

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

'VERITY', CHURCH LANE, TORKSEY

Site Code: VT96

LCCM Accession No.: 86.96

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Pre Construct Archaeology

Prepared for Mr A Hancock (Planning Consultant) on behalf of Mr J Tiffen

July 1996

LCCM Acc. No.: 86.96

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Summary

- * *An archaeological field evaluation took place to the rear of 'Verity', Church Lane, Torksey in advance of possible residential development*
- * *Three trenches were excavated on the periphery of the presumed impact zone (with one of these lying in an area of sewer construction)*
- * *A range of archaeological features were exposed, which date between the late Saxon, medieval and modern periods (single sherds of early Saxon and Romano-British pottery were recovered in residual contexts)*
- * *It is concluded that, provided the development does not involve the truncation of deposits which lie deeper than 70 - 75cm, the impact to significant archaeological deposits will be minimal*

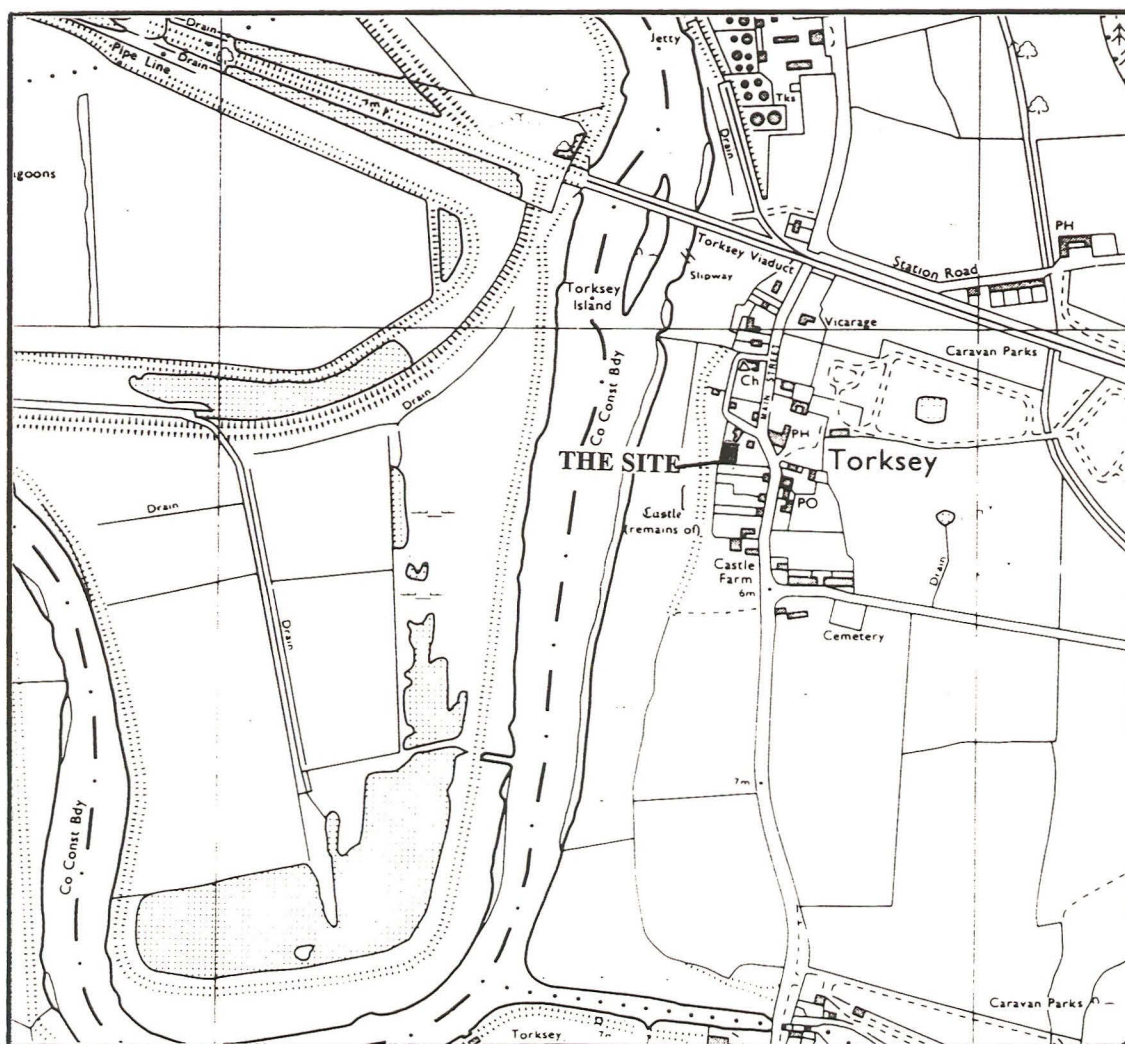


Fig. 1 1:10,000 site location map section
(OS copyright reference AL 51521 A0001)

1.0 Introduction

A three-day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out on an irregular unit of land set behind a dwelling known as 'Verity', Church Lane, Torksey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Andrew Hancock (Planning Consultant), acting on behalf of Mr J Tiffen. The commission was requested to fulfil a planning requirement issued by West Lindsey District Council.

The results of this report will assist the local planning authority to assess the archaeological significance of the site, the potential impacts which may be imposed by development and the requirement/non-requirement for further archaeological investigation in advance of or during development, assuming that planning permission will now be granted.

2.0 Location and description

Torksey lies on the east bank of the River Trent, immediately north of its junction with the Fosse Dyke. The proposed development site is approximately 30m south-west of Church Lane in the centre of the village (the Church of St Peter is approximately 65m further north). At the present time, it lies within the garden to 'Verity' and is a grassed tennis court.

Outline planning consent for the erection of a single dwelling was refused by the District Council in 1995 on five separate grounds: one of these was the effect that development would have on the setting of Torksey Castle (which is actually an Elizabethan manor and a Scheduled Ancient Monument), and another was that the prospective developer had not commissioned a predetermination archaeological field evaluation. It is understood that the former will be satisfied by the erection of a single storey dwelling: the latter is the subject of this report.

The site lies at an altitude approximately 6.0m above modern sea level, and the underlying geology consists of wind-blown sand, with colluvial base deposits of sand and gravel, intermingled in places with Mercia Mudstone.

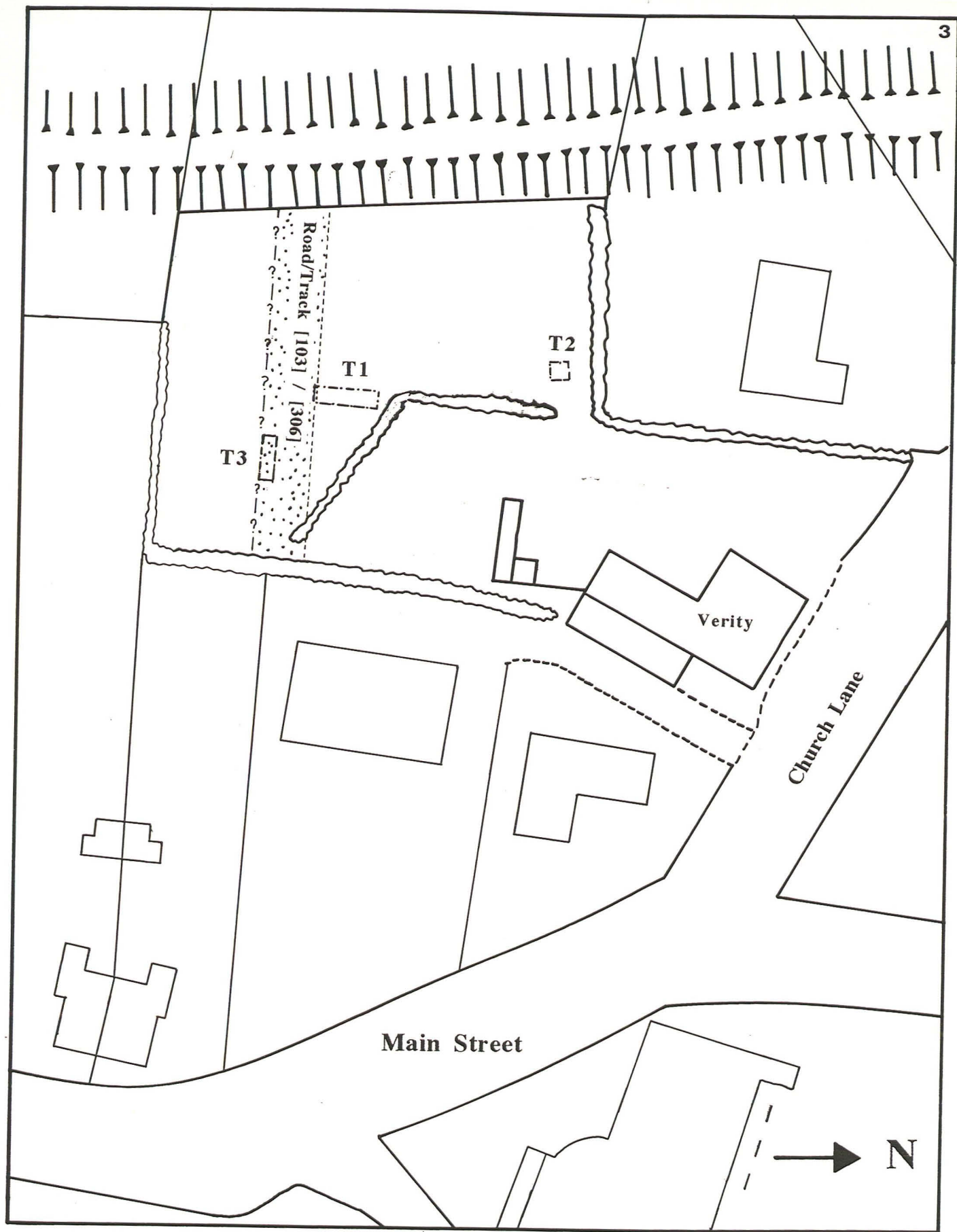


Fig. 2 1:500 site plan incorporating trench locations and suggested alignment of track (103)/(306)

3.0 Archaeological background

A recent programme of excavation on the former site of Castle Farm, which is approximately 100m south of the present site, exposed two late Saxon pottery kilns, three further kilns (which may also have been used for pottery production) and a possible medieval lime kiln. To the north of this 'industrial zone' was an inhumation cemetery which may have been contemporary with the kilns. A context for the cemetery was not established, though it was thought possible that it related to the Church of All Saints, the site of which is currently unknown.

Prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from around the present village, including a hand axe and a polished flint axe which was dredged from the River Trent on the west side of Torksey Island. A Neolithic flint adze was recovered from the garden of a property which lies a short distance south of the present site, and residual worked flints were recovered from the excavations at Castle Farm.

