LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
FRANCIS HOUSE SILVER BIRCH PARK GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE LINCOLN LN5 8LG

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
MAIN STREET
NORMANBY BY SPITAL
(Planning Application W/069/071/94)

NGR:TF 0004 8786
Site Code: NBS 95
Museum Accession No. 108.95

Archaeological Evaluation

for

COSTALL ALLEN DESIGN

September 1995

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Main Street Normanby-by-Spital
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Summary

Archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site for 15 houses near the Manor House, Normanby by Spital comprised two elements. Geophysical survey failed to locate significant archaeological features, partly because of modern contamination caused by demolition of farm buildings and partly because areas of the site were sealed by shallow flood deposits from an unlocated source.

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated to test the results of the geophysical survey and to examine an area east of the Manor House which could not be included in the survey. The line of the suspected medieval moat was located in Trench 8. The bottom of the ditch was not reached but upper deposits date from the 14th century and later. A metalled surface in Trench 1 may be contemporary.

Trench 2 to the north of the Manor House revealed a Late Iron Age ditch and recut, which followed the alignment of a possible former water course, and were sealed by flood deposits. Other ephemeral features were also recorded at this level but they contained no finds. A metalled trackway and associated flanking drainage ditch was recorded in Trench 7. It was of uncertain date, being not earlier than 15th century.

Introduction

In July 1995 Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Costall Allen Design to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land at the south end of the village of Normanby by Spital. This was undertaken to comply with the condition set out in the outline planning consent ((W/069/0714/94). The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Brief prepared by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council, dated May 1995.

The purpose of the evaluation was to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- determine the quality and extent of any remains
- determine the level of further archaeological recording required prior to development

The Site

Normanby by Spital is a narrow parish which spans the dipslope of the limestone ridge east from Ermine Street c. 15km north of Lincoln. The development site lies at the south end of the parish, its southern boundary coincides with part of the parish boundary between Normanby and Owmby (Fig. 1). It covers a total area of c.3ha which includes the remains of recently demolished farm buildings (not included in the evaluation area). There are proposals to build 15 dwellings (Fig. 2). The L-shaped area available for evaluation covers 3.35 acres (c.1.3ha). This land is currently under grass and scrub.

The Manor House which lies adjacent the proposed development area is 17th century in date, with later additions, but is built within a filled-in moat. This marks the location of one of the medieval manor houses known to have existed in Normanby.

Archaeological Background

Normanby by Spital is so named to distinguish itself from three other Normanbys in Lindsey (in Burton upon Stather parish, S. Humberside; in Stow parish and Normanby le Wold near Caistor) all of which are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

The Domesday survey records three *manors* (estates, not houses) at Normanby by Spital. The largest belonged to Ivo Taillebois and included a church and priest and 2 mills, valued at 100/-. The associated manor house was probably at the north end of the village, close to the church. The Bishop of Bayeux held a smaller manor valued at 12/- and Gocelin son of Lambert held a third manor in Normanby and Owmby valued at 8/- (Foster and Longley 1921). It is not known to which of these two manors the moated site at the south end of the village belonged. Later on in the Middle Ages two manors at Normanby named *Northehalle* and *Suthehalle* were identified in documentary records of 1330, 1349 and 1353 (Notes by P. Everson held at offices of LAS.) The site of the medieval manor house now marked by The Manor House adjacent to the development site is assumed to be that of *Southehalle*.

The Evaluation comprised two elements: geophysical survey and excavation.

1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Lindsey Archaeological Services commissioned Geoquest Associates to undertake this aspect of the evaluation. The full report is included in Appendix 5 but the main results are summarised here.

The purpose of the geophysical survey was to identify potential archaeological remains over as large a part of the proposed development as possible in order to allow careful positioning of evaluation trenches and to place the excavated features into a broader context. The area east of the Manor House (Plot 1) was not included in the survey because of the

presence of trees. Tree root systems make interpretation of readings unreliable.

It is possible to define areas of human activity by means of magnetic survey, Whilst results will vary according to the local geology and soils, under favourable conditions areas of suspected human activity can be accurately located. This allows them to be targeted for further investigation without the necessity for extensive random exploratory excavation trenches. Magnetic survey has the added advantages of enabling large areas to be assessed relatively quickly and is non-destructive, causing minimum disturbance to growing crops and grass.

The results of the geophysical survey were disappointing for a number of reasons. Much of the area was contaminated by rubble and ferrous metal debris from the demolished chicken sheds. The magnetic readings from this material masked any potential archaeological features which would have had a much weaker signal.

Excavation established a further reason for the disappointing results. Parts of the site were sealed by a sandy silt, possible flood deposits from a former stream which sealed pre-Roman features. These buried features would not have been detectable.

2. EXCAVATION

Given the negative results from the geophysical survey eight machine trenches were dug across the development area at regular intervals (Fig. 3). The results are described in the following order: Trenches 1 and 8 were located east of the Manor House. Trenches 2-7 were in the field north and west of the manor house. In all cases a JCB was used to remove the topsoil. The trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological features were recorded and photographed. All deposits were allocated context numbers for the purposes of recording which are referred to in the text and figures.

a) Area East of the Manor House

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1,11m in length, was aligned NE-SW to avoid a tree located in the centre of Plot 1. Beneath the topsoil (0.20m deep) was a discontinuous layer of yellow sand **2** up to 0.18m deep, possibly deposited to raise the ground level on this part of the site (Pl. 1). A modern drainage pipe, **6**, was located at the NW corner of the trench.

A shallow irregular shaped gully **7**, c.1.18m wide and only 0.08m deep, crossed the trench near its west end (Pl. 2). This feature overlay **2** and showed signs of much animal disturbance. Its fill was much paler than the topsoil above it and the deposit may have been part of the levelling material **2**. Below **2** was a very shallow deposit of ash and burnt material **35** close to the east end of the trench marking the position of a small fire. None of these

layers contained any finds. Sealed by **2** was layer **3/4**, a humic dark grey brown deposit possibly marking an earlier topsoil horizon. It is visible in Pls. 1 and 2 in areas across the trench where layer **2** was removed during machining off of the topsoil. Finds included 50 pieces of roof tile and two pot sherds. An unusual brick fragment with a sack impression was also retrieved. Finds from this layer were 19th century in date.

A narrow trench was dug along the south side of Trench 1 through the layers **2** and **3/4** to check their depth. Below **3/4** was a light grey silty sand with frequently occurring iron panning, **5**. This layer produced only a piece of painted wall plaster thought to be modern, two 19th century pot sherds and a clay pipe stem of similar date, and two pieces of animal bone. Layer **5** sealed a small area of mixed yellow sand, **25**, 1.90m x 0.28m x 0.10m, which contained 23 pieces of roof tile also 19th century in date.

Below deposit **25,** was an area of metalling comprising of rounded limestone fragments 00.2 - 0.15m in size within a light grey sand matrix The metalled surface merged into a limestone outcrop **42** which had been utilised as part of the cobbled surface (numbered **26** east of **42** and **49** to the west) (Pls. 3, 4). Removal of **26** produced twenty seven pieces of middle to late 15th century tile. This surface was 0.06m deep and sealed a natural light grey sand with frequently occurring iron panning **43** which overlay the limestone outcrop **42** (Pl. 5).

A small pit was dug in the SW corner of Trench 1 to see if the cobbled surface continued (Pls. 5, 6). Limestone fragments within a blue-grey sand matrix **40** appeared at the expected level but excavation proved that it was a fill of a large pit **39**. Its full dimensions were not ascertained but its depth in the small trial pit was 0.44m. Its southern limit just clipped the edge of the Trench so only a narrow band of fill **40** is recorded in the trench section (Fig.4). The pit fill contained 15th century tile fragments and 1 nail. Pit **39** may have been a quarry pit, unsuitable pieces of limestone being used to backfill the hole.

Trench 8 (Fig. 5)
South of, and parallel with Trench 1, Trench 8 was positioned to pick up a linear depression **86**, aligned NE-SW, running through the Manor House grounds and into house plot 1 (Pl. 7). The purpose of the excavation was to establish whether this feature was the moat referred to in records and to obtain dating evidence.

Initial excavation was carried out by hand to a depth of 1.00m before bringing in the JCB to widen the trench (Pl. 8). The enlarged Trench 8 was 7.70m long and ditch **86** crossed its full length, at an angle. Its estimated width, below present topsoil level was 6m. A mid brown sandy silt, **44**, 0.28m deep, lay below the topsoil which contained 17 pieces of roof tile possibly mid-late 15th century in date and a single Humber ware jug base of similar date. **44** sealed the upper fill of ditch **86**, a mid grey brown silt sand, **45**, 0.50m deep.

Finds consisted of six 15th to 17th century pottery sherds and 13 pieces of 14th century roof tile. Six pieces of late 12th to early 13th century pottery were found in fill **46**, a less stony fill below **45**, 0.40m deep (Pl. 9). Below **46** multiple fills were in evidence, mid grey brown silty sand **84**, lay in the centre of the channel sealing mid grey sand within iron panning **85** to the north and redeposited natural, **48**, to the south. These fills in turn overlay **93** a light/mid brown grey silt sand at the north edge (Pl. 10) and **47** a mid brown silt sand which sealed slumping **90** on the south side of the ditch.

A trial pit was dug through **84** to a depth of 0.60m below the trench base (Pl. 11). A mid grey sand silt with bands of grey sand **91** lay beneath **84**. Finds from this fill (state) were dated to late 13th to 15th century. Deposit **91** sealed **92**, a dark grey sand silt with limestone fragments 2cm-6cm in size. There were no finds from **92** but a soil sample was taken for environmental analysis. The full results are given in Appendix 4. Although the material was not clearly waterlogged it did contain plant and insect remains which included beetle, waterlogged plant seeds, carbonised cereal and legumes, elder and other wild plants. Initial analysis suggests a mix of natural and cultivated plant species.

Although pottery and tile dating from the 12th-15th centuries were found in the ditch fills the earliest deposit to contain datable finds was 91 whose six sherds were of mid-late 14th century date, making all deposits above a date of at least the late 14th century. The base of the ditch was not located and projection of the side profiles can give only a conjectural maximum depth which may have been in excess of 3m at its centre.

b) Main Field North of the Manor House

Trench 2 (Figs. 6 and 7)

Trench 2 was located 40m NW of Trench 1 (Pl. 12). After removal of the 0.24m deep topsoil and 0.44m deep upper subsoil **10**, a layer of mid brown silty sand **11** was revealed. This was cut into by E-W linear features **13**, **15**, **17**, **21** and **23** which were parallel to one another (Pls. 13,14). Investigation of the west section showed that these anomalies were cut from the subsoil level, possibly even the topsoil horizon indicating that they were late in date and probably the remains of deep ploughing.

Between plough furrows **17** and **21** was pit **19**, 1.10m x 1.24m x 0.41m, which extended beyond the limits of the trench. Its irregular shape, with vastly differing sloping slides suggest that it might have been two pits although no difference in fill was noted other than a few stone inclusions towards the northern edge (Pl. 15). Four pieces of pot and 21 pieces of 16th-17th century date were found, together with two nails.

Also dug from this high level was pit **82**, situated in the SE corner of the trench. It was 1.75m x 0.95m x 0.27m and contained large limestone fragments, possibly building material together with a piece of Roman tile covered in *opus signinum* (a distinctive reddish colour Roman mortar). The

Roman tile clearly did not date the pit but must have come from nearby. Pit **82** cut an earlier pit **80**, 1.10m x 0.70m x 0.30m which contained15th century tile. This in turn cut an even earlier pit **51**, 1.50m x 0.40m x 0.74m (Pl. 16).

Approximately 2m north of pit **19**, was an outcrop of natural yellow sand **24**. This suggested that layer **11** could be sealing earlier archaeology and should be removed. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was retrieved during excavation of this layer and a series of pre-Roman features were revealed at this deeper level (Pl. 17).

