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# LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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96/14

## Old Bolingbroke

Electricity Cables Undergrounding Schemes:

### Archaeological Monitoring

Scheme 97261: Observations 1-23, 30 and 35-36

Scheme 97005: Observations 24-29, 31-34, 37 and 51-87

NGR: TF 350 650

Site Code OBC 96

LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 46.96

Report prepared for East Midlands Electricity

October 1996

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## **Old Bolingbroke Electricity Cables Undergrounding Schemes: Archaeological Monitoring**

**Scheme 97261: Observations 1-23, 30 and 35-6  
Scheme 97005: Observations 24-29, 31-34, 37 and 51-87**

NGR: **TF 350 650**  
Site Code **OBC 96**  
LCNCC Museum Accn. No. **46.96**

### **Summary**

*A shallow trench excavated around the village for electricity cables was closely monitored and soil changes recorded. One Roman potsherd and a small number of medieval sherds were found. A large post-medieval pottery assemblage (950 sherds) was collected, including concentrations of up to 200 sherds. Most of this material derived from the village's pottery industry and part of it was waste material from the kilns. An unknown kiln was found beneath a village street but was not associated with appreciable amounts of pottery. It had been hoped that the distribution of the different wares would show the location of specific kilns, but in practice the pottery was mixed, perhaps suggesting dumps were used by several potters or that varied wares were produced in each kiln. The report suggests that the complex village lane network may partly reflect access routes radiating around kiln sites.*

### **Introduction**

Electricity supply cables in the village of Old Bolingbroke have until recently been on overhead poles, several of which have served both electricity and telephone utilities. Some of the poles were due for routine replacement and East Midlands Electricity (EME) decided that a more satisfactory method would be to locate the cables in underground ducts. A number of the poles are to be removed, thus improving the street scene of this village.

In response to a consultation exercise by EME with Lincolnshire County Council, the Archaeology Section of LCC prepared a brief dated February 1996 requiring archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the scheme. This noted the importance of the village by 1086, the construction of its castle in the early 13th century and the Old Bolingbroke pottery industry. The brief required a watching brief along a large proportion of the 3km total trench length, with subsequent recording of any archaeological remains exposed. Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by EME in February to conduct this watching brief.

The undergrounding of cables was designed as two separate schemes and funding reflected this separation. The results of the two projects are,



however, complementary and this has been reflected in the format of this report. The detailed descriptions of observations noted during trenching are divided into the two distinct components but introductory comments and subsequent discussion are combined within this single report.

Monitoring (by the author) began on March 5th 1996 and was completed on July 11th; 22 visits were made. Originally, it was arranged that the open trenches would be inspected at two or three day intervals before the cable was installed and the trench backfilled. In practice, visits were required almost daily in order to reduce the amount of trench reinstated without archaeological monitoring. Several parts of the project escaped monitoring before more effective arrangements were made; in some instances the contractors agreed to reopen small holes at intervals to allow some record to be made.

The trenches were dug using mini-excavators to a depth of between 0.5m and 0.6m deep and to an average width of 0.3m.

### **Archaeological Background**

Old Bolingbroke village nestles in a hollow virtually at the southern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds, immediately before the flat lowlands of the Fen area (Pl. 1). It was well placed to exploit the two very different regions as a market town and was sited in an area of sandstone for use as a building material. The castle represents the village's most visible archaeological monument, occupying a large area of land between the two distinct foci of the village; modern development has extended the size of the settlement and linked the two areas. The village includes vacant plots, a small number of properties that appear to have developed from mud-and-stud dwellings and a few old sandstone buildings. These seem to reflect an economy that has fluctuated between vibrancy and stagnation since the medieval period.

The castle was constructed in the 13th century, and extensively repaired in the 14th and 16th centuries. It continued to deteriorate and during the Civil War the castle was slighted; by the late 19th century little upstanding masonry was visible. Excavations this century located and exposed the foundations surviving in places to considerable height; the structure and grounds are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument part of which is open to the public. A broad moat remains visible around part of the castle, fed by a stream on the NE corner. The stream also serves a watermill just outside the present castle grounds. Earthworks extend to Hagnaby Road and fill the area to Back Lane (Pl. 2).

A pottery industry in Old Bolingbroke is thought to have developed after the mid 15th century and to have continued probably until the 19th century. Definition of the Bolingbroke products has been difficult as the closely neighbouring village of Toynton All Saints produced very similar wares from an earlier date; potters may have moved from Toynton to Old Bolingbroke (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). The trading range of the pottery seems to have been restricted to about 24km from the village, apart from a number of



vessels found in Lincoln. One of the advantages of this archaeological watching brief has been the collection of material from the village which may help specialists to refine the source of these wares to a particular village.

A group of 15th-16th century kilns was identified in the 1960s and at least one kiln was excavated (SMR 41768). This was a five-flue kiln, 9ft (2.7m) diameter. Green-glazed pottery wasters were recovered from the vicinity. A small amount of documentary evidence for the pottery industry in the village has been located. The families of Burton, Owesman and Stanney are mentioned before 1600, but they are linked with the pottery industry only after that date (Wilson and Hurst 1967, 316). Robert Stanney (died 1691) left £2 of pots; several sherds stamped by someone of the same name have been found and his kiln may survive at SMR 42099 near Castle View (White 1982, 30).

LAS has conducted previous archaeological investigations at Old Bolingbroke, on premises off Main Road and off Back Lane. These located pottery (including wasters) and a yard surface, but no structural remains.

### The Watching Brief

Enumeration of the frequent observations and finds scatters was complicated by the two separate but simultaneous trenching schemes. After finds have been given numbers for recording purposes it becomes difficult to change those numbers without requiring remarking of sherds and the rewriting of specialists' lists. For these reasons the numbers assigned to recording points during the monitoring have been kept although this produces some anomalies in the following descriptive list. Each scheme is treated separately but the map shows the position of the various observation/finds collection points.

### **Scheme 97261 (SE of Old Bolingbroke)**

✓ 1. SE of Bolingbroke House (at the SE limit of the scheme) the topsoil of the roadside verge overlay dark brown silty clay. Compared with soils to the west, 43448 this ground was darker in colour, perhaps reflecting alluviation close to the stream. A tile recovered from this area had glaze covering an early break, and it may have been used in a pottery kiln either as part of a lined floor or as a support.

✓ 2. Opposite the front entrance to the grounds of Bolingbroke House, the soil at the trench base had a fired appearance. It was unclear whether this was the result of a localised small fire, e.g. from clearing vegetation, or traces of a pottery kiln. In conjunction with the glazed tile from 1, it is certainly possible that a kiln was located very close to here. 43448

2a. Indistinct earthworks survive in the pasture field SE of Ramsden Hall. From ground level it was unclear whether these were cultivation remains or the sites of medieval house platforms.



3. Unstratified pottery collected from the trench spoil between Orchard House and Bolingbroke House was assigned this number. No structural remains or archaeological features were seen.

### Clay Lane

A metalled track leads west and north of the grounds of Bolingbroke House towards a small nursery. The trench was excavated along the southern verge of this track before crossing the track to the corner of the house at Eden Nurseries.

43449 ✓ 4. The 0.18m thick topsoil layer overlay a 0.06m thick sandstone layer, possibly the remains of a garden wall for Bolingbroke House. A buried topsoil 0.1m thick was sealed beneath the sandstone (which contained quantities of clinker and ash slightly further NE) and this lay above clay loam subsoil.

43446 ✓ 5. Brick rubble, incorporating virtually complete bricks, was present between the sandstone rubble and the underlying ash. This seemed to represent demolition material from either a wall or shed. A single Roman pottery sherd was found here, together with 20 medieval and later fragments.

41768 ✓ 6. The subsoil deposits became noticeably more sandy, possibly reflecting the former course of the stream east of 1 (Pl. 3). Seven unstratified pottery sherds were collected, including one waster. A water supply would have been essential for preparing the clay for pot manufacture.

41768 ✓ 7. The owners of Eden Nurseries recount a tradition that the house is built upon the waster heap of a pottery kiln (Marjorie Stein, pers. comm.). A particularly close watch was kept on trenching beside the house but no further evidence of pottery wasters or burnt soil was seen. A brick foundation (with brick dimensions 230mm x 110mm x 70mm) was revealed on the west side of the track but this may have been either from a boundary wall or an outbuilding (Pl. 4).

8. A spur from the trench dug along West Keal Road was positioned along a vehicle access path between Greenhills and Hope Cottage. The topsoil overlay dark brown loamy clay subsoil, beneath which was yellow clay. A concentration of tile fragments in brown clay was exposed on the trench base, indicating disturbed ground to the north of Greenhills. This seemed to be separate (and probably earlier) than a modern pit with mixed black soil and yellow loam beside it.

✓ 9. Where the trench entered the corner of an arable field the soil was a light grey silt, possibly the fill of a former boundary ditch (Pl. 5). A 0.6m thick topsoil layer seemed to indicate a levelled bank, or material tipped when the nearby houses were built.



✓ 10. To the west of Orchard House the subsoil was orange sandy clay. This finds group contains unstratified pottery collected as far east as Old Rectory Cottage; a single waster sherd was found.

✓ 11. To the south of Hope Cottage the trench exposed sandy loam with few pottery sherds (Pl. 6).

