoal, (312). Parallel with this feature was another ditch [214] (fig. 10). To the east, modern sewers had truncated this, and to the west its extent could not be traced beyond that shown on fig. 3. Its fill (213) was similar to that within the ditches to its south; blue-grey silty clay of alluvial origin. A small group of pottery representing six vessels was recovered; dating the backfilling between the later 12th and the early/mid-13th century (c. 1180 – 1230).

Both of the above ditch alignments were at right angles to the thoroughfare that is now Wood Lane, and are presumed to represent boundaries; possibly associated with properties that fronted the road.

Cut through the west end of [214] was a small irregular feature [212] (fig. 10). This contained a blue-grey alluvial fill, (211) which was free of coarse inclusions. The function of this feature could not be established.

To the north-east of [214] was a fragment of ditch that had been truncated at each of its ends, [264] (fig. 11). This was not aligned with any of the other features of this phase, and may conceivably be of a different phase. Its primary fill, (280), comprised a mixture of water-lain deposits and collapse from its sides. Over this was an alluvial deposit (265) that incorporated a single sherd from a handmade globular jar.

To the east of these features was a large ditch, [197]/ [263]/[297], orientated approximately north-south, with its northern end turning slightly to the west. It was between 2.3 and 2.7m wide and 1m deep (figs. 12,13 and 14). Its basal fills, (199), (200), (201), (294) and (296) all appeared to be alluvial in origin, the lower portion being made up of thin laminae, over which was a series of more homogenous bulk fill deposits. From one of these, (200), a burnt medieval spindle whorl was recovered. The upper fills, (198), (262) and (295) reflected purposeful back-filling. A small group of pottery representing eight vessels was recovered from the ditch. This was of mixed date and includes a vessel that joins with a sherd from ditch [156]. The latest sherds are of mid to late 12th century date. The relatively large size of this feature suggests that it functioned as more than a simple marker ditch, and it probably served to prevent the surrounding area from flooding.

Cutting into the interface of this large ditch with [162] and [156] was the terminus of a further ditch, [206] (fig. 12). This feature was not exposed in the 2001 evaluation trench, and so its full extent is unknown. Its fill (207) appeared to have accumulated naturally by the action of water. This ditch was on the same alignment as the larger one it succeeded, and so may be a continuation of a boundary first established by the earlier feature.

6.2 Phase 2: Medieval (13th – 14th/15th century): Fig. 15

The archaeological activity associated with this phase is dominated by a series of pits that were used for the disposal of domestic refuse.

In the south-west corner of the excavation, the corner of a presumed square or rectangular feature was exposed, [308]. This had a right-angled corner, almost vertical sides and a flat base; suggesting that it was excavated with care (fig. 16). Its lower fill (310) contained a domestic assemblage comprising significant amounts of charcoal, as well as animal bone and pottery. Over this was re-deposited natural that incorporated occasional charcoal flecks, (309). This appeared to represent a capping of the feature, which may have been dumped to control the smell of its contents. There were six sherds of associated medieval pottery; dating between the late 12th and the mid-14th centuries.

Pit [308] had cut through an irregular sub-circular feature [292] that was filled with re-worked natural (293). This feature was interpreted as a natural tree bole.

In the south-west corner of the main area, a group of three pits was investigated. The westernmost of these, [191] had steep sides, and it appeared to be the north corner of a larger feature. Its lower fill (194) was natural silt, derived from the sides of the pit, which had collapsed after initial excavation. Over this was a deposit of light grey organic clay (192), with charcoal inclusions and green flecks that appeared to represent cess. This pit does not appear in fig. 15.

To the east of the above was the corner of feature [185], which had steep sides, and could not be fully excavated due to problems with rising ground water (fig. 17). Five fills were recorded: the lower two, (190) and (189) were both naturally formed by collapsing edges and wash. Over these were three bulk deposits, (188), (187) and (186). They comprised grey and brown-grey silts, with pockets of pale yellow silt, incorporating inclusions of charcoal and cockle shells. Associated pottery has been dated between the late 13th and the mid-14th centuries.

Cut through the above pits was a third, [138] (fig. 17). This was rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. Seven discrete fills were identified during excavation: the basal fill (184) comprised natural silt derived via collapse. Over this were (183) and (182), the first in a series of domestic dump deposits, as indicated by the presence of charcoal flecks, animal bone, cockle and mussel shells and pottery. Vessel types were of mixed date, with the latest being Toynton ware jugs and jars dating between the late 13th and mid 14th centuries. The overlying deposit (158) comprised approximately 50mm of clean silt, and this was beneath a further dump deposit, (152). No pottery or animal bone was recovered from this context. A further dump deposit (140) was over (152), and this contained charcoal inclusions and animal bone. The uppermost fill, (139) was rich in charcoal inclusion and burnt earth, suggesting that it contained debris derived from a fire or hearth.

It would appear likely that each of these features was primarily used for the disposal of domestic waste/cess. As a group, they could have related to some form of domestic occupation that took place close to the main road frontage; now Wood Lane.

To the north of the pit complex, a small sub-circular feature [114] was exposed. Its profile was shallow and concave (fig. 18), and its fill (113) comprised dark grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and three pottery sherds dating between the late 12th and 13th centuries. This feature may have been an isolated post-hole of uncertain function.

Two further rubbish pits, [167] and [179], were exposed a few metres to the east of the main group. [167] was a small sub-circular feature with vertical sides and a flat base (fig. 6). Its primary fill (166) was a relatively thick deposit of natural silt. Over this was a deposit of charcoal-rich material that incorporated carbonised seeds, (165); clearly a dump of kitchen waste. This was sealed beneath re-deposited natural, (164). The upper fill, (163) was another organic-rich deposit, containing large amounts of charcoal, charred seeds (including grain) marine shell, egg shell and fish bone (sample <23>) and animal bone. Pottery retrieved from this feature has been dated between the late 13th and mid-14th centuries.

Pit [179] was part investigated during the 2001 evaluation as context [010]. This feature had steep sides and an irregular concave base (fig. 19). It was filled with a laminated deposit of grey-brown silt (180), which incorporated domestic pottery and animal bone. During the evaluation phase of investigation, four sherds of mid to late 12th century pottery were recovered from the base of the feature. However, two sherds from the main excavation have been dated between the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the north-eastern part of the site, two very substantial pits were exposed, both of which were too large to fully excavate, and were examined using sample slots only.

The northernmost pit, [236] was sub-circular, approximately 4.6m in diameter, and at least 1.4m deep (excavation to base level was not safe) (fig. 20). The lowest exposed fill, (250), comprised laminations of re-deposited natural wash. Over this was another seemingly natural deposit, (249). At the eastern edge of the feature, a small deposit of washed silt (248), overlaid (249). Over this was (245), a dark grey deposit that was rich in charcoal, pottery and animal bone. Iron nails were also recovered from this context, which was interpreted as domestic waste. A sample <24> contained cockle, mussel, oyster, tallen, and barnacle shell, as well as small bones from pig, mole, field vole, frog/toad, chicken, and fish. The overlying deposits, (246), (247) and (244), were all derived from the local natural silts. Although (246) and (247) incorporated some charcoal, no pottery or animal bone was recovered from these contexts, which appeared to represent cappings of clean soil that was presumably used to control odours from underlying organic waste. They were beneath a further rubbish deposit (243), comprising light brown-grey silt that incorporated pottery, animal bone and charcoal. Over (243) was (240) a lighter deposit containing pottery and animal bone. (243) was also beneath (254), (253) and (252). (254) was a grey silty deposit, washed in from the eastern edge of the feature, over which was (253), a dump of charcoal and burnt earth. Over this was (252), a very thin lens of re-deposited natural (?another sealing deposit), and this was beneath two rubbish deposits, (239) and (238). The penultimate fill, (237), was re-deposited natural, sealed by a thin layer of darker material (255) which contained cockle shells and charcoal, but no pottery or animal bone.

Overall, a moderately large pottery assemblage was recovered from this feature,

predominantly ranging in date between the 13th –14th centuries. However, one of the latest sherds was a German imported stoneware Jacobkanne jug (Siegburg) of late 14th or 15th century date, and fragments of Bourne fabric D could be 15th century. Overall, this assemblage is difficult to interpret: there are three multi-context vessels within the pit fills, although only one vessel had sherds from more than one fill. The other two vessels join to material from pit [266]. The nature of the pottery suggests that the feature may have been periodically filled in from nearby dump deposits some time between the end of the 14th century and the middle of the 15th century.

To the immediate south of the above was [266]; a pit of similar size, approximately 5m in diameter and more than 1.6m deep (fig. 21). Context (301), the lowest deposit recorded, was a dark organic-rich soil with frequent charcoal inclusions. It was sealed by (300), a silt-based deposit that contained pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (its slightly grey colour indicates that some organic material was included). It was beneath (273), a dark grey silt containing frequent organic material, pottery, animal bone and leather off-cuts. A wooden peg or dowel was recovered from this context along with a leather patten, worn to protect the foot from wet or muddy ground. The presence of these finds indicates the existence of cottage industries that were producing leather goods, along with the more typical waste of animal bone and other domestic refuse. A processed sample, <29>, contained charred grain, marine shell, and small bones from chicken, pig and fish. Above (273) was a substantial dump of re-deposited natural, (272). This was beneath grey silt containing ash lenses, charcoal, shellfish and fragments of pottery, (271). A sample from this context, <28>, yielded a range of shellfish, small bones (pig, sheep, field vole, shrew, frog/toad, stickleback, chicken, goose size and fish), and charred grain. The overlying fill (270) comprised grey-yellow silt, with a distinct band of iron panning at ground water level. Deposit (269), which overlay (270), was a grey silt, incorporating charcoal, cockle shells, pottery and animal bone, and this was beneath a similar deposit, (268).

There was less pottery from pit [266] than [236]. Most of the vessel forms are of general 13th – 14th century date, although fill (300) contained one sherd of 14th to 15th century date; a Siegburg stoneware drinking jug.

It is possible that these large pits were originally quarries for the extraction of marine silt. This material is not ideal for brick manufacture, but it could perhaps have been used to produce daub for wattle and daub structures on the frontage. Collectively, the group of pits described above appear to have been primarily filled with organic and inorganic waste, possibly including human cess. Where better to dispose of rubbish accumulations derived from frontage settlement, than in abandoned quarry pits?

Aside from the rubbish pits that are associated with this relatively long phase of activity, a number of other features were exposed. Cut through the top of [236] was the terminus of an irregular linear feature [242], orientated approximately east-west. This had well defined edges and an irregular base, deeper to the north (figs. 11 and 22). Its fill (241) was mid grey silt with occasional charcoal inclusion. No datable finds were recovered from this feature

Towards the north-west of the site, two small cut features were exposed. [276] was

irregular in form, with well defined edges and a concave base, slightly deeper at its centre (fig. 23). It contained two distinct fills: the outer deposit (277) comprised fine re-deposited natural brown silt, and it had been used as packing around a timber post. This was represented by (278), a sub-square deposit, 0.34m to a side, of darker silt, formed in the void left by the earth-fast post itself.

To the north of the above was [274], an irregular void approximately the same size and shape as [276] (fig. 24). No post-pipe was observed in the fill of this feature, which was also possibly a post-hole.

A feature in the southeast corner of the site may have been a further post-hole, [226]. This was a small sub-rectangular cut with steep irregular sides and an uneven base (fig. 25). Its fill (227) was dark grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional stony inclusions. There was no evidence of a post-pipe and, although the recorded depth of the feature was only 70mm, it is possible that some truncation has taken place.

It is difficult to derive firm interpretations from isolated post-holes. They may have been solitary, non-contemporaneous, features; the remains of widely-spaced fence or gate posts, or they could represent elements of a more complex structure.

Another class of feature was investigated that would appear to be associated with this phase of occupation. In the south-east and north-west corners of the trench, a number of shallow, sometimes inter-cutting, pits were investigated. The largest of these, [219], was sub-rectangular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (fig. 26). Its fills (220) and (221) were both of re-deposited natural.

To the south of the above were two inter-cutting features; both of which were filled with naturally-derived deposits. The first [224] was sub-rectangular in plan, but with a more irregular base than [219] (fig. 27). Cutting into its west side was [222], a small shallow cut filled with re-deposited natural silt, (223) (fig. 27).

The north-west corner of the excavation also revealed similar pits. [202] was irregular in both plan and profile (fig. 28). Five internal fill deposits were recorded, and some of these were at variance from those within features that have been described above. The lowest, (210), was clean orange-yellow silt, resulting from partial collapse of the feature sides. Above this was a thin dark, charcoal rich, deposit, (209). These deposits were sealed by three dumps of material, (208), (205) and (204). They were each made up of 'clean' re-deposited natural, save the upper fill (204), which was more mixed. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from pit [202], of 13th or 14th century date.

To the east of [202], two smaller features were investigated, [215] and [217]. [217] was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (fig. 29). It was filled with (218), light grey-brown natural silt, reworked by later bio-turbation. This feature was cut by an irregular sub-circular pit, [215] (fig. 30) which was filled with a material virtually indistinguishable from (218), (216).

Many of the features associated with this phase of activity were sealed beneath an extensive layer of soft grey-brown silt, recorded as contexts (150), (203) and (287). This deposit represents a clear cut-off, when early 15th century activity appears to have terminated or been suspended. It is difficult to assign an exact formation process

for this deposit. However, it may be a reflection of increased flooding and temporary abandonment of the site.

6.3 Phase 3: Late medieval/early post-medieval (late 15th– 16th century): Fig. 31

Following a possible phase of water inundation and a likely temporary abandonment of the site, re-occupation appears to have taken place in the later 15th century. The length of any hiatus, as represented by context (150), has not been established, although ceramic evidence suggests that this need not have been a particularly long pause.

The earliest feature associated with this phase (by stratigraphy) was a shallow pit situated in the centre of the excavation, [282]. This was possibly the base of a feature that was later truncated by the formation of context (115) – see below. Its fill (281) comprised grey silt, from which 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered.

Towards the east of the excavation, a large shallow cut feature was exposed, [302], which appeared to have been truncated in a similar manner to [282]. It had well-defined sides and a flat base. Its fill comprised fine greyish alluvial silt, recorded as contexts (258) and (267). Some evidence of burning was recorded; in the form of burnt earth flecks within (258), charcoal within (267), which also contained occasional cockle shells. The latest pottery from this feature has been dated to the 15th century or later.

A further grouping of activity was represented by a series of inter-cutting pits at the western edge of the excavation. The earliest of these [196] was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a refuse deposit containing domestic waste in the form of cockle shells and frequent charcoal, (195). No dateable finds were present in this deposit.

This pit was cut by a similar feature, [123], which was also sub rectangular in plan (fig. 32). Its lower fill, (181) appeared to reflect collapsing edges, and this context was sealed beneath a dump of material that was rich in charcoal and appeared to represent the residue from a fire or series of fires. This was beneath a deposit containing charcoal, pottery and animal bone, (125). The upper fill, as recorded, comprised a re-deposited natural material; interpreted as collapsed sides or a purposeful dump deposit. The southern limit of [123] was removed during mechanical excavation of the site. Pottery from this feature dates to the late 15th to middle/late 16th century, and includes a Cistercian ware cup.

One other feature that has been assigned to this phase was sub-rectangular in plan, [149]. This had vertical sides and a flat base (fig. 32). Its lower fill, (178), was a deposit of dark grey silt containing frequent charcoal inclusions. This was beneath a deposit of similar character, (177), over which was (148). Significant quantities of cockle shells were recovered from this context, and a processed sample, <21>, yielded quantities of charred grain, egg shell and fish bone. A deposit of grey, charcoal rich soil, (147), was over (148), and over this were two fills of re-deposited natural, (176) and 175); representing either collapse deposits or deliberate capping. Only three pottery sherds were recovered from this feature; each from Bourne ware D vessels, probably dating to the 15th or 16th centuries.

To the south of the above complex was a further pit, [116]. This was irregular in plan, with three straight sides being exposed within the excavation; these were irregular and they broke sharply to a flat base (figs. 17 and 33). The lower 0.3 to 0.4m of this feature was filled with a series of collapse deposits, interleaved with lenses of alluvial silt, (137) - (130). The number and thickness of these deposits suggests a relatively prolonged period during which the pit was open, before the deposition of refuse.

This period of gradual natural filling ended with the deposition of fill (129). Like two deposits that overlaid it, (128) and (127), this comprised dark grey silty organic mud.

A further element of domestic dumping, represented by context (121), was again rich in marine shells (cockle and mussel), animal bone and domestic pottery, as well as evidence of burning in the form of frequent flecks of charcoal and fired earth. A sample from this deposit, <31>, yielded further marine shell, small bones (pig, rabbit, frog/toad, fish), and charred grain. Two further deposits of similar material followed, (120) and (119). An iron spur was recovered from (119); a Rowel-spur of 14^{th} – 15^{th} century date.

These rubbish deposits were beneath a comparatively clean fill of alluvial silt, (118), and this was beneath a final deposit of dark organic soil, (117). Burnt earth within this context could represent 'rake-out' from an earth-cut hearth or oven.

In total, approximately thirty-nine vessel forms have been identified in the pottery group recovered from pit [116], most of which were residual. The latest forms are of late 15^{th} – mid-16^{th} century date, and include Cistercian cups and two imported stoneware (Raeren) drinking jugs.

To the immediate east of [116] was pit [109]. Only the base of this survived, with 0.18m of depth remaining (fig. 17). Its fill (110) comprised brown-grey silt that incorporated frequent charcoal flecks, occasional burnt earth and charred and un-charred animal bones. The latest pottery sherds from this feature are of mid-16^{th} century date, and include two early Frechen stoneware drinking cups. A processed sample, <33>, yielded marine shell, small bones (cattle, field vole, frog/toad, stickleback, chicken, fish), charred grain and eggshell.

A further small pit, [104], was exposed to the east of [109]. This rectangular feature had well-defined edges, steep sides, and a flat base (fig. 17). Its lower fill (108) was a thin silty wash deposit, over which was (107), a dark deposit containing ash, charcoal, burnt earth, animal bone and pottery. The presence of a large quantity of ash, charcoal and burnt earth suggests that this, again, is 'rake-out' from some kind of fire. A sample from this deposit, <32>, produced significant quantities of small bones and marine shell (cockle, mussel, calf, cattle, pig, sheep, field vole, frog/toad, chicken and fish), as well as charred grain. The overlying deposit was (106), comprising black charcoal-rich, ashy silt, and the uppermost surviving fill (105) was also black and ashy. Only a small group of pottery was recovered from this feature, the latest of which was of 15^{th} – 16^{th} century date.

To the very south of the excavation, in Area 2, part of a small pit, [285], was exposed. It was irregular in plan, with a sharp break of slope at the surface forming steep

regular sides (fig. 16). Due to the limited extent of the feature and its depth, it could not be fully excavated. Its lowest recorded fill, (291), was a dark grey 'sticky' silt. Overlying it was (290), a mixed deposit containing frequent pockets of 'clean' natural. This in turn was beneath (289), a light grey silt containing charcoal and possible organic component. The upper fill was (288), comprising re-deposited natural silt. This feature contained pottery of mid 13th to 14th century date, but its stratigraphic position, cut into layer (287), demonstrates that this is residual.

All of the above features were overlain by a distinct formation layer (286)/(115) (figs. 34 and 35). This material represents the bulk of the active soil layer, in which the action of soil processes has homogenised cuts and fills, rendering stratigraphic separation impossible (James Rackham, pers comm.), pottery from this layer dates to the 15th/16th centuries. A virtually complete upper quern stone (Niedermendig/Magen lava) was recovered from (115).

6.4 Phase 4: Early Modern: Fig. 31

Visible only following the removal of (115) (but no doubt cut from the top of this horizon) were a number early modern and modern features.

The base of a ditch [111] extended north-south across the site (fig. 36). The surviving fills comprised of silty clays that had formed naturally during the life of the feature; recorded as contexts (112) and (122). Fragments of brick and animal bone were recovered from this feature, as well as early to mid-19th pottery from (112).

A number of diffuse dump deposits were exposed during initial machine clearance of the site, and a series of refuse dumps, presumably from the Victorian school, were recorded as context (101). This material contained a large quantity of ash, clinker and coal, as well as glass, pottery and other finds of 19th century date.

A series of post holes forming an 'L' shape were also exposed, [141], [143] and [145], as well as four others that were not assigned context numbers. Discussions with the school staff indicated that these remains were those of a modern temporary classroom, that was removed in advance of this project, (Christine Wright, pers comm.).

7.0 Discussion and conclusions

Archaeological activity at the site has been grouped into four phases, reflecting occupation of the area from the 12th century to the modern era, with a hiatus (possibly short) occurring probably in the first half of the 15th century. This period of reduced activity is represented in the archaeological record by layer (150)/(203)/(287), the origin of which is uncertain. A second archaeological hiatus, falling between the later 16th century and the foundation of Wood Lane School itself in 1877, is more easily explained and probably reflects a more general demise that was brought on by the declining viability of Fleet as a port, which suffered in the face of increasing land reclamation.

For the earliest phase, the archaeology is dominated by a series of ditches and gullies.

The largest of these features appears to have been primarily for drainage, and may be party to the larger scale drainage and reclamation programme of this area that commenced during the early medieval period (Coles and Hall, 1998, 67; Robinson 1993). By 1300, reclamation had taken place on both sides of the higher ground that extends from Spalding to Long Sutton; and on which Fleet itself is positioned, (Robinson1993). These dykes criss-cross the silt fen to the south and west of the site (B.G.S. 1992).

The smaller ditches of Phase 1 are presumed to represent boundary features/property divisions. These features are approximately perpendicular to Wood Lane, and probably represent divisions that were associated with some form of direct occupation against the frontage (ie buildings). The actual evidence for domestic occupation at the site in the earlier part of the medieval period derives from dump deposits that occur in one of these ditches. Large ditches had presumably divided the land into small garden/paddock areas.

Following an initial phase of reclamation and settlement, activity at the site appears to have intensified, and this intensification is expressed predominantly in the form of domestic refuse pits, dating probably from the 13th century and extending well into the 14th century, and probably the 15th (Phase 2). For the most part, the pits would appear to reflect domestic habitation, although there is also evidence for low-level 'industrial' activity in the form of leather working and wool spinning: large quantities of hammerscale deriving from processed soil samples, and a large lump of blooming slab from context (115) is compelling evidence that there was a smithy on the frontage. Undiagnostic iron slag fragments were recovered from several contexts.

Phase 2 terminated when filled features were sealed by an extensive deposit of alluvium. An exact interpretation of this deposit is problematic, although the site was almost certainly abandoned for a time. One possibility is that the hiatus followed an episode (or episodes) of severe flooding, but this idea cannot be substantiated.

The activity that characterises Phase 3 is again expressed in the form of frequent domestic refuse pits, with fills that may have been deposited only slightly later than the latest features of Phase 2. This suggest that the conditions that led to the formation of layer (150)/(203)/(287) were relatively short-lived. This phase of activity appears to have slowed or ceased by the 16th or early 17th century. There is evidence that Fleet functioned as a port up to 1570, but had lost that role by the end of the 16th century, (Cope-Faulkner 1999). It is therefore possible that the decline of archaeological activity seen at the current site is a reflection of a significantly wider trend.

Wood Lane School opened on the 15th October 1877, and the original school building is to the immediate south of the excavation. Significant quantities of 19th century artefacts were recovered during the course of the project.

A significant long-term result from this excavation is the well-stratified pottery assemblage. A relatively large quantity of Saxo-norman, medieval and post-medieval fabric was recovered from the site, most of which was in fresh condition. Examples of Bourne ware, fabric D, were recovered from 14th century contexts, suggesting that this ware was being produced at an earlier date than hitherto suspected (see Appendix 3).

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The excavation technique used on the site, 'single context planning' allowed a three-dimensional record to be made of the relatively complex stratigraphy, and this has resulted in the production of an ordered long-term archaeological project archive.

Site tours were conducted during the course of the investigation, which allowed pupils and staff an opportunity to view an excavation in progress, and to assist with the processing of finds that were associated with the early life of the school itself.

Time limitations were a problem, and this problem has transcended the post-excavation process. However, it is difficult to imagine quite how this scenario could have been avoided, as evaluation of the site had suggested that the archaeological sequence at Fleet would be relatively straightforward. In contrast, the stratigraphic sequence was complex, and unsuspected waterlogged deposits were revealed at depth. Despite a funded excavation extension, post-excavation resources were limited, and this has resulted in a significant over-running of the programme.