At the north end of the trench was a ditch/gully terminal **60** aligned NNW-SSE. Its irregular base profile suggested animal disturbance, not of recent origin (Pl. 18). It was only 0.17m deep and no finds were retrieved. So little of this feature was revealed that interpretation is difficult.

A much larger ditch was located towards the south end of Trench 2. It was aligned NE-SW it changed to a more E-W aligned orientation at its easterly extent. Upon excavation this ditch proved to be two ditches Ditch **53** was 1.06m wide x 0.33m deep and must have rapidly silted up before being re-cut by ditch **77** along its west side which was 0.72m wide x 0.22m deep (Pls. 19, 20). Both phases of ditch contained small quantities of late Iron Age pottery (see Appendix 1).

Ditch **77** cut through a layer of mid-brown silty sand **94**, overlying the natural yellow sand **24** which had a sinuous edge. Its irregular form and fine-grained fill indicates that it was possibly an old water channel, recut as a ditch.

Parallel with **53**, 0.40m north, was a shallow gully **70** which extended only 1.50m into the trench (Pls. 19, 21). Its surviving depth was only 30mm suggesting that it had been severely truncated and had originally been much longer. Evidence for truncation means that all the features recorded at this level would potentially have been much larger than recorded.

A number of darker patches of soil were noted lying south of ditch 60 (Pl. 22). Features **64**, **67**, **74** and **68** ran beneath the eastern limit of the trench (Pl. 23) Their mixed brown and white sandfills were more suggestive of variations occurring within the natural soil than the fills of postholes or small shallow pits. **74**, with its almost vertical sides 0.28m x 0.28m x 0.26m was the most convincing of these features. The severe truncation of this surface means that a human origin for these features cannot be dismissed.

West of the possible postholes were two intercutting pits **61** and **72** which had identical mixed fills as those of **64**, **67**, **74** and **68**. The overlying spread **55** infilled a hollow which may have been a third pit or the remains of layer **11** (Pl. 24).

Trench 3 (Fig. 7)
Trench 3 lay north of Trench 2 and was positioned in the NE corner of the field to pick up the E-W linear anomaly recorded in the magnetometer survey (see Appendix 5). Stripping of the topsoil which was a maximum of 0.40m deep revealed a mid brown silt sand subsoil **27**, 0.44m deep (Pl. 25). This overlay a linear feature **57**, which crossed the NW corner of the trench and was cut into the natural yellow sand **28** (Pl. 26). It was 0.45 wide and only 0.07m deep. There were no finds. This was the only feature in Trench 3.

Trench 4
Trench 4 was west of and parallel to Trench 3 (Pl. 27). Removal of the topsoil, 0.33m deep showed a mixed yellow/light brown sand layer **32,** which was believed to be a subsoil. It was machine excavated to a depth of 1.10m below the topsoil at the north end of the trench at which point limestone outcrop was reached (Pl. 28). No archaeological features were noted.

Trench 5
Trench 5 was positioned south of Trench 4 and west of Trench 2. Initially it was excavated to a depth of 0.45m to the light brown fine sand subsoil **33** (Pl. 29). The subsoil was then removed a further 0.55m in places to reveal the natural sand (Pl. 30). No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 6
Trench 6 was situated west of the poultry sheds (Pl. 31) and was 15m long. Excavation revealed a disturbed layer **34** of light brown sand mixed with bands of black organic material with a high ammonia content (Pl. 32). A sample was taken for environmental analysis which confirmed that it was pig and chicken slurry (Appendix 4). This Trench was immediately backfilled.

Trench 7 (Fig. 8)
Trench 7 was excavated to the north of the demolished chicken sheds and revealed a metalled surface of limestone pieces **31**, 4.30m wide and 0.20m deep running N-S (Pls. 33, 34). Parallel to the track on its west side was ditch **30**, 1.80m wide and 0.68m deep (Pl. 35). A single piece of late 15th century tile was found in the track makeup while ditch **30** produced 1 tile fragment and five pieces of pottery. After the excavation and recording of these features subsoil **28** was removed by machine as there was a possibility that it sealed earlier archaeology. This proved not to be the case, no anomalies being evident below the 0.44m deep subsoil other than a slight trace of the base of **30** (Pl. 36).

Discussion
Trenches 3-7 produced little by way of archaeological remains, the only exception being a metalled trackway in Trench 7. A single piece of tile cannot be considered secure dating and the track could be of any age later than the 15th century. The full extent of flood deposits was not determined and there is a slight possibility that further features lie buried beneath them. However,

removal of these deposits in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7 produced nothing and it is felt that the negative results of the geophysical survey reflect a true lack of archaeological remains.

Only Trench 2 which was located near the SE limit of the main field contained features beneath the flood deposits. The limited excavations and the severely truncated remains make interpretation extremely difficult and it is not clear how extensive the Iron Age features may be but the ditch could be part of a simple homestead enclosure. The smaller associated features contained no finds but may also have been Iron Age in date. There are numerous examples of small enclosures, recorded on aerial photographs as cropmarks, in the limestone parishes, from Caenby, Owmby, Spridlington, Hackthorn, Cold Hanworth and Welton as well as Normanby itself (and further afield). Few have any dating evidence but the presence of Iron Age pottery in one of the ditches and its recut in Trench 2 adds to the growing number of excavated sites on the limestone which can be attributed to this period (e.g. Hackthorn, Cold Hanworth; Field 1991). It is doubtful whether further meaningful remains could be recorded during a watching brief on this part of the development given their ephemeral character.

The archaeological interest in this development site centred on the possibility that evidence for a medieval moated site might come to light. The Manor House has been described as a moated farmstead and is recorded as such in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (PRN 51069). An Ordnance Survey investigator felt able to state quite categorically in 1963 that there was no moat which led to the site being described as not being an antiquity. However, careful inspection of the land surrounding the house suggests a western limit beyond the barns (Plot 2). Unfortunately the gardens have been extensively landscaped and reconstruction of a complete circuit is not now possible without further excavation. It should further be noted that the suggested line of the moat shown in Fig. 3 can only be tentative at this stage.

There is no doubt, however, that the tell-tale depression in the garden east of the house was confirmed as the line of a moat with the excavation of Trench 8. Few moated sites in Lincolnshire have been excavated although they are generally believed to date to the period between the 12th and 15th centuries.

Various types of medieval site were moated and the excavations carried out here provided no real evidence as to the status or character of the medieval building complex it once enclosed. The presence of roof tile is the only indication of the type of building (s) which were present.

The extent of the metalled surface in Trench 1 can only be guessed at. The trench crossed a shallow hollow in the ground surface and the limestone may have been used to fill it in. Alternatively it may be the remains of a yard surface, or metalled access across the moat.

The positioning of the house and garage in Plot 1 needs to be carefully considered if they are to avoid straddling the moat, which may have adverse structural effects on the buildings.

Naomi Field and Mick McDaid
September 5th 1995

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Ordnance Survey parish record cards.

Aerial photographic collection held by LAS

Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX 1

nbs95 : NORMANBY BY SPITAL

IRON AGE/ROMAN POTTERY

Only six sherds, all of which appear to be in the same fabric, although the three small chips from 76 have an oxidized exterior surface, and have been over-scrubbed, making identification difficult.

The fabric is a vesicular hand-made dark grey fabric with all the inclusions causing the holes lost, but the nature of the holes could suggest that the inclusions were organic and not shell.

The vessel form cannot be clearly identified, probably a jar or bowl, with a neck and shoulder. The only sherd with features is that from 52 with a groove demarcating the shoulder, and a single line of comb stamping immediately below the groove.

The fabric, manufacture and decoration all indicate an Iron Age date, and this may be Late Iron Age, but the conservative span would be Middle to Late Iron Age. Hand-made pottery continues into the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, and the use of comb-stamped decoration occurs at Dragonby and other sites, mostly in the later Iron Age.

ARCHIVE FILE:

FIELDS: Cxt,fabric,form,decor etc,vessels,draw?,Dwg No,Details,sherd links,sherds,weight.

52,VESIC,JB,COST;HMAD,-,-,-,SHLR BS GROOVE;COST LINE BELOW;?BURNISH;CF 11,-,1,-
52,VESIC,-,HMAD,-,-,-,BS PROB SAME VESSEL,-,1,-
52,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,-,IA,-,-,-
11,VESIC,-,HMAD,-,-,-,H'MADE BS;BURNISH EXT CF 52,-,1,-
11,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,-,IA,-,-,-
76,VESIC?,-,HMAD?,-,-,-,BS & CHIPS;RB EXT SURF;SCRUBBED,-,3,-
76,ZDATE,-,-,-,-,-,IA?,-,-,-

M J Darling
Thu Aug 24 12:07:18 GMT 1995

APPENDIX 2

NBS95: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

Jane Young

CLAU 11.8.95

1. Introduction

The site produced 30 sherds of pottery of which 33 were of post-Roman date. The pottery was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (ware type by sherd count with note of diagnostic vessel form) using CLAU classification.

2. Condition

The pottery was fairly fragmentary although with only a few exceptions the pottery recovered was relatively unworn and four vessels were represented by more than one sherd.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

Table 1 shows the location of the ware types across the site.

Table 1: Overall date span of Pottery showing ware types by context

	01	03	04	05	11	18	29	44	45	46	52	76	85	91	Total
IA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	6
LEMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
NSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LSW1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LSW1/2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MEDX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
NLST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
LSW3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
HUM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CIST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RGRE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BERTH	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
BL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRMWARE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LPM	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	1	1	1	3	1	4	5	1	6	5	2	3	1	5	39

Early medieval

In total nine sherds may be considered to be of early medieval date probably belonging to the 12th or begining of the 13th century. The material comes from Lincoln, Nottingham and an unknown production

centre (MEDX) located near a source of iron cemented sandstone. The NSP rim can be dated to the early to mid 12th century while the LSW1 and MEDX rims are of a type found from the last quarter of the 12th to the early 13th century.

Medieval

Ten of the sherds were medieval, the source of three vessels could be identified as Lincoln (LSW1/2 and LSW3) and the Humber area (HUM). The remaining sherds (NLST) are likely to date from the 12th to 14th century, however their original source is unknown.

Post-Medieval

The remaining 14 sherds fall within the post- medieval to early modern period. A small group from context 18 dates to between the mid/late 16th and mid 17th centuries.

4. Further work

No further work is needed.

NBS95 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
01	LSW1	1	JUG	INT RIM
03	LSW1/2	1	-	NO GLZE
04	LPM	1	-	-
05	BERTH	1	-	FRAG;17/18TH
05	BL	1	-	FRAG;17/18TH
05	CRMWARE	1	-	-
11	IA	1	-	-
18	BERTH	1	-	16/17TH
18	CIST	1	CUP	-
18	GRE	1	-	FRAG
18	RGRE	1	BOWL?	BASE;INT GLZE
29	LPM	2	-	BL/W
29	LPM	3	-	COLOURED EARTHENWARE
44	HUM	1	JUG	BASE;? ID
45	BERTH	1	BOWL	INT & EXT GLZE;16TH
45	LEMS	1	-	SCRAP;? ID
45	LEMS	4	-	SCRAPS;? ID
46	MEDX	1	JUG	BASE;FABRIC INCLUDES SUBROUND QUARTZ + FE CEMENTED SST + ROUNDED HAEM
46	MEDX	1	JUG	INT RIM;FABRIC INCLUDES SUBROUND QUARTZ + FE CEMENTED SST + ROUNDED HAEM
46	NLST	3	-	SV
52	IA	2	-	-
76	IA	3	-	-
85	NSP	1	PITCHER/EARLY JUG	EVERTED RIM
91	LSW3	2	JUG	GROOVED ROD HANDLE
91	NLST	3	BOWL?	FABRIC INCLUDES ECHINOID SPINE

APPENDIX 3

NBS95: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material

Richard Kemp

CLAU 09.8.95

1. Introduction

Two hundred and ninety-two 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 subform) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

2. Condition

Many of the tiles are broken into small fragments with forty-one having mortar adhering, four of these with mortar over the broken edges this possibly signifying secondary use.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

The majority of the brick and tile (95%) appears to be of medieval origin, and most probably dates from the late 13th to middle/late 15th century. Of the remaining 5% , 2.7% dates to the Romano-British period and 2.3% to the post-medieval. From this total, two hundred and sixty-two are of an undiagnostic nature although most probably flat roofing tiles, five are brick, six are pantile, fourteen are medieval roofing tiles with nibbed type suspension, three fragments are glazed tiles, one ridge tile of uncertain date and one Roman tegula roofing tile.

