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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

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MOUNT LANE, KIRKBY LA THORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (LINCOLN)

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CITY AND COUNTY
MUSEUM

MOUNT LANE, KIRKBY LA THORPE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

FOR

STRUTT & PARKER
(ON BEHALF OF BARCLAYS NOMINEES LTD.)

BY

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June 1995

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1.0 Non-Technical Summary

A programme of archaeological trenching took place on behalf of Strutt & Parker on the site of a proposed development, west of Mount Lane, Kirkby La Thorpe (Fig. 1). Four trenches, each measuring approximately 15.0m in length, were sited within the proposed development area as a means of assessing overall site potential. The results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential is high, and that deposits may be vulnerable to development unless non-destructive foundation designs are employed.

The site central National Grid Reference is TF 50986 34526

2.0 Introduction

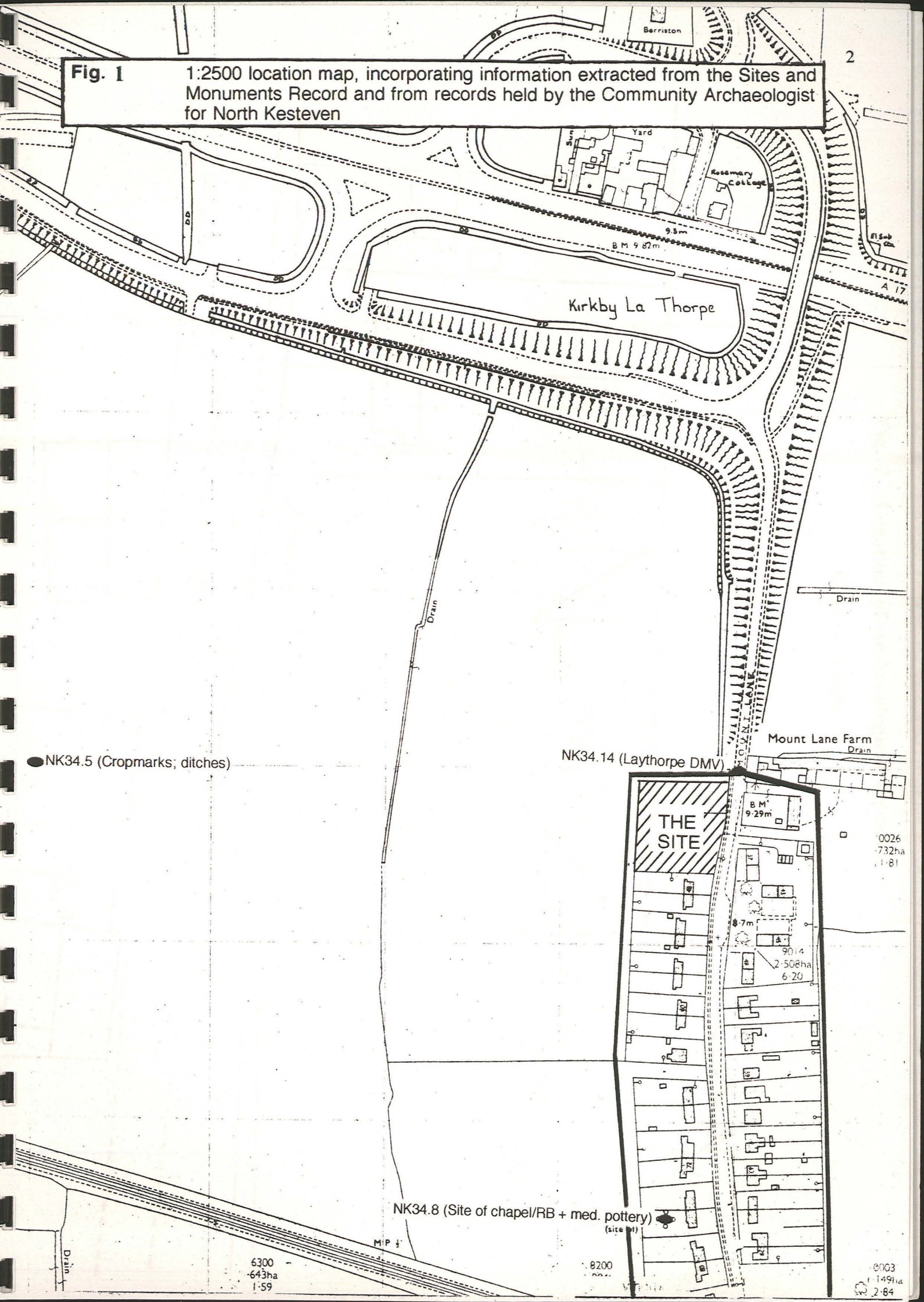
An archaeological field evaluation took place between Monday, May 22nd and Friday, May 26th, 1995, on the site of a proposed residential housing development. The works were commissioned by Strutt & Parker (on behalf of Barclays Nominees Ltd.) and followed a detailed desk top assessment and field survey report, the results of which formed the basis for a further and final phase of evaluation.

The desk top/evaluation report concluded that, overall, the archaeological potential could be high. The site lies in the heart of Laythorpe Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV), and within an area where cultural remains covering most of the major periods have been recovered (usually by chance). Surface finds from the site itself presented a broad date range spanning between the Roman period (c. C1st AD - C4th AD) and late post-medieval/modern periods: the assemblage was dominated by ceramic finds of Romano-British date.

The results of a short trenching programme suggest that archaeological remains on the site are widespread. It would seem unlikely, therefore, that a housing development would not affect the archaeological resource; unless, that is, the clients are able to satisfy the planning authority that a scheme can be developed whereby the archaeological resource may be preserved *in situ*.

Fig. 1

1:2500 location map, incorporating information extracted from the Sites and Monuments Record and from records held by the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven



● NK34.5 (Cropmarks; ditches)

NK34.14 (Laythorpe DMV)

NK34.8 (Site of chapel/RB + med. pottery)
(site 11)

THE SITE

B.M. 9.29m

9.7m

90.4

2.508ha

6.20

0026

732ha

1:81

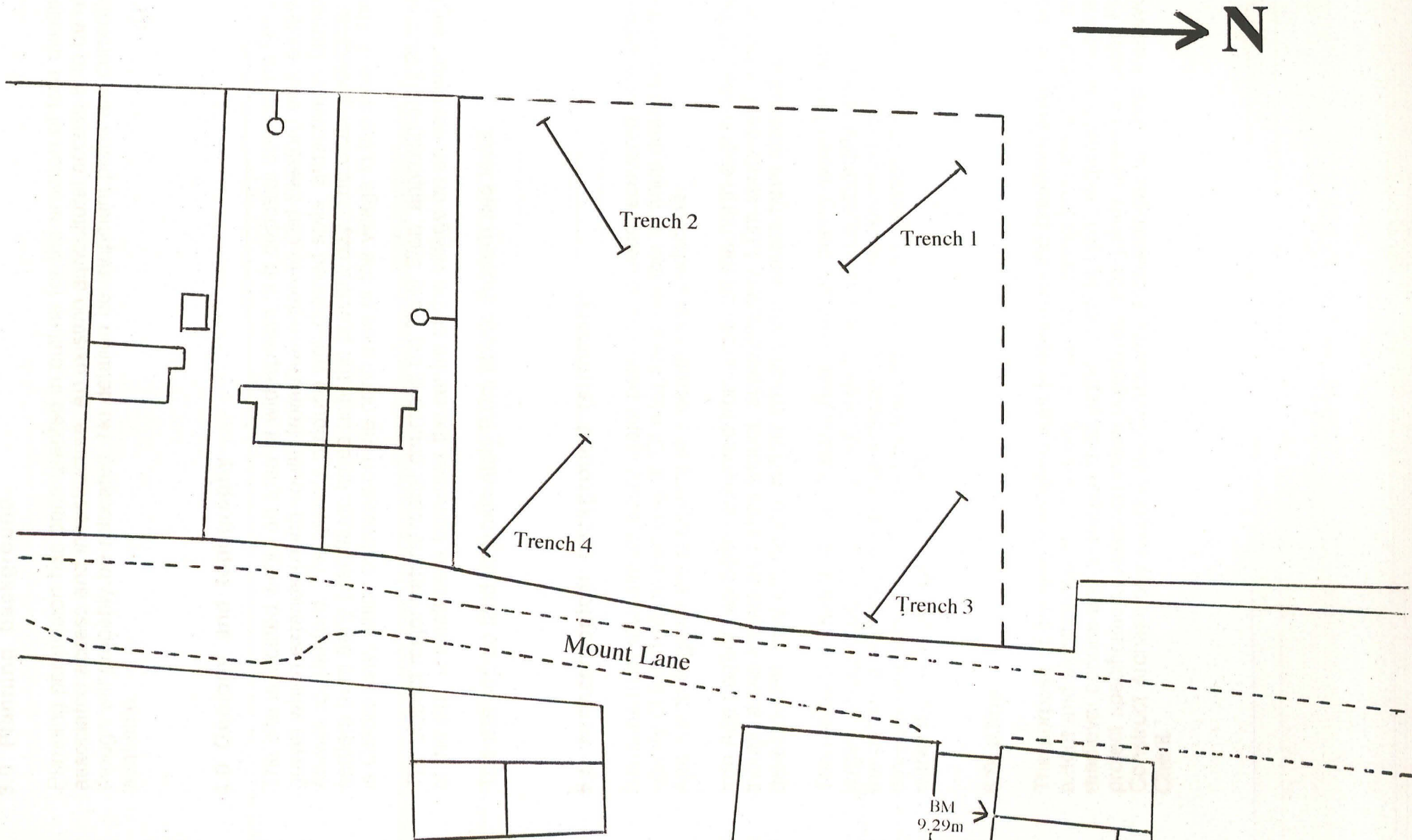
0003

149ha

2:84

Fig. 2 Location of archaeological trenches

Scale = 1:500



3.0 Planning background

Planning permission has been granted in outline for the erection of four dwellings with associated access and infrastructure. An existing agricultural access is to be retained, though will probably be relocated. No detailed development plans are currently available.

