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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND OFF
SCHOOL LANE/CHURCH ROAD,
OLD LEAKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLO03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14823

SOURCE L19314
L19315

PRN/MON - 13695 - UNDATED
13696 - EARLY MEDIEVAL
13697 - MEDIEVAL
13750 POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SCHOOL LANE/CHURCH ROAD,
OLD LEAKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLO03)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Ltd

May 2004

Report Compiled by
Gary Taylor BA(Hons) MA

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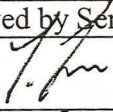
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

In order to assist the determination of a planning application, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The site was located close to the historic core of the village and previous investigations close by had revealed Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval remains.

A single piece of Roman pottery (1st-4th century AD) was recovered but was redeposited and there was no evidence for use of the area before the Saxo-Norman period (9th-11th centuries). Ditches, pits and gullies, apparently of an agricultural nature, were revealed across the area but were undated. However, their association with dated remains suggest they are likely to be Saxo-Norman or medieval (1066-1500).

Saxo-Norman remains were restricted to a limited area on the eastern side of the site. These remains, including boundary ditches and plough marks, were mostly agricultural in function. However, possible drainage gullies and a group of refuse pits suggest occupation of Saxo-Norman date near by.

Medieval features, again mainly agricultural in function, were identified at the northern and southern ends of the site. Additionally, a large refuse pit in the middle of the area implies habitation of this date in the vicinity.

Post-medieval-modern remains (18th-20th centuries) were mostly confined to the southern half of the western boundary of the site. A linear group of large pits, possibly quarries, was revealed. These contained mis-fired brick and may be associated with brick making.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

An outline planning application (Application No. B/03/0578/OUTL) has been submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development of the site. The Boston Community Archaeologist advised that an archaeological evaluation, consisting of trial trenching, was required to assist the determination of the application and produced a brief for investigation.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Boston Community Archaeologist. The work was undertaken between the 15th December 2003 and 13th January 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist. An interim report was produced on completion of the fieldwork (Holt 2004). This current report supersedes that interim statement.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Old Leake is situated 8km northeast of Boston in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The proposed development area, approximately 1.19ha in extent, lies 200m to the northwest of the parish church, on the north side of School Lane, with Church Road bordering the site to the east, at National Grid Reference TF 4057 5045 (Fig. 2).

Old Leake is in the Fens of South Lincolnshire. The site lies at c. 3m OD on fairly level ground (Plate 1). Local soils are pelo-alluvial gleys of the Wallasea/Wisbech Series developed in marine alluvium (Robson 1985). Beneath this is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays (BGS 1995). Extending northeastward from the north corner of the site is a linear band of Wisbech/Romney Association gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils on a probable roddon (Robson 1985)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Old Leake lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A spread of Romano-British pottery and briquetage has been identified c. 1km to the southeast (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

Several salterns dating from the Late Saxon period to the 13th century have been identified in the area along a former creek that once marked the parish boundary between Old Leake and Wrangle (*op. cit.*, 77).

Late Saxon artefacts and features were identified during investigations undertaken immediately to the southeast of the present investigation area, on the opposite side of Church Road (Fig. 2). Geophysical survey revealed magnetic anomalies suggesting a rectilinear field system aligned NNW-SSE. These remains were identified in the western half of the field and were apparently crossed by Church Road (Palmer-Brown 1996a). Subsequent trial excavations revealed Late Saxon ditches in this same western part of the area, with medieval and later remains more randomly

distributed (Palmer-Brown 1996b). Scatters of Late Saxon and medieval pottery have been noted on the opposite side of Church Road, level with the north end and southeast corner of the present investigation area.

Evidence of Late Saxon and medieval occupation has also been identified at Giles School, about 300m south of the current site (Tann 1995).

Leake is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. Referred to as *Leche*, the name is derived from the Old English *lece* meaning 'brook' and influenced or replaced by the Old Norse *loekr* of similar meaning (Cameron 1998, 79). Domesday records that Leake was sokeland of Drayton and was held by Count Alan and contained 41 salterns and 34 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Located about 150m southeast of the site is the parish church of St. Mary which contains Norman elements with 13th-15th century additions (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 593-4). Surrounding the church is a ditch known as the 'moat'.

Earthworks of dyings, fields and enclosing drainage systems of medieval date, survive to the east of the investigation site, on the opposite side of Church Road.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

A 3% sample of the proposed development site, comprising eleven trenches, each measuring 20m x 1.6m, was initially proposed. However, due to constraints on the site, this was altered, with the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist, to ten trenches with expansions to some of the original trench dimensions (Trenches 6, 7 and 9) to investigate more fully remains of potential significance (Fig. 3).

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. Each trench was given a unique context number sequence prefixed by its trench number; thus, contexts in Trench 2 run from 200-299 and those in Trench 8 from 800-899. 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.

Locations of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and 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 the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Following post-excavation analysis, five phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Saxo-Norman (9th-11th century) deposits
- Phase 4: Medieval (12th-15th century) deposits
- Phase 5: Post-medieval-modern (18th-20th century) deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Deposits of predominantly brown silty clays, silts, silty sands and sands (105, 110, 201, 202, 208, 209, 210, 213, 311, 446, 447, 448, 452, 502, 545, 602, 702, 802, 923, 1023) were observed across the area. Some of these retained evidence of lamination and all are considered to be natural alluvial deposits. All the Trench 2 deposits noted above are thought to be in a channel of undetermined extent. Artefacts of post-medieval date were recovered from (208) and (209). The natural in Trench 2 was also cut by an east-west linear feature (212) filled with brown clayey silt (211). This is thought to be a former watercourse (Fig. 5).

In the northwestern part of the site, in Trenches 1-3, the upper surface of the natural was between 1.12m – 1.27m OD. On the east side of the middle of the site, in Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 9, natural peaked between 2.00m – 2.09m OD. To the southwest, in Trenches 6 and 8, the top of natural was 2.28m – 2.38m OD, while at the southern corner of the site, in Trench 10, natural was encountered at 1.98m OD.

Cutting the natural in several trenches were irregular sub-oval features (503, 505, 715, 776, 1003) variably between 0.55m-1.3m across. These were filled with brown sandy silts or silty clays (504, 506, 716, 730, 1002) and are thought to be tree hollows.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1

There were no undated deposits in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Above the natural was a layer of orange-brown clayey silt (214) interpreted as ploughsoil.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Natural was truncated by several features. At the western end of the trench were two parallel northwest-southeast ditches (Plates 2 and 3), both about 0.35-0.4m deep, 1.2-1.45m wide and 0.5m apart (305, 308). A variety of deposits, brown sands (303, 309), grey clays (304, 307, 310) and iron pan (306), filled these ditches which are thought to have flanked a hedgerow. Linking these two ditches was a 0.25m wide northeast-southwest gully (313) filled with dark grey silty clay with frequent shell inclusions (312).

Immediately east of these features was a further ditch (316), 1.9m wide and aligned east-west. This was filled with dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of shell (317).

Trench 4

There were no undated deposits in Trench 4.

Trench 5

Several features were cut into the natural (Figs. 8 and 9). Crossing the middle of the trench was a northwest-southeast ditch, 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep (521) and filled with grey-brown silt (522). Just to the west, and parallel with this, was ditch (533), filled with grey-brown sand and silt (532=534).

To the east of (521) was pit or ditch terminal (540), 0.95m wide and 0.15m deep. Brown silts (539, 549) filled this feature.

At the northeastern end of the trench was a deposit of grey-brown silts with inclusions of charcoal and ceramic building material (548). This may be a buried soil layer but is perhaps more likely to infill an otherwise unobserved feature.

Trench 6

There were no undated deposits in Trench 6.

Trench 7 (Figs. 11 and 12)

North-south ditch (768) cut into the natural in the northern part of the trench. Approximately 2.5m wide and 0.6m deep, this was filled with a sequence of grey-brown silty sands (772, 773, 774, 775). Just to the south was feature, only seen in section but thought to be a ditch (755). It was filled with grey-brown sandy silts (756, 757, 758). Cereal grains including barley were noted in (758).

Immediately south of (755) was a 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep, north-south gully (721=762). This was filled with grey-brown clay silt (722=770).

Near the middle of the trench was a shallow, 0.13m deep, northeast-southwest ditch or gully, 1.2m wide (707), filled with grey sandy clayey silt (708) (Plate 4). Just south of this linear was 0.95m wide semi-

circular pit (705) that contained grey silt clay (706, 735).

Trench 8

There were no undated deposits in Trench 8.

Trench 9

There were no undated deposits in Trench 9.

Trench 10 (Fig. 16)

Cut into the natural was a 1m wide, 0.2m deep east-west gully (1009) filled with brown clayey silts (1007, 1008).

5.4 Phase 3: Saxo-Norman (9th-11th century) deposits

Trench 1

There were no Saxo-Norman deposits in Trench 1.

Trench 2

There were no Saxo-Norman deposits in Trench 2.

Trench 3

There were no Saxo-Norman deposits in Trench 3.

Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

Cutting the natural was a northeast-southwest ditch (441=411=432), over 12m long, over 1m wide and about 0.5m deep. This was filled with a series of grey and brown silts and clayey silts (412, 417, 433, 434, 435, 436, 443, 444, 445). A single piece of 9th-10th century pottery was retrieved from (412).

Trench 5 (Figs. 8 and 9)

In the southwestern half of the trench were several north-south cuts (510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 523, 525). All were between 0.2-0.6m wide and 20-200mm deep and they are interpreted as plough furrows (Plate 5). They were all filled with brown sandy silts (516, 516, 518, 519, 520, 524, 526). Pottery of 9th-10th century date was recovered from (517) and (520).

The undated ditch (533) was recut by (527) on the same alignment. This was filled with a sequence of brown-grey silts (528, 530, 531=537, 535, 536, 538). Pottery of 9th-10th century date was retrieved from (528).

Trench 6

There were no Saxo-Norman deposits in Trench 6.

Trench 7 (Figs. 11 and 12)

Truncating undated ditch (768) was a 0.65m wide, 0.17m deep sub-circular pit (723). A piece of 9th-10th century pottery was recovered from grey clay silt (724) that filled this pit.

Near the southern end of the trench was a sub-rectangular pit, over 1.9m wide and 1.7m deep with vertical sides (703). This was filled with a sequence of grey silts containing charcoal, bone and burnt clay (704, 732, 733). Large pieces of 10th-11th century pottery were recovered from (704), and fired clay and marine mollusc shell from (733).

In the northeastern part of the trench was a pair of northeast-southwest gullies, 0.7-0.86m wide and both about 0.5m deep (726, 736). These were filled with brown or green silty sands (727, 731, 734, 737, 738). Pottery of 9th-11th century date was recovered from (731, 734, 737, 738), fired clay from (737), baked silt from (731, 734), lava quern, marine mollusc shell and bird eggshell from (734). Cereal grains, including barley, fish bone and mineralised insect remains were also noted in (734).

In the northern part of the trench, just west of and parallel to the undated gully (762), was 0.7m wide, 0.4m deep gully (761). Filling this were brown clayey silts (765, 766, 767) and a wedge of yellow-orange silt (777). Fragments of 10th century pottery were retrieved from (765).

This gully was truncated by a 0.7m wide, 0.35m deep pit or gully (763) filled with grey-brown clay silt (764=771). Above

this, and also overlying the fills of gully (761), was a brown clay silt spread (769).

In the middle of the trench was east-west gully (711=739) (Plate 4) filled with a series of grey and brown silty sands and silty clays (743=750; 742=749; 741=748; 740=747; 712). Pottery of 9th-10th century date was recovered from (741, 742, 748) and mussel shell occurred abundantly in (741) and (747). A small fragment of 13th-15th century pottery was also found in (747) but is considered to be intrusive.

Truncating this gully (711=739) to the north was a sub-circular pit (713) filled with grey-brown silty sand (714). This measured 1.2m across and 0.4m deep and yielded a piece of 10th century pottery.

Gully (711=739) was also truncated to the south by 0.58m wide and 0.67m deep, vertical-sided semi-circular pit (709). This was filled with grey-brown silty clays (710, 744, 745, 746). Pottery of 9th-10th century date was found in (746).

Trench 8

There were no Saxo-Norman deposits in Trench 8.

Trench 9 (Fig. 15)

At the northern end of the trench, and cut into the natural, was a group of sub-rectangular pits (Plate 6). Pit (914=919) had near-vertical sides and was 2.5m x 1.35m in area and 0.6m deep (Plate 7). Grey silts (901, 913=918) filled this and yielded moderate quantities of late 9th-late 10th century pottery and a single redeposited Roman sherd. Cockle shell, burnt stone, fired clay and baked silt were also recovered from these deposits and cereal grains, including barley, were identified in (913).

Immediately west of (914=919), and measuring 2.25m x 1.25m and 0.5m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, pit (909=916=922) was filled with brown clayey silts (902-915, 908=917, 920, 921). Moderately abundant pottery of late 10th

century date was recovered from (902, 908, 915). Fired clay and a possible hinge pivot in iron were also retrieved from (902). An iron nail, fired clay and part of a lava quern stone were collected from (915). Fish bone and cereal grains, including barley, were noted in (917).

Truncating pit (909=916=922) to the south was another vertical-sided pit (910). This contained brown clay silts (903=904, 911, 912) that yielded abundant pottery of late 10th-early 11th century date. Additionally, an iron stud, lava quern, fired clay and mussel shell were recovered from these fills.

Also apparently truncating pit (909=916=922), but entirely within its limits, was an oval hollow, 1.25m long and 0.12m deep (905). This is probably not a cut but subsidence of the fills of (909=916=922). Filling this hollow was brown silt and silty clay (907, 906).

Trench 10 (Fig. 16)

In the middle of the trench an oval feature (1011) was cut into natural. Measuring 1.3m by 0.75m and 0.12m deep, this may be a tree hollow or a shallow pit. It was filled with mixed brown clay silt (1010) and a single piece of 9th-10th century pottery was recovered.

5.5 Phase 4: Medieval (12th-15th century) deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Cutting the natural was an irregular sub-rectangular hollow 2.2m long (102). Thought to be a root hollow, this was filled with grey silty sand (101) from which fragments of 13th-15th century pottery were retrieved.

Above this was a layer of brown clayey silt (103). This contained frequent bone and 14th century pottery, fragments of lava quern, iron smithing slag, a stone hone and brick/tile fragments and is interpreted as a ploughsoil.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

A sub-rectangular pit (206), 2.3m x 1.2m in area and 0.4m deep was cut into natural. Filling the pit was grey-brown silty clay (207) containing 14th-15th century pottery and baked silt.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Natural was cut by a sub-circular pit, 1.2m across filled with shelly, dark grey silty clay (315) that yielded a single piece of 15th-16th century pottery.

Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

Truncating the Saxo-Norman ditch (411=432=441) was an east-west ditch (404). This was 4m wide and at least 0.75m deep and was filled with a series of brown silty clays (422, 423=424, 425, 426=427) that contained burnt clay and ash. A piece of 12th century pottery was collected from (422).

Toward the southwestern end of the trench was a 0.9m wide sub-rectangular pit (415) filled with brown silty clay (416) that contained one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery and a piece of fired clay, possibly briquetage.

Truncating this pit was east-west gully (409=437). This was 0.75m wide, 0.25 deep and filled with brown silty clays (410=439, 438). Several pieces of 13th-14th century and earlier pottery were recovered from (410).

This gully was in turn cut by shallow, 80-100mm deep, east-west cuts between 0.3-1.0m wide (418=413). Filled with brown silts or silty clay (414=419), these are thought to be plough marks.

The Saxo-Norman ditch (411=432=441) was also truncated by a sub-rectangular pit or ditch terminal (442) that was over 1.25m wide and 0.6m deep. A sequence of grey silts (449, 450, 451) filled this feature, though no artefacts were recovered from them.

Trench 5 (Figs. 8 and 9)

Truncating the undated soil or feature fill (548) was a northeast-southwest ditch (544). This was filled with brown silts that contained charcoal and brick/tile fragments (529, 541). Pottery of the 12th century pottery was recovered from (529). This feature was recut by ditch (543) which was filled with grey-brown silt (542).

A sub-circular cut (507), 0.17m across was identified as a posthole. This was filled with grey-brown sandy silt (508) that yielded a piece of 14th-15th century pottery.

Overlying the posthole was a brown silt subsoil (501). This was truncated by an angular cut (547) thought to be a pit. This was filled with brown-grey silt that contained several pieces of 14th-15th century pottery.

Trench 6

There were no medieval deposits in Trench 6.

Trench 7 (Figs. 11 and 12)

Undated ditches (768) and (755) were truncated by a large oval pit, 4.1m by 2.2m in extent and 0.76m deep (754) (Plate 8). A sequence of orange-brown sand (753), grey-black organic silt with ash, shell and twigs (752) and grey-brown clayey silt with charcoal and shell (725) filled this pit. Abundant 15th century pottery was retrieved from (752) and (725), and a lead spindle whorl, copper alloy harness mounts, abundant brick, some of it overfired, tile, coal, marine mollusc and bird eggshell were recovered from these deposits. Remains of aquatic plants were also noted in (752).

Truncating the fills of (754), but entirely within its limits, was a north-south cut (759). About 0.6m deep, 0.7m wide and over 1.4m long, this was filled with grey clayey silt (760) and may be a root or rodent hole.

To the east of large pit (754) were two postholes (717) and (719), both about 0.2m

across. These were filled with grey silty sand (718) or silty clay (720) and a piece of 13th-14th century pottery was found in (720).

Pit (754) was also cut on its southeastern side by an elongated pit (728). This was about 1.5m long, 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep. A piece of 13th-14th century pottery was found in the grey clay silt fill (729) of this feature.

Trench 8

There were no medieval deposits in Trench 8.

Trench 9

There were no medieval deposits in Trench 9.

Trench 10 (Fig. 16)

In the northern part of the trench was curvilinear ditch (1013=1015=1019), filled with grey-brown clay silt (1012=1014=1018). Pottery of the 13th-14th century was found in (1012). This ditch was truncated on its east side by a vertical-sided rectangular cut (1017), 0.75m by 0.5m and 0.25m deep. This contained mixed grey and yellow organic clay, silt and sandy silt (1016).

Close to the southern terminus of curvilinear ditch (1013=1015=1019) was east-west gully (1022). Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep, this was filled with grey clay silt (1020) and yellow sandy silt (1021). Pottery of the 13th-14th century was retrieved from (1020).

Near the southern end of the trench was 1.2m wide, 0.57m deep, triangular pit (1006) (Plate 9). Pottery of 13th-14th century date was recovered from the brown silt fills (1004, 1005) of the feature.

5.6 Phase 5: Post-medieval and Modern (18th-20th century) deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Above the medieval ploughsoil was a layer

of grey-brown clayey silt (104), interpreted as subsoil.

Cutting the subsoil were two sub-circular features, each about 0.5m across (106, 108). These were filled with gravelly brown-grey silty clays that contained pieces of tarmac (107, 109). These pits were covered by the grey-brown clayey silt topsoil (100).

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

The natural was cut by a northeast-southwest ditch, 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep (203). This was filled with grey-brown sandy silt that contained mixed pottery dating from the medieval period to the 18th-19th century, metal, brick, cinder, burnt stone and a small piece of 20th century glass that may be intrusive.

Above this ditch was a subsoil of grey-brown sandy silty clay (205). Dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (200) provided the ground surface at this trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Overlying the medieval pit (314), and the undated features, was a dark grey silty clay deposit, 0.5m thick (302). Above this was a brown-orange clay (301) that may be dumped or a subsoil. Above this was the dark grey silt topsoil (300).

Trench 4 (Figs. 7 and 8)

Medieval ditch (404) was truncated by a 0.75m wide pit (405) containing an articulated sheep skeleton (406).

Medieval ditch (404) was also cut by a 2.5m wide ditch aligned northwest-southeast (401). This was filled with dark brown silty clays (402, 403) from which 19th century and earlier pottery, an iron padlock, handmade brick and glass of 19th-20th century date were recovered.

This ditch was in turn truncated by a possible pit (407=420) filled with brown silty clay (408=421). Pottery of 19th-20th century date was retrieved from (408).

Above this pit was a brown clayey silt (428=429) subsoil or ploughsoil that contained burnt clay/brick fragments. This deposit was cut by a 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep feature (430). Filled with brown clayey silt (431), this is thought to be a plough mark. A topsoil of brown silty clay (400) covered the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs. 8 and 9)

Brown silt topsoil (500) provided the ground surface at Trench 5.

Trench 6 (Fig. 10)

Cutting the natural was a rectangular pit (619) and a triangular posthole (621). Both were filled with clay silt that contained modern brick. Also cutting the natural was an ovoid cut (607) thought to be a pit or tree hole. Grey-brown sandy silt (608) that contained pieces of recent, 19th-20th century, brick filled this feature.

Overlying these features was orange-brown silty clay subsoil (601). This was in turn truncated by two northeast-southwest ditches (603), (605) and three large rectangular pits (609), (611), (613). These pits were at least 2m across and over 1.2m deep, with vertical sides (Plate 10). Pottery of 19th-20th century date, clay pipe, brick and tile and metal artefacts were recovered from fills (610) and (612) of pits (609) and (611). Additionally, a redeposited medieval horseshoe was found in (610).

Topsoil at Trench 6 was grey-brown sandy silt (600).

Trench 7 (Figs. 11 and 12)

Above the archaeological features was an orange-brown silty clay subsoil (701). Sealing this and forming the ground surface was dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil (700).

Trench 8 (Figs. 13 and 14)

Overlying the natural was an olive-brown clayey silt subsoil (816). This was sealed by a brown-grey silt (831=838=841=845) explained as a buried topsoil.

Truncating this topsoil, or cutting directly into the natural, were several large rectangular pits in a northwest-southeast line. All closely comparable in nature, and also like pits (609), (611) and (613) in Trench 6, these were up to 3m across, with very steep or vertical sides up to 1.45m deep (806=815; 809; 814; 817; 820; 822; 824; 828; 830; 839; 847; 849). Above pits (814) and (839) and cut by pit (824) was a mixed yellow-brown and grey-brown silt (808), explained as a dumped deposit. Varied grey or brown silts (807; 810; 811; 812; 813; 818; 819; 821; 823; 827; 829; 837; 846; 848) filled these pits. Pottery of 18th-20th century date was recovered from (807; 810; 812; 813; 821; 823; 829; 846; 848), together with redeposited medieval and earlier post-medieval ceramics. Additionally, metal, burnt stone, glass, clay pipe, coal, marine mollusc shells and abundant brick/tile, some of it overfired, was retrieved from (807). Brick and tile, some of it again overfired, was also collected from (812; 823; 829; 846), while glass was obtained from (811; 823).

Truncating pit (828) was a similar though smaller rectangular pit (826). This was 1.2m across, 0.45m deep with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled with brown-grey silt (825).

Overlying pits (820) and (824) was mixed light brown and dark grey-brown silt (843). Above this was brown-grey silt (840). These deposits had accumulated where the fills of pits (820) and (824) had subsided.

Truncating the fills of pit (824) was 1m wide, 0.4m deep oval pit (803). This had vertical sides, a flat base and was filled with mixed brown silts (804, 805) from which 19th century pottery, glass, brick and clay pipe was recovered.

Above pit (817) was a mixed dumped deposit of light brown and dark grey-brown silt (844).

Truncating dumped deposit (808) was a

0.45m wide, 0.33m deep pit (834) filled with grey-brown silt (833), and a 0.3m wide, 0.17m deep pit (836) containing grey-brown silt and an animal skeleton (835). Overlying this was a dump of mixed grey-brown silt (832). Dark grey-brown silt topsoil (801) was the uppermost deposit in Trench 8.

Trench 9 (Fig. 15)

Covering the Saxo-Norman features was a brown clay silt topsoil (900).

Trench 10 (Fig. 16)

Above the archaeological remains was a brown silty clay subsoil (1001) that was sealed by brown clay silt topsoil (1000).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural alluvial deposits were observed across the area. These were probably laid down in a saltmarsh environment and variations in the texture of the deposits indicate differing energy levels in the environment, the silty clays being laid down in fairly still water, the sands in more turbulent conditions. The nature of the deposits in Trench 2 suggest they were laid down in a channel, though the extents of this were not identified. Moreover, artefacts of post-medieval date were found in some of these fills, suggesting the channel remained partially open until this time.

In general, the surface of the natural deposits declined to the north.

6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Undated remains occurred randomly across the site. Although these lacked artefactual evidence of their chronology, spatial associations with, and truncation by, dated remains suggests the potential age of some of these features and deposits.

It appears probable that the ploughsoil in

Trench 2 was medieval as there was an adjacent pit of this date and there were no Saxo-Norman remains in this trench.

Three ditches, two parallel examples that probable flanked a hedgerow, and a third that perhaps functioned as a boundary or for drainage were observed in Trench 3.

Further ditches and pits were recorded in Trench 5. Ditch (521) was alongside and parallel to Saxo-Norman ditch (527), which also severely truncated (533). It would appear likely that the undated features (521) and (533) are of the same Saxo-Norman period as (527) and that all three functioned as hedgerow flanking ditches.

Deposit (548), which probably infills an unobserved feature, was substantially truncated by the medieval ditch (544) and is probably a slightly earlier form of this boundary.

Several undated ditches and a pit were exposed in Trench 7. These probably have a broadly agricultural function, and cereal grains were recovered from one of the ditches. Several of these undated remains were truncated by, or are parallel and adjacent to, Saxo-Norman features and are probably of the same period.

An undated gully was also revealed in Trench 10. All the securely dated archaeological remains in this trench were medieval and it seems probable that this gully is of the same period.

