

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Ablehomes Limited

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 35 & 37 CHURCH STREET, LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 35 & 37 CHURCH STREET, LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 35 & 37 CHURCH STREET, LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 35 & 37 CHURCH STREET, LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development on land to the rear of 35 and 37 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. The site is located on the west bank of the River Witham in the historic core of the village, approximately 600m north-west of the medieval parish church and site of the Cistercian Priory.

The archaeological adviser to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC), identified the high potential of the site to contain significant archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains, and advised that a trial trenching evaluation be conducted in order to determine whether such remains were indeed present.

Deposits and features revealed in the trial trenches indicated the survival of traces of occupation of early medieval date, particularly in a localised area towards the riverside. Occupation within the site area appeared to have ceased within the medieval period, and the site was given over to cultivation. Alluvial deposition revealed in Trench 3 illustrated the influence of the river in the north-eastern part of the site.

Finds recovered during the investigation included a small but very mixed assemblage of pottery, ranging from residual material of Iron Age or early Saxon date through to at least the 16th century. In addition, a small collection of animal bone fragments was recovered, amongst which were identified the remains of horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog, cat, and chicken.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken as a pre-application exercise on the site of a proposed housing development on land to the rear of 35 and 37 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. The trial trenching was requested on the advice of the archaeological adviser to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC), who identified the high potential of the site to contain significant archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains.

Witham Archaeology were commissioned by Ablehomes Limited to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, designed to comply with the usual requirements of the local planning authority. The WSI was submitted for approval to the archaeological adviser to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Witham Archaeology, in accordance with the approved WSI, over six days from the 14th September 2020 to 21st September 2020. The project was conducted in tandem with trenching immediately to the north-west on land to the rear of 33 Church Street commissioned by Ablehomes Limited to fulfil a condition of planning permission for residential development of the site (SKDC Ref. S19/2243 – archaeological site code LBCA20). Site conditions during the fieldwork were generally fair.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Long Bennington in the parish of the same name is located in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 10km south-east of Newark and 12km north-west of Grantham.

The site is located at NGR SK 84031 44371 in the historic core of Long Bennington approximately 575m north-west of the medieval parish church of St Swithun's. The plot is approximately rectangular in plan and covers an area of around 3600 sq m (Plate 1). It extends from the rear of Nos. 35 and 37 on the north-east side of Church Street down to the west bank of the River Witham.

The site is located on geology of Granby Member Mudstone and Limestone Interbedded, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic period. The bedrock, particularly in eastern parts of the site closest to the River Witham, could be overlain by superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Comments provided by the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority, in connection with the adjacent plot (Planning Ref. S19/2243), indicate that the site is in an area of archaeological importance/interest.

Cropmarks indicate a Roman road and roadside settlement to the south-east of the site, south of the River Witham. Cropmarks indicative of another settlement are located further to the north.

The place-name 'Bennington' is Old English in origin, probably having derived from the personal name 'Be(o)nna' with the elements 'ing' and 'tun' denoting a straggling village (HER Ref. 35499). The settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is therefore likely to have been in existence in the Anglo-Saxon period. Four mills, a church and a priest are recorded (ibid).

The Grade I listed medieval parish church, St Swithun's lies to the south of the site (HER Ref. 30151), and as does Priory Farmhouse (HER Ref. 38408), which is located in the vicinity of the site of the small Cistercian Priory and grange founded in the early 12th century (VCH).

Remains of the medieval open fields have been recorded in the area, including a block of possible late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow to the north-west of the site, around Meadows Close (HER Ref. 36753).

Post medieval settlement along Church Street is attested by the presence of a 17th century cottage (No 46) and an early 19th century house (No. 48) on the south-west side of the street and west of the site. Both are Grade II listed.

The First Edition County map of 1889 confirms that settlement was already firmly established along Church Street, extending both east and west of the properties at Nos. 33, 35 and 37. The area to be evaluated is shown as an individual plot of land, apparently contained more or less within its current boundaries.

4.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The site on land to the rear of 35 and 37 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire is subject to plans for a new residential development and lies adjacent to and south-east of a similar plot for which planning permission has already been granted (SKDC Ref. S19/2243).

In accordance with advice from the archaeological adviser to SKDC, initial investigations took the form of a trial trench evaluation, designed to assess the potential for significant archaeological remains and, if necessary, to inform a strategy for mitigation of impact.

Witham Archaeology were commissioned by Ablehomes Limited to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, designed to comply with the usual requirements of the local planning

authority. The WSI was submitted for approval to the archaeological adviser to SKDC, who also visited the site to monitor the progress and conduct of the fieldwork on 18th September 2020.

5.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification of 1st September 2020 were outlined as follows:

Although there is no existing record of archaeological remains on the site, its context, at the edge of the medieval and post medieval core of the village and to the rear of the post medieval street frontage on Church Street, suggests a potential for significant remains of late Saxon, medieval and later settlement. Such remains would have the potential to address a number of research topics identified in the latest published regional research agenda (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), most notably:

- *the impact of Germanic and Scandinavian immigration upon settlement patterns in the early Anglo-Saxon period (item 6.4.1)*
- *spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and statuses of settlements (item 6.4.3)*
- *factors behind the transition from dispersed to nucleated settlement and the development of settlement hierarchies in the middle and late Saxon periods (item 6.4.4).*
- *elucidation of the development of nucleation in the medieval period with particular emphasis upon the impact of the Danelaw in determining village morphology (item 7.2.1).*
- *clarification of the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage in the medieval period (item 7.2.4)*

The location of the site on the west bank of the River Witham suggests a high potential for riverine deposits. The role of rivers as movement corridors, sources of power and socio-political boundaries has been identified as an overarching, multi-period research theme in the most recent regional research agenda (ibid). The use of rivers for waterborne transport in the Neolithic and subsequent periods has also been highlighted as an overarching research theme.

The general aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation are to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER).*

6.0 METHODOLOGY

The three trenches were located in accordance with the directions laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and approved by the curatorial archaeologist. The most recent deposits were removed mechanically, using a wheeled digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was discontinued when archaeological deposits were exposed, or when undisturbed natural deposits were revealed.

Exposed surfaces, both vertical and horizontal, were then cleaned by hand to define the archaeological remains.

Potential archaeological features were further investigated by manual excavation in line with the sampling guidelines outlined in the WSI.

A record of the investigations was compiled through:

- Notes detailing the progress of archaeological fieldwork.
- Individual written descriptions of archaeological contexts made on pro-forma recording sheets and indexed appropriately.
- Measured section drawings showing specific archaeological contexts as well as general stratigraphic sequences, produced at scales 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- Measured plans of archaeological contexts (individual and/or multiple) at scale 1:20
- Sequences of colour digital and black and white 35mm film photographs showing individual archaeological features and overall site circumstances.

The trenches, the features and the sample hand-excavated slots were located using survey grade GPS equipment, referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

At the discretion of the site supervisor, four paleoenvironmental samples were taken from deposits judged to have potential to augment understanding of the nature of the site.

7.0 RESULTS (Fig. 4)

Trench 1

The trench was located at the south-western end of the investigation area and was aligned east to west. At its western end, natural clay (108) was truncated by sub-circular cut [107], 0.32m in diameter and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and gradual breaks of slope to a concave base (Fig 7, Section 1-2). The feature, which was interpreted as a post-hole, was filled by 0.21m thick orange-brown silty clay (106) from which no dating evidence was recovered.

Approximately 2.9m to the east of [107], natural clay was cut by approximately north-east to south-west aligned ditch cut [105] (Fig. 7, Section 1-1. Plate 2 and Plate 3). The feature was approximately 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. It was filled by greenish yellow-brown silty clay (104). The north-western side of the ditch was truncated by parallel linear cut [103], which was approximately 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep with steep concave sides with a concave base (Fig. 7, Section 1-1). The ditch was interpreted as a re-cut of [105] and was filled by 0.15m thick dark grey silty clay (104) with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. Artefacts from this deposit were included with deposit (102).

The upper part of ditch [105] was truncated by parallel south-west to north-east aligned linear cut [109], which was at least 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. The feature was interpreted as a possible furrow, although it may have represented tertiary filling in the top of an already largely silted ditch. Cut [109] was filled by 0.3m thick dark grey or black silty clay (102), which included small limestone fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. A very mixed assemblage of pottery recovered from the deposit included fabrics which varied in date from the 10th and 11th centuries to the mid-16th century. Animal bone fragments, comprising remains of horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and chicken, were also recovered from (102). Some of this material probably derived from the fill of underlying ditch [105], whereas a 20th century button was undoubtedly an intrusive anomaly in the assemblage.

Deposit (102) was sealed by 0.2m thick greyish brown silty clay subsoil (101), which was in turn sealed by the modern topsoil, a dark grey silty clay (100), 0.2m to 0.3m thick (Fig. 7, Section 1-3). The topsoil included occasional small limestone fragments, occasional brick and tile fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. There were more rubble inclusions towards the western end of the trench derived from modern hardstanding in the vicinity of existing outbuildings.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

The trench was located in the central part of the site and was aligned approximately north north-west to south south-east. Around 3.7m from its southern end, natural clay (203) was truncated by north-west to south-east aligned ditch [211], which was approximately 1.4m wide by 0.46m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a very gently concave base (Fig. 9, Section 2-4 and Section 2-5. Plate 4). It was filled by 0.46m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (210), including frequent small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal fragments, and from which pottery of 11th to 12th century date was recovered. A sherd of hand-made Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the same deposit was a residual artefact.

Approximately 2.3m north-east of ditch [211], parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditch [209] was 0.88m wide by 0.26m deep, with steep sides and gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base (Fig. 8, Section 2-2 and Section 2-3. Plate 5). It was filled by 0.26m thick mid to dark brown silty clay (208) with moderate small limestone fragments. It is possible that ditches [211] and [209] were associated and that they delineated a narrow trackway, although this is uncertain owing to the limited extent revealed in the trench.

Ditch [209] was truncated by approximately north-east to south-west aligned perpendicular linear cut [206], which was approximately 2m wide by 0.67m deep with quite gently sloping sides and gradual breaks of slope to a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 2-1 and Section 2-2. Plate 6). The primary fill of the feature was 0.12m thick stiff dark olive grey silty clay (205), from which 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered. Above (205), was a secondary fill of 0.41m thick stiff dark olive grey silty clay (204) which included moderate limestone fragments. Pottery fragments of 15th to 16th century date and a cat bone fragment were collected from (205), and fragments of horse, cattle, sheep/goat, and pig bone were recovered from deposit (204). Following manual investigation, the planning archaeologist agreed to allow further mechanical excavation of the feature (under close archaeological supervision) to recover more dating material. Pottery and animal bone fragments recovered during machine excavation of the fills of ditch [206] were assigned the context number (207).

The fill of ditch [206] was truncated by parallel shallow north-east to south-west aligned linear cut [213], which was approximately 2m wide by 0.26m deep with very gently sloping sides and gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. The feature was interpreted as a possible furrow, although it may have represented tertiary filling in the top of an already largely silted ditch. Cut [213] was filled by 0.26m thick mid to dark olive grey silty clay with moderate small limestone fragments. Some of the pottery collected from deposit (204) may have derived from later deposit (212).