4.0 Geology and topography

The site is located within an area of widespread drift deposits comprising fen sand and gravel which extends (north-south) from Dorrington to Old Sleaford and, east-west, from Anwick to Sleaford. The gravels produce well-drained soils, attractive to farmers and settlers from early prehistoric times until the present day. The older geological formation is Oxford clay, which outcrops on the north side of the village in the area of The Grange.

The closest major natural water course is the River Slea, approximately 2km north-west of the site. A small beck traverses the centre of the village on an east-west alignment.

The site lies on land approximately 9.0m above modern sea level.

5.0 Archaeological background (summary)

Remains from almost every major period have been recovered from within the vicinity of the modern settlement. Of note are a number of finds dating within the Bronze Age which suggest the proximity of a ceremonial landscape.

Iron Age pottery has been recovered from areas on the north-east fringes of the parish, though a site known as Kirkby Mount, approximately 1.0m south-west of the proposed development, may not be the 'hillfort' which some writers have labelled it.

The recovery of quantities of Romano-British pottery during recent field walking was largely unexpected. Although similar finds have been occasionally reported from within the parish, a Roman site was not anticipated within the perimeter of the proposed development: which was flagged by the Community Archaeologist due to its position within the heart of Laythorpe SMV.

6.0 Aims

The purpose of the field evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, date, depth, extent and significance of archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and to assess their significance at local, regional and national level. A project specification, based on these objectives, was jointly agreed between Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven and the Client.

7.0 Evaluation Trenches

Following circulation of assessment/field walking reports, the Community Archaeologist requested that a sample of the site be examined by trenching and a proposal was put forwards by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) and was subsequently approved by the Community Archaeologist and the Client.

A team of four experienced field archaeologists excavated and recorded features and deposits exposed within four evaluation trenches (under the direction of the writer). All deposits were recorded on standard pro-forma context sheets and contexts were drawn and, where necessary, photographed. All finds were washed and/or processed and were selectively presented to specialists for written appraisal (Appendix 12.4, Appendix 12.5).

A mechanical excavator fitted with a straight ditching blade was used in each of the trenches to strip regular, level spits no deeper than 200mm. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizons were exposed. All further excavation was by hand. Section and plan surfaces were meticulously cleaned and a representative sample of each archaeological feature (where present) was excavated.

8.0 Results

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was sited in the north-west corner of the proposed development area and was orientated north-west to south-east.

The upper ploughsoil, [100], which measured approximately 30cm in thickness, was removed mechanically, as was the bulk of an underlying subsoil, [119]. A level bed of natural gravel, [120], was exposed at a depth approximately 45cm beneath the modern ground surface. Its upper surface was cut through by a series of well-defined archaeological features, chiefly on the south side of the trench.

The most prominent archaeological feature was a shallow trench or gully, [102], which occupied the central area and was orientated broadly east-west. It measured approximately 2.5m in width and its maximum recorded depth was 30cm. It had been recut on more than one occasion, though it was not possible in the short time available to separate individual phases. On the south edge of the feature was at least one, possibly two, post-hole-type depressions, possibly delineating the line of a fence. The latest fill of the gully, [101]a, contained two Roman pottery sherds dating to the C3rd or later. The continuation of the gully was probably represented by feature [302]/[303] in Trench 3 (which contained pottery of a similar date).

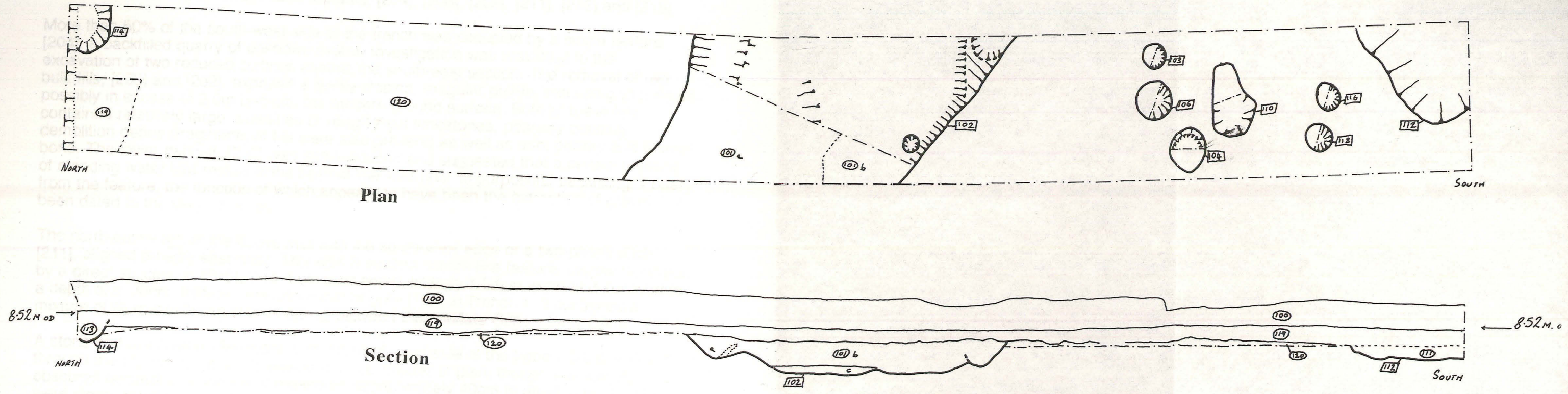
Approximately 1.5m south of the above was a closely-spaced group of post holes; [103], [104], [106], ?[110], [116], [118]. For the most part, these features were shallow, their depths ranging between 10cm and 16cm. Only one hole was deeper; [104], which measured 38cm. No dating evidence was recovered within the small area examined and a context for the remains is uncertain. There appeared to be no coherent plan to the group and a functional diagnosis was not possible.

On the south and north extremes of the trench were two sub-circular or amorphous depressions ([112] and [114]) which contained soil indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil horizon [119]. Neither feature contained traces of cultural material and the regular occurrence of similar 'holes' in other areas suggested a natural origin - tree base voids.

Fig. 3 Plan, section and feature sections, Trench 1

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was sited approximately 20 m south of Trench 1 and was oriented north-east to south-west. Topsoil was removed mechanically, exposing a natural sandy gravel bank. A series of archaeological features were exposed by the excavation.



Feature sections

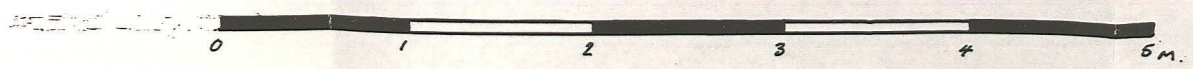
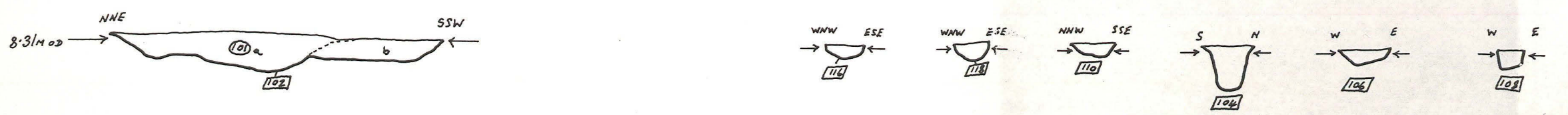
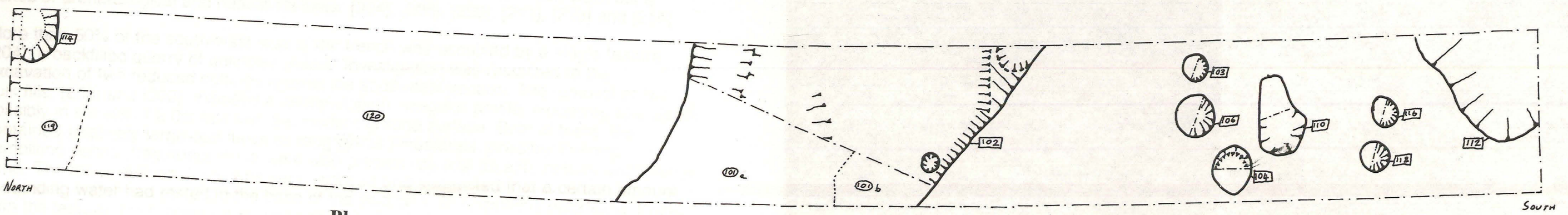


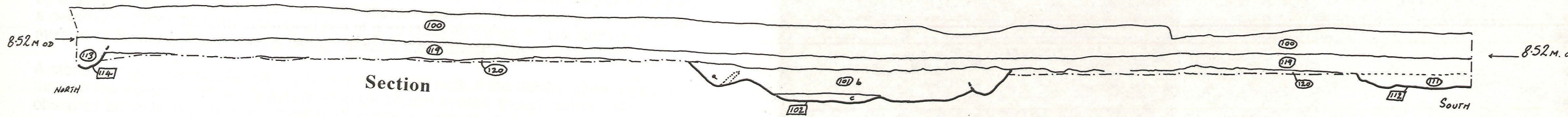
Fig. 3 Plan, section and feature sections, Trench 1

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was sited approximately 20 m south of Trench 1 and was oriented east to south west. Topsoil and rubble were removed mechanically exposing a surface of... series of...