9.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Hyder Business Services for this commission, for assistance and accommodation on site, and for agreeing to fund additional site work as this became necessary. Thanks also to Christine Wright for assistance while on site, and to all the pupils and staff at Wood Lane School for their help with processing some of the finds. Also to James Rackham for advice during his site visit, and the excavation staff, Pete Barnes, Aaron Chapman, Sean Jackson, Wayne Livesy and Alec Russel, as well as local metal detectorist Jim Summerfield.

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11.0 Site archive

An archive consisting of written, drawn, photographic and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County museum within six months of the completion of this report.

Access can be gained to it by quoting the L.C.C. Museum accession number 2001.216.

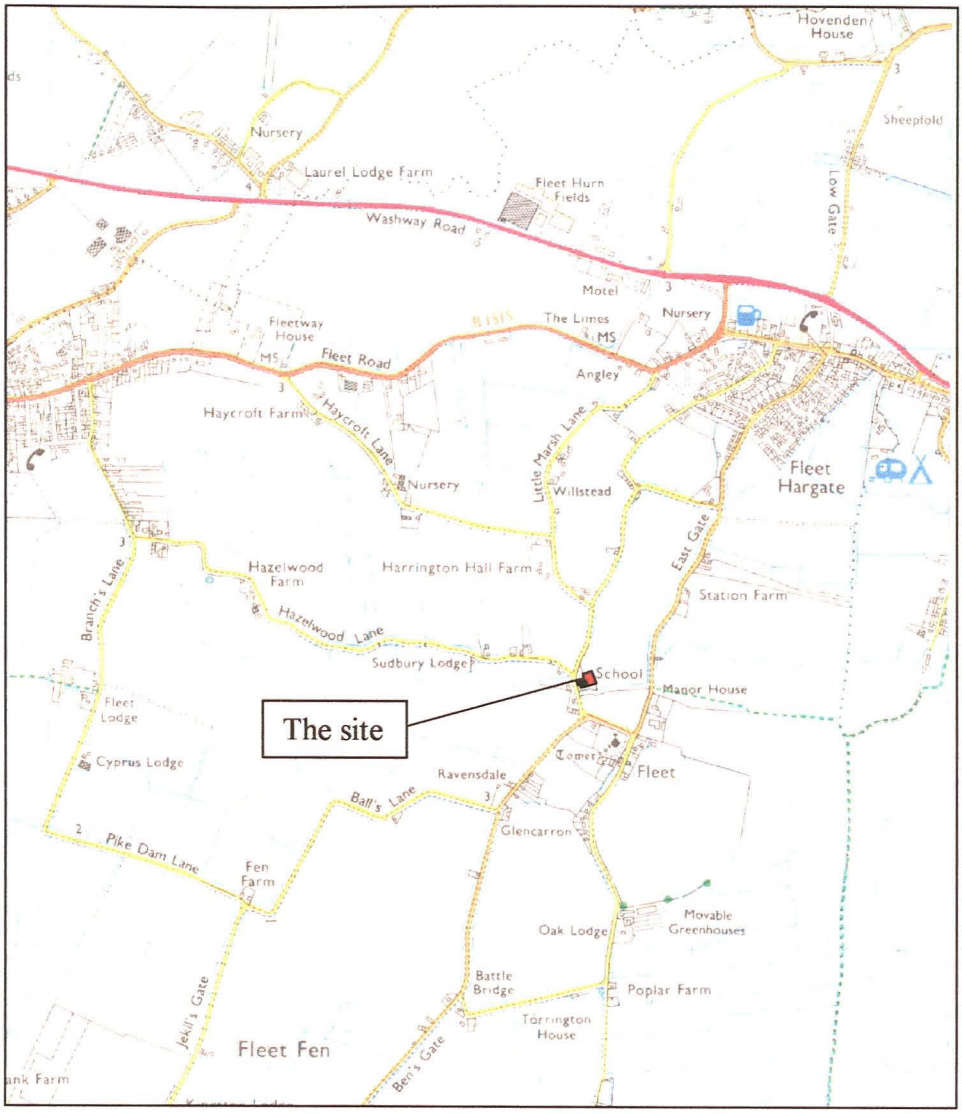


Fig. 1: Site location. Scale 1:25,000

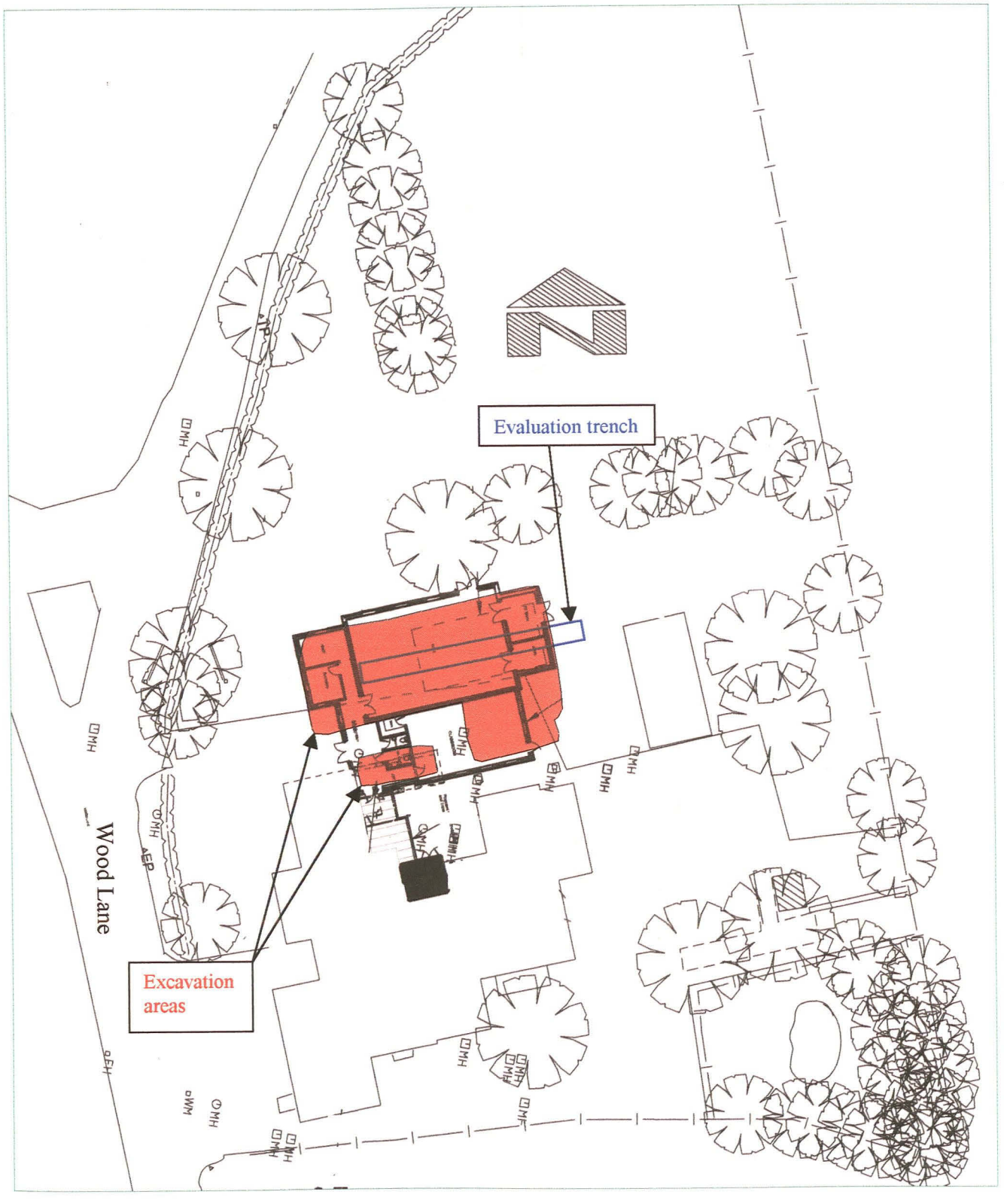


Figure 2: Site location, showing position of excavation area (in red) superimposed over evaluation trench (shown as blue outline). At scale 1:500.

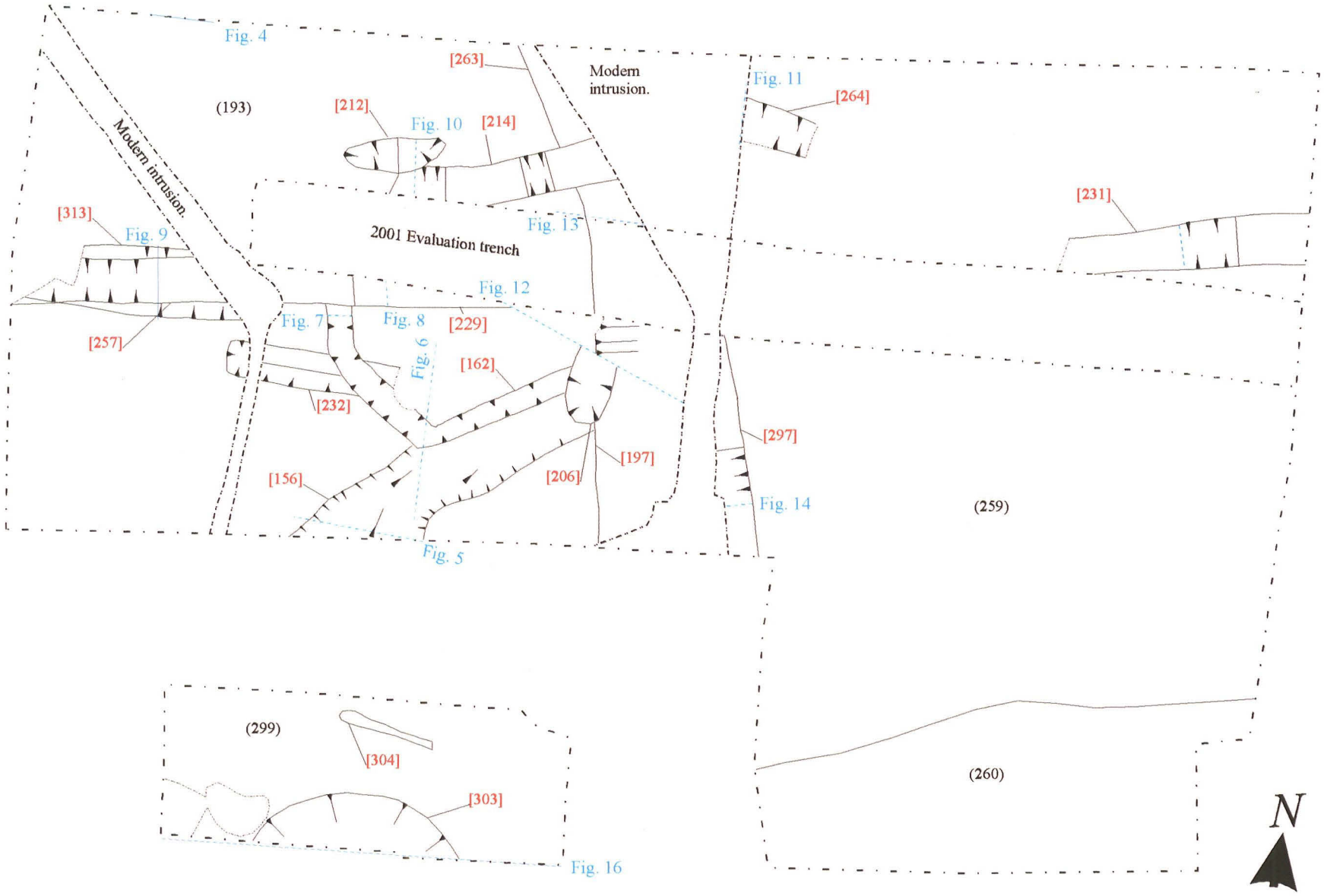


Figure 3: Phase 1 site plan at scale 1:100

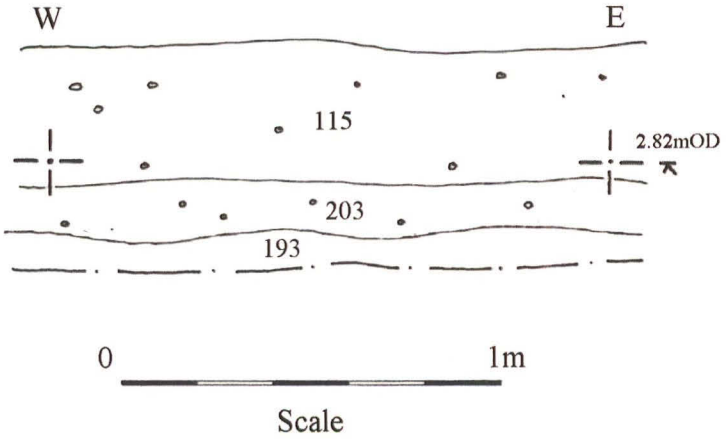


Figure 4: South-facing section through layers (193) and (203), at scale 1:20

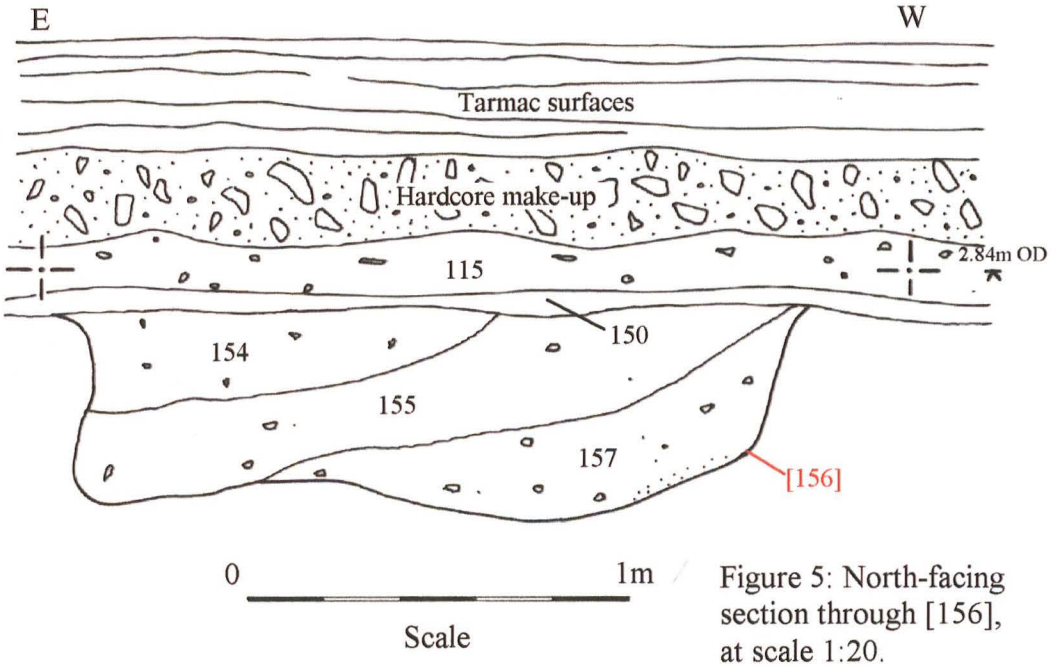


Figure 5: North-facing section through [156], at scale 1:20.

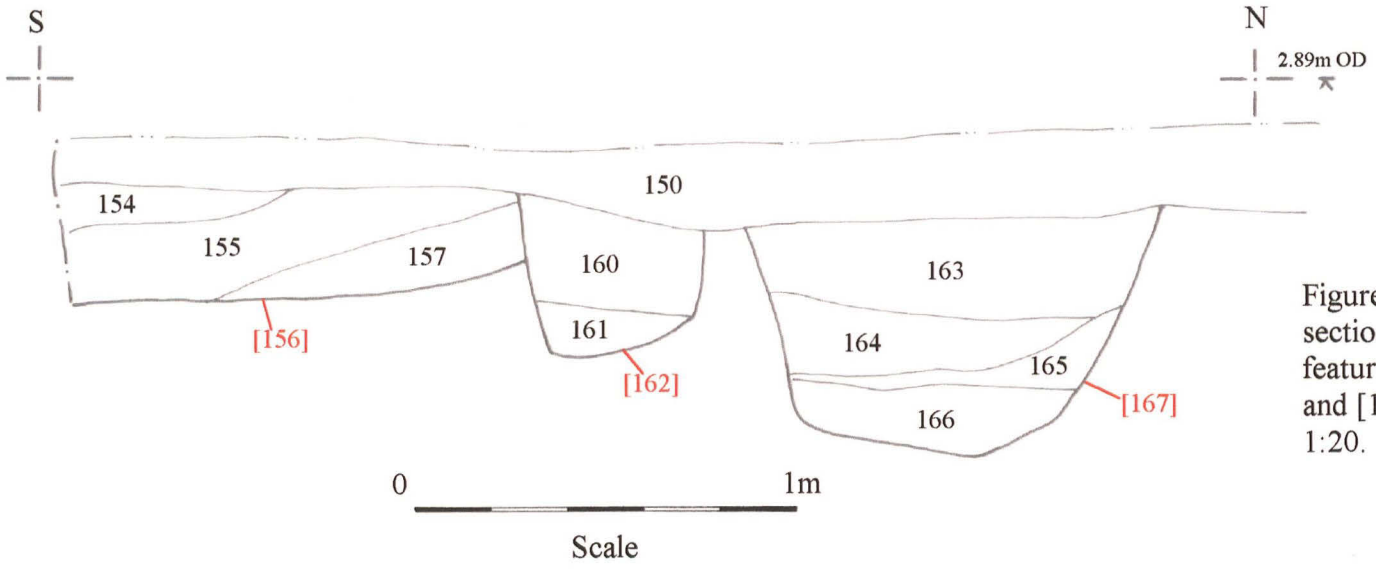


Figure 6: East-facing section through features [156], [162] and [167], at scale 1:20.

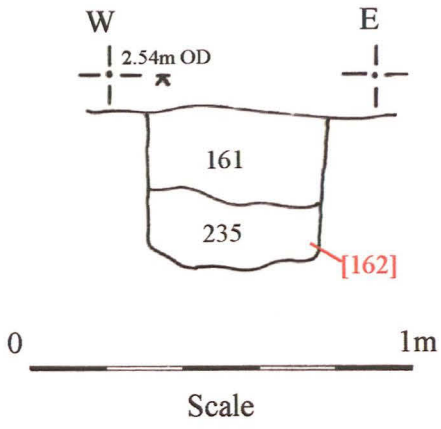


Figure 7: South-facing section through [162], at scale 1:20

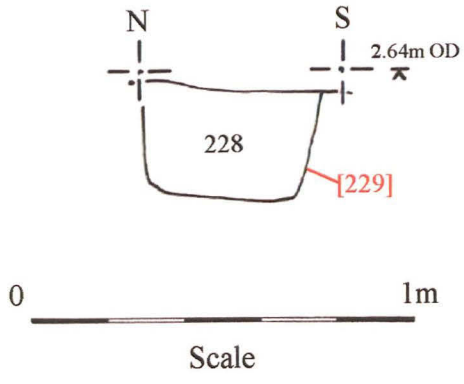


Figure 8: West-facing section through [229], at scale 1:20

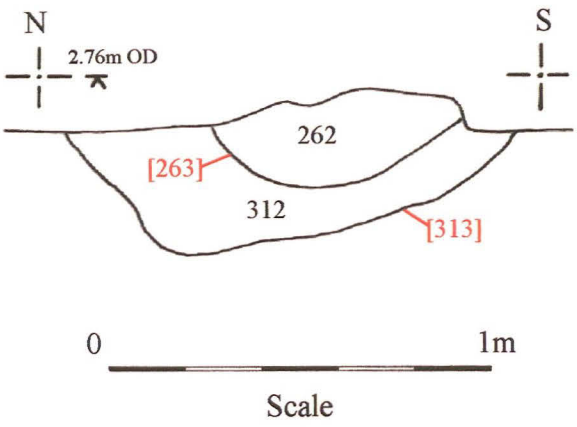


Figure 9: West-facing section through [263] and [313], at scale 1:20

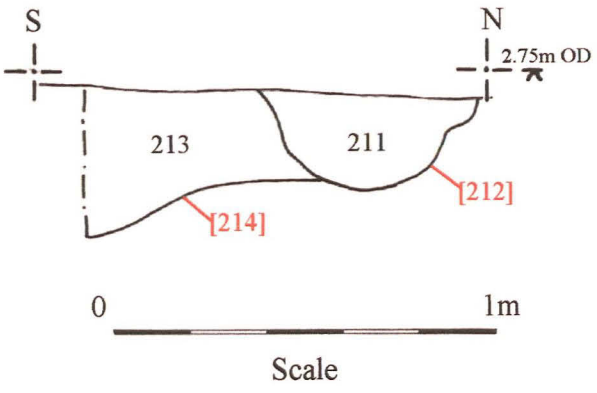


Figure 10: East-facing section through [214] and [212], at scale 1:20

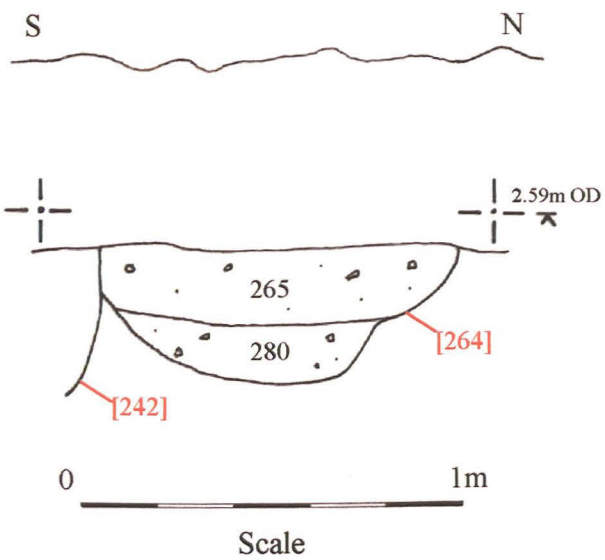


Figure 11: East-facing section through [264] and [242], at scale 1:20

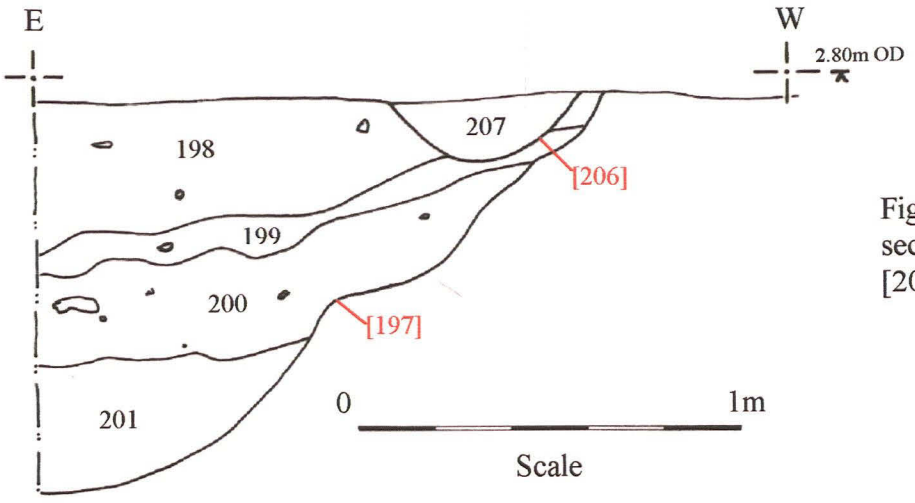


Figure 12: North-facing section through [197] and [206], at scale 1:20.

