

**CHAPEL LANE, FULLETTY,  
HORNCastle**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Site Code: CLFH02  
NGR: SK 2973 7343.  
Planning Ref. S/055/00529/00  
Accession No. 2002.7

Report prepared for Hedgerow Homes

by

Alex Brett

September 2003



Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)  
Unit G  
William Street Business Park  
Saxilby  
Lincoln  
LN1 2LP  
Tel. & Fax. 01522 703800

©Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

EVENT: L15806

INTERVENTION: L19901

CON: L15079

EXCAVATION: L19902

PRN 45205 medieval

### Contents

	Summary	
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Site location and description	1
3.0	Planning background	1
4.0	Archaeological and historical background	2
5.0	Methodology	2
6.0	Results	3
7.0	Discussion and conclusions	9
8.0	Effectiveness of methodology	11
9.0	Acknowledgements	11
10.0	References	11
11.0	Site archive	11

### Illustrations

Fig. 1	Site location (1:25,000).
Fig. 2	Development plan showing monitored areas and features.
Fig. 3	Plan of Access Road showing archaeological features.
Fig. 4	Sections from features under access road.
Fig. 5	Plan of Plot 1 showing archaeological features.
Fig. 6	Sections from Plot 1.
Fig. 7	Sections from Plot 1 (cont).
Fig. 8	Plan and section from Plot 2.
Fig. 9	Sample section from Plot 3.
Fig. 10	Plan of Plot 4 showing archaeological features.
Fig. 11	Sections from Plot 4.
Fig. 12	Plan showing portion of drainage runs monitored.
Fig. 13	Sections from drainage runs.

### Appendices

Appendix 1	Colour plates
Appendix 2	S.M.R. entries
Appendix 3	Pottery assessment and archive
Appendix 4	List of archaeological contexts
Appendix 5	Ceramic building material archive
Appendix 6	Archaeometallurgical report
Appendix 7	Animal bone archive

Conservation  
Services

10 SEP 2003

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

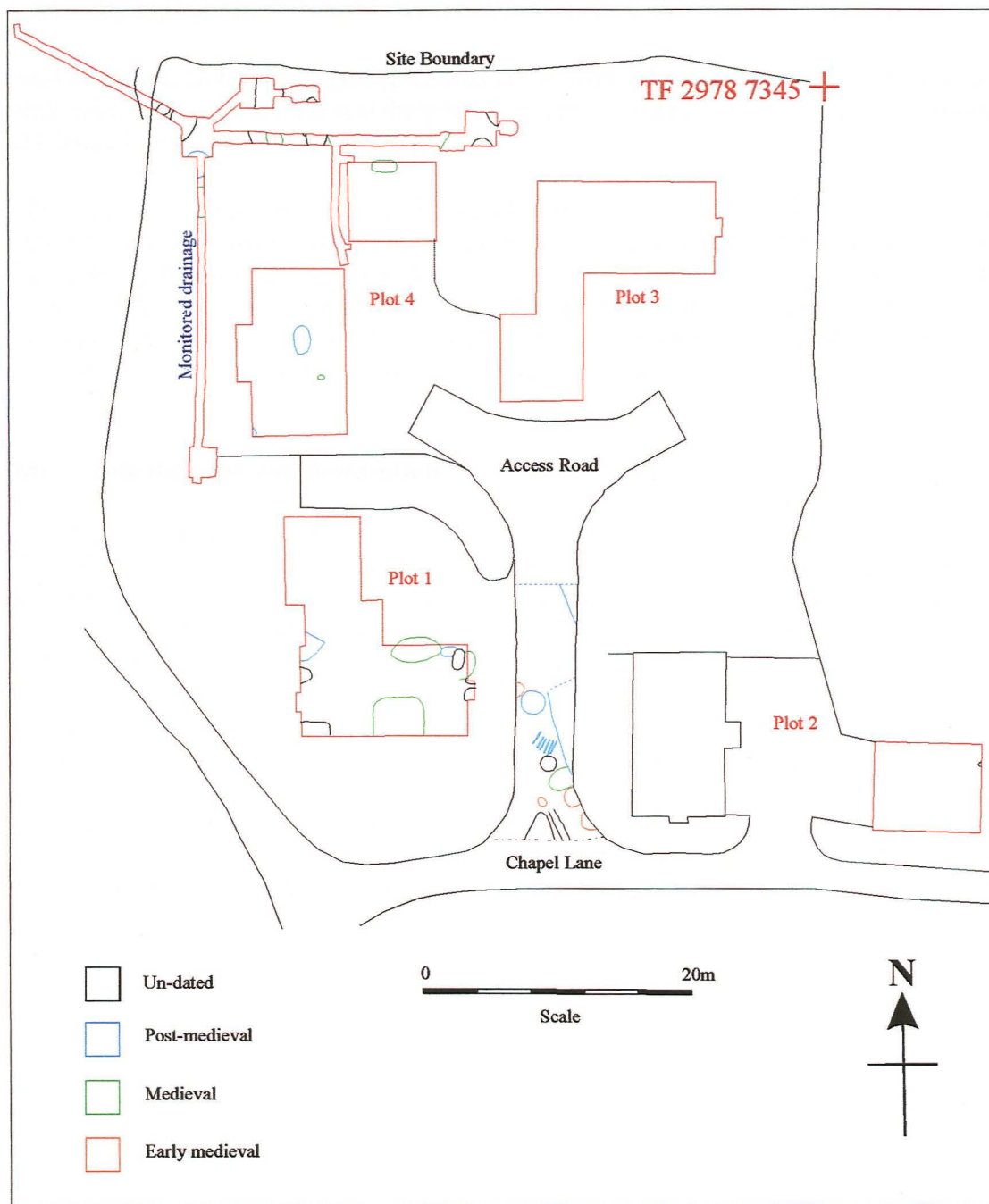


## Summary

- A protracted programme of archaeological observation and recording took place during the groundworks for a residential development at Chapel Lane, Fulletby, Horncastle.
- A series of pits, concentrated towards the south and west of the site, contained evidence for domestic occupation of the area in the form of animal bone and pottery. The period of occupation was from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, with an apparent hiatus taking place between the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- A second group of pits, observed during the monitoring of drainage works along the northern edge of the site, produced evidence for the smelting and smithing of iron in the form of coal, charcoal and iron slag. This activity was dated between the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century.



**Fig.1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)**  
OS Copyright License No. A1 515 21 A0001



**Fig. 2 :** Development plan, showing the monitored house plots, garages and drainage runs, outlined in red. Archaeological features are also shown, for greater detail see figs. 3, 5, 8, 10&12. (scale 1:500)



## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Hedgerow Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of four new homes at Chapel Lane, Fulletby, Horncastle.

This work was undertaken to satisfy a planning requirement issued by East Lindsey District Council. This approach complies with the requirements of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, Dept. of Environment (1990); *Management of Archaeological Projects*, EH (1991); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, IFA (1999) and the LCC document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*, 1998.

## 2.0 Site location and description

Fulletby lies towards the south of the Lincolnshire Wolds, 4km northeast of Horncastle and 1.5km south of Belchford. The site is located directly to the northwest of the village center, c.60m from the medieval church. Chapel Lane borders it to the south, derelict farm buildings and pasture to the west, Manorhouse Lane to the north, and domestic back gardens to the east.

The site was overgrown when construction commenced, with a mixture of long grass, thistles and other weeds. It sloped downwards from south to north, with a pronounced step about one third of the way. This appeared to reflect terracing, possibly associated with chicken sheds that had formerly occupied the site.

The British Geological Survey list the underlying drift geology as clay rich Glacial till over Claxby Ironstone (BGS, 1999). However, on site a thin veneer of top and subsoil was exposed, overlying chalk bedrock.

The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TF 2973 7343, and the elevation is between 125 and 130m OD.

## 3.0 Planning background

Full planning consent was granted for the construction of four new houses and associated services. This was subject to the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, the nature of which was defined in the document 'Specification For An Archaeological Watching Brief: Plots 1 - 4, Chapel Lane, Fulletby, Horncastle', (Palmer-Brown, 2001). This condition will be deemed to have been discharged following the submission and acceptance of this report.

The planning reference for this project is S/055/~~1437/01~~ 1107/99.



#### 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The earliest activity in the area is represented by a series of stone tools, dating from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Neolithic periods, and recovered by a local archaeologist in a field 1km to the southeast of the site. A cropmark approximately 1km north of the site may be a long barrow, although this interpretation is tentative.

A watching brief carried out near Gorse Farm, approximately 0.5km to the north east of the site, recovered one flint tool and two cores, dated between the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods.

During the Romano-British period, activity in the vicinity is represented by a scatter of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century greyware pottery; recovered approximately 0.5km to the northeast of the site, and 7 cremation urns from 1.5km to the west.

Fulleby itself was certainly in existence by the later Anglo-Saxon period, where the *Domesday* Book records the presence of a priest, from which the presence of a church and therefore a settlement can be inferred. The settlement was larger during the medieval period than it is today, as evidenced by earthwork remains representing the remnants of crofts, tofts and a pond; some of which are still visible in a field to the west of the site.

#### 5.0 Methodology

Visits were made to the site on 14 occasions in order to observe excavations for the foundations, as well as the stripping of the access road. These were between the 16<sup>th</sup> January 2002 and 7th May 2003. These visits were by Simon Savage, Jim Rylatt, Katie Cook and Alex Brett.

The monitoring included the excavation of foundation and drainage trenches and the removal of top and subsoil along the course of the access road. Any archaeological features exposed were drawn in plan and section and recorded on pro-forma context record sheets. A record of photographs of all archaeological features was also maintained.

During the excavation of the drainage trenches, it became apparent that (due to their excessive depth and restricted width) it would not be possible to adequately examine or record the archaeological resource. Following consultation with the ~~Assistant~~ Built Environment Officer from Lincolnshire County Council, therefore, the watching brief was terminated.



## 6.0 Results

The uppermost material removed from across the site was context (001), a fine mid brown topsoil. Seven pottery sherds, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (including Toynton and Lincoln glazed wares) were recovered from this material. The sequence of deposits described below was exposed following removal of the topsoil.

### 6.1 Access Road. (figs. 3&4)

Below the topsoil, a deposit of modern rubble and brick (002) was removed from the southern portion of the access road. This material was interpreted as made-up ground; dumped to raise the level of this portion of the site. The mechanical removal of this deposit truncated some of the underlying archaeological features in its vicinity.

Following the removal of (002), a number of features were exposed. Ditch [009] ran from the southern edge of the site for approximately 3m, where it was truncated by the soil stripping operation. It had steep well defined edges and a 'U' shaped base. Its fill (008) was light greyish brown clayey silt containing chalk fragments and occasional flint pieces. This material appeared to have formed naturally as a result of weathering of the ditch sides.

To the west was the corner of a large cut feature [011]. This had a sharp break of slope at the surface, forming irregular edges and a flat base. The fill (010) was light brownish grey clay containing chalk and broken flint pieces. The function of this feature could not be determined.

Three pits were exposed towards the south east of the strip. Pit [005] had a gradual break of slope, forming a shallow concave base. The slender nature of this feature may be due to truncation by (002). Its fill (004) was light brownish grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions and worm-sorted pea grit at the base. This appeared to have formed from weathering of the sides, although the presence of domestic pottery attests to some degree of refuse disposal. Five sherds of pottery were recovered, dating the feature to the late 12<sup>th</sup>/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (three of these exhibited soot deposits, indicative of having been used over a fire).

Immediately north west of the above was [007], a steep-sided pit with a 'U' shaped base. Its fill (006) was a brown slightly silty sand containing charcoal flecks, burnt limestone, broken angular flint, a single piece of cattle-size bone and six pottery sherds, dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. There was some chalk rubble concentrated towards the base of the feature; interpreted as collapse of the edges.

To the west of the above was a much smaller pit, [013]. This had steep sides starting to bottom after 0.40m when excavation was halted. The fill (012) was mid brownish grey clayey silt, from which twenty-three sherds from a single vessel of mid to late 12<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. One of these had a post-firing hole pierced in it and all exhibited a white internal deposit; 'kettle fur'. As there was no external sooting, the vessel was possibly used to hold urine rather than to boil water.

limescale?



In the northern part of the access road, where (002) was not present, the topsoil gave way to a light brown silty subsoil (003), formed by weathering of the underlying chalk bedrock. Once this material was removed, four more pits were exposed. The most northerly of these [024] had steep well-defined sides, breaking gradually to a concave base. The fill (023) was brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions, becoming lighter and chalkier towards the base. The presence of pottery and assorted animal bones indicates that this material was primarily domestic waste. The pottery from comprised thirteen sherds from eight vessels, many of which were sooty from use over a fire; together they date this deposit to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

To the south east was a larger pit [022]: this was circular in plan with well defined edges, forming regular sides which broke gradually to a flat base. The fill (021) was mid brown clayey silt, the basal portion of which contained frequent pieces of chalk and flint. The upper fill, from which animal bone (predominantly sheep or goat) and pottery was recovered was interpreted as domestic dumping over a layer of collapse from the edges. The pottery dates the feature to the early to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Two further pits to the south of the above were planned but not excavated due to time constraints. [017] was sub-circular and appeared to have near-vertical sides; the top fill (016) was mid to light brown sandy silt containing various animal bone fragments and frequent chalk and flint pieces. To the south was pit [015]. This also appeared to have steep sides. Its top fill (014) was greyish brown sandy silt containing pottery, cattle bone and frequent chalk and flint pieces. Four sherds of pottery have been dated to the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Situated between the above pits were six parallel 'grooves' in the bedrock (018); interpreted as plough strikes.

