

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
LAND AT HOME FARM, LAUGHTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.**

Site Code:	HFL98
LCNCC:	114.98
NGR:	SK 8385 7592

EVENT L14959

SOURCES L11886

L11582

53810 - Med

54277 - Prehist

54278 - Early Med.

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Lincolnshire County Council
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22 MAY 98

Report prepared for Mr. A Hancock (Planning Consultant),
on behalf of his client Mr. I. Gourley,
by James Albone.
May 1998

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Summary

- * *An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land at Home Farm, Laughterton, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).*
- * *Five trenches were excavated to establish the archaeological potential of the site.*
- * *The remains of medieval stone structures, representing at least two phases were found in trench 2. These included a possible stoking pit for an oven or kiln and a base for a circular structure of uncertain function.*
- * *A quantity of late Saxon pottery, mostly Torksey ware, was recovered and a gully of this period was also identified*
- * *A 12th century cooking pot, with its rim and base removed had been used as a drain or soakaway. This is the most complete example of its form so far excavated in the county.*
- * *Two undated flint flakes were also recovered, representing the first prehistoric evidence in the vicinity.*

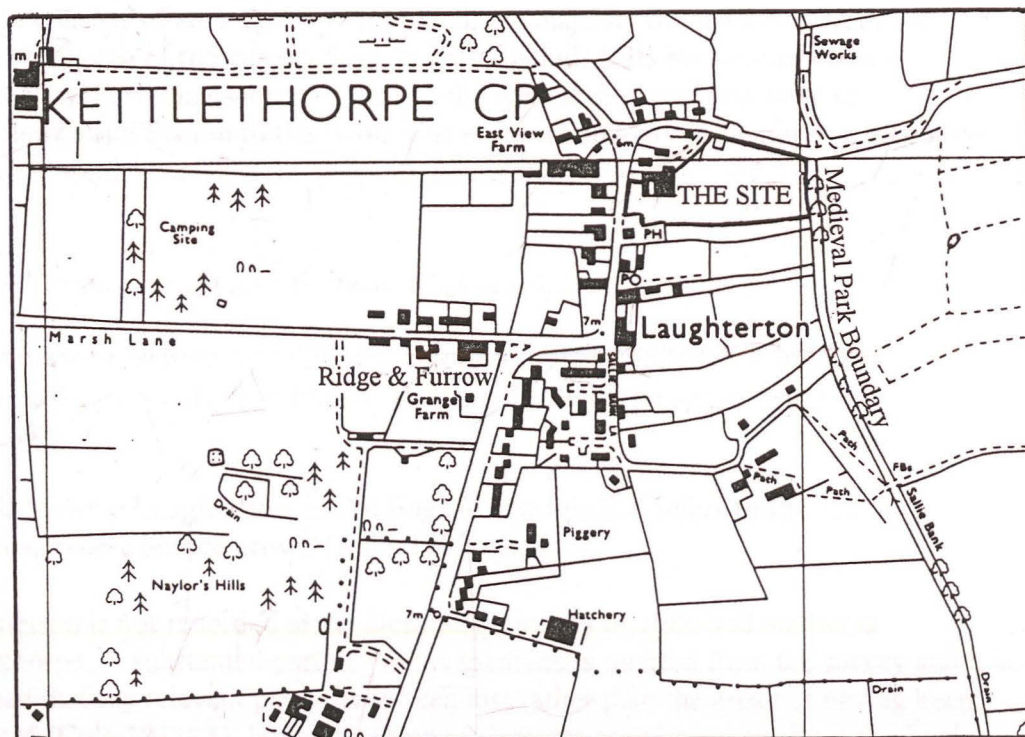


Fig. 1: Site location incorporating principal entries from the County Sites & Monuments Record (1:10,000)
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1.0 Introduction

A six day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out on a site at Home Farm, Laughterton, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Hancock (Planning Consultant) on behalf of his client.

The results of this report will assist the local planning authority to assess the archaeological significance of the site, the potential impacts which may be imposed by development and the requirement / non-requirement for further archaeological investigation in advance of or during development.

A copy of this report will be deposited at the County SMR, and a short text will be submitted to the editor of the county journal, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*; effectively placing the information in the public domain. Reports will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, accompanied with an ordered project archive.

2.0 Location and Description

The village of Laughterton is situated in the administrative district of West Lindsey, approximately 14 km. west north west of Lincoln and 3 km. south of Torksey. The site is centred on NGR SK8385 7592 and lies at c.5 m. OD. The underlying geology consists of wind blown sands and water deposited sands and clays.

The site consists of an irregular unit of land, the majority of which is currently pasture with a small area of the current farmyard also included. Its boundaries consist of the A1133 Newark to Gainsborough road to the west and, in part, the road to Kettlethorpe and Fenton to the north. The eastern boundary is a natural watercourse and to the south is an existing property boundary.

3.0 Archaeological and Historic Background

As no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Laughterton nothing is known of its early history. It lies in Kettlethorpe parish within Well wapentake.

The place-name Laughterton, is Old English in origin and refers to the 'hill or farmstead where lettuce grows' (Mills 1993, 205).

Laughterton is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and neither is Kettlethorpe. A substantial part of Well wapentake is omitted from the survey and it is assumed that the relevant pages have been lost rather than the area not having been surveyed (Cole 1911, 3). However these settlements are also absent from the Lindsey Survey of 1116 and the earliest reference to Laughterton is in the 13th century.

