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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FRANCIS HOUSE SILVER BIRCH PARK GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE LINCOLN LN5 8LG

Cowley and Brown County Primary School Quadrang

NGR:TF 2236 3402

Planning Application No. H/015/0398/94

Site Code: QPS 95

LCNCC Accession No: 51.96

Archaeological Watching Brief

for

Land and Buildings Consultancy

October 1996

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL
TEL. 0522 575292 FAX: 0522 570724
30.10.96.

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Cowley and Brown County Primary School

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Cowley and Brown County Primary School Quadring

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Summary

A watching brief at the Cowley and Brown Primary School confirmed earlier evaluation results which indicated the presence of nearby habitation of 12-13th century date. Three major boundary ditches aligned approximately NW-SE, contemporary with pits found during the evaluation, were recorded in the new playing area. One of the ditches was recut in the later medieval period. The medieval settlement remains unlocated. The proposal to collect environmental data from the deep trench dug for the new septic tank had to be abandoned for safety reasons.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by the Land and Buildings Consultancy, Lincolnshire County Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Cowley and Brown County Primary School, Quadring (Fig. 1, Pl. 1), on land adjacent to the school for use as a car park and hard play area, a pit for the new septic tank and foundations for an extension to the school. This was undertaken to fulfil the condition in the planning consent H/015/0389/94 in accordance with the requirements of the brief prepared by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council, dated March 1996, following an evaluation carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 1995 (Field and McDaid 1995).

Archaeological Background

The parish of Quadring extends westwards from the former estuary of Bicker Haven across the main road (A152) between Donington and Spalding. The present village has developed along this road and lies east of the medieval fen which extended over the west half of the parish. Other medieval settlements occur on the siltland in the eastern half of the parish, near the church and Eau Dyke, near Bicker Haven.

The school lies at the north end of the parish, close to the parish church and the site of the medieval village, about 1km NE of the modern village, on marine alluvium close to the boundary between the Tanvats and Agney series of soils.

The placename *Quadring* derives from the Old English *cwead* (dirt or mud) and the tribal name of *Haeferingas*, and means the settlement of the Haeferingas dwelling in the mud' (Ekwall 1960, 376).

Archaeological evaluation in 1995 revealed a closely dated group of rubbish pits containing 12th-13th century pottery. Environmental assessment confirmed that material from the pits was derived from household waste, indicating that habitation was close by. Soils analysis showed that the area was probably tidal mud-flats in the pre-medieval period.

Results

The development comprised three areas:

- car park and hard play area west of the school
- replacement of the septic tank
- extension to the existing school

The car park and septic tank areas were excavated by machine using a 1.6m wide dyking bucket whilst the school foundations were dug using a 0.60m toothed bucket. Further investigations were carried out by hand.

An Ordnance Survey bench mark (4.82m O.D) located on the eastern side of the church porch was used to establish a temporary bench mark (3.70m O.D) west of the car park / play area.

All archaeological features were recorded and photographed. Deposits were allocated context numbers for recording purposes, these are referred to in the text, figures and the context list (Appendix 1). All features recorded during the watching brief can be located on Fig. 2.

Car Park and Hard Play Area (Pl. 2)

The evaluation results suggested that the first archaeological horizon would be encountered at c.700mm depth. A minimal watching brief was anticipated as the removal of topsoil (77) and levelling of the area was to be to an average depth of c.450mm. Unfortunately, ground conditions were found to be softer than expected (especially at the northern end of the site) so a further 300-400mm had to be removed (Pl.8). This revealed extensive archaeological remains, in the form of pits and ditches, cutting the fine grained orange brown sand 20. In the circumstances only basic recording of the features was possible.

Topsoil stripping began in the SE corner of the site. An area c.9m x 9m at the car park/playground entrance was cleaned to reveal three intercutting pits (Pl.3). The latest of these pits 1 (Pl. 4), of which only the southern half was exposed, contained two fills; 8, a dark grey- brown silt produced one unglazed jar rim, dated mid-12th to mid/late 13th century. An orange-brown sandy silt deposit (78) overlay 8 but produced no finds. Pit 1 through the backfilled pits 66 and 67. Four pieces of pottery from were found in the top fill of 66, a pink-grey silt with charcoal flecks (2). They proved to be of the same Bourne-type fabric as the piece of pottery from 8 but of mid-12th to late-13th century date. Pit 67, though earlier than the other two pits was also 12th-13th century in date. Two sherds of pottery were rescued from its green brown silt fill 3.

A NE-SW aligned gully **5**, c.1.25m wide, with a mid brown sandy silt fill **9** was cut to the NE by pit **66**. Finds date this feature to the 12th-13th century. Excavation at the SE corner of the site clipped the edge of a possible ditch, **6**, running SW-NE. Pottery from **6** was also 12th-13th century in date but its relationship to gully **5** was not established because the SW end of **5** was unclear.

Two isolated pits **32** and **68** were noted either side of gully **5**. Pit **32** had a diameter of 0.9m and was filled with a greeny pink silt, **7**, which contained shell fragments. The pottery suggests that this pit was contemporary with pit **1**. Pit **68** to the east was not fully revealed as it continued east of the stripped area. This pit measured c.2m x 1.9m. The three pottery sherds retrieved from **4** were of mid-late 12th-13th century date.

All the features recorded in the SE corner of the site are broadly contemporary and were mainly rubbish pits similar to those recorded in Trench 2 of the evaluation which were also 12th-13th century in date.

Excavation continued northwards along the eastern boundary of the carpark/ playground. was opened next. Unfortunately this area was stripped of topsoil, levelled and covered with stone chippings before archaeological monitoring could begin (Pl.5) and a wedge of ground c.13m in length with a maximum width of 14m, north of pit **1** was unrecorded.