Towards the north-east of the access road, two possible linear features were observed. The first of these [020] had a single straight edge to the southwest, which could not be detected as it returned eastwards. The fill (019) comprised brownish grey clayey silt, from which a piece of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century brick was recovered. To the north of this feature a further edge [026] was parallel with it. This was filled with (025), mid brown clayey silt, from which a single large horse bone and three pottery sherds that date the deposit to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered. One of these sherds had broken during firing, probably indicating that it had been sold as a second. These ditches were not fully investigated as priority was given to the pits.

Beyond this summit, the site dipped down and it was no longer necessary to strip for the access road.



## 6.2 Plot 1 (figs. 5-7)

Following removal of the modern topsoil, the uppermost deposit exposed in Plot 1 was (051), a layer of mid grey sandy silt containing animal bone and chalk and flint gravel. This produced six pottery sherds, dated between the 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. It appeared to be a garden or plaggen soil, formed by repeated cultivation. The pottery dates this deposit to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and one of the sherds recovered had a white 'kettle fur' deposit on its inner surfaces. A second sherd had had been trimmed to form a disc, a feature common to 18<sup>th</sup> century urban sites, particularly church sites. It may have been used as a gaming counter.

Two modern features were present in the footing trenches: (035)/[036] contained re-deposited topsoil and bedrock in a steep sided rectangular hole and was clearly a machine excavated trial pit: (053)/[054] was a large cut, terraced into the slope at the west side of the plot. Its fill contained plastic and concrete.

The more significant archaeological features were as follows (working clockwise from the northeast corner):

Pit [046] was oval in plan with a flat base. It contained (045), grey sandy silt with chalk fragments and animal bone inclusions, the animal bone suggesting this fill was at least partially formed by the dumping of domestic waste. This feature cut into the top of two earlier features.

[048] was a large feature, probably also an ovoid pit containing a similar grey fill (047) with animal bone and chalk rubble inclusions. A single sherd of mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit. To the west was a further pit [050]; also probably ovoid in plan, containing fill (049), grey silt with animal bone, chalk gravel and mussel shell inclusions. It yielded a sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This sherd had internal deposits of soot, where it had been used to carry coals or food.

Pit [050] cut into a further feature, [044] a much larger oval cut filled with (043), a dark grey silt with mussel and oyster shell inclusions, from which a single fragment of cattle skull and a sherd of mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.

The shape and nature of the fills of these features indicates that they were rubbish pits, probably dug close to domestic occupation in order to dispose of everyday household refuse.

Two much smaller features were recorded to the east of the foundation trench. [042] had near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with (041), a mid brown silty material containing occasional flint nodules and a single worn sheep or goat bone. Against the eastern side of the cut the fill contained a large proportion of chalk rubble, and this was interpreted as a collapse event, soon after the feature was excavated.

To the immediate south was [040]. This had a less defined 'u' shaped profile and was filled with (039), greyish-brown silt with occasional flint nodules. Like fill (041), this appeared to represent naturally formed material.



Neither of these features contained the clear evidence of domestic refuse disposal that was evident in the majority of features in the area, and they appear to have filled slowly by natural processes. This suggests that they were possibly the terminal ends of linear features.

The southern part of the foundation exposed a large cut feature, [038]. This had steep well-defined edges and a rounded base. A step in the northern edge suggests this may represent two separate digging events. Due to the depth of the foundation in this area it was not possible to enter the trench and examine this feature closely. Its fill (037) was composed of bands of mid and dark grey silt containing cattle and sheep or goat bones with occasional lenses of limestone: clearly a series of dumps of domestic and other refuse. Three sherds of pottery date it between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century.

In the southwest corner of the trench was a steep sided square feature [030]. This was filled with (029), a very dark grey organic smelling material interpreted as domestic refuse, although no pottery or animal bone was recovered.

Two features were recorded in the western portion: [032] appeared to be a small pit or the terminus of a linear feature. It was filled with (031), a re-deposited or accumulated natural material. To the north of it [034] was an irregular rectangular or square cut filled with (033), a yellowish sandy silt containing charcoal flecks, assorted animal bone and a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

### **6.3 Plot 2 (fig. 8)**

The garage footing trench for this plot exposed an irregular pit [028]. The lower fill of this feature, (027), was brown sandy clay with gravel and burnt earth inclusions, the upper part comprising natural weathered chalk.

Due to communication problems with the client, Pre-Construct Archaeology was not able to monitor the excavation of the house foundation trench for Plot 2.

### **6.4 Plot 3 (fig 9)**

No archaeological features were exposed during the excavation of footing trenches for plot 3: layers (059), (060) and (061) were all modern deposits, associated with terracing/landscaping the site (presumably as part of its former use as a chicken farm). Seven unstratified sherds of pottery were recovered, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **6.5 Plot 4 (figs. 10&11)**

Following the removal of a modern dump deposit (062), the topsoil and subsoils beneath it (063)/(064) were exposed, and two residual sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from (063). Beneath these soil horizons, a number of cut features were exposed. These included [072], a modern rubbish pit containing modern glass bottles, and [074], a linear feature containing recently deposited grass and topsoil.



In the centre of the plot was [070], an oval pit containing dark greyish brown sandy clay, (069) with chalk gravel, charcoal flecks, and a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. To the southeast was a small pit, [068]. Its fill [067] comprised mottled grey and brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and flint gravels, charcoal flecks and a single sherd of late 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. In the southwestern corner of the plot was another small pit, [066], filled with (065), dark greyish brown sandy clay containing gravel, charcoal flecks and two sherds which date the deposit to the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The first feature exposed during the excavation of the garage foundation for this plot was a substantial terrace [056], the fill of which (055) contained modern concrete. This feature was associated with re-modelling the site during its use as a chicken farm. It was over [058], a steep sided oval rubbish pit filled with (057), light grey silt containing flint and chalk as well as occasional charcoal flecks and a single mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherd. The feature was exposed in the base of the foundation trench and a section could not be drawn.

#### **6.6 Drainage trenches (figs. 12&13)**

Following the removal of a layer of modern overburden (formed via the demolition of buildings that formerly occupied the site), a topsoil containing frequent pieces of modern brick was exposed, (076). Beneath this was (085), a subsoil of greyish brown sandy silt. This subsoil gave way to (079); creamy white coarse sand and gravel, representing the weathered upper surface of the chalk bedrock. Archaeological features were cut into the top of this material.

In the northwest corner of the area, in the vicinity of Manhole 1, four pits were exposed. To the south was [087], a sub-oval pit, steeper to the north with a 'U' shaped base. The fill (086) was yellowish brown sandy silt containing chalky gravel and charcoal fragments as well as a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Further south was [089] another shallow sub-oval pit, the fill of which, (088), was yellowish brown sandy silt containing chalky gravel and sand, flint gravel and a sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

To the northwest of Manhole 1, a further pair of pits was observed; [084] had a shallow 'U' shaped profile, its fill (083) was orange/greyish brown sandy silt containing chalk gravel and occasional small charcoal flecks. The fill of this feature was relatively sterile, making it unlikely that it was used as a rubbish pit, and it may have been a small chalk quarry, possibly backfilled with the up-cast waste from similar operations in the vicinity.

Adjacent to the above was [082], a small sub-circular pit with steep sides breaking gently to form a flat base. The fill (081) was greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional chalk gravel and charcoal flecks. The subsoil had been truncated by modern activity over this feature and in the absence of finds it is impossible to rule out a modern date. If it were archaeological, it would seem to be a further example of a small quarry pit.



Further features were exposed to the east of Manhole 1. Pit [093] was a small sub-circular pit. Its fill (092) was mid grey silt with pockets of brown sand containing chalk gravel and frequent coal and charcoal fragments. A single sherd of mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this deposit. This feature appears to have been used for the disposal of both domestic refuse and waste from 'industrial' activity.

The above truncated the eastern edge of a large shallow feature [091]. This had a single steep west side and a flat base. It was filled with (090), greyish brown sandy silt containing flint fragments, charcoal and occasional burnt pebbles. The form of this feature was difficult to determine: it may have been the edge of a pit, or it may have continued into the area of Septic tank 1, where feature [101] had a similar profile and fill, (100). Collectively, these two features probably represent elements of a north-south ditch.

To the east of the above features, a small 'U' shaped feature was observed in section, [095]. It was filled with (094), greyish brown sandy silt containing chalk gravel and occasional charcoal. The feature was difficult to interpret; it could have been a posthole or a small pit.

Immediately to the east was [097] a small pit filled with (096), mid yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk gravel and charcoal fragments. This feature appeared to be another small quarry, the fill formed in the same manner as (083) above.

Pit [099] was a large, shallow flat-based feature. Its fill (098) comprised yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments. It also contained large quantities of charcoal and coal, as well as 23 pieces of iron slag. Nine sherds of pottery recovered from this deposit date it to the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century. This material is clearly waste from iron working activities, incorporating pieces produced by both smelting and smithing. The large size of the feature may also suggest that it was originally excavated for the extraction of chalk, on a larger scale than the other proposed quarry pits. The relationship between it and its neighbour [097] could not be established.

A spur running southwards from this area was not deep enough to impact on the archaeological horizon.

Visible in the south side of Septic tank 2 was a small flat bottomed pit [107]. Its fill (106) was yellowish brown clayey silt containing large chalk gravel and flint fragments. To the north of it [105] was very similar in profile; likewise its fill (104), save that it contained occasional charcoal flecks. It is difficult to determine the purpose of these features; they may have been excavated for the small-scale extraction of chalk.

A slightly smaller pit, [103], was exposed in manhole 3. This was filled with yellowish brown sandy silt, (102) which contained flint, chalk and charcoal flecks as well as a single piece of tap slag. This feature may alternatively be a continuation of either [095] or [097].



## 7.0 Discussion and conclusions

A widespread series of cut archaeological features were exposed at the site. For the most part these comprised pits, used either for the extraction of chalk or to dispose of domestic refuse or industrial waste. Some features served in both capacities, being quarry pits later filled with waste.

The earliest activity on the site dates from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and seems to be concentrated in the southern portion of the site. The remains from this period consist of a series of small regular rubbish pits that were exposed beneath the access road to the south of the site. Three of these features are aligned NW-SE, an alignment that is repeated in two post-medieval ditches to the north and an undated ditch or gully to the south.

These alignments are parallel with a track that runs north westwards from Chapel Lane and divides the site from a field to the west, in which extant medieval earthworks are still visible. These pits were presumably positioned relative to the rear boundary of properties that fronted onto that road, a boundary that continued virtually unaltered into the post-medieval period, where it is represented by the two ditches to the north. The trackway therefore appears to have been an important thoroughfare during the medieval and post medieval periods, although it did 'drift' to the northeast over this period.

For the medieval period, most of the pottery probably dates from the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (although some forms continue in use until the end of the medieval period). The coarse ware was all made in Lincolnshire as would be expected; others were from Beverly in East Yorkshire and from local and unidentified national sources.

For the most part, the medieval remains comprise domestic rubbish pits that were used to dispose of household waste. Two of the features from this period had distinctly different fills: one, [093], containing burnt waste in the form of ash, coal and charcoal and the other [099] a large amount of iron working slag from both smelting and smithing. Both features were located at the very northern boundary of the site, a good distance removed from the village core to the south east. This may have been to segregate activity which, as well as producing large quantities of smoke, may also have posed a significant fire risk.

The metalworking activity was associated with a large number of chalk quarry pits (indeed the bulk of the slag was recovered from the back-filling of one of these features). The use of lime as a flux in early metalworking is well documented (eg. Tylecote, 1990) and as it has a similar chemical composition to chalk (calcium carbonate). It would seem possible, therefore, that the chalk quarried from this part of the site was for use in the iron smelting process.



The majority of medieval pottery from the site was produced at local production centres in Toynton All Saints, Lincoln and Potterhanworth, with the closest centre at Toynton All Saints providing the majority. Most appears to date from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Analysis of the pottery points to a period of intense occupation in the early medieval and medieval periods, with a marked decline in activity during latter part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This ties in with a general de-population that occurred in 1348-9 as a result of the Black Death. This period of decline may also have been exacerbated by a change in farming practices away from arable to a less labour intensive sheep ranching economy, (Start, 1993).