As a secondary settlement to Kettlethorpe, documentary information for Laughterton is fairly sparse. Kettlethorpe itself has a noteworthy history and became the home of the Swynford family in the mid 14th century. This included Katherine Swynford,

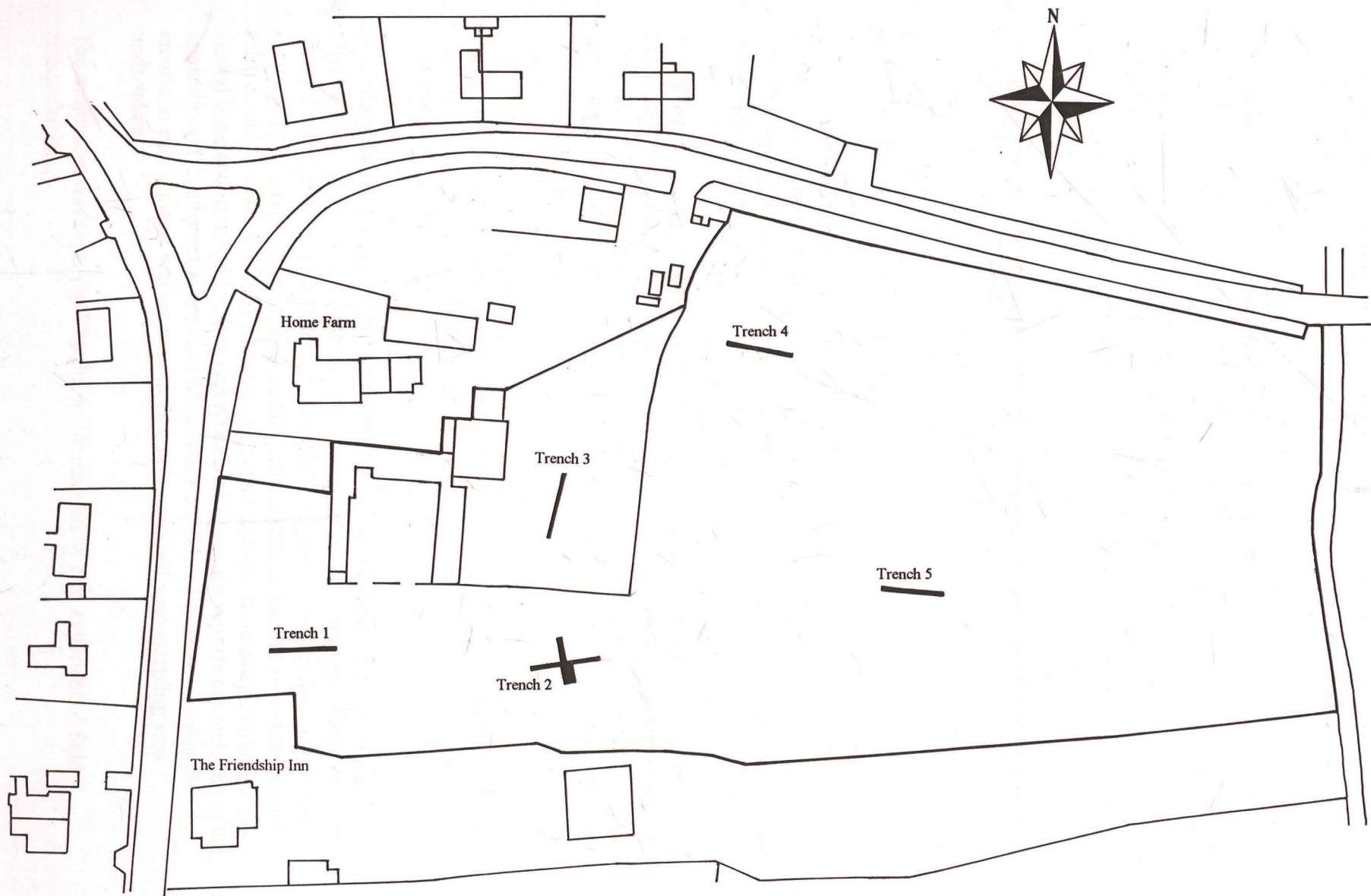


Fig. 2 Site plan showing trench locations. Scale 1:1250

mistress, and later wife, of John of Gaunt who was the son of King Edward III (Goodman 1994). During her time it is recorded that the meadow of Kettlethorpe regularly flooded by the waters of the Trent (CIPM, 176) and it must be assumed that Laughterton suffered in the same way.

The Sallie Bank, on the eastern side of the watercourse forming the site boundary was the limit of a 14th century deer park associated with Kettlethorpe Hall.

A deed from the year 1436 provides interesting information about some of the contemporary field names in Laughterton. These include *Weldaille*, *Hevedland-daille*, *Northredgate* and *Daympolsyk* although the locations of these have been lost (Cole 1911, 22).

The parish was enclosed in 1765 and 1766 (ibid, 38) although unfortunately no plan survives.

4.0 Objectives and Methodology

The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains entries which indicate the potential for disturbance of important archaeological remains within the development site. The Assistant County Archaeologist for Lincolnshire approved a specification for five archaeological trenches (with a contingency for an extra one, if required) to determine the nature of the archaeology (its character, date, depth, state of preservation, extent and significance). Only by sampling a percentage of the site could the actual archaeological potential be fully addressed. The overall objective of this phase of work, therefore, was to present the District Planning Authority with a set of data from which reasoned decisions may be taken regarding future management of the archaeological resource.

Initially only five trenches were excavated (the locations of these can be examined in Fig. 2.) all of which measured c.15.0 m. by 1.6 m.. The sixth (contingency) trench was used to extend trench 2 to allow the archaeological remains there to be better interpreted.

Recording was undertaken using standard context record sheets (incorporating physical descriptions, interpretations, and stratigraphic relationships). Features were planned and drawn to scale in section, and photographic recording was undertaken (some prints are reproduced in this report). The drawings, and the rest of the paper record, will form the basis for a long-term project archive. A quantity of pottery, tile, animal bone and ironworking slag was recovered; specialist reports are included in the appendices. No substantial deposits which were considered to have potential for environmental remains were encountered and consequently no sampling was undertaken.

The evaluation was supervised by the writer assisted by two experienced field archaeologists.