✓ 12 and 13. Trenching along Duke's Head Lane in front of Lancaster House (both names of a former public house) was not monitored, but a large number of pottery sherds with adhering green soil were recovered from the surface of the backfilled trench. In the light of these finds, the contractors agreed to hand excavate sample holes at intervals to locate the source of this pottery (Pls. 7-9). A trench at this location cut through 0.4m of disturbed soil to a light brown soil with charcoal flecks and shells; a greenish tinge to this layer suggested that it contained cess. 38 sherds of pottery (including five wasters) were recovered from the vicinity (13) and this seems to represent another waster area close to a kiln. Three fragments of 17th-18th century clay tobacco pipes were found. About 20m west of the densest pottery concentration, charcoal and tile fragments were seen in a deposit with no green tinge, apparently at the periphery of the feature containing the pottery. This may have been the kiln location.

93450 ✓ 14. To the NW of Bay Cottage a few pottery fragments were found in dark grey silt loam beneath the topsoil. This may have been the fill of a pit or ditch.

✓ 15. No trenching took place in this area.

16. The hole excavated for this connection of the new cable with the existing service was selected for monitoring after the discovery of a post-medieval pottery kiln at 17. When the new trench was monitored, it was found that the contractors had already excavated a roadside hole here to bury the cable end. The monitored connection holes included two within the front garden (where no finds were made) and one immediately outside the garden hedge where laid blocks of sandstone were seen (Pl. 10). This may have been the foundation of a roadside wall; there was no evidence that it was associated with the adjacent pottery kiln 17.

17. The trench across the road was excavated in two halves; the first part was not observed but the northern side was monitored at a later date (Pl. 11). On the southern part of the road the trench spoil showed it had cut through deposits of red ash and charcoal but there was no concentration of pottery.

The trench on the northern side of the road cut through a layer of stone and brick rubble under the tarmac road surface, probably a late post-medieval road (Pl. 12). Beneath this was a layer of black sand incorporating shell fragments; there were very few traces of charcoal visible in the sand. The sand overlay a thin layer of broken tile which was discontinuous, as if it been cut by a later small pit (Pl. 13). The lowest visible deposit was a compact



43451  
black layer containing stones and tile fragments; in places it resembled an intensely fired clay and was interpreted as crushed remains of a pottery kiln. Very few potsherds were recovered from this layer (recorded as 16 in App. 2) and they may represent residual material on the site before the kiln was constructed. To the south, the black soil and fired clay ended abruptly against unfired sandy loam, indicating the extent of this feature (Pl. 14). Unfortunately, the trench was too narrow to permit access and it was impossible to record the faces within the short time available before the road had to be reopened.

18. Large quantities of pottery (202 sherds) and tile fragments were seen in surplus soil stockpiled on the grass island beside 17 during trenching close to Bay Cottage. Thirteen pottery waster sherds were collected and one tile fragment had apparently been used in a kiln (App. 3). Three fragments of 18th century clay tobacco pipes were recovered. This material could not be provenanced with certainty but because of the green adhering soil, most is thought to have been removed from the vicinity of 12, NE of Bay Cottage. The pottery is not thought to be associated with the kiln discovered at 17.

19. A gravel band 1m wide and aligned west-east was cut by the trench 0.6m deep. This was interpreted as backfill above an existing sewer or similar service. An ash deposit in the trench face 0.15m below the surface slightly to the north seems to have been waste material associated with firing the kiln at 17.

The complex of side roads and greens remaining in the centre of junctions to the north of the Hall was considered suspicious, as if it fossilises the site of a pottery approached from several directions (Pl. 15).

20. Opposite The Row the trench cut through the grass verge, exposing topsoil above light brown loam. Two pot waster sherds were collected, presumably from the kiln at 17 (see also 35 and 36).

#### Back Lane

✓ 21. The trench was sited in the verge close to the rear hedge of The Hall. Here yellow sandy clay was encountered 0.25m deep.

48767 ✓ 22. The deep topsoil on this verge (up to 0.65m thick) had been eroded from the adjacent arable field which was higher than this side of a former hollow way. A yellow loam subsoil was visible close to the trench base. No pottery was seen *in situ* although 22 sherds (including five pot wasters) were recovered from the surface of the backfilled trench. The wasters are thought to be spread from the kiln or kilns located close to 4 The Row (see 35).

✓ 23. The trench passed an area of front garden close to brick outbuildings and terminated in a field corner. From the debris present in the topsoil it seemed that there had been extensive repairs or even demolition of brick buildings here. Post-medieval roof tile was found but no sherds of pottery were seen.



Beneath the topsoil was light brown sandy loam. From this evidence it seems unlikely that pottery kilns were located to the south of Back Lane.

✓ 30. A scatter of sherds from a stoneware bottle were collected close to Old Rectory Cottage at the junction of Back Lane and West Keal Road. A single fragment of 18th - 19th century clay tobacco pipe was retrieved (App. 4).

✓ 35. During the connection phase, the cable was moled from the verge opposite The Row, under the road and alongside the southern wall of 4, The Row (Pl. 16). At the SW corner of the house, several laid stones were seen 0.55m below the present surface (Pl. 17). It seemed unlikely that these formed part of a removed wall foundation projecting to the south but they may have been part of the house corner foundation.

From conversation with the house owner it was clear that considerable quantities of pottery had been seen or collected during gardening to the west and SW of this property. The remains of a sandstone outbuilding had been previously examined in case it represented the last remnants of a structure associated with a kiln (as claimed by local tradition) but this function had been dismissed. With the encouragement of the owner, a rapid retrieval of exposed pottery from the various garden borders and cultivated plots was made, and 185 sherds were collected. This did not represent 100% of the exposed sherds, and the great density clearly indicated the very close proximity of a waster spread and probably also at least one kiln.

✓ 36. The cable was moled beneath the lawn to the NE of The Hall, but these works took place without an archaeologist present. LAS understands that no holes were dug within the lawn area. It had been hoped that inspection of such a hole would reveal either very few sherds of pottery (restricting the extent of pottery kilns to those already known nearby) or further dense spreads that would show this area to have also be a pottery making plot.

#### **Scheme 97005**

✓ 24. The trench was excavated in the road in front of Rose Cottage, crossing to the eastern verge. In front of Rose Cottage the topsoil was thin (0.1m) overlying brown loam which became lighter at the trench base.

✓ 25. The cable trench cut into a recently backfilled roadside ditch with an adjacent existing service. The dark brown ditch fill overlay a lighter brown clay loam with frequent tile fragments.

✓ 26. The trench crossed the road back to the verge in front of a vacant plot. A brick house foundation was seen at the frontage of this plot in the trench face (Pls. 18 and 19).

✓ 27. At the road junction, topsoil covered a light brown sandy clay; a small number of pottery sherds were collected here.



✓28. East of Central Villa, the ground had been disturbed recently but undisturbed light brown loam deposits were present opposite the Methodist Church 40m to the north. A green tinge was noted to the soil nearby (sometimes indicative of cess-derived material) but no domestic refuse was seen.

✓29. The trench was excavated in the narrow eastern verge, mostly through topsoil. A single pot waster sherd was found in the eleven sherds collected. The subsoil varied from a light yellow/brown loam to clay near the road junction.

[30, see above, Scheme 97261]

### Mill Lane

✓31. A thick deposit of bright orange sand was seen in front of the entrance to Nutwood Cottage, extending north for about 20m (Pl. 22). It was observed that the deep-cut stream to the east of the road had a marked change of direction in its bank as if its original course across the road and through the gateway had been deflected (Pls. 23 and 24). The sand may be material excavated from the original bank and redeposited to block the inconvenient course.

Interpretation of the archaeology of this feature is difficult on the basis of mapped earthworks but there seems to have been major redirection of the stream which apparently once flowed from the western side of Old Bolingbroke Hall directly to the SE corner of the embanked grounds of the castle west of Greenbank. The original course may survive as far south as Castleside, but both of the channels beyond that may be artificial. The existing channel deflects abruptly and follows the side of the road past the castle moat. It may be that here the stream course was altered to feed the moat but later dammed to allow a road around this side of the castle.

The modern stream flows through a sluice, under the road and through a waterwheel serving the mill (Pls. 25 and 26). To the south of the sluice, this could have been the natural course, but earthworks suggest that an artificial cut was made which took at least some of the flow from east of Castleside to the stream position near 31. This was probably an overflow channel associated with use of the watermill. Today, the overflow channel rejoins the ?natural course west of The Cottage, but the archaeological evidence hints at an earlier return close to the mill (where the castle moat and its adjoining enclosed grounds are separated). Perhaps an early medieval arrangement of the castle complex is fossilised by the various courses of the stream.

✓32. Beyond the orange sand deposit the trench terminated in a mixed clayey sand material which had probably been redeposited. No pottery was found in this soil.

[33 and 34, see below, West Keal Road]



[35 and 36, see above, Scheme 97261]

- ✓ 37. The trench was positioned along the southern verge of Mill Lane (Pl. 20). At the road junction bricks from a demolished boundary wall were exposed, showing minor encroachment of the road at this constricted junction. Where the trench passed a derelict site, a layer of brick rubble was seen beneath the turf, presumably from recent demolition (Pl. 21). A circular pipe culvert was positioned in the verge to the west and no undisturbed layers survived.

### West Keal Road

- ✓ 33. Yellow running sand was exposed in the trench to the east of the road junction, extending 35m towards Southlands. It was suspected that this indicated a nearby spring or diverted natural watercourse.
- ✓ 34. The roadside verge had been previously disturbed for existing buried services, and no archaeological deposits were revealed. Part of a quernstone was seen re-used as rockery material beside the gatepost to The Laurels (Pl. 27).