Also recovered were 2 pieces of mortar and one fragment of modern painted and angle-moulded plaster.

The brick fragments recovered from the excavation probably dates from the late 15th century. The medieval roofing tiles have dates ranging from the flat, round nibbed suspension type (late 13th century) to the single, bar type suspension type (middle to late 15th century). The pantile dates between the early 18th to 19th century. As many of the other tile sherds were undiagnostic, these could only be identified by fabric alone. The majority of these medieval tiles have been classed with a fabric type [1] which is very similar to a tile fabric found in Lincoln. This fabric has been sub-grouped into three variants [2,3 & 4], these variants may be of a localised manufacture and/or material source.

4. Further work

A fabric analysis would enable local products to be identified and distinguished from non-local ones. This will entail the thin-sectioning and description of the fabrics of the tiles.

APPENDIX 1: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE NAMES

Form code	Description
BRK	*MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BRICK*
BRKDISC	*DISCARDED MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BRICK*
GPNR	*GLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE*
MORR	*MORTAR*
NIB	*UNGLAZED NIB TILE*
PANT	*UNGLAZED PANTILE*
PANTDISC	*DISCARDED UNGLAZED PANTILE*
PLAS	*PLASTER*
PNR	*UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE*
PNRDISC	*DISCARDED UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE*
RID	*UNGLAZED RIDGE TILE*
RTIL	*UNDIAGNOSTIC ROMAN TILE*
RTILDISC	*DISCARDED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROMAN TILE*
TEG	*ROMAN TEGULA ROOF TILE*

APPENDIX 2: TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
3	PNRDISC	1	35	FLAT	3	-
3	PNRDISC	1	40	FLAT	2	-
3	PNRDISC	6	245	FLAT	1	MORTAR
4	PANTDISC	2	100	-	4	-
4	PNRDISC	1	25	FLAT	1	OVERFIRED
4	PNRDISC	1	40	FLAT	3	-
4	PNRDISC	2	175	FLAT	2	-
4	PNRDISC	2	45	FLAT	2	MORTAR + OVER BREAKS
4	PNRDISC	2	85	FLAT	3	-
4	PNRDISC	21	955	FLAT	1	-
4	PNRDISC	6	125	FLAT	2	-
4	PNRDISC	9	460	FLAT	2	-
4	RTILDISC	2	75	-	3	-
4	BRK	1	105	-	-	CORN; VITR; CLOTH IMPR?; <1>
4	BRKDISC	1	60	-	-	-
4	BRKDISC	1	5	-	-	-
5	BRKDISC	2	80	-	1	-
5	GPNR	1	40	FLAT	1	-
5	NIB	1	100	7?	1	-
5	NIB	1	30	4?	1	-
5	NIB	1	35	7?	1	-
5	NIB	1	45	4?	1	-
5	NIB	1	95	4	1	-
5	NIB	2	30	7?	1	-
5	PANTDISC	2	225	-	4	-
5	PNRDISC	1	35	FLAT	3	BURNT
5	PNRDISC	1	45	FLAT	1	MORTAR + OVER BREAKS
5	PNRDISC	16	410	FLAT	3	CORNS X2
5	PNRDISC	4	330	FLAT	1	MORTAR
5	PNRDISC	50	1100	FLAT	1	CORNS X6
5	PNRDISC	6	230	FLAT	4	CORN
5	TEG	1	30	31?	-	-
5	PLAS	1	16	-	-	PMED-MOD; PAINTED ANG MLDG
5	MORR	2	10	-	-	-
10	NIB	1	35	7?	1	-
10	NIB	2	145	4?	1	CORN
10	PNRDISC	4	465	FLAT	1	CORN
10	PNRDISC	4	70	FLAT	2	MORTAR
10	PNRDISC	5	100	FLAT	1	-
18	PNRDISC	1	25	FLAT	2	-
18	PNRDISC	4	445	FLAT	1	CORN; SAME TILE
18	PNRDISC	5	1320	FLAT	1	CORNS X2; MORTAR
18	PNRDISC	5	180	FLAT	3	-
18	PNRDISC	6	195	FLAT	1	MORTAR
18	RID	1	55	IMBREX?	4	-
25	GPNR	1	5	FLAT	4	MORTAR OVER BREAK
25	PANT	1	55	-	-	-

25	PNRDISC	10	80	FLAT	1	-
25	PNRDISC	2	50	FLAT	4	MORTAR
25	PNRDISC	9	115	FLAT	4	-
26	NIB	1	25	7?	1	-
26	PNRDISC	14	165	FLAT	2	CORNS X2
26	PNRDISC	4	80	FLAT	3	-
26	PNRDISC	6	110	FLAT	4	-
26	RTILDISC	3	65	-	2	-
27	PNRDISC	1	45	FLAT	1	-
29	PANTDISC	1	75	-	4	-
31	PNR	1	100	FLAT	-	MORTAR
40	PNRDISC	1	15	FLAT	3	-
40	PNRDISC	4	45	FLAT	1	-
40	PNRDISC	5	195	FLAT	1	MORTAR
44	GPNR	1	40	-	1	-
44	PNRDISC	2	65	FLAT	1	SAME TILE
44	PNRDISC	4	100	FLAT	1	MORTAR
44	PNRDISC	5	220	FLAT	2	-
44	PNRDISC	5	275	FLAT	1	-
45	NIB	3	65	4?	1	CORN; SAME TILE
45	PNRDISC	3	155	FLAT	1	-
45	PNRDISC	7	395	FLAT	1	CORN
79	PNRDISC	4	45	FLAT	3	-
79	PNRDISC	5	60	FLAT	1	-
83	RTIL	1	205	-	-	COVERED IN OPSIG

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
3	L13	16	M/L15	-
4	E18	E20	19	-
5	E18	E20	19	-
10	L13	16	M/L15	-
18	L13	16	M/L15	-
25	E18	E20	19	-
26	M15	L15	M/L15	-
27	L13	16	M/L15	-
29	E18	E20	19	-
31	L13	16	M/L15	-
40	L13	16	M/L15	-
44	L13	16	M/L15	-
45	L13	15	14	-
79	L13	16	M/L15	-
83	R	R	ROM	-

APPENDIX 4

NBS95

Environmental Sample Assessment

Two samples were submitted from this site for assessment.

Sample No	Trench	Context	weight	context type
1	6	34	4236 g	organic layer
2	8	92	3240 g	moat fill

Both the samples were processed in the following manner:

Sample weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were soaked in water and subsequently washed in a bowl from which floating material was washed over onto a 0.5mm mesh. The residues were rinsed on a 0.5mm mesh. Both residues were dried, and the weight of the residue recorded. The float of sample 2 was kept wet. The residue and float of sample 1 were discarded after assessment.

The residue of sample 2 was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. The residue was then bagged. The float of this sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) were noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then stored in a jar in water. The sorted residue, float and finds constitute the material archive of the sample.

The assessment sheet for sample 2 is attached and the results summarised below.

Context 34, Sample 1

This sample was checked for the presence of petroleum based contamination. No contamination was present, the sample included well preserved organic remains including wood shavings, probably of deal or pine, which appeared very modern. Subsequent inquiry established that the deposit was modern and the sample was discarded.

Context 92, Sample 2

This silty sediment derived from a moat filling. Although not clearly waterlogged upon washing it was found to contain well preserved plant and insect material in addition to carbonised remains. The residue was composed of a few angular flints, some fossiliferous stone fragments and concreted iron rich silts. No finds were recovered and only a very few fragments of unidentifiable bone.

The flot in contrast was rich. Beetle and waterlogged plant seeds occur in numbers, and show a diversity of species. A piece of well preserved roundwood was found and a few pieces of charcoal. In addition to the preserved organic remains a number of carbonised seeds are present. These include cereals, legumes (possibly pea), elder and other wild plant species. This material is well preserved and identifiable.

Identification of this material would permit a consideration of the environment of the deposits, but the presence of carbonised cereals clearly indicates economic material is also being dumped or accumulating in the sediments of the moat. Analysis of this material may give some indication of the cereals and other food species available at the site, and possibly cultivated although there is no evidence of chaff or cereal processing debris. The sample is small and although unlikely to contribute significantly to the interpretation of the site, other than confirm the character of the moat, if the deposits are well dated it would offer a good record of cereal types and possibly other food species.

APPENDIX 5

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AT NORMANBY-BY-SPITAL, LINCOLNSHIRE

A PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT
ON BEHALF OF

LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

AND

COSTALL ALLEN DESIGN

BY

GeoQuest Associates

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of geophysical survey of land to the west of Main Street in the village of Normanby-by-Spital in Lincolnshire. The aim of the geophysical survey was to test for evidence of past settlement in the area, which is the site of proposed housing development.

The research was carried out on behalf of Lindsey Archaeological Services acting as archaeological consultants to Costall Allen Design.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDUSE

The solid geology of the study area comprises Oxford Clay and Kellaways Beds (Upper Jurassic).

The surveyed area comprises a single field which was, until recently, used for pig and poultry farming. On the southern side of the proposed development area, there are extensive remains of the concrete foundations of poultry sheds. Also in this area, there are a number of raised mounds, indicating that the ground has been disturbed. In general, the field consists of short grass.

THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Geophysical surveying provides a rapid method for the detection of subsoil features within archaeological landscapes. Two methods are most frequently used. *Geomagnetic* surveying employs a portable magnetometer to detect small perturbations in the Earth's magnetic field caused by changes in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation. The *resistivity* method, on the other hand, maps differences in soil electrical resistance which mainly reflect variations in water content.

The primary aim of the geophysical survey at Normanby-by-Spital was to prospect for evidence of past settlement, which might include stone and timber buildings, field systems, rubbish pits and ditches each of which should be characterised by significant contrasts in magnetic susceptibility. Thus, geomagnetic surveying was chosen as an appropriate technique for this investigation.

Measurements of vertical geomagnetic field gradient were made over a regular grid using a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer with ST1 sample trigger. A zig-zag traverse scheme was employed and data were logged in units of 20 x 20 metres at 1.0 x 0.5 metre intervals. Appendix A provides further information about the techniques employed.

The GeoQuest *InSite* Windows program was used to interpolate the geophysical data to a resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 metres and produce a grey-scale image at a scale of 1:500 showing the residual geomagnetic anomalies. The results are shown in Figure 2 on a basemap digitised from a 1:500 map supplied by Lindsay Archaeological Services.

DISCUSSION

General

The study site be roughly divided into two areas for the purpose of geophysical interpretation. The northern section of the site is characterised by very weak geomagnetic anomalies, with a minimal scatter of compact dipolar anomalies of intense magnetisation. These can safely be attributed to ferrous debris such as parts of farm machinery and other discarded iron objects. The presence of these dipoles does not significantly affect the discrimination of more subtle anomalies of possible archaeological interest and has therefore been discounted in the subsequent archaeological interpretation of the data. There are two east-west aligned linear artifacts running across the site which are grid edge effects and are not due to any sub-soil features.

The data from the southern section of the survey area contains zones of strong dipolar magnetisation.

As a first stage in the interpretation, the geomagnetic map has been classified into characteristic styles of geophysical terrain as follows:

Blue — Areas of anomalously low magnetic field gradient, corresponding to features of low magnetic susceptibility, such as concentrations of sedimentary rock rubble or stone walls.

Red — Dipolar anomalies (paired positive-negative); here, the smallest examples generally reflect iron objects with very high susceptibility, such as ploughshares, while the larger dipoles possibly mark areas of disturbance.

