JB/SMR

97/11

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT
(Part 2)

Land north of Church Lane, Manby, Lincolnshire

Site Code: CLM 96
LCNCC Acc No. 165.96

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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Land north of Church Lane, Manby, Lincolnshire

Site Code: CLM 96
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Report prepared for Mr JS Grant (Building Surveyor) on behalf of Mrs N Robinson

by Simon Johnson
July 1997

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Contents

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Summary

* *An archaeological field evaluation took place on land off Church Lane, Manby, in advance of a possible residential development.*

* *Following earthwork and geophysical surveys, three trial trenches were excavated within the proposed footprints of three detached dwellings.*

* *Archaeological remains were present in all trenches but these bore little resemblance to anomalies and earthworks identified by the earlier surveys.*

* *The remains consisted of pits, ditches, slots and gullies dating between the middle/late Iron Age to post-medieval period.*

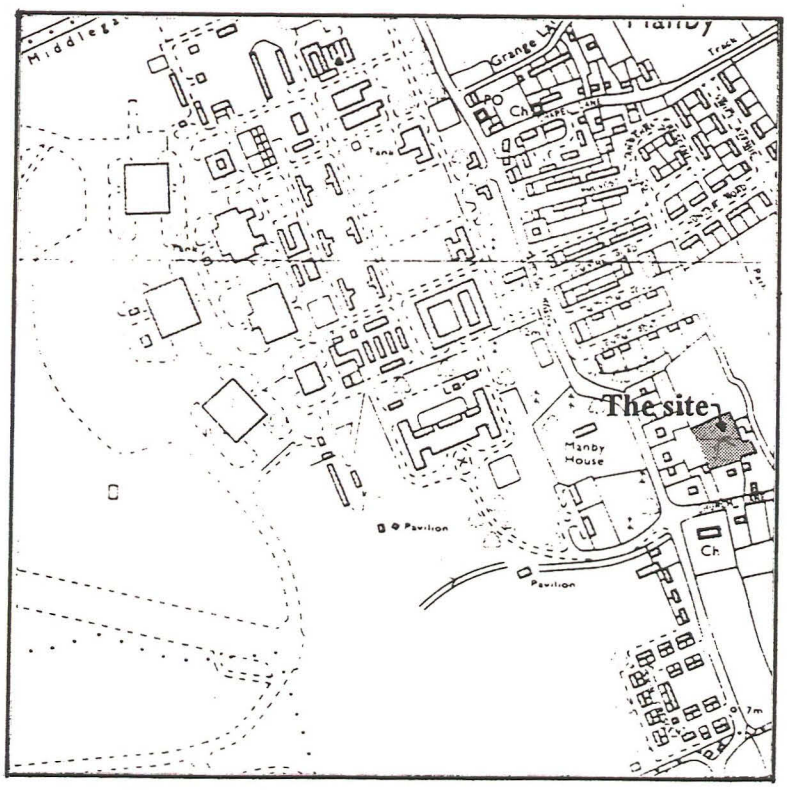


Fig. 1 1:10,000 site location
(OS copyright reference AL 51521 A0001)

1.0 Introduction

A four-day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out within a sub-rectangular unit of land north of Church Lane, Manby, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr JS Grant (Building Surveyor) on behalf of Mrs N Robinson in response to a planning constraint issued by East Lindsey District Council.

The results of this report will be assessed by the district planning authority and used as a basis for determining the archaeological potential of the site; the potential impact posed by development; and the requirement or non-requirement of further archaeological intervention in advance of, or during, development.

2.0 Location and description

Manby lies in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 4 km east of Louth. The proposed development site is accessed via a small track off Church Lane, and comprises a sub-rectangular unit of approximately 62 x 70m.

NGR? TF 3994 8673

The site is defined on its south, east and west sides by hedges, fences and ditches; its northern limit is arbitrary (but is based broadly on a shallow east-west ditch and fish ponds).

3.0 Archaeological background

There are few entries in the County SMR of direct relevance to the proposed development, though site potential is best gleaned from the aerial photographic records compiled by the Historical Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC). Interpretative aerial photographic plots of archaeological remains (copies of which are held as part of the SMR) indicate that there are widespread medieval earthworks to the north, south, east and west of the application area, most of which appear to be associated with cultivation (ridge and furrow). Some of the features appear to reflect (now lost) more specific settlement remains. To the north-east of Manby Hall (a modernised Elizabethan mansion) are large, discontinuous, enclosure-type earthworks; possibly associated with an earlier moat.

No prehistoric artefacts are entered for Manby in the SMR, and only one find of Roman date (a coin of Constantinus II) has been recovered from the modern settlement (at the junction of Valliant Road and Meteor Road).

The site is located close to the heart of the medieval settlement: approximately 70m north of St Mary's Church.

4.0 The objectives of field evaluation

In 1990, the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16). For the first time, this document made the effects of development upon the archaeological resource a 'material consideration' within the planning process. PPG 16 lays emphasis on preservation *in situ* but where this is not possible requires archaeological deposits to be preserved *by record*. It encourages a flexible approach to the buried resource, with different levels of intervention being applied on the basis of considerations relating to the needs of the development and of the archaeological record. The principal elements of the PPG have become embraced within many deposit plans at both county and local level.

The Assistant County Archaeological Officer (acting on behalf of the district council) issued a project brief requiring that the archaeological potential of the site should be fully evaluated in advance of the granting of planning permission. Initial investigations incorporating geophysical (magnetometer) and earthwork surveys (Palmer-Brown 1997) resulted in the identification of a number of anomalies of 'moderate' archaeological potential, as well as low-lying earthworks. On the basis of the above, the Archaeological Officer requested clarification of potential, in the form of three trial excavation trenches. These trenches were examined to determine the character, date, depth, state of preservation; extent and significance of any archaeological deposits, structures, features, artefacts and/or ecofacts within the site which may be vulnerable to development.

5.0 Methodology

The trenches were marked-out in advance of excavation and a JCB, fitted with a smooth ditching blade, was used to remove all topsoil and overburden: to the top of the first significant or natural level. This was a gradual process involving excavation in spits under strict archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was by hand.

Recording was undertaken using standard proforma context sheets (incorporating physical descriptions, interpretations and stratigraphic relationships). Features were drawn to scale (1:20) in both plan and section. Photographic recording was also undertaken and some prints are reproduced in this report.

Artefacts (pottery, animal bone and other finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic locations (contexts) and were removed from the site for processing and specialist appraisal.

The excavation was carried out by Robert Schofield and Jon Hall under the direction of the writer.

