

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

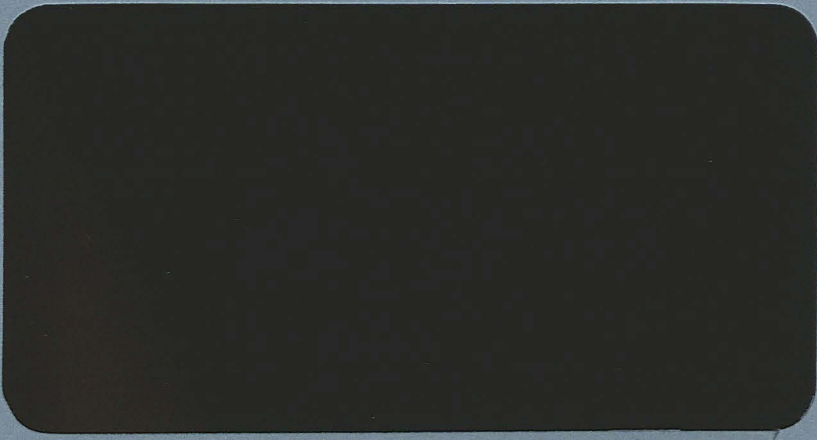
Newton, Near Grantham, Lincolnshire

Newton and Hazeby CP.

Site Code: NNG 95

LCNCC Acc No. 69.95

Land adjacent to Newton Farm



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Archaeology Section

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64940e Med.

TF 0455 3613

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Report prepared for Ray Williams Developments Ltd. by Simon Johnson
June 1997

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Contents

Summary	2
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Purpose and methods	3
3.0 Location and description	4
4.0 Archaeological and historic background	6
5.0 Results	7
5.1 Plot 1	
5.2 Plot 2	
5.3 Plot 3	
6.0 Conclusions	13
7.0 Acknowledgements	13
8.0 References	13
9.0 Appendices	14
9.1 Small Finds Register	
9.2 Flint Material	
9.3 Slag Archive by Jane Cowgill	
9.4 Post Roman Pottery Archive by Jane Young	
9.5 List of Contexts	
9.6 Information derived from the County Sites and Monuments Record	
9.7 Colour Plates	

Summary

- * *Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were commissioned by Ray Williams Developments to undertake a standard archaeological watching brief during the construction of three detached dwellings situated within the historic village core of Newton, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).*
- * *Artefacts dating from the late C10th onwards were recovered across the site with the remains of a stone wall and post-hole/pit complex recorded in plots 1 and 3.*
- * *The size of the artefact assemblage is inconsistent with the features exposed. The bulk of this material has thus been either imported, or other features of archaeological significance (not disturbed by the current groundworks) lie within the development area.*

