

# PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

**THE NURSERIES, BOTTESFORD ROAD,  
ALLINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL  
EXCAVATION REPORT**

Site code	NBRA 02
NGR:	SK 8552 4019
LCCM Acc No:	2002.494



S.K.D.C.

23 DEC 2002

PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT

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Report prepared for Jacksons of Allington  
by S.A. Savage

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## Table of Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Location and Description	2
3.0 Planning Background	3
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5.0 Methodology	4
6.0 Results	
6.1 Trench 1	5
6.2 Trench 2	6
6.3 Trench 3	6
6.4 Trench 4	7
7.0 Discussion and Conclusions	8
8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	8
9.0 Acknowledgements	8
10.0 Bibliography	8

APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates

APPENDIX 2: Post-Roman pottery archive by J Young

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone archive by J Rackham

APPENDIX 4: Context summary

### List of figures

- Fig. 1: Site Location. Scale 1:12500.  
Fig. 2: Plan showing the proposed development area. Scale 1:1000.  
Fig. 3: NW facing section and plan of Trench 1. Scale 1:50.  
Fig. 4: SW facing section through posthole [106]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 5: NE facing section through pit [104]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 6: SE facing section through linear feature [108]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 7: NE facing section through linear feature [110]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 8: NW facing section and plan of Trench 2. Scale 1:50.  
Fig. 9: E facing section through linear ditch [205]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 10: NW facing section and plan of Trench 3. Scale 1:50.  
Fig. 11: NE facing section through wall robbing trench [305]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 12: NE facing section through wall robbing trench [305]. Scale 1:20.  
Fig. 13: NW facing section and plan of Trench 4. Scale 1:50.

*Summary*

- *An archaeological field evaluation took place in advance of residential development on land at The Nurseries, Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincolnshire.*
- *The evaluation exposed low densities of archaeological features; dating to the high medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Some of the post-medieval features were undoubtedly associated with the formal gardens of Allington Hall*

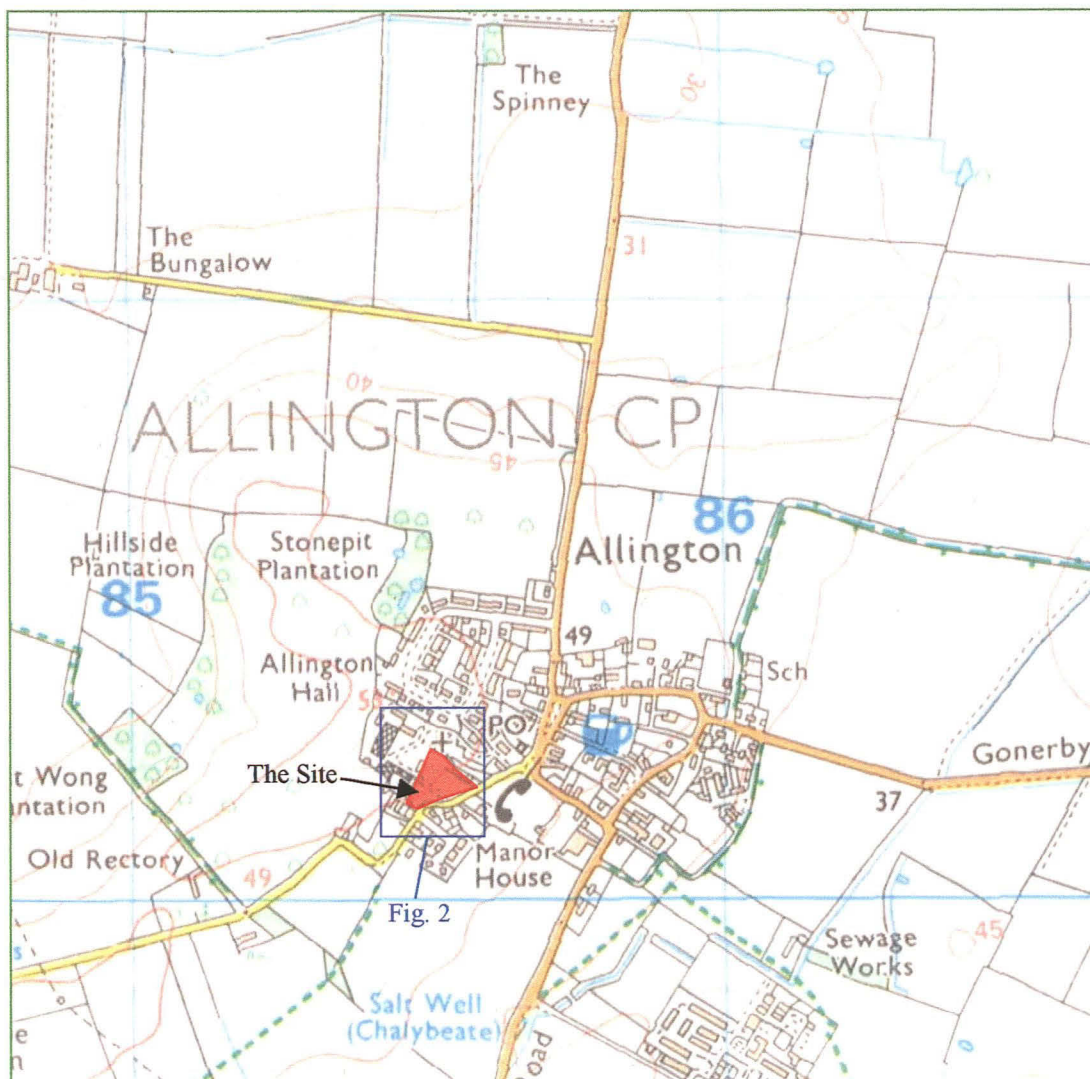


Fig. 1: Site location. The site is highlighted in red, and the area shown in Fig.2 is outlined in blue. Scale 1:12500. (OS copyright Licence AL 515 21 A0001)

## 1.0 Introduction

A programme of archaeological trial excavation took place to assess the impact of a proposed residential development on land at the Nurseries, Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincolnshire. (National Grid Reference SK 8552 4019). Jacksons of Allington commissioned the work, to fulfil a condition attached to an outline planning application (Ref. S02/1306/01).

