

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING OF LAND AT HEALEY'S FIELD, PINCHBECK LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: N/A
NGR: TF 23734 26196
AAL Site Code: PIHE 09
Lincolnshire Museum Accession Code: 2009.135



Report prepared for Mr J. Lyon

By
Allen Archaeology Limited

Report Number 2009053

October 2009



The
Authority on
Archaeological
Planning
Services

Postbook Ref:	293638
Officer Dealing:	hooise J
Date Reply Required:	
Date Replied Via:	
CRM Transaction No.	

Lincolnshire County Council

19 OCT 2009

Support Services

Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site Location and Description	2
3.0 Planning Background	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
5.0 Previous Investigations	3
6.0 Methodology	4
7.0 Results	4
8.0 Discussion and Conclusions	6
9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	7
10.0 Acknowledgements	7
11.0 References	8
11.0 Site Archive	8

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Colour Plates	9
Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment	10
Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Assessment	16
Appendix 4: Animal Bone Assessment	19
Appendix 5: Worked Stone Assessment	21
Appendix 6: Glass Assessment	23
Appendix 7: Metal Objects Assessment	24
Appendix 8: Context Summary List	26

List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the development area in red
Figure 2: Trench location plan at scale 1:2500, superimposed on cropmarks in orange and processed greyscale plot of geophysical survey results
Figure 3: Plan and sections at scale 1:20

List of Plates

- Plate 1:** North-north-east facing section showing completed excavations, looking south-south-west. Note level of field in relation to houses in background of photograph
Plate 2: Plan view of excavation area showing wall 09, with later walls 07 and 08 above

Document Control

Element	Name	Date
Report prepared by:	Kevin Trott and Mark Allen	14/10/2009
Illustrations prepared by:	Maria Piirainen	08/10/2009
Report edited by:	Chris Clay	15/10/2009
Report produced by:	AAL 2009053	15/10/2009

All Allen Archaeology Ltd reports are printed double-sided on 100% recycled paper to reduce our carbon footprint

Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mr John Lyon to undertake an archaeological evaluation on farmland at Healey's Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.
- The work was undertaken to investigate an exposed stone wall that protrudes from the base of an existing dyke, and follows a number of previous non-intrusive surveys that have suggested the site is of medieval to post-medieval origin.
- A small trench was excavated in the side of the dyke to investigate the wall and to understand its context. The trench revealed that the earliest activity on site comprised a build-up of domestic refuse in the 13th century, and that due to waterlogging, evidence of wooden structures may survive in the field. This activity was cut by the well-built ashlar wall that was the focus of the investigation. The wall is likely to be associated with a substantial building that was probably in use at some point in the 13th – mid 15th centuries.
- Once the building went out of use it appears that domestic refuse was dumped inside the room that was partially exposed; this occurred during the mid 15th – 16th century. It was probably not long after this that demolition material from the earlier building was re-used to create a later building or buildings. The poor construction and quantity of nails suggest that the structure was probably part stone and part wood.
- Following the abandonment of the later structure(s) a soil formed over the ruins, until a large pit was dug, presumably to recover the stones for a further unknown structure that was not evident within the excavation area. Overlying this backfilled pit was a sequence of former soils.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Mr John Lyon to carry out an archaeological evaluation within a dyke located on farmland adjacent in Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1994, updated 2004 and 2008), and a specification prepared by this company (Allen 2009).
- 1.3 A copy of the paper archive will be submitted to The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, with the paper and object archive to be retained by the landowner and client for the foreseeable future.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Pinchbeck is located in the administrative district of South Holland and is situated approximately 3.4km south-south-east of central Spalding, and 15.5km east-north-east of the centre of Bourne. The site comprises a block of agricultural land north of the village, immediately north of the River Glen and within and to the south of a dyke. The site centres on NGR TF 23734 26196.
- 2.2 The site lies at a height of approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum in a fenland environment characterised by the Terrington Beds; younger marine alluvium; salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits (sandy silt, sand and clay). The underlying geology is Middle and Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1992). The geology map depicts the probable Anglo-Saxon coastline approximately 500m to the east of the site.

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 The work lies outside of the planning process and is a private commission.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A search of the Historic Environment Record database through the Heritage Gateway website has shown that the site lies within an area of some archaeological interest. The search comprised an area with a 500m radius surrounding the site.
- 4.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area; however, it should be noted that finds and features of this date may be buried at depth beneath later marine alluvial deposits. Investigations associated with the Fenland Management Project that took place in the early 1990s showed that there was activity in the Pinchbeck parish fens from the later Mesolithic, later Neolithic/early Bronze Age and middle Bronze Age periods (Crowson *et. al.* 2000). This activity was shown to lie upon a former sandy island, where pits and hollows were investigated beneath alluvial cover (Coles and Hall 1998).

- 4.3 Iron Age exploitation of the fens in the parish of Pinchbeck is recognized by a number of sites that were found along the raised levees of a silted creek, although these are located at some distance from the site (Crowson *et. al.* 2000).
- 4.4 The Fenland Management Project suggested that the sealing of the local Bronze Age creek system by later silts was probably caused by a late Iron Age/early Roman accumulation of silts reflecting a period of rising sea levels (*ibid.*).
- 4.5 The earliest evidence of activity from within the study area was the discovery of a Roman coin of Commodus (180-192 AD) that was found in 1742 within the gardens of Pinchbeck Hall (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) Reference 22418). The recovery of a single coin of this date does not indicate sustained activity however, only the probable chance discard or loss of a single object.
- 4.6 Anglo-Saxon exploitation of the Pinchbeck fens is evidenced by the discovery of a settlement site at Leaves Lake Drove, c.5km to the west of the site (Crowson *et. al.* 2000). Contemporary metalwork has recently been found to the east of Manor Farm, c.600m north-east of the site (Peter Lorimer *pers. comm.* 2009).
- 4.7 Pinchbeck is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Pincebec*, indicating it is at least of late Saxon origin (Cameron 1998). The place name comes from the Old English *pinc* and the Old Norse *bekkr*, possibly meaning 'the minnow stream' (*ibid.*). At the time of the survey, there were two major landowners; Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon (Morgan and Thorn 1986). Ivo Tallboys had 10 carucates of land taxable, with land for ten ploughs, whilst Guy of Craon had 2 carucates of land taxable with land for two ploughs (*ibid.*).
- 4.8 Excavations for a pit in 1964 revealed Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery and animal bone at a depth of c.8ft below the existing ground surface, less than 300m to the south-west of the site (LHER Reference 22426).
- 4.9 Archaeological investigations comprising a geophysical survey followed by trial trenching revealed medieval settlement features some 500m to the north-east of the site (LHER Reference 23700). This included several buildings of 12th to 13th century date, indicating the presence of settlement of that date.
- 4.10 Further medieval remains are suggested by the recovery of pottery, possibly associated with stone building remains noted by the landowner (LHER Reference 23536). These were found within the field to the west of the investigation area (beyond the railway line).

5.0 Previous Investigations

- 5.1 Previous work on the site and an adjacent field by the client has resulted in a wealth of material being collected, both from fieldwalking and from metal detecting. Pottery from the fieldwalking was dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods and was in the main believed to be a result of domestic activities rather than reflecting the manuring of fields (Boyle 2009). The earliest vessel was believed to date to around the late 800s to 900s AD, with the majority of the material being of 13th to 15th century date.
- 5.2 The metal finds were very interesting and included both coins (Kelleher 2009) and jettons (tokens used for counting using a counter-table) (Simons 2009). In total 44 coins were

recovered, of early 13th to 19th century date, mainly from the field that is the subject of this report (Kelleher 2009). The abundance of coins from this area is relatively unusual, and the author has pointed to other published sources that suggest these accumulations may reflect a market in the vicinity (*ibid.*).

