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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF CLAMPGATE ROAD FISHTOFT LINCOLNSHIRE (FCR03)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF CLAMPGATE ROAD FISHTOFT LINCOLNSHIRE (FCR03)

Work Undertaken For
Clive Wicks Associates

April 2003

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: B/03/0044
National Grid Reference: TF 36304245

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
FISHTOFT, CLAMPGATE ROAD

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire to assist in the determination of any planning application at the site.

The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, with earlier investigations only 250m southeast of the development area identifying a Middle-Late Saxon site with a possible droveway. Excavation of a mound c.550m southeast recovered Bronze Age and medieval pottery, and fieldwalking in the vicinity has identified a number of prehistoric and Roman finds scatters.

The evaluation identified a high density of archaeological features including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. A Middle Bronze Age gully was identified along the eastern edge of the site, with Middle Saxon ditches and gullies seen across the site, with the main focus of these features being located in the northeastern area. A large number of the features were undated though it is likely that they too, like the dated features, are Middle Saxon. Medieval pits and ditches were also identified across the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. B/03/0044) for the development was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works within specified areas of the site. In the first instance this was to comprise geophysical survey followed by trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Clive Wicks Associates to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 4th-10th March 2003.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fishtoft is situated 2km southeast of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development lies on the western side of Clampgate Road only 150m southwest of the parish church and 500m west of the canalised watercourse, Hobhole Drain (Fig.2). The site covers approximately 1.1ha, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3630 4245.

Local soils in the general area are predominately Tanvats Association alluvial gleys developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319). On the higher ground the clayey silts has gravel inclusions. The site lies on the west facing slope of a slight eminence at approximately 3m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Fishtoft village lies on the western periphery of a concentration of Prehistoric

and Roman finds scatters identified during fieldwalking.

In the early 1970s partial excavation of a mound, which lies just outside of the main village identified flint tools, flakes and Middle Bronze Age Pottery from the lower mound, with Toynton and Stamford ware from the upper mound.

A Romano-British farmstead which was excavated in the 1960s and '70s lies 1.5km southeast of the excavation area.

Earlier archaeological investigations, 250m southeast of the investigation area identified Middle-Late Saxon features in the form of ditches. It has been suggested that these ditches mainly represent drainage trenches and a possible droveway and that the main focus of any settlement would perhaps be to the east of the site (Zettertt).

Fishtoft is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Toft* the name is Old Danish in origin (Cameron 1998, 44). The first element is first mentioned in the 17th century. At the time of Domesday the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Casron and contained a church with a priest, a mill and 80 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley, 1979).

The church of St. Guthlac lies 100m northeast of the site. The building dates in its earliest to 1140 and was located on the site of an earlier church.

A previous unpublished investigation by the Boston Community Archaeologist identified undated ditches on the eastern boundary of the current site.

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation were:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the date and function of archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the state of preservation of archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features might extend into the application area

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Eight trenches were excavated: seven measuring 20m x 1.6m and one measuring 10m x 1.6m. The positioning of the trenches was determined by the geophysical survey (EAS, 2003).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled.

Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

In total, seven phases were identified:

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Undated deposits
Phase 3: Middle Bronze Age deposits
Phase 4: Early-Middle Saxon deposits
Phase 5: Medieval deposits
Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits
Phase 7: Modern deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits exposed during the evaluation were natural yellowish reddish brown sand and gravel (103), (209), (214) in Trenches 1 and 2 in the southeastern quarter of the site. In Trenches 3-8, the natural consisted of brownish red clayey silt (317), (421), (525), (610), (713) and (801) was identified at 0.50m beneath the present ground surface. Contained within the natural silt were lenses of blue clay (609).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1 (Figs 5 and 7)
Located at the northernmost end of Trench 1 was a partially exposed steep sided square cut [109], measuring 1.10m+ x 0.90m+ wide x 0.22m deep. Contained within the cut was dark orangey grey clayey silt and gravel (108). Joining into [109] on a northwest-southeast alignment was gully [111], 0.41m wide x 0.08m deep. Filling this was dark reddish grey clayey silt (110).

Also located in the northern end of the trench was a 1.40m wide by 0.27m deep shallow ditch [106] aligned northwest-southeast. Filling this was dark reddish greyish brown sandy silt (113) and dark greyish brown clayey silt (112)

A 0.38m thick layer of dark reddish grey clayey silt (116) extended across the central section of Trench 1 filling natural hollows.

Trench 2 (Figs 5 and 8)
Located at the southwestern end of Trench 2 was stake hole [213], which was filled by dark brownish grey sandy silt (212).

A curvilinear ditch [211], 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep cut across the southwestern end of the trench in a northwest-southeast

direction. Contained within the ditch was mid-dark greyish brown silty sand (210).

Located at the northeastern end of Trench 2 was a north-south aligned gully [203] with a step sided profile and concave base. Measuring 0.77m wide by 0.30m deep the gully contained mid-grey silty sand (204).

Trench 3 (Figs 5 and 9)
Two shallow sided ditches [303] and [305] were exposed in the northeastern half of Trench 3. Ditch [303], 0.90m wide x 0.15m deep and orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast, joins into the east-west aligned ditch [305], 0.42m wide x 0.26m deep. Both ditches were filled by reddish brown sandy clayey silt (304) and (306).

At the northeasternmost end of Trench 3 was a northwest-southeast irregular sided ditch [307], 2.20m wide by 0.80m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (308) consisting of reddish brown sandy clay.

A concave sub-circular pit [323], 0.55m wide x 0.18m deep was identified in the southwestern half of Trench 3. Mid-greyish brown silty sand (324) was contained within [323].

Trench 4 (Figs 6 and 11)
Identified at the western end of Trench 4 was shallow rectangular cut [403], 0.30m wide x 0.90m long. East of this were two northwest-southeast aligned parallel gullies [405] and [407]. Both are *c.*0.30m wide, though [405] is considerably deeper with a concave profile, as opposed to the shallow sided [407]. The features were all filled by mid-grey sandy silt (404), (406) and (407).

Aligned northeast-southwest cutting across the centre of Trench 4 was shallow ditch [413], 1.15m wide x 0.15m deep. This contained mid-grey clayey silt (414). Truncating the ditch at its junction with the southern section of Trench 4 was land-drain [411].

Aligned parallel and east of ditch [413] was ditch [415]. The ditch [415] had a stepped southeastern edge with a steep northeastern side and measured 0.70m wide by 0.27m deep. Mid-grey clayey silt (416) containing mussel shell and fired clay filled the ditch.

It is likely from the similar nature of the fills to those described in '**Middle Saxon deposits**' that these features are of a similar date.

Trench 5 (Figs 6 and 12)
A northeast-southwest aligned steep sided cut [505] with a flat base was exposed at the northern end of Trench 5. The cut can only be interpreted as a pit or a ditch terminus due to its partial exposure. Filling [505] was mid-grey sandy silt (506). Truncating the eastern corner of the cut [505] was a sub-square steep sided posthole [503]. This contained dark blackish brown clayey silt (504). The posthole was seen to also truncate a possible beam slot [501] to the north, filled with dark grey clayey silt (502).

A concave east-west orientated gully [507] was identified cutting across the northern end of the trench. Only 0.50m south of the gully was posthole [509]. Both features contained dark grey clayey silt (508) and (510) respectively.

About 4m south of posthole [509] was a 0.40m wide by 0.21m deep northwest-southeast concave gully [515]. A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [517] was identified to the south of gully [515]. Both of these features were filled by mid-grey clayey silt.

Trench 6 (Figs 6 and 13)
Partially exposed in the western half of Trench 6 was flat based, shallow sided

rectangular cut [603], 1.75m long x 0.20m+ wide x 0.12m deep. Contained within the cut was dark grey clayey silt (604).

Located in the eastern end of Trench 6 was a 0.60m wide by 0.13m deep concave profiled curvilinear gully [605]. Dark grey clayey silt (606) was contained within the gully.

Immediately east of the curvilinear gully was steep sided posthole [607], which also contained dark grey clayey silt (608).

Trench 7 (Fig 14)
At the northwestern most end of Trench 7 an east-west orientated gully [702] was exposed. The gully was steep sided with a rounded base and measured 0.40m+ wide by 0.50m deep. Mid-reddish brown sandy silt (710) and mid-grey clayey silt (709) filled the gully.

Truncating the gully along its northern edge and on the same alignment was large ditch [701]. Where exposed, the ditch measured 3.18m+ by 1.12m deep, with steep sides which break into a shelved profile along the southern edge. Filling the ditch was light brown silty sand (708), light brown sandy silt (707), mid-grey silty clay (706). This was sealed by mid-greyish brown silty clay (704), mid-reddish brown clay (703) and mid-grey clayey silt (705).

5.4 Phase 3: Middle Bronze Age deposits

Trench 1 (Figs 5 and 7)
An east-west aligned 0.80m wide by 0.15m deep shallow sided gully [105] was identified at the southern end of Trench 1. This was filled by grey clayey sand (104) from which a fragment of hand-made, undecorated Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery was retrieved.

5.5 Phase 4: Saxon deposits

Trench 2 (Figs 5 and 8)
Located in the southwesternmost corner of Trench 2 was a northeast-southwest aligned uneven based ditch [205]. Where exposed, this measured 0.75m+ wide by 0.37m deep and was filled by brownish grey clayey silt (206). A rim sherd of Southern Maxey ware was contained with the fill of [205]. Adjoining ditch [205] from the northeast was [207]. This ditch was aligned southeast-northwest, with a the fill consisted of brownish grey clayey silt (208).

Trench 3 (Figs 5, 9 and 10)
Immediately east of pit [323] was ditch [325] which cuts across the trench on a north-south alignment. The ditch is smooth sided with a rounded base, measuring 1.30m wide by 0.45m deep. Filling the ditch was pale reddish brown sandy silt (326) and dark brown sandy clay (315), which contained late 8th-to early 10th century Early Fine-shelled ware. Sealing ditch [325] was a 0.13m thick layer of brownish red sandy clay (322).

Cutting through (322) was shallow sided ditch [328], 2.70m wide x 0.37m deep aligned northwest-southeast was identified in the centre of Trench 3. Filling [328] was pale brown sandy silt (327) and mid-grey sandy silt (316) containing three sherds of Northern Maxey ware and Early Fine-shelled ware.

Trench 4 (Figs 6 and 11)
Cutting across the western corner of Trench 4 in a northwest-southeast direction was a steep sided ditch [401] with an irregular base, dimensions 0.32m deep x 1m+ wide. Filling the ditch was dark grey sandy silt (402), which contained late 7th to mid 9th century pottery types such as Southern Maxey ware, Ipswich ware as well as local Middle Saxon fabrics.

Aligned northeast-southeast was ditch [409], measuring 0.95m+ wide by 0.25m deep, with a stepped southwestern edge. The northerneastern side of the ditch was truncated by modern drain [411]. Filling ditch [409] was dark grey clayey silt (410) containing a large amount of broken mussel shell and Southern Maxey ware.

Trench 5 (Figs 6 and 12)
Three northeast-southwest aligned ditches [511], [513] and [526] less than 0.50m apart were identified in the central section of Trench 5. The profiles of these ditches all varied from the smooth and even sided [511] to the asymmetrical profiled [527]. All the ditches were filled by an identical fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (512), (514) and (527) respectively. A sherd of local Middle Saxon ware was recovered from fill (512).

5.6 Phase 5: Medieval deposits

Trench 2 (Figs 5 and 8)
A northwest-southeast aligned section of smooth sided, concave based ditch [217] 1.90m wide x 0.40m deep was exposed in the central area of Trench 2. The single fill (218) of the ditch consisted of pale brown silty clay containing a sherd of 13th –15th century pottery.

Immediately southwest of, and parallel to [217] was the shallow sided ditch [215], dimensions 0.65m wide by 0.08m deep. This was filled by mid-grey silty sand (216) from which a sherd of 13th-15th century pottery was retrieved.

Several other fragments of pottery dating between the 12th-15th century were identified during the machining of Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figs 5, 9 and 10)
Located at the southwestern end of Trench 3 were two pits [318] and [319]. Both were only partially exposed as a result of the truncation of [319] by modern drain [320] to the north, and the limits of excavation. Both the pits contained dark grey sandy clay (312) and (313), with a fragment of 13-15th century Toyton ware retrieved from (312).

Trench 6 (Figs 6 and 13)
A steep sided pit [602], dimensions 0.98m+ wide x 1.68m+ long x 0.58m deep was exposed at the western end of Trench 6. The pit contained two fills, which consisted of mid-brownish yellow grey clayey silt (613) and mid-dark grey clayey silt (601). An assortment of pottery dating between the late 7th-15th century was retrieved from fill (601). Overlying these fills was a 0.05m thick layer of dark blackish brown silt containing coal (614).

5.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 4 (Fig 6)
Located in the eastern half Trench 4 was pond [417], dimensions 6.20m+ wide x 0.80m+ deep. The cut was not fully exposed due to the limitations in excavation posed by the depth and water table. Dark blackish brown clayey silt (418) containing post-medieval pottery filled the pond.

