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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Anglian Water Sewerage Pipeline across land
in and to the south of Old Bolingbroke**

LCNCC Accn N°.: 2003.341

Site Code: OBSU 03

NGR: TF 350 650 (Centre)

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**Report
for**

Anglian Water Services Ltd

by

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LAS Report N°. 718

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during open trenching and directional drilling operations along a c.3km length of sewerage pipeline crossing arable land and through the village of Old Bolingbroke.

The work consisted mainly of low impact, subterranean directional drilling interspersed with open cut linkages, manholes and observation pits. These open pits and trenches were only a small percentage of the operations undertaken at Old Bolingbroke. However, they were adequate enough to give an idea of the character of the areas archaeological potential and the quality of the surviving record within the roadways.

The watching brief concluded that in the open fields to the south of the village archaeological disturbance was slight, limited to low penetration farming techniques such as seasonal manuring. Within the village itself, pottery sherds ranging in date from the 11th to the 20th century were recovered.

Despite the fact that kiln related deposits and possible rake-out material were identified during roadside excavations for new electricity supply cables in October 1996, no positively identified pottery kiln sites or waster dumps were noted anywhere in the village during the recent watching brief. However, the recent works were concentrated almost exclusively within the roadways of the village where kilns and other industrial sites would be unlikely to occur. Therefore, although the recent works failed to positively locate any kiln sites the results do suggest that the current street plan of Old Bolingbroke has probably changed little since the early medieval period and that production sites may remain in-situ elsewhere within the village.

Introduction

In October 2003, Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire in accordance with the general requirements set out in the *Standard Brief for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire* (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, August 1998).

Site Location and Description

The site consists of a sewage treatment plant and a c.3km long pipeline, with associated manholes, crossing roughly level arable farmland and continuing through the village of Old Bolingbroke. Individual linkages were excavated from the main pipe to every house in the village (Fig.2).

The village of Old Bolingbroke is located at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds, about 6km south west of Spilsby (Fig. 1). The ground around Old Bolingbroke rises rapidly on all sides leaving the village nestling in a natural bowl. The village itself is centred at around 32.00m A.O.D.

Planning Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (LAS April 2003) was requested by Anglian Water Services Ltd as part of their best practice policy. With the exception of the construction of a pumping station and any works that would impact on the castle the proposed scheme is not subject to the normal planning processes.

Archaeological Background

Bolingbroke is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin, the name meaning 'the brook of the people of Bulla'. The village was renamed *Old* Bolingbroke early in the 19th century in order to distinguish it from the nearby and newly settled New Bolingbroke.

The construction of Bolingbroke Castle began in the early 13th century, and was the birthplace of King Henry IV. The castle was subject to extensive repair in the 14th and 16th centuries. In the 17th century during the Civil War, Bolingbroke and its castle gained new importance as a Royalist stronghold.

Along with nearby Winceby, Old Bolingbroke was the site of vicious fighting between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces. In October 1643, the castle was finally captured by the Parliamentarians, but was deliberately destroyed in order to stop it falling into Royalist hands should they counter-attack. In 1650, a survey of the former Duchy estates describes the castle as '*demolished*'. The plot was sold for pasture and the best of the remaining stone robbed for reuse as building material in and around the village, little upstanding masonry was visible by the beginning of the 19th century. Recent archaeological work has uncovered the remains of the castle, which, although little more than foundations, is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument open to the public and maintained by Lincolnshire Heritage. A partial moat and earthworks complete the scheduled area.

Approximately 60.00m north-west of the castle is the Parish church. The earliest sections of the present building date from the 13th century, although the church was subject to heavy repair and alteration during the late 1800s.

Old Bolingbroke is known to have had a thriving pottery industry, beginning in the mid 15th century and continuing into the early 1800s. However, earlier pottery fragments, including wasters and the rake-out from 15th-16th century kilns have been located in the village during previous archaeological excavations and watching briefs. The identification of specific Old Bolingbroke wares has been complicated by the close proximity of the village of Toynton All Saints, known to have been a prolific producer and exporter of pottery from an early date (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). The known trading area of wares from Old Bolingbroke is surprisingly wide spread with positively identified

examples being found as far as North Lincolnshire. An archaeological watching brief undertaken by LAS (Tann 1996) during the installation of subterranean electricity cables noted few archaeological features, but succeeded in recovering 966 sherds of pottery of various types with a wide date range covering the 16th to the 18th century. Many of the fragments were from kiln wasters suggesting the probability of nearby kiln and production sites.

Aims and Objectives

The aims of the watching brief were to identify, characterise and record any archaeological remains that may have been disturbed by the groundworks phase of the development.

Method

The majority of the work undertaken at Old Bolingbroke consisted of low intrusion below ground, directional drilling. Pits and trenches were excavated at intervals along the length of the pipeline in order to install manholes or to locate and link up with existing services/properties. All open excavation was undertaken by tracked 360° machines equipped with either a 0.60m wide toothed bucket or a 1.60m smooth bladed dyking bucket depending on the conditions and application. All machining was monitored by LAS Project Officer Richard Pullen MA PIFA. Work began on the 6th October 2003 and was completed 11 months later on the 6th September 2004. A full photographic record was maintained during the work. In addition to the archaeological work undertaken on site Richard Pullen was also designated by Lapwings Environmental Consultants as a newt warden licensed to handle and relocate any newts deemed to be endangered by the works being undertaken.

Results

In order to create a contractors compound an area of land c.50m by 60m was stripped of its topsoil in an agricultural field lying between Beech House and Glebe Farm Cottage to the west of Hagnaby Road (PI.3). The topsoil was a dark grey/brown silty clay and the natural beneath was a mid orange brown silty sand, no archaeological finds or features were noted during these works. The first main phase of the Old Bolingbroke sewage installation scheme entailed drilling a 0.20m diameter polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) sewage pipeline across the open fields to the south-east of the village from the site of the new treatment works to manhole F8 (PI. 1). The manhole pits along this section of the pipeline were machine excavated 3.00m by 3.00m in plan. The topsoil and subsoil was removed to a depth of c.0.20m from the present ground surface to reveal a mid red/brown silty clay natural that continued undisturbed beyond the final formation depth of c.2.00m. The natural geology was generally waterlogged and unstable (PI.2). No archaeological finds or features were observed in any of the pits although surface finds of several very abraded post medieval pottery fragments were made in the freshly ploughed fields within this phase.

Prior to the installation of a large settling tank a c.20.00m by 20.00m pit was excavated at Knights poultry farm off Back Lane. The stratigraphy in this area consisted of a dark grey/brown clay silt soil to a depth of 0.80m. This layer contained a large occurrence of modern building debris and domestic

refuse. Below the modern build-up layer a natural firm mid grey boulder clay was observed. The disturbance noted in the upper layers continued in the southern baulk of the pit to a depth in excess of 3.00m. The clay in the disturbed area contained occasional modern rubble fragments and partially decomposed chicken carcasses. The incidence of putrid chickens became greater as the excavations continued, and eventually the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) was called in and the area declared to be a serious health hazard. The original excavation was backfilled under DEFRA supervision and another pit started 25.00m to the north in undisturbed ground. The stratigraphy in the second excavation mirrored the undisturbed part of the first, being modern refuse overlying mid grey boulder clay to a depth in excess of the final formation level (Pl. 6). No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted in this area.

The second, and main, phase of the works entailed the installation of a drilled main sewer pipe through the village. This operation was undertaken using a horizontal drilling or moling machine that minimised general disruption and damage to the road surface. The PTFE main-pipe having been installed, the excavations for manholes and connection linkages to the main were excavated using a tracked 360° machine. The excavations and connections were completed by a maximum of three teams of three ground-workers and took the linkages from the main-pipe to the boundary of each property in the village; it was then the decision of the individual property holders as to whether they would be connected to the mains at a later date. A daily archaeological presence was maintained at Old Bolingbroke throughout each phase of the entire process of installing mains sewerage. A total of 385 sherds of 11th to 20th century pottery were recovered from 43 find-spots spread around the village. In order to avoid confusion between archaeological material recovered during the 1996 observations and the recent works, find-spot numbers began at 100.

100

For the installation of Manhole B2, a pit c.2.20m square by 2.10m in depth was excavated at the junction between the private road leading to Old Bolingbroke Hall and Church Lane. The tarmac of the road sealed a 0.30m thick layer of sharp sand and gravel. Beneath this sand and gravel a naturally deposited dark grey silty clay was observed. This clay layer continues beyond the 2.10m final depth of the excavation (Pl. 7). Four small fragments of 17th to 18th pottery were recovered from the upper layers of the silting.

101

The installation of manhole B1 was undertaken in Church Lane outside Dewy House. The pit was 2.30m square with a final formation level of 2.40m below the present road surface. A 0.30m deep layer of sharp sand and gravel was exposed beneath the tarmac road. The sand and gravel was characterised as make-up for the road surface and directly seals a naturally deposited laminated layer of mid yellow/brown silty clay with an overall depth of 2.10m below the present ground surface. The final layer noted in manhole B1 was a natural dark grey boulder clay. Seven fragments of pottery, including sherds from the 15th and 18th centuries, and a single piece of fragmented post ridge tile were

recovered from the laminated silty clay layers directly beneath the road make-up.

