

**LINDSEY**  
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**9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire**  
**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**NGR: SK 88382 332448**

**Planning Application Number: SO7/0625/41**

**Site Code: HNPS 08**

**LCNCC Accession No.: 2008.35**

**Report**

**For**

**Tundra Developments Ltd**

**By**

**Kevin Trott**

**LAS Report No. 1042**

**June 2008**



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Fig. 1 Location of 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. Inset above based on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.

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## **9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

**NGR: SK 88382 332448**

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#### **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the former site of The Old Coach House at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. A large late Roman or possibly Saxon ditch, and late post-medieval pit and layers were found sealed under a 20<sup>th</sup> century layer of compact gravel. Residual prehistoric flint, Romano-British and post medieval artefacts were recovered from various features and layers. The site had been extensively landscaped in the past, probably on several occasions, the most recent event being the 20<sup>th</sup> century hard standing. This may account for the complete absence of medieval remains, despite the proximity of the moated manorial complex, and the survival of only the largest and deepest of features.*

#### **Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological services (LAS) was commissioned by Tundra Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. The work was carried out in accordance with the brief set by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist dated May 21<sup>st</sup> 2007 and the general requirements set out in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, 1998).

#### **Site Location**

Harlaxton is a small village situated 5km west of the market town of Grantham within a hollow to the west of the Lincoln Cliff and partially intersected by the A607 (Grantham to Melton Mowbray Road). Pond Street is situated in the southern central portion of the village c. 200m south east of the church. The site was the former location of the 'Old Coach House' and situated on the south side of Pond Street (Fig. 1. Pl. 1) and lies c.50m west of the site of the Old Manor House with its water filled moat.

#### **Planning Background**

Planning permission was granted for the construction of a single dwelling in the grounds of 9 Pond Street, subject to an archaeological watching brief being carried out during the ground works phase of construction.



### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

In 1740 a Roman pot containing a cremation and Roman coins were found in the vicinity of the old moated manor house and may indicate the earliest settlement within the village. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records *herlavestune* as part of the royal estate belonging to the king.

Adjacent to the development site (c.50m) is the site of the medieval moated manor house that was owned by *Maud* (Matilda), the only surviving child of Henry I and grand-daughter of William the Conqueror. In 1225 she granted some of the land in her Lordship of the Soke of Grantham, to William of Tancarville in return for his promise to provide ten knights for military service. Each knight was to receive a parcel of land, and some of these were in Harlaxton. In 1174 the manor in Harlaxton was held by William de Mortuo Mari (Mortimer) who instigated the building of a church at Harlaxton. The old Manor was purchased by the De Ligne family around 1475 and demolished in 1857. George de Ligne Gregory had then commissioned work on the new Harlaxton Manor to the east, with the existing older houses being subsequently incorporated within an estate that was formed around a new circular road pattern with 'new' cottages being constructed in brick with insertions of re-used stonework deriving from the demolished old Manor house. In 1937 the estate was divided up with the village dwellings being sold off to individuals.

### **Aims and Objectives**

The aims of the watching brief were to identify, characterise and record any archaeological deposits or remains that were disturbed during ground works phase of the development.

### **Method**

The watching brief was carried out from February 26<sup>th</sup>–28<sup>th</sup> 2008. The site was cleared of its surface vegetation prior to the stripping of the topsoil. The topsoil was removed within the eastern part of the site to create a hard standing area prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches. The presence of a large willow tree adjacent to the site entrance meant that the foundations were excavated to a depth of between 2.1 and 2.5m Pl. 2).

The foundations were machine-excavated and all work was monitored by the author. Where there was safe access the exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. To increase potential artefact collection the excavated spoil was regularly inspected. The ditch encountered on the site was machined in bucket spits due to its depth and the excavated width of this feature. The spoil from the ditch was inspected for artefacts. The trench sections and related features were drawn where appropriate and a full photographic record was made of the excavation works on site both archaeological and relating to the general site excavation by the allotted contractors.



The finds which were located in archaeological features and layers were identified accordingly and a context numbering system for archaeological remains was in operation. LAS stringently operate a standard context recording system, developed by its staff over the past 20 years and are based on the MOLAS and CAS models. A single environmental sample was taken from the lowest excavated fill of the potential Roman ditch (**111**); this fill was located below the water table and was sampled due to its anaerobic preservation that indicated it contained charred macrofossils along with the possibility of waterlogged plant material.

### **Results** (Figs. 2 and 3)

The topsoil (**100**) was very dark brown loose friable soil with occasional limestone fragments and general occupation evidence that included 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, residual Roman pottery, Roman building materials, a clay pipe stem (c. 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) and a whetstone fragment (SF 1). The depth of the topsoil varied from c.0.20m in the northern part of the site adjacent to the road to c.0.55m, adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. The presence of plastic fragments and corroded paint tins within **100** suggest this layer has been heavily disturbed in its recent past. Following the removal of the topsoil within the northern portion of the site a c.0.20m thick layer of very dark greyish brown moderately compact subsoil **101** containing limestone fragments was revealed. Layer **101** sealed compact brownish yellow sandy gravel **102** that was also sealed under the topsoil **100** within the southern part of the site. **102** was between 0.15m and 0.30m in thickness across the whole site and contained degraded fragments of plastic suggesting it was probably laid during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (Pl. 3).

A layer of brown compact sandy clay **107** 0.16m thick containing large quantities of limestone fragments (Pl. 4), beneath **102** was recorded in the central southern portion of the site. A small quantity of late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, residual Roman pottery, bone, building material and a residual worked prehistoric flint (SF 2) was obtained from this layer. It was the truncated remains of a possible occupation layer.

Beneath **102** was a small sub-circular pit **103** (c.1m diameter x 0.20m deep) in one of the northern foundation trenches (Fig. 3, Pl. 5). It contained a single dark brown moderately compact sandy fill **104** with limestone fragments and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, residual Roman pottery, one animal bone fragment and oyster shell.

The south-east corner of the foundation trenches cut through a steep sided ditch **108** aligned broadly north-south (Pls 6-8). The limits of the foundation trench did not expose the base or full profile of this feature, which was c.2.70m wide with an excavated depth of c.1.65m. The lowest



exposed fill **111** consisted of dark brown to very dark brown waterlogged silty sand containing late Roman pottery and a single sherd of Saxon pottery and a single cattle humerus. Examination of the environmental remains indicated that when the ditch was open it was seasonally water-filled and located within a waste ground environment.