A geophysical interpretation is presented in Figure 3 which includes a key defining the colour used for each class of anomaly.

Interpretation

The following observations have been made from the geophysical survey results:

1 An extensive zone of intense dipolar magnetisation was found in the south-western area of the survey site. This zone of dipolar anomalies measures approximately 100

metres in length and between 5 and 25 metres in width and its position coincides with disturbed ground around the concrete remains of poultry sheds in the field.

2 A diffuse linear negative anomaly with an east-west orientation was detected towards the northeast corner of the surveyed area. The geometry and weak appearance of this anomaly make it very unlikely to be of archaeological origin. It could simply be due to a variation in soil quality.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of this research can be summarised as follows:

1 A geomagnetic survey was successfully carried out on an area of proposed development land at Normanby-by-Spital in Lincolnshire.

2 An extensive area of intense dipolar magnetisation was detected in the south-western section of the site. This coincided with disturbed areas in the vicinity of the concrete foundations of poultry sheds which are found to the south of the surveyed area.

3 No features of archaeological significance were detected.

Credits: Field survey by D. Hale and R.Grove, 13th-14th July 1995.
Report and graphics by R. Grove, 19th July 1995.

Normanby-by-Spital
Survey Location

0 1:1000 50m

survey by GeoQuest Associates

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

and Costall Allen Design

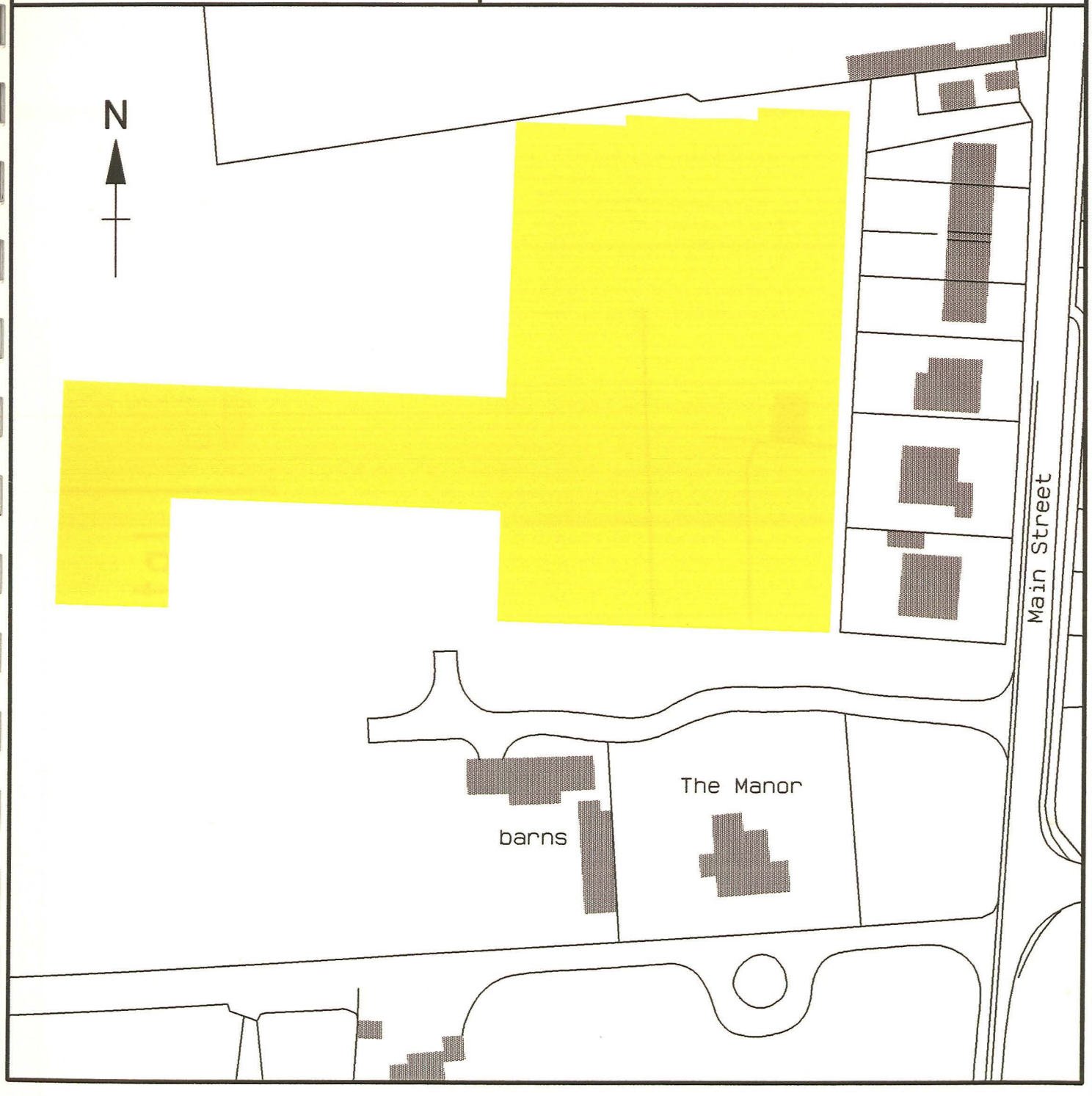


FIGURE 1

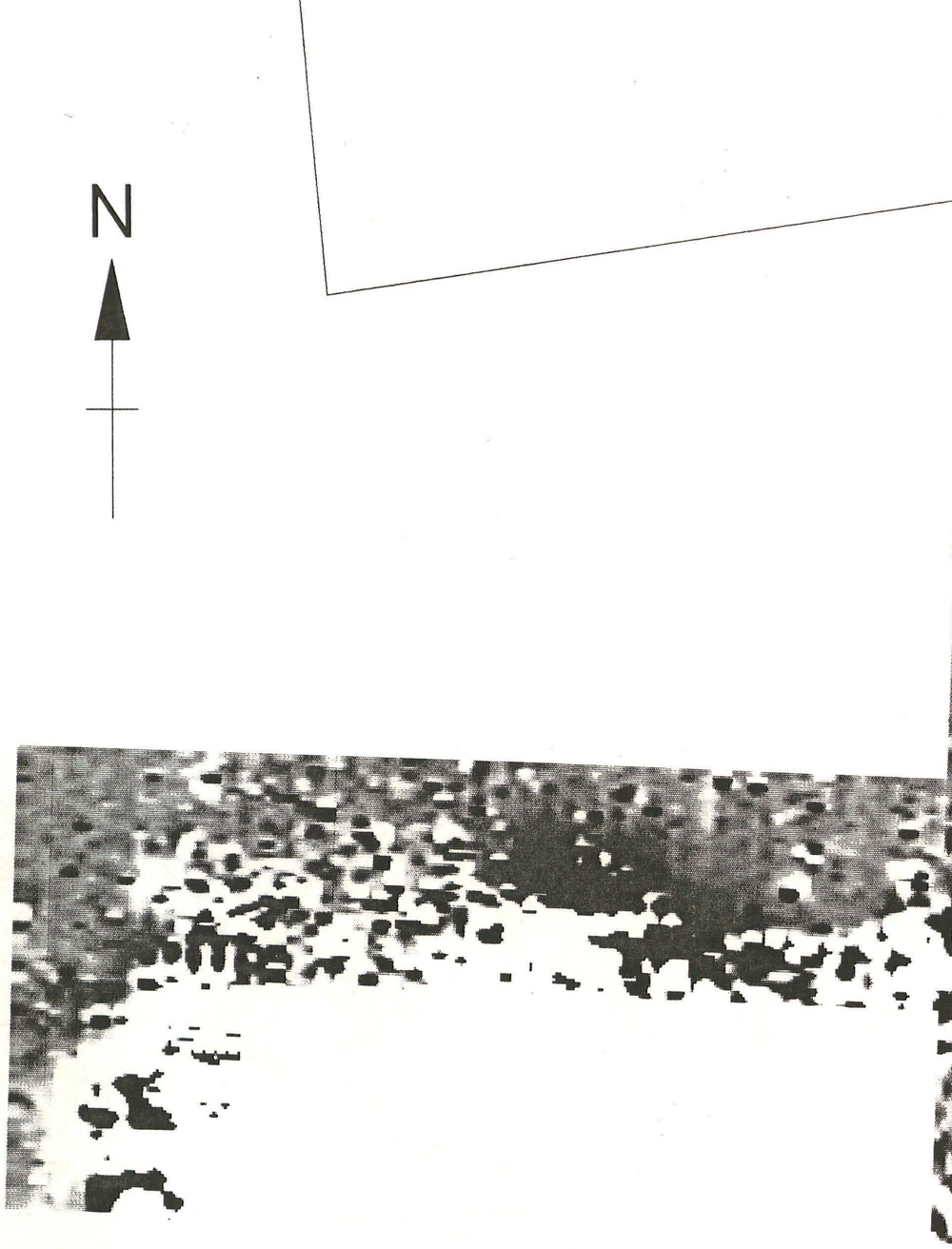
Normanby-by-Spital
Survey Results

0 1:500 50m

survey by GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

and Costall Allen Design



N

Main Street

barns

The Manor

FIGURE 2

Normanby-by-Spital

Geophysical Interpretation

0 1:750 50m

KEY

negative dipolar

survey by GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

and Costall Allen Design

FIGURE 3

APPENDIX A

Principles of Geomagnetic Surveying

Geomagnetic prospecting detects subsurface features in terms of the perturbations or 'anomalies' that they induce in the Earth's magnetic field. In contrast to resistivity, seismic or electromagnetic surveying, no energy is injected into the subsoil and hence this is one of a class of *passive* geophysical techniques that includes gravity and thermal surveying. In an archaeological setting two types of magnetic anomalies can be distinguished:

1 Anomalies arising from variations in *magnetic susceptibility* which will modulate the component of magnetisation *induced* in the subsurface by the Earth's magnetic field. For most archaeological sites, this is the dominant factor giving rise to geomagnetic anomalies. In general, susceptibility is relatively weak in sediments, such as sandstones and enhanced in ingeous rocks and soils, especially those which have been burnt or stratified with organic material.

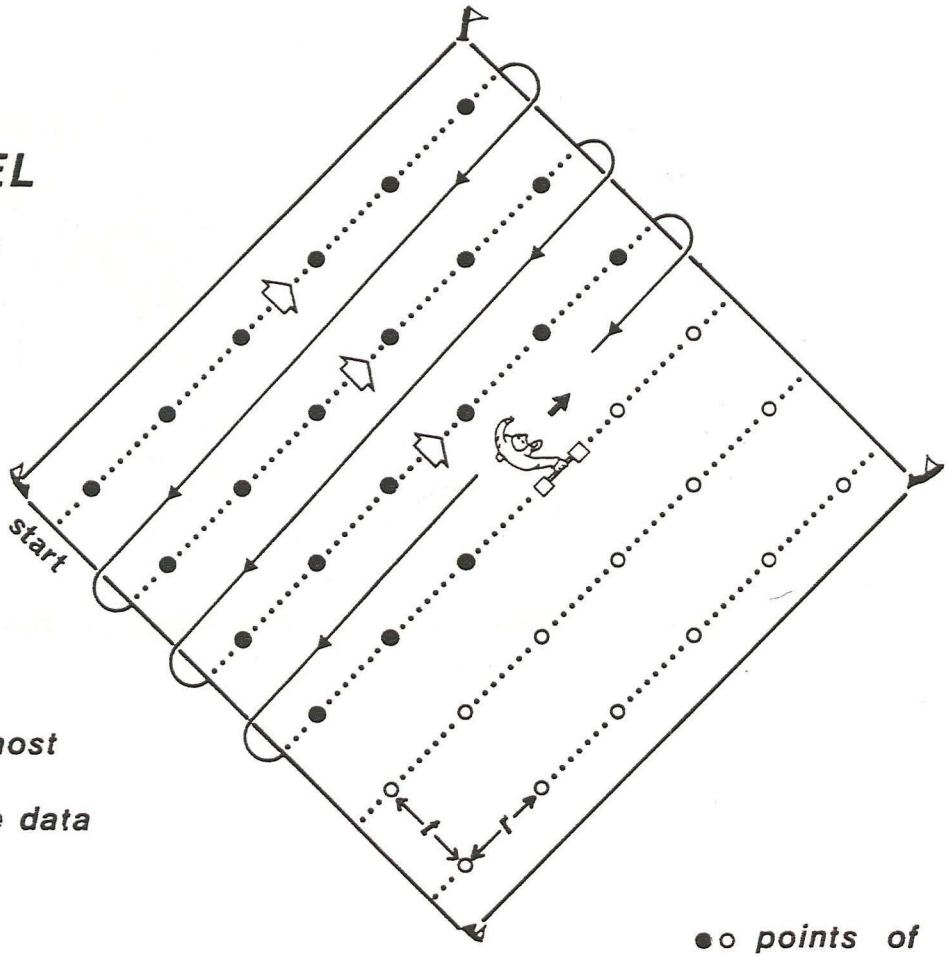
2 Anomalies due to large, *permanently magnetised* structures. Such permanent magnetisation or 'remanence' arises when earth materials are heated to above ~600°C and cooled in the geomagnetic field. Thus kilns and hearths are often detected as strong permanent magnets causing highly localised anomalies that dominate effects due to background susceptibility variations. Remanence can result from other physical and chemical processes but these give rise to anomalies that are usually unimportant for geophysical prospecting.