In the historical era, Torksey first became significant in the Roman period: pottery kilns of 3rd century date have been excavated on the south side of the Fosse Dyke at Little London Farm. The potters were specialising in the production of grey ware vessels and, like similar production sites at Lea and Knaith, were ideally placed for water transportation to important centres such as Lincoln (*Lindum*). Due to the difficulties associated with sourcing ceramic fabrics, it has not been possible to relate the wares from sites in Lincoln with production centres such as those at Torksey (Field and Palmer-Brown 1991, 56).

No evidence of Romano-British occupation has been found north of the Fosse Dyke (Barley 1964, 172), though a single sherd of pottery was recovered during the present investigation in a residual context.

In the medieval period, Torksey was one of the principal towns in Lincolnshire. The earliest reference to the settlement occurs in AD873 when the Danish army, having wreaked havoc in Northumbria, came under their king, *Halfdene*, to Lindsey and wintered at a place called *Turcesige* (Hill 1965, 306). At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), Torksey was the third largest borough, after Lincoln and Stamford.

There were three medieval churches in the parish: dedicated to All Saints, St Peter and St Mary; each of which came into the hands of the Augustinian priory of St Leonard which was founded during the reign of Henry II. A small Cistercian nunnery was established south of the town which became known as St Nicholas de Fosse, or the Fosse Nunnery. The foundations of these religious houses seem to belong to the second half of the 12th century and the first half of the 13th century - the period associated with the towns greatest prosperity (*ibid.*).

Torksey owed much of its growth and prosperity to its privileged position at the junction of the Trent and Fosse Dyke. By the late 13th century, the canal was beginning to fail and, by the middle of the 14th century, wool, for example, was being transported by road from Lincoln to Barton on Humber, instead of to Torksey and thence by boat to Hull (*ibid.*, 311).

Torksey Castle, which lies approximately 60m south-west of the present site, is in fact an Elizabethan manor which was partly built out of materials robbed from the ruins of St Leonards Priory. It was sacked by Royalists during the English Civil War in 1645 and was never rebuilt.

4.0 The objectives of archaeological trenching

The Assistant County Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire issued a brief requiring that three archaeological trenches should be excavated to determine the nature of the archaeology (its character, date, depth, state of preservation, extent and significance). The overall objective of this phase of work was to provide the District Planning Authority with a set of data from which reasoned decisions may be taken regarding future management of the archaeological resource and the granting or non-granting of planning permission on archaeological grounds.

5.0 Methodology

The three trenches (the locations of which can be examined in Fig. 2) were sited as follows:

Trench 1: orientated north-south on the south-east side of the site;
dimensions = approx. 6m x 1.5m

Trench 2: located on east side of site; dimensions = 2m x 2m

Trench 3: orientated east-west, east side of site in sewer impact area;
dimensions = approx. 4m x 1.5m.

The trenches were marked-out in advance of excavation and the overlying turf was removed by hand. A JCB, fitted with a smooth ditching blade was used to remove all topsoil and overburden: to the top of the first significant natural or archaeological horizons. The desired depths were achieved by removing graded spits under strict archaeological supervision. All further excavation was by hand.

During controlled excavation, archaeological contexts (eg layers, feature fills, pits, ditches) were described using standard context record sheets. All features were drawn in plan and in section at scale 1:20 and, when fully or partially excavated, were photographed in colour. Artefacts (pottery, animal bone and other finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic contexts and were subsequently removed from the site for processing and specialist appraisal.

Excavation was carried out under the direction of the writer, assisted by two experienced field archaeologists.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

In this area only, natural blown sand, (115), was exposed approximately 1.0m beneath the modern ground surface at 5.2m OD. This relatively clean deposit merged with up to 15cm of soft dark grey/brown silty sand which contained small pebbles, animal bone and fragments and Torksey pottery dating to the 10th/11th century, (112). Above this layer was up to 15cm of dirtier material, (109), which contained a higher percentage of artefacts. Pottery dates the deposit to the 12th century, though earlier Torksey ware (including kiln waster fragments) was present in relative abundance; a single Romano-British sherd was also recovered. This material lay beneath a further dark 'rubbish-type' deposit, (108), which contained a significant quantity of ash and charcoal, as well as 12th century pottery and animal bone.

The above deposits extended through the entire excavation trench, except on the extreme south side, which was occupied by a metalled road/track.

The east-west road/track (103)

The north edge of a well-defined road/track was exposed on the south side of the cutting. It comprised small - medium sized rounded stones and pebbles which were consolidated within a matrix of very dark and compact sandy silt, (116) which appeared to overlie (108). The track was orientated east-west and in its surface were well-defined linear depressions - probably cart ruts.

Pottery recovered from a deposit immediately above the track, (102), dates between the late 13th and 14th centuries.

Further metallurgy was exposed in Trench 3 (deposit (306) below).

Gully [111]

A gully orientated east-west (on a different alignment to the road) was exposed close to the centre of the trench. It was cut from the top of [108] and its irregular U-shaped profile was c. 45cm deep. It was filled with dark grey/black silty sand. No function was assigned to this feature, which contained pottery dating between the late 11th and 12th centuries (a residual fragment of early Saxon pottery was recovered).

Post hole/pit [105]

Approximately 20cm south of the above was a well-defined circular feature which measured approximately 35cm in diameter. Half of its backfill, (104) was removed, exposing a bowl-shaped profile which was little more than 10cm in depth (its upper profile was truncated by the machine). It was filled with light brown/grey silty sand and fragments of ?mudstone. No finds were recovered and the function and date of the feature was not determined.

Post-medieval/modern features

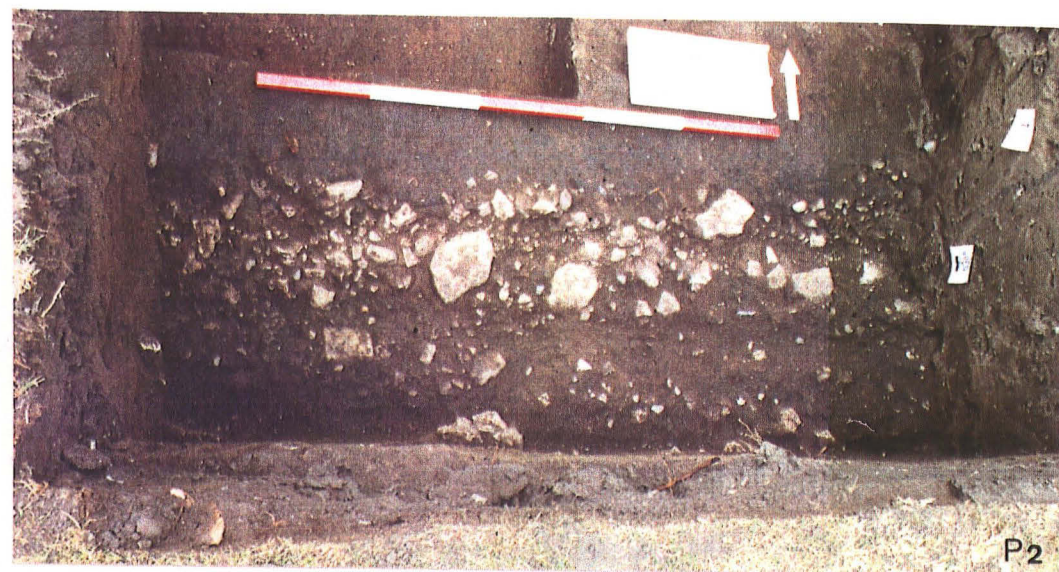
All of the archaeological features described above (with the possible exception of feature (104)/[105]) were sealed beneath a thick deposit (up to 40cm) of clean light brown sand, (101), which was common to the site (coded (202) in Trench 2, (301) in Trench 3). Only two features were cut through the top of this material, which were probably post-medieval or modern. Pottery dating between the late 15th and mid-16th centuries was recovered from the layer itself.

Gully [107]

On the north side of the cutting was a narrow, steep-sided, trench which was orientated east-west. It was sealed beneath the topsoil but was clearly cut through the blown sand/accumulation (101). It measured approximately 40cm in depth and was filled with loose brown sandy soil which resembled the topsoil. Within this material was bone, fragments of coal and a residual sherd of Torksey pottery. It is possible the trench was used for agricultural purposes, though there are other possibilities.

Pit [114]

Extending no more than 20cm east of the central west section was the edge of a large pit-like feature [114], the top of which was also beneath the topsoil. It was cut through the earlier gully (110)/[111], almost removing it from the west section face. The pit measured up to 90cm in depth, 1.1m east-west, and was filled with yellowish-brown sandy soil mixed with infrequent small stones. No pottery was recovered.