Layer **111** was sealed by brown moderately compact sandy silt **110** with limestone fragments. The upper fill of **108** was a thick yellow brown moderately loose sandy silt (**109**) with large fragments of limestone. Post-medieval bricks were also present in the upper c.0.10m. This context was probably a consolidation layer rather than part of the silting process. It contained two cattle bone fragments.

Layer **107**, pit **103** and ditch **108** cut the yellowish brown moderately compact natural limestone. Ditch **108** also cut into the underlying dark greenish grey compact sticky clay **106**.

### **Discussion**

The function and date of the large ditch **108** is currently unknown but its size suggests either a defensive construction or major boundary. The small collection of unabraded sherds of Roman pottery suggests the ditch was Roman in date although the single fresh unabraded Saxon pot sherd raises the possibility that the ditch was later in date and contained residual Roman. Roman coins and a cremation were recorded as having been discovered 'in the vicinity of' the Old Manor site in 1740 but little is known of any Roman presence in the village. However, the quantity of residual Roman material recovered from later features and deposits indicates the proximity of a Romano-British settlement.

Despite the proximity of the moated manorial complex there were no medieval features or finds from the site. Post-medieval activity on the site was restricted to pit **103** and occupation layer **107**, both heavily truncated by the 20<sup>th</sup> century hard standing layer (**102**). It is possible that these late post-medieval features relate to those recorded on the neighbouring site to the west (G. Taylor, pers. comm.).

### **Conclusions**

The significant archaeological remains disturbed by the house foundations comprised a single ditch of Roman or possibly Saxon date. The site had been extensively landscaped in the past, probably on several occasions, the most recent event being the 20<sup>th</sup> century hard standing. This may account for the complete absence of medieval remains, and the survival of only the largest and deepest of features.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS is grateful to the client and developer Tundra Developments Ltd for their assistance and Gary Taylor (APS) for information regarding a neighbouring excavated site. The flint was identified by Jim Rylatt and the ceramic identification was made by Jane Young and Barbara Precious with the illustrations prepared by Gavin Glover and Robert Schofield. This report was edited by Naomi Field.

Kevin Trott

June 2008

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**APPENDIX 1**



## APPENDIX 1

## 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire

Site Code: HNPS 08

LCNCC Accession No.: 2008.35

## Context List

Context	Date	Type	Sample	Description
100		Layer		Topsoil
102		Layer		Subsoil
103		Cut		Pit
104		Fill		Pit fill
105		Layer		Natural
106		Layer		Natural
107		Layer		Occupation layer
108		Cut		Ditch
109		Layer		Consolidation layer
110		Fill		Ditch fill
111		Fill	Yes	Ditch fill



**APPENDIX 2**



9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire  
HNPS 08

Lithic Materials: Catalogue

Report by Jim Rylatt – March 2008

## 1.0 Introduction

This report concerns one piece of worked flint recovered during an archaeological watching brief at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton.

## 2.0 Method of study

The lithic artefact was physically examined in order to create an archive catalogue. Its attributes were noted in order to determine its place in the reduction sequence, describe observable characteristics of the lithic technology utilised and provide an assessment of its functional potential. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex and whether the piece has been burnt. The piece has been weighed and metrical data is recorded if it is a complete flake, tool or core. It was examined with a x3 hand-lens to determine whether there is any evidence of localised modification that could be indicative of use.

## 3.0 Catalogue

Context	Type	Dimensions	Description
107 S.F. 2	flake	10x17mm 0.6g	Small secondary flake with complex platform, pronounced bulb and feathered termination; dorsal scars indicate removal of 1 or 2 similar flakes from same platform; small area thin & abraded cortex (c.10%); slight chipping to margins – poss. post-depositional damage, raising poss. of residuality/redeposition; mid-grey translucent flint (Neo/EBA)

*NB:* measurements are only given for complete flakes, tools and pieces - the first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length; the third to maximum thickness.

## 4.0 Comments

This small flake provides an indication of a prehistoric presence on the site. Its morphological traits are broadly characteristic of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age core reduction strategies, but an earlier date cannot be discounted. It is a small piece that could either have been removed from a keeled/discoidal core or during the manufacture of a bifacially worked tool. The recovery of only a single piece of worked lithic material suggests that it is the result of a brief and ephemeral episode of activity.



**APPENDIX 3**



**An Archive Report on the Roman pottery from 9 Pond Street (The Old Coach House), Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (HPNS08) for Lindsey Archaeological Services**

**B J Precious (formerly Davies) Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Consultant**

14/03/08

*The pottery has been recorded to the basic archive level according to the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling, 2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeology Handbook. Pottery codes used are those developed for the recording system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, with sherd count and weight in grams as the measures. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft, Excel (HPNS08.XLS), and forms part of the database of Lincolnshire Roman sites saved as Unix, data files.*

**The Roman pottery**

This site produced 37 sherds weighing 217 grams of Roman pottery from four contexts (100, 104, 109 and 111). Post-medieval pottery occurred together with the majority of the Roman pottery, with the exception of context 111, which produced a single sherd, of Late Saxon ware (see report by Jane Young).

**Condition** (See Table 1, below)

The average sherd/weight is moderate at 15.5 grams, indicative of some redistribution of the material. As would be expected the most abraded and weathered pottery came from the Topsoil (100). In contrast, the freshest pottery and latest in date came from 111. This group also produced the highest sherd/weight mean of 24.2 grams suggesting little movement of the material. There are no sherd joins.

**Dating** (See Table 1, below)

There appears to be two main phases of occupation during the Roman period with the earliest dating from the early to mid-2nd century to the mid- to late 2nd. There is a scatter of weathered pottery from the Topsoil (100) that includes pottery broadly dating to at least the 3rd century, including Nene Valley Grey Ware (NVGW), as well as 2nd century sherds, mainly fragments of South Lincs Grey Ware (SLGY) that has a bias towards this date (Precious, 2001).

Context 104, the fill pit 103, produced pottery of broadly early to mid- 2nd century date based on the presence of a necked bowl (BNK) in SLGY. Although this fragment is broken at the neck and lacks the distinctive carination, the form resembles Lincoln bowl type 334 which is generally dated from the early to mid-2nd century at several Market Rasen kilns (Darling, forthcoming) and from this date to the Antonine period at the Roxby kilns (Rigby, 1976).

