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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Land to the rear of the Old Post Office
Main Street, Torksey
Archaeological Evaluation**

**Planning Application 96/P/0663
Site Code: TPO 97
LCNCC Museum Accn No:106.97
NGR: SK 8379 7875**

for

Mr S. Jackson

October 1997

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Fig. 2 Main Street, Torksey. Proposed development site a) Reproduced from the 1:2500 O.S map (reduced scale) with the permission of the controller of HMSO, © Crown copyright. LAS licence No: AL 50424A. b) Position of the excavation trenches (plan (reduced) supplied by Costall Allen Design).

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site followed a desk top study which identified the possibility that pottery kilns of Saxo-Norman date may be present. Three machine excavated trenches established that archaeological remains were c.0.90m below the ground level increasing to c.1.40m in places, preserved by deep deposits of topsoil and subsoil.

Topsoil deposits at the west end of the site, up to 1.4m thick in places, sealed a loose spread of limestone fragments and pebbles, possibly a surface, post dating the Saxo-Norman period. Trench 3 contained a single N-S ditch with an articulated horse skeleton in its primary fill and 10-11th century pottery. Plough furrows east of this ditch were found cutting medieval ditches aligned N-S. One of these ditches cut an earlier late-Saxon ditch which was located in Trench 1.

Although no kilns were revealed during excavation some of the pottery wasters retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil are of previously unrecorded forms, pointing to a further kiln or kilns being in the vicinity of the site.

The lack of material from the period spanning the 12-17th centuries is of note and it is suggested that this part of Torksey may have once been an industrial area which was subsequently abandoned.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr S. Jackson, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in accordance with the requirements of the Brief set by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council dated December 3rd 1996.

The Site

The plot is located east of Main Street, to the rear of the Old Post Office, and covers an area approximately 0.35ha in extent (Figs. 1 and 2, Pl.1). The land is currently rough grass and has been subdivided into three plots by two north-south post-and-rail fences.

Geology and Topography

Torksey is located on the east bank of the River Trent, on the outside of a large meander, just below the point where it meets the Fosse Dyke. The parent clay of Mercia Mudstone (a red clay) is overlain by wind-blown sand of varying depth.

Archaeological Background

Torksey lies c.10km west of Lincoln adjacent to the river Trent which here forms the county boundary between Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, as well as the western limit of Torksey parish. The southern boundary of the parish is formed by the Fosse Dyke, generally accepted as being a Roman canal in origin. Torksey village is located at the point where the Fosse Dyke meets the River Trent and it thus controlled river traffic through the heart of the Midlands to the Humber Estuary and York northwards and the Wash to the east.

Of all the settlements in Lindsey area of Lincolnshire Torksey must rank as the most important after Lincoln, perhaps rivalled only by Roman Caistor and Horncastle. Its present status as a small village belies its former role as a major trading centre in the Roman and Saxon periods. There was probably a large settlement at, or near, Torksey in the Roman period although its location is unknown. Roman pottery kilns have been excavated at Little London, on the south side of the Fosse Dyke. Seven pottery kilns dating from the Saxo-Danish period have also been found in Torksey, two very close to the proposed development area.

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Torksey was a town, third in size in the county to Stamford and Lincoln. But, when the Fosse Dyke began to silt up during the 13th century Gainsborough took over as the main Lincolnshire port on the Trent and Torksey went into a decline which has continued almost to the present day.

Method

Three trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision using a standard 1.9m toothless bucket, removing topsoil to expose the archaeological horizons below. Trench lengths varied from c.5m (Trench 3) to c.15m (Trenches 1 and 2). The trenches were positioned in accordance with the locations specified in the brief.

After removal of the topsoil the trenches were cleaned and later excavated by hand and recorded using colour photographs, scale plans and sections. Features were assigned context numbers for recording purposes, which are referred to in the text and illustrations (see Appendix 1 for context list).

An Ordnance Survey bench mark (5.55m O.D.), located on the disused railway bridge, north of the village, was used to establish a temporary bench mark within the site (4.90 m O.D.).

Results

Trench 1 (Fig.3)

Trench 1 (Pl.2) was orientated NW - SE, c. 20m from the SE corner of site. It was positioned to evaluate the impact the bungalow foundations would have on the archaeology directly below.

A 0.65m deep, humic black topsoil **101** was removed by machine to expose a c.0.25m thick deposit of dark to mid brown silt sand containing small

stones, iron panning and charcoal flecks **102** (Pl.3). This layer was also stripped by machine. Due to the method of removal some contamination occurred between **101** and **102**. These layers both produced quite a quantity of pottery, 46 sherds dating from 10th -18th century; As expected the majority of the Torksey pottery was waster material from near by kilns. Tile and sheep or goat bones were also present. Upper deposit **101** may be the result of quite recent topsoil spreading, referred to by Mr S. Jackson (*pers comm*). This could account for the height discrepancy between the site field and the field to the E a 0.60m difference, almost the exact depth of **101**. Layer **102** could be the earlier topsoil horizon.

Two broad furrows c.2.40m, **104** and **110** and one narrow furrow **106** (Pl.6) (whose width was 0.40m), were sealed by **102**. Depth varied from 0.16m for **106** to 0.40m for **104**. All were N-S aligned and filled with yellow, medium grained, wind blown sand. Pottery retrieved from **103** (fill of **110**), indicated a date range from late 9th to late 10th century, but, a single sherd of early to mid-12th century Torksey ware was obtained from fill **113** (fill of **106**) indicating usage of a later date. Fills **103** and **112** of furrow **110** were cut by linear feature **108**, c.1m wide, with an excavated depth of 0.18m, infilled by **109**, a dark to mid brown silt sand. Feature **108** may be layer **102** infilling the depression of furrow **110** or alternatively it could be a gully of unknown function.

Cut by **104** and **106** was a N-S orientated ditch **115** (Pls.4 and 5). It had a width of c.2m and a surviving depth of 0.80m. The western side of this feature sloped 70° to a slightly undulating base. Upper fill **105/107** was a mid brown silt sand, probably wind blown in origin. Pottery was abraded and as such difficult to identify but the sherds are believed to be either late 9th to early /mid 12th century or of a much later date, 18th-20th century. If the finds are of a late date it seems likely that contamination from the upper layers has occurred, possibly the result of worm action. Below **105/107** was a mid blue grey sand clay containing flecks of charcoal and burnt clay **116**, less frequently occurring iron panning distinguished it from lower fill **117**. Both these fills produced late 9th to early /mid 12th century Torksey ware. The pelvis and leg bones of a horse as well as tile were also retrieved from **116**. Primary fill **119** was a grey blue clay sand with no inclusions. One large sherd of a Humber Basin glazed fabric dating from 12th -17th century was present at the very base of the ditch (in the northern slot). This indicates the upper fill finds are residual in nature.

To the E of **115** was feature **132** (Pl.5 to right of horizontal scale) not revealed in plan, being concealed by furrow **104**. It projected c.0.50m into the trench, was aligned approximately N-S and had a total depth of 0.35m. No edge could be discerned as its sole fill **120** was exactly the same as **117**. **132** could be a ditch contemporary with **115** but, as no artefacts were retrieved from its fill, this is only conjecture.

To the NW of **115** (c.2.50m) was ditch **127** (Pl.6). Spread **111**, a mid to dark brown silt sand, probably wind blown, infilling the hollow caused by the settling of the ditches fills, making the orientation of **127** was difficult to

establish, but it may have been aligned N-S. Upper fill **118**, a brown grey silt sand 0.50m deep, produced pottery possibly dating from the 12th century. A fragment of kiln fabric was also present. Beneath **118** was a similar deposit containing frequently occurring iron panning **128**. The fills below this deposit showed signs of being water borne, being of a blue-grey colour and quite well sorted. **129** was a blue grey sand whilst **130** was a silt sand with pockets of yellow white sand. Five fragments of pottery were rescued from **129**, all were sherds from Torksey ware jars of late 9th to early /mid 12th century date. This ditch may have been partly exposed further along the trench as deposit **133**, a grey brown silt sand and **134** a mixture of yellow and grey sand with iron panning concretions (overlain by **133**), resemble the sequence of **118** and **128**. Due to time restrictions these deposits could not be investigated to establish a link. **127** appears to be the recut of an earlier ditch **121**.