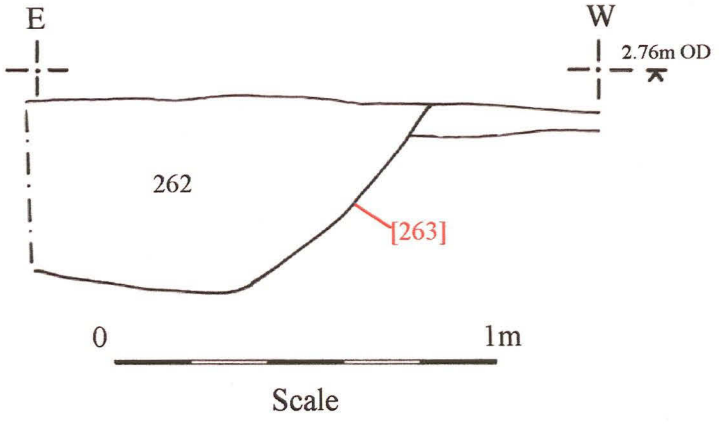


Figure 13: North-facing section through [263], at scale 1:20.

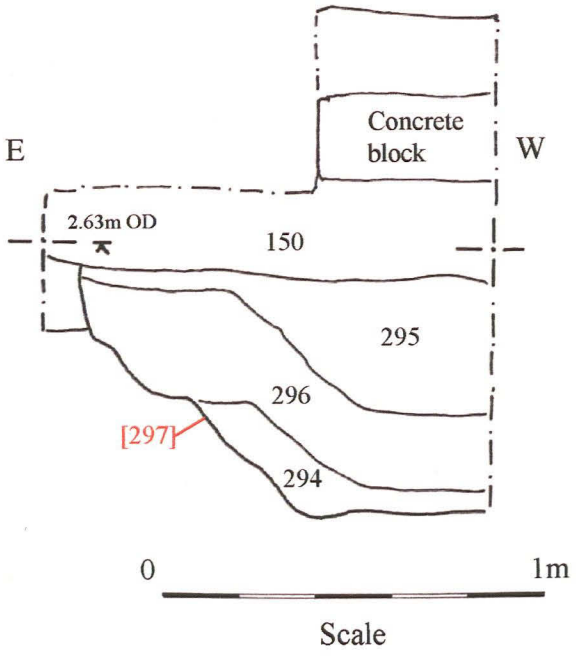


Figure 14: North-facing section through [297], at scale 1:20.

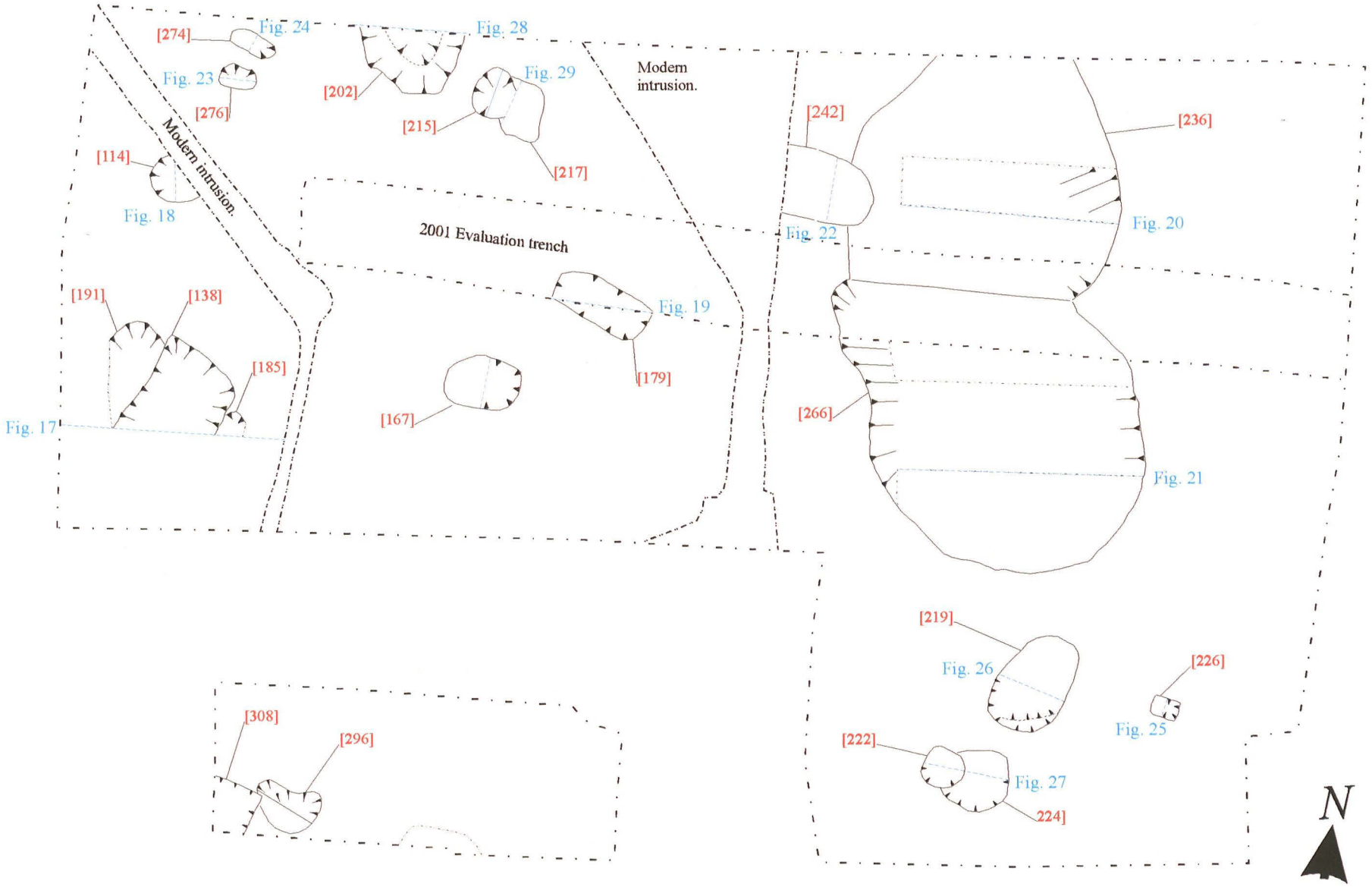


Figure 15: Phase 2 site plan at scale 1:100

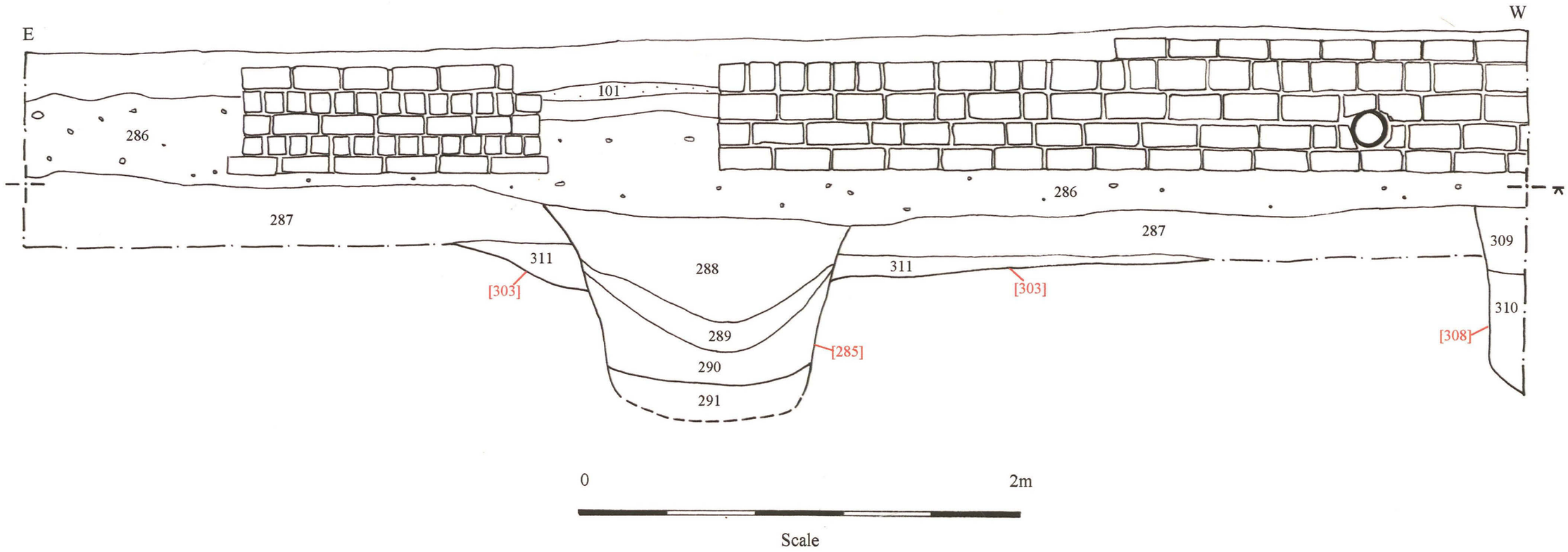


Figure 16: North-facing section through [285], [303] and [308], at scale 1:20.

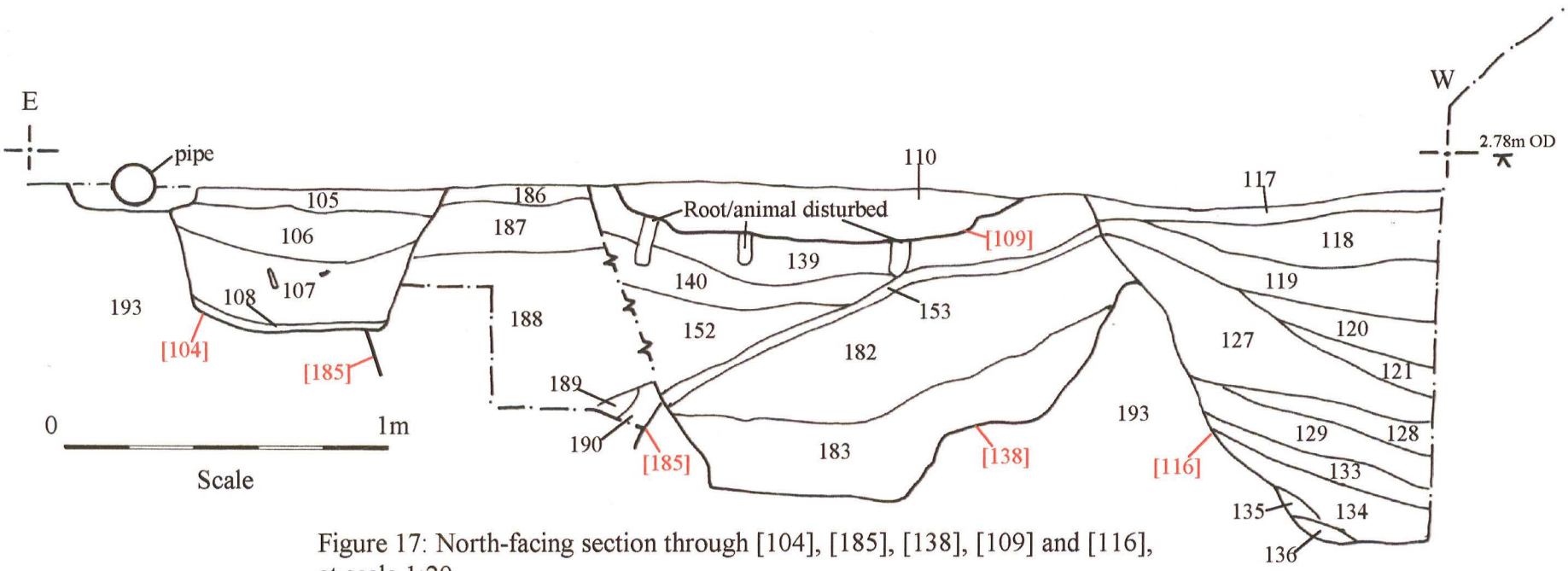


Figure 17: North-facing section through [104], [185], [138], [109] and [116], at scale 1:20

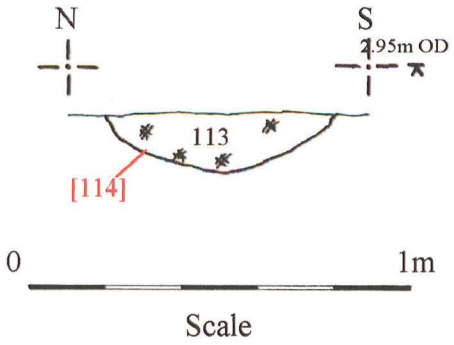


Figure 18: West-facing section through [114], at scale 1:20.

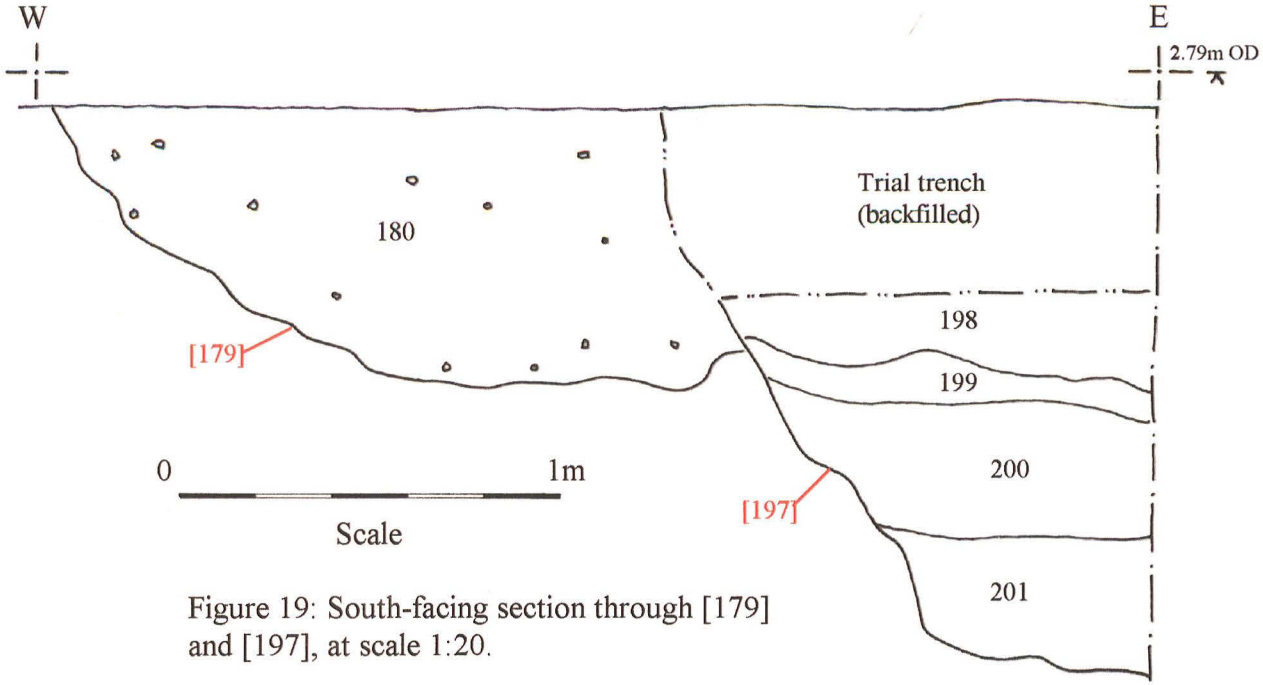


Figure 19: South-facing section through [179] and [197], at scale 1:20.

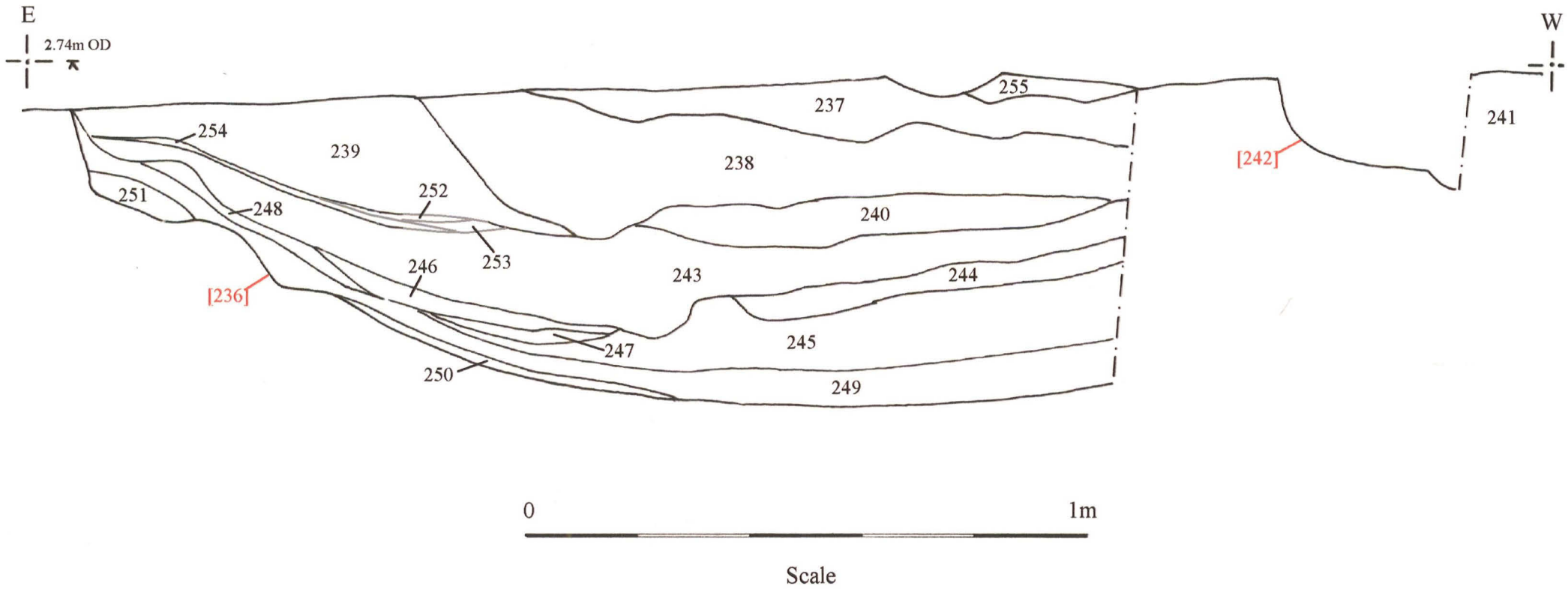


Figure 20: North-facing section through [236] and [242], at scale 1:20.

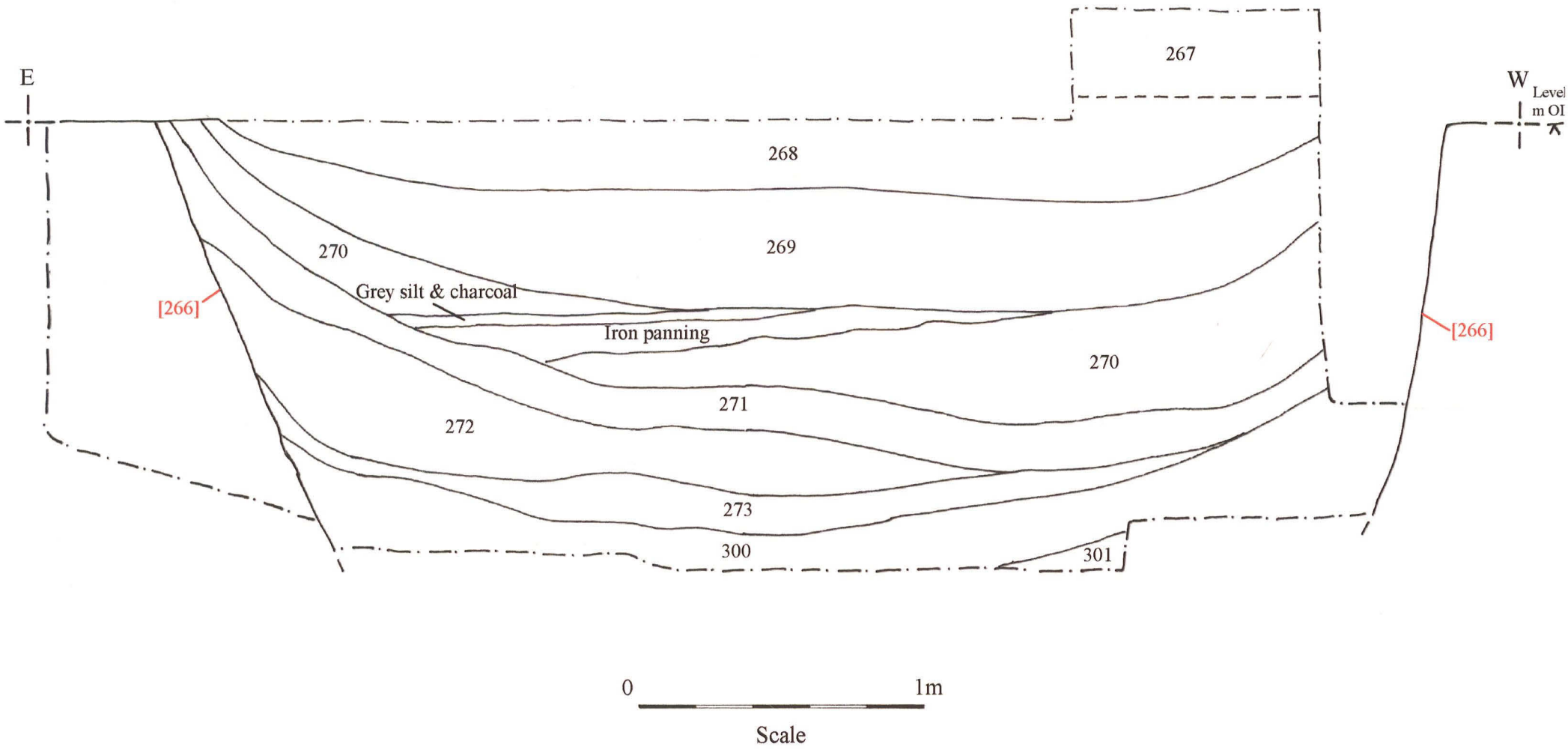


Figure 21: North-facing section through [266], at scale 1:20.

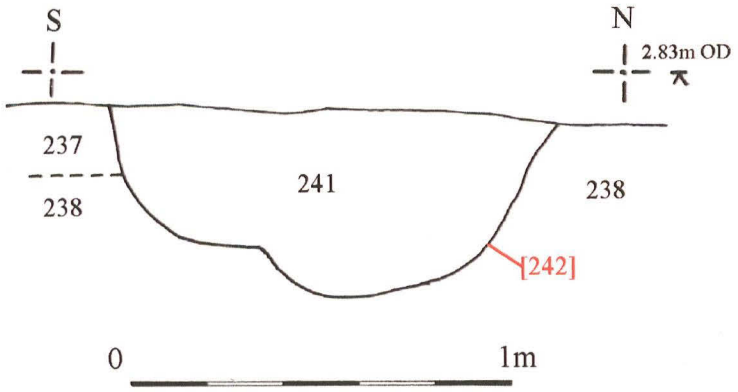


Figure 22: East-facing section through [242], at scale 1:20.

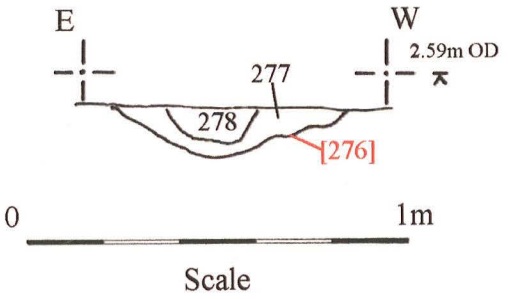


Figure 23: North-facing section through [276], at scale 1:20.

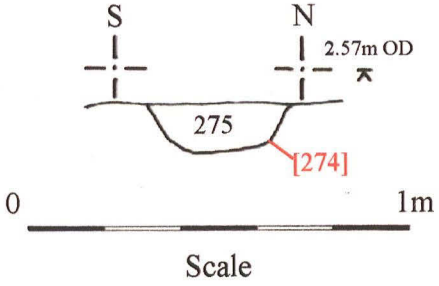


Figure 24: East-facing section through [274], at scale 1:20.

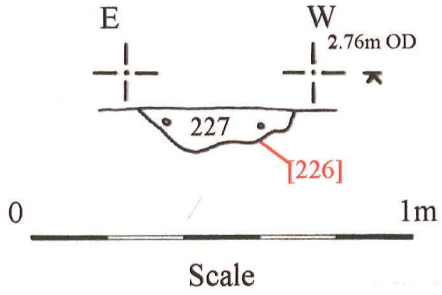


Figure 25: North-facing section through [226], at scale 1:20.