102

Manhole A4 was excavated at the northern end of Hagnaby Road directly adjacent to the electricity sub-station. Once the tarmac was removed from the 3.00m square area a single layer of naturally deposited dark grey boulder clay was observed continuing below the 2.00m final formation level of the manhole. Several large rough limestone fragments were noted beneath the tarmac within the eastern baulk of the pit (Pl.9). These fragments could relate to a demolished roadside structure or to a dump of material/road make-up further to the east. The fragments are unworked and undressed, but some of them do appear to have lime mortar adhering to them in places. The deposit was only clipped by the present excavations making it difficult to investigate further and impossible to assign a definite usage/character to the stones. The stratigraphy of the western half of the pit is disturbed and difficult to ascertain due to a large 0.50m diameter water main pipe and several land drains cutting the base of this part of the study area (Pl. 8). Two fragments of 19th century clay pipe stem, a piece of post-medieval window glass and seven sherds of pottery which dates from the 17th to the 20th centuries were recovered from the disturbed stratigraphy above the services.

103

An observation pit 1.00m x 1.00m square was excavated by hand at the northern end of Moat Lane. This pit was dug in order to locate existing services ahead of the directional drilling procedure. The stratigraphy of the pit was tarmac and road build-up directly sealing a 0.30m deep levelling layer of sharp sand and gravel. The levelling material directly sealed a naturally deposited dark grey boulder clay that continued beyond the pits final depth of 1.20m below the present ground surface. Service cables and pipes for electricity and water supplies were located within the pit. Four fragments of abraded 16th to 18th century pottery were retrieved from the interface between the sand/gravel levelling layer and the boulder clay.

104

An observation pit 1.00m x 1.00m square was excavated by hand at the junction between the private road leading to Old Bolingbroke Hall and Church Lane c.1.00m north of manhole B2. The pit had a horizontal stratigraphy of tarmac and road build-up directly sealing 0.30m of disturbed rubble within a mid grey/brown silt matrix that continued beyond the pits final depth of 1.10m from the present ground surface. Service cables and pipes for the electricity and water supply were located within the pit. Six fragments of 16th to 18th century pottery were retrieved from the disturbed stratigraphy.

105

Manhole A5 was excavated in Hagnaby Road directly outside the entrance to Grove Farm. The tarmac was removed from the 3.00m square area. Beneath the tarmac a 0.20m deep layer of disturbed dark orange brown clay was revealed. Three small fragments of 15th to 17th century pottery were recovered from this layer. Below the disturbed sandy clay was a single layer of naturally

deposited dark grey boulder clay continuing below the final formation level of the manhole of 2.20m below the level of the present ground surface (Pl. 11).

106

A 1.00 x 0.60m observation trench was excavated in the driveway of The Hall off Back Lane. The trench was only 0.50m deep and the ground was extremely disturbed due to the presence of water, electricity and telephone services. Despite the small size and disturbed nature of the excavation, finds included twelve pieces of animal bone, twelve fragments of broken clay pipe stem, one sherd of 18th to 20th century pottery bottle.

107

Manhole A3 was excavated in Church Lane north of the War Memorial green (Pl. 5). In 1996, during work to install electricity cables, ash and waster pottery shards were recovered from the grass verge 1.50m north of the excavations for manhole A3, indicating the probability of a pottery kiln site nearby (LAS report N^o. 205). The stratigraphy of the excavated area was tarmac sealing a levelling layer of sharp sand and gravel. As with other excavations observed along Church Lane, the levelling layer seals a laminated deposit of natural silts to depth of 1.20m. A dark grey natural boulder clay was the final deposit noted in the pit and continues to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 2.60m from the present ground surface. Six fragments of pottery dating from the 13th to the 18th centuries were recovered from the upper layers of the laminated silt deposits. The suggestion of a nearby pottery kiln noted in 1996 is not supported by the recent works. However, it is quite probable that if a kiln site does exist it could appear further to the north, away from the line of the road.

108

Twenty-five fragments of pottery dating from the 17th to 18th centuries were recovered from a small observation pit excavated in the grass verge at the junction between Back Lane and The Row. This area is within 10.00m of a known kiln site. The pottery fragments were recovered from a 0.10m thick layer of dark grey/brown silt clay that appeared at 0.70m below the present ground surface. Several small angular fragments of limestone were also noted within the disturbed layer.

109

Excavations c.2.80m square for manhole D7 on Back Lane revealed a horizontal stratigraphy of tarmac overlying naturally occurring silty sands and gravel to a depth of 1.40m below the present ground surface. Below this depth natural dark grey/brown boulder clay was encountered, continuing below the depth of the final formation level of 1.80m. Fourteen sherds of 17th to 18th century pottery, one clay pipe stem fragment and a piece of animal bone were recovered from the interface between the road make-up and the naturally deposited sands and gravel beneath.

110

In order to locate existing services ahead of the directional drilling procedure an observation pit 1.00m x 1.00m square was machine excavated in Back Lane directly opposite 'Fairview'. During the machine excavation of this pit a large bore land drain pipe was breached. In order to repair this pipe the excavation was enlarged to an overall size of 3.00m in length by 1.00m wide with an overall depth of 0.55m (Pl. 14). Due to the presence of the large modern water pipe the stratigraphy in the area was badly disturbed, but consisted mainly of mixed dark grey brown silty clay. A single early 20th bottle and twelve fragments of re-deposited 17th to 20th century pottery were recovered from the disturbed stratigraphy.

111

Manhole E3 was machine excavated in Back Lane at the southern end of the unadopted road. A large bore water pipe was noted within the excavations, the installation of this pipe had left the stratigraphy in the area badly disturbed, consisting mainly of mixed dark grey/brown silty clay to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 2.10m. A single clay pipe stem fragment and thirty-nine sherds of 15th to 18th century pottery were recovered from the disturbed stratigraphy.

112

A 30.00m long pipe linkage was excavated along the length of the un-adopted road that runs north from Back Lane to the rear of The Row. In order to give the correct fall for the finished pipe the depth of the pipe trench became deeper as it ran south towards Back Lane, the depth being 0.60m at the northern end running to 1.20m at the junction with Back Lane. The stratigraphy in this area consists of 1.20m of dark grey/brown silty clay garden soil with a depth in excess of the final formation level. Early 20th century bottles, rubble and modern window glass were the only inclusions encountered within this layer.

113

Manhole F4.2 was excavated at the rear of Hope Cottage off Dukes Head Lane. The excavation for the manhole was 3.00m square with an overall depth of 1.80m. The turf and dark grey brown silty clay topsoil were removed to a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface. Below this a heavy dark grey boulder clay was encountered that continued uninterrupted to below the final depth of the excavation. One fragment of clay pipe stem and sixteen sherds of 15th to 18th century pottery were recovered from within the topsoil.

114

A 35.00m long linkage trench was excavated diagonally across grass pasture and domestic gardens from the rear of The Row to the northern end of the unadopted road that leads south to Back Lane. The grounds slopes by c.1.00m down towards the unadopted road, therefore the trench was excavated at a constant depth of 0.60m from the present ground surface. The stratigraphy consisted of a single deposit of dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. An 18th century kiln site is known to be

located c.10.00m to the south east of the pipe trench. Unsurprisingly twenty-seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the length of the trench. The sherds range in date from the 16th to the 19th century. In addition to the pottery two fragments of animal bone and two small pieces of broken clay pipe stem were also recovered from the rear of The Row.

115

Manhole F4.1 was excavated at the rear of Hope Cottage off Dukes Head Lane 4.00m to the west of previously excavated F4.2. The dimensions and stratigraphy of this second manhole are the same as the first being 3.00m square with an overall depth of 1.90m. The turf and dark grey brown silty clay topsoil overlay a heavy, dark grey boulder clay that continued uninterrupted to below the final depth of the excavation (Pl. 13). Eleven fragments of 17th to 18th century pottery were retrieved from with the topsoil layer.

116

At the southern end of the unadopted road at the junction with Back Lane, eleven fragments of 17th to 18th century pottery and a single fragment of post-medieval brick were located at a depth of 1.10m below the present ground surface. The stratigraphy in this area consists of 1.20m of dark grey/brown silty clay garden soil overlying a mid grey boulder clay with a depth in excess of the final formation level.

117

Manhole A7 was machine excavated to a depth of 2.00m on Hagnaby Road outside the entrance to Meadow View. The stratigraphy in this area was tarmac/rubble sealing an undisturbed light orange brown sandy silt. The silt contained evenly deposited laminations indicating a gradual build-up over a long period of time. The laminations continued to a depth of 1.80m from the present ground surface before a dark grey/brown natural boulder clay was observed. The clay continued to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 2.00m. A large fragment of a 19th century moulded glass was recovered from the rubble build-up layer and eight shards of 17th to 18th century pottery were recovered from the upper laminations of the natural silting seen directly below the road make-up.

118

The linkage leading up to Knights Farm off Dukes Head Lane consisted of an open cut trench 0.60m in width by 22.00m in length. The excavations become slightly shallower as they run north, but have an average depth of c.1.20m. The stratigraphy along the farm drive is very disturbed, with modern pottery, wooden railway sleepers and concrete all appearing at regular intervals. An infilled brick lined well with a diameter of 1.10m is uncovered 15.00m from Dukes Head Lane in the western baulk of the trench. The infilling material is a clean dark grey/brown loam topsoil with no inclusions and no dating evidence. The well is constructed from 19th century machine made red 'house' bricks. Seventeen fragments of 17th to 18th pottery were retrieved from the linkage trench.