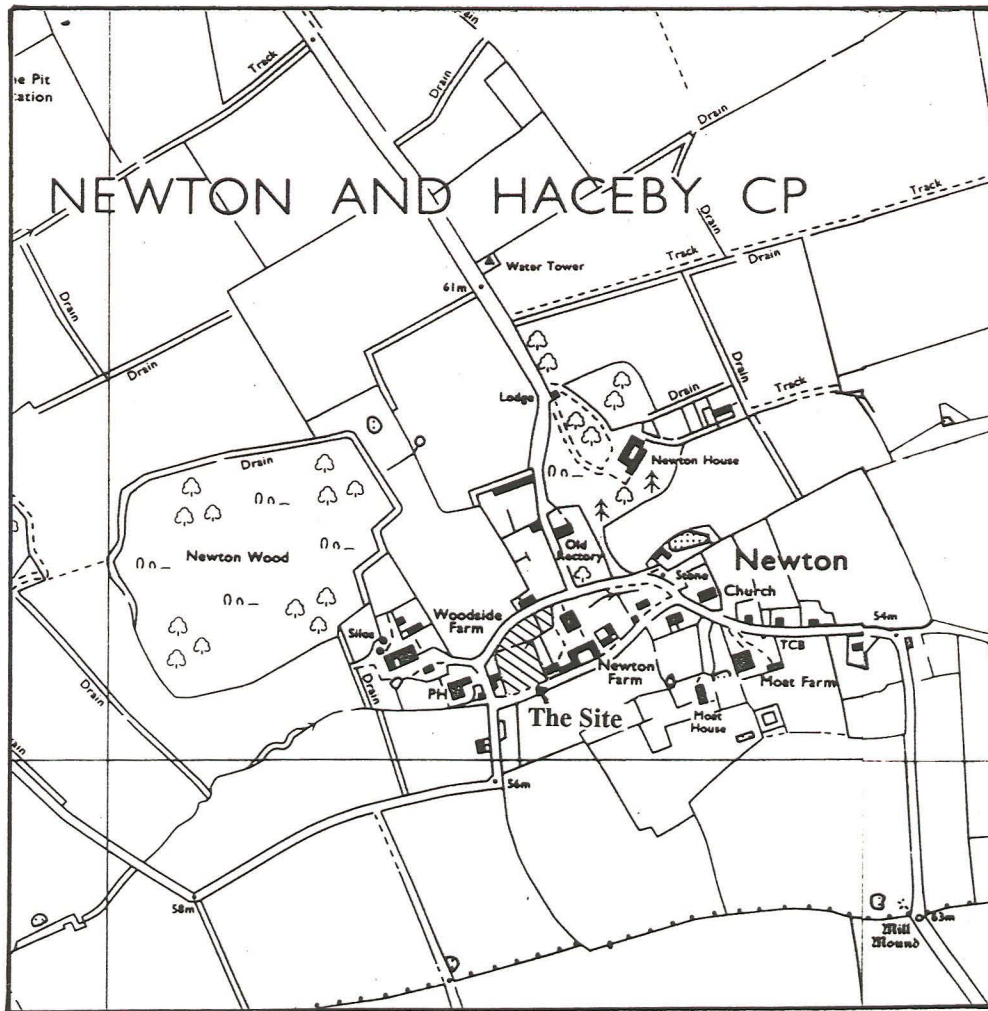


Fig. 1: Site Location, 1:10,000
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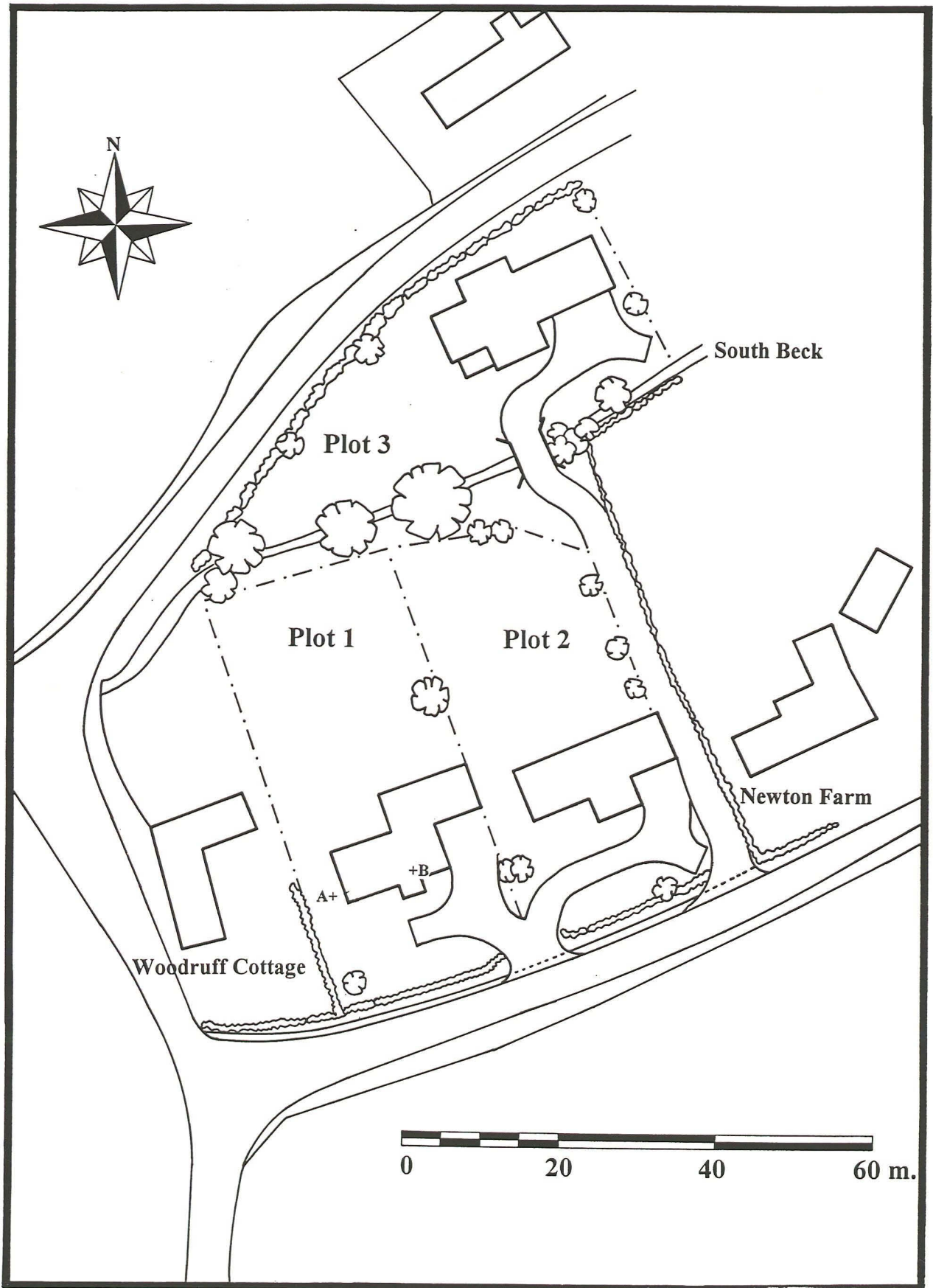


Fig. 2: Site Development Plan

1.0 Introduction

Planning permission was granted on 17th. March 1995 for the erection of three dwellings on land adjacent to Newton Farm. Approval was subject to a number of conditions: condition three required the undertaking of an archaeological scheme of works to monitor the stages of development involving ground disturbance.

This report details the work undertaken by PCA on behalf of Ray Williams Developments. Copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record; the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven; and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. A precis on the findings will be submitted to the editor of the county journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* for inclusion in a future edition. An ordered archive of both paper and object elements is in preparation and shall be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months of project completion: thereby satisfying all aspects of the project brief.

The watching brief was undertaken by the writer and Mr CPH Palmer-Brown over the course of eleven site visits between March 1995 and November 1996.

2.0 Purpose and methods

In 1990, the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, *Archaeology and Planning* which, for the first time, made the effects of development upon the archaeological resource a 'material consideration' within the planning process. This document lays emphasis on *preservation in situ* but where this is not possible requires archaeological deposits to be *preserved by record*. This has become embraced within the South Kesteven Local Plan (1992). Policy C2 states:

IN AREAS WHERE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECT OTHER KNOWN SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, OR SITES WHERE THERE IS AN INDICATION THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL MAY EXIST, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL INCLUDE CONDITIONS TO ALLOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION TO TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING, AS APPROPRIATE, EXCAVATION, RECOVERY, RECORDING AND STORAGE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND FINDS, AND MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST DURING DEVELOPMENT.

WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH DEVELOPERS OVER ALTERATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS IN ORDER TO SECURE THE PRESERVATION OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGY IN SITU.

The development lies within the historic core of Newton which is itself set in a wider landscape of archaeological interest. This, in conjunction with entries within the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), suggested the possibility that archaeological remains could be disturbed during the course of development.

The Community Archaeologist (on behalf of the District Council) issued a project brief requiring that an archaeological scheme of works should be maintained during development. The level of recording deemed appropriate on this occasion was an archaeological watching brief. This has been defined as follows:

'a programme of observation and investigation conducted during the destruction of archaeological deposits, resulting in the preparation of a report and ordered archive' (IFA, 1994,2)

Archaeological monitoring consisted of :

- (i) Observation of topsoil stripping and inspection of subsoil for archaeological features.
- (ii) Collection of surface artefacts.
- (iii) Observation during foundation and service trenching followed by inspection of sections and natural for archaeological features.
- (iv) Recording of archaeological features and limited excavation to determine, where possible, the date and nature of deposits.