The fills of features [213] and [211] were sealed by 0.16m thick mid to dark olive grey silty clay subsoil (202), above which 0.32m thick firm dark brownish grey humic silty clay modern topsoil (201) was the most recent deposit recorded in the trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

The trench was in the north-eastern part of the site and was aligned approximately east north-east to west south-west. It cut across a low topographic scarp on the south-western side of the River Witham where the land dropped noticeably down towards the level of the river channel (Fig. 13. Plate 11).

Geological clay deposits, represented by contexts (302) and (318), were truncated approximately 7.8m from the western end of the trench by east north-east to west south-west elongated oval pit [310], which was approximately 1.8m in extent and 0.25m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base (Fig. 10, Section 3-4 and Section 3-5. Plate 7). It was filled by 0.3m thick yellowish-brown silty clay (309), from which fragments of fired clay and an unidentified animal bone fragment were recovered.

The eastern end of [310] was limited (or possibly truncated) by north-west to south-east aligned linear cut [311], which was at least 2.85m wide and up to 0.6m deep, with only the western side apparent (Fig 11, Section 3-6 and 3-7). The cut was probably formed by river erosion and was interpreted as an early edge of the river channel. Immediately above the cut, context (312) was a 0.1m thick loose black deposit of silt containing charcoal, with frequent flecks of scorched silty clay (Plate 8). Analysis of a paleoenvironmental sample of the deposit indicated that it was rich in carbonized plant remains, possibly suggesting crop processing in the immediate vicinity. Animal bones recovered from the deposit included fragments identified as cattle, sheep, pig, dog and 'chicken-sized' creature. Pottery recovered from (312) was of 10th to 11th century date.

Deposit (312) was truncated by north-east to south-west aligned narrow ditch or gully [314], which was 0.4m wide by 0.18m deep with steep concave sides and a continuous concave base (Fig. 11 Section 3-7 and 3-8. Plate 10). The ditch was filled by 0.18m thick dark grey silty clay (313), which included charcoal and occasional red flecks of scorched silty clay, and from which cattle bone fragments were recovered. A paleoenvironmental sample of the deposit noted a particularly high proportion of shell fragments. Ditch [314] approximately continued the alignment of the south-west to north-east aligned ditch recorded as [103/105] in Trench 1 and [206] in Trench 2. The fill of ditch [314] was sealed by 0.5m thick yellowish-brown silty clay deposit (324), above which was greyish brown silty clay (315), from which 10th to 11th century pottery fragments and fragments of horse and cattle bones were recovered. Above deposit (324), yellowish brown and orange silty clay (322) was 0.25m thick and extended at least 1.6m in plan. Deposits (324), (315) and (322) probably accumulated as colluvial deposits over the low scarp recorded as [311] (above).

Towards the higher (western) end of the trench, three small discrete features were revealed by machine excavation. Located 3.3m from the end, sub-circular cut [304] was 0.72m in diameter and 0.23m deep with steep sides and gradual breaks of slope to a flat base (Fig. 10, Section 3-1. Plate 9). It was interpreted as a pit and was filled by yellowish brown silty clay (303). Pit [304] was probably dated by four sherds of 13th century pottery recovered from it, together with fragments of cattle, sheep and pig bones. Immediately adjacent to the south, sub-circular cut [306] was 0.33m in diameter by 0.14m deep with steep concave sides continuous with a concave base (Fig 10, Section 3-2). It was interpreted as a post-hole and was filled by dark brown silty clay (305). Approximately 1.2m east of [306], sub-oval cut [308] was approximately 0.52m wide by 0.15m deep with steep concave sides continuous with a concave base, and was similarly interpreted as a post-hole (Fig. 10, Section 3-3). It was filled by dark yellowish-brown silty clay (307), from which a single sherd of pottery of 9th to 10th century date was recovered. It is likely that the 13th century pottery from pit [304] dates the group of features, and that the earlier pottery from cut [308] represents residual material

Deposits (322) and (315) were sealed by 0.3m thick yellowish brown silty clay layer (321) including occasional small limestone fragments, which extended at least 2.75m in plan (Fig. 11, Section 3-6 and Section 3-8). The layer was associated with 0.3m thick yellowish-brown silty clay (317) which sealed the fill of pit [310]. Deposit (317) was sealed by 0.4m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (316) which included occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments and which was interpreted as a subsoil deposit associated with similar dark brownish grey clayey silt (334), in which the stony inclusions were more frequent towards the south-west (Fig. 12, Section 3-10). Above (334) lay 0.31m thick light yellowish-brown deposit silty clay deposit (333) including mid grey patches and moderate small limestone fragments. It was sealed to the west by 0.15m thick friable white deposit of sandy lime or limestone powder (332), interpreted as possibly the dumped residue of a former structure at the higher end of the trench. Yellowish brown silty clay (301) revealed in the opposing side of the trench was probably an associated deposit. It was up to 0.2m thick and included frequent small limestone fragments and small pebbles (Fig. 10, Section 3-4). Towards its eastern extent, (333) was sealed by 0.25m thick mid to dark greyish brown silty clay (331), which included small sub-angular limestone fragments. Deposit (331) may have accumulated as colluvium on the topographic scarp across which the trench was located (see above).

Towards the eastern end of the trench (nearer the river) deposit (331) was sealed by extensive mid to dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (330). At least 0.45m thick, the deposit included occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and was interpreted as alluvium (Fig. 12, Section 3-10). Above (330), 0.28m thick dark brownish grey clayey silt (329) was interpreted as a topsoil developed on the alluvium. Over much of the eastern part of the trench, deposit (328) comprised mid brown sandy clay with moderate small limestone fragments and occasional clay lumps and was up to 0.33m thick. The deposit was observed to include modern material such as fragments of plastic and was interpreted as a dump of relatively recent origin. Modern turf (327) had developed upon (328), whereas modern topsoil at the western end of the trench was recorded as context (300).

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

8.1 Earlier medieval occupation

Utilisation of the site in the earlier part of the medieval period was indicated by ditched boundary features in Trenches 1 and 2, together with tentative evidence of structures and residues of crop processing

revealed at the western end of Trench 3. A single post-hole at the western end of Trench 1 could belong to this occupation phase but was not conclusively dated.

Located towards the western end of Trench 3, and dipping down the low scarp which divided the more 'habitable' part of the site from the lower area closer the river, deposit (312) yielded pottery of 10th to 11th century date. It was rich in carbonized remains which included probable residues of crop processing, together with other occupation debris such as bone, fishbone and fired clay fragments. Just to the west were three small discrete features interpreted as vestiges of structural post-holes, or alternatively as small refuse pits; the largest of which was dated by 13th century pottery. Regardless of their function, the features indicate occupation of earlier medieval date around this part of the site, at what may have been a favourable location on relatively dry land close to the river.

North-west to south-east aligned ditch [211] in the southern part of Trench 2 (dated by pottery of 11th to 12th century date), and associated parallel ditch [209], appeared to represent an early phase of land division. Cut [209] was truncated by the perpendicular south-west to north-east aligned boundary marked by as ditches [103/105] in Trench 1 and ditch [206] in Trench 2. Likely continuation of the same boundary was also revealed as feature [314] in Trench 3 (Fig 4). The assemblage of dating material recovered from the later boundary did not provide a precise timescale, but does indicate that earlier sub-divisions on the site were subsumed into the elongated south-west to north-east aligned plots which form the basis of the modern pattern of land division fronting onto Church Street.

8.2 Later medieval and post-medieval cultivation

In Trench 1 and Trench 2 the south-west to north-east aligned ditch seems to have silted up, and to have been replaced on the same alignment by a shallow feature, possibly a furrow. The feature was parallel with linear hollows visible as earthworks in the modern topography of the adjacent plot to the north-west. Archaeological traces of those hollows were revealed during archaeological trial trench evaluation of the adjacent plot undertaken at the same time as the works described in this report (site: LBCA20). There was no firm evidence to suggest that occupation of the area nearer the river continued into the later medieval period and the land appears to have been given over to cultivation, possibly reflecting deteriorating environmental conditions which may have rendered flooding more likely and the riverside location less attractive. Deposits on the low scarp in Trench 3 probably derive from colluviation related to cultivation of the land to the south-west, whereas at the lower (eastern) end of the same trench alluvial deposit (330) illustrated the influence of riverine deposition over this part of the site. Deposit (329) can be interpreted as a buried soil developed upon the alluvium.

8.3 Modern disturbance

An extensive area of dumping was revealed to have raised the ground level at the eastern end of Trench 3. The dumped deposit was up to 0.4m thick and included modern debris such as plastic and glass; it may have derived from material dredged from the river.

Finds recovered during the investigation comprised, in the main, a small but very mixed assemblage of pottery and a small collection of animal bone. The pottery ranged in date from residual Iron Age or early Saxon material through to at least the 16th century. Stratified Saxo-Norman pottery from Trench 3 was of particular interest, and indicated domestic activity had probably commenced on or near the site prior to the Norman conquest (Appendix B), .

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

11.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: LBCB20

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: Pre-submission

FIELD OFFICER: C. Moulis

NGR: SK 84031 44371

CIVIL PARISH: Long Bennington

SMR No.:

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 14th October 2020 to 21st October 2020

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Ablehomes Limited

11.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LCNCC: 2020.135

ACCESSION DATE: -TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Register	4 Sheets
Context Records	30 Sheets
Section Register	1 Sheet
Section Drawings at Scale (var.)	6 Sheets -Drawing film
Photographic Register	2 Sheets
Black and White photographs	23 Shots (69 exposures)
Digital Photographs	23 Shots (69 data files)
Sample Register	1 Sheet
Sample Record Sheets	4 Sheets
GPS digital survey data	2 surveys – 6 data files
Daily Record Sheets	6 Sheets

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: 1. General view of the site, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, general view post-excavation, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 1, ditch [103], looking north



Plate 4: Trench 2, ditch [211], looking north-west



Plate 5: Trench 2, ditch [209], looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 2, ditch [206], looking east