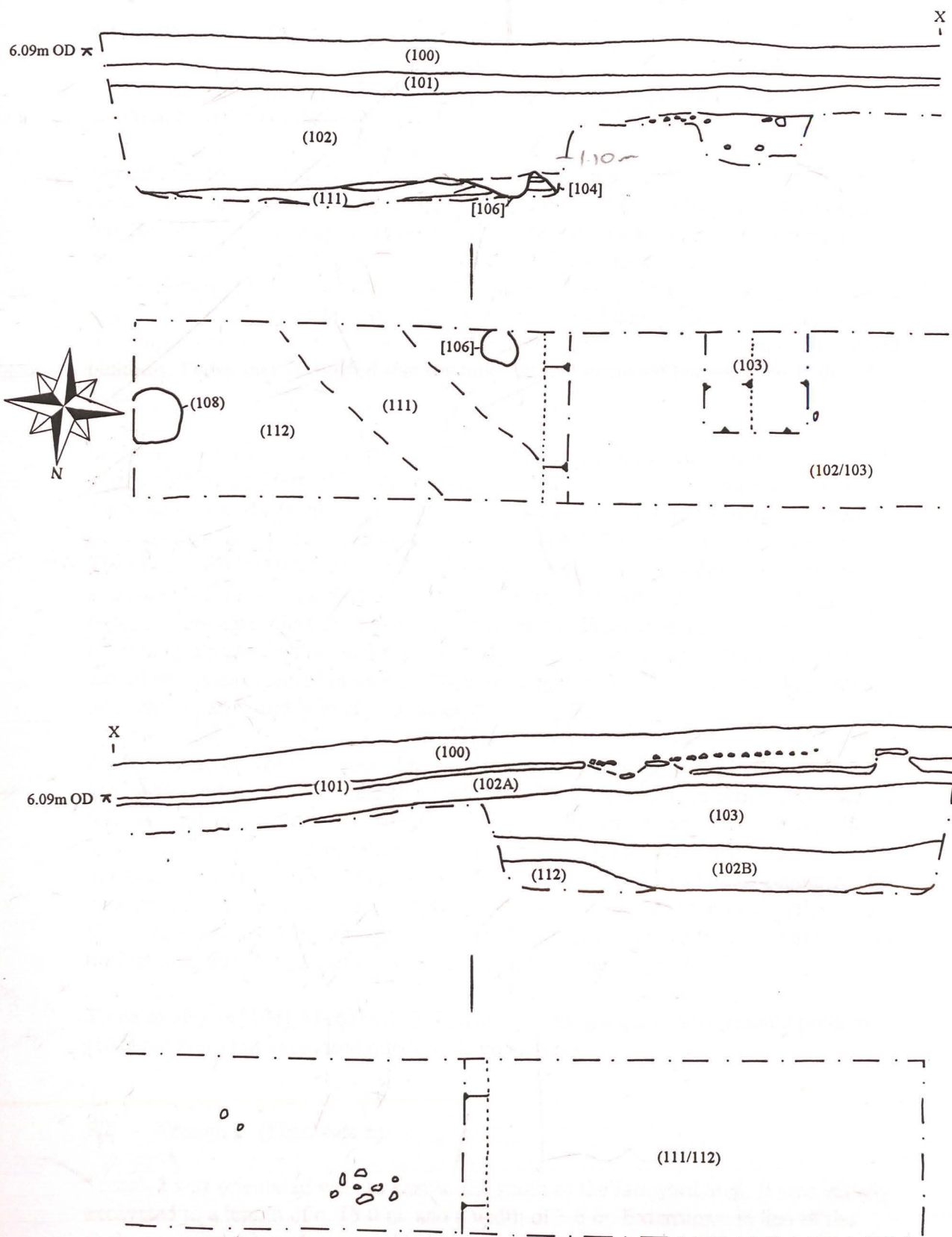


Fig. 3 Plan and sections of trench 1. Scale 1:50

5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

This trench was located close to the Newark to Gainsborough road and parallel to the southern boundary of the site.

Beneath the topsoil and a layer of possibly wind blown sand was a 0.92m. thick deposit of medium brown sandy loam (102). At the east end of the trench this deposit represented an uninterrupted sequence of soil formation which included some pottery sherds and animal bone throughout its depth. It was noted during excavation that the pottery found towards the base of the deposit was clearly the earliest and, as would be expected, was of a later date towards the top. The positions of three sherds at the bottom, middle and top of the layer were located to provide dating throughout the soil build-up. These sherds showed that the build up had occurred between the 12th and 17th to 18th centuries.

In the western half of the trench the soil build-up contained a red-brown sandy clay layer which was 0.56 m. thick and contained rubble stone and tile fragments. It is suggested, from the position and nature of this deposit, that it is a spread of material from the demolition of a building (or buildings) which fronted onto the present road. The pottery from (102a) above this layer would suggest that the demolition occurred sometime before the 18th century. Two fragments of Roman roof tile (*tegula* and *imbrex*) were also found in this context. This may indicate that the stone, and potentially also the rubble, had been robbed from a Roman site in the vicinity. This would not be unexpected in an area, such as Laughterton, where good building stone does not occur naturally in any abundance.

At the eastern end of the trench the sandy loam (102) was overlying lenses of dark grey ashy sand which contained charcoal (110). These lenses were above and within a layer of light grey to medium brown sand (111) which contained pottery sherds dated to no earlier than the 12th century and animal bones. Below these deposits was a layer of yellow-grey gritty sand (112) which was c.0.25 m. thick. This lowest sequence of deposits appears to have been deposited by a flood sometime around the 12th century. The lack of any break in subsequent soil build-up would seem to suggest that this was the last time that this part of the site was covered by any major flooding.

Three small pits [104], [106] and [108] had been cut from an undetermined point in (102) but were not excavated due to time constraints.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 4 & 5)

Trench 2 was orientated west to east to the south of the farmyard area. It was initially excavated to a length of c. 15.0 m. and a width of 1.6 m. Extensions, in lieu of the sixth contingency trench, were added to provide a better understanding of the archaeological remains exposed. These extensions consisted of a 6.5 m. by 1.6 m. area to the north and a 4.2 m. by 3.1 m. area to the south, resulting in a cross shaped trench.

The archaeological deposits can be broadly divided into four phases;

Phase 1 (Late 10th to 11th Centuries)

Gully [204] was the earliest feature from this phase. It ran on a north west to south east alignment and had a V-shaped profile. This was filled by the overlying layer, a grey-brown sandy loam (203). Sherds of Torksey and Lincoln kiln type pottery, dated to the late 10th to 11th centuries, were recovered from this layer including from within the ditch.