Recording was undertaken using standard PCA watching brief General Account, Context and Record Sheets, supplemented with scale drawings (1:20) and photography. Observation points were plotted on 1: 50 location plans and overlays.

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted (Appendix 9.6). A copy of this report will form a subsequent entry, adding to the data available for future cultural resource management.

3.0 Location and description

Newton is within the administrative district of South Kesteven approximately 10.5 km. east of Grantham, and 8.5 km. south of Sleaford. It lies within the shallow valley of the South Beck and is served by the A52 which links Grantham with Boston and the A15 Sleaford to Bourne route.

The site is centred at TF 0455 3613 with Newton farm to the east and Woodruff cottage to the west. The solid geology is primarily comprised of Upper Esturine Beds and undivided Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS Sheet 127: Grantham) with brown calcareous soils (Straw 1969, 7). The site is transected by the South Beck and lies at an altitude of approximately 50 m. OD.

4.0 Archaeological and historic background

Evidence dating to the prehistoric period is slight, consisting of a Bronze Age burial mound to the south-west of the modern village. This memorial shows that the area was settled during the Bronze Age, despite the current lack of evidence for occupation centres. Surviving as a sub-circular mound *c.* 1.5 m. high and 3.0 m. in diameter it retains evidence of a circuiting ditch, 3.0 m. wide, on the north and west sides. The mound, which is of a type known as a bowl barrow, would have been constructed from material excavated from the ditch. It represents a rare survival of a monument type once common throughout the county prior to destruction by modern ploughing techniques (May 1976, 73)

Romano-British occupation is reflected by the discovery in 1818 of a large site approximately 2.0 km. north-west of the village. Preliminary investigations exposed a mosaic which was engraved by F Fowler of Winterton (Whitwell 1992, 81). Excavations in 1928-9 revealed the site to be a large villa consisting of eight rooms (possibly set around a courtyard plan) one of which was identified as a bath house (*ibid.* 49). The parish has produced other sporadic finds of the period including C4th pottery and a coin of Constantine I. An example of a hanging bowl dated to the C1-C2nd. was found in association with a flagon neck along Grantham road although its exact provenance is unknown.

The present settlement is likely to have been developed during the Saxon period as there are entries for Newton in the Domesday survey of 1086. Listed as *Neutone* which translates from the Old English as 'new farmstead, village or estate' (Mills 1993, 242). The village appears to have had only two principal holders, the Bishop of Durham and a man named Wulfgeat. Section 3,56 of the survey notes:

'Also in this hundred and in this village a certain Wulfgeat has in alms from the king as much land and [as many] parts of churches, ploughs and men as it is said above that the bishop has, For they divide Newton and what belongs to it, in half.' (Morris 1986)

The village consists primarily of limestone cottages and houses. Woodshed Farm dates from the early C17th and is one of the earliest standing domestic buildings in Lincolnshire; displaying limestone rubble and ashlar dressings with a kitchen, hall and parlour ground plan. Two further houses of note are Newton House and Newton Hall both of which date to the C19th. (Pevsner and Harris 1988, 38).

The parish church is dedicated to St. Botolph and was restored during the mid C19th. It still retains a considerable degree of medieval ornament ranging from the Romanesque (Norman) to the Decorated style (*ibid.* 575).

5.0 Results

Features recorded during the recording brief suggest that domestic/light industrial settlement activities were taking place on the site. The ceramic assemblage is large (Appendix 9.4) given the relatively small size and form of the features investigated. This may be explained either as material being imported to the site, or may betray the presence of further *in situ* remains, not disturbed during the present groundworks (the generally unabraded and fresh condition of the pottery may favour the latter interpretation).

The pottery archive comprises a typical type series for the area, with vessels revealing regional trade contact with manufacturing centres such as Nottingham, Stamford and Bourne, as well as more distant centres at Staffordshire and even the Low Countries.

Two flint artefacts were recovered during soil stripping in plot 1. Like the Bronze Age burial mound discussed above, they confirm prehistoric activity in the locality but are of little help in determining the focus of settlement.

5.1 Plot 1 (Fig. 3 & 4)

Soil stripping prior to the excavation of foundation trenches revealed a cluster of post holes and small pits. The apparent absence of patterning within this group suggested more than one phase of construction.

These features were cut into the underlying limestone brash and were sealed by the current topsoil. Generally of rounded or sub-rectangular form, they contained fills of homogenous dark grey-brown sandy clay. Their widths ranged between 0.26 to 1.20m, and depths from 0.08m to 0.34m. Approximately 21% retained packing stones and their profiles tended to be either bowl shaped or flat bottomed. The lack of vertical stratigraphy, together with few direct connections (only three pairs had immediate associations), renders processual phasing impossible.

Pottery recovered from these features forms three distinct groups with the ranges of Late C10th to Late C12th; C13th to C15th; and C14th to C15th. Clearly, more than two phases are represented, and successive timber construction may have taken place over at least a century.