Although it seems likely that many of the undated remains are Saxo-Norman or medieval, the dearth of occupation debris of any kind suggests that most of these features were not directly associated with, or in close proximity to, habitation of either period. Rather, they are probably associated with agricultural activities, as field boundaries and drainage dykes.

6.3 Phase 3: Saxo-Norman (9th-11th century) deposits

An isolated fragment of Roman pottery was recovered but the first definite use of the site dated to the Saxo-Norman period.

Saxo-Norman deposits were identified on the east side of the site, within Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 9. However, the great majority of the pottery of this period was confined to Trenches 7 and 9, which yielded over 92% of the Saxo-Norman ceramic. Only 3% of the Saxo-Norman pottery was obtained from Trenches 4 and 5, the remaining 4.5% of the assemblage from the remainder of the site, though none at all was recovered from Trenches 3 and 6.

The Saxo-Norman remains tended to occur on the higher parts of the site, where the natural occurred at 2m OD or higher. However, there was not a direct correlation between the topography and location of Saxo-Norman remains, as there was no evidence of Saxo-Norman activity in Trenches 6 and 8, where the natural was at its highest (2.28-2.38m OD).

Within Trench 4 was a probable boundary ditch that yielded a single piece of Saxo-Norman pottery.

To the southeast, in Trench 5, ploughmarks indicating arable use of this area were observed. These contained isolated fragments of Saxo-Norman pottery, indicating the arable activity represented by them was of this date. Maintenance of the undated ditch (533) into the Saxo-Norman period was indicated by it being recut by (527), though this latter feature provided only one piece of 9th-10th century pottery.

Further southeast in Trench 7 were several Saxo-Norman pits, ditches and gullies. One of the pits (703) contained mixed occupation debris and is probably a refuse pit. Settlement waste was also recorded in some of the gullies, but was generally not very abundant, except in gully (711=739)

which contained very large quantities of mussel shell. In addition to this waste, other debris, including cereal grains, fish bones and mineralised insect remains, suggest that some of the gullies functioned as drains associated with nearby habitation.

Three pits were recorded still further to the southeast in Trench 9. These contained moderately abundant quantities of waste materials, pottery, metal items, quern stone, fired clay and marine mollusc shell, and functioned as refuse pits. These refuse pits contained over 80% of the Saxo-Norman pottery recovered from the site.

A tree hollow or shallow pit in Trench 10, at the southern limit of the investigation area, contained a single fragment of Saxo-Norman pottery. Only one other piece of Saxo-Norman ceramic, and that redeposited with later material, was retrieved from this trench.

The revealed plough marks and boundary ditches suggest that the Saxo-Norman occupation was predominantly agricultural in nature, and cereal grains and fragments of quern emphasise this interpretation.

6.4 Phase 4: Medieval (12th-15th century) deposits

As with the Saxo-Norman remains, the medieval features were largely spatially restricted, generally occurring in the northern half of the site, though there was also a concentration of medieval activity at the southern limit of the investigation area.

In Trench 1, a possible root hollow contained a few pieces of medieval pottery. These may have been derived from the overlying ploughsoil (103) that incorporated abundant, mixed artefacts.

Isolated pits containing small amounts of medieval artefacts were recorded in Trenches 2 and 3. Pits with similarly restricted quantities of medieval artefacts were noted in Trench 4. A probable

boundary or roadside ditch (404) and a gully (409=437), both aligned east-west were also recorded in Trench 4, together with a plough mark on the same orientation. Few artefacts were retrieved from these linear features which are probably related to agricultural, particularly arable, functions.

A wide roadside ditch, probably an extension of (404) in Trench 4, was recorded in Trench 5 and this had been maintained by recutting. An isolated posthole and a pit, were also identified. All of these features contained few artefacts.

A large refuse pit (754) containing substantial quantities of medieval artefacts and other waste materials was revealed in Trench 7. Remains of aquatic plants from the pit suggest it contained water at least periodically. Brick occurred abundantly in the pit and some of it was overfired. This suggests brick making took place in the vicinity during the 15th century. Near to the pit was a pair of postholes that yielded a piece of 13th-14th century pottery. These are thought to perhaps mark part of a fence or similar boundary. Two irregular linear features (759) and (728), perhaps root or rodent tracks, were also observed.

Pits, gullies and ditches, one of them curvilinear, were recorded in Trench 10 at the southern corner of the site. These generally contained few fragments of medieval pottery and no other artefacts. The dearth of occupation debris suggests these features were peripheral to habitation and perhaps had an agricultural function.

6.5 Phase 5: Post-medieval and Modern (18th-20th century) deposits

Subsoils, probably agricultural in origin, were recorded in Trenches 1-4, 6-8 and 10. A similar subsoil was noted in Trench 5 where it was truncated by a medieval pit. This may imply that the entire deposit is medieval in date.

Small refuse pits containing tarmac were

observed in Trench 1, while to the southeast a probable field boundary ditch was recorded in Trench 2.

The medieval roadside ditch (404) in Trench 4 was truncated by a pit of uncertain function (407=420). A ploughmark, indicating continued agricultural use of the area into the post-medieval period, was also noted. Animal burials, denoting pastoral activities at the site, were also recorded in Trenches 4 and 8.

Running along the southwestern boundary of the site, observed in Trenches 6 and 8, was a line of large rectangular pits. Closely spaced and with minimal cross-cutting, these pits contained mixed artefacts including fairly abundant brick/tile, some of it overfired. Although the function of these features is not clear, their general mutual avoidance is probably a requisite of their use. This might imply an extractive purpose (the winning of clayey silts of the natural), rather than a depositional function as refuse or cess pits. Moreover, the relatively abundant ceramic building material in these pits, and its mis-fired state, suggests brick making in the area. It is possible, therefore, that the pits are quarries associated with brick production in the vicinity.

A pair of northeast-southwest ditches in Trench 6 probably flanked a hedgerow boundary. Adjacent pits/postholes probably denote a fence.

Topsoil provided the ground surface across the investigation area.

7. OVERVIEW

Although a piece of Roman pottery was recovered (as a redeposited artefact), there was no evidence for occupation and use of the site prior to the Saxo-Norman period.

Saxo-Norman activity was largely confined to the eastern side of the site,

mostly in Trenches 9 and 7 and diminishing to the northwest in Trenches 5 and 4. Generally the evidence suggests the site is on the fringe of settlement of this period. Previous investigations to the east, on the opposite side of Church Road, also identified Saxo-Norman activity, and this was focussed on the western part of that site, falling off to the east (Palmer-Brown 1996b). This would seem to indicate that the core of the Saxo-Norman occupation in this area of Old Leake was between the two investigation sites and probably crossed by Church Road. A further indication that Church Road was laid out over the Saxo-Norman settlement is provided by the results of geophysical survey on the site to the east, which identified an apparently NNW-SSE aligned field system truncated by the highway (Palmer-Brown 1996a). Moreover, the probable roadside ditch observed in Trenches 4 and 5 seems to be medieval in origin, and maintained into the post-medieval period.

Medieval remains occurred at the northern and southern ends of the site and generally appear to be agricultural in nature, though a large refuse pit in the middle of the site, in Trench 7, contained abundant artefacts and would seem to indicate occupation of this period somewhere on site or close by.

Many of the post-medieval remains were also of an agricultural nature, though an alignment of large pits alongside the southern half of the western boundary of the site are perhaps quarries. Moreover, the abundant mis-fired brick found within them suggests they may be associated with brick making, which may also have occurred on site or nearby.

8. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 7).

Period:

Archaeological deposits dating from the Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval to modern periods were recorded during the evaluation. Many of the features appear to be related to agricultural activity or settlement fringe situations. Remains of this nature are typical of these periods, though, equally, the types of remains revealed are not period-specific.

Rarity:

Saxo-Norman settlement fringe remains such as these are not uncommon in Old Leake or around other Fenland villages, though tend to be scarce generally. Medieval agricultural features and refuse pits are fairly commonplace, though may have unusual aspects. Post-medieval agricultural remains are also common. However, possible quarries and brick making of the post-medieval period, while not uncommon, are poorly studied.

Documentation:

Several archaeological investigations in Old Leake, including in close proximity to the current site, have previously been undertaken and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Old Leake area are kept in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Group Value:

The Saxo-Norman and medieval remains revealed appear to be largely represented by evidence of agricultural activity and waste disposal. As such, the group value for both periods is low. However, this is enhanced by evidence of other Saxo-Norman and medieval activity nearby. Post-medieval and modern remains are mainly represented by further agricultural features and possible quarrying. These restricted functions also have low group value.

Survival/Condition:

Archaeological remains generally survived well though there was evidence of

truncation of earlier features by later ones. Environmental evidence survived in good condition by charring, mineralisation and waterlogging.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

Due to the proposed development of the site all of the archaeological remains are vulnerable.

Diversity:

Features of Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval to modern date were identified. Most of the remains revealed, of all the periods represented, appear to be predominantly agricultural in nature. There are also indications of refuse disposal and possible post-medieval quarrying. As a group these have moderate functional and period diversity.

Potential:

There is a high potential that similar Saxo-Norman remains, as found during the archaeological evaluation, occur in a confined area in the central eastern part of the site. Similarly, there is high potential for further medieval remains in the northern and southern parts of the site. Furthermore, the presence of domestic waste material indicates a moderate-high potential for settlement remains to occur in the immediate area.

There is also high potential for further quarry pit-type features of post-medieval date to be located by the southern half of the western boundary of the site. On the basis of these pits and mis-fired bricks, there is also some potential for evidence of post-medieval brick making at the site.

Survival of environmental remains has been proven in the investigative trenches. There is thus high potential for further similar evidence to exist elsewhere on site.

9. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to

evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Removal of overburden deposits by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating archaeological remains were present across the development area.

Furthermore, manual excavation of the remains established that the archaeological deposits were well-preserved with different phases of activity, from the Saxo-Norman period to the present.

10. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land off School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire was undertaken to assist the determination of a planning application. This was because the site was near the historic village core and Saxo-Norman and later remains had been identified in a previous investigation just to the east.

A piece of Roman pottery was recovered but use of the site commenced in the Saxo-Norman period. Deposits of this date were revealed but were spatially confined, being restricted to the middle third of the northeast, Church Road, side of the site, between Trenches 4 and 9. Moreover, Saxo-Norman pottery only occurred abundantly in Trench 9, and to a lesser extent, Trench 7. Trenches 4 and 5 yielded only seven fragments of Saxo-Norman pottery, and the remainder of the site (Trenches 1-3, 6, 8, 10) only nine sherds in total.

Medieval remains were also essentially concentrated in one part of the site, the northwestern section of the triangular area, being found in Trenches 1-5 and 7. Additionally, there was a focus of medieval activity at the southern corner of the site in Trench 10.

Post-medieval and modern remains were largely confined to the southwestern perimeter of the site. In this area was a line of large rectangular pits of uncertain

function, possibly quarries. Mis-fired bricks were recovered from these and perhaps imply brick making in the area during the post-medieval period.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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12. PERSONNEL

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 Site Assistants: Duncan Alexander, Aaron Chapman, Aaron Clements, Bob Garland, Rachael Hall, Chris Moulis, Mary Nugent, Jim Roberts, Karen Rosser, Aleck Russell, Fiona Walker, Rebecca Wilcox
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Andrew Failes, Vicky Mellor
 Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

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14. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAS	Lindsey Archaeological Services
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

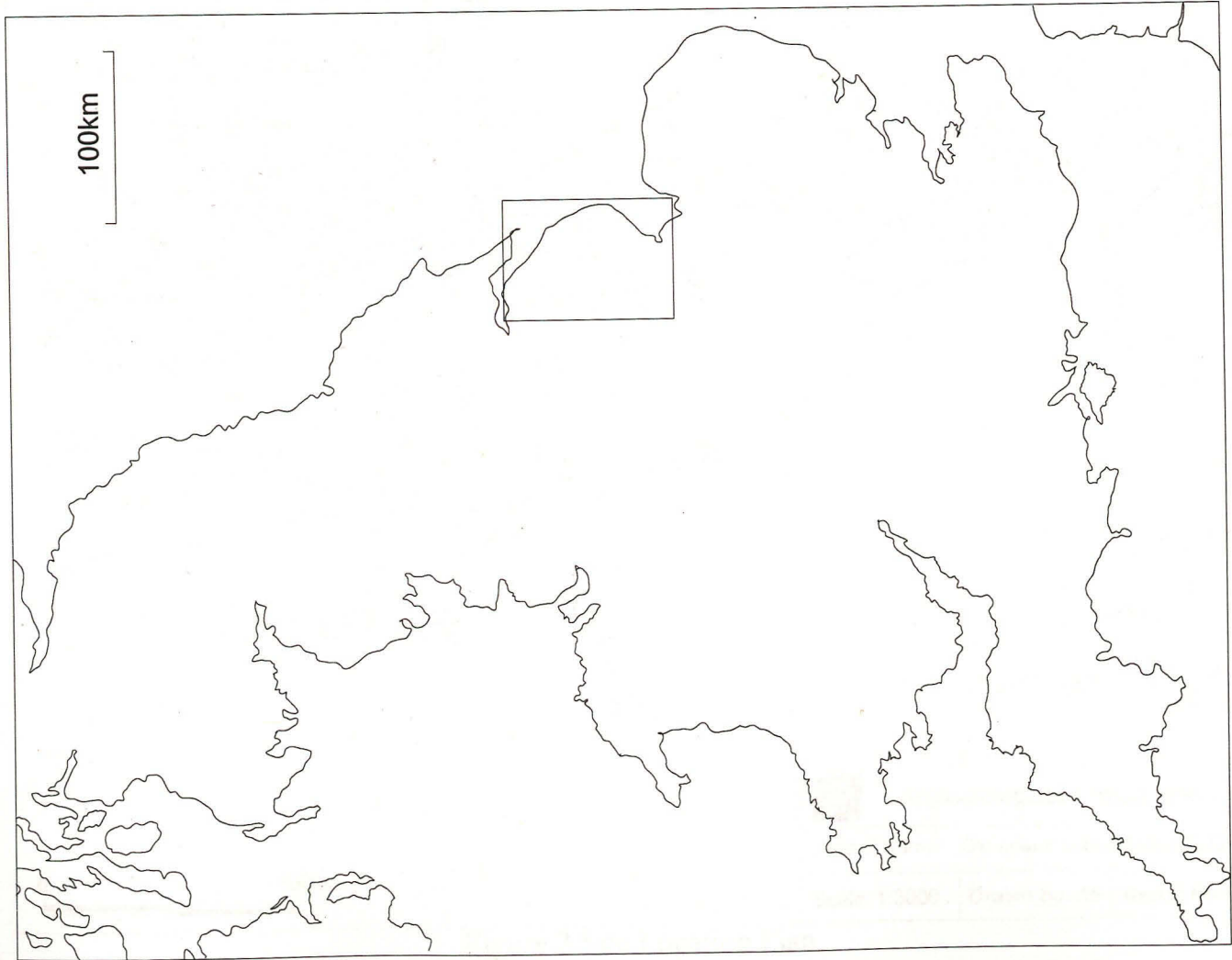
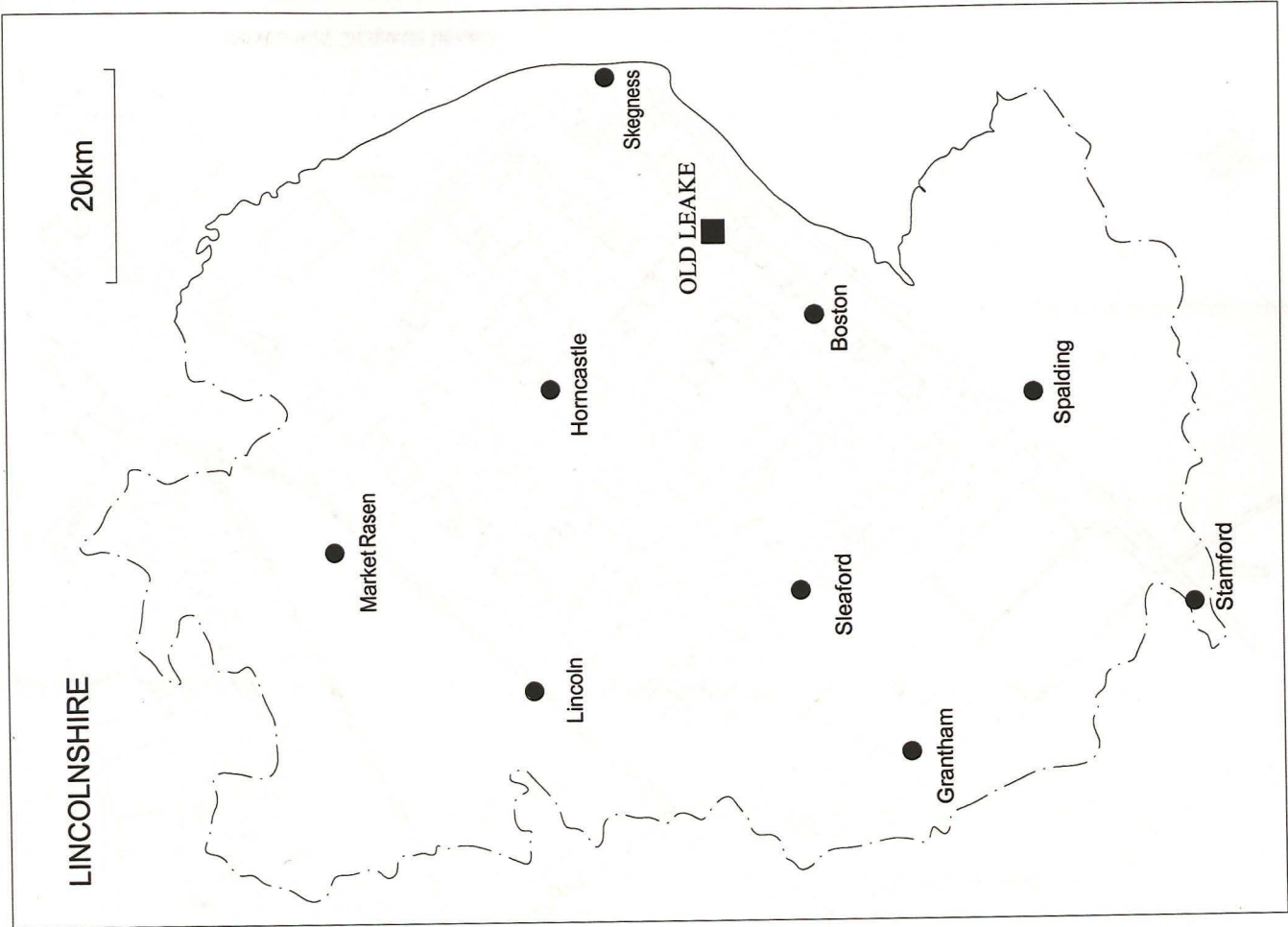


Figure 1 General Location Plan

Saxon and medieval pottery



Saxon and medieval pottery

Dylings

Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains

Tudor building

Post-medieval pottery

Old Leake



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03

Scale 1:3000

Drawn by: AF

Report No:12/04

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

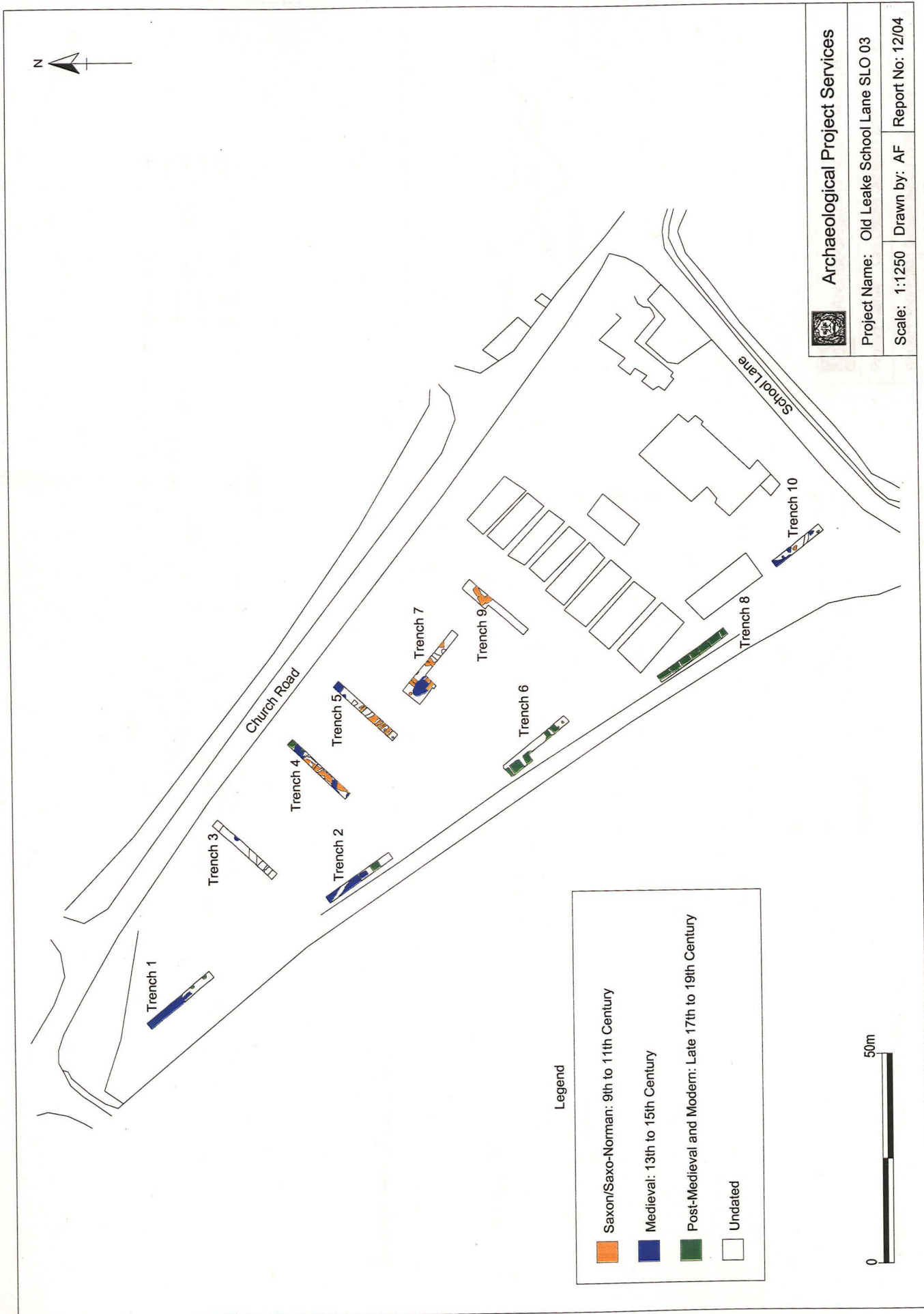
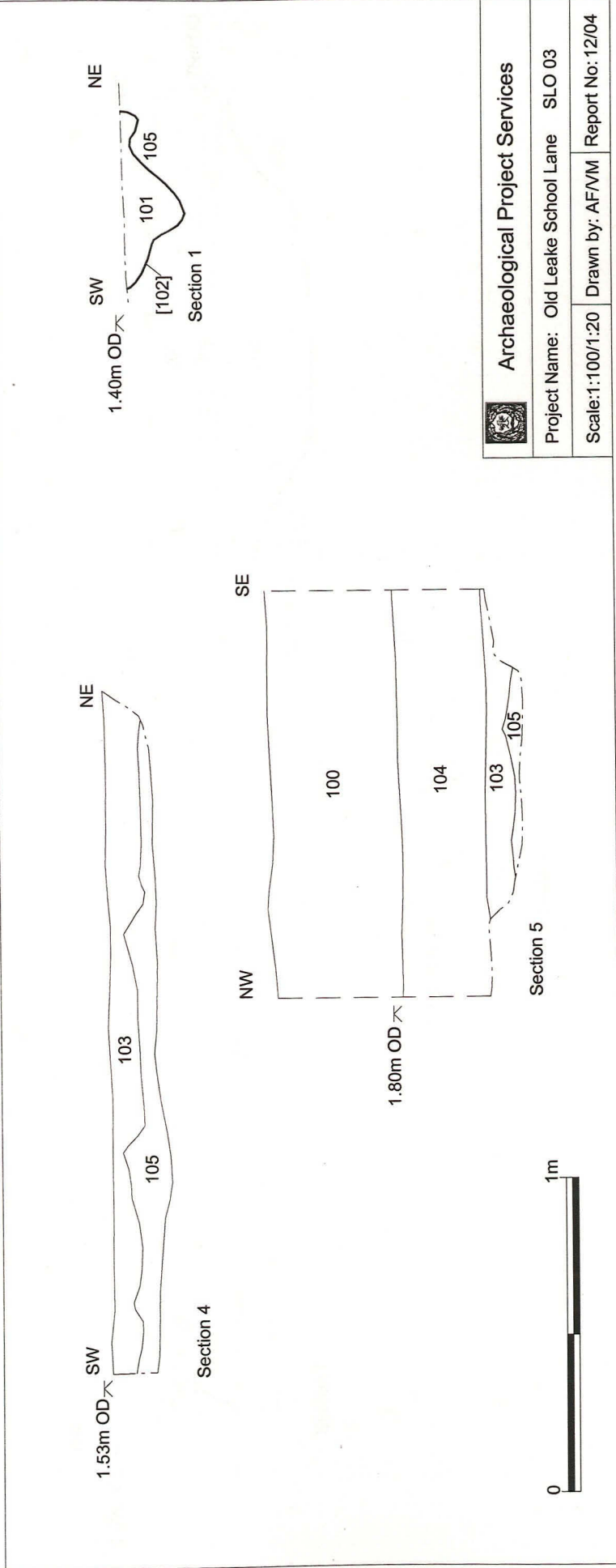
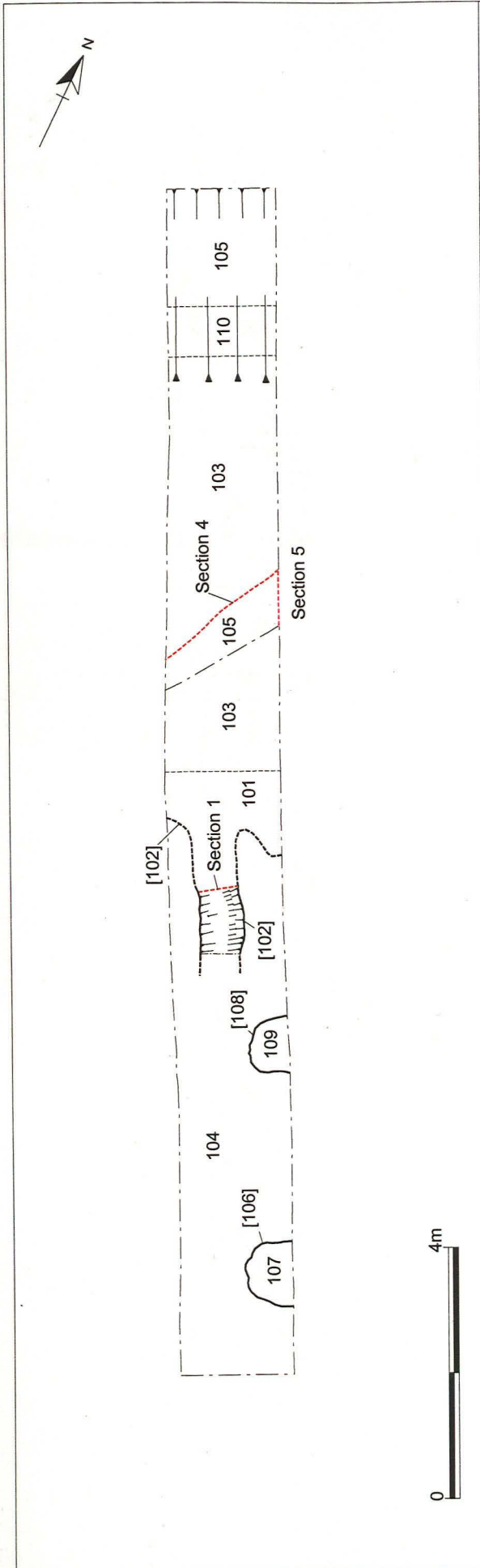