There are several approaches towards the practical measurement of geomagnetic anomalies. In this study measurements were made using a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer which records the change with height in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field, as shown overleaf. This method has the advantage of being insensitive to diurnal variations while the Geoscan instrument also benefits from an integrated data logger. Note that in mid northern latitudes the magnetic anomaly will be asymmetric with the main peak displaced to the south of the archaeological feature. Thus, a ditch filled with a soil of enhanced susceptibility, for example, will generate a positive anomaly to the south, mirrored by a weak negative anomaly north of the feature. When portrayed as an area map of grey tones this gives rise to a 'shadowing' or pseudo relief effect which must be borne in mind when making an archaeological interpretation.

Two techniques can be used to survey gridded areas using the fluxgate magnetometer. In the parallel method the instrument is used to scan the area along traverses which are always in the same direction. This method minimises 'heading errors' due to operator and instrument magnetisation but is time consuming. The alternative zig-zag method is significantly faster and suitable for areas where anomalies are large compared to these and other sources of error.

SURVEY SCHEMES

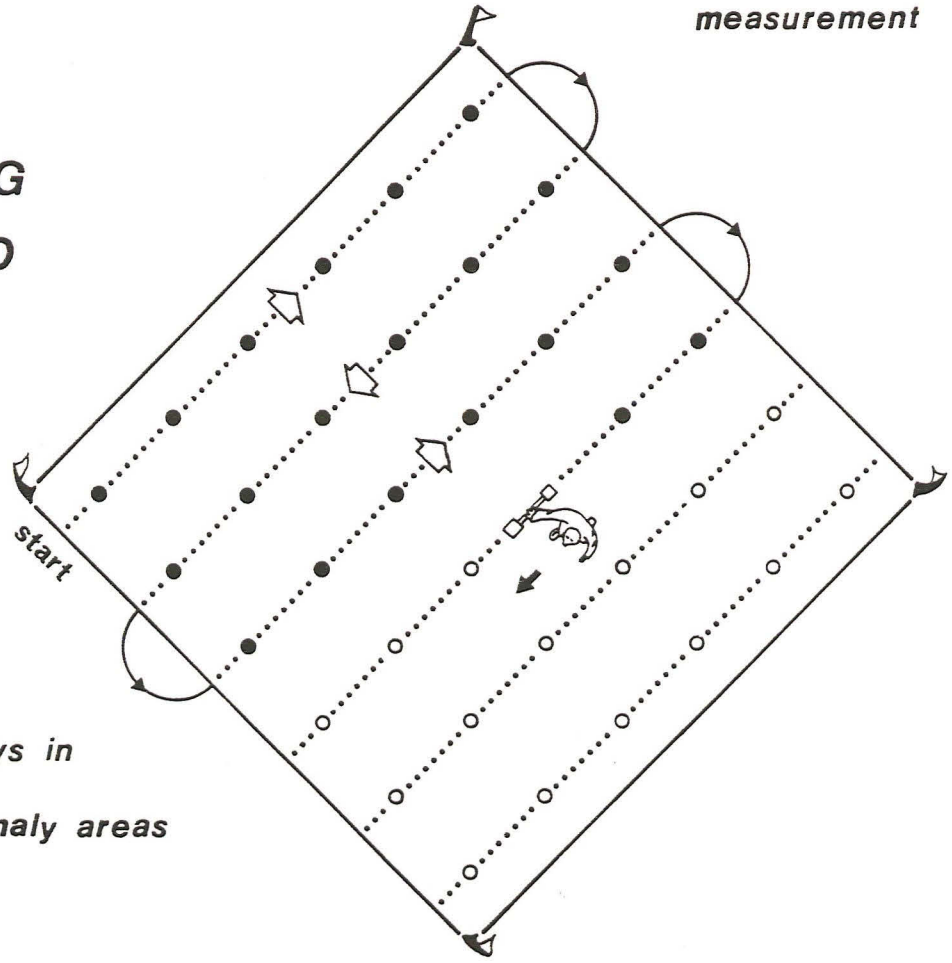
PARALLEL METHOD



slower but minimises most errors in the data

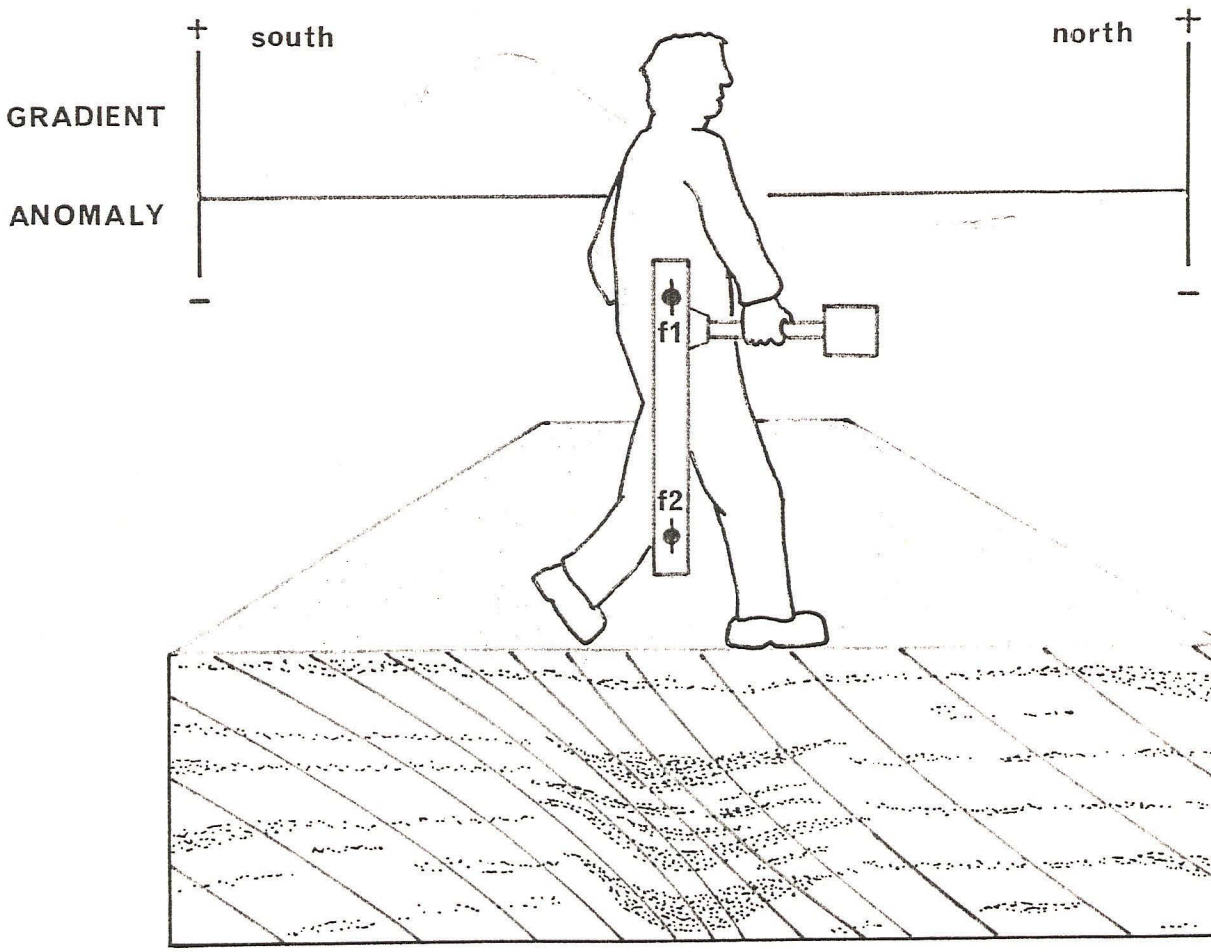
●○ points of measurement

ZIG-ZAG METHOD



suitable for rapid surveys in strong anomaly areas

MAGNETIC SURVEYING



NORMANBY BY SPITAL (NBS95) Accession Number 108.95
CONTEXT LIST

	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	1-7	Layer	Topsoil
2	1	L	yellow sand below 1
3	1	L	grey-brown sand below 2
4	1	L	same as 3
5	1	L	light grey silt below 3/4
6	1	Cut	modern groundwater drain
7	1	C	gully?
8	1	Fill	grey silt fill of 7
9	1	F	fill of 6
10	2	L	subsoil below 1
11	2	L	silty sand. Flood deposit
12	2	F	fill of 13
13	2	C	plough furrow
14	2	F	fill of 15
15	2	C	plough furrow
16	2	F	fill of 17
17	2	C	plough furrow
18	2	F	fill of 19
19	2	C	irregular shaped pit, possibly pits
20	2	F	fill of 21
21	2	C	plough furrow
22	2	F	fill of 23
23	2	C	plough furow
24	2	L	Natural (yellow sand)
25	1	L	yellow sand, iron panned below 5
26	1	L	metalled surface, same as 49
27	3	L	subsoil below 1
28	7	L	subsoil below 1
29	7	F	fill of 30
30	7	C	drainage ditch for track 31
31	7	L	metalled trackway
32	4	L	yellow/brown sand, subsoil below 1
33	5	L	light brown sand, subsoil below 1
34	6	L	animal slurry below 1
35	1	L	patch of ash below 2
36	1	L	patch of sand below 35
37	2	F	fill of 38
38	2	C	oval posthole, cut by 19
39	7	L	layer sealing track 31,downwash?
40	1	F	fill of 41
41	1	C	quarry pit cuts 42
42	1	L	limestone bedrock
43	1	L	silty sand between 26 and 42
44	8	L	mid-brown sandy silt, subsoil below 1
45	8	F	upper fill of moat 86, below 44
46	8	F	moat fill below 45
47	8	F	moat fill below 48
48	8	F	moat fill below 84