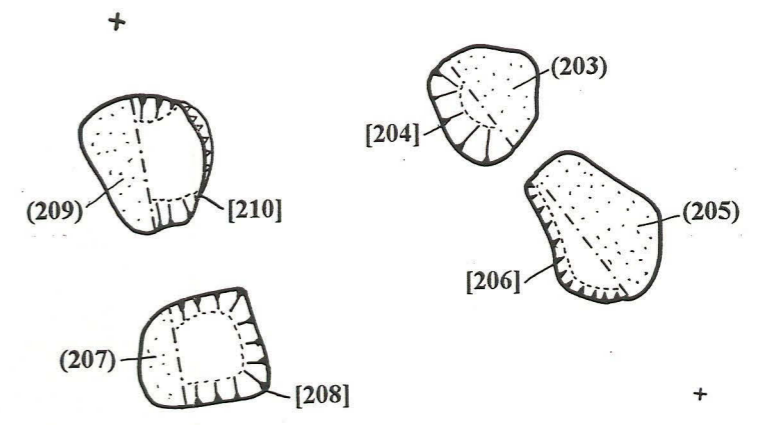
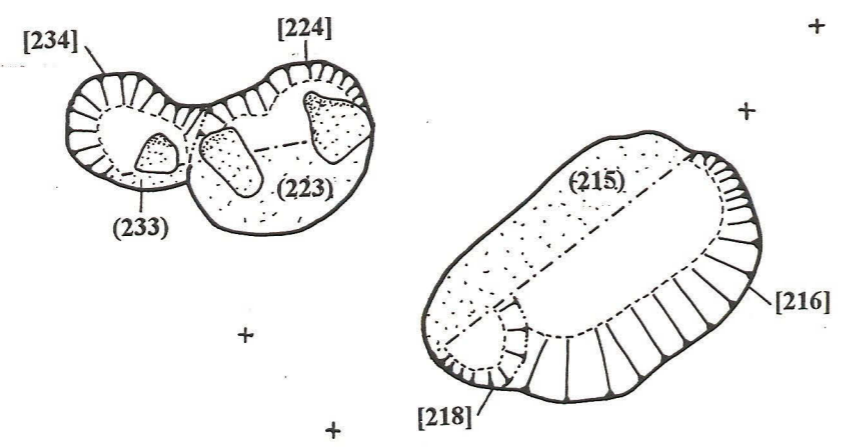
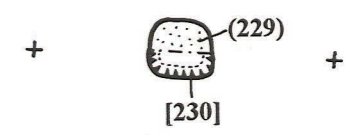
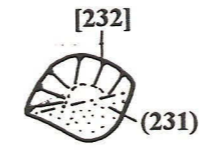
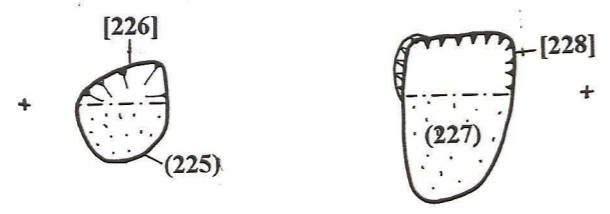
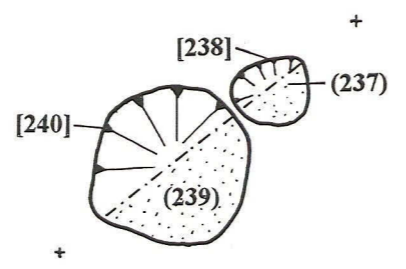
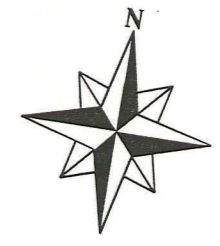
5.2 Plot 2

The foundation footprint was raised and the principal impact was from the actual foundation trenching, therefore. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed. The natural stratigraphy may be summarised as follows:

- (200) Friable and humic sandy clay with occasional small limestone inclusions: dark brown calcareous topsoil. Depth *c.* 0.3 m.

- (202) Intermittent horizon comprised of a mid-dark brown sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions. Exists in dips of underlying natural. Significance unclear; probably represents a 'B' horizon developing in isolated pockets. Depth 0.09 m. (max.)

- (201) Layer comprised of *c.* 80% small crushed limestone fragments within a surrounding matrix of mixed yellow-brown sandy clay. Depth variable to 0.64 m.



A

B

Fig. 3: Plan, Plot 1, showing distribution of post holes and pits
(see Figure 2 for location)

scale 1:20

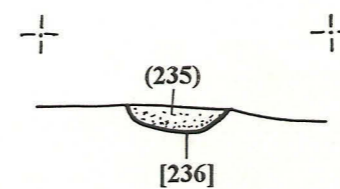
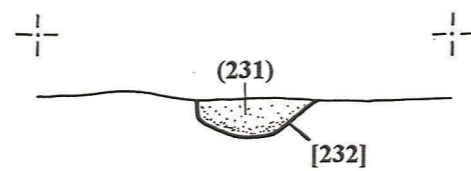
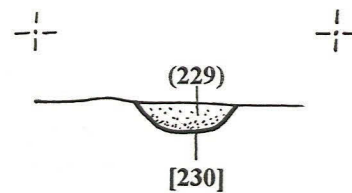
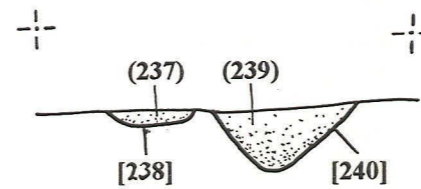
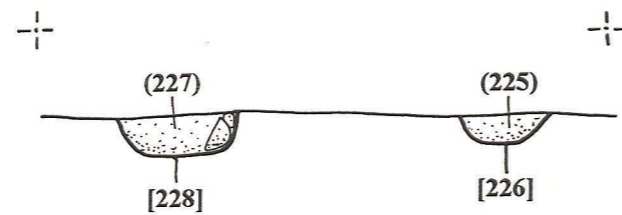
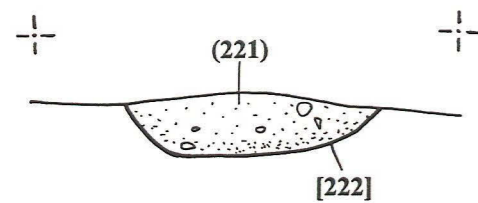
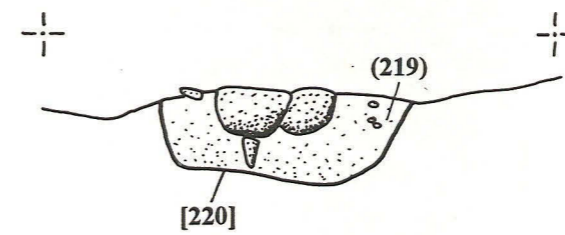
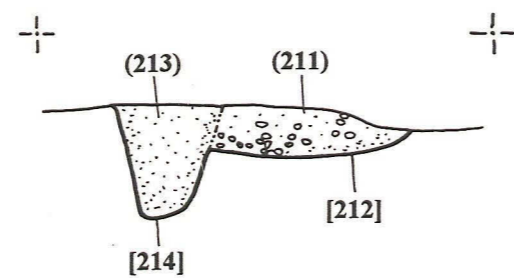
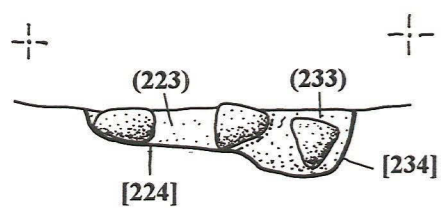
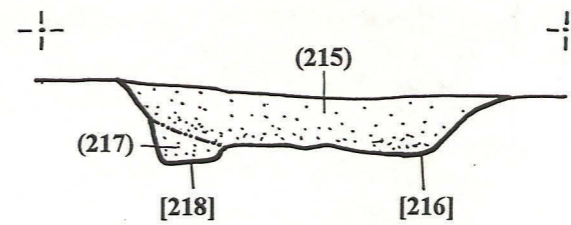
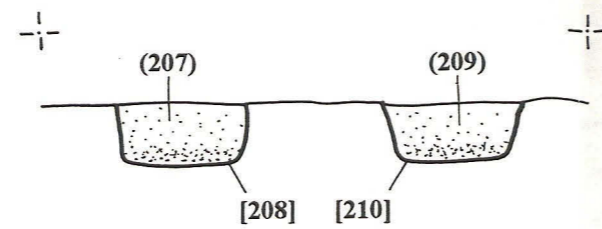
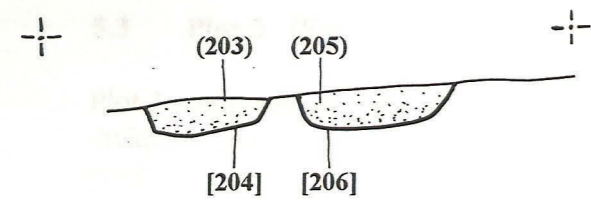