The chippings extended further north but were subsequently removed and the ground lowered by a further 3-400mm because the ground was very soft and required greater consolidation. A NE-SW aligned ditch **28** (Pl.5) 3.1m wide, with a grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks **46** was recorded NW of the area covered by stone chippings. A length of only c.8m survived because it had been cut through by ditch **15** to the north and ditch **14** to the south. Fill **37** of ditch **15** (Pl.6) to the north appeared to be identical to that of **46** and the relationship between the two ditches was not immediately obvious. However, the two sherds retrieved from **46** were of 12th-13th century date whilst those from **37** were 13th century in date.

Ditch **15** entered the NW corner of the site running for 34m NW-SE across the north end of the stripped area. Ditch fills beneath **37** were noted where the ditch entered the NW corner of the site. Those in section were photographically recorded as time restrictions did not allow for a fuller recording (Pl.7). The fills which showed in plan were **38**, a black organic silt deposit sealed by **37**, and **39** a brown silt which lay below **38** (Pl.7). Both of these deposits were 12th-13th century, a little earlier than the material found in the upper fill **37**.

At the south end of the site, next to the road was another large ditch **16** (Pl.9). The sequence of fill was similar to that found in ditch **15**, with a thin black fibrous organic silt layer **41** being noted on the north edge of the ditch, rather

like **38** in ditch **15**. Investigation along this edge of the ditch established that the angle of cut was 45°. **41** yielded no finds but was sealed by **40**, a mixed green brown and orange brown sandy silt which produced a piece of 12th-13th century pottery and was similar to fill **37** in ditch **15**.

Ditch **16** was c.6m wide but its length was not confirmed, as the eastern half of **16** was covered with stone chippings prior to any investigation. However, it became apparent that evaluation Trench 3 had been positioned over the presumed line of ditch **16**. During the evaluation in 1995 excavation at the western end of the trench exposed only layers of wind-blown sand. In the very dry conditions which prevailed it was assumed that natural deposits had been reached. It is now suggested that the wind-blown sands may have formed an upper fill of ditch **16**. Excavation at the east end of this trench had revealed bands of laminated sands (deposited by flooding) cut to the west by what was then interpreted as a palaeochannel. This is interpreted as being ditch **16** which must have terminated at this point.

While the evidence points ditches **15** and **16** being contemporary they appear to converge and it is difficult to suggest what their function might have been, or what they were enclosing.

Subsoil **29/21/31** recorded during the watching brief was also significantly deeper, 0.37m, around the area of the proposed terminal (Pl.11) than in the north where it measured 0.07m in places, presumably because it was filling a dip in the ground caused by the ditch.

Another multi-phased ditch, c.5.80m wide, and aligned E-W, was noted between ditches **15** and **16**. Ditch **14** (Pl.12) ran parallel to, and 6m south of, **15**. Recording of this ditch was difficult because it was recorded at two different stages of soil removal.

A trench was dug across ditch **14**, close to the western limit of the stripped area. Ditch **14** was the only archaeological feature to be excavated during the watching brief. Excavation to a depth of 0.30m did not reach the base of the ditch but established that it had gently sloping sides. Its upper fills were thin lenses of organic silt- **27**, a black organic silt, and **24**, a grey-black organic silt, which spread out beyond the ditch edge. It is not known if this was caused by machining. Below **24** was an orange silty sand **25**, a flood deposit in the ditch. This sealed **26**, a grey silt clay containing 12th century pottery (Pl.13). Deposits below **26** could not be investigated.

The length of ditch east of the excavated section was only recorded after a further 3-400mm of soil was removed. There was an intervening area disturbed by machinery which made it impossible to correlate the sequence of deposits to either side.

Pottery retrieved from **50** and **51**, charcoal rich layers on the south edge of the ditch, was of 12th-13th century date. On the north side of the ditch were

equivalent layers **53** and **54**, the pottery from **53** being the same date as that from **50** and **51**. Fill **54**, possibly the same as layers **50** and **26**, produced no finds.

The recorded evidence suggests that there was a later recut of ditch **14**. Ditch **49** (Pl.14) was c.3m wide and recorded for a minimum distance of 28m. Its west end terminated c.5m from the western edge of the car park. **49** was filled by a grey green silt with orange sand patches **52**. Finds included an early medieval local ware unglazed jar rim, a sherd of south Lincolnshire shelly ware from a cooking vessel and a sherd of Toynton or Bolingbroke ware, giving a date range of mid/late 15th-mid/late 17th century. A rectangular disturbance, **30**, containing deposit **47**, in the top of the ditch fill, had a width (1.50m) and shape suggesting modern machine activity.

Close to the presumed ditch terminal was posthole **69** (Pl.14), c.0.50m x 0.30m, cut into **52**. Unusually this feature was filled with fired clay within a brown silt matrix **55**.

South east of ditch **14** was a key-hole shaped feature **13**, 3m long with a maximum width of 1m, containing a soft orange grey brown sandy silt **36** (Pl.15). No finds were retrieved from this possible pit.

A series of possible pits were sited south of **13**, half appearing in the west facing section of the central spoil heap. Of these features only one, pit **11** (Pl. 16) containing a grey black silt **34**, produced any finds - one sherd of Bourne ware 12th-13th century. North of pit **11** was pit **12** (Pl. 17), c.1.50m wide, visible in plan as a semi-circle with an orange brown silt with charcoal flecks **35**. Pit **12** cut into a spread of c.4m x c3.50m dirty grey brown sandy silt with streaks of black organic material **19** (Pl.18). A later feature, pit **22** (Pl. 17), cut subsoil **21/31**, grey silty sand c.0.20m thick. The grey black silt fill **44** lay below topsoil **20**.

Oval pit **71** (Pl. 19) was c.2m NW of pit **11**. It measured 0.80m in diameter and contained **65**, a grey silt.