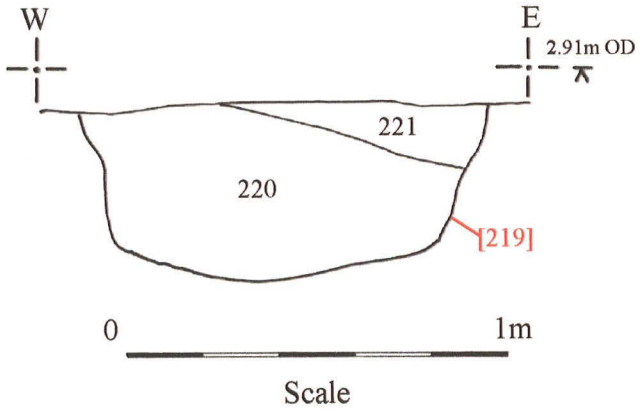


Figure 26: South-facing section through [219], at scale 1:20.

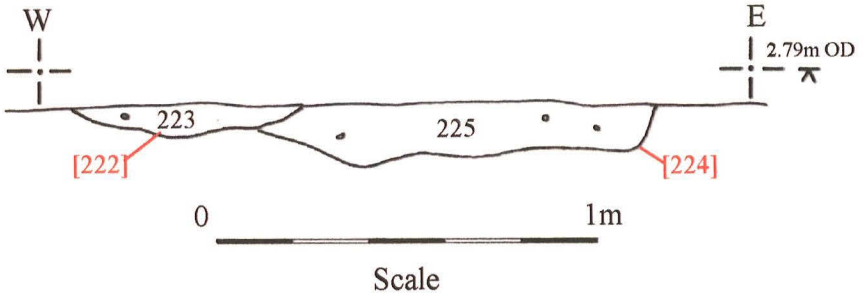


Figure 27: South-facing section through [222] and [224], at scale 1:20.

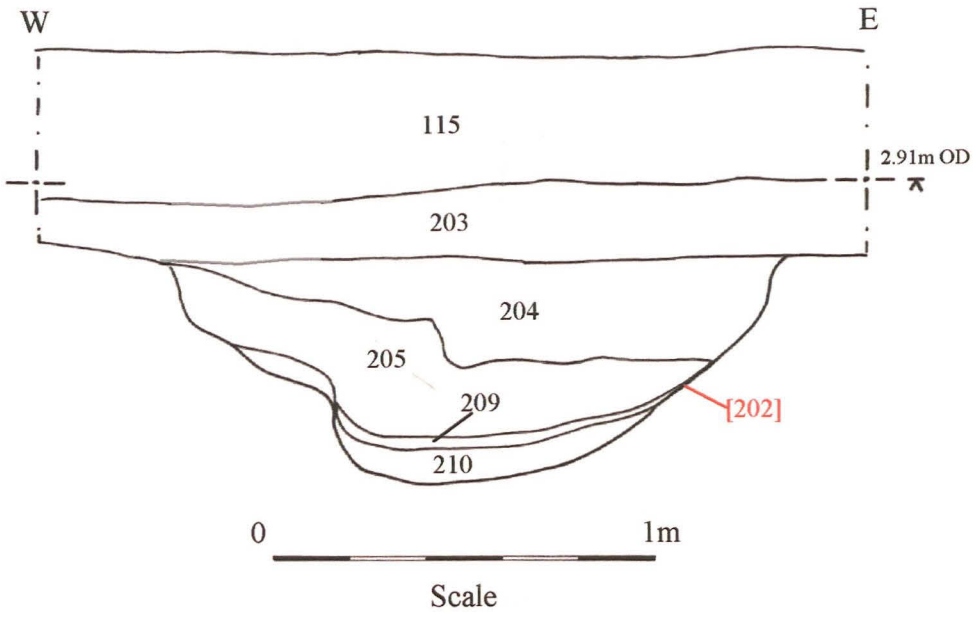


Figure 28: South-facing section through [202], at scale 1:20.

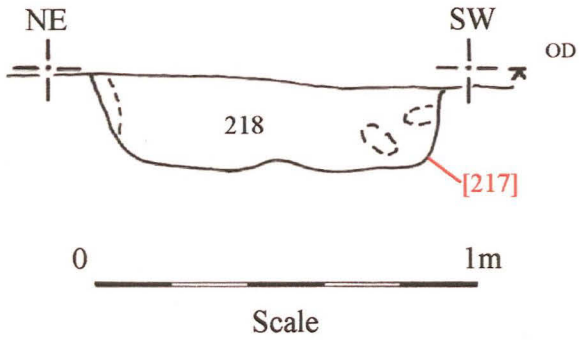


Figure 29: South-east-facing section through [217], at scale 1:20.

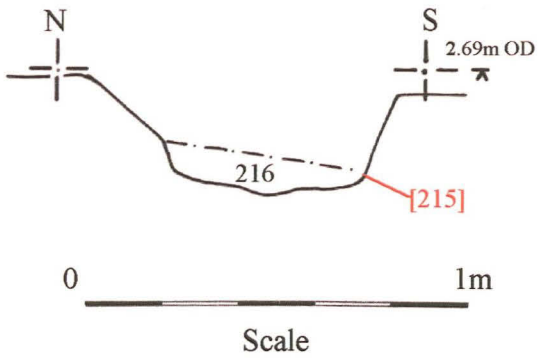


Figure 30: West-facing section through [215], at scale 1:20.

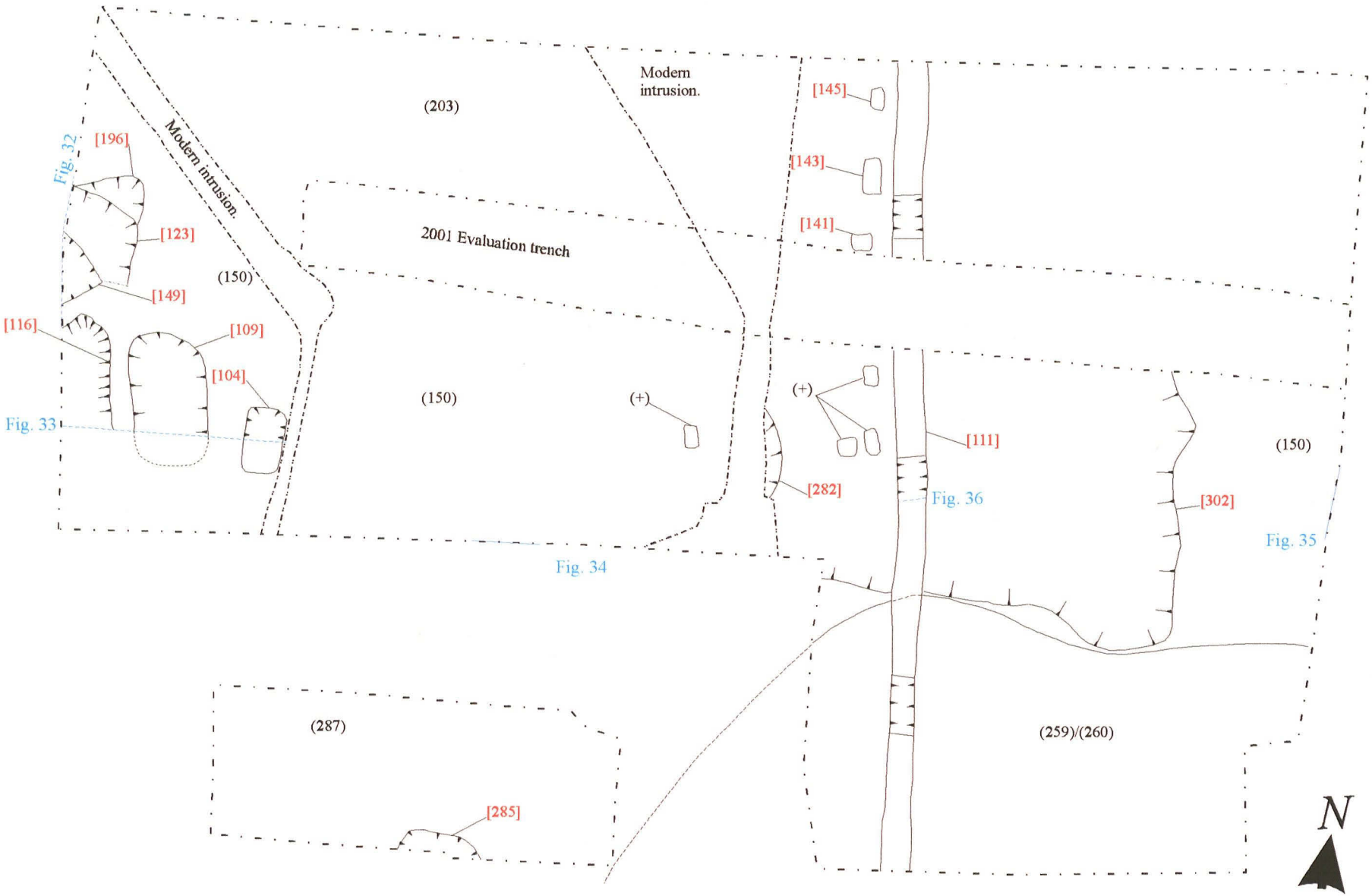


Figure 31: Phases 3 and 4 site plan at scale 1:100

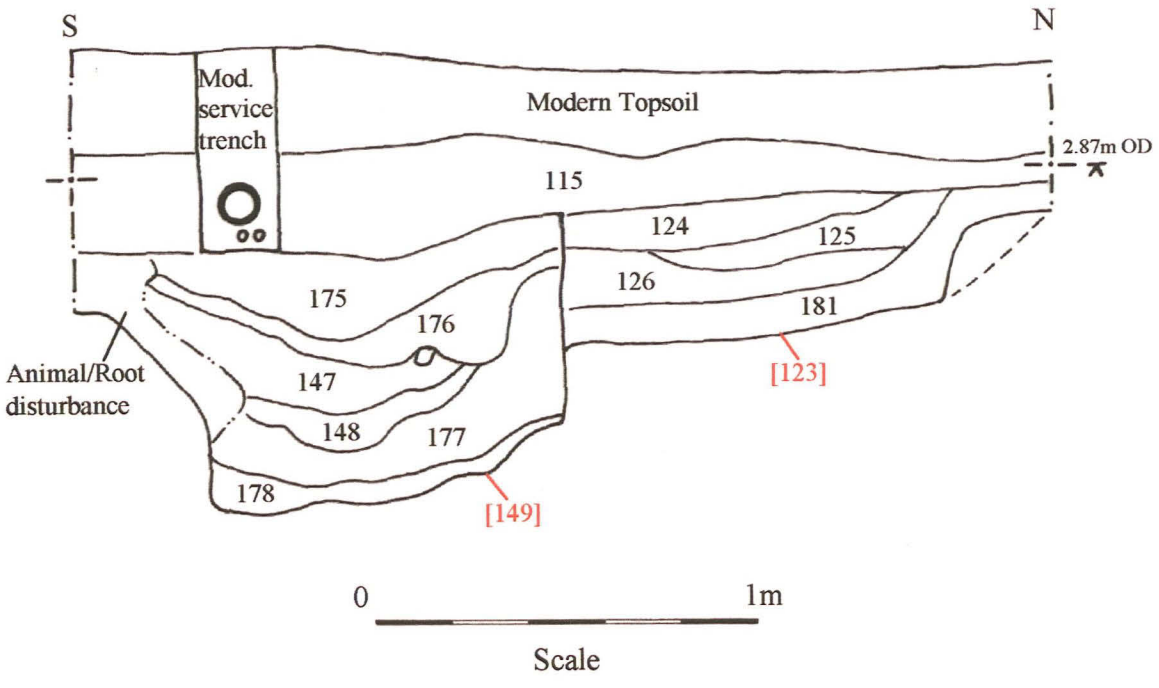


Figure 32: East-facing section through [149] and [123], at scale 1:20.

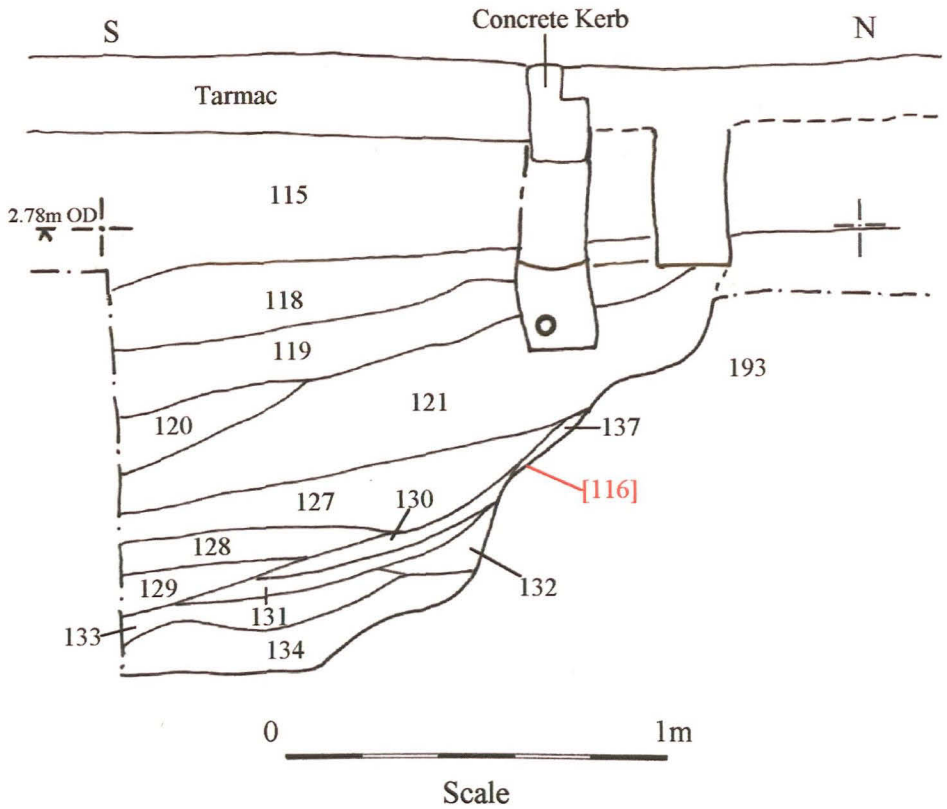


Figure 33: East-facing section through [116], at scale 1:20.

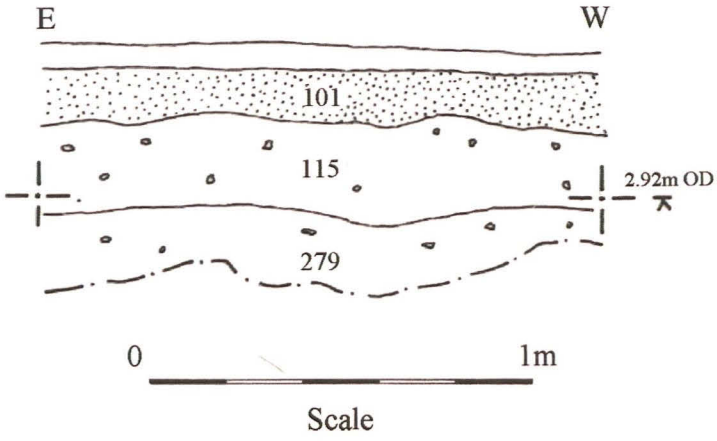


Figure 34: North-facing section through layers (115) and (279), at scale 1:20.

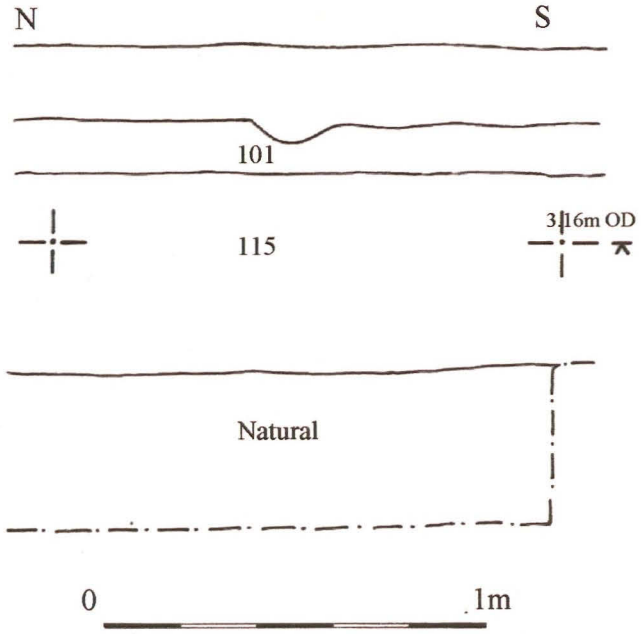


Figure 35: West-facing section through layer (115), at scale 1:20.

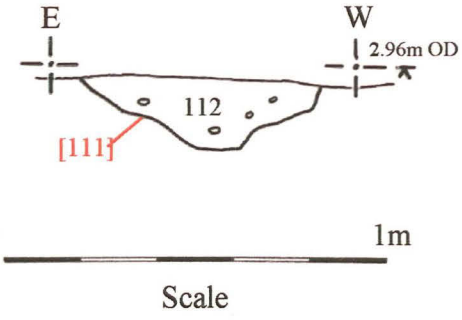
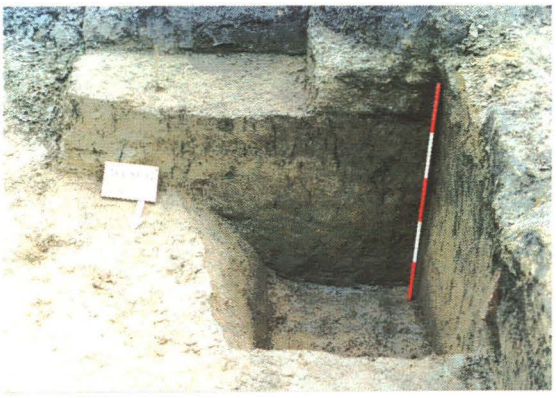


Figure 36: North-facing section through [111], at scale 1:20.

Appendix 1. Colour plates.

Pl. 1 Local detectorist Jim Summerfield checking the spoil.

Pl. 2 Cleaning finds from the first days of the school with current pupils.



Pl. 3 Ditch [297]. Part of the large drainage ditch that ran north-south across the site

Pl. 4 Ditch [197] in foreground, part of the same feature as [297] above. Rubbish pit [179] is in the background.

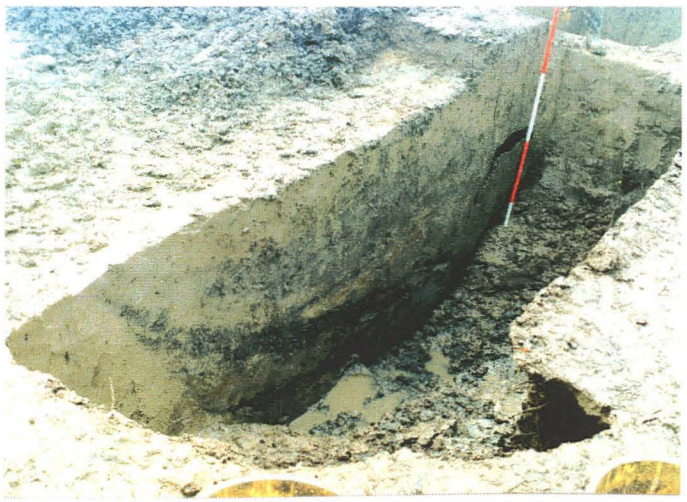
Pl. 5 Beam slot [162]. The southernmost corner is in the foreground.

Pl. 6 Ditch [156] in foreground, beam slot [162] in centre and rubbish pit [167] in background. Looking north.

Pl. 7 Rubbish pit [167].

Pl. 8 Pit [138] excavated in background, fills of [191] in foreground

Pl. 9 Large pit [236]. It proved impossible to bottom this feature due to rising ground water.



Pl. 10 Large pit [266]. Unstable edges meant that this feature had to be abandoned. Leather and other organic remains were recovered from this feature. Looking south west.

Pl. 11 Pit [285].

Pl. 12 Pit [116].

Pl. 13 Section showing unusually deep soil profile.

Pl. 14 The site once excavation was completed. Looking south east.

APPENDIX 2: FINDS FROM WOOD LANE SCHOOL, FLEET (WLSF01)

Introduction

The metal and organic finds were submitted for examination following X-radiography and remedial treatment by the Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department. All finds were examined in conjunction with the X-ray plates where relevant, and recorded and sketched (generally at 1:1) where necessary on standard finds cards to basic archive level.

Condition and Date range

The finds are listed in Table 1; the modern copper alloy is in reasonable condition but the ironwork is particularly heavily corroded and the stone spindlewhorl is burnt, heavily cracked and laminating.

Table 1: List of finds

Context	Find No.	Material	Description
115	1	Stone	"Niedermendig" lava; upper stone, pot quern. Medieval/post-medieval
201	2	Stone	"Niedermendig" lava; quern. 2 joining fragments
169	3	Stone	Norwegian Ragstone; hone
267	4	Stone	Flint pebble; natural
101	5	Stone	Sandstone; scythestone, modern
200	6	Stone	Spindlewhorl; limestone. Globular, lathe-turned; burnt. Medieval
101	7	Stone	Marble; post-medieval/modern
101	8	Glass	Globular bead; post-medieval/modern
101	9	Copper alloy	Cartridge case; modern
245	10	Iron	Spike
101	11	Lead alloy	Figurine: (mounted) knight in armour. Modern
101	12	Copper alloy	2 identical mounts/fittings; modern
101	13	Iron	Nail; modern
125	14	Iron	Knife; non-ferrous bolster, scale tang with non-ferrous rivet. 13th/14thC or later
125	15	Iron	Staple, U-shaped
166	16	Iron	Nail
101	17	Lead alloy	Musket shot; post-medieval
220	18	Iron	Mount/binding (strap hinge?)
119	19	Iron	Rowel-spur; 14th/15thC
115	20	Slag	1119gm bloomery-smelting
238	21	Slag	17gm iron
267	22	Slag	8gm iron
213	23	Slag	15gm iron
268	24	Slag	40gm iron
101		Glass	7 bottles, 2 complete. Latest: v late 19th/early 20th C
125		Slag	12gm iron
272		Wood	Rod: peg/dowel (structural?)
273		Wood/leather	Patten, medieval

None of the datable material is any earlier than the medieval period, while virtually all of the finds from a Victorian dump [101] are of comparatively recent date; the latest of the bottles from this context dates to the very late 19th or early 20th century.

The Finds

The medieval material includes a globular limestone spindlewhorl <6> from ditch-fill [200]; despite the heavy burning which has caused extensive cracking and some lamination, the surface still evidences slight traces of the horizontal grooves produced by lathe-turning. Similar features are shown by whorls from 12th- to 14th-century levels elsewhere (cf Egan 1998, Fig 202; Walton Rogers 1997, Fig 807, 6570, 6573, 6574, 6567).

An iron spur <19> from pit fill [119] is virtually complete although the neck is broken and one of the terminals is missing. The remaining terminal is of common figure-8 shape while the short neck originally had a rowel, rather than a prick point. The slender, curved sides and short neck suggests that this is almost certainly of 14th- or possibly 15th-century date (for similar spurs, see Clark (ed.) 1995, Fig 97, 333; Fig 99, 335). A fragment of iron knife <14> from pit fill [125] may be of similar date; it has the remains of a scale tang with non-ferrous rivet and a non-ferrous shoulder plate at the junction of blade and tang; these features indicate a 13th- or 14th-century date at the earliest (see Goodall 1993, 124; Figs 94-5).

Within pit [266] were preserved two organic finds, one of which (from [272]) is a wooden rod approximately 170mm long. This is longitudinally split throughout and it is therefore uncertain whether the lower end is broken or not; the upper end has a faceted 'head'. It could perhaps be a large structural peg/dowel. The other (from [273]) is a substantial portion of a patten, worn to protect the foot from wet or muddy ground; both toe and heel are missing. The wooden sole, made from a single piece of wood, was raised on wedges; one remains *in situ* beneath the toe band while the stump of a second, now separate, is visible beneath the broken area of the waist and heel. A third wedge may have been positioned underneath the missing toe. The toe band was originally formed by two triangular leather straps secured on either side of the sole by means of iron nails (clearly visible on X-ray); only one of these straps remains in place. A slot in this strap received a narrow tongue protruding from the opposing strap (now separate), the two originally being fastened together perhaps by an iron nail; several holes positioned at intervals in the strap tongue suggest that the toe band could have been adjusted for width. Similarly adjustable toe bands were found on a number of pattens recovered from late 14th-century contexts in London (Grew & de Neergaard 1988, Figs 128-31).

