

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Gables Manor, Ingleby, Lincolnshire

Site Code: GMI 96  
LCNCC Acc No. 87.96

**Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section**

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ELI 562

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54228 - Post Med.

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Report prepared for Mr G Waterhouse (Architect) on behalf of The Gables Group

by Simon Johnson  
July 1997

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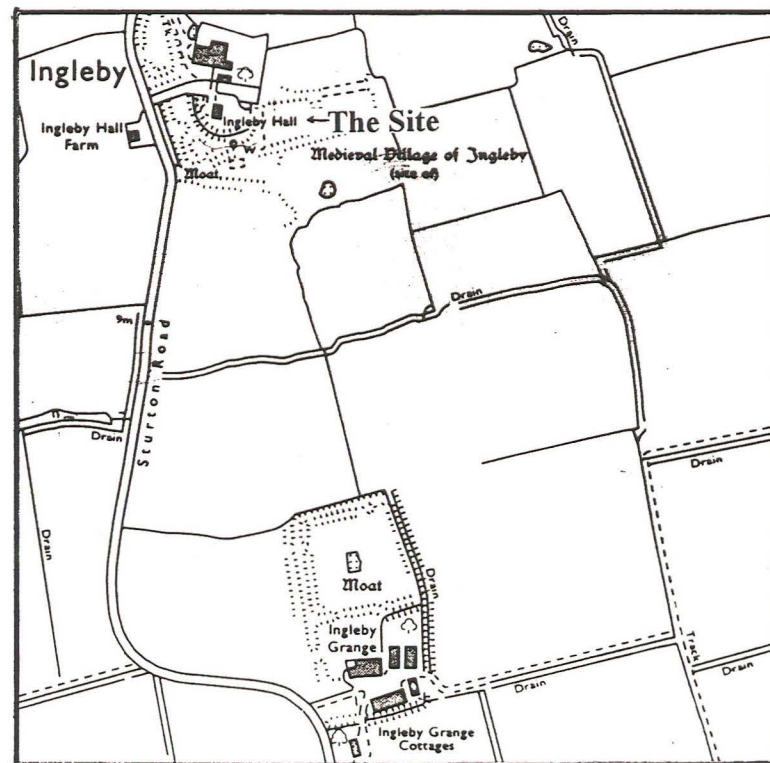
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## Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Location and description	2
3.0 Purpose and methods	2
4.0 Archaeological and historic background	4
5.0 Results	7
5.1 Conservatory	7
5.2 Principal extension	7
5.2.1 Brick structure(s) (112)/(118)	7
5.2.2 Moat [128]	10
6.0 Discussion	12
7.0 Acknowledgements	12
8.0 Appendices	12
8.1 References	
8.2 Post-Roman Pottery Archive by J Young	
8.3 The Leather Shoes from Gables Manor, Ingleby by J Cowgill	
8.4 Animal bone archive by DJ Rackham	
8.5 List of Contexts	
8.6 Site archive	
8.7 Information derived from the County Sites and Monuments Record	
8.8 Colour Plates	

### Summary

- \* *A standard archaeological recording brief took place during the construction of a conservatory and extension to Gables Manor, Ingleby, Lincolnshire.*
- \* *Footings for the conservatory revealed a series of laminated floors dating from after the early C13th, sealed by a later demolition horizon.*
- \* *The principal extension (located on the north side of an existing building) was positioned directly over a backfilled moat. Owing to the depth of the foundation trenches, no sampling of primary deposits was possible. A small, but informative, artefact assemblage was recovered including a quantity of leather representing at least three shoes dated to the early-mid C16th.*



**Fig. 1: 1:10,000 Site location**  
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## 1.0 Introduction

West Lindsey District Council granted planning permission for the erection of a two storey extension and conservatory to Gables Manor (a residential nursing home) subject to the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief (George, 1996, 2).

This report details the work undertaken by PCA on behalf of The Gables Group in order to fulfil the planning constraint. Copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record; the local planning authority; and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. A summary 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 will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months of project completion (thereby satisfying all requirements of the project brief).

The watching brief was undertaken by the writer.

## 2.0 Location and description

Gables Manor (formally Ingleby Hall) lies within a moated enclosure comprising part of the deserted medieval villages of North and South Ingleby. Extant earthworks lie on both sides of the B1241 between Saxilby and Sturton by Stow (approximately 8 km. north-west of Lincoln) within a clay vale between the River Trent and the limestone uplands. The solid and drift geology is comprised of Liassic clays beneath glacial deposits (principally, Boulder Clay). The ground surface is at an altitude of approximately 10 m. OD.

The two villages are separated by a stream cut through a shallow valley, and are currently under pasture. The remains comprise a complex of earthworks which include holloways, fish ponds, building platforms, moats and a possible church. Part of North Ingleby, immediately adjacent to Gables Manor, receives statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments And Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (SAM 163).

## 3.0 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 widely embraced within both district and county deposit plans; thus allowing the control of planning matters on archaeological grounds.

The development lies within a moated site which itself formed part of the complex and extensive earthworks of the deserted medieval village of North Ingleby. The location of the site, examined in conjunction with information forming part of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), suggested that hitherto unexplored archaeological remains could be disturbed during the course of development.

The District Council, following consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, required the undertaking of an archaeological scheme of works as a condition of planning. In order to deal with the archaeological resource effectively, PPG 16 describes degrees of intervention proportionate to the perceived threat. The level of work deemed appropriate was a low-level recording (watching) brief, to take place during development. This has been defined as follows:

*'An archaeological watching brief is defined as 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, 1)

Archaeological monitoring consisted of the following elements :

- (i) Observation of topsoil stripping and inspection of subsoil for archaeological features.
- (ii) Collection and recording of stratified and unstratified artefacts.
- (iii) Observation during foundation and service trenching, followed by the inspection of section and plan surfaces for archaeological features and/or deposits.
- (iv) Recording of archaeological features and limited excavation to determine, where possible, the date and character of deposits exposed.

Recording was undertaken using PCA watching brief General Account and Context Record Sheets supplemented, where necessary, with scale drawings (at 1:20) and photography. Observation points were plotted on 1:100 location plans and overlays. Foundation trench excavation, at times, exceeded 2.5 m with frequent section collapse; most of the photographic record, therefore, comprised general shots as the drawn record was considered to be of greater significance given the limited time available.

Ordnance datum levels were not practicable due to the distant proximity of the nearest bench mark; thus section heights are given according to their relative position to the development finished floor level.

Following completion of the fieldwork, the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was accessed for site specific information (Appendix 8.6). A copy of this report will form a subsequent entry adding to the information available for future resource management.

#### 4.0 Archaeological and historic background

The earliest recorded evidence of human activity in the vicinity dates to the Neolithic, or 'New Stone Age' (*circa* 4000-2500 BC). The SMR contains details on two polished stone axes of this period; from Ingleby Grange and Ingleby Farm. The three-dimensional context of these finds is not understood, though it is well established that stone axes were widely used by Neolithic communities for clearing trees and other vegetation in advance of land conversion to agriculture.

A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery has been recovered from Ingleby Hall farm but this has not been quantified.

Most of the information available for the area relates to the two deserted villages. Both have been extensively surveyed by the Royal Commission and are fully discussed in Everson 1992: in summary, the two settlements are separated as North and South in documents of the C14-C15th, but are grouped as one in the Domesday Survey of 1086 under *Englebi*; being Old Scandinavian for 'Farmstead or village of the Englishmen'. (Mills 1993, 187).

North Ingleby (Scheduled Ancient Monument 163) comprises a moated enclosure (Fig. 2) and typical deserted village earthworks consisting of building platforms, holloways (tracks), fish ponds and extant ridge and furrow. The foundation of a stone building has been located and may be a church or chapel, as a stone Holy Water stoup (set in the wall of Ingleby Hall) was apparently retrieved from the site. Significant alterations to the ground plan of the village were made during the C15th.