119

Manhole F7 was machine excavated to a depth of 2.00m at the junction between West Keal Road and Keal Hill (Pl.16). The stratigraphy in this area was typical of that found on the eastern side of the village, being tarmac/rubble sealing an undisturbed light orange brown sandy silt. The silt showed even laminations indicating a gradual build-up over a long period of time and continued to a depth of 1.60m from the present ground surface before a dark grey/brown natural boulder clay was observed. The boulder clay continued to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 2.00m. Four sherds of 16th to 17th century green glazed pottery were recovered from the upper laminations of the natural silting directly below the road make-up.

121

Two sherds of mid to late 16th to 18th century pottery were recovered from the linkage trench for Rose Cottage off Back Lane. The trench was 0.60m in width and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.20m. The stratigraphy observed within the trench was tarmac/rubble sealing a dark grey/brown silt loam soil that continued to a depth of 0.80m below the present ground surface. This layer probably represents build-up for the road and directly sealed an undisturbed laminated light orange brown sandy silt that continued to a depth in excess of the trenches final formation

122

The linkage trench for The Cottage on Back Lane was 0.60m in width and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.10m. The stratigraphy observed within the trench was similar to that observed for find-spot **121**, being tarmac/rubble sealing a dark grey/brown silt loam soil that continued to a depth of 0.80m below the present ground surface. This layer could represent build-up for the road and directly seals an undisturbed laminated light orange brown sandy silt that continued to a depth in excess of the trenches final formation. Three fragments of 17th to 18th century pottery and a single sherd of medieval ceramic roofing tile were recovered from the build-up layer beneath the road.

123

Excavations for manhole D8 on Back Lane revealed a stratigraphy of tarmac overlying naturally occurring silty sands and gravel to a depth of 1.20m below the present ground surface. Below this depth natural dark grey/brown boulder clay was encountered to below the depth of the final formation level of 1.80m. Five sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery were recovered from the interface between the tarmac/road make-up and the naturally deposited sands and gravel.

124

Beneath the tarmac along West Keal Road a 0.10m thick layer of gravel containing occasional crushed rubble was observed acting as a make-up or levelling layer for the road surface (Pl.18). A small amorphous piece of lead with no obvious form or function, eleven sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery and fragment of medieval roofing tile were the only finds, all located in the road make-up for the linkage to Orchard House. Beneath the road make-up was a dark grey natural boulder clay in

excess of 1.30m in depth.

125

During excavations for a linkage to Russet Cottage off West Keal Road several fragments of 19th century pottery were recovered in the southern roadside grass verge. The roadside verge was made-up of a dark grey brown silty clay that continues to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 0.60m from the present ground surface.

126

At the junction between Back Lane and West Keal Road excavations for a linkage to Brookside revealed two fragments of 17th to 18th century pottery and a single sherd of very abraded post medieval roofing tile. The stratigraphy here was one of mixed sandy laminates overlying a firm mid grey boulder clay.

127

During the excavations for manhole D3 one fragment of 15th to 18th century pottery and a piece of bone were recovered from the road make-up. The bone was a complete tibia and is most likely to be from a medium sized dog. The bone shows signs of butchery around the back of the shaft just below the upper epiphysis.

128

Four fragments of 18th century pottery were recovered from the road make-up levelling below the tarmac removed for manhole F5 on West Keal Road. The stratigraphy at this point was as elsewhere in the eastern half of the village, being laminated silts and sands overlying a mid grey boulder clay.

129

No features of an archaeological nature were noted during the excavation of the linkage to Prospect House on the western end of West Keal Road. The stratigraphy here was of various disturbed silt and clay layers that contained frequent fragments of modern rubble and roof tile. Service pipes and cables for electricity, water and the telephones are known to run the entire length of West Keal Road. The excavations had a final formation level of c.1.80m. At a depth of 1.65m a layer of naturally occurring firm grey/blue boulder clay was observed. At the interface of the disturbed upper layers and the natural clay eight fragments of animal bone and an iron horse shoe were recovered. These bones form the left foreleg of a small horse or pony and there is no reason to doubt that the rest of the animal still remains *in situ* in the northern baulk of the excavations. The horseshoe can be dated to the 19th century.

130

The stratigraphy uncovered during the excavation of the linkage to Bramley House on West Keal Road was one of various disturbed silt and clay layers that contained frequent fragments of modern rubble

and roof tile. Service pipes and cables for electricity, water and the telephones are known to run the entire length of West Keal Road. Twelve sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery, three fragments of animal bone, a fragment of clay pipe stem and an iron horseshoe were recovered from this excavation. The horseshoe can be positively dated to the 19th century. The linkage trench had a final formation level of 1.75m at which point a natural layer of firm grey/blue boulder clay was observed.

131

Excavations for manhole D5.1 revealed a stratigraphy similar to that already uncovered during other works along the western end of West Keal Road. Various disturbed silt and clay layers were noted that contained frequent fragments of modern rubble and roof tile. Service pipes and cables for electricity, water and the telephones are known to run the entire length of West Keal Road. Eleven sherds of 15th to 18th century pottery and a pewter coat button were recovered from this excavation. It is difficult to date the button exactly, except to say that it is typical of a plain type of cast button in use from the 17th century to the present day.

132

The stratigraphy uncovered during the excavation of the main pipe trench on West Keal Road outside Vine Cottage was one of various disturbed silt and clay layers that contained occasional fragments of modern rubble. Service pipes and cables for electricity, water and the telephones run along West Keal Road. A single sherd of medieval ridge tile, twelve shards of 17th to 18th century pottery, five fragments of animal bone, a fragment of clay pipe stem and an iron object, possibly the tang end of a knife blade were recovered from this excavation. The trench had a final formation level of c.1.80m. The natural layer of firm grey/blue boulder clay observed elsewhere along West Keal Road appeared at c.1.70m.

133

The linkage to 'Tuscan' at the northern end of Chapel Lane revealed a stratigraphy beneath the road make-up of laminates of sands and silts that extended to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 1.65m. Three sherds of 17th to 18th century pottery, eight oyster shells and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from the upper layers of the laminations. Oyster was a common foodstuff in medieval England and the presence of shells should not be taken as an indication of high status or wealth within the village.

134

The linkage for Old Bolingbroke Hall off Church Lane revealed a horizontal stratigraphy of sand and silt laminates to an overall depth of 1.25m, beneath which a dark grey/blue natural boulder clay was observed. Two fragments of animal bone, one of which was a degraded rams horn, were recovered from the upper silting.

135

Manhole D1 was excavated directly opposite to the main gate of Old Bolingbroke Hall off Church

Lane. The stratigraphy continued as previously noted along the lane being sand and silt laminates to an overall depth of c.1.30m. Beneath these laminates, a dark grey/blue natural boulder clay was observed. The manhole excavations were 2.50m square with a final formation depth of 1.80m. Two sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery and a single piece of animal bone were recovered from the silt layers directly beneath the road make-up.

136

Due to lack of manoeuvring space for the directional drilling rig an open cut pipe trench was excavated along Moat Lane extending westward from the junction with Chapel Lane for a length of c.40.00m. The trench was excavated by a 360° tracked machine equipped with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket. The road level drops dramatically as it runs west dictating that the trench was 2.70m deep at the eastern end, but had a depth of only 1.50m at the western termination (Pl.19). The only finds recovered from the entire trench were two fragments of post medieval ceramic building material, four sherds of 17th to 18th century pottery and three fragments of animal bone, all of which were recovered from the upper silting layers at the eastern end of the trench.

137

Manhole C9a was excavated at the western end of the Moat Lane trench. The manhole was of similar dimensions to the others at c.2.60m x 2.60 with a depth of 1.60m. The horizontal stratigraphy of this part of Moat Lane changes slightly, being composed of uninterrupted sand instead of the distinct laminates observed elsewhere. This change is due to the fact that the steam which runs along the eastern side of Moat Lane used to cross the road at this point before a subterranean culvert was installed. Four fragments of 16th century pottery were recovered from the upper silting of the excavations.

138

At the base of Dewey Hill to the west of the main village a roadside connection to The Lilacs revealed a very disturbed stratigraphy of dark grey/brown silty garden soil to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 0.60m. Ten fragments of 16th to 18th century pottery and two sherds of bottle glass were recovered from this soil layer. Also within this excavation services for water, electricity and telephones were noted.

139

The connection for The Rectory off Dewey Hill revealed a similar ground make-up as that noted for 138 being a dark grey/brown silty garden soil to a depth in excess of the final formation level of 0.70m. A single sherd of 15th to 16th century pottery was the only find retrieved from within this soil layer.

140

Manhole C2 was excavated in Moat Lane just outside the Black Horse Inn and was 2.50m x 2.60m with a depth of 2.65m (Pl.22). The stratigraphy was c.0.20m of road make-up overlying laminated

sand and silt to a depth of 1.60m. Beneath this was an uninterrupted layer of mid grey/blue natural boulder clay extending below the final formation level of the excavations. Five sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery and two fragments of animal bone were recovered from the silt directly below the road make-up.

141

Manhole C3 was excavated in Moat Lane at the entrance to Scaffold House. The manhole was 2.50m x 2.60m with a depth of c.2.20m. The horizontal stratigraphy was c.0.20m of road make-up overlying laminated sand and silt to a depth of 1.50m. Beneath this was an uninterrupted layer of mid grey/blue natural boulder clay extending below the final formation level of the excavations. Three sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery were recovered from the silt laminates directly below the road make-up.