- 5.3 The jettons, numbering nine in total, were almost all of late 16th to early 17th century date and of copper alloy make-up, although several unusual pieces were noted (Simons 2009). One, a French medieval jetton dates to the early 1380s, whilst a lead disk that had been stamped is exceedingly rare and of a type unknown to the author (*ibid.*). The suggestion for the piece was that it was made to complete a 'cast' for a counting-table.
- 5.4 In April 2008, a geophysical survey comprising magnetometry and resistivity was carried out on the field (Grid Nine Geophysics 2008). The magnetic survey proved the most successful, identifying a number of linear and other anomalies of potential archaeological significance, whilst the earth resistance survey results were poor.
- 5.5 Following the magnetometer and resistivity surveys, a ground penetrating radar survey was undertaken due to the likelihood that structural remains lay buried beneath a substantial build up of soil (GSB 2009). Unfortunately due to the density of the underlying silts the survey did not identify any structures or archaeological remains.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 Three experienced field archaeologists carried out the fieldwork on Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd September 2009. A single 3m x 1m trench was excavated within the southern bank of the existing dyke, over the exposed stonework.
- 6.2 The excavation entailed the hand excavation of the edge of the dyke to expose the stone wall and understand the overlying deposits. Following the completion of this work, the excavated southern side of the dyke was backfilled using hand tools to protect the underlying archaeology and wall structure.
- 6.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20). Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1
- 6.4 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included as Appendix 8.

7.0 Results

- 7.1 The uppermost deposit that was encountered was ploughsoil up to 0.40m thick, comprising dark brown compact sandy silt, 01 containing occasional chalk flecks and small pieces of ceramic building material (i.e. brick and tile, hereafter CBM). Beneath the topsoil was medium brown compact silt 02 with frequent chalk flecks. This layer seemed to represent an earlier plough zone, likely to be of post-medieval or early modern date.

- 7.2 Layer 02 sealed a large cut feature [15] that was evident across the majority of the exposed north-east facing section, and seemed to overly wall 07. The probable robber pit had a concave south-east edge and was approximately 0.54m deep, and was most likely dug to uncover and remove stone from the later wall 07. The earliest fill of the pit comprised a slump of dark brown silty sand, 16 that had washed into the open pit. This was overlain by 04, an accumulation of compact light brown silt with some small and medium sized limestone fragments and charcoal flecks. The final fill of the pit was 03, which consisted of brown silt with frequent pieces of limestone, charcoal and degraded flecks of mortar or plaster.
- 7.3 The robber pit was found to cut layer 17, an orange/brown silty sand with small pieces of limestone that is likely to reflect a build up of soil. The presence of the limestone within the soil is likely to be associated with the abandonment and subsequent weathering of structure 07. This former soil was sealing brown/grey silt with charcoal flecks, 05 (See Section 7.6 below).
- 7.4 Structure 07 comprised limestone rubble, including occasional worked pieces, forming an L-shaped wall with a large flat slab identified as a probable flagstone. This suggests the wall encloses a structure to the south of the excavation area, extending into Healey's Field. The stonework was evidently re-used, almost certainly from the earlier structure that existed on the site. Three pieces of brick from the rubble were probably of 13th to 15th century date.
- 7.5 Adjacent to structure 07 was wall 08. This wall comprised larger pieces of re-used limestone and was found to run along the earlier wall 09. It seems likely that the wall formed part of a complex that included structure 07; again fragments of brick from the wall were of 13th to 15th century date.
- 7.6 Layer 05 contained twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery of late 15th to early/mid 16th century date, ten pieces of brick and tile, shells (oyster, mussel and cockles) and animal bone. Pig and cattle bones dominated the animal bone assemblage, with a small number of horse, sheep, goose, and even a hedgehog bone represented. The wealth of material is indicative of domestic refuse, and suggests the deposit formed through the dumping of material within the building. Interestingly the pottery specialist noted that concretions on the pottery suggested the layer had formed in waterlogged deposits, suggesting the contemporary ground was marginal land at the time and susceptible to flooding.
- 7.7 Beneath 05 was a similar layer, 06, comprising moist grey silt with four sherds of pottery (mid 15th to mid 16th century date) and several pieces of animal bone, including a possible red deer bone. This build-up deposit was partially formed through the dumping of refuse, similar to 05 above.
- 7.8 A small slot in the south-east corner of the trench was excavated through layer 10, waterlogged dark grey silt with pieces of wood, limestone and flecks of charcoal. This 0.22m deep layer contained three pieces of 13th century pottery, a fragment of tile, and some oyster and mussel shells. This deposit appears to be a formation of soil with some refuse dumping occurring in the 13th century.
- 7.9 It was noted in the west end of the slot that a wooden stake had been driven through layer 10 and into the natural sand 13 below. The saturated stake was 0.08m in diameter and extended downwards below the base of the excavated slot.
- 7.10 The base of the sequence of deposits encountered on the site was a loose waterlogged brown/yellow sand 13 that is naturally formed.

- 7.11 Cutting the sand was the main wall that was the subject of the excavations, 09. The ashlar wall comprised rectangular limestone slabs measuring up to 0.68m x 0.47m x 0.30m and ran east-south-east to west-north-west. The wall, which was c.0.36m wide was well-built with the slabs closely fitting with a strong mortar between the stones. On the inner face it was noted that a mortar and plaster surface was preserved, in places this had peeled away slightly. At least three courses of facing stones were visible on the outer face of the wall, although the excavations did not expose the foundations that will be cutting the natural sand 013.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 8.1 The presence of a well-built stone at the base of the dyke was of some interest to the landowner and the client, both of whom were very keen to understand why the wall was there, what type of structure it had been part of, and when it was constructed.
- 8.2 The previous non-intrusive investigations have provided some answers. From the reporting of fieldwalking and metal detecting finds, it was evident that the site was of medieval date and that based on the coin and jetton evidence, there was most likely some form of commerce occurring during the site's life. The coin loss of this magnitude for a rural site is however unusual, and the author of the coin report did suggest that the granting of markets at Pinchbeck in the 14th century may have been a contributing factor (Kelleher 2009).
- 8.3 The small trench in the southern side of the dyke has proved very beneficial in understanding the context of the site, whilst also raising further questions that may be addressed by future investigations.
- 8.4 Within the hand-dug trench, it was noted that naturally formed sand was present approximately 1.5m below the modern ground surface. This was sealed by a build-up of refuse of 13th century date, into which a wooden stake had been driven. This comprises the earliest phase of activity, and suggests that wooden structures of 13th century or earlier date may survive at the base of the archaeological sequence. The three pieces of pottery from this layer were all Bourne-type fabrics, and included a piece that may be from a chimney or kiln.
- 8.5 Cutting this horizon was the substantial stone wall that was the initial impetus behind the investigations. At least three course of the ashlar walling survives, and the nature of its construction showed it was a wealthy commission that involved a master artisan. The preservation of the wall was very good, indeed it was noted that a mortar and plaster skim across the inner face of the wall was still surviving reasonably well, with areas of the inner face having slumped and detached from the wall as soil built up inside the room.
- 8.6 It was not possible to date the wall itself from its construction, although it was dug into the waterlogged layer containing refuse of 13th century date. Also, the soil that had built up inside the room included quantities of domestic refuse from the mid 15th to mid 16th century. It seems very unlikely that the material would have been allowed to build-up inside the structure; instead it is suggested that the refuse was dumped here after the building, or this part of the structure, went out of use.
- 8.7 It has already been suggested that the coins and jettons from the field may have been associated with a market, evidence backed by documentary sources. In 1318 King Edward II granted the rights for a market and fair to be held at the Pinchbeck manor of Humphrey de Bohun, the Earl