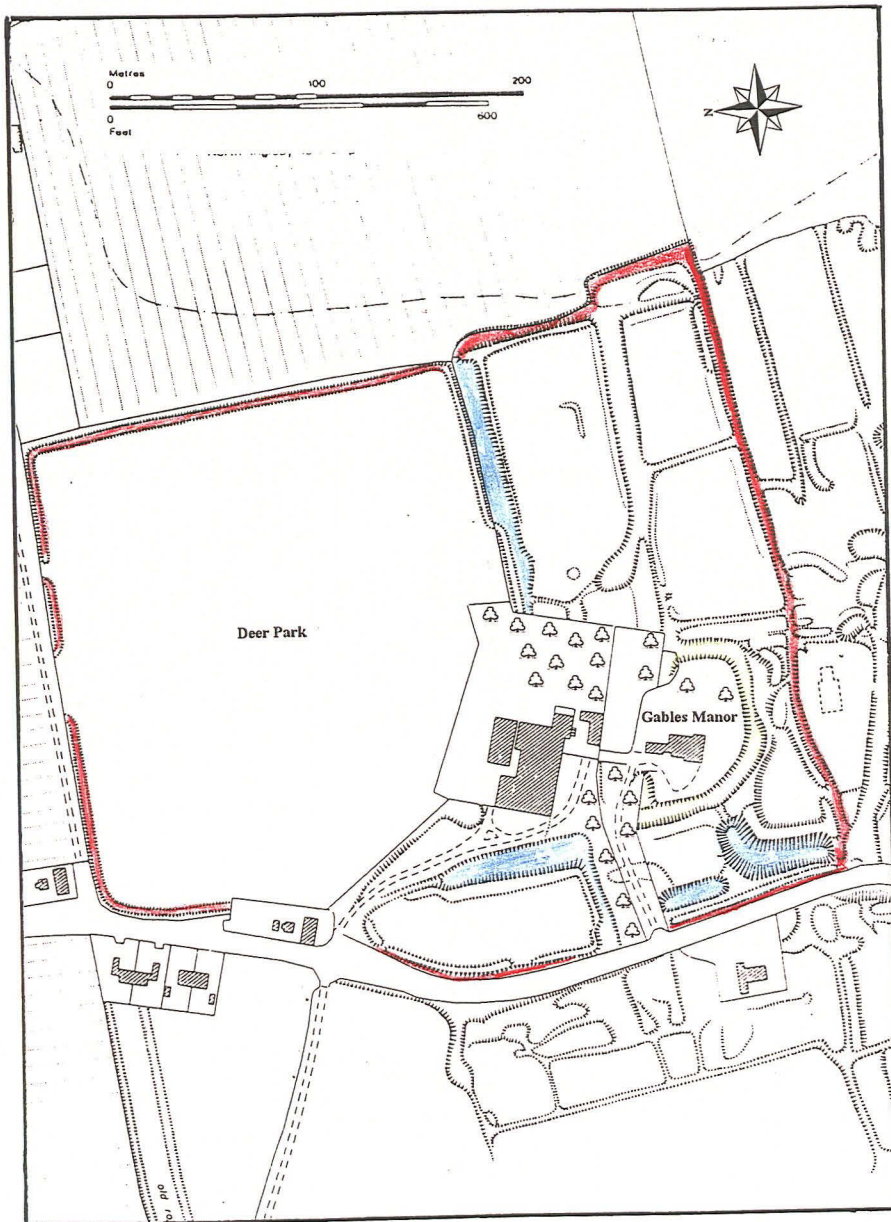
South Ingleby is dominated by a large moated enclosure and property plots with paddocks and a possible artificial rabbit warren. Its extensive remains are less complex than those at North Ingleby, but they still suggest re-alignment and imposed planning in the later medieval period.

Tenure of one manor in North Ingleby has been identified from 1086 (when held by the Bishop of Bayeux) through to the early C14th. Perhaps the most important lords were Robert of Ingleby and his descendants who may have been responsible for the creation of the moated site and imposition of regular planning. During the C14-C15th North and South Ingleby were held by the Daubney family who would seem responsible for the alterations which are still evident within the ground plan of both settlements. (Morris, 1986; Everson *et al* 1991, 159-162).

To the west of these settlements lies a further moated enclosure which was excavated in 1966. The principal buildings investigated comprised an aisled hall with solar, kitchen and garderobe tower. Originally viewed as an attempt to create a new manor, it is now thought to represent a possible grange of the Gilbertine House at Catley. (Whitwell, 1969, 129-143; *op. cit.*)

A recent watching brief maintained during water mains replacement along the B1241 (Sexily to Sturton by Stow) failed to record any significant deposits, except for an undated trackway, and it was concluded the current road follows a medieval alignment linking the two settlements. (Johnson, 1996, 6)








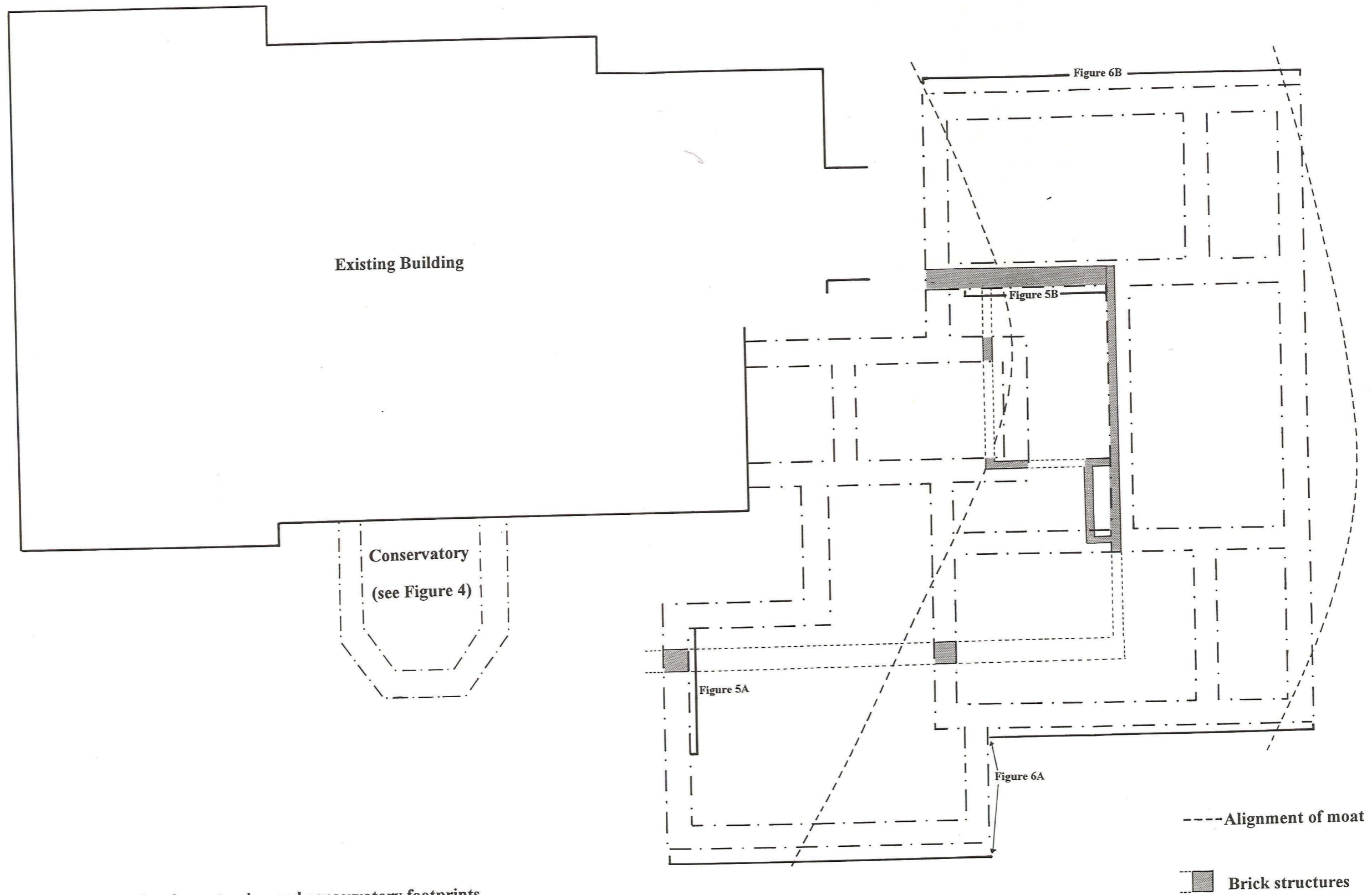
-  Boundary of manor
-  Moat
-  Fishponds

Fig. 2: Plan of the manorial complex within the Deserted medieval village of North Ingleby, based on a survey conducted by the RCHM(E) (after Everson, with additions)



**Fig. 3: Plan showing extension and conservatory footprints with alignments of brick structures and moat**  
 (based on drg. no. 02D supplied by G Waterhouse)

## 5.0 Results

### 5.1 Conservatory (Fig. 4)

Foundations for the conservatory, located at the rear (east) of the existing building, were excavated by hand to a depth approximately 0.50m below current ground surface

The topsoil (100) sealed a compact layer of mid-brown sandy clay (101) which is interpreted as a demolition horizon. Pottery recovered from amongst the rubble inclusions gave a broad date range spanning the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Of note are a residual sherd of C10th (late Saxon) pottery and a rim of a Lincoln type fabric which may be from a waster. This layer was cut through by a number of modern features associated with the current building, together with a gully or pit dated to the late C16th-early/mid C17th.