Pit **23** (Pl. 20), c.1.50m north of **16**, measuring 0.80m x 0.70m produced no finds from the firm brown grey sandy clay silt **45**. Nor did **43**, a pale brown grey sandy silt with flecks of charcoal infilling oval pit **18** (Pl.21), c.2m by c.1.80m. Pit **18** cut into **42**, a 12th-13th century dark brown green sandy silt of WNW-ESE gully **17**, c.5m by c.0.60m (Pl. 22).

One 15th-16th century linear feature was noted c.10m SW of ditch **49**. NW-SE aligned ditch **10** (Pl.19) was truncated during machining, but a length of 7m and a width of 2m was recorded prior to removal. The sole fill **33**, was a firm dark grey clay silt with charcoal flecks.

Septic Tank Trench

A trench approximately 5.50m long by 2.90m wide was opened for the siting of a new septic tank for the school (Pl.23). It was excavated to a depth of c.3m and was expected to reveal earlier (prehistoric) peat deposits and/or land surfaces. It had been hoped that a temporary gap in the sheet piling would allow access to obtain a continuous column sample for environmental analysis but ground conditions were so soft that this was not possible. There was no safe access into the trench after it was excavated deeper than 1.20m and the environmental sampling was reluctantly abandoned. The only point of note was that fen clay was reached at a depth of 1.80m OD. There was no layer of peat separating the clay from the silts above.

Recording was possible in the upper levels of the trench before shoring was required. Removal of topsoil revealed a NW-SE linear feature **60** (Pl.23), containing **59**, crossing the southern end of the trench. This was the continuation of ditch **49** from the car park/playground, extending its recorded length a further 5m. A NE-SW ditch/gully **63**, of unknown relationship with **60**, was visible on the western edge of the site. Feature **62** cut **64**, grey brown clay silt, fill of **63** at its NE extreme. **62** appeared to be rectangular, the SE corner only being exposed.

Running the length of the east side of the trench was ditch **56** (Pl.23). Its dark brown silty soil with small stone inclusions **57**, produced brick fragments and a clay pipe stem and is interpreted as a modern boundary ditch associated with the existing hedge.

Pottery was retrieved from layer **58**, a mottled orange brown silt with iron pan. This deposit should not have produced any finds as it is the equivalent to **30**, underlying natural. As this area is much disturbed by root activity it is likely that the pottery sherds are contamination from upper levels.

Extension to the existing school

The existing temporary classroom was demolished prior to commencement of the watching brief, the resulting rubble being piled up against the roadside verge (Pl.24).

The foundation trench for the new classroom was initially opened to a depth of c.1.50m which meant that archaeological recording was limited to photographs and measurements from the ground surface. No finds could be retrieved.

Work began in the SW corner, heading north eastwards. After progressing c.10m the trench sides began to collapse. Makeshift shoring was erected to try and secure the trench and prevent soil from falling into the opened area (Pl.25). Despite these efforts the trench sides gave way. The trench was re-excavated, but to ensure stability, was immediately infilled with concrete (Pl. 26). This made observation of the trench almost impossible.

Prior to trench collapse three features were recorded. The first of these was located in the SW corner of the foundation trench. **48** (Pl. 27) was noted as being c.2.50m wide with a depth of c.1.50m. **48** may be the continuation of boundary ditch **56** seen in the septic tank. If so, this might account for the collapse of the trench, as **56** would run very close to the trench edge undermining the stability of the sides. No finds were obtained to verify this theory nor did the fill of **48**, a brown silty clay **76**, resemble that of **56**.

The second feature **72** (Pl. 28) appeared to be a pit whose profile was obscured by the smear of the machine bucket. Roots prevented the measurement of this pit. Fill of this feature **73**, was similar to that of **48**. The central position of this feature suggests that it may have been one of the pits investigated in evaluation Trench 2.

An ill-defined possible **74** (Pl. 29) was observed. Its approximate depth was c.0.30m whilst its base was fairly flat. The foundation trench also encountered drains and inspection chambers associated with the old classroom.

Discussion

Understanding of the archaeology exposed during the watching brief was greatly hampered by the difficult ground conditions and it is unfortunate that it proved necessary to excavate the car park/ play area to a greater depth than anticipated, resulting in widespread disturbance of archaeological remains. The abandonment of environmental sampling of the septic tank trench, for safety reasons, meant that information regarding possible earlier prehistoric horizons was lost, as was the chance to establish the point in time at which the land became habitable.

The presence of at least three substantial boundary ditches reinforces the view that settlement remains lie close by but it is not clear on present evidence whether it lay north or south of these ditches. Was the cluster of rubbish pits SE of the ditches outside the settlement with houses to the north of the boundary ditches or were the houses near to the pits with the ditches defining the northern limits of habitation? Most of the finds retrieved during the evaluation and the watching brief proved to 12th-13th century or later in date. The Anglo-Saxon settlement is still to be located but the higher ground surrounding the church, and east of the excavated area must be considered as the most likely spot.