Ditch **121** (Pl.6) had a surviving depth of 0.90m. No sides were exposed during excavation to give an indication of its width, but its base was flat. It was infilled by five deposits. Primary fill **126** was a grey blue sand clay which yielded two sherds of late 9th to early/mid 12th century pottery and a fragment of fired clay. Next was a light grey silt sand containing iron panning in large quantities **125**. Sealing **125** was a blue grey silt sand **124**. These three fills were noted to be dipping 45°, possibly reflecting the angle of slope of the ditch sides.

The latest fill **122** was a 0.50m thick yellow orange sand, quite compact in places. It sealed **123**, a deposit identical to **125**, containing four sherds of late 9th to 12th century pottery.

Trench 2 (Fig.4)

Trench 2 (Pl.7) was aligned NE - SW c.18m from the SW corner of site. Topsoil **200** (Pl.7) produced post-medieval pottery. Flemish floor tile and fragments of brick and kiln fabric were also found. It was noted that this deposit deepened northwards, with a depth of 0.90m at the N end of the trench. subsoil **201** (Pl.8) yielded a staggering 369 sherds of pottery, ranging in date from the 10th to early 17th century. Some of the Torksey ware rims retrieved were of a shape not known from previously identified kiln material. Slag, sheep, cattle and pig bones, a clay pipe stem and tile were also retrieved. This layer had an average thickness of 0.30m. It too dipped northwards.

Below **201** was a layer of wind blown sand **202** (Pl.7). A machine excavated sondage was dug at the southern end of the trench to determine whether **202** should be removed by mechanical means. As **202** was 0.10m deep it was decided a 0.90m wide slot, running the length of the trench, should be dug by hand in the hope of exposing earlier archaeology. Pottery from **202** was mostly Torksey ware but two sherds of unglazed Stamford ware (10/11th century), Humber Basin ware, Toynton or Bolingbroke type ware as well as late earthen ware and blackware were present. One worked flint was also found as was a single piece of Roman pottery.

A loose limestone spread, 0.16m deep lay beneath **202**. **203** (Pl.8 and 9) was composed of limestone fragments and pebbles, up to 0.20m in size seemingly placed haphazardly and unevenly over gravel and coarse grained sand. The general orientation of **203** was E-W. The stones were not particularly worn to indicate they had been used as a surface, nor were they of a size to suggest they were demolition of a building. Unfortunately no pottery was exposed to enable dating. However, the layer below, a yellow wind blown sand **204** (Pls.7 and 8) did produce one piece of Torksey ware of late 9th to 12th century date, enabling us to say the rubble spread could be post 12th century.

In the southern corner of Trench 2 a yellow brown silt sand **207** (Pl.8) was sealed by **204**. It seemed to fill a void in **205** (Pl.8), a compact red brown clay (Mercia Mudstone). Lack of inclusions, a slightly irregular shape and no finds suggest this may be a tree bole. **205** sealed **206** (Pl.8) a yellow sandy gravel - natural.

Trench 3 (Fig.5)

Trench 3 (Pl.10) was the smallest of the three trenches being c.5m in length. As with the other two trenches the recent topsoil **301** and lower topsoil **302** were removed by machine. Beneath **302**, in the E end of the trench was a NNW - SSE ditch **303** (Pl.11). It projected 1.60m into the trench and had a depth of 0.60m. Upper fill **304** was a dark grey brown sand, 0.28m thick in places. All but one of the 161 pottery sherds found in its fill were Torksey ware with one piece of Lincoln Shelly ware (late-10th -mid 11th century in date). Five pieces of tile and 45 pieces of bone (cattle or cattle sized) were also present. 0.20m thick **305** was a grey brown sand containing charcoal flecks. This particular fill contained the articulated remains of the hind quarters of a horse, vertebrae and pelvis, presumably thrown into the ditch after the carcass had been stripped of its meat (Pl.12), whilst secondary fill **306** was a mid brown sand. From this deposit came 15 sherds of pottery from the mid-10th-mid 11th century and some fragments of bone. Primary deposit **309**, a bleached mid grey sand with charcoal inclusions produced no finds.

Discussion

The earliest features identified were ditches **121** in Trench 1 and **303** in Trench 3, both dating from the Saxon/Saxo-Norman period both aligned N-S. These features may be associated with the two kilns (PNR 52535 and PNR 52561) immediately SW of the proposed development, being of contemporary date. It is possible that ditch **303** formed the rear boundary to any properties fronting onto Main Street.

The excavation produced a total of 1080 pottery sherds of which 1016 were Torksey wares dating to the mid-late 10th century. The overwhelming quantity of Torksey fabrics suggests that features were open at the time of kiln operation and the lack of animal bone from the Saxon features. Of particular interest are the rims retrieved from layers **201** and **202** which were unlike any previously recorded examples of kiln products, suggesting the presence of a further kiln or kilns in the vicinity of the site.

The hard or demolition rubble **203** encountered in Trench 2 is very similar to that found during the evaluation of land at Castle Farm, NW of the present site (Palmer-Brown 1996). Whether this spread is a continuation of the Castle Farm hard cannot be ascertained.

The presence of later medieval ditches **115**, **127** and **132** in Trench 1 suggests that the boundary established in the Saxon period continued in use, as ditch **127** was a recut of **121** which had silted up with wind-blown sand.

The complete lack of material for the period between the 12th and 16th/17th centuries is something of a puzzle. Torksey was a major settlement at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 yet this site, which is apparently close to the presumed centre of the town lacks dating evidence spanning a 500 year period. It had previously been assumed that the decline of Torksey dated from the 13th century, when the Fosse Dyke began to silt up, affecting the movement of cargo. Evidence from this evaluation suggests that perhaps there was an earlier disruption to pottery production and thus to the prosperity of the town.

Alternatively, the evidence of pottery kilns immediately south and across the road at Castle Farm may mean that this part of the town was an industrial area beyond the urban centre. The presence of plough furrows in the eastern half of the site further suggests that any urban development in this part of Torksey may have been confined to a narrow ribbon development running along the main road.

There appears to have been a considerable build-up of blown sand on the site which is comparable to depths of material found to the west at Castle Farm. Perhaps this area of the town was abandoned because of continued movement of soil.

Conclusion

Archaeological remains of Saxon and later date were encountered during the evaluation of land for residential development, at a depth of c.0.90m below ground level (3.90m O.D.).

Given the depth at which archaeological deposits were encountered the potential impact of any housing development on archaeological remains may be minimal if appropriate designs for foundations are adopted. The installation of services may affect archaeological remains.

Acknowledgements

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References

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Palmer Brown, C., 1996 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Report: 'Verity', Church Lane Torksey*. PCA developer report.