Plate 7: Trench 3, pit [310], looking east



Plate 8: Trench 3, cut [311] and deposit (312), looking south



Plate 9: Trench 3, pit [304], looking south-east



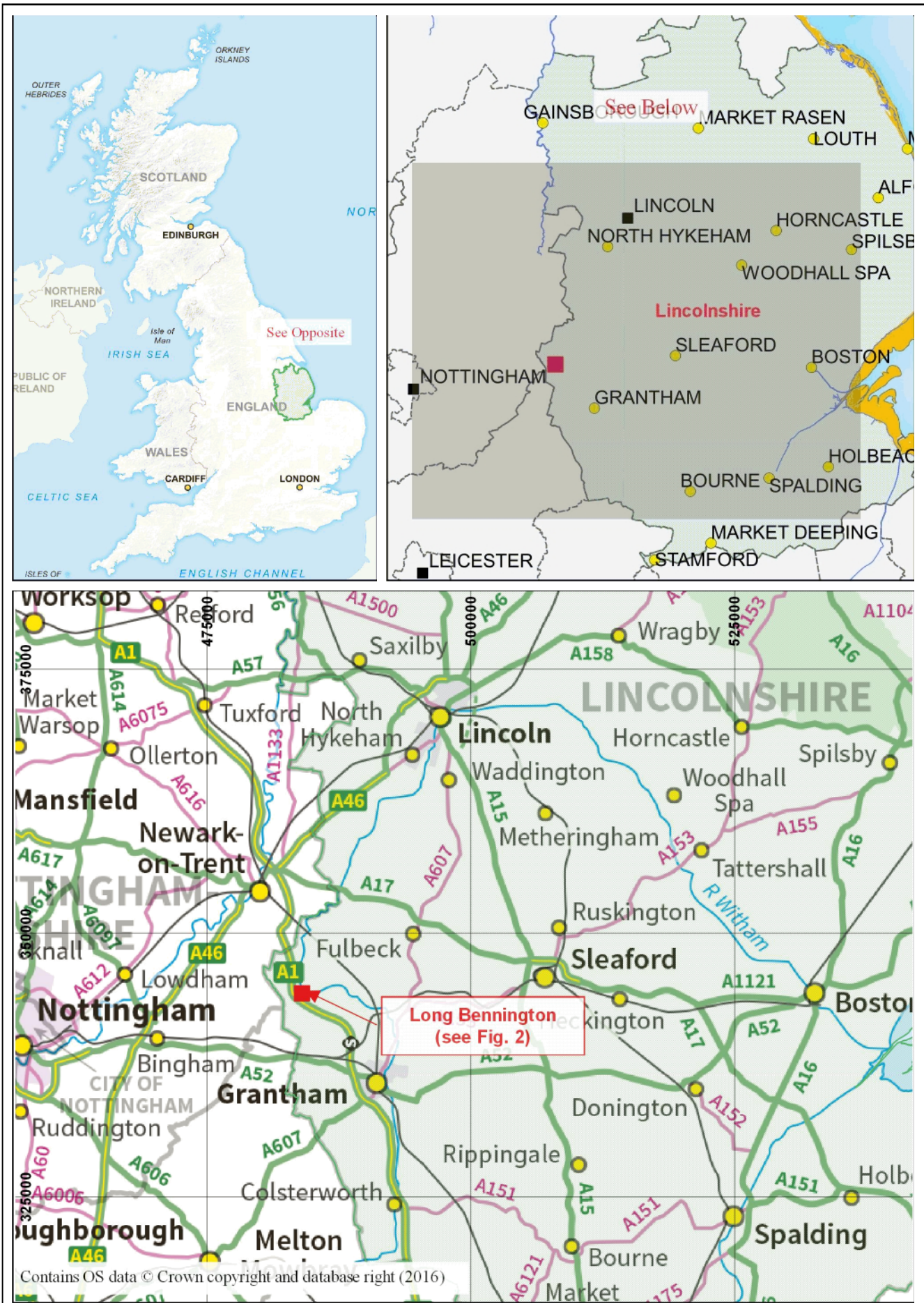
Plate 10: Trench 3, gully [314], looking east