5.8 Phase 7: Modern deposits

Trenches 1-8
Several land-drains were identified across the site and [115], [519] were filled by mixed greyish brown and yellowish brown clayey silts (114), (520).

In Trench 3 were drains [309], [311] and [320]. Contained within [320] was mid-brown sandy clay (314) and pale brown sandy clay (321). Dark grey sandy silt (310) filled [309].

Land-drain [519] located in Trench 5 was truncated by a further modern cut [521],

which was filled by blackish grey clayey silt (520).

A 0.20 thick layer of reddish-greyish brown silty clay subsoil (102), (202), (301) (420), (524) (612), (712) and (802) was identified in all the trenches. A sherd of re-deposited 7th-mid 9th century Southern Maxey ware was retrieved from (102) in Trench 1.

Sealing all the deposits was a 0.30m-0.45m thick layer of topsoil consisting of dark brown silty clay (101), (107), (201), (302), (419), (523), (611), (712) and (803).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, identified a large number of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Several of these were dated to the Middle Saxon, the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The earliest recorded deposit was natural sand and gravel within Trenches 1 and 2 located on the higher ground in the southeastern area of the site at 3.48m OD, 0.45m beneath the present ground surface. The natural changed to clayey silt in Trenches 3-8 corresponding with the northeast-southwest downward sloping of the land towards the recut Smack Creek, which now functions as a drain.

The site is located on the northwestern edge/slope of a prominent island on which the church of St. Guthlac is also located, along with a previously identified Middle Saxon site (Zefferett, 1991). This island would have provided an opportunity for the construction of dwellings above the surrounding creeks.

Running along the northwestern edge of the site is a large ditch, which represents the remains of the recut tidal Smack Creek. This creek would have provided a natural boundary along the northwestern edge of the site, as well as a possible navigable waterway.

A high density of archaeological features was identified at the site with the main focus in Trenches 3-6. These trenches were all located in the northern half of the development area. Trenches 1 and 2 located closest to Clampgate Road also contained a number of archaeological features, but not to the density of the earlier mentioned area. Trench 7 contained only two features, whilst Trench 8 was negative of any archaeological features or deposits. This 'thinning' out of archaeology reflects the decreasing OD height of ground level, towards the southwestern corner of the site which would have been more susceptible to flooding from the surrounding creeks.

Of particular significance was the recovery of a sherd of Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery from a gully located along the eastern edge of the site in Trench 1. The sherd is 'reminiscent of those of Middle to Late Bronze Age date from Stickford which is located 17km north of Fistoft. Both Stickford and Fishtoft are located on an extended north-south aligned moraine. During the Bronze Age Fishtoft would have been surrounded by tidal marsh and only limited inhabitable land would have been exposed.

Though many of the features are undated in Trenches 5-7, their fills are similar to the Middle Saxon features in Trench 4. These fills largely consisted of mid-grey clayey-sandy silt containing broken mussel shell.

It is difficult to provide a concise interpretation of the site from the small area that was exposed during the evaluation. The results of the evaluation do though indicate that activity was taking

place at the site during the Middle Saxon period, with Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 all containing pottery from this period. The main concentration of Saxon dating features is in the northern half of the site, though the area of Middle Saxon activity extends as far as Trench 2 which is located along the eastern edge of the development area.

Though the Saxon features have been dated largely to the Middle Saxon period it is an important consideration that the features may be of an earlier Saxon date as many of the wares identified were used throughout the Early-Middle Saxon period (Young, Appendix 4)

What form this activity took is uncertain, and it has been noted previously that of Saxon fenland sites often tend to expose a numerous ditches and gullies, pointing to intense activity, with settlement implied but not necessarily confirmed (Crowson *et al,* forthcoming).

A possible interpretation of some of the shallow gullies is that they represent beam trenches for rectangular or square structures. Such structures were identified at Chopdike Drove, Gosberton, Lincolnshire during the Fenland Survey excavations. The beam trenches exposed here were found to be shallow with slightly concave or asymmetrical profiles very similar to those identified in Trenches 4 and 5. This interpretation does however pose several problems. The gullies and ditches exposed in Trenches 4 and 5 are closely packed, with often less than 0.50m spacing between them. It is however possible that they may represent several phases within the Middle Saxon period.

Postholes were also identified in Trenches 5 and 6, though these were isolated within the confines of the trenches and therefore any interpretation of their function would be speculative

The orientation of the ditches and gullies identified in Trenches 4 and 5 is of note. Broadly within each trench the ditches are orientated on the same alignment. In Trench 4 this is northwest-southeast in the western half of the trench and southwest-northeast in the eastern half of the Trench. In Trench 5 the ditches are all orientated southeast-northwest following the gentle slope down from here towards Smack Creek.

The environmental evidence from the site is very uniform and it has been suggested that material from the samples taken all have a common source of domestic hearth waste (Fryer, Appendix 6). The material demonstrates evidence of heavy burning, possibly on repeated occasions. This is a common feature of assemblages from Middle Saxon contexts in fenland sites (Crowson *et al* 2000).

Investigations undertaken during the early 1990s at Gaysfield Road, only 250m southeast of the current development area identified a number of Middle Saxon ditches (Zeffertt, 1991). These ditches were largely interpreted as being drainage related. Fired clay was also found at this site and it was suggested that salt making may have been taking place nearby, although the material has not been verified as briquetage. No briquetage was found within the trenches at the current site.

The Clampgate Road site is one of the few Middle Saxon sites known in the fenland, and such sites are extremely important in the understanding of Fenland settlement development.

Following the Saxon period the site then appears to have been reoccupied/used during the 13th-15th centuries. Features such as ditches and pits dating to this period were found in Trenches 2, 3 and 6. In the case of Trench 6 the pit containing 13-15th century pottery was found to also

to contain Middle Saxon wares demonstrating that activity during the medieval period undoubtly disturbed earlier Saxon features.

There was very little evidence at the site for any activity post 15th century. It is probable that the area served as open agricultural land from the 16th century to the present day.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of the significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, annex 4: see appendix 7)

Period:
Archaeological deposits dating from the Middle-Late Bronze Age, Middle Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recorded during the evaluation.

Rarity:
Middle Bronze Age sites and Middle Saxon sites are extremely rare within the silt fenlands of Lincolnshire. Few other published contemporary Middle Saxon sites exist to date, the majority being located further inland close to the fen edge.

Documentation:
Records of archaeological sites and finds made in Fishtoft are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monument Record and the files maintained by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist.

Group Value:
A high group value can be assigned to the site with features dated from the Middle Bronze Age, Middle Saxon and medieval period.

Survival/Condition:
In the majority of cases the archaeological remains have survived well beneath a layer of subsoil. No waterlogged deposits were revealed.

Fragility/Vulnerability:
Due to the proposed development of the site all of the features are extremely vulnerable, as only a layer of topsoil and a 0.20m thick layer of subsoil seal the features.

Diversity:
A high density of undated and Middle Saxon ditches, gullies, pits and postholes along with several medieval ditches were revealed during the evaluation. A prehistoric gully was also revealed. As a group these features have a high functional and period diversity.

Potential:
The evaluation has identified significant potential for the identification of further Middle-Late Bronze Age, Middle Saxon and medieval remains across the site, with the main focus of archaeological activity in the northern area of the site.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenching to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision allowed rapid appraisal and removal of modern disturbance to levels of archaeological significance. Manual excavation of the archaeological features and deposits allowed retrieval of datable material, allowing the dating and identification of the features. Metal detecting was also effective in the recovery of metal artefacts (Appendix 3).

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, most notably only 250m northwest of a Middle-Late Saxon site identified during earlier archaeological investigations.

The investigations revealed a Middle-Late Bronze Age dated gully on the east side of the site, along with a high density of Middle Saxon ditches and gullies identified across the area. The main focus of these features was located in the northern half of the site. The nature of many of these remains is unclear. However, it seems likely that the remains represent land parcelling and drainage, refuse disposal and possibly buildings.

The site identified on land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, is significant in the development of fenland settlement from the Bronze Age through to the Middle Saxon period. Few other examples of such sites have been located or excavated in the silt fenlands of Lincolnshire.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Clive Wicks Associates who commissioned the work on behalf of HSC Builders. Thanks also due to HSC Builders who and provided use of plant on site. The project was coordinated by Tobin Rayner; the report was edited by Tom Lane and Gary Taylor.

11. PERSONNEL

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Metal Dectecting: Sam Moore
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

Figure 1: General Location Plan

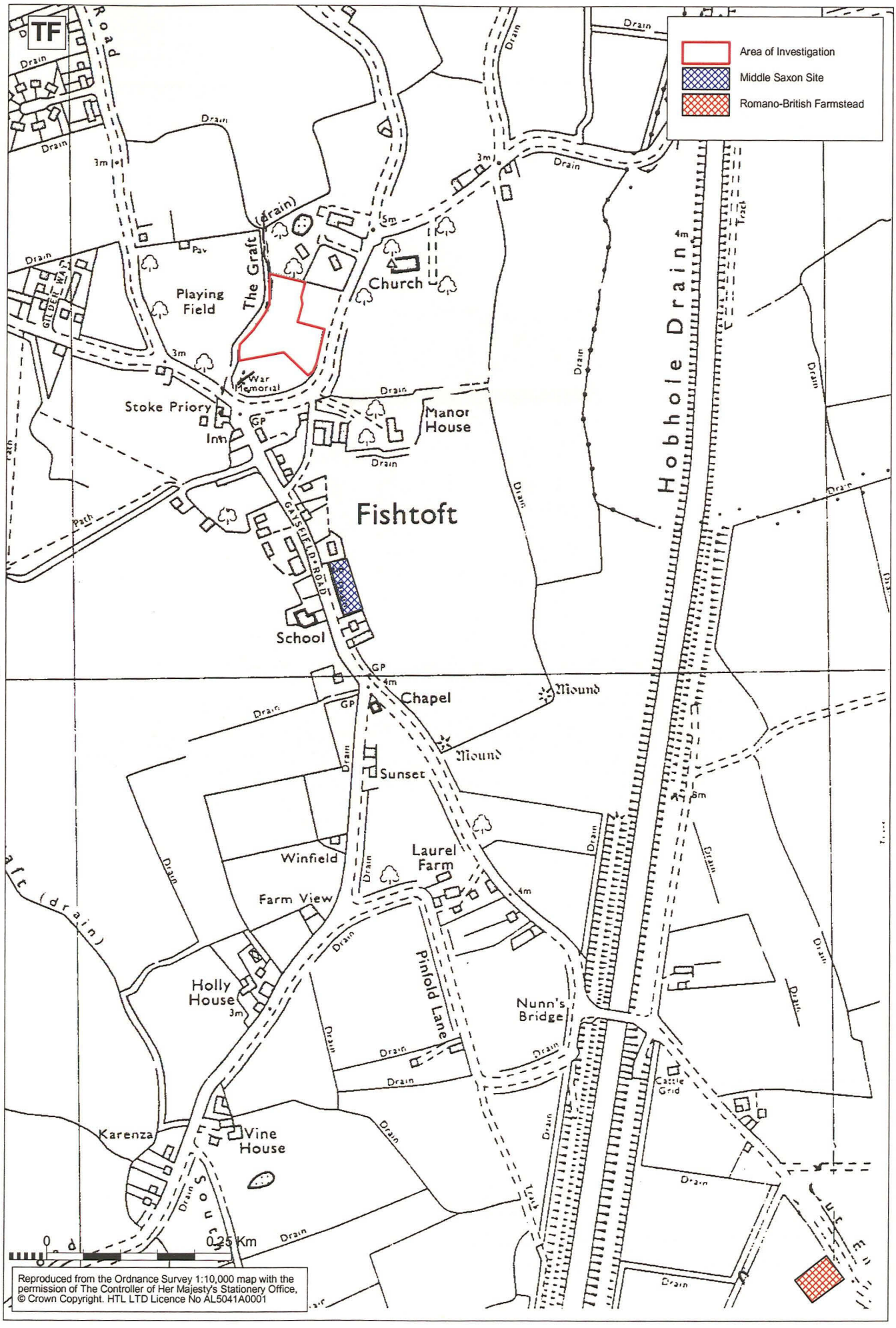

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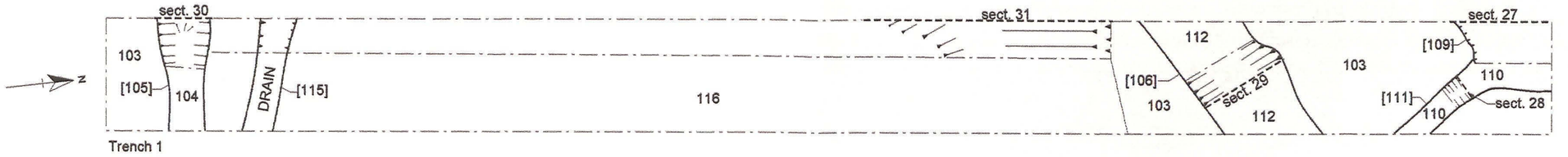
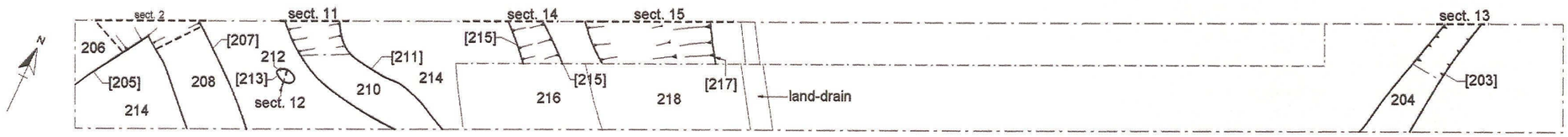
Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3: Trench Locations with geophysical results