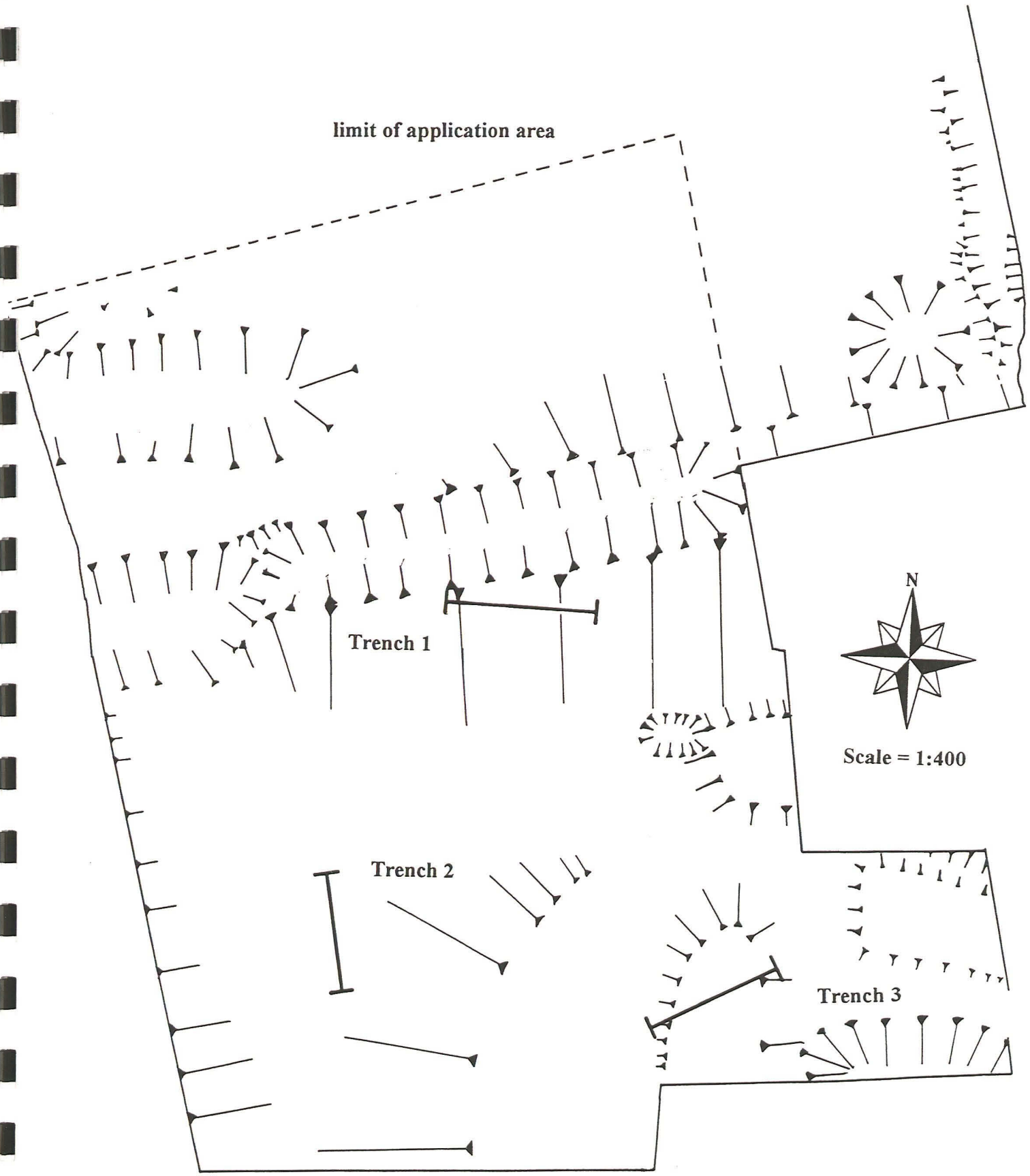


Fig. 2: Trench Location (R Schofield)

6.0 Results

Presented below is a brief description of each trench, which should be read in conjunction with Figures 3-5 and the relevant trench matrices. Interpretations may be correlated with reference to the context descriptions which are summarised in Appendix 9.5

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was orientated east-west, parallel with a linear earthwork which separated the application area into two units. A deep topsoil (up to 0.46m) sealed a layer of undifferentiated mid grey-brown clay-silt (101). This contained well sorted moderate charcoal flecks and pebbles, characteristic of a cultivation layer. It produced a few sherds of pottery: two dating to the Iron Age; three from a medieval (C12th) jar.

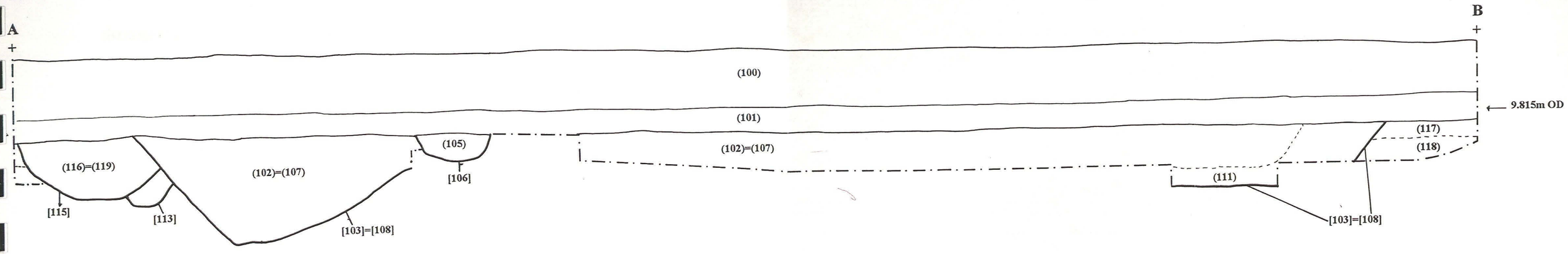
The above sealed a number of archaeological features; dominated by a large ditch [103]. Entering the trench through the east section on a north-west/south-east alignment, it turned 90° to exit through the south section. It was of modest proportions (1.60m wide, 0.85m deep) and contained an homogenous fill of firm mid grey silt-clay (102)/(107). This was generally devoid of textural variation; except in one area where a dark grey-black deposit (110) aided the identification of three separate fills. (110) and the primary deposit, (111), were waterlogged: these deposits contained middle/late Iron Age pottery sherds. Animal bone of sheep and cattle recovered from (110) was also dated to this period by an independent specialist (see Appendix 9.4)

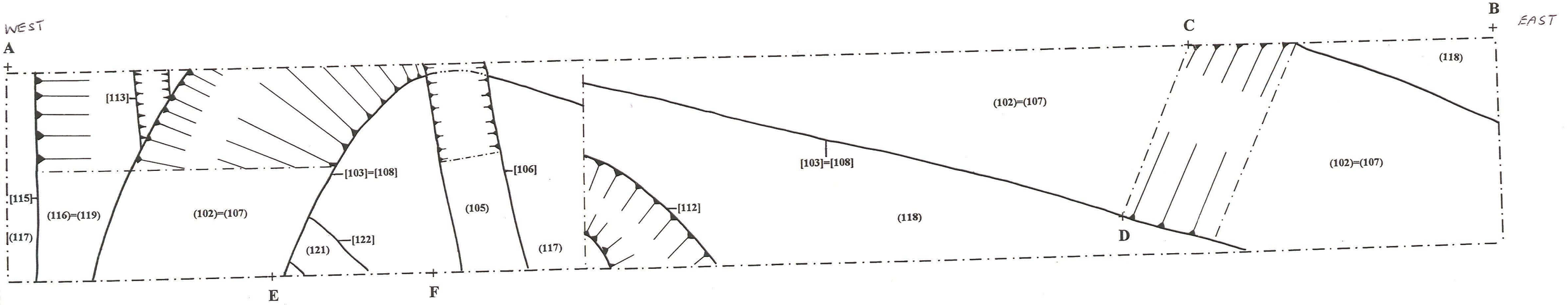
A sample from deposit (110) was removed for further assessment (Appendix 9.3). Analysis identified a small quantity of charcoal, carbonised seeds and degraded organic matter.

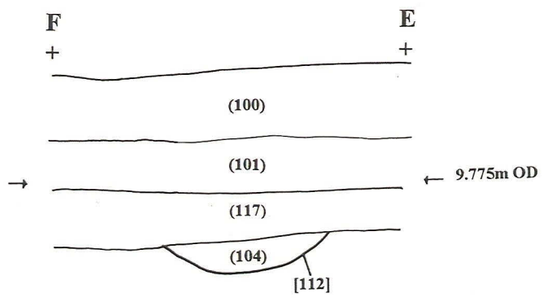
The above ditch, which was disturbed by an undated north-south gully [106], cut through the top of a smaller ditch [115] (this also truncated an even earlier gully [120]). No dating evidence was recovered from these features, which may have been at least Iron Age in date since they preceded ditch [103].

The earliest feature sampled, [112], was beneath a layer of firm yellow-brown clay, (117). No dating was retrieved from its fill (104) which resembled (117). As the yellow-brown clay appeared to represent a natural subsoil formed by the breakdown of glacial Till, it is assumed that the feature was also natural.