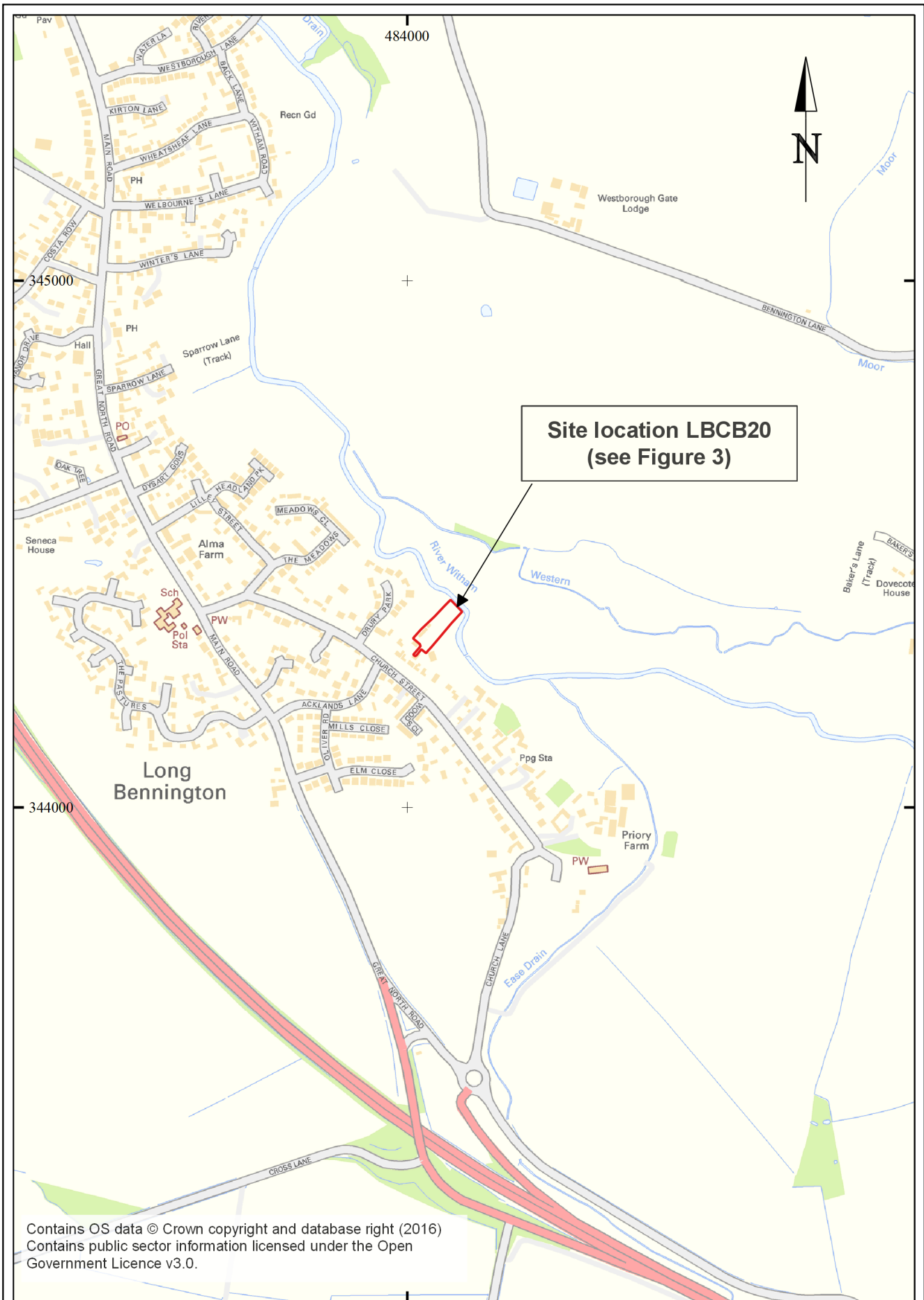


Plate 11: Aerial view showing Trench 3 and the River Witham

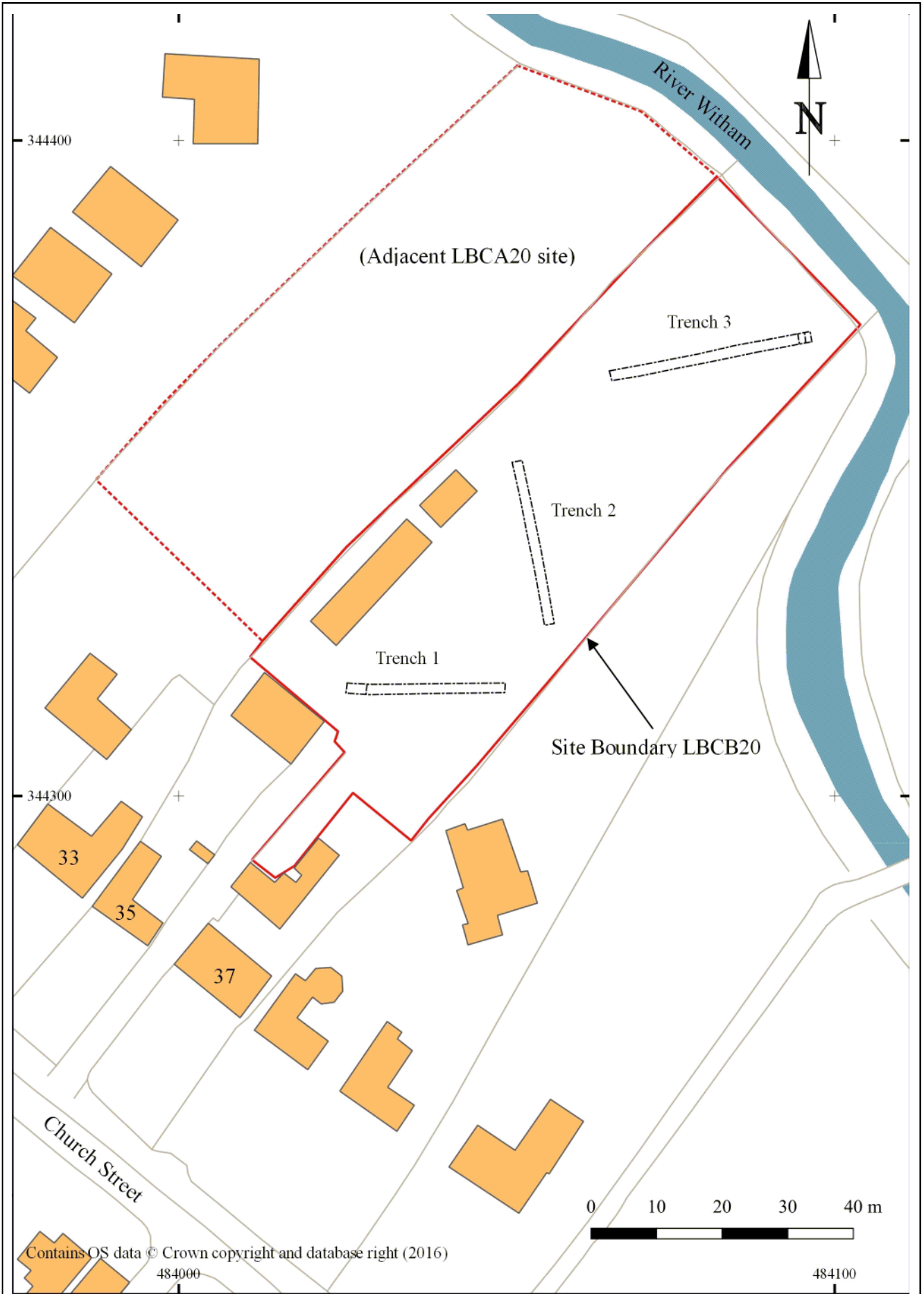


Plate 12: Aerial view of the site, looking south-west



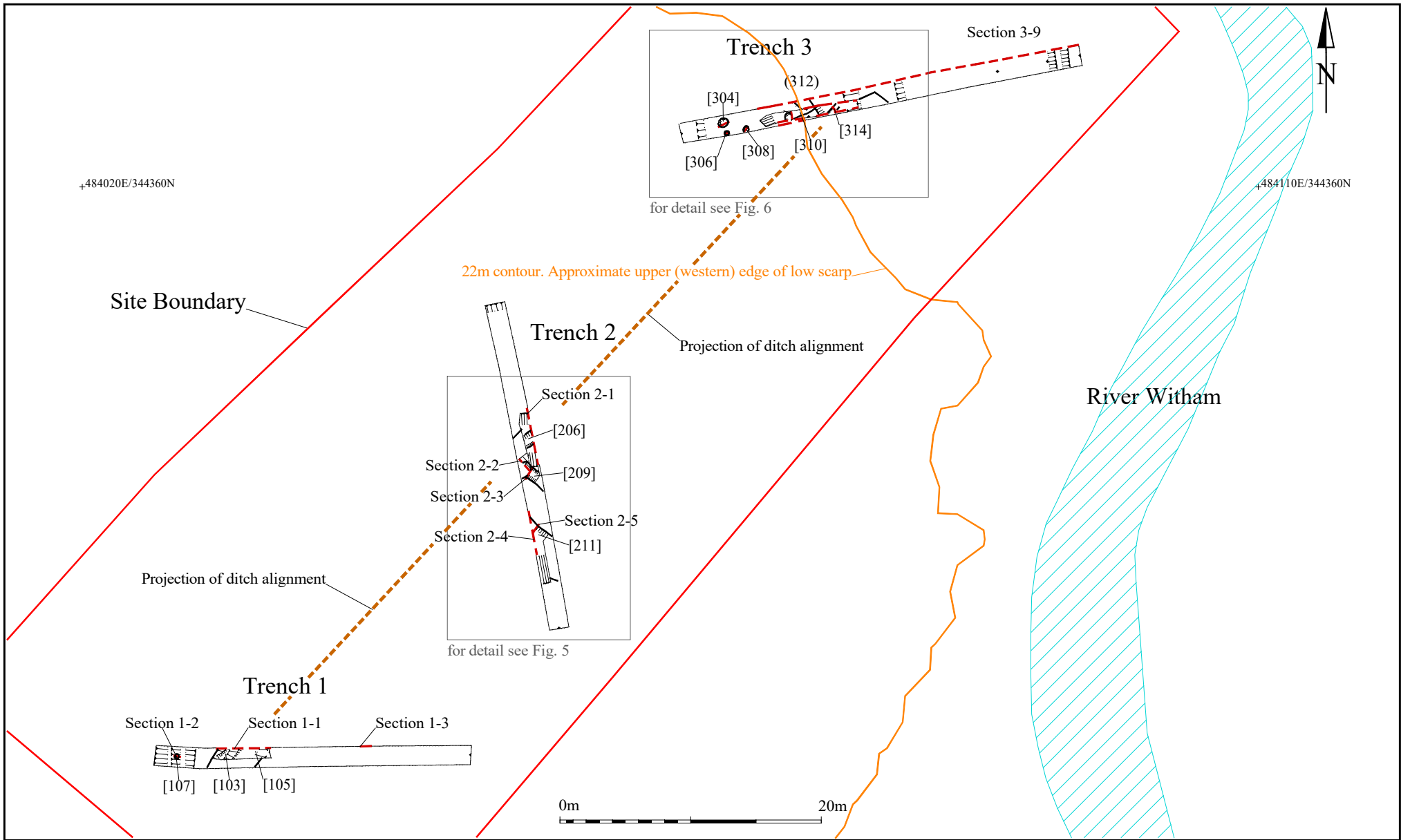


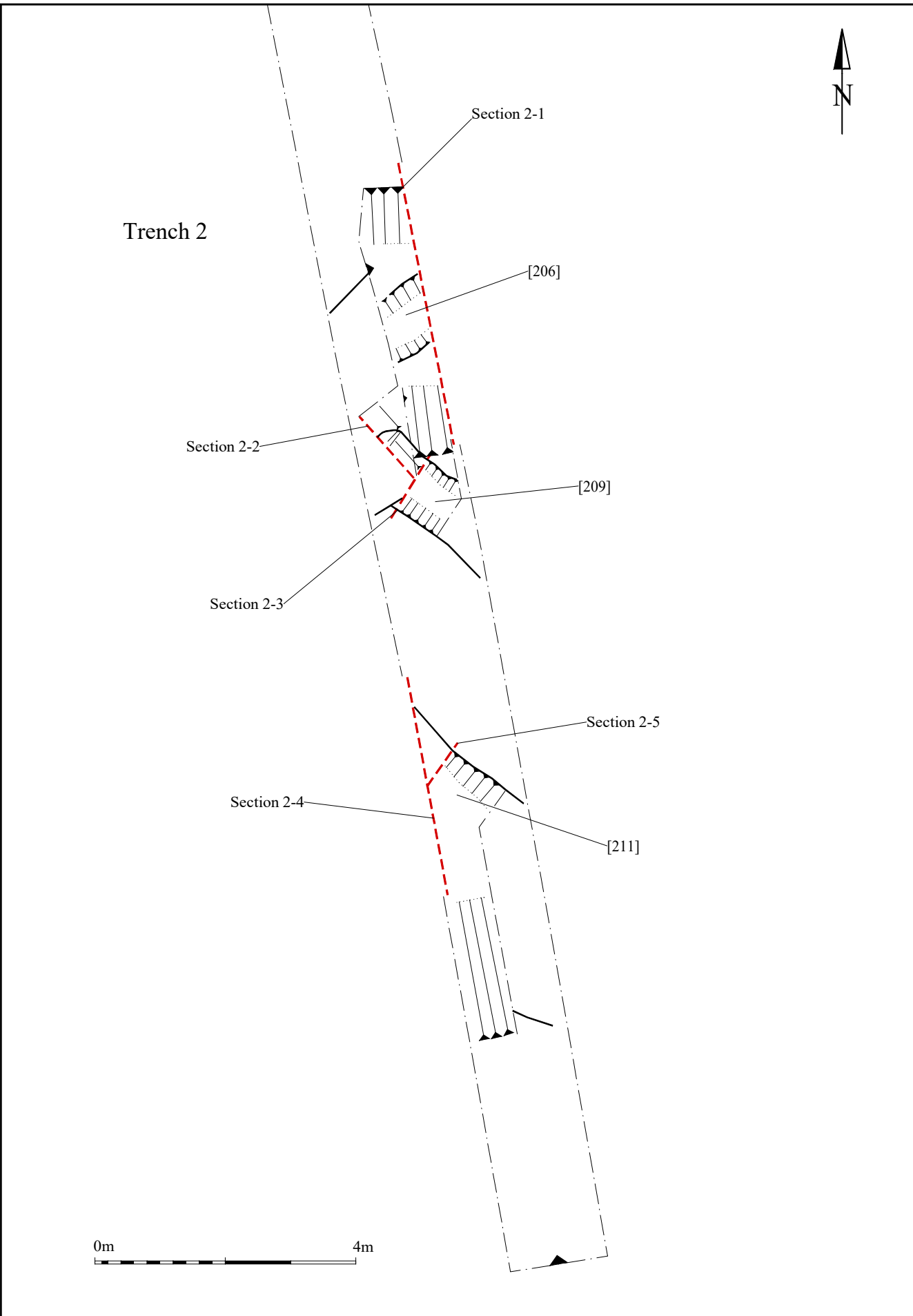
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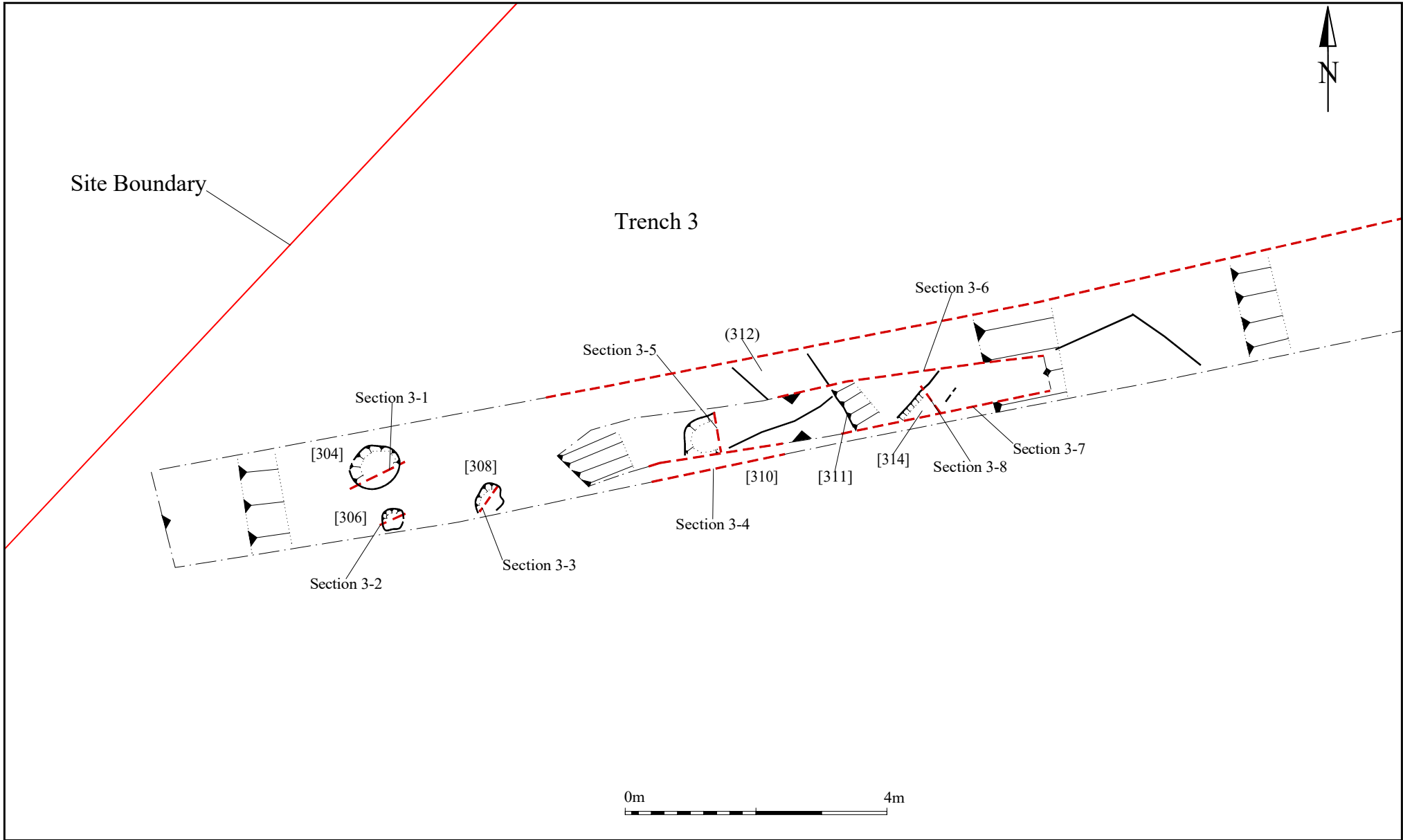