Fig. 4: Profiles of post holes and pits recorded in Plot 1

scale 1:20

5.3 Plot 3 (Fig. 5)

Plot 3 comprised a wedge shaped unit of land sloping down to the South Beck (which divided it from plots 1 and 2). Initial ground clearance comprised soil stripping to produce a stepped building platform.

Monitoring of the topsoil removal resulted in the collection of a large pottery assemblage, the exposure of a stone wall, and the recovery of eight metallic small finds (located by Mr. B Williams using a metal detector).

Wall (102) was of dry stone construction and survived to three courses of flat rough hewn limestones. There was no indication of a construction trench cutting through the mid-brown sandy clay subsoil (101), and the interface between the face and core of the wall was often unclear. Extending parallel with the north boundary for 8.15m, the wall turned 90° to the south, continuing for a further 2.10m. Material recovered from within its fabric has been dated between the mid/late C12th to C14th. Removal of the wall exposed a layer of light grey-brown sandy clay, (104), which was interpreted as the same horizon as subsoil (101) (here not subjected to colour modification by leaching). This layer produced three sherds of pottery dating between the C13th/14th.

Interpretation of the wall is difficult, given its poor state of preservation. Newton appears to retain its medieval street plan and it may thus be assumed that the majority of property boundaries are also of some antiquity, although some minor sideways movement and assimilation is possible. The return of wall (102), which marked its eastern limit, was situated some 12.0m west of the current site boundary: this seems too large a unit for the boundary to have moved and yet too small a unit to imply an extinct close. There was no indication of a holloway (or similar feature/deposits) immediately north suggesting it once marked a boundary for the highway, and it therefore appears probable that it formed the north-east corner of a building (rather than a property boundary) built at sometime after the C13/14th.

Whether such a structure was of an industrial or domestic function is uncertain. The lack of associated floors suggests that marked truncation or robbing has taken place (which also resulted in the total destruction of the south and west walls, assuming the structure to have been rectangular).