Of note, was the recovery of an unstratified flint end scraper with a blue-white patina. This appears to be the first (reported) occurrence of a prehistoric flint implement from the area. The date of the artefact is not known, but it may date to the Mesolithic period (Middle Stone Age).







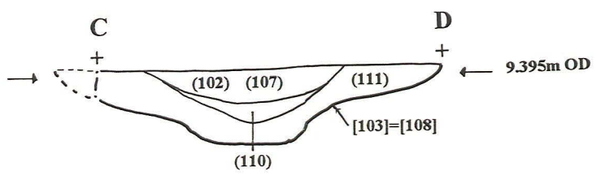
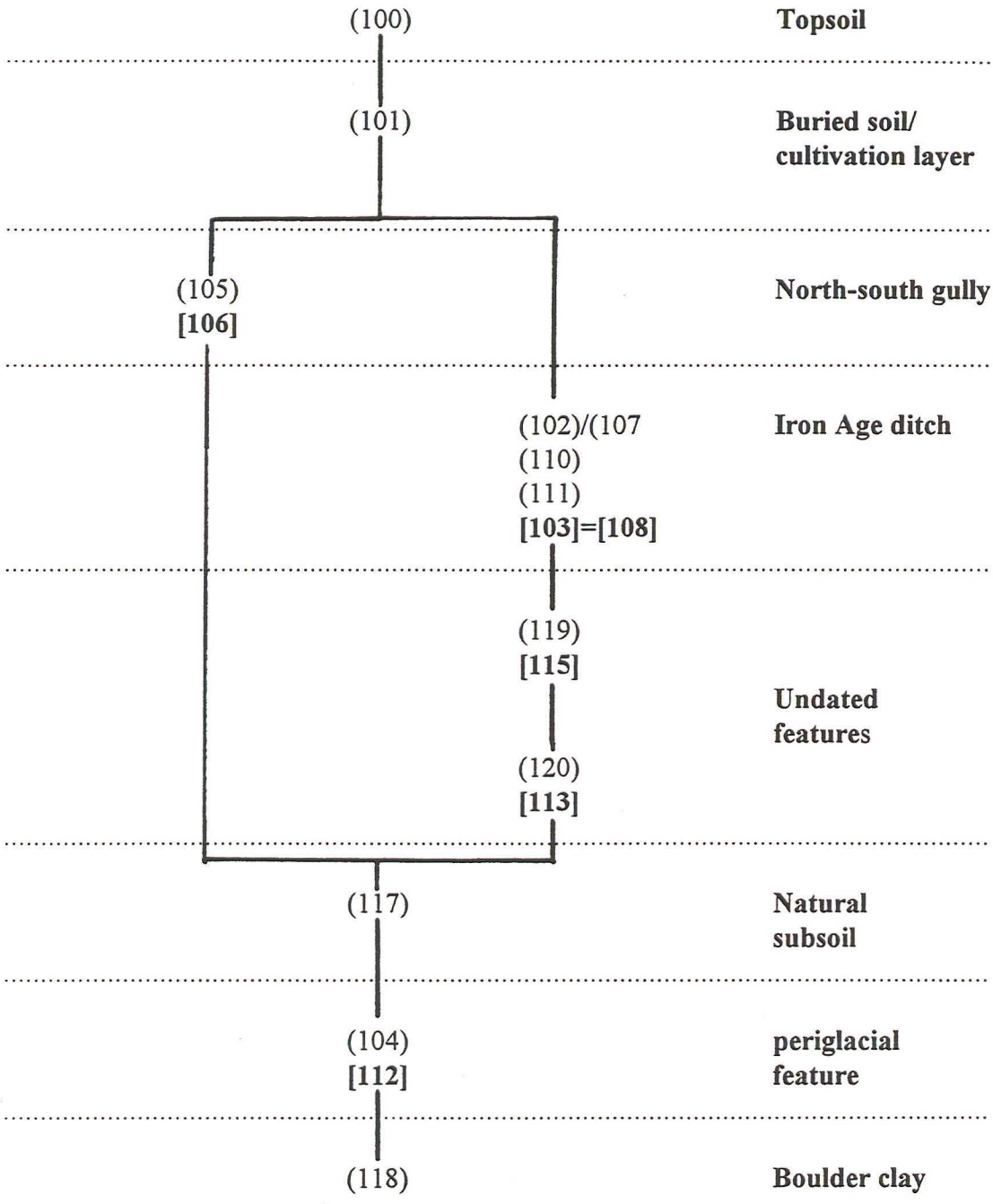


Fig. 3: Trench 1 -Composite Plan and Sections, scale = 1:40

Stratigraphic matrix: Trench 1



6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Topsoil removal again exposed a thick dark earth deposit; probably a continuation of (101), first seen in trench 1. In Trench 2 this was much deeper (up to 0.37m), and was cut through by a ditch dated to the late Iron Age-Roman period. It is thus interpreted as a buried soil horizon.

A number of features were exposed which cut through the natural yellow-brown subsoil (202).

Two undated features, an east-west gully [205] and a ?pit [213], were exposed at the south and north ends of the trench. Both contained homogenous silty clay fills and were separated by two inter-cutting features: ditches [207] and [209].

Ditch [209] was represented by a 90° corner adjacent to the west section. It contained a fill of a uniform yellow-brown clay-silt without inclusions, which produced pottery of a late Iron Age-Romano-British tradition, (210).

The above cut through the fill of an earlier ditch [207] which was aligned broadly north-east/south-west. Its fill (208) comprised yellow-brown clay with flint and chalk grit inclusions. It was devoid of datable artefacts.