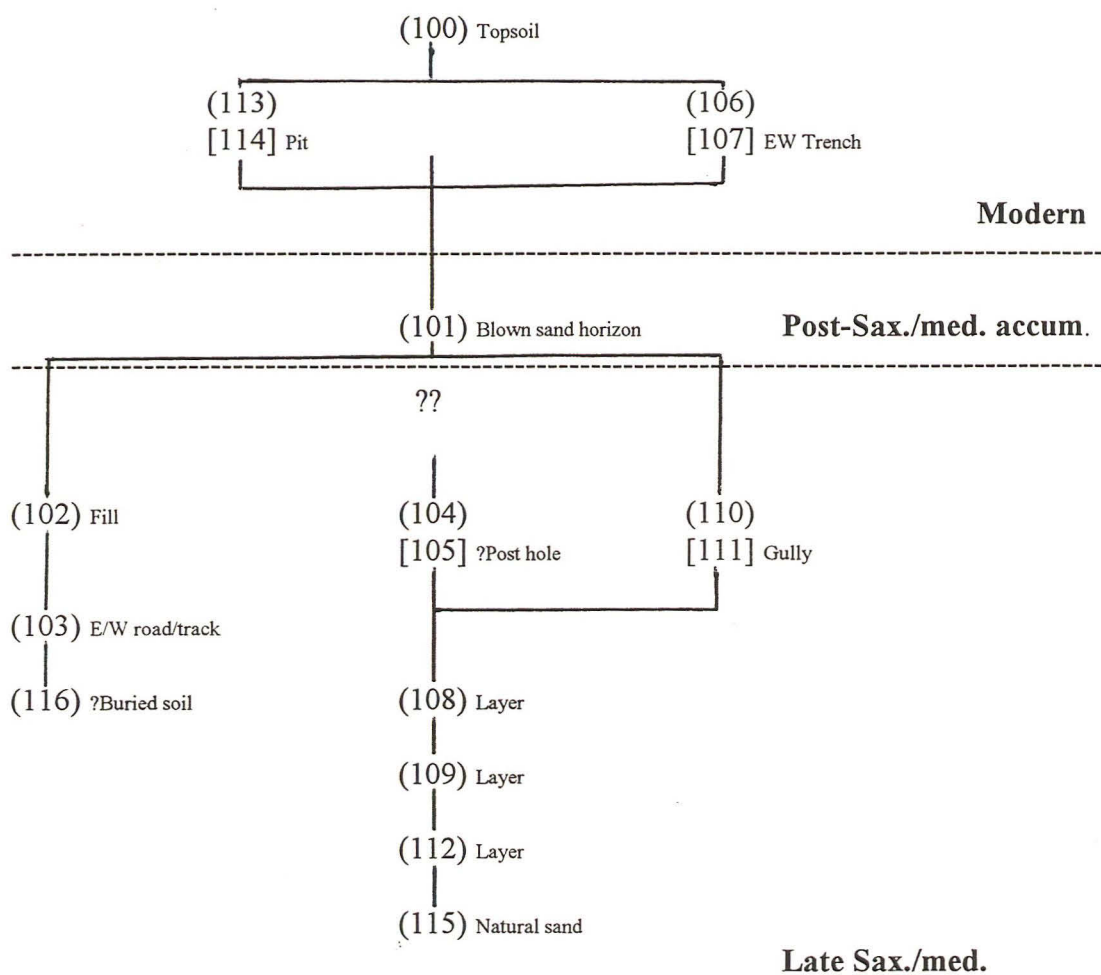


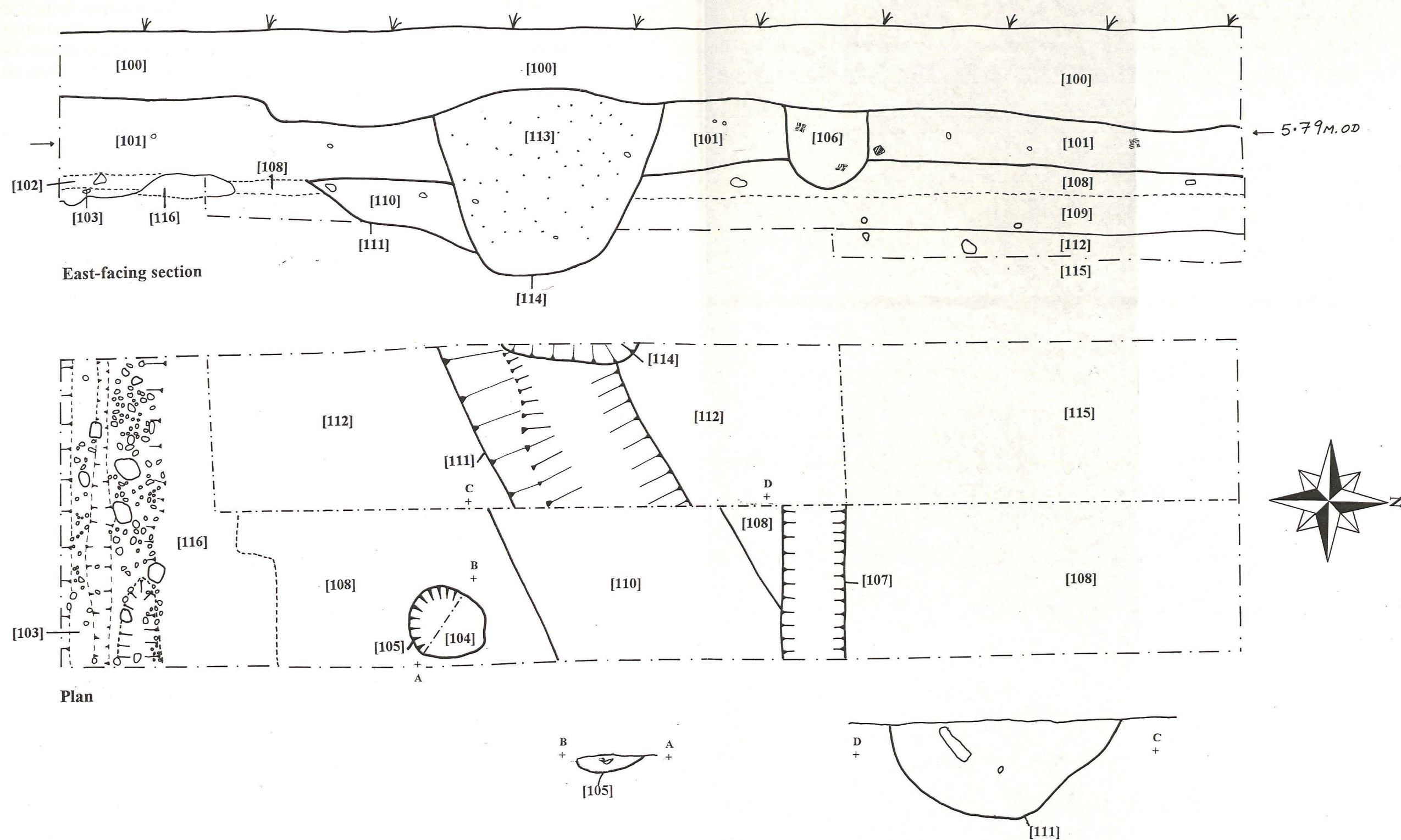
P1 General view of site, looking west

P2 Road/track (103), looking north from above

P3 General view, Trench 1, looking north-west

Stratigraphic matrix, Trench 1



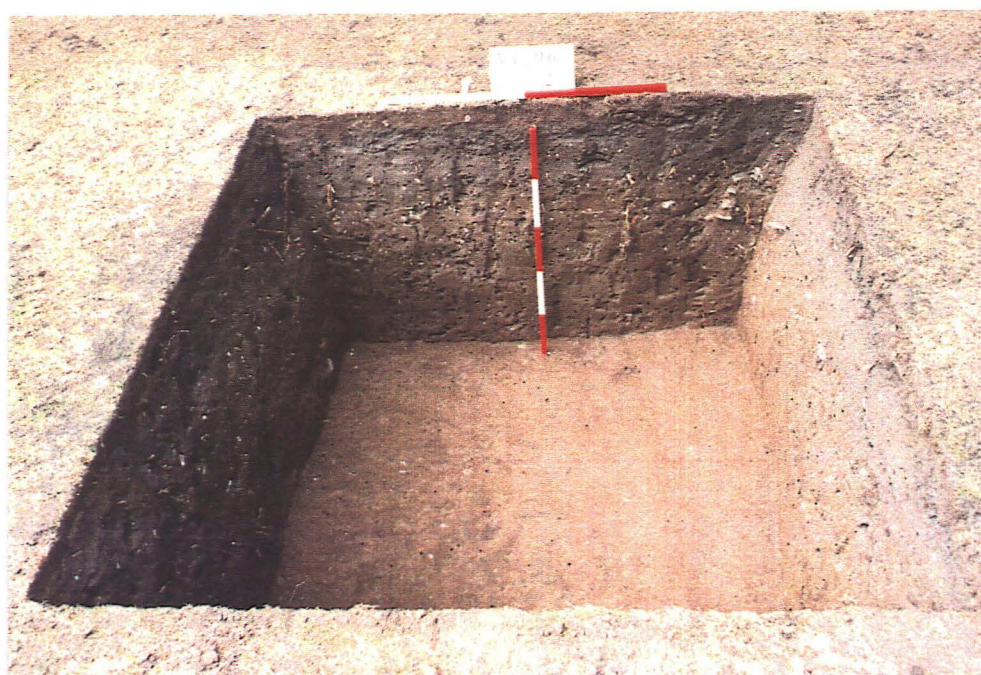


6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

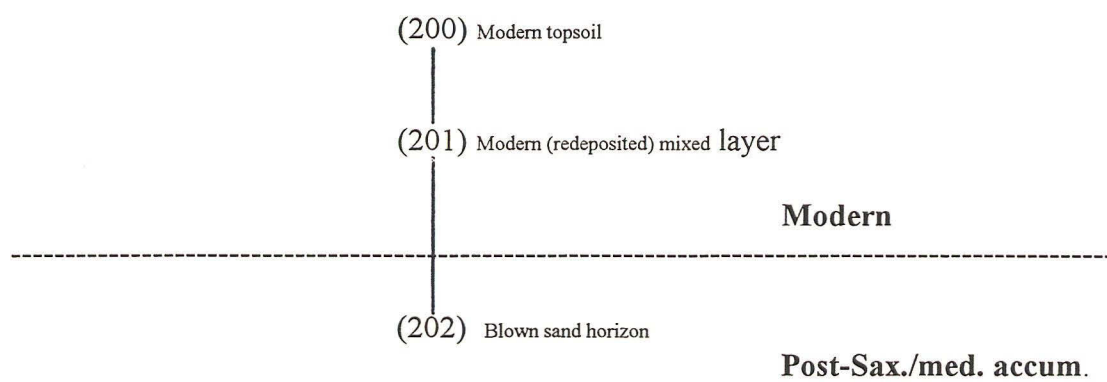
Trench 2, which measured 2m x 2m, was excavated to a depth approximately 1.1m beneath the modern ground surface. No significant archaeological deposits were exposed, though unstratified sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from the spoil. The deposit sequence may be summarised as follows:-

- (200) 20cm - 38cm of modern topsoil
- /
- (201) 38cm - 45cm of compact mid-brown silty sand containing frequent small stone fragments, pebbles and charcoal flecks. Assumed modern as upper section contained decayed battery
- /
- (202) 40cm+ of light/mid-brown, moderately compact, clean silty sand with occasional stone fragments and pebbles.

The basal layer (202) was similar to (101) in Trench 1 and (301) in Trench 3 (ie the horizon sealing the archaeologically significant deposits): stratified sherds of the mid-13th/14th century pottery was recovered. The occurrence of unstratified/residual late Saxon pottery implied that there could be archaeological features sealed beneath layer (202).