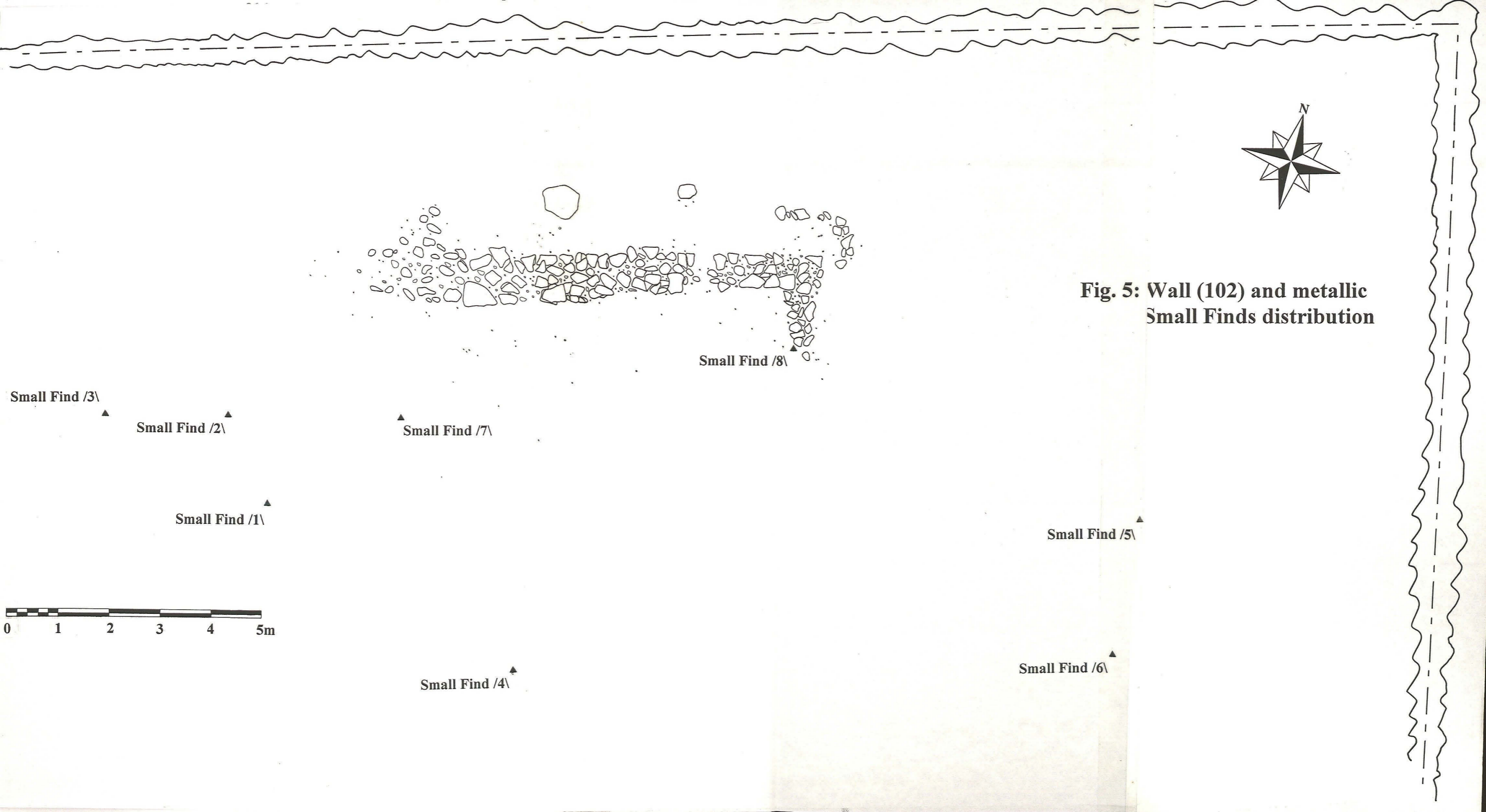


Fig. 5: Wall (102) and metallic Small Finds distribution

204	0.32 m. x 0.10 m.	post hole
206	0.38 m. x 0.10 m.	post hole
208	0.32 m. x 0.18 m.	post hole
210	0.36 m. x 0.18 m.	post hole
212	0.52 m. x 0.14 m.	post hole/pit
214	0.28 m. x 0.32 m.	post hole
216	1.00 m. x 0.18 m.	Medieval pit
218	0.11 m. x 0.08 m.	post hole
220	0.62 m. x 0.22 m.	post hole/pit
222	0.68 m. x 0.18 m.	post hole/pit
224	0.48 m. x 0.10 m.	post hole with packing stones
226	0.12 m. x 0.06 m.	post hole
228	0.32 m. x 0.10 m.	post hole with packing stones
230	0.24 m. x 0.08 m.	post hole with packing stones
232	0.32 m. x 0.12 m.	post hole
234	0.20 m. x 0.18 m.	post hole with packing stones
236	0.28 m. x 0.06 m.	post hole
238	0.12 m. x 0.05 m.	post hole
240	0.34 m. x 0.18 m.	post hole/pit

9.6 Information derived from the County Sites & Monuments Record

NGR	PRN/ Code	Period	Description
TF 0159 3692	00051	Roman	Large villa, ?courtyard plan. Comprised of eight rooms inc. a bath house. Discovered in 1818 and excavated 1928-9.
TF 0330 3600	60426	P/MEd, ?Med	Area of semi-natural woodland: Ancient woodland status.
TF 0370 3620	60427	P/Med, ?Med	Area of semi-natural woodland: Ancient woodland status.
TF 0420 3620	60428	P/Med, ?Med	Area of semi-natural woodland: Ancient woodland status.
TF 0487 3605	60283	Med	Moated site: earthworks linked to a field system on the south side. Linear pond lies adjacent to the west. Partly overlain by a P-Med garden. SAM 2262
TF 0474 3624	60396	?Med	Restored village cross stand.
TF 0314 3598	00240	Med	Rectangular wet moated site; interior 10ft higher than the moat. SAM 240

LCNCC Accession No: 69.95

TF 0505 3580	00287	Prehistoric	Bronze Age round bowl barrow. 1.5 m. high, 3.0 m. diameter. Ditch and bank extant on north side. Possibly used as a base for a P-Med windmill. SAM 287.
TF 0479 3621	AA	Med	St. Botolph's Church. Norman-Decorated.
TF 0468 3640	AB	P-Med	Newton House. Built 1839-41 for Sir GE Welley. Further additions of 1870
TF 0275 3615	P	Roman	C4th coarse and Colour Coated wares and coin of Constantine I. Two sherds from a large storage jar.
TF 043 366 (area)	Y	Roman	C1/2nd bronze bowl and flagon neck found at Grantham Road.

6.0 Conclusions

The brief has demonstrated that well preserved and significant archaeological remains exist within the village core, although definitive interpretation was not forthcoming on this occasion.

The stone wall in plot 1 may have had either an industrial or domestic purpose (the poor quality of build suggesting it was certainly of vernacular rather than polite form).

The post hole complex exposed in plot 2 is difficult to quantify, given the lack of vertical stratigraphy. However, these features clearly reflect successive structural phases over at least four generations, though it was not clear whether these represented buildings *per se* or some form of simpler post-formed arrangement.

The remains lie immediately below the topsoil and due consideration should be given, therefore, to their vulnerability with respect to any future developments within the village.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to Mr R J Williams for commissioning Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake the watching brief. Thanks also to the staff of the County SMR for allowing access to the parish records.

8.0 References

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---|
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| County SMR | | 'Newton and Haceby' <i>Parish File</i> |

9.0 Appendices:

9.1 Small Finds Register

The brief resulted in a total of ten registered finds being recorded. SF /1\ - SF /9\ were located within plot 3 by Mr B Williams using a metal detector. SF /10\ was recovered during a spoil search from plot 2.

None of the finds are diagnostic although their general morphology appears to suggest a post-medieval rather than earlier date (J Mann, CLAU *pers. comm.*) The finds have been deposited with the LCNCC conservation laboratory for controlled long term storage.

Context	SF N ^o .	Material	Description
100	/1\	Pb	Pewter handle -?spoon
100	/2\	Fe/Cu	End cap
101	/3\	Pb	Cap with rilled edges
101	/4\	Cu	Alloy disc
101	/5\	Pb	??
101	/6\	Cu	Alloy waste
100	/7\	Fe	Swivel head
103	/8\	Cu	Alloy sheet -?scrap
100	/9\	Bone	Handle -?ivory
U/S	/10\	Stone	Whetstone

9.2 Flint Material

During the course of the brief, flint was noticeable by its absence. Two pieces of modified silex were recovered, however, from context (101) in plot 3.

One represents a small fire cracked pebble with *c.* 30% cortex remaining and with a maximum diameter of 43.0 mm. The context contained no associated evidence for burning *in situ* which suggests the find has been subject to some degree of movement.

The second example, a large primary flake (58.0 x 44.0 x 15.0 mm.) struck by hard hammer technique, was comprised of a brownish grey chert. The find has been subject to severe post-depositional damage but appears to retain an element of re-touch to the ventral side, in the form of four small and even parallel flake scars. This suggests it may have originally had a tool function; possibly as a scraper. It has a slight glossy patina and probably dates from the late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age era.