This report documents the results of the archaeological investigation that was undertaken between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2002. It has been prepared to meet the requirements of current local guidelines and a formal project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This approach complies with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*, (IFA, 1994), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

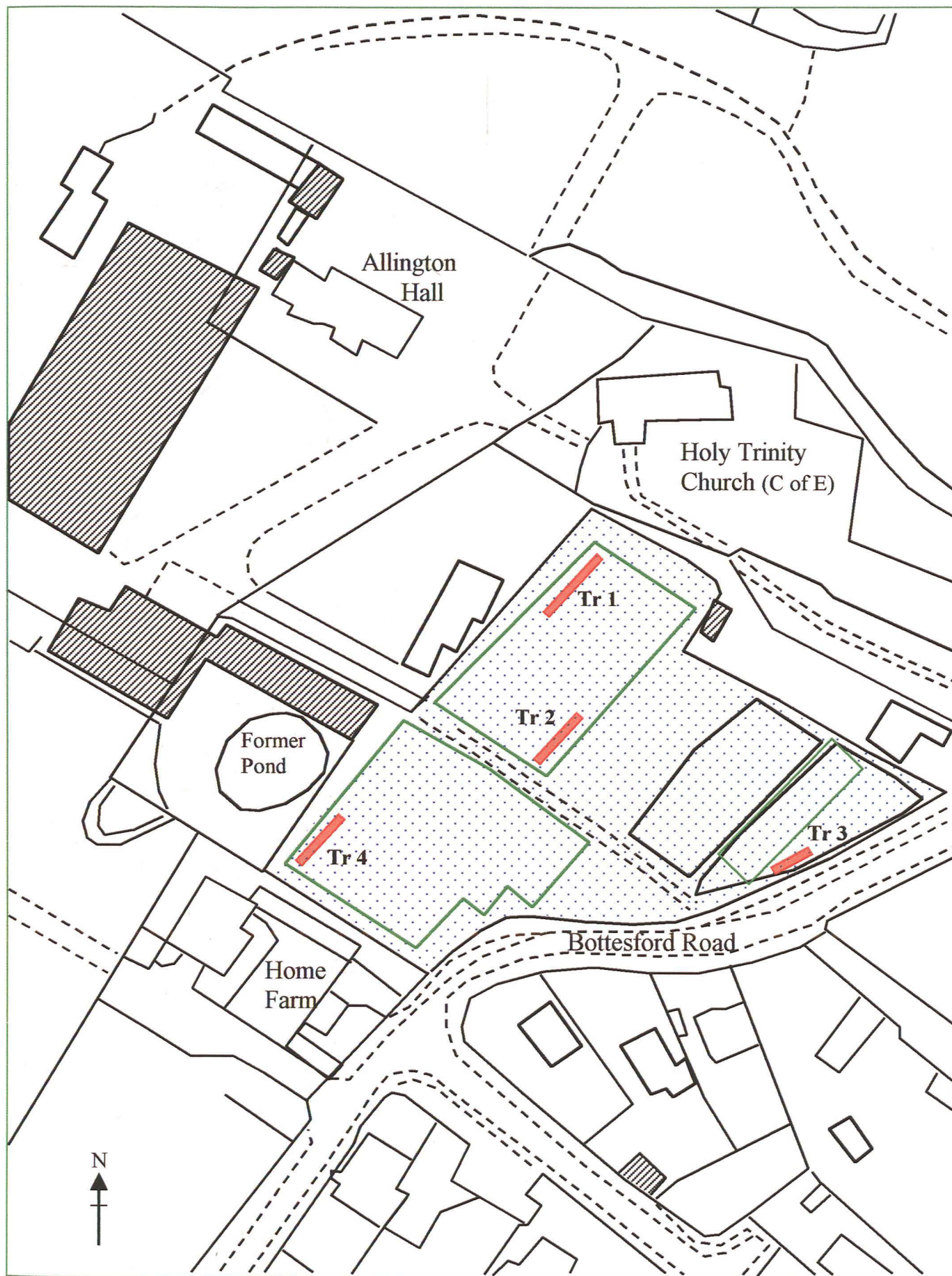
Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body, the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven, the County Sites and Monuments Record, and South Kesteven District Council. A short text will be submitted to the editor of the county journal, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*; and this will feature as a short note in due course. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, accompanied with an ordered project archive.

## 2.0 Location and Description (Figs 1 and 2)

Allington is in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 6.5km north-west of Grantham and 14km South-east of Newark. The proposed development site is located on the south-west side of the village, immediately south of the parish church (Holy Trinity), in an area traditionally associated with the gardens of Allington Hall, and presently occupied by extensive greenhouses of a nursery (National Grid Reference: SK 8552 4019). It comprises an irregular unit of approximately 0.38 hectares.

The site lies at an altitude approximately 50m above mean sea level, and the underlying geology of the area consists of Lower Lias clay with calcareous siltstones, thin sandstones and fossiliferous shales, overlying base deposits of Lower Liassic fossiliferous shales, dated to the Jurassic period (BGS 1972).

The site comprises part of the garden of Allington Hall, and is presently used as a nursery, with extensive areas under glass. It is defined by a 6ft Victorian brick wall on the east, south and part of the north sides, but has a 4ft ornamental brick wall separating it from the churchyard. It is presently open to the Hall gardens to the west. Due to its use as a nursery, the site comprises a series of level terraces, stepping down approx 3m overall from west-east, and ground cover comprises modern peat with a polythene membrane.



**Fig. 2:** Plan showing the proposed development area (blue dots), and the location of the evaluation trenches (in red). Greenhouses in the area are outlined green. Scale 1:1000.

### 3.0 Planning Background

An outline planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development (Ref. S02/1306/01). Due to the archaeological potential of this area, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven recommended that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in advance of development to determine the overall archaeological potential of the site. This information will be used to devise a mitigation strategy for the area, if appropriate.