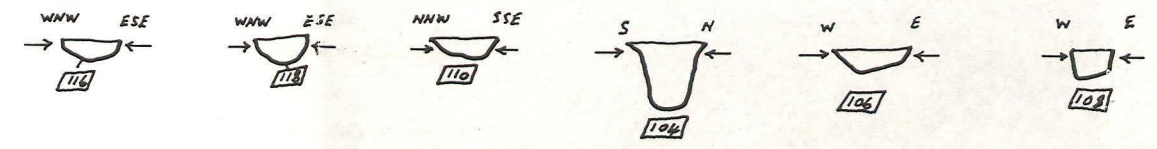
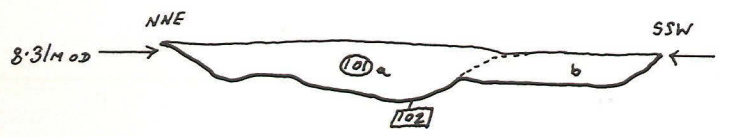


Plan



Section

Feature sections



8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was sited approximately 20.0m south of Trench 1 and was orientated north-east to south-west. Topsoil and subsoil horizons ([200] and [201]) were stripped mechanically, exposing a natural sandy gravel surface, [207], into which were cut a series of archaeological and natural features; [204], [206], [209], [211], [213] and [215].

More than 50% of the south-west side of the trench was occupied by a single feature, [204]: a backfilled quarry of unknown extent. Investigation was restricted to the excavation of two reduced cuttings against the south-east section. The removal of two bulk fills, [203] and [202], exposed a gently-sloping, irregular profile, extending to a depth possibly in excess of 2.0m beneath the modern ground surface. Both of these fills contained relatively large quantities of roughly-cut limestones, possibly building demolition debris (fragments of tile were also present) as well as ash, pottery and animal bone. The lower deposit, [203] was semi-reduced and suggested that a certain amount of standing water had rested in the base of the void prior to purposeful backfilling. Pottery from the feature, the function of which appears to have been the extraction of gravel, has been dated to the very late C4th.

The north-east edge of the above met with the south-west edge of a two-phase ditch, [211], aligned broadly east-west. This was a shallow trench-like feature, largely truncated by a direct successor, [206]. This measured approximately 1.5m in width and survived to a depth of c. 30cm. Its form resembled that of gully [102] in Trench 1. It contained a mixture of Romano-British sherds dating between the mid/late C2nd - early C3rd.

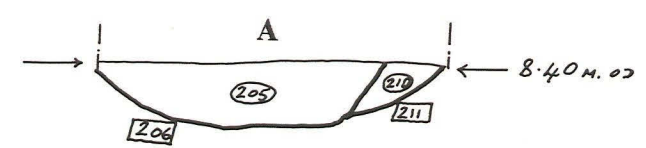
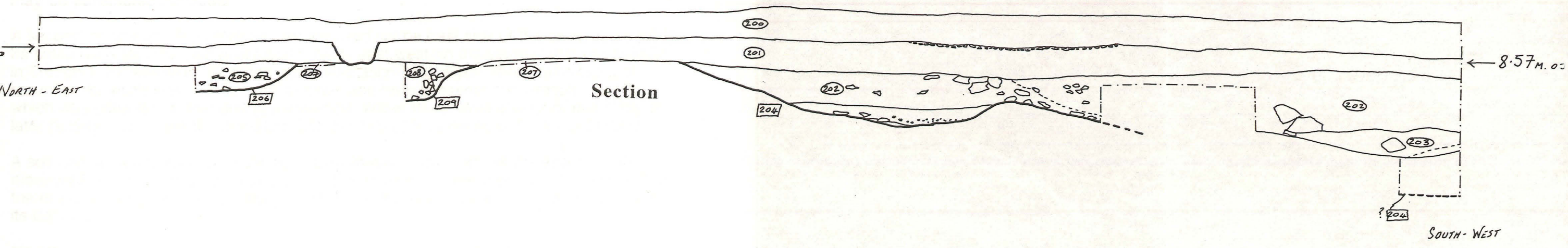
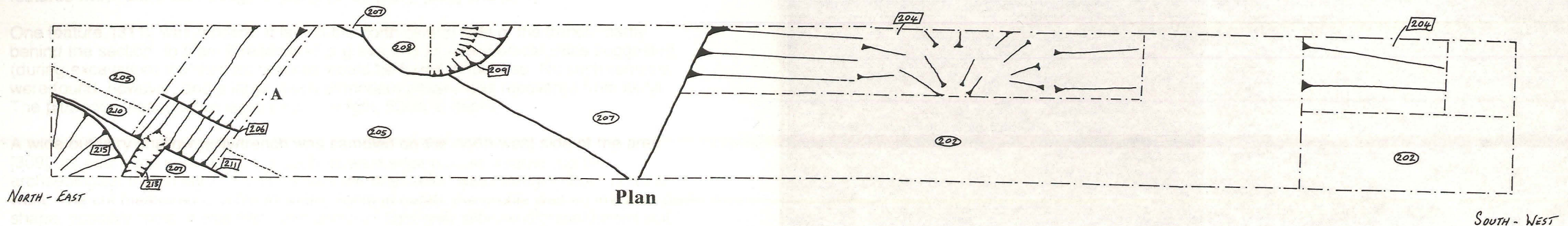
A stone and soil-filled pit-like feature on the north-east side of the trench, [209], was cut through the top of the above. It appeared to be circular in plan, though was largely obscured beneath the section. It measured approximately 40cm in depth and its sides were steep, breaking to a flat base. Pottery dating within the C3rd or later was recovered from the fill of the pit.

No other features of archaeological importance were recorded in Trench 2. An irregular void in the extreme north-west corner of the area examined, [215] connected with a short lateral void, [213]: the excavator believed these features to be tree base/root voids. Their fills were devoid of cultural inclusions and a natural origin is likely.

Fig. 4 Plan, section and feature section, Trench 2

8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

A third trench, oriented north-south, was excavated east of Trench 1, close to the wall. The trench was removed mechanically. The top of the trench was at the level of the surface. The features which were discovered in this trench were:



8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

A third trench, orientated north-west to south-east, was positioned approximately 10.0m east of Trench 1, close to Mount Lane. Again, the topsoil, [300] and subsoil, [301], were removed mechanically to the top of a natural gravel surface, [312], and a series of features which were cut through it: [303], [305], [307], [309] and [311].

One feature, [311], was modern. It lay on the north-central side of the trench, partly behind the section. In plan, it resembled a grave and its near-vertical sides suggested (during excavation) that human remains would be found in its base. No such remains were found, however, and a large sherd of modern pottery was recovered from its fill. The pit/trench measured at least 1.4m in length, 50cm in depth.

A wide but very shallow gully/trench was sampled on the north-west side of the area, [309]. Its east edge was straight, though its west edge curved, suggesting the archaeological trench lay at a point where the orientation was changing from north to west. The cut measured c. 3.0m in width, 35cm in depth; the profile was an irregular dish-shape, possibly recut. It was filled with compact light grey silty sand/gravel-based soil, [308]; probably a gradual accumulation rather than purposeful backfill. It contained sherds of pottery dating between the mid/late C11th (Roman pottery in the same feature may be considered residual).

A second trench/gully-type feature was exposed on the east side of the excavation, [303]. Its sides were straight, and orientated broadly east-west on the same alignment as [102] in Trench 1. Its maximum recorded depth was 35cm and, again, there were signs of recutting. Its width was c. 1.7m and its sides and base presented an irregular profile which was difficult to follow during excavation. Within its fill were sherds of mid-C3rd or later pottery and its direct association with ditch [102] may be more than a possibility.

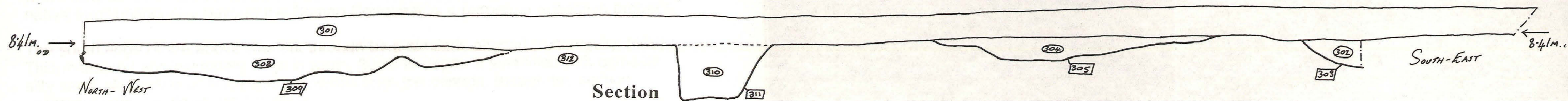
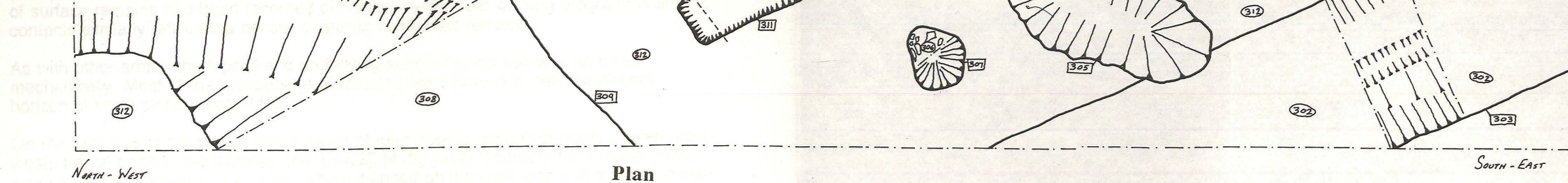
A soil and stone-packed post hole lay approximately 70cm north of the above, [307]. It measured approximately 20cm in depth, 50cm in width. There was little doubt regarding the direct functional role of the feature though, assessed in isolation, its wider status and its date could not be determined.