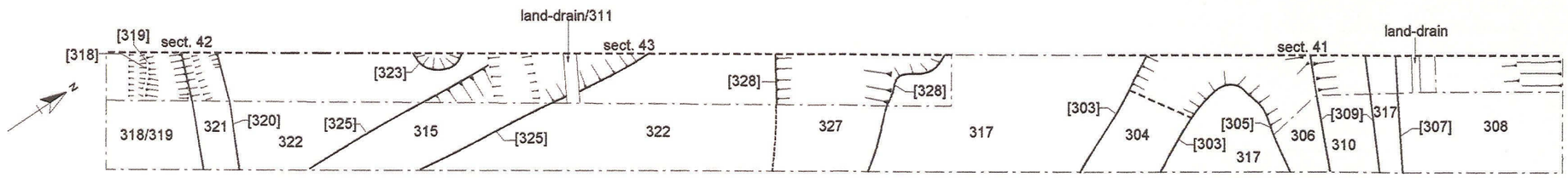
Figure 4: Trench Locations and distrubution of archaeology



Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

0 3m

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fishtoft, Clampgate Road FCR03		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 71/03

Figure 5: Trench 1, 2 and 3 plans

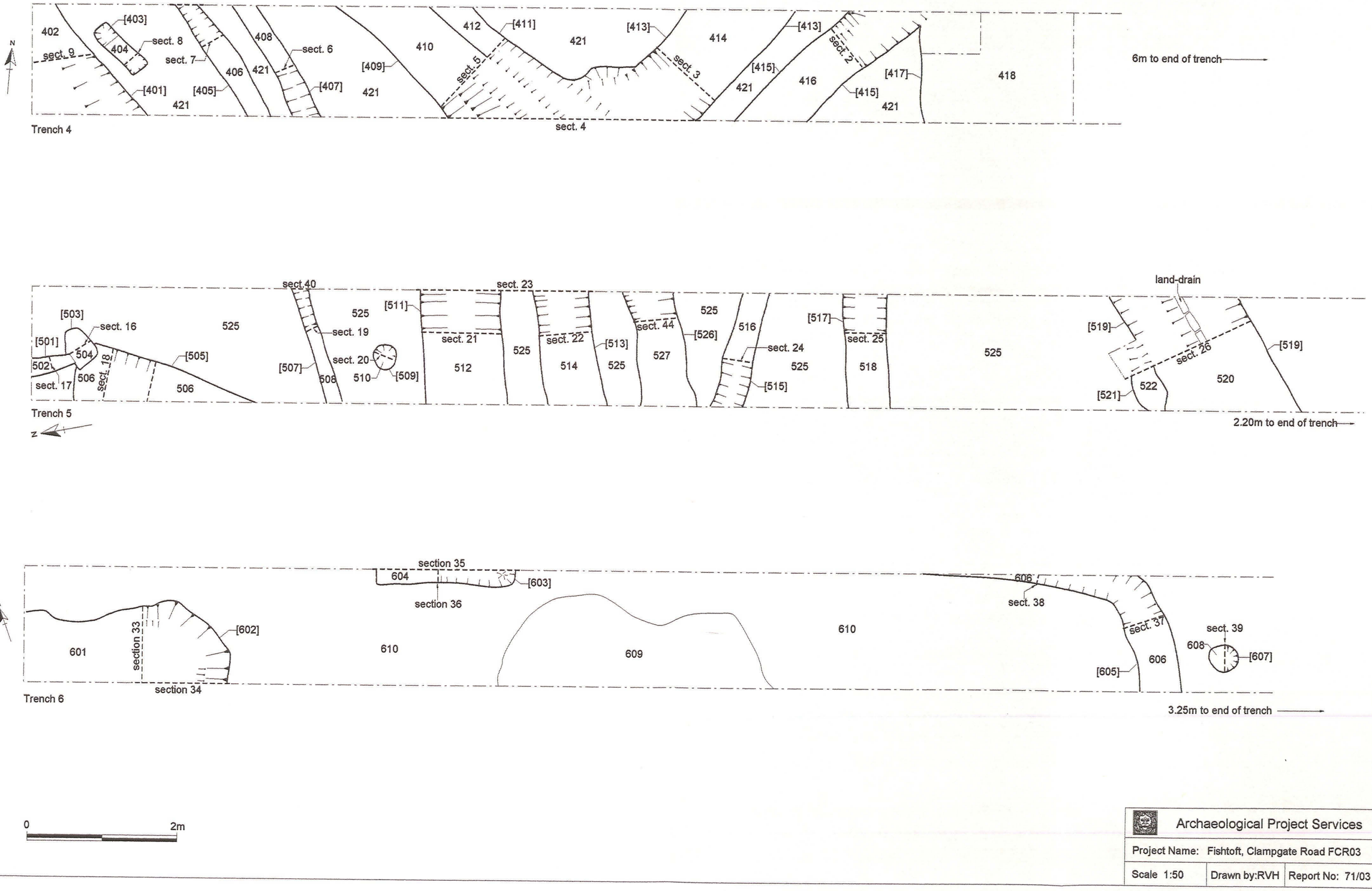


Figure 6: Trench 4, 5 and 6 plans

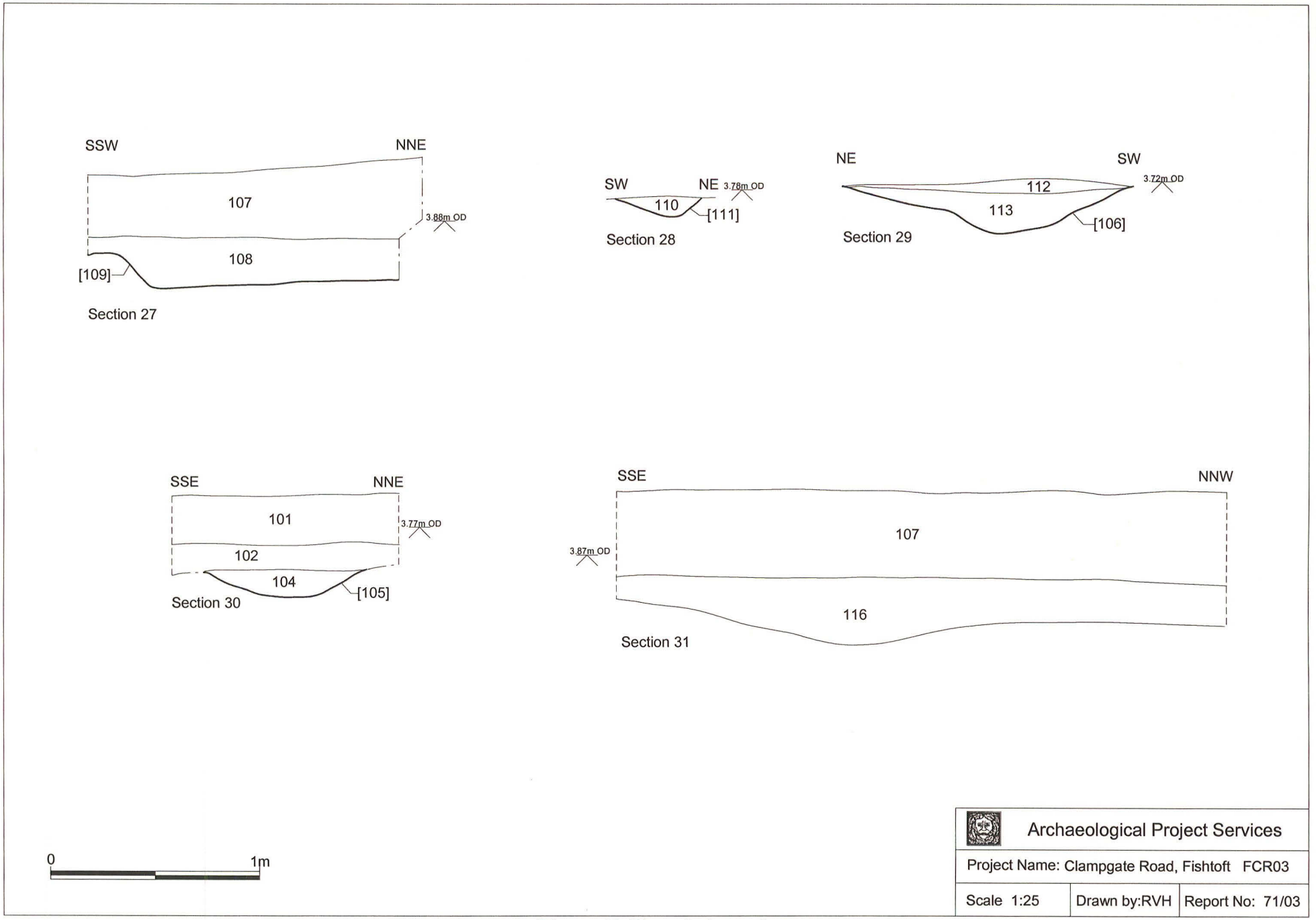
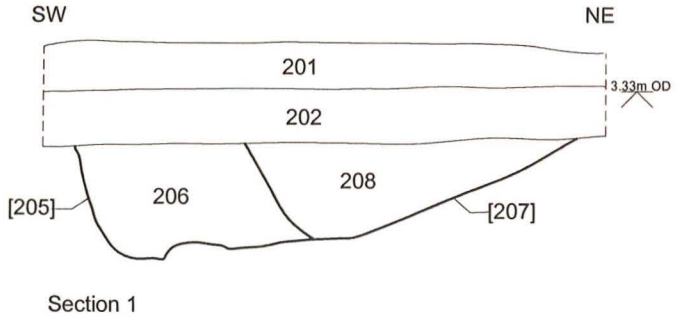
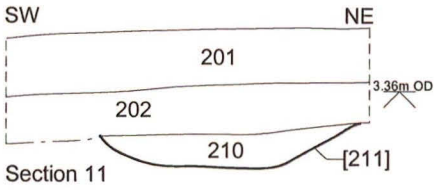


Figure 7: Trench 1-sections



Section 1



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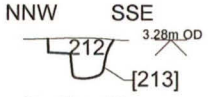

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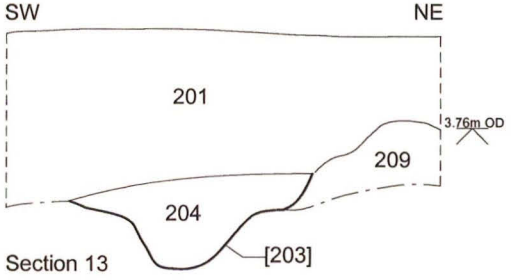

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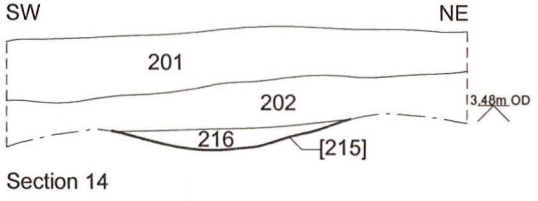
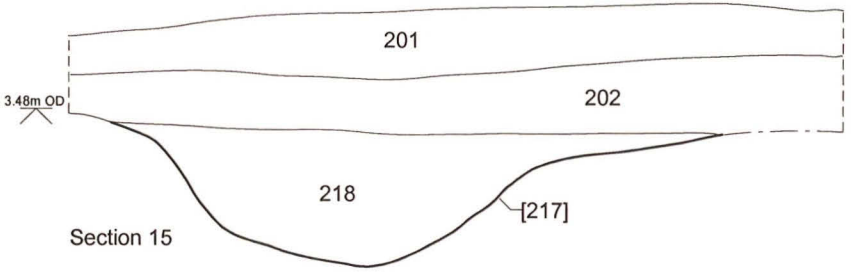


Section 14



Section 15

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Clampgate Rd, Fishtoft FCR03		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 71/03