	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
49	1	L	metalled surface as 26
50	2	C	fill of 51
51	2	F	gully in SE corner of trench, below 10
52	2	F	fill of 53
53	2	C	ditch cut by ditch 77
54	2	F	fill of 55
55	2	C	shallow oval pit?
56	3	F	fill of 57
57	3	C	gully or palaeochannel
58	3	L	Natural yellow sand
59	2	F	fill of 60
60	2	C	ditch/gully
61	2	F	fill of 62
62	2	C	small pit?
63	2	F	fill of 64
64	2	C	irregular oval feature, pit?
65	2	F	fill of 68
66	2	F	fill of 67
67	2	C	oval pit
68	2	C	posthole
69	2	F	fill of 70
70	2	C	v. shallow gully parallel to 53
71	2	F	fill of 72
72	2	C	oval pit?
73	2	F	fill of 73
74	2	C	postpipe in posthole 68
75	2	F	fill of 53
76	2	F	fill of 77
77	2	C	recut of ditch 53
78	2	F	fill of 51
79	2	F	fill of 80
80	2	C	oval pit
81	2	F	fill of 82, below 83
82	2	C	pit below topsoil, cuts 10
83	2	F	upper fill of 82
84	8	F	moat fill below 46
85	8	F	moat fill below 84
86	8	C	large ditch, moat
87	8	L	Natural, weathered limestone
88	8	C	pit in SE corner of trench, below 1
89	8	F	fill of 88
90	8	F	moat fill below 85
91	8	F	moat fill below 84
92	8	F	moat fill below 91
93	8	F	moat fill below 85
94	2	L	possible palaeochannel, cut by 77

APPENDIX 7

NORMANBY BY SPITAL (NBS95) Accession Number 108.95
CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE

Primary Records
Context sheets 94
Trench plans 6 (Scale 1:20)
Trench sections 7 (Scale 1:20)
Site survey with trench locations (1:500)

Site survey showing proposed house plots, supplied by Costall Allen Design (scale 1:500)

Photographs
Film nos.
95/25
95/26
95/27

Specialists reports and archive
Iron Age pottery (Appendix 1)
Medieval and later pottery (Appendix 2)
Roman and medieval tile (Appendix 3)
Environmental samples (Appendix 4)
Geophysical survey (Appendix 5)
Other finds (nails and clay pipe stems) archive only

Correspondence

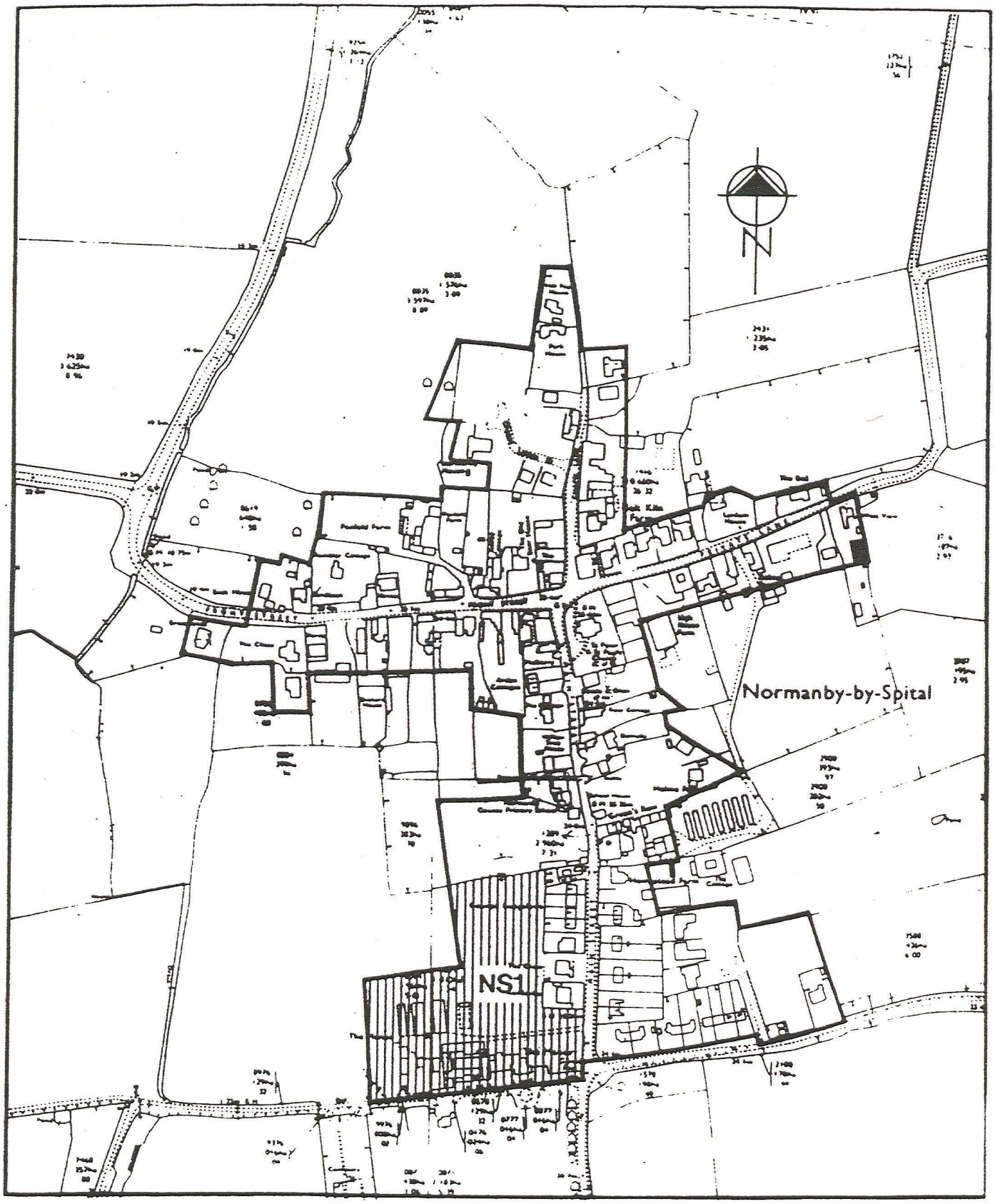


Fig. 1. Normanby by Spital . Site location. Reproduced from the OS 1:2500 scale map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright. (LAS licence no. AL50424A).

Fig. 2. Proposed residential development . (Reduced from 1:500 plan supplied by Costall Allen Design)

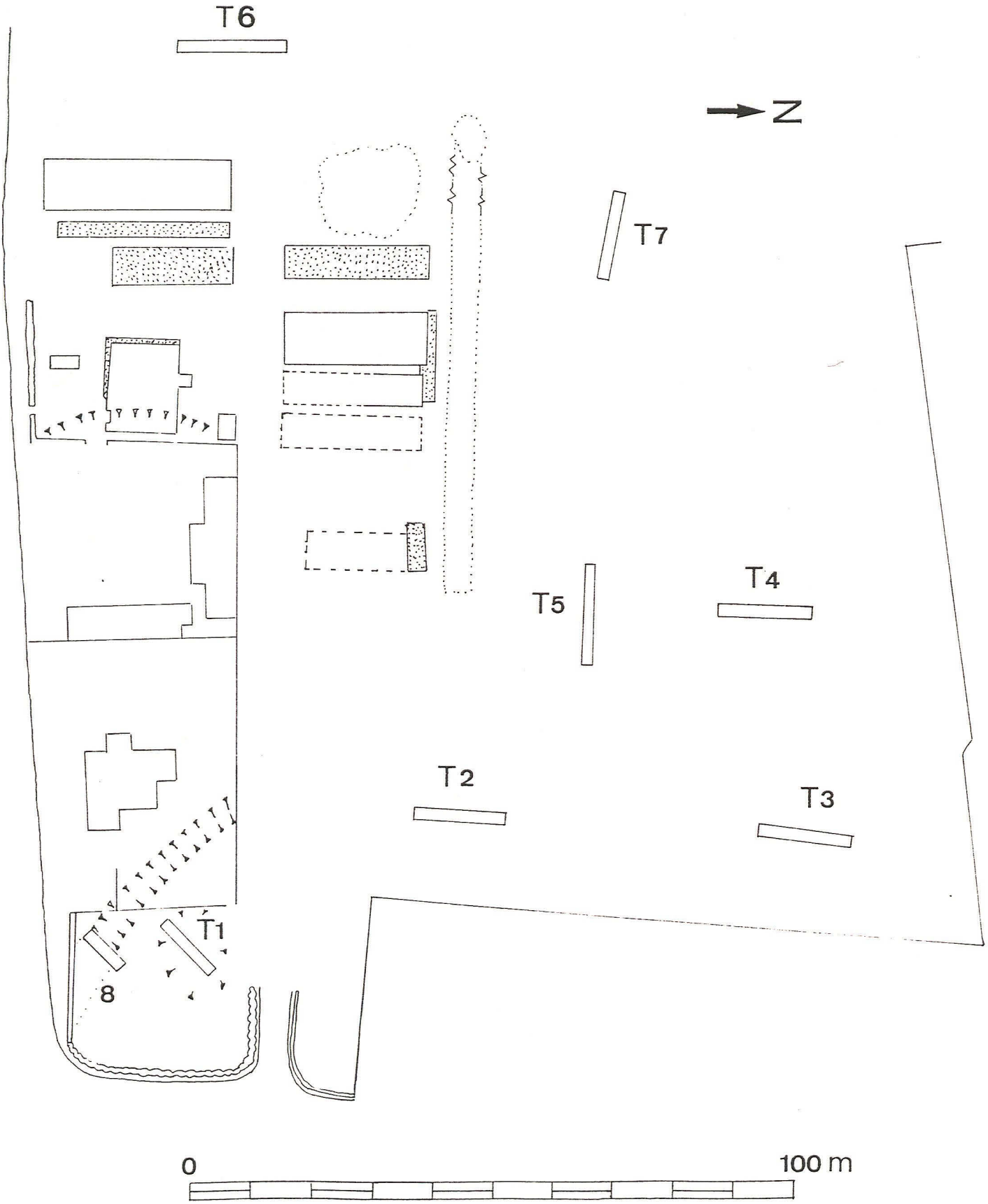


Fig. 3. Trench location plan, showing conjectural position of medieval moat. (M. Otter and M.McDaid)

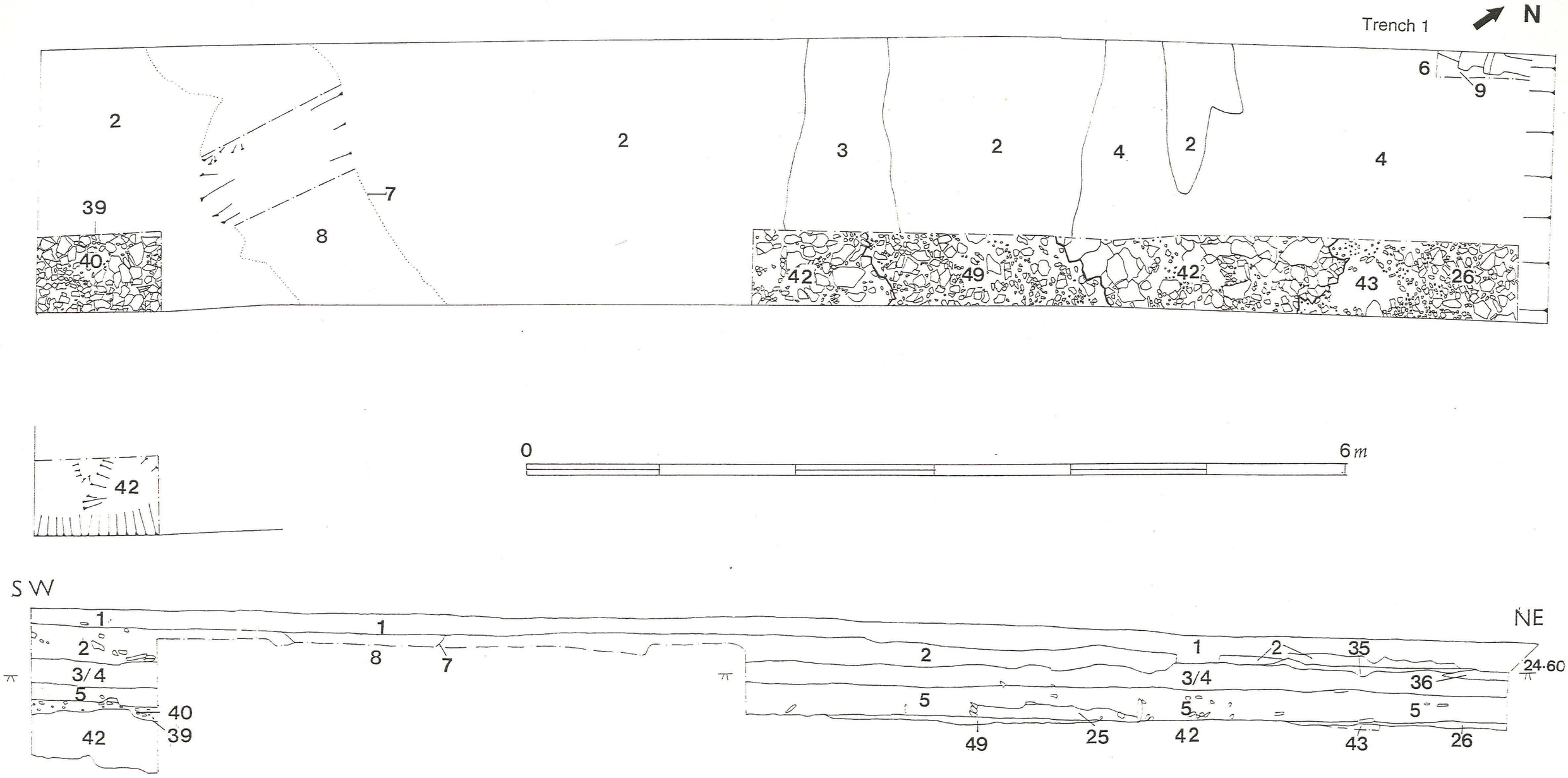


Fig. 4. Trench 1 plan and NW facing section. (M.McDaid)