The virtually complete quern stone <1> recovered from flood deposits [115] is made from Rhenish ('Niedermendig/Mayen') lava and is the upper stone from a pot quern; projecting from its upper face on each side of the central hole are two small rectangular lugs, both socketed for seating the ends of sticks, or perhaps a horizontal (wood/iron) bar, for rotation. Recessed into the lower face on the same alignment are two slightly splayed slots flanking the central hole; within these are traces of an iron bar that would have run across the central hole, seated on the projecting pivot of the lower stone. A Pennant Grit quern from a late 13th-century context at Exeter has a similar single socketed lug, and slots for seating the horizontal iron bar or mill rind (Allan 1984, 166, 19). The vertical sides of the Wood Lane stone appear worn, with only slight evidence of the original tooled grooves; the radial grooves of the lower surface, however, appear relatively fresh and deeply cut in comparison although patches of flattening and polish from use are clearly visible in places towards the outer edge of this surface. Household querns were almost certainly used for grinding malt for domestic brewing, or for mustard and other foodstuffs rather than for flour; in discussing the medieval and later querns from Norwich, Smith and Margeson (1993, 202) note that pot querns were associated with wealthier households.

A large lump (1.1kg) of bloomery-smelting slag (identified by Sarah Paynter, English Heritage) was recovered from flood deposits [115], while a small quantity of (undiagnostic) iron slag from the fills of pits and other features on the site may have derived from the same process.

Recommendations

All of the finds should be retained but the modern material from context [101] could be dispersed if not required for permanent storage by the recipient museum. Specialist identification of the wood and leather is recommended and publication standard drawings should be made of the pot quern and the patten.

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APPENDIX 3: Archive Report on the Pottery from an Excavation at Wood Lane School, Fleet, Lincolnshire (WLSF01)

Mark Williams and Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

Four hundred and sixty-one sherds of pottery representing about three hundred and sixty-seven vessels were recovered from the site (Table 1). The material ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern periods. The assemblage mainly comes from well-stratified features on the site. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Table 1: Pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
BLGR	Paffrath-type or blue-grey ware	1050	1200	1	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	53	38
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	32	31
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	9	9
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	5	4
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	80	72
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	7	3
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
ENPO	English Porcelain	1745	1900	1	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	2	2
GLGS	Glazed Greensand Fabrics	1120	1350	1	1
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	25	25
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
NFM	North French Monochrome	1150	1350	2	2
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	1	1
R	Roman pottery	40	400	1	1
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	2	2
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	2	2
SLEMO	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic	1100	1220	1	1
SLEMS	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1150	1230	6	6
SLMCW	South Lincolnshire Medieval Coarseware	1180	1400	7	5

SLQSO	South Lincolnshire Quartz Shell & Oolite	1150	1300	1	1
SLSF	South Lincolnshire Shell & Iron	1150	1300	15	7
SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz (generic)	1150	1500	3	3
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	1	1
SLSTCW	South Lincolnshire Sand-tempered	1000	1150	1	1
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	2	2
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	58	26
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	16	13
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	100	86
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	9	6
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	6	6

Condition

The pottery recovered was in variable condition with most sherds having little post-depositional abrasion. Eleven vessels have cross context joins, although most of these joins are within discrete features. Most of the coarse ware vessels have exterior soot residues and a single vessel has an internal carbonised deposit. One medieval Bourne ware jug or jar has sooting on the base consistent with use on a bed of charcoal. Fourteen vessels have white deposits on the interior surface caused by uric acid or 'kettle fur'. A Stamford ware pitcher or jar, in context 200, has evidence for the cutting of a post-firing slot in the neck of the pot. This may have been an attempt to repair a broken vessel or adapt it for a specific use. Another vessel (an Early Medieval Handmade jar in context 139) has evidence for post-firing incisions, either a pattern or lettering.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of 37 different, identifiable pottery ware types were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A limited range of vessel types, mainly jugs, pitchers, jars and bowls was recovered. A small number of cups and dishes together with a single bunghole vessel were also found.

Almost all of the material dates to between the 12th and 16th centuries (see Table 2) with three probable peaks in the early/mid to mid 12th, the 14th and the late 15th to mid 16th centuries. Our understanding of the development of the two main industries supplying the site (Bourne and Toynton All Saints) is still somewhat limited, due to the lack of groups from long stratified sequences. Recent work suggests that the accepted dates of both industries needs to be revised and that the Bourne D Fabric can now no longer be seen just as a post-medieval phenomena.

Table 2: Vessel counts by chronological period

ceramic period	vessels
Roman	1
Middle Saxon (8th to 9th)	1
Saxo-Norman to early medieval (late 11th to early/mid 13th)	36
Early medieval (12th to early/mid 13th)	14
Early medieval to medieval (12th to 13th)	74
Medieval (13th to 15th)	155
Late medieval to early post-medieval (late 14th to 16th)	53
Post-medieval (16th to early 17th)	14
Early modern (18th to 20th)	18
Not known	1

Roman to Middle Saxon

A single abraded Roman vessel, a Nene Valley Colour Coated beaker, was recovered from the site. The rim of a large, flat-topped vessel, in a shell-tempered fabric is probably a middle Saxon Maxey-type ware dating to the 8th or 9th centuries.

Saxo-Norman to Early medieval

The majority of pottery dating to this period is of post-conquest type, probably of 12th century date. Few chronologically diagnostic features are present on the vessels and most Fabric types are long lived. At least four vessels (all collared pitchers or jars) date to the first half of the 12th century. Of the remaining material, individual vessels cannot be closely dated but associated material suggests that the pottery from ditch 156 dates to the first half of the 12th century and that from ditch 197 and gully 214 belongs to between the last quarter of the 12th and first quarter of the 13th centuries. The Stamford ware vessels (DST and ST) are all good quality jugs, pitchers or jars, probably intended for table use.

Table 3: Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval Pottery Types

Ceramic period	codename	vessels
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	ST	30
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	UNGS	1
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	SLQSO	1
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	SLSF	3
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	SLSTCW	1

Saxo-Norman to early medieval	SNEOT	2
Early medieval	BLGR	1
Early medieval	DST	5
Early medieval	EMX	1
Early medieval	SLEMO	6
Early medieval to medieval	EMHM	72
Early medieval to medieval	GLGS	1

The coarse ware vessels present are mainly handmade globular jars in quartz-tempered fabrics (EMHM); no sources can be identified for these vessels although they are common in South Lincolnshire and East Anglia. In Lincoln these vessels do not continue in use beyond the first quarter of the 13th century. In Boston, however, assemblages suggest that they are still being discarded as contemporary rubbish into the mid, and possibly, the late 13th century. It is therefore probable that some of the eighty-two vessels recovered may be of medieval date. The remaining coarse ware vessels are mainly in a variety of shell-tempered fabrics including a St. Neots-type fabric. Vessel types are limited to jars, bowls and a dish; none of the more unusual forms such as lamps and curfews are present.

A single imported vessel, a Paffrath-type ladle, is of early medieval date.

Medieval

The bulk of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the medieval period, overall more than one hundred and fifty-five of the pottery vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the period between the 13th and mid 15th centuries. As with the earlier material, few chronologically diagnostic features are present on individual vessels. The range of readily identifiable ware types is extremely limited, with the two main industries supplying the site (Bourne and Toynton All Saints) surviving into the post-medieval period.

Table 4: Medieval Pottery Types

period	codename	vessels
medieval	BOUA	31
medieval	ELY	1
medieval	MEDX	25
medieval	NFM	2
medieval	POTT	1
medieval	SLMCW	5
medieval	SLSQ	3
medieval	SLST	1
medieval	TOY	86

Medieval Bourne ware (Healey 1969 and Kerr 1973) possibly starts in the last quarter of the 12th century, with probable production waste of this period present at Baston. Three main medieval Fabrics have been identified; Fabrics A, B and C. Few vessels fall readily into these classic groups and it has become common practise to use A/B, A/C and B/C as further fabric subdivisions. Vessels in Fabric group A/B (12 examples) are the most common type to be found on this site, followed by those in Fabric A (8 examples). Those with characteristic oolitic limestone inclusions in the fabric (Fabrics A/C, B/C and C) are not common on the site (6 vessels). Vessel forms are limited to jugs, jars and bowls although the exact form type of most sherds cannot be determined. No chronologically diagnostic vessels are present in the assemblage.

Production of medieval pottery at Toynton All Saints has traditionally been dated from the late 13th century (Healey 1975 and 1984); more recently vessels found in mid 13th century deposits at Boston suggest that the origins of the ware may begin earlier. Much of the production is conservative with little change in form, fabric and decorative techniques over nearly five centuries. This is the most common medieval ware type to be found on the site with at least eighty-six vessels (TOY) dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries. Sub-fabric groups have been given to all Toynton-type wares (TOY and TB) to determine if there is a chronological sequence or significant distribution pattern. Ten sub-fabrics occurred on this site, with the most common being Fabrics B (19 vessels) and C (17 vessels). Fabric B appears not to be chronologically significant with examples occurring in both medieval and post-medieval pots. Fabric C however is consistently associated with medieval-type vessels in deposits centring on the 14th century. Vessels in Fabrics A, E and J are concentrated in deposits dating to the 13th to 14th centuries. Jugs in these fabrics have applied iron-rich clay strip decoration confirming that these fabrics are likely to be early in the sequence.

Some of the twenty-five non-local vessels are possibly Grimston and Ely-type wares, but this can not be determined without further scientific or specialist examination. Two whiteware vessels with a copper glaze may be Kingston-type ware from the London area. A single possible medieval import (NFM) has tentatively been identified although this may also be a Kingston ware.

Late Medieval to Post-medieval

A moderate amount of pottery dating to this period was recovered from the site. The material is dominated by jugs, jars and bowls in Bourne ware Fabric D. This ware has previously been thought to develop sometime in the mid 15th century, however, occasional sherds turn up in what otherwise would be considered 14th century to mid 15th century deposits and are usually dismissed as intrusive material. The occurrence on this site of eight vessels securely stratified in deposits that appear to be of 14th century date now suggests that this ware was being produced at an earlier date. Subdivision of Fabric D shows that although visually, sherds may appear similar, there is considerable differences

microscopically. Vessels in Fabrics 9 and 10 mainly occur on this site in deposits of 14th century date. This needs to be tested on other sites but suggests that it may be possible to detect early vessels.

Table 5: Late Medieval to Post-medieval Pottery Types

period	codename	vessels
Late medieval to post-medieval	BOU	38
Late medieval to post-medieval	TB	13
Late medieval to post-medieval	SIEG	2
Post-medieval	CIST	9
Post-medieval	FREC	2
Post-medieval	PMLOC	1
Post-medieval	RAER	2

The smaller number of vessels in post-medieval Toynton fabrics (TB), suggest that although Bourne is the major post-medieval supplier to the site, kilns in East Lindsey are still trading to the area. The Toynton-type vessels include jugs, jars, bowls and a single bunghole vessel with a bunghole that is not typical of production at Toynton All Saints itself.

A small number of fineware vessels were found on the site. Nine vessels (all probably small cups) are in Cistercian ware, none of which are decorated. Six imported German stoneware drinking jugs were recovered, the latest probably date to the mid 16th century.

Late Post-medieval to Early Modern

Eighteen vessels of 18th century or later date were found on the site. The majority of the sherds are likely to belong to the later 19th or early 20th centuries and include a plate marked Holbeach Union, possibly from a local workhouse.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a significant assemblage of post-Roman pottery. Few rural excavations produce large groups of well-stratified medieval material. The pottery is mainly in a fresh condition suggesting that most of it has not been disturbed after initial deposition.

The ceramic assemblage suggests that although there may be continuous occupation in the area there are four main peaks of activity, in the first half of the 12th century, the last quarter of the 12th or first quarter of the 13th, the 14th and between the late 15th and mid 16th centuries. The absence on the site of certain types of pottery suggests that there may be gaps in the use of the site. There is a complete lack of Nottingham splashed ware vessels, a common find on mid to late 12th century sites,

neither are there undeveloped Stamford ware jugs of this date. Although there are a number of vessels that could belong to the second half of the 13th century, vessel types usually found at this period (Nottingham and Boston/Lincoln type glazed wares) are absent. In the post-medieval period the latest datable vessels belong to the mid 16th century; none of the late 16th century Glazed Red Earthenwares produced at nearby Boston were found suggesting that the area was not in use during the period between the mid 16th and later 18th centuries.

The assemblage should be retained for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics and forms for a county type series. Two vessels should be drawn for archive and a further ten vessels could be drawn for publication; these vessels are listed as drawable in the action column of the Ceramic Archive .

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Ceramic Dating Archive WLSF01

Mark Williams and Jane Young *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	date	comments
101	late 19th to 20th	
103	12th	
105	mid 13th to 16th	
107	15th to mid 17th	
110	mid 16th	
112	early to mid 19th	
113	late 12th to 13th	
114	mid 13th to 15th	
115	15th ?	
119	late 15th to 16th	
121	late 15th to 16th	
125	late 15th to 16th	
127	late 15th to mid 16th	
128	15th to 16th	
129	mid 15th to 16th	
133	13th to 15th	
139	mid 13th to 14th	
140	13th to 14th	
141	mid 13th to 15th	
142	19th to 20th	
148	15th to 17th	
151	early/mid to mid/late 12th	
154	12th or med	single sherd &? intrusive single tile
155	12th	
160	12th to early/mid 13th	
161	12th to early/mid 13th or med	? Intrusive
163	late 13th to 15th	

context	date	comments
164	mid 13th to 14th	
166	12th to 13th	
168	early/mid to mid 12th	
169	early/mid to mid 12th	
177	15th to 17th	
180	12th ?	
182	mid 13th to 14th	
183	late 12th to 14th	? Intrusive or high resid
188	mid 13th to 14th	
198	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th	
200	mid to late 12th	
204	mid 13th to 14th	
213	late 12th to early/mid 13th	
216	mid 13th to 14th	
235	12th ?	
237	mid 13th to 15th	single sherd
238	mid 13th to 15th	
239	15th to 17th	poor condition
240	14th to 15th	most poor condition
243	mid 13th to 14th	
245	14th ?	
258	mid 13th to early/mid 14th	
262	12th to 13th	
265	12th to 13th	single sherd
267	mid 13th to 14th or 15th to 16th	
268	13th to 14th	
269	mid 13th to 14th	
270	mid 13th to 14th	
271	mid 13th to 14th	
272	13th to 14th	single sherd
273	late 13th to 14th	

context	date	comments
275	mid 13th to mid 14th	
281	13th to 15th	
287	14th ?	
288	mid 13th to 14th	
300	14th to 15th	
305	late 12th to 13th	
308	mid 13th to 14th	

Ceramic Archive WLSF01

Mark Williams and Jane Young *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
101	ENGS		jar	1	1	130		base				19/20th
101	ENGS		jar	1	1	48		base				19/20th
101	ENPO		small vessel	1	1	5	overglaze paint	rim				19th
101	NOTS		bowl	2	1	214	machine dec	rim & base			grey int glaze	19/20th
101	TB		large bowl	1	1	31		rim				
101	TPW		?	1	1	2		BS				19/20th
101	TPW		bowl	1	1	24		rim				19/20th
101	TPW		dish ?	1	1	10		base			---NT ---SE	19/20th
101	TPW		plate ?	1	1	12		base			Holbeach Union (workhouse ?)	19/20th
101	TPW		small bowl ?	1	1	6		rim				19/20th
101	WHITE		?	1	1	2		base				19/20th
101	WHITE		?	1	1	6	blue banded	BS				19/20th
101	WHITE		chamber ?	1	1	30	blue sponge	rim				19th
101	WHITE		flat	1	1	9		base				19/20th
101	WHITE		hollow	1	1	4	green glaze	BS			? Or CREA	19th
101	WHITE		saucer	1	1	15		rim				19/20th
103	EMHM		jar	1	1	88	pressed rim	rim	drawable		soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
103	EMHM		jar	2	1	5		BS			soot	
103	EMHM		jar	1	1	13		BS		vessel 7	soot	
103	SLSF	coarse shell	large jar	5	1	174		rim & BS	drawable	vessel 8	comm coarse shell & mod large fe fine ca cemented sst;handmade;ext soot & over rim edge	
105	TOY	E	jug	1	1	27		BS				
107	BOU	1	jar ?	1	1	5		BS			soot	
107	BOU	1	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS				
107	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS			abraded	
107	MEDX	reduced;fine sandy;hard	small jar	1	1	1		rim			abundant fine subround to round quartz occ flint;int & ext glaze	
110	BOU	1	jar ?	1	1	1		BS			int soot	
110	BOU	3	?	1	1	1		BS				
110	BOU	5	small jug	1	1	32		BS	Fabric type series		mismarked 101	
110	BOU	7	jug	1	1	38		handle			folded strap handle	
110	BOU	7	jug	1	1	112		rim			folded strap handle;mismarked 101	
110	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS				
110	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	23		BS				
110	BOU	7	jug/jar	6	1	226		rim BS & base				
110	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS				
110	BOUA	A	?	1	1	2		BS			ID	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
110	BOUA	A	?	1	1	1		BS				
110	FREC		small drinking jug	1	1	15		rim	drawable		? ID	mid 16th onwards
110	FREC		small drinking jug	1	1	59		base	drawable		mismarked 101	mid 16th onwards
110	GLGS		jug	1	1	6		handle				
110	SLSTCW		?	1	1	1		BS			too small to ID	
110	TB	E	bowl ?	1	1	98		base			mismarked 101	
110	TOY	A	jug	1	1	4	applied fe strip	BS				
110	TOY	A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			glaze	
110	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	26		base				
112	BL		?	1	1	3		BS			Staffs ?	
112	BOU	4	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS				
112	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS				
112	PMLOC		bowl	1	1	32		rim			int brown glaze;red ext slip;prob a coarse TB	
112	TPW		small cup	4	1	59	black print	BS			DR FRANKLIN with several mottos	early to mid 19th
113	BLGR		?	1	1	10		base			? ID as is wide-angled flat base	
113	EMHM		jar	1	1	10		BS				
113	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	7	rectangular roller stamping	BS			reduced green glaze;GRIM/BOUA/ELY tradition;abundant fine quartz0.1-0.2 occ larger occ-mod fe occ shelly limestone	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
114	ST	B/C	pitcher/jar	1	1	2		BS			glaze	
114	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	17		BS			soot	
114	TOY	D	jug/jar	2	1	11		BS				
115	BOU	1	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS				
115	BOU	2	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS			glaze	
115	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	4		BS			int glaze	
115	BOUA	A	jar/bowl	1	1	8		base			int glaze	
115	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	11		BS				
115	TOY	D	small jug	1	1	100		rim	drawable		thick strap handle with central groove;3 upper thumbings slight inturned rim;reduced glaze	late med
119	CIST		cup	1	1	3		BS				
119	TB		bowl/jar	1	1	92		base		vessel 1	int glaze	
119	TB	G	jug/jar	1	1	27		BS	fabric type series			
119	TB	G	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS				
119	TOY	C	jug	1	1	68		BS			cracked in firing	
121	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	18		BS			int dep	
121	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS				
121	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS			int dep	
121	CIST		cup	1	1	2		rim				
121	CIST		cup	1	1	3		BS				
121	CIST		cup	1	1	3		BS			low fired	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
121	CIST		cup ?	1	1	1		BS				
121	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS			soot	
121	MEDX	?;med sandy;hard	jug ?	1	1	3		BS			soot;int glaze;abundant med subround quartz 0.4-0.5 occ -mod greensand	
121	TB		?	1	1	1		BS				
121	TB	B	?	1	1	1		BS				
121	TB	B	bowl/jar	1	1	186		base		vessel 1	int glaze	
121	TB	E	bunghole vessel	2	1	277	pressed bung	bung & BS	record draw		black ext surface;distinctive bung	
121	TB	F	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS				
121	TB	G	?	1	1	5		BS				
125	BOU	1	jug/jar	1	1	30		BS				
125	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS			cu glaze	
125	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	28		base				
125	BOU	9	jar	1	1	43		rim	fabric type series;drawable		folded rim	
125	BOU	9	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS			cu glaze;frag glaze/glass in fabric	
125	CIST		cup	1	1	14		rim	drawable			
125	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		BS			soot	
125	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			soot	
125	TOY	B	small jug	1	1	64		base				

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
125	TOY	F	jug/jar	1	1	5		base	fabric type series			
127	BOU	1	large bowl	1	1	70		BS			int glaze;very worn int surface	
127	BOU	4	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS				
127	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS			glaze;? ID	
127	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			glaze	
127	CIST		cup	1	1	2		BS				
127	CIST		cup	1	1	4		BS				
127	CIST		cup	1	1	6		BS			low fired	
127	RAER		jug	1	1	25		handle			? Or LANG	
127	RAER		short-necked jug	1	1	5		BS				
127	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS			no glaze	
127	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS			glaze	
127	TB	B	bowl/jar	1	1	38		BS		vessel 1	int glaze	
127	TB	G	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS				
127	TB	G	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS				
127	TOY	B	jug/jar	2	1	10		BS			splashed glaze	
127	TOY	H	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			splashed glaze	
128	TB	G	large jug/jar	1	1	24		BS			glaze	
128	TOY	I	jar	1	1	19		rim	fabric type series;drawable			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
129	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS				
133	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		BS			light reduced fabric	
133	MEDX	OX/R/?;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	10		base			comm fine quartz below0.2 sparse-mod calcitic flecks large white clay inclusion	
139	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		BS			post firing incisions ? Lettering	
139	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	13		BS			coarse fabric	
139	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS			glaze	
139	ST	C	jar/pitcher	1	1	22		base			glaze	
139	TOY	E	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS				
139	TOY	I	jug/jar	1	1	12		BS				
140	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	18		BS			comm-abundant fine quartz below 0.2 occ rounded limestone occ larger quartz occ fe very occ aggregate sst	
140	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS			thin walled;comm fine subround quartz belolw 0.2	
141	BOU	9	jar ?	1	1	4		BS				
141	BOUA	A	small jug	1	1	11	thumbed basal edge	base			? ID	
141	TOY	J	jug/jar	1	1	25		BS				
142	ENGS		large bottle	1	1	61		rim				
148	BOU	7	jug/jar	4	1	26		BS			cu specks	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
148	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	3		BS			? GRIM;abundant fine quartz mod calcitic specks	
148	TOY	E	jug/jar	2	1	21		BS				
151	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS			soot	
154	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	3	1	37		BS		vessel 2	glaze	
155	EMHM		jar	2	1	16		BS			soot	
155	EMHM		jar	1	1	12	incised wavy dec	BS				
155	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	1	1	22		BS		vessel 2	glaze	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	7		BS			soot	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS				
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	2		BS			soot	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		BS			soot	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	13		neck			soot	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	21		BS			soot	
157	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS		vessel 7	soot	
157	EMHM		jug ?	1	1	23		UHJ			small strap handle	
157	EMX	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jar	3	1	112		BS		vessel 1	soot;int dep;abundant subround quartz 0.3-0.4 sparse-mod larger greensand;? Grimston area	
157	R	NVCC	BK	1	1	1		BS			abraded	3c+
157	SLEMS		bowl ?	1	1	8		BS			soot;? ID	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
157	SLSF		?	1	1	8		base			soot	
157	SLSF		dish	1	1	24		rim			soot;wheelthrown;? Or SLEMS	
157	SLSF		large jar	1	1	17		BS		vessel 8	soot	
157	SLSF		large jar	1	1	12		rim			soot;wiped ext	
157	ST	B/C ?	3 handled collared pitcher	15	1	166	incised horizontal grooves	rim handle & BS			glaze	
157	ST	B/C ?	collared pitcher	1	1	20		rim		vessel 5	soot;fe slag inclusions	
157	ST	B/C ?	small 3 handled collared pitcher	3	1	81		rim handle & spout			glaze	
160	EMHM		jar	2	1	9		BS			soot	
160	SLEMS		?	1	1	3		BS				
161	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS			glaze	
161	ST	C	?	1	1	5		base				
161	TOY	J	jug	1	1	7		BS			? Intrusive	
163	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	
163	SLEMS		bowl	1	1	111		rim			soot;? ID	
163	SLMCW		small jar	1	1	103		rim			soot	
163	SLSF		large jar	2	1	18		BS		vessel 8	soot	
163	TOY	C	?	1	1	3		BS			soot	
163	TOY	E	?	1	1	3		BS			int soot	
163	TOY	G	jug/jar	1	1	40		BS				