The above sealed a series of *in situ* floors/surfaces comprised of superimposed laminae of compacted clay-silt mixed with cultural debris. Four major horizons, (104-107), were recorded but only two produced dating evidence. A second C10th sherd was recovered from (104) which was a greenish grey-brown clay with mortar and charcoal flecks. This sherd was obviously residual as the layer sealed a red sandy clay with charcoal flecks/lumps, (105), which contained pottery dated to the early C13th.

### 5.2 Principal extension

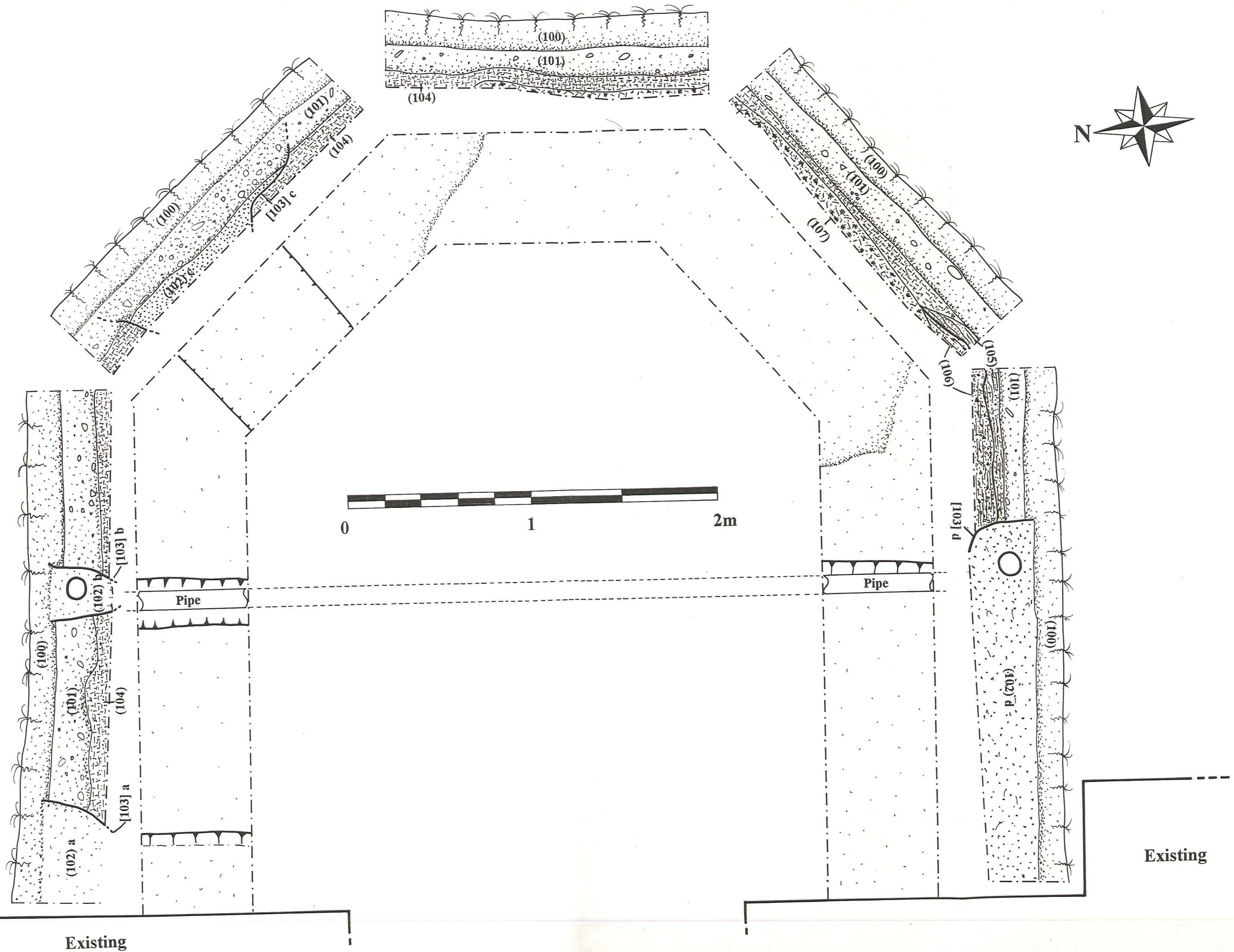
Figure 2 shows Gables Manor within its wider archaeological setting based on survey work undertaken by the RCHM(C). The home is shown with a single storey extension (demolished under the current scheme) overlying the projected alignment of the moat. It came as no surprise, therefore, that foundation trenching cut through a series of deposits relating to the backfill of the moat; and, unexpectedly, a brick constructional phase not directly associated with the existing building.

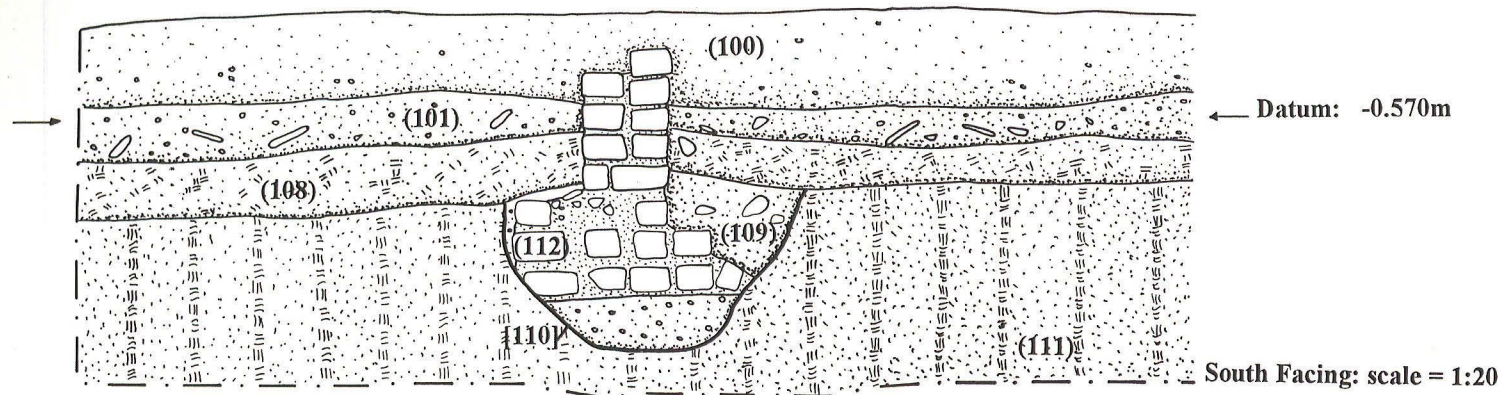
#### 5.2.1 Brick structure(s) (112)/(118)

Monitoring of the foundation trenches resulted in the exposure of a brick wall (112) which formed three sides of a rectangle (Fig. 3 and 5A). The wall survived to six courses above an off-set foundation of two courses, and was two headers wide. There was no indication of associated floors or plaster/render to either face. It deepened in the north-east corner where it formed a distinct trench built feature (118).