142

The connection leading to the boundary of Castleside had a similar ground make-up as that noted for manholes C2 and C3 being c.0.20m of road make-up overlying laminated sand and silt to a depth of 1.50m extending below the final formation level of the excavations. As the excavations proceeded northwards towards Castleside an undisturbed dark grey/brown silty clay soil was observed making up the roadside bank. Three shards of 16th to 19th century pottery, one fragment of medieval ceramic roof tile, one fragment of animal bone and an oyster shell were recovered from the soil of the bank to the north of Moat Lane.

143

The excavation of the trenches and manholes to accommodate special pumping equipment in Moat Lane and the driveway of Nutwood Cottage took 3 days and began on the 26th August 2004. The trench linking the pumping chamber to the mains was 8.00m in length and had a depth of c.1.10m. The horizontal stratigraphy of the trench was of disturbed dark grey brown silts and clay. The disturbed stratigraphical formation in this area is due to the fact that prior to the construction of a brick culvert the stream used to run across the road at this point. The brick culvert and its construction cut were clearly visible as was a shallow ditch feature noted to the east of the culvert. The cut was c.0.50m wide and c.0.60m deep and could represent a roadside drain. A north-south aligned linear feature was noted running through the excavations for the smaller of the two pumping chambers. The feature was sealed directly by modern road/levelling layers and contained a single dark grey brown silty clay fill. The feature had a width of 1.80m and an overall depth of 0.60m. Ten fragments of pottery were recovered including two sherds dating from the 11th and 12th centuries, the remainder being dated to the mid 16th to mid 17th century. Two small fragments of re-deposited 17th century pottery were recovered from the upper disturbed layers of the linkage trench in Moat Lane. Ten fragments of ceramic building material were also recovered from these disturbed upper layers. Eight of the fragments were medieval to post medieval roofing tile, whilst the remaining two were a 19th century copy of a 16th century Severn Valley floor tile and a sherd of 14th to 16th century roof tile. This fragment

is of note as it has both a fixing nib and a nail hole. Unfortunately the roof tile fragment was retrieved from the spoil and cannot be positively assigned a find number or definite location.

Conclusion

Within the village itself a high quantity of 11th to 20th century pottery sherds were recovered. No features or structural remains were encountered. This is probably due more to the manner of observation than to an actual lack of surviving archaeological remains. Artefact collection by machine in confined and often dangerously deep excavations dictated that by far the majority of material collected was recovered from within the machine bucket. A more controlled, archaeologically targeted strategy would probably result in the positive identification of associated archaeological features, perhaps occurring throughout the village. It seems clear that there is little or no evidence for any human activity along the section of pipeline that runs through the arable field and pasture to the south of the village.

Although the recent watching brief concurs with many of the findings of the archaeological works conducted during service installations in 1996 no conclusive evidence for medieval or post-medieval pottery production was noted within the limits of the village. Neither kiln structures nor rake-out material was located in any of the excavations within the streets of Old Bolingbroke although several waster fragments were recovered from find-spots across much of the observed area, suggesting that industrial sites may exist away from the roads. This apparent inconsistency could be due to the fact that the recent works were concentrated almost exclusively within the roadways of the village where kilns and other industrial sites would be unlikely to occur. Although the recent works failed to positively locate any kiln sites the results do suggest that the current street plan of Old Bolingbroke has changed little since the early medieval period and that production sites may remain *in situ* elsewhere within the village.

Acknowledgements

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Lindsey Archaeological Services
20th July 2005

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Five boxes of finds consisting of 385 pottery sherds and 21 sherds ceramic building material

APPENDIX 1

THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY FROM A WATCHING BRIEF AT OLD BOLINGBROKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE (OBSU03).

JANE YOUNG CERAMIC CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

In total, three hundred and eighty-five sherds of post-Roman pottery representing three hundred and twenty-nine vessels were recovered from the observations. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern period. 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 material is on the whole in a slightly abraded to abraded condition, although there are both some fresh and some extremely abraded sherds present. Sherd size varies from two to three hundred and fifty grams, mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 50grams). In total twenty-eight vessels are represented by more than one sherd. No cross-findsplot vessels were noted. Only nine of the vessels have soot residues suggesting that they have perhaps been used domestically and one vessel, probably a chamber pot, has a white internal deposit, caused by the containment of urine.

THE POTTERY

In total three hundred and twenty-nine vessels in twenty-four identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered from the observations (Table 1). The range of form types is quite limited with various types of jar and bowl forming the main body of the assemblage, although the range of early modern pottery types also includes dishes, plates, bottles, cups and teapot lids.

The bulk of the pottery recovered from the observations at Old Bolingbroke is of post-medieval date and of local manufacture including twenty-seven vessels that can be considered as waste material and a further twenty vessels that are obviously misfired. Many of the other sherds recovered may also be from waste vessels, however as is evident from waste dumps, the proportion of sherds with direct evidence is often low. The most obvious firing fault noted is the cracking of vessels in the kiln, indicated by re-oxidised breaks or glaze across breaks. Obviously underfired or overfired sherds are not common, neither are vessels with spalled surfaces.

Saxo-Norman to Medieval (late 11th to 15th)

Five of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of Saxo-Norman to late medieval type and can be dated to the period between the 11th and late 15th centuries. The production of one of the shell-tempered types (LFS) could possibly predate the conquest period, although the sherd is more likely to be of post-conquest date. The other shell-tempered sherd is of a type (LEMS) current between the mid 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. The three remaining vessels are all medieval Toynton ware and comprise undiagnostic sherds from jugs or jars. Medieval Toynton ware (TOY) continues to be made until at least well into the 15th century and overlaps with the production of Late Medieval Toynton ware (TOYII) and Toynton-Bolingbroke ware (TB). It is as yet uncertain exactly when production started in Bolingbroke, however, there is so far no evidence for medieval production.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
AGATE	Agate ware	1730	1770	1	1
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	5	4
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	8	5
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	2
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	5	5
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1750	165	133
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	3	3
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	7	7
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	19	19
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	4	4
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	63	55
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	4	4
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	6	6
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed	1700	1770	2	2
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	56	52
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	3	3
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	4	4
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	16	8
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	5	5

Late medieval to post-medieval (mid 15th to mid 17th)

Two types of pottery production have so far been noted in the area; Late Medieval Toynton ware (TOYII) and Toynton/Bolingbroke ware (TB). Both types appear in the archaeological record from the mid 15th century and are known to have been produced in nearby Toynton All Saints. Recent excavations have demonstrated that TB was also being made at Toynton St. Peter (TSPS04). Late Medieval Toynton ware appears to be at a peak in the early to mid 16th century and is often a feature of dissolution deposits across central Lincolnshire and occasionally also in North Lincolnshire. It does not survive into the second half of the 16th century as it is rarely found stratified with the Glazed Red Earthenwares that dominate later 16th century assemblages. This type (TOYII) is known to have been produced at Toynton and was recovered along with vessels in TB from kiln 2, a five-flued brick-built kiln dated to between the late 15th and early/mid 16th centuries. Four vessels were recovered from the observations at Old Bolingbroke, none of which are obvious wasters, although one vessel has a misfired glaze. It is still uncertain therefore whether this type is also being produced at Old Bolingbroke. The majority of the late medieval to post-medieval vessels recovered from the observations are in Post-medieval Toynton/Bolingbroke ware (TB). Similar pottery was produced at both Toynton and Bolingbroke from about the mid 15th century onwards. Potters are thought to have moved to Bolingbroke from Toynton in this period. Production of the ware at Bolingbroke, where it probably continues into the mid 17th century, certainly post-dates that at Toynton. The vessels are mainly wide bowls and jars, although examples of probable cups and a costrel were also recovered. Seven of the fifty-two vessels are obviously wasted and a further two are misfired. There is little independent dating evidence for these vessels, although stylistically most of them are likely to be of mid 16th to mid 17th century date.

Post-medieval (mid 16th to 18th)

The bulk of the pottery recovered from the observations dates to the 17th to 18th centuries and comprises Glazed Red Earthenwares (GRE with 133 examples), Reduced Glazed Earthenwares (RGRE with 55 examples) and Pale Glazed Earthenwares (PGE with 19 examples). All three wares are known to have been produced in Old Bolingbroke from previous observations (Tann 1996) and again waste sherds in all three types were recovered from the current observations. Two of the types (GRE and RGRE) were produced in the county from at least the mid/late 16th century with known production sites at Boston and Grimsby. Production at both these two sites predates the mid 17th century and there is as yet no evidence for production there continuing later than this. The 1996 observations (Tann 1996) provided the first evidence for the production of these wares at Old Bolingbroke. No other production sites for the light-firing Pale Glazed Earthenwares have yet been found. The earthenwares produced at Old Bolingbroke are however of a later type and are likely to post-date the mid 17th century, although at present this is only supposition based on associated material and vessel typology.

The main GRE vessel types found are large jars (29 examples), medium jars (23 examples), large bowls (25 examples) and medium bowls (19 examples), most of which probably date to between the late 17th and late 18th centuries. Other forms found include a chamber pot and a probable cup. Twelve of the GRE vessels are obvious wasters and a further fourteen are misfired. Pale glazed Earthenware was a less common find and most identifiable vessel forms are large bowls (8 examples) including one decorated with a pressed rim edge. Only one waste PGE vessel was recovered. Whilst bowls are a common form in GRE and PGE there are only nine Reduced Glazed Earthenware examples with the most common form being a large jar (19 examples). Other RGRE forms include jugs and a probable mug. A total of eight wasted and three misfired RGRE vessels were found.