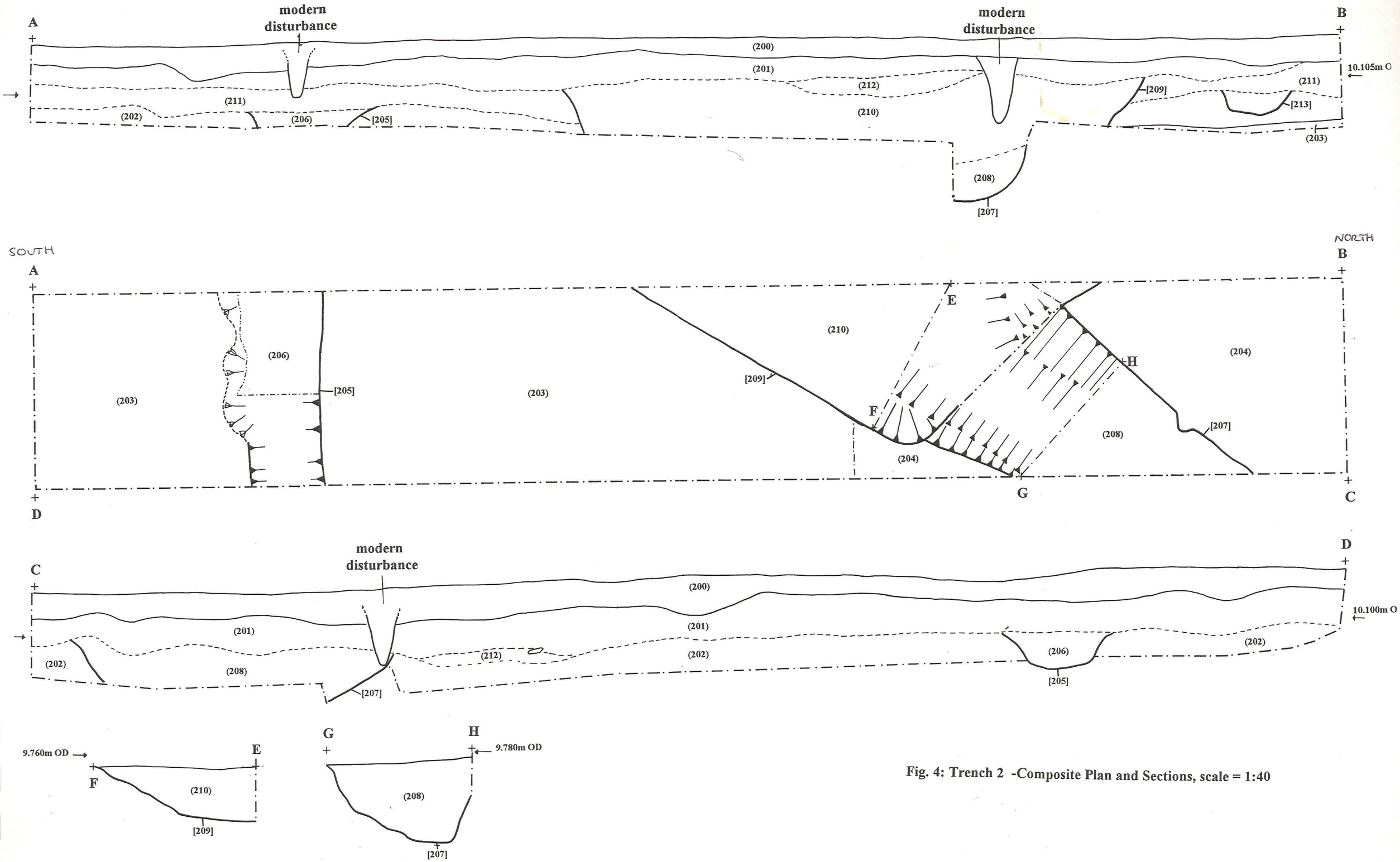
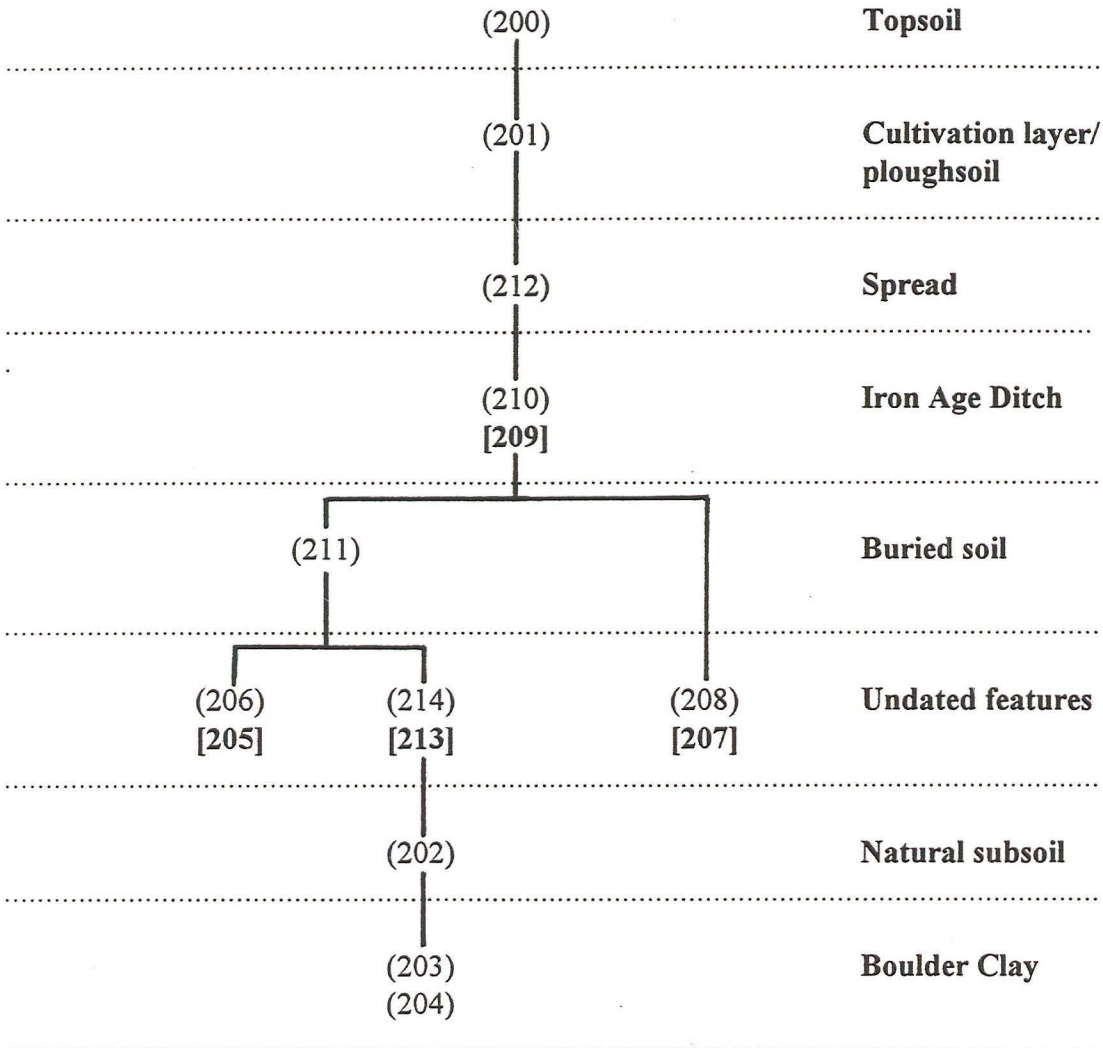


Fig. 4: Trench 2 -Composite Plan and Sections, scale = 1:40

Stratigraphic matrix: Trench 2



6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

Trench 3 transected a raised area in the south-east corner of the site. Topsoil removal exposed a modern service trench [315], and a significant dump of tile and brick rubble (319) which contained an abundance of pottery dating to the C19th.

Partially sealed by the above was the familiar dark-earth cultivation layer [here (301)]. At the east end of the trench this sealed layer (318) which was more grey in colour but of the same texture as (301). This was similar to (211) in Trench 2, but it was not clear whether this also represented an Iron Age/Roman buried soil.

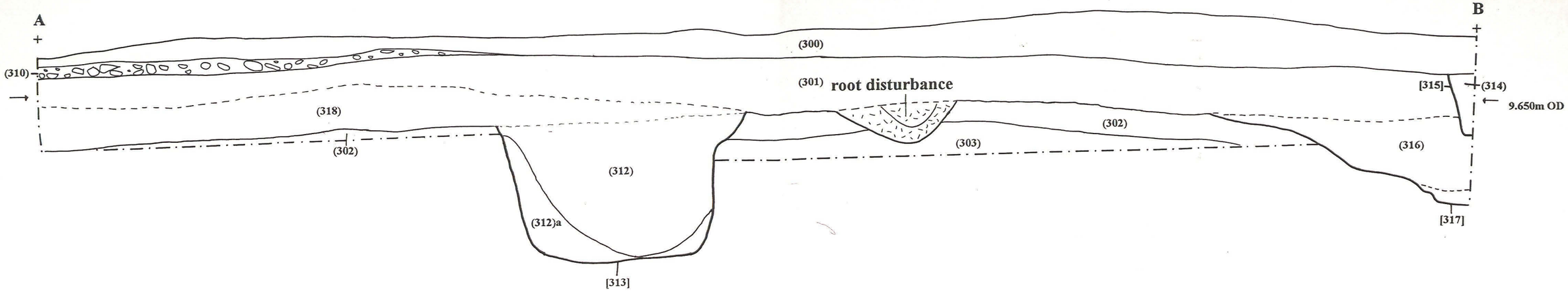
Soil removal to the clay subsoil resulted in the exposure of a number of archaeological features.

A north-south ditch was partially exposed at the extreme west end of the trench. It contained an upper fill (116) of yellow brown clay which produced a single sherd Romano-British greyware. A lower fill of grey-brown clay, (316) also contained a single sherd of late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery.