Witham Archaeology LBCB20 Site Plan Scale 1: 800

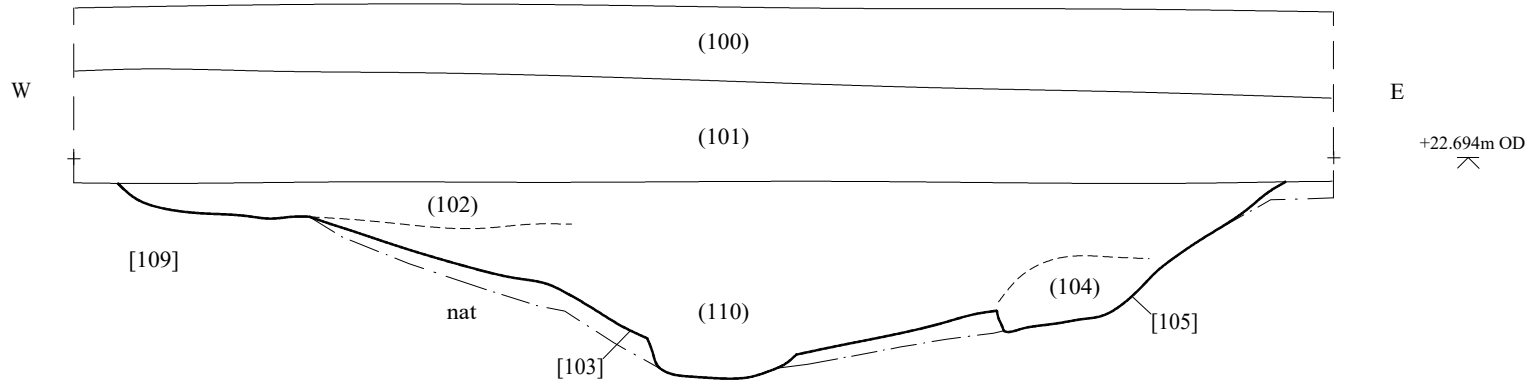
Fig. 3



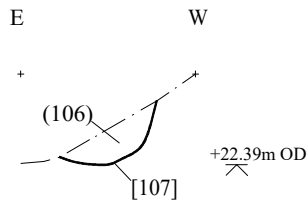




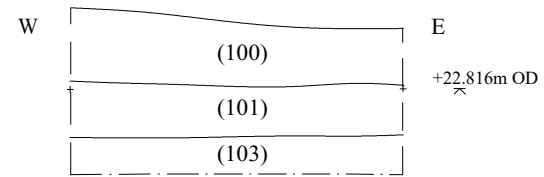
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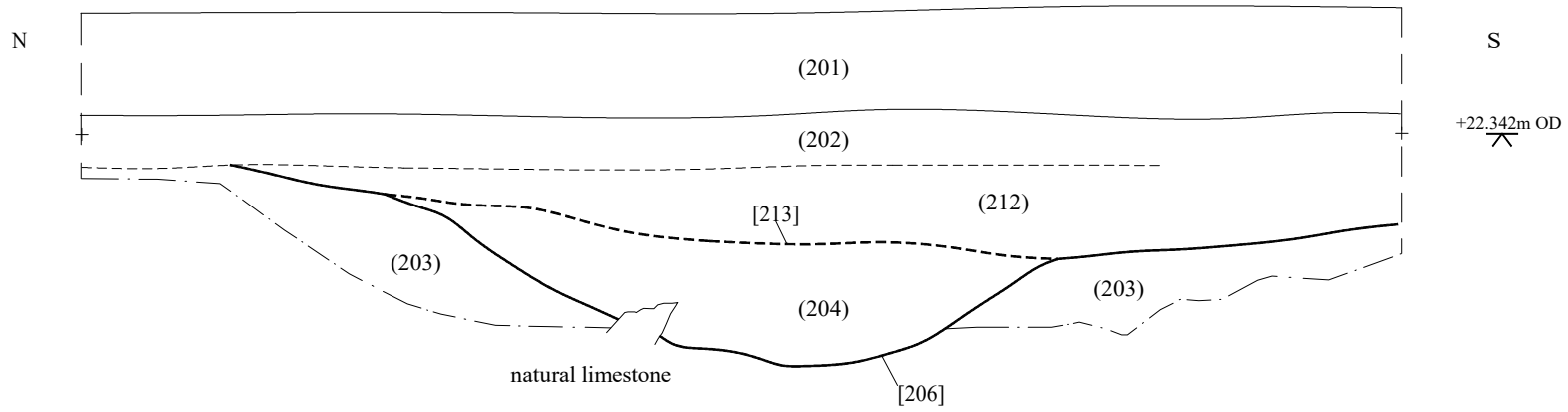
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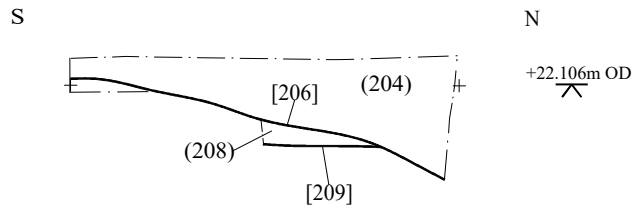
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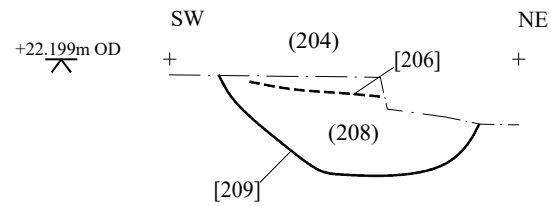
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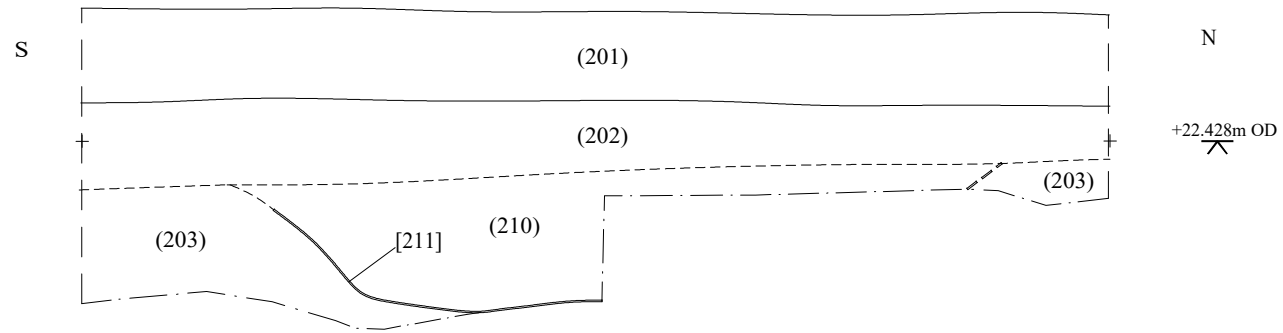
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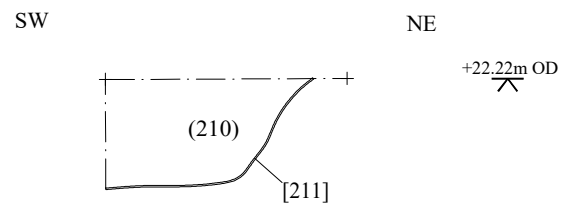
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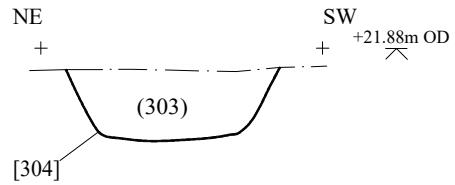
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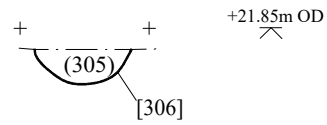
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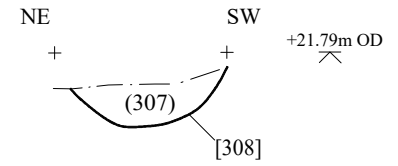
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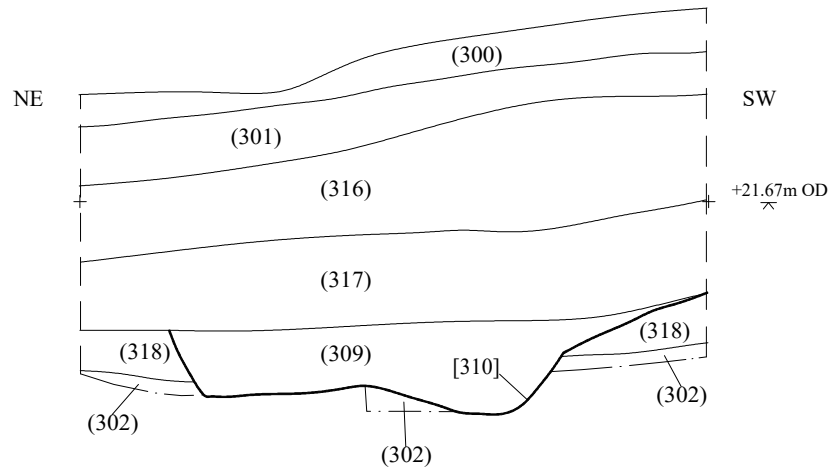
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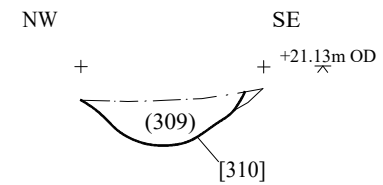
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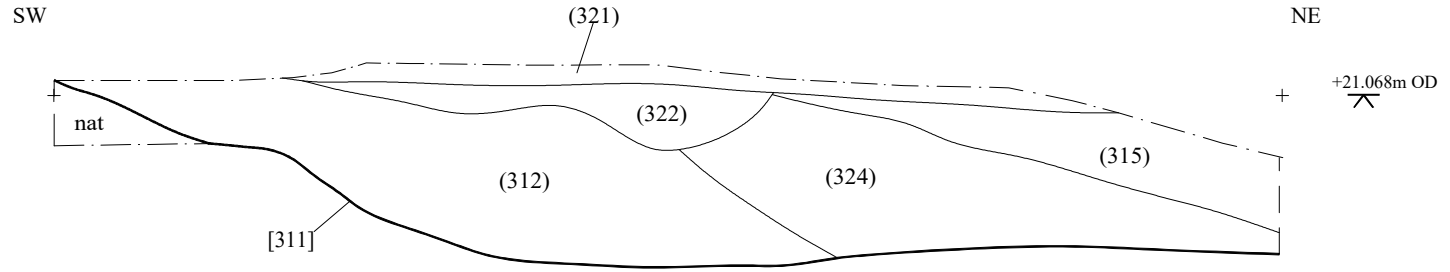
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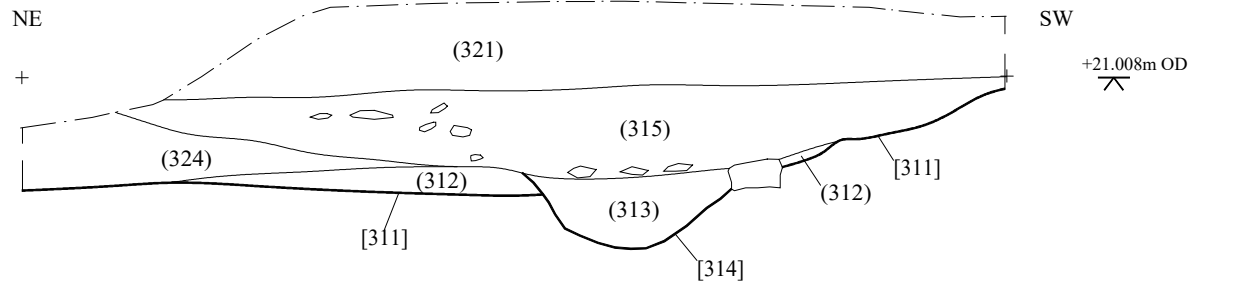
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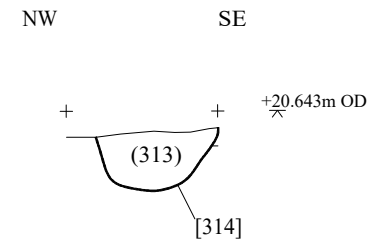
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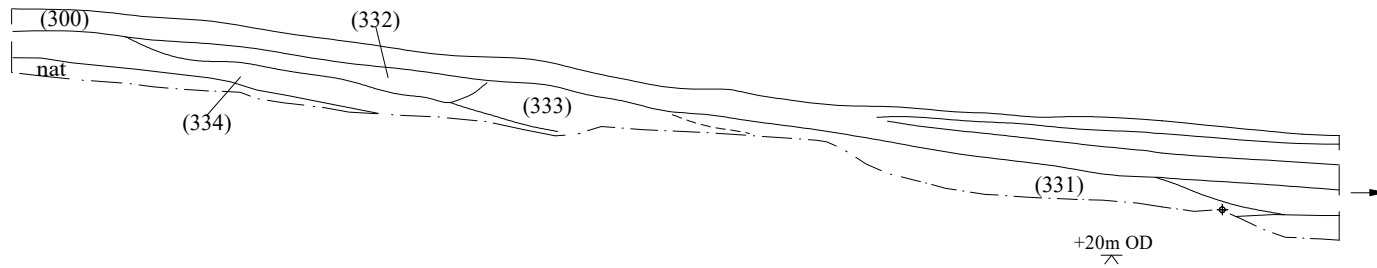
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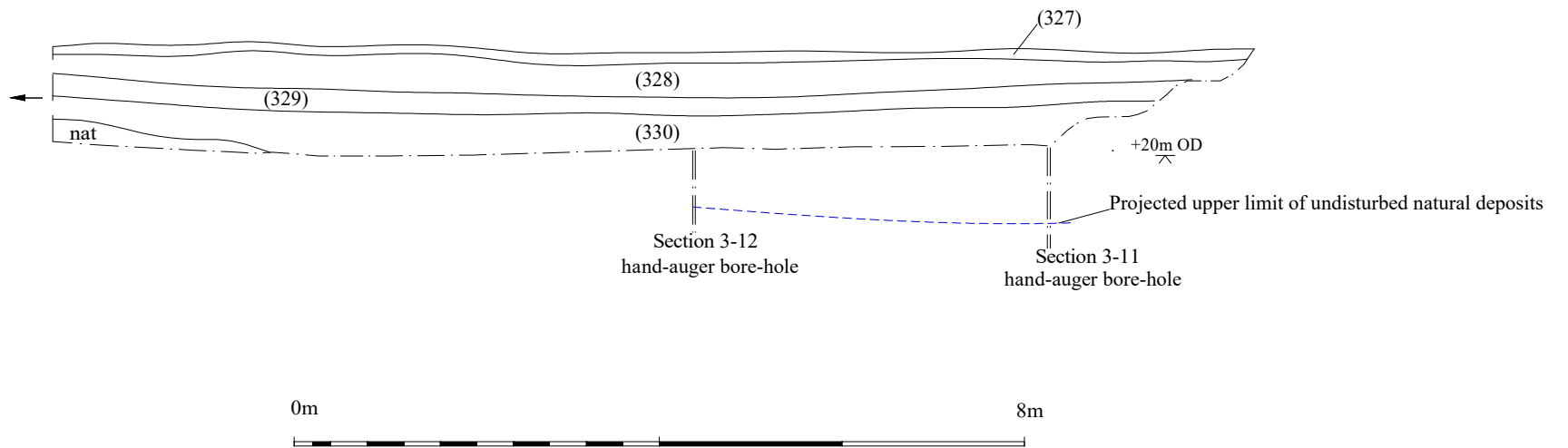
Section 3-8