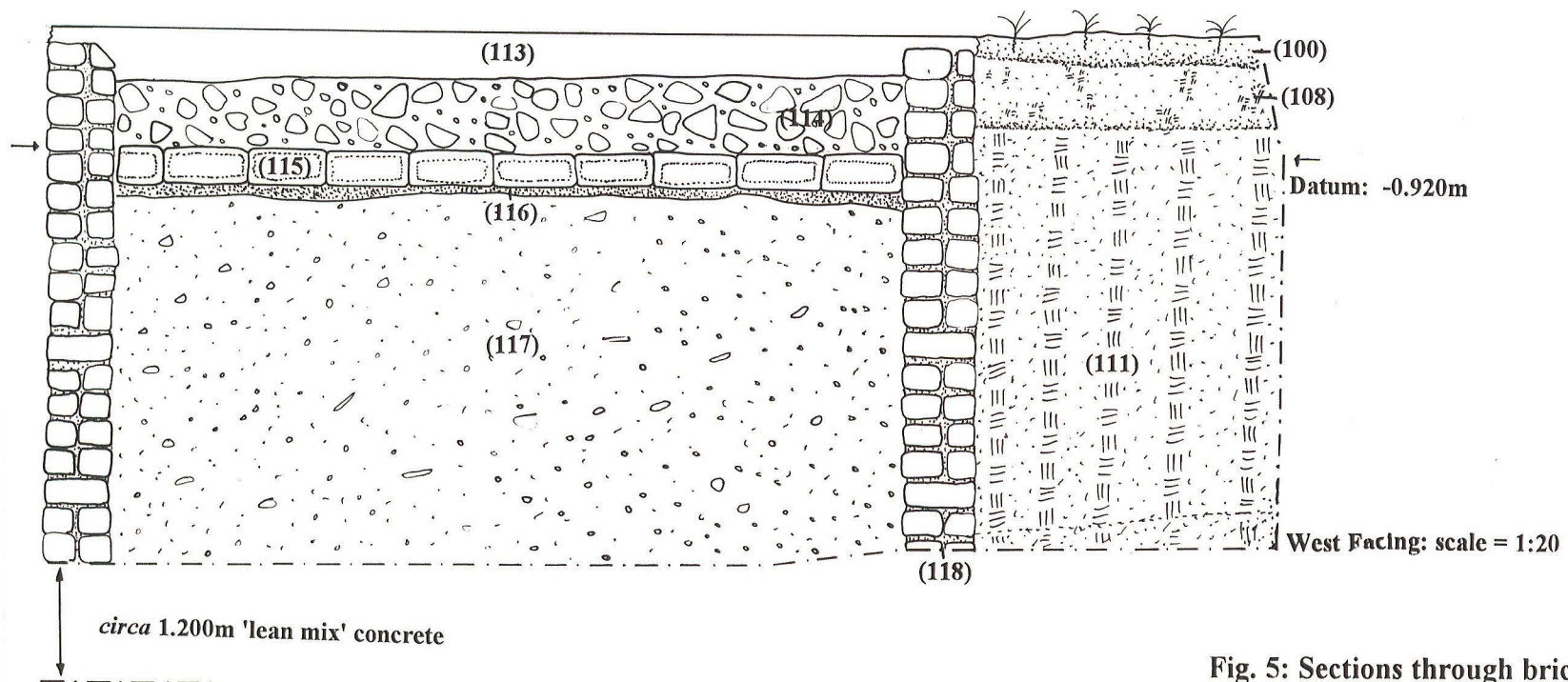
This was filled with a loose matrix of buff sandy gravel (117) which was sealed by a paved floor (115). Formed by set bricks bedded on sand, the floor showed no sign of weathering and is likely to have been an internal surface. It was covered by a thick layer of hardcore which formed the foundation of a concrete floor of the range demolished for the current extension. Initially viewed as a cellar, it may also have been a water tank feeding a nearby well.

Fig. 4: Plan and sections of archaeological deposits recorded in conservatory foundations





A



B

Fig. 5: Sections through brick structures (112) & (118)  
(see figure 3 for location)

### 5.2.2 Moat [128]

Deposits associated with the infilling of the moat [128] were exposed throughout the footings; and recorded in the east and west foundation trenches (Fig. 6). The foundations were excavated up to 2.50m deep to cut through a series of unstable dump horizons which sealed the primary clay-silts. These were not sampled due to the depth of the trench.

The topsoil sealed an extensive dump of brick and limestone rubble within a dark brown sandy soil (119). Though undated, this context was obviously recent as it sealed a large rubbish pit [121] which contained C19th/modern pottery. This pit cut a further dump (122) which differed from (119) only by an absence of large inclusions. It sealed an extensive ash deposit (123) which overlaid (124); a dark grey sandy clay-silt with few limestone fragments.

Deposit (124) was dated to the late C17th/C18th and was above an extensive layer of redeposited natural clay which in turn sealed (125) -a buried topsoil which marked the original moat bank.

Primary sediments (126) sealed by (124) were comprised of reduced blue-grey clay silts with occasional wood fragments. A single residual sherd dated to C13th/C14th was recovered (possibly a further waster). A quantity of bone was also recovered including part of the skull and antler of a red deer: the size suggested a late or post-medieval date. (see Appendix 8.4)

Below the above, a basal deposit (127) comprised light blue clay/fine silt. This contained a quantity of leather representing at least three shoes (see Appendix 8.3) dating between the early and mid C16th.

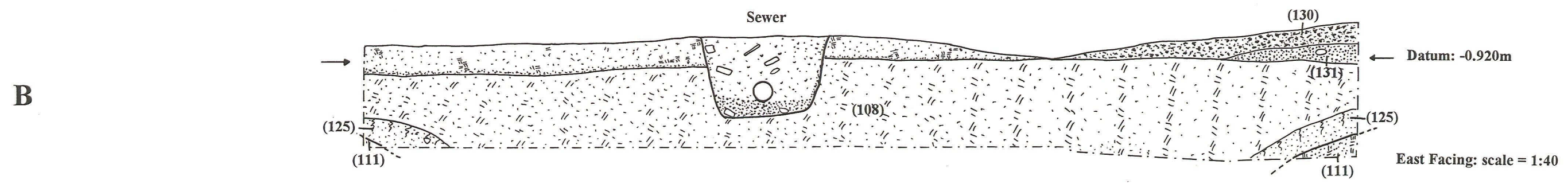
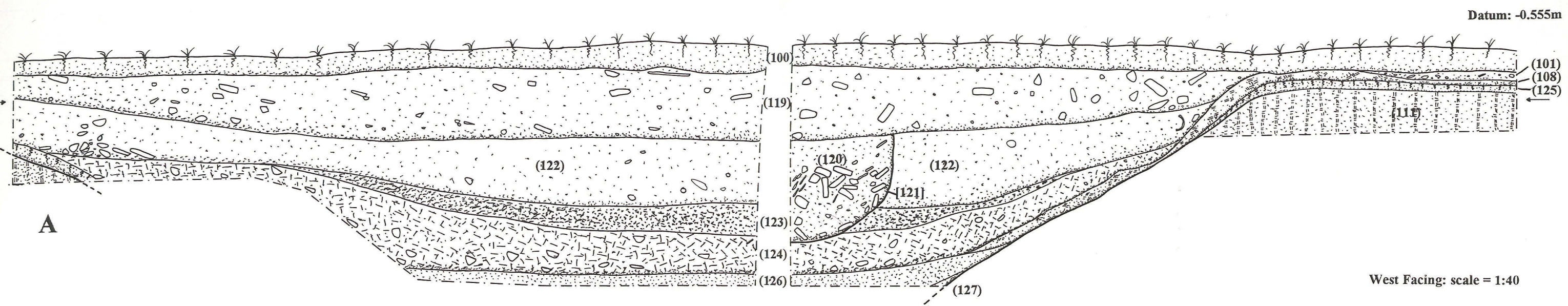


Fig. 6: Sections showing deposits associated with moat [128]  
(see figure 3 for location)

## 6.0 Discussion

Monitoring of the groundworks has resulted in the exposure and recording of significant archaeological remains.

The function of the brick structures (which post-date backfilling of the moat) was not determined. The lack of scaring or blocking on the fabric of Gables Manor itself suggests they did not form part of the current building. It is therefore possible that these structures were part of an earlier structure, possibly demolished when the current building was constructed in the late C19th.

The laminated floors/surfaces with associated occupation debris again lack quantification owing to the small sample exposed. Clearly, they were associated with a structure which extended further east than the current building, though the purpose and date remain unknown (the pottery assemblage was too small to provide a reliable date range).

Although a full profile through the moat was not possible (the bulk of primary sediments were left *in situ*) the current work has effectively evaluated the potential of the lower moat deposits which have preserved remains of some considerable local interest.

It is recommended that the status of the moat relating to Schedule 163 is checked with English Heritage. The extant section (to the south of Gables Manor) is currently used for livestock watering: primary deposits would therefore be vulnerable to any scheme designed to increase its efficiency as a reservoir.

## 7.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) express their sincere thanks to Graham Waterhouse for this commission and to Mr & Mrs Gale of The Gables Group. Also to Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy (County SMR) for access to the parish file, and to Mssrs Alison & Cadle (contractors) for their co-operation.