General view of Trench 2, looking north

Stratigraphic matrix, Trench 2

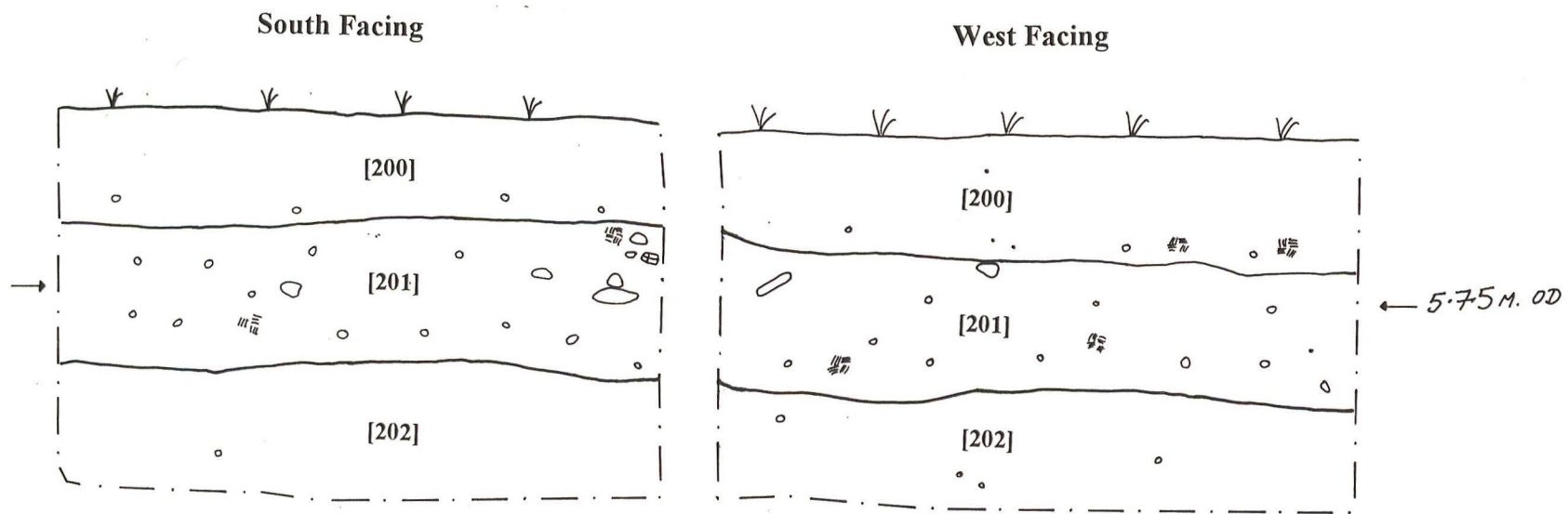


Fig. 4 South-facing and west-facing sections, Trench 2 (scale = 1:20)

6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Trench 3 was orientated east-west, close to an existing sewer head which may service the proposed dwelling. Machining in this area ceased approximately 70cm beneath the modern ground surface, when sherds of late Saxon pottery were found in association with ash and charcoal-filled rubbish-type deposits. A further 35cm of stratigraphy was removed by hand (in a reduced cutting).

Road/track (306) (= (103) in Trench 1)

In the base of the trench, at 5.3m OD, was a well-defined metalled surface made up of small stones and pebbles. It was not as well-preserved as it was in Trench 1, and most of the stones were confined to the west side of the trench. However, underlying sand deposits (307) were extremely compact and uniform, and there was little doubt that the metalling once extended over the entire area. Discreet areas of rutting were not defined.

Overlying the surface (and, where absent, its bedding, (307)) was approximately 15cm of moderately clean gritty sand (305) which contained occasional flecks of charcoal, as well as fragments of pottery and animal bone. The deposition of this horizon was difficult to explain, though it is possibly a wash/accumulation which progressively developed over the top of an abandoned track. It contained pottery dating between the late 11th and mid-12th century.

'Rubbish' deposit (304)

The sequence described above was sealed beneath a thick composite deposit of dark grey/brown silty sand, incorporating lenses of ash and charcoal. Within this material were three sherds of pottery which date the deposit between the late 15th and mid-16th century, though the bulk assemblage dates to around the twelfth century. Animal bone, mussel shells and several fragments of kiln furniture (possibly the remains of fire bars or pedestals) was also recovered. The occurrence of kiln debris would infer the proximity of at least one such structure on or close to the site (the fact that relatively large amounts of late Saxon pottery were found in a context containing significantly later wares would suggest some degree of soil transportation from another source).

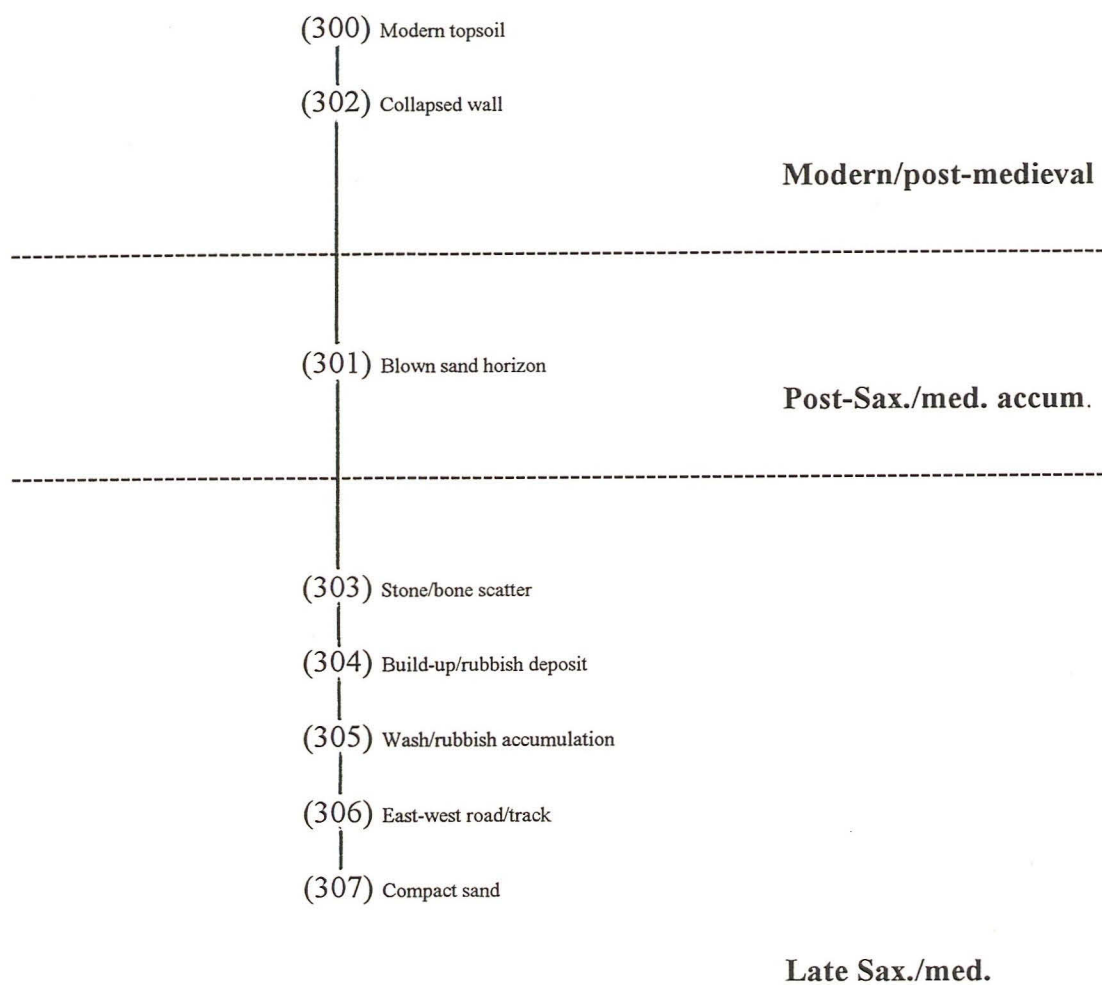
Later deposits

Like other areas, the archaeologically significant deposits were sealed beneath up to 35cm of clean light brown blown sand, (301) which, in-turn, lay beneath a modern topsoil horizon of approximately 25cm. Sandwiched between the topsoil and the blown sand, the remains of a collapsed wall, (302), were exposed in the south section face and the south sides of the east and west sections. It comprised loose thin limestone rubble slabs set in compact yellow/orange sandy clay and appeared to represent the remains of an east-west collapsed wall, the base of which should lie slightly further south of the area investigated. No direct dating evidence was recovered, though

building remains of similar make-up which were excavated at Castle Farm were tenuously dated to the 16th century (Palmer-Brown 1995, unpublished).



General view, Trench 3: in plan can be seen the remains of the metal track (background) and in the left hand section face is the collapsed (?post-medieval) wall

Stratigraphic matrix, Trench 3

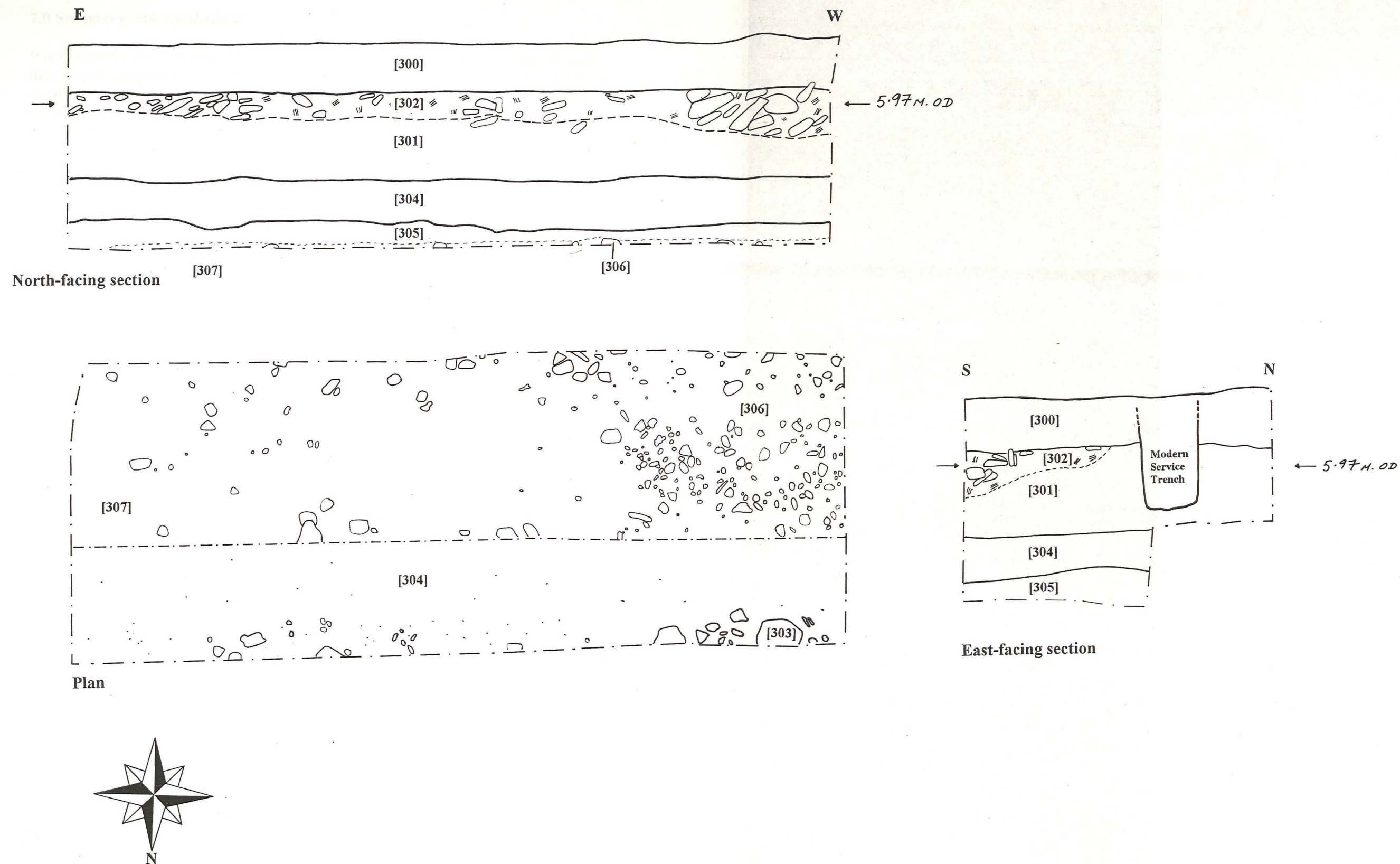


Fig. 5 Site drawings, Trench 3 (scale = 1:20)

7.0 Summary and conclusions

It is summarily concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is high, though this in itself should not affect the current application, provided that the client is able to satisfy the planning authority that development will not involve unnecessary truncation to important archaeological deposits.