From the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, activity at the site seems to resume; a series of rubbish and other pits were dug and the boundary parallel to the trackway was re-established. Activity at this time seems to have been less intense than during the medieval period, possibly reflecting a reduced population not yet recovered to pre-Black Death levels.

Pottery from the post-medieval period was also of predominantly local manufacture, although a Black glazed ware cup and a Dutch Red Earthenware cooking pot are regional and continental imports respectively.

The plough strikes (018) exposed under the access road cannot be contemporary with any of the pits observed on the site, but must have been made after settlement in this area was abandoned in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; an arable field is an unsuitable location for digging pits. This is further supported by the fact that they were cut well into the chalk bedrock, an effect much more likely to occur with mechanical ploughing.

A number of un-dated features were exposed, including a number of rubbish pits under the access road and Plot 1, and a concentration of possible quarry pits and/or ditches to the very north of the site.

Pottery recovered from the site comes from the early-medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to the limited size of the assemblage, it is impossible to make definitive statements about the function of the site, however some trends do emerge. The majority of the pottery was locally produced coarse ware with very few examples from outside the county, and no high-class ware. This tends to suggest that the settlement was a relatively lowly one, with little surplus income. The vessels recovered were predominantly for drinking or kitchen use: no specifically industrial vessels were found, but one sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery had been perforated after firing to serve a secondary function.

The animal bone from the site dates from the whole period of occupation, and includes a cross section of the species one would expect to find on a domestic site of this type. The sample size is too small to allow any further conclusions to be drawn.

The distribution of features on the site seems to be concentrated towards the western and south-western sides. However, a considerable amount of modern truncation had taken place on the site associated with the construction of the chicken farm that formerly occupied it, and so archaeological remains may simply have not survived to the north and east.



## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The site was investigated as part of a watching brief. While this allowed most of the features exposed to be examined, some could not be fully investigated due to shortage of time. In addition, there is clearly important evidence for occupation from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries present on the site and much more information could have been extracted, had more time and resources been available. In particular, the depth of the drainage trenches meant that evidence for 13<sup>th</sup> century iron working was not examined in sufficient detail.

Given that extant earthwork remains are already known to the west of the site, a watching brief methodology was possibly not the most appropriate approach.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Hedgerow Homes for commissioning this investigation.

## 10.0 References

British Geological Survey, 1999. Louth. England and Wales Sheet 103. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50000 Provisional Series. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey

Cameron K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. English Place-Name Society, Nottingham.

Pevsner N. & Harris J. 1989, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition revised by N. Antram). London, Penguin

Start, D., 1993, *Deserted Medieval Villages*, in *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire*, Bennt, S. & Bennet, N. eds. University of Hull Press, Hull.

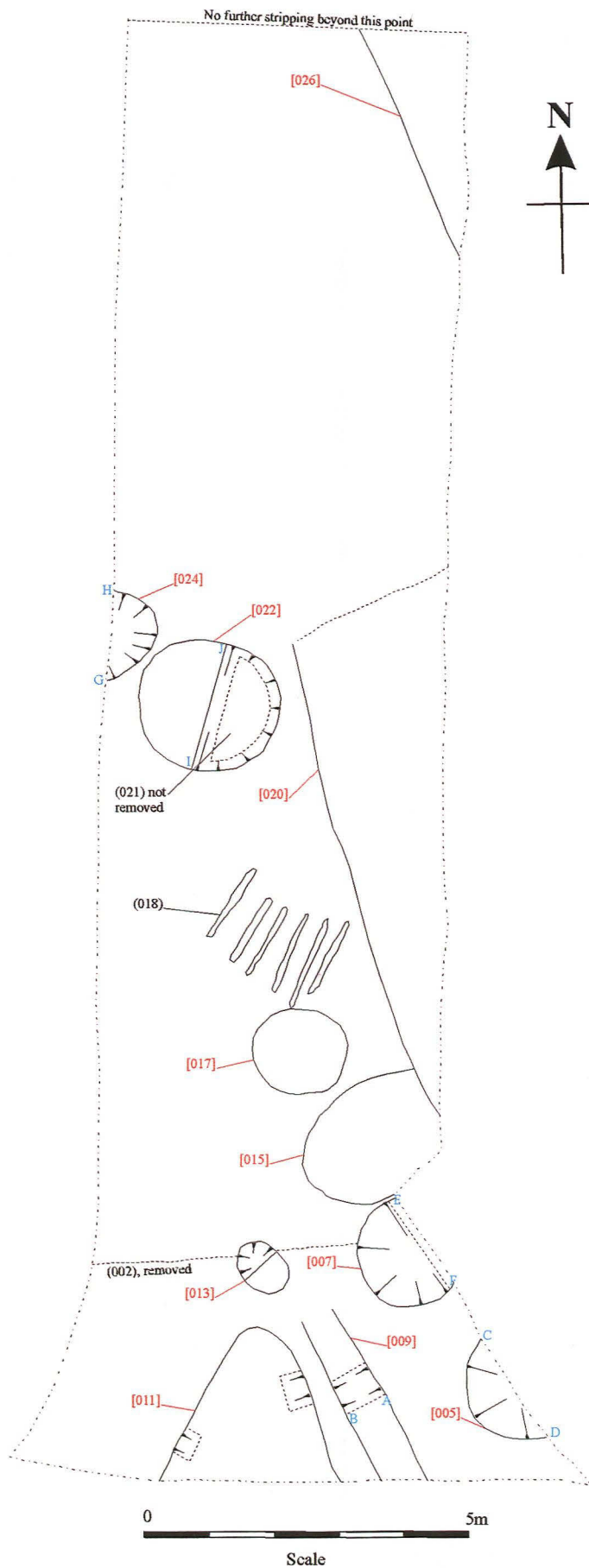
Tylecote, R.F., 1990, *The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*. The Institute of Metals. London.

## 11.0 Site archive

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

Access can be gained to it by quoting the L.C.C. Museum accession number 2002.7.





**Fig. 3 :** Plan showing portion of access road stripped and archaeological features exposed. Locations of section drawings shown in blue, see fig 4. (scale 1:100).



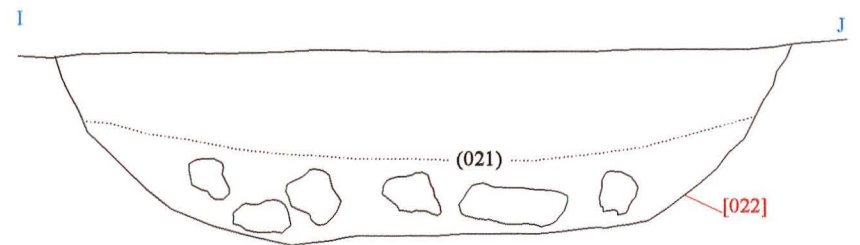
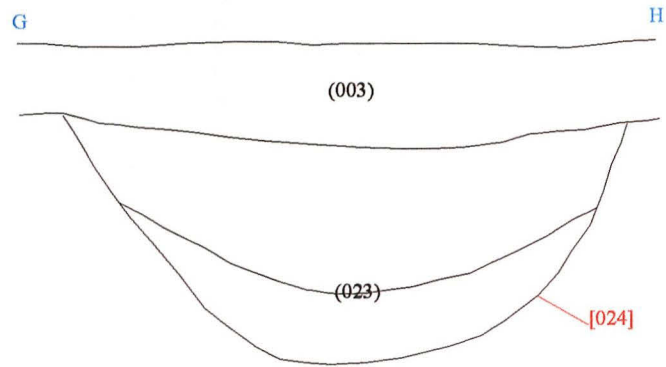
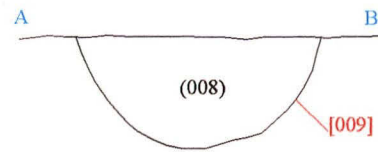
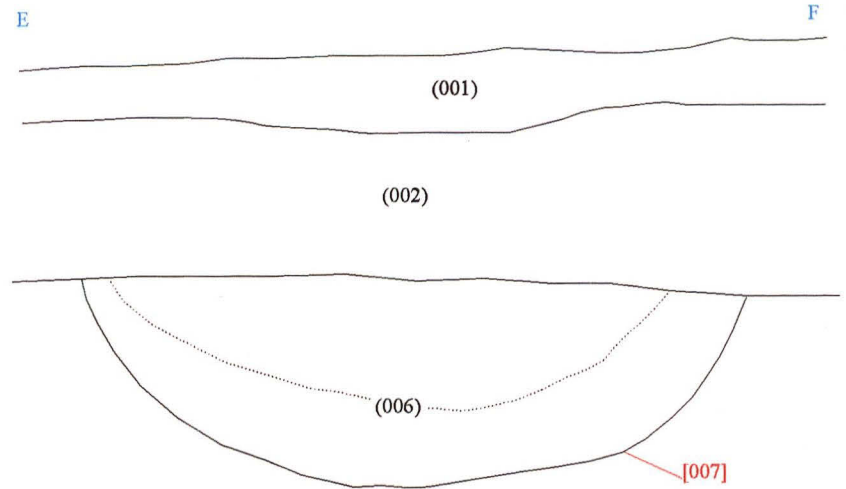
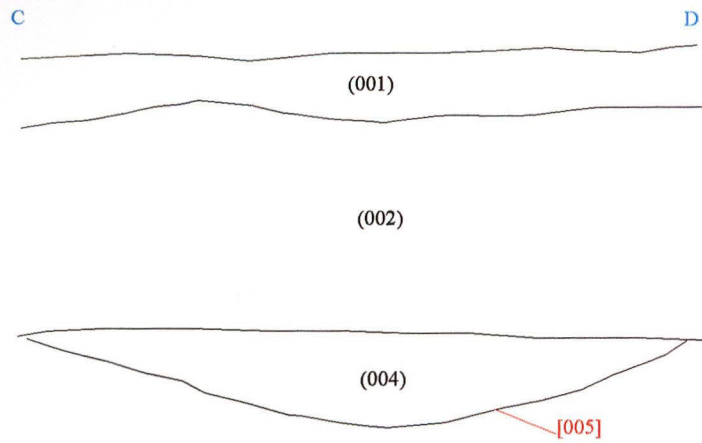
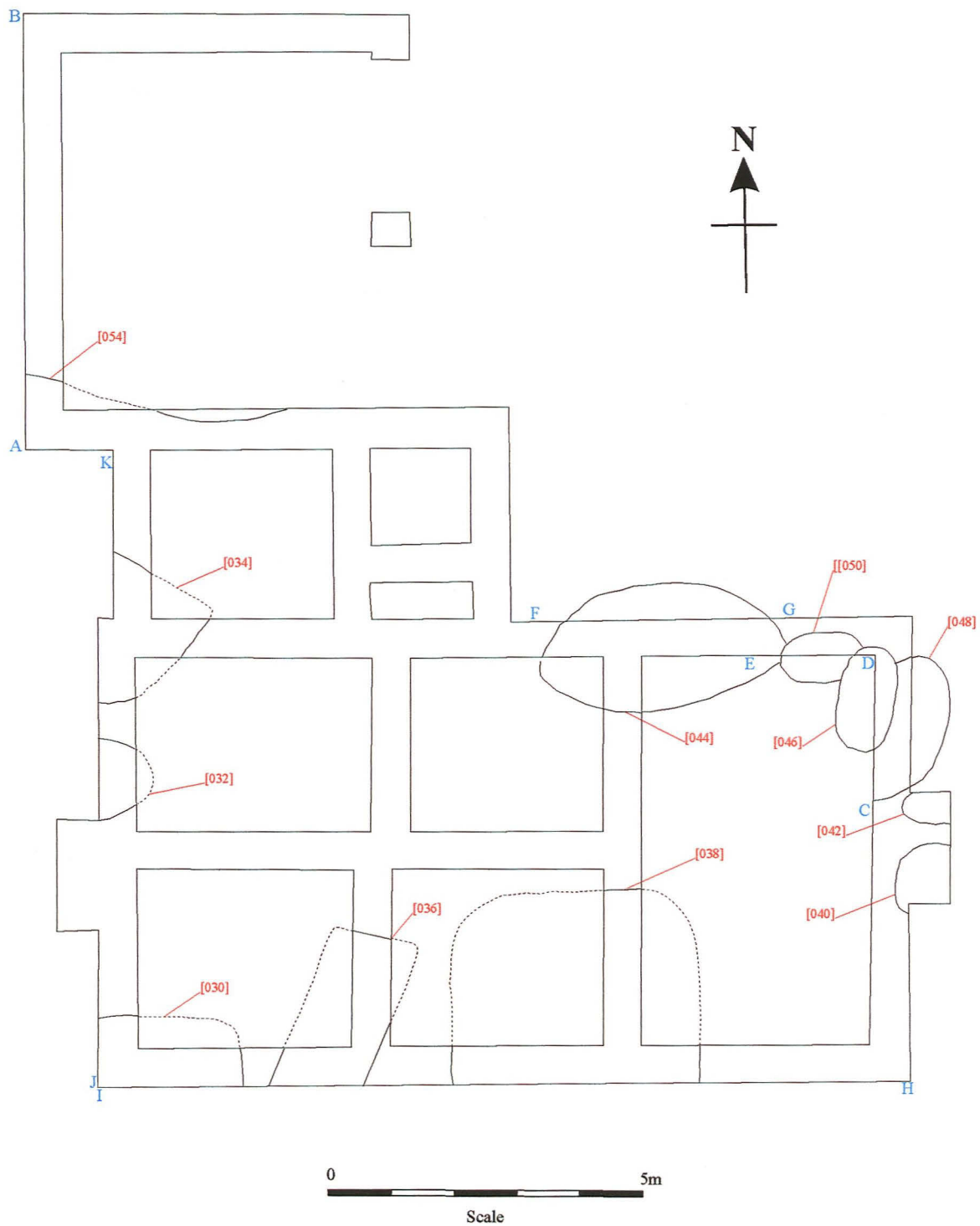