Figure 8: Trench 2-sections

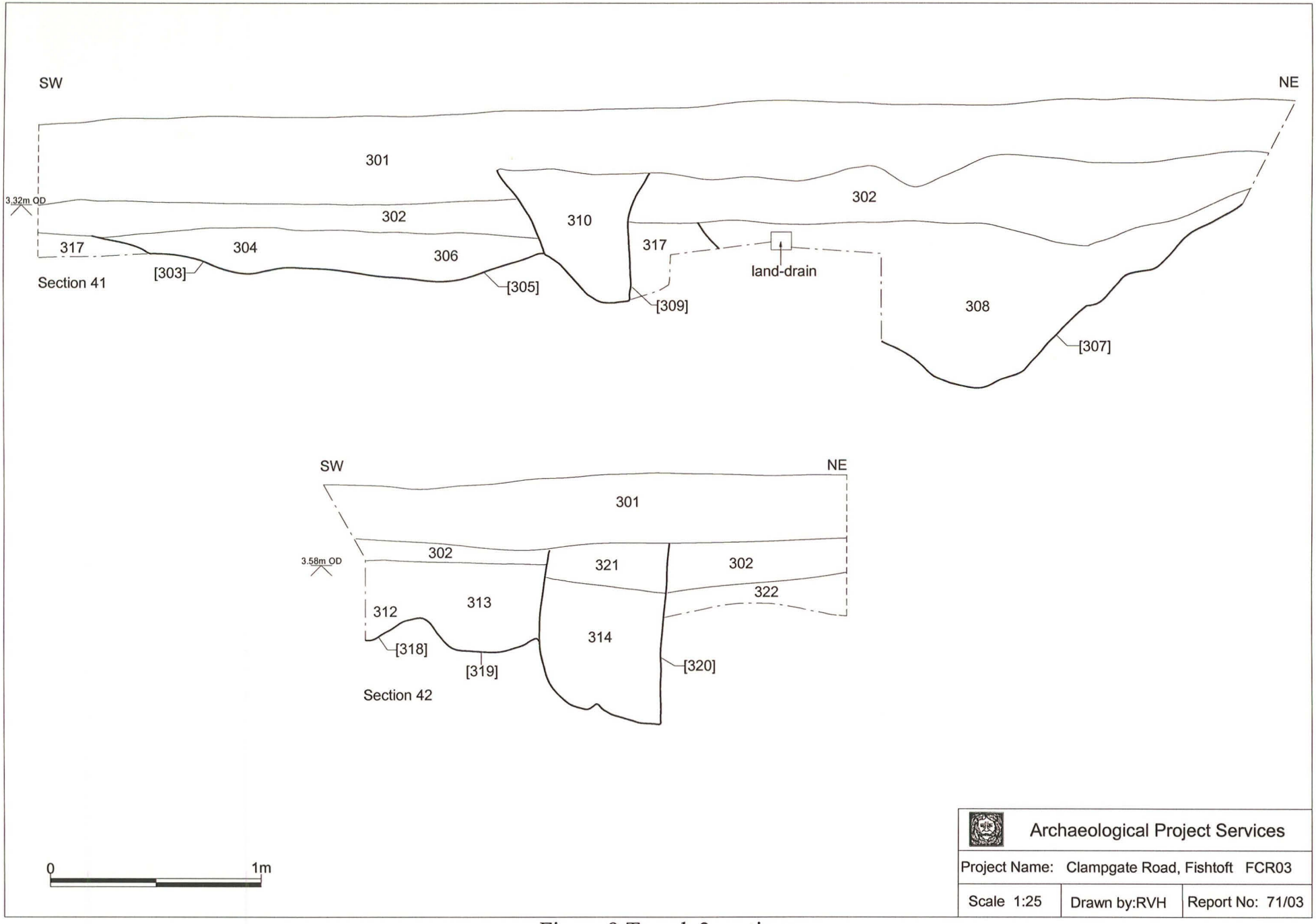


Figure 9:Trench 3-sections

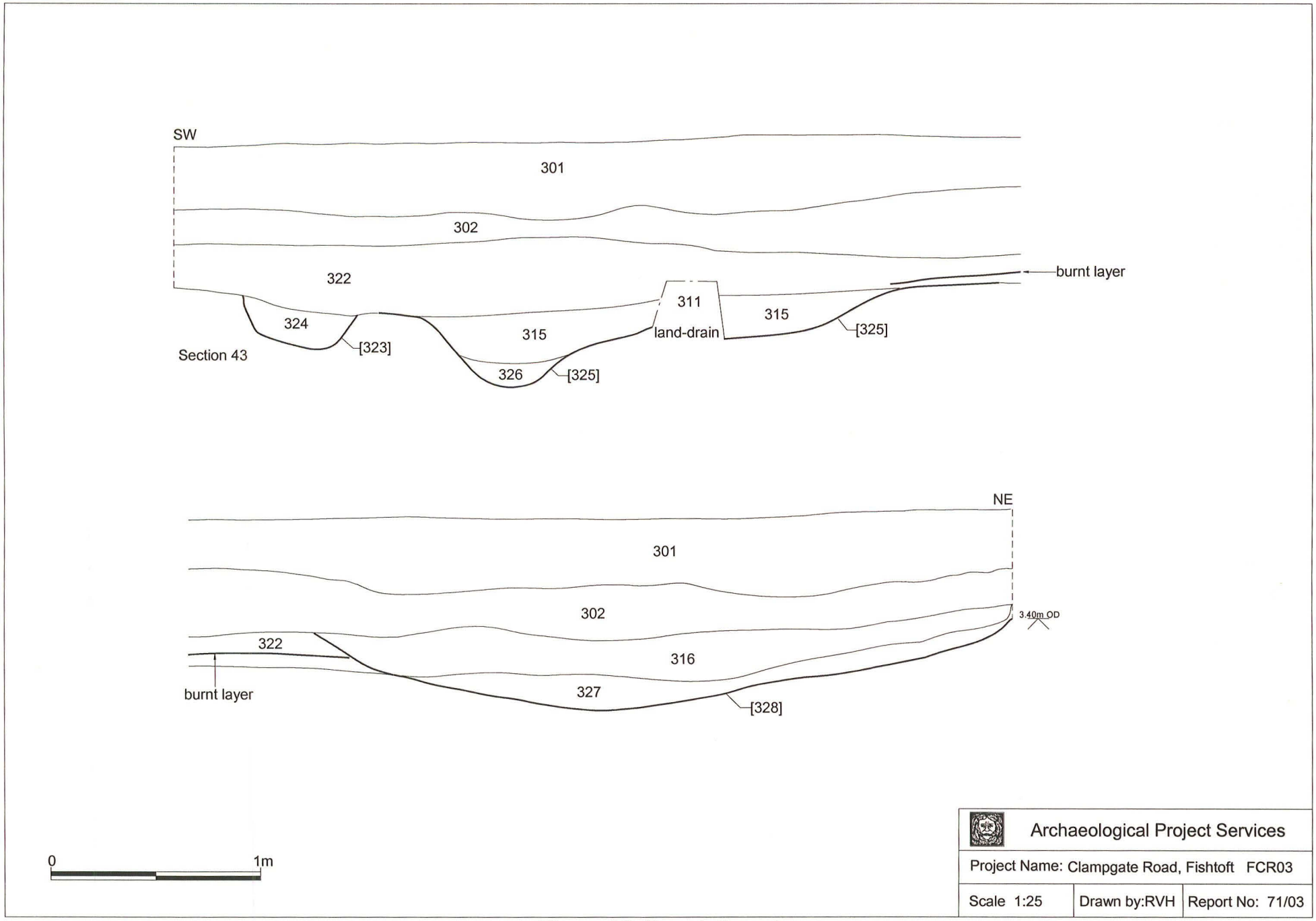


Figure 10: Trench 3-sections

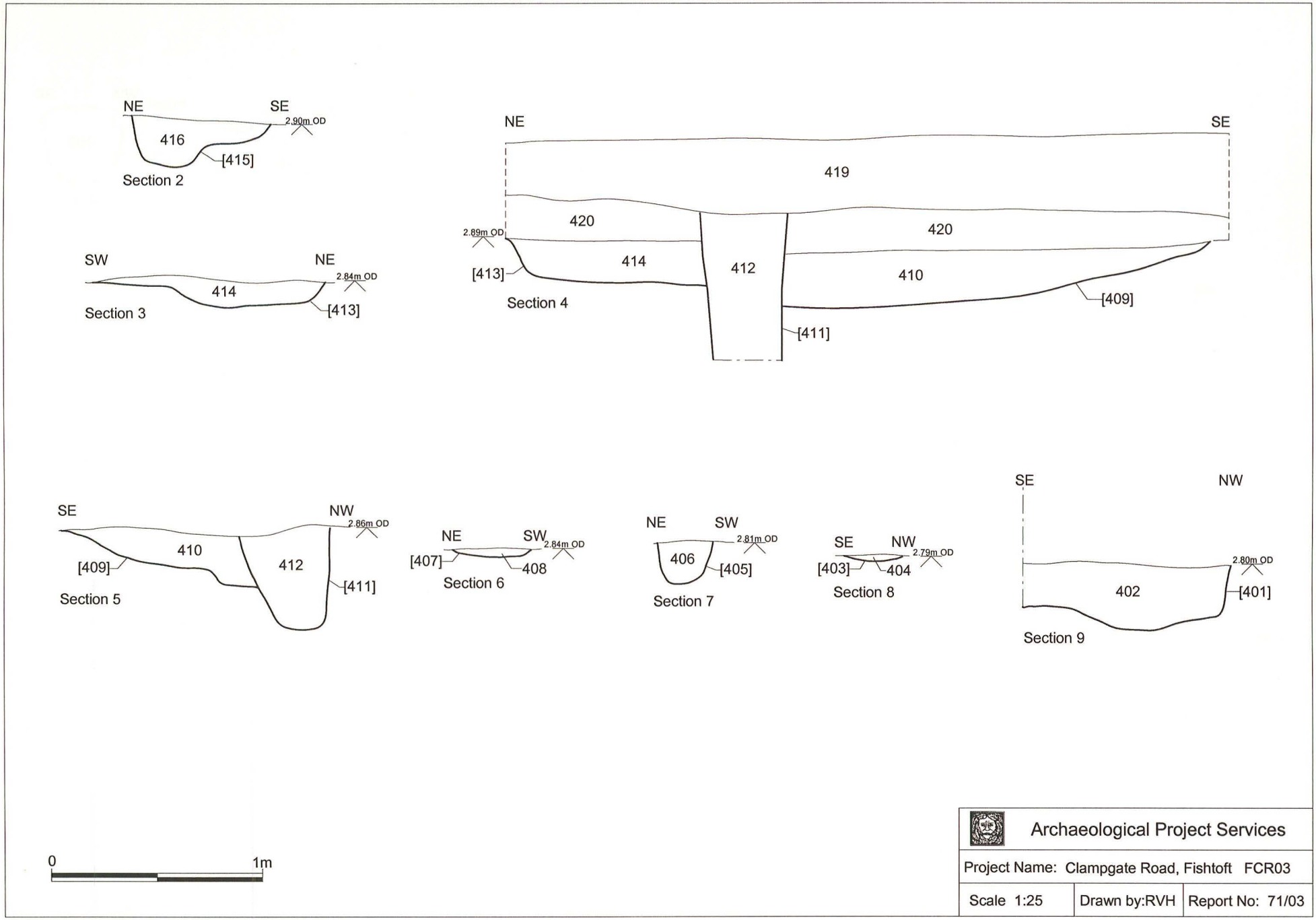


Figure 11: Trench 4-sections

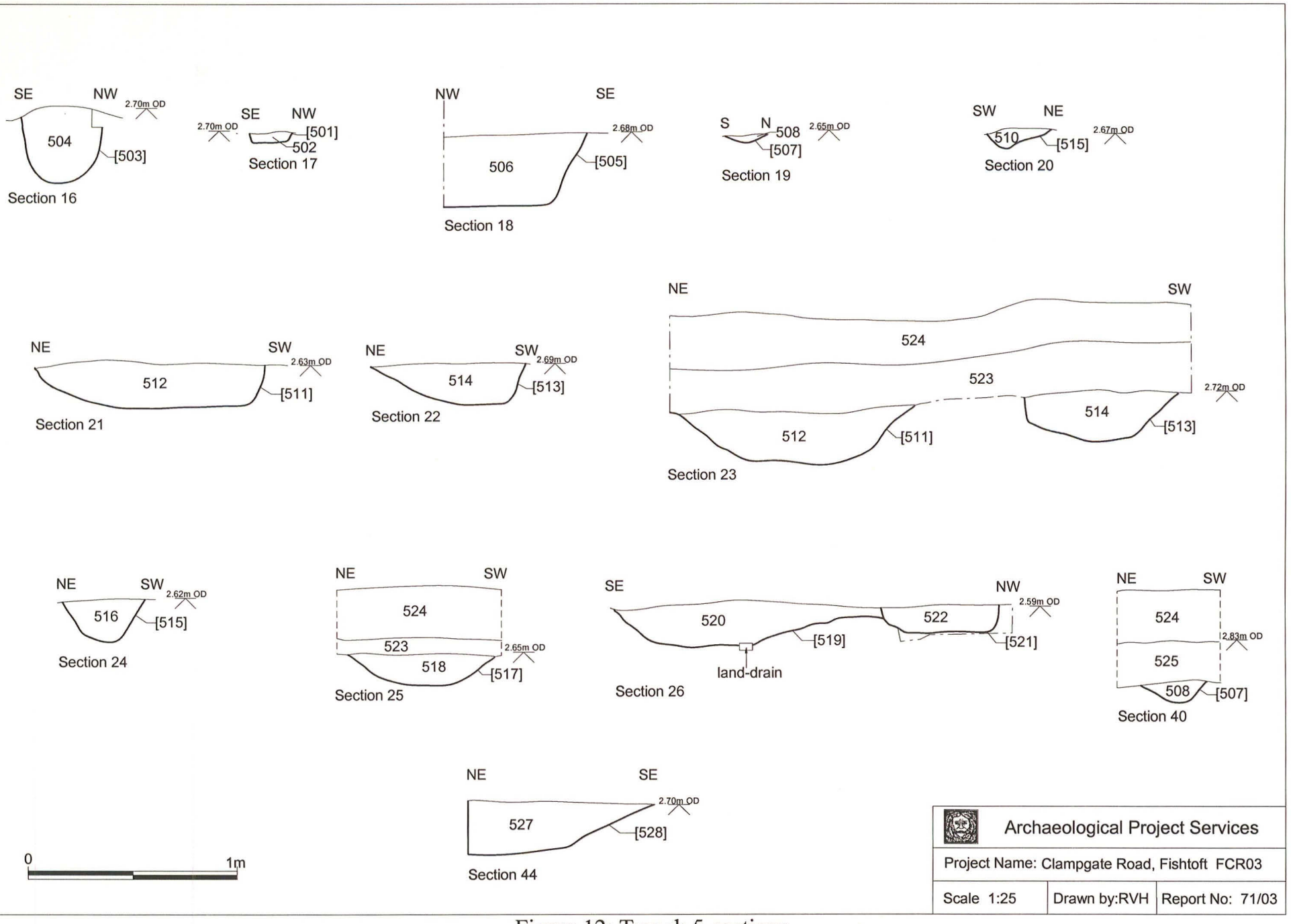


Figure 12: Trench 5-sections

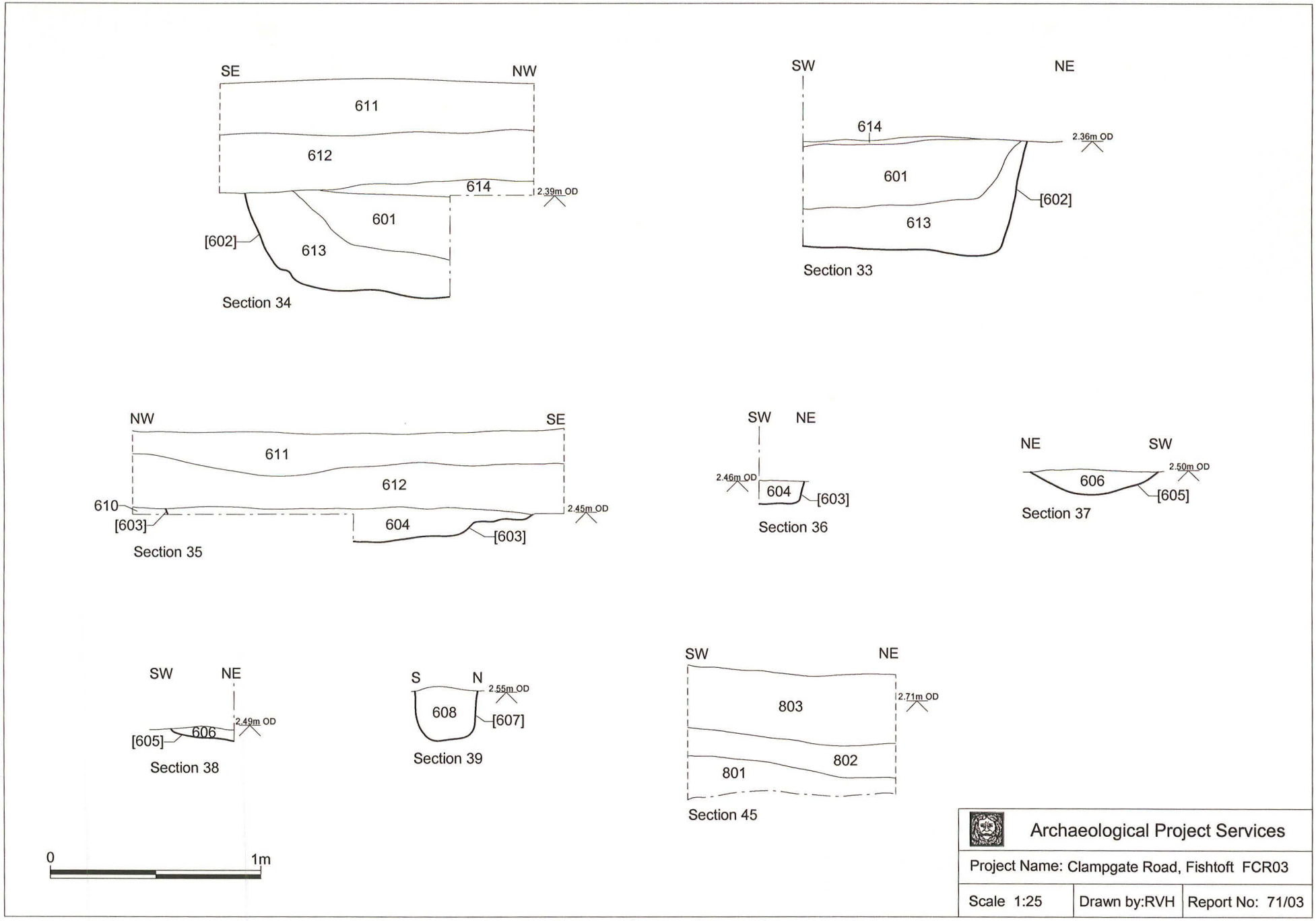


Figure 13: Trench 6 and 7 sections

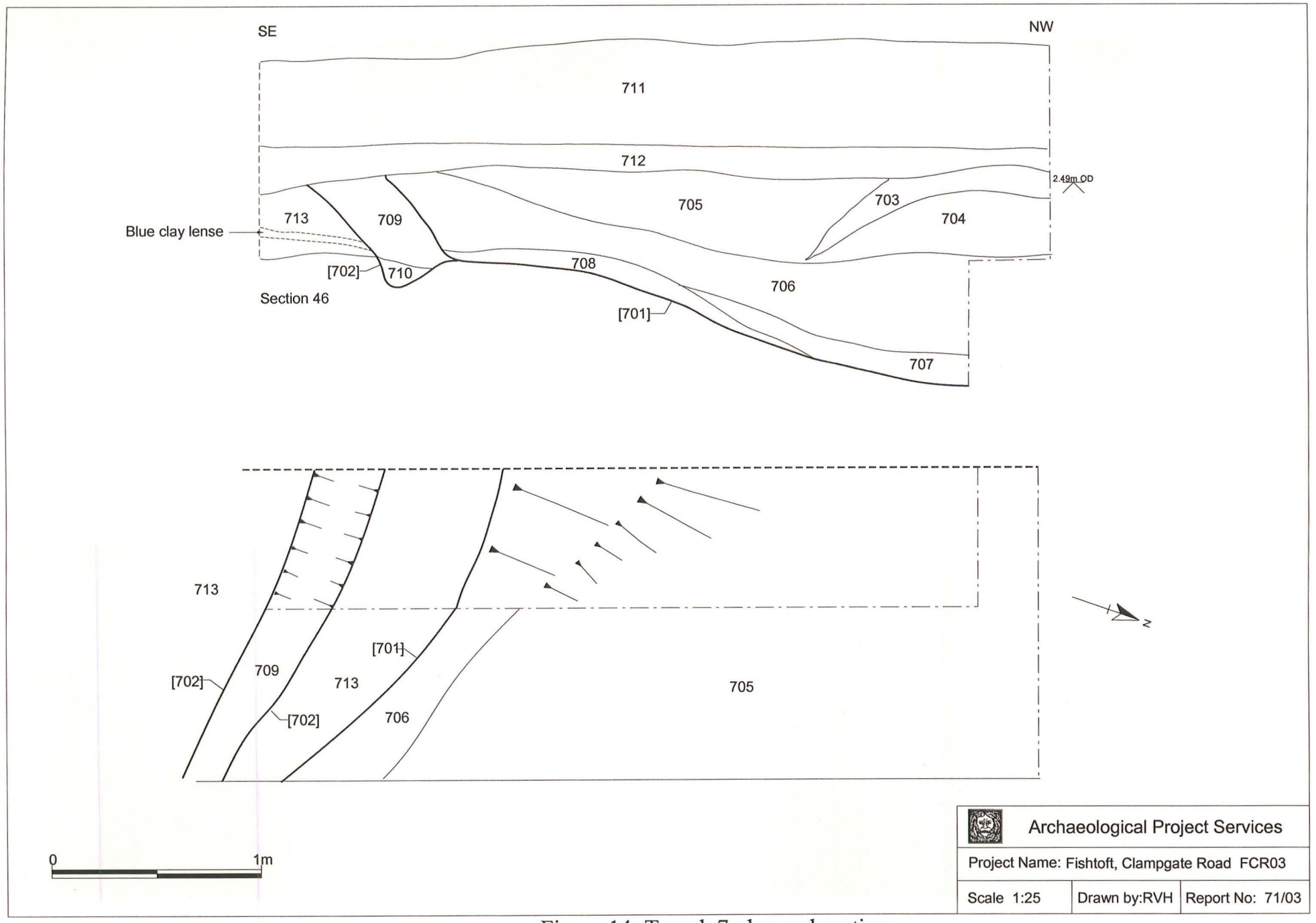


Figure 14: Trench 7 plan and section

Plate 1 General view of eastern edge of site, where Middle Bronze Age Gully is located, looking north

Plate 2 General view of site, looking NW

Plate 3 Pre-excavation view of Trench 4, looking NE

Plate 4 Saxon ditches [205] and [207] in Trench 2, looking NE

Plate 5 Post-excavation view of Saxon features in Trench 4, looking SW

Plate 6 Saxon ditch [401] in Trench 4, looking East

Plate 7 Post-excavation view of Saxon features in Trench 5, looking south

Plate 8 Medieval ditch [601] located in Trench 6, looking SW

Plate 9 Undated ditch [307] located in Trench 3, looking west

Appendix 1

Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation Land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *An evaluation is required during development on land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The site is in the historic core of the village, about 150m from the Norman and later parish church. Roman pottery has been found a short distance to both north and south of the site and a prehistoric stone tool was recovered just to the south. A previous investigation at the eastern edge of the site revealed undated ditches extending westward in to the area.*

1.3 *A pre-planning enquiry has been submitted for the construction of a residential development. On the advice of the Community Archaeologist, an archaeological evaluation is required for the determination of any future planning application.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation on land off Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 3630 4245.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Fishtoft is located 2km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough. The site, c. 1.1ha in extent, is in the centre of the village, 150m southwest of the parish church. It is located on the west side of Clampgate Road at nation grid reference TF 3625 4245.

3.2 The site is irregular in shape and is currently waste ground.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry made to the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. The Community Archaeologist has advised an archaeological evaluation is required for the determination of any future planning application and has prepared a brief for investigations. As a first stage of that evaluation process, a geophysical survey of part of the development area has been requested followed by trial trenching.