[38-50. These numbers not used]

### Spilsby Hill

Settlement  
51. The underground cable was connected to the overhead supply to the east of the junction of Spilsby Hill and Main Street/Chapel Lane where a spur was laid in a field access track (Pl. 28). The topsoil covered a layer of sandstone rubble 0.28-0.44m beneath the modern ground surface; beneath the rubble was 0.08m of black soil above brown sandy clay. The sandstone layer may be a metalled road surface now degenerated into a short track, a field wall or a stone culvert. The dark soil beneath it would seem to be a buried topsoil, and, if so, it is unlikely that a drain was laid on the surface.

Ridge +  
Furrow?  
51a The pasture field to the south is crossed by a distinct low bank, approximately parallel to Main Street (Pl. 29). This may be the edge of a hollow way which has been superseded by the present road alignment.

- ✓ 52. The ground conditions seemed to be indicative of introduced soil, with white-washed mortar fragments and pieces of concrete mixed with the sandstone rubble seen at 51. A pottery waster sherd was recovered from the topsoil here.

✓ 53. To the NW of The Meadows, the trench cut through ash and brick rubble which extended deeper than the trench base (Pls. 30 and 31). The brick dimensions were recorded as ?mm x 120mm x 70mm. The ash was not thought to represent waste from a kiln; as the deposit was restricted to the frontage of the single property it may have been clearance debris associated with construction of that bungalow.

- ✓ 54. To the west of The Meadows the subsoil was a yellow/brown sandy clay.



43452 ✓ 55. A stream crosses beneath Church Lane to the west of Old Bolingbroke Hall. This watercourse continues as the stream serving the watermill (see 31). Eleven sherds of pottery (including two wasters) were collected from the trench spoil east of the stream. The proximity of the stream makes it likely that another kiln site may be in the close vicinity but no probable location was identified.

✓ 56. The trench continued in the grass verge south of the road as far as the eastern end of the churchyard. Here the road was markedly lower than the surrounding ground where it had cut into the slope. Virtually no topsoil survived beneath the turf, which overlay yellow clay. There were no signs that the road had encroached onto a burial ground.

#### **Track to Old Bolingbroke Hall**

✓ 57. The cable trench spur to Old Bolingbroke Hall had been excavated and backfilled before monitoring began. A connection hole remained open at the junction with Church Lane and when this was inspected a layer of sandstone rubble was visible beneath the topsoil. This rubble may be a surface for the access track to the Hall rather than remains of a structure.

43452 ✓ 58. Five sherds of pottery (including a waster) were recovered from the surface of the backfilled trench between 57 and a bridge over the stream (Pl. 32).

#### **Church Lane**

✓ 59. The trench crossed the road by the church and passed in front of a group of houses. No features were observed here.

9/10/04 ✓ 60. A roughly metalled track leaves Church Lane between Dewy House and Dale Cottage, leading north between rear gardens to farmland. The trench along this track had been completed and backfilled before monitoring began. A pile of sandstone boulders was noted at this end of the track and interpreted as rubble from a removed boundary wall (Pl. 33).

#### **Track to Foundry Bungalow**

✓ 61. Nineteen sherds of pottery (including a single waster) were collected from the surface of the backfilled trench between Church Lane and the side entrance of Dewy House.

42095 ✓ 62. A further 85 pottery sherds (including seven wasters) were collected in similar circumstances immediately north of 61.

✓ 63. At the trench terminal near Foundry Bungalow, a similar density of pottery was seen on the surface, and other sherds were collected from exposed soil on the opposite side of the track. The opportunity was taken to observe the re-excavation of the trench terminal for connection of the new cable to existing services several weeks later (Pls. 34 and 35). This explained the vast



quantity of pottery sherds found along this section of trench: a layer of pottery and tile had been used apparently as track metalling! A total of 111 additional sherds (including seventeen wasters) were retrieved from close to the trench terminal. The pasture field to the NE seemed to have slight traces of earthworks and it is possible that these may have been related to the kiln site (Pls. 36 and 37).

### Church Lane

42097 ✓ 64. To the west of the track the trench was excavated in front of Dale Cottage, Linwold and adjacent converted outbuildings before crossing to the southern side of the road. 25 sherds (including four wasters) were collected here, a higher density than had been found to the east.

42092 ✓ 65. Ash was seen in the trench face on the northern side of the road crossing although no waster sherds or fired clay was present; this may have been close to another kiln site (Pl. 38).

✓ 66a. The southern end of the trench across the road showed that the tarmac surface covered a 0.05m thick layer of crushed stone. Beneath this was a horizontally laid stone block (0.2m thick and 0.6m long) which lay on black silty clay soil containing pot fragments and a single fragment of 17th - 18th century clay tobacco pipe. It was suspected that the road crossing had clipped a culvert draining beneath the road on an adjacent alignment.

✓ 66b. On the southern verge, the topsoil covered a thick deposit of brown loam extending beneath the trench base. This appeared to be fill of a large feature such as a ditch or pit. Bright yellow sandy clay (incorporating tile fragments) rose from the trench base 3m to the west, and was thought to be an earlier fill of the same feature (Pl. 39). In the light of the observed culvert 66a and the water-lain material 67 to the west, it is suspected that a former roadside ditch (perhaps a flowing small stream) lay close to the cable trench and was disturbed by it at intervals (Pl. 40).

42097 ✓ 67. 15m north of the new substation 70, 43 pottery sherds were recovered from a mostly very silty grey soil beneath the level of the pavement (Pl. 41). This appeared to be a water-lain deposit that had been used for domestic refuse disposal. The soil changed gradually towards the west, becoming brown in colour and more clayey. This may have been where the stream bank (or slump from the bank) was cut by the cable trench. Two fragments of a tile which appeared to have been used in a kiln were found here together with four pot waster sherds, and the possibility exists that a kiln site is located nearby (probably to the north near 65).

42097 ✓ 68. A examination of spoil removed to a loading heap from the vicinity of 67 produced a further nine sherds of pottery including a single waster.

✓ 69. Fill of the backfilled stream or ditch was identified here, almost obscured by slump from the present bank.



✓70. A shallow rectangular trench was excavated in rough grass at the top of the bank in preparation for the construction of the base of a new electricity substation (Pl. 42). The trench cut through the topsoil deposit and slightly into the underlying lighter brown loam but no archaeological features were seen and few sherds of pottery were recovered (Pl. 43). Part of the roadside bank was then removed in order to link the cable to the substation; this produced a section through the deposits (Pl. 44). Dark brown topsoil overlay a thick layer of light brown loam with a grey silty loam at the base. The grey soil is thought to be fill of the stream or ditch, with the higher light soils being either an upcast bank or a natural subsoil.

#### Moat Lane

✓71. At the north end of Moat Lane an area of grass links that road with the churchyard entrance. The end building is a yellow brick garage beside Barnaby Cottage (Pl. 45). Trenching past the NW corner of the garage revealed a chamfered sandstone block as foundation for the building; a spread of sandstone rubble under the grass to the north was probably demolition spread from a removed building (Pl. 46). Four pottery waster sherds were collected from the trench between Barnaby Cottage and Church Lane.

From the proximity to the churchyard entrance, it is unlikely that a kiln would have been sited on or close to the site of the brick garage. Possible locations include land to the north of the Moat Lane junction (close to findspots 64 and 65) or land opposite Barnaby Cottage (although no trace of wasters was found at the sub-station site 70).

✓72. Further along Moat Lane the trench was cut across the road south of the Black Horse Inn. A single waster sherd was found.

✓73. Under the present road the sequence showed a thin layer of gravel and brick rubble serving as a post-medieval road surface. Beneath this was a layer of dark brown clay loam, which overlay a light-coloured sandy deposit (perhaps rotted sandstone). A particularly silty black deposit extended beneath this to the trench base (Pl. 47). The significance of this material was not noted at the start of the scheme, but in retrospect the similarities with the lower deposits at 17, the site of a certain kiln, are apparent. If this represents a pit or depression filled with waste ash then the kiln itself might be very close - for example on the west side of the road. This could be close enough to have been responsible for the finds at 64, 65 and 71 but the ash at 65 hints at another site.

✓74. Numerous brick and tile fragments were seen in the trench faces, beneath the present road and at the trench base along the western verge (Pl. 48). Initially it seemed probable that the rubble had been spread as a post-medieval road metalling layer, but it may have been associated with a nearby kiln.



- ✓75. Opposite Castleside (close to the castle entrance) the trench terminal cut through 0.25m of topsoil which covered light yellow clay (Pls. 49 and 50). The clay may have been spread upcast from excavation of the moat.

### **Hareby Hill**

- ✓76. At the junction of Hareby Hill and Hagnaby Road on the west side of the village, the trench was excavated in the northern verge (Pl. 51). A green/brown loam deposit was exposed but there was no evidence of domestic rubbish disposal.

*Settlement*  
77. Immediately east of the entrance to the farmyard at Grove Farm, a layer of sandstone rubble, brick and tile fragments about 6m wide west-east was observed. This may have been hardcore spread to improve access to the farm. There is a pronounced slope on this side of the road, interrupted by the ditch, and it is unlikely that a building has been demolished here. The ditch here may represent part of the watercourse observed (backfilled) between 66 and 69.

- ✓78. Noticeably more sandy soil opposite the farmyard entrance at Grove Farm may have been produced by a spread of crushed sandstone rubble or by water flowing through the yard towards the roadside ditch.