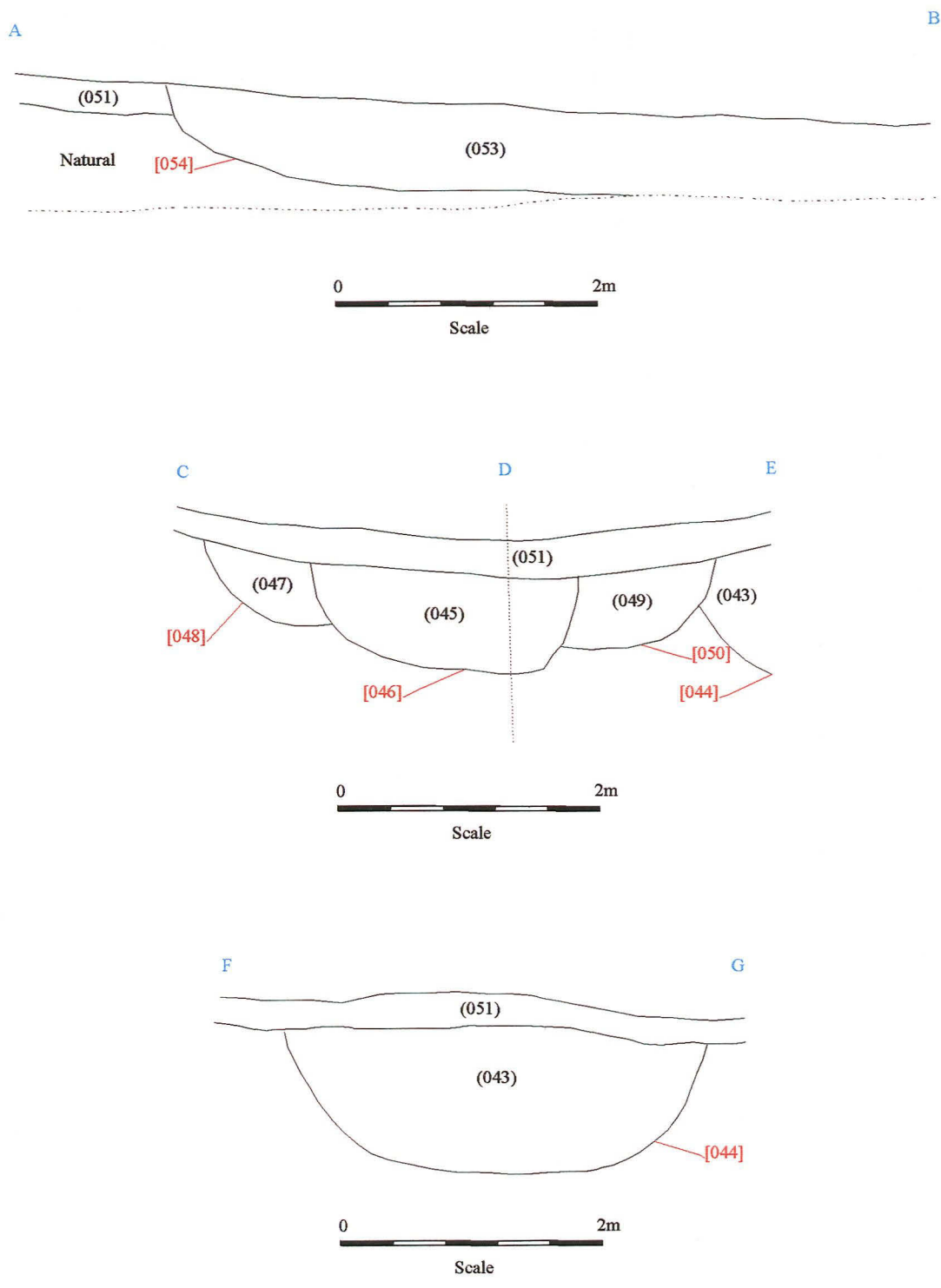
Fig. 4 : Sections from features recorded during stripping of access road (scale 1:20).





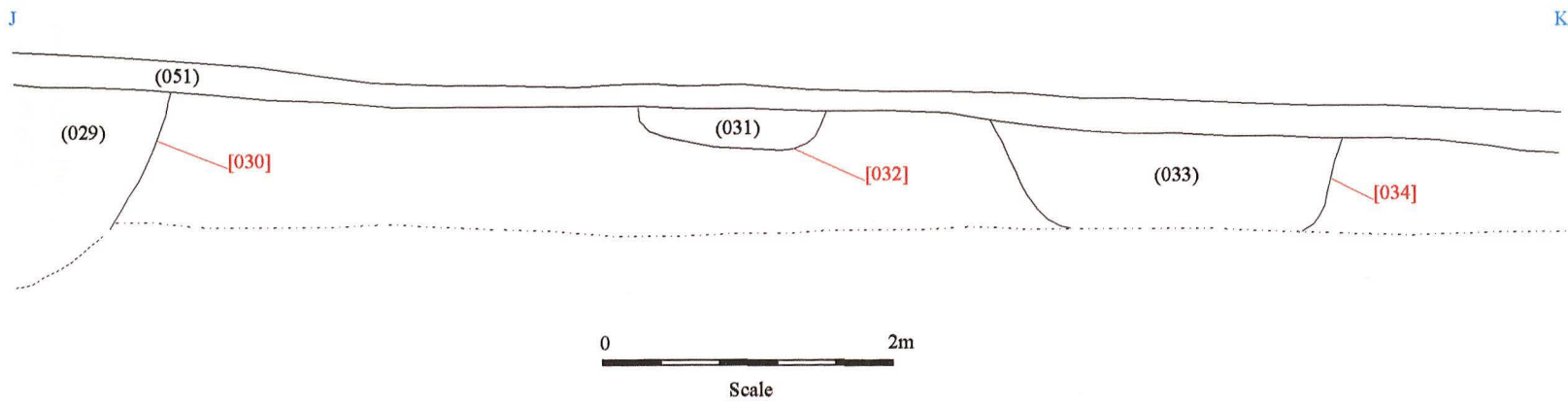
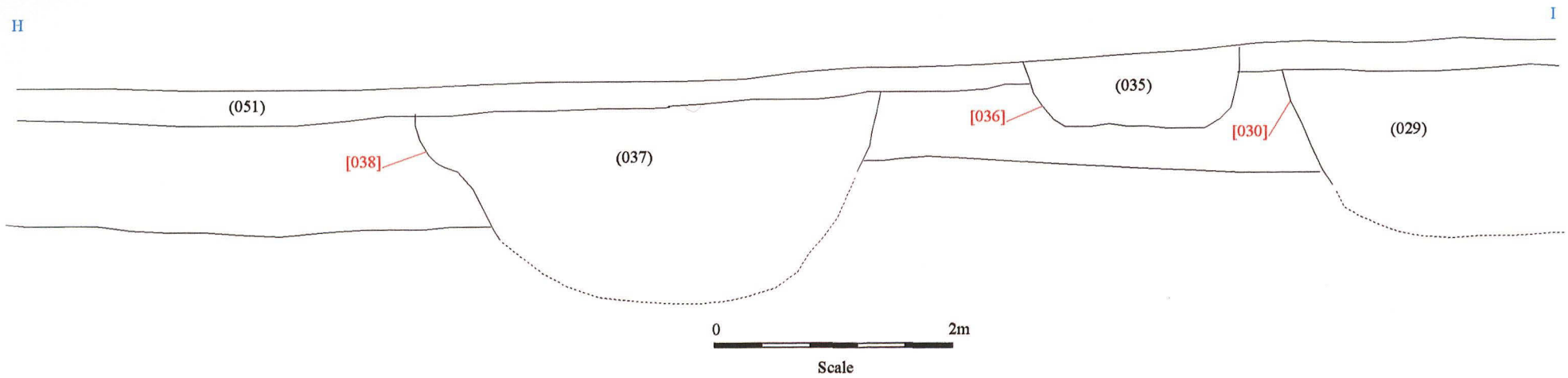
**Fig. 5 :** Plan of Plot 1 foundations, showing features exposed and location of drawn sections (scale 1:100)





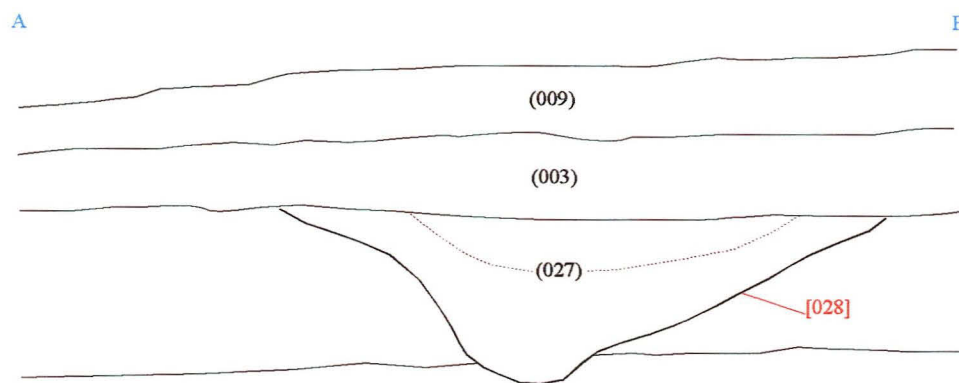
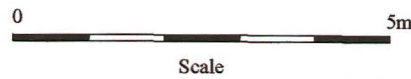
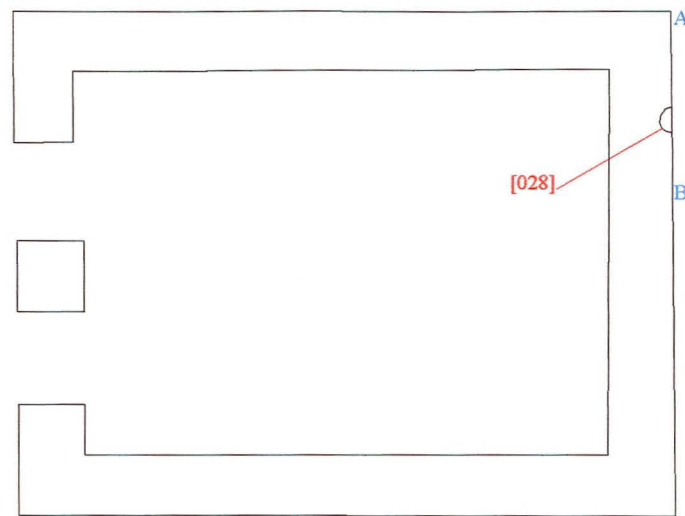
**Fig. 6:** Plot 1 sections (scale 1:50)