Section 3-10



Section 3-10 (continued)



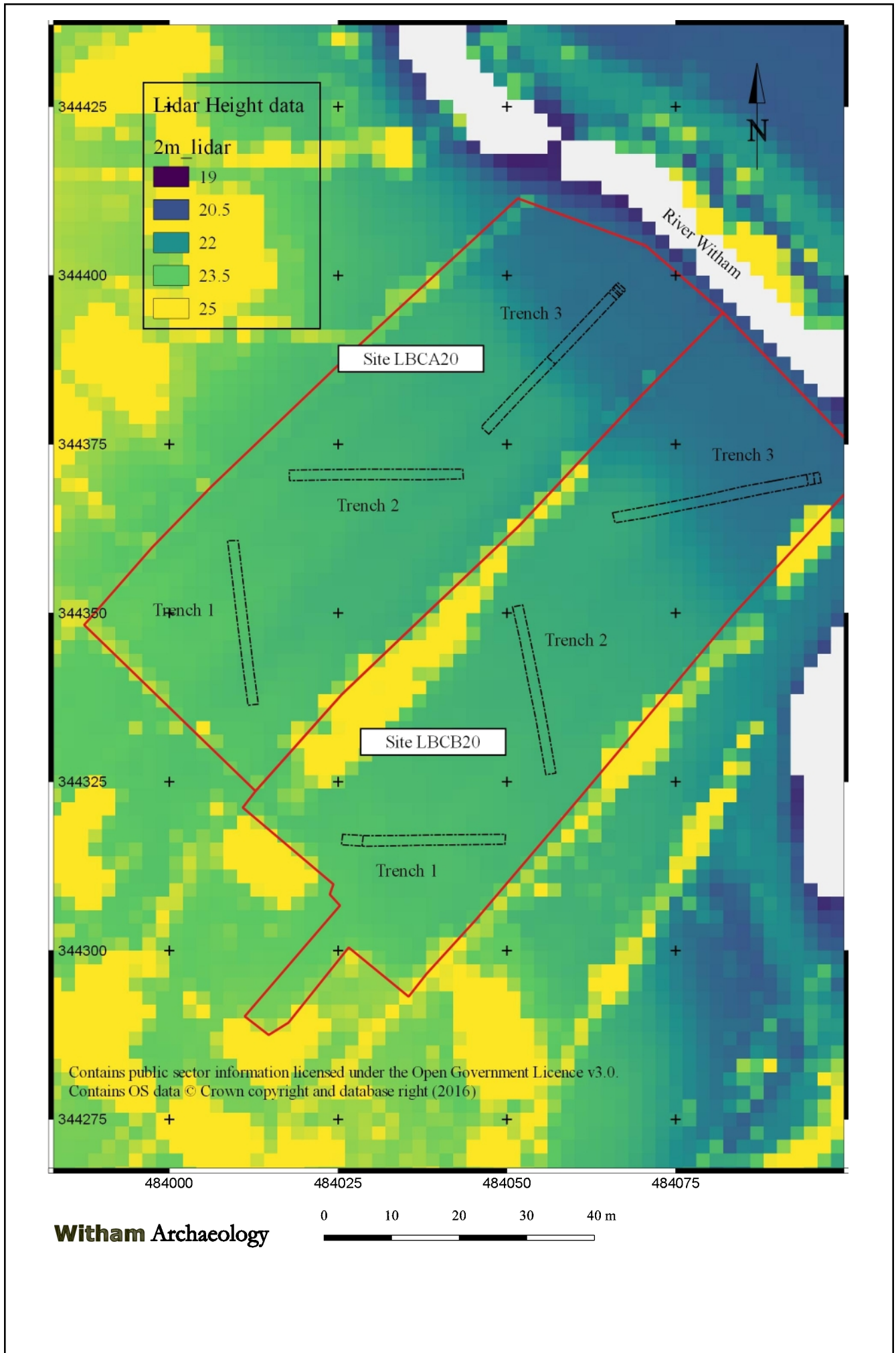


Figure 13 LBCA20 and LBCB20 Site topography Scale: 1:750 at A4

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Friable mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments, occasional brick and tile fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. 0.2m to 0.3m thick. Greater concentration of rubbly inclusions towards the western end of the trench derived from modern hardstanding	Topsoil
101	1	Firm but friable greyish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments and pebbles and occasional larger limestone fragments. 0.2m thick	Subsoil
102	1	Firm but friable dark grey or black silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. Approximately 0.3m thick. Find include artefacts from deposit (110)	Fill of cut [109]
103	1	Linear cut, approximately 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Steep concave sides with a concave base. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west	Ditch
104	1	Firm but friable greenish yellow-brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments. Approximately 0.12m thick	Fill of ditch [105]
105	1	Linear cut, approximately 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. Steep concave sides with a concave base. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west	Ditch
106	1	Firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments. 0.21m thick	Fill of post-hole [107]
107	1	Sub-circular cut, 0.32m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Steep sides with gradual breaks of slope to a concave base	Post-hole
108	1	Stiff grey clay with limestone inclusions, the concentration of which varies through the deposit. Capped by orange silty clay	Natural deposit
109	1	Linear cut, at least 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep. Gently sloping sides with gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. Aligned approximately south-west to north-east	Possible furrow
110	1	Firm or stiff dark grey silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional larger limestone fragments. At least 0.15m thick. Artefacts from this deposit included with (102)	Fill of ditch [103]

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
201	2	Firm dark brownish grey humic silty clay with moderate small limestone fragments. Up to 0.32m thick	Topsoil
202	2	Firm mid to dark olive grey silty clay with moderate small limestone fragments. 0.16m thick	Subsoil
203	2	Stiff grey clay with limestone inclusions, the concentration of which varies through the deposit. Capped by orange silty clay	Natural deposit
204	2	Firm to stiff dark olive grey silty clay with moderate limestone fragments. 0.41m thick	Fill of ditch [206]
205	2	Firm to stiff dark olive grey silty clay with moderate limestone fragments. 0.12m thick	Fill of ditch [206]
206	2	Linear cut, approximately 2m wide by 0.67m deep. Quite gently sloping sides with gradual breaks of slope to a concave base. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west	Ditch
207	2	Finds recovered during machine excavation of the fills of ditch [206]	Finds recovery
208	2	Firm to stiff mid to dark brown silty clay with moderate small limestone fragments. 0.26m thick by 0.88m wide	Fill of ditch [209]
209	2	Linear cut, 0.88m wide by 0.26m deep. Steep sides with gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. Aligned north-west to south-east	Ditch
210	2	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal fragments. 0.46m thick	Fill of ditch [211]
211	2	Linear cut, approximately 1.4m wide by 0.46m deep. Steep sides with gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. Aligned north-west to south-east	Ditch
212	2	Firm mid to dark olive grey silty clay with moderate small limestone fragments. Up to 0.26m thick	Fill of furrow [213]
213	2	Linear cut, approximately 2m wide and 0.26m deep. Very gently sloping sides with gradual breaks of slope to a very gently concave base. Aligned north-east to south-west	Possible furrow
300	3	Loose dark brown silty clay with small pebbles and occasional larger limestone fragments. Approximately 0.15m thick	Topsoil