- ✓79. To the west, sandstone blocks overlay a black deposit which contained brick fragments and pottery sherds (including one pot waster sherd). This was thought to be a roadside culvert or drain.

- ✓80. At the western limit of the monitored scheme on Hareby Hill, the subsoil was a mottled brown/grey clay loam.

### **Hagnaby Road**

- ✓81. To the east of Grove Farm, two pottery sherds were collected in the western roadside verge.

- ✓82. A slightly greater density of sherds was found to the south where the topsoil overlay yellow clay. Markedly deeper topsoil was noted to the SE of the farmhouse, probably where soil had washed from higher up the slope (Pl. 52). Stone rubble close to the trench base was probably from early metalling of the road.

- ✓83. Brick and sandstone rubble was seen in the trench face close to the frontage of the house south of Grove Farm; the brick dimensions were 210mm x 105mm x 80mm. This was suspected to be a demolished roadside wall although it may have been an earlier house foundation. One pot waster sherd was found in the nearby trench spoil.

- ✓84. Outside Castle View, the subsoil had changed to a grey sandy clay, possibly the fill of a ditch. This might have been an external feature



associated with the castle boundary bank which survives almost as north as this (Pl. 53).

43454 ✓85. A denser scatter of thirteen pottery sherds (including two wasters) was recovered from this part of the trench and from the adjacent house garden border. The 0.35m deep topsoil sealed a buff sandy clay containing brick fragments.

✓86. To the south of the farm entrance, grey silty clay reappeared at a depth of 0.5m. This continued to the south to the limit of the cable trench, overlying a yellow sand layer at the trench base.

#### **Dewy Hill junction**

✓87. To the west of the grass island with the war memorial, the trench cut through a thick topsoil deposit with no finds. Along the southern verge of Dewy Hill/Horncastle Road, the trench cut into an existing backfilled trench.

#### **Conclusion**

As expected, the trenches showed that the upper soil deposits around the village streets contain a much higher number of pottery sherds than in most villages. In the author's experience of monitoring other roadside trenches in Lincolnshire since 1993, very few pottery sherds are present and frequently none are found. The 966 sherds represent only a fraction of the pottery in the Old Bolingbroke roadside verges, and sieving of the trench spoil would have produced many more; 10% of the pottery sherds have been identified as waste products from 16th-18th century village kilns. The watching brief enabled all the exposed pottery to be collected and its distribution around the village to be plotted.

The limits of the research potential of this assemblage are important; the pottery was all unstratified (i.e. pottery of varied dates was found close together and need not all have been used or discarded at the same time). The trench was too small to determine whether stratified archaeological levels survive beneath the topsoil of the verges but the lighter clay loam beneath the topsoil often appeared to be the probable source of some sherds and deeper archaeological deposits are likely.

Waste sherds have been recorded from numerous parts of the village and it is unclear how numerous the kilns were. Over the two centuries of known production, individuals may have established kilns in many places where the requisite water supply was present (although perhaps the very smelly nature of kiln firing needed less occupied parts of the village). Equally, it may be that disposal of kiln waste material posed a problem and that waste was carted to any available disposal point; muddy roads may have been an ideal dumping ground, resulting in a biased retrieval along the verges of the existing roads.

The only certain kiln site found from this watching brief lay beneath the present road at 17, at the junction of West Keal Road, The Row, and an unmetalled farm track leading to the north. Another kiln may have been close



to the former public house (now Lancaster House), and another kiln is suspected beside 4, The Row. All these sites lie around a rectangular circuit of narrow lanes within which are sited The Hall and Bay Cottage (now separated by West Keal Road. A map of Bolingbroke by Jared Hill in 1719 marks the rectangular block as a single land unit (PRO M.P.C 118). On the basis of these details, it is possible that the present complex network of interlinking small streets here and elsewhere in the village fossilises paths that radiated around kiln sites, used by suppliers, potters and merchants.

Examination of the post-medieval pottery showed that sherds were frequently blackened on the outside of the vessel. Although this may be restricted to kiln waste products, it is possible that this represents a unique feature of the Old Bolingbroke products which would enable identification of wares on excavated sites.

The single Roman sherd (from 5, in Clay Lane) is of negligible significance in isolation, although it may be an indicator of a previously unknown nearby occupation site. Romano-British occupation has been identified at several locations in Mavis Enderby and further sites at this end of the Wolds are likely.

The opportunity to collect this material and to record the visible soil deposits certainly compensated for the limited loss of archaeological remains resulting from the cable-laying schemes. By coincidence, LAS has recently been involved in investigations for another client at the nearby pottery production centre Toynton All Saints; the Old Bolingbroke assemblage described in this report and Appendix 2 has enabled a better informed consideration of that site by pottery specialists and will help future research in the region.



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The large volume of pottery was processed by Kerry-Ann Edlin and identified by Jane Young. Tiles were examined by Rick Kemp and clay tobacco pipes were identified by Jen Mann (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit).

The illustrations were produced by Mick McDaid; the report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
25th October 1996

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### **Archive Summary**

Annotated copies of EME plans  
photographs  
archaeological finds (pottery, tile)  
specialists' reports (pottery, tile, clay tobacco pipes)  
correspondence



## Appendix 1

### Summary of Previously Reported Archaeological Sites and Finds

(Source: Lincs. County Sites and Monuments Record)

PRN	NGR	Description
00088	3490 6500	medieval castle SAM 22623
	3495 6506	large dump of post-medieval pottery wasters in castle ditch, near entrance
41766	3505 6483	post-medieval kiln site; adjoining pig sty said to be made from remains of last kiln building (possibly a duplication of 41767 with incorrect NGR)
41767	3522 6483	medieval pottery kiln in garden, 1966
41768	356 648	post-medieval pottery kilns; part of one kiln and 2 waster pits excavated 1964-7. 15th - 16th century wares
42094	34 66	Neolithic? polished stone axe, 1936
42095	3487 6522	post-medieval pottery scatter along sides of lane; ?kiln site
42096	3499 6516	post-medieval pottery waster dump
42097	3485 6515	post-medieval pottery
42098	3484 6504	post-medieval pottery
42099	3480 6501	post-medieval pottery kiln in garden; sherd stamped by Robert Stanney
42100	348 654	medieval earthwork with 12th century occupation; excavated 1965
42101	3494 6513	medieval church: St. Peter and St. Paul's
42108	3510 6525	undated hall



## Appendix 2:

# The Pottery from Old Bolingbroke

by Jane Young

### OBC95: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery

*Jane Young*

20.09.96

#### 1. Introduction

A total of 966 sherds of pottery were examined from observations at Old Bolingbroke and although the sample ranged in date from the Roman to the modern period little other than locally made post-medieval material was recovered. Included amongst the assemblage are c. 135 sherds that can be considered to be from wasted vessels, that is vessels that were spoiled during firing and were unsuitable for sale. Wastage included both overfired and underfired vessels as well as those that had split or exploded in the kiln.

#### 2. Findspots

1. Only three sherds found probably of 18th century date.
3. Only two sherds one of which is medieval, the other a jar or bowl of 17th or 18th century date.
5. A group of 21 sherds ranging from Roman to early modern with an emphasis on the 13th to 16th centuries.
6. Only seven sherds of 17th to 19th century date including a single 17/18th century bowl waster.
8. Only five sherds of 17th to 19th century date.
10. Only five sherds of 17th to 19th century date.
11. Only four sherds of 17th to 19th century date.
13. A group of 35 sherds including an imported German stoneware jug (WEST) came from this findspot. Most of the pottery was of local manufacture with five of the vessels being obvious wasters. The latest sherds probably date to the early part of the 18th century although much of the material may be 17th century.
16. A group of 32 sherds, mostly small fragmentary pieces. The identifiable vessels are bowls and jars and date to 17th and 18th centuries.
18. A large group of 202 sherds came from this spot. The material is mixed with the latest sherds dating to the 19th or 20th centuries. Only ten vessels were identifiable as wasters although most of the material may in fact represent kiln wastage. A range of ware types was present covering most of the pottery types made in Old Bolingbroke. Vessel forms include bowls, pipkins, jugs and a variety of jars.
19. A single sherd of a GRE bowl.
20. A small group of mostly 17th century sherds including two wasters.
21. Only nine sherds of local 17th and 18th century local earthenwares.



22. A group of 21, mostly 18th century sherds including four wasters.
24. Only six sherds, the latest of which may date to the 19th century.
27. Only four 17th or 18th century sherds, including one waster.
28. Only four 19th or 20th century sherds.
29. Only 11 mixed 17th to 19th century sherds including one waster.
30. A group of mostly 19th century pottery.
35. A large mixed group of 176 sherds ranging in date from the 17th to the 19th centuries was recovered. At least 29 vessels are obviously wasted and it is probable that much of the remaining sherds also represent kiln wastage. A notable feature of many of the RGRE and GRE vessels is a blackened exterior surface. Included in the group was a sherd from an imported German stoneware drinking jug (FREC).
53. A single modern sherd.
55. A group of 11, 16th to 19th century sherds including two wasters.
58. Only five sherds of 17th and 18th century date.
61. A group of 19, 17th and 18th century sherds, including a single waster.
62. A large group of 84, 17th and 18th century sherds, including seven wasters.
63. A large group of 108, 16th to 18th century sherds, including at least 16 wasters. Almost all of the sherds are from glazed red earthenware (GRE) jars and bowls.
64. A group of 25, 17th to 19th century sherds, including a single waster.
66. Only six 18th century sherds including a Staffordshire mottled-ware mug.
67. A group of 42, 16th to 18th century sherds including two wasters. This group also includes the base of a Cistercian ware (CIST) cup and a Staffordshire slipware dish (STSL).
68. Only nine local sherds of 17th and 18th century date.
70. Only seven sherds of 17th and 18th century date, including a possible imported stoneware jug (FREC).
71. Twelve local 17th and 18th century vessels including two wasted bowls. one jar or chamberpot base has either post-firing trimming or is excessively worn on the basal angle.
72. Only three 18th or 19th century sherds including a possible waster.
78. Only three 16th, 17th or 18th century local sherds.
79. Only three 17th or 18th century sherds including a possible waster.
81. Only two 18th or 19th century sherds including a possible waster.
82. Four post-medieval and one medieval sherd.