Mick McDaid
October 1996

Acknowledgements

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References

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Field N. and McDaid M., 1995. *Cowley and Brown County Primary School Quading, Archaeological Evaluation.*

Appendix 1

QPS96 : CONTEXT LIST

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
1	C	PIT	CP
2	F	FILL OF 66	CP
3	F	FILL OF 67	CP
4	F	FILL OF 68	CP
5	C	GULLY	CP
6	F?	GREEN SILT	CP
7	F	FILL OF 32	CP
8	F	FILL OF 1	CP
9	F	FILL OF 5	CP
10	C	DITCH	CP
11	C	PIT	CP
12	C	PIT	CP
13	C	PIT	CP
14	C	DITCH	CP
15	C	DITCH	CP
16	C	DITCH	CP
17	C	GULLY	CP
18	C	PIT	CP
19	L	GREY BROWN SANDY SILT	CP
20	L	NATURAL	ALL
21	L	SUBSOIL	ALL
22	C	PIT	CP
23	C	PIT	CP
24	F	FILL OF 14	CP
25	F	FILL OF 14	CP
26	F	FILL OF 14	CP
27	F	FILL OF 14	CP
28	C	DITCH	CP
29	L	SUBSOIL	ALL
30	C	MODERN FEATURE	CP
31	L	SUBSOIL	ALL
32	C	PIT	CP
33	F	FILL OF 10	CP
34	F	FILL OF 11	CP
35	F	FILL OF 12	CP
36	F	FILL OF 13	CP
37	F	FILL OF 15	CP
38	F	FILL OF 15	CP
39	F	FILL OF 15	CP
40	F	FILL OF 16	CP
41	F	FILL OF 16	CP
42	F	FILL OF 17	CP
43	F	FILL OF 18	CP
44	F	FILL OF 22	CP
45	F	FILL OF 23	CP
46	F	FILL OF 28	CP
47	F	FILL OF 30	CP
48	C	DITCH	F
49	C	DITCH	CP
50	F	FILL OF 14	CP
51	F	FILL OF 14	CP
52	F	FILL OF 49	CP
53	F	FILL OF 14	CP
54	F	FILL OF 14	CP
55	F	FILL OF 69	CP
56	C	DITCH	SP
57	F	FILL OF 56	SP
58	L	NATURAL	SP

QPS96 : CONTEXT LIST

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA
59	F	FILL OF 60	SP
60	C	DITCH	SP
61	F	FILL OF 62	SP
62	C	DITCH	SP
63	C	DITCH?	SP
64	F	FILL OF 63	SP
65	F	FILL OF 71	CP
66	C	PIT	CP
67	C	PIT	CP
68	C	PIT	CP
69	C	PIT	CP
70	C	DITCH	CP
71	C	PIT	CP
72	C	PIT	F
73	F	FILL OF 72	F
74	C	PIT	F
75	F	FILL OF 74	F
76	F	FILL OF 48	F
77	L	TOPSOIL	ALL
78	F	FILL OF 1	CP

Appendix 2

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: QPS96 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
2	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
3	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
4	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
6	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
7	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12th to late 13th
8	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12th to late 13th
9	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
24	MH2	MH7	-	mid 12th to late 14th
26	MH1	MH3	-	early/mid 12th to late 12th
27	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
33	MH10	PMH2	-	mid/late 15th to mid/late 16th
34	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
37	MH4	MH5	-	early to late 13th
37/46	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12th to late 13th
38	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12th to late 13th
39	MH1	MH4	-	early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th
40	MH1	MH4	-	early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th
42	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12th to late 13th
50	MH2	MH4	-	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
51	MH1	MH4	-	early/mid 12th to early/mid 13th
52	MH10	PMH5	-	mid/late 15th to mid/late 17th
53	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: QPS96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Draw	Comments
TEACHER	BERTH	1	-	BOWL	18/19TH
TEACHER	BOU	1	-	?	-
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	?	-
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	BOWL	INT GLZE
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	BS;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	BS;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	BS;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	NECK;INT DEP;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	NECK;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	NECK;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	COOK;GLOB	RIM;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	JAR	BASE;GLZE
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	JAR/BOWL	INT GLZE
TEACHER	BOUA	1	-	JUG	NECK;FE PAINTED BAND AROUND NECK;FE VERT APP STRIPS; CUT VERT DEC BTWN STRIPS
TEACHER	BOUA	1	Y	BOWL	PROFILE;LOCAL?;HANDMADE; WHEEL FINISH
TEACHER	BOUA	8	-	COOK;GLOB	BS;LOCAL?
TEACHER	BOUA	8	Y	BOWL	PROFILE;LOCAL?;HANDMADE; WHEEL FINISH
TEACHER	CIST	1	-	CUP	HANDLE
TEACHER	CIST	1	-	CUP	RIM;BROWN FABRIC
TEACHER	CIST	1	-	CUP/JUG	BS
TEACHER	DST	1	-	JUG	BASE
TEACHER	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	-
TEACHER	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	FABRIC A
TEACHER	LEMS	4	-	COOK;SMALL	LOCAL?
TEACHER	LSW3	1	-	JUG	-
TEACHER	MEDLOC	1	-	?	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ + OCC SHELL;GLZE SPOTS
TEACHER	MEDLOC	1	-	?	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ + OCC SHELL;GLZE SPOTS
TEACHER	MEDLOC	1	-	BOWL	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ + OCC SHELL;INT GLZE
TEACHER	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ + OCC SHELL;GLZE SPOTS
TEACHER	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ + OCC SHELL;GLZE SPOTS; THU BASE
TEACHER	NOTG	3	-	JUG	SV?
TEACHER	ST	2	-	JAR/PIT	12TH;GLZE
TEACHER	STSL	1	-	BOWL	RIM
TEACHER	STSL	1	-	BOWL	RIM
TEACHER	STSL	3	-	?	DIFF VESS
TEACHER	TB	1	-	BOWL	-
TEACHER	TB	1	-	BOWL	-
TEACHER	TB	1	-	JUG/CISTERN	-
TEACHER	TB	1	-	JUG/CISTERN	-