## 8.0 Appendices:

### 8.1 References

Dept. of the Environment 1990 'Archaeology and Planning' *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*

Everson, PL *et al* 1991 *Change and Continuity: Rural Settlement in North-West Lincolnshire* (HMSO)



- George, I 1996 'Gables Manor Ingleby' *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished project brief)
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 *Standard Guidance on Archaeological Watching Briefs*
- Johnson, SC 1996 'Saxilby to Sturton by Stow Pipeline Project' *Archaeological Watching Brief Report* (unpublished)
- Mills, AD 1993 *English Place-Names* (Oxford)
- Morris, J 1986 'Lincolnshire' *Domesday Book* 31
- Whitwell, JB 1969 'Excavations on the site of a moated medieval manor-house in the parish of Sexily, Lincolnshire' in *Journal of the Archaeological Association third series* XXXII

## 8.2 Post-Roman Pottery Archive by J Young

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
100	LSH	1	JAR	BASE
100	MEDLOC	1	DRIP PAN	SV 101;INT CU GLZE;SOOT; ??NOT LSW2/3
100	MEDLOC	1	JUG/JAR	RIM
101	LSH	1	BOWL	BS
101	MEDLOC	1	JUG	ROUNDED CUF RIM;OVERFIRED; ?? NOT LSW2
101	MEDLOC	4	DRIP PAN	SV 100
101	PMF	1	CUP	HANDLE;WHITE FABRIC;OLIVE GLZE
101	PMLOC	1	?	SIM TO GRE BUT VERY SANDY;NO GLZE;RIM
102	BL	1	?	MP TYPE?
102	BL	1	HOLLOW	PURPLE GLZE;VITR;MP TYPE?
102	LHUM	2	JUG	-
102	MP	1	?	? ID OR LMX
104	LSH	1	JAR	SMALL FRAG
105	MEDLOC	1	COOK	FABRIC A;? ID
120	BS	1	BOWL	-
120	BS	1	LID	-
120	LPM	1	-	TRANS PRINT
120	LPM	1	DISH	MAJOLICA
120	LPM	1	DISH	TRANS + HAND PAINT & LUSTRE
122	LPM	1	-	PLAIN
122	LPM	2	-	TRANSPRINT
124	BERTH	1	?	-
124	BS	1	HOLLOW	-
124	LHUM	2	?	VERY WORN
124	STMO	1	?	-
124	STSL	1	PRESS MOULD DISH	-
126	MEDLOC	1	JUG	???? TOY;OVER & BADLY FIRED; INC HORIZ LINE

### TILE ARCHIVE: GMI95 TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Fragments	Weight	Subform	Comments
22	PNR	1	0	-	FLAT;VITR;L/PMED
100	PNR	1	0	-	FLAT
100	PNR	1	0	-	VITR;FLAT;PURPLE FABRIC
101	GPNR	1	0	-	FLAT
101	GPNR	1	0	-	GRID?
101	GRID	2	0	-	OLIVE GLZE;MORTAR INT
102	BRK	1	0	-	

102	PNR	1	0	-	FLAT
126	PNR	1	0	-	FLAT

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: GMI96 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range	
22	MH9	PMH9	-	late or post medieval	TILE ONLY
100	MH4	MH8	-	13th or 14th	
101	PMH3	PMH5	-	late 16th to mid 17th	
102	PMH3	PMH5	-	late 16th to mid 17th	
104	ASH7	ASH11	-	10th	
105	MH4	MH4	-	early to mid 13th	
120	EMH	EMH	-	-	19th
122	EMH	EMH	-	-	19th
124	PMH7	PMH9	-	late 17th or 18th	
126	MH4	MH8	-	13th or 14th	

**THE LEATHER SHOES FROM GABLES MANOR, INGLEBY  
(GMI96 LCCM87.96)**

Jane Cowgill©  
Finds and Metal-Working Researcher  
July 1997

**INTRODUCTION**

The shoe fragments were recovered from the water-logged primary fill of the moat around Gables Manor which had been sectioned by a machine. The leather was received unwashed, as requested, so that recording could take place during the washing process.

**METHODOLOGY**

The leather was washed with a paint brush under gentle running water, consideration was given to the state of the leather and the degree of washing that it could survive. Three pieces are robust (Finds 1, 2 and 3) and could be fully cleaned but Find 4 was only partially washed, concentrating on the areas which could reveal significant information. There are also a number of thin strips (rands and welt) which are also fairly fragile; none of these pieces has been registered although the welt has been bagged separately. Technical drawings were then made of the four main pieces recording the form and stitching types present and then the finds were registered and catalogued (Appendix 1).

**DISCUSSION**

(A glossary of terms is presented in Appendix 2.)

The tanned leather fragments represent a minimum of three shoes and consist of a single sole, a repair (or clump) sole, the foreparts of two uppers and a number of thin strips which are rands with a single piece of welt 60mm long. The most important pieces are the sole and the small welt fragment.

The shoes date to a major transition period in shoe making, the medieval construction method made turn-shoes and had been used for centuries only to be replaced by the type of construction which has been used for most leather shoes and boots ever since (welted shoes). Evidence for the change over first occurs in the 1490s all over the country (this is also supported by documentary evidence). It did, however, take almost two generations of cordwainers before the turn-shoe technique was completely replaced and even then there may have been some remote rural continuations. The men aboard the Mary Rose, which sunk in 1545, were found to have been wearing similar styles of shoe but made by the two different techniques. The key form of evidence that identifies the two is perhaps the seemingly most insignificant element of a shoe. Known as a rand (if from a turn-shoe) or welt (welted-shoe) it consists of a thin strip of leather that is sewn between the sole and upper to improve the water resistance of a shoe. (If any modern leather shoe is examined it will include a welt.) A rand is usually quite narrow and has a triangular section with a single row of grain-flesh stitches through it. The welt, on the other hand, is wider and has two rows of stitches; one connecting the

upper/welt/insole while the second row was attached to the sole. This enabled the shoes to be much stronger and more water tight by adding an extra layer to the sole. It also completely transformed the method of shoe making because the shoes could no longer be stitched inside out and then reversed, or 'turned', to place the seams on the inside.

The other highly datable aspect of shoes is that they are often fashionable and styles can change quite rapidly. The two vamps (upper foreparts) are unfortunately simple and mundane styles both of which can still be found today (although the lace holes would now have metal eyelets). The sole, however, represents a fashionable shoe at a time when styles were changing quite fast led by the fashion conscious Court of Henry VIII. The sole shape with its narrow waist and rounded broad toe was in fashion in the 1530s but probably continued into the 1550s particularly amongst the rural wealthy who may not have been in close contact with the Court.

The combined dating evidence suggests a date around 1530 - 1550 but this may be expanded to allow time for deposition so context 127 is probably dated early - mid 16th century.

All the shoes, with the exception of the sole repair piece, show little sign of wear. This is surprising because there was a lively second-hand market at this date and it was common to pass on old shoes to servants. Possibly the shoe represented by the stylish sole was thrown away because the design was not practicable for most forms of work and in some instances probably difficult to walk in. Find 4 may have been a fairly thin delicate shoe or 'slipper' and again may not have been seen as suitable by people who had to work. Shoe 2 is harder to explain because it is made of such tough leather that it seems suitable for continued use but possibly the quarters were the area that were especially worn or damaged. A small section has been cut of it, presumably just before discard, for reuse.

Although all this leather now appears a consistent dark brown it was common to colour leather in the 16th century although these pigments seldom survive. Portraits by Holbein of the young King often show him wearing this style of shoe with a slashed upper through which silk cloth has been pulled in bunches to produce an elaborate decorative effect.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The leather is currently stored in fresh tap water in a Stewart box. The individual pieces are not particularly good examples of their type although the sole and welt do date the primary deposits of the moat. The pieces are not suitable for Museum display and are not particularly good examples for educational purposes. It is therefore recommended that they are slowly air dried by the City and County Museum (Lincoln) Conservation Laboratory and that the technical drawings are kept as the main archive. A copy of this report and the technical drawings should be submitted to the Laboratory for reference and to assist their records.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks are due to Quita Mould who confirmed the dating of the pieces and provided additional useful information.

## APPENDIX 1

### CATALOGUE OF THE LEATHER SHOES FROM GABLES MANOR, INGLEBY (GMI96 LCCM87.96)

Context 127, Registered find 1.

Tanned leather sole from a left-foot shoe. The toe area is torn away as is the heel. The lower (grain side) shows some wear from the ball of the foot. The shoe was constructed by the turn-shoe technique and can be identified by the characteristic edge-flesh stitching around the edge (Grew and de Neergaard 1988, Fig 73). The narrow waist along with the fact that it can be assigned to the left or right foot dates the shoe to pre 1600, later shoes were made as 'straights' and could fit either foot. The size, breadth and roundness of the forepart suggests a date of *c.* 1530s and identifies it as a fairly fashionable item of footwear. A variety of style of uppers could have been attached to it. Early portraits by Holbein of King Henry VIII usually show him wearing shoes which would have had similar soles (*pers comm* Q Mould).

Context 127, Registered find 2.

Tanned leather vamp and insole from a right-foot shoe with few signs of wear. The leather is very thick and is therefore probably cow skin. The grain side faces outwards. The seam around the lasting margin (where the upper is stitched to the sole) has the usual grain-flesh stitch holes and has the imprint of a rand or welt (no surviving piece matches). There are also a series of tunnel stitches (Grew and de Neergaard, 90, Fig 123) revealing that a repair piece has been added to the sole when the original was wearing through. Repairs to the sole were legitimately undertaken by cobblers whereas the shoes were soley meant to be made by cordwainers.