9.3 Slag Archive by Jane Cowgill (Freelance Finds Specialist)

Context	Mass	Quantity	Description
239	13g	1	probably an iron smithing 'hearth bottom' fragment
239	9g	1	glassy: either from iron smithing cinder or from a non-ferrous working

9.4 Post-Roman Pottery Archive: NNG 95 Ware Types by Context

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
U/S	BL	1	OPEN	17/18TH
U/S	EMLOC	1	JUG	SPL GLZE
U/S	EMLOC	1	JUG	SPL GLZE ?
U/S	LPM	1	-	BL/W
U/S	LSW3	5	JUG	RIM
U/S	MEDX	1	JAR	BS;UNGLZE
U/S	MEDX	1	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
U/S	MEDX	1	JUG	FE NOTCHED STRIP;???? GRIMSTON
U/S	MISC	1	?	UNGLZE;HARD ORANGE FABRIC AMBER GLZE
U/S	SLST	1	?	OR POTT
U/S	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;11/12TH
100	BERTH	3	?	-
100	BL	1	?	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	?	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	?	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	?	RIM;17/18TH
100	BL	1	CHAMBER	BASE
100	BL	1	HOLLOW	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	HOLLOW	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	HOLLOW	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	HOLLOW	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	1	OPEN	BS;17/18TH
100	BL	2	BOWL	RIM;17/18TH
100	BOU	1	JUG	RIM
100	BOUA	1	?	BS;INT GLZE
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BASE;? ID
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BS
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;? ID
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;? ID
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;? ID
100	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;? ID
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100	BOUA	1	JAR	SOOT;? ID
100	BS	1	?	-
100	BS	3	DRINK	-
100	CIST	1	CUP	-
100	DUTR	1	PIPKIN	? ID
100	LPM	1	-	BL/W
100	LPM	1	-	BL/W
100	LPM	1	JAMJAR	-
100	MEDLOC	1	?	SHELL + OCC QUARTZ
100	MEDLOC	1	BOTTLE	FABRIC INCL QUARTZ + OOLITE
100	MEDLOC	1	DRIPPAN	RIM;PRESSED TOP;INT GLZE

100	MEDLOC	1	JUG	QUARTZ FABRIC
100	MEDLOC	1	JUG	QUARTZ FABRIC
100	MEDLOC	1	JUG	QUARTZ FABRIC
100	MISC	1	?	NO SURFS
100	MISC	1	?	NO SURFS
100	MISC	1	?	RIM;HARD ORANGE OOLITIC FABRIC; ? DATE
100	MISC	1	JAR	OXID; SEMI BURNISHED BASE; ? PMED OR R
100	NOTG	1	JUG	REDUCED INT
100	PMLOC	1	OPEN	INT GLZE
100	SLIP	1	BOWL	RIM;UNDEC
100	STMO	2	CUP	BASE
100	TB	1	HOLLOW	BASE
100	TORKT	2	?	-
101	BERTH	1	OPEN	17/18TH
101	BL	1	CISTERN	BUNG;MP TYPE;17TH
101	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
101	BL	1	CLOSED	17/18TH
101	BL	1	CUP	16/17TH
101	BL	1	JAR	RIM;17/18TH
101	BL	1	JAR	RIM;17/18TH
101	BL	1	JUG	BS;17/18TH
101	BOU	1	JUG	BS
101	BOU	1	JUG	HANDLE
101	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;GLZE
101	BOUA	1	JAR	BS;UNGLZE
101	BOUA	1	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
101	BS	1	MUG	BASE;EARLY
101	BS	1	MUG	BS;EARLY
101	EMLOC	2	?	SHELL FABRIC
101	LERTH	1	?	BS ;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	LERTH	1	?	BS ;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	LERTH	1	?	BS ;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	LERTH	1	BOWL	RIM;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	LERTH	1	JAR	RIM;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	LERTH	1	OPEN	17/18TH
101	LERTH	3	?	BS ;SLIP OR BL;17/18TH
101	MEDLOC	1	JAR	UNGLZE
101	MEDLOC	1	JAR	UNGLZE
101	MEDLOC	1	JAR	UNGLZE
101	MEDLOC	1	JUG	GLZE
101	MEDLOC	1	JUG	LHJ
101	MEDLOC	1	JUG	NO GLZE
101	MEDX	1	JUG	ORANGE FABRIC; GREEN HGLZE OVER WHITE SLIP ? ID
101	PMLOC	1	?	? ID
101	SLIP	1	?	-
101	SLIP	1	?	? ID NO GLZE
101	SLST	1	BOWL	EVERT RIM
101	ST	1	?	UNGLZE;L11/12TH
101	STMO	2	BOWL	RIM
101	STSL	1	DISH	TRAILED & COMBED DEC

101	TOYII	1	JUG	SPLAYED BASE
102	BOUA	1	BOWL	RIM;UNGLZE;? OR STANLY
103	BL	1	?	INT GLZE;17/18TH
103	MEDLOC	1	?	-
103	MISC	1	?	NO SURFS
103	MISC	1	JAR	SOOT;GREY FABRIC ? DATE
104	BOUA	1	?	GLZE
104	MEDLOC	1	COOK	SHELL FABRIC
104	MEDLOC	1	JUG;SMALL	QUARTZ FABRIC;GLZE
200	BL	1	BOWL	RIM
200	BOUA	1	?	BASE;? ID
200	LIM	1	?	BS
200	MEDLOC	3	COOK	SHELL + QUARTZ FABRIC
200	MISC	1	?	ROMAN GW OR SN GREY
200	PMLOC	1	?	BASE;INT & EXT SOOT
200	R	1	-	-
200	SLST	1	?	BASE
200	ST	1	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE;11/12TH
200	STANLY	1	JUG	HANDLE
209	MEDX	1	JUG	WHITE GRITTY FABRIC;CU GLZE
213	ST	1	?	GLZE;11/12TH
213	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;11/12TH
215	BOUA	1	?	INT GLZE
215	MEDX	1	?	QUARTZ FABRIC INCL MICA
215	NOTG	1	JUG	CREAM;CU GLZE
215	NOTG	1	JUG	REDUCED;CU GLZE;? ID
219	LFS	1	?	-
219	ST	1	JAR	11/12TH;UNGLZE
221	ST	1	JAR	NECK;UNGLZE;11/12TH
221	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;L11/12TH
221	ST	3	JAR	UNGLZE;11/12TH
224	SNLOC	1	JAR	11/12TH;UNGLZE
224	ST	1	JAR	11/12TH;UNGLZE
225	MEDX	1	JUG	GRITTY ORANGE FABRIC;AMBER GLZE
225	R	1	-	-
227	LERTH	1	?	BL OR SLIP
227	LFS	1	?	-
227	LFS	1	?	-
233	MISC	1	JAR	BASE;UNGLZE;R OR MED
233	ST	1	JAR	UNGLZE;11/12TH
239	LFS	1	BOWL	EVERT RIM
239	LFS	1	BOWL	ROLL RIM
239	ST	1	JAR	BASE;UNGLZE;11/12TH