### 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Small quantities of prehistoric material have been recovered from the vicinity of the village, including a Neolithic polished axe, recovered from the lands belonging to the old rectory, located 120m from the present site (Pask 1990). Prehistoric cropmarks have also been recorded within 1km of the present settlement (SMR Nos: 34040, 34259, 35177, 35178, 35179, 35180, 35181)

Some evidence of Romano-British occupation has been recorded in the area. A coin of Carausius, reportedly found in the Hall gardens, and an iron key were acquired by William Stukeley in 1754. Whitwell states that an ancient Green Lane known as Sewstern Lane along the west side of the parish was used during the Romano-British period and may have earlier prehistoric origins (Whitwell 1970, 48). Fieldwalking approximately 1km to the south-west of the site produced five Romano-British pottery sherds, six post-medieval sherds and four stamped clay pipe stems (SMR ref 30149, 30150).

The village itself probably emerged in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the Domesday Book of 1086 records three manors and two churches, along with a total of 420 acres of meadow. In 1086, the village was called '*Adelingtone*' which has two possible translations – village of the princes or noblemen "aethelings" (Cameron 1998, 2) or, the settlement (tūn) of Aepelheah's people (Ekwall, E, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Place Names, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed.) Two of the three manors were held by members of the same family (Robert de Toden and Berengar, his son) and these manors and their lands became West Allington, while the other, held by Robert Mallet, became East Allington. Allington Hall, which lies approx. 100m north-west of the development site, is built on the site of Robert's manor, and the Old Manor is on the site of Berengar's manor, approx 100m to the south-east of the site. Both of these buildings date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Old Manor House to c. 1660.

Holy Trinity church, the cemetery of which adjoins the N boundary of the development site, contains Norman fabric, and fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture were recovered during renovation work on the chancel arch at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Documentary evidence for the villages of East and West Allington becomes increasingly confused during the medieval period, and the parishes were eventually united in 1872. St. James' church, the former parish church of East Allington, which was of Early English construction, became redundant and was demolished in 1953.

The medieval field system of East Allington survives as extensive ridge and furrow in fields to the north and north-east of the village, with further ridge and furrow belonging to West Allington on the south-east side.

William Stukeley, the noted antiquarian, married into the Williamson family, who owned Allington Hall from 1674 until 1773, and made a drawing of Allington Hall and gardens in 1727. This shows the hall set in extensive ornamental gardens, typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The area under investigation is shown as open grazing land in this drawing, but had become the vegetable garden of the Hall by the time that an estate map of 1872 was prepared. By the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey map (1904), the area was extensively under domestic cultivation, and large Victorian greenhouses were present on the site.

Allington village cross, which stands on The Green, has been accorded National Monument Status (National Monument No SM22658). Only the base and the lower part of the shaft are original, and this probably dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A recent archaeological watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, approximately 200m to the south-east of the market cross, identified a medieval pit and gully along with 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A further watching brief, undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services, on a water pipeline in Bottesford Road, identified a metalled surface approximately 75m east of the present site.

## **5.0 Methodology**

The field evaluation was carried out by a team of three archaeologists between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2002. It involved the excavation and recording of four evaluation trenches (see fig. 2). Initial ground clearance was undertaken using a 1.5T mini-excavator fitted with a 0.9m wide toothless blade. The finished evaluation trenches were approximately 1.6m wide and generally not deeper than 0.5m, with the exception of Trench 2. All trenches were mechanically opened under direct archaeological supervision.

The archaeological fieldwork entailed the cleaning by hand of all exposed surfaces, followed by a thorough inspection. All archaeological deposits exposed by this process were subjected to sample excavation to assess their nature/dimensions and to attempt to recover datable materials. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions of each layer on standard context recording sheets. Colour photographs and scale drawings complement these accounts.



## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

This trench was located in the NW corner of a large polytunnel-type greenhouse, close to the boundary with the churchyard. It was 15m long, aligned NE-SW.

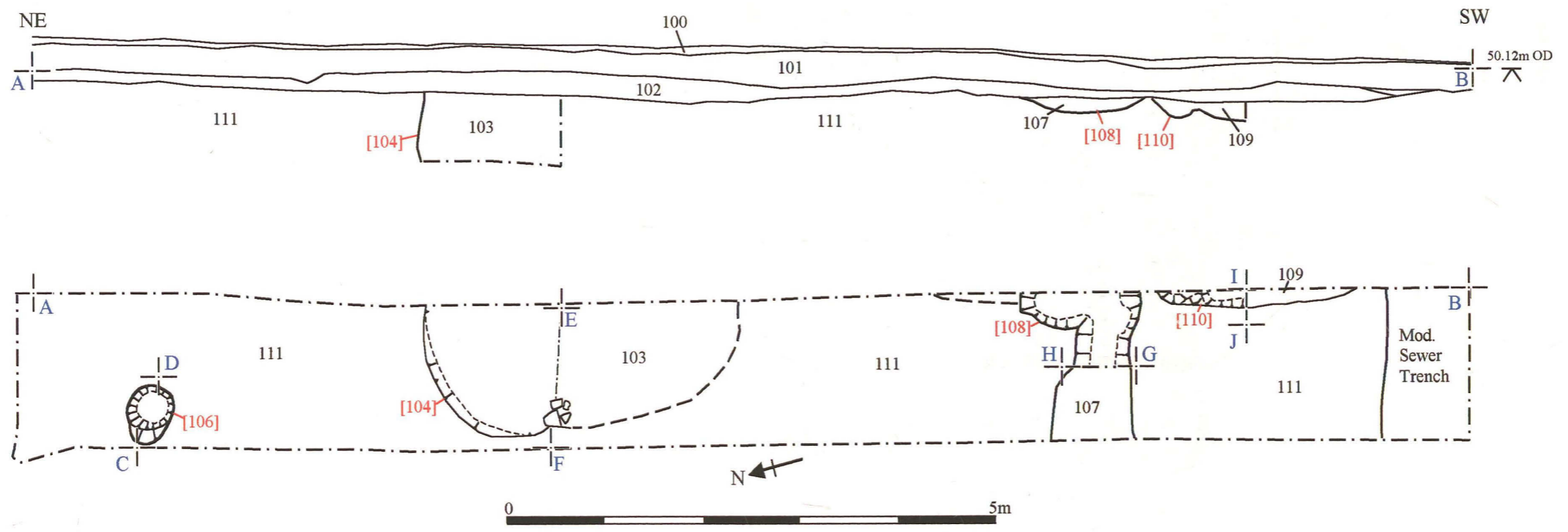
Immediately beneath a polythene membrane was a modern desiccated peat layer, 100. This was between 0.15m and 0.25m thick, and it sealed a dark grey sandy clay, containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles (5-40mm in size) and occasional small and medium brick and tile fragments, (101). This compact material was the topsoil prior to levelling for the greenhouse.