of Hereford and Essex, and in 1339 King Edward III granted similar rights to a market and fair to be held annually in the town (Letters 2007). It is possible that the structure is associated with the former, i.e. the manor of Humphrey de Bohun. Although a number of the coins from the surface of the field, along with the 13th century pottery recovered from the layer cut by the building, pre-date the earlier market, it is possible that an unofficial market was already in existence prior to receiving the royal seal of approval in the early 14th century. Whatever the situation regarding the earlier material, the likelihood that the structure was in use at some stage between the 13th century and the mid 15th to mid 16th century fits very well with a 14th century market.

- 8.8 At some stage following the abandonment of the early building at least one and probably two walls were built using stone from the partially demolished structure. These walls broadly followed the earlier walls, loosely making use of the solid stone foundations that were still present. The re-used stone was mainly quite small, and included architectural fragments from the earlier building. These included a possible moulded window or door frame fragment of 16th to 17th century date. As the stonework was almost certainly associated with the earlier structure, it is deemed likely that the piece is of 16th century date.
- 8.9 The later structure may have included a flagstone floor, based on a large flat stone noted in the north facing section of the evaluation area. The wall was crudely built with little mortar evident, and it is the opinion of the authors that the wall was too insubstantial to support a stone structure. Instead it seems likely that the stone element formed a base for a mostly timber structure. This hypothesis is perhaps reinforced by the quantity of iron nails recovered from the excavations, and noted during metal detecting by the client.
- 8.10 Dating this later building remains elusive, although based on the abandonment of the original stone building it was probably in existence from the 16th century onwards.
- 8.11 Once the later building went out of use, a quantity of soil formed over the structure. It seems likely that parts of the walls were still exposed however as a later pit was excavated, probably to rob the stonework for yet another building in the surrounding area. A soil horizon has then built up over the archaeological remains, before the modern ploughsoil was created.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The archaeological work was appropriate to the small-scale targeted investigation of the exposed stonework, with the excavation providing information to aid the dating and possible function of the wall. In addition, evidence for activity that pre- and post-dates the wall was forthcoming suggesting domestic activity in the locality throughout the medieval period.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank John Lyon for commissioning the work and the landowner, Ivan Healey, for allowing access to the site. Peter Lorimer and Grid Nine Geophysics are also thanked for providing the results of previous work on the site. The former is also thanked for kindly arranging X-rays of the metal finds through the University of Liverpool.

11.0 References

BGS, 1992, *Spalding. England and Wales Sheet 144. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50,000 Provisional Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire place-names*, English Place-Name Society, University of Nottingham, Nottingham

Coles, J. and Hall, D., 1998, *Changing Landscapes: The Ancient Fenland*. Wetland Archaeology Research Project. Cambridgeshire County Council

Crowson, A., Lane, T., and Reeve, J., 2000, *Fenland Management Project Excavations 1991-1995*. Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Report Series

Grid 9 Geophysics, 2008, *Geophysical Survey Report 'Healey's' field Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire* Grantham

GSB Prospection Ltd, 2009, *Geophysical Survey Report Ground Probing Radar Pilot Study*, Bradford

Kelleher, R., 2009, *A Summary Report and Catalogue of the Coins Found on Mr. Healey's Land, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire*. British Museum

Letters, Dr. S, 2007, <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html> (last updated 23rd July 2007)

Morgan, P. and Thorn C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester

Owen, D.M., 1990, *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire volume V, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln

Simons, E., *A Short Report on the Jettons Found on Mr. Healy's Land, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire*. British Museum

12.0 Site Archive

- 12.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. A copy of the paper archive will be submitted to The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, with the paper and object archive to be retained by the landowner and client for the foreseeable future.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: North-north-east facing section showing completed excavations, looking south-south-west. Note level of field in relation to houses in background of photograph



Plate 2: Plan view of excavation area showing wall 09, with later walls 07 and 08 above

Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

Introduction

An assemblage of forty-eight sherds, representing forty-seven vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery was recovered from six different deposits on the site and ranges in date from the medieval to the post medieval period. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (section 13.4.2).

Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition, however a number of sherds especially those in context 05 are covered in concretions consistent with deposition in a waterlogged environment. Sherd size mainly falls into the small to medium size range (between 4 and 26 grams) but includes a number of larger sherds at between 40 and 90 grams. Only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining vessels.

Overall Chronology and Source

Ten different pottery ware types were recognised including local, regional and imported types. The material ranges in date from the medieval to post-medieval periods and spans the period between the 13th and mid 17th to 18th centuries. A narrow range of identifiable vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of jugs and jars but also including several drinking vessels and an unknown vessel type. Most of the sherds were recovered from soil build up context 05, which contained a mixture of medieval and late medieval to early post-medieval types.

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

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	5	5
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	12	12
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	19	18
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	2	2
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	1	1
LMF	Late Medieval Finewares	1400	1550	2	2
SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic	1200	1350	3	3
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	2	2
TOYBT	Toynton Bourne-type	1300	1500	1	1

Early Medieval to Medieval

Twenty-five vessels in a range of local and regionally imported fabrics are of early medieval to medieval type. The earliest represented type is Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM with two vessels) a quartz-tempered coarseware which starts in the 12th century and continues in use in parts of South Lincolnshire until the mid to late 13th century. Only two of the eighteen vessels in the very conservative Medieval Bourne-type ware (BOUA) are chronologically significant. A jug sherd found in residually in context 05 has diagonally applied iron-stained strips that have been notched. This decorative technique is usually found on 13th century vessels elsewhere but could have remained in use into the first half of the 14th century in the Bourne industry. The bowl found in context 10 has a wide everted rim and is in a fabric that appears to be confined to the period between the late 12th and mid 13th centuries. Three vessels are in a quartz and oolite-tempered fabric (SLBTOL) that may have been produced at several centres including Baston between the late 12th and 14th centuries. Only one of the two Toynton Medieval ware jug sherds is chronologically significant. The frilled base of this jug suggests that it belongs to the 15th or early 16th centuries and is probably contemporary with the other late medieval wares in context 05.

Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval

A small group of seventeen vessels belong to the period between the mid 15th and mid 16th centuries. The material includes local vessels of Bourne-type (BOU) and Toynton/Bourne-type (TOYBT) as well as a Cistercian ware cup (CIST), two Late Medieval Finewares (LMF) and an imported Langewehe drinking jug. Most of the twelve Bourne-type vessels are plain jugs and jars with the exception of one large jug sherd found in context 06 that has a thick light reduced glaze over a thick white slip. This sherd has traces of what appear to be sgraffito decoration, but may just be incidental scratching. A large jug sherd is in a mixed fabric that has affinities with both the Toynton and Bourne fabrics (TOYBT). Wasters and misfired vessels of this type have been found at Ingoldmells and Bicker. A single Cistercian ware (CIST) cup rim came from context 05 together with two other cups in Late Medieval Fineware (LMF). One sherd is from a lobed cup with a copper-coloured mottling in the glaze. The fabric of this vessel is consistent with possible waste sherds in this ware type found in Bourne. The other cup is of Tudor-Green type and is a regional import probably from kilns in Surrey. This cup is unusual in that a small post-firing hole has been drilled through the lower wall of the vessel about 10mm above the basal angle. All three of the cups could date to between the mid 15th and mid 16th centuries but are probably of late 15th to early/mid 16th century date. A single imported German stoneware drinking vessel is represented by a small underfired sherd. The vessel is probably a product of kilns at Langewehe (LANG) but could have been made elsewhere.

Post-Medieval

Five Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) vessels found in context 01 are the only evidence for later post-medieval occupation in the area. These vessels are likely to have been made at Ticknall in Derbyshire or at one of the centres in Stoke in Staffordshire between the mid 17th and 18th centuries.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small group of mainly fairly local pottery of medieval to post-medieval date. The assemblage suggests activity in the area from at least the 13th century but is not large enough to infer the status of the medieval occupation. The presence of two Late Medieval Fineware vessels in context 05 however does indicate higher status or ecclesiastical occupation during the late medieval to early post-medieval period as this type is rarely found in Lincolnshire, even in an urban setting, in anything other than 'high status' contexts. This assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any further characterisation of Bourne-type fabrics.

References

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 2003 edition. Available from <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Dating Archive

Context	Date	Comments
01	mid 17th to 18th	
02	14th ?	
05	late 15th to early/mid 16th	
06	mid 15th to mid 16th	
07	13th to 15th	date on brick
08	13th to 15th	date on brick
10	13th	
11	13th to 14th	date on single sherd

Pottery Archive List

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	near vitrified	jar	1	1	5		BS	int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange coarse	large jar	1	1	19		BS	int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange coarse	jar	1	1	9		base	int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange coarse	jar/bowl	1	1	9		base	int glaze;mid 17th to 18th
01	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		large jug	1	1	40		BS	
01	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange coarse	jar/bowl	1	1	10		base	int glaze;common white inclusions;mid 1th to 18th
02	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug	1	1	6		BS	
02	SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic	Fabric 1	jar	1	1	5		BS	soot
02	SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic	Fabric 2	?	1	1	15		base	
02	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug/jar	1	1	12		base	soot
02	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy +	small jug	1	1	2		BS	
02	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	Fabric A	small jar	1	1	8		BS	int glaze;soot
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug	1	1	38		handle	strap handle;concretions including over breaks
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug	1	1	9	applied diagonal notched fe strips	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	CIST	Cistercian-type ware		small cup	1	1	4		rim	concretions including over breaks
05	LANG	Langewehe stoneware		small drinking jug ?	1	1	1		BS	low fired;? ID;concretions including over breaks
05	LMF	Late Medieval Finewares	Tudor Green	cup	1	1	8		base	int cu glaze;post-firing hole through wall 10mm above basal angle;concretions including over

									breaks
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A + ca and C		small jar	2	1	4	BS	concretions including over breaks;ridged shoulder
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A and C		jug	1	1	6	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	coarse + ca	jar	1	1	9	BS	concretions including over breaks;fabric similar to Bourne B
05	TOYBT	Toynton Bourne-type		large jug	1	1	62	BS	concretions including over
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	jug/jar	1	1	9	base	soot int;concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	large jug	1	1	22	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	LMF	Late Medieval Finewares	Bourne ?	lobed cup	1	1	1	rim	int & ext cu mottled glaze;concretions including over
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B + ca and C		small jug	1	1	4	BS	concretions including over breaks;fabric contains moderate & carbonised veg
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug	1	1	3	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric B and C		small jar	1	1	4	BS	concretions including over breaks;int glaze
05	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		jug	1	1	12	frilled base base	concretions including over breaks
05	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade Bourne Fabric A ware		jar	1	1	5	BS	concretions including over
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy +	jug/jar	1	1	3	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic	Fabric 2	jar	1	1	10	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	jug/jar	1	1	4	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug	1	1	4	BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	sandy	jug	1	1	4	BS	brown glaze;concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	sandy	jug/jar	1	1	1	BS	flake

05	BOU	Bourne D ware	smooth	jug	1	1	26		BS	underfired; concretions including over breaks
05	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug	1	1	25		BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS	concretions including over breaks
05	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A and C		jar	1	1	4		BS	concretions including over breaks; light firing; soot
06	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B + fe and C		bowl	1	1	57		BS	int glaze; concretions including over breaks
06	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		bowl	1	1	33		base	int glaze; soot
06	BOU	Bourne D ware	sandy	tiny jug/jar	1	1	4		BS	
06	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy	jug	1	1	50	sgraffito ?	BS	thick reduced light green glaze thick white slip; concretions including over breaks
10	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B/G and C		bowl	1	1	60	rim		wide everted rim; soot
10	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS	
10	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B/F/G and C		industrial/chimney/kiln prop	1	1	83		rim	tapering cylinder ?; rim diameter c 60mm; unglaze
11	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B Fabric A/B and C		jug	1	1	90		LHJ	wide strap handle; 2 incised lines down handle

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Assessment

By Jane Young

Introduction

Forty fragments of ceramic building material weighing 11234 grams were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (section 13.4.2).

Condition

The material recovered is mainly in an abraded to fairly abraded condition. The handmade bricks are in an especially poor condition and many fragments are crumbling. Most of the brick and tile fragments have mortar adhering to broken edges suggesting reuse after initial breakage.

The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building, mainly medieval to early post-medieval brick and flat roof tile, was examined. The types are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	34	10782
PANT	Pantile	1	20
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	5	432

The Medieval Tile

Five fragments of medieval flat roof tile were examined. All five tiles are in different fabrics, which may suggest a number of different sources for the material, or chronological differences in local marketing. Three of the fragments are visually similar to the medieval tiles produced in Boston and probably date to between the 13th and 14th centuries. One tile has a fabric similar to that used for post-medieval Bourne-type pottery and could date anywhere between the 13th and 15th centuries. The fifth tile has a clean clay matrix with abundant medium to coarse-sized rounded quartz. Fabrics similar to this have been recovered from sites such as Partney near Spilsby and Sempringham near Sleaford where they date to between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The Medieval Brick

Thirty-four fragments from handmade bricks were found on the site. Visually there are four slightly different fabrics:

- Fabric 1: A very micaceous dull orange fabric (3 examples).
- Fabric 2: A fine orange-brown possibly calcareous fabric (18 examples).
- Fabric 3: A red-brown to slightly purple calcareous fabric (12 examples).
- Fabric 4: A fine-orange brown fabric with abundant voids from straw? inclusions (1 example).