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
163	TOY	G	small jug	1	1	207	frilled base	base			soot patches int & ext	
163	TOY	J	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS				
164	EMHM		jar	1	1	11		rim			soot	
164	EMX	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar/jug	2	1	82		BS		vessel 1	wheelthrown;soot;int dep;comm subround quartz 0.1-0.3 mod large greensand mod fe occ carb veg occ fine limestone/chalk	
164	TOY	B	large bowl ?	1	1	19		BS			very abraded int	
166	EMX	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar/jug	1	1	18		BS		vessel 1	wheelthrown;soot;int dep;comm subround quartz 0.1-0.3 mod large greensand mod fe occ carb veg occ fine limestone/chalk	
166	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	8		BS			glaze	
166	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS			glaze	
168	EMHM		jar	1	1	11		BS			soot;carbonised dep int	
168	EMHM		jar	1	1	9		BS			coarse fabric	
168	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	
168	EMHM		jar	1	1	3	pressed rim	rim			soot	
168	SLSF		large jar	1	1	39		base		vessel 8	soot	
168	ST	B	pitcher	1	1	23		handle			glaze	
168	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	3	1	61		handle & BS		vessel 2	glaze	
168	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS			glaze	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
168	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	10		BS		vessel 6	soot;glaze	
169	EMHM		jar	1	1	14		BS			soot	
169	EMX	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	42		BS		vessel 1	soot;int dep	
169	SLSF		?	1	1	8		base			soot	
169	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	4	1	32		BS		vessel 2	glaze	
169	ST	B/C	collared pitcher	1	1	10		rim		vessel 5	soot	
177	BOU	1	?	1	1	6		BS			abraded;burnt ?;odd sherd	
177	BOU	5	small jug	3	1	151		rim & BS	drawable			
180	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		rim			soot	
180	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	2		BS			comm mixed quartz round-subround mod fe occ flint;spot of glaze on int;prob not LSW	
180	SLEMS		jar	1	1	8		BS			soot;? ID	
180	SLSF		jar	1	1	8		rim			soot	
180	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	1	1	12		BS		vessel 2	glaze	
182	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		BS			soot	
182	MEDX	light firing;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	32	combed dec	BS			abun round-subround quartz 0.3-0.6 some fe stained in clean matrix occ sst mod fe;thin pocked apple green glaze with cu flecks;? Odd BOUA Fabric B	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
182	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	6		BS			int glaze;soot;abundant fine quartz; poss GRIM	
182	MEDX	whiteware;fine-med sandy;hard	lobed cup	1	1	5		BS			fe stained quartz;int & ext glaze cu glaze run	
182	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	6		BS			glaze	
182	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	1		BS			glaze	
182	TOY	A	jug	1	1	16	fe applied strip	BS			int dep;fine end of fabric	
182	TOY	B	jar	1	1	120		base		vessel 1	thick soot broken in use	
183	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS			soot int & ext	
183	MAX	B	large vessel	1	1	10		rim			soot int;flat top rim;post-firing perforation; ? Id or SLSCW drippan	
183	SLEMO		jug	1	1	11		rim			glaze with cu;? ID or STANLY	
183	SLSQ		jar	1	1	10		base			soot	
183	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS			glaze	
183	TOY	B	jar	1	1	5		BS		vessel 1	soot ext & over break	
188	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		rim				
188	MEDX	?;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS			abundant fine subround quartz occ rounded calcitic v occ flint occ fe	
188	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS				
188	TOY	C	bowl ?	1	1	9		BS			int glaze	
198	DST		jug	1	1	5		BS			cu glaze	
198	EMHM		jar	1	1	10	pressed rim	rim			soot	
198	EMHM		jar	1	1	6		BS		vessel 4	soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
198	EMHM		jar	1	1	2		BS			soot	
198	MEDX	light OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	33		BS			ext scraped;com round quartz 0.4-0.6 mod smaller sparse-mod larger well rounded greensand mod rounded fe comm v fine (below0.1) whitespecks mainly visible on surface occ carb veg;thin walled	
200	DST		jug	1	1	2		BS			cu glaze	
200	ELY		jar ?	1	1	8		base			soot;? ID;sparse-mod flint limestone/chalk mod quartz	
200	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			int & ext soot	
200	SLSF		jar	1	1	4		neck			or SLEMS	
200	SNEOT		jar	1	1	67		base		vessel 3	soot ext & part base int	
200	ST	B	collared jar/pitcher	1	1	11		rim			post-firing cut slot ? in neck;glaze	
200	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS			glaze	
200	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	4	1	52		BS		vessel 2		
204	EMHM		jar	1	1	7		BS			soot	
204	EMHM		jar	1	1	2		BS			soot	
204	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	12		rim			rounded cuff rim;abun fine quartz0.2 and below occ larger mod rounded fe;? Odd TOY or similar	
204	TOY	A	jug	1	1	61		LHJ			foliate join;thick int glaze	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
213	BOUA	B/C	jar	1	1	41		BS			soot;int dep	
213	DST	C	jug	1	1	4		BS				
213	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		rim				
213	EMHM		jar	1	1	113		rim				
213	MEDX	light firing;fine-med sandy;med hard	jug	1	1	7		BS			int dep ? Uric acid;pocked cu mottled glaze;comm fine-med subround quartz 0.2-0.3 mod fe	
213	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS			soot;glaze	
216	BOUA	A/B	jar/jug	1	1	14		base			soot from charcoal on base	
216	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	
216	EMHM		jar	1	1	1		BS				
216	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS				
235	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			mismarked as 239;soot	
235	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		neck			mismarked as 239;soot	
235	EMHM		jar	1	1	11		rim			mismarked as 239;soot	
235	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		BS			mismarked as 239;soot	
235	SLEMS		?	1	1	6		base			soot;int leached	
235	SLEMS		bowl ?	1	1	32		base			soot on body but not basal	
235	ST	B/C	3 handled collared pitcher	1	1	4	incised horiz grooves	BS		vessel 2	mismarked as 239;glaze	
237	TOY	C	jar	1	1	8		BS			int dep;soot;cracked during firing	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
238	BOU	11	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			ext black coating	
238	BOU	9	pipkin	2	1	33		BS	drawable	vessel 1		
238	BOUA	A/B	jar/jug	1	1	11		BS				
238	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		base			soot;flat base	
238	MEDX	light oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	tiny jug	1	1	4		rim			fine-med subround quartz occ fe incl fe cemented sst	
238	SLMCW		jar	1	1	46		rim	drawable		everted rim;soot	
238	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS				
238	TOY	B	large jug	2	1	111		LHJ			soot;int dep	
238	TOY	C	small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			white ext slip ?	
239	BOU	2	jar/jug	1	1	2		BS				
239	BOUA	A/B	jar/jug	1	1	1		BS			int glaze	
239	BOUA	B/C	jar/jug	1	1	2		BS			soot;int dep;? ID or SLQO	
239	BOUA	B/C	jar/jug	1	1	2		BS				
239	TOY	D	jug	1	1	7		BS				
239	TOY	D	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	
240	BOUA	A/B	jar/jug	1	1	6		BS				
240	MEDX	whiteware;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	0		BS			cu glaze;? KING	
240	SIEG		jacobkanne ?	1	1	1		BS				
240	SLSQ		large bowl	1	1	35		rim			square everted rim;abun fine rounded quartz med-coarse shell occ flint	
240	TOY	C	jar	1	1	3		BS		vessel 1	int soot ?	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
240	TOY	C	jug	1	1	3		BS				
240	TOY	I	jug	1	1	6		BS				
243	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	2		BS			int & ext soot	
243	BOUA	A/B	bowl ?	1	1	4		BS			int & ext glaze	
243	SLMCW		jar	1	1	46		rim	draw;fabric type series			
243	TOY	C	jar	2	1	67		rim & BS	drawable	vessel 1	soot ext & part int	
245	BOU	10	jar	2	1	15		BS				
245	BOU	10	jar	1	1	20		rim	fabric type series			
245	BOU	10	small jug	1	1	4		BS				
245	BOU	10	small jug	2	1	17		rim			inturned rim	
245	BOUA	A	?	1	1	1		BS				
245	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	1		BS			soot	
245	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	17		BS			soot	
245	BOUA	A/B	jar ?	1	1	5		BS			soot	
245	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS			soot	
245	EMHM		?	1	1	2		BS				
245	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		BS			soot	
245	EMHM		jar	1	1	7		BS				
245	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	5		BS			abundant fine quartz occ shelly limestone;? GRIM	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
245	MISC	dark reduced;fine sandy;hard	small vessel	1	1	1		rim			tiny rim;fine subround quartz	
245	POTT		?	1	1	9	incised dec	BS			soot	
245	SLMCW		jar	3	1	73		rim & BS			soot	
245	TOY	?	large jug	2	1	50	complex applied ffe strip dec	BS		vessel 9		
245	TOY	C	jar	1	1	16		BS		vessel 1	int soot	
245	TOY	C	large jug	1	1	72		handle			grooved oval handle	
245	TOY	C	large jug	1	1	74		LHJ				
245	TOY	D	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS			soot;int & ext glaze	
245	TOY	D	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS				
245	TOY	E	jug	1	1	5	fe applied strip	BS				
245	TOY	E	jug	1	1	15		BS			soot;int dep	
245	TOY	G	jug	1	1	7		BS				
245	TOY	G	jug	1	1	6		BS				
245	TOY	I	jug/jar	3	1	9		BS				
245	TOY	J	jug	1	1	7	multi grooves	BS			? ID	
258	BOUA	A/C	jar ?	1	1	4		BS			soot	
258	BOUA	A/C	jar ?	1	1	5		BS			soot	
258	DST		jug ?	1	1	3		BS			cu specks	
258	DST		jug ?	1	1	3		BS			cu specks	
258	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS				

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
258	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	
258	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			int soot	
258	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS			glaze ?	
258	TOY	B	small jug	1	1	13		base				
258	TOY	C	jug	1	1	3	fe dot dec	BS			oxid	
258	TOY	D	jug	1	1	15	fe dot dec	BS				
262	EMHM		jar	3	1	24		BS			soot	
262	EMHM		jar	1	1	114		BS			soot	
265	EMHM		jar	3	1	39	pressed rim	rim & BS			soot	
267	BOU	3	small jug	1	1	3		BS				
267	BOUA	C	jar	1	1	7		BS				
267	NFM		jug	1	1	4		BS			cu glaze;? ID or KING	
267	NFM		jug	1	1	2		BS				
267	SNEOT		jar	1	1	7		BS			soot	
267	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS			int dep;oxid	
267	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS				
267	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	5	multi grooves	BS			int soot	
267	TOY	C	jug	1	1	34		rim			upright rim	
267	TOY	C	large jug/jar	1	1	21		BS				
267	TOY	C	small jug	1	1	6	thumbed base	base				
268	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		BS			soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
268	MEDX	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	9		BS			? BOSTLT;red slip;abun mixed subround-round quartz most 0.3-0.6 mod fe v occ flint	
268	ST	B	pitcher	1	1	12		rim			very abraded	
268	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	6		BS			glaze	
269	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	3		BS			int glaze	
269	BOUA	?	jar/bowl	1	1	48		base		vessel 1	soot;int glaze	
269	BOUA	A	jug	1	1	25		BS			soot;? ID or ELY	
269	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS				
269	MEDX	whiteware;fine-med sandy	jug	1	1	3		BS			cu glaze;? KING	
269	SLQSO		jar	1	1	6		BS			soot;int dep	
269	SLST		?	1	1	13		base			soot	
269	TOY	A	bowl	1	1	5		BS			int glaze	
269	TOY	B	jar/jug	1	1	26		base			soot ext & over broken edge;int dep;broken in use	
269	TOY	J	jug	1	1	35	neck rilling & multi cordons	neck	fabric type series		thick glaze	
269	UNGS		jar	1	1	5		BS			soot;thin walled;fabric inc occ flint	
270	TOY	B/J	jug	1	1	20		BS			int & ext soot	
270	TOY	E	jug	1	1	12		BS				
270	TOY	J	jug	1	1	6	applied vert strip	BS				
271	BOU	?	pipkin	1	1	57		soot	drawable	vessel 1	thin walled;soot;lip;everted rim	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
271	EMHM		?	3	3	3		BS			soot	
271	EMHM		?	1	1	1		BS			soot;? ID	
271	EMHM		?	1	1	3		BS			soot	
271	EMHM		?	1	1	2		BS			soot	
271	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS			soot	
271	EMHM		small jar	1	1	3		base			soot	
271	TOY	-	?	2	2	2		BS				
271	TOY	-	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS			flake	
271	TOY	A	large jug	2	1	80	complex fe strip dec	BS		vessel 9	glazed has crawled & peeled off	
271	TOY	E	jug	1	1	5		BS				
271	TOY	J	jug	1	1	2		BS			? ID	
271	TOY	J	jug	1	1	14		BS			? ID	
271	TOY	J	jug	1	1	5		BS			? Id;pitted glaze	
271	TOY	J	jug	1	1	50		base				
271	TOY	J	jug	2	1	56	multi grooves & cordons	shoulder			thick brown glaze	
271	TOY	J	large jug	1	1	85		BS				
272	BOUA	?	jar/bowl	1	1	165		base		vessel 1	soot;int glaze	
273	BOU	9	jar	1	1	10		BS	drawable	vessel 1		
273	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	1		BS			soot	
273	EMHM		jar	1	1	6		BS				
273	EMHM		jar	1	1	3		BS			soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
273	MEDX	OX/R/OX;very fine sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	40		base			sim to vess from BSE01 at Boston;micaceous fabric;? Humber type	
273	TOY	E	jug	1	1	12		BS			int soot	
275	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	14		BS			int dep;glaze;soot	
275	SLMCW		jar	1	1	27		base	fabric type series		soot	
275	TOY	D	jug	1	1	186		handle			odd broad grooved strap handle finely made	
281	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	12		BS			abundant quartz 0.1-0.2 occ larger occ fe slightly micaceous;?? GRIM/BOUA/ELY	
287	BOU	9	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS			? ID	
287	EMHM		?	1	1	3		BS				
287	EMHM		?	1	1	2		BS				
287	MEDX	reduced;fine sandy;hard	small jug/jar	1	1	2		BS			abundant fine quartz;reduced glaze	
287	SLSQ		large bowl/drippa n	1	1	19		rim			soot	
287	TOY	C	jug	1	1	10		BS			? Soot int	
288	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	14		base				
288	TOY	J	jug/jar	1	1	30		BS				
300	SIEG		small short necked jug	1	1	12		rim				
300	TOY	C	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS			soot;? ID	
305	BOUA	A/B	?	1	1	13		base			soot ext & over break;int dep ?	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
305	EMHM		jar	1	1	2		BS			? ID or EST	
308	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	3		BS			abundant fine subround to round quartz occ-mod larger round mod fe;?? GRIM	
308	MEDX	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS			abundant fine subround to round quartz occ-mod larger round mod fe;?? GRIM	
308	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS				
308	TOY	G	jug	1	1	9		BS				
308	TOY	J	jug	1	1	19		BS				
308	TOY	J	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS				

APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone and Environmental Report
Wood Lane School, Fleet – WLSF01
Environmental Archaeology Report

Introduction

An excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in the grounds of Wood Lane School, Fleet and uncovered a series of Medieval pits and other features. A series of samples were taken from the deposits and eight were submitted for processing, environmental assessment and analysis to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (Table 1). In addition a small sample of hand collected animal bone was submitted for study.

Table 1: Wood Lane School. Samples taken for environmental analysis

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	feature	date
21	148	17	Fill of pit 149	mid 15th-17th C
23	163	30	Fill of pit 167	mid 13-mid 14th C
24	245	30	Fill of pit 236	14th C ?
28	271	30	Fill of pit 266	mid 13-mid 14th C
29	273	30	Fill of pit 266	14th C ?
31	121	20	Fill of pit 116	late 15-mid 16th C
32	107	22	Fill of pit 104	15-17th C
33	110	30	Fill of pit 109	mid 16th C

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. For sample 29, from a waterlogged deposit, a 0.3mm mesh flotation sieve was used and the resulting flot was stored damp. The dry volume of the remaining flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. A total of 209 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The residue of each sample was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and an estimate was made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale recovered. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using up to x30 magnification and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3. Selected material was subsequently taken to full analysis and is presented in Tables 4 and 5.

Results

All the samples apart from the waterlogged one were composed of a matrix of find sands and silts, ultimately derived from marine sediments. The sampled deposits range in date from the 13th to the 16/17th century and are all rich in archaeological and environmental material. All samples produced pottery, fired earth, marine shell and animal bone in varying quantities.

Small finds included iron objects, non-ferous objects, glass, leather and slag (Table 2). Coal is present in samples from the mid 13th century onwards and was clearly one of the sources of fuel, although charcoal was present and abundant throughout (Table 3). The presence of large quantities of hammerscale in several of the samples indicates that iron smithing was conducted at the site although only one sample produced any smithing slag. It is very unlikely that hammerscale at these concentrations, and so consistently present in the samples, could have been transported to the site. Small fragments of fuel ash slag were present in most flots, particularly context 107.

Table 2: Wood Lane School. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context	sample volume (l)	residue volume (l)	pot no/wt (g)	fired earth (g)	coal	mag. (g.)	ham'r-scale no.	marine shell (g)	bone (g)	comments
21	148	17	1.6	7/53	1		1	35+	1113	12	
23	163	30	0.85	12/53	52		14	100+	20	37	Fired silts; Fe x2
24	245	30	1.2	26/65	3	41	12	500+	281	100	Slag – 21g; Fex3; non-Fex3
28	271	30	2.5	19/48	2	37	11	100+	421	40	Fex3; non Fex2 (Pb?)
29	273	30	2	3/9		5			71	9	Leather x1
31	121	20	0.65	14/28	3	12	7	50+	5	21	Glass; Fex3; non-Fex3 – wire/pins
32	107	22	0.5	4/5	64	3	2	15	1	141	Fex5; non-Fex3 – Cu pin
33	110	30	0.5	13/25	6	41	4	50+	1	92	Glass; non-Fex2

The late medieval/early post-medieval context 148 included a dump of cockle shells, and although no other sample had such a large shell component, cockles tended to dominate the shellfish assemblages. Mussel, oyster and whelk were the other edible species recovered. Bird eggshell, almost certainly chicken was present in all samples and abundant in contexts 163, 245 and 271, both 163 and 271 also included thicker shell which might derive from goose eggs. Chicken and probable goose bones were also present and a small bird ulna that has not been identified. Other dietary remains include fish bone (see below), cattle, sheep and pig, and charred grain (see below).

The contemporary wild vertebrate fauna is represented by frog, toad, field vole, a shrew, mole, and house mouse, the latter commensal with humans. A very few snail shells were recovered. A few shells of *Cecilioides acicula* are possibly intrusive, but shells of *Vallonia excentrica*, *Planorbis leucostoma* and *Valvata cristata* are contemporary. *V. excentrica* is a grassland species while the other two occur in aquatic habitats.

The Plant macrofossils

Andrea Snelling

Given the time constraints on the project and the unexpected richness of the samples, a less in-depth study was made of the plant macrofossil material from the eight samples. The flots from the samples were quickly scanned to assess the richness of the charred seed component and a decision was made on the percentage of the flot to be studied. These percentages are recorded in Table 4. It was not possible to identify all the individual species present, particularly of the wild seed component, but an indication of presence has been recorded on the table. All figures on the table represent what would be expected if the whole flot had been looked at, such that they have been multuplied up from the fraction sorted. The general

Table 3: Wood Lane School. Environmental finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	flot vol. (ml)	char-coal *	charred grain *	charred chaff *	charred seed *	marine shell *	egg-shell wt g.	fish bone *	snails *	Comment – the botanical remains are presented in detail in Table 4 and the fish in Table 5
21	148	17	42	5/5	4		3	5	1	1	1	Cockle, mussel, tellen, barnacle, goose size, small bird, rodent, frog/toad, fish, *Vallonia excentrica*
23	163	30	260	2/3	5		3	3	3	5		Cockle, mussel, pig, field vole, house mouse, frog/toad, chicken, fish
24	245	30	50	5/5	5		3	4	4	5	1	Cockle, mussel, oyster, tellen, barnacle, sheep, pig, mole, field vole, frog/toad, chicken, fish, *V. excentrica*, *Planorbis leucostoma*
28	271	30	96	3/5	5	3	5	5	4	3	1	Cockle, mussel, oyster, whelk, pig, sheep, field vole, shrew, frog/toad, stickleback, chicken, goose size, fish, *V. excentrica*, *Succinea* sp.
29	273	30	500		3		3	3	+	1		Cockle, mussel, pig, chicken, fish
31	121	20	100	2/5	4	1	2	2	<1	3		Cockle, mussel, pig, rabbit, rodent, frog/toad, stickleback, fish
32	107	22	135	5/5	2		5	1	<1	5	1	Cockle, mussel, calf, cattle, pig, sheep, field vole, frog/toad, chicken, fish, *V. excentrica*, *Valvata cristata*
33	110	30	75	2/4	2		2	2	<1	3		Cockle, mussel, cattle, field vole, frog/toad, stickleback, chicken, fish

*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250

identification of the cereals follows Van der Veen (1992) and the wild habitat information follows Stace (1997).

The eight samples come from seven medieval pits, which are in general relatively rich in plant macrofossil material. Modern plant material was present in most of the samples in the form of rootlets, twigs and uncharred seeds. A few specimens of the blind burrowing snail, *Cecilioides acicula* were also encountered and all of these are considered to be contaminants (apart from the seeds in the waterlogged sample). One sample was treated as a waterlogged sample but also produced some charred grain (sample 29). Charred cereal was present in the remaining seven samples and was relatively rich in five of the samples, producing more than 5 grains per litre (Table 4). In six of the seven 'charred' samples, wheat dominated over barley and although these wheat grains were not identified to species (due to the time constraints) the majority appeared to be of the free threshing varieties (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), which is a 'typical' crop of the medieval period. The identity of this crop is also confirmed by the presence of a moderate amount of chaff from free threshing wheat in sample 23. A few possible spelt (*Triticum spelta*) grains were also recognized which could represent remnants of a past crop but no spelt chaff was identified and so this species cannot be confirmed (there is some overlap in grain morphology between the wheat species and it is only when the chaff of a particular species is present that its presence can be verified). The barley in the samples was of the hulled variety (*Hordeum vulgare*) with both twisted and straight grains identified. The ratio of straight to twisted grains is approximately 0.5, which would suggest the six-rowed variety, although given that it was not possible to identify all of the grains, the two-rowed variety may also be present. A few grains of rye (*Secale*) and oat (*Avena*) were recorded but were represented by one or two individuals only and so probably represent weeds of cultivation rather than crops in their own right. Straw nodes and fragments were present in all of the samples and are generally indicative of an early crop processing stage (Hillman 1982).

Chaff was present in two samples only (samples 23 and 31). This was in a moderate amount for sample 23, and included both free threshing wheat and barley rachis; and by one or two pieces in sample 31. The presence of chaff from free threshing cereals is not a common occurrence in charred plant assemblages as Boardman and Jones (1990) have indicated that it rarely survives on archaeological sites. This is because the processes involved in preparing such crops do not require parching to remove the husks from the grain. It's presence in these samples could suggest either a whole spoiled crop was burnt, an accident of some form, or mixing from a number of sources.

The weeds in the samples were not fully identified and in general only an indication of presence has been made. Most commonly encountered were *Rumex* spp (docks), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), small Fabaceae (small seeded legumes) and Poaceae (grasses). Given that most were unidentified to species level it is difficult to comment on habitat information, although in general cultivated or open grassland habitats may be suggested.