Mick McDaid
October 1997

TPO 97 CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIP
101	1	LAYER	TOPSOIL	ABOVE 102
102	1	LAYER	SUBSOIL	BOVE 109,114,113
103	1	FILL	FILL OF 110	ABOVE110
104	1	CUT	FURROW	ABOVE 105/107
105	1	FILL	FILL OF 115	ABOVE 116
106	1	CUT	FURROW	ABOVE 105/107
107	1	FILL	FILL OF 115	ABOVE 116
108	1	CUT	FURROW	ABOVE 110/112
109	1	FILL	FILL OF 108	ABOVE 108
110	1	CUT	FURROW	ABOVE 111,133
111	1	SPREAD	BROWN SILT SAND	ABOVE 118
112	1	FILL	FILL OF 110	ABOVE 110
113	1	FILL	FILL OF 106	ABOVE 106
114	1	FILL	FILL OF 104	ABOVE 104
115	1	CUT	DITCH	ABOVE 133
116	1	FILL	FILL OF 115	ABOVE 117
117	1	FILL	FILL OF 115	ABOVE 120
118	1	FILL	FILL OF 127	ABOVE 128
119	1	FILL	FILL OF 132	ABOVE 132
120	1	FILL	FILL OF 115	ABOVE 115
121	1	CUT	DITCH?	ABOVE 131
122	1	FILL	FILL OF 121	ABOVE 123
123	1	FILL	FILL OF 121	ABOVE 124
124	1	FILL	FILL OF 121	ABOVE 125
125	1	FILL	FILL OF 121	ABOVE 126
126	1	FILL	FILL OF 121	ABOVE 121
127	1	CUT	DITCH?	ABOVE 122
128	1	FILL	FILL OF 127	ABOVE 130
129	1	FILL	FILL OF 127	ABOVE 127
130	1	FILL	FILL OF 127	ABOVE 129
131	1	LAYER	NATURAL	L.O.E
132	1	CUT	DITCH?	ABOVE 134
133	1	FILL/LAYER	FILL OF 127?	ABOVE 131?
134	1	FILL/LAYER	FILL OF 127?	ABOVE 131?
200	2	LAYER	TOPSOIL	ABOVE 201
201	2	LAYER	SUBSOIL	ABOVE 202
202	2	LAYER	WIND BLOWN SAND	ABOVE 203
203	2	SPREAD	SURFACE	ABOVE 204
204	2	LAYER	WIND BLOWN SAND	ABOVE 207
205	2	LAYER	RED BROWNCLAY	ABOVE 206
206	2	LAYER	SAND AND GRAVEL	ABOVE 208?
207	2	LAYER	SILT SAND	ABOVE 205
208	2	LAYER	NATURAL	L.O.E
301	3	LAYER	TOPSOIL	ABOVE 302
302	3	LAYER	SUBSOIL	ABOVE 304
303	3	CUT	DITCH	ABOVE 306
304	3	FILL	FILL OF 303	ABOVE 305
305	3	FILL	FILL OF 303	ABOVE 308
306	3	LAYER	WIND BLOWN SAND	L.O.E
307	3	FILL	WIND BLOWN SAND	L.O.E
308	3	FILL	FILL OF 303	ABOVE 309
309	3	FILL	FILL OF 303	ABOVE 303

Notes re TPO97

A total of 1080 sherds were recorded including of 1016 of TORK, which probably represents waster material as evidence by some distorted and mis-shapen sherds. Only a small number of TORK rim sherds were directly comparable to published material from kilns 3-7. Although it is impossible to be precise about the dating of individual body sherds the whole of the TORK assemblage appears to date to the mid to late 10th century. None of the late types found at kiln 1 were noted, neither were the very early types found at kiln 2 present. Non TORK material of the Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman periods was limited to 11 sherds of Lincoln and Stamford type. Only three medieval sherds were noted, although some of the HUM and HUMB may date to the 14th or 15th centuries. A small group of post-medieval pottery of 16th or 17th century date is present as is a smaller amount of 18th or 19th century material.

118	LSW1	1	JUG	TINY FRAG
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	?	BS
118	TORK	1	BOWL	FLANGE RIM
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	BS
118	TORK	1	JAR	EVERA RIM
118	TORK	1	JAR	EVERB1 RIM
118	TORK	1	JAR	EVERB1 RIM
119	HUMB	1	JUG	BASE;LARGE FRAG;SPOT OF GLZE; ? DAT;SV 101
123	TORK	1	JAR	BASE
123	TORK	1	JAR	BS
123	TORK	1	JAR	BS
123	TORK	1	JAR	BS
126	TORK	1	JAR	BS
126	TORK	1	JAR	EVERA3 RIM
129	TORK	1	?	BS
129	TORK	1	?	BS
129	TORK	1	?	BS
129	TORK	1	JAR	BS
129	TORK	1	JAR	BS
200	BERTH	1	HOLLOW	BS;17/18TH
200	BL	1	BOWL	BS;18TH
200	BL	1	BOWL	BS;18TH
200	BL	1	BOWL	BS;18TH
200	LERTH	1	BOWL	RIM :? BL
200	MP	1	HOLLOW	INT GLZE
200	SLIP	1	?	? ID;INT GLZE BLKND
200	SLIP	1	BOWL	GLZE GONE
200	SLIP	1	BOWL	PLAIN?
200	TB	1	?	TINY FRAG
200	TORK	1	?	BS
200	TORK	1	?	BS
200	TORK	1	BOWL	BASE

306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	?	BS
306	TORK	1	BOWL	INT RIM
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	JAR	BS
306	TORK	1	LSJ	THU STRIP DEC;SV 305

Glossary of Fabric and Dating Codes

Berth	Brown earthenwares :mid 16th/early 19th centuries
Bl	Blackware: mid 16th - modern
Bs	Brown stoneware: late 17th century - modern
Hum	Humber ware: mid 14th/late 16th centuries
Humb	Humber Basin glazed fabrics: early 12th - late 15th centuries
Lerth	late earthenwares: mid 18th/20th centuries
Lfs	Lincoln fine-shelled ware: late 10th - early 13th centuries
Lhum	late Humberware: mid 16th - 20th centuries
Lkt	Lincoln kiln type wares: late 9th - 10th century
Lsh	Lincoln shelly ware: late 9th - mid 11th centuries
Lsloc	late Saxon local fabrics: late 9th - late 11th centuries
Lsw1	glazed Lincoln ware: early 12th - mid 13th century
Lsw2	glazed Lincoln ware: 13th century
Medloc	medieval local fabrics: early 13th - late 15th centuries
Misc	undated wares
Mp	Midland purple type: late 14th - early 17th centuries
Slip	slipwares: early 17th/20th centuries
St	Stamford ware: late 9th - early 13th centuries
TB	Toynton All Saints/ Bolingbroke kilns: mid 15th/mid 18th centuries
Tge	tin-glazed earthenwares: early 17th/early 19th centuries
Tork	Torksey ware/ Saxo-Norman: late 9th - late 11th centuries
Ws	white salt-glazed wares: post medieval; 18th century
R	Roman
ASH 7	late Saxon; late 9th century
ASH 8	late Saxon; late 9th - early 10th century
ASH 9	late Saxon; early-mid 10th century
ASH 10	Late Saxon: mid - late 10th century
ASH 11	late Saxon; late 10th century
ASH 12	Saxo-Norman; early 11th - early/mid 11th century
ASH 14	Saxo-Norman; late 11th - early/mid 12th century
MH 1	early medieval; early-mid 12th century
MH 4	early medieval; early-mid 13th century
MH 8	medieval: late 14th century - early 15th century
PMH 3	post-medieval; mid-late 16th - early 17th centuries
PMH 7	post-medieval; late 17th- early 18th century
PMH 8	late post-medieval; early 18th - mid 18th century
PMH 9	late post-medieval; mid-late 18th century
EMH	late 18th - 20th centuries