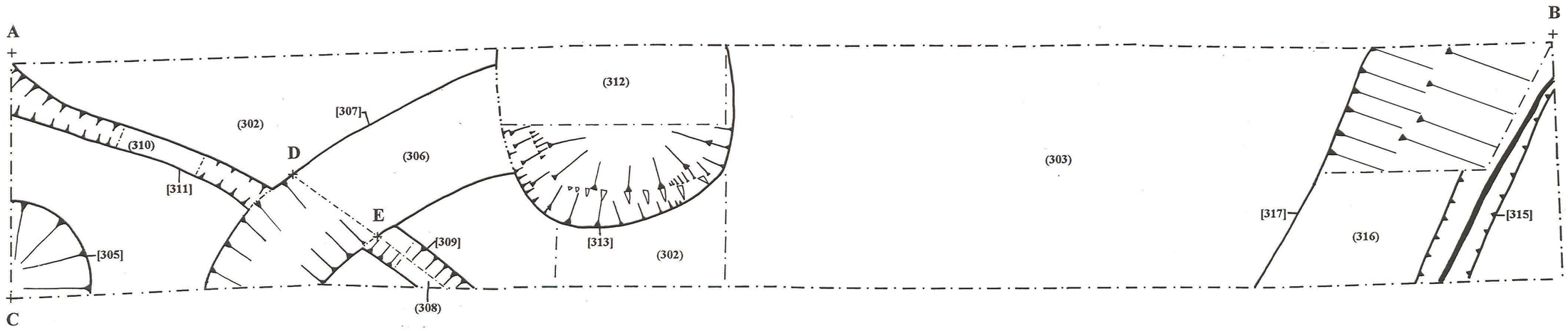
Three other undated features were exposed at the east end of the trench. A rounded cut [305] may have been a post hole/pit as two possible beam slots [309] and [311], which were on an east-west orientation, lay approximately 0.80m to its south. It is possible that these features related to a timber structure, though the lack of an overall ground plan made direct interpretation difficult. The two beam slots may or may not have represented a single phase of occupation (unclear as both were truncated by a later curved gully [307]).

Feature [307] was bowl-shaped in profile. It contained an homogenous fill (306) and produced five sherds of pottery (probably Roman) and a fragment of baked clay. The purpose of this gully was not determined. It was cut through by a large pit [313].

[313] was over 1.2m deep. It was steep-sided (almost vertical in places and undercutting in the north-west quadrant). Again it was filled with a uniform clay soil (312) which produced a single sherd of late Saxon Torksey type pottery. A primary deposit (312)a contained a fragment of fired clay, together with three pottery sherds of Lincoln Shelly ware. The pottery dates to the late C9th to C10th.



EAST



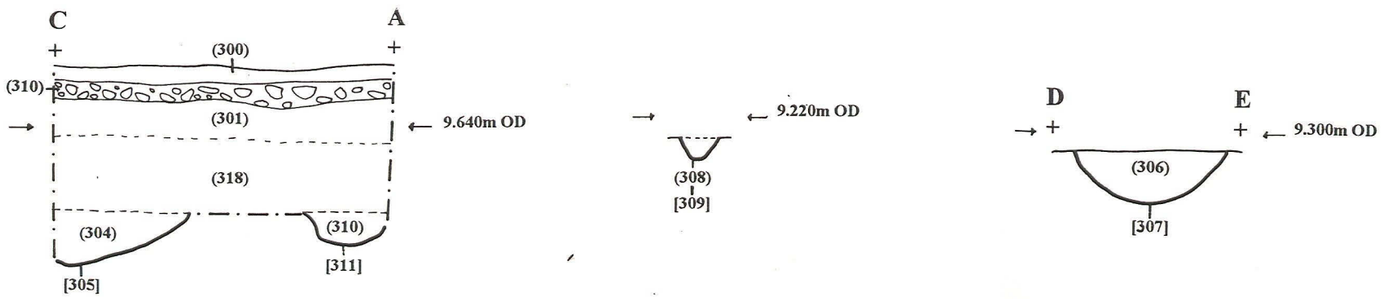
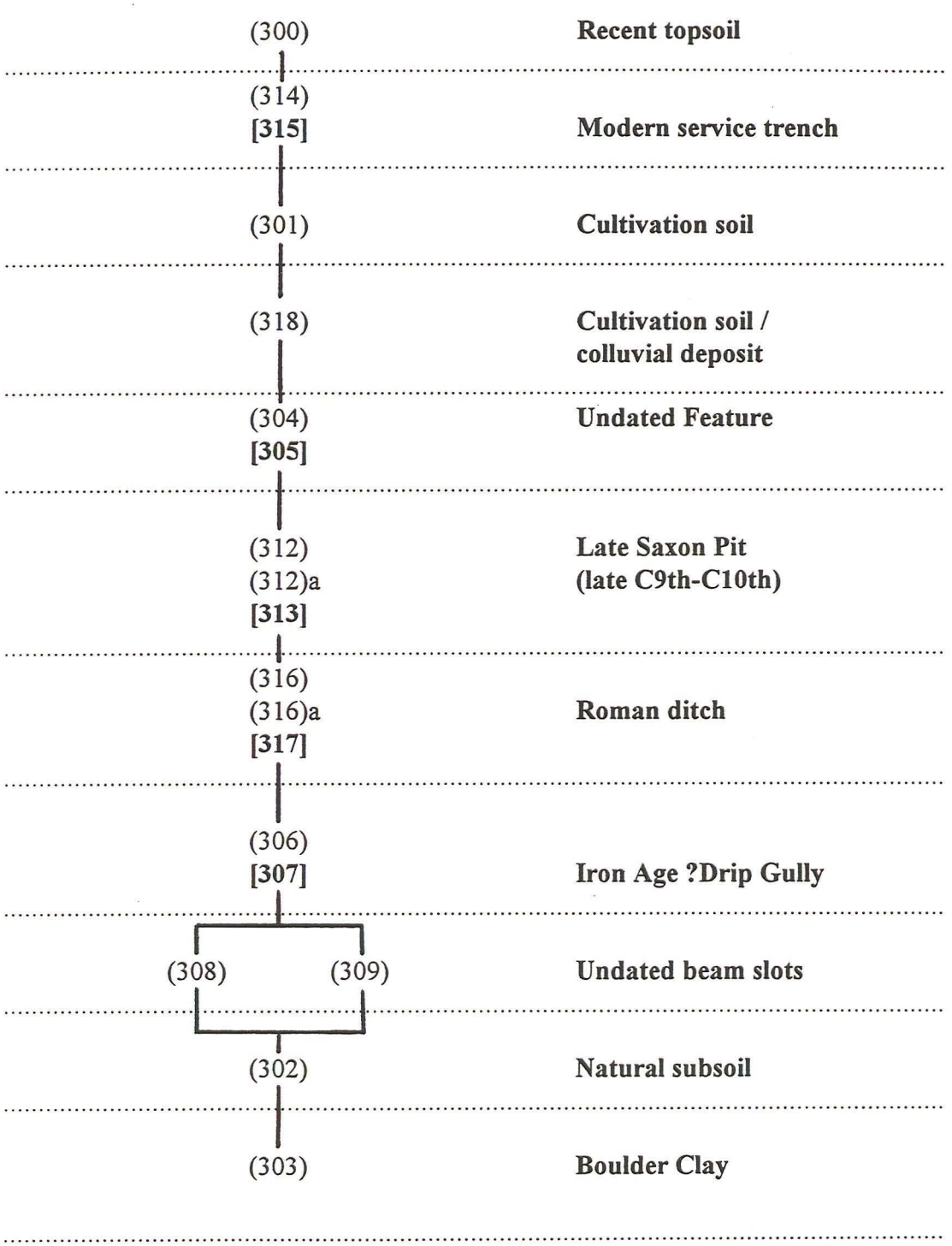


Fig. 5: Trench 3 -Composite Plan and Sections, scale = 1:40

Stratigraphic matrix: Trench 3



7.0 Summary and Conclusions

The trial excavation was designed to investigate and clarify the status of anomalies and earthworks recorded by an earlier scheme. The trenches were placed within the impact zones of three proposed dwellings.