The proposed development site is situated in the heart of the late Saxon/medieval settlement, and the small trenches excavated during the present evaluation contained significant deposits dating between the late Saxon period and the middle of the 16th century.

The presence of late Saxon, medieval and possibly early post-medieval pottery within the same archaeological contexts (eg (109) in Trench 1, (304) in Trench 3) would imply soil transportation. Given the significance of Torksey Castle in the Civil War, one wonders in fact whether or not the deposition of (304) in Trench 3 was related to earthwork construction during the sacking of the manor (a hypothesis which would require a much more detailed investigation). The east-west track or road which was sampled in Trenches 1 and 3 appears to have been a medieval work which could have extended from Main Street towards the River Trent: it is impossible at this time to determine whether it was intended for access to the river itself or to a habitation or industrial zone, but it appears to have gone out of use by the mid-12th century. The line of the access appears to be respected by the line of modern property boundaries (Fig. 2).

The occurrence of kiln debris in Trench 3 and late Saxon waster sherds in Trench 1 suggests that structures of this type may be found close to or within the site boundaries (the presence of so much ash and charcoal in many deposits would support this view, though, as noted above, some purposeful soil movement in post-Saxon times appears to have taken place).

It is variously concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is high, and that deposits of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date are present. The site has the potential for revealing further information relating to the extensive pottery industry which flourished in Torksey between the late 9th and 11th centuries, and it has further potential for a study to be made of post-Saxon development in the town (for example, to assess the function of the east-west track exposed in Trenches 1 and 3 and look for evidence of structures to either side of it). At least one late or post-medieval stone building is present.

Informal discussions with the client and Mr A Hancock (Planning Consultant) suggest that development need not involve the use of deep construction trenches and, ideally, these should not penetrate more than 70cm - 75cm beneath the modern ground surface, if the most significant archaeological deposits are to be avoided.

8.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to express sincere thanks to Andrew Hancock (Planning Consultant) and to his client, Mr J Tiffen for commissioning the evaluation. Thanks are also due to of the site team (K Lister and R Schofield) and to specialists who have contributed to this report: DJ Rackham and J Young.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 Post-Roman pottery archive by J Young

9.2 Archive of animal bone by DJ Rackham

9.3 List of contexts

9.4 Site archive

9.5 References cited in main text

9.1 Post-Roman pottery archive by J Young

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: VT96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

| Context | Ware | Sherds | Form | Comments |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 101 | LMLOC | 1 | ? | NO GLZE |
| 101 | MEDLOC | 1 | ? | FABRIC A; INT CARB DEP |
| 101 | TORK | 1 | ? | - |
| 101 | TORK | 1 | JAR | THUMBED RIM |
| 102 | MEDLOC | 1 | JUG | - |
| 102 | TOY | 1 | ? | OR TB |
| 106 | LFS | 1 | JAR | - |
| 108 | EMX | 1 | JUG | BUFF FINE FABRIC |
| 108 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 108 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 108 | LFS | 1 | JAR | - |
| 108 | LKT | 1 | - | ?ID; LEECHED |
| 108 | NSP | 1 | JUG | - |
| 108 | ST | 1 | PITCHER | HANDLE; THU STRIP DOWN CENTRE; 12THC. |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | INT RIM; DROUL ON TOP |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | JAR | - |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | JAR | - |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 108 | TORK | 1 | PITCHER | - |
| 109 | LEMS | 3 | COOKPOT | SV; RIM |
| 109 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 109 | LFS | 1 | JAR | RIM; ODD |
| 109 | R | 1 | - | - |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | ? | SPALLED |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | FLANGED THU RIM |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 109 | TORK | 1 | PITCHER | VITR; BOSSED? |
| 110 | CHARN | 1 | - | - |
| 110 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 110 | LFS | 1 | JAR | RIM; EVERB |
| 110 | LFS | 1 | JAR | RIM; ROLL |
| 110 | TORK | 1 | ? | - |
| 112 | TORK | 1 | JAR | - |
| 112 | TORK | 1 | JAR | FABRIC I; CA |
| 112 | TORK | 1 | JAR | WORN |
| 202 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 202 | LKT | 1 | - | VERY WORN |
| 202 | LKT | 1 | - | VERY WORN |
| 202 | NOTG | 1 | JUG | - |
| 202 | NOTG | 1 | JUG | - |
| 202 | ST | 1 | ? | UNGLZE |
| 202 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |
| 202 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 202 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 202 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 202 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 202 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; FABRIC INCL.CA |
| 304 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 304 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 304 | ST | 1 | ? | GLZE; 11/12THC. |
| 304 | ST | 1 | PITCHER | GLZE INT & EXT; THUMBED STRIP; 11THC. |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | ? | BASE |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | ? | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | ? | ODD FORM |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | FLANGED RIM |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | FLANGED RIM |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | RIM |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 304 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | LFS | 1 | ? | - |
| 305 | ST | 1 | JAR | RIM; UNGLZE; 10/11THC. |
| 305 | ST | 1 | JAR | UNGLZE; 10/11THC. |
| 305 | ST | 1 | JAR/PIT | GLZE; 11/12THC. |
| 305 | ST | 1 | PITCHER | GLZE; SPOUT; 11THC. |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | ? | COSTREL RIM OR SPOUT; RIM |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | BASE |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | BOWL | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BASE |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | BS |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; THUMBED |
| 305 | TORK | 1 | JAR | RIM; VITR |
| 305 | TORK | 5 | ? | VARIOUS |

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: VT96 HORIZON DATING

| Context | Earliest horizon | Latest horizon | Probable horizon | Date range |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 101 | MH10 | PMH1 | - | late 15th to mid 16th |
| 102 | MH5 | MH7 | - | early/mid 13th to mid/late 14th |
| 106 | ASH11 | MH3 | - | late 10th to mid/late 12th |
| 108 | MH2 | MH4 | - | mid 12th to early 13th |
| 109 | MH2 | MH4 | - | mid 12th to early 13th |
| 110 | ASH13 | MH1 | - | mid/late 11th to mid 12th |
| 112 | ASH7 | ASH13 | - | late 9th to mid/late 11th |
| 202 | MH5 | MH7 | - | early/mid 13th to mid/late 14th |
| 304 | MH10 | PMH2 | MH3 | mid/late 16th to early 17th |
| 305 | ASH13 | MH1 | - | mid/late 11th to mid 12th |

CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY CODES

| Ware code | description | period | earliest horizon | latest horizon |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| AARD | LOW COUNTRIES HIGHLY DECORATED WARE | MED | MH5 | MH7 |
| ANDA | ANDALUSIAN LUSTREWARE | MED | MH5 | MH9 |
| ANDE | ANDENNE WARE | SN | ASH11 | MH3 |
| ARCH | ARCHAIC MAIOLICA | MED | MH6 | MH8? |
| BA | BRONZE AGE | PREH | 0 | 0 |
| BADO | BADORF-TYPE WARE | MSAX-LSAX | ASH2 | ASH8 |
| BALT | BALTIC-TYPE WARES | LSAX-SN | ASH7? | ASH14? |
| BEAU | BEAUVAIS-TYPE WARE | LSAX | ASH7? | ASH11? |
| BERTH | BROWN EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH2 | PMH10 |
| BEVO | BEVERLEY ORANGE WARE | EMED-MED | MH1 | MH7 |
| BL | BLACKWARE | PMED | PMH3 | EMH |
| BLBURN | BLACK BURNISHED WARES | MSAX | ASH3 | ASH4? |
| BLGR | PAFFRATH-TYPE OR BLUE-GREY WARE | SN-EMED | ASH12 | MH3? |
| BLSURF | BLACK SURFACED WARES | MSAX | ASH3 | ASH4? |
| BOU | BOURNE;FABRIC D | PMED | MH10 | PMH4 |
| BOUA | BOURNE;FABRICS A-C | MED | MH3 | MH7 |
| BRANS | BRANDSBY-TYPE WARE | MED | MH5 | MH8 |
| BRBURN | BROWN BURNISHED WARES | MSAX | ASH3 | ASH4? |
| BRILL | BRILL WARES | MED | MH5 | MH7 |
| BRUNS | BRUNNSUM-TYPE FLASKS | EMED | MH2? | MH3? |
| BS | BROWN STONEWARE | PMED | PMH7 | EMH |
| CEP | CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN | PMED | PMH6 | PMH10 |
| CHALK | UNGLAZED SANDY FABRICS WITH CHALK | SN-MED | ASH11 | MH7 |
| CHARN | CHARNWOOD FABRICS | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| CHINS | CHINESE STONEWARE | MED-EMOD | MH4 | EMH |
| CIST | CISTERCIAN-TYPE WARES | PMED | MH10? | PMH5 |
| CITG | CENTRAL ITALIAN TIN-GLAZED WARE | LMED-PMED | MH9 | PMH2 |
| CMW | WHITE COAL MEASURE FABRICS | MED-PMED | MH7 | PMH3 |
| CRMWARE | CREAMWARE | EMOD | PMH9 | EMH |
| CROW | CROWLAND ABBEY-TYPE WARE | SN | ASH12 | ASH14 |
| DERB | DERBY-TYPE WARE | LSAX | ASH10? | ASH13? |
| DONC | DONCASTER-HALLGATE FABRICS | EMED-MED | MH3 | MH4 |
| DST | DEVELOPED STAMFORD WARE | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| DUTR | LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARES | LMED-PMED | MH8 | PMH5 |
| DUTRT | LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARE-TYPES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH5 |
| EALMT | EAST ANGLIAN LMED/TRANSITIONAL WARE | LMED-PMED | MH9 | PMH3 |
| ECHAF | CHAFF-TEMPERED FABRICS | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| EGSW | EARLY GERMAN STONEWARES | MED | MH5 | MH6 |
| ELFS | EARLY FINE-SHELLED WARE | MSAX | ASH6 | ASH7 |
| ELSW | EARLY GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH8 |
| EMED | EARLY MEDIEVAL | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| EMHM | EARLY MEDIEVAL HANDMADE FABRICS | EMED | MH1? | MH3? |
| EMLOC | EARLY MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| EMOD | EARLY MODERN | EMOD | PMH10 | EMH |
| EMSAX | ESAX OR MSAX | ESAX-MSAX | ASH1 | ASH6 |
| EMX | EARLY MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| ESAX | EARLY SAXON | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |

| | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| ESAXLOC | EARLY SAXON LOCAL FABRICS | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| ESAXX | EARLY SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| ESG | YORK EARLY GLAZED WARE;TYPE 1 | LSAX | ASH8 | ASH12 |
| ESGS | GREENSAND FABRICS | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| EST | EARLY STAMFORD WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH11 |
| FE | IRONSTONE ORE-TEMPERED FABRIC | ESAX | ASH1 | ASH2 |
| FERTH | FINE EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH9 | EMH |
| FINSP | FINE SPLASHED WARE | EMED | MH2? | MH4? |
| FREC | FRECHEN/COLOGNE STONEWARE | PMED | PMH2 | PMH8 |
| FREN | FRENCH WARES (GENERAL) | MED-PMED | MH3 | PMH5 |
| FLINT | FLINT TEMPERED FABRICS | PREH-MSAX | 0 | ASH3 |
| GLGS | GLAZED GREENSAND FABRICS | EMED-LMED | MH2 | MH10 |
| GRAP | GRAPHITIC CRUCIBLE FABRICS | PMED | PMH3 | EMH |
| GRBURN | GREY BURNISHED WARES | MSAX | ASH3 | ASH4? |
| GRE | GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH9 |
| GRIM | GRIMSTON-TYPE WARE | MED | MH3 | MH8 |
| GS | GREY STONEWARES | EMOD | PMH5 | EMH |
| HLKT | HORNCastle-TYPE LKT WARE | LSAX | ASH9? | ASH11? |
| HUM | HUMBERWARE | LMED-PMED | MH7 | PMH2 |
| HUMB | HUMBER BASIN GLAZED FABRICS | MED | MH1 | MH10 |
| IA | IRON AGE | PREH | 0 | 0 |
| IALSAX | IA OR LSAX | PREH-LSAX | 0 | 0 |
| IMP | UNDATED IMPORTED FABRICS | ND | ASH1 | PMH7 |
| INDUS | UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL | ND | ASH1 | EMH |
| IPS | IPSWICH-TYPE WARE | MSAX | ASH2? | ASH6 |
| IS | UNIDENTIFIED IMPORTED STONEWARE | PMED | PMH1 | PMH7 |
| ISLG | ISLAMIC GLAZED WARES | SN-MED | ASH11 | MH8 |
| ITGE | IMPORTED TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES | LMED | MH7 | MH10 |
| KEUP | MERCIAN MUDSTONE-TEMPERED WARE | ESAX-MSAX | ASH1 | ASH? |
| KOLN | COLOGNE STONEWARE | PMED | PMH1 | PMH2 |
| L/LSW4 | LLSW OR LSW4 | LMED | MH9 | PMH1 |
| LANG | LANGERWEHE STONEWARE | LMED | MH7 | PMH1 |
| LARA | LANGERWEHE/RAEREN STONEWARE | LMED | MH8 | PMH1 |
| LEMS | LOCAL EARLY MEDIEVAL SHELLY WARE | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| LERTH | LATE EARTHENWARES | EMOD | PMH9 | EMH |
| LEST | LEICESTER-TYPE WARE | LSAX | ASH7? | ASH9? |
| LFS | LINCOLN FINE-SHELLED WARE | SN | ASH11 | MH3? |
| LFS/ELFS | LFS OR ELFS | MSAX-SN | ASH6 | MH3? |
| LG | LINCOLN GRITTY WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH7 |
| LG/LSLS | LG OR LSLs | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH8 |
| LHUM | LATE HUMBERWARE | PMED | PMH2 | EMH |
| LIGU | LIGURIAN BERRETINO TIN-GLAZED WARE | PMED | PMH2 | PMH6 |
| LIM | OOOLITE-TEMPERED FABRICS | ESAX-SN | ASH2 | ASH13 |
| LKT | LINCOLN KILN-TYPE WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH11 |
| LLSW | LATE GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | LMED | MH8 | MH10 |
| LMED | LATE MEDIEVAL | LMED | MH7 | MH10 |
| LMF | LATE MEDIEVAL FINE WARES | LMED | MH9 | PMH1 |
| LMIMP | LATE MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS | LMED | MH7 | MH10 |
| LMLOC | LATE MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS | LMED | MH8 | PMH1 |
| LMPM | LMED OR PMED | LMED-PMED | MH7 | PMH10 |
| LMX | LATE MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS | LMED | MH7 | MH10 |
| LOCC | LOCAL SPLASHED WARE | EMED | MH1 | MH3? |
| LONS | LONDON STONEWARE | PMED | PMH7 | EMH |

| | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| LPM | EARLY MODERN OR MODERN | EMOD | EMH | EMH |
| LPMDISC | EARLY MODERN OR MODERN (DISCARDED) | EMOD | EMH | EMH |
| LS/SNLS | LSLS OR SNLS | LSAX-SN | ASH7 | ASH13 |
| LSAX | LATE SAXON | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH11 |
| LSCRUC | LINCOLN CRUCIBLE FABRICS | LSAX-SN | ASH7 | ASH12 |
| LSH | LINCOLN SHELLY WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH12? |
| LSIMP | LATE SAXON IMPORTED FABRICS | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH11 |
| LSLOC | LATE SAXON LOCAL FABRICS | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH13 |
| LSLS | LATE SAXON LINCOLN SANDY WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH8 |
| LSMED | LSAX OR MED | LSAX-MED | ASH7 | MH10 |
| LSPLS | LIGHT-BODIED LSLS WARE | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH8 |
| LSTON | LATE STONEWARES | EMOD | PMH10 | EMH |
| LSW | UNDATED LINCOLN FABRICS | LSAX-LMED | ASH7 | MH10 |
| LSW1 | GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | EMED | MH1 | MH4 |
| LSW1/2 | LSW1 OR LSW2 | EMED | MH1 | MH6 |
| LSW2 | GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | MED | MH4 | MH6 |
| LSW2/3 | LSW2 OR LSW3 | MED | MH4 | MH9 |
| LSW3 | GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | LMED | MH6 | MH9? |
| LSW4 | GLAZED LINCOLN WARE | LMED | MH10 | PMH1 |
| LSWA | GLAZED LINCOLN WARE;FABRIC A | EMED-MED | MH1 | MH10 |
| LSWE/1 | ELSW OR LSW1 | LSAX-EMED | ASH7 | MH4 |
| LSX | LATE SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS | LSAX | ASH7 | ASH13 |
| MAGR | MAGREBI WARE | MED | MH5 | MH7 |
| MAMPH | ROMAN/MEDIEVAL AMPHORA | ROM-MED | 0 | 0 |
| MARTI | MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE I | PMED | MH10 | PMH2 |
| MARTII | MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE II | PMED | PMH1 | PMH3 |
| MARTIII | MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE III | PMED | PMH3 | PMH7 |
| MAX | NORTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE | MSAX | ASH2 | ASH6? |
| MAY | MAYEN-TYPE WARES | MSAX | ASH3 | ASH6? |
| MED | MEDIEVAL | MED | MH4 | MH10 |
| MEDLOC | MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS | MED | MH4 | MH10 |
| MEDPM | MED OR PMED | MED-PMED | MH4 | PMH10 |
| MEDX | MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS | MED | MH4 | MH10 |
| MIMP | MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS | MED | MH4 | MH10 |
| MISC | UNDATED MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS | ND | ASH1 | EMH |
| MLSAX | MSAX OR LSAX | MSAX-LSAX | ASH2 | ASH11 |
| MLTG | MONTELUPO POLYCHROME | PMED | MH10 | PMH7 |
| MMAX | RMAX WITH QUARTZ | MSAX | ASH2? | ASH6? |
| MP | MIDLAND PURPLE-TYPE WARE | LMED-PMED | MH8? | PMH3? |
| MSAX | MID-SAXON | MSAX | ASH2 | ASH6 |
| MSAXLOC | MID-SAXON LOCAL FABRICS | MSAX | ASH2 | ASH6 |
| MSAXX | MID-SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS | MSAX | ASH2 | ASH6 |
| MVAL | MATURE VALENTIAN LUSTREWARE | LMED | MH7 | PMH3 |
| MY | MIDLAND YELLOW-TYPE WARE | PMED | PMH2 | PMH8 |
| NEWS | NEWARK SANDY WARE | SN | ASH11 | ASH12 |
| NFM | NORTH FRENCH MONOCHROME | MED | MH4 | MH5 |
| NFRE | NORTH FRENCH FABRICS | EMED-MED | MH3? | MH5 |
| NFSVA | NORTH FRENCH SEINE VALLEY FABRIC A | MSAX | ASH2? | ASH4? |
| NHSLIP | NORTH HOLLAND SLIPWARES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH7 |
| NITALS | NORTH ITALIAN SGRAFFITO WARE | PMED | PMH3 | PMH4 |
| NLST | NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE | EMED-MED | MH1 | MH8 |
| NOTG | NOTTINGHAM GREEN-GLAZED WARE | MED | MH4? | MH7 |
| NOTS | NOTTINGHAM WARE | LSAX | ASH9? | ASH12? |

| | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| NSP | NOTTINGHAM SPLASHED GLAZED WARE | EMED | MH1 | MH4? |
| ORP | OXIDISED RED-PAINTED FABRICS | MSAX | ASH4? | ASH6? |
| PBIC | LIGHT-BODIED BICHROME FABRICS | PMED | PMH2? | PMH3? |
| PGE | LIGHT-BODIED GLAZED EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH5 |
| PING | PINGSBORF-TYPE WARE | SN-EMED | ASH7 | MH3 |
| PMED | POST-MEDIEVAL | PMED | PMH1 | PMH10 |
| PMF | POST-MED FINE WARES | PMED | PMH1 | PMH7 |
| PMIMP | POST-MED IMPORTED FABRICS | PMED | PMH1 | PMH10 |
| PMLOC | POST-MED LOCAL FABRICS | PMED | PMH2 | PMH9 |
| PMX | POST-MED NON-LOCAL FABRICS | PMED | PMH1 | PMH10 |
| PORC | PORCELAIN (GENERAL) | PMED | PMH8 | EMH |
| PORTF | PORTUGUESE TIN-GLAZED WARES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH5 |
| POTT | POTTERHANWORTH WARE | MED | MH4? | MH9? |
| PREH | PREHISTORIC | PREH | 0 | 0 |
| R | ROMAN | ROM | 0 | 0 |
| RAER | RAEREN STONEWARE | PMED | MH10 | PMH2 |
| RESAX | ROMAN OR ESAX | ROM-ESAX | 0 | 0 |
| RGRE | REDUCED GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH3 | PMH9 |
| RLG | ROMAN OR LG | ROM-LSAX | 0 | 0 |
| RLSAX | ROMAN OR LSAX | ROM-LSAX | 0 | 0 |
| RLSLS | ROMAN OR LSLs | ROM-LSAX | 0 | 0 |
| RMAX | SOUTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE | MSAX | ASH2 | ASH6? |
| RMED | ROMAN OR MED | ROM-MED | 0 | 0 |
| RMSAX | ROMAN OR MSAX | ROM-MSAX | 0 | 0 |
| ROUEN | ROUEN-TYPE WARES | EMED-MED | MH3 | MH5 |
| RSN | ROMAN OR SN | ROM-SN | 0 | 0 |
| RSTON | RED STONEWARES | PMED | PMH8 | PMH10 |
| SAIC | SAINTONGE CHAFING DISH | PMED | PMH1 | PMH4 |
| SAIG | SAINTONGE GREEN-GLAZED WARE | MED | MH5 | MH6 |
| SAIM | SAINTONGE MOTTLED WARE | MED | MH5 | MH7 |
| SAIP | SAINTONGE POLYCHROME WARE | MED | MH5 | MH6 |
| SCAR | SCARBOROUGH WARE | EMED-MED | MH3 | MH7 |
| SIEG | SIEGBURG STONEWARE | MED-LMED | MH6 | PMH1 |
| SLIP | SLIPWARE (GENERAL) | PMED | PMH4 | EMH |
| SLST | SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE | EMED-MED | MH1? | MH7? |
| SN | SAXO-NORMAN | SN | ASH7 | ASH14 |
| SNEMED | SN OR EMED | SN-EMED | ASH11 | MH4 |
| SNEOT | ST.NEOTS-TYPE WARE | SN-EMED | ASH11 | MH3? |
| SNIMP | SAXO-NORMAN IMPORTED FABRICS | SN | ASH7 | MH3 |
| SNLOC | SAXO-NORMAN LOCAL FABRICS | SN | ASH7 | MH3 |
| SNLS | SAXO-NORMAN LINCOLN SANDY WARE | SN | ASH11 | ASH13 |
| SNTG | SOUTH NETHERLANDS TIN-GLAZED WARES | PMED | MH10 | PMH1 |
| SNX | SAXO-NORMAN NON-LOCAL FABRICS | SN | ASH7 | MH3 |
| SPAN | SPANISH UNGLAZED COARSEWARES | PMED | PMH1 | EMH |
| SRCRUC | STAMFORD OR ROMAN CRUCIBLES | ROM-SN | 0 | 0 |
| SST | SANDSTONE-TEMPERED FABRICS | ESAX-MSAX | ASH1 | ASH6 |
| ST | STAMFORD WARE | SN | ASH7 | MH3 |
| STANLY | STANION/LYVDEN-TYPE WARE | MED | MH5 | MH7 |
| STCRUC | STAMFORD WARE CRUCIBLES | SN | ASH7 | MH3 |
| STMO | STAFFORDSHIRE MOTTLED WARE | PMED | PMH6 | PMH8 |
| STSL | STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE | PMED | PMH5 | PMH8 |
| TB | TOYNTON OR BOLINGBROKE-TYPE WARE | PMED | MH10? | PMH8 |
| TGE | TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES | PMED | PMH4 | PMH10 |

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| TGEM | MAIOLICA (ANGLO-NETHERLANDS) | PMED | PMH3 | PMH4 |
| THET | THETFORD OR THETFORD-TYPE WARE | SN | ASH7 | MH2 |
| TILE | TILE FABRIC | MED | MH3 | MH10 |
| TORK | TORKSEY WARE | SN | ASH7 | ASH13 |
| TORKT | TORKSEY-TYPE WARE | SN | ASH7 | ASH13 |
| TOY | TOYNTON WARE;KILN 1 (ROSES) | MED | MH5 | MH6 |
| TOYII | TOYNTON WARE;KILN 3 | LMED | MH10? | PMH1 |
| UNGS | UNGLAZED GREENSAND | SN-MED | ASH11 | MH7 |
| VGF | VICTORIAN GARDEN FURNITURE | EMOD | PMH10 | EMH |
| VITR | UNIDENTIFIED VITRIFIED SHERDS | ND | ASH1 | EMH |
| WERRA | WERRA/WANFRIED WARE | PMED | PMH3 | PMH4 |
| WESER | WESER WARE | PMED | PMH3 | PMH4 |
| WEST | WESTERWALD STONEWARE | PMED | PMH4 | EMH |
| WINC | WINCHESTER-TYPE WARE | SN | ASH10 | ASH14 |
| WS | WHITE SALT-GLAZED WARES | PMED | PMH8 | PMH9 |
| YG | YORKSHIRE-TYPE GRITTY WARES | SN | ASH13 | MH3 |
| YORK | YORK GLAZED WARE | EMED-MED | MH3 | MH5? |
| YORKSPL | YORK-TYPE SPLASHED WARES | EMED | ASH14? | MH4? |
| YW | YORK WARE | LSAX | ASH6 | ASH9 |

07/04/96

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy - Bone Catalogue Key
THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

1

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

| SPECIES | BONE | SIDE | FUSION |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| BOS cattle | SKL skull | W - whole | Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses |
| CSZ cattle size | TEMP temporal | L - left side | P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; |
| SUS pig | FRNT frontal | R - right side | N - unfused; F - fused; A - anterior; C - caudal |
| OVCA sheep or goat | PET petrous | F - fragment | |
| OVI sheep | PAR parietal | TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites</i> , 91-108. | |
| SSZ sheep size | OCIP occipital | Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column: | |
| EQU horse | ZYG zygomatic | h ldp4/dup4 | f ldp2/dup2 |
| CER red deer | MAND mandible | H lpm4/up4 | g ldp3/dup3 |
| CAN dog | MAX maxilla | I lml/uml | |
| MAN human | ATL atlas | J lm2/um2 | |
| UNI unknown | AXI axis | K lm3/um3 | |
| CHIK chicken | CEV cervical vertebra | | |
| GOOS goose, dom | TRV thoracic vertebra | | |
| LEP hare | LMV lumbar vertebra | | |
| UNB indet bird | SAC sacrum | | |
| MALL duck, dom. | CDV caudal vertebra | ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present. | |
| GULL gull sp. | SCP scapula | The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2 | |
| FISH fish | HUM humerus | | |
| UNIB bird indet | RAD radius | | |
| UNIF fish indet | MTC metacarpus | | |
| GSZE goose size | MC1-4 metacarpus 1-4 | MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA | |
| | INN innominate | | |
| | ILM ilium | | |
| | PUB pubis | | |
| | ISH ischium | | |
| | FEM femur | | |
| | TIB tibia | | |
| | AST astragalus | | |
| | CAL calcaneum | | |
| | MTT metatarsus | | |
| | MT1-4 metatarsus 1-4 | | |
| | PH1 1st phalanx | | |
| | PH2 2nd phalanx | | |
| | PH3 3rd phalanx | | |
| | LM1-LM3 Lower molar 1 - molar 3 | | |
| | UM1-UM3 upper molar 1 - molar 3 | | |
| | LPM1-LPM4 lower premolar 1-4 | | |
| | UPM1-UPM4 upper premolar 1-4 | | |
| | DLPM1-4 deciduous lower premolar 1-4 | | |
| | DUPM1-4 deciduous upper premolar 1-4 | | |
| | MNT mandibular tooth | | |
| | MXT maxillary tooth | | |
| | LBF long bone | | |
| | UNI unidentified | | |
| | STN sternum | | |
| | INC incisor | | |
| | TTH indet. tooth | | |
| | CMP carpo-metacarpus | | |

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process | METACARPUS - | 1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3 |
| 2. occipal condyle | | 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4 |
| 3. intercornual protuberance | | 3. medial distal condyle, MC3 |
| 4. external acoustic meatus | | 4. lateral distal condyle, MC4 |
| 5. frontal sinus | | 5. anterior distal groove and foramen |
| 6. ectorbitale | | 6. medial or lateral distal condyle |
| 7. entorbitale | | |
| 8. temporal articular facet | FIRST PHALANX | 1. proximal epiphysis |
| 9. facial tuber | | 2. distal articular facet |
| 0. infraorbital foramen | | |
| | INNOMINATE | 1. tuber coxae |
| MANDIBLE | | 2. tuber sacrale + scar |
| 1. Symphyseal surface | | 3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen |
| 2. diastema | | 4. iliopectic eminence |
| 3. lateral diastemal foramen | | 5. acetabular fossa |
| 4. coronoid process | | 6. symphyseal branch of pubis |
| 5. condylar process | | 7. body of ischium |
| 6. angle | | 8. ischial tuberosity |
| 7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3 | | 9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris |
| 8. mandibular foramen | | |
| | FEMUR | 1. head |
| VERTEBRA | | 2. trochanter major |
| 1. spine | | 3. trochanter minor |
| 2. anterior epiphysis | | 4. supracondyloid fossa |
| 3. posterior epiphysis | | 5. distal medial condyle |
| 4. centrum | | 6. lateral distal condyle |
| 5. neural arch | | 7. distal trochlea |
| | | 8. trochanter tertius |
| SCAPULA | | |
| 1. supraglenoid tubercle | | 1. proximal medial condyle |
| 2. glenoid cavity | | 2. proximal lateral condyle |
| 3. origin of the distal spine | | 3. intercondylar eminence |
| 4. tuber of spine | TIBIA | 4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen |
| 5. posterior of neck with foramen | | 5. medial malleolus |
| 6. cranial angle of blade | | 6. lateral aspect of distal articulation |
| 7. caudal angle of blade | | 7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis |
| | | |
| HUMERUS | | |
| 1. head | | |
| 2. greater tubercle | | |
| 3. lesser tubercle | | |
| 4. intertuberal groove | | |
| 5. deltoid tuberosity | CALCANEUM | 1. calcaneal tuber |
| 6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa | | 2. sustentaculum tali |
| 7. capitulum | | 3. processus anterior |
| 8. trochlea | | |
| | METATARSUS | 1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3. |
| | | 2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4 |
| RADIUS | | 3. medial distal condyle, MT3 |
| 1. medial half of proximal epiphysis | | 4. lateral distal condyle, MT4 |
| 2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis | | 5. anterior distal groove and foramen |
| 3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen | | 6. medial or lateral distal condyle |
| 4. medial half of distal epiphysis | | |
| 5. lateral half of distal epiphysis | | |
| 6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis | | |
| | | |
| ULNA | | |
| 1. olecranon tuberosity | | |
| 2. trochlear notch- semilunaris | | |
| 3. lateral coronoid process | | |
| 4. distal epiphysis | | |