All of the bricks are low-fired and in a poor condition. No complete measurements are present in the assemblage but width measurements vary between 130-135mm and thickness between 58-65mm. As most fragments are covered in mortar it is not possible to be sure of the method of manufacture. Two of the bricks have edges typical of slop-moulded bricks, however this may not be true of all of the examples found. The bricks in this assemblage are not typical of most of the late medieval to early post-medieval bricks of 14th to 16th century date found throughout the county. Either these bricks are examples of 'great bricks' and may date as early as the 13th century (although these continued to be made in some areas until a later date) or they may have been intended for use in a pot or tile kiln rather than a domestic structure. It is not possible to date these bricks closely but they are likely to belong to the period between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The Early Modern Tile

A single small fragment from a 16th to 20th century pantile was found in context 01.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered probably dates between 13th and 18th centuries. The tile is mainly typical of types found on other sites in the area between the 13th and 15th centuries but the handmade bricks are unusual. It is probable that the tile originated from buildings in the immediate area, although it is not possible to suggest if the bricks came from a building or were for industrial use. Little is known about the ceramic building material sequence in this area and therefore all of the material should be retained for future analysis.

References

- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2003 edition [internet]. Available from <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. Nenke, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Ceramic Building Material Archive List

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description
01	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX fine sandy	1	36	flat roofer; mortar; ? A Boston type ?
01	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dull oxid sandy	1	51	flat roofer; moderate to common shale in fabric; mortar; ? A Boston
01	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	35	abraded
01	PANT	Pantile	fine orange sandy	1	20	16th to 20th
02	BRK	Brick	red-brown calcareous; Site Fabric 3	1	836	handmade; mortar including over breaks; width; 130x60mm
02	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	5	293	handmade; mortar including over breaks
02	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	1333	handmade; mortar including over breaks; width; 132x60mm
02	BRK	Brick	light dull orange; Site Fabric 1	1	140	low fired; very abraded
05	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	oxid fine sandy	1	226	flat roofer; fine sand bedding including ca & flint; common ? Ca voids in fabric; ? A Boston type
05	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	4	429	handmade; low fired; mortar including over breaks
05	BRK	Brick	red-brown calcareous; Site Fabric 3	9	470	handmade; various mainly flakes; mortar including over breaks
05	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	538	handmade; edge; mortar including breaks; 62mm thick
05	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	299	handmade; end; slight mortar on breaks; 60mm thick
05	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	282	handmade; edge; salt surfacing; concretions including over breaks
05	BRK	Brick	red-brown calcareous; Site Fabric 3	1	265	handmade; corner; mortar including over breaks; struck upper
05	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX fine fabric + ca	1	81	flat roofer; similar to BOU + ca; mortar including over breaks; corner
05	BRK	Brick	light dull orange; Site Fabric 1	2	33	very micaceous fabric; low fired; flakes; 1 has soot
05	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	1959	handmade; mortar including over breaks; bedded on
07	BRK	Brick	red-brown calcareous; Site Fabric 3	1	261	handmade; 58mm thick; mortar including over breaks
07	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous + carb veg; Site Fabric 4	1	278	handmade; common to abundant flattened veg ? Straw voids in fabric; mortar including over breaks; salt surface
07	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	198	handmade; mortar over breaks
08	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	2219	handmade; slop moulded ? mortar including over breaks; width 132x65mm
08	BRK	Brick	orange-brown ? Calcareous; Site Fabric	1	914	handmade; slop moulded ? mortar including over breaks; width 135x62mm
10	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	dull oxid coarse sandy + ca	1	38	flat roofer; common ca in bedding; clean clay with abundant

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 42 (2364g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited at Healey's Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. A further 11 (46g) fragments of marine shell were also recovered.

The remains were recovered from possible occupations layers, dated from the 13th and mid 15th- mid 16th century.

Results

The remains were generally of a good to moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A total of 10 fragments display evidence of butchery, the majority of which (7 fragments) were recovered from context (05). The butchery marks identified appear to be consistent with jointing of the carcass.

A single fragment of equid mandible recovered from occupation layer (05) displayed evidence of charring on the gonial angle.

Carnivore gnawing was noted on four fragments of bone, three fragments were recovered from context (05) and one fragment was recovered from subsoil (02). The presence of gnawing on the bones suggests that the remains were exposed to scavengers as part of or after the disposal process.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Taxon	13 th Century Occupation Layer (10)	Mid 15 th to Mid 16 th Century Occupation Layer (06)	Late 15th to Early/Mid 16 th Occupation Layer (05)	Modern Subsoil (02)	Total
Equid (Horse Family)		1	2		3
Cattle			9	3	12
Sheep/Goat			1		1
Pig		1	10		11
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus Sp.</i>)			1		1
Goose (<i>Anser Sp.</i>)			1		1
Red Deer? (<i>Cervus Elaphus</i>)		1			1
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)			1		1
Oyster (<i>Ostrea Edulis</i>)	1		3		4
Mussel (<i>Mytilus Edulis</i>)	2		3		5
Cockle (<i>Cerastoderma Edule</i>)			2		2
Large Mammal			6		6
Medium Mammal			5	2	7
Unidentified				1	1
N=	3	3	44	6	56

As can be seen from table 1, the majority of the remains were identified as cattle, with almost equal numbers of pig identified. Smaller numbers of equid, Sheep/Goat domestic fowl, goose, possible red deer

and hedgehog were also identified within the assemblage. Oyster, cockle and mussel shell were also identified within the assemblage. These species are all edible marine species which often were incorporated into the medieval diet, especially during religious holidays such as lent.

The prominence of pig remains and the presence of a tooth identified as possible red deer, within the assemblage, may hint at a high status diet. However the small size of the assemblage limits this interpretation.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals on site. The skeletal elements represented suggest the remains were probably from butchery waste. The good preservation of the remains suggests further archaeological works will produce more material of the same condition, with very good potential for reconstructing diet and animal husbandry practices for the site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 5: Worked Stone Assessment

By Chris Clay

Seven fragments of worked stone were recovered from excavations at Healey's Field, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, total weight 9833g. The fragments were examined by stonemason Mr. Michael Graves and his colleagues at Lincoln Cathedral's stone workshop, who are thanked for their comments. Six of the fragments were interpreted as building material and a seventh piece was a fragment of a stone mortar.

Three fragments of stone roofing slates were recovered, one from context 02 and two fragments from 05. All three pieces represent broken parts of larger slates, and all are likely to originate from quarries at Collyweston, c.33km to the south-west. Collyweston stone slates were widely used for roofing buildings in the East Midlands during the medieval to early modern periods, until the railways brought cheap imports of Welsh slate into the region during the later 19th century. The fragments have all been split along natural bedding planes and bear no evidence of working that would provide a closer date for their manufacture.

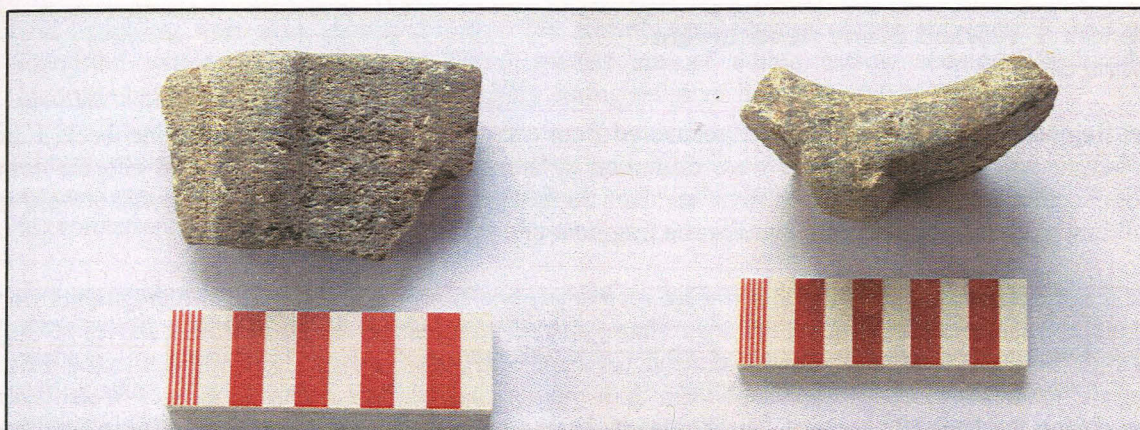
The assemblage includes three worked stone fragments, all of which are in an iron rich fossiliferous limestone, likely to have been quarried in the Clipsham area, c.28km to the west-south-west, where very hard wearing limestone has been quarried since the Romano-British period. The most diagnostic piece is the possible moulded fragment of possible door or window jamb from context 07. The fragment has axe or chisel marks on its rear face, and the moulded front of the piece suggests a 16th to 17th century date. The piece exhibits little weathering and as such may have been buried soon after its manufacture.