Beneath 101 was a thin subsoil (0.05-0.22m thick) of mid-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and stone fragments/pebbles, (102). This material overlay a deposit of light brown coarse sandy clay, made up of sub-angular limestone fragments (10-60mm in size) and containing occasional fossil *Gryphaea*. This layer, 111, represents the natural underlying geological material characterised as Lower Liassic clay (BGS 1972).

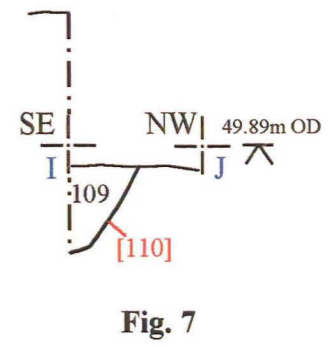
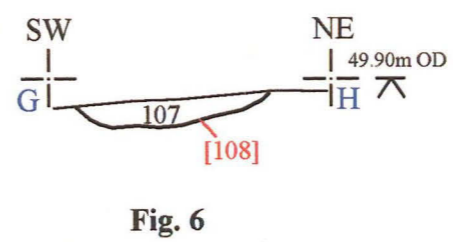
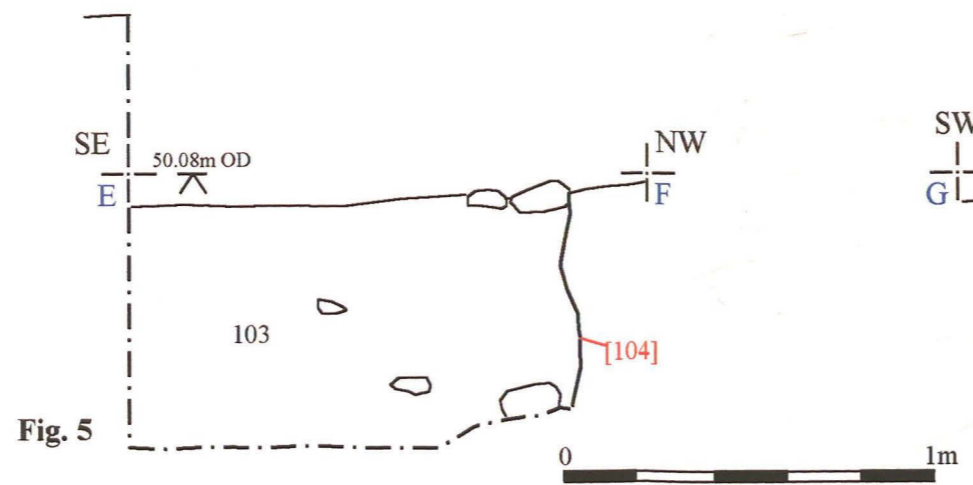
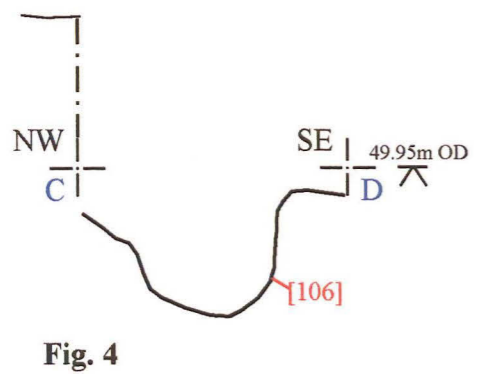
Several archaeological features were cut through context 111. The largest, [104], was a sub-circular pit, approximately 3m in diameter, and occupying a central position within the trench. Sample excavation revealed that this pit had almost vertical sides, and the base of the 'pit' was not reached due to rising groundwater (fig. 5). The excavated fill section, context 103, comprised mid-grey sandy clay, becoming plastic with increasing depth and moisture. It contained occasional charcoal fragments and limestone fragments, fossils, and small rounded pebbles. Associated pottery dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, with one (residual) early-mid Saxon sherd. Animal bone from this context included cattle, sheep/goat, chicken, goose and cat. It is suggested that this feature could represent a backfilled well, from which any stone lining has been removed. Alternatively, it may have been a very large domestic refuse pit

In the north-west corner of the trench was an undated posthole, [106]. This was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base; it was 0.43m in diameter and 0.34m deep (fig. 4). It was filled with grey silty clay, containing charcoal flecks, occasional small limestone fragments and small rounded flint pebbles, 105.

At the south-west end of the trench, a small group of nebulous features were exposed. A shallow irregular but linear feature, [108], crossed the trench from east to west, and a narrow localised feature was exposed along the SE side of the trench – [110]. Feature [108] (Fig. 6) was possibly a truncated L-shaped ditch or gully. Its fill, 107, (grey silty clay, containing charcoal flecks, occasional small limestone fragments and small rounded flint pebbles), yielded one 13<sup>th</sup> century potsherd. Feature [110] appeared as a line of conjoined small pits (Fig. 7), and may represent an uprooted hedgeline, its fill, 109, was virtually identical to that of 108, but this yielded no finds.



**Fig. 3:** NW facing section and plan of Trench 1, showing locations of sections illustrated in figs. 4 – 7 below. Scale 1:50



**Fig. 4:** SW facing section through posthole [106]. Scale 1:20  
**Fig. 5:** NE facing section through pit [104]. Scale 1:20  
**Fig. 6:** SE facing section through linear feature [108]. Scale 1:20  
**Fig. 7:** NE facing section through linear feature [110]. Scale 1:20

## 6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 8)

Located in the centre of the proposed development area, in the south-east corner of the same polytunnel as Trench 1, Trench 2 was 12m long and aligned NE-SW.

Immediately beneath the polythene membrane was a modern layer, 208. This was 0.35m thick, and represents imported topsoil, brought in to raise the ground level when the greenhouse was constructed (G Jackson *pers comm.*). Below 208 was a dark grey sandy clay, containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles, and rare brick and tile fragments, (200). This material was topsoil prior to levelling for the greenhouse. It sealed a thin (0.05-0.22m) layer of mid-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and stone fragments/pebbles; representing a subsoil, (201). Beneath 201, was a thin (0.05-0.22m thick) layer of mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and limestone chips, (202). This appeared to represent a natural interface between the subsoil and the underlying natural geology (203). Layer 203 was light-brown coarse sandy clay made up of c.30% sub-angular limestone fragments, small flint pebbles and occasional fossil *Gryphaea*.