TEACHER	THET	1	-	?	INT DEP
U/S	BL	1	-	?	17TH
U/S	BL	1	-	JAR	17/18TH
U/S	BOU	1	-	BOWL	BASE;INT GLZE
U/S	BOU	1	-	JUG/JAR	BASE
U/S	BOU	1	-	JUG/JAR	BS
U/S	BOUA	1	-	JUG	-
U/S	BOUA	1	-	JUG	FE STRIP DEC
U/S	CIST	1	-	CUP	-
U/S	FREC	1	-	JUG	TIGER
U/S	LPM	1	-	-	BL/W
U/S	LSTON	1	-	-	-
U/S	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	BS
U/S	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	STRAP HANDLE
U/S	MY	1	-	JAR	-
U/S	RAER	1	-	JUG	BASE
U/S	TB	1	-	?	-
U/S	TB	1	-	JUG/CIST	BASE
U/S14	BOUA	1	-	JAR/JUG	BS;GLZE
U/S14	SLST	1	Y	BOWL	RIM;POST FIRED HOLES;SOOT
U/S37	BOUA	1	-	BOWL	RIM;UNGLZE
U/SSEND	ST	1	-	JUG	RIM;MID 12TH
2	BOUA	1	-	JAR	NO GLZE
2	BOUA	1	-	JAR/BOWL	NO GLZE
2	BOUA	1	-	JAR/JUG	GLZE
2	BOUA	1	-	JUG	GLZE
3	BOUA	1	-	BOWL	RIM;UNGLZE
3	BOUA	1	-	JAR	INT GLZE
4	BOUA	1	-	BOWL?	INT GLZE;BASE
4	BOUA	1	-	BOWL?	INT GLZE;SOOT
4	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	BASE
6	BOUA	1	-	BOWL	RIM;UNGLZE
6	BOUA	1	-	JAR/BOWL	INT GLZE
6	BOUA	1	-	JAR?	-
6	BOUA	1	-	JUG	SPL GLZE
6	BOUA	2	-	COOK;GLOB	LOCAL?
7	BOUA	1	-	JAR	UNGLZE
8	BOUA	1	-	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
9	BOUA	1	-	JAR	UNGLZE
9	BOUA	3	-	JAR	GLZE SPOT
24	SLST	1	-	COOK/PIPKIN	BASE
26	ST	2	-	JAR/JUG	12TH; GLZE
27	NSP	1	-	JUG/PIT	-
27	SLST	1	-	COOK	-
33	BOU	1	-	JUG	-
33	TOYII	22	-	JUG	SV?
34	BOUA	1	-	JAR	-
37	BOUA	2	-	BOWL	INT GLZE;SOOT
37/46	BOUA	2	-	BOWL	RIM;UNGLZE
38	BOUA	1	-	JAR	UNGLZE;SOOT
39	DST	1	-	JUG	BASE
40	DST	1	-	JUG	BASE
42	BOUA	3	-	JAR/BOWL	INT GLZE

Appendix 3

-3-

50	DST	1	-	JUG/BOTTLE;FOOTED	BASE
50	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	FINE THIN WALLED;SHELL FABRIC; SLIGHT SAGGING BASE SIM TO LSW PIPKINS SHELL + QUARTZ FABRIC
50	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	SHELL + QUARTZ FABRIC
50	NSP	1	-	JUG/PIT	-
50	ST	2	-	JAR/JUG	12TH;GLZE
51	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	FINE THIN WALLED;SHELL FABRIC; BURNT
51	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	FINE THIN WALLED;SHELL FABRIC; BURNT
51	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	SHELL + QUARTZ FABRIC
51	EMLOC	4	-	JAR	FINE THIN WALLED;SHELL FABRIC; BURNT
52	BOU	1	-	?	INT GLZE
52	BOU	1	-	JAR/JUG	-
52	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	-
52	EMLOC	1	-	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
52	LIM	1	-	?	CORK INT
52	MEDLOC	1	-	JUG	-
52	SLST	1	-	?	SOOT
52	SLST	1	-	COOK	SOOT
52	TB	1	-	JUG;SMALL	OR TOY;SMALL ROD HANDLE
53	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	FABRIC A
53	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	FABRIC A
53	EMHM	1	-	COOK;GLOB	OCC SHELL
53	SLST	1	-	?	-

Appendix 3

Context of site archive

78 context sheets

Context register

5 plans

1 sheet of levels

On site notes

Photographs (listed, with colour negatives)