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Lying 500m west of the canalized watercourse, Hobhole Drain, the site and surrounding area is on level ground at 3m OD. Soils at the site are alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge et al. 1984, 319).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site is in the historic core of the village, 150m southwest of the parish church of St Guthlac. This church contains Norman elements but is mostly 12th century. It is probably the same church recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 that also noted a mill in the parish.

6.2 Part of a Neolithic polished stone axe, re-used as a scraper, was found a short distance south of the site. Roman pottery has also been found at several locations within 200m to both northeast and southeast of the site. Previous monitoring of groundwork at the eastern edge of the site revealed one or two east-west aligned ditches, but these were undated.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation will be:

7.1.1 To gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

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

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of seven (7) trenches measuring 20m x 1.6m. This represents a 2% sample of the site. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (i.e. the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

the site before the commencement of field operations.

the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

groups of features where their relationship is important.

the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION

11.1 Stage 1

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

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared.

11.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the evaluation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the evaluation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Clive Wicks Associates; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

13 ARCHIVE

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

14 PUBLICATION

7.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

8 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

8.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Community Archaeologist.

9 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

9.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

9.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

9.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

16.4 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: fencing; pump; environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; Medieval and post-medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Prehistoric pottery - large quantities (small amounts allowed for); Roman pottery - large quantities (small amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery – not expected (none allowed for); Lithics – not expected (none allowed for); Special (non-pottery) finds (small-moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or other unexpected remains or artefacts.