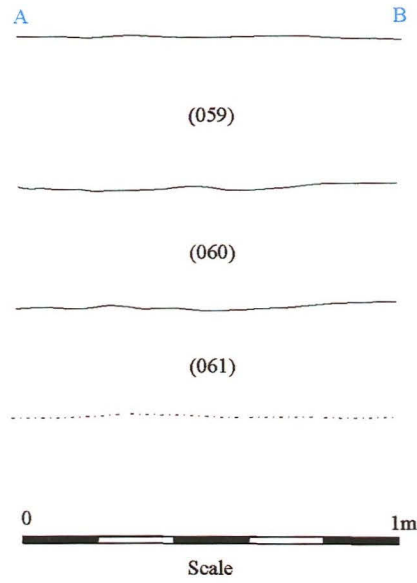


**Fig. 7 : Plot 1 sections (cont.) (scale 1:50)**



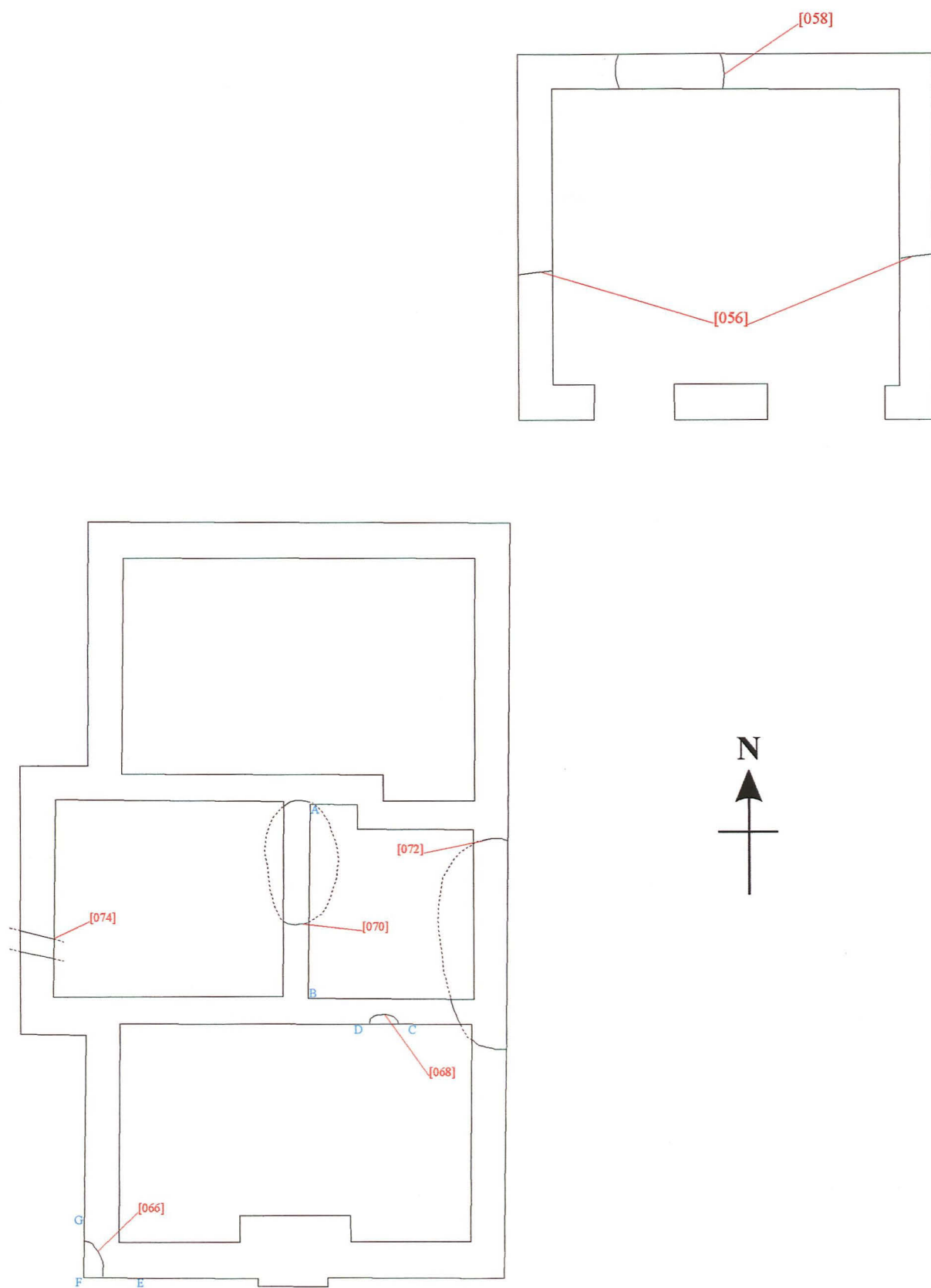


**Fig. 8 :** Drawings from plot 2. Shows foundation trench for garage and west facing section. Plan at 1:100, section at 1:20.

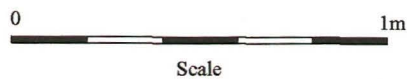
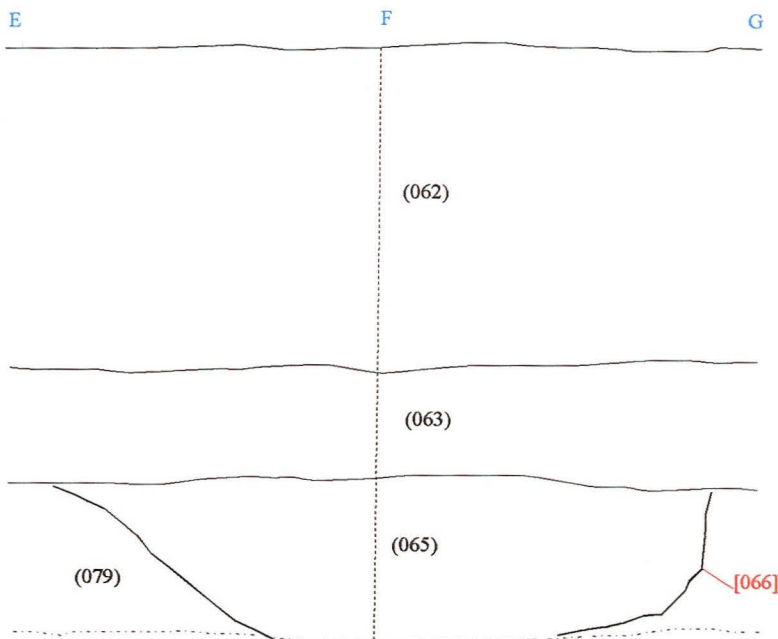
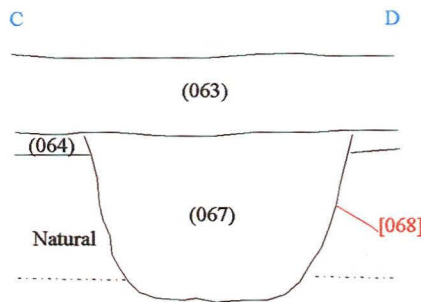
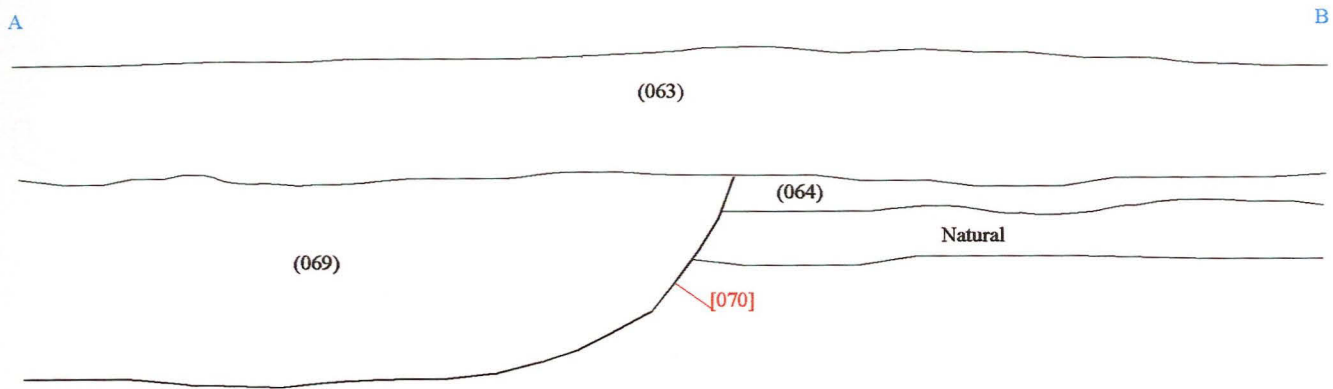


**Fig. 9** : Sample section from plot 3, location is shown on fig. 2. (scale 1:20)



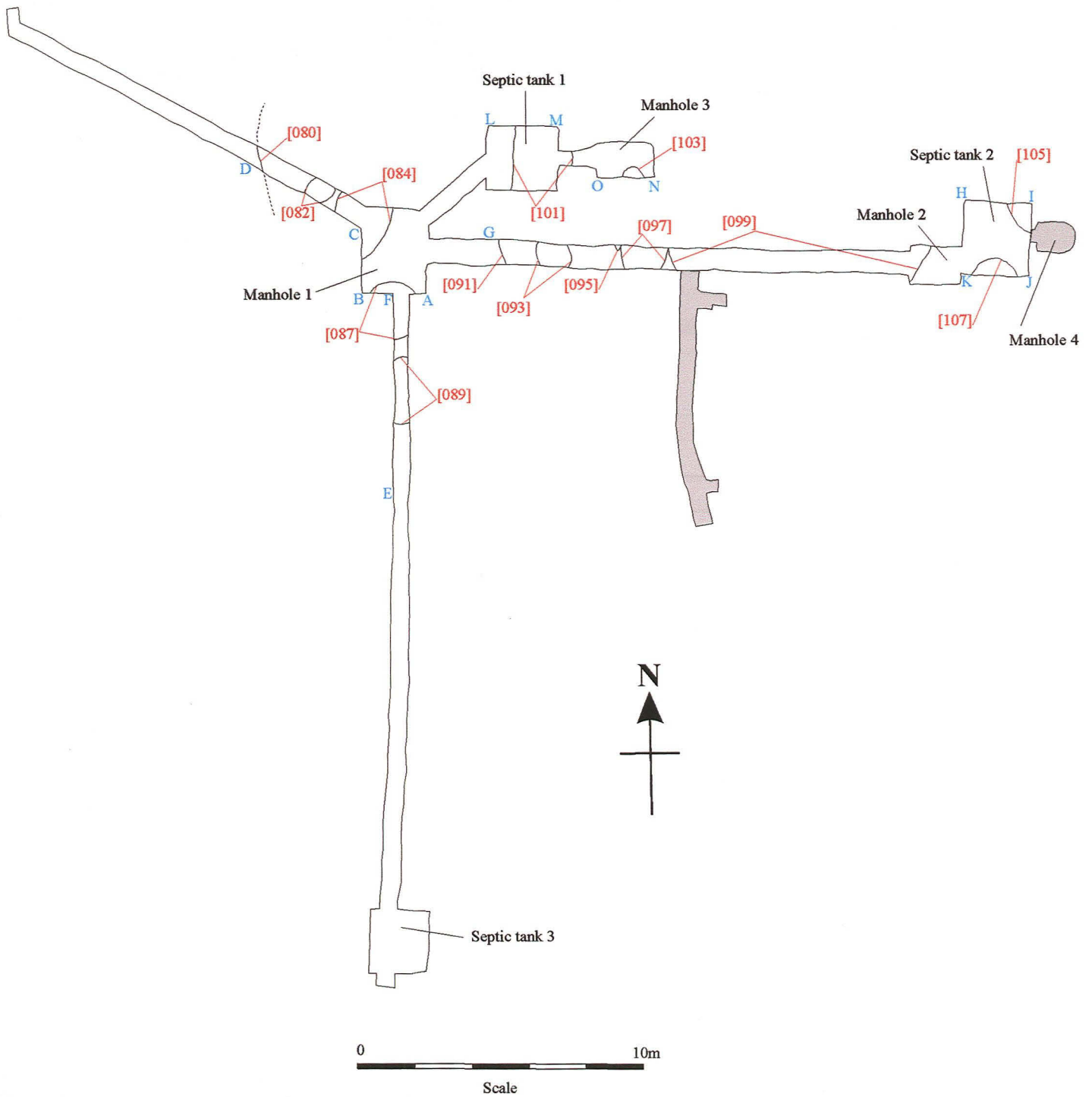


**Fig. 10 : Plot 4 house and garage foundations.**  
 Drawn sections are shown in blue (scale 1:100).



**Fig. 11 : Plot 4 sections (scale 1:20)**





**Fig. 12 :** Plan showing portion of drainage runs monitored. Shows locations of archaeological features and section drawings. Areas shown in grey were not deep enough to expose the archaeological horizon. (scale 1:200)