Phase 2 (12th to 13th Centuries)

Two sherds of 12th century pottery and a single fragment of glazed 13th century ridge tile were also recovered from layer (203) suggesting that it represented a natural soil build up which continued into this phase.

Wall [205] was constructed of flat fissile limestone pieces. It was 0.50 m. wide and only two courses remained giving it a height of 0.13 m. It ran on a east to west alignment for a length of 0.90 m. The eastern end represented a return to the north (i.e. the south east corner of a structure) while the western end was truncated. A single fragment of 13th century glazed ridge tile was found lying on the surface of the wall and may originally have been from this structure.

Pot [217] was situated to the west of the remains of wall [205]. It was a 12th century cooking pot which had been set into layer (203) with its rim and base removed. A rectangular flat stone, measuring 0.21m. by 0.10m., had been placed in the bottom when it was set into the ground. It seems as though it served as a drain or soakaway, possibly associated with the structure of which wall [205] was a part. No evidence of a cut into which it had been set was observed, although one must have existed.

A single sherd from a 12th century Pingsdorf-type wine pitcher imported from the Rhineland was also recovered, although it was not stratified.

Phase 3 (14th to 16th Centuries)

The remains of the structure of which wall [205] was a part were demolished, probably to ground level, and appeared to be sealed by a layer of greyish-red sandy clay containing limestone fragments (202). This layer either represents the demolition debris from the phase 2 structure (like 103) or a surface associated with the phase 3 structures and activity. It was noted that this context was fairly discreetly associated with the structures so the latter explanation seemed the most likely.

Wall [206] was curved and ran from west to north for 1.20 m.. It consisted of a single face, surviving to three courses, built up against, and cutting through, the north side of wall [205]. The wall appeared to be the south east corner of a c.2.5 m. square structure which had a slightly dished compacted red clay floor (215). Contained within the excavated part of the structure was a charcoal rich dark grey sandy loam (207). A fragment of a Humber ware jug handle, dated to the 14th to 16th centuries, and an unidentified piece of burnt or cremated bone were recovered from this context. The level of the floor (215), which was below that of the base of wall [205], and the presence of only one face of wall [206], pointed to this being a semi-sunken structure.