Correspondence

 Northward Arrow

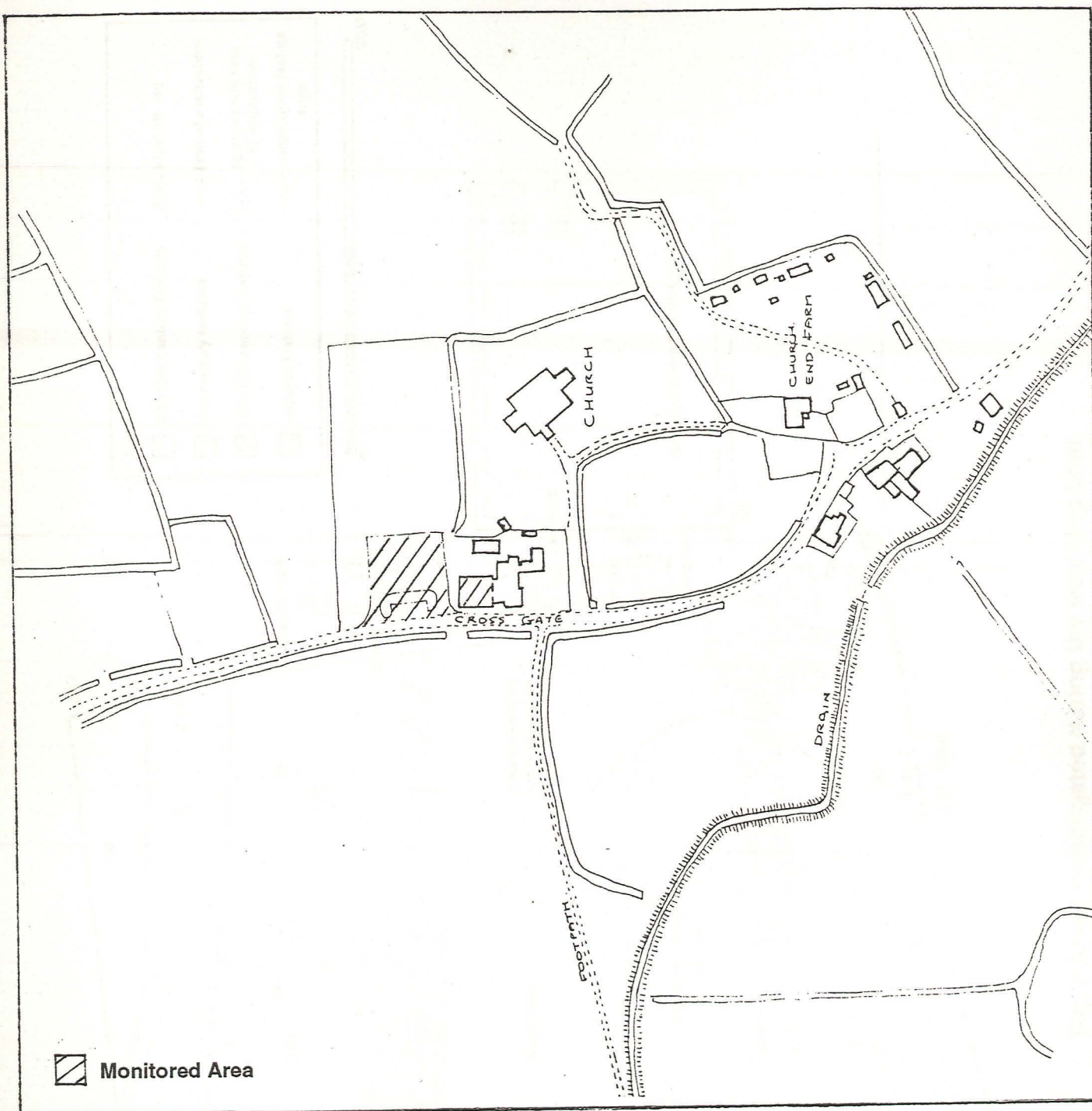


Fig. 1 Cowley and Brown Primary School, Quadring. Location plan, based on plan supplied by Land and Buildings Consultancy. Scale 1:2500.

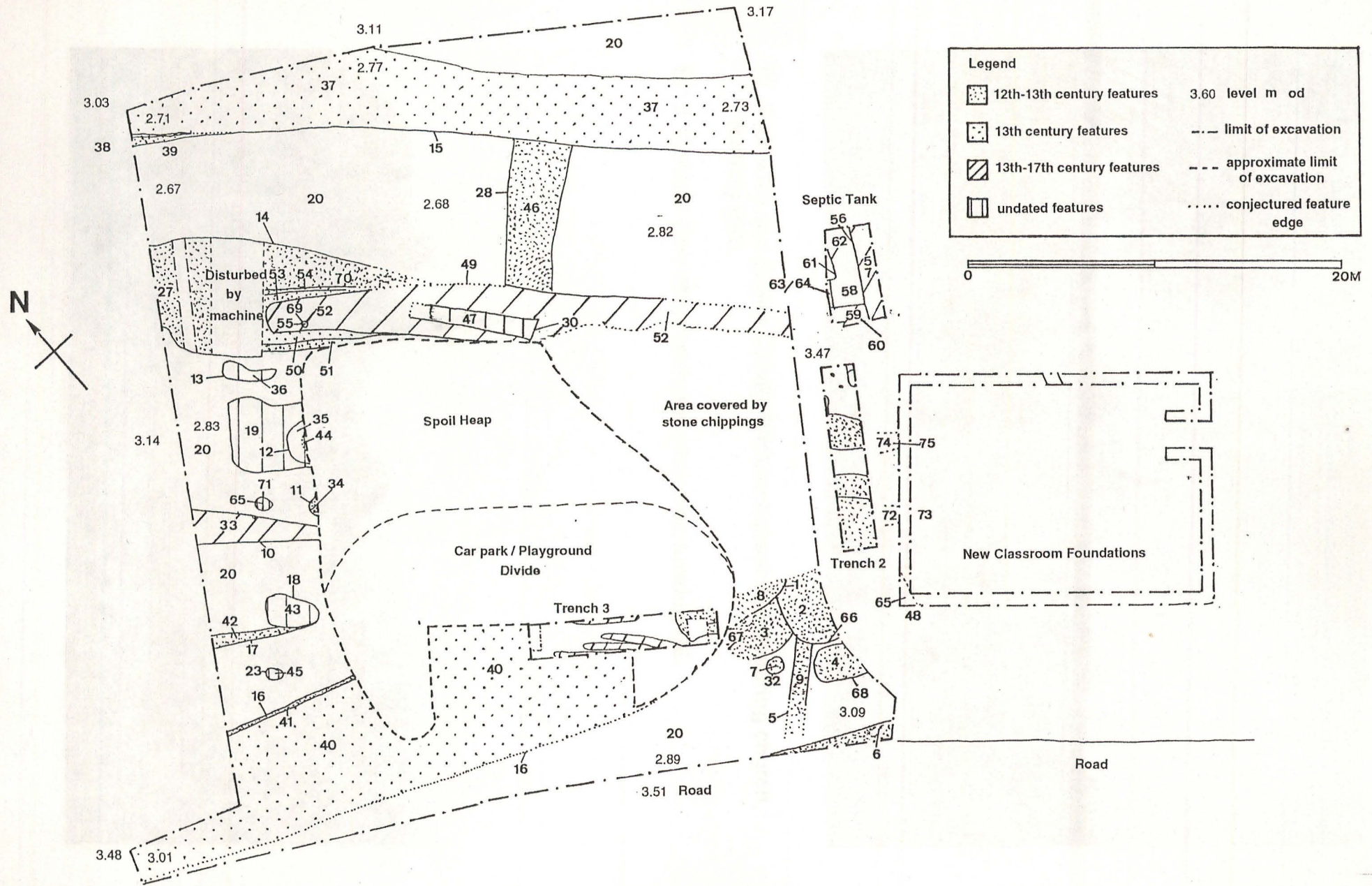


Fig. 2 Areas investigated during the watching brief.