No other features of archaeological significance were exposed in Trench 3. A shallow irregular depression, [305], which had a direct physical relationship with trench [303], was interpreted as a tree hollow or similar natural feature.

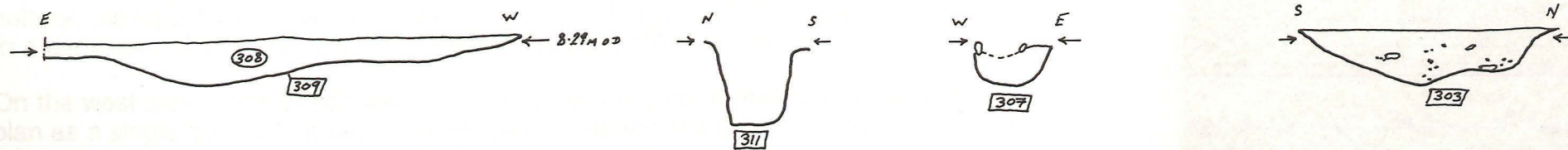
Fig. 5 Plan, section and feature sections, Trench 3

5.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

The last evaluation trench also by the same method as the previous one.



Feature sections



On the west plan as a single feature the trench was at least 40cm in depth. The soil was grey silty sand containing pottery dating between 1000-1500 BC.

In section, it was determined that the curved gully with which it was of a 2.0m, where it extended to a depth was 30cm, its width 20cm. It was enough undulating, a structural function of a trench (during excavation).



8.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

The last evaluation trench also lay close to Mount Lane, approximately 38m south of (and parallel with) Trench 3. It was located in an area where the greatest concentration of surface remains had been recorded during an earlier field walking programme and its contents similarly reflected a denser cluster of settlement remains.

As with other areas, the topsoil and underlying subsoil/buried soil was removed mechanically. Most of the archaeological features were sealed beneath a distinct horizon of small stone rubble, [429].

On the east side of the trench was a series of inter-cutting, though similarly aligned (east-west), trench or ditch-like features: [407], [409], [413], [417]. The earliest of these, [407], was traced for a distance of c. 4.5m, where it ended on the west side with a butt-terminal. A small section of its compact silty fill was removed which contained pottery sherds which may be Iron Age but could also be Romano-British (the continuity/non-continuity of native tradition/industry beyond the Roman Conquest is a perpetual academic problem).

The south edge of the above was cut through by a similarly-aligned trench/gully, [409]. This measured approximately 1.0m in width, 30cm in depth. It was filled with compact silty sand, [408]. Animal bone was recovered from the context, though the section examined was devoid of datable finds.

A third shallow trench/gully, [413], was cut through the south edge of the above. Like gully [407], it possessed a butt-ended terminal on the west side. It measured little over 25cm in depth and its width measured c. 1.0m. It contained no datable finds.

A fourth gully on a slightly different alignment, [417], emerged from the extreme south corner of the trench. Its width was in excess of 1.0m, its depth approximately 20cm and it was traced westwards for 2.7m where it was cut through by a north-south trench, [411]. Its fill, [416], contained pottery sherds from vessels made in an Iron Age tradition: again, however, the finds could have been deposited in the post-Conquest period. In this context, it was unfortunate that two features which pre-dated the gully (pit [419] and pit [415]) did not produce datable finds.

A north-south trench which cut through most of the above, [411], contained medieval pottery, dating between the C13th and early C14th. It was straight-sided, was excavated to a depth of c. 70cm and respected the alignment of Mount Lane.

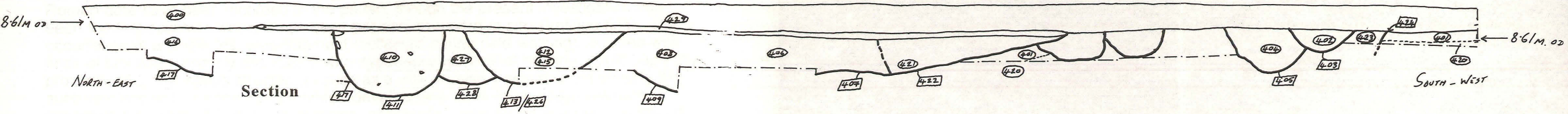
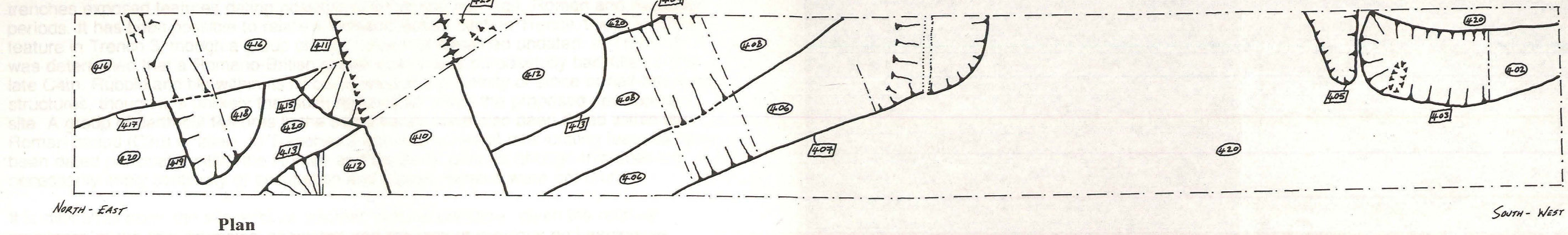
On the west side of the trench were two gullies which (prior to excavation) appeared in plan as a single curved feature; [403] and [405]. The earliest of these, [405], cut through a feature that was not investigated; [423]/[424]. It was the terminal of a shallow gully, at least 40cm in depth and orientated broadly north-south. It was filled with compact dark grey silty sand containing stone and charcoal, [404]. Within this was found sherds of pottery dating between the late C10th and mid-C11th.

In section, it was determined that the above was cut through by the south-east terminal of the curved gully with which it was wrongly equated, [403]. This was traced for a distance of c. 2.0m, where it extended from the north-west (end) section. Its maximum recorded depth was 30cm, its width 80cm. Its south edge had been cut vertical, its base flattened, though undulating: a structural function is possible. No dating evidence was recovered during excavation.

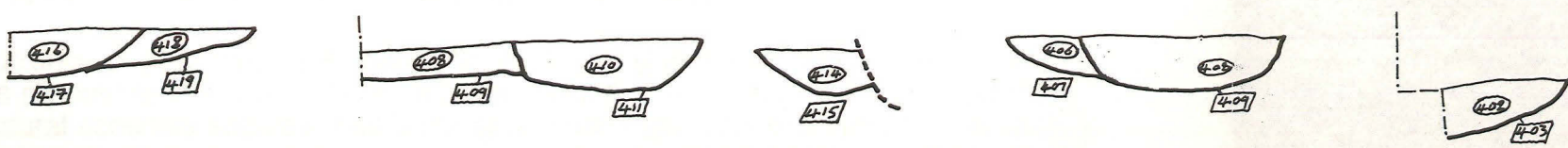
Fig. 6 Plan, section and feature sections, Trench 4

9.0 Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation of the site at Laymoor, near Killy La Thorne, Co. Down, has identified a number of archaeological features of interest. The site is located on a hillside overlooking the town of Killy La Thorne, and is situated on a site of archaeological interest. The site is located on a hillside overlooking the town of Killy La Thorne, and is situated on a site of archaeological interest.



Feature sections



9.0 Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Mount Lane has demonstrated that the overall archaeological potential (in terms of the density of features present) is high. Four trenches exposed features dating possibly to within the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. It has been possible to relate a Romano-British ditch in Trench 1 with a similar feature in Trench 3, though a group of post holes has remained undated. In Trench 2, it was determined that a Romano-British gravel quarry was purposefully backfilled in the late C4th. Rubble and tile within its fill could imply the proximity of stone or half-timbered structures, though it is unlikely that such remains lie within the proposed development site. A group of earth-cut features in the same trench have also been dated within the Roman period (C3rd or later). In Trenches 3 and 4, a series of inter-cutting features have been dated principally within the Roman and medieval periods (though this does not necessarily imply continuity of occupation and Saxon remains were not found).

It is difficult to place the site within a discreet 'cultural package', given the relative smallness of the four 'keyholes' examined and the lack of previous archaeological intervention with which to draw comparison. Clearly, the site was occupied in the Roman and medieval periods, though the nature of this occupation has not been made clear during the course of the present investigation. As noted earlier, surface artefacts of Roman date have been recorded in the parish, though the present investigation has been the first occasion where it has been possible to record *in situ* stratified finds. The occurrence of a single *tesserae* fragment (collected during field walking), coupled with finds of box flue (normally associated with *hypocaust* systems of heating) could imply the proximity of a high status structure(s) such as a villa, though it would seem unlikely that such remains will lie within the proposed development zone (one village resident produced a number of Roman coins which, apparently, were found in an area north-west of the present investigation).

It is perhaps not altogether surprising that a Romano-British settlement should be located within what is now Kirkby La Thorpe. Apart from natural attractions such as the free-draining fertile soils which exist over gravel on the western edge of the Fens, it is archaeologically well-established that, during the Roman period, a large settlement lay within what is now Sleaford. In fact, there appears to have been dense occupation within the area known as Old Sleaford from the latest phases of the Iron Age to the late C4th AD (Mahany 1979) and probably beyond. Excavations between 1960 and 1966 revealed the plans of several roadside stone buildings, though the nature of Roman occupation (in particular, any military function which it may have played in the early years following the Conquest) has not been adequately investigated.