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR VT96

| SITE | CON. | SPEC. | BONE | NO | SIDE | FUS | ZONES | TOOTH WEAR | COMMENTS |
|------|------|-------|------|----|------|-----|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| VT96 | 106 | OVCA | MTC | 1 | R | | 12 | | PROX END |
| VT96 | 106 | SUS | ULN | 1 | L | | 2 | | SEMILUNARIS-PROX END CHEWED |
| VT96 | 106 | SUS | INN | 1 | R | | 7 | | ISCHIAL SHAFT-WELL CHEWED |
| VT96 | 108 | SUS | MAND | 1 | R | | | GH8I13 | HORI RAMUS-M3 PROB STILL ERUPTING |
| VT96 | 108 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | R | PF | 12 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 108 | UNI | UNI | 1 | F | | | | INDET FRAG |
| VT96 | 108 | OVCA | SAC | 1 | L | CN | | | LEFT SIDE 1ST SACRAL VERT |
| VT96 | 109 | BOS | FEM | 1 | R | | 4 | | DISTAL SHAFT |
| VT96 | 109 | BOS | TIB | 1 | R | DN | 7 | | DISTAL SHAFT |
| VT96 | 109 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | PROX SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 109 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 109 | BOS | LMV | 1 | F | | | | FRAG NEURAL ARCH |
| VT96 | 110 | BOS | MAND | 1 | L | | 68 | | POST HORI RAMUS-JUVENILE |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | RIB | 2 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | LBF | 2 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | ULN | 1 | R | | 23 | | SEMILUNARIS AND PROX SHAFT |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | CAL | 1 | R | | 23 | | SMALL-PROX END LOST |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | ULN | 1 | R | | 23 | | SEMILUNARIS-PROX END CHEWED |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | RAD | 1 | R | PF | 123 | | PROX END AND SHAFT-DIST CHEWED |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | AST | 1 | L | | 1 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | R | PF | 12 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | FEM | 1 | L | | 4 | | DISTAL SHAFT |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | FEM | 1 | R | | 4 | | DISTAL SHAFT-SMALL-CHEWED-JUV? |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | RAD | 1 | L | | 3 | | PRXO SHAFT-SMALL-JUVENILE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | SCP | 1 | L | | 3 | | DISTAL SPINE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | MAND | 1 | L | | 568 | | ASC RAMUS-2 PIECES |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | CPR | 1 | W | | 1 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | RAD | 1 | R | | 3 | | PROX SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | UM3 | 1 | L | | | K12 | |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | INN | 1 | R | | | | ISCHIAL FRAG OF ACETABULUM |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | HUM | 1 | R | | 6 | | DISTAL SHAFT-CHOPPED |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | TIB | 1 | R | | | | ANT MIDSHAFT |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | MAND | 1 | F | | | | VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | SCP | 1 | L | | | | CAUDAL FRAG BLADE |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | HUM | 1 | R | | 5 | | MIDSHAFT FRAG |

| SITE | CON. | SPEC. | BONE | NO | SIDE | FUS | ZONES | TOOTH WEAR | COMMENTS |
|------|------|-------|------|----|------|------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | MTT | 1 | F | | | | ANT DISTAL SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | HUM | 1 | F | | 0 | | MIDSHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | AXI | 1 | F | | | | POST DORSAL FRAG NEURAL ARCH |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | TRV | 1 | F | | | | SPINE FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | LMV | 1 | F | | | | TP |
| VT96 | 304 | BOS | AXI | 1 | F | | | | ANT VENTRAL FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | CEV | 1 | F | AN | | | POST CENTRUM |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | VER | 1 | F | | | | INDET |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | MTC | 1 | R | | 12 | | PROX END |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | L | | 47 | | SHAFT-GRACILE |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | SCP | 1 | R | | 235 | | DISTAL HALF |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | SCP | 1 | R | | 35 | | DISTAL BLADE |
| VT96 | 304 | SSZ | SCP | 1 | F | | | | BLADE FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | MAND | 1 | R | | 12378 | FGH9I12J12K8 | P4 AND M1 CROWDED-INC UNERUPTED |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | ULN | 1 | L | PN | 23 | | PROX HALF-SMALL-JUV |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | ULN | 1 | L | | | | DISTAL SHAFT |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | LMV | 1 | F | CNAN | 45 | | CENTRUM AND ARCH |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | SKL | 1 | R | | | | FRAG MAXILLA-FEMALE |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | MAND | 1 | L | | 7 | h10I2 | JUVENILE |
| VT96 | 304 | SUS | LM3 | 1 | W | | | K6 | |
| VT96 | 304 | CSZ | LBF | 1 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 304 | OVCA | TIB | 1 | F | | 7 | | DISTAL SHAFT-ERODED |
| VT96 | 305 | EQU | AST | 1 | L | | 1 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | R | PF | 12 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | L | PF | 12 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 305 | EQU | MAND | 1 | F | | 123 | | ANT SYMPHYSIS-INC WELL WORN |
| VT96 | 305 | EQU | INN | 1 | R | EF | 459 | | ACETABULUM |
| VT96 | 305 | EQU | INN | 1 | L | EF | 57 | | ACET AND SICHIAL SHAFT-SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | AST | 1 | L | | 1 | | COMPLETE |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | SCP | 1 | L | DF | 123 | | GLENOID AND COLLUM |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | MTT | 1 | R | | 5 | | PROX FRAG AND SHAFT-CHEWED |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | MTT | 1 | R | | 5 | | SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | PH1 | 1 | L | PF | 12 | | COMPLETE-SMALL |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | FEM | 1 | R | | 3 | | PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | TIB | 1 | L | | | | PROX SHAFT-CHEWED |
| VT96 | 305 | CSZ | RIB | 1 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |

| SITE | CON. | SPEC. | BONE | NO | SIDE | FUS | ZONES | TOOTH WEAR | COMMENTS |
|------|------|-------|------|----|------|-----|-------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | INN | 1 | L | | 23 | | ILIAL SHAFT |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | TIB | 1 | L | | 4 | | PROX SHAFT-CHEWED |
| VT96 | 305 | CSZ | FEM | 1 | F | | | | DISTAL SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 305 | CSZ | LBF | 3 | F | | | | SHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | SCP | 1 | L | | | | PROXIMAL BLADE-CHOPPED |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | HC | 1 | F | | | | MIDPORTION |
| VT96 | 305 | CSZ | SKL | 1 | F | | | | INDET FRAG |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | TIB | 1 | L | | | | PROX MIDSHAFT FRAG |
| VT96 | 305 | BOS | FEM | 1 | L | DN | 67 | | DISTAL EPI- 2 PIECES |
| VT96 | 305 | SUS | ULN | 1 | R | PN | 23 | | PROX HALF MINUS EPI |
| VT96 | 305 | OVCA | MTC | 1 | L | | 12 | | PROX END |
| VT96 | 305 | OVCA | MAND | 1 | L | | 123 | GH12I13 | ANT RAMUS |
| VT96 | 305 | CRA | HC | 1 | L | | | | MOST OF CORE-MALE |
| VT96 | 305 | CRA | HC | 1 | R | | | | MOST OF CORE-MALE-SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE |

Appendix 9.3 List of contexts

Trench 1

- (100) Modern topsoil horizon (under grass vegetation)
- (101) Thick layer of clean brown sand beneath topsoil (same as (202) and (301)); common to site/widespread; possibly wind-blown
- (102) Soil filling depression over road/track (103); ?wash deposit
- (103) East-west road/track made from small stones and pebbles (same as (306) in Trench 3)
- (104) Fill of ?post hole, south side of trench
- [105] Cut of post hole containing (104); no associated features
- (106) Fill of straight-sided east-west linear slot; modern
- [107] Cut containing (106); ?agricultural trench
- (108) Extensive layer of mixed dark grey-brown sand containing pebbles, pottery, charcoal/ash and bone; rubbish-type deposit
- (109) Below (108); extensive layer of dark grey-brown (dirty) soil, merging with (108) and containing much domestic/industrial rubbish
- (110) Fill comprising dark grey/black silty sand mixed with charcoal, pottery and animal bone
- [111] Gully containing (110); orientated SW - NE; irregular profile, does not respect alignment of road/track (103)/(306)
- (112) Lowest archaeological stratum above natural; grey/brown silty sand mixed with occasional small pebbles; much mottling due to animal/earthworm activity
- (113) Fill of ?modern pit seen in west section
- [114] Cut containing (113); large pit sealed by topsoil and protruding a short distance into trench area
- (115) Natural yellow/orange sand in base of cutting below (112)

Trench 2

- (200) Modern topsoil horizon (under grass vegetation)
- (201) 38cm - 45cm of compact mid-brown silty sand containing frequent small stone fragments, pebbles and charcoal flecks. Assumed modern as upper section contained decayed battery
- (202) 40cm+ of light/mid-brown, moderately compact, clean silty sand with occasional stone fragments and pebbles (same as (101) and (301)).

Trench 3

- (300) Modern topsoil horizon (under grass vegetation in orchard area)
- (301) Thick layer of clean brown sand beneath topsoil (same as (202) and (101)); common to site/widespread; possibly wind-blown
- (302) Collapsed stone/clay-bonded wall seen in south section face; ?post-medieval
- (303) Scatter of animal bone and stone seen on north side of trench above (304)
- (304) Extensive layer of dark grey-brown silty sand containing frequent mussel shells, pottery, bone and charcoal fragments; very dirty; kiln debris (?fire bar or pedestal fragments) found on east side of trench
- (305) Below (304); moderately clean gritty sand directly over road surface (306); pottery and bone recovered; possibly wash deposit/accumulation over road
- (306) Continuation of (103) in Trench 1; sealed by (305)
- (307) Sand deposit below road (306); very compact stone-like iron panning at surface; purposeful or natural bedding for metalling (306)

Appendix 9.4 Site archive

A detailed site archive consisting of the paper and physical element is currently being prepared. This will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln within six months following project completion. A summary of material contained in the archive is presented thus:-

x26 context record sheets

x3 composite 1:20 site drawings

x2 colour print films

x1 post-Roman pottery archive
x1 animal bone archive
x1 box of artefacts
x1 interim/developers report
miscellaneous notes and correspondence.

Following submission, the site archived may be accessed at Lincoln City and County Museum by quoting the global accession number (86.96).

9.5 References cited in main text

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