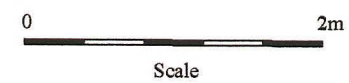
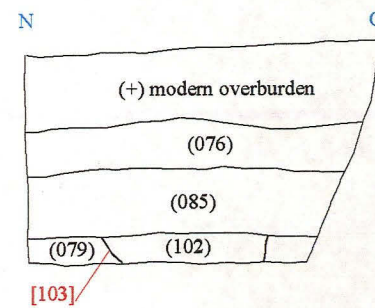
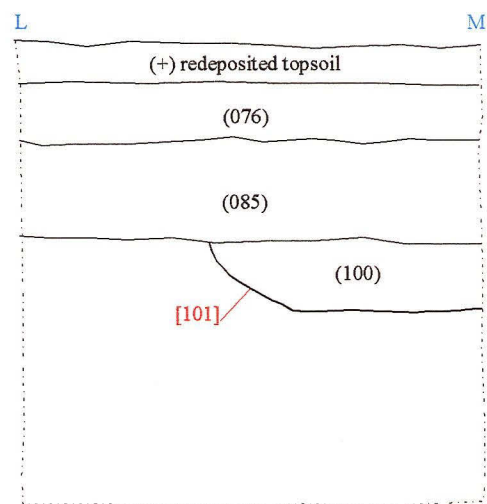
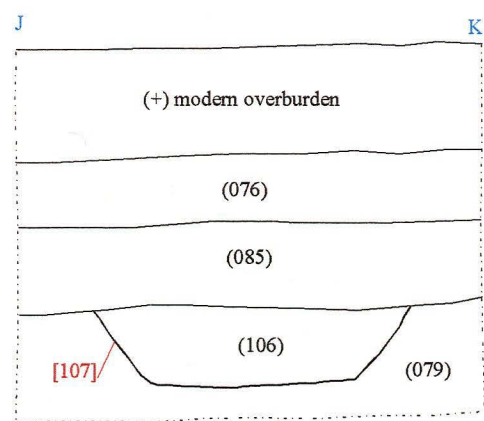
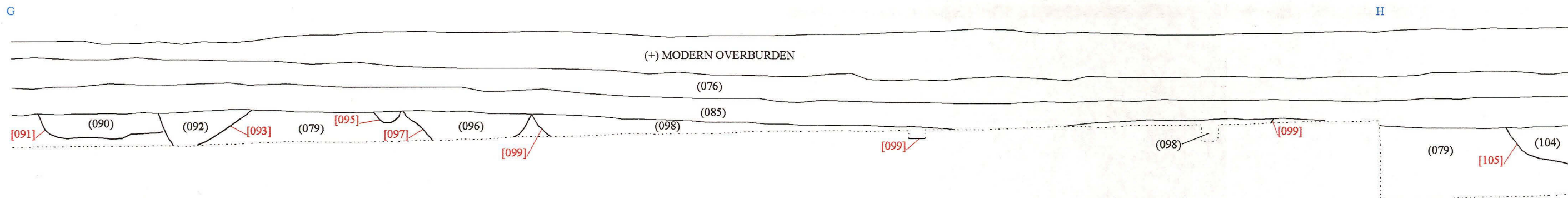
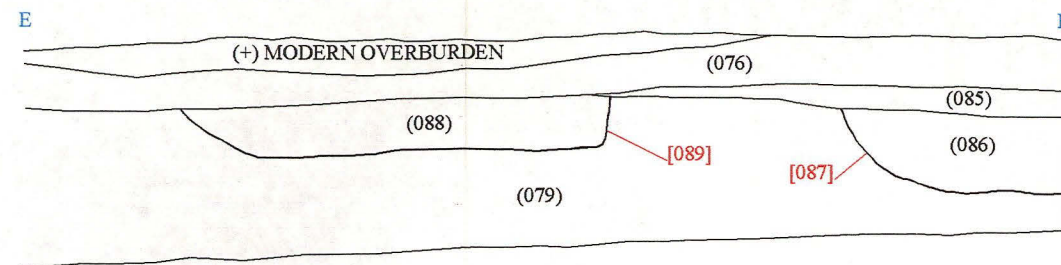
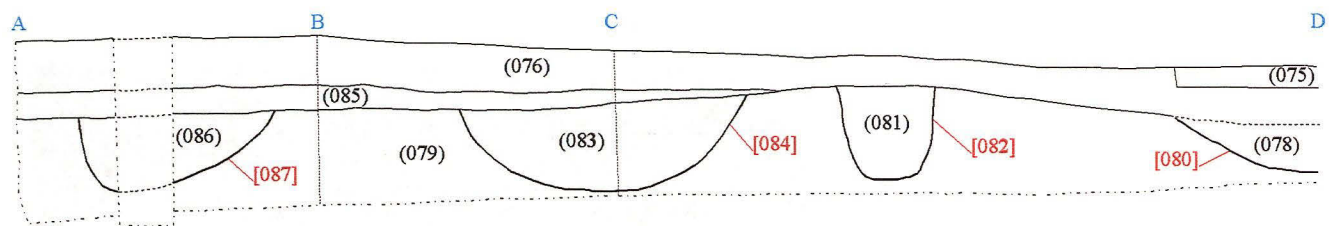


Fig. 13 : Sections from drainage runs. (scale 1:50)