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: TPO97 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Dating
101	PMH7	PMH9	-	-
102	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
103	ASH7	ASH14	ASH7-ASH10	-
105	ASH7 OR MH1	ASH14 OR EMH	-	TILE? FRAG
107	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
111	-	-	-	-
113	ASH7	ASH14	-	SINGLE SHERD
116	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
117	ASH7 OR R	ASH14 OR R	-	-
118	ASH7 OR MH1	ASH14 OR MH4	-	-
119	MH8	PMH3	-	-
123	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
126	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
129	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
200	PMH8	EMH	PMH8-PMH9	-
201	MH8 OR ASH9	PMH3 OR ASH11	-	RIMS NOT SIMILAR TO KNOWN KILN MATERIAL TORKSEY RIMS NOT SIMILAR TO KNOWN KILN EXAMPLES
202	PMH8	EMH	-	SINGLE SHERD
204	ASH7	ASH14	-	-
302	PMH9 OR ASH9	EMH OR ASH12	-	-
304	ASH10	ASH12	-	-
305	ASH7	ASH14	ASH8-ASH12	-
306	ASH9	ASH12	-	-

TILE ARCHIVE: TPO97 TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Frag	Weight	Subform	Comments
101	DRAIN	2	0	-	EMOD
101	FIRE	3	0	-	FRAG
101	PNR	6	0	-	FRAGS
105	?	1	0	-	BURNT CHALK?;NO REACT TO HCL
105	PNR	1	0	-	FRAG;MORTAR
111	FIRE	7	0	-	FRAGS
116	FIRE	1	0	-	OXIDIZED
118	FIRE	1	0	-	FRAG;? KILN
126	FIRE	1	0	-	FRAG;? KILN
200	BRK	1	0	-	SMALL
200	BRK	2	0	-	LATE?
200	FIRE	8	0	-	FRAGS;? KILN
200	FLOOR	1	0	-	NO GLZE;? FLEMISH
200	PNR	2	0	-	LATE?
201	FIRE	1	0	-	FRAG
202	PNR	1	0	-	OR FIRED CLAY;VERY SANDY
202	PNRDISC	3	15	-	PMED/EMOD
302	FIRE	1	0	-	FRAG
302	PNR	1	0	-	PMED/EMOD
304	FIRE	5	0	-	FRAGS;? KILN
305	FIRE	1	0	-	FRAG

Torksey Post Office - TPO97**Animal Bone Archive**

A total of 203 bones were submitted for identification from late Saxon contexts. A number of these were represented by more than one fragment owing to their fragility and generally poor preservation and/or damage during excavation. The number of fragments identified is given in Table 1.

Table 1

Horse	22
Cattle	30
Cattle size	82
Sheep or goat	17
Sheep	3
Sheep size	8
Pig	10
Red deer	1
Unidentified	30

Partial skeletons of two horses were recorded. In context 116 the pelvis and fragments of both left and right femora of an adult horse were present indicating a horse burial, or disturbed burial in this context. In the fill 305 of a ditch a second adult horse represented by a number of the thoracic vertebrae, all the lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum and the pelvis indicate the disturbance of the rear end of another burial. In this context a fragmented horse mandible was also present, but may not have derived from the same individual.

A single fragment of sawn antler cortex of red deer was recovered. This is clearly a small piece of waste from bone working but no other evidence was recognised.

D.J.Rackham

10/10/97

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONE FROM

TORKSEY POST OFFICE - TPO97
LCCM 106.97

D. James Rackham
The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

10 October 1997

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla
MAN	human	ATL	atlas
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus
GSZE	goose size	MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium
BUZZ	buzzard	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
		SKEL	partial skeleton
		INC	incisor
		TTH	indet. tooth
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus
		W	whole
		L	left side
		R	right side
		F	fragment
		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) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
		Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
		h	ldpm4/dupm4
		f	ldpm2/dupm2
		H	lpm4/upm4
		g	ldpm3/dupm3
		I	lm1/um1
		J	lm2/um2
		K	lm3/um3
		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) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS -	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
7. entorbitale		
8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
0. infraorbital foramen		
MANDIBLE	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
2. diastema		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
6. angle		7. body of ischium
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
8. mandibular foramen		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
VERTEBRA	FEMUR	1. head
1. spine		2. trochanter major
2. anterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
3. posterior epiphysis		4. supracondyloid fossa
4. centrum		5. distal medial condyle
5. neural arch		6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA		7. distal trochlea
1. supraglenoid tubercle		8. trochanter tertius
2. glenoid cavity		
3. origin of the distal spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
4. tuber of spine		2. proximal lateral condyle
5. posterior of neck with foramen		3. intercondylar eminence
6. cranial angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
7. caudal angle of blade		5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
1. head		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
2. greater tubercle		
3. lesser tubercle	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
4. intertuberal groove		2. sustentaculum tali
5. deltoid tuberosity		3. processus anterior
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		
7. capitulum	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
8. trochlea		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
RADIUS		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
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		

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments
TPO97	201	OVCA	FEM	1	L							PROX POST SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	201	OVCA	HUM	1	L	PF	69					DISTAL END- CONDYLE ERODED OFF
TPO97	201	OVCA	LM3	1	L					K12		2PIECES
TPO97	201	OVCA	RAD	1	L				DG			DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED
TPO97	201	OVCA	SKL	1	R							PARIETAL FRAG
TPO97	201	SSZ	LBF	4	F							SMALL SHAFT FRAGS
TPO97	201	SSZ	LBF	1	F				DG			SHAFT FRAG- BOTH ENDS CHEWED
TPO97	201	UNI	UNI	8	F							INDET FRAGS
TPO97	202	CSZ	CC	1	F							
TPO97	202	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	202	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-SMALL
TPO97	302	BOS	LM2	1	R					J5		
TPO97	302	BOS	MAN	1	F							VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS-POROUS
TPO97	302	BOS	SCP	1	F							BLADE FRAG BENEATH SPINE
TPO97	302	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	302	OVCA	FEM	1	L				DG			MIDSHAFT-POROUS-CHEWED
TPO97	302	OVCA	UM1	1	L					I13		
TPO97	304	BOS	DUP	1	F							SPLIT CUSP FRAGMENT
TPO97	304	BOS	LM3	1	L					K16		VERY WORN
TPO97	304	BOS	LPM3	1	L					G16		VERY WORN
TPO97	304	BOS	PH3	1	L		1					DAMAGED
TPO97	304	BOS	SKL	1	F							ANT MAXIALLRY FRAG-SMALL-POROUS
TPO97	304	BOS	SKL	1	R		2					OCCIPITAL CONDYLE
TPO97	304	CEV	ANT	1	F			S				FRAGMENT SAWN ANTLER CORTEX-BEAM?
TPO97	304	CSZ	LBF	4	F							SHAFT FRAGS
TPO97	304	CSZ	LBF	1	F							MIDSHAFT FRAG
TPO97	304	CSZ	RIB	11	F							SHAFT FRAGS
TPO97	304	CSZ	TRV	1	F							FRAG AT BASE SPINE- 3PIECES
TPO97	304	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1	CH				SPINE-CHOPPED NEAR DORSAL END
TPO97	304	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET
TPO97	304	CSZ	UNI	1	F			B				INDET CALCINED FRAGMENT
TPO97	304	EQU	PH1	1	W	PF	12				GL-79 Bp-50 Bd-38	COMPLETE
TPO97	304	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4					PROXIMAL SHAFT
TPO97	304	SSZ	RIB	2	F							SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	304	SUS	LI	1	L							SLIGHT WEAR-PROB LI3
TPO97	304	SUS	LM3	1	W					K4		UNWORN-NO ROOTS
TPO97	304	SUS	MAX	1	R							FRAG WITH CANINE- MALE
TPO97	304	SUS	MT5	1	L		1					PROXIMAL END
TPO97	304	SUS	PH2	1	L	PF	12					COMPLETE-BUT WORN
TPO97	304	UNI	UNI	8	F							INDET- SMALL FRAGS
TPO97	305	BOS	INN	1	R	EF						ILIAL FRAG OF ACETABULUM-POSS CHOPPED