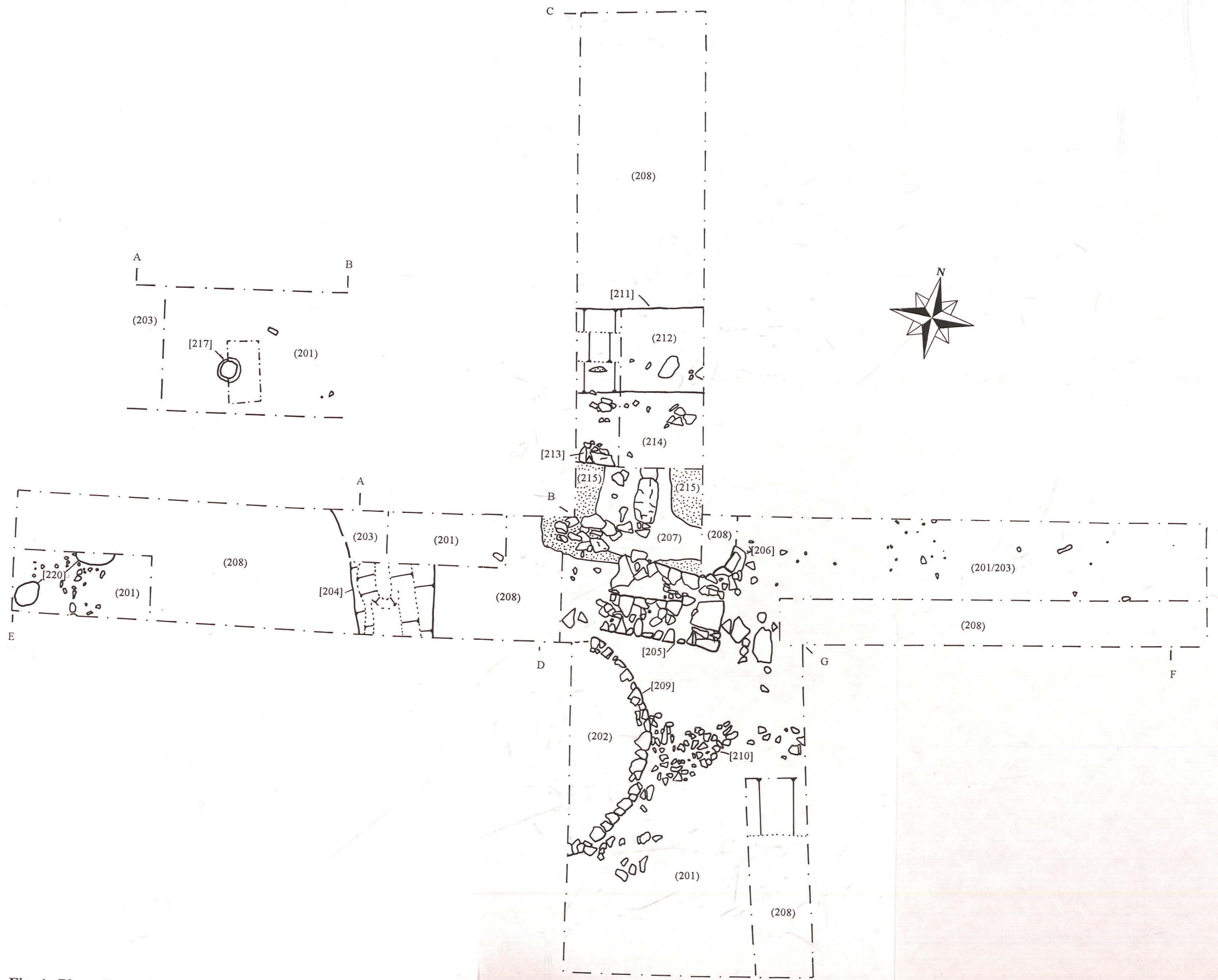


Fig. 4 Plan of trench 2 incorporating the location of the pot [217]. Scale 1:50

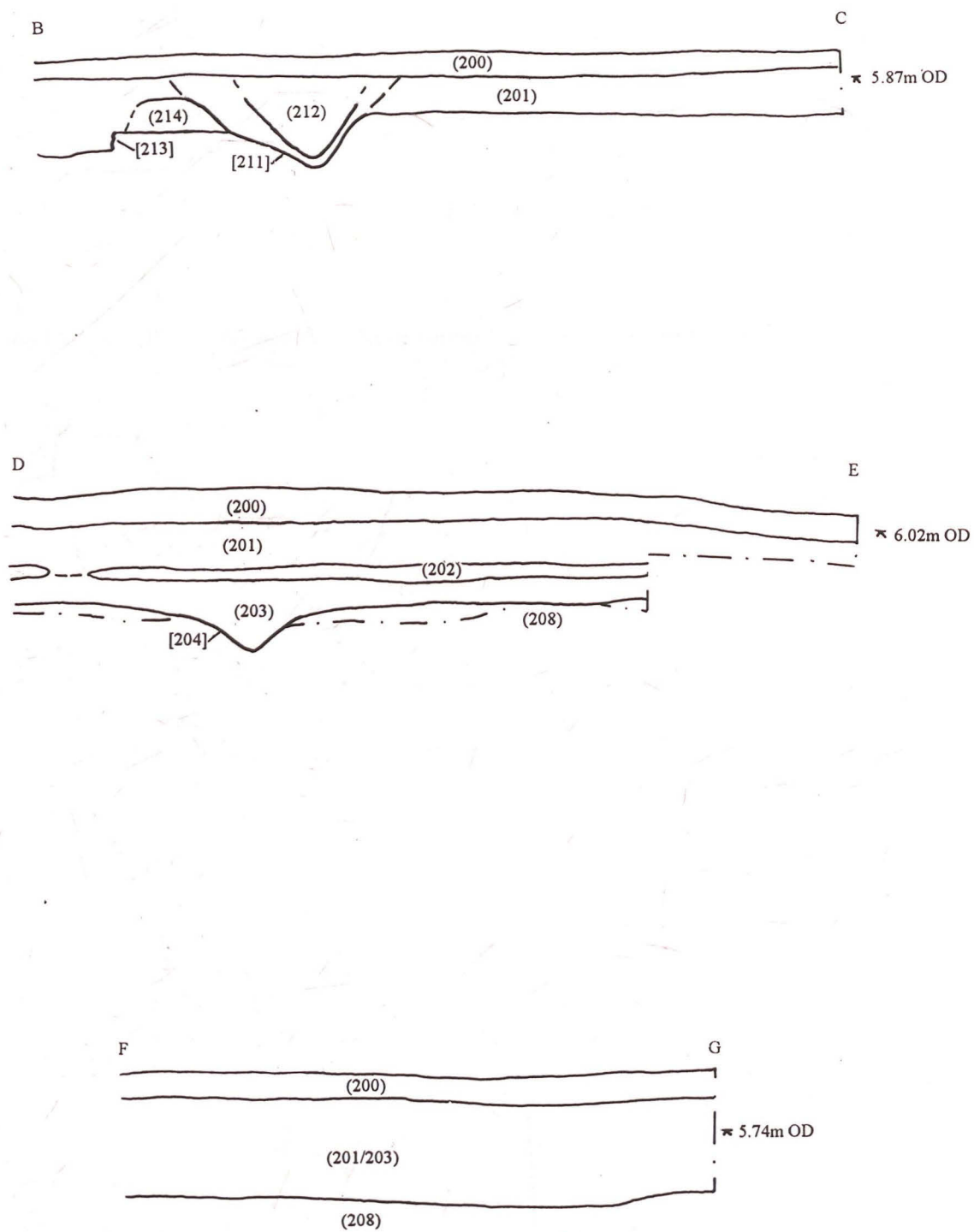


Fig. 5 Sections of trench 2. Scale 1:50

It seemed likely that this was part of a stoking pit for an oven or kiln structure which had either been destroyed or lay outside of the trench. The absence of any burning of the stones in the sides and base supported this interpretation with (207) representing a rake out deposit.

A small section of wall face [213], consisting of four courses, was overlying part of the clay floor (215) and possibly also some of (207). This wall only survived for a length of 0.50 m. in the trench and it was difficult to be sure whether it related to the possible stoking pit or was part of another later structure.

Wall [209] was part of a circular structure of c.3.0 m. diameter situated to the south of wall [205]. It consisted of a single face of small flat limestone, which survived to a height of only two courses, and its interior contained a layer of compacted red clay. The size of the foundations indicated that this was not a substantial structure although its exact nature was uncertain. It may have supported a mud and stud or wooden structure possibly a dovecote. Running away from this structure, to the east, was the remains of a 0.60 m. wide limestone rubble path (210). A single sherd from a 14th to 16th century Humber ware jug was found on its surface.

A linear spread of small limestone fragments [218], which ran from north to south at the west end of the trench, may have represented another wall or path relating to this phase.

Phase 4 (18th to 20th centuries)

Ditch [211] ran from east to west across the northern extension to the trench and represented an earlier field boundary. The pottery recovered from its dark grey sandy loam fill (212) suggested that it was first dug in the 18th century, possibly when the parish was enclosed in 1766. It had been recut, probably in the early twentieth century and had perhaps been deliberately filled when no longer required. A single sherd of a slipware vessel of unknown origin was recovered from this feature.

5.3 Trench 3

This trench was orientated north to south in the farmyard on the site of a former Dutch barn. Deposits relating to the floor and rubble base of the barn were found to be sitting directly on natural wind blown sand. The area of the farmyard lies slightly lower than the surrounding ground and it is suggested that it was dug out to provide a level surface when the barns were constructed in the 19th century. This resulted in the removal of any archaeological deposits which may have been present.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Trench 4 was orientated west to east and parallel to the road on the northern side of the site. Below the topsoil was a layer of grey-brown sandy loam (401). At the eastern end of the trench, this layer lensed out and was replaced, and overlain, by yellow wind blown sand (408). A large cut for a modern sewer pipe [405] was present at the west end of the trench.