Two archaeological features were cut through 203, both towards the centre of the trench. A linear feature [205], 1.13m wide and 0.17m deep, crossed the trench east-west (fig. 9). This was probably a garden feature, as its fill, 204, (mid brownish-grey coarse sandy clay, waterlogged and plastic, containing charcoal fragments, and small flint pebbles) contained glazed stoneware pottery. This feature was cut by a modern linear feature on the same alignment – 210. This 0.53m wide, with steep sides, and was probably a drain associated with the garden.

Approximately 1.5m to the south of [205], was a shallow pit, [207]. This was 0.92m in diameter, 0.14m deep, and extended beyond the SE edge of the trench. It had shallow, slightly concave, sides and a concave base. Its fill, 206, was clean mid-brown-grey sandy clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks.

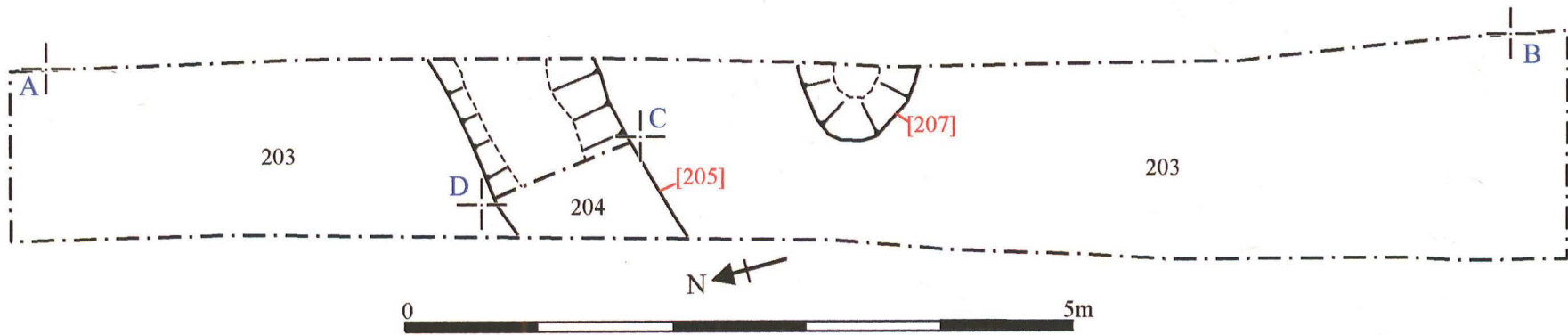
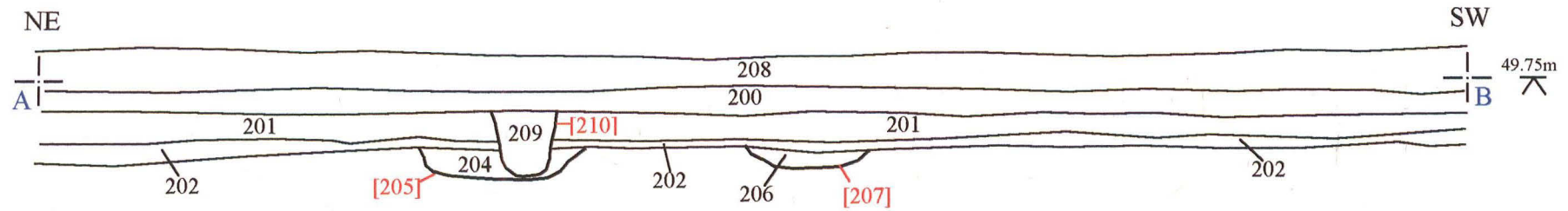
Trench 2 was considerably deeper than the other trenches, confirming that a natural dip in the landscape had been filled.

## 6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 10)

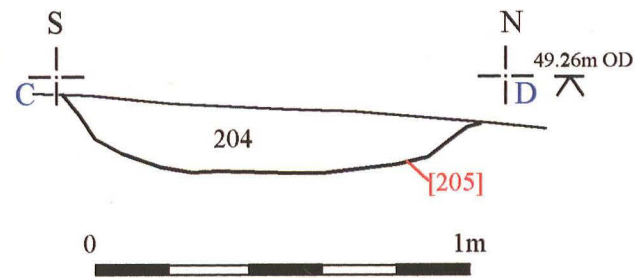
Trench 3 was close to the boundary with Bottesford Road on the south-east side of the site. It was 8m long, aligned ENE-WSW.

The sequence of layers in this trench was similar to that observed in Trenches 1 and 2. The uppermost deposit was a dark grey mixture of peat, gravel and clay, 300; 0.05m - 0.15m thick. It sealed a layer of compact mid-grey sandy clay (301), containing charcoal flecks and fragments, small rounded pebbles and occasional small brick and tile fragments. This, again, was a buried topsoil, similar to 101, 200.

Beneath 301, a thin (0.9m thick) layer of dark grey sandy clay containing charcoal flecks, limestone fragments/pebbles and small brick and tile fragments was interpreted as a buried subsoil (302). This generally stripped onto a light-brown



**Fig. 8:** NW facing section and plan of Trench 2, showing locations of sections illustrated in fig. 9 below. Scale 1:50



**Fig. 9:** E facing section through linear ditch [205]. Scale 1:20

coarse sandy clay made up of c.40% sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional fossil *Gryphaea*. This layer, 303, represents the natural underlying geological material.

Only one archaeological feature was exposed in Trench 3: a linear feature extending longitudinally along, and under, the ESE side of the trench. Two sections were excavated through this feature (figs. 11 and 12). Its fill (304 / 306) comprised plastic mid-greyish brown sandy clay, containing frequent limestone fragments (90-400mm) and moderate charcoal flecks. The profile of the feature, [305], was steep-sided, with an undulating base. It is possible that this feature was a robber trench for a limestone boundary wall, which ran parallel to, and was a precursor of, the Victorian brick wall now located 1.6m to the SE (the large irregular limestone fragments within the fill representing stones discarded during the 'robbing' process). Present within 304, was an almost complete 18<sup>th</sup> century large cup, containing paint residue.