The vamp has a broad rounded toe with traces of a slit at the throat, beside which are a few stitches, perhaps for attaching a reinforcement for the opening or alternatively for adding a means of fastening. Close to these stitches are the traces of a butt seam (Grew and de Neergaard, Fig 77) where an insert has been added, or more likely, the quarters were attached.

The remains of an insole also survives. This thin piece of leather was attached to the sole and upper with the grain side facing upwards, which is standard.

It is probable that this vamp represents the remains of an ankle boot used for daily and outdoor working activities.

Context 127, Registered find 3.

Tanned leather sole repair piece (clump). There are tunnel stitches around the outer edge indicating where it had been attached to the shoe. The inner edge has been completely worn away. It may have been unstitched and removed from a shoe/boot to be replaced with a new repair.

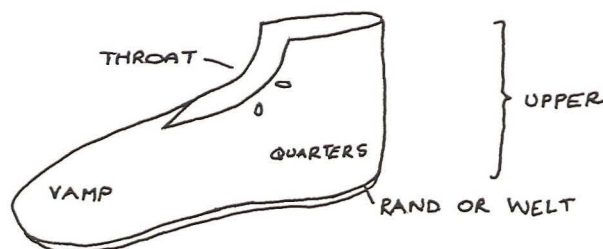
Context 127, registered find 4.

Tanned leather vamp from a left-foot shoe. Made from a thin leather that is now in poor condition, iron impregnated and disintegrating. The grain side faces outwards.

The lasting margin has the expected grain-flesh seam but no impression has been left by a rand or welt although the rand fragments found could belong to this shoe on the basis of the distance between stitches. The vamp is of simple design with probably a rounded toe and simple lace fastening. There is no reinforcement stitching around the throat or lace holes and no evidence for a top band. The throat and sides are quite high suggesting that it was an ankle boot or high sided shoe. This style of shoe is known from the late 14th century but continued in use with slight variations until the present. The lightness of this shoe and the lack of reinforcement suggests an indoor or summer usage for casual occasions.

## APPENDIX 2

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT AND CATALOGUE



THE MAIN PARTS OF A SHOE (based on shoe from context 127, find number 4).  
(To understand the terms it may be of assistance to have a modern leather shoe in your hand!)

Butt seam	An edge/flesh seam that attached two pieces of leather without an overlap. It was commonly used for the main side seams and for the attachment of inserts. The thread used was usually waxed flax.
Flesh side	Originally inner face of the leather.
Grain side	Outer face of the leather, originally bearing the wool, fur or hair.
Insert	An additional piece of leather added to make up for missing height or width or to replace a poor area in the leather.
Insole	A lining in the sole.
Lasting margin	The lower edge of the upper where the seam exists that attaches the upper to the sole. (So called because it is the part of the upper which is pulled onto the 'underside' of the last during lasting.)
Rand	Narrow strip of leather sewn between the upper and sole to make the shoe more watertight.
Tunnel stitches	Stitching in which the thread enters one side of the leather, passes through its thickness and then emerges on the same side. Usually used for attaching repair soles.
Upper	The parts of the shoe that cover the upper part of the foot. The main elements are the vamp and quarters.
Vamp	The forepart of the upper covering the toes and instep (vamp throat).



Waist

The part of the sole below the instep where it commonly narrows.

Welt

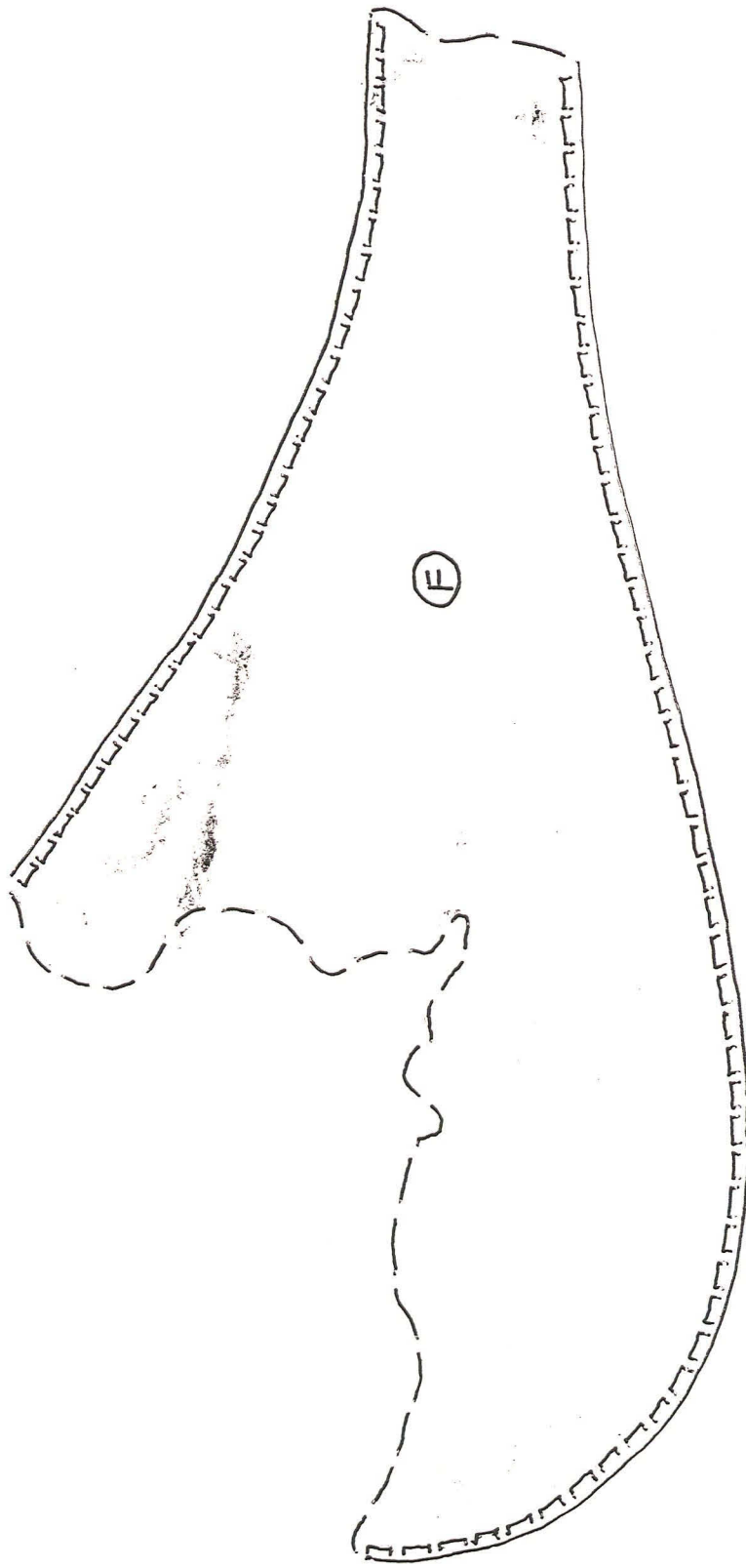
A strip of leather that is wider than a rand. It is stiched into the lasting margin between the insole and upper and then is attached to the sole using a grain/flesh stitch.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Grew F and de Neergaard M 1988, *Shoes and Patterns. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 2*, HMSO