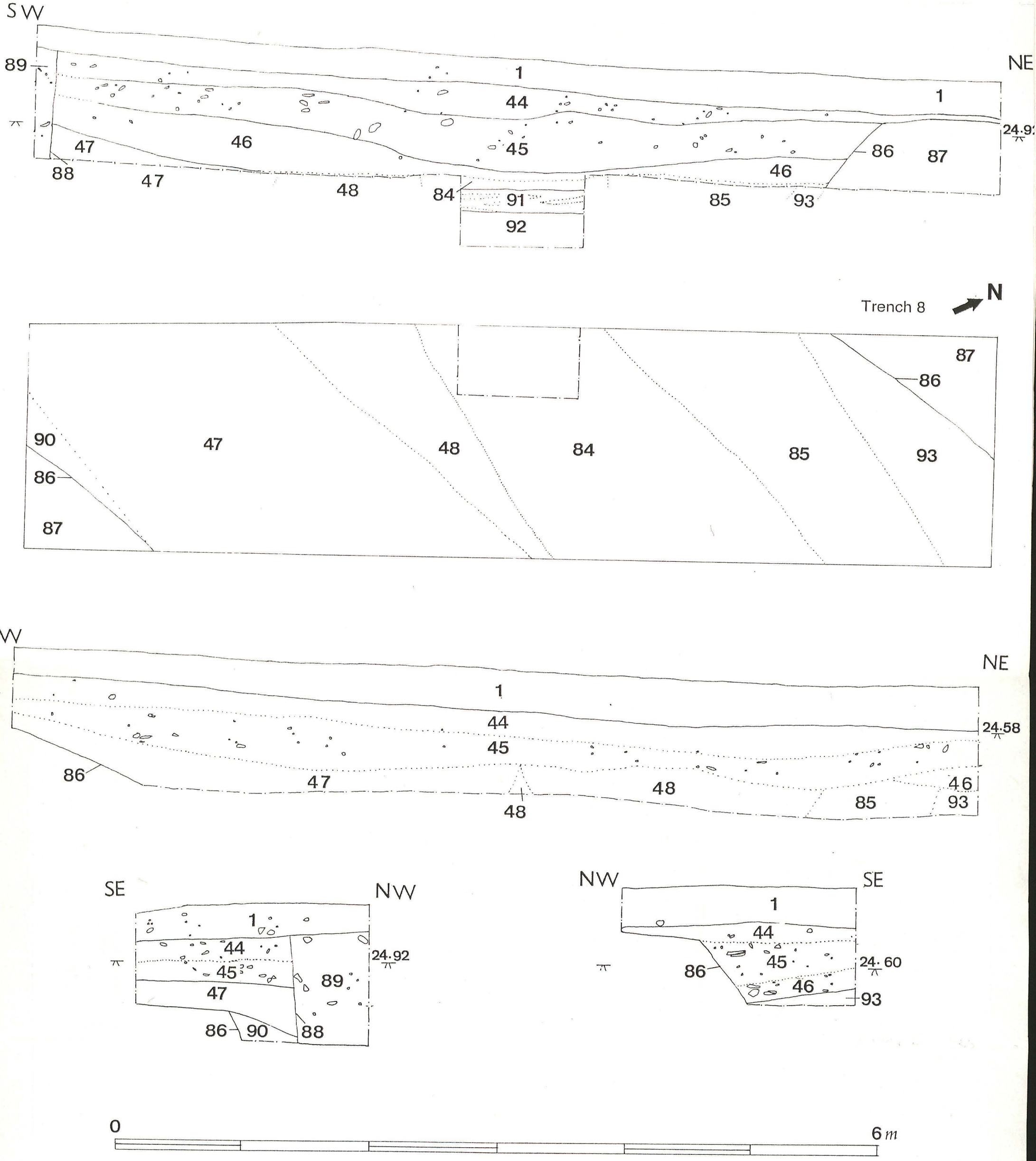


Fig. 5 Trench 8 plan and sections. (M.McDaid)

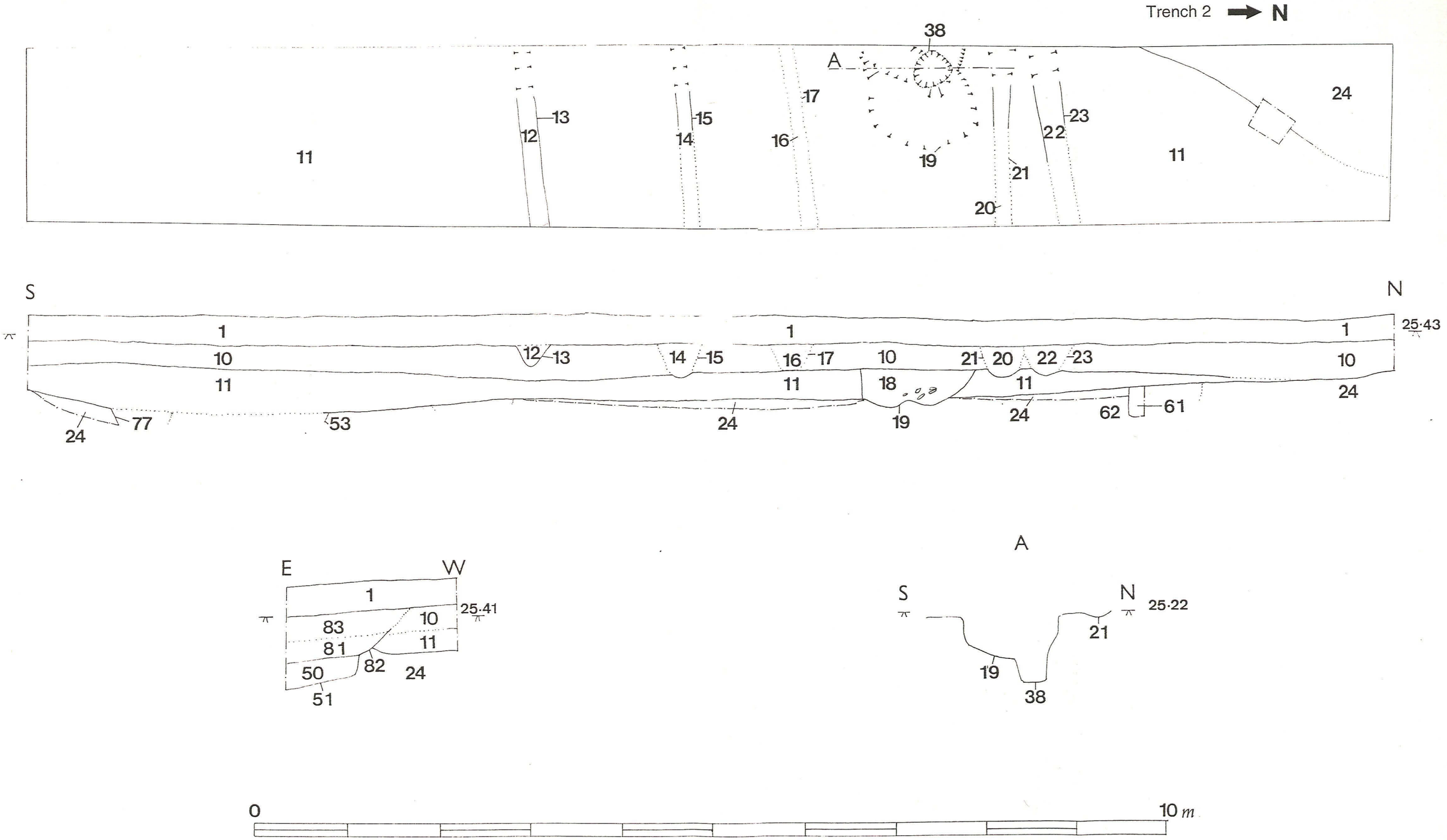
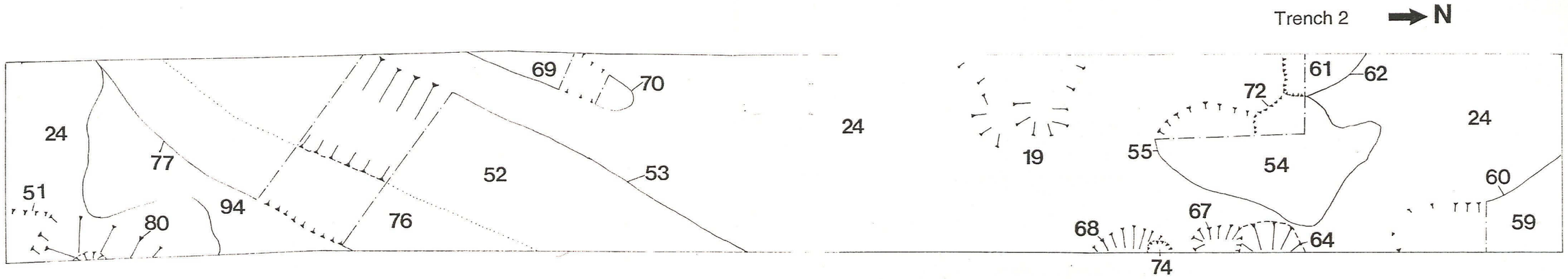


Fig. 6 Trench 2 upper phase plan, west and north facing sections. Profiles of pit 18 and posthole 38. (M.McDaid)



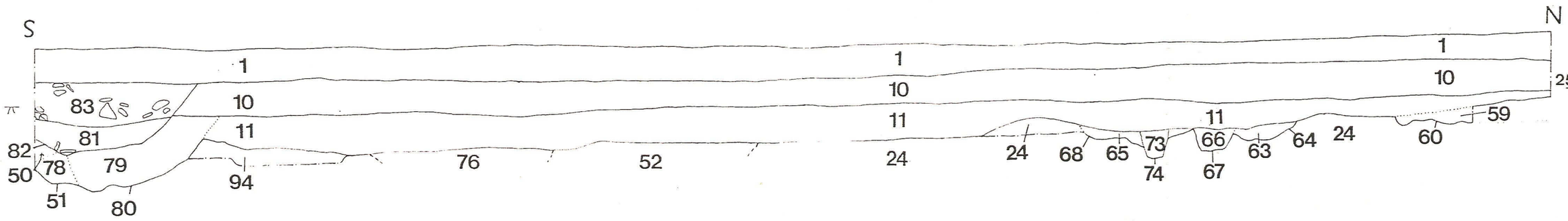


Fig. 7. Trench 2 lower phase plan, east facing section (reversed). Cross-sections of ditches 60, 53 and 77.(M.McDaid)