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
301	3	Firm but friable yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments and small pebbles. Up to 0.2m thick	Deposit
302	3	Firm or stiff grey and yellow clay with limestone inclusions	Natural clay deposit
303	3	Moderately firm yellowish brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal and occasional sub-angular limestone fragments. Up to 0.23m thick	Fill of pit [304]
304	3	Sub-circular cut, 0.72m in diameter and 0.23m deep. Steep sides with gradual breaks of slope to a flat base	Pit
305	3	Firm but friable dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small limestone fragments. Up to 0.14m thick	Fill of cut [306]
306	3	Sub-circular cut, 0.33m in diameter and 0.14m deep. Steep concave sides continuous with a concave base	Small pit or post-hole
307	3	Firm but friable dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments. Up to 0.15m deep	Fill of cut [308]
308	3	Sub-oval cut, approximately 0.52m wide by 0.15m deep. Steep concave sides continuous with a concave base	Small pit or post-hole
309	3	Firm yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional small limestone fragments. Up to 0.3m thick	Fill of cut [310]
310	3	Elongated oval cut, approximately 1.8m in extent and 0.25m deep. Irregular sides with an irregular base. Longest axis approximately east north-east to west south-west	Pit
311	3	Linear cut, at least 2.85m wide and up to 0.6m deep. Aligned north-west to south-east, with only the western side apparent	Landscaping cut, probably naturally formed
312	3	Loose black deposit of silt with charcoal. Frequent orange flecking with scorched silty clay. Up to 0.1m thick, thinning towards the west	Fire residue deposit
313	3	Firm but friable silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional red flecks of scorched silty clay. Up to 0.18m thick	Fill of cut [314]
314	3	Linear cut, 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep. Steep concave sides continuous with a concave base. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west	Small ditch or gully

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
315	3	Firm greyish brown silty clay with frequent small limestone fragments, more concentrated towards the north	Deposit
316	3	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments. Up to 0.4m thick	Deposit
317	3	Firm yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments. Up to 0.3m thick	Deposit
318	3	Firm greyish white chalky limestone and clay deposit. Up to 0.18m thick	Deposit
319	3	Void context	
320	3	Void context	
321	3	Firm but friable yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments. Up to 0.3m thick and extending at least 2.75m in plan	Deposit
322	3	Loose yellowish brown and orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.25m thick and extending at least 1.6m in plan	Deposit
323	3	Void context	
324	3	Firm but friable yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments. Up to 0.5m thick	Deposit
325	3	Void context	
326	3	Void context	
327	3	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments. Up to 0.2m thick	Modern turf
328	3	Quite soft mid brown sandy clay with moderate small limestone fragments and occasional clay lumps. Up to 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit
329	3	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments. 0.28m thick	Former topsoil
330	3	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular limestone fragments. At least 0.45m thick	Alluvium
331	3	Firm to stiff mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments. At least 0.25m thick	Deposit
332	3	Friable white deposit of lime or limestone powder up to 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
333	3	Firm light yellowish brown deposit with mid grey patches. Silty clay with moderate small sub-angular limestone fragments. 0.31m thick	Layer
334	3	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments (more frequent towards the south-west)	Deposit, possibly with structural residues

LONG BENNINGTON, 35 & 37 CHURCH STREET (LBCB20)

APPENDIX B: FINDS REPORT

THE POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 52 sherds from approximately 37 vessels, weighing 491 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. A full catalogue of the pottery can be found in Archive Catalogue 1 at the end of this report and a summary of the pottery, listed by date and fabric type, is shown in Table 1 below. Whilst a single fragment may be of Iron age or early to middle Saxon date, the remainder of the pottery dates from the later Saxon to the post-medieval periods.

Condition

The pottery is in a fairly fragmentary state, which is reflected in the relatively low mean average sherd weight of 9.7 grams (excluding items from environmental samples). The pieces are not however notably abraded. A high proportion of sherds have sooting patterns indicative of usage over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the post Roman pottery fabrics

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Iron Age or Saxon	HMIAAS	Handmade Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon wares	Iron Age	800	1	1	1
Late Saxon	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	2	2	2
	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	8
	TORK	Torksey ware	850	1080	2	2	18
Saxo-Norman to early medieval	LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	2	1	41
	SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	1	1	13
	ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	4	3	18
Early medieval	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	9	9	87
	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1	4
Medieval	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	6	2	74
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	5	1	96
	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1300	7	3	66
	NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware	1220	1320	1	1	10

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
	NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	3	2	12
	NOTGR	Nottingham Reduced Glazed ware	1280	1420	1	1	3
Late medieval to post- medieval	BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	5	5	35
Post medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	3
Total					52	37	491

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from a range of cut feature types and also from two layers. Table 2 below shows the origin of all of the material listed in context number order.

Table 2, the origin of the pottery

Tr	Context	Cut	Feature /Deposit type	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	102	103	Ditch	29	20	280
2	204	206	Ditch	3	3	14
	205			4	1	62
	210	211	Ditch	2	2	3
3	303	304	Pit	5	4	40
	307	308	Pit or post-hole	1	1	1
	312	-	Layer	4	3	55
	315	-	Layer	4	3	36
Total				52	37	491

Range

There is remarkably broad range of material, deriving from post Roman pottery production centres across the region, but particularly from Nottingham, Lincoln and Bourne. The assemblage includes material of later Saxon, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval date. Types from all periods include utilitarian domestic cooking vessel forms in coarse fabrics, whilst jug forms in finer fabrics, especially Nottingham glazed wares, are especially prevalent amongst the medieval vessels. All three trenches yielded pottery from cut features.

Trench 1

A single feature in Trench 1 produced pottery; this ditch, [103], produced the bulk of the pottery recovered from the site (58% of all fragments). This feature yielded a wide-ranging assemblage including early medieval Stanion-Lyveden ware (STANLY), medieval Nottingham glazed wares (NOTG, NOTGL, NOTGR) and a fragment of Brown Glazed earthenware (BERTH). The deposit which produced this group is clearly very disturbed, with a high level of residuality evident. The presence of BERTH here suggests a date no earlier than the mid to late 16th century for the infill of this ditch, although the bulk of the pottery from this feature is clearly much earlier in date.

Trench 2

Two features in Trench 2 produced pottery, these were ditches [206] and [211]. Ditch [206] yielded fragments of medieval Bourne (BOUA) and Nottingham Splashed (NSP) wares of 12th to 14th century date, along with a single fragment of Bourne "D" ware dated to the 15th or 16th century and small fragment of Saxo-Norman dated Torksey ware (TORK). There would seem to be a similar high level of residuality with the group from this feature as found amongst the pottery from ditch [103] within Trench 1. Ditch [211] yielded a piece of unglazed Stamford ware (ST) of Saxo-Norman or early medieval date, alongside a small fragment of handmade Iron Age or early to middle Saxon dated pottery (HMIAAS). The fragment of HMIAAS is of note, as whilst it is clearly residual here, it indicates activity on the site prior to the earliest features recorded and suggests earlier dated features maybe located nearby.

Trench 3

Pit [304] produced further fragments of medieval pottery, with a 13th century date likely for this feature. Pit or post-hole [308] and layers (312) and (315) yielded a small but tightly dated assemblage of Saxo-Norman pottery, including amongst other varieties, Torksey ware (TORK), Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware (SNLS), Lincoln Shelly ware (LSH) and Lincoln kiln type (LKT). This is an interesting small group, some of which is clearly pre-conquest.

Summary

An interesting small assemblage was recovered from the site, with all three trenches yielding pottery from cut features. The assemblage is very mixed in terms of both date and the range of fabric types present, indicating prolonged activity on the site from as early as the Iron Age or early Saxon period through until at least the 16th century. The stratified Saxo-Norman pottery from Trench 3 is of particular interest, indicating domestic activity on or near the site prior to the Norman conquest.

Potential

The material is indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity of the site from at least the early or middle Saxon period. Further work on the site is likely to produce significant further material. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and would be worthy of examination in the light of any further work.

THE FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of five fragments of fired clay weighing 13 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed. Fragments were then counted and weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The material is very fragmentary. All the pieces are amorphous.

Table 3, the fired clay archive catalogue

Context	Classification	Full Name	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	Weight
102	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine; Ca	Highly fired calcareous fabric; linear impression - DAUB?	Undated	1	3
307	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine	Amorphous fragment	Undated	1	2
309	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; medium sandy; hollows	Amorphous fragments; leached?	Undated	2	4
312	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; medium sandy	Amorphous fragment; abraded; soft/friable	Undated	1	4
Total						5	13

Provenance

The fired clay was recovered from fill (102) within ditch [103] in Trench 1, as well as from pit fills (307) within [308] and (309) in [310] in Trench 3. An additional fragment also came from layer (312) in Trench 3.

Range

There are five pieces of undiagnostic and undatable fired clay. One fragment, from ditch [103], has a linear impression; this piece maybe a fragment of daub, possibly deriving from an oven or kiln-type structure.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The assemblage is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

THE GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 1g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in moderate condition.

Results

Table 4, The glass

Context	Description	No.	W(g)	Context date
102	Light/apple green button, star-burst decoration	1	1	Mid-20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the fill (102) of a ditch [103].

Discussion

A single glass button with a star-burst decoration was recovered. It is likely to be of mid-20th century, perhaps 1960's, date and is likely a casual loss.

Potential and Recommendations

Other than providing vague dating evidence the glass is of negligible potential. No further work is required, and the glass can be discarded.

THE METAL FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single metal item weighing 4g was recovered.

Results

Table 5, the metal finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	W(g)	Context date
102	metal	Nail, tapering rectangular-sectioned shaft	1	4	

Provenance

The item was recovered from the fill (102) of ditch [103] in Trench 1.

Discussion

An iron nail, a smithed example with a rectangular-sectioned shaft, was recovered.

Potential and Recommendations

The nail may indicate structural activity in the area but is isolated and of limited potential. No further work is required, and the material can be discarded.

CONTEXT DATE SUMMARY

The dating in the following Table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Summary of context dating

Context	Date (Century AD)	Comments
102	Mid-20 th	Based on 1 glass
204	15th-16th	
205	13th-14th	
210	11th-12th	
303	Early to mid-13th	
307	Mid-9th-10th	
309	Undated	
312	Late-10th-11th	
315	Late-10th-11th	

REFERENCES

~ 2002, Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, version

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

BS/S Body sherd/s

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
Cxt	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
Tr	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive Catalogue 1, the post Roman pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
1	102	BERTH		?	1	1	3	BS	Sooted exterior	M16th-18th
1	102	BOU	Slightly sandy	Jar	2	2	21	Rims	Sooted; everted rims with slight lid seating	15th-16th
1	102	BOU		Closed	2	2	13	BSS		15th-16th
1	102	BOUA	B	Closed	2	1	12	BSS		L12th-14th
1	102	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; shell	Jar	5	1	96	Base; Rim; BSS	Sooted exterior; moderately well sorted shell up to 2mm; simple everted rim; flat base; wheel finished?	12th-15th
1	102	NOTG		Jug	3	2	12	BSS		M13th-15th
1	102	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	10	BS		13th-E14th
1	102	NOTGR		Jug	1	1	3	BS		L13th-E14th
1	102	NSP	Smooth	Jug	3	3	49	Bases; BS		
1	102	NSP	Smooth	Jug or Jar	4	4	18	BSS; rim frag	Square rim; sooted	
1	102	ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	4	BS	Sooted; unglazed	L10th-12th
1	102	STNLY	A	Jar	4	1	39	BSS	Sooted exterior	M12th-13th
2	204	BOU	Slightly sandy	?	1	1	1	Flake		15th-16th
2	204	NSP	Sandy	Closed	1	1	11	Base	?ID; splash glaze	12th-M13th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
2	204	TORK			1	1	2	BS	?ID; sample 4	M9th-11th
2	205	BOUA	B	?	4	1	62	BSS	?ID	13th-14th
2	210	HMIAAS	?	1	1	1	1	BS		Iron Age or 5th-8th
2	210	ST	D	Jar	1	1	2	BS	Unglazed	11th-12th
3	303	LEMS		Jar	1	1	4	BS		12th-E13th
3	303	NSP	Sandy	Jug	1	1	9	BS		12th-M13th
3	303	STNLY	B	Jug	2	1	25	Rim; BS	Rounded rim with internal ledge	13th
3	303	STNLY	B	Jug	1	1	2	BS	Sample 2	13th
3	307	LKT		Jar	1	1	1	BS	?ID; sooted interior	M9th-10th
3	312	LFS		Jar	2	1	41	Rim; BS	Hammerhead rim; unusual; ?ID; sooted exterior	
3	312	LKT		?	1	1	1	BS		M9th-10th
3	312	SNLS		Bowl	1	1	13	Rim	Sooted; flanged/everted and slightly inturned rim	L10th-11th
3	315	LSH		Jar	1	1	8	Rim	Rounded/beaded rim	M9th-10th
3	315	ST	D	Jar	2	1	12	BS	Sooted over the break	L10th-12th
3	315	TORK		Jar	1	1	16	Base		M9th-11th