A similar sherd (GREY – BNK) came from a layer of rubble, 109, that consolidated the area over Ditch 108, presumably incorporating material dragged from across the site. This group also produced a sherd of acute, lattice-decorated jar (CP- LA) in a fine grey ware fabric (GFIN), and dates to mid-to late 2nd century.



Table 1: The Date range of the Roman pottery from HNPS08 by sherd count and weight

context	sherds	grams	date range	comments	sh/wt	join	dwgs	area
100	17	214	3C+/POSTRO	weathered; post med only	12.6			topsoil
104	7	76	100-160/POSTRO	post med only	10.9			pit
109	3	40	ML2/POSTRO	post med only	13.3			rubble
111	10	242	M4/POSTRO	1 sherd late Saxon	24.2	2 ?		ditch 108
	37	572	TOTAL		15.5			

As mentioned above, the latest and freshest material came from the fill of Ditch 108 – 111, and is dated to the mid- 4th century by two rim sherd with double lid-seating (JDLS), but in two different fabrics: Local Coarse ware (LCOA) – a fabric and type produced at the Swanpool kilns, in Lincoln (Webster and Booth, 1947); and a wheel-made Shell-tempered fabric (SHEL) noted in late Roman assemblages in Lincoln. The secondary lid seating is slight, hence a broad mid-4th century date, whereas those with a strong double lid-seating date to the very late 4th century. These types are amongst those noted on the latest occupied Roman sites in Lincoln (Darling and Precious, forthcoming).

There is also a single Late Saxon from the same context, as well as sherds of mid- to late 2nd date, including a flanged bowl in grey ware (GREY – BFL) and a jar with diagonal linear rustication in South Lincs Grey Ware (SLGY, J – RLIN), but the latter is abraded.

**Potential** (See Tables 2 and 3, below)

This small assemblage of Roman pottery provides reasonable dating for occupation from the Hadrianic to the Antonine period. The presence of Nene Valley products and coarser grey wares is indicative of 3rd century activity, and there is conclusive evidence for occupation during the mid to late 4th century.

Table 2: The Roman Fabrics from HNPS08 by sherd count and weight

Fabric	Code	Type	Sherds %	Grams %
Fine grey ware	GFIN	Fine reduced	1	2.70% 13 2.27%
Grey reduced ware	GREY	Reduced oven to table	14	37.84% 233 40.73%
Grey with brown surfaces	GYBN	Reduced oven to table	3	8.11% 26 4.55%
Local coarse ware	LCOA	Reduced cooking	2	5.41% 74 12.94%
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	Fine reduced	1	2.70% 6 1.05%
Nene Valley grey ware coarse variant	NVGWC	Fine reduced	1	2.70% 15 2.62%
Oxidised ware	OX	Oxidised oven to table	1	2.70% 4 0.70%
Shell-tempered ware	SHEL	Shell cooking	7	18.92% 121 21.15%
South Lincs grey ware	SLGY	Reduced	7	18.92% 80 13.99%
	TOTAL		37	100.00% 572 100.00%

There are no imported wares, such as samian and amphorae, or beakers, flagons or mortaria thus indicating a rural population. The presence of finer grey wares from the Nene Valley kilns (NVGW) and locally produced, fine grey wares (GFIN) suggest a moderate sophistication. Locally made grey wares (GREY and SLGY), mainly jars, necked and wide-mouthed bowls, form the bulk of the assemblage, and were used for both cooking and serving food. The rest of the assemblage consists of cooking wares in shell (SHEL) and coarsely tempered grey wares (LCOA).



It is worth noting that there is a notable amount of the finer, reduced ware that appears to be confined to the southern part of the county (SLGY). Sherds of Nene Valley Grey Ware (NVGW) represent further evidence of trade within the area. However, the presence of coarse-tempered pottery produced at the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln (LCOA) demonstrates the distances that these wares were traded in the very Late Roman period.

Table 3: The Roman Forms from HNPS08 by sherd count and weight

Form	Code	Type	Sherds	%	Grams	%
Undiagnostic			1	2.70%	3	0.52%
Flanged bowl	BFL	Oven to table	3	8.11%	46	8.04%
Necked bowl	BNK	Oven to table	2	5.41%	26	4.55%
Wide mouth bowl	BWM	Oven to table	2	5.41%	40	6.99%
Closed	CLSD		5	13.51%	41	7.17%
Cooking pot	CP	Cooking	1	2.70%	13	2.27%
Jar	J	Oven to table	13	35.14%	134	23.43%
Large jar or bowl	JBL	Storage	4	10.81%	94	16.43%
Curve rim jar	JCUR	Oven to table	1	2.70%	17	2.97%
Double lid seated jar	JDLS	Cooking	3	8.11%	141	24.65%
Everted rim jar	JEV	Oven to table	2	5.41%	17	2.97%
	TOTAL		37	100.00%	572	100.00%

### Further Work

Two vessels from 111 could be drawn to illustrate the late Roman date of this assemblage: two double, lid-seated jars in Local Coarse Ware (LCOA - JDLS) and Shell-tempered Ware (SHEL - JDLS).

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further work.