All three trial trenches contained archaeological remains, although these remains bear little resemblance to the anomalies and earthworks previously identified. The features exposed consisted of pits, gullies and larger ditches dating from the middle/late Iron Age - Roman period. One Late Saxon pit has been dated between the late C9th/C10th.

A small bone assemblage recovered from the fills of ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 containing typical Iron Age species reinforces the chronology suggested by pottery.

Only one deposit was sampled, which indicated a potential for the survival of ecofactual remains in the form of carbonised and degraded organic remains (generally relatively little which could help with the assessment of the site).

The evaluation has demonstrated that the site contains multi-period settlement remains which date to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods, the late Saxon period and the late post-medieval period. Of these, the latter may be considered insignificant, though the earlier archaeology has a potential for furthering a better understanding of the nature of settlement in the Manby area during late prehistoric/proto-historical times (significantly, the County SMR contains little or no information relating to these periods and, to this extent, the evaluation has now proved that the area was being utilised and settled at this time, even though the nature of this settlement has not been determined during the present investigation).

The proposed development is one of low density which may not constitute a large threat to the archaeology. That said, there are clear areas of archaeological sensitivity which may be threatened by any development, and the client must satisfy the planning authority that measures can be taken to minimise impacts. Whether this should be achieved by building design; by further excavation in advance of development; or by further archaeological intervention during development; is a matter for consideration between the client and the District Council.

8.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to Mr Stuart Grant (Building Surveyor) for commissioning this report on behalf of his client, Mrs Nancy Robinson.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix 9.1

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CLM96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
101	EMLOC	3	JAR	RIM;UNGLZE
101	MISC	1	?	ROMAN OR IRON AGE
101	MISC	1	?	SHELL;LEECHED;? DATE
102	MISC	18	?	RIM & TINY FRAGS; ROMAN OR IRON AGE
107	MISC	1	?	GRANODIORITE;? EARLY SAXON OR IRON AGE
107	MISC	1	?	SHELL FABRIC;? ROMAN
107	MISC	8	?	VARIOUS; IRON AGE OR ROMAN
110	MISC	1	?	PREH OR ROMAN OR IRON AGE OR ESAX
111	MISC	1	?	ROMAN OR IRON AGE;BASE
210	MISC	2	?	ROMAN OR IRON AGE
211	MISC	1	?	ROMAN?
211	PMLOC	3	?	INT & EXT GLZE
300	BL	1	?	17/18TH
300	MISC	1	-	BL OR SLIP;FRAG
300	MISC	1	-	FIRED CLAY
306	MISC	1	?	BAKED CLAY
306	MISC	1	?	SHELL;LEECHED;BASE;ROMAN OR IRON AGE
306	MISC	4	?	ROMAN OR IRON AGE;INCL BASE
312	LSH	4	JAR	BASE;SOOT;? ID OR HLKT
312	TORKT	1	BOWL	BS
312A	LSH	3	JAR	EVERA RIM;SOOT;FABRIC A
312A	MISC	1	-	FIRED CLAY
314	BS	1	?	BASE
314	MISC	1	-	? DATE
314	R	1	-	-
316	R	1	-	BS
316A	MISC	1	?	ROMAN OR IRON AGE
319	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
319	BL	6	BOWL	18/19TH
319	BS	1	-	VARIOUS
319	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	RIM
319	LPM	2	-	BL/W
319	LPM	5	-	COLOURED EARTHENWARE

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CLM96 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
101	MH1	MH4	-	12th
102	IA	R	-	Iron age or Roman
107	R	ASH2	-	Roman to Early Saxon

110	IA	ASH2	-	Iron age or Early Saxon
111	IA	R	-	Iron age or Roman
210	IA	R	-	Iron age or Roman
211	PMH1	PMH6	-	16th or 17th
300	PMH5	PMH8	-	17th or 18th
306	IA	R	-	Iron age or Roman
312	ASH7	ASH13	ASH7-ASH11	late 9th or 10th
312A	ASH7	ASH11	-	late 9th or 10th
314	PMH7	EMH	-	late 17th to 19th
316	R	R	-	Roman
316A	IA	R	-	Iron age or Roman
319	EMH	EMH	-	19th

Appendix 9.2

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM CHURCH LANE, MANBY, NR LOUTH, CLM96

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by M.J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

18 July 1997

ARCHIVE: This has been archived to the standard recommended by the Study Group for Roman Pottery, using sherd count as the measure due to the small size of the group. A copy of the archive is attached.

QUANTITY AND CONDITION: Just 44 sherds came from 11 contexts, mostly small and abraded sherds, those from context 102 representing a single crushed vessel.

DATING

The dating by context is below:

Cxt	Sherds	Date
101	2	LIA-RO/POSTRO
102	18	LIA-RO
107	10	LIA-RO
110	1	LIA-RO?
111	1	LIA?
210	2	LIA-RO
211	1	LIA-RO/POSTRO
306	5	PROB ROMAN
314	2	ROMAN/POSTRO
316	1	ROMAN
316A	1	LIA-RO
TOTAL	44	

FABRICS

The fabrics by sherd count are listed below, which show the dominant type to be shell-gritted, much of the shell having leached or burnt out, leaving a vesicular fabric.

Fabric	Sherds	%
GREY	11	25.00
IASH	18	40.91
SHEL	8	18.18
SHEL?	5	11.36
VESIC	1	2.27
FCLAY	1	2.27
TOTAL	44	

With such a small group, a note of the fabric by individual record is below, which gives a better idea of the content by vessel.

Fabric	Records	%
GREY	9	42.86
IASH	1	4.76
SHEL	6	28.57
SHEL?	3	14.28
VESIC	1	4.76
FCLAY	1	4.76
TOTAL	21	

DISCUSSION

The small numbers of sherds, their generally fragmented and abraded condition (both making the identification of hand- or wheel-made sherds difficult), and the lack of diagnostically datable sherds limits conclusions. The jar or cooking pot rim fragment from 102 is probably wheel-made, although finishing with a slow-wheel or turn-table is possible. The hand-made base from a similar type of vessel from 111 is a fairly standard Iron Age type, and is burnished on the moulding and slightly above it. While the date of the base could extend back into the Middle Iron Age, both of these would fit into a Late Iron Age tradition, which continues into the Roman period. The occasional grey sherd in standard Roman quartz-gritted fabrics (particularly from 314 and 316) cannot be dated closely.

The earliest post-Roman sherds have been dated to the 12th century, and on the basis of identifiable Iron Age sherds, sherds which might be viewed as of Iron Age or early Saxon date seem more likely to be Iron Age. A conservative date-range would span the Mid- to Late-Iron Age into the Roman period.

Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec	Ves	D?	Details	Shs
101	GREY	-	-	-	-	SMALL BS:POSS WM;INT OXID SURF LOST	1
101	SHEL?	-	-	-	-	TINY BS;VESICULAR ?SHELL LOST	1
101	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO/POSTRO	-
102	IASH	JB	-	1	-	ROUND RIM FR;CRUSHED BSS;?CP/B;?WM/SLOW WHEEL	18
102	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO	-
107	SHEL	-	-	-	-	FLAKE?;BN-GRY	1
107	SHEL	-	-	1?	-	VESIC.FRS;DKGRY	3
107	SHEL	-	-	-	-	TINY CHIP OXID EXT;DKGRY	1
107	GREY	-	HM	1?	-	BSS;BN-GRY/BLK INT;HM	2
107	GREY	-	-	-	-	ABR CHIPS	2
107	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	FRAG	1
107	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO	-
110	GREY	-	-	-	-	ABR BS;WM/HM IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL	1
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO?	-
111	GREY	J/CP	HM	-	D?	HM BASE FTM;BURNISH AREA MOULDING;SKETCH	1
111	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA?	-
210	GREY	CLSD?	HM?	-	-	BS DKGRY/LTBN INT;HM?	1
210	GREY	-	HM?	-	-	BS DKGRY;HM?	1
210	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO	-
211	SHEL?	CLSD	-	-	-	BS LTBN INT;GRY-BN EXT;VESIC ?SHELL;THINNISH;WM/HM?	1
211	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO/POSTRO	-
306	SHEL	CLSD	HM	-	-	BASAL FR;LTBN INT;GRYBN EXT;VESIC	1
306	SHEL	-	-	-	-	BASE TURN SH;LTRB EXT;DKGRY INT;VESIC;WM	1
306	SHEL?	-	-	-	-	FLAKES/CHIP;SURFACES LOST	3
306	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	PROB ROMAN	-
314	SHEL	-	-	-	-	VESIC DKGRY THIN FLAKE;SURF.LOST;WM/HM?	1
314	GREY	-	-	-	-	BS STD RO FAB;ABR	1
314	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ROMAN/POSTRO	-
316	GREY	-	-	-	-	BS STD RO FAB;ABR	1
316	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	ROMAN	-
316A	VESIC	-	-	-	-	ABR BS OXID ON DKGRY;WM/HM?	1
316A	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	LIA-RO	-

CLM 96

A single sample from the site was submitted for assessment. This was taken from context 110, and was approximately 7 litres in volume.

A 3 litre sub-sample was soaked in a solution of washing soda and then washed and floated onto a 0.25mm mesh sieve. The residue was then sieved through a 1.5mm mesh and the retained fraction and the flot checked and sorted for identifiable biological remains. These were noted on the assessment sheet.

Results

The sample comprised a slightly sandy brown silty clay, with very rare small stones. The flot contained very little indeed. A few tiny fragments of charcoal, two or three carbonised weed seeds and a small amount of very degraded organic matter and wood which had not been carbonised. The latter was not identifiable but indicated that the deposit had been waterlogged for a substantial part of the time since deposition.

The residue was composed of very coarse sand and a few small stones. No archaeological material or charcoal was present.

It is not recommended that anyhting further is done with the material, and the unwashed portion of the sample has been discarded.

Appendix 9.4

CLM96 - Church Lane Manby

Animal bone

A small collection of bone was submitted for an archive record (see attached). Cattle, sheep and dog were present. Preservation in context (107) indicated that some of the bones had been worn, or water rolled, otherwise the condition was average.

Context (110) included the radius of a sheep and proximal metatarsus shaft of cattle. Both bone were small and gracile, and typical of the size and conformation of bones of Iron Age date.

The assemblage deserves no further comments.

DJ Rackham
1 July 1997

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES

BOS	cattle
CSZ	cattle size
SUS	pig
OVCA	sheep or goat
OVI	sheep
SSZ	sheep size
EQU	horse
CER	red deer
CAN	dog
MAN	human
UNI	unknown
CHIK	chicken
GOOS	goose, dom
LEP	hare
UNB	indet bird
MALL	duck, dom.
GULL	gull sp.
FISH	fish
UNIB	bird indet
UNIF	fish indet
GSZE	goose size
BEAV	beaver
CORV	crow or rook

BONE

SKL	skull
TEMP	temporal
FRNT	frontal
PET	petrous
PAR	parietal
OCIP	occipital
ZYG	zygomatic
MAN	mandible
MAX	maxilla
ATL	atlas
AXI	axis
CEV	cervical vertebra
TRV	thoracic vertebra
LMV	lumbar vertebra
SAC	sacrum
CDV	caudal vertebra
SCP	scapula
HUM	humerus
RAD	radius
MTC	metacarpus
MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
INN	innominate
ILM	ilium
PUB	pubis
ISH	ischium
FEM	femur
TIB	tibia
AST	astragalus
CAL	calcaneum
MTT	metatarsus
MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4
PH1	1st phalanx
PH2	2nd phalanx
PH3	3rd phalanx
LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4
MNT	mandibular tooth
MXT	maxillary tooth
LBF	long bone
UNI	unidentified
STN	sternum
INC	incisor
TTH	indet. tooth
CMP	carpo-metacarpus

SIDE

W - whole
L - left side
R - right side
F - fragment

FUSION

Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.*

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

h ldpm4/dupm4
H lpm4/upm4
I lm1/um1
J lm2/um2
K lm3/um3
f ldpm2/dupm2
g ldpm3/dupm3

ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process
2. occipal condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE
1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA
1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA
1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS
1. head
2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis

ULNA
1. olecranon tuberosity
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris
3. lateral coronoid process
4. distal epiphysis

METACARPUS -
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX
1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE
1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR
1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA
1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM
1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

site	context	species	bone	number	side	fusion	zone	butcher	gnawin	toothwear	comment2
CLM96	107	BOS	HUM	1	L		9				ANT DISTAL SHAFT FRAG-WORN- 2 PIECES
CLM96	107	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	5				DISTAL FRAG- 4 PIECES
CLM96	107	CSZ	LBF	2	F						SHAFT FRAGS-WORN
CLM96	107	CSZ	MAN	1	F						FRAG POST RAMUS-3 PIECES
CLM96	107	CSZ	UNI	3	F						INDETERMINATE
CLM96	107	SSZ	LBF	1	F						SHAFT FRAG
CLM96	110	BOS	MTT	1	L				PDG1		PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED- VERY GRACILE- IRON AGE TYPE?
CLM96	110	CSZ	RIB	1	F						SHAFT FRAG
CLM96	110	OVCA	RAD	1	L						MIDSHAFT-2 PIECES-VERY GRACILE- IRON AGE TYPE?
CLM96	300	BOS	MTT	1	F						FRAG PROX END AND SHAFT- 6 PIECES
CLM96	306	UNI	UNI	1	F						INDETERMINATE
CLM96	312	CSZ	LBF	1	F						DISTAL SHAFT FRAG-POSS HUMERUS
CLM96	316	BOS	DUPM	1	L					h16	COMPLETE-POSS SAME JAW AS ABOVE
CLM96	316	BOS	UM1	1	L					l12	COMPLETE
CLM96	316	CAN	ULN	1	F						SHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES
CLM96	316	CSZ	LBF	1	F						INDET FRAG-POSS GNAWED

Appendix 9.5 List of contexts

9.2.1 Trench 1

Context	Description
100	Layer comprised of a heavy dark-grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions. Same as [200] & [300] Recent topsoil horizon with turf line, depth up to 0.40m
101	Mid brown silty clay deposit with frequent angular flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Depth *c.* 0.46m. Possible medieval plough soil
102	Fill of [103] comprised of a mixed mid grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal.
103	Cut of 'V' shaped ditch. Same as [108]
104	Fill of [112] comprised of a clean yellow clay silt with red patches and flint inclusions
105	Fill of [106] comprised of a mid grey-brown silty clay.
106	Cut: 'U' shaped north-south gully.
107	Fill of ditch [103=108]. Same as (102).
108	Same as [103]
109	-------
110	Fill of [103] comprised of an ashy clay matrix with degraded wood inclusions.
111	Primary fill of [103] comprised of yellow-grey silty clay
112	Cut of ?natural feature
113	Cut of 'V' shaped north-south gully
114	-------
115	Cut of 'U' shaped north-south linear gully
116	Fill of [115] comprised of mid grey silty clay with brown mottles

117	Layer of yellow-brown clay. Natural subsoil derived from boulder clay.
118	Natural glacial Till
119	Same as (116)
120	Fill of north-south gully [113] comprised of a mid grey-blue silty clay.
121	Fill of unexcavated feature [122]
122	Cut of unexcavated feature cutting [117]