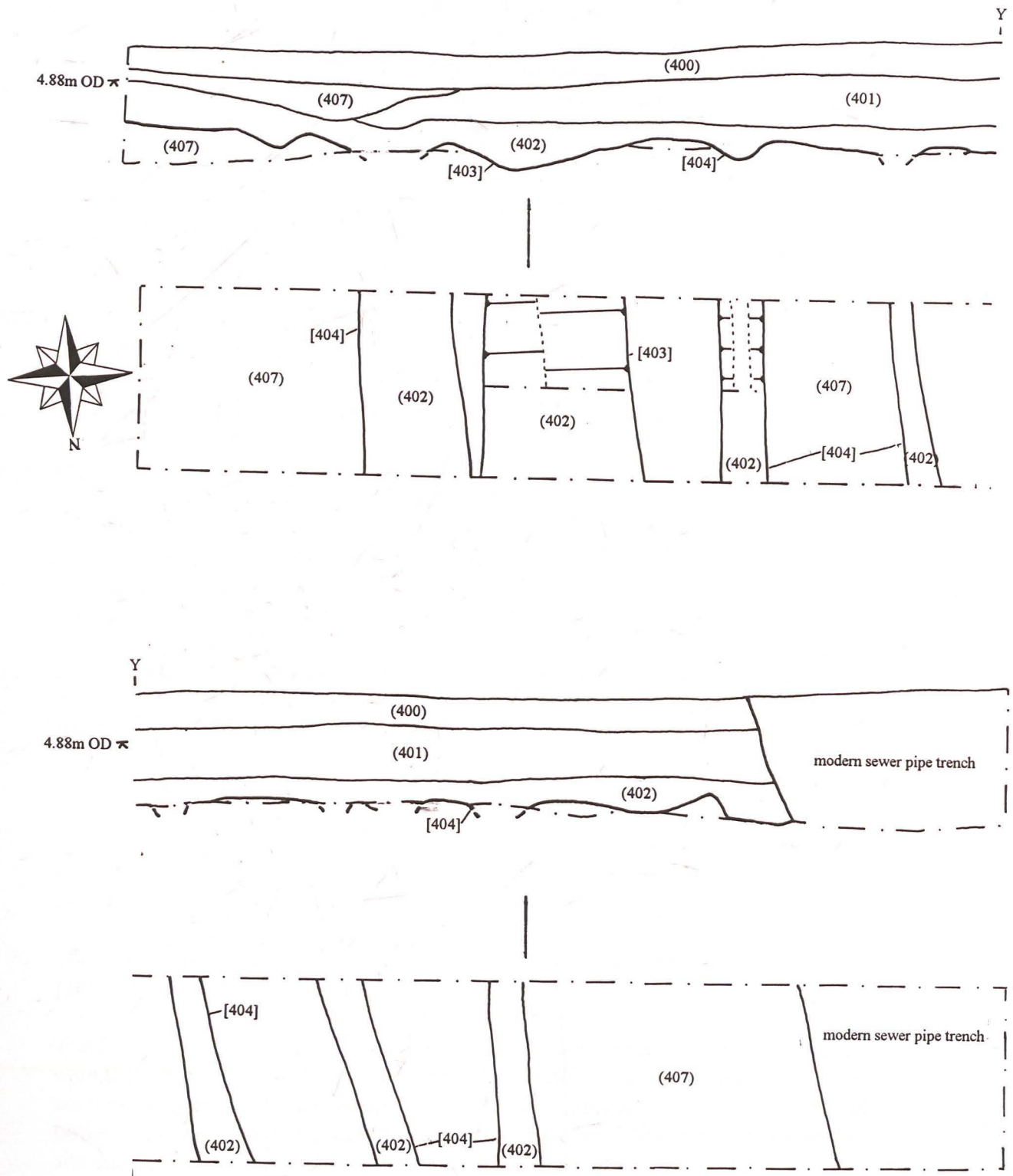


Fig. 6 Plan and sections of trench 4. Scale 1:50

Beneath these deposits was a layer of brown-grey sand (402) which filled a series of eight parallel linear gullies, [403] and [404]. These ran north to south across the trench and varied in width from 0.4 m. to 1.4 m. Only two very small fragments of pottery were recovered from the excavated sections of the gullies. These were of medieval and later date although it is highly likely that these have worked their way down in the soil through worm and animal activity. The exact purpose of these gullies is uncertain but an agricultural or drainage function seems likely.

The gullies were cut into the surface of a light grey water deposited sand (407) which changed to a yellow colour towards the western end of the trench. A large worked flint flake was also found in context (402) during the machine excavation of the trench.

5.5 Trench 5

This trench was orientated west to east and located at the eastern limit of the development area on the site. The eastern end of the trench quickly became flooded by groundwater after excavation.

At the eastern end of the trench was a small undated pit of irregular shape [503]. This was cut from a point within the silty sand subsoil (502). It was filled by a medium to dark grey sand (505) containing animal bones which was sealed by a layer of red-brown clay (504).

Beneath the subsoil, and cut by pit [503], was a grey coloured gritty clayey sand (506) which represented a similar, if not the same, flood deposit to (112) and (407) in trenches 1 and 4. A single worked flint flake was recovered from this context.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

In view of the previous lack of information for Laughterton, the results of this evaluation are very important.

The two worked flint flakes, although as yet undated, provide the first evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

The 22 sherds of late Saxon Torksey ware pottery from trench 2 is highly significant even though some of these were residual and unstratified. Although only gully [204] could be assigned to this period and no structural remains were found, the density of pottery from this one trench would suggest that there was settlement activity on the site during the late 10th and 11th centuries. This is of particular importance considering the lack of an entry in the Domesday Book, and adds further weight to the argument that parts of the survey are missing.

The reused 12th century cooking pot (217) is the most complete example excavated to date and as such, 'is important in determining the ceramic types for the county' (Young, Appendix 8.1 this report).

If the 13th century ridge tile fragments did relate to the building represented by wall [205] then it was presumably of reasonably high status to have a tiled roof at this point in the medieval period. The full extent and function of this building could not be determined from the excavated remains.