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CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESS	ALTER	DRAW	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
100	GREY	BWM			WEATH		RIM; 3C+			1 25
100	GREY	CLSD			WEATH		BS			1 6
100	GREY	J			WEATH		BS THIN;			1 10
100	GREY	J					BS;THICKISH; SILTY W REG 0.2-3 Q			1 15
100	GREY	J			1 ABR;WEATH		BSS; THIN; SILTY W REG 0.2-3 Q			2 5
100	GREY	JBL			1 WEATH		BSS J; THICK BWM?; LGE FRAG IRONSTONE;3C+			2 48
100	GREY	JBL			WEATH		BS THICK; 3C+			1 23
100	GYBN	J			WEATH		BS			1 6
100	GYBN	JEV			WEATH		RIM; 3C+			1 11
100	NVGW	J			WEATH		BS; M2-3C+			1 6
100	NVGWC	BWM			WEATH		RIM; 3C+			1 15
100	SLGY	J			VABR;WEATH		BASE;2C			1 12
100	SLGY	J			ABR;WEATH		BS;2C			1 3
100	SLGY	JBL			ABR;WEATH		BS THICK; 2C			1 23
100	SLGY	JEV			WEATH		RIM;2C			1 6
100	ZDATE						3C+/POSTRO			
100	ZZZ						MIX; SOME 2C; 3C+; ALL ABR WEATHERED; POST MED			
104	GREY	J					BS			1 19
104	GREY	J					BS THICKER LARGER VESS			1 23
104	GYBN	J					BS			1 9
104	OX	CLSD			ABR		BS			1 4
104	SHEL				ABR		BS THIN LTBN; PROB RPOT			1 3
104	SLGY	BNK					RIM NECK; PROB B334			1 10
104	SLGY	J					BS			1 8
104	ZDATE						100-160/POSTRO			
104	ZZZ						MOSTLY UNDIAGNOSTIC DATE ON B334			
104	ZZZ						WITH POST MED ONLY			
109	GFIN	CP	LA		ABR		BS SILTY NO LRGER Q AS SLGY			1 13
109	GREY	BNK					RIM NECK; REG 0.2-3 Q; PROB B334			1 16
109	GREY	CLSD			ABR		BS REG GREY			1 11
109	ZDATE						ML2/POSTRO			
109	ZZZ						WITH POST MED ONLY			
111	GREY	BFL					RIM NECK;SILTY W REG 0.2-3 Q;110-160			1 32
111	LCOA	CLSD					BS			1 16
111	LCOA	JDLS				?	RIM NECK; SLIGHT DOUBLE LID SEAT			1 58
111	SHEL	BFL			1		RIM NECK BS;BLK;			2 14
111	SHEL	CLSD			ABR		BS; GYBN			1 4

111	SHEL	JCUR					RIM NECK GYBN;SANDY		1	17
111	SHEL	JDLS		1?		?	RIM NECK BS; SLIGHT DOUBLE LID SEAT;BLK		2	83
111	SLGY	J	RLIN		ABR		BS DIAG RLIN; 120-160		1	18
111	ZDATE						M4/POSTRO			
111	ZZZ						MIX; SOME ML2; LROM FRESHER ; 1SH LSAX			



**APPENDIX 4**



# Pottery Archive for 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (HNPS08)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form typ	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
104	TPW	Transfer printed ware		plate	1	1	2		rim	discarded		19th to 20th
104	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine oxid	large bowl	1	1	78		rim	discarded		late 18th to early 20th
104	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine oxid	large bowl	1	1	16		BS	discarded		late 18th to early 20th
104	BL	Black-glazed wares	oxid sandy;Staffs	bowl	2	1	22		BS	discarded		18th
104	LERTH	Late earthenwares		flowerpot	1	1	23		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
104	CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain		drinking bowl	1	1	3	blue painted flowers	base			18th
104	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		large jar/flagon	1	1	15		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
104	TGW	Tin-glazed ware		?	1	1	1		base	discarded	plain	18th
104	TPW	Transfer printed ware		saucer ?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
104	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	2		base	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
104	CREA	Creamware		jar	1	1	7	blue-banded	BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
104	CREA	Creamware		tiny vessel	1	1	1		BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
104	WHITE	Modern whiteware		tiny vessel	1	1	2	blue banded	BS	discarded		19th to 20th



context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form typ	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
104	CREA	Creamware		hollow	1	1	4	blue mocha	BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
104	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded	flake	late 18th to 20th
104	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		?	1	1	11		base	discarded		late 18th to 20th
104	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		small bowl	3	1	29	brown slip banded	rim	discarded		late 18th to 20th
104	LERTH	Late earthenwares	purple fabric with cream streaks;Staffs	jar	1	1	24		BS	discarded	probably a BL	18th
109	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange fabric;Bourne ?	bowl	1	1	99		rim		internal glaze;square rim	18th
109	BL	Black-glazed wares	vitrified	jar/jug	1	1	19		BS			mid17th to 18th
109	BL	Black-glazed wares	light oxid fabric;Staffs	large bowl/jar	1	1	8		BS			late 17th to 18th
109	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red fabric	?	1	1	3		BS			late 17th to 18th
111	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		bowl	1	1	60	square roller stamping on rim top	rim		hammerhead rim;soot;? ID or LSLOC A;dark reduced with purple flash & fine shell background	mid/late 9th to mid 10th



**APPENDIX 5**



# Ceramic Building Material Archive for 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (HNPS08)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
100	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	med-coarse oxid	1	12	very abraded;10mm thick	Roman or early modern
100	RTIL	Roman tile	oxid sandy	1	26	? TEG;fabric contains common light clay pellets/shale	Roman
104	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	med oxid sandy	1	143	corner;both sides smoothed;flat tile;13mm thick	Roman or early modern
104	DRAINDIS	Drain (general) (discarded)		1	47	land drain	19th to 20th
104	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	fine oxid fabric	2	89	same tile;probably early modern;flat tile;looks too good for Roman;mortar	Roman or early modern
104	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	fine oxid fabric	1	6	mortar	Roman or early modern
104	RTIL	Roman tile	fine oxid fabric	1	143	fabric contains some coarse quartz;very abraded;? TEG	Roman
104	TEG	Tegula	fine oxid fabric	1	36	fabric contains some coarse quartz;flange;very abraded	Roman
104	PANTDISC	Pantile (discarded)		2	11		19th to 20th
109	BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	fine light oxid	1	10	salt surfacing;flake	14th to 19th
109	BRK	Brick	poor shaley fabric	1	965	handmade;mortar incl over breaks;soot on upper & plaster on underside;sanded underside;110x54mm;struck upper;poor oxid fabric with common shale/clay pellets	15th to 19th
109	BRK	Brick	very poor fabric with fe	1	435	handmade;unmixed fabric mainly light firing with moderate large fe lumps;struck upper;stick frog on underside;62mm thick	15th to 19th



context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
109	BRK	Brick	poor shaley fabric	1	694	handmade;corner;comm on light firing shale/clay pellets;abraded;55mm deep;indented sag mark from stacking on stratcher	15th to 19th
111	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine OX/R/OX	1	122	flat roofer;fabric contains moderate ca	13th to 16th



**APPENDIX 6**



**Evaluation of biological remains from a single sediment sample recovered during a watching brief at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (site code: HNPS08; accession no: 2008.35)**

by

Alexandra Schmidl and Alex Beacock

**Summary**

*A single sediment sample recovered from the lowest excavated fill of a large late Roman/Saxon ditch, revealed during an archaeological watching brief at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire, was submitted for an evaluation of its bioarchaeological potential. Other features and deposits encountered during the monitoring included a late post-medieval pit and layers sealed beneath modern gravel.*