The second fragment from context 07 may also be a fragment of door or window jamb, although it bears few diagnostic marks, other than the moulded front. The curved face of this piece is however significantly more pitted and weathered, while iron staining on the back may indicate water seeping into a fault in the stone and leaching out the iron rich minerals. This is likely to have caused the piece to crack and separate from a larger section during the life of the building.

The large fragment from context 06 has not been worked on its base beyond being split along a natural bedding plane during quarrying. It has been worked with an axe or chisel along two edges, with better quality working evident along one side, probably to fit an adjacent piece. The back edge is slightly less well-worked and has a slight curvature, suggesting that it may be a re-used piece from an earlier building, perhaps from a window arch. The upper face of the fragment is the most neatly dressed, and appears to have been worked to form the sill for a door or large window. The piece is not closely dateable but is probably of medieval to early modern date.

The stone mortar fragment (Plates 5.1 and 5.2) was recovered from the ploughsoil near to the excavation area. It is made from a blue-tinged limestone, most likely to be 'blue-hearted' Clipsham limestone, the most hard-wearing variety of stone from this area. The form is common from the late medieval period through to the 19th century, and this piece is likely to be of post-medieval date (A. Daubney *pers. comm.*).

There are no recommendations for further analysis of this assemblage at this stage, although all of the material should be retained for more detailed analysis by an appropriate specialist during the next phase of investigation.



Plates 5.1 and 5.2: The stone mortar

Worked Stone Archive List

Context	Maximum dimensions	Weight (g)	Description	Interpretation	Date
02	83 x 70 x 8mm	65	Flat, roughly triangular fragment of Collyweston stone slate	Stone roofing slate	Medieval – Early modern
05	58 x 42 x 8mm	25	Flat, irregular fragment of Collyweston stone slate	Stone roofing slate	Medieval – Early modern
05	59 x 33 x 5mm	16	Flat, roughly triangular fragment of Collyweston stone slate	Stone roofing slate	Medieval – Early modern
06	215 x 214 x 96mm	7008	Large fossiliferous limestone block, possibly from Clipsham area. Base split along bedding plane. Two sides and top dressed, slight curvature to back edge	Window or door sill, possibly reused from earlier building	Medieval – early modern
07	168 x 109 x 55mm	1280	Fossiliferous limestone, possibly from Clipsham area. Moulded fragment, weathered. Iron staining along back, curved face	Possible window or door jamb fragment	Unknown
07	122 x 112 x 80mm	1104	Fossiliferous limestone, possibly from Clipsham area. Axe or chisel marks along back edge, moulded front	Possible window or door jamb fragment	16 th – 17 th century
u/s	63 x 34 x 110mm internal diameter	335	Clipsham limestone. Rim fragment of stone vessel, single external rib, polished interior	Fragment of stone mortar	Medieval – post-medieval

Appendix 6: Glass Assessment

By Rachael Hall

Summary

The following assemblage comprises three fragments of post-medieval glass. The glass is all in a stable condition. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means that it does not merit further study.

The Catalogue

Small Find No.	Context No.	Description	No. of frags	Weight (g)	Date
04 05	05	Push up of a probable onion bottle with pontil scarring on base. Very weathered	1	38	16 th century
07 02	02	Window glass	1	0.5	Post-medieval
14 07	07	Rim and neck of wine bottle. Heavily weathered and iridescent	1	40	17 th century

Appendix 7: Metal Objects Assessment

By Mark Allen

A total of eleven iron objects were recovered within the evaluation trench, with a further object recovered by Mr John Lyon during metal detecting in the field. Six of the objects are nails (Numbers 5, 8, 9, 10 – 12), and one is possibly a nail (Number 2). The other iron pieces from the evaluation are not recognisable, although the surface find has been identified as a possible blade (Lorimer *pers. comm.*). All the finds are currently held by the University of Liverpool so identification is currently based on the X-rays.

It is proposed that the metal objects will be analysed by a relevant specialist as part of the next phase of work on the site.





Appendix 8: Context Summary List

CBM = Ceramic Building Material (i.e. brick and tile)

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Compact sandy silt with frequent roots, occasional chalk flecks and CBM fragments. Seals: 02	Modern turf covered ploughsoil
02	Layer	Compact, mid brown silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments and occasional CBM fragments sealed by: 01, seals: 03	Former ploughsoil
03	Layer	Compact mid brown silt with frequent chalk fragments, occasional charcoal, CBM and plaster fragments. Sealed by: 02, seals: 04	Demolition layer
04	Fill	Compact light brown silt with occasional charcoal and chalk fragments. Sealed by: 03	Backfill of pit [15]
05	Layer	Dark brown silt with occasional charcoal fragments, iron pan staining and occasional roots. Sealed by: 17, seals: 06	Occupation build-up layer
06	Layer	Fairly loose, mid grey silt, slightly saturated with occasional iron staining, CBM fragments, pottery bone and wood. Sealed by: 05, seals: 10	Occupation build-up layer
07	Structure	Limestone rubble with occasional dressed stone, unsorted, angular to sub-angular	Stone wall
08	Structure	Worked sub-angular limestones and bricks	Stone wall
09	Structure	Sorted and cut limestone blocks	Stone wall - First phase of building
10	Layer	Dark grey silt with decayed stone and wood, occasional charcoal and rare chalk flecks. Sealed by: 06, seals: 13	Occupation layer
11	Same as 06		
12	Void		
13	Layer	Loose fine mid brownish yellow sand. Sealed by: 10	Natural drift geology
14	Stake	Wooden stake, diameter c. 50mm	Wooden stake
15	Cut	Steep sided cut with a tapered round pointed base. Contains: 16, 04	Cut of robber pit
16	Fill	Dark brown silty sand	Primary fill of pit [15]
17	Fill	Orange brown silt with occasional limestone fragments. Sealed by: 02, seals: 05	Buried soil