83. Four post-medieval sherds including a single waster and one 19th or 20th century sherd.

85. A mixed group of 13, 16th to 19th century sherds including a possible waster.

86. A single post-medieval sherd.

87. Only two post-medieval sherds.

### 3. Comments

Pottery is known to have been made in Bolingbroke from at least the beginning of the 17th century until the end of the 18th century. Numerous incidences of surface finds of pottery including wasted material have been made over the years. Excavations have taken place on kiln sites in 1963, 1965 and 1987. Finds of kiln waste seem to be located randomly around the village. At present there is not enough evidence to suggest which pottery (ware) types were produced where in the village. It is possible that some potters concentrated on different types of pottery, but it is more likely that each potter produced a range of different types designed for varying functions. By altering clay recipes, glaze and firing techniques it is possible for one potter to produce quite a varied range. The material from OBC96 has widened our knowledge of types and forms produced by the Bolingbroke potters in the 17th and 18th centuries. One of the most common features to the sherds recovered was the presence of a blackened outer surface, mostly on jars. It remains to be seen from excavated domestic sites if this is a unique feature of Bolingbroke pottery or just a firing fault occurring on wasted material.



# POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: OBC96 WARE TYPES BY FINDSPOT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Draw	Form	Comments
1	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	-
1	BERTH	1	-	JAR	LOOKS DUTRT
1	LERTH	1	-	BOWL	UNGLZE
3	GRE	1	-	JAR/BOWL	INT & EXT GLZE
3	MEDLOC	1	-	PIPKIN	BASE;SOOT
5	BL	1	-	BOWL	18TH
5	BS	2	-	?	18/19TH
5	GRE	1	-	?	-
5	LERTH	2	-	OPEN?	NO GLZE
5	MEDLOC	1	-	BOWL	INT GLZE;INT DEP
5	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	SROUL DEC
5	PMLOC	1	-	BOWL	NO GLZE;? ID;OR MED
5	R	1	-	?	? ID;GREY BS
5	RGRE	1	-	?	SCRAP
5	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
5	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
5	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
5	RGRE	1	-	JAR;HANDLED	BS
5	TB	1	-	JAR/JUG	BASE;UNGLZE
5	TB	2	-	JAR/JUG	-
5	TB	3	-	?	-
6	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
6	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
6	RGRE	1	-	?	BASE;WIRE MARKS
6	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	-
6	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE;WASTER
6	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
6	TB	1	-	?	NO GLZE
8	BERTH	1	-	JAR?	-
8	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
8	TB	3	-	-	SV
10	BERTH	1	-	?	-
10	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
10	GRE	1	-	?	BASE;? WASTER
10	GRE	1	-	JAR	INT GLZE
10	LSTON	1	-	BOTTLE	-
11	GRE	1	-	?	-
11	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
11	LPM	1	-	DRAIN?	-
11	RGRE	1	-	ODD FORM	INCISED DEC
13	BERTH	1	-	?	-
13	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
13	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WORN FLANGE EDGE
13	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	-
13	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	-
13	BERTH	1	-	JAR	-
13	BERTH	1	-	JAR	-



[illegible]



18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER;OVERFIRED
18	GRE	1	-	BOWL	WASTER;BS
18	GRE	1	-	JAR	BASE
18	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	GRE	1	-	JAR;HANDLED	HANDLE
18	GRE	1	-	JAR?	-
18	GRE	1	-	JUG	HANDLE
18	GRE	1	-	JUG/HANDLED JAR	HANDLE
18	GRE	1	-	PIPKIN	HANDLE
18	GRE	1	-	PIPKIN	HANDLE
18	GRE	12	-	?	BS;VARIOUS
18	GRE	2	-	BOWL	-
18	GRE	2	-	BOWL	BS;VARIOUS
18	GRE	3	-	?	VARIOUS
18	GRE	5	-	?	BASE;VARIOUS
18	GRE	6	-	?	VARIOUS
18	GRE	7	-	JAR	BS;VARIOUS
18	LERTH	1	-	?	NO SURFS
18	LERTH	2	-	-	ONLY ONE SURF
18	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
18	PGE	1	-	?	-
18	PGE	1	-	BOWL	-
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS;OVERFIRED
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	UNDERFIRED
18	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	RGRE	10	-	?	VARIOUS
18	RGRE	2	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER
18	RGRE	3	-	BOWL	BS
18	RGRE	4	-	?	VARIOUS
18	RGRE	5	-	?	BS
18	RGRE	6	-	JAR	BS
18	SLIP	1	-	-	TRAILED DEC
18	STMO	2	-	-	-
18	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM
18	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER
18	TB	1	-	JAR	BASE
18	TB	1	-	JAR	RIM
18	TB	1	-	JAR;HANDLED	INT GLZE



18	TB	1	-	PIPKIN	HANDLE;WASTER
18	TB	13	-	?	VARIOUS
18	TB	17	-	?	VARIOUS;UNGLZE & SEMI GLZE
18	TB	18	-	?	VARIOUS;GLZE
18	TB	2	-	BOWL	-
18	TB	2	-	BOWL	RIM & BASE
18	TB	2	-	JAR	-
18	TB	3	-	BOWL	BS;VARIOUS
18	TB	4	-	BOWL	WIDE EVERTED RIM;WASTER
18	TB	5	-	JAR/JUG	-
18	TB	5	-	JAR/JUG	VARIOUS
18	VITR	1	-	BOWL	RIM
19	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
20	GRE	1	-	?	BASE
20	GRE	1	-	?	BS
20	GRE	1	-	?	HANDLE
20	GRE	1	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
20	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
20	GRE	1	-	JAR;SMALL	RIM
20	GRE	2	-	JAR;SMALL	BS
20	LERTH	1	-	?	19/20TH
20	LERTH	1	-	JAR	OXID;NO GLZE
20	LERTH	1	-	JAR	VITR;NO GLZE;GREY FABRIC
20	MISC	1	-	?	WHITE GRITTY FABRIC;
				UNGLZE;? DATE	
20	RGRE	1	-	?	-
20	TB	1	-	?	BS
20	TB	1	-	BOWL	BS
20	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM
20	TB	1	-	JAR	BASE
20	TB	1	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
20	TB	1	-	JUG	BS
20	TB	4	-	JAR	BS
20	TB	1	-	JUG	BS
20	BERTH	1	-	?	BS;17/18TH
20	MEDLOC	1	-	?	NO GLZE
21	BERTH	1	-	JAR	? SEEN BEFORE
21	BERTH	1	-	JAR	RIM
21	GRE	1	-	?	-
21	GRE	3	-	?	-
21	GRE	3	-	JAR	BLACK SURFS
22	BERTH	1	-	?	-
22	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
22	BERTH	1	-	JAR	BS
22	BERTH	1	-	JAR	RIM
22	BL	1	-	BOWL	RIM;18TH
22	BS	1	-	-	-
22	GRE	1	-	?	BASE
22	GRE	1	-	?	BS
22	GRE	1	-	?	HANDLE
22	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
22	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER
22	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER



22	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
22	GRE	2	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
22	LERTH	1	-	?	SCRAP NO SURFS
22	LERTH	1	-	JAR	RIM;18/19TH;UNGLZE
22	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER;DR8
22	RGRE	2	-	?	BS
22	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM
24	BL	1	-	BOWL	18/19TH
24	BL	1	-	BOWL	18/19TH
24	LERTH	1	-	?	NO SURFS
24	LHUM	1	-	?	-
24	TB	2	-	?	-
27	BL	1	-	JAR	VITR;WASTER
27	GRE	1	-	?	BASE
27	GRE	1	-	JAR	-
27	GRE	1	-	JUG	HANDLE
28	LPM	4	-	-	BL/W & COLOURED
29	BL	3	-	JUG/CHAMBER	18TH
29	BS	1	-	COLANDER	-
29	GRE	1	-	-	-
29	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER
29	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
29	GRE	1	-	JAR	BASE
29	LHUM	1	-	JAR	INT & EXT GLZE
29	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
29	TB	1	-	BOWL	BASE
30	BL	1	-	BOWL	18/19TH
30	BL	1	-	JAR	17/18TH
30	GRE	1	-	?	FRAG
30	GRE	1	-	JAR	-
30	GRE	2	-	?	-
30	LPM	12	-	-	BL/W
30	LSTON	1	-	BOTTLE	WARRENTED NOT TO ABSORB BOURNE PATENTEE GODNOR PARK POTTERY NEAR DERBY
30	LSTON	7	-	BOTTLE	WARRENTED NOT TO ABSORB BOURNE PATENTEE GODNOR PARK POTTERY NEAR DERBY
35	LPM	1	-	LID	BRONZE LUSTRE
35	BS	2	-	-	-
35	FREC	1	-	JUG	HANDLE
35	BL	1	-	BOWL	18/19TH
35	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BLACK SURFS
35	RGRE	1	-	?	INT & EXT GLZE
35	RGRE	1	-	?	BLACK SURFS
35	RGRE	1	-	?	BLACK SURFS
35	RGRE	1	-	?	BLACK SURFS
35	RGRE	1	-	?	BLACK SURFS
35	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE;17/18TH
35	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	17/18TH
35	BERTH	1	-	?	17/18TH
35	BERTH	1	-	?	17/18TH
35	PGE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;UNDERFIRED