#### 6.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 13)

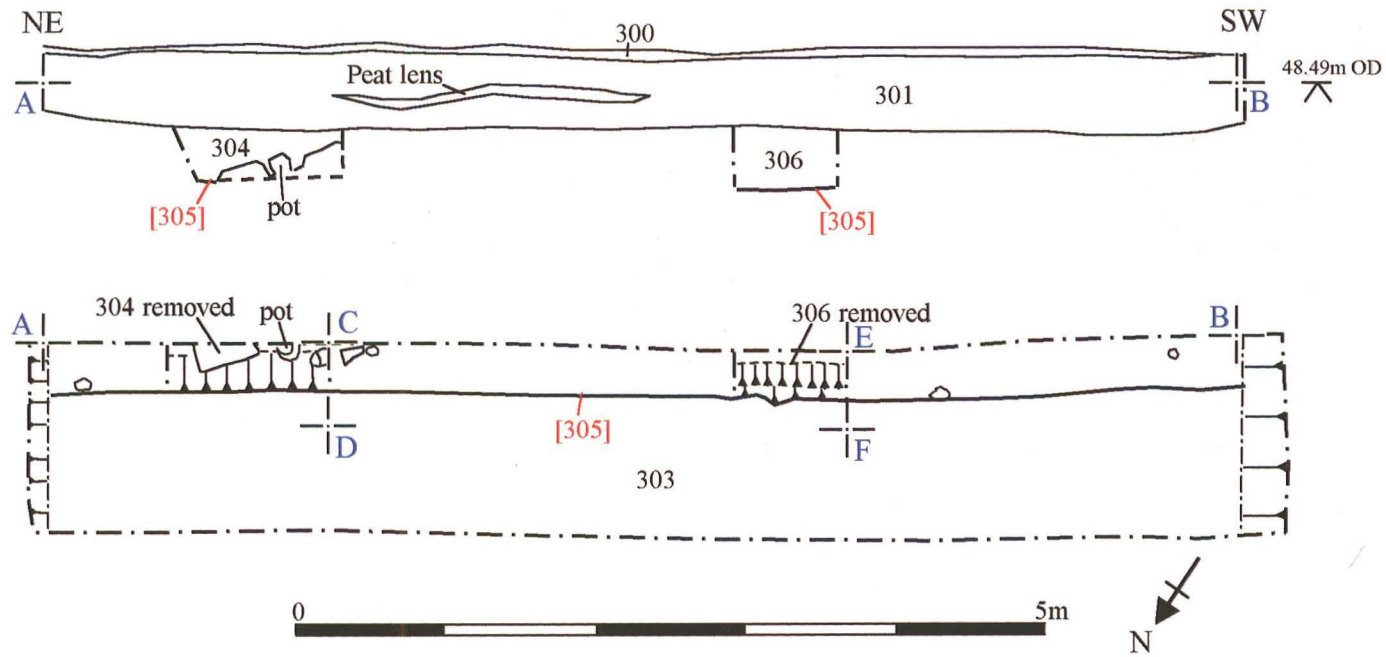
Located on the SW side of the site, close to Home Farm, Trench 4 was in the western corner of a large glasshouse. It was 11m long, aligned NE-SW. This trench was supposed to be 15m in length; however, it was cut short to avoid a large Victorian drain, running from the former pond to the south corner of the site, which drains the entire roof area of the glasshouses to the north.

The general stratigraphy of Trench 4 was similar to that of the other trenches. Immediately beneath the polythene membrane was a modern desiccated peat layer, 400. This varied in thickness between 0.15m and 0.25m. It sealed a 35mm thick dark grey sandy clay (401), representing the topsoil that pre-dated levelling for greenhouse construction.

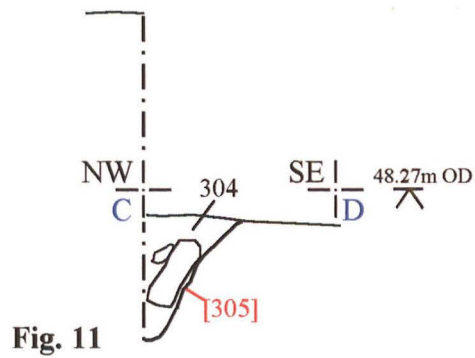
Beneath 401, a 0.16m thick layer of mid-brownish grey sandy clay containing charcoal flecks and stone chips was exposed; representing a buried subsoil (402). This material generally stripped onto a mid-light-brown coarse sandy clay made up of sub-angular limestone fragments and containing occasional fossil *Gryphaea*. This layer, 403, represents the natural underlying geological horizon.

The natural horizon sloped from south to north by some 0.3m, and several levelling layers were present at the northern end of the trench, sealed below 401. The earliest of these was 409, a plastic mid-grey coarse sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks along with moderate sub-rounded limestone fragments. Pottery recovered from this layer has been dated between the 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting that levelling took place in the period when the ornamental gardens of Allington Hall were constructed. 408 sealed layer 409, compact, mid-brown clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments. This was in turn sealed by 407, a friable dark grey coarse sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small limestone fragments.

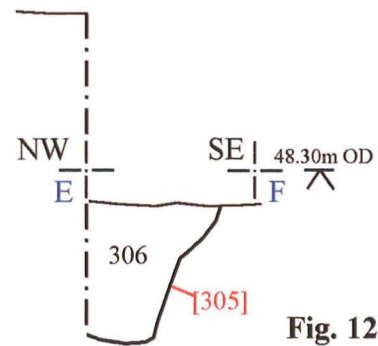
On the north-east side of the trench, and only protruding 0.45m into it, was an area of limestone paving, edged with vertical limestones (406). This material appeared cut into layer 408, but layer 407 was not present on this side of the trench. Within the



**Fig. 10:** NW facing section and plan of Trench 3, showing locations of sections illustrated in figs. 11 and 12 below. Scale 1:50