**Appendix 1. Colour plates**



**Pl. 1** Shows pit  
[005] looking NE.

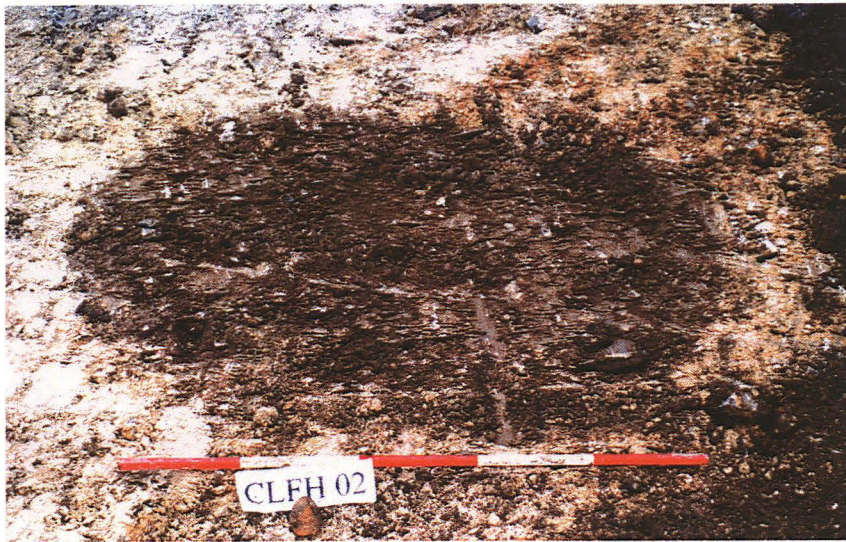


**Pl. 2** Shows pits  
[015] and [007]  
with [007]  
partially  
excavated.  
Looking E.



**Pl. 3** Shows pit  
[024], looking  
W.





**Pl. 4** Pit [024], unexcavated. Due to time pressure this feature was not examined. Looking N.

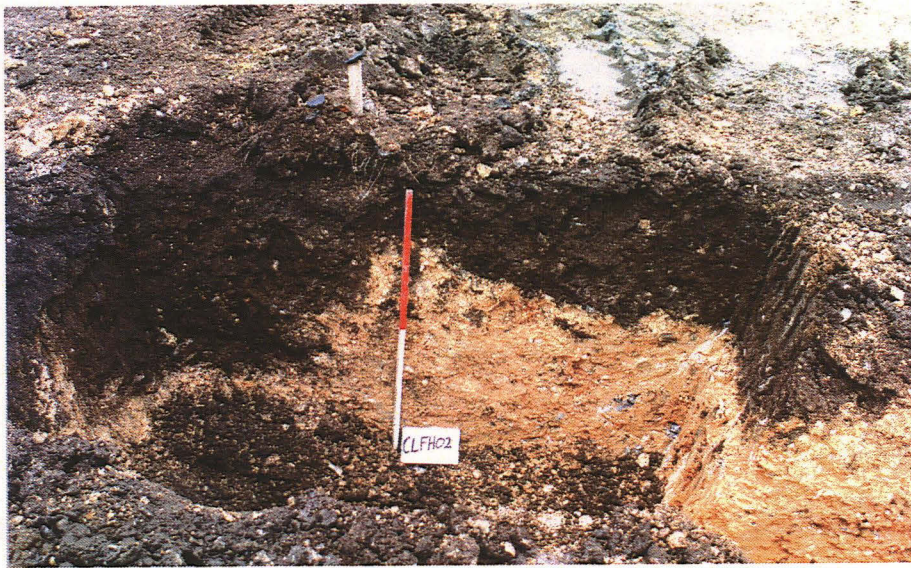


**Pl. 5** Plough strikes (018), as they are cut into bedrock this appears to be a powered plough. Looking NE



**Pl. 6** Group of pits [044], [046], [048] and [050]. Looking SW.

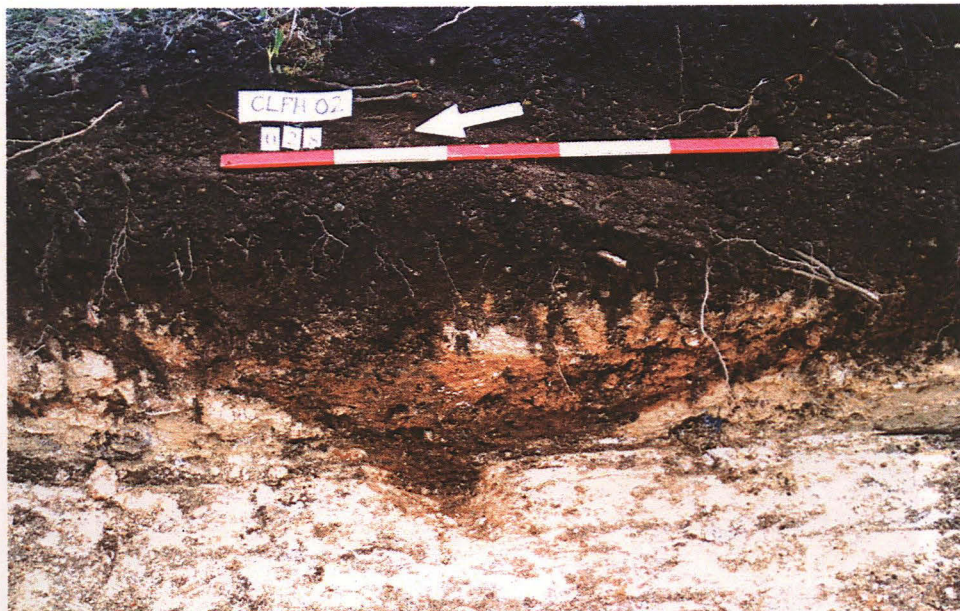




**Pl. 7** Pits [042]  
and [040],  
looking E.

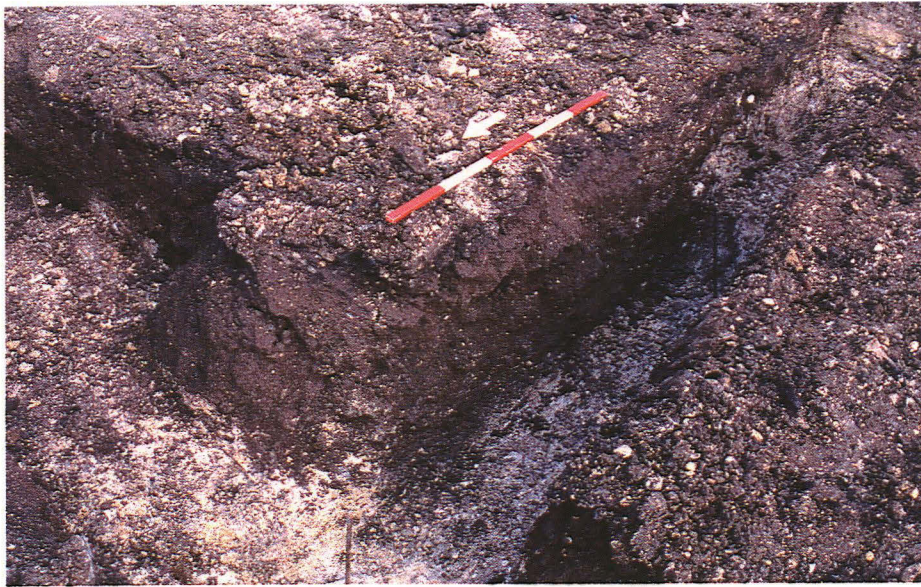


**Pl. 8** Pit [038],  
looking E.

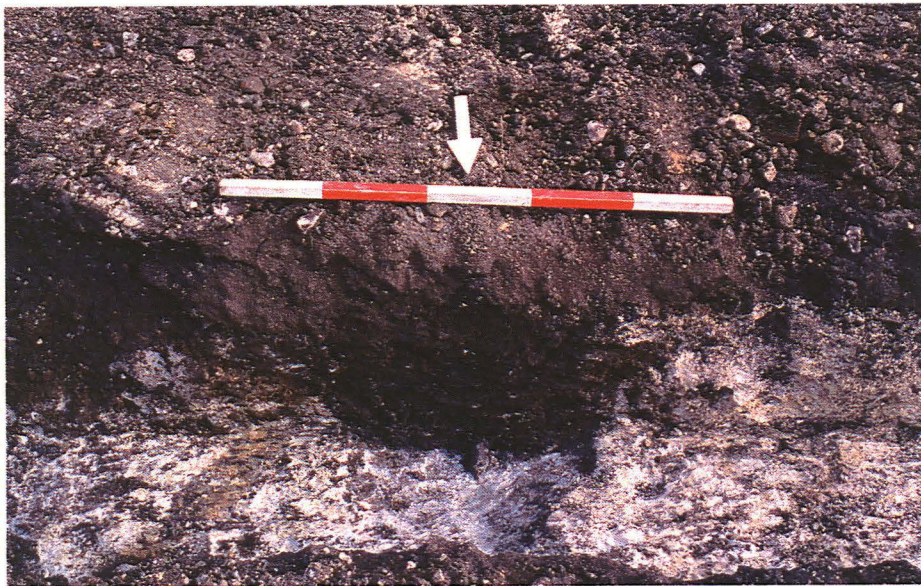


**Pl. 9** Pit [028],  
looking E.

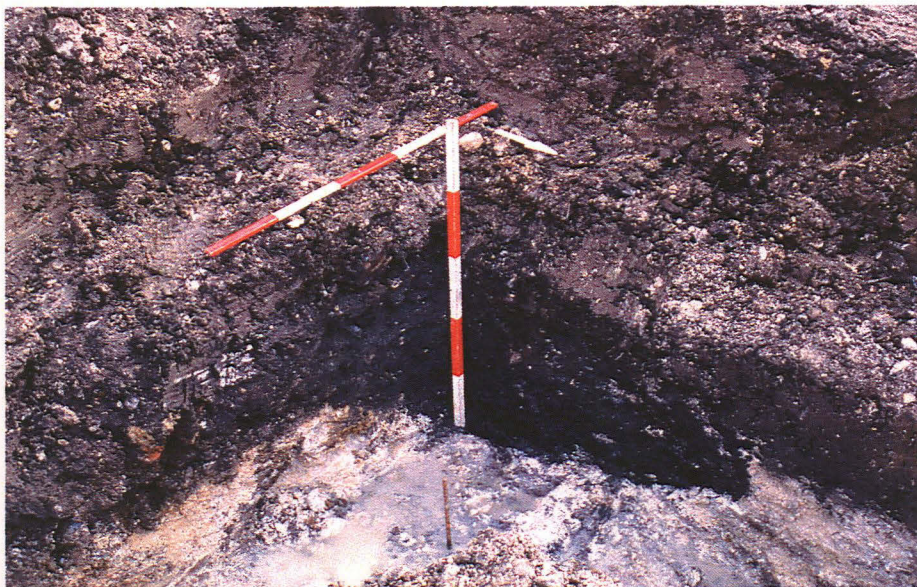




**Pl. 10** Pit [070],  
looking SE.

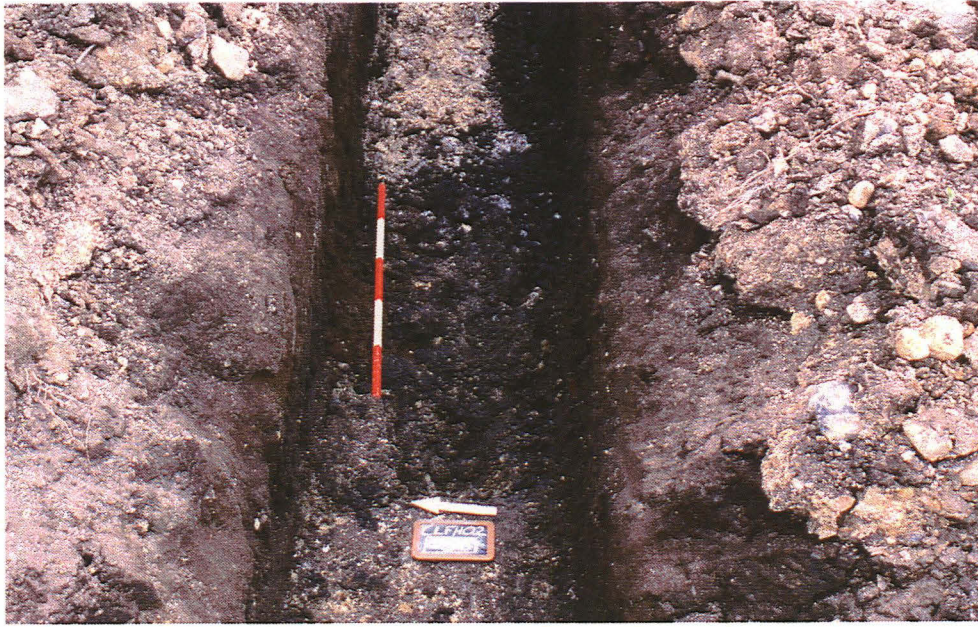


**Pl. 11** Pit [068],  
looking S.



**Pl. 12** Pit [066],  
looking SW.





**Pl. 13** Pit [058]  
visible in base  
of trench.  
Looking E.

**Appendix 2. S.M.R. entries.**

SMR NUMBER	NGR	DESCRIPTION
40875	TF30407363	Roman and medieval pottery scatter.
40880	TF29757340	Site of medieval church, Fulletby.
40883	TF28007352	Romano-British cremation cemetery.
42969	TF29807480	Cropmark. Possible long barrow.
43331	TF30507396	WB FUL94. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints.
43490	TF30457365	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe.
43516	TF30307350	Neolithic flint scraper and knife.
43517	TF30907350	Neolithic flint knife.
43518	TF30807300	Neolithic flint scatter.
43519	TF30957355	Neolithic end scraper.
43777	TF31127353	Mesolithic tranchet axe.

The relevant sheets of the National Mapping program were also consulted. Ariel photographs showed former crofts, tofts and a fish pond related to the shrunken village which was clearly much larger in the later medieval period than today.



### Appendix 3. Pottery assessment and archive

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
001	TOY	Fabric E	?	1	1	2		BS				late 13th to 15th
001	TOY	Fabric D	?	1	1	3		BS				late 13th to 15th
001	MEDX	OX/R/OX;smooth;hard	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			abundant tiny quartz sparse med subround quartz mod fe sparse ca;similar to Bourne D but lots of	13th to 16th
001	EMX	Fabric A	jug	1	1	31		BS		vessel 1	int dep;? ID	mid to late 12th
001	TOY	Fabric A	small jug	1	1	61	frilled/long thumbbed basal edge	base				late 14th to 15th
001	TOY	Fabric A	large jug	1	1	22		rim			collared rim	late 13th to 14th
001	LSW2		jug	1	1	5		BS				early 13th to early 14th
004	SLST		large jar	1	1	55		shoulder			soot	
004	SLST		large jar	1	1	34	slashed rim edge	rim			soot	
004	UNGS		jar	2	1	25		BS			soot	
004	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			very abraded;?? Mareham	
006	SLST		jar	1	1	12		BS			soot	
006	SLSQ	shelly	?	1	1	4		BS				

context name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
006	EMX	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug ?	1	1	3	BS			thick splashed glaze;mod med-coarse quartz mod rounded ca voids ? Oolitic mod fe;? Early BOUA fabric B	
006	SLSQ	sandy	jar ?	1	1	10	BS			patchy soot	
006	SLST		jar	1	1	14	BS			soot	
006	LFS		?	1	1	4	BS				
012	EMLOC	A	shouldered jug	23	1	783	base LHJ & BS	drawable	vessel 1	? ID;plain wide strap handle;knife trimmed up lower body;thin walled;thin walled;int dep on lower inside;no sooting;post-firing pierced hole	
014	SLST		?	1	1	30	base			soot	
014	TOY	Fabric C	jug/jar	1	1	17	base			soot;thick int dep	
014	LEMS		?	1	1	2	BS			soot	
014	SLST		jar	1	1	16	BS				
021	MEDLOC	light oxidised;med sandy;hard	?	1	1	1	BS				
021	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	?	1	1	8	base			very abraded;? Mareham	
021	LMLOC	Fabric A	bowl	1	1	9	BS			int & ext glaze;? ID	
021	PMLOC	Fabric A	jug/handled jar	1	1	21	LHJ				
021	TB	Fabric B	large bowl	1	1	49	rim			flanged rim	
023	LEMS		?	1	1	5	BS			soot	
023	LEMS		jar	1	1	20	BS			soot;int dep	



contextname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
023	SLST	large jar	4	1	58		BS			soot	
023	LEMS	?	1	1	4		BS				
023	SLST	large jar	3	1	94		base			soot	
023	SLSQ	sandy	jar	1	1	13	rim				
023	LEMS		jar ?	1	1	4	BS			soot	
023	SLSQ	sandy	?	1	1	7	BS				
025	GRE		jar ?	3	1	182	rim & BS				
025	GRE		large bowl	1	1	49	BS				
025	GRE		small jar	1	1	11	rim			broken in kiln as glaze across vertical break	
033	LMLOC	reduced with lighter ext margin;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	11	possible combing	BS		reduced green glaze	
037	TOY	Fabric G	jug/jar	1	1	75		base			
037	TOY	Fabric G	jug	1	1	11		BS			
037	TOY	Fabric I	jar	1	1	68		rim		plain everted rim	
043	TOY	Fabric K	bowl ?	1	1	42		base		int glaze	
047	TOY	Fabric E	jar ?	1	1	9		base		int dep	
049	TOY	Fabric E	jar	1	1	18		BS		patch of soot int ?	
051	BL		cup	1	1	1		BS			mid 17th to 18th
051	GRE		large vessel	1	1	16		BS		? Bolingbroke;trimmed to form a counter ?	18th
051	TOY	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	22		BS			

context name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
051	POTT		large vessel	1	1	8	BS				
051	TB	Fabric F	large jar	1	1	44	BS			internal white deposit	
051	TB	Fabric D	bowl ?	1	1	12	base				
055	GRE		large jar	1	1	67	rim			internal glaze;? Bolingbroke type	18th
057	TOY	Fabric E	jar	1	1	25	base			soot on ext & over break;broken during cooking use	
063	TB	Fabric L	very large jar	1	1	55	pressed rim edge	rim	drawable	unusual	
063	TB	Fabric L	bottle	1	1	41		neck		? Fabric ID as few clay pellets;cracked during firing as oxidised over break	
065	TB	Fabric E	handled jar	1	1	77		rim with UHJ			
065	TOY	Fabric G	small jug	1	1	129	frilled base	base			
067	TOY	Fabric E	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS			
069	BERTH		large jar	1	1	13		BS			
086	PGE		large pipkin/cauldr on	1	1	111		handle		3 thumbings at lower handle join;soot;int glaze;? Bolingbroke;reduced green glaze	
088	MEDLOC	light OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		? Mareham le Fen	13th to 14th
092	TOY	Fabric F	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			
098	SLST		jar	1	1	12		rim		sharp everted rim	
098	MEDLOC	bright oxidised;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		abundant med quartz moderate larger grains sparse fe sparse ca;spot of glaze	
098	SLST		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot	



context cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description	date
098	SLST	?	1	1	4		base				
098	MEDLOC	light oxidised; fine-med sandy; hard	jar	2	1	27	BS			soot; abundant subround quartz	
098	MEDLOC	OX/R; smooth; hard	jug ?	1	1	8	BS			abundant fine quartz moderate fe sparse ca; spot of glaze; int dep ?; ? A BEVO	
098	TOY	Fabric H	jug/jar	1	1	3	BS				
098	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; hard	small jug	1	1	6	BS			comm fine quartz sparse fe; ? Toynton	
plot 3 u/s	MEDX	OX/R/OX; med sandy; hard	large jar	2	1	44	BS			abundant med subround quartz mod fe; looks like Lincoln	13th to 15th
plot 3 u/s	BERTH		bowl	1	1	11	BS			int glaze	17th to 18th
plot 3 u/s	TOY	Fabric G	jug/jar	1	1	4	BS			burnt ?	
plot 3 u/s	BERTH		jar	1	1	18	BS			int glaze	18th
plot 3 u/s	BEVOIT	A	jug	1	1	35	handle			coarse fabric comm ca	12th
plot 3 u/s	DUTR		cooking pot	1	1	16	base				14th to 16th

## Ceramic Dating Archive

Jane Young

<b>context</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
004	late 12th to mid 13th	
006	late 12th to early 13th	
012	mid to late 12th	single vessel
014	mid to late 13th	
019	16th to 18th	date on brick
021	early to mid 16th	
023	late 12th to early 13th	
025	17th to 18th	
033	15th to 16th	single sherd
037	14th to 15th	
043	mid 13th to 14th	single sherd
047	mid 13th to 16th	single sherd
049	14th to 16th	single sherd
051	18th	
055	18th	single sherd
057	mid 13th to 14th	single sherd
063	late 16th to 17th	
065	mid 15th to 16th	
067	late 13th to 15th	single sherd
069	17th to 18th	single sherd
086	17th to 18th	single sherd
088	13th to 14th	single sherd
092	mid 13th to 15th	single sherd
098	mid to late 13th	



## Ceramic Glossary

<b>cname</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>earliest date</b>	<b>latest date</b>
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500
SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz (generic)	1080	1300
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250

## Report On The Ceramic Material

### Introduction

In total, one hundred and eight sherds of pottery representing seventy-six vessels, seven fragments of brick, two fragments of tile and one fragment of fired clay were recovered from the site. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally.

### Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the medium to large range (above 15grams). In total seven vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Two vessels appear to have cracked during firing and may have been sold as seconds. Eighteen vessels have exterior soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire, one of which appears to have broken during use. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine were found on seven vessels. The EMX jug in context 012 has a post-firing hole pierced through to the right of the lower handle join, this vessel also has a white internal deposit but no external sooting, suggesting that it was used to hold urine rather than to heat water. One sherd in context 051 appears to have been trimmed to form a disc; these discs are often found in 18th century urban contexts (especially on church sites) and may have been used as gaming counters.