The dominance of wheat species in most of the samples could suggest that this was the most important crop to the inhabitants of the site and that they generally represent fairly clean samples. Although the weed species were not counted the abundance rating indicates that in most samples grain is the richest component, apart from sample 33 and the waterlogged sample 29. The moderate amount of chaff and weeds in sample 23 is indicative of an uncleaned crop in an early stage of processing, which is supported by the straw nodes and

Table 4: The botanical remains from Wood Lane School

	context	**148**	**271**	**163**	**245**	**273**	**121**	**107**	**110**
	sample	**21**	**23**	**24**	**28**	**29#**	**31**	**32**	**33**
	vol. soil (l)	17	30	30	30	30	20	22	30
	vol. flot (ml)	42	260	50	96	500	100	135	75
	% of flot sorted	100%	28%	25%	25%	5%	75%	100%	100%
cereal									
cf. *Triticum aestivum/durum*	free threshing wheat							6	
Triticum spp.	wheat spp.	126	1784	252	640		77	1	
Hordeum vulgaris	barley	29	905	24	48		28	1	5
cf. *Hordeum vulgaris*	cf barley	12	263	24	68		6	4	4
cf. *Secale cereal*	cf. Rye						2		1
indet. cereal		64	796	88	240	60	42	17	10
indet frags.		**	****		***		***	*	*
chaff			***				*		
Hordeum rachis internode	barley rachis		*						
Triticum spp.	wheat		*				*		
weeds		***	*****					*****	
Ranunculus repens type	buttercup						*		4
cf. *Papaver* spp.	poppy					*			
Urtica spp.	nettle					*			
Chenopodium spp.	goosefoot		*			*		*	2
Atriplex spp.	oraches								1
Agrostemma githargo L.	corncockle		*			*			
Polygonum spp.	knotgrasses				4	*			
Rumex spp.	docks		*	*		*	5	*	4
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	wild radish			8	24				
Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum spp.	vetches/pea		*		12		10	8	2
Fabaceae (small)	pea family		*				3		
umbelliferae	carrot family					*			
cf *Plantago lanceolata* L.	ribwort plantain						*	*	4
Galium spp.	bedstraws		*						
Sambucus spp.	elder							*	
cf. *Anthemis cotula* L.	stinking mayweed						2		
Carex spp	sedges						3	*	17
cf. *Avena* spp.	oat			4	8				
cf. *Bromus* spp.	brome				8		1	*	1
Poacecae indet.	grasses		*	92	40		4	*	1
Poacecae indet (small).							5		
indet.				40	32	*	3		38
straw frag		*	**	*	*	*	**	***	**
Total grain		231	3748	388	996	60	155	23	20
Total weeds		***	*****	**	**	***	**	*****	**
Total chaff			***				*		
grain/litre		13.6	124.9	12.9	33.2	2.0	7.8	1.0	0.7
wheat:barley		3.07317	1.5274	5.25	5.51724		2.26471	1.4	0
% indet		0.27706	0.21238	0.2268	0.24096	1	0.27097	0.73913	0.5
wheat		126	1784	252	640	0	77	7	0
barley		41	1168	48	116	0	34	5	9

- = present, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = 250+
- # grain in this sample is charred and the remainder of the plants are waterlogged.

fragments. The absence of chaff in the other samples could be a preservation factor as discussed above or may represent later stages of the processing sequence, although the straw nodes and weeds may indicate a degree of mixing.

Given the composition of the samples as displayed in Tables 2 and 3, it would seem that the pits functioned as receptacles for a variety of types of debris of domestic and industrial origin. This skews the interpretaion of the charred botanical component in that if this is all rubbish then the wheat rich component may be the unwanted fraction in some of the samples and the barley rich fraction is being used for a domestic (or other) purpose, for which there may be no record. The generally unknown circumstances of whether a sample has been deliberately or accidentally burnt and it's presence in an environment where mixing from a variety of sources may occur hinders a clear interpretation of what the samples represent.

From this limited study of the botanical remains from Wood Lane School it is clear that both barley and free threshing wheat were utilised. Given the presence of chaff, small weeds and straw nodes, it is likely that the crops were grown and processed locally. Wheat dominates in nearly all of the samples but the importance of barley is not clear. Samples 32 and 33 from the later medieval period are less rich in grain (although they remain rich in other debris) and could indicate that large scale processing has moved to another part of the site. Further work on the weed assemblages may indicate further information on habitat and growing conditions of the crops.

The Fish
Alison Locker

Fish bones were recovered from eight sieved samples from seven medieval pits. All the bones were small and from small fish, except for two ray denticles. In some samples bones showed evidence of burning to varying degrees. Scales survived in four samples.

The following species were identified; ray (Rajidae), eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), conger eel (*Conger conger*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*), shad (*Alosa fallax*), pike (*Esox lucius*), cyprinid (Cyprinidae), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), small gadid (Gadidae), garfish (*Belone belone*), stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), scombrid (Scombridae), plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), flounder (*Platichthys flesus*), plaice/flounder, sole (*Solea solea*) and flatfish indet.

Today the site is approximately seven miles from the sea and about the same distance between the rivers Welland and Nene, with many small streams close by. The variety and size of the fish identified reflects localised exploitation of marine and freshwater resources. The comments on fish biology are taken from Wheeler 1978.

Table 5 summarises the fish identified from each sample and shows a general similarity in the common species identified, namely the flatfishes and particularly plaice and flounder. Eel and herring are present in most samples but in small numbers, except for eel in 23, though even here the vertebrae total fewer than are found in a single individual. The large number of bones assigned to the plaice/flounder category reflect the difficulties in reliably separating these two species and specific identifications have usually been based on the premaxilla and dentary. Sole was identified from vertebrae in one sample, 24, which showed the greatest range of species, including shad and cyprinid (identified from two dentaries similar to bream, *Abramis brama*).

Sprat and garfish were identified from both 24, and the other largest sample, 23. Conger eel and scombrid (c.f. mackerel, *Scomber scombrus*) were also identified from the latter. The robust spines and their attachments of the 3 spined stickleback are likely to be accidental inclusions as part of a netting of small fish, or the stomach contents of a larger predatory fish like pike, though the pike represented here are too small.

Table 5. Fish remains from the samples.

Sample/context		21/148	23/163	24/245	28/271	29/273	31/121	32/107	33/110	total
Ray	denticle			2						2
Eel	skull		1		2				1	
	vert	1	71	7	6		7		8	104
Conger eel	vert		1							1
Herring	skull		1	1						
	vert		2	6	3		2	2	2	19
Sprat	vert		3	2						5
Shad	skull			1						1
Pike	skull						1			
	vert	1					2			4
Cyprinid	skull			2						2
Haddock	skull			1						
	vert		4							5
Whiting	skull		2							
	vert		6							8
Small gadid	skull			1						
	vert			1						2
Garfish	skull		2	1						3
Stickleback	sp/sk		1	3			1			5
Scombrid	vert		2							2
Plaice	skull		2	2			2	3		9
Flounder	skull			1						1
Plaice/flounder	skull		22	28	20	1	9	28	2	
	vert	1	31	131	38		16	130		457
Sole	vert			10						10
Flatfish	vert		71						1	72
Indet	skull			3						
	vert	1	6	23	10	1		5		49
Total		**4**	**228**	**226**	**79**	**2**	**40**	**168**	**14**	**761**

sp/sk = spine or skull fragment

The marine species; ray, conger eel, whiting, haddock, garfish and mackerel can all be found in inshore waters either as part of an adult seasonal migration or as immature fish. Herring and sprat were seasonally netted in great numbers in the North Sea as well as entering rivers together as small immature fish, eaten as 'whitebait', though the bones here are from more mature individuals.

Plaice can be found in estuaries and along the shoreline, as can young sole. Flounder are also found in the tidal reaches of rivers and into freshwater. All the flatfishes identified here came from small fish around 15-20 cms in length and weighing around 100 – 150 gms. These represent a small resource unless caught in very large numbers. There are 429 vertebrae from

all flatfish, which divided by the average number of vertebrae in one flounder (35) equals 12 fish from all samples. These small fish could have been trapped along the shoreline along with conger eel, represented by a single small vertebra from an immature fish.

Fishing and trapping in rivers and streams would have caught pike, possibly bream and also migratory fish such as eel and shad, a relative of the herring which migrates into tidal reaches to spawn.

Some differences between samples, in the range of fish, distribution of elements and degree of burning were noted and these are described below by individual sample. Scales and indeterminate fin rays and featureless fragments were not included in the table. Only those unidentified bones, which are potentially identifiable, have been counted.

Sample 21, context 148, pit 149; no burning was noted or distortion, The pike vertebrae is from a small fish around 15 cms in length.

Sample 23, context 163, pit 167; eel vertebrae included 4 burnt black out of 71 and one of the burnt vertebrae was compressed. Whiting included a burnt dentary and basioccipital while 3 of 4 haddock vertebrae were burnt. The scombrid caudal vertebrae were thickened and burnt grey. Of the flatfishes 68 vertebrae and 1 articular were burnt black and 3 vertebrae burnt white. A herring vertebra was distorted. The 3 sprat vertebrae were burnt, as was a small gadid precaudal vertebra. The two fragments of garfish dentary/premaxilla were burnt black. Some indeterminate fin rays were also burnt. Scales were present, these were cycloid and featureless.

Sample 24, context 245, pit 236. Burning was also observed in this sample; including an eel vertebra burnt black and plaice/flounder small vertebrae. Otoliths of haddock and whiting were identified, as well as a shad maxillary, two ray denticles and two cyprinid dentaries, possible bream. A fragment of garfish dentary/premaxilla was present and two unidentified fragments of a sharply toothed pharyngeal.

Sample 28, context 271, pit 266 was mostly flatfish of around 15-20 cms with one extreme caudal vertebra from a larger fish of approximately 35 cms. A few burnt vertebrae (4) were among the unidentifiable material. Also from pit 266; sample 29, context 273 comprised a plaice/flounder urohyale and a rib/ray fragment from a larger fish than generally found here which was slightly 'greasy' in texture and black.

Sample 31, context 121, pit 116 included a small pike dentary, a stickleback spine, a few herring and eel vertebrae but largely flatfish, the two premaxillae were closest to plaice. Scales were mostly the featureless cycloid type but also a few percoid scales, though there was no other evidence to support the presence of perch (*Perca fluviatilis*).

Sample 32, context 107, pit 104 was all flatfish except for 2 herring vertebrae. Some of the flatfish vertebrae were burnt, as were the indeterminate vertebrae, both black and at greater intensity to white. Plaice was positively identified from premaxillae and a dentary.

Sample 33, context 110, pit 109 was a small sample, including a burnt eel vertebra and scales both cycloid and percoid.

It is evident from the above descriptions that the pits contained the remains of small fish, around the 20 cms size and a number of their bones had been burnt at varying degrees of intensity. The burnt bones were largely vertebrae, though the significance of this may relate to the abundance of vertebrae compared to skull remains. The distorted or compressed vertebrae are few and insufficient evidence alone for cess. Only 2 skull bones of herring were present and 2 of eel. However, for flatfish there was good representation of the head. Again this may be a feature of the sample size rather than indicating preferential survival (though flatfish bones seem to be robust) or selective disposal of fish remains, the latter being unlikely with such small individuals.

There is no indication of fish from the 'commercial' deep water fisheries of the Middle Ages as primarily represented by cod and also other large gadids. Herring are also surprisingly few and the bulk of the fish are represented by small flatfishes likely to have been trapped on the local shoreline. The concentration on locally abundant fish restricted to one type may be a reflection of the low status of this village community . The other species, such as shad and garfish, are in such low numbers as to be restricted to a record of occurrence, rather than measurable as a food resource.

Excavated Animal bone

A small collection of 256 animal bones was made during the excavation, and the bulk of these were obtained from the fills of 13-15th century features. The preservation of the bone was generally good and only one bone was classified as slightly eroded with surface pitting. The collection is not heavily fragmented and has a fragmentation index (total number of zones/total number of fragments) of 1.04, each bone fragment on average carrying one diagnostic zone. Nearly 16% of the bone fragments show evidence of dog gnawing, while 22% carry evidence of butchery in the form of chop, cut or saw marks. The bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see attached Key) and the catalogue is attached to this report.

Horse, cattle, sheep, pig, hare, cat, chicken, domestic duck and domestic goose have all been specifically identified in the assemblage and the fragment numbers are summarsied by period in Table 6.

Table 6. Frequency of fragments of each taxa in the hand collected animal bone assemblage

species	e-med	med	l-med	pm	mod	und
Horse		3	2	1	1	
Cattle	2	44	9	1	13	4
Cattle size	4	33	17	3	7	6
Sheep/goat	7	25	4		8	2
Sheep		3				
Sheep size		8	2			
Pig	4	14	6	2	2	4
Hare	1					
Cat		1				
Chicken		4			1	
Duck	1					
Goose	1	1		1		
Unidentified	1	1	2			

This assemblage is small and cannot be used for any detailed analysis of the dietary or pastoral economy of the site, but some comments can be made concerning the medieval and late medieval assemblages.

Cattle fragments predominate in the assemblage, followed by sheep and then pig. No goat bones were identified in the assemblage and all sheep/goat fragments have been treated as sheep for the purposes of these analyses. However if diagnostic zones are used for assessing relative frequency sheep are 30% more abundant than cattle and pig are relatively more I,portant than the fragment data suggest. This variation is due to a greater level of fragmentation of the cattle bones which have a fragmentation index of 0.88 by comparison with sheep (index of 2.5) and pig (index of 1.6). These differences are possibly associated with a significantly higher level of butchery of the cattle bones.

The medieval cattle include bones from calves, immature and adult beasts, while the sheep also include lambs, immature and adult animals. The pigs were largely immature.

Discussion

The samples from this site were much richer than expected and indicate a relatively high concentration of both domestic and industrial activity at the site. It is evident that iron smithing was carried out in the immediate vicinity and the occurrence of high concentrations of hammerscale in the mid 13/14th and 14th century samples suggests that this was a 13/14th century industry. The lower concentrations in later features could possibly be re-deposited although it might indicate continuity of this trade at the site. There is some indication that crop processing activities may also have been undertaken during this period with cereal chaff and straw fragments fairly abundant in context 271. The very richness of the grain in this context, 124 grains per litre, and the presence of chaff suggests accidental burning in a farm or toft context which grew its own grain. The bulk of the remainder of the other environmental evidence from the site is indicative of domestic rubbish, mainly food waste, although two distorted fish vertebrae in context 163 might indicate faecal material (Wheeler and Jones 1989).

The diet included shellfish, marine fish – locally available in the Wash, other marine species probably caught further out to sea, freshwater fish, chicken and probably goose eggs, chicken, duck, goose, hare, cattle, sheep and pig meat, and wheat and barley. Other food stuffs unfortunately will not have survived. Despite a relatively extensive species list most of this food was probably locally available and would not have required trading with the local towns such as Kings Lynn. There is a marked absence of fish from the commercial deep water fisheries of the medieval period and even the herring, a commercial but 'cheap' fish (Dyer 1994) occur in lower frequency than typically. Fishermen operating out of the local landing place could have supplied all the marine resources among which plaice, flounder and cockles predominate and were readily available in the Wash. The freshwater fishes and agricultural products could all have been procured in the village or local dykes if not actually grown or caught by the occupants of the site.

With all the samples deriving from pits, that may have been in the back yard or garden area of a toft fronting onto the road, the functional character of the site appears largely to have been rubbish disposal. Perhaps the front of the toft included a smithy in the 14th century and grain,

vegetables and fowl and others animals were grown and kept on land to the rear. In general this evidence indicates a broad range of foodstuffs, but lacks any evidence for status.

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

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		
		INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
	2. diastema		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
	4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
	5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
	6. angle		7. body of ischium
	7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
	8. mandibular foramen		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
			6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		7. distal trochlea
	2. glenoid cavity		8. trochanter tertius
	3. origin of the distal spine		
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
			5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS	1. head		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
	2. greater tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
	3. lesser tubercle		
	4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
	5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior
	7. capitulum		
	8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
	9.		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
	0.		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
	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 Wood Lane School, Fleet – WLSF01