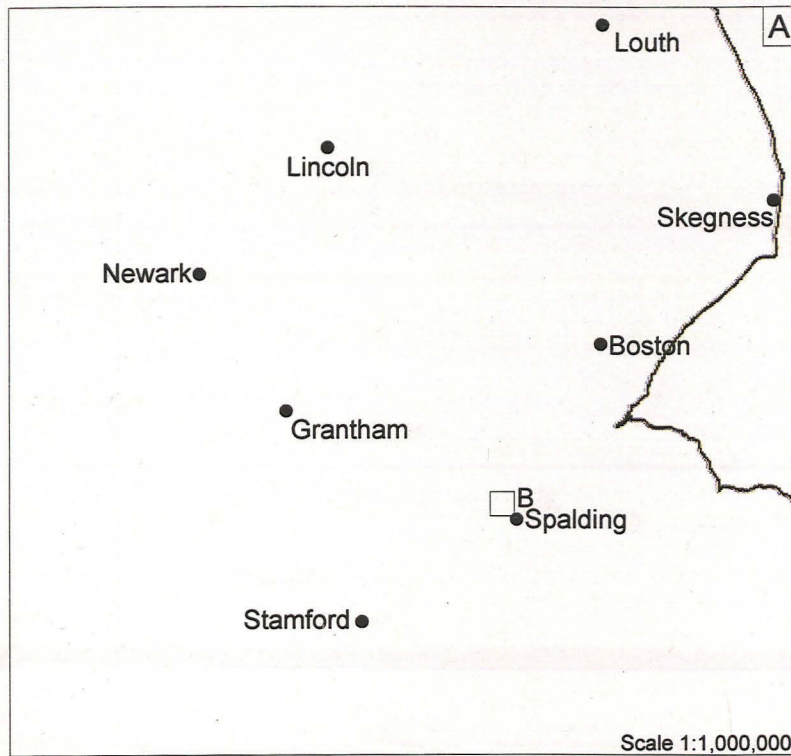
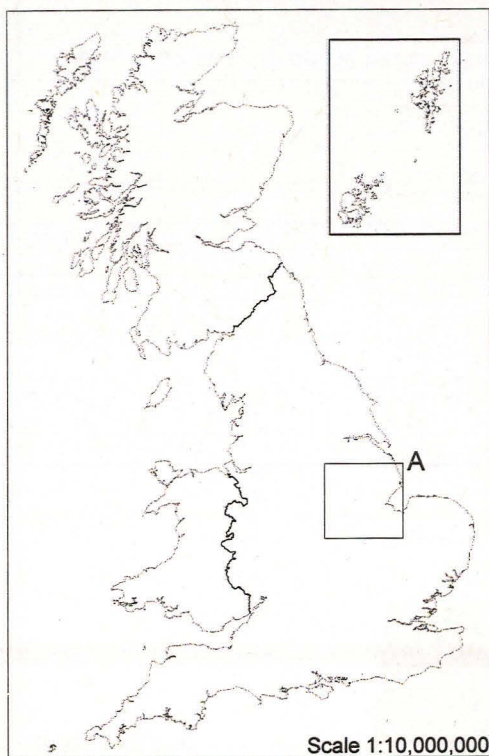


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site outlined in red
 © Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

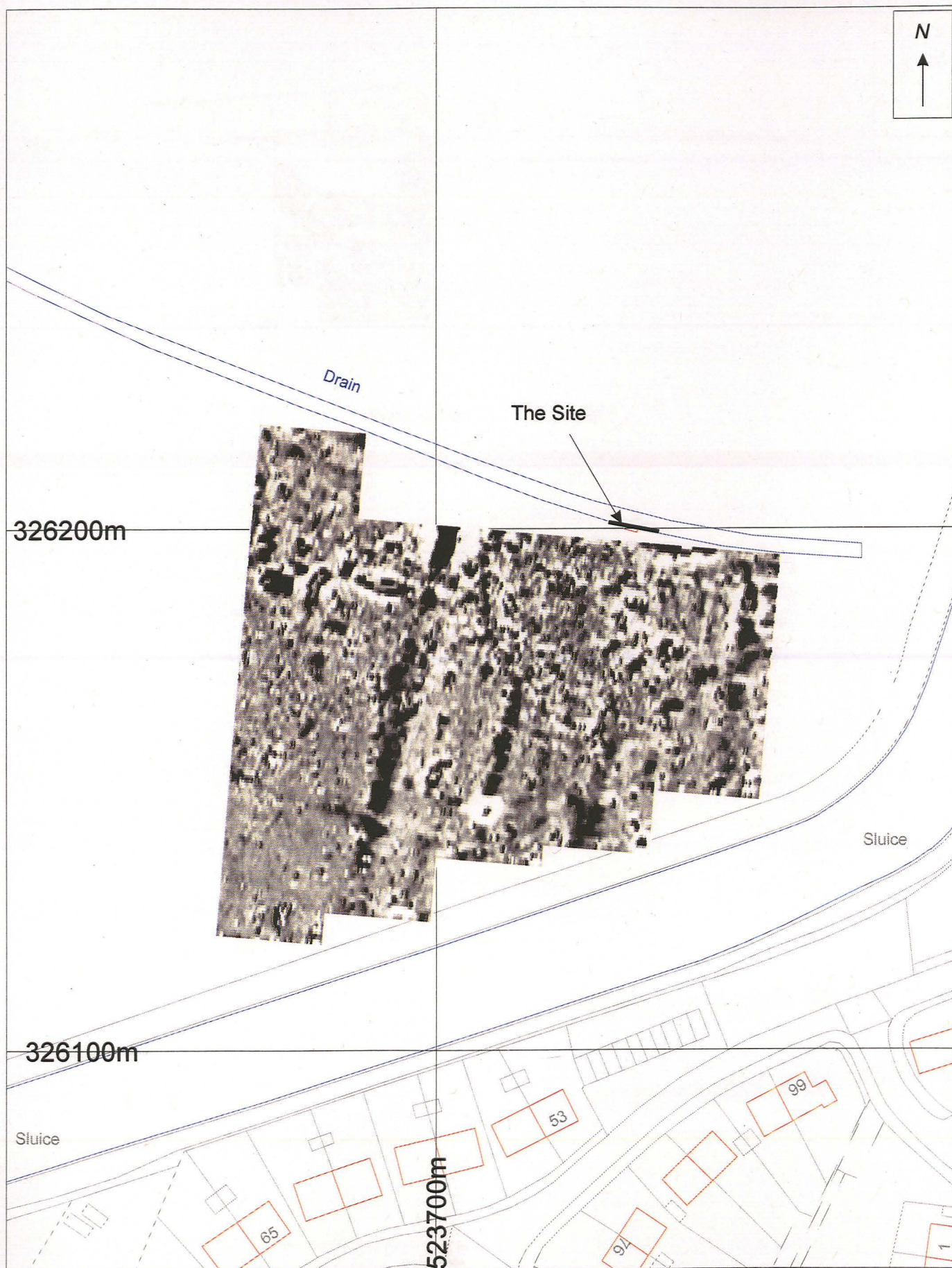
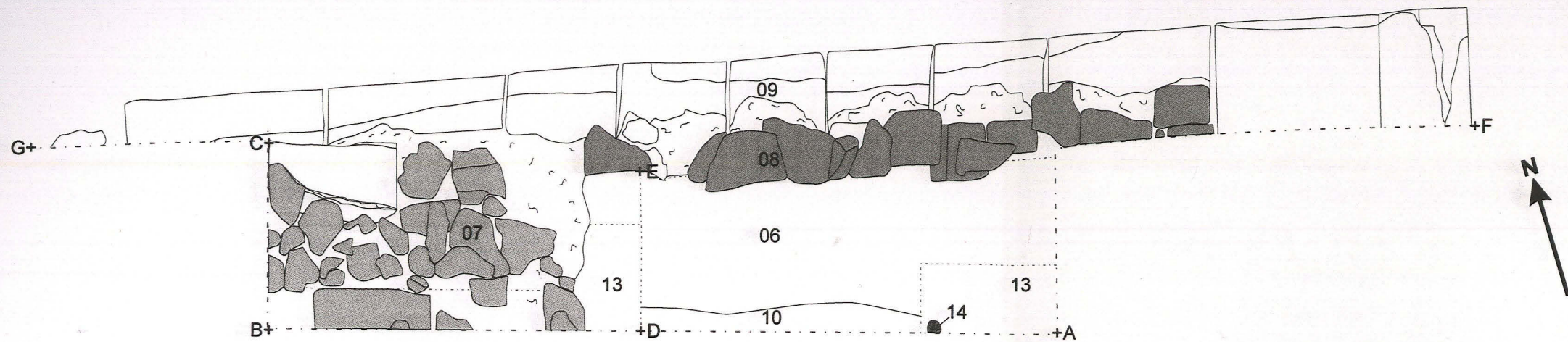