*Small quantities of slightly decayed but identifiable waterlogged plant remains and traces of charcoal were recovered from the sample and there were also a few cladoceran ephippia. The latter suggested freshwater within the ditch, though probably not permanently, at the time of the formation of this fill and the plant remains implied areas of waste ground in the surroundings.*

*No further study of the biological remains from this site is warranted as the assemblages were too small for more detailed analysis. However, this evaluation has shown that waterlogged preservation of organic remains exists in at least some of the deposits at this site and any future interventions in this area should allow for the possibility of encountering such deposits.*

**KEYWORDS:** 9 POND STREET; HARLAXTON; LINCOLNSHIRE; WATCHING BRIEF; EVALUATION; LATE ROMAN/SAXON; LATE POST-MEDIEVAL; MODERN; PLANT REMAINS; CHARRED PLANT REMAINS; INVERTEBRATE REMAINS

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Prepared for:

Lindsey Archaeological Services  
25 West Parade  
Lincoln  
LN1 1NW

23 April 2008



# Evaluation of biological remains from a single sediment sample recovered during a watching brief at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (site code: HNPS08; accession no: 2008.35)

## Introduction

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services on the site of the former 'The Old Coach house' at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR SK 88382 332448), between the 26<sup>th</sup> and the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2008. The works were undertaken during the ground works for the construction of a single dwelling.

The monitoring revealed a large late Roman/Saxon ditch and a late post-medieval pit and layers sealed beneath a 20<sup>th</sup> century layer of compact gravel.

A single bulk sediment sample ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992), recovered from the lowest excavated fill of the late Roman/Saxon ditch, was submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd (PRS), County Durham, for an evaluation of its bioarchaeological potential.

## Methods

The lithology of the sample was recorded, using a standard *pro forma*, and a subsample processed, broadly following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for the recovery of biological remains. The subsample was disaggregated in water for 24 hours or more before processing and its volume recorded in a waterlogged state.

The washover resulting from processing was stored wet, whereas the mineral residue was dried prior to recording. Plant remains and the general nature of the washover and the residue were recorded briefly by 'scanning', using a low-power microscope where necessary, with the components being listed on paper. Nomenclature for plant species follows Stace (1997).

During recording, consideration was given to the identification of remains suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

## Results

Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is given in square brackets. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample number.

**Context 111** [lowest excavated fill of late Roman/Saxon ditch 108]

Sample 1/T (4.5 kg/3 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remain)

Just moist, light to mid blue-grey to dark grey, plastic to crumbly, very slightly sandy silty clay.

The small washover (~20 ml) consisted almost entirely of degraded organic material (roots/rootlets and unidentifiable plant fibres), with some sand and a little charcoal (to 3 mm). Other plant remains were restricted to a small number of



waterlogged slightly decayed seeds and fruits. The represented taxa were mostly wild plants growing in waste places, including common nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.), dock (*Rumex*), flowered/common hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis speciosa* Mill./*G. tetrahit* L.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.) and sedge (*Carex*). Invertebrates were represented by a small number of cladoceran (water fleas) ephippia (resting eggs).

The very small residue (dry weight 44 g) was of stones (to 17 mm).

## **Discussion and statement of potential**

Ancient plant remains recovered from the processed subsample were restricted to a few tiny fragments of charcoal and a rather small number of waterlogged seeds and fruits. The identifiable plant remains represented wild taxa growing in areas of waste ground, but were too few to be of any further interpretative value. The presence of cladoceran ephippia suggests that the ditch held freshwater, but probably not permanently, at the time of the formation of this fill; perhaps being subject to seasonal drying out.

The waterlogged seeds and fruits would provide sufficient suitable material for radiocarbon dating of this deposit (via AMS), if required.

## **Recommendations**

No further study of the biological remains from the current sample is warranted as the assemblages were too small for more detailed analysis to be worthwhile.

The evaluation has shown that waterlogged preservation of organic remains exists in at least some of the deposits at this site. Any future interventions in this area should allow for the possibility of encountering such deposits and for their systematic sampling and assessment and, if appropriate, analysis of assemblages of recovered organic remains.

## **Retention and disposal**

Unless required for purposes other than the study of biological remains, the remaining sediment from this sample may be discarded.

The small quantities of remains recovered from the evaluation subsample should be retained for the present.

## **Archive**

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham).

## **Acknowledgements**



The authors are grateful to Doug Young, of Lindsey Archaeological Services, for providing the material and the archaeological information.

## References

Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. (1992). A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 9 (for 1991), 24-6.

Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal microfossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

Stace, C. (1997). *New flora of the British Isles: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



**APPENDIX 7**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: lindseya1-44517**

### Project details

Project name 9 Pond Street Harlaxton

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the former site of The Old Coach House at 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. A large late Roman or possibly Saxon ditch, and late post-medieval pit and layers were found sealed under a 20th century layer of compact gravel. Residual prehistoric flint, Romano-British and post medieval artefacts were recovered from various features and layers. The site had been extensively landscaped in the past, probably on several occasions, the most recent event being the 20th century hard standing. This may account for the complete absence of medieval remains, despite the proximity of the moated manorial complex, and the survival of only the largest and deepest of features.

Project dates Start: 26-02-2008 End: 28-02-2008

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes HPNS 08 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 2008.35 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN HARLAXTON 9 Pond St Harlaxton

Study area 350.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 88382 32448 52.8818974832 -0.686458320697 52 52 54 N 000 41 11 W Point

Height OD Min: 83.75m Max: 83.75m



**Project creators**

Name of Organisation LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Naomi Field

Project director/manager Naomi Field

Project supervisor Kevin Trott

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Tundra Developments Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LCNCC

Physical Archive ID 2008.35

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Lindsey Archaeological Services

Digital Archive ID HNPS 08

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'

Paper Archive recipient LCNCC

Paper Archive ID 2008.35

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 9 Pond St Harlaxton, Lincolnshire Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor (s) Trott, K.