A number of other post-medieval coarse earthenware pottery types were recovered that may also have been produced in Old Bolingbroke and these include Black-glazed (BL) and Brown-glazed (BERTH) earthenwares as well as vessels similar in appearance to wasters recovered from Kirkstead Abbey near Woodhall Spa (PMLOC Fabric K). Regional and continental imports include slipwares and mottled wares from Staffordshire (STSL and STMO) and a small plain Frechen drinking jug, probably of mid 16th century date.

Early Modern

A number of 18th to early 19th century industrial finewares and stonewares were recovered from the observations. These include fine White Salt-glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Agate and Pearlware vessels, all probably produced in Staffordshire. Most of the stonewares are from Nottingham although there is at least one London example present,

THE FIND-SPOTS

Pottery was recovered from thirty-nine find-spots along the route of excavation. Groups of more than twenty sherds came from find-spots 108, 111, 114, 116 and 124; all in the centre of the town. Most groups are mixed and contain pottery of more than one date. Waste or misfired pottery was found at seventeen locations (see Table 2) with a concentration occurring around find-spots 112, 114, 110, 116, 111 and 108 in the area of Back Lane and The Row.

Of note is the group from find-spot 143, which contains a group of mainly abraded Toynton/Bolingbroke vessels, including two wasters. Amongst the group is a small plain Frechen globular drinking jug probably dating to the mid 16th century. Also with the material are the two earliest sherds recovered from the observations.

Table 2 Pottery waster types by find-spot with total quantities by vessel count
(waster sherds in bold and misfired sherds in Italics)

Find-spot	GRE	RGRE	PGE	TB	Total vessels
108	3 + 6				3 + 6
109	1			1	2
110	1 + 2			1	2 + 2
111	2 + 3		1	<i>1</i>	3 + 4
113	1 + 2	1			2 + 2
115	1 + 1	1 + 3			2 + 4
116	1				1
119				1	1
121		1			1
122		1			1
124	1			<i>2</i>	1 + 2
130		1			1
131		1		1	2
135		1			1
136		1			1
141	1				1
143				2	2
Total vessels	12 + 14	8 + 3	1	6 + 3	27 + 20

DISCUSSION

The pottery recovered from these observations adds to the known range of vessel forms known to have been produced at Old Bolingbroke. Until excavations of stratified deposits take place in the town we are still unable to determine an exact chronological sequence for the Bolingbroke pottery or the relationship between the various ware types. On present evidence it seems that there may have been a hiatus in production in the mid 17th century, perhaps as a result of disruption caused during the civil war. There is no evidence for the production of early Glazed Red Earthenwares (mid 16th to mid 17th century) in the town suggesting that the change over in production from the conservative late medieval to early post-medieval Toynton/Bolingbroke tradition to the post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenwares took place around the middle of the 17th century. Pottery production survived in Old Bolingbroke until early in the 19th century and was obviously still important in the region in the late 18th century as is evidenced by a mention by Thomas Quincy in 1772 "an inconsiderable town, in which there is nothing to be seen but a pottery for coarse earthenware" (Giles 2004).

Two vessels have been drawn for the archive. Twenty-eight other vessels are suitable for illustration and should be included in any typology of post-medieval pottery in the area. A number of early modern sherds have been discarded and the remaining collection should be kept for future reference.

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Pottery Archive OBSU03

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
100	GRE		large bowl	1	1	27		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
100	GRE		bowl	1	1	21		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
100	GRE		bowl	1	1	24		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
100	RGRE		large jar	1	1	73		BS		int & ext glaze	17th to 18th
101	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	17		BS		very abraded	17th to 18th
101	GRE		bowl/jar	1	1	19		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
101	GRE		bowl	1	1	19		BS			17th to 18th
101	GRE		small vessl	1	1	9		BS		abraded	late 16th to 18th
101	PGE		small bowl	1	1	12		rim		abraded	late 16th to 18th
101	TB		small jar/cup	1	1	4		BS			15th to mid 17th
101	TB		jug/jar	1	1	11	incised horizontal grooves	BS			15th to mid 17th
102	BERTH		large bowl	2	1	74		rim & base		rim has external cordon;abraded	17th to 18th
102	GRE		small jar ?	1	1	24		base			17th to 18th
102	PGE		large bowl	1	1	70		rim	drawable		late 17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
102	RGRE		jar	1	1	8		BS			17th to 18th
102	TB		jar ?	1	1	4		BS			16th to mid 17th
102	TPW		plate	1	1	12		rim		discarded	19th to 20th
102	WHITE		jar	1	1	7		base		discarded	19th to 20th
103	GRE		large vessel	1	1	17		BS		glaze int & ext	late 16th to 18th
103	GRE		jar ?	1	1	10		BS			late 16th to 18th
103	GRE		jar ?	1	1	4		BS			late 16th to 18th
103	RGRE		large vessel	1	1	12		BS		semi-vitrified	late 16th to 18th
104	GRE		bowl	1	1	11		rim			late 16th to 18th
104	NCBW		bowl ?	1	1	3	blue slip banded	base			late 18th to 19th
104	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	20		BS			late 16th to 18th
104	TB		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		abraded	16th to mid 17th
104	TB		large bowl/jar	1	1	138		base		abraded	16th to mid 17th
104	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	15		BS		low fired;very abraded	late 13th to 15th
105	RGRE		cup ?	1	1	14		base			mid 16th to 18th
105	RGRE		pipkin ?	1	1	16		handle		straight strap handle with raised central rib curled under end;? ID or TB	16th
105	TB		jug ?	1	1	15		LHJ			mid 15th to mid 17th
106	ENGS		bottle	1	1	60		base			late 18th to 20th
107	TB		jar	2	1	40		BS		fresh	mid 15th to 16th
107	TB		large bowl	1	1	129		rim	drawable	overhang rim	16th to mid 17th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
107	TB		jug/jar	1	1	26		BS			late 15th to 17th
107	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	226		base		low fired;very abraded;soot part int & ext	late 13th to 16th
107	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	77		BS			mid 15th to mid 16th
107	TOYII		jug	1	1	109		handle		strap handle central hollow;fresh	mid 15th to mid 16th
108	GRE		large bowl	1	1	48		rim		overfired	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	81		rim		abraded;square rim;misfired	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	65		rim		overfired	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large bowl	1	1	33		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large bowl	1	1	91		rim		waster;cracked during firing	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	55		rim		waster;cracked during firing;abraded	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large bowl ?	1	1	100		base			17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	89		rim		abraded;square rim;misfired	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	104		base		spacer scar underneath	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large vessel	1	1	67		base		waster;cracked during firing;stacking scars internally	17th to 18th
108	GRE		?	1	1	27		base		spalled	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large bowl	1	1	82		rim		abraded;underfired	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	2	1	58		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large jar	1	1	49		BS			17th to 18th
108	GRE		large vessel	1	1	20		base		abraded	17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
108	GRE		jar ?	1	1	22		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
108	GRE		jar ?	1	1	23		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
108	GRE		large vessel	1	1	72		base		abraded	17th to 18th
108	PGE		large jar	1	1	35		BS		;ext red slip	17th to 18th
108	RGRE		large jar	1	1	85		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
108	RGRE		large jar	1	1	95		base		stacking scar underneath	17th to 18th
108	RGRE		large jar	1	1	35		BS			17th to 18th
108	RGRE		large jar	1	1	55		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
108	TB		jar	1	1	55		rim		flanged rim;almost vitrified	16th to mid 17th
108	TPW		plate	2	1	47	Dianthus pattern	base		marked Stoke on Trent CN..	19th
109	GRE		jar	1	1	29		BS		int & ext glaze;cracked during firing;waster	17th to 18th
109	GRE		large handled jar/pipkin	2	1	159		rim with UHJ		small curved strap handle	17th to 18th
109	GRE		large jar	1	1	51		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
109	GRE		?	1	1	8		handle ?			17th to 18th
109	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	12		BS		? ID or PGE	17th to 18th
109	GRE		small bowl	1	1	11		rim	drawable		17th to 18th
109	PGE		bowl	1	1	30		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
109	PGE		large bowl	1	1	28		base			17th to 18th
109	PGE		large bowl	1	1	57		BS			17th to 18th
109	PGE		large vessel	1	1	40		base		soot;no glaze	17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
109	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1	5		base			late 17th to 18th
109	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	15	trailed & combed	base			late 17th to 18th
109	TB		jar	1	1	16		shoulder		distorted	mid 15th to mid 17th
109	TB		large vessel	1	1	33		base		waster;cracked during firing;spacer scars	mid 15th to mid 17th
110	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	59		BS		internal glaze;fresh	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		large bowl	1	1	182		rim	drawable	everted rim;misfired internal glaze	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		jar	1	1	23		BS		internal & ext glaze;fresh	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		jar	1	1	72		base		fresh;internal glaze;spacer scar underneath	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	21		BS		int & ext glaze	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		large jar	1	1	71		base		waster;cracked during firing	mid 17th to 18th
110	GRE		large jar	1	1	157		base		fresh;part spalled int glaze;spacer scar on base	mid 17th to 18th
110	NCBW		baking bowl	1	1	164	moulded ext dec	BS		int white glaze;discarded	19th to 20th
110	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	227		rim	drawable	stacking scar around rim edge	17th to 18th
110	TB		jug/jar	1	1	107		BS		abraded;waster;cracked during firing	mid 15th to mid 17th
110	TPW		dish	5	1	112		rim to base		discarded	19th to 20th
110	WHITE		plate	1	1	16	gold band;over glaze paint	rim		discarded	19th
111	BERTH		bowl	1	1	22		BS			late 16th to 18th