The occurrence of what may be evidence for extensive gravel quarrying at Kirkby La Thorpe is potentially interesting. Such excavations are often associated with large-scale infrastructural schemes such as road building (at Ruskington, for example, Roman quarry pits were investigated during excavations at the extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the west side of Lincoln Road which, in that particular location, lay close to the important Roman road, King Street/Mareham Lane (Atkin & Healey, forthcoming)). Mareham Lane lies some 2.0km west of the present site, though there can be little doubt that lesser routes, serving small communities, were common. Indeed, Simmons has proposed that a road may have connected the Roman tile kilns at Heckington with Old Sleaford, perhaps as a marketing route (Simmons 1977). If correct, the route would have passed very close to Kirkby La Thorpe (or its Romano-British predecessor).

Kirkby La Thorpe was a Domesday settlement, known in 1086 as *Cherchebi* (Morris 1986). Laythorpe possessed two churches. The church dedicated to St Denis remains; its earliest architectural feature being its Norman south doorway (Pevsner and Harris

1989, 416). The site of the other church, St Peters, exists only as a series of green mounds close to the grounds of the C19th rectory. A third ecclesiastical site, thought to be a chapel-of-ease, is recorded c. 200m south of the proposed development site. It is clear that a settlement of some considerable size existed during the medieval period, though this has not been documented archaeologically.

Stray finds and clusters of medieval pottery have been recorded widely within the parish and there are extensive cultivation remains of the period (ridge and furrow) east of Mount Lane. Anglo-Saxon pottery has been reported north-west of the village and has occurred (unprovenanced) elsewhere.

The present investigation has identified medieval settlement features, dating principally from the C11th, though it has not adequately determined the nature of these remains (a better assessment would require the excavation of a much larger sample than was possible for the purpose of this evaluation).

10.0 Mitigations

The proposed development site contains archaeological deposits which could shed further light on the origins, nature and extent of medieval settlement and clarify the nature of Roman occupation. Both aspects are poorly understood at present and would warrant further work, should destructive techniques be applied during construction of the proposed dwellings.

It is suggested that the level of further archaeological intervention required will depend heavily on the Clients flexibility as regards foundation designs and the extent to which these will threaten the buried resource. Informal discussions have centred on the use of traditional strip-type footings, involving the excavation of trenches to depths below the top of archaeological horizons (usually c. 30cm). However, should the use of alternative designs be considered (ie foundation rafts), it is possible the archaeological resource could be preserved *in situ*, thereby reducing or removing the need for further archaeological work (under such conditions, it is assumed that a covenant would need to be included within the deeds of the proposed dwellings to restrict the depths which purchasers might excavate in the course of cultivation etc).

Any decision based on these findings is, of course, the responsibility of the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven. It is suggested therefore that discussions should now take place between the Community Archaeologist and the Client.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to Strutt & Parker (in particular, Mr Charles Ashby) for commissioning this evaluation on behalf of their Clients, Barclays Nominees Ltd. Thanks also to Jane Young, Richard Kemp and Barbara Davies (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit) for finds assessment and to James Rackham (independent environmental archaeologist) for his assessment of the animal bone. Thanks also to the site team: Malcolm Otter, Jim Rylatt and Robert Schofield.

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Colour photographs

12.2 Trench matrices

12.3 Context classification list

12.4 Pottery assessment and ceramic building materials report (B Davies, R Kemp and J Young)

12.5 Archive of animal bone (DJ Rackham)

12.6 Site archive

12.7 References

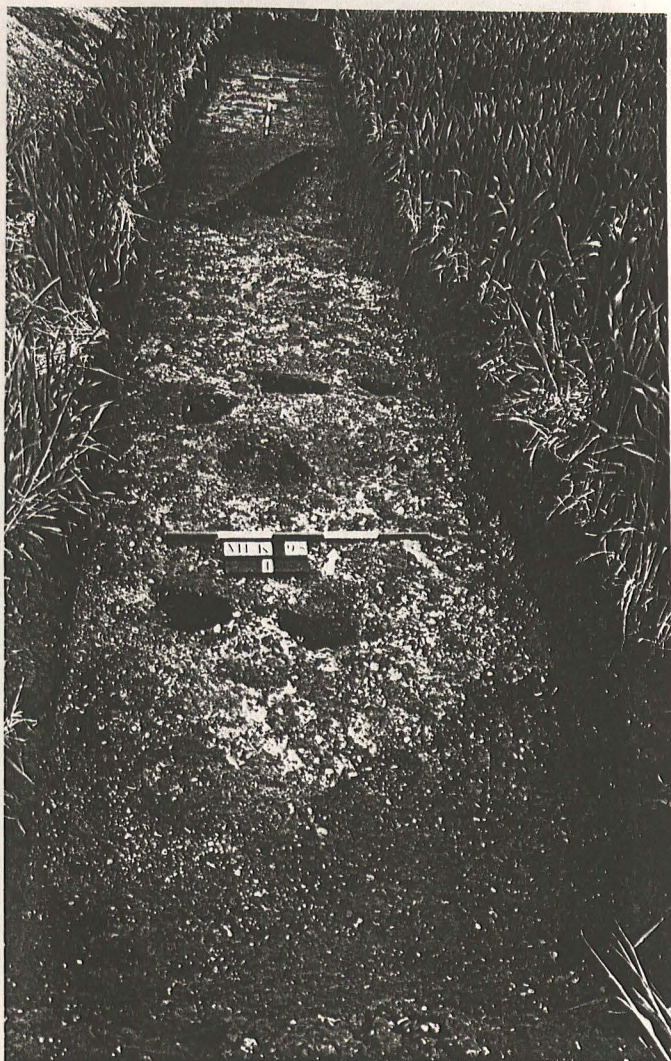


Photo. 1 Trench 1, general view looking NNW
(post holes in foreground, gully/trench
[102] in centre)

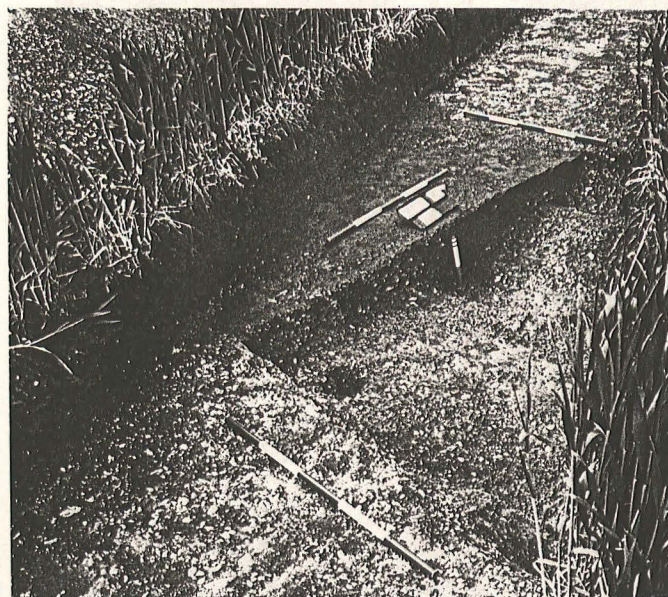


Photo. 2 Trench 1. Gully/trench [102], looking
north-west



Photo. 3 Trench 2, general view looking west
(gullies [206]/[211] in foreground,
quarry pit [204] in background)

Appendix 12.1: Colour Photographs



Photo. 4 Trench 4. Quarry pit [204], part-excavated, looking south-east

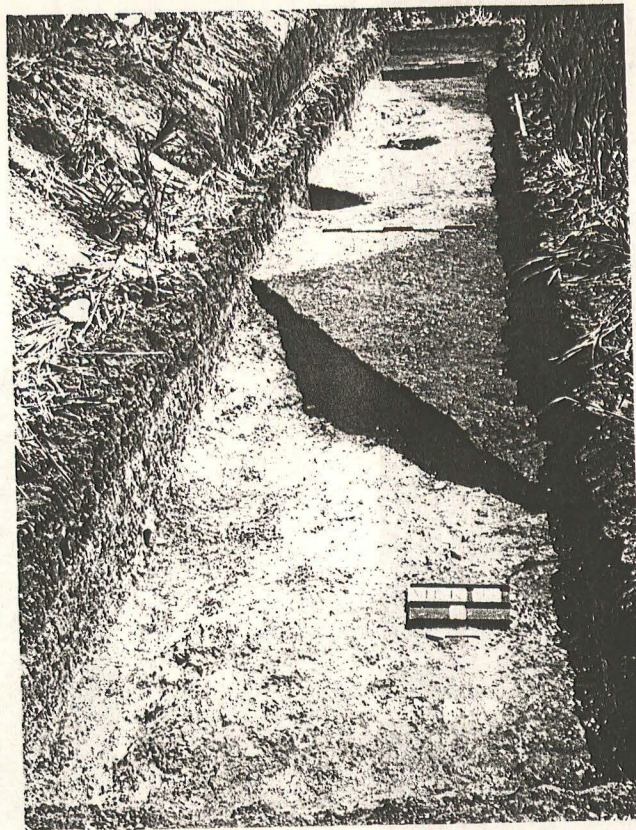


Photo. 5 Trench 3. General view looking east (gully [309] in foreground, gully/ditch [303] in background)