PI. 1 Cowley and Brown County Primary School and Quadring church, looking ESE.

PI. 2 General view of car park and play area, looking NE.





PI. 3 Car park and hard play area, SE corner. View NE. Scale 0.50m.

PI. 4 Pit 1, looking NE. Scale 0.50m.





Pl. 5 Stone chippings (foreground) removed to lower ground level a further 3-400mm. Looking NE.

Pl. 6 Ditch 15 (left hand side) looking south.





Pl. 7 Section of ditch 15 revealed in the NW corner of site. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical 0.50m.

Pl. 8 Section showing original depth of stripping and additional 3-400mm removed. Looking NW. Scales 0.50m and 0.20m.





Pl. 9 Boundary ditch 16 (centre of picture), looking ENE.

Pl. 10 Ditch terminal 16. Marked by the spur of topsoil closest to the stone chippings. View WNW.





Pl. 11 Depth of subsoil 29 at terminal of 16. Looking north. Scales 0.50m.

Pl. 12 Ditch 14, looking south. Scales 1m.

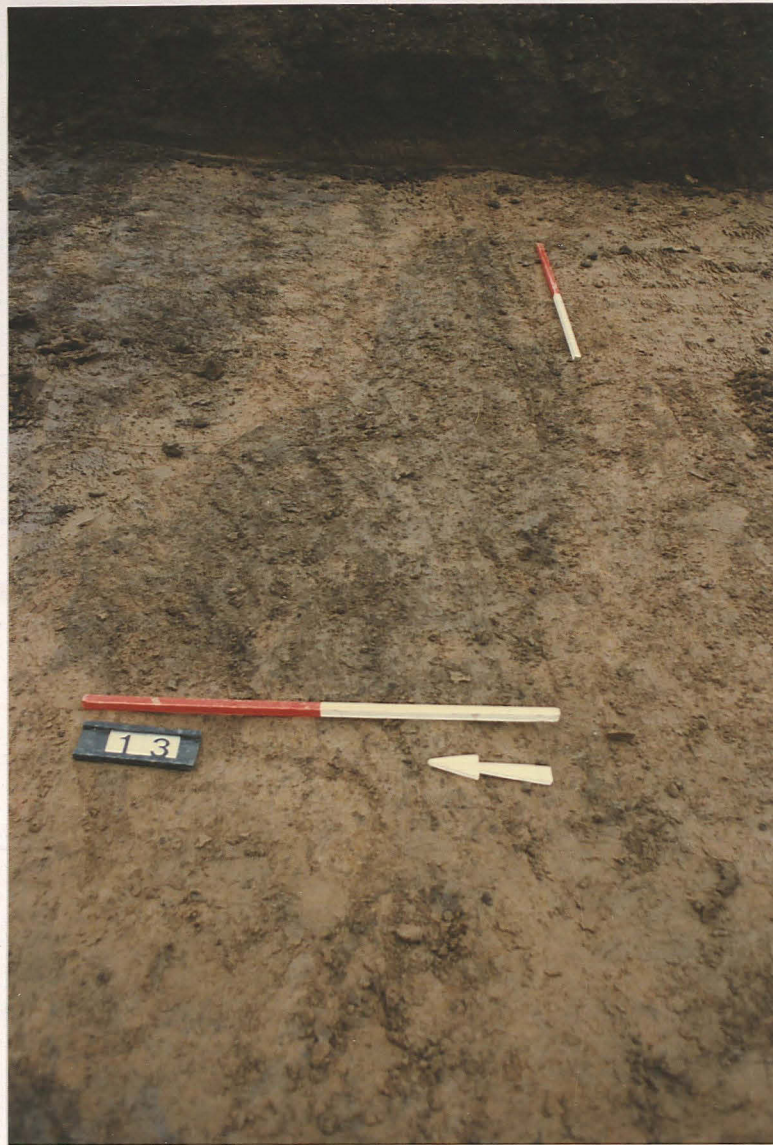




Pl. 13 Box section through ditch 14. Looking SE. Scales 1m and 0.50m.