### The Pottery

In total seventy-six vessels in twenty-one identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered together with fragments of four bricks, two tiles and a fragment of fired clay (Table 1). The range of form types is limited with examples of various types of jug, jar and bowl forming the body of the assemblage. Single examples of a cup, bottle and large pipkin or cauldron were also found.



Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by vessel count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	3
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
BRK	Brick	1200	2000	7	4
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1	1
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	23	1
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	2	2
FIRECLAY	Fired clay	-	-	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	7	5
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	5	5
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	2	2
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1320	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	9	8
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	3	2
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1
PNR	Peg nib or ridge tile	1150	1900	2	2
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1230	1500	1	1
SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz	1180	1500	4	4
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered	1150	1250	16	11
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	6	6
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	18	18
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	2	1

### Early medieval

At least nine vessels predate the second quarter 13<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these probably date to the last quarter of the 12<sup>th</sup> century or the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Another six vessels (SLST and SLSQ) may also be of a similar date, however these ware types are found in use until the end of the medieval period with little change. The Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessel (LFS) may be of earlier date but is more likely to belong to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The coarse ware vessels are mainly jars in several shell-tempered wares, all made in Lincolnshire. The other vessels comprise jugs from Beverley, unknown local (EMLOC) and regional (ESAXX) sources and a jar in a greensand quartz tempered fabric.



### **Medieval**

Overall, forty-five of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and mid 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most of these vessels are likely to be of mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date and include vessels from Toynton All Saints (TOY), Lincoln (LSW2) and Potterhanworth (POTT). Toynton vessels are the most common type recovered and include jugs, jars and a bowl. Decorated jugs are entirely absent from the assemblage.

### **Post-medieval**

A group of nineteen vessels post-date the 15th century, the vessels comprise mainly Lincolnshire made bowls and jars with one regional import (BL) and one continental import (DUTR) present. Most of the vessels were probably made at the two local centres of Toynton All Saints and Bolingbroke including the two vessels that have cracked during firing and may have been sold as seconds.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

Four handmade bricks in poor condition were recovered from the site. Two are of 16th to 18th century type and two are of 17th to 19th or 20th century date. Two fragments of medieval flat roof tile were found, however neither is closely datable. A single small piece of fired clay may be from an object such as a loom weight or is more probably an isolated fragment of burnt daub.

### **Discussion**

It is impossible to make precise 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 12th century if not earlier and that there may have been a hiatus on the site during the later 14th to 16th centuries. The assemblage appears to contain mainly vessels for use in the kitchen or for drinking, no high class or specific industrial vessels are present, although one early medieval jug has been adapted, possibly for an industrial process, by piercing the lower body. The entire collection should be kept for future study.



#### Appendix 4. Context summary.

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
001	Modern topsoil. Frequent rooting and modern finds.
002	Modern rubble dump. Made ground to south of site.
003	Light brown chalky silt subsoil.
004	FO [005]. Weathering deposit.
[005]	Small pit.
006	FO [007]. Contains some charcoal and burnt limestone.
[007]	Small pit.
008	FO [009]. Weathering.
[009]	Ditch, undated.
010	FO [011]. Weathered from edges.
[011]	Irregular triangular cut, function unknown.
012	FO [013]. Dump of domestic waste.
[013]	Small refuse pit.
014	FO [015]. Possible refuse dump.
[015]	Sub-circular pit. Not excavated.
016	FO [017]. Poss. refuse dump.
[017]	Sub-circular pit, not excavated.
018	Plough strikes. Prob modern.
019	FO [020]. Natural accumulation and weathering.
[020]	Single edge of possible boundary ditch.
021	FO [022]. Domestic dumping and collapse of edges.
[022]	Refuse pit.
023	FO [024]. Domestic dumping and collapse of edges.
[024]	Refuse pit.
025	FO [026]. Mostly naturally formed but with some domestic waste.
[026]	Single edge of linear feature. Parallel with [020] above.
027	FO [028]. Mixed deposit, redeposited natural and waste dumping.
[028]	Pit, unknown function.
029	FO [030]. Dump of organic waste.
[030]	Undated probable rubbish pit.
031	FO [032]. Back filling of disused feature.
[032]	Pit, unknown function.
033	FO [034]. Domestic waste disposal.
[034]	Rubbish pit.
035	FO [036]. Re-deposited natural.
[036]	Modern trial pit.
037	FO [038]. Series of domestic rubbish dumps.
[038]	Rubbish pit. Stepped side may indicate re-cutting.
039	FO [040], re-deposited natural/back-filling.
[040]	Small quarry pit or butt-end of linear feature.



CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
041	FO [041]. Naturally formed water-lain deposit.
[042]	Pit or butt-end of linear feature.
043	FO [044]. Domestic waste.
[044]	Rubbish pit.
045	FO [046]. Domestic waste.
[046]	Rubbish pit.
047	FO [048]. Domestic waste.
[048]	Rubbish pit.
049	FO [050]. Domestic waste dump.
[050]	Rubbish pit.
051	Plaggen soil.
052	Not used.
053	FO [054]. Dump of modern made ground.
[054]	Modern landscaping of site.
055	FO [056]. Modern re-deposited natural.
[056]	Modern terracing of site.
057	FO [058]. Dump of domestic refuse.
[058]	Rubbish pit.
059	Modern crushed chalk surface.
060	Buried topsoil, modern.
061	Modern make-up layer.
062	Dump of modern material.
063	Buried topsoil.
064	Sub-soil derived from underlying bedrock.
065	FO [066]. Domestic refuse dump.
[066]	Rubbish pit.
067	FO [068]. Mostly naturally formed.
[068]	Small pit or butt-end of linear feature.
069	FO [070]. Domestic waste.
[070]	Rubbish pit.
071	FO [072]. Modern rubbish dump.
[072]	Modern rubbish pit.
073	FO [074]. Modern back-fill.
[074]	Modern linear feature. Land drain or service trench.
075	Modern road surface.
076	Topsoil.
077	Track or yard surface. Relatively modern.
078	Modern buried topsoil.
079	Natural. Chalk bedrock.
[080]	Cut for track/Holloway. Predates (075).



CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
081	FO [082]. Possibly modern.
082	Pit.
083	FO [083]. Prob rubbish dump.
[084]	Large pit.
085	Sub-soil.
086	FO [087]. Prob rubbish dump.
[087]	Pit, prob rubbish pit.
088	FO [089]. Domestic rubbish dump.
[089]	Rubbish pit.
090	FO [091]. Prob domestic refuse.
[091]	Possible rubbish pit.
092	FO [093]. Contains frequent burnt waste.
[093]	Rubbish pit.
094	FO [095].
[095]	Possible post-hole or small pit.
096	FO [097]. Refuse.
[097]	Probable refuse pit.
098	FO [099]. Dump of burnt waste.
[099]	Rubbish pit.
100	FO [101].
101	Pit.
102	FO [103]. Slag and other refuse.
[103]	Small pit.
104	FO [105].
[105]	Shallow pit.
106	FO [107].
[107]	Possible quarry pit.
[108]	Modern ditch.
109	FO [108]. Modern material.
110	FO [108]. Modern material.

## Appendix 5. Ceramic Building Material Archive

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
001	BRK	Brick	3	32		17th to 20th
019	BRK	Brick	2	300	very abraded & friable;handmade;abundant med subround quartz mod fe occ ca occ grog occ flint	16th to 18th
021	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	1	7	occ fe inclusions	-
025	BRK	Brick	1	9		17th to 19th
037	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	53	flat roofer;sanded underside;soot;comm med subround quartz mod fe sparse-mod ca some white clay	13th to 16th
051	BRK	Brick	1	132	handmade;OX/R/OX;abundant med subround quartz mod larger grains mod fe;47mm thick	16th to 18th
051	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	37	flat roofer;abundant med subround quartz occ ca some	13th to 15th



## Appendix 6: Archaeometallurgical report by M R Allen

A small assemblage of metallurgical waste (weighing 1.636kg) was recovered from two archaeological deposits during a watching brief on land off Chapel Lane, Fulletby, Lincolnshire (Table 1).

The material was almost exclusively from the fill of a pit, [099], with a single piece recovered from pit [103]. Both pits were exposed during the excavation of drainage trenches associated with a housing development.

Context No.	Weight (g)	Identification	Notes
098	126	Smithing hearth bottom	Small, complete example
098	80	Smithing hearth bottom	Hammerscale embedded in upper surface
098	116	?Smithing hearth bottom	Occasional pieces of hammerscale embedded in upper surface
098	46	Tap slag	-
098	38	Tap slag	-
098	352	Undiagnostic piece	Some charcoal impressions on base
098	336	Undiagnostic piece	Slightly vitrified area, formed near blow hole?
098	124	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	72	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	44	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	40	Undiagnostic piece	Slightly vitrified, formed near blowhole?
098	40	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	38	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	36	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	28	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	26	Undiagnostic piece	Charcoal adhered to piece
098	24	Undiagnostic piece	Furnace/hearth lining adheres to piece
098	18	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	10	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	10	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	8	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	6	Undiagnostic piece	-
098	4	Undiagnostic piece	-
102	14	Tap slag	-

Table 1: Summary of material.

### Conclusions

The assemblage is small and mostly undiagnostic, however evidence of both smelting (tap slag) and smithing (smithing hearth bottoms) are present. Pottery from the fill of pit [099], (098), suggests these activities occurred during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. No dating evidence was forthcoming from pit [103].

The two positively identified smithing hearth bottoms, and the possible piece, are all small examples, suggesting that little iron was being smithed at the time and/or the smelted bloom contained few impurities.

### **Assessment of potential**

The assemblage has few examples with diagnostic surface morphology and does not require retainment for future study.

### **Glossary**

#### **Hammerscale**

Minute fragments of hammerslag, typically 1-3mm across. Can be spheroidal or flakes.

#### **Smithing hearth bottom**

Normally plano-convex to concavo-convex in section, and circular or oval in plan. Form at the base of the hearth during smithing.

#### **Fuel ash**

Lightweight, vesicular and fragile slags that are formed when the ash from the fuel reacts with the silicates in clay or stone vessels during the firing process.

#### **Undiagnostic**

Pieces that do not have diagnostic surface morphology.

### **Bibliography**

Bayley, J., Dungworth, D. and Payntor, S., 2001, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: *Archaeometallurgy*. English Heritage Publications.

Tylecote, R.F., 1990, *The Prehistory of Metallurgy in the British Isles*. The Institute of Metals. London.

M. Allen 04/08/03



Appendix 7. Archive catalogue of animal bone

cont	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butcher y	gnawin g	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
06	CSZ	UNI	1	F								INDET	3
14	BOS	LM3	1	R					K12			LAST COLUMN DAMAGED	4
14	BOS	UM3	1	L					K9			COMPLETE	4
16	OVCA	SCP	1	R	DF	2345		DG				GLENOID - NECK AND PART SPINE AND BLADE - DISTAL WITH TOOTH MARKS- 2 PIECES	4
16	BOS	SKL	1	F								BASI-OCCIPITAL-UNFUSED	4
16	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3		DG				PART SPLIT PROXIMAL MIDSHAFT-CHEWED	3
16	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
16	EQU	AST	1	R		1	CH					DISTAL CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY	4
16	EQU	CAL	1	R		23		DG				DISTAL HALF-SAME JOINT AS AST ABOVE	4
21	CSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
21	OVCA	TIB	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT	4
21	OVCA	TIB	1	L								SPLIT DISTAL SHAFT	4
21	OVCA	MTC	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
21	OVCA	MTC	1	L	DN	125						PROX END AND SHAFT	4
21	OVCA	MTC	1	L	DF	12345				GL-114.6 SD-12.6		COMPLETE- 2 PIECES	4
23	BOS	PH3	1	L		1						COMPLETE	4
23	OVCA	HUM	1	L		69						DISTAL SHAFT	4
23	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
23	BOS	MTC	1	F								SPLIT DISTAL SHAFT	4
25	EQU	MTC	1	L	DF	3						DISTAL HALF-LARGE HORSE	4
33	BOS	CEV	1	R		15						PART NEURAL ARCH	4
33	OVCA	RAD	1	R	PF	123						PROXIMAL HALF	4
33	BOS	MTT	1	R			CH					POST HALF SPLIT PROX HALF-SLIGHT LIPPING OF ARTIC-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED-LARGE	4
33	SUS	TIB	1	R		4						MIDSHAFT	4
33	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	23579						ILIAL AND ISCHIAL SHAFTS- 2 PIECES	4
37	BOS	LM	1	L					K8				4
37	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4		DG				SHAFT-DISTAL SL CHEWED	4
37	OVCA	TIB	1	L	PNDF	47						COMPLETE SHAFT WITH PART DISTAL END-SL DAMAGE	4
41	OVCA	UM3	1	L					K14			COMPLETE-WELL WORN	4
43	BOS	SKL	1	F			CH					MAXILLA FRAG- 3 PIECES-CHOPPED THROUGH TOOTH ROOTS	4