Photo. 6 Trench 3. Gully/ditch [303], looking east



Photo. 7 Trench 3. Stone-packed post hole [307], sectioned looking NW



Photo. 8 Trench 4. General view, looking south-east



Photo. 9 Trench 4 General view, looking north-west

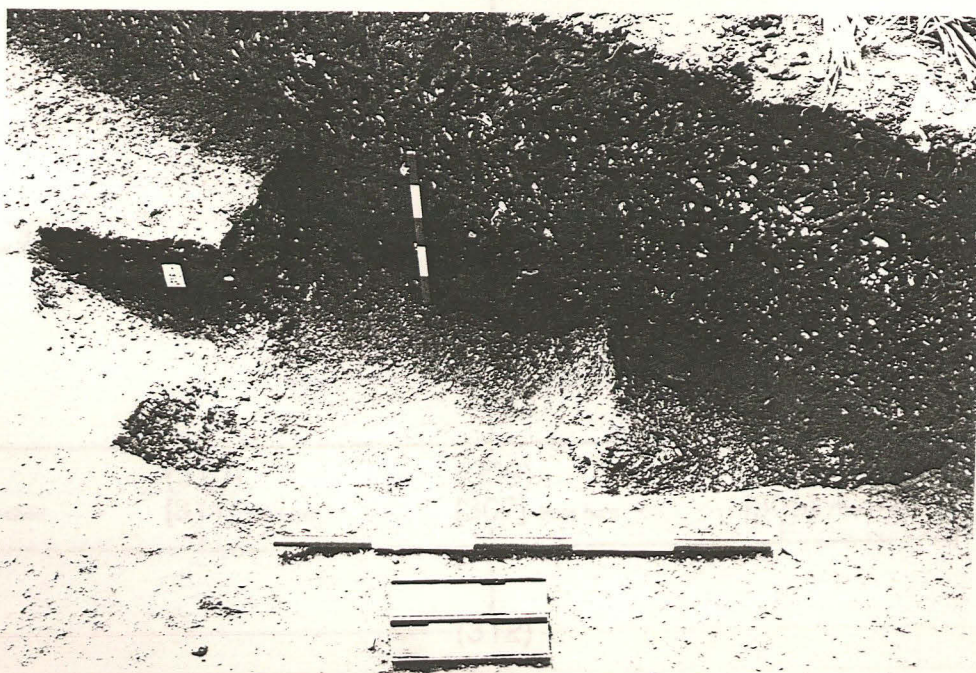
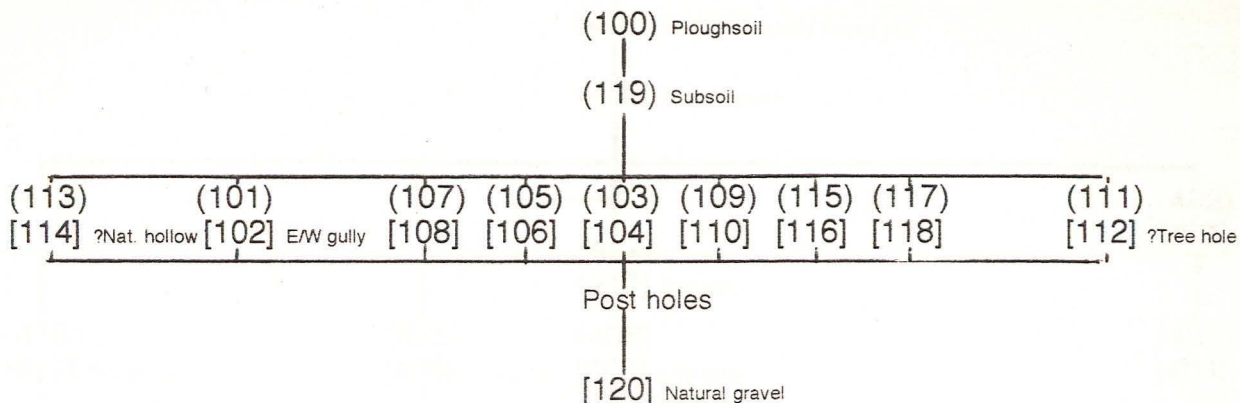


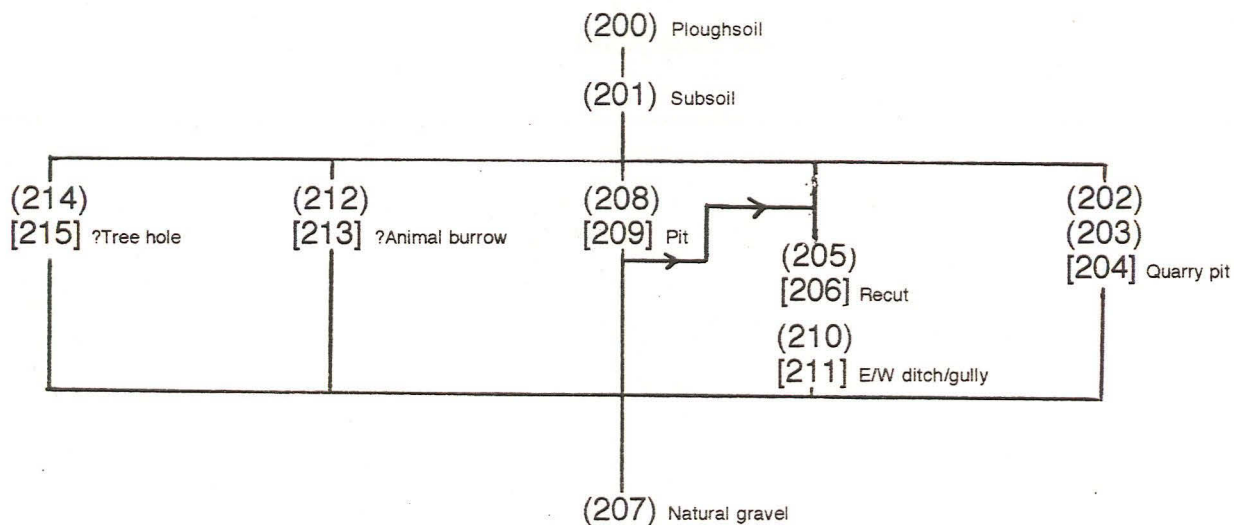
Photo. 10 Trench 4. Close-up with details of trench [411] (centre), pit [428] (right) and section through gully [417] (left), looking south-west

Appendix 12.2 Trench matrices

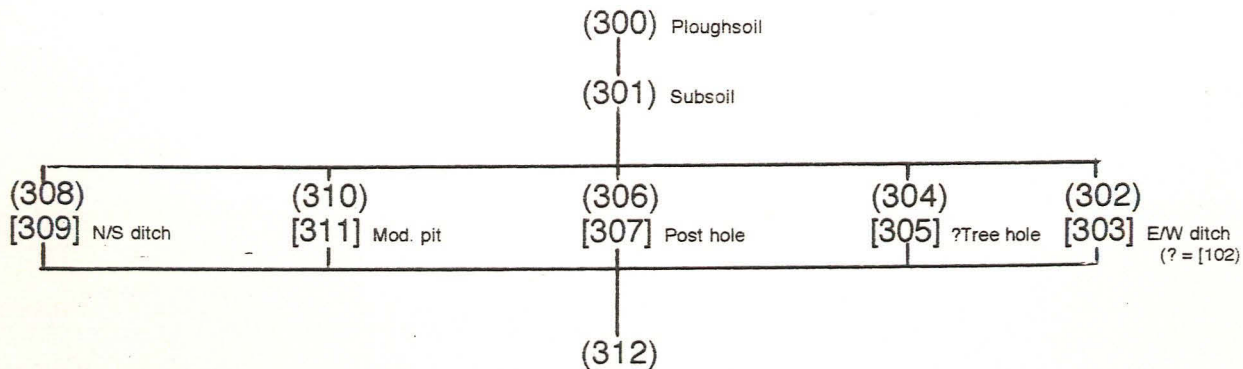
Trench 1



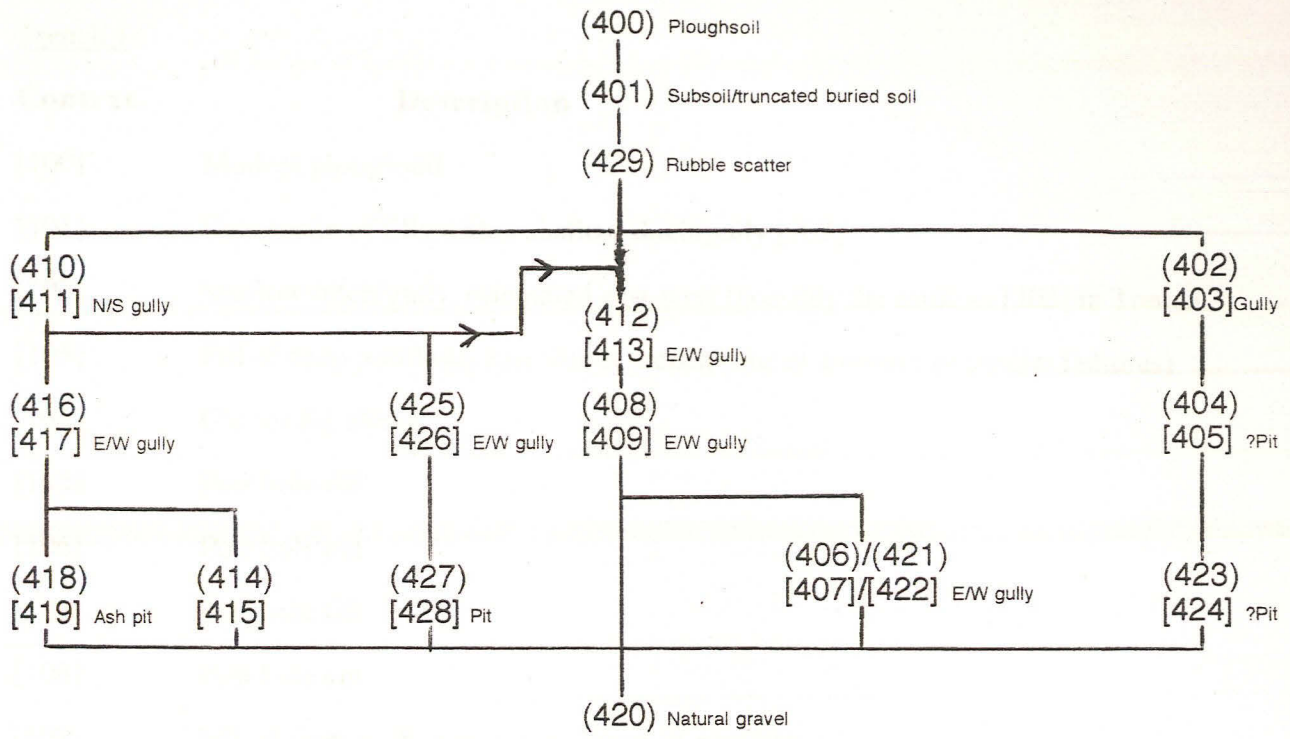
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