Figure 3 Trench Locations




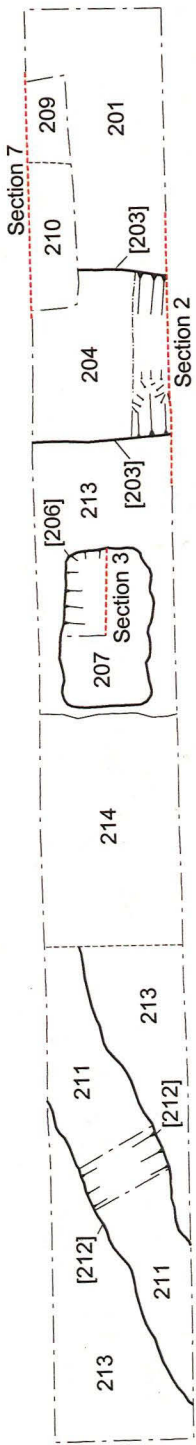
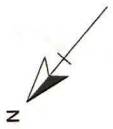
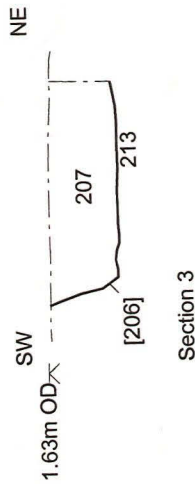
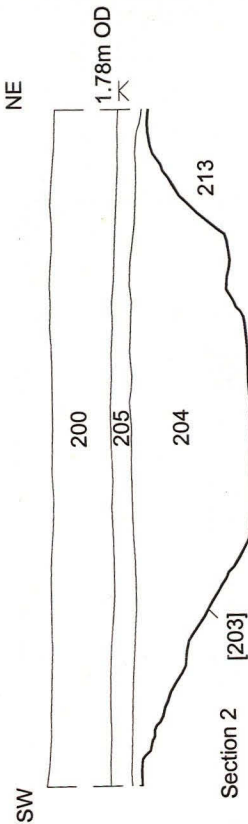
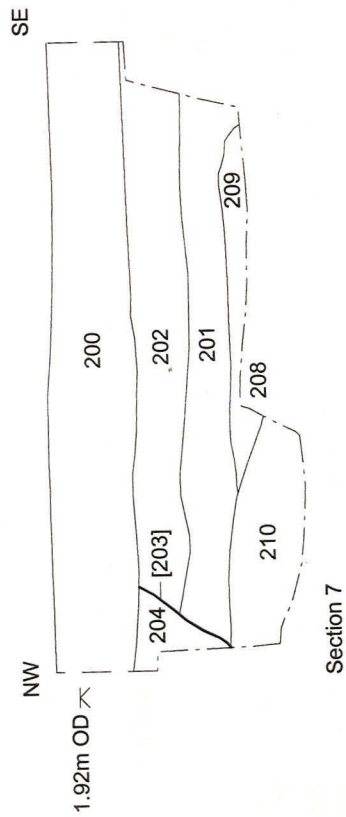
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Figure 4 Trench 1 Plan and Sections.



0 4m



0 2m

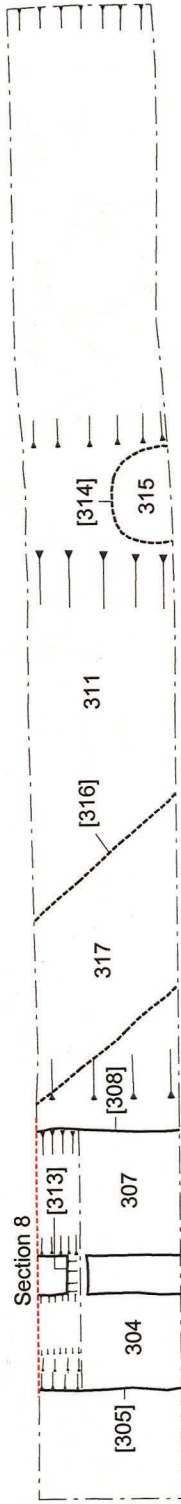


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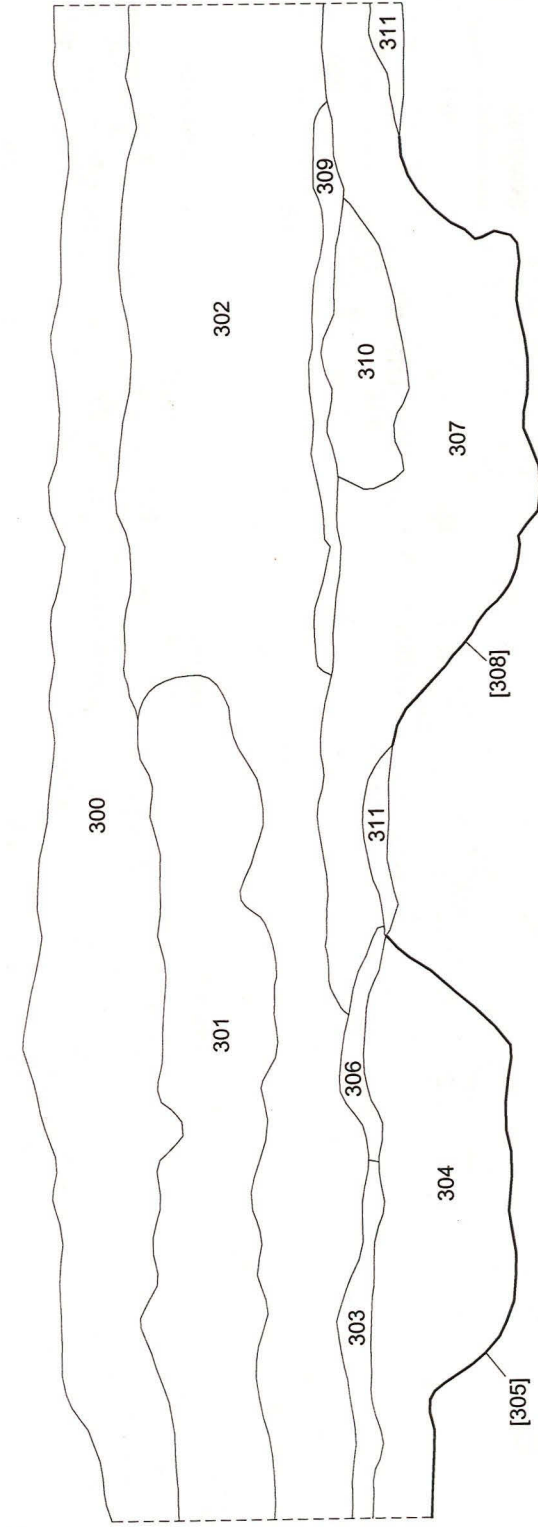
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Figure 5 Trench 2 Plan and Sections



E



Section 8

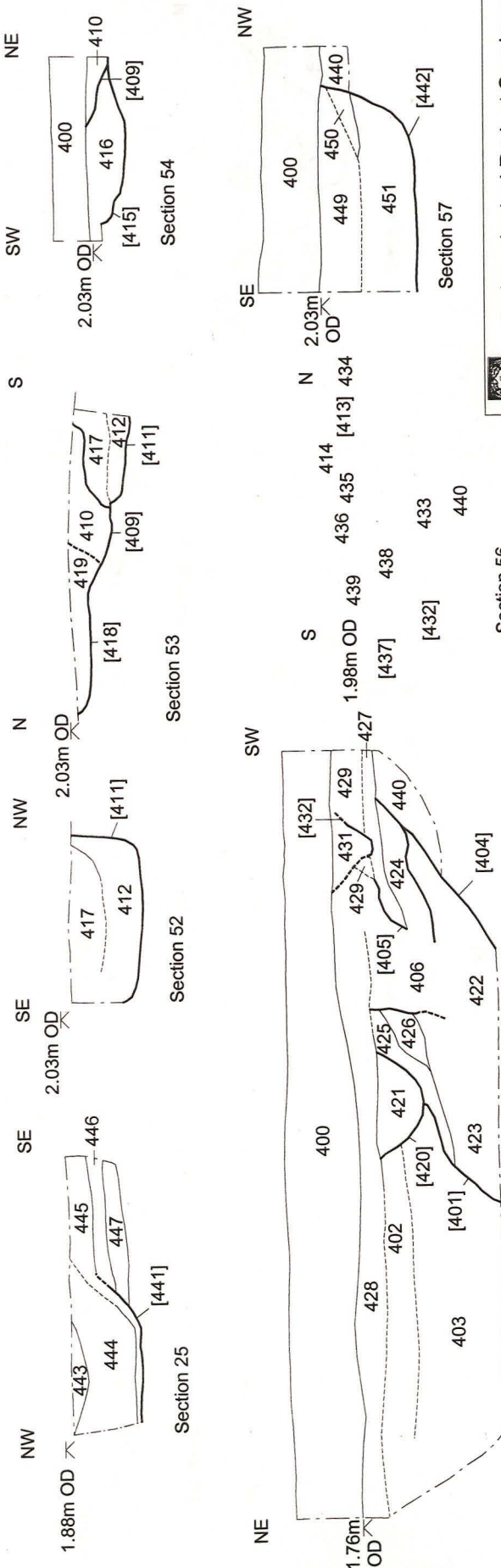
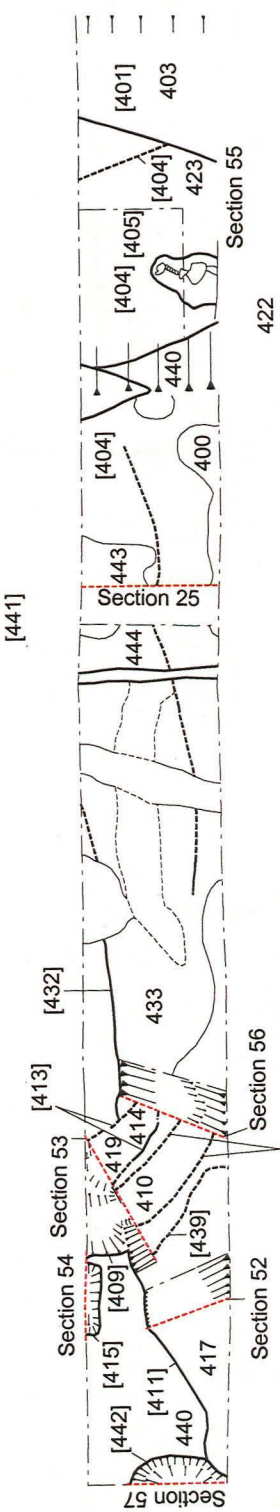


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Figure 6 Trench 3 Plan and Sections




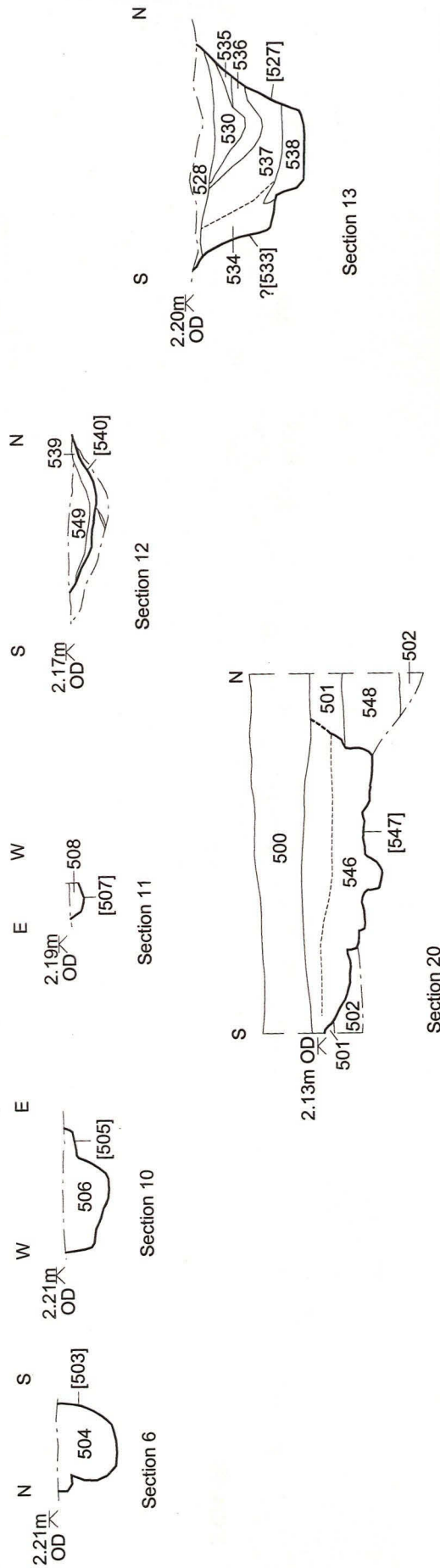
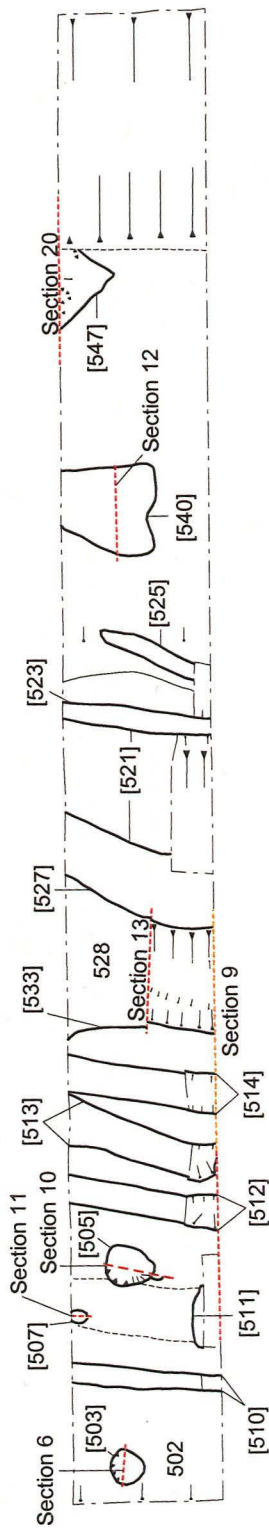
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Figure 7 Trench 4 Plan and Sections

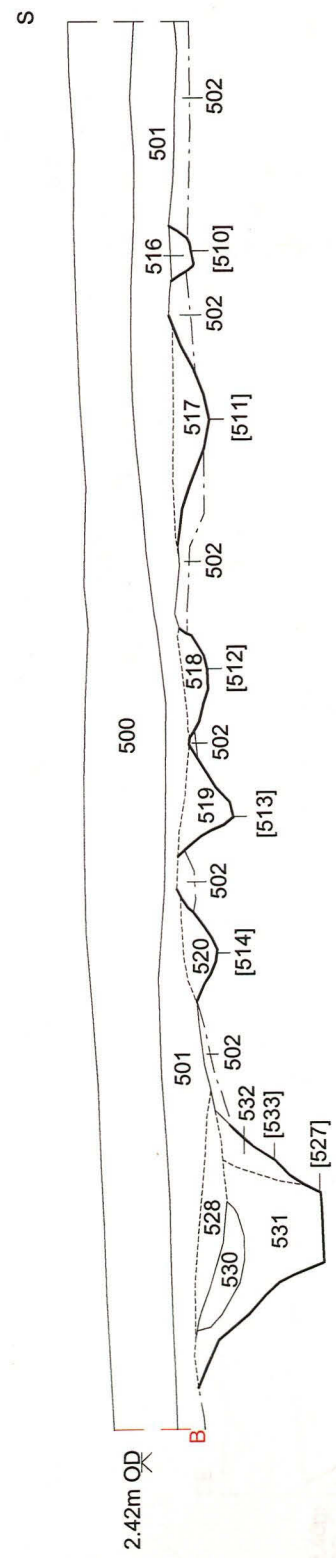
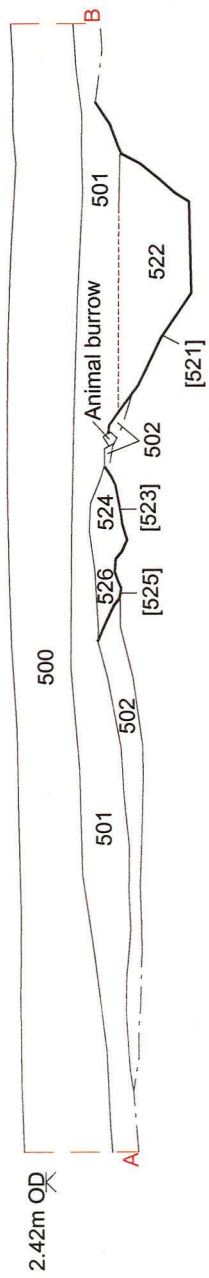
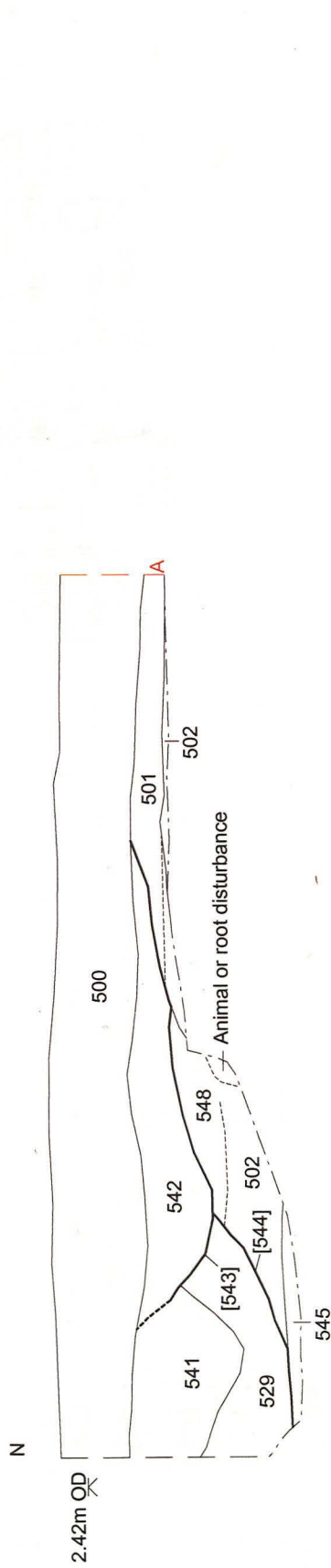


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Figure 8 Trench 5 Plan and Sections




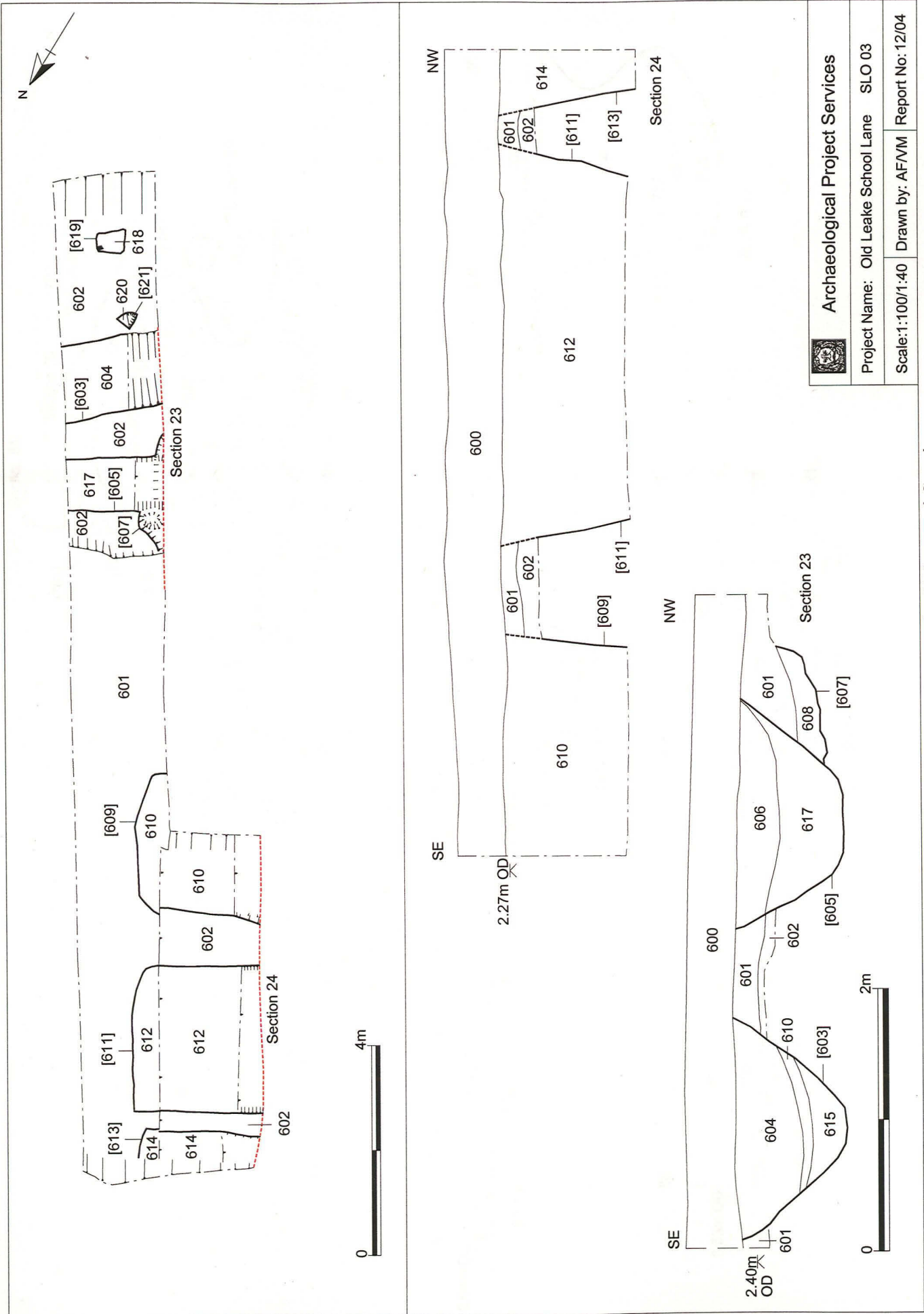
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Figure 9 Trench 5 Section 9