The later medieval remains, which consisted of the possible stoke pit and circular structure, were equally difficult to fully interpret. However, it would seem likely that these remains are part of a larger complex of buildings.

The topography of the site is of crucial importance to understanding the potential extent of any further building remains on the site. The 12th century flood deposits in trench 1, and similar deposits in trenches 4 and 5, would seem to suggest that the central area of the site, where the settlement activity is concentrated, was effectively an island or at least bounded by wet low lying land to its east and west. These low lying areas are devoid of medieval settlement activity and were presumably fields or meadows during this period. The gullies in trench 4 may well represent agricultural or drainage activity on this low lying land at this time. The greater build up of soil in trench 1 is probably a result of blown sand accumulating on the windward side of the raised ground.

It was noticed that the area of the structures in trench 2 was represented by a slight mound in the field. Other raised areas were noted, particularly to the north east of this area and these may also represent structural remains.

An auger survey would enable an assessment of the total 'dry land' area of the site. As the red clay (202) was noted to be closely associated with the structural remains a survey of this kind may also help in locating the position of further buildings on the site.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) express their sincere thanks to Mr A. Hancock for this commission and to his client Mr I. Gourley. Thanks also to, Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy (County SMR), the site team; Jane Liddle, Jim Snee and Matt Wright and the specialists; Jane Cowgill, James Rackham and Jane Young.

8.0 Appendices:

8.1 Pottery and Tile Analysis by J. Young

Post-Roman pottery archive: ware types by context

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
102	NOTG	1	jug	ridged shoulder; cu glze; grey core light orange int surface.
	HUM	1	jug/jar	bs.
	HUMB	1	jug/jar	bs.
	HUMB	1	jug/jar	bs.
	MED	1	jug	rim?; cu glze; very worn.
	STMO	1	hollow	base.
	BERTH	1	?	18thc.
	BERTH	1	bowl	17/18thc.
	NSP	1	jug/pitcher	bs.
	LKT	1	?jar	?id; completely leached.
	EMLOC	1	cooking pot	quartz and shell fabric.
	EMLOC	1	?bowl	quartz and shell fabric.
	EMLOC	1	?	base; quartz and shell fabric.
	LEMS	1	?	Hard fabric.
(up to 18th century)				
102A	BS	1	-	rim; 18/19thc.
	BERTH	1	?	bs; 18thc.
	LHum	2	?jug	base.
(18th century)				
102 Sherd A	EMLOC	1	cooking pit	quartz and shell fabric as near comple vessel; 12thc.
102 Sherd B	LSW3	1	jug	base with thumb dec and stacking scar; 14th/15thc.
102 Sherd C	BL	2	?mug	base; L17/81thc.
103	MED	1	jug	could be LINCOLN (LSW2/3).
111	MEDLOC	2	bowl	rim and base; ?same vessel; shell and occ quartz fabric; L12th-15thc.
200	HUM	1	jug; large	base (14-16thc).

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201	MEDLOC	1	jar/pipkin	base.
	MEDLOC	1	jug/jar	no glze.
	TORK	1	jar	base.
	TORK	4	jar	different vess.
	TORK	1	?	bs
	TORK	1	?pitcher	neck
	TORK	1	?bowl	base.
	LKT	1	jar	completely leached.
(2 vessels are 13-15thc; rest is 10-11thc.)				
203	LEMS	2	cooking pot	hard fabric; some quartz.
			?large	soot. L10th - M11thc.
	TORK	8	jar	bs; all different vess.
	TORK	1	jar	base.
	TORK	1	jar	everB1 rim.
	TORK	1	jar	everA3 rim.
	TORK	1	bowl	flanged rim.
	TORK	1	pitcher	thumbed strip dec.
	LKT	1	jar	shoulder; completely leached; ?id.
(One 12thc, rest is L10th - mid 11thc.)				
207	HUM	1	jug	handle; 14-16thc.
210	HUM	1	jug	bs; 14-16thc.
211	LPM	5	-	19th/20thc.
	BL	1	hollow	18thc.
	BL	1	jug	L17th/18thc.
	STSL	1	hollow	feather dec.
	SLIP	1	?jug	v nice; looks like Humber ware/Cistercian cross. Humber fabric white and Fe applied; pad and jewel dec. 19th./20thc.
	LMLOC	1	jug	base
	NSP	1	jug/pitcher	base; early?
(19th/20th century)				
217	EMLOC	7	cooking pot	Large, imp. vess wide based; slight shoulder ridges as LEMS; grey with light orange-brown surfs; sub-round (sim to TORK) with occ to mod shell. Complete body with no rim or base reused.

				Post fired hole in shoulder. H-M ?turntable finish.
Trench 2	TORK	1	jar	everAl rim.
(unstrat)	PING	1	pitcher; small	spout; vitrified grey fabric.
300	STSL	1	dish	trailed dec; bs.
	STSL	1	dish	press mould rim; trailed dec.
	BL	1	?	Vitr fabric; 18thc.
	BL	1	?jug	18thc.
(18th century)				

Comments

The pottery from the site ranges in date from the 10th century to the early modern period. The early sherds are of Lincoln Kiln type, although some of the Torksey ware may also be of late 10th century date. The 22 Torksey ware sherds are mainly from small to medium sized jars with a few bowls and pitchers also being present. Non of the vessels appear to be of the later types and they can probably be dated to the late 10th to mid 11th century. A range of 12th century pottery is present including a number of wide based cooking pots in a local quartz and shell tempered fabric. One of these vessels, from (217), is the most complete example to be excavated to date. The vessel has probably been reused as part of a drain/soakaway and has had its rim and base removed prior to reuse. It had previously been used for a domestic or an industrial purpose as the lower part of the vessel is heavily sooted and a post-firing hole has been made in the shoulder. This vessel is important in determining the ceramic types for the county, and should be kept in a controlled environment (neither too hot and dry or too cold and damp) and should not be subject to sudden temperature changes.