Other bibliographic details LAS Report 1042



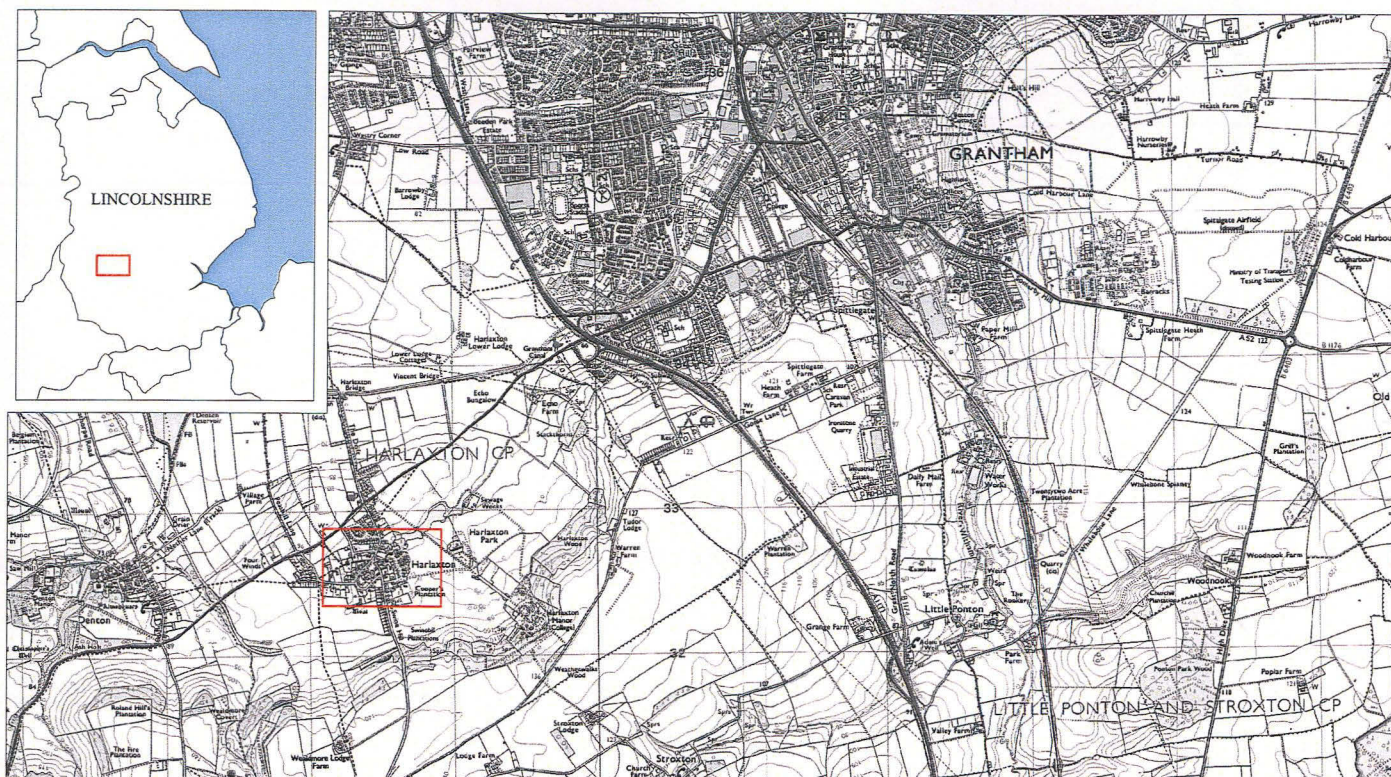
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**THE FIGURES**





Scale 1:50000.



Fig.1 Location of 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire. Inset above based on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map. Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.

Scale 1:10000.



PROJECT NAME: 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire.  
PROJECT TYPE: Watching Brief

SITE CODE: HNPS 08  
ACC. NO: 2008.35  
SCALE: Various.