Context

Description

400 Modern ploughsoil surface

401 Subsoil horizon (possibly an original surface)

429 Upper fill, extensive quarry pit

Appendix 12.3: Context classification list

Trench 1

Context	Description
[100]	Modern ploughsoil
[101]	Composite of fills within shallow ditch/gully [102]
[102]	Shallow ditch/gully, orientated east-west (possibly the same as [303] in Trench 3)
[103]	Fill of deep post hole, east side of trench (one of a cluster of similar features)
[104]	Cut for the above
[105]	Post hole fill
[106]	Post hole cut
[107]	Post hole fill
[108]	Post hole cut
[109]	Fill of shallow depression in cluster of post holes
[110]	Cut for the above
[111]	Fill of shallow feature; possibly tree hole or similar natural void
[112]	Cut for the above
[113]	Fill of shallow feature; possibly tree hole or similar natural void
[114]	Cut for the above
[115]	Post hole fill
[116]	post hole cut
[117]	Post hole fill
[118]	Post hole cut
[119]	Subsoil horizon which sealed all archaeological features
[120]	Natural sandy gravel into which archaeological features cut

Trench 2

Context	Description
[200]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[201]	Subsoil horizon (sealing all archaeological remains)
[202]	Upper fill, extensive quarry pit

- [203] Lower fill(s), extensive quarry pit
- [204] Cut for quarry pit
- [205] Fill of recut east-west ditch/gully
- [206] Cut for the above
- [207] Natural sandy gravel into which archaeological features cut
- [208] Pit fill
- [209] Cut for the above
- [210] Fill of east-west ditch/gully (precursor to [205]/[206])
- [211] Cut for the above
- [212] Fill of possible animal burrow/tree root void
- [213] Cut for the above
- [214] Fill of possible tree hole void
- [215] 'Cut' for the above

Trench 3

Context

Description

- [300] Modern ploughsoil horizon
- [301] Subsoil horizon; sealing all archaeological features
- [302] Fill, east-west ditch/gully (possibly same as ditch [101]/[102] in Trench 1)
- [303] Cut for the above
- [304] Fill, amorphous feature: ?tree hole
- [305] 'Cut' for above
- [306] Fill of stone-packed, isolated, post hole
- [307] Cut for above
- [308] Fill of ditch, orientated N/W - S/E with turn to E/W on north side
- [309] Cut for above
- [310] Fill of grave-shaped modern pit
- [311] Cut for above
- [312] Natural yellow/orange sandy gravel into which all features excavated

Trench 4

Context	Description
[400]	Modern ploughsoil horizon
[401]	Subsoil/truncated buried soil
[402]	Ashy fill of gully orientated N/W - S/E
[403]	Cut of above
[404]	?Pit filled with dark soil, stones and charcoal inclusion
[405]	Cut of above
[406]	Fill of gully orientated approx. E/W. Silty fill containing moderate stone inclusion
[407]	Cut of above
[408]	Silty fill of gully, orientated E/W
[409]	Cut of above
[410]	Fill, N/S gully; compact silty sand containing stone and tile
[411]	Cut of above
[412]	Fill, east-west gully; cut through by [411]
[413]	Cut for above; ?same as [426]
[414]	Ashy fill of bowl-shaped ?pit
[415]	Cut for above; heavily-truncated
[416]	Compact fill of gully orientated E/W
[417]	Cut for above; flat-bottomed, shallow
[418]	Compact ash-based fill of pit
[419]	Cut of above; D-shaped in plan
[420]	Natural sandy gravel into which archaeological features cut
[421]	?Same as [406]
[422]	?same as [407]
[423]	Mixed fills of pit of indeterminate size
[424]	Cut of above; severely-truncated pit
[425]	Fill, east-west shallow gully
[426]	Cut of above; orientated E/W, terminal at west end
[427]	Silty fill, N/S gully

[428]

Cut of the above

[429]

Layer merging with subsoil/earlier ploughsoil [401] (in base of); rubble layer,
?plough-scattered debris

Category	1	2	3	4	5
NT	1	0	0	0	0
LSLOC	0	0	0	0	0
EST	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0
LPS	0	0	0	0	0
TOY	0	0	0	0	0
LOFT	0	0	0	0	0
MSELOC	0	0	0	0	0
MISC	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	14	10	1	2

The single sheet from report 2 may be of long to short 4-...

Appendix 12.4

MLK95: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

Judy Wilkinson and Jane Young

CLAU 08.06.95

1. Introduction

A small group of 35 sherds of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The material was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (ware type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form and date) using CLAU classification.

2. Condition

Although the material was not exceptionally worn it was however rather fragmentary, having only three vessels represented by more than one sherd.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

Anglo-Saxon

A single sandstone-tempered sherd (SST) possibly of this date was recovered from context 201 in trench 2.

Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman

The Saxo-Norman pottery consisted mainly of small sherds of unglazed and glazed Stamford ware (ST and EST) jars or pitchers. There was only one rim which was of the folded over hollow-everted type usually dating from the early to late 11th century. The remaining sherds of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman date were all from shell-tempered (LFS and LSLOC) jars.

Medieval

Only eight sherds of medieval date were recovered from the site. Two of the sherds were identifiable as medieval Toynton ware (TOY) and one as Potterhanworth ware (POTT) industrial base. The remaining sherds were of as yet uncharacterised local wares.

4. Site Location

Table 1 shows the exact location of the post-Roman pottery.

Table 1: Showing pottery by context by ware type

<i>context</i>	201	308	310	400	404
R	0	2	0	0	0
SST	1	0	0	0	0
LSLOC	0	0	0	0	2
EST	0	0	1	0	0
ST	0	10	8	0	0
LFS	0	3	0	0	0
TOY	0	0	1	0	0
POTT	0	0	0	1	0
MEDLOC	0	0	0	0	0
MISC	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	14	10	1	2

The single sherd from trench 2 may be of Anglo-Saxon date.

With the exception of a single possibly intrusive sherd of TOY all of the pottery from contexts 308 and 310 in trench 3 is of Saxo-Norman date. The absence of Lincoln made late Saxon wares, the presence of LFS and the high proportion of Stamford ware all indicate a date of the mid to late 11th century for this group of material.

The pottery from contexts 400 and 410 in trench 4 is medieval probably dating to the 13th century. The sherds recovered from pit 404 are however of an earlier late Saxon date.

5. Further work

No further work is needed on this material.

APPENDIX 2 MLK95 ARCHIVE: WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT NUMBER

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
201	SST	1	-	FLAT BASE;? DATE OR IA
308	LFS	1	JAR	BS;
308	LFS	1	JAR	BS;
308	LFS	1	JAR	BS;
308	MISC	1	-	FABRIC INCLUDES SHELL + V FINE MICA ;GRASS WIPED?;V ODD
308	R	2		
308	ST	1	JAR	RIM;FOLDED;UNGLZE
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BASE;UNGLZE
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BS;GLZE;
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BS;UNGLZE
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BS;UNGLZE
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BS;UNGLZE
308	ST	1	JAR/PIT	BS;UNGLZE
308	ST	4	JAR/PIT	BS;UNGLZE;? SV
310	EST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE;BASE
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE;BS
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE;TINY FRAG
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE;TINY FRAG
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	GLZE;TINY FRAG
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	UNGLZE;BASE
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	UNGLZE;BS
310	ST	1	JAR/PIT	UNGLZE;BS
310	TOY	1	JUG	NO GLZE;BS FRAG
400	POTT	1	INDUSTRIAL BASE	SHOULDER
404	LSLOC	1	JAR	BS;FABRIC INCLUDES SHELL + QUARTZ + CA
404	LSLOC	1	JAR	RIM; WHEELTHROWN; FABRIC INCLUDES SHELL + QUARTZ + CA
410	LFS	1	JAR	BS
410	MEDLOC	1	-	FRAG
410	MEDLOC	2	COOK	FABRIC GROUP A;SOOT
410	MEDLOC	2	JAR/PIP	RIM + BS
410	TOY	1	JUG	BS;? ID

MLK95: Report on the Ceramic Building Materials

Richard Kemp

CLAU 05.6.95

1. Introduction

Sixteen pieces of Ceramic building material were recovered from the site. This was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic sub-form) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

2. Condition

Most of the tile fragments recovered are smallish pieces with no sign of fresh breaks and two of the tiles are well worn/ploughed. None of the fragments show signs of mortar adhering.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

All sixteen pieces of tile appear to be of Romano-British origin. Ten of these pieces are of an undiagnostic nature (although two may be tegula tile types). Of the other fragments, one is a tegula tile, three are fragments of burnt clay and two are box/flue tiles with indented grooving on the outer surfaces which is done with either a metal, wood or bone comb. The fabrics of the ceramic tiles show under binocular examination similar inclusions and could therefore be from a local source possibly for a nearby house or other building.