Other 12th century material includes jugs or pitchers from Nottingham and an imported wine pitcher from the Rhineland (PING, Pingsdorf-type ware). Only a small amount of medieval material is present, mainly from the Humber area, although Nottingham and Lincoln jugs also occur. The jugs seen to span the whole medieval period with 13th century examples like the NOTG jug in (102), and 14th/15th century jugs like the LSW3 jug in (102) Sherd B. A small number of sherds dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period are also present (15th-16th century). A number of 17th/18th century vessels including Staffordshire slipwares occurred together with a fragment of a most unusual non-identified jug.

Tile archive: ware types by context

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
103	IMB	1	-	imbrex.
	RTIL	1	-	Roman tile.
201	RID	2	-	yellow/apple green slightly powdered glze.
203	RID	1	-	yellow/apple green slightly powdered glze; applied dec.
205	RID	1	-	glze as 201.
211	RID	2	-	glze as 201; applied thumbed strip dec.

Comments

All the above tile may be from a single tile, most probably made in Nottingham or Lincoln in the 13th century, possibly the first half. They are from a ridge tile with applied thumbed strips on the crest. Two worn Roman tiles are also present residually in context (103).

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8.2 Animal Bone Archive by J. Rackham

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site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	comment	preserv- -ation
HFL98	102	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	2359				ILIAL SHAFT AND ACETAB-WITH PART ZONE 7 OF ISCHIAL SHAFT-2 PIECES	4
HFL98	111	BOS	MTT	1	L		125				PROX END AND SHAFT-SAND CONCRETED ONTO SURFACE	4
HFL98	111	BOS	UM	1	R					7	SLIGHT WEAR-M2 OR 3-ANT CUSP ONLY	4
HFL98	111	CSZ	RIB	1	R						MIDSHAFT FRAG-PROB HORSE	4
HFL98	111	EQU	INN	1	R		7				PART ISCHIAL SHAFT AND ACETAB	4
HFL98	201	CSZ	RAD	1	F			CH			SHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED THRU SHAFT	3
HFL98	202	BOS	MAN	1	L		123456			F2G5h16I14J1 1K7	COMPLETE-2 PIECES-LAST CUSP M3 STILL BENEATH BONE ALTHOUGH ANT IN WEAR	4
HFL98	205	OVCA	TIB	1	L						PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-SL POROUS	4
HFL98	301	BOS	TIB	1	L			CH			DISTAL MIDSHAFT-LARGE SHAFT CHOPPED THRU WITH HEAVY CLEAVER	4
HFL98	505	BOS	CAL	1	F	PN	1				PROX EPIPHYSIS-POORLY PRESERVED	3
HFL98	505	BOS	MTT	1	F						MOST OF SHAFT-EXFOLIATING- MANY FRAGMENTS	3
HFL98	505	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				DISTAL END-LARGE-SEVERELY ERODED	3
HFL98	505	CSZ	LBF	2	F						EXFOLIATING SHAFT FRAGMENTS	3
HFL98	505	CSZ	UNI	2	F						INDET-SEVERELY ERODED	3

8.3 Registered Finds Archive by J. Cowgill

Registered Finds.

Context: 200; RF1; Copper alloy. Post medieval cast fitting; incomplete.

Context: 211; RF2; Iron. Nail shank?

Bulk Finds

Context: 203; Single piece of Slag. Weight 8g. Highly vitrified material.

Context: 207; Burnt bone. Weight 3g.

Context: 211; Fragment of a plano-convex hearth bottom generated during iron smithing.
Weight 189g.

Context: 201; Natural lump of a type of 'clay stone'. Weight 34g.

8.4 References

- Cole, R.E.G 1911 *The Manor and Rectory of Kettlethorpe, in the parts of Lindsey, in the County of Lincoln.*
- Goodman, A. 1994 *Katherine Swynford.*
- Mills, A.D. 1993 *English Place-Names.*
- CIPM. 1935 *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Vol XI. Edward III. HMSO .*

8.5 List of Contexts

Trench 1

- 100 Topsoil
- 101 Wind blown or dumped sand layer
- 102 Sandy loam subsoil
- 103 Dumped sandy clay
- 104 Cut of pit
- 105 Sandy loam pit fill
- 106 Cut of pit
- 107 Sandy loam pit fill
- 108 Cut of pit
- 109 Sand pit fill
- 110 Ashy sand flood deposit
- 111 Flood deposited sand
- 112 Flood deposited gritty sand

Trench 2

- 200 Topsoil
- 201 Sandy loam subsoil
- 202 Red clay layer
- 203 Lower sandy loam subsoil
- 204 Cut of gully
- 205 Stone wall of ?building
- 206 Stone wall of possible stoke pit
- 207 Charcoal rich sandy loam

- 208 Wind blown natural sand
- 209 Wall of circular structure
- 210 Rubble path
- 211 Cut of field ditch
- 212 Sandy loam ditch fill
- 213 Wall
- 214 Sandy loam layer over wall 213
- 215 Clay lining of stoke pit
- 216 Group number for the stoke pit
- 217 Cooking pot reused as a drain
- 218 Linear spread of limestone ?wall or path
- 219a,b,c Fill of modern ash pits
- 220a,b,c Cut of modern ash pits

Trench 3

- 300 Barn floor surface
- 301 Rubble and clay foundation layer
- 302 Wind blown natural sand

Trench 4

- 400 Topsoil
- 401 Sandy loam subsoil
- 402 ?Cultivated soil layer
- 403 Buried soil ?same as 400
- 404 Cut of gully
- 405 Cut of group of gullies

- 406 Cut of modern sewer pipe trench
- 407 Flood deposited natural sand
- 408 Redeposited natural sand

Trench 5

- 500 Topsoil
- 501 Silty sand subsoil
- 402 Lens of blown sand
- 403 Cut of pit
- 404 Upper fill of pit
- 405 Lower fill of pit
- 406 Flood deposited sand

8.6 Colour Photographs



P1. General view of the area of trench 2, looking west.



P2. Reused 12th century cooking pot [217] in situ.



P3. Wall [205], with wall [206] behind it, looking north.



P4. Circular structure [209] with path [210], looking west.



P5. General view of the structural remains in trench 2 looking south east.



P6. Trench 4, looking west, showing parallel gullies [404].