DRAWN BY: R Schofield  
DATE: 20/03/08





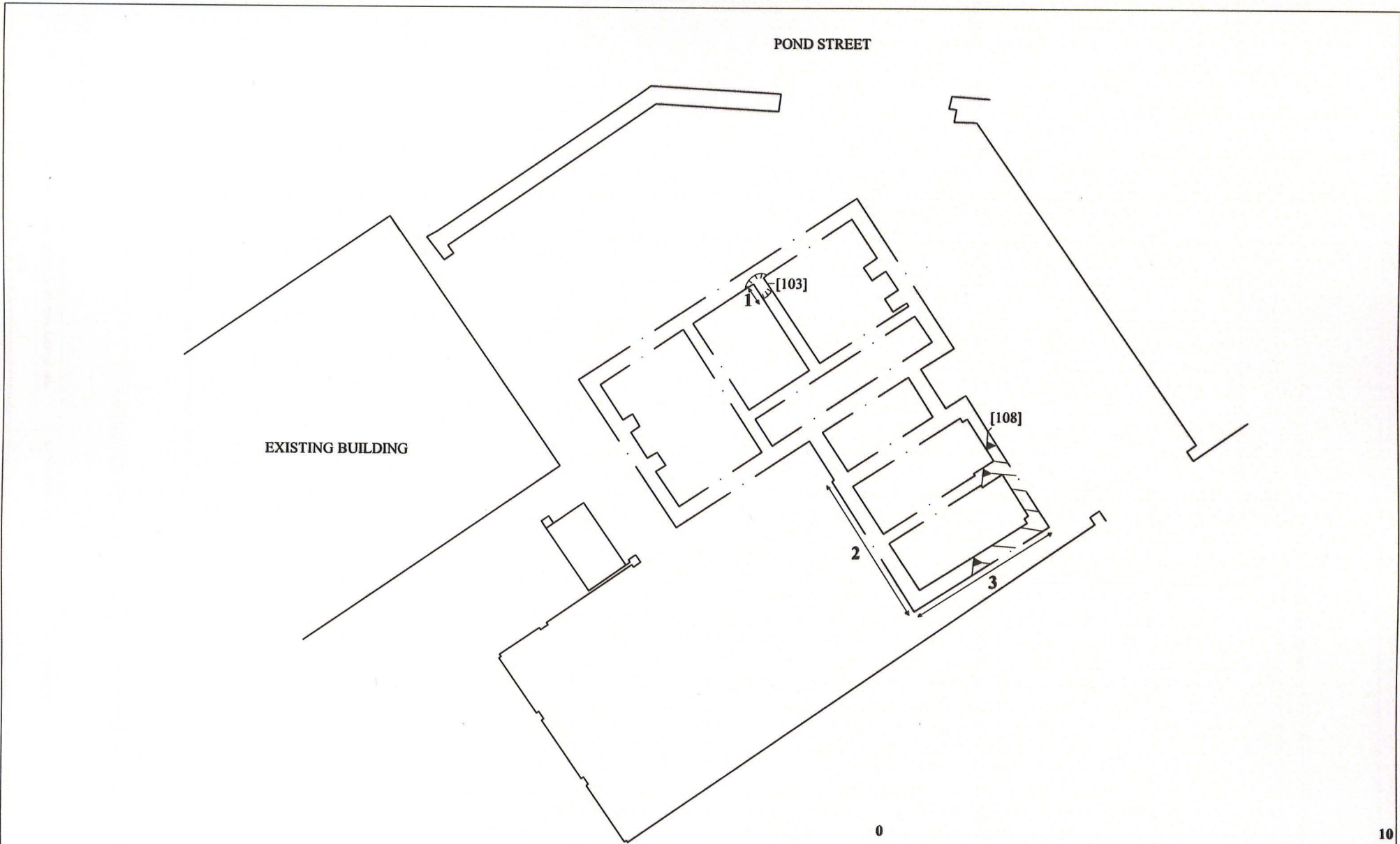




Fig.2 Footing plan showing archaeological features and location of sections ( Fig 3)

	PROJECT NAME: 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire.	SITE CODE: HNPS 08	DRAWN BY: R Schofield	
	PROJECT TYPE: Watching Brief	ACC. NO: 2008.35 SCALE: 1: 200	DATE: 20/03/08	



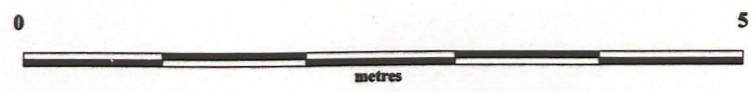
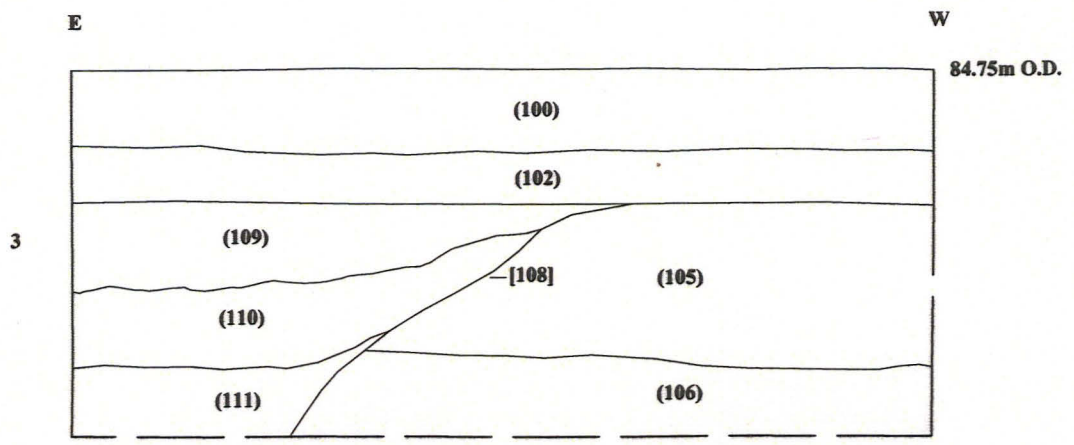
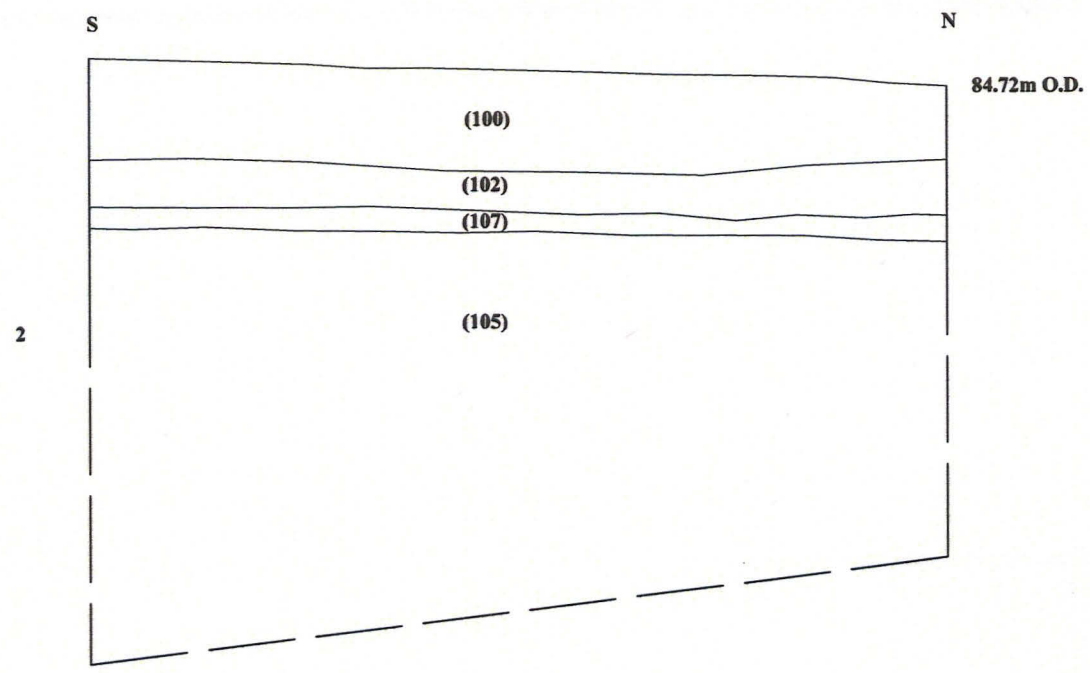
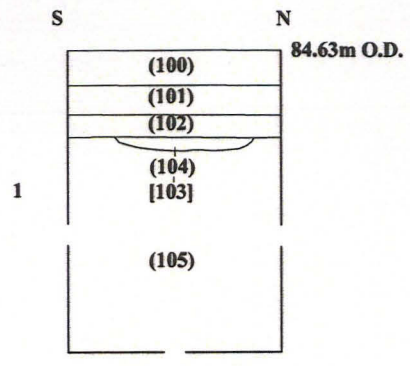