35	PGE	1	-	BOWL	BS;UNDERFIRED
35	PGE	1	-	?	-
35	PGE	1	-	?	-
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
35	GRE	1	-	JAR;SMALL	RIM
35	GRE	2	-	JAR;SMALL	BS
35	GRE	4	-	JAR	BS
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	BS;BLACK SURFS
35	GRE	8	-	BOWL	BS
35	GRE	3	-	?	BS
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;SPALLED
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER
35	GRE	2	-	?	BS;WASTER
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BICHROME
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	BICHROME
35	GRE	16	-	BOWL	VARIOUS;BS
35	GRE	14	-	JAR	VARIOUS;BS
35	GRE	3	-	JAR	VARIOUS;BASE
35	GRE	2	-	BOWL	VARIOUS;BASE
35	GRE	2	-	?	VARIOUS;BASE
35	GRE	3	-	JAR;LARGE	RIM;VARIOUS
35	GRE	2	-	JAR	RIM;VARIOUS;BLACK SURFS
35	GRE	5	-	BOWL	RIM;VARIOUS
35	GRE	1	Y	BOWL	RIM;DR00
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;BLACK SURF
35	GRE	1	-	JUG/HANDLED JAR	HANDLE
35	GRE	1	-	PIPKIN	HANDLE
35	GRE	1	-	PIPKIN	RIM;WASTER
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM;WASTER
35	GRE	1	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
35	GRE	3	-	BOWL	BS;WASTER;VARIOUS
35	GRE	8	-	BOWL	RIMS;WASTER;VARIOUS
35	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER;DR00
35	GRE	2	-	?	BASE;WASTER
35	PGE	3	Y	BOWL	RIM;DR00
35	PGE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
35	PGE	1	-	?	BS
35	PGE	2	-	?	BASE
35	BL	2	-	BOWL	BASE;18/19TH
35	BL	1	-	?	BS;17/18TH
35	BERTH	7	-	BOWL	RIMS;VARIOUS;17/18TH
35	BERTH	3	-	BOWL	BASE;VARIOUS;17/18TH
35	BERTH	6	-	BOWL	BS;VARIOUS;17/18TH
35	BERTH	2	-	JAR	BS
35	BERTH	2	-	JAR	BASE
35	BERTH	4	-	?	BASE
35	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE;WASTER
35	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER
35	LERTH	1	-	?	-
35	RGRE	1	-	PIPKIN HANDLE	-
35	RGRE	2	-	JAR	BASE



35	RGRE	1	-	JAR	BS
35	RGRE	2	-	BOWL	BS
35	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE
35	RGRE	1	-	?	BASE
35	RGRE	1	-	JUG	RIM
35	RGRE	1	-	JUG/HANDLED JAR	BS
35	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM;WASTER
35	RGRE	1	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
35	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE;WASTER
35	LERTH	1	-	FLOWERPOT	-
35	LERTH	1	-	JAR	BLACK SURF
35	LERTH	1	-	?	NO SURFS
35	VITR	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER
35	BS	1	-	?	-
35	BS	1	-	LID	-
35	TB	2	-	JAR/JUG	NO GLZE
35	TB	1	-	JAR	INT & EXT GLZE
35	TB	1	-	JUG/HANDLED JAR	-
35	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER?
53	LERTH	1	-	?	VERY ODD EDGE SEALED WITH GLUE OR RESIN
55	BERTH	1	-	?	BS
55	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
55	BL	1	-	?	18/19TH
55	DUTRT	1	-	CAULDRON/HANDLED JAR	BS
55	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;? CU BIC
55	GRE	2	-	?	BS
55	PGE	1	-	?	HEAVY BASE
55	TB	1	-	BOWL	BS
55	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM;UNDERFIRED
55	TB	1	-	PIPKIN	HANDLE;WASTER
58	BERTH	1	-	?	BS
58	BL	1	-	?	17/18TH
58	BL	1	-	JAR	VITR;17/18TH
58	GRE	1	-	?	CRAWLED GLZE
58	TB	1	-	JUG	BS
61	BERTH	1	-	JAR	BS
61	BERTH	1	-	JAR	BS;WASTER
61	BERTH	2	-	JAR	BS
61	BERTH	3	-	?	BS
61	GRE	1	-	?	HANDLE
61	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
61	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
61	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
61	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
61	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
61	GRE	5	-	?	VARIOUS
61	RGRE	1	-	?	BS
62	BERTH	1	-	?	BS
62	BERTH	1	-	?	BS;WASTER
62	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	BS
62	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
62	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM

[illegible]



63	GRE	1	-	JAR	BASE
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
63	GRE	1	-	JAR;SMALL	RIM
63	GRE	1	Y	BOWL	RIM;DR7;BLOWN GLZE
63	GRE	11	-	?	BS;VARIOUS
63	GRE	2	-	BOWL	RIM
63	GRE	2	-	JAR	BASE
63	GRE	25	-	JAR	BS;VARIOUS;A FEW WASTER?
63	GRE	3	-	BOWL	BS
63	GRE	3	-	BOWL	RIM;VARIOUS
63	GRE	3	-	BOWL	RIM;VARIOUS;WASTERS
63	GRE	4	Y	JAR	RIM & BS;DR5
63	GRE	5	-	BOWL	BS & BASE;VARIOUS;WASTERS
63	GRE	7	-	?	BASE;VARIOUS
63	GRE	8	Y	JAR	RIM & BS;DR6
63	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE
63	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
63	TB	1	-	?	VITRIFIED
63	TOYII	1	-	JUG	OR TOY
64	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE
64	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE
64	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
64	BERTH	1	-	JAR	RIM
64	BL	1	-	?	STACK SCAR ON BASE INT
64	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
64	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
64	GRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
64	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
64	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM;BLACK SURFS
64	GRE	1	-	JAR;SMALL	RIM;WASTER
64	GRE	2	-	BOWL	BS
64	GRE	9	-	?	BS
64	LSTON	1	-	BOTTLE	BS
64	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
64	RGRE	1	-	JAR	RIM;VITR
66	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM;18TH
66	PGE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
66	PGE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
66	PGE	2	-	BOWL	BASE
66	STMO	1	-	MUG	BASE
67	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	BS;INT GLZE
67	BERTH	2	-	BOWL?	SPALLED BS
67	BOU	1	-	JUG	? ID;FINE HARD FABRIC; THICK GLZE

67	CIST	1	-	CUP	PARRALLEL WIRE MARKS ON BASE
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASAL;SOOT
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
67	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER
67	RGRE	1	-	JAR	INT GLZE
67	RGRE	1	-	JAR	INT GLZE
67	RGRE	1	-	JAR;HANDLED	INT GLZE;RIM
67	RGRE	2	-	BOWL	BASE
67	STSL	1	-	DISH	FEATHER DEC
67	TB	1	-	?	BS;ONLY ONE SURF
67	TB	1	-	BOWL	BASE;WASTER?
67	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM
67	TB	1	-	BOWL	RIM
67	TB	1	-	JAR	BS;GLZE;INC HRIZ LINE
67	TB	1	-	JUG	RIM & HANDLE
67	TB	1	-	JUG;SMALL	BS;GLZE;INC HRIZ LINE
67	TB	18	-	JAR/JUG	DIFF VESS;PART GLZE
68	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
68	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	BASE
68	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	BS
68	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	BS
68	BERTH	1	-	JAR	BS
68	BS	1	-	-	-
68	GRE	1	-	?	-
68	GRE	1	-	BOWL	SEPARATOR SCAR ON INT BASE
68	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;INT GLZE
70	BL	1	-	BOWL	17/18TH
70	FREC	1	-	JUG	? ID;OR LONS
70	GRE	1	-	?	-
70	GRE	1	-	JAR	-
70	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
70	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
70	GRE	1	-	JAR?	BASE;INT & EXT GLZE
71	BERTH	2	Y	BOWL	PROFILE;WASTER;DR3
71	BL	1	-	OPEN	17/18TH
71	GRE	1	-	BOWL	SHERD SEPARATORS ON BASE; INT & EXT GLZE
71	GRE	1	-	JAR/CHAMBER	BASE;INT & EXT GLZE; WEAR/POST FIRE CLEAN UP ON BASE EDGE
71	GRE	1	Y	BOWL	RIM;DR2
71	GRE	1	Y	BOWL	RIM;WASTER;DR1
71	GRE	2	-	BOWL	INT GLZE
71	RGRE	1	-	JAR/JUG	-
71	RGRE	2	-	BOWL?	-
72	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	WASTER?
72	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	WEAR OR CUT MARK AROUND BASAL ANGLE