GM196 LCCM87.96

127



SHOE SOLE, LEFT FOOT

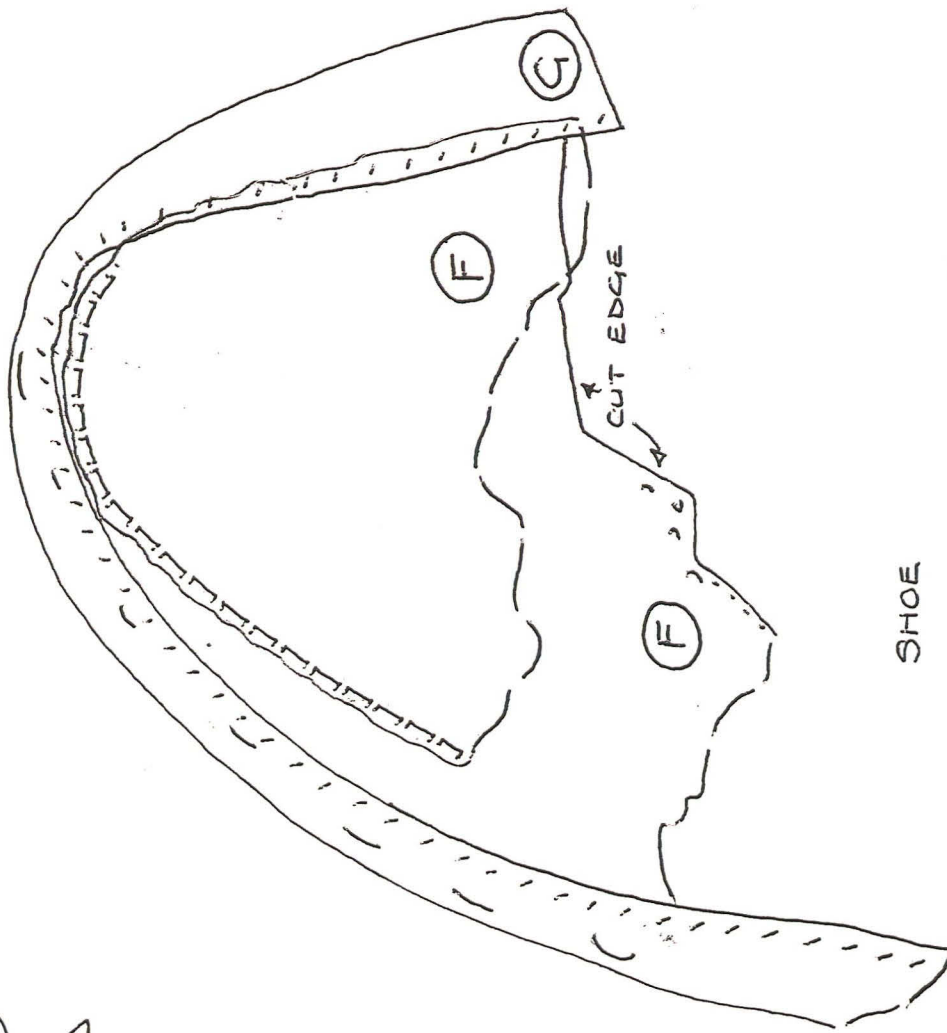
--- TORN EDGE

||||| EDGE FLESH STITCHING

|||

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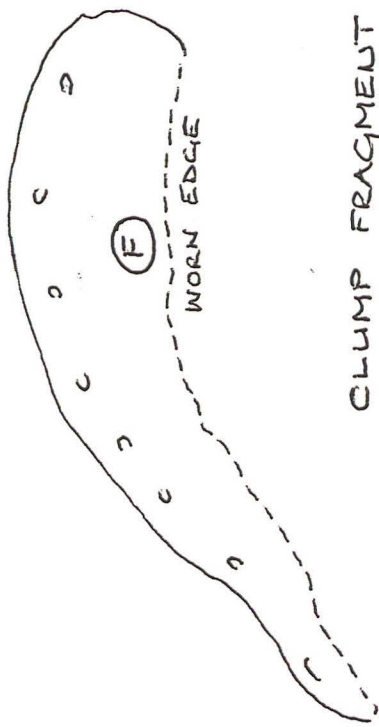
127  
2



SHOE  
 VAMP AND INSOLE  
 RIGHT FOOT

- — — — — TORN EDGE
- - - - - WORN EDGE
- ||||| EDGE FLESH STITCHING
- '''''' GRAIN FLESH STITCHING
- - - - - OR ' ' ' ' BODDING STITCH FOR CLUMP ATTACHMENT
- ... BUTT SEAM

127  
3

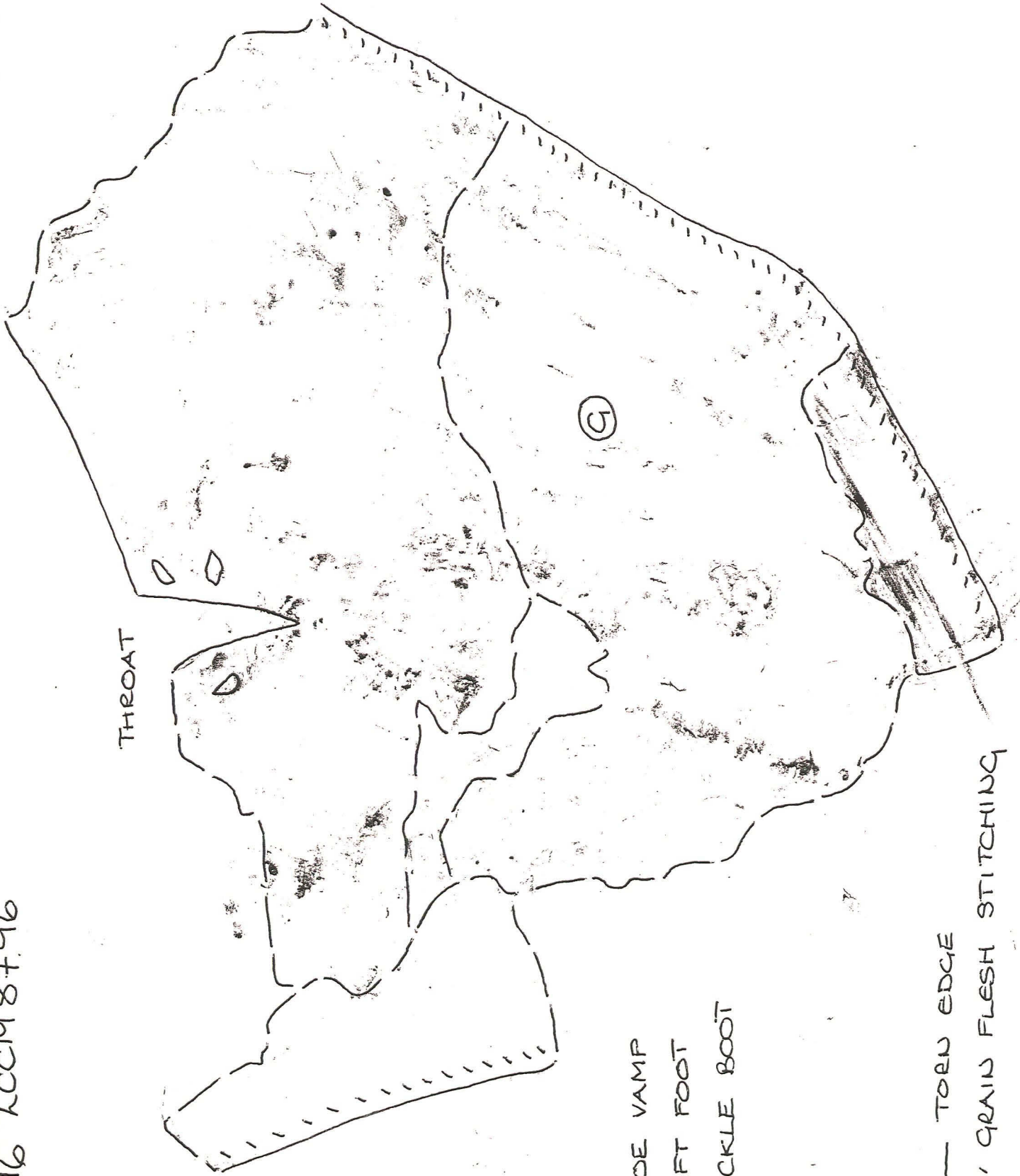


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(127)  
4



——— TORN EDGE

--- GRAIN FLESH STITCHING

1:1

#### 8.4 Animal bone archive

Gables Manor, Ingleby -GMI 96

A small collection of bone was submitted for an archive record (see attached). Cattle, sheep, dog, red deer and chicken bones were present.

Context 108 contains the radius and ulna from a single cattle limb. This specimen is very large and the midshaft of the radius has been butchered by sawing through the shaft. On the basis of the size of the specimen and the sawing, these bones are probably post-medieval in date.

Context 126 contains the base of the antler, pedicle and portion of frontal of a male red deer. The specimen indicates an animal with a very small antler, and even supposing the individual was young, antlers of this size are characteristic of late and post-medieval animals. Those of earlier date or kept in parks are generally much larger.