TILE ARCHIVE: NNG95 TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Frag	Weight	Subform	Comments
100	PNR	7	0	PMED	

101	PNR	1	0	-	PMED ?
101	PNR	1	0	-	PMED ?

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: NNG95 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
100	EMH	EMH	-	19th to 20th
101	PMH7	PMH9	PMH7-PMH8	late 17th to mid 18th
102	MH3	MH8	-	mid/late 12th to 14th
103	PMH4	PMH9	-	17th to 18th
104	MH5	MH10	MH5-MH8	13th to 14th
200	PMH7	PMH9	-	late 17th to late 18th
209	MH4	MH10	-	13th to 15th
213	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
215	MH5	MH7	-	13th to 14th
219	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
219	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
221	ASH14	MH3	-	late 11th to late 12th
224	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
225	MH3	MH10	-	mid/late 12th to 15th
227	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
233	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to late 12th
239	ASH14	MH3	-	late 11th to late 12th

Jane Young (CLAU)

9.5 List of Contexts

Context	Description
Plot 3:	
100	Friable and humic sandy clay with occasional small limestone inclusions. Dark brown calcareous topsoil. Seals (101). Depth c. 0.3 m.
101	Mid brown firm layer comprised of a sandy clay with moderate limestone fragments. Possibly a sub-soil or 'B' horizon of (100).
102	Limestone wall/foundation surviving to 3 courses. Dry stone construction without any indication of foundation trench. Comprised of limestone slabs/rubble without an obvious face/core interface. Length 8.15 m. with a width of up to 1.0 m. Maximum height 0.32 m. The wall runs parallel with boundary hedge with the eastern end turning south and continuing for c. 2.1 m.
103	Artificial context. Principally same as (101) forming bonding within wall (102). Differentiated in order to segregate finds.
104	Distinct discoloration under wall (102). Comprised of a light grey-brown sandy clay and represents unmodified (101). Contained 3 sherds of pottery giving a <i>terminus post quem</i> date for the wall construction.
Plots 1 and 2:	
200	Friable and humic sandy clay with occasional small limestone inclusions. Dark brown calcareous topsoil. Seals (201). Depth c.0.3 m.
201	Layer comprised of c. 80% small crushed limestone fragments within a surrounding matrix of mixed yellow-brown sandy clay. Undulating layer of natural limestone brash.
202	Intermittent horizon between topsoil (200) and natural (201) Comprised of a mid-dark brown sandy clay with frequent l limestone inclusions. Significance unclear; may represent the development of a topsoil 'B' horizon within dips formed by the underlying natural (201).
203 - 240	Fills and cuts of various post holes and pits discovered below the foot print of plot 1. Fills all comprised a dark grey-brown firm sandy clay matrix with occasional limestone fragments. Summary dimensions (diameter x Depth) and interpretation:

9.7 Colour Plates



Plate 1: General shot of wall (102) looking west



Plate 2: North-east facing general shot of post-hole complex, plot 1

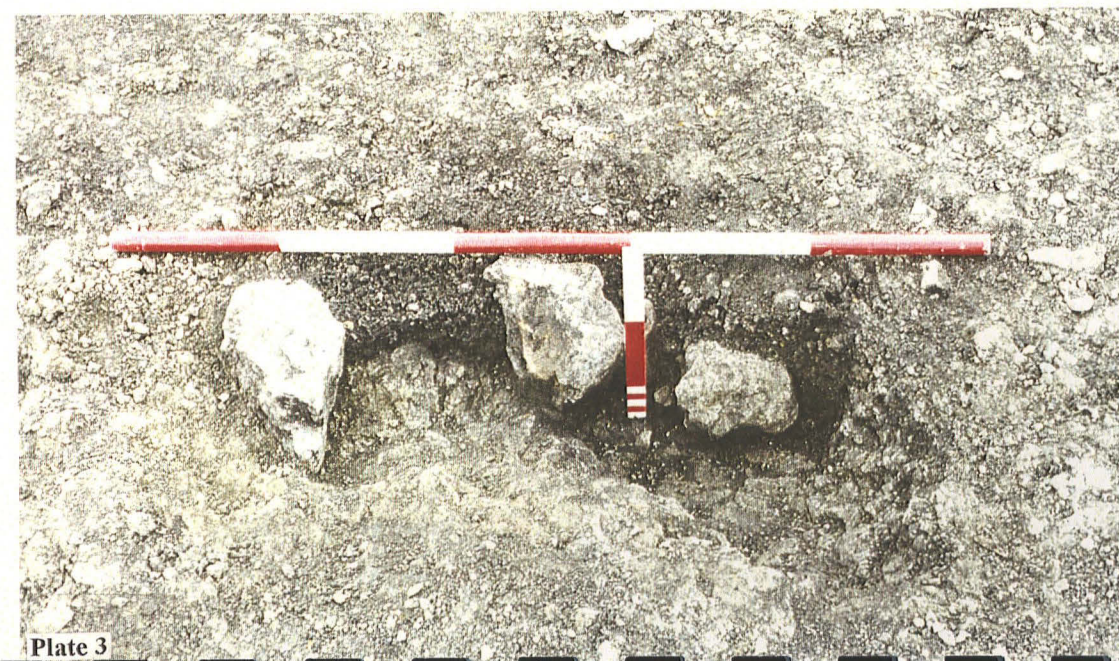


Plate 3: Close-up of post holes [224] & [234], facing south, showing packing stones