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comments
TPO97	305	BOS	LM	1	F							FRAGMENT OF UNWORN CUSP
TPO97	305	BOS	MAN	1	R		7					POST DORSAL HORI RAMUS AND PART ASC RAMUS- M3 UP BUT LOST
TPO97	305	BOS	MAN	1	R							FRAG ANT SYMPHYSIS
TPO97	305	BOS	MAN	1	F							VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS- 4PIECES
TPO97	305	BOS	MAN	1	F		4					CORONOID
TPO97	305	BOS	MAN	1	L		6	CH				ANGLE-POST EDGE ASC RAMUS CHOPPED
TPO97	305	BOS	PH1	1	L		2					PROX END LOST
TPO97	305	BOS	PH2	1	R	PF	12					COMPLETE
TPO97	305	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	12					PROX END- ERODED
TPO97	305	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	12	CH			Bp-85	PROX END-CHOPPED OBLIQUELY THRU FACET
TPO97	305	BOS	SCP	1	R		5					DISTAL FRAG BLADE
TPO97	305	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF		B				FRAG DISTAL ARTIC- BURNT
TPO97	305	CSZ	CC	1	F							
TPO97	305	CSZ	LBF	2	F							SHAFT FRAGS
TPO97	305	CSZ	LMV	1	F							POST ZYGAPOPHYSES
TPO97	305	CSZ	MAN	1	F							LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS
TPO97	305	CSZ	RIB	4	F							SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	305	CSZ	SCP	1	F							FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE
TPO97	305	CSZ	SCP	3	F							BLADE FRAGS
TPO97	305	CSZ	SCP	1	F			CH				BLADE FRAG-CHOPPED
TPO97	305	CSZ	SKL	1	F							INDET
TPO97	305	CSZ	UNI	4	F				DG			PROB FRAGMENTS OF CATTLE INNOMINATE-CHEWED
TPO97	305	CSZ	UNI	16	F							INDET FRAGS
TPO97	305	CSZ	UNI	5	F							INDET FRAGS
TPO97	305	EQU	SKEL	17	F	CFAF				J6K6		7 TRV, 6 LMV, SACRUM, L & R INN, MAN-MANY PIECES- PM3-M3-NO WEAR ON M2 OR 3-
TPO97	305	OVCA	HUM	1	F		0					PROX SHAFT FRAG
TPO97	305	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	1236		DG		Bp-32.6 SD-15	PROX END AND SHAFT- 2PIECES
TPO97	305	OVCA	RAD	1	L	PF	123					PROX HALF- MEDIAL SIDE PROX EPI FALLS AWAY SHARPLY ON THIS & ABOVE RADIUS
TPO97	305	SUS	MAX	1	R	9				DFGH7		FEMALE-4 PIECES- NO WEAR
TPO97	305	UNI	UNI	13	F							INDET FRAGS
TPO97	306	BOS	CEV	1	F	CNAN	45	CH				DAMAGED CENTRUM AND ARCH- 6 PIECES
TPO97	306	OVCA	FEM	1	L		4					DISTAL SHAFT
TPO97	306	OVCA	INN	1	L		9					ILIAL FRAG ACETABULUM
TPO97	306	SUS	SCP	1	L		35					DISTAL END OF BLADE

Contents of Site Archive for TPO 97

Plans: 3

Sections: 6

Context Sheets: 101-133, 200-207, 301-309

Small Finds Sheets:

Soil Sample List

Levels

Finds

Dyelines: 1

Photographs:

LAS Film No. 97/ 68 negs 20 to 36

LAS Film No. 97/ 69 negs 0 to 36

LAS Film No. 97/ 70 negs 0 to 11

correspondence

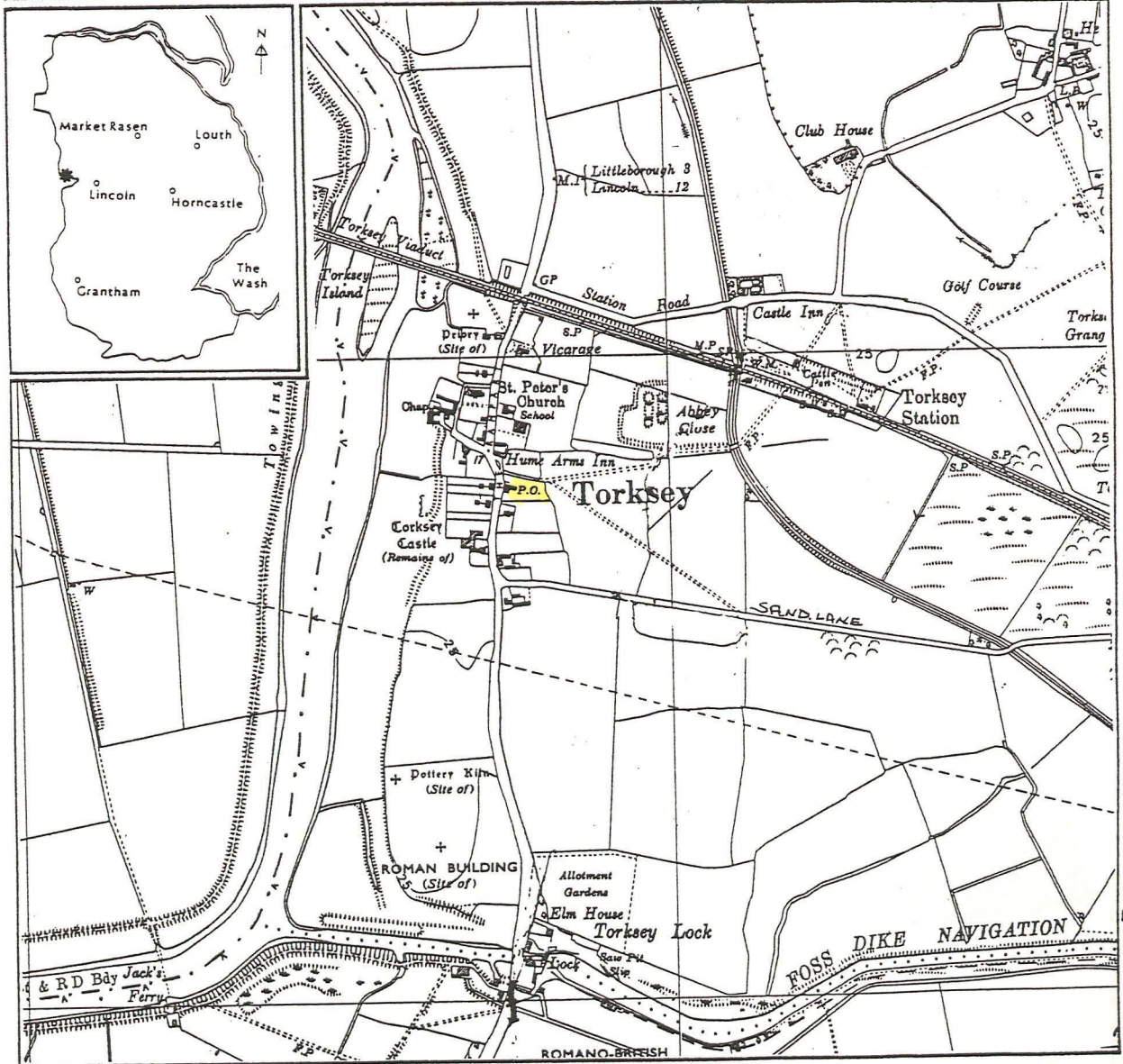
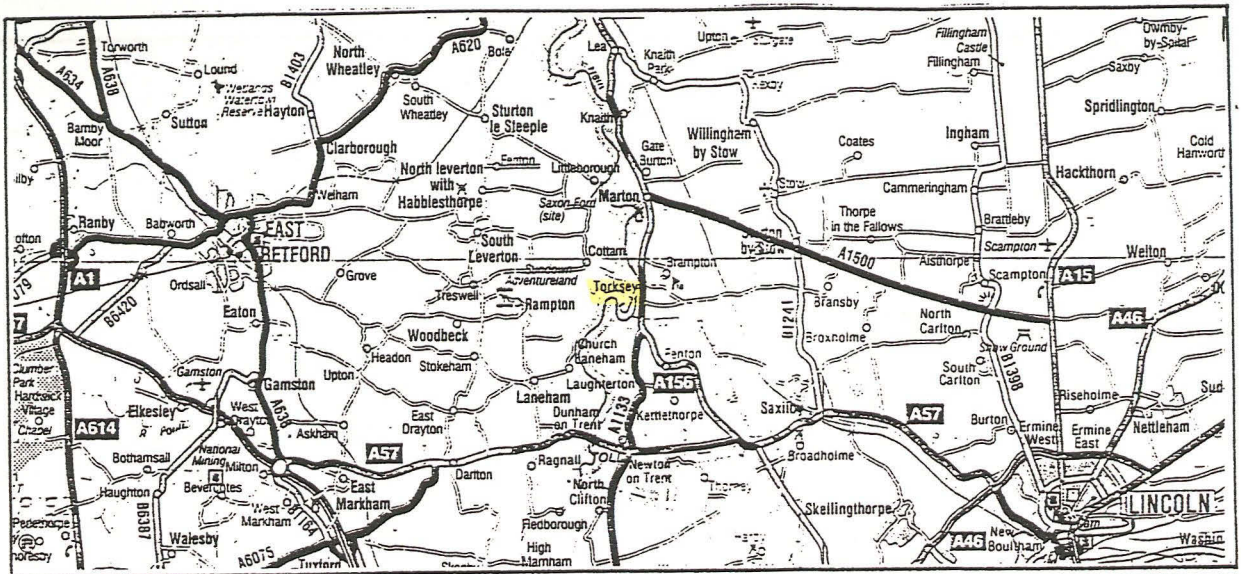