16.5 Other than the pump and fencing, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

10 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 Fieldwork is estimated to take twenty (20) person-days within a notional programme of 5 days. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take eight person-days within a estimated programme of 8 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

11 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

11.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

12 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances, it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
100	Finds	Unstrat. Finds	-	Finds
101	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silty clay, occ. charcoal	0.30	Topsoil
102	Deposit	Firm, mid-reddish brown silty clay	0.20	Subsoil
103	Deposit	Loose, yellowish reddish brown sand and gravel	-	Natural
104	Deposit	Loose, grey clayey sand, mod. charcoal flecks	0.15	Fill of [105]
105	Cut	E-W linear, shallow sided, 0.80m wide	0.15	Gully
106	Cut	NW-SE linear, smooth sided with rounded base, 1.40m wide	0.27	Ditch
107	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt, freq. gravel	0.35	Topsoil
108	Deposit	Soft, dark orange grey clayey silt and gravel	0.22	Fill of [109]
109	Cut	Square, steep sided cut with flat base, 1.10m+ x 0.90m+	0.22	Indeterminate
110	Deposit	Soft, dark reddish grey clayey silt	0.08	Fill of [111]
111	Cut	NW-SE linear, smooth sided with rounded base, 0.41m wide	0.08	Gully
112	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	0.07	Fill of [106]
113	Deposit	Soft, dark reddish greyish brown clayey silt, freq. gravel	0.20	Fill of [106]
114	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.15+	Fill of [114]
115	Cut	Land drain trench		Land-drain
116	Deposit	Soft, dark reddish grey clayey silt	0.38	Layer
117	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
201	Deposit	Dark brown silty sand, occ. gravel, shell and charcoal	0.45	Topsoil
202	Deposit	Firm, greyish black silty clay, freq. sm. gravel	0.30	Subsoil
203	Cut	N-S linear, gradual sided with rounded base, 0.77m wide	0.30	Gully
204	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey silty sand, occ. gravel and shell	0.30	Fill of [203]
205	Cut	NE-SW linear, smooth sided with uneven base, 0.75m+ wide	0.37	Ditch
206	Deposit	Firm, brownish grey clayey silt, freq. charcoal	0.37	Fill of [205]
207	Cut	SE-NW linear, steep sided, 0.75m wide	0.28	Ditch
208	Deposit	Firm, brownish grey clayey silt, freq. sm. stones, occ. charcoal	0.28	Fill of [207]
209	Deposit	Firm, brownish orange sand, freq. gravel		Natural
210	Deposit	Moderate, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal	0.13	Fill of [212]
211	Cut	W-NE curvilinear, gradual and uneven sided with concave base, 0.80m wide	0.15	Ditch
212	Deposit	Moderate, dark brownish grey sandy silt, occ. yellow clayey silt mottles, mod. charcoal	0.13	Fill of [213]
213	Cut	Sub-oval, steep sided with slightly concave base, 0.25m x 0.22m wide	0.13	Stake hole
214	Deposit	Moderate, mid-reddish brown yellow sandy silt		Natural
215	Cut	NW-SE linear, shallow sloping sides, slightly rounded base, 0.65m wide	0.08	Ditch
216	Deposit	Loose, mid-grey silty sand, occ. shell and charcoal	0.08	Fill of [215]

217	Cut	SE-NW linear, gradual sided, irregular base, 1.90m wide	0.40	Ditch
218	Deposit	Firm, pale brown silty clay, occ. charcoal, shell and gravel	0.40	Fill of [217]
219	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 3

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
301	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt, occ. gravel	0.37	Topsoil
302	Deposit	Firm, brownish grey sandy clayey silt, occ. gravel	0.42	Subsoil
303	Cut	NNW-SSE, gradual sided with slightly rounded base, 0.90m wide	0.15	Ditch
304	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown sandy clayey silt, occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	0.15	Fill of [303]
305	Cut	E-W linear, smooth sided with flattish base, 0.42m wide	0.26	Ditch
306	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown sandy clayey silt, occ. gravel and charcoal flecks	0.26	Fill of [305]
307	Cut	SE-NW linear, steep and irregular sided with rounded base, 2.20m wide	0.80	Ditch
308	Cut	Firm, reddish brown sandy clayey silt, occ. gravel and shell	0.80	Fill of [307]
309	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided with slightly stepped base, 0.60m wide	0.58	Drain Cut
310	Deposit	Loose, dark grey sandy silt, occ. gravel, lenses of redeposited natural	0.58	Fill of [309]
311	Deposit	Ceramic land-drain		Land-drain
312	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy clay, occ. charcoal flecks	0.40	Fill of [318]
313	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy clay, occ. charcoal flecks	0.46	Fill of [319]
314	Deposit	Soft, mid-brown sandy clay	0.65	Fill of [320]
315	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy clay, mod. charcoal	0.30	Fill of [325]
316	Deposit	Firm, mid-grey sandy silt, mod. charcoal and occ. gravel	0.25	Fill of [328]
317	Deposit	Firm, reddish yellowish brown clayey silt	-	Natural
318	Cut	Partially exposed, smooth sided, 0.30m+ wide	0.40	Pit
319	Cut	Partially exposed, smooth sided with a concave base, 0.60m+ wide	0.46	Pit
320	Cut	E-W steep sided cut, with irregular base, 0.60m wide	0.86	Drain Cut
321	Deposit	Soft, pale brown with orange mottles, sandy clay	0.25	Fill of [320]
322	Deposit	Soft, plale brownish red sandy clay, occ. gravel	0.13	Layer
323	Cut	Concave sided and based, 0.55m wide	0.18	Pit
324	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown silty sand	0.18	Fill of [323]
325	Cut	N-S linear, smooth sided with rounded bases, 1.30m wide	0.45	Ditch
326	Deposit	Soft, pale reddish brown sandy silt	0.12	Fill of [325]
327	Deposit	Soft, pale brown sandy silt	0.17	Fill of [328]
328	Cut	SE-NW linear, shallow sided with rounded base, 2.70m wide	0.37	Ditch
329	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 4

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
401	Cut	NW-SE linear, steep sided with base that steps into a rounded point, 1m+ wide	0.32	Ditch

402	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, freq. mussel shell	0.32	Fill of [401]
403	Cut	Rectangular, steep sided with flat base, 0.30m wide x 0.90m long	0.04	Structural remains
404	Deposit	Soft, light grey sandy silt, freq. charcoal flecks	0.04	Fill of [403]
405	Cut	NW-SE linear, smooth sided concave cut, 0.35m wide	0.20	Gully
406	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt, occ. shell and charcoal flecks	0.20	Fill of [405]
407	Cut	NW-SE linear, shallow sided with slightly concave base, 0.35m wide	0.05	Gully
408	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt, occ. shell and charcoal flecks	0.05	Fill of [407]
409	Cut	NE-SE linear, stepped southeastern edge, 0.95m+ wide	0.25	Ditch
410	Deposit	Dark grey clayey silt, freq. mussel shell	0.25	Fill of [409]
411	Cut	NE-SE linear, steep sided, not fully excavated, 0.40m wide	0.50+	Land-drain
412	Deposit	Soft, mixed mid-brown and reddish yellow sandy silt	0.50	Fill of [411]
413	Cut	NE-SW linear, shelved southwestern edge, flattish base, 1.15m wide	0.15	Ditch
414	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey clayey silt	0.15	Fill of [413]
415	Cut	NE-SW linear, smooth sided with stepped southwestern edge, 0.70m	0.27	Ditch
416	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey clayey silt, freq. mussel shell	0.27	Fill of [415]
417	Cut	Not fully exposed, gradual sided, 6.20m+ wide	0.80+	Pond
418	Deposit	Firm, dark blackish brown clayey silt, contained modern pottery	0.80+	Fill of [417]
419	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.50	Topsoil
420	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt	0.20	Subsoil
421	Deposit	Firm, brownish red clayey silt	-	Natural
422	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 5

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
501	Cut	NW-SE rectangular, steep sided with flat base, 0.20m wide x 0.60m+ long	0.07	Cut
502	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt	0.07	Fill of [501]
503	Cut	Square, steep sided with concave base, 0.38 wide	0.38	Post Hole
504	Deposit	Soft, dark blackish brown clayey silt	0.38	Fill of [503]
505	Cut	NE-SW linear, steep sided with flat base, 0.70m wide	0.38	Terminus of ditch/Pit
506	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt, occ. shell	0.38	Fill of [505]
507	Cut	NE-SW linear, smooth sided with concave base, 0.20m wide	0.05	Gully
508	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, freq. charcoal flecks	0.05	Fill of [507]
509	Cut	Circular, steep sided, rounded base, 0.32m wide	0.10	Posthole
510	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal	0.10	Fill of [509]
511	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided with slighthly irregular base, 1.10m wide	0.25	Ditch
512	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, freq. mussel shell	0.25	Fill of [511]
513	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided with flattish base, 0.74m wide	0.25	Ditch
514	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, freq. mussel shell	0.25	Fill of [513]

515	Cut	NW-SE linear, steep sided with concave base, 0.40m wide	0.21	Gully
516	Deposit	Soft, mid-dark grey clayey silt	0.21	Fill of [515]
517	Cut	E-W linear, smooth sided with slightly concave base, 0.70m wide	0.16	Ditch
518	Deposit	Soft, mid-dark grey clayey silt	0.16	Fill of [517]
519	Cut	NE-SW linear, steep sided with irregular base, 1.30m wide	0.23	Land-drain
520	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey clayey silt	0.22	Fill of [519]
521	Cut	Irregular, steep sided with irregular base, 0.53m wide x 0.90m long	0.15	Modern cut
522	Deposit	Firm, blackish grey clayey silt	0.15	Fill of [521]
523	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt	0.20	Subsoil
524	Deposit	Firm, greyish brown clayey silt	0.35	Topsoil
525	Deposit	Firm, brownish red clayey silt	-	Natural
526	Cut	E-W linear, steep northern edge, 0.50m wide	0.35	Ditch
527	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey clayey silt	0.35	Fill of [526]
528	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 6

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
601	Deposit	Compact, mid-dark grey clayey silt	0.30	Fill of [602]
602	Cut	Rectangular, steep sided with flattish base, 0.98m+ wide x 1.68m long	0.58	Pit
603	Cut	Rectangular, steep sided with flattish base, 1.75m long x 0.20+ wide	0.12	Pit
604	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, freq. charcoal and fired clay	0.12	Fill of [603]
605	Cut	Curvilinear, smooth sided with concave base, 0.60m wide	0.13	Gully
606	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal	0.13	Fill of [605]
607	Cut	Circular, steep sided with flattish base, 0.30m x 0.33m wide	0.27	Posthole
608	Deposit	Compact, dark grey clayey silt, occ. charcoal	0.27	Fill of [607]
609	Deposit	Firm, blue silty clay	0.04	Natural Lense
610	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish red clayey silt	-	Natural
611	Deposit	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.30	Topsoil
612	Deposit	Firm, mid-grey silty clay	0.20	Subsoil
613	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish yellowish grey clayey silt	0.45	Fill of [602]
614	Deposit	Soft, dark brownish black silt	0.05	Layer
615	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 7

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
701	Cut	E-W linear, stepped sides, not fully exposed, 3.18m+ wide	1.12	Ditch
702	Cut	E-W linear, steep sided with concave base, 0.40m+ wide	0.50	Gully
703	Deposit	Soft, mid-reddish brown clay, freq. charcoal flecks	0.16	Fill of [601]
704	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown silty clay	0.32	Fill of [601]
705	Deposit	Crumbly, mid-grey clayey silt, freq. charcoal flecks	0.40	Fill of [601]
706	Deposit	Firm, mid-grey silty clay, freq. charcoal flecks	0.46	Fill of [601]
707	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy silt	0.14	Fill of [601]
708	Deposit	Loose, light brown silty sand	0.10	Fill of [601]

709	Deposit	Firm, mid-grey clayey silt	0.40	Fill of [602]
710	Deposit	Soft, mid-reddish brown sandy silt, freq. charcoal flecks	0.10	Fill of [602]
711	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.48	Topsoil
712	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silt	0.22	Subsoil
713	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish red clayey silt	-	Natural
714	Finds	Unstrat: Metal detecting		Finds

Trench 8

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
801	Deposit	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt	-	Natural
802	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silt	0.17	Subsoil
803	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish red clayey silt	0.34	Topsoil

Abbreviations:

sm	small	occ	occasional
med	medium	mod	moderate
lrg	large	freq	frequent

Appendix 3

THE FINDS
by Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

A total of 31 artefacts of various kinds, mostly metal and ceramic building materials, weighing 1218g was recovered from 15 separate contexts. In addition to these artefacts, a small quantity of mollusc shells was collected. Pottery and animal bones were also retrieved and are reported separately.