context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
111	BERTH		cup	1	1	10		base		local ?	late 16th to 17th
111	GRE		?	3	3	33		base		abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		small jar	1	1	7		BS		waster;glaze over break	17th to 18th
111	GRE		large jar	1	1	44		rim		misfired	17th to 18th
111	GRE		jar ?	1	1	44		base		abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		bowl	2	1	45		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		bowl	1	1	28		base		abraded;waster;cracked during firing	17th to 18th
111	GRE		jar	1	1	13		BS			17th to 18th
111	GRE		large jar	1	1	34		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	34	rilled shoulder	BS			17th to 18th
111	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	7		BS			17th to 18th
111	GRE		jar ?	1	1	10		BS		very abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		?	2	2	24		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
111	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	20		handle		underfired;very abraded	16th to 17th
111	GRE		?	1	1	6		BS		waster;glaze over break	17th to 18th
111	GRE		large bowl	1	1	40		rim		very abraded	17th to 18th
111	PGE		bowl	1	1	24		rim		waster;abraded	late 17th to 18th
111	PGE		bowl	1	1	11		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
111	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	123		rim		folded rim;abraded	17th to 18th
111	RGRE		large jar	1	1	41		BS		int & ext glaze	17th to 18th
111	RGRE		large jar ?	1	1	23		BS			17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
111	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	38		base		abraded	late 16th to 18th
111	RGRE		large jar	1	1	30	incised horizontal grooves	BS			17th to 18th
111	RGRE		large jar	1	1	168		rim	drawable	abraded;soot on rim edge	17th to 18th
111	RGRE		jar	1	1	47		BS			late 16th to 18th
111	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	5	combed	base			late 17th to 18th
111	TB		large jug/jar	1	1	55		BS		misfired	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		jar	1	1	75		base		spacer scar	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		jar ?	1	1	6		BS			16th to mid 17th
111	TB		bowl	1	1	111		BS			16th to mid 17th
111	TB		large tall necked jug	1	1	166		BS		very thick walled;odd	16th to mid 17th
111	TB		jug	1	1	127		rim with UHJ		everted rim;abraded;strap handle	16th to mid 17th
111	TB		bowl	1	1	14		rim		abraded	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		jug/jar	1	1	29		BS		int & ext glaze;spacer scar ext	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		int & ext glaze;abraded	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		int & ext glaze;abraded	mid 15th to mid 17th
111	TB		bowl ?	1	1	24		BS		abraded	16th to mid 17th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
111	TOYII		large jug	1	1	96		rim with UHJ		abraded;wide grooved strap handle;misfired glaze	mid 15th to mid 16th
113	BL		large jar	1	1	145		BS		int glaze;local ?	late 17th to 18th
113	ENGS		large bottle	1	1	23		BS		? ID	18th to 20th
113	GRE		large bowl	1	1	47		BS			17th to 18th
113	GRE		?	1	1	23		base			17th to 18th
113	GRE		jar ?	1	1	30		BS			17th to 18th
113	GRE		large jar/pipkin	1	1	81		BS		int glaze	17th to 18th
113	GRE		large jar	1	1	82		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
113	GRE		large jar	1	1	94		rim		spalled ext	17th to 18th
113	GRE		large jar	1	1	95		rim		spalled ext	17th to 18th
113	GRE		large jar	1	1	92		rim	drawable		17th to 18th
113	GRE		large bowl	1	1	123		rim	drawable		17th to 18th
113	GRE		small jug/jar	1	1	30		BS		int & ext glaze	17th to 18th
113	RGRE		jar	1	1	58		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
113	RGRE		bowl ?	1	1	56		base		abraded;? ID or PGE	17th to 18th
113	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	40		BS		waster;cracked during firing;distorted	17th to 18th
113	TB		?	1	1	11		BS		abraded;int glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
114	AGATE		teapot lid	1	1	60		profile		part int deposit	mid to late 18th
114	ENGS		bottle	1	1	31		base		internal Bristol-type glaze	1830+
114	GRE		bowl	1	1	27		rim		abraded	late 16th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
114	GRE		bowl	1	1	54		rim		abraded	late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		bowl	1	1	37		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
114	GRE		large jar	1	1	44		rim		abraded	late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		?	1	1	18		base			late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	16		base			late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	11		base			late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		jar ?	1	1	21		base			late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		?	1	1	12		BS			late 16th to 18th
114	GRE		jar ?	1	1	16		BS			late 16th to 18th
114	NOTS		bowl	1	1	45		rim		? Or DERBS;Bristol-type glaze int	1830+
114	NOTS		hollow	1	1	18	machine dec	BS			18th
114	NOTS		bottle ?	1	1	12		BS			18th
114	PEARL		small bowl	1	1	4	transfer print	base			late 18th to early/mid 19th
114	PEARL		plate	1	1	4	blue feather edge	rim			late 18th to early/mid 19th
114	PGE		bowl ?	1	1	14		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
114	PGE		large bowl	1	1	148		rim	drawable	triangular	late 17th to 18th
114	PGE		large bowl	1	1	99		rim	drawable	reeded everted rim	late 17th to 18th
114	STSL		cup/posset	1	1	11		BS			late 17th to 18th
114	SWSG		?	1	1	2		BS			early/mid to late 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
114	SWSG		small teapot lid	1	1	5		profile			early/mid to late 18th
114	TPW		small lid	2	1	4	black print	BS		..A C GENTS H. EDW.. For..	19th
114	TPW		cup ?	1	1	4		base			19th
114	WHITE		small dish	1	1	4		rim			19th
114	WHITE		hollow	1	1	12	applied white moulded grecian figures	BS		wedgewood blue ext glaze	19th
115	GRE		large bowl	1	1	304		rim	drawable	waster;fairly fresh;	17th to 18th
115	GRE		large jar	1	1	68		BS		? Same vessel as base 94gms	17th to 18th
115	GRE		jar	1	1	55		BS		fresh	17th to 18th
115	GRE		large jar	1	1	94		base		? Same vessel as BS 68gms	17th to 18th
115	GRE		jar	1	1	19		BS			17th to 18th
115	GRE		large bowl	1	1	46		rim		misfired;waster;cracked during firing;soot/burnt int glaze	17th to 18th
115	RGRE		?	1	1	56		base		misfired;underfired int glaze with soot	17th to 18th
115	RGRE		small jar/large cup	1	1	49		base		semi-vitrified	17th to 18th
115	RGRE		bowl	1	1	21		BS			17th to 18th
115	RGRE		?	1	1	36		base		waster ?;cracked during firing ?	17th to 18th
115	RGRE		bowl	1	1	126		rim		semi-vitrified	17th to 18th
116	GRE		jar	7	1	999		base & BS		stacking scar;fresh;fresh breaks	17th to 18th
116	GRE		large bowl	2	1	734		rim	drawable	one third cicuit;fresh breaks	17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
116	GRE		large jar	2	1	121		BS			17th to 18th
116	GRE		bowl	1	1	12		BS			17th to 18th
116	GRE		large jar	1	1	45		rim		folded rim;waster;glaze over break	late 17th to 18th
116	GRE		handled jar	11	1	1952		rim base & BS	drawable	fresh;fresh breaks	17th to 18th
116	GRE		large bowl	1	1	45		rim			late 17th to 18th
116	RGRE		large jar	1	1	350		BS			late 17th to 18th
117	ENGS		bottle	1	1	17		BS			19th to 20th
117	LONS		large bottle	1	1	46		BS			18th to 19th
117	NOTS		?	1	1	3		rim			18th to 19th
117	TPW		cup	3	1	21	dec ? Underglaze paint or transprint	BS		? ID;looks very modern;leaves & fruit	late 18th to 20th
117	WHITE		dish	1	1	32	dec ? Underglaze paint or transprint	base		? ID	19th to 20th
118	GRE		large jar	1	1	33		rim		abraded	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large jar ?	1	1	20		BS		abraded	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large jar	1	1	32		rim		abraded	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		jar	1	1	16		BS		abraded	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large bowl	1	1	50		rim		abraded;folded rim;int glaze	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large bowl	1	1	7		rim		flake	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large jar/bowl	1	1	15		BS		abraded	late 17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
118	GRE		large jar/bowl	1	1	52		BS		int & ext glaze	late 17th to 18th
118	GRE		large jar	1	1	88		base		int glaze	late 17th to 18th
118	NOTS		hollow	1	1	4		BS			late 17th to 18th
118	PGE		large bowl	1	1	29		rim		everted rim	late 17th to 18th
118	PGE		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		abraded	late 17th to 18th
118	RGRE		large jar	1	1	41		rim		very abraded	mid 17th to 18th
118	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	105		base		abraded	mid 17th to 18th
118	TB		bowl	1	1	22		BS		abraded	16th to 17th
118	TB		jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS		abraded	16th to 17th
118	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	5		base			late 13th to 15th
119	GRE		large jar/bowl	1	1	108		base		soot including over break	late 17th to 18th
119	TB		jug/jar	1	1	89		BS		waster;cracked during firing	16th to mid 17th
119	TB		jug/jar	1	1	34		BS			16th to mid 17th
119	TB		jar ?	1	1	23		rim		wide everted rim;spacer scar	16th to mid 17th
121	RGRE		large jug/handled jar	1	1	45		handle		strap handle	mid/late 16th to 18th
121	RGRE		large jar	1	1	25		BS		int & ext glaze;abraded	mid/late 16th to 18th
121	RGRE		large jar	1	1	69		rim		waster;abraded;glaze over break	mid/late 16th to 18th
122	RGRE		large jar	1	1	31		rim		waster;cracked during firing	late 17th to 18th
122	RGRE		large jar ?	1	1	21		BS			late 17th to 18th
122	RGRE		large jar	1	1	29		rim			late 17th to 18th