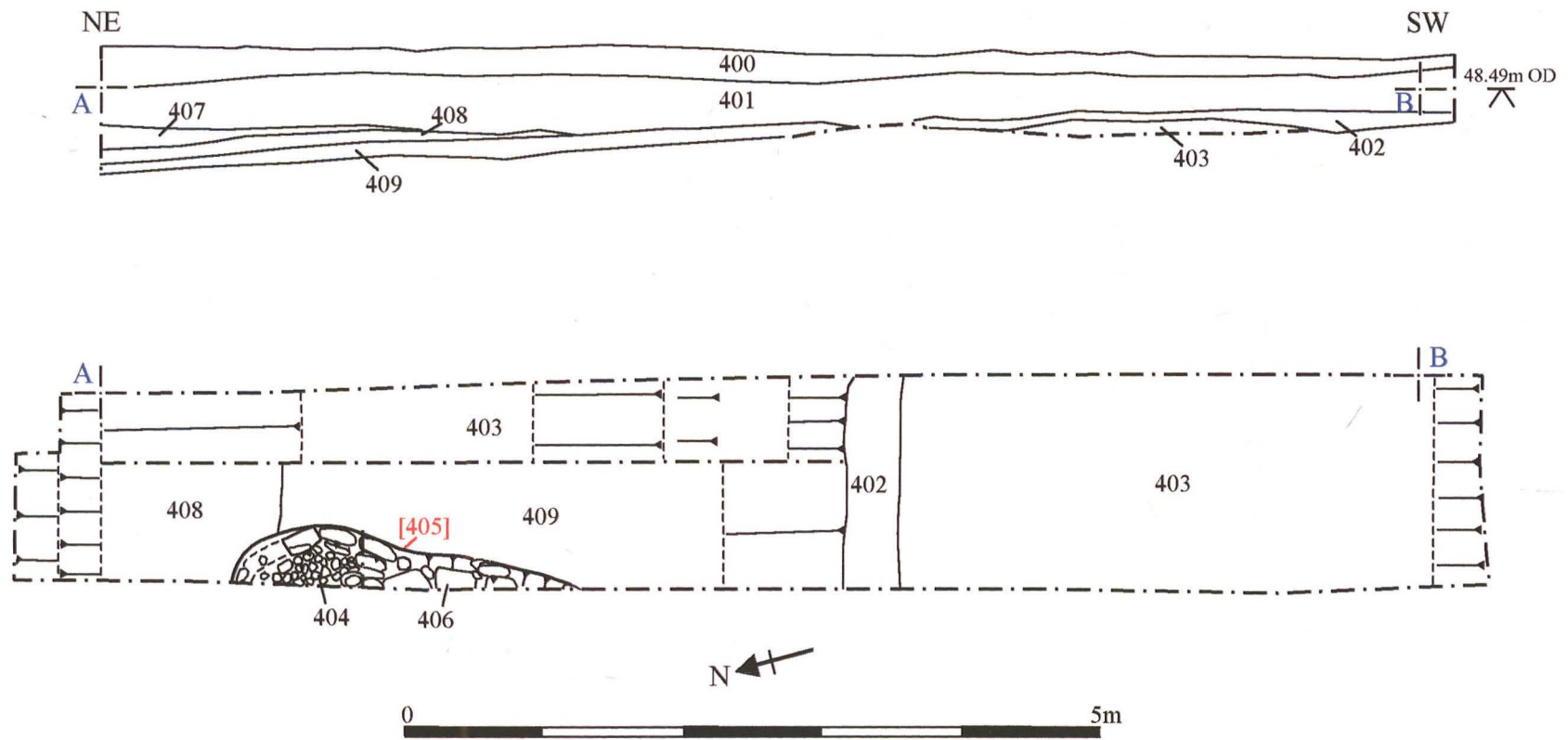


**Fig. 11**



**Fig. 12**

**Figs. 11 and 12:** NE facing sections through wall robbing trench [305]. Scale 1:20



**Fig. 13:** NW facing section and plan of trench 4. Scale 1:50

limestone edging of 406, but above the paving, was a layer of cobbling/metalling (404) consisting of sub-angular limestone fragments (40-100mm in size) and similarly sized fossil *Gryphaea*. It seems likely that this feature was a path or an area of decorative paving associated with the garden of Allington Hall, with 404 representing a later surface laid down when the paving (406) became uneven.

## 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The evidence from Trenches 1, 2 and 4 indicates that extensive landscaping has taken place at the site. The difference in the level of the natural in these trenches suggests that lower lying ground in the area between Trenches 1 and 4 has been filled in, while the truncated nature of the features in Trenches 1 and 2 suggests that material here has been lost. Initial landscaping work probably commenced in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when grazing land was converted to the Hall vegetable garden. It seems likely that the wall represented by the robber trench in Trench 3 was also constructed at this time. This wall was later replaced to produce a walled Victorian vegetable garden, which may have involved further landscaping. The paving in Trench 4 can thus be associated with one of these garden phases. Trenches 1 and 2, closer to the church, contained truncated features of medieval date (11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century), and further features may be better preserved below the levelling layers in the centre of the site. The depth of fill material here, however, (at least 0.9m in the area of Trench 2), may allow construction work to take place without disturbing such deeper features.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed allowed the presence/absence, the depth and, for the most part, the dating of archaeological features to be established in each of the trenches. The examination of some of the features in Trenches 1 and 2 was somewhat hampered by the wet conditions, however, and the presence of a sensitive drain prevented the full excavation of Trench 4.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Messrs G & N Jackson for this commission and their assistance during the evaluation. Thanks are due to the team, Rachel Gardner and Stuart Whatley, and also to Jane Young for the specialist pottery archive, and James Rackham for the bone report. Thanks are also expressed to the Community Archaeologist, Gail Smith, for her involvement and assistance.

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APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** Opening trench 4 with the 1.5T mini-digger.



**Plate 2:** General shot of trench 1 looking NE. The ornamental brick wall in the background separates the site from the cemetery of Holy Trinity church.



**Plate 3:** Pit [104] in trench 1, looking SW.



**Plate 4:** General shot of trench 2 looking NE. The features can be seen in the dry patch in the middle of the trench



**Plate 5:** General shot of trench 3 looking NE. Robber trench [305] can be seen running along the right edge of the trench.



**Plate 6:** Excavated segment of robber trench [305], looking SE. the almost complete 18<sup>th</sup> century large cup can be seen right of centre.