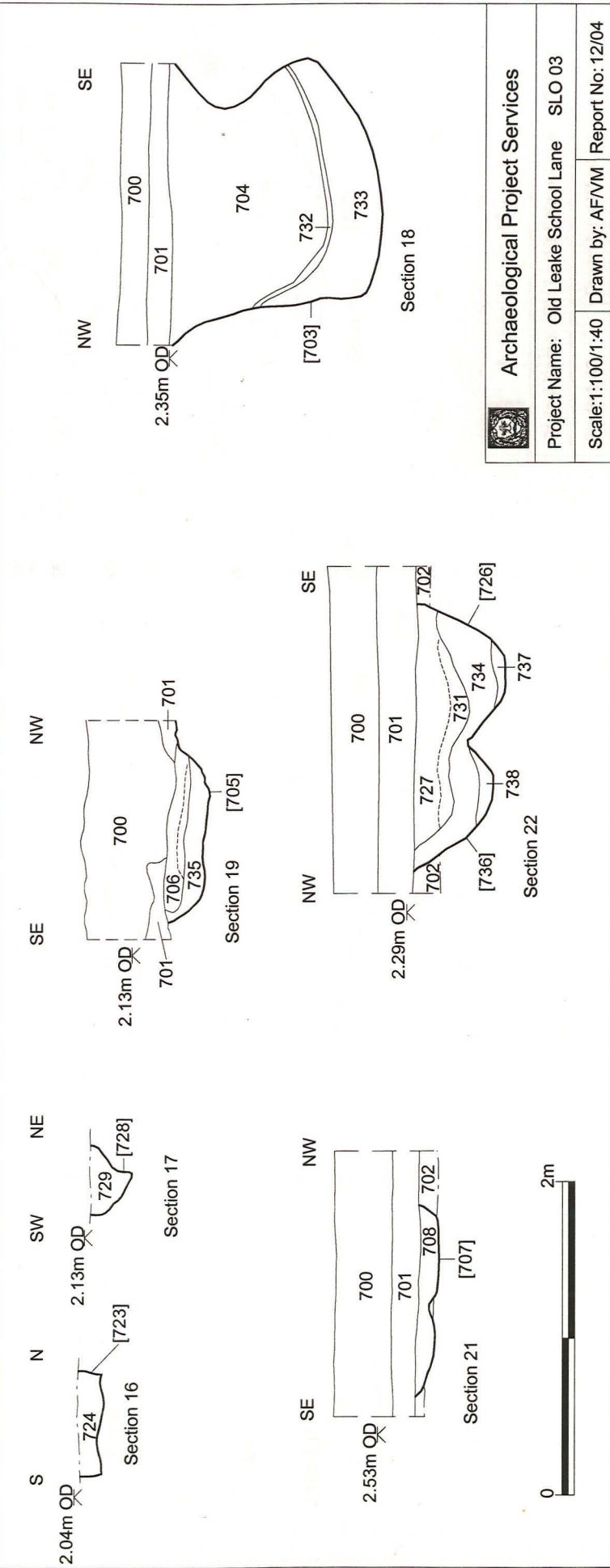
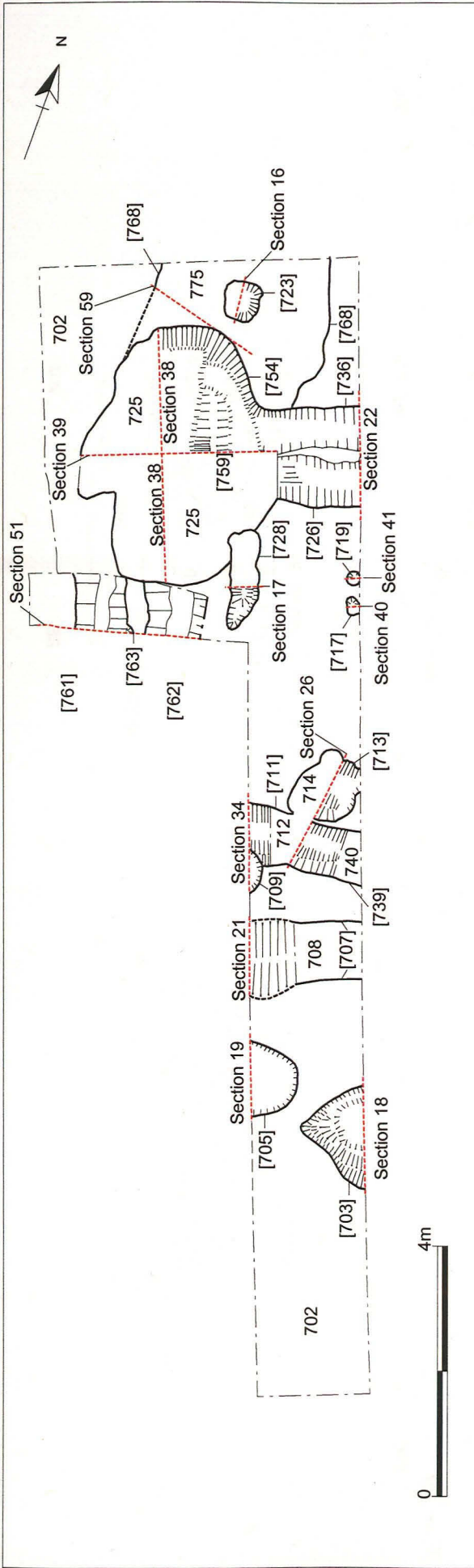


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03

Scale: 1:100/1:40 Drawn by: AF/M Report No: 12/04

Figure 10 Trench 6 Plan and Sections




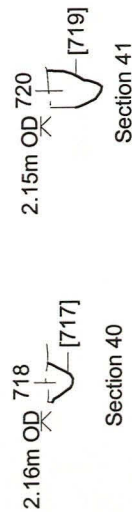
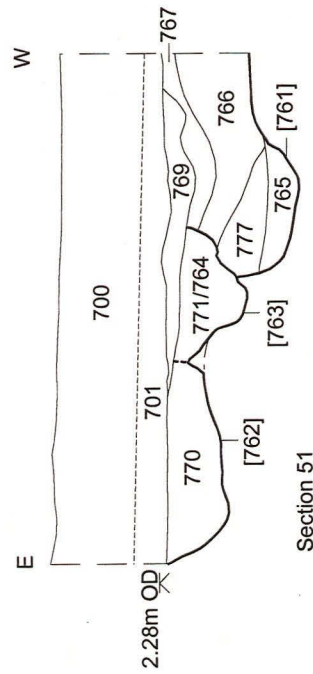
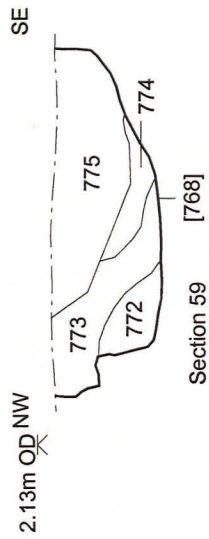
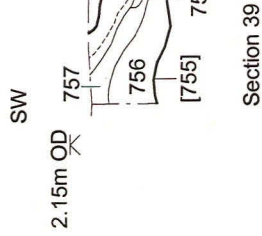
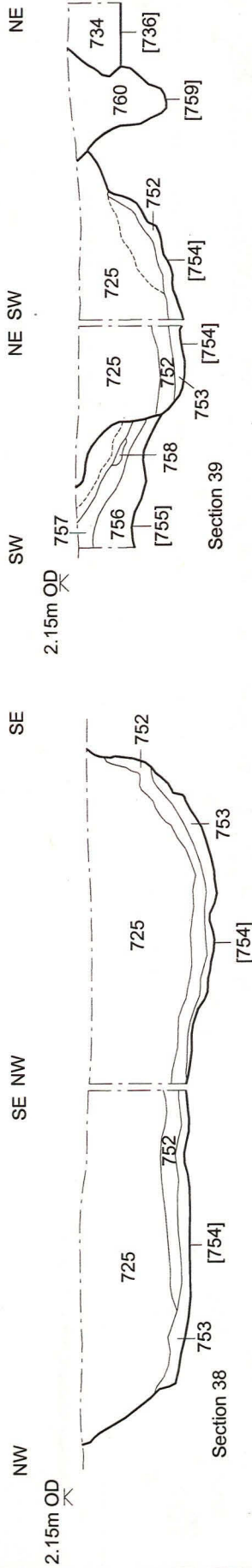
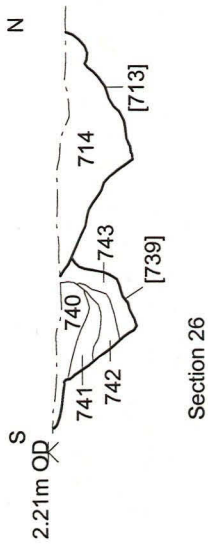
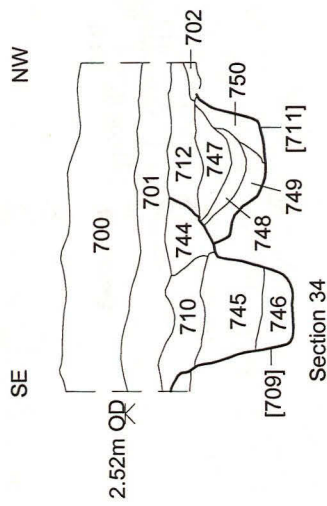
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Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03	
Scale: 1:100/1:40	Drawn by: AF/MM
Report No: 12/04	

Figure 11 Trench 7 Plan and Sections

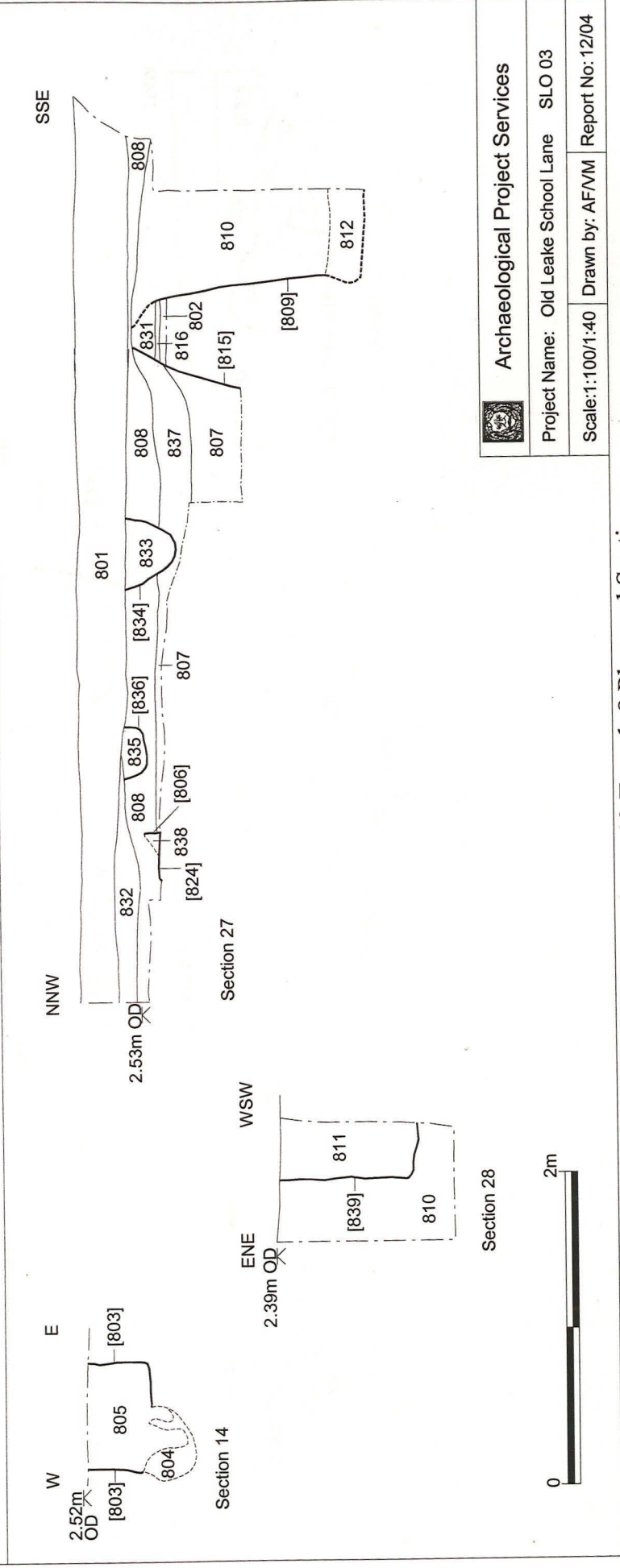
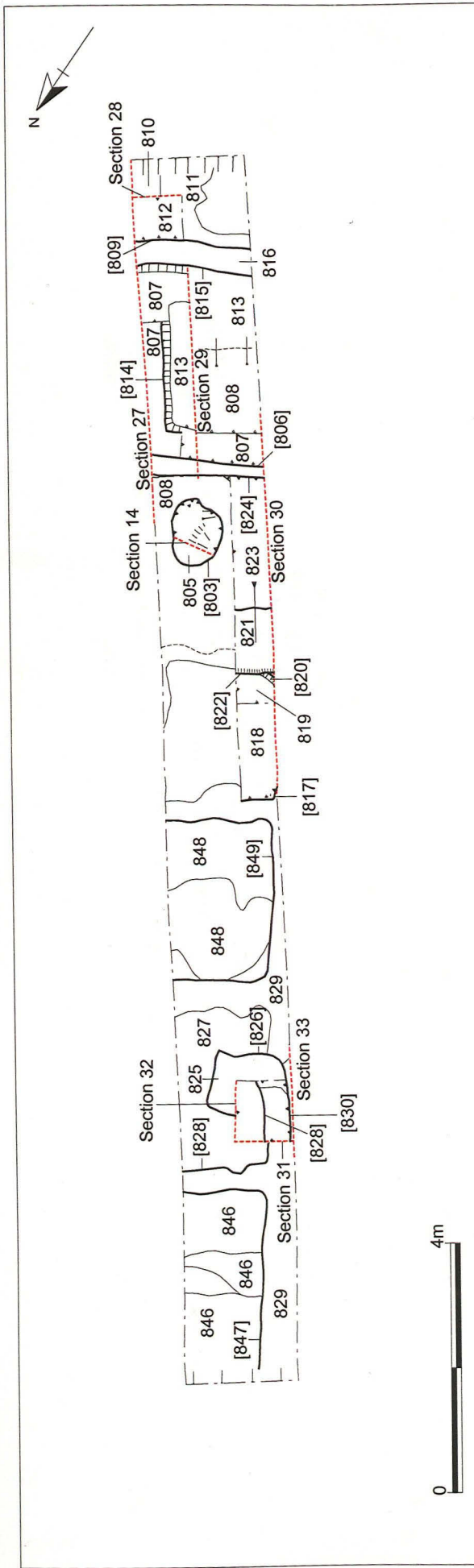


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03

Scale: 1:40 Drawn by: AF/VM Report No: 12/04

Figure 12 Trench 7 Sections.




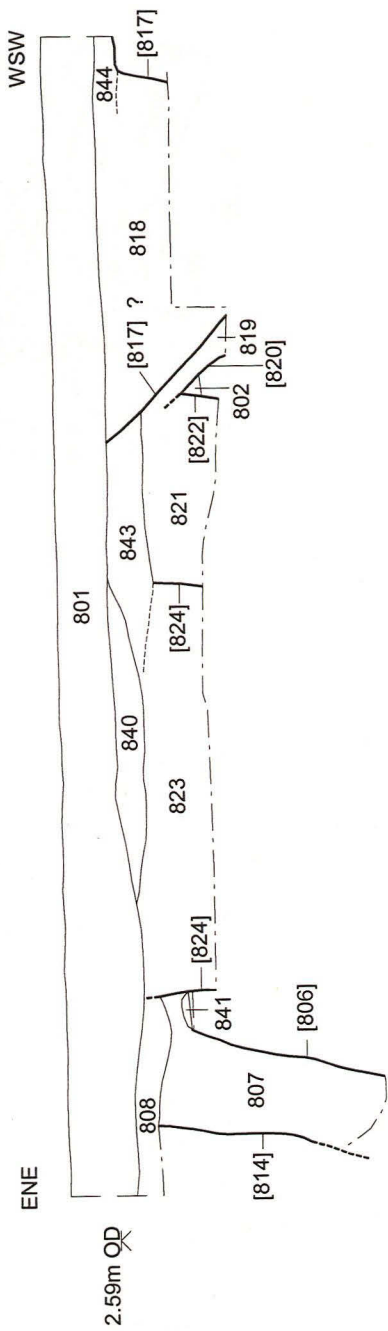
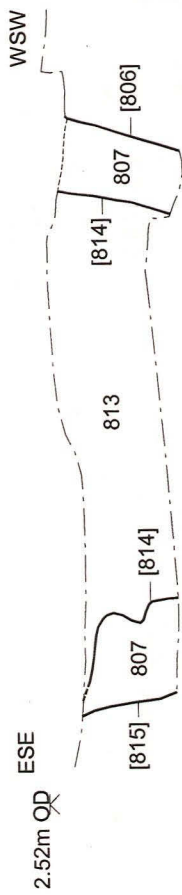
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Project Name:	Old Leake School Lane	SLO 03
Scale:	1:100/1:40	Drawn by: AF/M Report No: 12/04

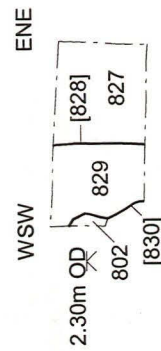
Figure 13 Trench 8 Plan and Sections



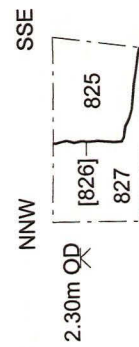
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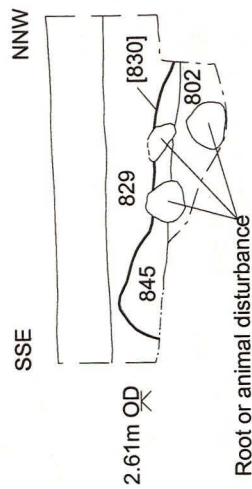
Section 29



Section 31



Section 32



Section 33

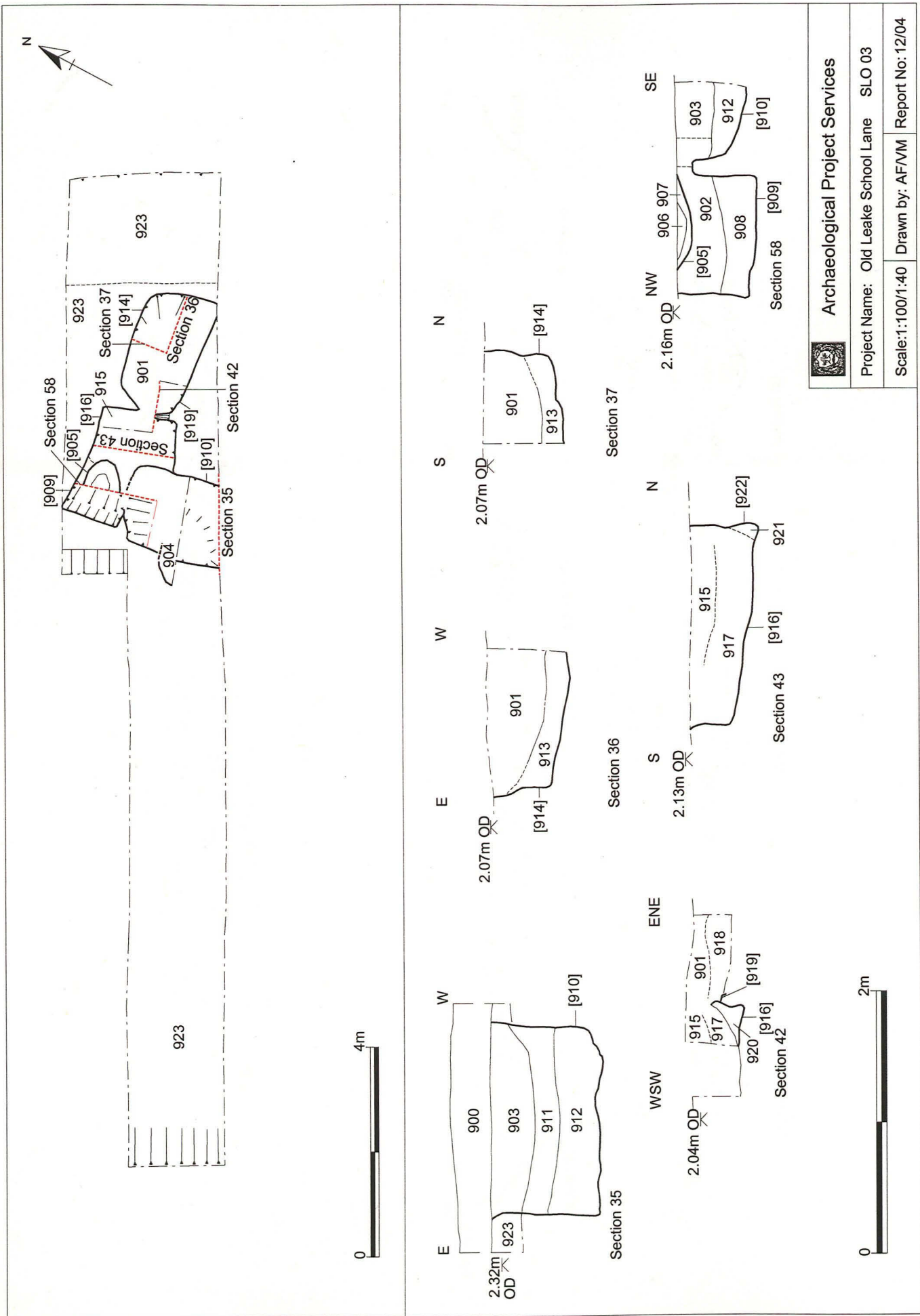


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03

Scale: 1:40 Drawn by: AF/MM Report No: 12/04

Figure 14 Trench 8 Sections

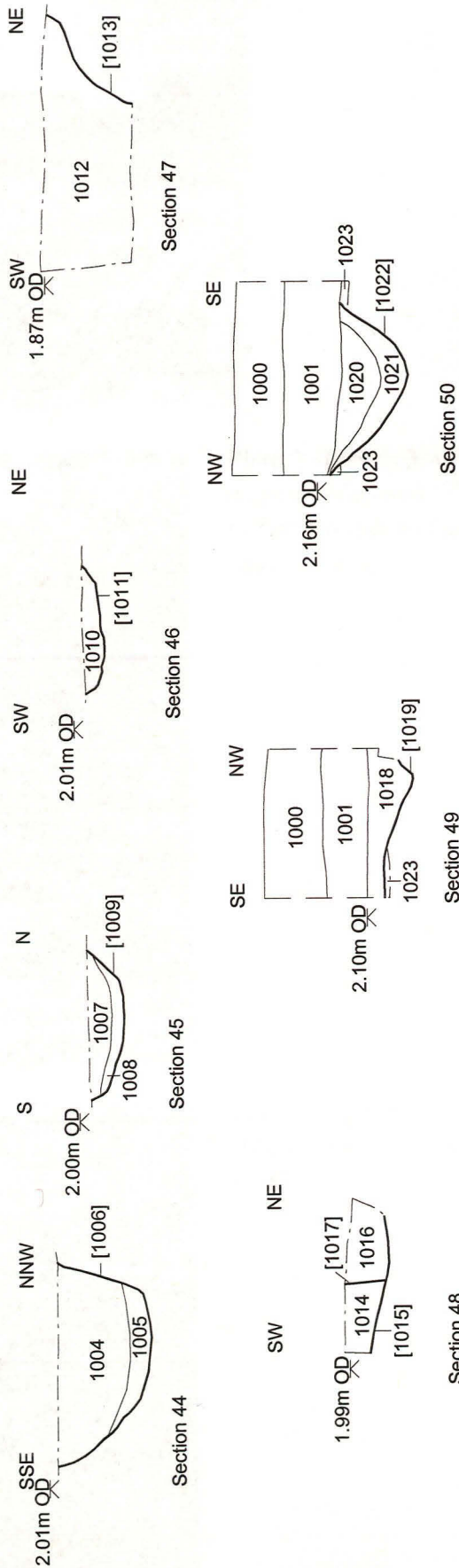
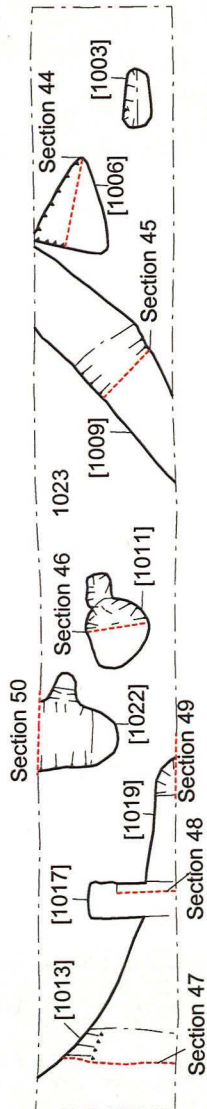


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Scale: 1:100/1:40 Drawn by: AF/VM Report No: 12/04

Figure 15 Trench 9 Plan and Sections



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake School Lane SLO 03

Scale: 1:100/1:40 Drawn by: AF/VM Report No: 12/04

Figure 16 Trench 10 Plan and Sections



Plate 1 General Site View,
looking northwest



Plate 2 Trench 3, with
ditches (305) and (308)
in foreground, looking
east



Plate 3 Trench 3, Section
through ditch (308), looking
north



Plate 4 Trench 7, southern end, showing pit (713) and ditches (711=739) and (707), looking south