context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
123	RGRE		large jug/jar	1	1	16	grooved shoulder	BS		int & ext glaze	mid/late 16th to 18th
123	TB		drinking vessel	1	1	33		BS		int & ext glaze	mid 16th to mid 17th
123	TB		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			mid 16th to mid 17th
123	TB		large vessel	1	1	21		BS			16th to mid 17th
123	TB		jar	1	1	11	grooved shoulder	BS		int & ext glaze	mid 16th to mid 17th
124	BERTH		large vessel	1	1	95		base			late 17th to 18th
124	BL	local ?	bowl	1	1	9	notched rim edge	rim			17th to 18th
124	GRE		large bowl	1	1	63		rim			17th to 18th
124	GRE		large bowl	1	1	109		rim		waster;crumbling;misfired	17th to 18th
124	GRE		chamber pot ?	9	1	713		profile	DR2	internal deposit	17th to 18th
124	GRE		large bowl	2	1	557		profile	drawable		17th to 18th
124	STMO		mug	1	1	12		BS			late 17th to 18th
124	STSL		cup	1	1	3	applied pads	rim			late 17th to 18th
124	TB		jar	1	1	27		BS		misfired	16th to mid 17th
124	TB		large bowl	1	1	30		rim			16th to mid 17th
124	TB		small jar	1	1	56		rim	drawable	distorted?;soot	16th to mid 17th
126	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	17	trailed & combed	BS		brown on yellow	late 17th to 18th
126	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	21	trailed tan on brown	BS			late 17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
127	TB		large bowl	3	1	245		rim	drawable	folded rim;internal glaze	mid 15th to mid 17th
128	GRE		large bowl	1	1	128		base		light brown/orange glaze	18th
128	GRE		jar	1	1	14		BS		light brown/orange glaze	18th
128	GRE		large jar	1	1	48		BS		int & ext reduced glaze	18th
128	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	113		rim	drawable	folded rim;int glaze	17th to 18th
130	GRE		large bowl	1	1	47		rim	drawable	folded rim;fresh	18th
130	GRE		bowl	1	1	17		BS			17th to 18th
130	GRE		large handled jar	1	1	121		base		fresh;internal orange glaze	18th
130	PEARL		dish	1	1	7	transfer print	rim			late 18th to mid 19th
130	PMLOC	K	jar	1	1	10		BS		dark reduced int glaze	16th to 17th
130	PMLOC	K	jar	1	1	6		BS		dark reduced internal glaze;multi horiz grooves	16th to 17th
130	RGRE		large jar	1	1	57		rim	drawable	abraded;hollow everted rim	17th to 18th
130	RGRE		large jar	1	1	214		base		fresh;stacking scars ext base & spacer scars int;cracked during firing;waster ?	17th to 18th
130	RGRE		jug	1	1	36		handle		abraded	16th to 18th
130	RGRE		mug ?	1	1	12		base			17th to 18th
130	STMO		cup	1	1	10		base			18th
130	STMO		mug	1	1	20		base			18th
131	GRE		jar ?	1	1	17		BS		int glaze;abraded	17th to 18th
131	GRE		jar	1	1	11		BS		int & ext glaze;cu bichrome ?;late ?	17th to 18th

context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
131	RGRE		large jug/jar	1	1	51		handle		broad strap handle with central groove	mid/late 16th to 18th
131	RGRE		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		int & ext glaze	mid/late 16th to 18th
131	RGRE		jar	1	1	25		base		int & ext glaze	mid/late 16th to 18th
131	RGRE		jar	1	1	44		base		int glaze	mid/late 16th to 18th
131	RGRE		large jar	3	1	151	rilled shoulder	rim		waster;cracked during firing	mid/late 16th to 18th
131	TB		large jug/jar	1	1	92		LHJ		int & ext glaze;very abraded	mid 15th to mid 17th
131	TB		cup ?	1	1	11		base		int & ext glaze;abraded basal edge	mid 15th to mid 17th
131	TB		large bowl	1	1	59		rim	drawable	waster;cracked during firing	mid 15th to mid 17th
131	TB		large jar/bowl	1	1	72		base		int glaze;abraded	16th to mid 17th
132	CREA		?	1	1	8		base			mid 18th to mid 19th
132	GRE		large jar	1	1	31		rim		waster;glaze over break;cracked during firing	17th to 18th
132	GRE		small jar ?	2	1	22		BS			17th to 18th
132	GRE		?	1	1	8		BS			17th to 18th
132	GRE		large bowl	1	1	97		rim	drawable	abraded	17th to 18th
132	GRE		bowl	1	1	11		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
132	GRE		large jar	1	1	55		rim		abraded	17th to 18th
132	GRE		cup ?	1	1	21		base		soot	17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
132	RGRE		?	1	1	4		BS		abraded	17th to 18th
132	RGRE		bowl ?	1	1	20		BS		int glaze;soot	17th to 18th
132	RGRE		jar	1	1	21		rim		int & ext glaze	17th to 18th
132	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	52		rim		hooked rim;abraded	17th to 18th
133	BL	local ?	large bowl	2	1	101		rim		everted rim	late 17th to 18th
133	GRE		jar ?	1	1	22		BS		abraded;int glaze	17th to 18th
133	RGRE		footed pipkin ?	1	1	28		base		bichrome;foot scar	17th
135	RGRE		jar	7	1	483		base & BS		waster;blown in kiln;glaze over breaks;int & ext glaze;multi cracks;stacking scar on ext base	16th to 17th
135	RGRE		small jug ?	1	1	20		LHJ		part int & ext glaze	16th to 17th
136	GRE		bowl	1	1	69		rim	drawable	abraded	mid 17th to 18th
136	PGE		jar ?	1	1	72		BS		int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
136	RGRE		large jug/jar	1	1	74		handle		orange glaze;wide strap with grooves;multi thumbbed LHJ	mid 17th to 18th
136	RGRE		large bowl	1	1	119		rim	drawable	abraded;waster;cracked during firing	mid 17th to 18th
137	BL	fine red fabric;local GRE type ?	drinking vessel	3	1	6		BS			late 16th to mid 17th
137	BL	fine orange- red fabric;local GRE type ?	tall cup	1	1	21		base		multi grooves above foot	late 16th to mid 17th
137	TB		cup ?	1	1	5		BS		thick glaze ext;thin glaze int	16th
137	TB		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS			16th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
138	CREA		bowl	1	1	11		rim			mid 18th to mid 19th
138	ENGS		bottle	1	1	57		BS			mid 19th to 20th
138	GRE		jar	1	1	57		rim	drawable	abraded	mid 16th to 17th
138	GRE		large jar	1	1	221		base		spacer sherd stuck to under base	17th to 18th
138	GRE		jar	1	1	19		BS			mid 17th to 18th
138	NCBW		bowl	1	1	73	white slip banded with mocha dec	BS			19th
138	NOTS		large jar	1	1	91		base			18th to 19th
138	PGE		jar	1	1	29		rim	drawable	very Humber looking glaze	17th to 18th
138	TB		small jar/cup	1	1	10		BS		int glaze	16th to mid 17th
138	TPW		small cup ?	1	1	5		BS			19th
138	TPW		cup ?	1	1	14		BS			19th
139	TOYII		jug	1	1	92		rim with UHJ		abraded;strap handle	mid 15th to mid 16th
140	GRE		bowl	2	1	95		rim	drawable	int & ext glaze	mid 17th to 18th
140	GRE		?	1	1	34		base		very abraded;soot	17th to 18th
140	GRE		large bowl	1	1	41		BS		very abraded	17th to 18th
140	PGE		large bowl	1	1	51		rim		everted rim;abraded;cu glaze	17th to 18th
140	PMLOC	K	jar ?	1	1	11		BS		int glaze	16th
141	GRE		large bowl	1	1	48		rim		orange glaze	late 17th to 18th
141	GRE		large bowl	1	1	147		rim		waster;cracked during firing	mid 17th to 18th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
141	TB		costrel	2	1	37		neck		handle scar	mid 16th to 17th
142	NOTS		hollow	1	1	37		base			18th to 19th
142	PGE		large bowl	1	1	132	thumbbed rim	rim	DR1	thick int glaze	17th to 18th
142	PMLOC	K	jug/handled jar	1	1	24		handle		grooved oval handle	16th
143	FREC		drinking jug;small plain globular	1	1	62		rim		neck cordon;groove under rim	mid 16th
143	LEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		soot int & ext;? ID;part leached	12th
143	LFS		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		soot;? ID;leached	11th to 12th
143	PGE		bowl	1	1	19		rim	drawable		17th to 18th
143	TB		large jug/jar	1	1	45		BS		abraded;waster;cracked during firing	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		abraded	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug	1	1	45		BS		abraded;mortar incl over breaks	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	59		BS		abraded;mortar incl over breaks	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		lid ?	1	1	29		rim	drawable	int glaze	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	26		BS		waster;cracked during firing	mid 16th to mid 17th

context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
141	TB		costrel	2	1	37		neck		handle scar	mid 16th to 17th
142	NOTS		hollow	1	1	37		base			18th to 19th
142	PGE		large bowl	1	1	132	thumbbed rim	rim	DR1	thick int glaze	17th to 18th
142	PMLOC	K	jug/handled jar	1	1	24		handle		grooved oval handle	16th
143	FREC		drinking jug;small plain globular	1	1	62		rim		neck cordon;groove under rim	mid 16th
143	LEMS		?	1	1	2		BS		soot int & ext;? ID;part leached	12th
143	LFS		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		soot;? ID;leached	11th to 12th
143	PGE		bowl	1	1	19		rim	drawable		17th to 18th
143	TB		large jug/jar	1	1	45		BS		abraded;waster;cracked during firing	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		abraded	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug	1	1	45		BS		abraded;mortar incl over breaks	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	59		BS		abraded;mortar incl over breaks	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		lid ?	1	1	29		rim	drawable	int glaze	mid 16th to mid 17th
143	TB		jug/jar	1	1	26		BS		waster;cracked during firing	mid 16th to mid 17th