9.2.2 Trench 2

context	Description
200	Layer comprised of a heavy dark-grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions. Same as [100] & [300] Recent topsoil horizon with turf line, depth up to 0.40m
201	Mid brown silty clay deposit with frequent angular flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Depth *c.* 0.30m. Possible medieval plough soil
202	Natural yellow-brown sub-soil deposit infilling depressions within underlying natural [203]. Depth 0.20m.
203	Natural weathered upper margins of underlying Till: comprised of reddish brown clay with *c.*25% chalk grit, yellow sand and stone pebbles and charcoal flecks.
204	Natural glacial Till comprised of reddish brown clay with chalk grit and chalk lump inclusions. Depth>0.7m.
205	Cut for wide and shallow east-west aligned linear slot/gully. Sealed by (201), cuts (211). Width 0.70m; depth 0.43m.
206	Fill of [205]. Comprised of an undated yellow-brown silty clay with a diffuse interface with the underlying natural Till (204). Depth 0.43m.
207	Cut: gradually steepening ditch cut into underlying natural (203)/(204) and subsoil (202). Rounded, flat base with fairly even sides turning north-south to east-west. Contained (208). Width 1.20m, depth 0.67m

208	Fill of [207]. Yellow-brown plastic clay with 10% flint and chalk inclusions. Truncated by [209]. Depth 0.67m. Undated.
209	Cut of a steep sided, flat based ditch truncating (208). Backfilled with a virtually identical fill (210). Possible stake holes on north and east edges. Depth 0.75 m, width 1.40m.
210	Fill of [209]; comprised of a gleyed silt-clay yellow grey-brown in colour. Very homogenous with no inclusions. Sealed by (212). Depth 0.75m.
211	Layer/spread: comprised of a mid reddish brown compacted silty clay only visible in the east section. Homogenous, no inclusions. Depth 0.25m. ?Colluvial
212	A gleying silt-clay lens sealing (210) containing ceramic building material.
213	Small bowl shaped cut visible in the east section. Cuts (204) Depth 0.53 m.
214	Plastic grey-brown clay fill of [213]

9.2.3 Trench 3

Context	Description
300	Layer comprised of a heavy dark-grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions. Same as [100] & [300] Recent topsoil horizon with turf line, depth up to 0.40m
301	Mid brown silty clay deposit with frequent angular flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Depth *c.* 0.30m. Possible medieval plough soil
302	Natural yellow-brown sub-soil deposit infilling depressions within underlying natural [203]. Depth 0.20m.
303	Natural glacial Till comprised of reddish brown clay with chalk grit and chalk lump inclusions. Depth>0.7m
304	Fill of [305]: comprised of moderate density yellowish grey-brown silty clay with occasional angular flint inclusions. Depth 0.26m
305	Cut for feature located in north-east corner of trench and comprised of a 'quarter circle' bowl shaped profile 0.32m deep with a radius of 0.58m. Unclear whether this feature represented a pit/posthole or the terminus of a small gully.

306 Fill of [307]: comprised of a firm yellow grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Depth 0.28m

307 Cut: curvilinear (bowl shaped profile) gully aligned broadly north-south. Entered trench through the north section; southern extent masked by truncating feature [313]. Depth 0.28m; width 0.66m

308 Fill of [309]: comprised of a yellow-brown silty clay with grey patches. Depth 0.12m; width 0.16m. Truncated by gully [307]

309 Cut for east-west aligned linear beam slot truncated by [307] 'U' shaped profile.

310 Fill of [311]: comprised of a yellow-brown silty clay with grey patches. Depth 0.22m; width 0.18m. Truncated by gully [307]

311 Cut for east-west aligned linear beam slot truncated by [307] 'U' shaped profile.

312 Fill Series, contained by [313]:
(312) Upper fill, yellow grey-brown
(312)a Primary fill, reddish yellow brown

313 Cut: large, vertically sided, flat bottomed pit truncating gully [307]. Depth 1.2m; diam. 1.5m

314 Fill of modern service trench

315 Cut for modern service trench (contained water service). Machine excavated to a depth of 0.32m. Truncated (301) & (316)

316 Fill Series contained by [317]:
(316) Upper fill comprised of greyish yellow-brown clayey silt with moderate flint inclusions
(316)a Grey-brown homogenous clay

317 Cut: north-south aligned ?ditch with flat base; contained fill series (316). Depth 0.66 m; width >1.9m

318 Layer; undifferentiated dark-earth horizon with moderate angular flint inclusions. Only appeared in southern part of trench. Probably a lower horizon of (301) or churned deposit associated with ?holloway. Depth up to 0.40m

319 Layer: dump deposit containing late Post-Med/modern pottery, brick and tile. Depth up to 0.18m

Appendix 9.6 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 following project completion. A summary of material contained in the archive is presented thus:-

x37 context record sheets

x 3 composite 1:20 site drawings

x 3 colour print films

misc. specialist assessment reports and archives

x1 box of artefacts

interim/developers report

miscellaneous notes and correspondence.

Following submission, the site archived may be accessed at Lincoln City and County Museum by quoting the global accession number: LCNCC 165.96

Appendix 9.7 References

Dept. of the Environment	1990	*Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note* 16
Morris, J (ed)	1986	*Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east

Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north

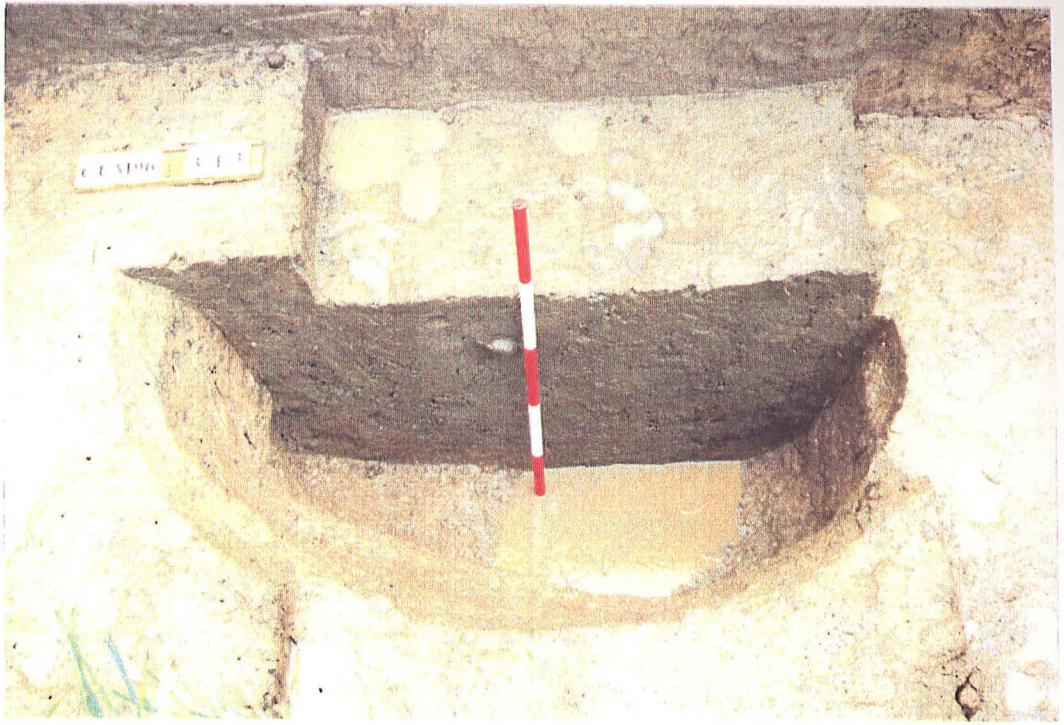


Plate 4: Ditch [108] looking north

Plate 5: Ditch [209] looking south

Plate 6: Pit [313] looking south