Fig. 1 Main Street, Torksey. Site location. Reproduced from the 1:10,000 O.S. map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, © copyright. Licence No. AL50424A.

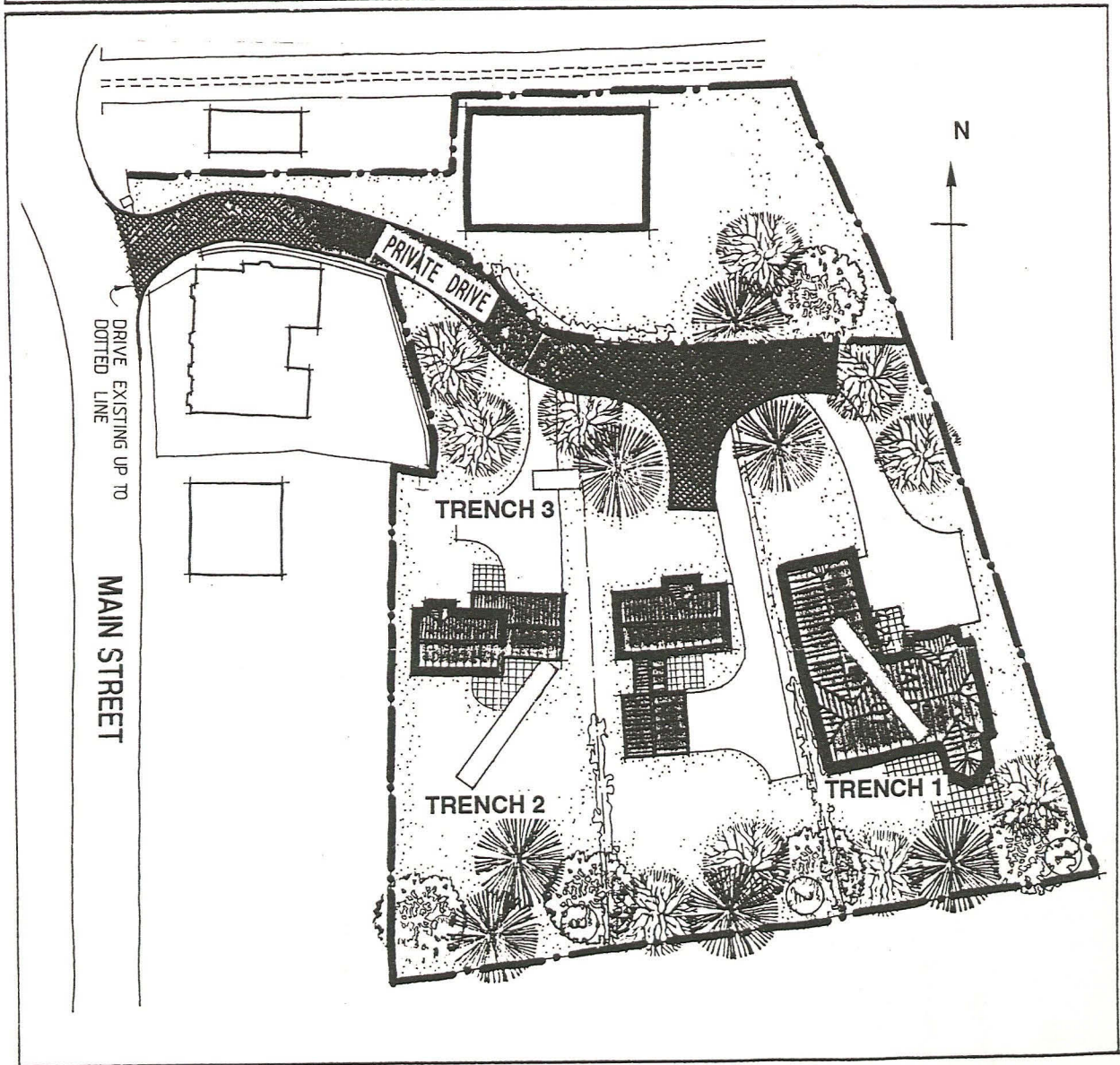
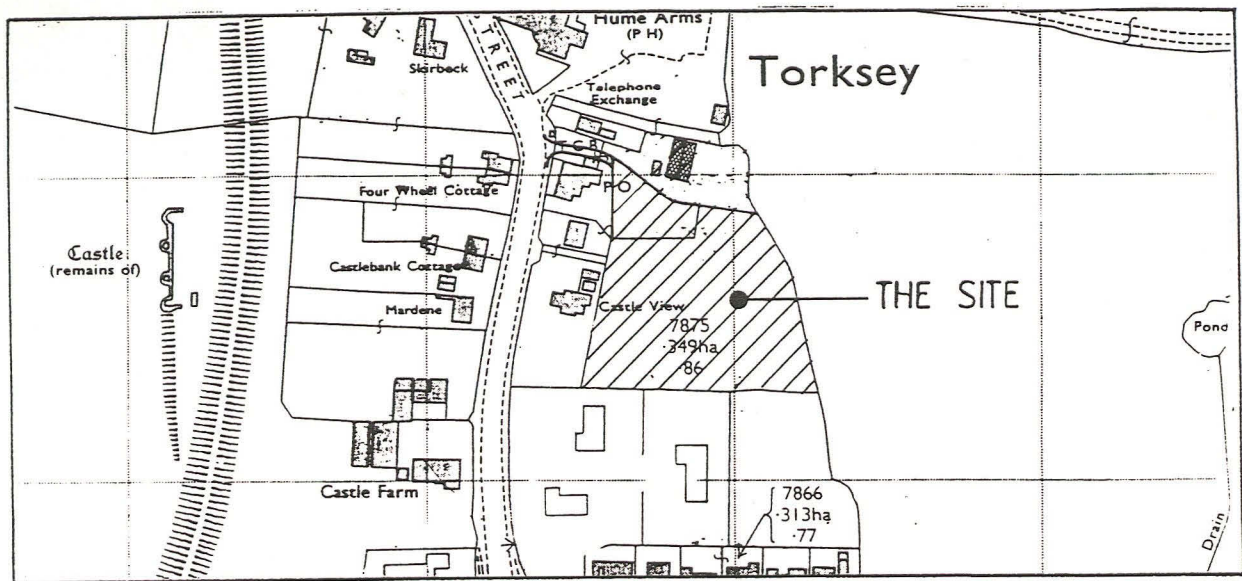


Fig. 2 Main Street, Torksey. Proposed development site a) Reproduced from the 1:2500 O.S map (reduced scale) with the permission of the controller of HMSO, © Crown copyright. LAS licence No: AL 50424A. b) Position of the excavation trenches (plan (reduced) supplied by Costall Allen Design).