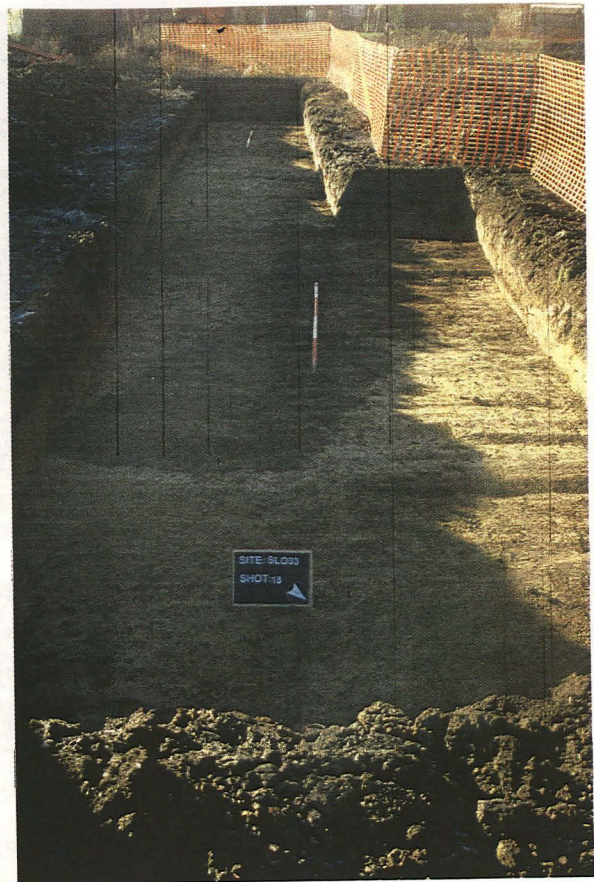


Plate 6 Trench 9, Saxo-Norman Pit Group, looking southwest



Plate 5 Trench 5, Saxo-Norman plough marks (512), (513), (514), looking south

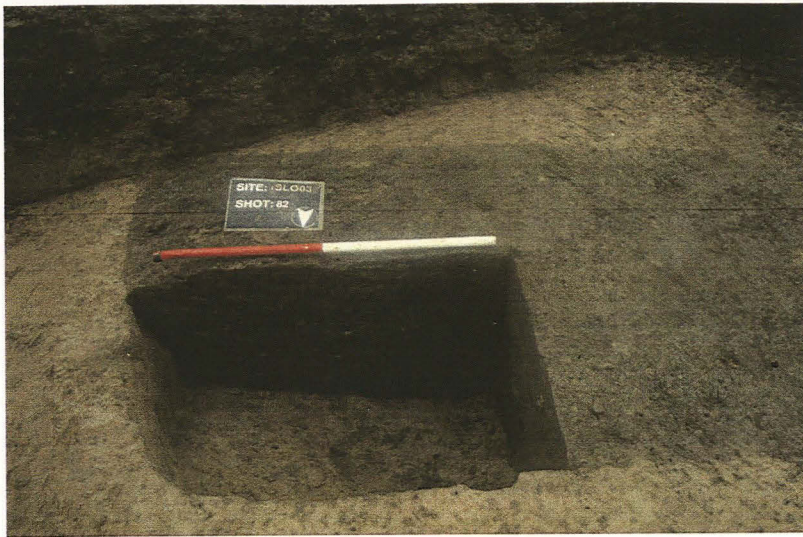


Plate 7 Trench 9, Section through Saxo-Norman Pit (914), looking south

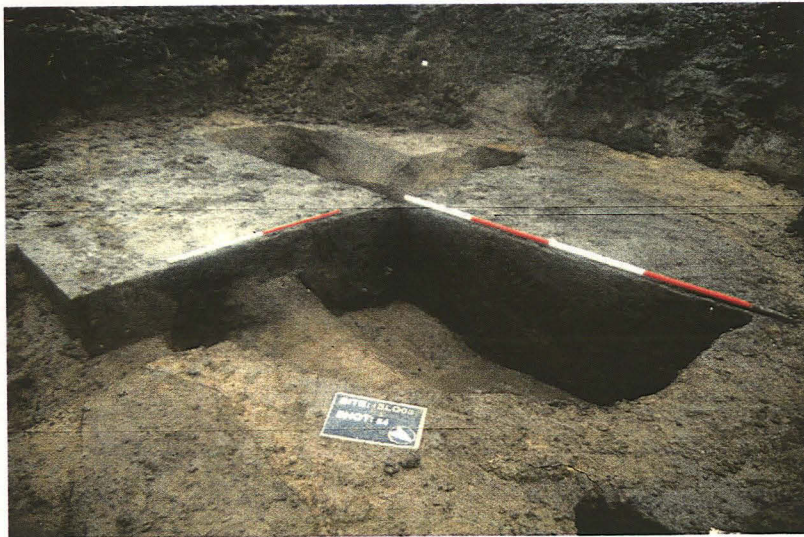


Plate 8 Trench 7, Medieval Pit (754), looking southwest



Plate 9 Trench 10, showing pits (1003) and (1006) in foreground, looking northwest



Plate 10 Trench 6, showing Post-medieval Pits, looking southeast

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
SCHOOL LANE/CHURCH ROAD,
OLD LEAKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
BROADGATE BUILDERS LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2003

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village and the Church. Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains have been found in the proximity and there are regionally-specific agricultural earthworks of medieval date close by.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for residential development of the site. An archaeological evaluation is being undertaken to assist determination of the application. This evaluation will comprise a programme of trial trenching.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Old Leake is located 8km northeast of Boston in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area, approximately 1.19ha in extent lies 200m to the northwest of the parish church, on the north side of School Lane, with Church Road bordering the site to the east, at National Grid Reference TF 4057 5045.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An outline planning application (B/03/0578/FULL) has been submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development of the site. The Boston Community Archaeologist has advised that an archaeological evaluation is required to assist the determination of the application and has produced a brief for investigation. This specification has been response to that brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 3m OD on fairly flat, level ground. Local soils are pelo-alluvial gleys of the Wallasea Series developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Old Leake is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon to post-medieval periods. Archaeological remains of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date have been encountered on Church Lane. Salterns dating from the Saxon period to the 13th century have been identified in the area, along a former creek that marked the parish boundary between Old Leake and Wrangle. Old Leake is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 and this survey, which confirms settlement in the Late Saxon period, also notes numerous salterns in the parish. The parish church lies about 200m southeast of the site and would have provided the focus of medieval settlement. The church contains Norman features with 13th-15th century additions. The church is surrounded by a ditch known as 'the moat'. Agricultural earthworks of probable medieval date and known as dylings are located close by. Post-medieval remains have been found at Giles School to the southeast, beyond the church.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

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. Although the curator has specified in the brief that geophysical survey was an initial requirement, prior to trenching, they have agreed that the land use and available area would severely limit the effectiveness of this technique and have therefore agreed to cancel this requirement.

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 a 3% sample of the area. This will

tionally be achieved by the excavation of eleven (11) trenches measuring 20m x 1.6m or other dimensions to provide the same sample coverage, placed in areas to be agreed with the archaeological curator and where accessible. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. 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. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the investigation, and updated as necessary during it.
- 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, (*ie* 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:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 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 topsoil 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 AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Broadgate Homes Ltd; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist

	Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by an experienced supervisor and assistants. The duration is uncertain as there may be a necessity for a broken programme if access to parts of the site are restricted.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump (not expected but low-lying area); sampling/analysis of waterlogged/environmental remains (necessity/amount of samples cannot be pre-determined); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts (in terms of type, date or quantity – moderate amounts of medieval and post-medieval artefacts are expected).
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains 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

Specification: Version 1, 21/11/03

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Trench 1

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
001	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
100	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt up to 0.45m thick, mod stones, occ chalk flecks and CBM.	Topsoil.
101	Mod compact light grey silty sand with occ stone inclusions.	Fill of (102).
102	Irregular sub-rectangular feature with steep sides and irregular base, 0.57m x 2.20m, 0.19m deep.	Root hollow.
103	Very compact orangey brown slightly clayey silt layer with yellow mottles, up to 0.13m thick. Freq bone and pottery, occ stones.	Buried ploughsoil.
104	Very compact greyish brown clayey silt layer up to 0.30m thick. Occ stones, charcoal, pottery and CBM.	Subsoil.
105	Very firm orangey brown silty clay with bluish grey mottles and occ stones.	Natural.
106	Sub-circular cut, 0.50m x 0.40m.	Pit.
107	Dark brownish grey silty clay, freq gravel and occ tarmac chunks.	Fill of pit (106).
108	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.45m x 0.32m.	Pit.
109	Dark brownish grey silty clay, freq gravel and occasional tarmac chunks.	Fill of pit (108).
110	Firm reddish grey silt.	Natural.

Trench 2

200	Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silty loam deposit up to 0.38m thick with freq stones.	Topsoil.
201	Mod compacted mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt deposit with light grey brown and orange brown mottles measuring up to 0.30m thick. Rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of a possible former watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
202	Firm mottled orange brown and grey brown laminated slightly clayey silt up to 0.30m thick with occ stone and charcoal flecks.	Fill of a possible former watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
203	Linear ditch orientated approximately E-W, 3.50m wide with uneven shallow sloping sides to a flat base 0.60m deep.	Boundary or drainage ditch.
204	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ charcoal inclusions and iron panning.	Fill of ditch (203).
205	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silty clay layer up to 0.10m deep with occ stones.	Subsoil.
206	Sub-rectangular pit, 2.30m x 1.2m with steep sides to a flat base 0.40m deep.	Pit containing domestic refuse.
207	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occ patches of orangey brown sandy silt and occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (206).
208	Not recorded due to flooding of the trench.	Basal fill of a possible former watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
209	Firm orangey brown laminated slightly silty clay with grey brown mottles.	Fill of a possible former watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
210	Very compact mid grey brown laminated slightly silty clay with orange brown mottles.	Fill of a possible former watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
211	Mod compact brown clayey silt.	Fill of a possible former

		watercourse, the limits of which were not identified within the excavation area.
212	Linear cut of unknown dimensions, orientated approximately E-W, the full extent not revealed within the excavation area.	Possible former watercourse.
213	Mod compact orangey brown slightly clayey silt.	Natural alluvial deposit.
214	Very compact orangey brown slightly clayey silt layer with yellow mottles up to 0.13m thick. Freq bone and occ stones.	Buried ploughsoil.
215-223	NOT USED	NOT USED
224	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
225-241	NOT USED	NOT USED
242	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.

Trench 3

300	Mod firm dark grey clay silt layer up to 0.35m thick with rare small stones.	Topsoil, this deposit is redeposited in order to infill a shallow hollow in the field.
301	Soft light brownish orange clay layer up to 0.33m thick.	Subsoil? This deposit is probably a build up layer redeposited in order to infill a shallow hollow in the field.
302	Mod compact dark grey silty clay layer up to 0.50m thick with occ small stones.	Topsoil, buried beneath the build-up layers (300) and (301).
303	Soft dark brown sand deposit up to 0.09m thick.	Secondary fill of ditch (305).
304	Compact mid to dark grey clay deposit up to 0.39m in thickness with freq shells and occ bone fragments.	Primary fill of ditch (305).
305	Linear ditch orientated approximately N-S, 1.20m wide with very steep sides to flat base, 0.39m deep.	Ditch, one of a pair with (308) running parallel to the east. These are probably ditches either side of a former hedgerow.
306	Soft dark reddish brown iron pan layer up to 0.07m thick.	Secondary fill of ditch (305), probably the same deposit as (303) with high iron pan content.
307	Mod compact mid to dark grey clay with freq shells, up to 0.34m thick.	Primary fill of ditch (308).
308	Linear ditch approximately N-S, 1.46m wide, steep sides, flat base 0.34m deep.	Ditch, one of a pair with (305) running parallel to the west. These are probably ditches either side of a former hedgerow.
309	Soft light brown sand deposit up to 0.07m thick.	Tertiary fill of ditch (308).
310	Compact dark to mid grey clay deposit with brown mottles, 0.22m thick, occ shells.	Secondary fill of ditch (308).
311	Soft light brownish orange sand, at least 0.07m thick.	Natural.
312	Compact dark grey clay with freq shells.	Fill of gully (313).
313	E-W gully, 0.25m wide, 0.5m long, steep sloping sides to a flat base.	Gully joining ditches (305) and (308).
314	Sub-circular pit, 1.2m diameter.	Pit.
315	Firm very dark grey silty clay with freq shells.	Fill of pit (314).
316	Ditch, approximately E-W, 1.9m wide.	Ditch, possibly a continuation of ditch (404) revealed in Trench 4.
317	Firm very dark grey silty clay with freq shell and occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of ditch (316).

Trench 4

400	Firm mid brown silty clay layer up to 0.24m thick with occ small pebbles.	Topsoil.
401	Linear ditch, approximately NW-SE, at least 2.50m wide and over 0.40m deep.	Ditch, probably an infilled roadside ditch.
402	Firm dark brown silty clay layer up to 0.22m thick with occ brick fragments.	Secondary fill of ditch (401).
403	Firm dark brown silty clay deposit in excess of 0.55m thick, occ stones.	Primary fill of ditch (401).
404	Linear ditch aligned E-W, approximately 4.0m wide with	Ditch.

	moderate sloping sides, at least 0.75m in depth.	
405	Sub-rectangular pit, 0.75m wide with steep sides to uneven concave base, 0.55m deep.	Pit containing an articulated sheep skeleton.
406	Firm dark brown silty clay containing an articulated sheep skeleton.	Fill of pit (405).
407	Possible pit, indeterminate shape, 0.65m wide with mod sloping sides to rounded concave base, 0.3m deep.	Possible pit. Same feature as (420).
408	Firm dark brown silty clay deposit with occ shell and burnt clay.	Fill of pit (407).
409	Linear gully, approximately E-W, at least 0.75m wide with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base, 0.25m deep.	Gully, same feature as (437).
410	Firm dark brown silty clay with occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of gully (409).
411	Linear ditch, approximately NE-SW, 1.05m wide with steep sides to a flat base, 0.45m deep.	Ditch; same feature as (432) and (441).
412	Firm pinky grey silt deposit up to 0.25m thick with occ iron pan streaks.	Primary fill of ditch (411).
413	Linear gully, approximately E-W, 0.30m wide with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base 0.08m deep. Merges with (418) to the west.	Gully, possible a modern plough scrape.
414	Firm dark brown silty clay.	Fill of gully (413).
415	Sub-rectangular pit, 0.90m across with uneven sides to a flat base, 0.15m deep.	Pit.
416	Firm light to mid brown silty clay.	Fill of pit (415).
417	Firm pinkish brown clayey silt with occ charcoal flecks.	Secondary fill of ditch (411).
418	Irregular cut, approximately E-W, approximately 1.0m wide merging with surrounding cuts. Mod sloping sides to an uneven base, 0.10m deep.	Probably a series of plough scrapes.
419	Firm mid brownish orange silt.	Fill of plough scrape (418).
420	Possible pit of indeterminate shape, 0.65m wide with mod sloping sides to rounded concave base, 0.3m deep.	Pit. Same feature as (407).
421	Firm dark brown silty clay with occ shell and burnt clay.	Fill of pit (420).
422	Compact brownish grey clay with occ iron pan lumps and burnt clay fragments.	Primary fill of ditch (404).
423	Firm mid brown clay with occ charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments.	Fill of ditch (404).
424	Firm dark brown silty clay with occ charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments.	Fill of ditch (404).
425	Firm light brown silty clay.	Fill of ditch (404).
426	Compact mid reddish brown clayey silt with occ gritty inclusions and iron pan nodules.	Fill of ditch (404).
427	Firm reddish brown clayey silt with occ lumps of burnt clay. The red colour is from the ash content of the fill.	Fill of ditch (404).
428	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt with occ brick fragments.	Subsoil, visible at eastern end of Trench 4.
429	Firm light brown clayey silt with freq burnt clay and occ charcoal flecks.	Buried ploughsoil.
430	Possible linear cut seen in section only; 0.42m wide with mod sloping sides to narrow flat base 0.22m deep.	Probable modern plough scrape.
431	Firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional burnt clay fragments.	Fill of plough scrape (430).
432	Linear ditch, approximately NE-SW, 1.48m wide with mod sloping sides to a flat base, 0.50m deep.	Ditch; continuation of ditch (411) and (441).
433	Firm brownish grey clayey silt with occ charcoal flecks.	Primary fill of ditch (432).
434	Firm orangey brown silt with occ charcoal flecks.	Secondary fill of ditch (432).
435	Firm mid brown clayey silt with freq burnt clay, charcoal and ash.	Fill of ditch (432).
436	Firm orangey brown silt.	Fill of ditch (432).
437	Linear gully, approximately E-W, at least 0.75m wide with moderate to steep sloping stepped sides to a rounded base, 0.25m deep.	Gully; same feature as (409).
438	Firm dark brown silty clay with rare stones.	Fill of gully (437).
439	Firm dark brown silty clay spread up to 0.06m thick.	Spread probably due to modern plough damage.
440	Firm laminated orangey brown silt.	Natural silt.
441	Linear ditch, approximately NE-SW, at least 1.05m wide	Undated ditch; the same feature as

	with moderate to steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.42m deep.	(411) and (432).
442	Sub-rectangular feature, at least 1.25m wide with steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.60m deep.	Either a discrete pit or the terminal of a ditch.
443	Mod compact orange silty clay with greyish brown and dark purple mottles and burnt clay and ash.	Tertiary fill of ditch (441).
444	Firm light to mid greyish brown clayey silt with silty clay lenses and occ charcoal flecks.	Secondary fill of ditch (441).
445	Compact light to mid grey brown slightly silty clay.	Primary fill of ditch (441).
446	Mod compact light grey brown clayey silt up to 0.10m deep.	Natural clayey silt.
447	Mod compact light grey brown clayey silt up to 0.12m thick with occ patches of clay.	Natural mixed deposit of clay and silty clay.
448	Compact mid grey brown silty clay at least 0.10m deep with orange mottles.	Natural silty clay.
449	Firm light grey green silt.	Fill of pit/ditch (442).
450	Firm orange grey silt with occasional iron stained streaks.	Fill of pit/ditch (442).
451	Firm mid grey silt with frequent iron pan nodules.	Primary fill of pit/ditch (442).
452	Mod compact mottled orangey grey sandy silt.	Natural sandy silt.

Trench 5

500	Mod compact dark brown silt up to 0.54m thick with occ charcoal flecks and brick and tile fragments.	Topsoil.
501	Mod compact mid brown silt with a slight yellowish hue, 0.24m thick, occ charcoal flecks and brick/tile fragments.	Subsoil.
502	Mod compact light to mid yellow brown fine sands and silt.	Natural.
503	Irregular sub-circular feature, 0.55m x 0.36m with steep and undercut sides to a concave base.	Tree hole.
504	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional shell fragments.	Fill of tree hole (503).
505	Irregular oval feature, 0.77m x 0.28m with steep undercut sides to an irregular base.	Tree hole.
506	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with mod shell and occ bone, burnt clay and charcoal.	Fill of tree hole (505).
507	Sub-circular cut, 0.17m x 0.09m with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base, 0.10m deep.	Posthole, not part of any identifiable structure.
508	Loosely compact mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Fill of posthole (507).
509	CANCELLED	
510	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.2m wide and 0.02m deep with gentle sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
511	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with gentle sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
512	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.4m wide, 0.12m deep with gentle sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
513	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.6m wide, 0.15m deep with moderate sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
514	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.45m wide, 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides to concave base.	Plough furrow.
515	CANCELLED	
516	Mod compact mid brown fine sandy silt with mod shell inclusions and occ burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (510).
517	Mod compact mid brown fine sandy silt with mod shell inclusions and occ burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (511).
518	Mod compact mid brown fine sandy silt with mod shell inclusions and occ burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (512).
519	Mod compact mid brown fine sandy silt with mod shell inclusions and occ burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (513).
520	Mod compact mid brown fine sandy silt with mod shell inclusions and occ burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (514).
521	Linear ditch orientated approximately northwest to southeast measuring 1.4m wide with moderate sloping sides to a flat base 0.40m deep.	Ditch.
522	Mod compact mid greyish brown silt with occ shell, charcoal and brick/tile.	Fill of ditch (521).

523	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.28m wide, 0.09m deep with gentle sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
524	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ flecks of charcoal and burnt clay.	Fill of plough furrow (523).
525	Linear cut, approximately N-S, 0.18m wide, 0.08m deep with gentle sloping sides to a concave base.	Plough furrow.
526	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ burnt clay and charcoal flecks.	Fill of plough furrow (525).
527	Linear cut, approximately NW-SE, 1.12m wide with steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.64m deep.	Ditch. A recut of ditch (533).
528	Mod compact mid brown silt with a slight yellowish hue measuring 0.12m thick and containing occ charcoal flecks and brick/tile fragments.	Fill of ditch (527).
529	Firm mid brown silt with occ charcoal flecks, brick/tile fragments and fine sand patches.	Primary fill of ditch (544).
530	Friable mid grey brown to dark grey black silt with mod charcoal, burnt shell frags, ash and sand lenses.	Fill of ditch (527).
531	Mod compact mid grey fine sand and silt with occ charcoal flecks and iron mineral deposits.	Primary fill of ditch (527).
532	Mod compact light to mid brownish grey fine sand and silt up to 0.4m thick.	Fill of ditch (533).
533	Linear cut, NW-SE; recut as ditch (527) to the NW.	Ditch; recut as (527).
534	Mod compact light yellowish to pinkish grey brown fine sand and silt with occ green mineral staining.	Fill of ditch (533).
535	Mod compact light reddish yellow brown fine sand and silt up to 0.08m thick.	Fill of ditch (527).
536	Mod compact light to mid brownish grey silt deposit up to 0.1m thick.	Fill of ditch (527).
537	Mod compact light to mid brownish grey silt up to 0.42m thick with occ charcoal flecks and shell frags and mod green mineral stains and flecks.	Fill of ditch (527).
538	Mod compact light to mid brownish grey fine silt up to 0.17m thick with occ charcoal flecks and green mineral staining.	Primary fill of ditch (527).
539	Mod compact mid brownish grey silt up to 0.06m thick with occ clay inclusions.	Primary fill of pit/ditch terminal (540).
540	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.2m x 0.95m with gradual sloping sides to an undulating slightly convex base 0.15m deep.	Pit/ditch terminal.
541	Mod compact mid greyish brown silt up to 0.64m thick with occ charcoal flecks and brick/tile frags.	Secondary fill of ditch (544).
542	Mod compact mid to dark grey brown silt up to 0.38m thick.	Fill of ditch (543).
543	Linear cut, NE-SW, 2.7m wide with shallow sloping sides to a rounded concave base 0.38m deep.	Recut of ditch (544).
544	Linear cut, NE-SW, at least 1.4m wide with shallow sloping sides to a concave base 1.0m deep.	Roadside drainage ditch.
545	Mod firm mid to dark grey silty clay up to 0.06m thick with occ yellowish green mineral stains.	Natural silty clay.
546	Mod firm mid to dark brownish grey silt up to 0.5m thick, occ charcoal, ash, burnt silt and shell.	Fill of (547).
547	Triangular cut with uneven sides to uneven base 1.85m x 0.7m, 0.50m deep.	Pit.
548	Mod compact layer of yellowish grey and grey brown silts, 0.34m thick, occ charcoal flecks, CBM fragments, yellowish green mineral streaks and ash.	Probable buried soil layer. This layer is cut by ditch (544).
549	Mod compact mid brown silt with a slight yellowish hue, 0.13m thick, occ charcoal flecks and CBM.	Secondary fill of pit/ditch terminal (540).

Trench 6

600	Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.42m thick, freq stones.	Topsoil.
601	Firm orangey brown silty clay between 0.12 and 0.20m thick.	Subsoil.
602	Firm yellowish brown silty sand of undetermined depth.	Natural.
603	Linear cut, NE-SW, 1.65m wide with mod sloping sides to	Ditch, cuts the subsoil layer (601).

	a rounded base, 0.88m deep.	
604	Compact greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m deep with occ stones.	Tertiary fill of ditch (603).
605	NE-SW linear cut, 1.75m wide with mod sloping sides to a flat base 0.8m deep.	Ditch, cuts the subsoil layer (601). This is one of a pair of probable contemporary ditches with (603), possibly set either side of a hedge line.
606	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.34m thick with occ stones.	Secondary fill of ditch (605).
607	Irregular ovoid cut, 0.52m x 0.40m with irregular sloping sides to a concave base, 0.40m deep.	Tree hole/pit?
608	Firm greyish brown sandy silt.	Fill of (607).
609	Very regular rectangular cut, at least 1.60m x 2.0m with vertical sides 1.65m deep. Full extent not revealed.	Pit; one of a series of similar cuts with (611) and (613). Similar cuts were also identified within Trench 8.
610	Firm mid olive-brown sandy silt with light brown mottles with occ stones.	Fill of pit (609).
611	Very regular rectangular cut at least 2.90m x 2.0m with vertical sides 1.75m deep (from present land surface). Full extent not revealed.	Pit; one of a series of similar cuts with (609) and (613). Similar cuts were also identified within Trench 8.
612	Firm mid olive brown sandy silt with light brown mottles with occ stones.	Fill of pit (611).
613	Very regular rectangular cut, at least 0.40m x 2.0m with vertical sides and at least 1.20m deep (from present land surface). Full extent and depth not revealed.	Pit; one of a series of similar cuts with (609) and (611). Similar cuts were also identified within Trench 8.
614	Firm mid olive brown sandy silt with light brown mottles with occ stones.	Fill of pit (613).
615	Firm greyish brown silty clay with reddish brown mottles, 0.18m deep.	Primary fill of ditch (603).
616	Firm yellowish brown silty sand with reddish brown mottles, 0.10m deep.	Secondary fill of ditch (603).
617	Mod compact pale yellow brown clay silt up to 0.42m thick with occ charcoal flecks.	Primary fill of ditch (605).
618	Mod compact mid brown clay silt with mod modern brick rubble inclusions.	Fill of pit (619).
619	Rectangular cut, 0.60m x 0.48m.	Pit.
620	Mod compact mid grey clay silt with modern brick fragments, stones and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit/posthole (621).
621	Triangular cut, 0.30m x 0.32m with steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.11m deep.	Modern pit/posthole.
622	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.