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context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
101	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine dark reduced fabric		1	67		oxid surfaces;fabric includes occ light shale;mortar	medieval to post- medieval
116	BRK	Brick	hard orange-red fabric occ white marbling		1	144		possibly used in a kiln;glazed with reduced green ;fabric incl comm fe;handmade	late medieval to post medieval
122	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dark reduced fine-med sandy		1	30		oxid surfaces	medieval to post medieval
124	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	reduced fine-med sandy		1	42		oxid surfaces;mortar	medieval to post medieval
126	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine fabric		1	49		very abraded	post- medieval to early modern
132	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard reduced fabric		1	455		width 205mm;fabric includes shale;thin oxid surfaces;mortar incl over breaks	medieval to post- medieval
136	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine orange-red fabric		2	368			post- medieval to early modern
136	BRK	Brick	red fabric		1	889		vitified header;fabric includes some white clay;handmade; mortar	post- medieval to early modern
142	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard reduced with shale		1	19		oxid surfaces	medieval to post medieval

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
143	FLOOR	Floor tile	unglazed hard red		1	263	face and bird pattern	copy of 16th century Severn Valley tile;yellow design overlaid on red;similar to those made by Morgan in Wales but this is marked ..LLINS.. STOKE ON TRENT;pierce d back	late 19th;1870 's+
143	NIB	nibbed tile	light reduced; Marcham ?	moulded & folded nib on left with square peg hole	1	345		peg hole to right;oxid surfaces;fine- med sandy fabric;peg hole 11mm square	14th to 16th
143	NIB	nibbed tile	hard orange fabric	folded square nib	1	114		fabric included light firing shale ? & mod- common fe;mortar	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard red fabric		1	90		mortar incl over breaks;fabric incl fe/shale lumps	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	reduced almost inclusionle ss		1	47		mortar;oxid surfaces	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard reduced fabric		1	192		fabric includes shale;thick tile;white surface skin;oxid surfaces;mortar including over breaks	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dark reduced fine sandy fabric		1	182		thin oxid surfaces;mortar including over breaks	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dark reduced fine sandy fabric		1	23		thin oxid surfaces;mortar	medieval to post medieval
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dark reduced fine sandy fabric		1	149		thin oxid surfaces;mortar	medieval to post medieval

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
143	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dark reduced fine sandy fabric		2	152		probably same tile, thin oxid surfaces; mortar incl over breaks	medieval to post medieval

THE FIGURES



Fig.1 Location of Old Bolingbroke © Crown copyright: reproduced from the 1:50,000 Explorer Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of the HMSO.LAS Licence No: 100002165

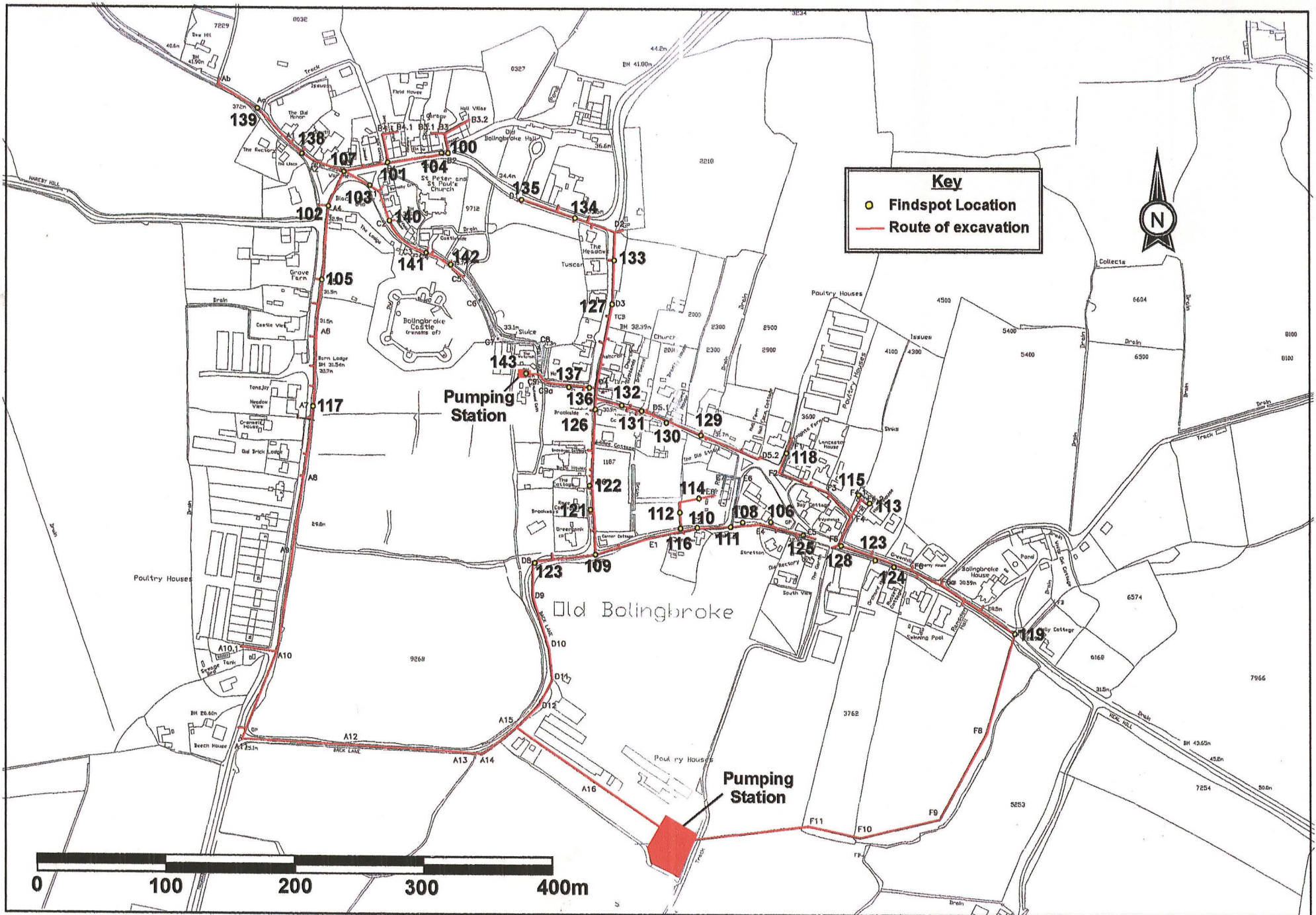


Fig. 2 Plan of Old Bolingbroke showing the pipe route and the location of find-spots (taken from a plan supplied by the developer)

THE PLATES



PI. 1 General view looking south towards manhole F8 in the pasture to the south-west of the village



PI. 2 Manhole F10 showing the unstable nature of the ground conditions



PI.3 Looking north across area being stripped for developers compound



PI.4 General view of Church Lane prior to any excavations



Pl. 5 General view of the War Memorial at the junction between Hagnaby Road and Church Lane



Pl. 6 Excavation of a large pit for main storage tank behind the poultry farm on Back Lane



Pl. 7 Excavations for manhole B2 on Church Lane



Pl. 8 Manhole A4 on Hagnaby Road showing rough stone deposit and land drain in eastern baulk



Pl. 9 Looking east at manhole A4 on Hagnaby Road showing rough stone deposit and land drain in eastern baulk



Pl. 10 General view looking east along Church Lane



Pl. 11 Looking south along Hagnaby Road showing road build-up overlying sandy silts that seal natural dark boulder clay



Pl. 12 Looking north along open cut trench at the northern end of Hagnaby Road



Pl. 13 Open cut trench running south along the driveway of Hope Cottage off Dukes Head Lane



Pl. 14 Fractured drainage pipe in Back Lane adjacent to The Row



Pl. 15 Looking west along open cut trench on Back Lane adjacent to Greenbank



Pl. 16 Excavations for Manhole F7 on West Keal Road



Pl. 17 Existing services in the northern grass verge off West Keal Road



Pl. 18 General view showing stratigraphy and services at the junction between West Keal Road and Main Street



PI. 19 Photograph demonstrating the depth of the open cut trench along Moat Lane



PI. 20 Excavations for linkage and manhole F3 off Dukes Head Lane



Pl. 21 Photograph showing disturbance and services at the junction between Spilsby Hill and Church Lane



Pl. 22 Photograph demonstrating the depth of manhole C2 at the northern end of Moat Lane