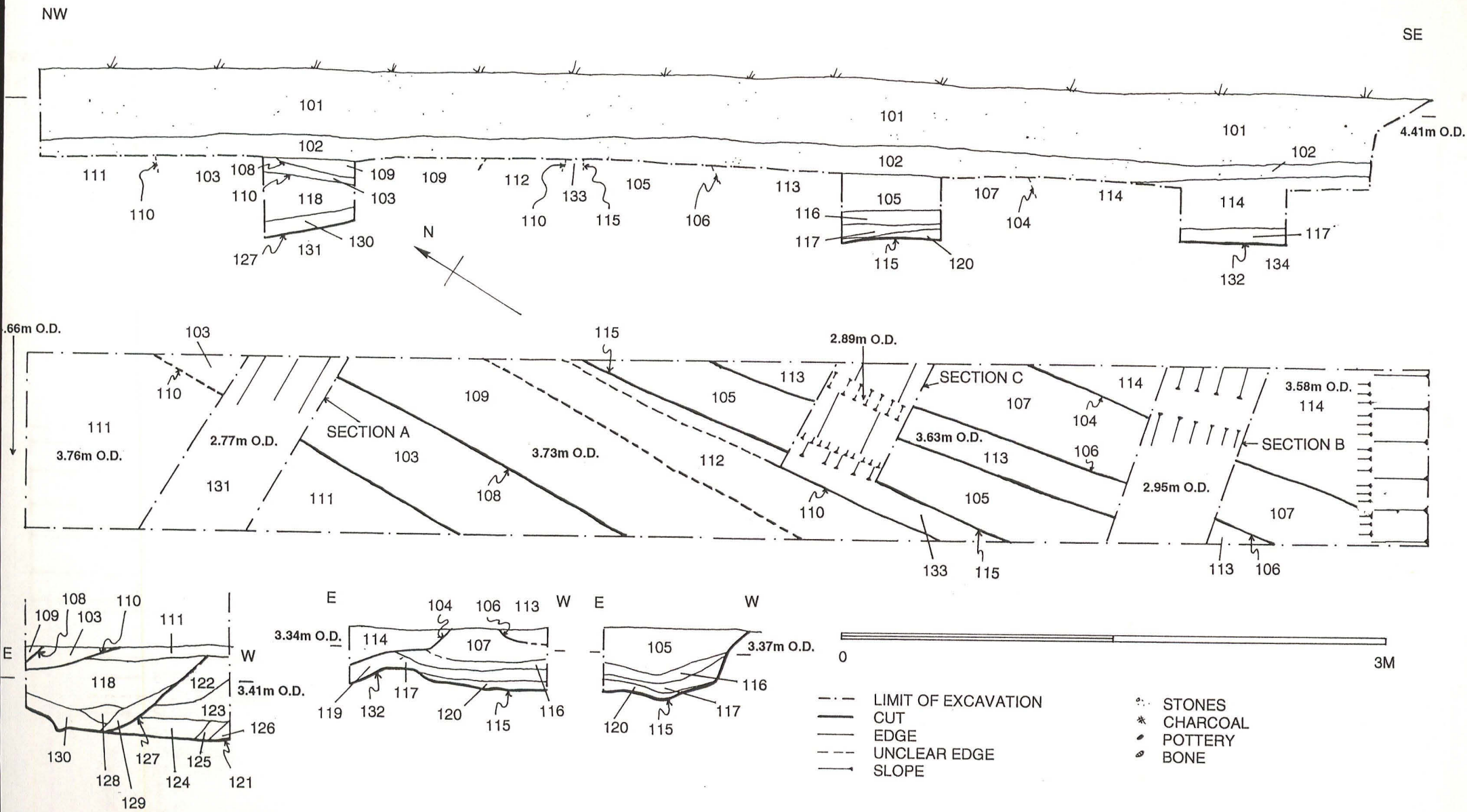
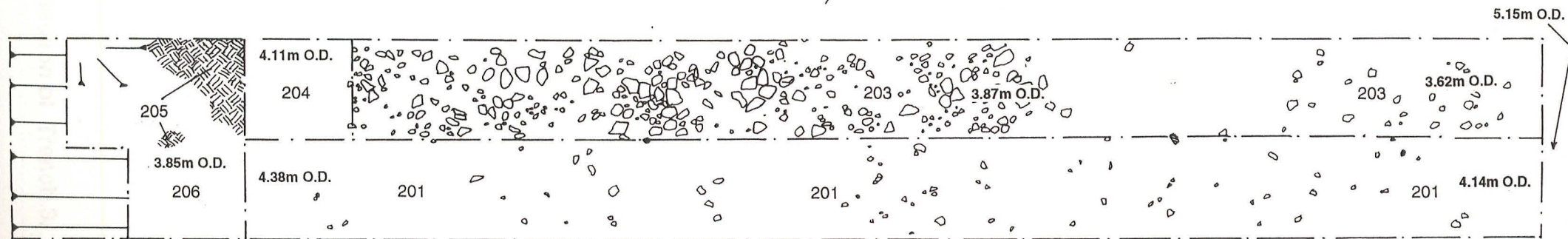
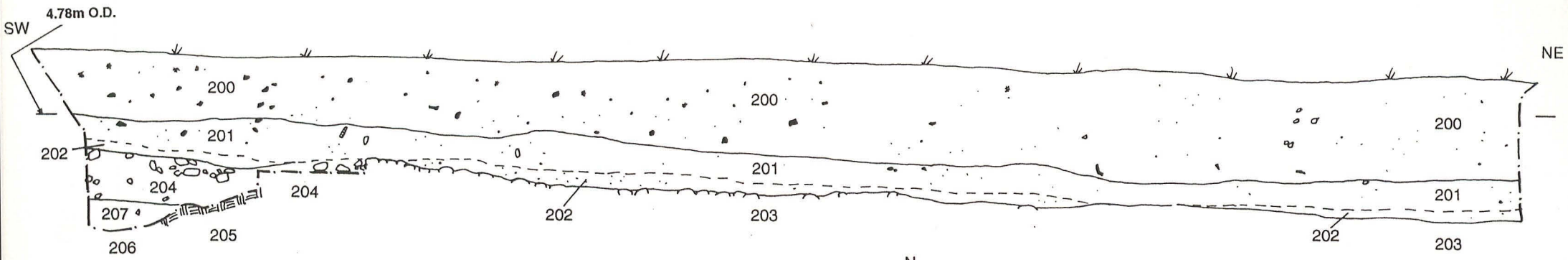


Fig. 3 Plan and section of Trench 1.



- LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
- EDGE
- - - UNCLEAR EDGE
- SLOPE
- STONES
- * CHARCOAL
- POTTERY
- ◐ BONE
- ▨ CLAY

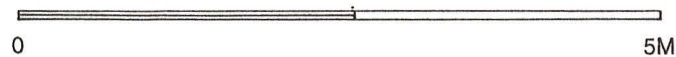


Fig. 4 Plan and section of Trench 2.