4. Further work

No further work is needed on this particular material, although because of the potential of the material already recovered, (i.e.the Box/Flue and Tegula tiles), any Ceramic building materials recovered in the future from this area will need further quantification.

APPENDIX 2: TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
202	RTIL	1	250	TEG?	-	FINGER MARKS
202	RTIL	2	65	-	-	WORN
202	BOX	1	90	-	-	COMBED
202	BOX	1	55	-	-	COMBED
205	RTIL	1	105	TEG?	-	-
205	RTIL	2	80	-	-	SAME TILE
205	RTIL	2	20	-	-	-
210	RTIL	2	15	-	-	-
410	TEG	1	105	-	-	-
410	FIRE	2	10	-	-	FIRED CLAY?
410	FIRE	1	5	-	-	OR DAUB

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
202	R	R	ROMAN	-
205	R	R	ROMAN	-
210	R	R	ROMAN	-
410	R	R	ROMAN	-

APPENDIX 4: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

Form	Sherds
<hr/>	
1. ROMAN	
BOX	2
FIRE	3
RTIL	10
TEG	1

Archive list of Roman and ?Iron Age pottery from MLK95
By B. Davies, CLAU

101,NVCC,BK,-,-,-,BS CC ABR CR FAB,-,1,-
101,SHEL,JB,-,-,-,RIM OR FLANGE FRAG,-,1,-
101,ZZZ,-,-,-,ABR NVCC TRENCH 1,-,-,-
101,ZDATE,-,-,-,3+,-,-,-
210,CR,CLSD,-,-,-,BS ABR SLIGHTLY GRITTY BOWL?,-,1,-
210,GREY,-,-,-,BS ABR,-,1,-
210,ZZZ,-,-,-,ABR TRENCH 2,-,-,-
210,ZDATE,-,-,-,RO,-,-,-
205,SHEL,JL,WM RIL?,1,-,-,BSS BASAL SHALLOW RIL ON EXT UNDER BASE? FAB DESC,-,4,-
205,SHEL,-,-,-,SCRAP RED BN ABR,-,1,-
205,GREY,L,-,-,-,RIM OX MARGINS GREY CORE,-,1,-
205,GREY,JB,-,-,-,BS W GROOVE,-,1,-
205,GREY,-,-,-,BS LT GREY ABR,-,1,-
205,GREY,-,-,-,BS DK GREY COARSE,-,1,-
205,SAMEG?,31 ETC,-,-,-,RIM ABR,-,1,-
205,SAMCG,-,-,-,SCRAP BURNT,-,1,-
205,ZZZ,-,-,-,SOME BURNT/ABR FRAG BURNT BONE TRENCH 2,-,-,-
205,ZDATE,-,-,-,ML2-E3+,-,-,-
208,NVCC,BK,-,-,-,BS CR FAB FRESHISH,-,1,-
208,GREY,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
208,OX,-,-,-,BS W GREY CORE,-,1,-
208,ZZZ,-,-,-,SCRAPPY SOME ABR TRENCH 2,-,-,-
208,ZDATE,-,-,-,3+,-,-,-
202,NVCC,B?,-,1,-,-,BSS CR FAB ABR CC,-,2,-
202,CC,CLSD,-,-,-,BS CC VABR J OR F PINK BN FAB V MICA LGE SH,-,1,-
202,SHEL?,JL,WM,-,-,-,BS THICKISH LGE SH CALC? OR SHEL,-,1,-
202,GREY,BWM,-,-,-,BS LGE SH COARSE Q,-,1,-
202,LCOA,JLS,-,-,S,-,RIM SOOTED OVER RIM,-,1,-
202,GREY,BWM,-,-,-,BS FINER FAB,-,1,-
202,GREY,F,-,-,-,HANDLE 2R,-,1,-
202,GREY,J,ROUL,-,-,-,BS JUDDERED 2 ROWS,-,1,-
202,GREY,J,-,-,-,BS BASAL,-,1,-
202,GREY,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
202,GREY,J,-,-,-,BS W CORDON,-,1,-
202,DWSH,BFB,-,-,S,-,RIM LWR WALL HEAVILY SOOT EXT AND OVER FLANGE,-,1,-
202,GREY,BIBF?,-,-,-,RIM FRAG SOME CALC,-,1,-
202,DWSH,-,-,-,FLAKES,-,2,-
202,SHEL,CLSD,HM?,-,-,-,BS RED BN DWSH?,-,1,-
202,SHEL,CLSD,HM?,-,-,-,BS GREY BN DWSH?,-,1,-
202,ZZZ,-,-,-,MAINLY LGE SHS CC ABR REST FAIRLY FRESH TRENCH 2,-,-,-
202,ZDATE,-,-,-,L-VL4,-,-,-
308,GREY,-,-,-,BS LT GREY,-,1,-
308,AMPH,A,-,-,-,BS REUSE SPINDLE WHORL GAU4?,-,1,-
308,ZZZ,-,-,-,REUSE OF AMPH PROB 3 TRENCH 3,-,-,-
308,ZDATE,-,-,-,1-3,-,-,-
302,GREY,JL,-,-,-,BASE THICK ABD UNDER BASE LGE SH,-,1,-
302,GREY,J,-,-,-,BS ORANGE BN MARGINS GREY CORE,-,1,-
302,DWSH?,J,WM,-,-,-,BS,-,1,-
302,GREY,BGR,-,-,S,-,RIM GIRTH,-,1,-
302,GREY,JCUR,-,1,-,-,RIM FRAGS J,-,2,-
302,ZZZ,-,-,-,FRSHISH SOME LGE SHS TRENCH 3,-,-,-
302,ZDATE,-,-,-,M3+,-,-,-
416,SHEL,-,HM?,-,-,-,SCRAP V FINE SHELL BURNT SAME FAB IN,406,1,-
416,ZZZ,-,-,-,COULD BE IA OR ROM TRENCH 4,-,-,-
416,ZDATE,-,-,-,IA/RO?,-,-,-
406,SHEL,JB,HM,-,-,-,BS LGE SH BURNT EXT AND INT ELSE FRESH V FINE SHEL SAME FAB IN FAB DESC,4
406,ZZZ,-,-,-,COULD BE IA OR ROM BURNT ELSE FRESH TRENCH 4,-,-,-
406,ZDATE,-,-,-,IA/RO?,-,-,-
410,NVCC,CLSD,-,-,-,BS THICK CR FAB J OR F FRESH,-,1,-
410,NVCC,BK?,-,-,-,BS THICKISH CR FAB FRESH,-,1,-
410,GREY,J,-,-,-,BS FRESH,-,1,-
410,GREY,CLSD,LA,-,-,-,BS FRESH,-,1,-
410,GREY,-,-,-,BS THICK BURNT ABR,-,1,-
410,SPIR,J,-,-,-,BS BURNT EXT,-,1,-
410,GREY,JNN,BHL,-,S,-,RIM NECK BHL ON NECK AND OVER RIM SPOOLISH,-,1,-
410,ZZZ,-,-,-,MOST SHS FRESH ALTHOUGH SOME BURNT TRENCH 4,-,-,-
410,ZDATE,-,-,-,L-VL4,-,-,-

01,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,3+,-,-,-
10,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,RO,-,-,-
205,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,ML2-E3+,-,-,-
308,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,3+,-,-,-
02,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,L-VL4,-,-,-
308,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,1-3,-,-,-
302,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,M3+,-,-,-
16,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,IA/RO?,-,-,-
06,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,IA/RO?,-,-,-
410,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,L-VL4,-,-,-

Appendix 12.5 Site archive

The site archive contains the following:

1. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

2. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

3. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation - including all animal bone

4. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

5. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

6. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

7. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

8. A list of all animal bone recovered during excavation

Appendix 12.5 Archive of animal bone recovered during excavation (forthcoming)

Appendix 12.6 Site archive

The basic site archive comprises the following:

- x1 desk top assessment/field walking report
- x2 copies evaluation report
- x1 green A4 file containing 80 context record sheets + drawings and small finds register. Context sheets sub-divided as follows:

- Trench 1: [100] - [120] (21 sheets)

- Trench 2: [200] - [215] (16 sheets)

- Trench 3: [300] - [312] (13 sheets)

- Trench 4: [400] - [429] (30 sheets)

- x5 site drawings (composites incorporating plans, sections and feature sections)

- x2 colour print films

- x1 colour slide film

- x2 boxes of bulk finds (pottery and animal bone)

- x3 small finds (nails)

Primary records are currently with Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), though the documentary and physical element (accompanied with comprehensive archive lists) will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within 6 months following project completion.

Appendix 12.7 References

Mahany, C 1979 *South Lincolnshire Archaeology*, 3

Morris, J (Ed) 1986 *Domesday Book, Lincolnshire*

Pevsner, N and Harris, j 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire* (2nd edition)

Simmons, BB 1977 *The Roman Tile Kilns at Heckington, Lincolnshire*