Provenance
The material was recovered during archaeological investigations undertaken at Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Metal

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
219	Iron	Nails, rectangular sectioned,	4	63	
	Iron	Nails, rectangular sectioned, possible horseshoe nails	2	7	
615	Copper alloy	Buckle, circular, 28mm diameter, with crossbar	1	5	*c.* 1400-1800
714	Iron	Probable chain link	1	36	

The cluster of iron nails from (219) is noteworthy and may indicate the former presence of timber structures in the area of Trench 2.

A circular buckle in copper alloy was recovered from (615). Such circular buckles are typically late medieval to post-medieval and comparable examples have been recovered, for example, at Norwich and there dated to between 1400-1800 (Margeson 1993, 28; fig 15 nos 160, 161). As a simple utilitarian form they changed little through time, though the circular shape seems restricted to this late medieval and post-medieval period.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
unstratified	Stone	Burnt stone	1	61	
202	Ferrous concretion	Gravel covered ferrous concretion, probably severely decayed iron object	1	8	
	Stone	Burnt stone	3	63	
216	CBM	Handmade brick, highly fired, 53mm thick	1	376	Late medieval-early post-medieval
218	CBM	Brick/tile, oxidized throughout	2	15	
304	CBM	Brick/tile	1	2	
	CBM	Fired clay	1	6	
306	CBM	Brick/tile	2	2	
307	Flint	Burnt chip	1	1	
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	2	
313	Flint	Natural chip	1	3	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
314	CBM	Tile, 31mm thick, partially burnt, has 'finger-tip' maker's signature, Roman	2(link)	397	Roman
	CBM	Handmade brick	1	17	
	CBM	Fired clay	1	9	
315	Stone	Natural lump	1	123	
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	3	
316	CBM	Fired clay	1	17	
406	CBM	Brick/tile	1	2	

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

The Roman tile is the only artefact of this period recovered, which would suggest that the object was brought to the site from elsewhere in the vicinity. In consequence, although the only datable object from the context, it can only be used to provide a *terminus post quem* for the deposit, and not an accurate period date. Roman remains are known in other parts of Fishtoft.

Table 3: The Mollusc shells

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
202	Cockle	Shell	1	1	Fragment
206	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Fragment
406	Mussel	Shell	6	4	Fragments
414	Mussel	Shell	2	3	Fragments

All the mollusc shells are marine species and are probably food residues.

T*able 4: The Bronze Age Pottery*

No	Context	Material	Wt (g)	Context Date
1	104	BA Pottery. Hand-made undecorated body sherd	42	

Hand-made, undecorated body sherd with maximum dimensions 77 x 41 x 10mm. Buff exterior and black interior. Fabric has sparse grog and medium coarse sand. The sherd is reminiscent of those of Middle to Late Bronze Age date from Stickford, some 17km to the north. The island at Fishtoft is part of an extended north-south aligned moraine, much of which lies buried under later marine deposits. Stickford lies at the northern end of this same geological feature. During the Bronze Age Fishtoft island would have had limited land exposed and been surrounded by tidal marshes. Although no such material was found at Fishtoft, salt making debris (briquetage) accompanied the Stickford pottery and such use of natural resources would have been possible at the Fishtoft site at this time.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Fishtoft that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of artefacts is, in general, of limited local significance. However, the cluster of iron nails from Trench 2 may indicate that timber structures were previously located in this area.

References

Margeson, S., 1993 *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-medievalFinds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**

Appendix 4

Saxon and later pottery from Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire (FCR03).

Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

A small quantity of pottery was recovered during excavation work at Fishtoft; the material includes Saxon to early modern pottery. In total, forty-five sherds of pottery representing thirty-three vessels and one fragment of fired clay were recovered from the site. Thirteen vessels are of medieval or later date; the remaining material is all likely to be of early to mid Saxon date.

The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the Saxon pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames developed during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project.

Condition

The pottery is in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small range (below 15grams). The shell inclusions have been leached from the surfaces of two of the shell-tempered vessels. Seven vessels have exterior soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire and one vessel has a worn interior surface. Eight vessels are represented by more than one sherd.

The pottery

In total thirty-five vessels in sixteen identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered together with a fragment of fired clay (Table 1).

Table 1 ***Pottery types with total quantities by vessel count***

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BASALT	Saxon Basalt-tempered	550	800	1	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1
ELFS	Early Fine-shelled ware	780	950	7	3
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	450	650	1	1
FIRED CLAY	fired clay	0	0	1	1
IPS	Ipswich-type ware	730	850	1	1
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	4	2
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	5	4
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
MMAX	RMAX with quartz	700	800	4	2
MSAXLOC	Local middle Saxon fabrics	700	850	2	2
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1
RMAX	Southern Maxey-type ware	650	950	9	7
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	3	3
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	3	2
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1
WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	1050	1220	1	1

Table 1 ***Ceramic periods by vessel count***

ceramic period	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	unstratified	Total vessels
Anglo-Saxon				1			1	2
Middle Saxon	1	1	3	7	1	3	2	18
Medieval		8	2			1		11
Post-medieval				1				1
Early modern	1							1
Total vessels	2	9	5	9	1	4	3	33

Anglo-Saxon Handmade pottery

The date of the earliest post-Roman pottery on the site is difficult to determine. There are indications on several sites in the county (Didsbury 1994 and Vince and Young forthcoming) that several 'Anglo-Saxon' wares continue at least into the beginning of the middle Saxon period. Two Anglo-Saxon handmade pottery types occurred on the site and the fabric of one of these vessels (BASALT) can be paralleled with Anglo-Saxon sherds elsewhere in Lincolnshire. The other fabric type (ESAXLOC) however, has not been noted elsewhere in the county and this sherd has been added to the Saxon Fabric Type Series for the county.

Middle Saxon Fabrics

Six middle Saxon ware types were found on the site. Three different shell-tempered Maxey-type fabrics occur, the most common being Southern Maxey-type (RMAX) with seven vessels. Two vessels are in Northern Maxey-type Fabric B and two are in a Southern Maxey-type variant which has common quartz sand added to the fabric (MMAX). None of these vessels is chronologically diagnostic and these vessels could date anywhere between the late 7th and mid 9th centuries. Three other miscellaneous shell-tempered fabrics are also of general middle Saxon date (MSAXLOC and MISC). The three Early Fine-shelled ware vessels recovered from the site belong to the later middle Saxon period (late 8th to early 10th century). A single Ipswich ware vessel, probably a small jar was found in context 402.

Fired Clay

A single small piece of fired clay may be from an object such as a loom weight or is more probably a fragment of daub.

Medieval and later

A small number of medieval sherds were recovered from the site, these include vessels made at Toynton and Bourne. One late post-medieval and one early modern vessel were also found.

Discussion

It is impossible to make statements about the status or function of the site due to the limited size of the assemblage. However, it is possible to suggest that there was occupation in the area from at least the 7th or 8th centuries if not earlier.

Two vessels from the assemblage would merit further scientific analysis (ESAXLOC and BASALT), both these vessels have been removed to the Saxon Fabric Type Series held at 25 West Parade, Lincoln.

Bibliography

Didsbury, P. 1994 'The Pottery' in Steedman, K., Excavations at Riby Cross Roads, Lincolnshire, *Archaeol. J., 151,* 212-306.

Vince, A.G. and Young, J. forthcoming 'The Anglo-Saxon Pottery' in Loveluck, C. Flixborough: A high-status, Middle to Late Saxon settlement, in North Lincolnshire, AD600-1000.

Pottery Archive FCR03

Jane Young *Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
102	RMAX		?	1	1	11		BS			soot;? ID	late 7th to mid 9th
117	TPW		open form	1	1	2		rim				19th to 20th
200	SLST		large jar	1	1	13		neck				late 12th to 15th
206	RMAX		small bowl	1	1	4		rim				late 7th to mid 9th
216	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1	11	roulette strip	BS			burnt glaze;fabric includes sparse freensand & occ ca	13th to 15th
218	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	131	pressed basal edge	BS			soot int & over break;fabric includes comm SR quartz sparse greensand	13th to 15th
218	TOY		large jug	2	1	135		BS				14th to 15th
218	BOU	coarse fabric	small jug	1	1	10		BS				14th to 15th
219	WEMS		jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS			soot	12th to 13th
219	SLST		large jar	1	1	21		BS			soot	13th to 15th
219	MEDLOC	OX/R;med sandy;hard	jug	2	1	47		BS			occ greensand;? A Toynton	13th to 15th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
312	TOY		jug	1	1	2		BS				13th to 15th
314	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1	11		BS			? Mareham	13th to 15th
315	ELFS		?	2	1	44		BS			worn interior	late 8th to early 10th
316	ELFS		?	4	1	5		BS			soot	
316	MAX	B	small jar	3	1	6		rim & BS			small prefired hole below flat top rim;thin walled;soot	late 7th to mid 9th
402	MSAXLOC	shell temper	?	1	1	2		BS		sample 1	soot	
402	MMAX		?	3	1	14		BS				late 7th to mid 9th
402	RMAX		?	2	1	16		BS				late 7th to mid 9th
402	IPS		jar ?	1	1	13		BS		sample 1		mid 8th to mid 9th
402	RMAX		?	2	1	12		BS		sample 4		late 7th to mid 9th
410	RMAX		?	1	1	1		BS		sample 3	? ID as tiny scrap	late 7th to mid 9th
412	BASALT		jar ?	1	1	98		BS	Saxon Fabric Type Series		fabric includes some fe & carbonised veg voids	6th to 8th
412	MAX	B	jar ?	1	1	16		BS				late 7th to mid 9th
416	FIRED CLAY		-	1	1	6		BS			silty micaceous fabric	-

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
422	PGE		handled jar ?	1	1	29		LHJ				17th to 18th
511	MSAXLOC		jar	1	1	8		BS			soot;? ID	late 7th to mid 9th
601	SLST		jar	1	1	4		neck		sample 7	? Intrusive	13th to 15th
601	MISC	shell temper	?	1	1	1		BS				-
601	MMAX		?	1	1	3		BS				late 7th to mid 9th
601	ELFS		jar ?	1	1	6		BS				late 8th to early 10th
u/s	ESAXLOC	Fenland silts ?	small jar	1	1	9		BS	Anglo-Saxon Fabric Type Series		was context 015	6th to 8th
u/s	RMAX		?	1	1	4		BS			was context 015;carbonised int deposit;leached surfaces	late 7th to mid 9th
u/s	RMAX		?	1	1	7		BS			was context 015;leached surfaces	late 7th to mid 9th

Appendix 5
Animal bone Assessment
Clampgate Road, Fishtoft – FCR03

A series of evaluation trenches were excavated by Archaeological Project Services at Clampgate Road, Fishtoft. The excavations uncovered a series of middle Saxon and medieval features with some prehistoric and later activity evident..

A small collection of 113 bone fragments were recovered by hand excavation. The bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see key attached to archive catalogue) and an archive catalogue produced (see Appendix). Most of the bone is well preserved with no fragments showing evidence of surface erosion and pitting. Fourteen of the bone fragments show evidence of dog gnawing, indicating that the deposits were accessible to scavenging dogs and that these animals may have removed or destroyed a proportion of the original bone dumped on site. There are clear indications that some of this bone derives from food waste in the eleven fragments that carry chop marks and knife cuts associated with their butchery.

The fragmentation of this assemblage is average, although several were broken during excavation and subsequent processing. The fragmentation index (total number of zones/total number of fragments), which best reflects the level of breakage of the bones, is 0.64 indicating that each fragments carries an average of just over half a zone. This suggests that the assemblage has been subject to the typical processes of butchery, scavenging and subsequent mechanical breakage that form the usual taphonomic processes associated with an archaeological site.

Horse, cattle, sheep, pig, chicken and goose have been identified in the assemblage. A fragment of a very large humerus of a bird of similar size to a crane or white tailed sea eagle has been recovered from context 206 but in the absence of suitable reference material it has not as yet been identified to species.

Table 1: Number of fragments from Clampgate Road, Fishtoft

species	No. fragments
Horse	3
Cattle	35
Cattle size	31
Sheep/goat	16
Sheep size	16
Pig	2
Chicken	4
Goose	1
Large bird	1
Unidentified	4

The bulk of this material derives from ditches although a few fragments have been excavated from pits and land drains. The majority of the pottery from the site has been dated to the middle Saxon period although a detailed phasing of the contexts has not been made available so it is not possible to assess whether or not the majority of the bone can also be assigned to the middle Saxon period. The character and size of some of the bone fragments, particularly

fragments of very large domestic ox, suggest that the bone assemblage includes material from more recent periods, such as the post-medieval.

Cattle dominate in the assemblage but without phasing data this cannot be usefully interpreted, and juvenile animal as present.

If the bulk of this assemblage was collected from features assigned to the middle Saxon period then the site has considerable potential for informing on the pastoral economy and husbandry of this period on the fens. For this to be realised, however, more extensive excavation of the ditches may be necessary to generate a bone sample of sufficient size to permit useful analyses and interpretation. The condition of the bone is good and there is unlikely to have been any post-depositional loss, except through dog scavenging. This assemblage has recovered only the bones of domestic species and if the contribution of wild species and marine fish are to be assessed and included in the analyses then fairly extensive soil sampling will be required to recover this element of the bone assemblage.