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	101	BOS	AST	1	L		1				L1-64.8 L2-59.6 Bp-43.8 Bd-40 Dd-30.9		COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	CAL	1	R		23	CH	DG				PROX END CHEWED OFF-PROX AND DISTAL ENDS CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	4	CH					ANT PUBIS-CHOPPED THRU ACETAB	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	INN	1	L	EN	7		DG				ISCHIUM-POST-CHEWED	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	INN	1	R		2		DG				ANT ILIUM WITH SACRAL SCAR-ANT CHEWED	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	MAN	1	R		8						POST VENTRAL FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	SCP	1	L		4	S					MID BLADE FRAGMENT WITH SPINE-SAWN OBLIQUELY BOTH ENDS	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL CRANIAL FRAGMENT BLADE	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	SCP	1	R			S					DISTAL CRANIAL MARGIN OF BLADE AND SPINE-BOTH ENDS SAWN OBLIQUELY	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	SCP	1	R		5	S					DISTAL CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-BOTH ENDS SAWN	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	SCP	1	R			S					MID CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-BOTH ENDS SAWN	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	TIB	1	L								PROX POST SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	BOS	ULN	1	L	PF	123	S			DPA-72.4 SDO-56 LO-118		PROX HALF-SAWN THRU SHAFT	4
WLSF01	101	CHIK	ULN	1	R								DISTAL END AND SHAFT-DMAGED	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT RIB FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET- 2 PIECES	4
WLSF01	101	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	101	EQU	MTC	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	FEM	1	L		4	S					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-MIDSHAFT SAWN THRU-CUT MARKS ON SHAFT	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789				BT-41.8 HT-26		DISTAL HALF- 2 PIECES	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	HUM	1	R		5	CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-SHAFT CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	MTC	1	F				DG				DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12		DG		Bp-23.5 Dp-22.6 SD-13.2		PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED-ADULT	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	SKL	1	L		2						CONDYLE	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	SKL	1	R		9			gh12 l11J6K1			MAXILLA WITH MOLAR ROW	4
WLSF01	101	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4	CH					PROX MIDSHAFT-SL POROUS-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	101	SUS	SCP	1	L	DN	3	S	DG				NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-SAWN THRU GLENOID-POROUS-JUV-CHEWED	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	101	SUS	SCP	1	R	DN	235	S					GLENOID-NECK AND DISTAL SHAFT-SHAFT SAWN THRU AND RIGHT ANGLES AND AXIALLY	4
WLSF01	103	OVCA	MAN	1	R		27			fgh12l10J3K0		P	HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW-DP2 TWISTED AT RIGHT ANGLES	4
WLSF01	105	SUS	TIB	1	R	DN	7	CH					DISTAL THIRD SHAFT-MIDSHAFT END CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	107	GOOS	HUM	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	110	BOS	SKL	1	L		5						SUPRAORBITAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL	4
WLSF01	110	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	110	CSZ	SKL	2	F								VENTRAL FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	110	SUS	AST	1	R		1		DG				COMPLETE BUT CHEWED	4
WLSF01	115	BOS	FEM	1	L			CH					MIDSHAFT- 2 PIECES-PROX PART ZONE 4	4
WLSF01	115	BOS	MTT	1	L		12	CH					PROX HALF- 2 PIECES-SHAFT CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	115	BOS	SCP	1	L			CH					DISTAL CARANIAL MARGIN OF BLADE AND SPINE-SPINE CHOPPED FROM DISTAL-POROUS ILIV	4
WLSF01	115	BOS	ULN	1	R		23	KN	DG				PROX ARTICULATION-PROX END CHEWED-SHAFT CUT	4
WLSF01	115	CSZ	CEV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WLSF01	117	BOS	MTC	1	L		12				SD-29.8		PROX HALF	4
WLSF01	117	CSZ	MAN	1	F								LATERAL FRAGMENT RAMUS	4
WLSF01	117	CSZ	SCP	1	F			C					MID BLADE FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES-CHARRED	4
WLSF01	117	OVCA	LM2	1	L					J12				4
WLSF01	117	SUS	INN	1	L	EF	4579		DG				ACETAB WITH PARTS PUBIS-ISCHIUM AND ILIUM - 3 PIECES	4
WLSF01	117	SUS	SCP	1	F								MID BLADE FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	119	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	4567				SD-14.1 Bd-26.7 Dd-20.2		DISTAL END AND SHAFT	4
WLSF01	125	BOS	INN	1	F				DG				ISCHIAL FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
WLSF01	125	BOS	INN	1	R		7	CH					ISCHIAL SHAFT-CHOPPED LATERALLY	4
WLSF01	125	BOS	MAN	1	L		8						POST VENTRAL PART	4
WLSF01	125	BOS	TRV	1	L	CNAN	5	CH					CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	RIB	1	F			C					CALCINED SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	RIB	1	R			CH	DG				PROX HALF SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED AND CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	UNI	3	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	125	CSZ	UNI	2	F			C					INDET-CALCINED	4
WLSF01	125	EQU	CAL	1	R		23		DG				PROX END CHEWED OFF	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	125	OVCA	RAD	1	R	PFDN	1236		DG		L1-137.8 Bp-29.5 Dp-15.1 SD-16.6		PROX END AND SHAFT	4
WLSF01	125	SSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	125	SSZ	RIB	1	L		1	CH					PROX END-HEAD AND DISTAL SHAFT CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	CQ	1	W			C					CALCINED HALF CQ	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	DLI	1	W								DEC INCISOR	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	MT2	1	L	DN	12						DISTAL EPI LOST	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	PH2	1	F	PF	1	C					CALCINED PROX END	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	RIB	1	L		1						PROX THRID	4
WLSF01	125	SUS	SCP	1	R		2	C					CALCINED GLENOID	4
WLSF01	125	UNI	UNI	1	F			C					INDET-CALCINED	4
WLSF01	125	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	127	BOS	MAN	1	L					GH12I16 J14K12			PART HORI RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW	4
WLSF01	127	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
WLSF01	127	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	127	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	359	CH	DG				ILIAL SHAFT AND ACETAB-ANT CHEWED-POST CHOPPED THRU ISCHIAL SHAFT	4
WLSF01	127	OVCA	MAN	1	R		12345678			GH10J11 K8			COMPLETE-BUT SLIGHT DAMAGE-M1 LOST	4
WLSF01	133	BOS	HUM	1	R		50						PROXIMAL MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	133	OVCA	MAN	1	L		7			I14J12K10			RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW-4 PIECES	4
WLSF01	139	BOS	FEM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	139	BOS	INN	1	L		2						FRAGMENT OF ANT ILIUM WITH PART SACRAL SCAR	4
WLSF01	139	CSZ	RIB	1	R			CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	139	OVCA	HUM	1	L		690		DG		SD-16.9		SHAFT-PROX AND DISTAL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	155	BOS	ATL	1	W		12345						COMPLETE-SLIGHT PERIPHERAL DAMAGE	4
WLSF01	156	BOS	PH1	1	L	PN	2						PROX EPI LOST	4
WLSF01	156	SUS	TIB	1	R								ANT PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	157	BOS	FEM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	157	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	157	DUCK	HUM	1	L								SHAFT	4
WLSF01	157	GOOS	RAD	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	157	LEP	ULN	1	R		23						PROX ARTICULATION	4
WLSF01	157	OVCA	SKL	1	R		90			FGH12I13 J12K6			MAXILLA WITH COMPLETE TOOTH ROW	4
WLSF01	157	OVCA	SKL	1	R		90			fgh9 I5			MAXILLA-M2 PROB IN CRYPT	4
WLSF01	157	SUS	CEV	1	F		5						NEURAL ARCH-POST CERVICAL	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	157	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	161	SUS	MAN	1	R		6						ANGLE	4
WLSF01	163	CHIK	TIB	1	R			C					PROX END-CHARRED	4
WLSF01	163	OVCA	CEV	1	F	CFAF	234	C					CALCINED CENTRUM	4
WLSF01	163	OVCA	FEM	1	R	PN	3						PROX HALF SHAFT-SL POROUS	4
WLSF01	163	OVCA	INN	1	R	EJ	234455667						4 PIECES-BOTH ISCHIUM AND PUBIS BONES	4
WLSF01	163	SUS	SCP	1	L			C					MID BLADE FRAGMENT CAUDAL MARGIN-CALCINED	4
WLSF01	164	BOS	TIB	1	R		4	CH					ANT PROX SHAFT FRAG-SMALL-POROUS-CALF-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED-PROX	4
WLSF01	164	BOS	TRV	1	F	CFAF	2345	CH					CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHOPPED TRANS ACROSS ANT CENTRUM-2 PIECES	4
WLSF01	164	BOS	ULN	1	L		23		DG				PROX ARTICULATION- 2 PIECES-PROX CHEWED	4
WLSF01	164	CSZ	HUM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	164	CSZ	LMV	1	R								TRANS PROCESS AND PART ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WLSF01	164	EQU	UM	1	R								WELL WORN	4
WLSF01	164	GOOS	MTC	1	L						GL-90.3 Dp-20.2		COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	166	CSZ	LMV	1	L			CH					TRANS PROCESS AND ANT ZYGA-TP CHOPPED LATERALLY	4
WLSF01	166	OVCA	LMV	1	F	CNAN	45						CENTRUM AND ARCH	4
WLSF01	166	OVCA	UM3	1	L					K12			COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	168	CSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	169	SUS	MAN	1	R		23		DG				ANT SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT-CHEWED-MALE	4
WLSF01	174	BOS	MTT	1	R	DF	345				Bd-47.6 Dd-27.6		DISTAL END	4
WLSF01	174	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	177	EQU	MTC	1	R	DF	123				GL-222 Bp-48.7 Dp-33.7 SD-34.5 Bd-51.6 Dd-36.8	P	COMPLETE-SPLINT FUSED ON-HEAVY BONE GROWTH ON POST DISTAL MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	177	SUS	HUM	1	L	DF	7789		DG		SD-18.4		DISTAL HALF-CONDYLE WELL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	178	SUS	SKEL	1	P					f3g6h6 I1			SKULL-MANX2-VERT-FEM-VERY YOUNG PIGLET	4
WLSF01	180	CSZ	CC	1	F									4
WLSF01	180	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	180	CSZ	TIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	182	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	182	OVCA	MTT	1	R								MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	183	BOS	LM1	1	R					I14			COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	183	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12				GL-56 Bp-28.3		COMPLETE-FORE	4
WLSF01	183	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12				GL-61.3 BP-31.6		COMPLETE-FORE	4
WLSF01	183	CSZ	HUM	1	F	DF	8						PART DISTAL CONDYLE	4
WLSF01	183	EQU	UM	1	R								VERY WELL WORN	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	200	OVCA	MAN	1	L		45						DORSAL PART ASC RAMUS	3
WLSF01	200	OVCA	TIB	1	L				DG				DISTAL MIDSHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	200	SUS	MAN	1	L		23			F7			DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT-MALE	4
WLSF01	213	CSZ	HUM	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	213	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	220	BOS	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-SMALL-POROUS-CALF	4
WLSF01	220	OVCA	LM3	1	R					K13			COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	237	BOS	TIB	1	L	PN	123						PROXIMAL EPIPHYSIS	4
WLSF01	238	BOS	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	238	BOS	MTC	1	R		5		DG				DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
WLSF01	238	BOS	TRV	1	L	CFAF	4	CH					CENTRUM-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
WLSF01	238	CSZ	RIB	1	F			C					DISTAL FRAGMENT-CALCINED	4
WLSF01	238	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	238	CSZ	UNI	1	F			C					CALCINED	4
WLSF01	238	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	238	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	78		DG				DISTAL CONDYLE	4
WLSF01	238	OVCA	MTC	1	R	DF	345				Bd-26.8 Dd-16.9		DISTAL END	4
WLSF01	238	OVCA	MTT	1	L								PROX HALF SHAFT-PROX CHEWED	4
WLSF01	238	OVCA	PH1	1	L	PF	12				GL-37 Bp-12.6		COMPLETE-HIND	4
WLSF01	238	OVCA	PH1	1	L	PF	12				GL-38 Bp-12.8		COMPLETE-HIND	4
WLSF01	238	OVI	MTC	1	L	DF	12345				GL-130 Bp-24.1 Dp-17.4 SD-14.8 Bd-26.7 Dd-16.9		COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	238	OVI	MTT	1	L	DF	12345				GL-140.9 Bp-20.7 Dp-21.8 SD-13.1 Bd-25.5 Dd-16.3		COMPLETE-BROKEN	4
WLSF01	238	OVI	MTT	1	R	DF	12345				GL-139.4 Bp-21 Dp-21.8 SD-12.9 BD-25.8 Dd-16.4		COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	238	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
WLSF01	238	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PF	1						PROX HALF	4
WLSF01	238	SUS	RAD	1	L		3		DG				PROX HALF SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
WLSF01	238	SUS	SCP	1	L		3						DISTAL BLADE	4
WLSF01	238	SUS	ULN	1	R	PN	23						PROX HALF-EPI LOST	4
WLSF01	240	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-JUV	4
WLSF01	240	EQU	LM	1	L								COMPLETE-MED WEAR	4
WLSF01	243	BOS	MTT	1	F				DG				DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED-SMALL-VERY POROUS-CALF	4
WLSF01	243	BOS	RIB	1	L	PN	1						PROX HALF	4
WLSF01	243	CHIK	SKL	1	F								PART CRANIUM	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	245	BOS	CDV	1	L			CH					LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
WLSF01	245	BOS	MTT	1	L		12					P	PROX END-EXTENSIVE GROWTH AROUND FACET-SOME EBURNATION	4
WLSF01	245	BOS	PH1	1	R	PC	12				GL-60.7 Bp-26.8		COMPLETE-HIND-FUSION VISIBLE	4
WLSF01	245	BOS	RIB	1	L	PF	1	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED THRU PROX	4
WLSF01	245	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	13	CH					NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-CHOPPED PROX VENTRALLY	4
WLSF01	245	BOS	SCP	1	L		35		DG				NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-SMALL-ENDS CHEWED-CALF	4
WLSF01	245	CHIK	COR	1	L						GL-54.4		COMPLETE-POSS IMM	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					DISTAL END-CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES-PORX CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	1	L				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHEWED	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					MIDSHAFT-PROX END CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	RIB	1	R			CH					PROX SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	SCP	1	F								BLADE FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	TRV	1	F								BASE OF SPINE	4
WLSF01	245	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	245	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	4567	CH					ACETAB+PUBIS AND ISCHIUM-CHOPPED THRU ANT ACETAB	4
WLSF01	245	OVCA	MAN	1	L		12345678			GH10I12 J11K9			COMPLETE-P2 CONGENITALLY ABSENT-LARGE	4
WLSF01	245	OVCA	MAN	1	L		12345678			GH12I13 J12K12			COMPLETE-SLIGHT DAMAGE-LARGE	4
WLSF01	245	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	245	SSZ	RIB	1	L	PN	1						PROX END-POROUS-JUV	4
WLSF01	258	BOS	ULN	1	R	PF	1	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED AXIALLY	4
WLSF01	258	OVCA	MTT	1	R								DISTAL MIDSHAFT	4
WLSF01	258	SSZ	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	258	SUS	SCP	1	L		34						DISTAL PART BLADE-SMALL-JUV	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	FEM	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-IMM	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	INN	1	R		23	CH	DG				ANT ILIAL SHAFT-ANT CHEWED-POST CHOPPED OBLIQUELY	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	INN	1	R	EN	239						ILIAL SHAFT-SMALL-POROUS-CALF	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	MAN	1	R		45						DORSAL PART ASC RAMUS	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	RAD	1	L	PN	45						DISTAL EPIPHYSIS	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	SCP	1	F			CH					DISTAL PART BLADE AND BASE SPINE-CHOPPED VENTRALLY	4
WLSF01	267	BOS	ULN	1	L		2	CH	DG				SEMILUNARIS-PROX CHEWED-CHOPPED THRU ARTIC	4
WLSF01	267	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	267	CSZ	LMV	1	R				DG				BASE TRANS PROCESS AND ANT AND POST ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
WLSF01	267	CSZ	RIB	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
WLSF01	267	CSZ	SKL	1	F								DORSAL FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	267	CSZ	TIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	267	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	267	FEL	HUM	1	L	PNDN							SHAFT	4
WLSF01	267	SUS	RIB	1	L		1						PROX END	4
WLSF01	267	SUS	SCP	1	L		34		DG				NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	268	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	268	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	67890				SD-13.9 BT-28 HT-18.2		DISTAL 2 THIRDS	4
WLSF01	269	BOS	AST	1	L		1	CH					COMPLETE-POST CHOPPED AXIALLY-POROUS-IMM	4
WLSF01	269	BOS	SCP	1	F								PART SPINE	4
WLSF01	269	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	269	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					DISTAL SHAFT-PROX CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	269	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	269	SUS	MC4	1	L	PN	12				L1-62.7 SD-11.1		DISTAL EPI LOST	4
WLSF01	269	SUS	SCP	1	R	DF	12	CHC					GLENOID-CHOPPED THRU NECK-CHARRED	4
WLSF01	270	BOS	CAL	1	F	PN	1						PROX EPI	4
WLSF01	270	BOS	TIB	1	R	DN	7						DISTAL SHAFT	4
WLSF01	270	BOS	ULN	1	L	PF	12		DG				PROX END AND PART SEMILUNARIS-PROX CHEWED	4
WLSF01	270	OVCA	ATL	1	L			CH					LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
WLSF01	270	OVCA	SCP	1	L		235	CH					NECK AND DISTAL BLADE-CHOPPED THRU SPINE	4
WLSF01	270	OVCA	UM2	1	L					J10			COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	271	BOS	FEM	1	F	DN	6						DISTAL CONDYLE	4
WLSF01	271	BOS	INN	1	L		239						ILIAL SHAFT-SMALL-STOCKY-VERY POROUS-CALF	4
WLSF01	271	BOS	MAN	1	R		237		DG	fgh6 I3J0			HORI RAMUS-CALF-POST CHEWED	4
WLSF01	271	BOS	MAN	1	R		47						ANT ASC RAMUS-VERY POROUS-JUV	4
WLSF01	271	BOS	MTC	1	R	DF	345		DG				DISTAL END-CONDYLES CHEWED	4
WLSF01	271	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	271	EQU	SCP	1	R		2345						NECK AND MOST BLADE	4
WLSF01	271	OVCA	INN	1	L		2		DG				ANT ILIAL SHAFT WITH SCAR-ANT CHEWED	4
WLSF01	271	OVCA	INN	1	R		23	CH					ANT ILIUM-SHAFT CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	271	SSZ	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	271	SUS	MAN	1	R		2			fgh12 I6			ANT HORI RAMUS-FEMALE	4
WLSF01	271	SUS	TIB	1	R	DN	7	CH					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU DISTAL END	4

site	cont	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
WLSF01	273	BOS	SAC	1	F		1	CH					SPINE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE TO ONE SIDE SPINE	4
WLSF01	273	BOS	UM2	1	R					J8			DAMAGED	4
WLSF01	273	CHIK	ULN	1	L						GL-75		COMPLETE-SL PROOUS-IMM	4
WLSF01	273	CSZ	RIB	1	R			CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
WLSF01	273	OVCA	CEV	1	R	CFAF		CH					RIGHT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDLE	4
WLSF01	273	SUS	SCP	1	L		7						PROX BLADE FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	281	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3		DG				PROX SHAFT-CHEWED	4
WLSF01	287	BOS	AST	1	F		1						BROKEN DISTAL HALF	4
WLSF01	287	BOS	SCP	1	L		5	CH	DG				DISTAL BLADE FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED-PROX CHOPPED VENTRALLY	4
WLSF01	287	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
WLSF01	287	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567				Bd-28.9 Dd-20.2		DISTAL END	4
WLSF01	287	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
WLSF01	300	BOS	MAN	1	R		23			fgh7			RAMUS-M1 PROBABLY UP BUT LOST	4
WLSF01	300	OVCA	TIB	1	R		7		DG				MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
WLSF01	305	SUS	UM2	1	W					J11			COMPLETE	4
WLSF01	308	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

APPENDIX 5: A medieval floor tile from Fleet, Lincolnshire

Alan Vince

A fragment of medieval decorated floor tile from a site in Fleet (WLSF01, context 154). The context is thought to be of 12th century date and includes large, unabraded fragments of 12th-century pottery. Glazed, decorated floor tiles were first introduced into England in the late Anglo-Saxon period. Tiles of this date have been found at St Paul in the Bail church, Lincoln, which seems to have been refounded as a private chapel in the mid/late 10th century, and at All Saints Pavement, York, which is thought possibly to have had minster status in the late Anglo-Saxon period. There is less evidence for the production of glazed, decorated floor tiles in the post-Conquest period until the second half of the 12th century. Tiles of this date are of two types: plain glazed or slipped then glazed tiles, often cut into geometric shapes (tile mosaic) and plain, glazed tiles decorated in relief (relief tiles). Both types appear to have been introduced by various religious orders for use in their monastic churches and there is little or no evidence for their use in parish churches or in private chapels or secular contexts.

The fragment is about one quarter of a square tile, probably about 110mm square and 18mm thick. There is a white mortar on the underside and sides and a single possible triangular stabbed key on the base (9x8x10mm). The two surviving sides have both been knife-trimmed and bevelled. The tile has been painted with white slip, then struck with a die showing an eight-petalled flower, possibly with another motif occupying a corner. The fabric is oxidised and contains abundant rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm across and sparse larger rounded grains up to 2.0mm across. The larger grains are water-polished whereas the smaller ones have a matt surface. Sparse subangular fragments of iron ore also occur. The fabric is poorly mixed and there are lenses of inclusionless clay, demonstrating, probably, that the quartz sand was deliberately added temper.

The tempering material includes grains derived from the lower Cretaceous, which outcrops to the north and south of the Fens (and in pocket within the Fens, as at Ely. It is unlikely, however, that it could be obtained at Fleet itself. A potential source for the tile is Bawsey, in Norfolk. This production site lies in an area which potentially includes lower Cretaceous strata, unless they are masked by Quaternary deposits. This site, however, operated in the 14th century and is not known, or suspected, to have been operating earlier. Furthermore, it is likely that 12th-century floor tiles would have been produced on site and only used at that site.

There is no evidence that a major 12th-century religious house ever existed at Fleet and therefore the likelihood is that the tile came from the parish church. The tile, then, would date to the later medieval period but could have remained *in situ* for some time, perhaps even to the end of the medieval period, before being discarded. A deposition date on or after the 14th is therefore likely.

Assessment

If this tile is indeed of 12th-century date then it is a highly unusual find and should be published. This would involve a full description of the fabric using a thin-section and illustration of the design. However, if, as seems more likely, it is actually an intrusive 14th-century find then it is of less importance. To determine whether or not the tile is from the Bawsey tilery its fabric should be compared with that of known Bawsey products.

Appendix 6. List of archaeological contexts.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
101	Victorian dumps. Domestic and school waste.
102	Not used.
103	Used to provenance pot only. Same as (150)
[104]	Rubbish pit. Small and sub-rectangular.
105	Fill of [104].
106	Fill of [104]. Domestic waste and fire rake-out.
107	Fill of [104]. <32>
108	Fill of [104]. Washed in.
[109]	Pit.
110	Fill of [109]. Domestic/kitchen waste. <33>
[111]	Small ditch or gully.
112	Fill of [111]. Water lain. (southern portion)
113	Fill of [114]. No evidence of post.
114	Possible post-pit.
115	Flood deposits. Re-worked by later soil processes.
[116]	Rubbish pit. Irregular shape.
117	Fill of [116]. Charcoal rich. Rake-out.
118	Fill of [116]. Re-deposited natural, probably capping.
119	Fill of [116]. Domestic waste.
120	Fill of [116]. Domestic waste.
121	Fill of [116]. Domestic waste. <31>
122	Fill of [111]. Water lain. (northern portion)
[123]	Rubbish pit. Sub-rectangular.
124	Fill of [123]. Re-deposited natural, collapse/dump.
125	Fill of [123]. Domestic refuse.
126	Fill of [123]. Domestic waste. Charcoal rich, fire waste.
127	Fill of [116].
128	Fill of [116]. Organic rich domestic dumps.
129	Fill of [116].
130	Fill of [116]. Re-deposited natural slumping.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
131	Fill of [116].
132	Fill of [116].
133	Fill of [116] Collapse and
134	Fill of [116]. wash-in.
135	Fill of [116].
136	Fill of [116].

137	Fill of [116].
[138]	Rubbish pit. Rectangular, large.
139	Fill of [138]. Fire rake-out.
140	Fill of [138]. Domestic waste.
[141]	Post hole. Modern.
142	Fill of [141].
[143]	Post hole. Modern. Remains of temporary classroom
144	Fill of [143].
[145]	Post hole. Modern.
146	Fill of [145].
147	Fill of [149]. Dump of possibly domestic waste.
148	Fill of [149]. Dump of domestic waste. <21>
[149]	Rubbish pit. Sub-rectangular.
150	Layer separating phases of activity. ?Abandonment or inundation.
151	Not used.
152	Fill of [138]. Slowly deposited domestic dump material.
153	Fill of [138]. Washed-in natural.
154	Fill of [156]. Back-filling once feature abandoned.
155	Fill of [156]. Water-lain.
[156]	Ditch.
157	Fill of [156]. Water-lain primary silting.
158	Fill of [158]. Washed inn lens.
159	Not used.
160	Fill of [162]. Natural accumulation.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
161	Fill of [162]. Organic. Possible rotted-out beam.
[162]	Linear cut. Steep sided, function unclear. ?Beam slot.
163	Top fill of [167]. Organic and seed rich domestic waste. <23>
164	Fill of [167]. Wash-in or capping deposit. Period of disuse of pit.
165	Fill of [167]. Charcoal rich domestic waste dump.
166	Fill of [167]. Spoil from construction of feature.
[167]	Rubbish pit.
168	Used to provenance pot only. Same as (115)
169	Used to provenance whetstone and pot from either (154) or (155).
170	Not used.
171	Not used.
172	Not used.
173	Not used.
174	Not used.
175	Fill of [149]. ?Capping/collapse.

176	Fill of [149	
177	Fill of [149	Charcoal rich, may indicate
178	Fill of [149	these are domestic dumps.
[179]	Rubbish pit	Square.
180	Fill of [179	Domestic dump.
181	Fill of [123	Weathering/collapse.
182	Fill of [138	Domestic dump.
183	Fill of [138	Domestic dump.
184	Fill of [138	Slumping.
[185]	Rubbish pit	?Sub-rectangular
186	Fill of [185	
187	Fill of [185	Slowly formed domestic dumping.
188	Fill of [185	
189	Fill of [185	Slumped or washed-in
190	Fill of [185	deposits

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
[191]	Rubbish pit.
192	Fill of [191]. Domestic material, possibly some cess element.
193	'Natural' fluvial material below archaeology.
194	Fill of [191]. Slumping or collapse into base.
195	Fill of [196]. Domestic rubbish dumping.
[196]	Rubbish pit. ?Sub-rectangular.
[197]	Ditch. Probably boundary ditch. See also [263] and [297].
198	Fill of [197]. Final back-filling of disused feature.
199	Fill of [197]. Wash-in, represents period of disuse.
200	Fill of [197]. Silting up of ditch.
201	Fill of [197]. Primary silts formed as ditch in-use.
[202]	Pit. Possible quarry pit.
203	Layer. Same as (150).
204	Fill of [202]. Dirty re-deposited natural.
205	Fill of [202]. Re-deposited natural.
[206]	Gully.
207	Fill of [206]. Natural accumulation.
208	Fill of [202]. Slumped natural.
209	Fill of [202]. Charcoal rich, possibly fire rake-out.
210	Fill of [202]. Collapse of edges.
211	Fill of [212]. Non-diagnostic fill, ?accumulation.
[212]	Irregular 'scoop' feature. Possibly the base of truncated feature.
213	Fill of [214]. Water-lain.
[214]	Gully.

[215]	Pit. ?quarry
216	Fill of [215]. Re-deposited natural. Similar to (218) below.
[217]	Pit. ?quarry
218	Fill of [217]. Re-deposited natural .bio-turbation.
[219]	Pit. ?quarry
220	Fill of [219]. Re-deposited natural.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
221	Fill of [219]. Accumulated fill.
[222]	Small shallow scoop. Possible remains of pit.
223	Fill of [222]. Re-deposited natural.
[224]	Shallow sub-rectangular pit. Possible quarry.
225	Fill of [224]. Re-deposited natural.
[226]	Possible post-hole.
227	Fill of [226]. ?Un-wanted material.
228	Fill of [229]. Water-lain.
[229]	Ditch. Small marker/boundary ditch. Same as [257] and [231].
230	Fill of [231]. Alluvial.
[231]	Ditch. Small marker/boundary ditch. Same as [257] and [229].
[232]	Ditch.
233	Fill of [232]. Rich in organic/domestic waste. Back-filling.
234	?
235	Primary fill of [162]. Water-lain.
[236]	Large pit. ?Rubbish pit.
237	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural, possible capping.
238	Fill of [236]. Domestic waste dumping,
239	Fill of [236]. slowly formed
240	Fill of [236]. Domestic waste dumping.
241	Fill of [242]. Non-descript, ?naturally accumulated.
[242]	Ditch terminus.
423	Fill of [236]. Domestic waste dump.
244	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural, ?capping
245	Fill of [236]. Domestic waste dump. <24>
246	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural. Capping.
247	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural.
248	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural. Wash-in from eastern edge.
249	Fill of [236]. Dump of natural.
250	Fill of [236]. Washed in.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
251	Fill of [236]. Collapse of edge.
252	Fill of [236]. Re-deposited natural material, ?wash-in.
253	Fill of [236]. Dump of burnt waste/fire rake-out.
254	Fill of [236].wash-in from eastern edge.
255	Top fill of [236]. Domestic waste dump.
256	Fill of [257]. Water-lain.
257	Small marker/boundary ditch. Same as [229] and [231].
258	Fill of [302]. Naturally accumulated. Same as (267).
259	Naturally formed fluvial layer.
260	Naturally formed fluvial layer.
261	Naturally formed fluvial layer.
262	Fill of [263]. Backfilling with re-deposited natural.
[263]	Ditch. Same as [197] and [297].
[264]	Ditch. Function unknown.
265	Fill of [264]. Alluvial.
[266]	Large pit. Probable large rubbish pit.
267	Fill of [302]. Naturally accumulated. Same as (258).
268	Fill of [266]. Mixed collapse/domestic dump. Slowly formed.
269	Fill of [266]. Domestic waste dump.
270	Fill of [266]. Domestic refuse.
271	Fill of [266]. Domestic waste dump. Ashy. <28>
272	Fill of [266]. Re-deposited natural. ?upcast from elsewhere.
273	Fill of [266]. Domestic/industrial waste dump. <29>
[274]	Post-hole.
275	Fill of [274].
[276]	Pit. Possible post-pit..
277	Fill of [276]. Packing material.
278	Fill of [276]. Post-pipe.
279	?
280	Fill of [264]. Primary silting/collapse of edges.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
281	Fill of [282]. Naturally accumulated.
[282]	Shallow scoop feature, function unknown.
283	Not used.
284	Not used.
[285]	Rubbish pit.
286	Flood material. Re-worked by later bio-turbation. Same as (115)
287	Layer. Same as (203) and (150).
288	Top fill of [285]. ?washed in.
289	Fill of [285]. Dump of domestic waste.
290	Fill of [285]. Re-deposited natural, probably collapsed from sides.
291	Fill of [285]. Dump of domestic waste.
[292]	Tree bole.
293	Fill of [292].
294	Fill of [297]. Alluvial.
295	Fill of [297]. Back filling.
296	Fill of [297]. Alluvial.
[297]	Large ditch. Same as [197] and [263].
298	Natural fluvial deposit. Only observed to south of excavation.
299	Natural fluvial deposit.
300	Fill of [266]. Re-deposited natural, either collapse or capping.
301	Fill of [266]. Domestic waste dump.
[302]	Large shallow cut, function unknown.
[303]	Cut, shallow scoop. Possible tree bole.
[304]	Linear cut. Animal burrow
305	Fill of [304].
[306]	Irregular shallow cut. Possible pit base.
307	Fill of [306]. Derived from natural.
308	Square rubbish pit.
309	Fill of [308]. Re-deposited natural. ?Capping.
310	Fill of [308]. Domestic waste.

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION
311	Fill of [302].
312	Fill of [313]. Appears lensey and water-lain.
313	Ditch. Earlier cut of [229].