Fig.3. Sections

	PROJECT NAME: 9 Pond Street, Harlaxton, Lincolnshire.	SITE CODE: HNPS 08	DRAWN BY: R Schofield
	PROJECT TYPE: Watching Brief	ACC. NO: 2008.35 SCALE: 1: 50	DATE: 20/03/08



**THE PLATES**





Pl. 1 9 Pond St Harlaxton, general site view looking south-west



Pl. 2 Excavation of the foundations in progress, looking south-west



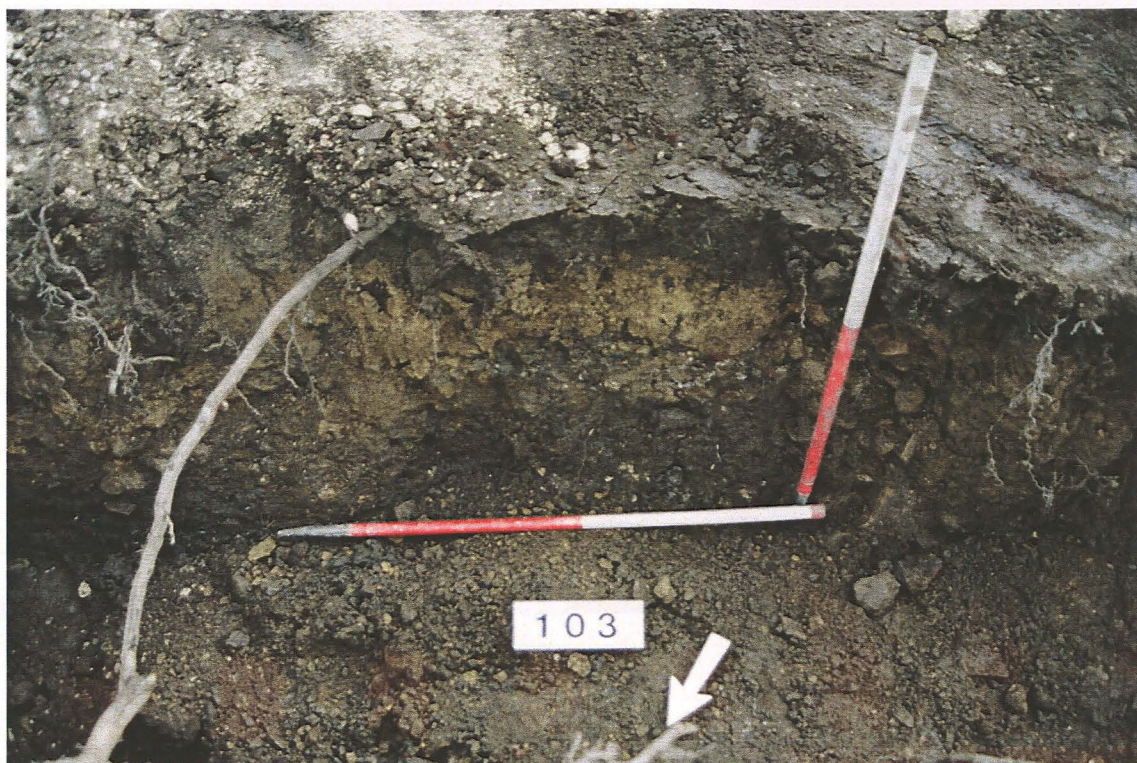


Pl. 3 Detail view showing general sequence of deposits



Pl. 4 Layer 107, looking west. Scales 1m





Pl. 5 Layer 103, looking south. Scales 1m

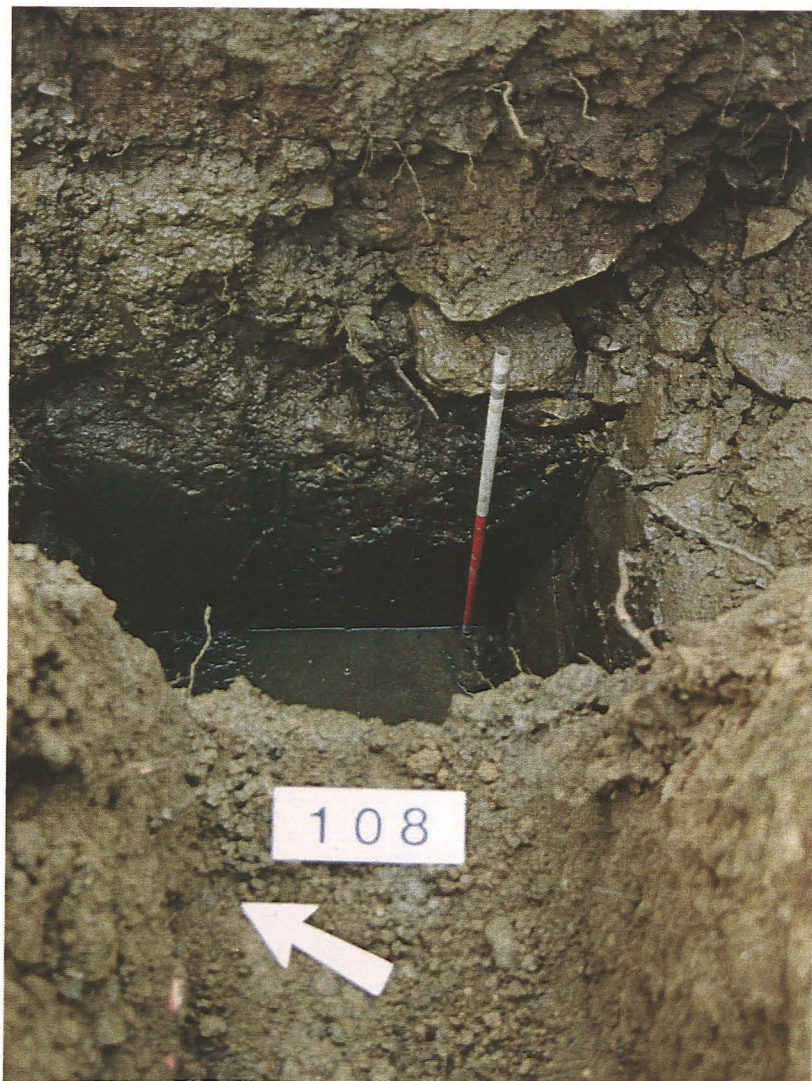


Pl. 6 Ditch 108. Scale 1m





Pl. 7. Ditch 108, looking north



Pl. 8 Ditch 108, looking north. Scale 1m.