Trench 7

700	Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.55m deep with freq stones.	Topsoil.
701	Firm orangey brown silty clay deposit up to 0.30m thick.	Subsoil.
702	Firm yellowish orange silt.	Natural.
703	Sub-rectangular cut at least 1.9m wide with very steep, almost vertical sides to a concave base 1.68m deep with undercutting of the southern side towards the base.	Pit.
704	Soft mid to light grey silt up to 1.0m thick with mod charcoal and freq bone fragments.	Tertiary fill of pit (703).
705	Semi-circular cut, 0.95m diameter with almost vertical sides to a flat base 0.26m deep and continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west.	Pit.
706	Compact light to mid grey silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (705).
707	NE-SW linear cut, 1.21m wide with mod sloping sides to a flat base 0.13m deep.	Ditch, possibly one of a pair of parallel ditches with (711) to the north.
708	Firm mid grey sandy clayey silt up to 0.13m deep with occ shells.	Fill of ditch (707).

709	Semi-circular pit/ditch terminal 0.58m diameter with almost vertical sides to a flat base, 0.67m deep.	Pit/ditch terminal.
710	Mod compact mid grey brown silty clay up to 0.19m thick.	Tertiary fill of pit/ditch terminal (709).
711	NE-SW linear cut, 0.94m wide with steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.34m deep.	Ditch, possibly one of a pair of parallel ditches with (707) to the north. Same feature as (739).
712	Mod compact mixture of pink, orange and grey silty clay up to 0.18m thick.	Fill of ditch (711).
713	Sub-circular pit 1.26m x 1.10m with moderate sloping sides to an uneven rounded base, 0.40m deep.	Pit.
714	Mod compact grey brown silty sand 0.40m thick with occ flecks of orange silty sand.	Fill of pit (713).
715	Amorphous spread measuring 1.0m x 0.90m in plan.	Tree hole.
716	Firm orangey brown silty clay.	Fill of tree hole (715).
717	Sub-circular cut, 0.21m x 0.24m with almost vertical sides to a rounded base 0.18m deep.	Posthole, possibly one of a pair with (719), although they do not form part on any apparent structure.
718	Moderately compact dark grey silty sand.	Fill of posthole (717).
719	Sub-circular cut, 0.21m x 0.19m with almost vertical sides to a rounded base 0.28m deep.	Posthole, possibly one of a pair with (719), although they do not form part on any apparent structure.
720	Mod compact dark grey silty clay.	Fill of posthole (719).
721	Same as (762).	Gully; same as (762).
722	Same as (770).	Fill of (721); same as (770).
723	Sub-circular cut 0.65m x 0.67m with vertical sides to a flat base, 0.17m deep.	Pit.
724	Mod compact dark grey clay silt with occ flecks of charcoal and shell.	Fill of pit (723).
725	Firm mid greyish brown clayish silt 0.66m deep with freq charcoal and shell.	Fill of pit (754).
726	NE-SW linear cut, 0.86m wide and visible for 1.22m in length. N edge slopes shallowly; S edge almost vertical to a flat base 0.56m deep. At W visible extent the base rises up to a depth of 0.18m, indicating that this may be the terminal end of the feature, although it may continue to the west of the later pit (754) as the linear (755).	Ditch, one of a pair of parallel and contemporary ditches with (736). Possibly continues as ditch (755) to the west of pit (754).
727	Firm mid orangey brown silty sand 0.24m thick with occ charcoal flecks and shells.	Upper fill of the two parallel and contemporary linear ditches (726) and (736).
728	Curvilinear pit measuring 1.47m long and 0.45m wide with steep sloping sides to a rounded base 0.27m deep.	Pit.
729	Soft light grey clay silt with patches of very light grey clay silt.	Fill of pit (728).
730	Firm orangey brown silty clay.	Fill of tree hole (776).
731	Mod loose mid greyish brown very silty sand 0.15m thick with freq dark brown gritty mineral inclusions and occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of the two parallel and contemporary linear ditches (726) and (736).
732	Soft dark grey silt 0.05m thick.	Secondary fill of pit (703).
733	Soft mid grey silt up to 0.7m thick with freq charcoal and baked clay.	Primary fill of pit (703).
734	Compact olive-green silty sand up to 0.35m thick with patches of light green and occ shell fragments.	Secondary fill of the two parallel and contemporary linear ditches (726) and (736).
735	Mod compact mixture of light grey and pinkish silty clay up to 0.15m thick.	Primary fill of pit (705).
736	NE-SW linear cut, 0.7m wide and visible for 1.22m in length. S edge slopes shallowly; N edge almost vertical to a concave base 0.52m deep.	Ditch, one of a pair of parallel and contemporary ditches with (726). Possibly continues as ditch (755) to the west of pit (754).
737	Firm light greenish brown silt 0.14m deep with light brown and orange mottles.	Primary fill of ditch (726).
738	Firm light greenish brown silt 0.14m deep.	Primary fill of ditch (736).
739	NE-SW linear cut, 0.87m wide with steep sloping sides to an uneven and rounded base 0.41m deep.	Ditch, possibly one of a pair of parallel ditches with ditch (707) to

		the north. Same feature as (711).
740	Friable light orange brown silty sand 0.14m thick.	Fill of ditch (739).
741	Mod compact dark grey and black silty sandy clay 0.13m thick with freq shell inclusions.	Fill of ditch (739).
742	Friable dark grey silty sand 0.10m thick with flecks of yellowish green and occ shell.	Fill of ditch (739).
743	Mod compact mixed light brown and pink silty clay 0.10m thick.	Fill of ditch (739).
744	Mod compact brown to mid grey silty clay 0.25m thick with occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit/ditch terminal (709).
745	Mod compact mid to dark grey clayey silt 0.32m thick with occ shells.	Fill of pit/ditch terminal (709).
746	Soft dark grey clay 0.17m thick with occ flecks of charcoal.	Fill of pit/ditch terminal (709).
747	Compact pinkish grey sandy silt 0.16m thick with freq shell inclusions.	Fill of ditch (711).
748	Friable dark grey silty sandy clay 0.10m thick with occ shell inclusions.	Fill of ditch (711).
749	Friable light grey silty sand with yellow green flecks 0.12m thick.	Fill of century ditch (711).
750	Friable light brownish pink silty clay 0.41m thick.	Fill of ditch (711).
751	Cancelled.	Cancelled.
752	Soft very dark grey/black organic silt and clay with light grey ashy laminations. Freq shell, twigs and charcoal and occ bone fragments, 0.10m thick.	Secondary fill of pit (754).
753	Soft mid to light orange-brown fine sand 0.10m deep.	Primary fill of pit (754).
754	Sub-rectangular pit, 2.20m x 4.10m, mod to steep sloping sides to an irregular concave base 0.76m deep.	Pit (754).
755	Linear cut approximately NE-SW with steep sloping sides to a rounded base, heavily truncated by pit (754) that all but obscures the feature.	Ditch. Possibly continues as ditch (726) or (736) to the east of pit (754), although no direct stratigraphic link could be ascertained.
756	Soft light greenish grey fine sandy silt 0.26m thick.	Primary fill of ditch (755).
757	Soft mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt with orange and grey mottles, 0.10m deep, occ shell fragments.	Secondary fill of ditch (755).
758	Soft orange silt with dark grey mottles, 0.12m- 0.14m thick, mod charcoal inclusions.	Fill of ditch (755).
759	N-S linear cut, 0.58m deep, >1.4m long, 0.7m wide, irregular sides and base.	Root/rodent hole?
760	Friable mid grey slightly clayey silt with mod charcoal and shell inclusions.	Fill of (759).
761	N-S cut, 0.7m wide, >0.9m long, 0.4m deep.	Gully.
762	N-S cut, 0.9m wide, >0.9m long, 0.3m deep.	Gully; same as (721).
763	Cut of indeterminate form, 0.7m wide, 0.35m deep, stepped sides.	Pit/gully.
764	Compact light grey brown clay silt 0.36m thick.	Fill of cut (763); same as (771).
765	Mod compact light to mid brown clayey silt 0.18m thick, occ shell and charcoal inclusions.	Primary fill of gully (761).
766	Mod compact light brown clay silt with orange patches, 0.37m thick with rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of gully (761).
767	Mod compact light to mid brown mottled clayey silt 0.15m thick, occ shell and charcoal inclusions.	Fill of gully (761).
768	N-S linear cut, >2m long, c. 2.5m wide, 0.6m deep.	Ditch.
769	Mod compact mid brown clay silt layer up to 0.15m thick with occ charcoal flecks and shell fragments.	Spread overlying cuts (761) and (763).
770	Mod compact light grey brown clay silt with orange patches, occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of gully (762); same as (722).
771	Mod compact light grey brown clay silt 0.36m thick.	Fill of pit/gully (763); same as (764).
772	Mod compact light to mid greyish brown silty sand 0.26m thick, occ shell, charcoal and light orange patches of fine silty sand.	Fill of ditch (768).
773	Mod compact light grey silty sand up to 0.20m thick, occ shell fragments and ash flecks.	Fill of ditch (768).

774	Mod compact light yellowish brown silty sand 0.10m thick.	Fill of ditch (768).
775	Mod compact mid brown silty sand with slight yellowish brown mottles up to 0.40m thick, occ patches of fine grey clay towards base.	Fill of ditch (768).
776	Amorphous spread, 1.05m x 1.15m in plan.	Tree hole.
777	Yellow-orange silt, up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of gully (761).
Trench 8		
801	Friable dark greyish brown silt up to 0.55m thick, mod coal flecks and occ CBM frags.	Topsoil.
802	Friable light yellowish brown laminated silt at least 1.10m thick.	Natural.
803	Sub-oval cut, 0.96m x 0.79m with vertical sides to a flattish base 0.42m deep, base badly disturbed by animal action.	Pit.
804	Friable mix of dark greyish brown and light yellowish brown silt with occ coal fragments.	Root or animal disturbance within the base of pit (803).
805	Friable dark greyish brown silt 0.40m thick, mod coal fragments.	Fill of pit (803).
806	Sub-rectangular cut at least 1.80m x 3.10m with vertical sides to 1.30m in depth.	Pit. One of a series of similar cuts also identified in Trench 6.
807	Dark grey-brown silt with occ. coal and CBM frags.	Fill of pit (806).
808	Light yellowish brown silt with mid-dark greyish brown mottles.	Dumped deposit.
809	Sub-rectangular cut, at least 1.8m x 1.2m, 1.45m deep, vertical sides.	Pit.
810	Dark grey-brown silt with mod coal and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (809).
811	Light yellow-brown silt with brownish-grey mottles.	Fill of pit (809).
812	Mid-dark brownish grey silt, occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of (809).
813	Light yellowish brown silt with brownish grey mottles	Fill of pit (814).
814	Sub-rectangular cut, at least 1.5m x 2.2m and over 0.5m deep, near-vertical sides.	Pit.
815	Sub-rectangular cut, at least 1.8m x 3.1m, over 0.6m deep, near-vertical sides.	Pit; probably SE side of 806.
816	Firm olive-brown clayey silt with dark olive mottles, occ flint frags.	Subsoil?
817	Rectangular cut, 2.1m x >1.8m, >0.6m deep, vertical sides.	Pit.
818	Light brown silt with brown mottles, occ coal frags.	Fill of 817.
819	Mixed mid-dark grey brown and light brown silt, occ coal frags.	Fill of (819).
820	Rectangular cut, at least 0.54m x 0.6m, depth over 0.22m, very steep sides.	Pit, poss same as (817).
821	Firm dark brownish grey silt, occ charcoal and coal flecks.	Fill of pit (822).
822	Rectangular cut, at least 0.8m x 0.6m, depth over 0.4m, vertical sides.	Pit.
823	Soft light brown silt with mid brown mottles, occ coal frags.	Fill of pit (824).
824	Rectangular cut, at least 2.1m x 0.6m, over 0.36m deep, vertical sides.	Pit.
825	Dark brownish grey silt, occ coal and CBM frags.	Fill of pit (826).
826	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.0 x 1.2m, 0.45m deep, gradually sloping sides, flat base.	Pit.
827	Soft light brown silt with occ CBM frags.	Fill of pit (828).
828	Rectangular cut, 2.6m x >1.8m, over 0.45m deep, vertical sides.	Pit.
829	Dark grey silt, occ CBM, coal and charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (830).
830	Rectangular cut, at least 1.0m x 0.95m, over 0.5m deep, vertical sides.	Pit.
831	Olive brownish grey silt with occ charcoal flecks.	?Former topsoil.
832	Mixed soft dark brownish grey and light brown silt.	Dumped deposit.
833	Soft dark grey-brown silt with mod small coal frags.	Fill of 834.
834	Cut, 0.45m wide, 0.33m deep, very steep sides, concave base.	Pit.
835	Soft dark grey-brown silt, contains small bones.	Fill of 836.

836	Cut, 0.33m wide, 0.17m deep, vertical sides flat base.	Pit-animal burial.
837	Mixed mid-dark brownish grey and light brown silt, occ coal, charcoal flecks.	Fill of 815.
838	Mid-dark brownish grey silt.	Remains of earlier topsoil or variation in 808.
839	Rectangular cut, at least 1.45m x 1.2m, depth 0.9m, vertical sides, flattish base.	Pit.
840	Soft medium brownish grey silt.	Deposit - slumping into 824.
841	Mid-light grey silt.	Former topsoil/subsoil.
842	NOT USED	NOT USED
843	Soft mixed light brown and dark grey brown silt.	Fill/slumping into 822 and 824.
844	Soft mixed light brown and dark grey brown silt.	Dumped deposit.
845	Olive grey-brown silt.	Former topsoil.
846	Soft light brown silt.	Fill of pit (847).
847	Rectangular cut, at least 2.85m x 1.3m.	Pit.
848	Soft light brown silt.	Fill of pit (849).
849	Rectangular cut, at least 2.6m x 1.7m.	Pit.

Trench 9

900	Brown clay silt with occ small stones.	Topsoil.
901	Soft dark brownish grey silt with brown mottles, occ charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit (914).
902	Firm dark brown clayey silt, occ charcoal flecks.	Upper fill of pit (909); same as (902).
903	Compact brown clay silt with occ charcoal.	Upper fill of pit (910).
904	Same as 903.	Upper fill of pit (910).
905	Sub-oval cut, 1.25m long, 0.7m wide, 0.12m deep, concave.	Pit?
906	Firm brown silty clay, occ shell fragments.	Upper fill of pit (905).
907	Firm light yellowish brown silt.	Lower fill of pit (905).
908	Firm dark brown silty clay, freq charcoal flecks and small burnt clay frags.	Lower fill of pit (909); same as (917).
909	Rectangular cut, 0.9m wide, 0.6m deep, vertical sides, flat base.	Pit; same as (916).
910	Rectangular cut, 1.7m x 1.47m, 0.85m deep, vertical sides, flattish base.	Pit.
911	Light brown silty clay, occ charcoal pieces.	Middle fill of pit (910).
912	Dark mottled brown clay silt with occ charcoal patches and rare burnt bone.	Lower fill of pit (910).
913	Soft dark grey silt, occ charcoal flecks.	Lower fill of pit (914); same as (918).
914	Sub-rectangular cut, 2.5m x 1.35m, 0.64m deep.	Pit, same as (919).
915	Same as (902).	Upper fill of pit (916); same as (902).
916	Rectangular cut, 2.25m x 1.5m, 0.5m deep, vertical sides, flattish base.	Pit; same as (909).
917	Same as (908).	Lower fill of pit (916).
918	Soft dark grey silt, occ charcoal flecks.	Lower fill of pit (919); same as (913).
919	Sub-rectangular cut, 2.5m x 1.35m, 0.64m deep.	Pit, same as (914).
920	Firm light brown clayey silt.	Lower fill of pit (916).
921	Soft olive brownish grey silt.	Fill of (922)/(916).
922	Rectangular cut, at least 0.12m wide, 0.21m deep, vertical sides.	Collapse of sides of pit (916).
923	Brown slightly clayey silt, laminated.	Natural.

Trench 10

1000	Mid-dark brown humic clayey silt, mod charcoal, occ CBM and sub-rounded stones.	Topsoil.
1001	Compact orangey brown silty clay.	Subsoil.
1002	Brown clayey silt with orange mottles.	Fill of (1003).
1003	Ovoid cut, 0.72m x 0.45m, 80mm deep.	Tree hollow?
1004	Grey-brown clayey silt, occ charcoal and shell frags, sub-rounded stones.	Upper fill of (1006).
1005	Orange-brown, brown-yellow slightly sandy silt, some	Lower fill of (1006).

	suggestion of lamination.	
1006	Triangular cut, 1.2m x 1.1m, 0.57m deep, near-vertical sides, concave base.	Pit.
1007	Mottled blue-grey brown clayey silt.	Upper fill of (1009).
1008	Orange-brown slightly silty clay, occ charcoal flecks.	Lower fill of (1009).
1009	W-E linear cut, >2.7m long, 1m wide, 0.2m deep.	Ditch.
1010	Mixed loose brown and brown-orange clayey silt, burnt clay flecks and rare blue-grey clay patches.	Fill of (1011).
1011	Ovoid cut, 1.3m long, 0.75m wide, 0.12m deep, undulating concave base.	Tree hollow?
1012	Grey-brown clay silt, mod roots, occ shell.	Fill of (1013).
1013	N-S linear cut, turning to NE, >4m long, >1.8m wide, >0.55m deep.	Ditch, same as (1013), (1019).
1014	Pale grey-brown clay silt.	Fill of (1015).
1015	N-S linear cut.	Ditch, same as (1013), (1019).
1016	Mixed mottled dark grey and yellow-orange organic clay silt and sandy silt, mod shell.	Fill of (1017).
1017	Sub-rectangular cut, E-W 0.75m long, N-S 0.5m wide, 0.25m deep, very steep sides, uneven base.	Pit?
1018	Pale grey-brown sandy silt, mod roots.	Fill of (1019).
1019	S terminus of N-S linear cut.	Ditch, same as (1013), (1015).
1020	Grey clay silt, mod roots, occ charcoal.	Upper fill of (1022).
1021	Yellow-orange sandy silt, mod roots.	Lower fill of (1022).
1022	E-W linear cut, >1.0m long, 0.8m wide, 0.35m deep, concave profile.	Ditch.
1023	Yellow-orange sandy silt, occ roots.	Natural.

Abbreviations

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
Frag	Fragments
Freq	Frequent
Mod	Moderate
Occ	Occasional

Appendix 3

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION ON LAND OFF CHURCH ROAD/SCHOOL LANE, OLD LEAKE, LINCOLNSHIRE (SLO03)

Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

In total, four hundred and ninety-four sherds of pottery representing a maximum of four hundred and forty-nine vessels were submitted for examination. 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 mostly in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small size range (below 10grams). In total seventy-seven vessels are represented by more than one sherd and three vessels have cross-context joins. Three vessels appear to have cracked during firing and may have been sold as seconds. One hundred and fifteen vessels have external soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire, many of these appear to have broken during use as the soot is found to continue over the broken edges. Several vessels also have internal soot or carbonised deposits suggesting that the contents of the vessel have burnt. More difficult to explain are the twelve vessels that have internal, but no external soot deposits. It is possible that these vessels have been used as lamps, to transport embers or in an industrial process. The sooting pattern on one vessel suggests use of a trivet. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine were found on seven vessels.

OVERALL CHRONOLOGY AND SOURCE

A range of forty different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and one Roman sherd were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to early modern periods. A limited range of vessel types was recovered including examples of bowls, jugs and pitchers, jars, large storage jars, drinking vessels and a possible dripping pan.

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

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	9	9
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	3	2
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330	1	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	2	2
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1350	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	9	9
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	3	3

EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	3	3
EMLF	Early Medieval Light Firing	1080	1250	3	2
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	6	6
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	1	1
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	2	2
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	3	3
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	90	83
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	53	50
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	1	1
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed	1280	1450	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	2
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	2	2
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
R	Roman pottery	40	400	1	1
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	5	5
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	3	3
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	6	6
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	51	45
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	9	8
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	2	2
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	3	3
THET	Ipswich Thetford-type ware	880	1050	1	1
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	2	2
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	23	21
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	155	147
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	29	13
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1

Trenches 07 and 09 produced the largest assemblages of pottery (see Table 2). Few sherds were examined from Trenches 03, 04, 05, 06 and 10. Two hundred and eleven sherds examined are of pre-conquest date, mainly being recovered from Trench 9 and dating to the late 10th century. The pottery suggests possible peaks in activity in three main pre-early modern periods: the late 10th century (Trench 9), the mid/late 13th to 14th centuries (Trenches 1 and 7) and the mid to late 15th century (Trench 7). The late Saxon pottery recovered from Trench 7 is more variable than that found in Trench 9 and suggests perhaps a longer period of activity.

Table 2: Vessel counts by chronological period

period	Trench 01	Trench 02	Trench 03	Trench 04	Trench 05	Trench 06	Trench 07	Trench 08	Trench 09	Trench 10	Total vessels
Roman									1		1
Late Saxon (late 9th to mid/late 11th)	3	4		1	3		21		167	1	200
Saxo-Norman (late 10th to late 12th)				2	1		5	1	9	1	19
Early medieval (12th)							1	1			2
Early to high medieval (12th to 13th)	1			1			1	1		1	5
Medieval 13th to 15th)	44	12		2	6		69	18		8	159
Late medieval (late 14th to 15th)							8	6			14
Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th)			1			1	3	1			6
Post-medieval (16th to 18th)		6				3		21			30
Early modern (late 18th to 20th)		2				2		7			11
Not known								1		1	2
Total vessels	48	24	1	6	10	6	110	58	177	12	449

Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman

Two hundred vessels are identifiable as Late Saxon types with at least one hundred and thirty-three of these (LKT and LSH) dating to the period before the 11th century. Most of the vessels are jars and bowls with soot residues and have been used over an open flame, few vessels appear to have been used for storage and no examples of lamps or crucible occur.

Most of the vessels are in Lincoln produced shell-tempered fabrics (LKT and LSH). These wares are produced from the late 9th to the late 10th centuries and are a common find on sites of this date in the county. The competence of manufacture, together with the diagnostic rim type present suggests that Vessel 1 (LKT), found in contexts 741 and 742 in Trench 7 predates the mid 10th century. Few of the remaining 10th century rims are of chronologically datable type, although the inturned bowl rims found in contexts 207, 520, 903 and 912 are not found in deposits dating to before the early/mid 10th century. Many of the shell-tempered vessels are found stratified together with the quartz-tempered Lincoln fabrics (SNLS) not in production before the late 10th century.

This site produced a large group of reduced quartz-tempered fabrics of late 10th to mid 11th century date (SNLS and TORK). Many of these vessels are stratified in late 10th century groups in Trench 9. Several different fabric types are represented within the Lincoln produced vessels (SNLS) including examples of fabrics produced at the Sessions House kiln and those found in waste dumps at the Art College on Lindum Road. For an assemblage outside of the city, an unusually wide range of fabric types is present. All of the SNLS vessels are jars, two of which are decorated on the rim edge with thumbed pressings. Twenty-one Torksey ware vessels (TORK) were recovered, four of which are bowls. Torksey ware is almost unknown in Lincoln assemblages before the late 10th century and it is therefore probable that the sherds recovered from this site date to this period or later.

A small number of other regional imports date to this period, including Stamford ware (ST), St. Neots-type ware (SNEOT), Thetford-type ware (THET and THETT) and Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS). Only one of the eight Stamford ware vessels recovered predates the conquest, the other seven vessels are of late 11th or more probably 12th century date. No Early Stamford ware was present on the site. The vessel forms represented are jars or pitchers, most with an external glaze. Only one form is diagnostic - an unglazed collared pitcher found in context 529 in Trench 5. This vessel is in a B/C Fabric and is likely to date to between the early and the mid 12th century. Six St. Neots-type ware vessels were found, most of which were stratified with late 10th to early 11th material. One vessel is unusual and appears to be a lid. The two Thetford-type sherds found in Trench 7 are likely to be from large containers or pitchers whilst that from Trench 9 is probably from a jar. The three Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware vessels, all from context 903 in Trench 9 and dating to the late 10th to early 11th century are an unusual find in this part of the county and probably travelled to the site with the Lincoln produced wares.

Medieval

Overall, one hundred and sixty-six of the pottery vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the medieval period, between the 12th and 15th centuries. The assemblage includes seven vessels of early medieval type of which only two (LEMS) are definitely of mid 12th to early 13th century date. The other five vessels are in ware types that remain in production until the mid-13th century and are all likely to be of 13th century date.

The vast majority of the medieval vessels are jugs or jars in Toynton-type ware. A small number of bowls also occur together with a pipkin and a possible dripping pan. Seven of the jugs have applied iron-stained decoration similar to that found at the Roses Kiln at Toynton All Saints. Most of the vessels from this site are likely to have been made at Toynton, however a few vessels have fabrics that have not yet been found in the village itself including one with shell fragments. The manufacture of the Toynton-type vessels suggests that they are mainly of late 13th to 14th century date.

A small number of other regional imports are present in the assemblage including Glazed Lincoln wares (LSW2, LSW2/3 and LSW3) and single examples of Bourne medieval (BOUA) and Beverley wares (BEVO2). Three coarse shell-tempered vessels (SLST) and three miscellaneous glazed wares (GRIMT and MEDX) were also recovered.

Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval

A small group of vessels are in ware types that belong to the period between the late 14th and mid 16th centuries. The vessels found on this site are all likely to be of late 14th to 15th century date and include vessels made in the county at Toynton All Saints (TOYII and TB) and Bourne (BOU) as well as continental imports from the Low Countries (DUTR) and Germany (LANG). The English vessels are predominantly jugs and jars with a small number of bowls and one bunghole vessel also occurring whilst the imported vessels are cooking vessels (DUTR) and a drinking jug (LANG).

Post-medieval to Early Modern

A small number of the vessels examined are of later 16th to 19th century, these include both coarsewares and industrial finewares.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is an important assemblage of post-Roman pottery. The ceramic assemblage suggests that there are peaks of activity in the late Saxon, medieval and late medieval periods with the possibility of a hiatus on the site between the mid 12th and mid/late 13th centuries. The large size of the Late Saxon assemblage is almost unparalleled outside of urban contexts of this date and suggests a close link with Lincoln. Sites with assemblages containing large numbers of the shell-tempered ware vessels (LKT and LSH) are not uncommon, however with the exception of Goltho no other site outside of the immediate environs of Lincoln has produced such a large group of the quartz-tempered fabrics (SNLS). The absence of Early Stamford ware amongst the material is perhaps surprising, as is the small amount of Thetford-type ware present given the geographical position of the site.

The Late Saxon material is also of special importance as for the first time it has been possible to show that two of the Lincoln quartz-tempered fabrics (SNLS) were in use together. Assemblages in Lincoln itself often have such a high residuality factor that until now it has not been possible to be certain that the high-fired near vitrified products found at the Art College on Lindum Road were contemporary with the much lower-fired vessels produced at the Sessions House. Misfired and waste sherds from shell-tempered vessels (LSH) were found on both sites, however, only at the Sessions House site, where shell-tempered sherds were used in the wall of the kiln producing the quartz-tempered vessels, was it possible to directly associate them and date the quartz-tempered vessels to the late 10th century.

Ten vessels should be drawn for the archive and these have been noted in the archive catalogue. The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics for a type series.

Pottery Archive SLO03

Jane Young

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
01	101	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
01	101	TOY		jar	1	1	4		rim		abraded
01	101	TOY		jug	1	1	5		handle		cracked during firing/re-oxidised
01	103	TOY		jar	2	2	2		BS		soot
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		soot
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		one edge re-oxidised
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	10		rim		abraded top edge
01	103	TOY		jug	1	1	13		rim		glaze int & ext
01	103	TOY		jug	1	1	46		LHJ		abraded
01	103	EMLF		jar	2	1	8		rim		collared rim
01	103	MEDX	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; hard	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		poss GRIMT; fine quartz mod ca
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	3	3	5		BS		glaze; small scraps

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		internal deposit
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	2	2	5		BS		glaze; internal deposit
01	103	TOY		large jug	1	1	143		handle		grooved triangular/oval handle with 2 lower thumbings
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	8		base		abraded
01	103	TOY		jug	1	1	1	fe strip dec	BS		
01	103	TOY		jug	2	1	4	fe pellet dec	BS		
01	103	TOY		jug	1	1	11		rim		
01	103	TOY		jar/pipkin	1	1	15		base		untrimmed
01	103	TOY		jar	1	1	25		BS		soot
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	10	10	19		BS		no glaze; small scraps
01	103	BOUA	C	jar	1	1	7		BS		
01	103	LSH		?	1	1	3		BS		very abraded
01	103	LSH		?	1	1	1		BS		abraded
01	103	SLST		?	1	1	4		BS		
01	103	MEDX	OX/R; fine sandy; hard	bowl	1	1	1		BS		poss GRIMT; abundant fine quartz occ larger
01	103	SLST		jar	1	1	18		BS		very abraded
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
01	103	LSH		jar	1	1	3		rim		
01	103	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	17		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
01	103	TOY	shell frags in fabric	jar	2	1	77		base		soot
02	201	LSW3		jug	1	1	114		handle		grooved rod handle;? ID or POTTG
02	202	GRE		jar?	1	1	4		BS		abraded
02	202	BERTH		?	1	1	5		BS		very abraded
02	202	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
02	204	LKT		jar	1	1	6		rim		
02	204	SNLS	Lindum road	jar	1	1	9		BS		overfired
02	204	TOY		?	1	1	6		base		
02	204	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
02	204	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	25		BS		burnt/misfired glaze
02	204	PEARL		small bowl/cup	1	1	1	transprint	rim		brown edged
02	204	CREA		small jar/mug	1	1	4		base		
02	204	BL		?	1	1	2		BS		
02	207	TOY		large bowl	1	1	12		BS		
02	207	LSW2/3		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		? ID;soot
02	207	LSH	E	inturned rim bowl	1	1	40		rim		light firing;fresh
02	207	TOY		large jug	1	1	88		handle		wide strap handle;concretion
02	207	LKT		jar	1	1	6		BS		
02	208	LSW2		jug	1	1	6		handle		concretion
02	208	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	2	pellet dec	BS		

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
02	208	BERTH		?	1	1	4		BS		flake
02	208	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
02	208	BERTH	Bourne ?	?	1	1	1		BS		
02	208	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
02	208	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
03	314	TB	light fabric	bowl	1	1	195		base		int glaze
04	410	EMLF		jar	1	1	18		BS		light firing grey;? ID or SNLS
04	410	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	6		base		glaze
04	410	TOY		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS		no glaze
04	412	LKT		?	1	1	8		base		
04	416	SLST		?	1	1	5		BS		
04	422	ST	B	small jar/pitcher	1	1	3		rim		thick glaze
05	508	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
05	517	LKT		bowl ?	1	1	6		rim		
05	520	LKT		int rim bowl	1	1	50		rim		overfired
05	528	LKT		bowl ?	1	1	43		base		
05	529	ST	B/C	collared pitcher	2	1	13		BS		no glaze
05	546	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	16		BS		abraded
05	546	TOY		jug	1	1	18		BS		? ID fabric with comm black fe & comm ca
05	546	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
05	546	BEVO2	B	?	1	1	1		BS		? ID or post-med BERTH
05	546	TOY		jug/handled jar	1	1	139	multi horiz body grooves	LHJ		3 or 4 thumbbed joins; strap handle; heavily pocked int & ext glaze; ? Slightly underfired
06	612	TB		bowl	1	1	7		BS		light fabric
06	612	CREA		hollow	2	2	3		BS		
06	612	RGRE		bowl	1	1	8		BS		
06	612	BL		?	2	1	3		BS		internal glaze; mid 17th to 18th
06	612	GRE		bowl	1	1	14		rim		
07	704	TORK	oxid fabric	bowl	1	1	100	thumbbed rim	rim	DR02	everted rim; soot
07	704	SNLS	Sessions House	jar	1	1	47	thumbbed rim	rim	DR03	
07	704	SNLS		small jar	1	1	3		BS		int & ext soot
07	714	LKT		jar	1	1	5		BS		soot
07	720	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	23		BS		underfired glaze int & ext
07	724	LKT		?	1	1	5		BS		mismarked 224
07	725	TOYII		jug/jar	3	1	279		BS	vessel 2	fresh sherd
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	31		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	28		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	24		BS		burnt/misfired ext glaze
07	725	TOYII		jug	6	1	97	thumb pressed strip around shoulder	BS		burnt/misfired ext glaze
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	15	applied fe strip	BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
07	725	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	19		BS		air hole
07	725	TOYII		jug/jar	3	1	88		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS		
07	725	TOY		jar	1	1	16		rim		upright rim
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	65		LHJ		2 lower thumb pressings
07	725	TOY		small jug/jar	2	1	9		BS	sample 7	
07	725	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	14	incised horizontal grooves	BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	5	5	18		BS		glaze
07	725	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	28	multi incised horiz grooves	BS		air hole
07	725	TOY		small jug	1	1	9	ridged shoulder	BS		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	11	multi incised horizontal grooves	BS		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	7		BS		
07	725	TOYII		small jug	3	1	534	slightly ridged shoulder	rim & handl	DR04	bead rim,ribbed oval/strap handle
07	725	TOY		pipkin	1	1	60		rim with han		raised rim;end of handle folded under
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	7		rim		
07	725	TOY		jar	1	1	5		rim		hollow everted

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
07	725	TOY		jug ?	1	1	10		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		int soot
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		internal deposit
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	3	applied fe strip	BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		
07	725	TOY		?	3	3	8		BS		no glaze
07	725	TOY		jar ?	1	1	28		BS		int & ext soot
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	28		BS		
07	725	TOY		jar ?	1	1	28		base		soot underneath & 10mm up from basal edge - charcoal ?; int dep
07	725	TOY		jar ?	1	1	14		base		soot
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	14		base		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	10	complex fe strip	BS		
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	6	fe dec	BS		
07	725	TOY		large jug	1	1	39		BS		misfired/burnt glaze
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	4	applied pellet dec	BS		
07	725	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		int soot
07	725	LKT		?	1	1	4		BS		
07	725	TOY		ddripping pan ?	1	1	8		rim		very thin walled
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		internal deposit
07	725	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	9		base		ext glaze; burnt

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
07	725	DUTR		cookpot/pipkin; footed	1	1	13		base		soot
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	24		LHJ		
07	725	DUTR		?	1	1	1		BS		soot
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		
07	725	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS		unglaze
07	725	LKT		tiny jar	1	1	2		BS		
07	725	LEMS		?	1	1	14		base		soot
07	725	EMHM		jar	1	1	25		rim		everted rim;worm ext:int soot
07	725	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	36		BS		
07	725	TOY		jar ?	1	1	17		BS	vessel 3	soot int & ext
07	725	TOY		bowl	1	1	11		BS		int glaze
07	725	TOY		jug	1	1	9		rim		cuff rim
07	725	TOYII		jug	1	1	38		BS		
07	725	THETT	T	large storage jar/pitcher	1	1	14	thmb pressed strip	BS		
07	725	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	68		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	2	1	45		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	2	1	9		BS		
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		air bubble
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	16		BS		
07	725	THETT	T	large storage jar/pitcher	1	1	21	thmb pressed strip	BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
07	725	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	93		base		
07	729	TOY	BOSTTT	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
07	731	SNEOT		lid ?	1	1	9		BS	DR06	soot
07	734	SNLS		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 3	soot
07	737	LKT		jar ?	1	1	10		BS		soot ext;carb dep int with demarkation line & over breaks
07	738	SNLS		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		soot
07	738	SNLS	light firing	tiny jar	1	1	4		base		soot;occ shell in fabric
07	741	LKT		small jar	3	1	100	square roller stamping on shoulder	rim	DR01	soot ext & over rim top;sharp fresh sherds;EVERA1 rim
07	741	LKT		small jar	1	1	13		BS		int & ext soot;sharp fresh sherd
07	741	TORK		?	1	1	13		base		sharp fresh sherd
07	742	LKT		small jar	1	1	38	square roller stamping	rim	DR01	early EVERA1 rim;soot;mismarked 242
07	742	LKT		?	1	1	5		base		mismarked 242
07	746	LSH		jar	1	1	7		BS		soot
07	747	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS		? ID or GRIMT
07	748	TORK		?	1	1	10		base		
07	748	LKT		small jar	1	1	9	square roller stamping	BS		similar to vessel 1
07	752	TOY		jug	1	1	8		BS		
07	752	TOY		jar ?	1	1	14		BS		int glaze
07	752	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	31		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
07	752	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	15		BS		
07	752	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
07	752	TOY		jar ?	1	1	18		BS	vessel 3	soot int & ext
07	752	TOY		?	1	1	3		BS		
07	752	TOY		jug	1	1	20		BS		burnt/misfired ext glaze
07	752	DUTR		small cook pot/pipkin	1	1	13		base		soot
07	752	TOY		jug	3	1	14		BS		
07	752	TOYII		large jug/jar	5	1	74		BS	vessel 2	fresh
07	752	TOY		small jug/drinking jug	1	1	8		rim		neat triangular rim
07	752	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	16	thumbbed base	BS		? ID lokks like LSW2 but some fine aggregate sst
07	752	GRIMT		jug	1	1	5		BS		reduced
07	752	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		flake
07	765	SNLS		jar	1	1	18		rim	DR05	Sessions House;EVERC rim
07	765	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS		
07	765	LKT		?	1	1	1		BS		
08	807	TOY		?	5	5	7		BS	sample 4	various scraps
08	807	GRE		jar/bowl	1	1	51		base		
08	807	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	6		rim		17th to 18th
08	807	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
08	807	RGRE		jar	1	1	24		rim		17th to 18th
08	807	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
08	807	TOYII		jug	1	1	9		BS		
08	807	TOY		bowl	1	1	9		BS		
08	807	BERTH		large bowl	1	1	34		rim		17th to 18th
08	807	STSL		cup/posset	1	1	3		base		
08	807	TOY		jug ?	1	1	8		BS		cracked during firing
08	807	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
08	807	BOU		bowl	1	1	9		BS		
08	807	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		
08	807	BOU		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 4	
08	807	BERTH		bowl	1	1	5		rim		
08	807	LEMS		bowl	1	1	33		BS		soot
08	807	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	1		BS	sample 4	
08	807	BERTH		jar	1	1	6		BS		
08	807	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	31		BS		
08	807	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		
08	807	CREA		various	5	5	5		BS		
08	807	TPW		cup	1	1	1		rim		
08	807	SLIP		?	1	1	7		BS		red fabric
08	810	TB		bowl	1	1	151		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
08	810	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS		
08	810	NOTS		?	1	1	43		base		
08	810	TOYII		jug	1	1	24		BS		
08	810	MY		?	1	1	6		BS		
08	810	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
08	810	TOYII		bunghole vessel	1	1	66	incuse stamps around bung edge	bung		
08	810	BERTH		bowl/jar	1	1	13		rim		
08	810	RGRE		large bowl/jar	1	1	36		base		
08	810	TOYII		jug	1	1	47		LHJ		
08	810	TOYII		jug	1	1	54		handle		ribbed oval/strap handle
08	810	LANG		drinking jug	1	1	1		BS		
08	812	RGRE		large jar	1	1	58		rim		17th to 18th
08	812	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	5		handle		
08	813	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	7		BS		17th to 18th
08	821	BERTH		?	1	1	7		base		
08	821	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	84		BS		
08	821	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS		glaze
08	821	BERTH		bowl	1	1	7		rim		
08	821	TOY		bowl	1	1	28		BS		abraded
08	821	TOYII		jug	1	1	35		LHJ		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
08	821	TOY		bowl	1	1	4		BS		int glaze
08	821	TOY		jar ?	1	1	11		BS		
08	821	TOY		bowl	1	1	8		BS		int glaze;found in 912 bag
08	823	GRE		jar	1	1	13		BS		could be Bourne
08	823	MISC		very large vess/roof tile	1	1	54		BS		fabric looks like Toynton
09	901	TORK		inturned rim bowl	1	1	68		rim	DR08	
09	901	SNLS	sessions house	jar	1	1	29		rim	DR09	EVERC rim;soot
09	901	TORK		jar	1	1	12		rim		soot
09	901	TORK	oxid	inturned rim bowl	1	1	12		BS		
09	901	TORK		?	1	1	13		base		
09	901	TORK		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		soot
09	901	LKT		?	1	1	3		base		int soot
09	901	LKT		?	1	1	7		base		
09	901	LSH		?	1	1	4		base		soot
09	901	LKT		?	1	1	6		base		
09	901	SNEOT		?	1	1	3		BS		? ID or MAXQ
09	901	LSH		jar	1	1	2		BS		soot
09	901	TORK		jar	2	1	39		rim	DR07	square rim
09	901	LKT		?	1	1	10		BS		soot
09	901	LSH		small jar	2	1	6		BS		very thin walled;soot ext & part int

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	901	LSH		small jar	2	1	7		BS		very thin walled;soot int
09	901	LSH		?	1	1	5		BS		soot
09	901	LSH		?	1	1	11		BS		soot
09	901	LSH		jar	1	1	7		BS		int soot
09	901	LSH		?	1	1	5		BS		
09	901	LSH		bowl	1	1	12		rim		unusual;slightly everted
09	901	R	creamware	flagon	1	1	19		BS		burnt interior;1st to 2nd
09	901	ST	A/G	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS		glaze
09	902	LSH		jar	1	1	4		BS		soot
09	902	SNLS		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot
09	902	SNLS		jar	1	1	2		BS		
09	902	LSH	C	small jar	1	1	18		BS		soot
09	902	SNLS		jar?	2	1	9		BS		
09	902	LSH		jar	1	1	7		BS		soot int & ext
09	902	LKT		bowl	1	1	8		BS		thick soot ext
09	902	LSH		jar	1	1	2		BS		very abraded
09	902	LSH		jar	1	1	2		BS		
09	902	LSH		?	2	2	2		BS		soot int & ext
09	902	LKT		jar	1	1	2		BS		
09	902	LKT		?	1	1	7		BS		soot
09	902	SNLS		jar	1	1	5		BS		soot over break

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
09	903	TORK		jar	1	1	6		BS		soot int & ext
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	162		base		? Used on trivet as band around basal angle is clear of soot
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	14	thumbbed rim	rim		
09	903	SNLS		small jar	4	1	29		BS		soot,very thin walled
09	903	SNLS		small jar	1	1	5		BS		soot,very thin walled
09	903	SNLS		small jar	1	1	11		BS		soot int & ext & over breaks
09	903	TORK		jar	1	1	4		BS		? ID or odd SNLS;soot
09	903	SNLS		small jar	1	1	4		BS		very thin walled
09	903	TORK		jar	1	1	3		BS		
09	903	TORK		jar	1	1	19		base		soot
09	903	TORK		jar/bowl	1	1	45		BS		
09	903	LKT		tiny jar	1	1	1		BS		soot
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	8		base		
09	903	SNLS		?	3	3	5		BS		
09	903	SNLS		jar?	1	1	10		BS		soot ext & over break
09	903	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS		
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot int & ext
09	903	SNLS		?	3	3	5		BS		internal soot
09	903	LKT		?	1	1	7		base		

french	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	903	SNLS		jar ?	1	1	9		BS		
09	903	LFS		?	1	1	9		BS		
09	903	LFS		?	1	1	5		BS		soot
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	5		BS		
09	903	SNLS		small jar	1	1	4		base		
09	903	LFS		bowl	1	1	9		rim		upright rim,soot
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	3		BS		soot
09	903	LSH		?	2	2	3		BS		soot
09	903	LSH	E	jar	1	1	30		rim		soot
09	903	LSH	E	jar	1	1	9		rim		soot
09	903	LSH	E	jar	1	1	7		rim		soot
09	903	LSH	E	inturned rim bowl	1	1	7		rim		
09	903	LSH		tiny jar	1	1	21		base		int soot
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	18	square roller- stamping	BS		ext soot & int soot with demarkation line
09	903	SNLS		jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
09	903	LSH	E	?	1	1	6		BS		
09	903	SNLS	oxid	jar	1	1	8		BS		
09	903	SNLS	oxid	jar	2	1	7		BS		
09	903	SNLS	oxid	jar	2	1	12		BS		soot
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	13		BS		abraded

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	903	LKT		?	1	1	5		BS		
09	903	LKT		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
09	903	LSH	E	?	1	1	12		base		soot
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	2		BS		int soot
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	6		BS		
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	6		BS		
09	903	LKT		?	4	4	11		BS		
09	903	LSH	E	?	5	5	17		BS		
09	903	LKT		?	2	2	4		BS		soot;fc slip int
09	903	LKT		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		soot int & ext
09	903	LKT		jar	1	1	5		BS		
09	904	SNLS		jar	1	1	13		BS		
09	904	LKT		jar	1	1	4		rim		
09	908	LSH		jar	1	1	3		BS		thick int soot
09	908	LSH		?	1	1	4		base		int & ext soot
09	908	LKT		jar	1	1	3		BS		int & ext soot
09	908	SNLS		small jar	1	1	5		BS		int soot
09	908	TORK		?	1	1	20		base		thick int soot
09	908	SNLS		?	1	1	24		base		part int soot
09	908	LKT		small vessel	1	1	5		base		
09	908	LKT		jar	1	1	9		BS		int soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	908	TORK		bowl?	1	1	38		base		soot
09	908	LKT		jar	1	1	3		BS		soot
09	912	LSH		jar	1	1	27		BS		int & ext soot with strong demarkation line int
09	912	LSH	comm fe	jar	1	1	11		BS		int soot & over breaks
09	912	LKT		jar	1	1	18		rim		EVERA3 rim;soot
09	912	LKT		jar	1	1	11		rim		EVERA1 rim
09	912	SNLS		jar	1	1	29		base		soot;overfired;Lindum Road type ?
09	912	SNLS		?	1	1	9		base		
09	912	TORK		?	1	1	11		base		int & ext soot
09	912	LKT		jar	1	1	6		base		
09	912	SNLS		?	1	1	5		BS		int & ext soot & over break
09	912	TORK		jar	2	1	28		BS		soot
09	912	LKT		?	1	1	7		BS		
09	912	LSH		jar?	1	1	2		BS		
09	912	SNLS	light firing	jar	1	1	4		BS		
09	912	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS		soot
09	912	LKT		?	1	1	4		BS		int & ext soot
09	912	LKT		?	1	1	5		base		
09	912	LSH		jar?	1	1	2		BS		soot
09	912	LKT		jar?	1	1	2		BS		soot

french	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	912	LSH		?	1	1	3		BS		flake
09	912	LSH		?	1	1	2		BS		soot
09	912	LSH	E	inturned rim bowl	1	1	39		rim		
09	913	LSH		jar	1	1	8		BS	sample 9	soot
09	913	LKT		?	1	1	7		base		
09	913	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 9	flake
09	913	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS	sample 9	
09	913	LKT		?	1	1	2		BS	sample 9	
09	913	LKT		small jar	1	1	2		BS	sample 9	
09	913	LKT		jar	4	1	4		BS	sample 9	int & ext soot
09	913	SNLS		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 9	scrap
09	915	SNLS	light firing	jar	1	1	17		BS		Sessions House kiln ?;part ext & over break soot
09	915	LKT		small jar	1	1	7		base		
09	915	LSH		?	1	1	5		BS		
09	915	LKT		?	1	1	2		base		
09	915	SNEOT		?	1	1	4		BS		
09	915	LKT		?	1	1	8		BS		
09	915	LKT		jar	1	1	4		BS		
09	915	LKT		?	1	1	2		BS		
09	915	LKT		jar	1	1	10		BS		soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	915	LKT		?	1	1	7		base		soot int & ext
09	915	LKT		jar	1	1	5		BS		thick int soot
09	915	LKT		jar	1	1	11		BS		thick int soot
09	915	SNLS	light firing	large jar	1	1	74		base		Sessions House kiln ?;part int ext & over break soot
09	915	LKT		small jar	1	1	50		rim	DR10	odd rim;thin walled
09	915	SNEOT		jar	1	1	3		BS		int soot
09	917	LKT		?	6	6	6		BS	sample 11	various scraps
09	917	SNEOT		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 11	? ID
09	917	TORK		?	1	1	1		BS	sample 11	tiny scrap
09	917	LKT		?	1	1	5		BS	sample 11	soot
09	917	LKT		jar?	1	1	5		BS	sample 11	int & ext soot
09	917	LSH		jar	2	1	9		BS	sample 11	soot
09	917	LKT		jar	1	1	10		BS	sample 11	soot
09	917	LSH		?	1	1	2		BS	sample 11	soot
09	918	LSH		?	1	1	10		base		soot
09	918	LKT		jar	1	1	5		BS		soot
09	918	THET	T	jar?	1	1	7		BS		soot
09	918	LKT		jar	1	1	9		BS		leached,soot
09	918	LKT		?	2	1	3		BS		soot
09	918	LSH		jar	1	1	7		BS		soot int & ext

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
09	918	SNEOT		jar ?	1	1	11		BS		? ID or fabric sim to MAXQ;soot
10	1004	ST	B	small jar/pitcher	1	1	2		BS		glaze spots
10	1004	MISC	oxid;med sandy;hard	?	1	1	1		BS		very abraded
10	1004	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
10	1004	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	20		BS		? BOSTTT;internal deposit
10	1011	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS		
10	1012	TOY		jug	1	1	36	thumbbed basal angle	base		cracked along basal angle during firing;soot
10	1012	TOY		jar	1	1	14		BS		
10	1020	TOY		bowl	1	1	41		BS		int & ext glaze
10	1020	TOY		jug ?	1	1	15		BS		
10	1020	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		internal deposit
10	1020	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		mortar;re-oxidised over one break
10	1020	TOY		bowl	1	1	46		BS		int glaze

Ceramic Glossary

cname	full name	earliest date	latest date
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1350
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250
EMLF	Early Medieval Light Firing	1080	1250
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900
R	Roman pottery	40	400
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080

cname	full name	earliest date	latest date
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750
THET	Ipswich Thetford-type ware	880	1050
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900

Ceramic Dating Archive SLO03

Jane Young

trench	context	date	comments
01	101	late 13th to 15th	
01	103	14th	several abraded sherds
02	201	14th	single sherd
02	202	late 16th to 18th	
02	204	late 18th to mid 19th	
02	207	14th to 15th	only 3 poss contemporary sherds
02	208	late 17th to 18th	
03	314	15th to 16th	single sherd
04	410	mid/late 13th to 14th	date on single contemporary sherd
04	412	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
04	416	late 12th to 14th	single sherd
04	422	12th	single sherd
05	508	14th to 15th	single sherd
05	517	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
05	520	early/mid to late 10th	single sherd
05	528	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
05	529	early to early/mid 12th	single vessel
05	546	14th to 15th	
06	612	late 18th to mid 19th	
07	704	late 10th to early 11th	
07	714	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
07	720	mid/late 13th to 14th	single sherd
07	724	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
07	725	mid to late 15th	large group of mainly fresh pottery
07	729	mid 13th to mid 14th	
07	731	late 9th to 11th	single sherd
07	734	late 10th to mid 11th	single sherd
07	737	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd

trench	context	date	comments
07	738	late 10th to mid 11th	
07	741	late 9th to early/mid 10th	
07	742	late 9th to early/mid 10th	
07	746	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
07	747	mid/late 13th to 15th	single sherd;intrusive ?
07	748	late 9th to late 10th	
07	752	mid 15th	
07	765	late 10th	
08	807	19th	
08	810	late 18th to mid 20th	
08	812	late 17th to 18th	
08	813	17th to 18th	single sherd
08	821	late 16th to early 18th	
08	823	17th to 18th	
09	901	late 10th	
09	902	late 10th	
09	903	late 10th to early 11th	
09	904	late 10th to early 11th	
09	908	late 10th	
09	912	late 10th	
09	915	late 10th	
09	917	late 9th to late 10th	
09	918	late 9th to late 10th	
10	1004	mid 13th to 14th	
10	1011	late 9th to late 10th	single sherd
10	1012	mid/late 13th to 14th	
10	1021	mid/late 13th to 14th	

Appendix 4

THE POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

*By Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,
Tom Lane and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 37 fragments of pottery weighing 301g was recovered from 9 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, metals, glass and other objects, comprising 297 items weighing a total of 9046g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from buried ploughsoil (103, 429), watercourse fills (201, 202, 208, 209), ditch fills (204, 304, 403, 443, 528, 731, 734, 737, 741, 747, 758), pit fills (207, 406, 408, 416, 610, 612, 725, 733, 735, 752, 753, 804, 805, 807, 810, 811, 812, 821, 823, 829, 846, 848, 901, 902, 903, 912, 913, 915, 917), the fill of a ploughscape (431), tree hole fill (608), natural (452) and as unstratified finds (001, 224, 242, 622).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the earlier pieces are more local products, perhaps manufactured in the area of Old Bolingbroke or Toynton All Saints, 13km to the north.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
403	CRMWARE	Creamware, plate/dish, early 19 th century	2	23	Early 19 th century
	TB	Bolingroke-type ware, storage vessel, worn on top of rim, 17 th century	1	46	
408	WHITE	White glazed tableware	1	6	19 th -20 th century
610	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, 19 th century	2	2	
622	LPM	Blue sponged ware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	13	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke type ware, handle, sooted, 15 th -17 th century	1	24	
804	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	2	6	19 th century
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	1	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	9	
805	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3	21	19 th century
	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2(link)	3	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	PEARL	Pearlware, 19 th century	4(2 link)	11	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	1	
	BOU?UGRE?	Bourne D ware or plant pot, 16 th -19 th century	1	2	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke type ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	10	
829	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	2	Early 19 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	30	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke type ware, sooted externally, 15 th -17 th century	1	3	
	TOY	Toynton ware jug, abraded 13 th -15 th century	1	5	
846	JACKFIELD WARE	Jackfield type ware, 18 th century	1	2	18 th century
	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	4	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 18 th century?	1	15	
848	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	21	19 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	11	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	27	

Much of the assemblage is 19th century in date, though there are a few early, medieval, pieces that occur as redeposited artefacts with the recent material.