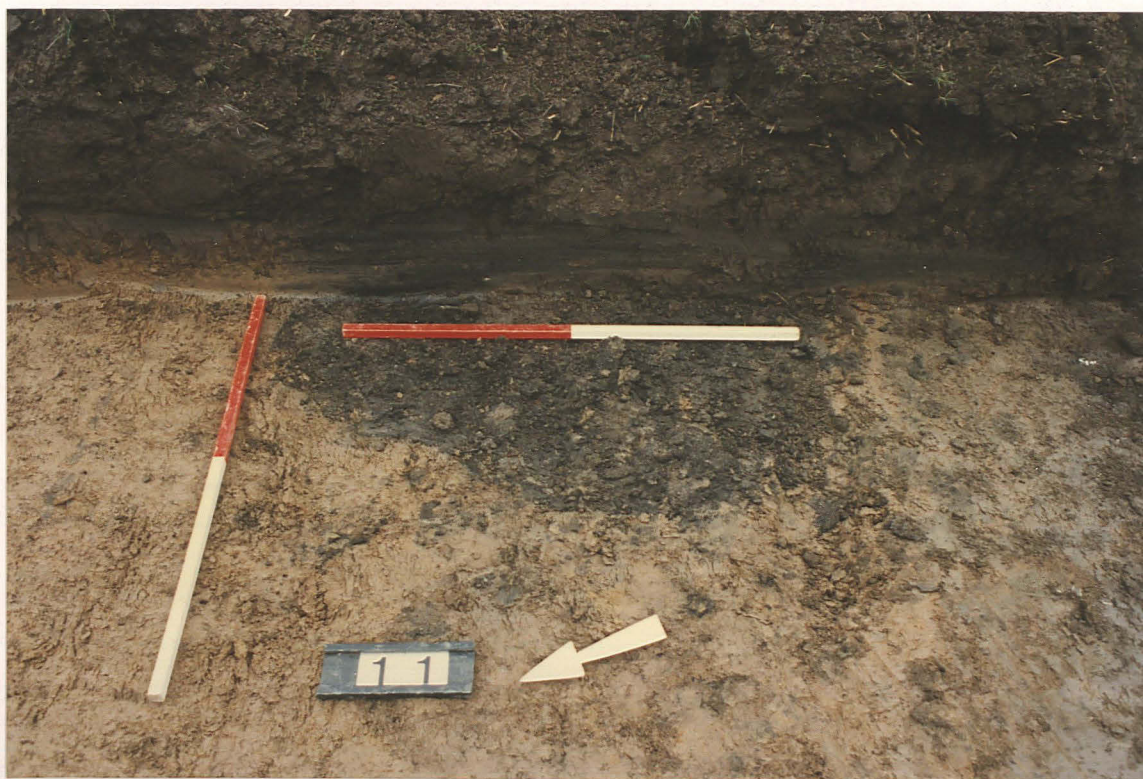
Pl. 14 West end of recut 49 and posthole 69. Looking NW. Scale 0.50m.





Pl. 15 Key hole pit 13, looking east. Scales 1m.

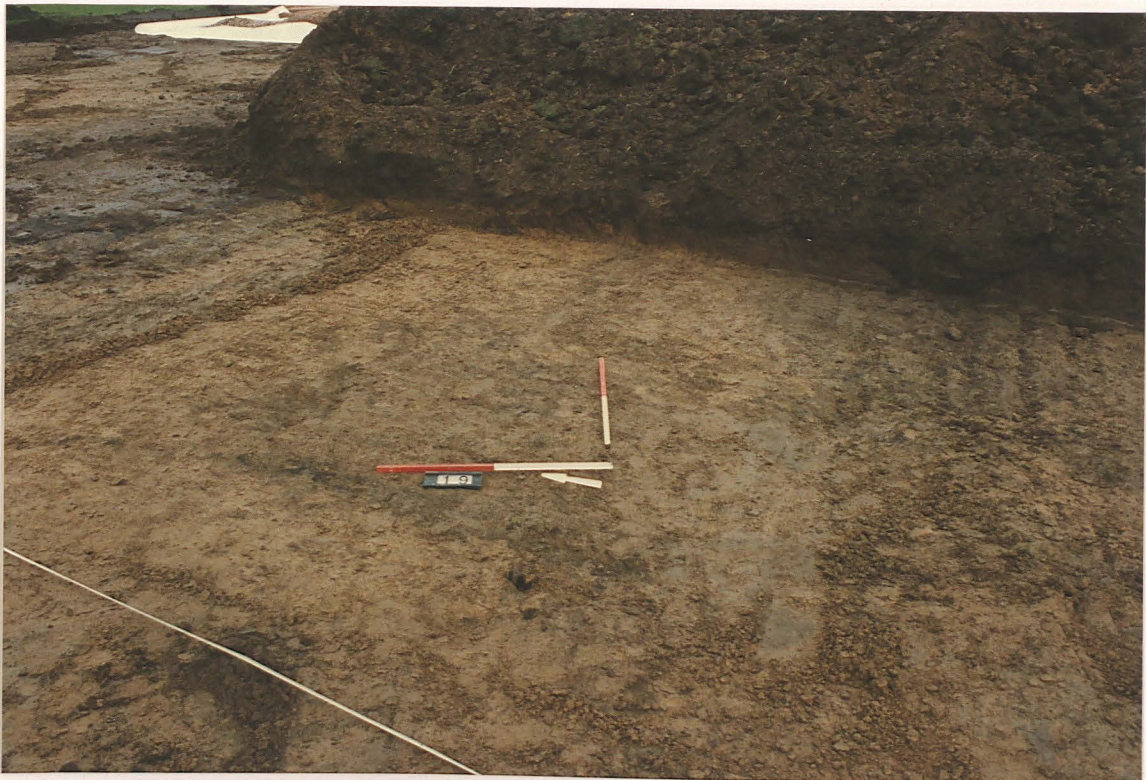
Pl. 16 Pit 11, looking SE. Scales 1m.





PI. 17 Pit 12 and pit 22 (dark band in section), looking SE. Scales 1m.

PI. 18 Spread 19 overlying natural 20. Scales 1m.





PI. 19 Ditch 10 and pit 71 (centre left), looking SE. Scales 1m.

PI. 20 Pit 23, looking east. Scales 0.50m.





Pl. 21 Oval pit 18 (marked by scales) cutting gully 17. View SE. Scales 1m.

Pl. 22 Gully 17. Looking ESE. Scales 1m.





PI. 23 Septic tank trench. Ditch 56 (left) cutting ditch 60 (trench edge).

PI. 24 Site of new classroom foundations.





Pl. 25 Temporary shoring in classroom foundation trench.



Pl. 26 Pouring concrete into the foundation trench immediately after excavation to prevent collapse.



Pl. 27 Ditch 48 section. Looking NW. Scale 1m.

Pl. 28 Pit 72 (marked by scale), view NW. Scale 1m.





Pl. 29 Feature 74. Looking NW. Scale 1m.