17th April 2003

Archive Catalogue of Animal bone from Clampgate Road, Fishtoft – FCR03

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
FCR03	015	BOS	HUM	1	L				DG				DISTAL ANT SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
FCR03	015	BOS	MTC	1	F				DG				DISTAL POST SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
FCR03	015	BOS	SCP	1	L				DG				CAUDAL MARGIN OF BALDE-PROX CHEWED	4
FCR03	015	BOS	TIB	1	F	DN							DISTAL SHAFT-PART OF ZONE 7-VERY LARGE	4
FCR03	015	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	015	SSZ	CEV	1	F	AF	3						DISTAL CENTRUM	4
FCR03	206	CSZ	FEM	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
FCR03	206	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES	4
FCR03	206	LBIRD	HUM	1	F								VERY LARGE-4 PIECES-SHAFT ONLY-EAGLE/CRANE SIZE?	4
FCR03	206	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	208	BOS	CAL	1	R				DG				SHAFT-PROX AND DISTAL ENDS AND TUBER CHEWED OFF	4
FCR03	208	SUS	FIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	216	BOS	PH1	1	L	PF	12		DG				DISTAL BADLY CHEWED	4
FCR03	218	BOS	MAN	1	L					h14 I12J11			FRAGMENTED ANT HORI RAMUS- 13 PIECES	4
FCR03	218	BOS	SKL	1	L					J10K3			POST MAXILLA WITH M2 AND 3	4
FCR03	218	CSZ	LBF	3	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	304	BOS	TIB	1	F								DISTAL MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	304	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	306	CHIK	FEM	1	L								DISTAL ARTIC DAMAGED- SMALL BANTAM?	4
FCR03	306	BOS	MAN	1	L		7						HORI AND ASC RAMUS FRAGMENTS- 10 PIECES	4
FCR03	306	EQU	RAD	1	R	DF	456						DISTAL END-BROKEN- 4 PIECES	4
FCR03	306	OVCA	MAN	1	L					J13K12			2 LOOSE TEETH AND 2 FRAGS OF MANDIBLE	4
FCR03	306	SSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	307	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	2						MEDIAL FRAGMENT OF PROX END	4
FCR03	312	BOS	TRV	1	F	AN	45		DG				PARTS OF CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHEWED	4
FCR03	312	OVCA	HUM	1	L		90						MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-VERY POROUS-LAMB	4
FCR03	312	OVCA	TIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	312	SSZ	SKL	1	F								FACIAL FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	313	BOS	MTP	1	F	DJ	6	C					BURNT DISTAL CONDYLE	4
FCR03	313	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
FCR03	313	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	313	OVCA	MAN	1	R		7						ANT FRAG ASC RAMUS-POROUS-JUV	4
FCR03	313	SSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	313	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
FCR03	314	BOS	AXI	1	F		2	CH	DG				ANT HALF CENTRUM-CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY THROIUGH CENTRUM-PROX CHEWED	4
FCR03	314	BOS	LM3	1	L					K6			LAST CUSP REDUCED AND BROKEN	4
FCR03	314	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	12345				GL-189 Bp-50 Dp-32.3 SD-28.6 Bd-54.4 Dd-29.3		COMPLETE BUT 3 PIECES-SHAFT SCORED-TOOTH MARKS?	4
FCR03	314	BOS	SCP	1	R								PART OF CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
FCR03	314	BOS	TIB	1	L		4						PROX SHAFT FRAG WITH FORAMEN	4
FCR03	314	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					SHAFT FRAGMENT-BURNT	4
FCR03	314	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	314	CSZ	SCP	1	F								VENTRAL FRAG CAUDAL BLADE	4
FCR03	314	CSZ	UNI	2	F								INDET	4
FCR03	314	SSZ	RIB	1	F			KN					SHAFT FRAGMENT--ONE END CUT	4
FCR03	315	BOS	CEV	1	F	CNAN	145	CH	DG				CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHOPPED TRANS ACROSS ANT AND SPINE CHEWED	4
FCR03	315	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789	CH					DISTAL END-CONDYLE CHOPPED	4
FCR03	315	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	59						LATERAL PART ACETAB	4
FCR03	315	BOS	MAN	1	R		6						ANGLE	4
FCR03	315	BOS	MTC	1	L		12						PROX HALF	4
FCR03	315	BOS	MTT	1	R		125		DG				SHAFT AND PART PROX-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
FCR03	315	BOS	SCP	1	L		3	CH	DG				NECK AND DISTAL SPINE-NECK CHEWED AND CHOPPED	4
FCR03	315	BOS	TIB	1	L	PNDN	12345 67						COMPLETE WITH EPIS DETACHED- 3 PIECES	4
FCR03	315	CHIK	RAD	1	R								DISTAL HALF	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	HUM	1	L				DG				DISTAL SHAFT FRAG-DISTAL CHEWED-POROUS-IMM	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	RIB	3	F			CH					SHAFT FRAG-ONE END CHOPPED	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	TRV	1	F		5						NEURAL ARCH-?HORSE	4
FCR03	315	CSZ	TRV	1	F								SPLIT SPINE FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	EQU	CEV	1	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
FCR03	315	EQU	UI	1	W								WELL WORN INCISOR	4
FCR03	315	GOOS	PH1	1	W								COMPLETE	4
FCR03	315	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789						DISTAL HALF	4
FCR03	315	OVCA	MAN	1	L		237			gh17I12J10 K3			HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW	4
FCR03	315	OVCA	SKL	1	F			CH					CRANIAL VAULT-CHOPPED AXIALLY	4
FCR03	315	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	SSZ	TIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	315	UNI	UNI	3	F								INDET	4
FCR03	316	SSZ	LBF	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	402	BOS	MAN	1	L		6						ANGLE-POROUS-JUV	4
FCR03	402	BOS	TIB	1	R				DG				DISTAL SHAFT-CHEWED	4
FCR03	402	CSZ	TRV	1	F	CNAN	4						CENTRUM-SMALL AND SHARP	4
FCR03	402	CSZ	UNI	1	F								RIB SHAFT?	4
FCR03	402	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	359						ILIAL SHAFT AND LAT PART ACETAB	4
FCR03	402	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12						PROX HALF-SHAFT BROAD	4
FCR03	402	SSZ	RIB	1	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
FCR03	402	SSZ	TIB	1	L								MIDSHAFT	4
FCR03	402	SUS	SCP	1	R		2						NECK AND PART GLENOID	4
FCR03	404	BOS	RAD	1	L		3						MIDSHAFT-CALF-SMALL-POROUS	4
FCR03	404	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	406	BOS	TIB	1	F	DN	7						DISTAL SHAFT-ROLLED	4
FCR03	406	CHIK	FEM	1	R						GL-68.6		COMPLETE	4
FCR03	406	CHIK	FEM	1	R			KN					DISTAL HALF-MIDSHAFT CUT	4
FCR03	406	CSZ	INN	1	F				DG				CHEWED-ISCHIAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	406	OVCA	INN	1	R	EN	7						ISCHIAL SHAFT AND PART ACETAB	4
FCR03	406	OVCA	PH1	1	R	PN	2						PROX EPI LOST-DAMAGED	4
FCR03	406	OVCA	RAD	1	R								SPLIT SHAFT	4
FCR03	412	BOS	MTC	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT-SMALLISH	4
FCR03	414	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12						PROX END AND SPLIT SHAFT-ROBUST-SHORT? MALE?	4
FCR03	414	SSZ	LMV	1	F	CNAN	45						CENTRUM AND ARCH	4
FCR03	416	BOS	MAN	1	R		5						LARGE PART ACS RAMUS AND CONDYLE- 2 PIECES	4
FCR03	511	BOS	MTP	1	F	DN	6						UNFUSED DISATAL CONDYLE	4
FCR03	511	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
FCR03	511	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	516	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	516	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	516	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
FCR03	516	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
FCR03	516	OVCA	ULN	1	L	PN							PROX SHAFT	4
FCR03	601	BOS	MAN	1	F		4						CORONOID	4
FCR03	601	BOS	MAN	1	R		5						CONDYLE	4
FCR03	601	OVCA	LM1	1	R					I13			COMPLETE	4
FCR03	601	OVCA	UM	1	F								ENAMEL FRAGMENT	4

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
Some measurments have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

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		

Appendix 6

CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM CLAMPGATE ROAD, FISHTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE (FCR 03): AN ASSESSMENT.

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
April 2003

Introduction

Excavations at Fishtoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in March 2003. A series of excavated trenches revealed numerous ditches and pits, and although dating is not secure at present, pottery of Middle Saxon and medieval date was recorded from three contexts. A single sherd of possible Bronze Age pot was also noted. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within trenches 4, 5 and 6, and seven were submitted for assessment.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Unless otherwise indicated, all plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds/fruits were noted throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

Results of assessment
Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland/estuarine plants were noted at low to moderate densities in all samples. Preservation was poor to moderate; a large number of the grains and seeds were puffed and distorted (probably as a result of high temperatures during combustion) and specific identification was frequently difficult.

Cereals and other food plants

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded with barley, which is well suited to cultivation in areas of residual soil salinity, being predominant. Cereal chaff was extremely rare, but single barley rachis nodes were present in samples 1, 3 and 7 and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were found in samples 4 and 7. A possible rounded pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed was noted in sample 1 and a single cotyledon of a large pulse (pea/bean) was recorded from sample 4.

Wild flora

Weed seeds were extremely rare and were only recorded as single specimens. Grassland taxa were predominant and included persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).

Wetland and estuarine plant macrofossils, including seed/fruits of sedge (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and sea club-rush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*) were recovered from samples 1 – 5.

A single fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was noted in sample 2.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were present throughout at varying densities. Other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root/rhizome or stem and indeterminate seeds and culm nodes.

Animal macrofossils

Fragments of bone (some burnt), eggshell, fish bone, and marine mollusc shell were noted throughout at varying densities, and all are probably derived from small quantities of dietary refuse. Small mammal or amphibian bones were also recovered from samples 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, although some may be modern contaminants within the contexts.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probably residues from the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Other materials included pieces of burnt stone and clay, siliceous globules, coal and vitrified material.

Discussion

Although the deposits sampled appear to differ in date, the composition of the plant macrofossil assemblages is very uniform, and it is tentatively suggested that all have a common source, namely domestic hearth waste. The material studied shows clear evidence of heavy burning, possibly on repeated occasions, and although this may have adversely effected the original composition of the assemblages (i.e. destroying some of the more delicate chaff elements and weed seeds), cereals and other food residues are predominant. Similar assemblages are known from both Middle Saxon and medieval contexts, where accidental spillage of grain has occurred during culinary preparation. The wetland and estuarine plant macrofossils may either be derived from fuel/kindling, or the burning of small quantities of litter or thatch.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although archaeological evidence for domestic occupation appears not to have been recovered, the plant macrofossil assemblages may indicate that small-scale domestic activities were being conducted in the near vicinity. Nearby wetland and estuarine habitats may have been exploited for the provision of fuel, litter or thatching materials.

Although plant macrofossil preservation within these assemblages is adequate, insufficient material (i.e.<100 specimens per sample) is currently available to warrant further quantitative analysis. However, if further excavations are conducted in this area, additional samples should be taken from a variety of well sealed, dated contexts (for example pit and ditch fills), and it is recommended that a detailed sampling strategy be finalised with the relevant specialists at the earliest possible date.

References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
coty = cotyledon m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	**402**	**414**	**410**	**416**	**506**	**512**	**601**
Cereals and other food plants							
Avena sp. (grains)						xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcoty			
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	xcf	xx	x	xcf	x	x
(rachis nodes)	x		x				x
Pisum sativum L.	x						
Triticum sp. (grains)		x				x	
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)				x			x
Herbs							
Chenopodium ficifolium Sm.	x						
Fabaceae indet.		x					
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia				x			
Plantago lanceolata L.						x	
Small Poaceae indet.							x
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus		x					
Rumex sp.	x						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		x					
Wetland plants							
Carex sp.	x xm	x	xcf		x		
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl			xcf				
Eleocharis sp.			x	x			
Iris sp.		xcf					
Estuarine plants							
Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.)Palla	xcf			x			
Trees/shrubs							
Corylus avellana L.		xcf					
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x		x	
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x		x	x		x	
Indet.culm nodes		x	x	x	x		x
Indet.seeds	x xm	x	x				x
Animal macrofossils							
Bone	x	x		x xb	xb		x xb
Eggshell				x			
Fish bone	x	x		x	x	x	x
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x			x			
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x	x			x	x
Other materials							
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx
Black tarry material		x	x	x	x	xx	
Burnt/fired clay					x		
Burnt stone		x					
Siliceous globules	x	x	x				
Small coal frags.		x			x	x	
Vitrified material				x	x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	**6**	**7**	**4**	**5.5**	**7**	**8**	**5**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 7

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 8

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 9

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

148	Context records
29	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
3	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number:	2003.68
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	FCR03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.