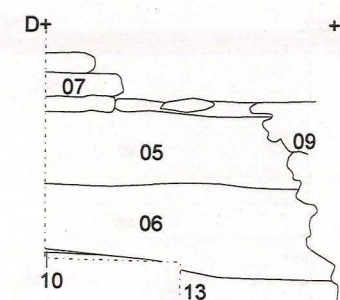
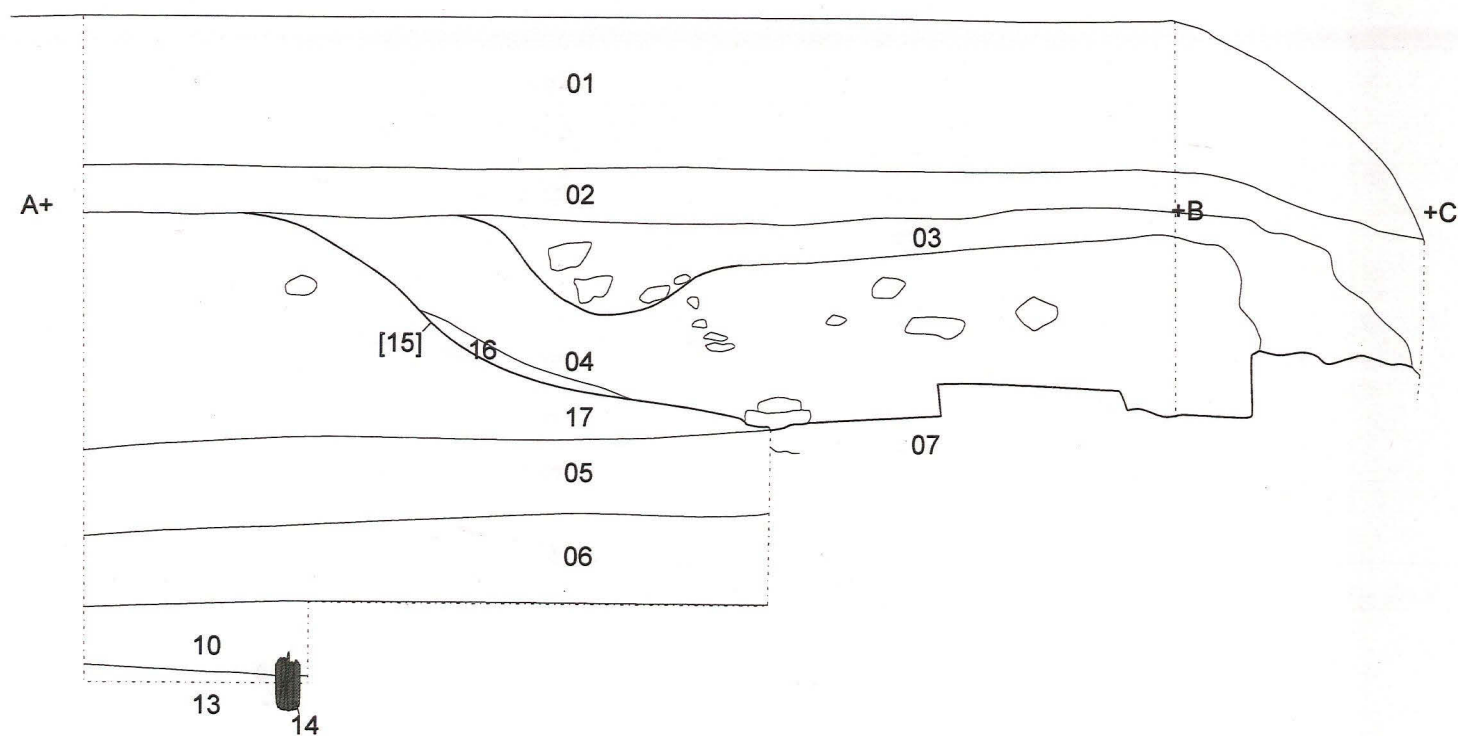
Figure 2: Location of evaluation area in red, with route of exposed wall shown in black. Processed linear greyscale (Grid Nine Geophysics 2009) also shown on Ordnance Survey mapping at scale 1:1000



North-north-east facing section

East-south-east facing section

East-south-east facing section



North-north-east facing elevation

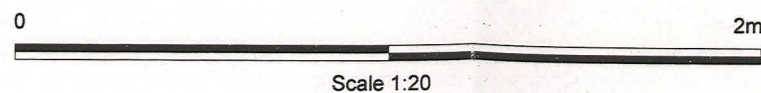
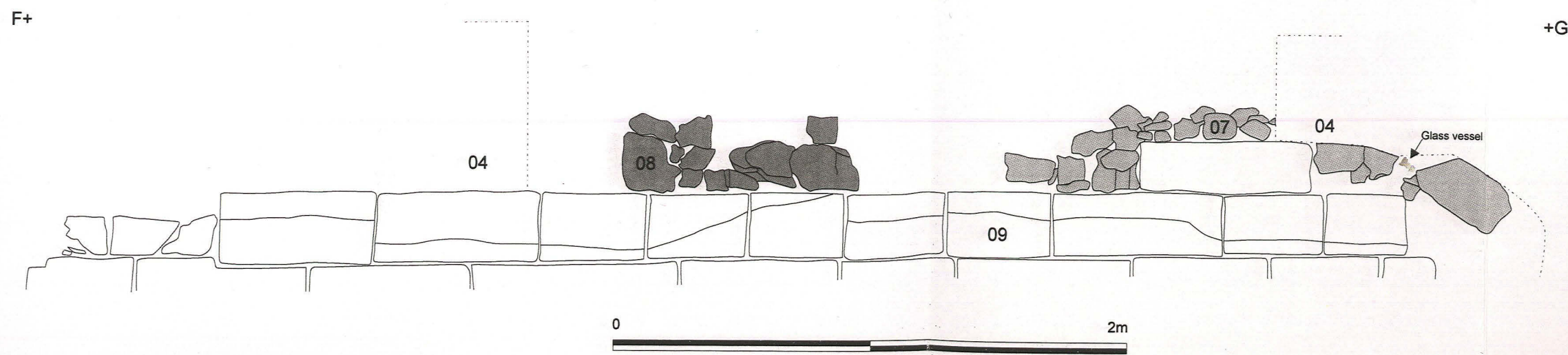


Figure 3: Plan and sections at scale 1:20