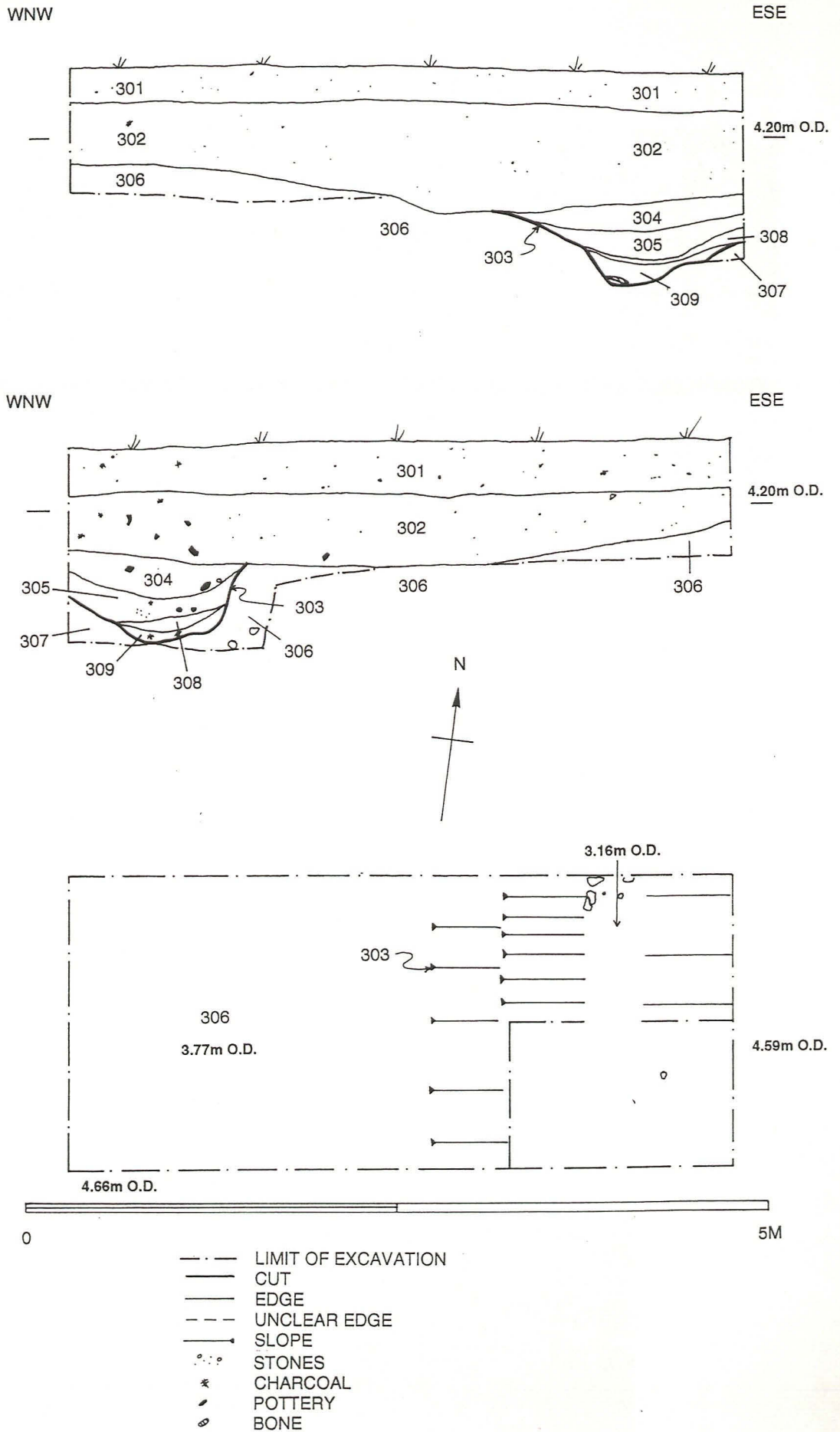


Fig. 5 Plan and section of Trench 3.



Pl. 1 General view of site. View south east.

Pl. 2 Trench 1. Post excavation. Looking north west.





Pl. 3 Stratigraphy in Trench 1. View north west.

Pl. 4 Trench 1. Ditch 115. Sectioned. Looking south.





Pl. 5 Trench 1. Ditch 115 with ditch 132 to the right. Looking north.

Pl. 6 Trench 1. Ditches 121 and 127. Sectioned. Looking south.

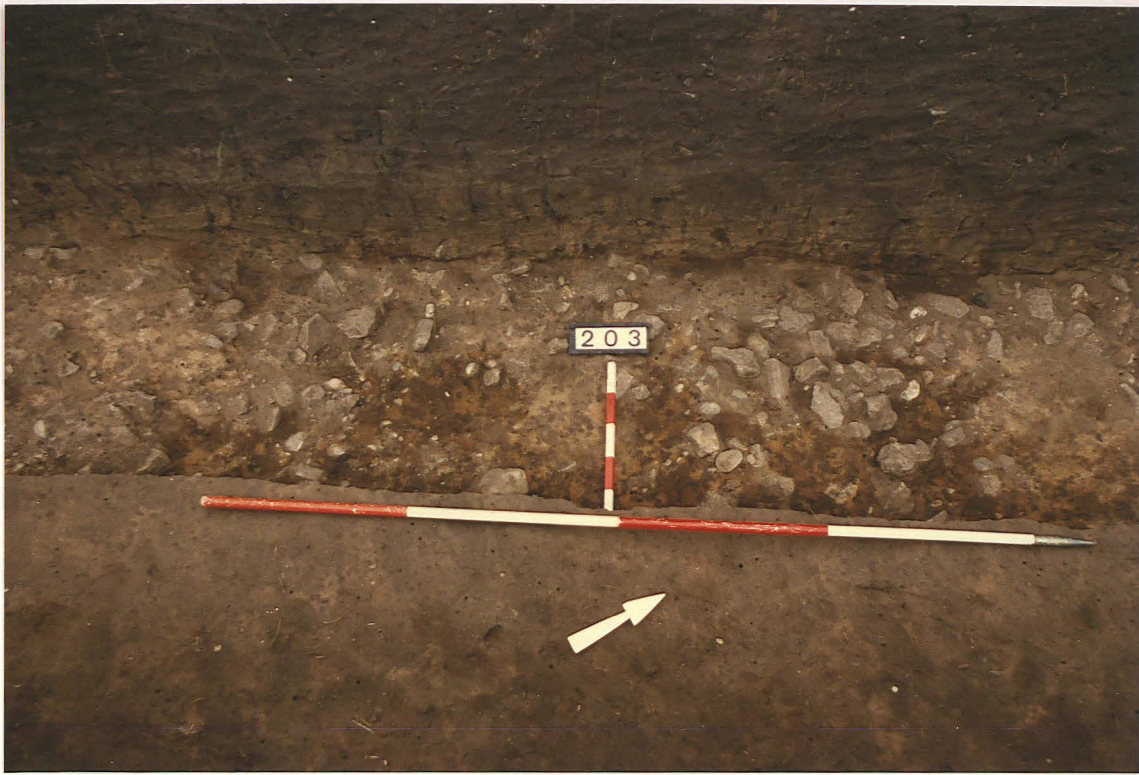




Pl. 7 Trench 2. Post excavation. Looking north east.

Pl. 8 Trench 2. Stratigraphy at south end of site. View north west.





Pl. 9 Trench 2. Spread 203. Looking north west.

Pl. 10 Trench 3. Post excavation. Looking north east.





Pl. 11 Trench 3. Ditch 303 in section. Looking north.

Pl. 12 Trench 3 . Vertebrae of a horse contained within 305. Looking east.