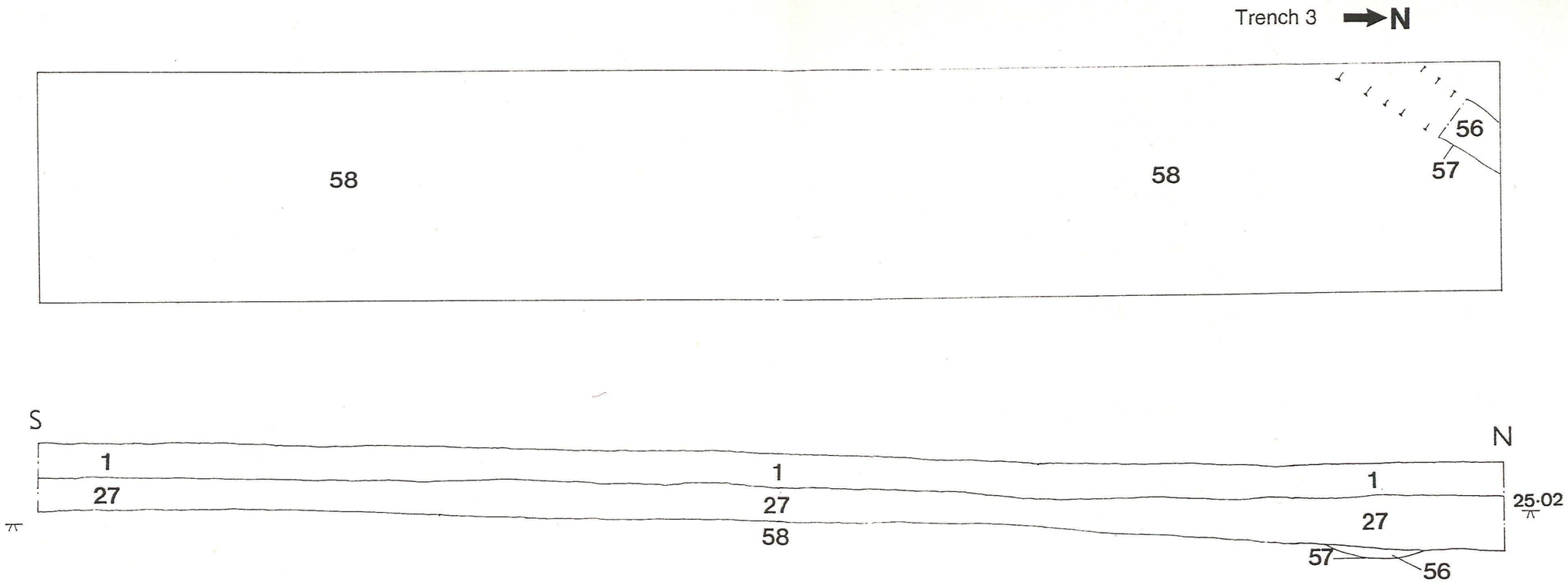


Fig. 8 Trench 3. Plan and west-facing section
Trench 7. Plan and south-facing section. (M.McDaid)

Pl. 1 Trench 1 showing extent of yellow silt layer 2 and underlying buried soil 3/4 (looking SW).

Pl. 2 Trench 1, as Pl. 1 looking NE with shallow feature 7 in foreground

Pl. 3 Trench 1. Metalled surface 26, detail.

Pl. 4 Trench 1. Metalled surface 26 and 49

Pl. 5 Trench 1. Limestone outcrop 42 after removal of 26 and 49, revealing layer 43 beneath

Pl. 6 Trench 1. Trial hole at SW corner showing layers 2 , 3/4 and 5 with a thin band of pit fill 40 beneath 5, above limestone outcrop 42.

Pl. 7 Shallow depression, line of moat, crossing Manor House garden looking towards Trench 8 beyond fence.

Pl. 8Trench 8, after removal of topsoil

Pl. 9 Trench 8. Ditch fill 46

Pl. 10 Trench 8. Edge of ditch in NE corner of trench showing layers 44, 45, 46 85 and 93 in section above natural limestone .

Pl. 11 Trench 8. Excavation pit in centre of moat ditch

Pl. 12 General view of Trenches 2 and 5, looking north.

Pl. 13 Trench 2 after excavation of post-medieval features, looking south.

Pl. 14 Trench 2. Possible plough furrows 21 and 23

Pl. 15 Trench 2. Pit 19 and plough furrows 21 and 23 (right)

Pl. 16 Trench 2. Excavated pit 51.

Pl. 17 Trench 2. Excavated features beneath flood deposits.

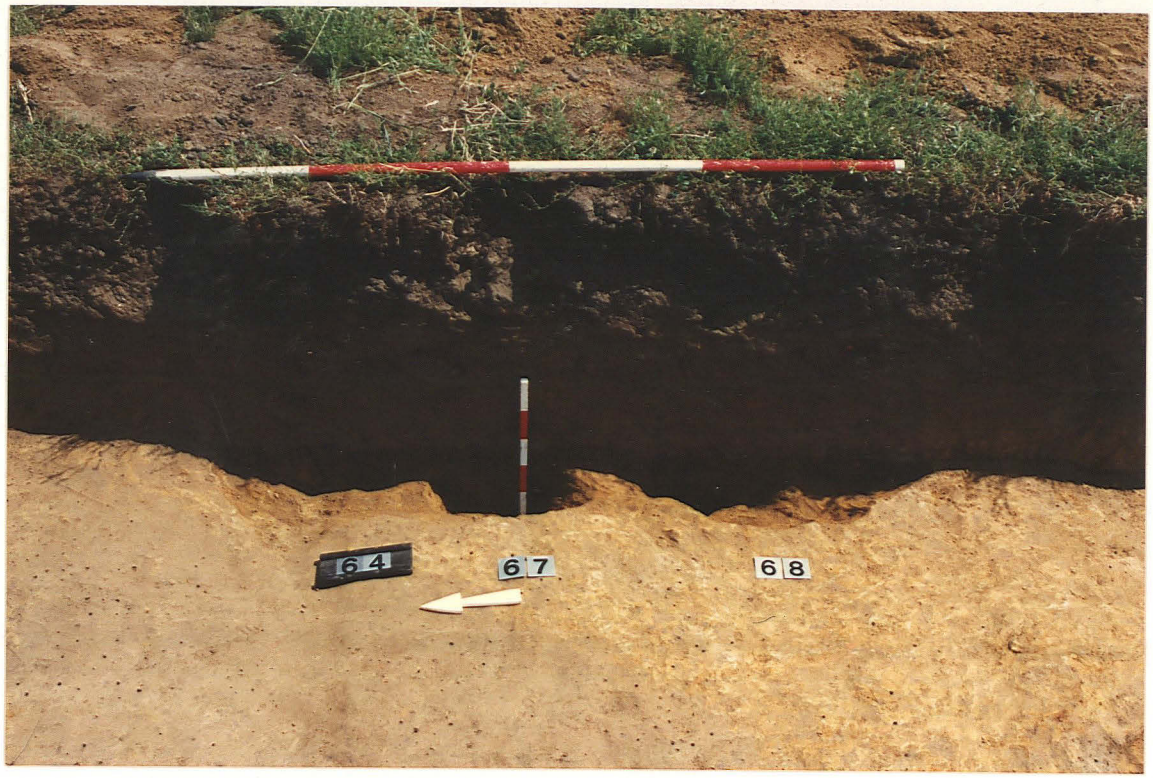
Pl. 18 Trench 2. Ditch terminal 60, note uneven base, possibly animal disturbance.

Pl. 19 Trench 2. Ditch 53, left, and recut 77 right. Shallow gully 70 above.

Pl. 20 Trench 2. Close up of section across ditches 53 and 77

Pl. 21. Trench 2. Gully 70

Pl. 22. Trench 2. General view of N end of trench showing shallow features 64, 67, 74 and 68 left of north arrow.



Pl. 23. Trench 2. Features 64, 67, 74 and 68.

Pl. 24. Trench 2 . Shallow pits 62, 72 and 55

Pl. 25. Trench 3, view south

Pl. 26. Trench 3, gully 57.

Pl. 27. Trench 4, view north

Pl. 28. Trench 4. Machine excavation showing limestone outcrop at base of trench .

Pl. 29. Trench 5, view west.

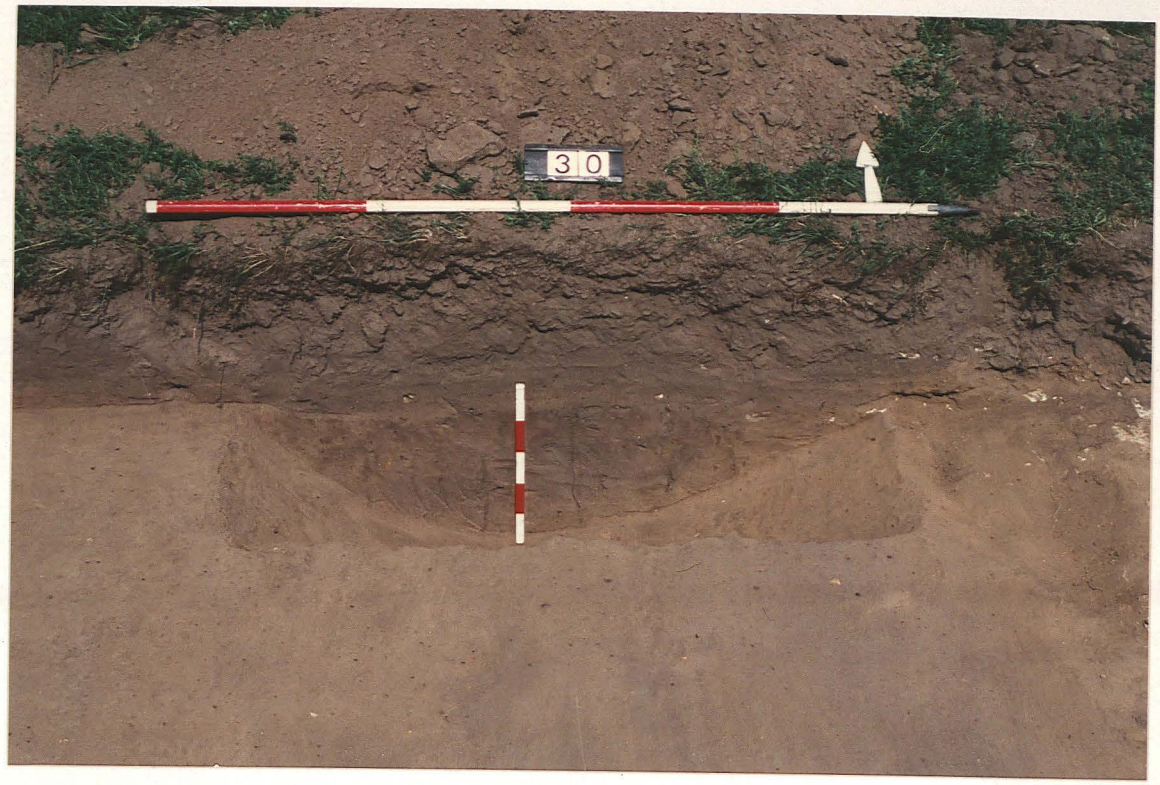
Pl. 30. Trench 5, showing depth of subsoil over natural yellow sand

Pl. 31. Demolished chicken sheds west of Manor House

Pl. 32. Trench 6

Pl. 33. Trench 7, looking east. Trackway with drainage ditch .

Pl. 34. Trench 7. Metalled trackway 31



Pl. 35. Trench 7. Excavated section across drainage ditch 30, east of trackway 31

Pl. 36. Trench 7 after removal of subsoil, showing natural yellow sand.