Table 2: Metals

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Iron	Bolt	1	188	
202	Iron	Nail?	1	46	
	Iron	Nail shaft	1	4	
204	Iron	Nail	1	14	
403	Iron	Padlock	1	272	19 th -20 th century
610	Iron	Horseshoe	1	330	13 th -14 th century
612	Iron	Sheet, possible vessel rim	1	36	
622	Iron	Sheet	1	26	Late post-medieval
725	Copper alloy	Disk-shaped mount, probable harness mount, embossed, 65mm dia, 2 rivets survive on rim, wood/vegetation preserved on underside of bossed area, medieval-early post-medieval	1	38	Medieval-early post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Copper alloy	Disk-shaped mount, probable harness mount, embossed, 46mm dia, rivet survives on underside of central boss, vegetation preserved in corrosion product on both sides of disk, medieval-early post-medieval	1	10	
	Lead	Spindle whorl, plano-convex, 15mm high, oval 32mm x 26mm, circular perforation 10mm diameter, medieval	1	56	
	Iron	Nail	1	6	
	Iron	Hook	1	43	
807	Iron	Tack, 14mm long, round head	1	1	
	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	483	
901	Stone	Burnt flint	1	18	
902	Iron	Hinge pivot? L-shaped, flattened profile to main shaft, shank pointed, 84mm long	1	18	15 th century?
903	Iron	Stud, slightly domed round head 24mm diameter	1	10	
915	Iron	Nail?	2	26	

Two decorative copper alloy roundels were retrieved from (725). These may have been used to decorate horse harnesses, elaborate belts or possible the bases of vessels. Previous discoveries of similar mounts tend to date from the 15th century, though there are 14th century examples (Margeson 1993, 93-4).

The horseshoe from (610) has narrowing webs and is of transitional or late medieval form, dating from the middle of the 13th to 14th century (Clark 1986, 2-3).

A probable spindle whorl in lead was recovered from (725). Whorls of similar plano-convex form, but usually in different materials, have been found previously. For example, a closely comparable example in fired clay has been found in Southampton and dated to 1125-50 (Hartley 1975, 276, fig 249 no 1953). Other plano-convex whorls have been found in 10th-12th century deposits at Lincoln (Mann 1982, 22-4).

A probable hinge pivot was retrieved from (902). This has a flattened, pointed shank for insertion into wood or walls and comparable examples dating to the 15th century have been found in Northampton (Goodall *et al.* 1979, fig 117).

Table 3: The Glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Rim fragment of colourless screw cap jar, 20 th century	1	4	20 th century
	Small sherd of colourless window glass, modern	1	1	
204	Small body sherd of green bottle, 20 th century	1	1	20 th century
403	Body and neck sherd of green cylindrical bottle, 20 th century	2	62	20 th century
805	Base of colourless moulded glass beaker, 20 th century	1	32	20 th century
807	Small pale blue sherd, possible bottle, post-medieval	1	1	Post-medieval
	Small sherd colourless window glass, post-medieval	1	1	
811	Base sherd of dark brown cylindrical bottle (beer), 20 th century	1	20	20 th century

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
823	Splintered sherd with scarring of green glass, square bottle	1	8	19 th -20 th century

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	Brick/tile	1	1	
	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	5	
204	Handmade brick	2	63	Post-medieval
208	Brick/tile	3	12	
209	Brick/tile	1	1	Post-medieval
224	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	2	14	
403	Handmade brick	1	19	Post-medieval
416	Fired clay, flattened white/yellow surface, possible briquetage	1	11	
429	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	3	
431	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	7	
443	Fired clay, probable handmade brick	14	261	
528	Fired clay, probable handmade brick	1	26	
608	Brick, 1 very smooth, possible paver, 19 th -20 th century	2	89	19 th -20 th century
	Handmade brick, very smooth upper surface, possible paver, 42mm thick, post-medieval	1	376	
	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	17	
610	Handmade brick, post-medieval	4	193	Post-medieval
	Pantile, post-medieval	1	86	
612	Handmade brick, post-medieval	3	129	20 th century
	Tile, 20 th century	1	35	
725	Handmade brick, 53mm thick, overfired, distorted, post-medieval	1	576	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 56mm thick, overfired, post-medieval	1	334	
	Handmade brick, 66mm thick, overfired, post-medieval	1	296	
	Handmade brick, 115mm wide, 62mm thick, post-medieval	1	423	
	Handmade brick, 1 very overfired, post-medieval	20	867	
	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	2	28	
	Tile, 18mm thick, mortar adhering, burnt	4(link)	274	
733	Handmade brick, underfired	11	186	
	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	7	6	
737	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	8	
752	Brick/tile	2	1	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	3	44	
753	Brick/tile	1	1	
804	Field drain	1	45	Late post-medieval
805	Handmade brick, 1 overfired	4	51	Post-medieval
807	Brick/tile	9	3	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 3 overfired, post-medieval	10	418	
	Handmade brick, 52mm thick, post-medieval	1	400	
810	Handmade brick, 1 very overfired, near-vitrified	3	170	Post-medieval
812	Handmade brick	1	2	Post-medieval
821	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	71	Post-medieval
	Brick/tile, mortar adhering	1	15	
823	Handmade brick, 1 slightly overfired, post-medieval	2	139	Post-medieval

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
829	Handmade brick, mortar adhering on broken face	1	102	
846	Tile, 14mm thick, reduced core	1	7	Medieval
901	Fired clay	2	14	
902	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	2	7	
903	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	2	4	
915	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	1	9	
917	Fired clay, possible handmade brick	3	1	

Much of the ceramic building material lacks evidence of use in the form of adhering mortar. Moreover, there are numerous examples that are either overfired or underfired. It is thus clear that much of this evidence indicates brick making in the area during the post-medieval period.

Table 5: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	Late Saxon-medieval
	Slag	Iron smithing slag	2	34	
	Slag	Iron slag, smithing?	1	8	
	Stone	Mica schist hone, Late Saxon-medieval	1	30	
	Stone	Lava quern, smoothed through use, Late Saxon-medieval	8	232	
201	Slag	Iron slag, hearth bottom	1	131	
202	Slag	Iron smithing slag	2	28	
	Stone	Burnt cobble	1	196	
204	Cinder	Cinder	1	5	
	Silt	Baked silt/iron concretion	1	46	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	4	
207	Silt	Baked silt	1	7	
224	Silt	Baked silt	1	8	
406	Silt	Baked silt	2	1	
452	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	
610	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64"	1	3	17 th century
612	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	2	17 th century
622	Mortar	Mortar with CBM inclusions and impressions of flat and curved objects	1	80	
725	Coal	Coal	2	49	
731	Silt	Baked silt	10	48	
734	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	2	Late Saxon-medieval
	Silt	Baked silt	18	65	
	Stone	Lava quern, extremely smooth, Late Saxon-medieval	1	61	
735		Possible coprolite or mineralised concretion	1	10	
752	Charcoal	Charcoal	5	1	
758	Charcoal	Charcoal	12	1	
805	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	3	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 1 glazed, 18 th century	3	3	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	3	
	Mortar	Mortar with CBM attached	2	3	
	Coal	Coal	1	10	
807	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64"	1	2	17 th century

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Coal	Coal	15	7	
903	Stone	Lava quern, very smooth through use	1	221	Late Saxon-medieval
912	Silt	Baked silt	1	6	
913	Charcoal	Charcoal	4	1	
	Silt	Baked silt	9	4	
915	Stone	Lava quern, upper stone with raised collar around central perforation, well smoothed through use, burnt	1	121	Late Saxon-medieval
917	Charcoal	Charcoal	3	1	
	Silt	Baked silt	4	2	

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

Several fragments of quern stones in vesicular lava were recovered. Such stone was imported from the Rhineland from the Roman period onwards for use as querns. However, one piece has a raised collar, a feature generally not found on Roman querns but more typical of Late Saxon and medieval examples (Mann 1982, 21-2).

Table 6: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
224	Mussel	Shell	5	1	Fragments
242	Mussel	Shell	4	14	Mostly complete
304	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Complete, small
452	Cockle	Shell	22	30	Complete; 1 intact pairing of valves
725	Mussel	Shell	5	14	Complete
733	Tellin	Shell	1	1	Complete
734	Mussel	Shell	3	4	Mostly fragments
	Bird	Eggshell	1	1	Tiny fragment
741	Mussel	Shell	47	154	Mostly complete
747	Mussel	Shell	6	21	Mostly complete
752	Cockle	Shell	8	7	Mostly complete
	Bird	Eggshell	4	1	Tiny fragments
758	Mussel	Shell	8	1	Small fragments
	Cockle	Shell	2	1	Tiny fragments
	Bird	Eggshell	6	1	Tiny fragments
807	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Small fragment
	Cockle	Shell	1	1	Small fragment
903	Mussel	Shell	6	10	Fragments
912	Mussel	Shell	3	9	Fragments
913	Cockle	Shell	1	1	Complete

With the exception of the tellin, all of the shells, both marine molluscs and avian eggshell, are likely to be food residues.

Condition

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

Documentation

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

Potential

In general terms, the assemblage reported here has limited local potential and significance and mostly represents refuse discard during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Some of the metal items are individually interesting and reflect a variety of human activities in the vicinity. A small amount of iron smithing slag was recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 and this is of moderate local potential and may indicate ferrous metalworking in the proximity of these two trenches.

Of moderate-high local potential is the collection of ceramic building materials which suggests brick or tile making on the site or in very close proximity during the post-medieval period.

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Appendix 5
School Lane, Old Leake
Animal bone assessment
Matilda Holmes

644 fragments were examined, of which 203 were identified to species. Roughly a third came from 9-11C contexts, a fifth from 13-15C contexts a very small proportion were dated to 15-19C, 19C and modern phases. The remaining third were undated. The bones were generally in good condition, only 26 showed signs of burning, and 29 from the assemblage had been gnawed. Evidence of butchery was found in all phases, most notably on cattle and sheep limb, vertebra and pelvis bones.

Bones were identified using the specialist's reference collection, and further illustrative material from Bass (1995) and Schmidt (1972). Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible categorised according to the relative size of the animal (small, medium or large). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) could be made.

Ageing data were taken from the fusion of bones (Amorosi 1989, Bass 1995, Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982). Butchery and metrical data (using guidelines from von den Dreisch 1976) were also noted.

Species Representation

Due to the small sample sizes retrieved from contexts post 15th Century (Table 1), the analysis will concentrate on the Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval assemblages. However, even these will reveal only very general trends; due to the small numbers of identified bones (89 and 61 respectively).

As table 1 shows, sheep/goat are the dominant domestic species (35 fragments) in 9-11 Century contexts, although pig, cattle and fish bones are also found in significant numbers (26, 20 and 23 respectively). Dog, hare/rabbit, domestic fowl and amphibian remains are also present. The trend is slightly different in the 13-15th Century assemblage, as cattle are the dominant species (23 fragments), compared to 10 sheep/goat bones present, and even fewer pig (5). Horse and goose bones are also found from this phase.

The presence of these species is not unusual in Saxon and Early Medieval periods, and have been found at many contemporary rural settlement sites (Ambros 1980, Bourdillon and Coy 1980, Coy 1989, Grant 1982, Jones and Ruben 1987, Levitan 1984, Locker 1990, Pernetta, 1973, Noddle 1976, Sadler, Seddon et al. 1964, and Wade-Martins 1980).

The fish remains came, nearly exclusively, from 9-11 and 13-15th Century contexts. They are from medium sized freshwater species.

Table 1: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	9-11C	13-15C	15-16C	17-19C	19C	Modern	Undated	Total
Cattle	26	23		5	2			12
Sheep/goat	34	9	1	3		1		11

Sheep	1	1					92*	
Pig	20	5	1	1	1		4	
Horse		6	1				4	
Dog	1						47**	
Hare/rabbit	3							
Human							5	
Domestic Fowl	1	1						
Goose		1						
Pheasant							1	
Amphibian	3	5						
Fish	23	10					1	
Total identified	112	61	3	9	3	1	177	366
Unidentified	61	37	5	9			33	
Unid. Large	26	26		6	6	1	12	
Unid. Medium	62	20		5		1	115	
Unid. Small	10						5	
Unid. Bird	1							
Total	272	144	8	29	9	3	342	807

* 90 bones from an articulated sheep burial ** 43 bones from an articulated dog burial

Animal Husbandry

Due to small sample sizes, there is very little ageing data, most coming from the epiphyseal fusion of long bones. There were generally similar trends in all phases. Sheep/goat were apparently kept alive until reaching between 12 and 16 months. After this, their bones are nearly always unfused, indicating that they were killed shortly after reaching this age. The tooth wear evidence, however, comes from animals in 9-11th, 13-15th Century and undated contexts that were over 4 years old at death.

In all phases cattle seem to have been kept alive until 18 months old, except for one animal from an undated context which was less than 15 months at death. All epiphyses from animals older than 24 months were unfused, suggesting animals were culled between 18 and 24 months old, with the exception of an animal over 40 months old at death. The tooth wear evidence for cattle in 9-11th C contexts came from animals 6-9 and 30 months old.

Some bones were found, suitable for ageing horses with, of which one animal in a 13-15th C context was less than 36 months old at death, and probably significantly younger as the bone was very porous, two bones were also found from animals over 3 years old, as was one from the 15-16th Century. A bone from an undated context was from another horse less than 36 months at death.

The dog skeleton in context 438 was from a large, adult animal. Unfortunately none of the bones were complete enough to use for a withers height.

A sheep/goat tibia and cattle radius from undated contexts were used to calculate withers heights, using indices from Matolcsi and Teichert (von den Dreisch and Boessneck 1974). Results indicated a cow 1.52 Mtr high, and a sheep/goat 0.67 Mtr at the shoulder.

The human bones came from undated contexts, and included a pelvis from an individual older than 15 years, and a molar from someone 35 to 45 years of age.

Conclusions

The small sample sizes may mean that this material does not reflect any conclusions from further analysis of assemblages from this site. The data so far could be indicative of a meat economy, where sheep and cattle are kept until they have reached their optimum size, when they are killed for meat. However, other rural sites from Saxon and Early Medieval periods are more likely to represent a subsistence economy, where animals are kept into old age so they can be exploited for secondary products (milk, wool, traction), before being killed for their meat and hides (Grant 1988, Noddle 1990).

If bone continues to be found on the site in such good condition, there is potential for a full faunal analysis to be a necessary part of any large scale excavation. It may be expected that this would then help in the interpretation of features associated with the occupation of the site (e.g. domestic refuse, primary or secondary butchery, or industrial deposits), as well as giving an insight to the diet, economy and animal husbandry of the area.

There is a widely accepted lack of faunal data from Saxon and Medieval rural sites in Britain (Alberella 1996, Bell 1989, Grant 1988), and the continuity of this site into the medieval period will be of great value when considering changes in economy and husbandry on a national scale.

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Species	
AMPHIB	Amphibian
BFOW	Domestic Fowl
BGOO	Goose
BIRD	Unidentified Bird
BPHES	Pheasant
DOG	Dog
FISH	Fish
HOR	Horse
HUM	Human
LAG	Hare/rabbit
OX	Cattle
PIG	Pig
S/G	Sheep/goat
SHE	Sheep
ULM	Unidentified large mammal size
UM	Unidentified mammal
UMM	Unidentified medium mammal size
USM	Unidentified small mammal size

Side

L	Left hand side
R	Right hand side

Zone

After Serjeantson, D. 1996. "The animal bones," in Refuse and disposal at area 16 East Runnymede, Runnymede bridge research excavations, vol. 2. Edited by S. Needham and T. Spence.

Proximal and Distal

F	Fused
U	Unfused
J	Just fused
X	Epiphysis

Anatomy	
AST	Astragalus
CAL	Calcaneum
CAR/TAR	Carpal/tarsal
FEM	Femur
HUM	Humerus
HYD	Hyoid
LF	Longbone fragment
LMP	Lateral metapodial
MAND	Mandible
MC	Metacarpal
MP	Metapodial
MT	Metatarsal
OC	Pelvis
PAT	Patella
PH1	1st Phalange
PH2	2nd Phalange
RAD	Radius
RAY	Ray
RIB	Rib
SCAP	Scapula
SF	Skull fragment
SMAX	Skull maxilla
SOCC	Skull occipitale
SPMAX	Skull premaxilla
SZYG	Skull zygomatic
TAR	Tarsal
TC	Tooth canine
TF	Tooth fragment
TI	Tooth incisor
TIB	Tibia
TLDP	Tooth lower deciduous premolar
TLM	Tooth lower molar
TLPM	Tooth lower premolar
TM	Tooth molar
TUM	Tooth upper molar
TUPM	Tooth upper premolar
UF	Unidentified fragment
ULN	Ulna
VC	Vertebra cervical
VC1	Atlas
VC2	Axis
VCA	Vertebra caudal
VF	Vertebra fragment
VL	Vertebra lumber
VSA	Vertebra sacrum
VT	Vertebra thoracic
VX	Vertebra epiphysis

Appendix 6

AN EVALUATION OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM SCHOOL LANE, OLD LEAKE, LINCS. (SLO 03).

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
January 2004

Introduction

Evaluation excavations at School Lane, Old Leake were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in December 2003. The work revealed features of Saxo-Norman to Post-medieval date. Nine samples were taken for the extraction and evaluation of the plant macrofossil assemblages.

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 noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Charred and mineral replaced macrofossils were recorded. Modern contaminants including seeds and arthropods were present throughout.

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

Results of evaluation

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were noted at varying densities in all samples. Preservation of the charred material was moderate to good, although some cereal grains and seeds had become puffed and distorted, probably as a result of high temperatures during combustion. Mineral replaced seeds were present in four samples. Most were poorly preserved, and specific identification was not always possible.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with barley being predominant. Possible specimens of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and field bean (*Vicia faba*) were also recovered. Seeds of common segetal weeds were present throughout, and seeds/fruits of wetland/aquatic taxa were noted in all but two samples. A single possible mineral replaced bramble (*Rubus* sp.) type 'pip' was the sole tree/shrub macrofossil. Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were generally common or abundant.

Molluscs

Mollusc shells, including burnt specimens, were recorded from three samples. Most were of freshwater obligate species, although a single shell of *Vallonia pulchella* (an open country mollusc) was present in sample 4.

Animal macrofossils

Fragments of mineralised faecal concretions, and mineral replaced arthropods and seeds were recorded from samples 1, 2 and 3. As most seeds were of weeds or grassland taxa it is suggested that this material is most likely derived from animal dung rather than human excrement. Possible dietary refuse included fragments of bone, fish bone and eggshell.

Other material

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material, black tarry material and the siliceous globules may be derived from the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains and straw/grass) at extremely

high temperatures. Small coal fragments were abundant in sample 4 and present in most other samples.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The composition of the assemblages appears to indicate that mixed refuse deposits are present, including agricultural waste in the form of cereals/processing debris and pastoral detritus. A low level of domestic refuse may also be present including sample 5, which appears to be derived from a deposit of burnt flooring material.

The material within these assemblages is potentially of great importance to the interpretation of the site, and it is considered that full analysis of this material would significantly supplement the existing data set for Saxo-Norman and medieval rural occupation in the east of Lincolnshire. If further excavations are planned for this area, it is essential that a full programme of environmental sampling be finalised before the work commences. All relevant specialists should be consulted at the earliest opportunity.

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Key to Table

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

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11
Context No.	731	733	734	807	752	758	725	913	917
Cereals									
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcf	x	x		x	x	x	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xx	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
(detached embryo)								x	
Large Fabaceae indet.					xcf		x	x	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx
(rachis nodes)		x	x	x		x	x		x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.								xcf	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	x		xcf						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x		x			x		x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)		x							
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.								xcf	
Herbs									
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x							x	
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.		x							
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xx	x							
Brassicaceae indet.	x xfm	x						x	x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.							x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	xx				x		x		
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xx xfm	xx	x xfm		x xfm	x		x	x
Fabaceae indet.	x								
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	x		x						x
<i>Galium</i> sp.			xcfm						
<i>G. aparine</i> L.	x								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.								x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.			xfm						
<i>Linum</i> sp.	xfm								
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.					x				
Small Poaceae indet.			xfm	x	x		x		x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.				x					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x		xfm					x	x
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.	x	x							
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	xcfm								
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	x								
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	xfm		xfm						
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.				x				x	x
Wetland/aquatic plants									
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x		xx xfm	x			xfm
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.				x	xx				
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.			x						
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	x								
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.				xcf			xcf		
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	xcfm								
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	xx	x	x	xxx	xx	x	x	x
Indet. culm frags.					xxx				
Indet. culm nodes		x			x		x		x
Indet. seeds	x xfm	x xfm	x xfm	x		x	x	xx	xfm
Indet. tuber					x				
Mineral replaced root/rhizome/stem	x		xxx		x				
Silica skeletons					x				
Molluscs									
Open country species									
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>				x					
Freshwater obligate species									
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>				x	x		xb		
<i>Armiger crista</i>				xb	x				
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.				x					
Animal macrofossils									
Bone	x		x						xb
Eggshell	x	x		xb	x xb				
Fish bone	xx	x	xx	x			x		x
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x						x
Mineralised faecal concretions	xxx	xx	x						
Mineral replaced arthropods	xx		xx						
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x			x		x	x	x
Other materials									
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x			x	x	
Black tarry material	x		xx	x			x		x
Burnt/fired clay	x			x					
Burnt concretions	x		x						
Ferrous globules	x								
Mineralised concretions						xxx			
Small coal frags.	x		x	xxx	x		x	x	x
Siliceous globules		x	x	x	xxx	x		x	xx
Vitrified material			x			x			
Sample volume (litres)	16	8	10	5	4	4	10	5ss	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from School Lane, Old Leake, Lincs.

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.

GLOSSARY

- Alluvium** Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
- 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 Book** 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.
- Glaciofluvial Drift** Materials (eg, clays, silts, gravels, *etc.*) deposited by the combined action of rivers and glaciers, or from streams from glacial ice.
- Intrusive** Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
- Layer** A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
- Manuring Scatter** A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
- 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
- Norman** Architectural style current in the 11th-12th centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
- Old English** The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
- Posthole** 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.

Redeposited

An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage is not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual.

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, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period is subdivided into the Early Saxon, dating from c. 410-650; Middle Saxon dating from 675-850; and Late Saxon from 850-1066.

Appendix 9

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

348	Context records
78	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
14	Daily record sheets
5	Photographic record sheets
8	Levels sheets
10	Stratigraphic matrices
7	Boxes of finds

All primary records 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: 2003.381

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SLO03

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

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