**Plate 7:** General shot of trench 4 looking S. The levelling layers can clearly be seen in the foreground.

**Plate 8:** Limestone paving [405] in trench 4, looking WNW. Cobbles/ metalling [404] are preserved on the right of the picture.



APPENDIX 2: Post-Roman pottery archive

*Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services*

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
103	LEMS	hard fabric	jar	1	1	14	BS		soot	12th
103	LEMS		?	1	1	12	base			11th to 12th
103	LEMS		?	1	1	18	base			11th to 12th
103	LEMS		?	1	1	3	BS			12th
103	LEMS		?	1	1	4	BS		soot;leached int surface;mod quartz	12th
103	LEMS		?	1	1	12	base		int soot	12th
103	LFS		?	1	1	2	base			11th to 12th
103	LFS		jar ?	1	1	1	BS			11th to 12th
103	LFS		jar ?	1	1	2	base		soot	11th to 12th
103	LFS		jar ?	1	1	1	BS			11th to 12th
103	LFS		jar ?	1	1	2	BS		soot	11th to 12th
103	NOTGL		jug	1	1	3	BS		cu glaze	13th
103	NSP	sandy	jug ?	1	1	3	BS			mid to late 12th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
103	NSP	sandy	bowl	1	1	25	base		int glaze	mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	5	BS		soot	mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	6	BS			mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	jar	1	1	4	rim			mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	jar	1	1	9	rim			mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	bowl ?	1	1	15	BS		soot	mid to late 12th
103	NSP	sandy	bowl ?	1	1	14	base		soot int & ext	mid to late 12th
103	SLSO		small vessel	1	1	2	base		soot;leached int	11th to 12th
103	SST	+ fe	jar ?	1	1	27	BS	Anglo-Saxon Fabric	carbonised interior;mixed quartz with rare fine aggregate & moderate to comm fine lumps	Early to mid Saxon
103	ST	A	jar	1	1	2	BS		soot	10th to 12th
107	NOTGL		jug	1	1	9	neck		cu glaze	13th
304	NOTS		large cup	4	1	361	profile		missing handle;paint residue in interior	18th
409	BL	MP type	large bowl	1	1	125	rim			17th
409	BOU		large jar/jug	2	1	112	BS			mid 15th to mid 17th
409	CIST		cup	1	1	5	BS			mid 15th to mid 17th
409	FREC		jug	1	1	16	BS			16th to 17th
409	FREC		jug	1	1	25	BS			16th to 17th

context cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
409	MP	?	1	1	9	base			16th to 17th
409	STCOAR	hollow	1	1	36	BS			17th
409	STCOAR	hollow	1	1	21	BS		? ID	17th

**Glossary NBRA02**

**APPENDIX 3: Animal bone archive****The animal bone from Land at the Nurseries, Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincs**

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from two contexts during an evaluation at Bottesford Road, Allington. Neither context is at present dated.

The assemblage includes bones of cattle, sheep/goat, chicken, goose and cat. The preservation condition of the material is good and bones show evidence of butchery and dog gnawing. The presence of a small, probably domestic, goose and cat in the assemblages suggest that the finds are likely to date to the medieval or post-medieval period.

The catalogue is attached.

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18<sup>th</sup> December 2002



## Archive catalogue of animal bone from Land at the Nurseries, Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincolnshire

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	prese
NBRA02	103	BOS	MTC	1	L		2						SPLIT PROXIMAL HALF-LATERAL SIDE	4
NBRA02	103	BOS	UM1	1	R					I15			COMPLETE	4
NBRA02	103	CHIK	FEM	1	R								PROX HALF	4
NBRA02	103	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
NBRA02	103	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
NBRA02	103	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
NBRA02	103	FEL	MT5	1	R						GL-51.5		COMPLETE-LARGE	4
NBRA02	103	GOOS	FEM	1	L						GL-77 Bp-21.2 SD-8 Bd-19.8		PROBABLY SMALL DOMESTIC	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	ATL	1	F	AN	23						CENTRUM AND PEG	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	LM2	1	R					J4			COMPLETE	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	LM3	1	L					K12			2 PIECES	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	MTT	1	R				DG				MIDSHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	RAD	1	L				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHEWED	4
NBRA02	103	OVCA	RIB	1	L	PF	1						PROXIMAL HALF	4
NBRA02	103	SSZ	FEM	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX CHEWED	4
NBRA02	103	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
NBRA02	409	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX HALF SHAFT-SL POROUS- MIDSHAFT CHOPPED	4

## APPENDIX 4: Context summary.

### Trench 1

Context	Description
100	Peaty mod. Topsoil
101	Stiff grey sandy clay layer below 100-buried topsoil
102	Yellow grey sandy clay below 101-buried subsoil
103	Fill of 104
104	Large pit -well?
105	Fill of posthole 106
106	Posthole at NE end of trench
107	Fill of 108
108	Shallow linear feature crossing trench- ?garden feature
109	Fill of 110
110	Shallow linear feature in SE section- ?garden feature
111	Natural fossiliferous clay

### Trench 2

Context	Description
200	Buried topsoil
201	Stiff grey sandy clay layer below 200-buried topsoil
202	Yellow grey sandy clay below 201-buried subsoil
203	Natural fossiliferous clay
204	Fill of 205
205	Shallow linear feature crossing trench- ditch
206	Fill of 207
207	Shallow pit
208	Modern make-up layer above 200
209	Fill of 210
210	Mod. drain

### Trench 3

Context	Description
300	Peaty mod. Topsoil
301	Stiff grey sandy clay layer below 300-buried topsoil
302	Yellow grey sandy clay below 301-buried subsoil
303	Natural fossiliferous clay
304	Fill of segment in 305
305	Wall robber trench
306	Fill of segment in 305

#### Trench 4

Context	Description
400	Peaty mod. Topsoil
401	Stiff grey sandy clay layer below 400-buried topsoil
402	Lighter grey sandy clay below 401-buried subsoil
403	Natural fossiliferous clay
404	Cobbled area over 406
405	Cut for 404 and 406
406	Limestone paving and edging
407	Thin grey layer below 401 at N end of trench-levelling
408	Brown clay layer below 407-levelling
409	Grey charcoal flecked layer below 408- original ground surface