DJ Rackham 1 July 1997

## 8.5 List of Contexts

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Humic dark brown silty sand (40/60%) with occasional gravel inclusions. Undifferentiated dark-earth topsoil, depth 0.12-0.25m
101	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay/fine silt with frequent charcoal and limestone inclusions. Seals archaeology within conservatory footprint; naturally modified ?destruction layer of med/p-med building. Depth 0.20-0.22m
102/103	Feature Series:	
	102a/103a	Fill and cut for construction trench of Gables Manor. Fill comprised of a loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent pebble inclusions.
	102b/103b	Fill and cut for modern service, fill comprised of mixed ballast
	102c/103c	Fill and cut for Victorian foul sewer, fill comprised of a mixed light brown clay with Welsh slate and limestone inclusions.
	102d/103d	Fill and cut for modern service, fill comprised of mixed ballast
104	Layer	Greenish grey-brown clay with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks, depth 0.12m. Represents final floor/occupation layer prior to destruction of building.
105	Layer(s)	Compact laminated layer comprised of a red sandy clay with frequent patches of charcoal. Contained uncharred bone but no dating evidence. Accumulated successive occupation deposits. Depth 0.08-0.10m.
106	Layer	Clay floor comprised of greenish grey-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Clay floor, depth 0.13m.
107	Layer	Accumulated occupation deposits comprised of mixed dark red clay with charcoal inclusions, depth >0.06m.
108	Layer	Layer of re-deposited natural yellow-brown clay with brick and limestone inclusions. Depth up to 0.80m. Forms a general levelling horizon and infill of moat [128]. Possibly derived from up cast from the excavation of Gables manor during the late C19th.
109	Fill	Comprised of a moderately firm dark brown-grey silty clay with brick and tile inclusions. Depth 0.60m, fill of construction trench [110] for wall (112)
110	Cut	North-south aligned, broadly bowl shaped cut forming construction trench for wall (112). Contains (109). Depth 0.60m
111	Layer	Natural yellow clay, depth >1.40m. Shows slight grey-brown banding at <i>circa</i> 1.00m.

112	Structure	North-south aligned wall; survived to three courses above two courses of stepped foundations, wall two headers thick.
113	Layer	Concrete floor, depth 0.20m, associated with structure demolished for present development.
114	Layer	Mixed rubble hardcore forming bedding to concrete floor (113), depth 0.30m.
115	Layer	Floor comprised of set imperial bricks. Top surface coated with ?coal dust. No signs of frost damage, therefore covered surface. Depth 0.08m.
116	Layer	Brown coarse sand, bedding for set paved floor (115), depth up to 0.07m
117	Fill	Mid grey-brown mixed sandy silt and gravel, depth 1.13m.
118	Structure	Same as (112)
119	Fill	Dark brown loam matrix with frequent brick and limestone inclusions. Modern infill of moat [128], depth 0.7m.
120	Fill	Dark grey-brown loose silty, sandy clay with glass bottles, bricks, and tile inclusions. Contained by rubbish pit [121]., depth 1.05m
121	Cut	'U' shaped rubbish pit containing (120), depth 1.05m, diameter 1.60 m.
122	Fill	Infill dump deposit, essentially the same as (119) but with significantly less brick and limestone inclusions.
123	Fill	Distinct dump deposit infilling moat [128]; comprised of dark grey/black ash with frequent charcoal fragments, depth up to 0.28m
124	Fill	Comprised of a firm dark grey sandy silt-clay with limestone fragments. infill of moat [128], depth 0.44m.
125	Layer	Dark grey firm silty sandy clay-loam, depth 0.20-0.25m, buried turf/topsoil horizon indicative of vegetation covered bank of moat [128]
126	Fill	Fine blue-grey silt/clay organically rich primary silting of moat [128] formed by brackish water environment, depth <i>circa</i> 0.30m
127	Fill	light blue sandy silt deposit formed by initial weathering of bank after excavation of moat [128]. Depth >0.05m
128	Cut	Cut of moat circuiting Gables Manor, not fully excavated, sides appeared to be at <i>circa</i> 45°. Overall profile shape was not resolved. Depth >2.80m
129	Layer	Dark grey very firm sandy silt/clay with frequent tile, brick and limestone fragments, depth 0.20m. Compacted material below floor of structure demolished for present development.

130	Layer/spread	Comprised of purplish black ash, forming make-up deposit for modern path.
131	Layer/spread	Comprised of ballast gravel forming make-up deposit for modern path.

## 8.6 Site archive

Primary records and finds are currently with PCA; a detailed site archive of the paper and physical element is in preparation. This will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln within six months of project completion. A summary of material contained in the archive is presented thus:-

- x16 context record sheets
- x 4 sheets of site drawings
- x 2 colour print films
- misc. specialist assessment reports and archives
- x 1 box of artefacts
- x 1 interim report
- misc. notes and correspondence.

Following submission, the site archived may be accessed at Lincoln City and County Museum by quoting the global accession number: LCNCC 87.96

## 8.7 Information derived from the County Sites and Monuments Record

NGR	PRN	Date	Description
SK 8730 7850	00163	Medieval	Extant earthworks of the DMV of North Ingleby: Comprised of a moated enclosure, foundation of a church or chapel, and closes, holloways and fish ponds. Sexily Church contains a list of Incumbents at Ingleby from Domesday to 1416.
SK 8945 7715	50306	Medieval	Moated site at Ingleby Grange.
SK 8761 7704	50307	Medieval	Moated site within the south-west quadrant of Ingleby Township. Excavated 1966-7. Comprised of an aisled hall, two storey solar block with guardrobe tower and kitchen. Originally interpreted as a Plantagenet manor, it now appears as a probable Grange of the Gilbertine House at Catley.
SK 8940 7735	50488	Medieval	Possible pillow mound, south Ingleby: possibly a rabbit warren (Cf. manorial complex at Rand)
SK 8930 7720	50535	Medieval	Extant earthworks of the DMV of South Ingleby: completely rearranged prior to abandonment, in common with North Ingleby.
SK 8945 7743	50619	Prehistoric	Neolithic polished stone axe found at Ingleby.
SK 8945 7685	52773	Post-medieval	Mill Hill; bulldozed in 1950, no structural evidence recorded, one sherd of C17th pottery recovered.



SK 8930 7780	52779	Romano-British	Scatter of Roman pottery found at Ingleby Hall Farm
SK 8950 7810	52780	Prehistoric	Neolithic polished stone axe found during rotivating at Ingleby Farm.
SK 8915 7790	52783	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
SK 87617704	52821	Romano-British	Romano-British greyware pottery found on moated enclosure PRN 50535

8.8 Colour Plates



Plate 1: General view, looking south-east, of laminated clay floors/surfaces (104-107) in Conservatory



Plate 2: North facing shot of primary sediment (126) contained by moat [128]

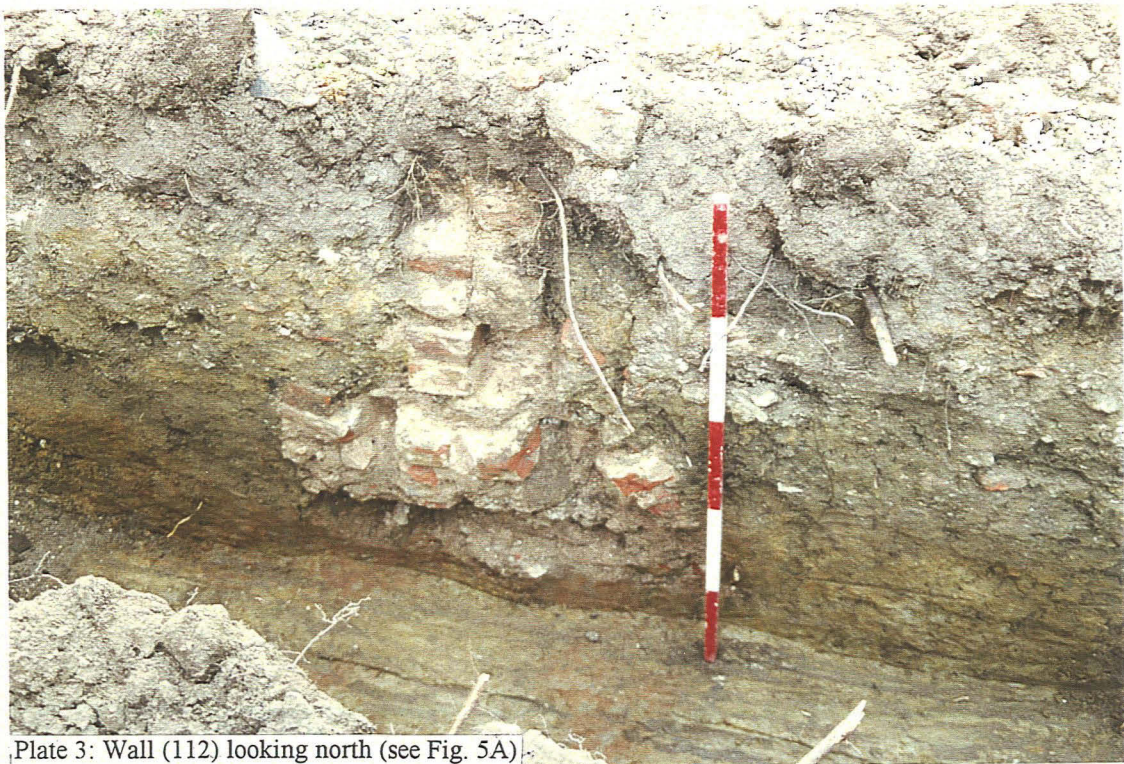


Plate 3: Wall (112) looking north (see Fig. 5A)