72	LSTON	1	-	-	18/19TH
78	PGE	1	-	JAR	RIM
78	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	BASE
78	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM
79	BL	1	-	?	-
79	RGRE	1	-	BOWL?	WASTER
79	TB	1	-	JAR	BASE
81	RGRE	1	-	BOWL?	-
81	VITR	1	-	-	? WAS STONEWARE
82	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	-
82	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	BASE
82	BERTH	1	-	JAR?	BS
82	LERTH	1	-	-	NO EXT SURFS
82	MEDX	1	-	?	UNGLZE;FABRIC INCLUDES SPARSE SUBROUND TO ROUND QUARTZ + V OCC BRYAZOA
83	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE
83	BERTH	1	-	?	BASE;WASTER
83	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	RIM
83	BERTH	1	-	BOWL?	BASE;WORN OR CUT
83	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
85	BERTH	1	-	?	-
85	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	-
85	GRE	1	-	?	-
85	GRE	1	-	BOWL	BS
85	GRE	1	-	JAR	BS
85	GRE	1	-	JAR	INT GLZE
85	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM
85	GRE	1	-	JAR	RIM;INT GLZE
85	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
85	LPM	1	-	-	MAJOLICA
85	LSTON	1	-	-	19/20TH
85	RGRE	1	-	BOWL	RIM;WASTER?
85	TB	1	-	?	BASE;SOOT
86	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	-
87	GRE	1	-	BOWL?	-
87	LERTH	1	-	-	NO EXT SURFS

## Appendix 2:

### The Pottery from Old Bolingbroke

by Jane Young

#### Glossary of Pot Fabric Codes

Berth	brown earthenwares: mid 16th/early 19th centuries
Lerth	late earthenwares: mid 18th/20th centuries
Gre	glazed red earthenwares: mid 16th/late 18th centuries
Medloc	medieval, local origin: early 13th/late 15th centuries
Bl	blackware: mid 16th - modern
BS	base sherd
Pmloc	Post-medieval local fabrics
Rgre	reduced glazed red earthenwares: mid 16th/late 18th centuries
TB	Toynton All Saints/ Bolingbroke kilns: mid 15th/mid 18th centuries
Lpm	early modern: late 18th/20th centuries
Lston	late stonewares: late 18th/20th centuries
Lhum	late Humberware: mid 16th - 20th centuries
Slip	slipwares: early 17th/20th centuries
West	Westerwald stoneware: early 17th - 20th centuries
Bs	base sherd
Pge	light-bodied glazed earthenwares: mid 16th/late 17th centuries
Stmo	Staffordshire mottled ware: mid 17th - mid 18th centuries
Vitr	unidentified vitrified sherds
Misc	undated wares
Frec	Frechen/Cologne stoneware: mid 16th - mid 18th centuries
Rgre	reduced glazed red earthenwares: mid 16th/late 18th centuries
Dutrt	Low Countries origin; red earthenware: late 14th/late 17th centuries
Toyll	Toynton All Saints (Kiln 3): mid 15th/mid 16th centuries
Bou	Bourne, fabric D: mid 15th - mid 17th century
Stsl	Staffordshire Slipware: mid 17th - mid 18th centuries
Medx	medieval, non-local/uncertain origin: early 13th/late 15th centuries



# Table 1: Location of All Pottery Sherds by Ware Count

(see Glossary for Ware Type codes and date range)

	1	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	27	28	29	30	35	53	55	58	61	62	63	64	66	67	68	70	71	72	78	79	81	82	83	85	86	87	Total			
R			1																																								1		
MEDX																																											1		
MEDLOC		1	2					1					1																															5	
TOYII																										1																		1	
BOU																													1															1	
CIST																													1															1	
FREC																					1										1													2	
GRE		1	1	1		2	2	8		17	63	1	8	7	9		3		4	4	96		3	1	11	54	98	17			2	5	6						6		1		431		
LHUM								1							1			1																										3	
PGE											2									11		1			7			4						1										26	
RGRE			5	4			1	10			40		1		3					19				1	6	2	2		11	1		3		2	1	1			1					114	
PMLOC			1							1																																		2	
BERTH	2				1	2		9		7	5		1	2	4					30		2	1	7	13	6	4	1	3	5		2	2				3	4	2	1				119	
DUTRT																					1																							1	
WEST								1																																				1	
BL			1					2		7	4				1	2	1		3	2	4		1	2		1		1			1	1			1										35
SLIP								1			1																																		2
STSL																													1																1
STMO											2																	1																	3
LERTH	1		2							3		3		2	1					4	1																		1			1		19	
LSTON						1														8								1						1						1				12	
BS			2							3				1				1		4										1														12	
LPM				1	1		1			1						4	1	12		1																				1	2			25	
VITR										1										1																					1				3
MISC												1																																	1
Total	13	2	21	7	5	5	4	35		32	202	1	26	9	21	6	4	4	11	26	176	1	11	5	19	84	108	25	6	42	9	7	12	3	3	3	2	5	5	13	1	2		966	

**Table 2: Location of Pottery Waster Sherds by Ware Count**

Context/ Observation No.	6	10	13	18	20	22	29	35	55	58	61	62	63	64	67	68	71	72	79	83	85	Total
<b>Ware Type</b>																						
Glazed red earthenware		1	3	3	1	4	1	22		1		3	15	1		1	2					58
Reduced " "	1		2	4		1		33						1	1				1		1	45
Toynton/Bolingbroke				6	1			1	2				1		1						1	13
Brown earthenwares								2			1	2	1	1	2		2	1		1		13
Pale glazed earthenwares								2				2										4
Blackware														1								1
Unidentified vitrified								1														1
<b>All Wasters</b>	1	1	5	13	2	5	1	61	2	1	1	7	17	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	135



## **Appendix 3:**

# **The Tile and Ceramic Building Materials**

by Rick Kemp (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)

## **OBC96: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material**

*Richard Kemp*

03.6.96

### **1. Introduction**

Twenty-five pieces of Ceramic building material were recovered from the site. This was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic sub-form) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

### **2. Condition**

Most of the brick and tiles are in a fragmentary condition although enough of one brick survives to give an overall size of 223 x 110 x 35mm thick. Four of the tile fragments have mortar adhering, one of these with mortar over the broken edges this possibly signifying a secondary use. The glazed brick and tile fragments show signs of having been used in the kiln, the glazed tiles show signs of having being used as props/separators (i.e. pottery rim and/or base scars) for other products being fired in the kiln. The bricks may be part of the kiln structure and the glazing on them would appear to be accidental spillage/dripping from other products being fired within the kiln.

### **3. Overall Chronology and Source**

The majority of the tile recovered from the excavation appears to be of medieval to early post-medieval origin, and most probably dates from the late 13th to middle/late 15th century. The brick recovered is of a similar date to the tile although it may be slightly later going into the early sixteenth century, the pantile dates between the early 18th and 19th century. From this total fourteen are brick, two are pantile and nine are of an undiagnostic nature although enough of their shape exists to suggest that they are probably flat roofing tiles. As many of the other tile sherds were undiagnostic, these could only be identified by fabric alone. The majority of this medieval brick and tile has been classed with fabric type [TOY]. This fabric appears to have a localised manufacture and/or material source.

### **4.**

#### **Further work**

No further work is needed on this particular material although a fabric analysis would enable local products to be identified and distinguished from non-local ones. This will entail the thin-sectioning and description of the fabrics of the brick and tiles.

# TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
1	GPNR	1	340	FLAT	TOY	GLZE OVER BREAK; REUS KILN?; SCARS
13	PANT	1	70	-	-	CORN
13	PNR	1	35	FLAT	TOY	-
18	BRK	1	300	-	TOY	-
18	BRK	1	495	-	?	SOOT; CORN
18	GBRK	1	200	-	TOY	SCAR
18	GBRK	1	600	-	TOY	CORN
18	GBRK	1	725	-	TOY	CORN; USED/REUS IN KILN?; SCAR
18	GBRK	1	90	-	TOY	-
18	PNR	1	85	FLAT	TOY	MORTAR BOTH SIDES
22	PANT	1	20	-	-	-
22	PNR	1	25	-	?	-
30	PNR	1	70	FLAT	TOY	-
60	BRK	3	1215	-	?	SAME BRK; SANDED BASE
63	PNR	1	80	FLAT	TOY	MORTAR
66	BRK	1	5	-	?	-
67	GBRK	2	795	-	TOY	CORN; USED/REUS IN KILN?
67	PNR	1	170	-	TOY	MORTAR + OVER BREAK
68	PNR	1	245	-	TOY	-
78	PNR	1	30	PEG?	TOY	MORTAR
79	BRK	2	155	-	TOY?	SAME BRK

# CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
1	L13	15	-	-
13	E18	E20	-	-
18	L14	E16	-	-
22	E18	E20	-	-
30	L13	15	-	-
60	L14	E16	-	-
63	L13	15	-	-
66	L14	E16	-	-
67	L14	E16	-	-
68	L13	15	-	-
78	L13	15	-	-
79	L14	E16	-	-



# CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

	Form	Sherds
1. MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL	BRK	8
	GBRK	6
	GPNR	1
	PANT	2
	PNR	8

## CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE NAMES

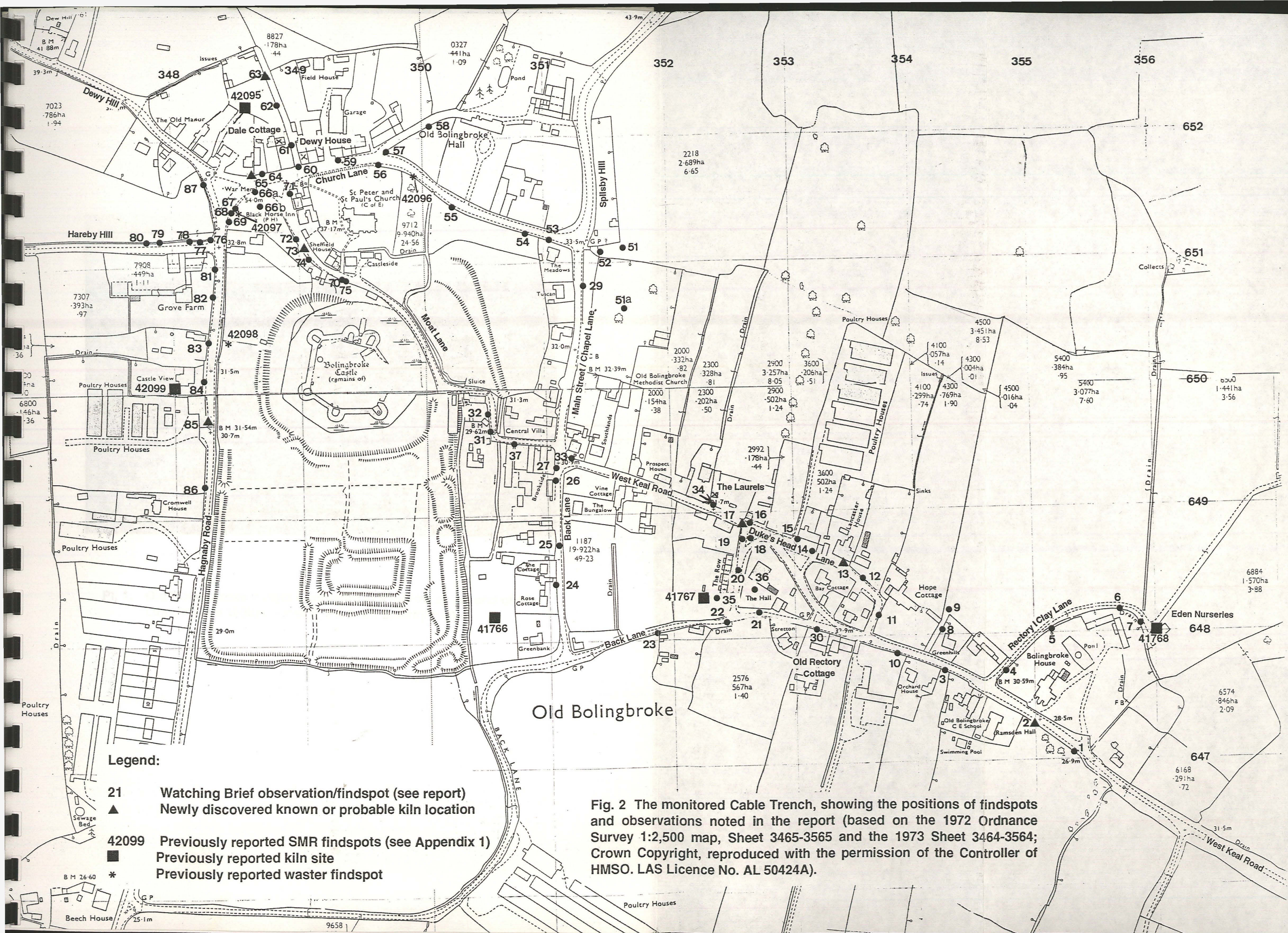
Form code	Description
BRK	<i>MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BRICK</i>
GBRK	<i>GLAZED MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BRICK</i>
GPNR	<i>GLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE</i>
PANT	<i>UNGLAZED PANTILE</i>
PNR	<i>UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE</i>





Fig. 1 Location of Old Bolingbroke









**Pl. 1. Old Bolingbroke village is situated in a hollow at the end of the Lincolnshire Wolds (looking SW from Spilsby Hill).**





**Pl. 2. Aerial view of the castle ruins, the moat and the associated earthworks, looking east. The church is visible on the extreme left; Hagnaby Road is in the foreground and Church Lane/ Main Street junction is at the top left. (Photograph P. Everson 1.5.77; Copyright reserved).**





Pl. 3. Sandy deposits at 6 in Clay Lane, perhaps near a former stream (looking SW).

Pl. 4. Part of a brick foundation at 7; either from a boundary wall or an outbuilding.







Pl. 5. Light grey silt 9 at the corner of an arable field, possibly the fill of a former boundary ditch (looking north).

Pl. 6. The trench south of Hope Cottage (looking north).







Pl. 7. Backfilled cable trench along Duke's Head Lane in the vicinity of 12 and 13 (looking east).

Pl. 8. The backfilled trench past Lancaster House; the positions of re-opened holes are marked by spread soil. 13 is beside the nearest bungalow gate (looking NW).







Pl. 9. Pale clay loam with green cess coloration in re-opened hole 13.

Pl. 10. Hole dug at 16 for connection of service with new cable. Sandstone blocks are visible on the left below the front hedge. (Looking west, scale divisions 0.5m).







Pl. 11. Position of the road crossing 17 to the north of The Row (looking east). The upright scale marks the position of the pottery kiln.





Pl. 12. The trench face at 17, showing the higher stone road metalling,  
dark soil and crushed fired clay from the kiln at the base.





Pl. 13. Possible pit cutting layer of brick and tile fragments above kiln 17 (looking west; scale divisions 0.2m).

Pl. 14. View to south along trench at 17. Note the abrupt change to clean orange sand close to 16 (scale divisions 0.2m).







Pl. 15. The complex road junction at 17, perhaps reflecting paths created during use of the kilns at 12 and 17 (looking east).





Pl. 16. SW corner of 4, The Row, showing location of connection hole 35 (looking north).



Pl. 17. Laid stone blocks at SW corner of 4, The Row (35, looking north; scale divisions 0.2m).





Pl. 18. Trench position beside vacant plot at 26 north of The Cottage (looking south).

Pl. 19. Brick foundations at 26 beside the cable trench (looking west).







Pl. 20. Position of the trench in Mill Lane to south of Central Villa (looking west).

Pl. 21. Brick rubble outside demolished building plot at 29 (looking west).







Pl. 22. Orange sand upcast from the trench to the north of the entrance to Nutwood Cottage, probably marking a former stream channel (looking north).

Pl. 23. Abrupt direction change in stream to east of the mill, perhaps diverted from previous course across road at 31 (looking north).







Pl. 24. The stream may have formerly flowed across the present road and through the grounds of Nutwood Cottage (far right) explaining the orange sand visible at 31 (looking south).

Pl. 25. Course of stream serving the water mill (looking east from Moat Lane).







Pl. 26. Deep-cut channel of stream beside the water mill (looking east).

Pl. 27. Part of a quernstone re-used as rockery material beside the gatepost to The Laurels, West Keal Road (scale divisions 0.2m).







Pl. 28. Position of cable trench spur 51 (looking west).

Pl. 29. Earthworks 51a, possibly of bank beside former road, in pasture field east of Chapel Lane (looking SW).







Pl. 30. The cable trench north and east of The Meadows (54), Spilsby Hill (looking east).

Pl. 31. Ash and tile in the cable trench at 54, not thought to indicate a kiln site.







**Pl. 32.** Position of the backfilled trench 57 close to Old Bolingbroke Hall (looking SW).

**Pl. 33.** Pile of sandstone boulders 60 at end of track between Dewy House and Dale Cottage, interpreted as rubble from a removed boundary wall.







Pl. 34. Cable connection hole 63 re-excavated close to Foundry Bungalow (looking SW).

Pl. 35. Layer of pottery and tile, spread as track metalling near kiln site 63.







**Pl. 36. Proximity of hole 63 to Foundry Bungalow and the pasture field with undulations (looking north).**

**Pl. 37. Earthworks in field to NE of 63 (looking NE).**







**Pl. 38.** Grey ashy material in trench face at 65, perhaps close to a kiln site (looking NW towards Dewy Hill).

**Pl. 39.** Location of 66b, with dark upper fill representing material backfilling a ditch slightly clipped by the cable trench (looking east).







Pl. 40. The cable trench at 67, NE of the substation (looking NE).

Pl. 41. Grey silty soil thought to be a water-lain deposit in the backfilled ditch or stream at 67.







Pl. 42. Location of the new substation on higher ground at 70 (looking SW).

Pl. 43. Groundworks for the substation at 70 (looking west to the road).







Pl. 44. Soil deposits in the bank beside substation 70 (looking east).

Pl. 45. Barnaby Cottage and the Black Horse Inn (looking SE along Moat Lane).







Pl. 46. Chamfered stone foundation and rubble 71 beside brick garage north of Barnaby Cottage (looking NE).

Pl. 47. Deposits 73 beneath Moat Lane close to the Black Horse Inn; the lower dark deposit may indicate a nearby kiln site. (looking SW).







Pl. 48. Brick and tile rubble 74 in the verge of Moat Lane may be associated with a kiln.

Pl. 49. Position of the cable trench opposite Castleside, in relation to the castle moat and ruins (looking west).







Pl. 50. Soil at 75, in the verge opposite Castleside, which may be spread upcast from the moat.

Pl. 51. The trench on Hareby Hill, beside Grove Farm (looking west).







Pl. 52. Deep topsoil and stone rubble at 82 in the Hagnaby Road verge (looking north).





Pl. 53. The western boundary earthworks of the castle grounds seem to have been partly removed by Hagnaby Road close to Castle View; soil seen at 84 may have been from a large boundary ditch. (Looking north from Cromwell House).