J.Rackham November 2020

Catalogue - Long Bennington – LBCA20

site	context	species	bone	no.	weight In g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserv- ation
LBCA20	110	OYS	LV	1	20	W								LOWER VALVE-SL DAMAGE	4
LBCA20	110	BOS	SKL	1	44	R			CH					PART POST FRONTAL-ANT AND POST CHOPPED-CRANIAL VAULT	4
LBCA20	110	BOS	RIB	1	21	R								PROXIMAL SHAFT	4
LBCA20	110	SSZ	RIB	1	5	L			CH					DISTAL MIDSHAFT-PROX END CHOPPED- PIG?	4
LBCA20	110	OVCA	HUM	1	12	R	DF	6789				BT27.5 HT16.8		DISTAL END	4
LBCA20	110	OVCA	TIB	1	13	L								DISTAL HALF SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4

Catalogue - Long Bennington – LBCB20

site	context	species	bone	no.	weight In g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
LBCB20	102	CSZ	LBF	1	5	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	102	SSZ	LBF	1	2	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	102	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	102	CSZ	UNI	1	7	F				DG				WELL CHEWED INDET FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	102	EQU	PH3	1	26	F				DG				ARTIC FACET- REST WELL CHEWED	4
LBCB20	102	BOS	MTC	1	23	F				DG				ONE SIDE OF SHAFT-SMALL-BOTH ENDS CHEWED-JUV?	4
LBCB20	102	BOS	CAL	1	49	R		23	CH			DD-46.6		DISTAL HALF WITH ARTIC-CHOPPED AXIALLY DOWN ANT	4
LBCB20	102	BOS	MTC	1	34	R		12		DG				ANT HALF PROXIMAL END-LARGE	4
LBCB20	102	BOS	UM2	1	30	L					J7			COMPLETE	4
LBCB20	102	SUS	SKL	1	36	L								PREMAX AND ANT MAX WITH UNERUPTED LI1 AND SL WORN CANINE - FEMALE- 2 PIECES-PROB	4
LBCB20	102	OVCA	RAD	1	2	R								LATERAL FRAG MIDSHAFT	4
LBCB20	102	OVCA	MAN	1	62	R		1234567			I18J14K13		P	LARGELY COMPLETE-SWOLLEN AT PM4-ABCESS AND PM2-3 LOST AND FILLED WITH BONE	4
LBCB20	102	EQU	INN	1	249	L	EF	234589	CH					ACETAB WITH ILIAL SHAFT AND PART POSY ISCHIUM-POST ISCHIUM CHOPPED- 3 PIECES	4
LBCB20	102	CKSZ	TMT	1	1	L								DISTAL HALF SHAFT-SMALL CHICKEN?	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	MAN	1	17	F								VENTRAL FRAGMENT OF HORI RAMUS- 2 PIECES	4
LBCB20	204	SUS	AST	1	12	L		1						COMPLETE	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	RAD	1	81	R		3		DG				PROX HALF OF SHAFT-PROX ENBD CHEWED OFF	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	CEV	1	9	F								ZYGAPOPHYSIS FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	CQ	1	9	F								HALF	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	LI	1	1	L								MEDIUM WEAR-SHORT ROOT	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	weight In g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserv- ation
LBCB20	204	EQU	PH1	1	69	W						GL-85.5 Bp-53 Bd-46		COMPLETE	4
LBCB20	204	UNI	SKL	1	2	F								VAULT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	SKL	1	16	R		9			H10I12J12			MAXILLA FRAG WITH P4-M2- M2 ;LOOSE	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	TIB	1	16	L	DJ	567						DISTAL THIRD OF BONE- FUSION VERY VISIBLE	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	LM3	1	5	L					K11			COMPLETE	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	MTC	1	14	R		12				Bp-23.9 Dp-17.8		PROXIMAL HALF-ADULT?	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	SCP	1	4	R								DISTAL CRANIAL BLADE FRAGMENT WITH BASE SPINE	4
LBCB20	204	OVCA	SCP	1	4	R		2		DG				GLENOID-CHEWED	4
LBCB20	204	OVI	MTC	1	33	R	DFG	12345				GL-134.7 Bp-24.6 Dp-18 SD-15.2 Bd-27.6		COMPLETE - HIGH WAISTED	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	SKL	1	53	L		4	CH					TEMPORAL FRAGMENT, PET VAULT- 5 PIECES- TEMP FACET CHOPPED	4
LBCB20	204	BOS	SKL	1	62	L		48						TEMPORAL FRAGMENT AND PETROUS - 2 PIECES	4
LBCB20	205	FEL	MAN	1	3	R								HORI RAMUS WITH P3-M1	4
LBCB20	207	CSZ	UNI	1	13	F								POSSIBLE MANDIBLE	4
LBCB20	207	CSZ	HUM	1	12	F			CH?					FRAGMENT OF DISTAL CONDYLE	4
LBCB20	207	BOS	RIB	1	6	F								SPLIT PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	207	BOS	AST	1	16	L		1						MEDIAL HALF	4
LBCB20	207	BOS	HUM	1	33	F				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PORX END CHEWED	4
LBCB20	207	BOS	SKL	1	19	R								ANT MAXIALLARY FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	207	OVCA	INN	1	17	R	EF	357						ACETAB WITH ILIAL AND ISCHIAL SHAFTS	4
LBCB20	207	UNI	SKL	1	5	F								INDET	4
LBCB20	207	BOS	MTC	1	103	L		12				Bp-52.3 Dp-31.9 SD-27.9		PROX END AND SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
LBCB20	207	UNI	UNI	1	1	F								INDET	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	weight In g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preserv- ation
LBCB20	303	SUS	RIB	1	1	R	PJ	1						PROX END-SMALL	4
LBCB20	303	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	303	CSZ	LBF	1	1	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	309	UNI	SKL	1	5	F								INDET- 3 PUIECES	4
LBCB20	312	SSZ	RIB	1	1	L								PROX MIDSHAFT- THIN AND SMALL	4
LBCB20	312	SUS	RIB	1	3	R								PROXIMAL SHAFT	4
LBCB20	312	CKSZ	TIB	1	1	L								PROX MIDSHAFT-PROB CHICKEN	4
LBCB20	312	EQU	RIB	1	5	R								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	312	CSZ	RIB	6	14	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENTS- POSS FROM HORSE ABOVE	4
LBCB20	312	CSZ	RIB	1	7	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	312	CSZ	LBF	1	10	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
LBCB20	312	CSZ	HUM	1	7	F				DGH				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHEWED	4
LBCB20	312	CAN	SCP	1	8	L								PROX END OF SPINE-FUSED- LARGISH DOG	4
LBCB20	313	CSZ	RIB	7	7	F								INDET SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENTS	4
LBCB20	313	CSZ	RIB	1	8	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
LBCB20	313	UNI	UNI	1	1	F								INDET	4
LBCB20	315	BOS	SKL	1	115	R		5	CH					FRONTAL ON RIGHT SIDE WITH HORN CORE CHOPPED OFF- 4 BITS-POROUS-IMM?	4
LBCB20	315	EQU	TRV	1	51	W	CFAJ	12345						SMALLISH-SOME SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE	4
LBCB20	315	BOS	HUM	1	56	L		0		DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED OFF	4
LBCB20	315	BOS	CEV	1	75	F	CFAN	245	CH					CENTRUM ANFD PART OF ARCH WITH ALL ZYGAPOPHYSES-2 PIECES-ANT DORSAL CHOPPED	4
LBCB20	315	BOS	CEV	1	11	L								POST ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
LBCB20	315	BOS	INN	1	85	L	EF	4597	CH					ACETAB WITH PART ISCHIAL SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU PUBIS	4

APPENDIX - THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnal carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

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

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

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:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

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

Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

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

APPENDIX C
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS AND ARCHIVES

APPENDIX C

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (LBCA 20 AND LBCB 20)

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist
October 2020

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Long Bennington, undertaken by Witham Archaeology, recorded pits, ditches and other discrete contexts of medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within trenches 1, 2 and 3, with five being submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereals, chaff and seeds of common segetal weeds are present at varying densities within all five assemblages. However, preservation is generally very poor. Most of the cereals are severely puffed and distorted (almost certainly as a result of high temperature combustion) and many are also fragmented.

Although many of the cereals cannot be closely identified because of their condition, oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Occasional wheat grains are very small and it is suggested that these may be immature specimens. Chaff is mostly scarce, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes with diagnostic crescentic glume inserts are noted within four of the five assemblages. The only possible non-cereal crop plant remain is a single rounded pulse of possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) type, noted within the assemblage from layer 312 (LBCB 20 sample 1).

Seeds of common segetal weeds are present (mostly as single specimens) within three assemblages. Taxa noted include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). Two small fragments of what appears to be hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are noted from ditch fill 105 (LBCA 20 sample 1) and pit [304] (LBCB 20 sample 2). Highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, but other plant macrofossils are scarce.

Other material types are also noted within the assemblages. Samples LBCA 20 1 and LBCB 20 4 both contain very high densities of shell fragments. However, as the site is situated on Lias group sedimentary bedrock, it is assumed that most (if not all) are part of the natural geology of the site. The same assemblages also contain moderate densities of small ferromanganese concretions, which are also the product of a past marine environment. The fragments of black porous and tarry material are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Indeed, some grains were seen to have tarry globules around their broken edges. Potential domestic refuse includes fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell and it is thought most likely that the small pieces of burnt/fired clay are derived from hearth or oven type contexts. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are common/abundant within all but sample LBCB 20 1, but it is currently unclear whether these are contemporary with the sampled features, or later contaminants. Shells of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs are also recorded. Whilst some retain excellent surface structuring (possibly suggesting that they are intrusive within the contexts), others are fragmented and abraded and may be of the same date as the deposits.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblages are mostly small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), they do appear to contain materials derived from at least one specific activity. Cereals are present throughout, with their poor condition

suggesting very high temperatures of combustion. Chaff and seeds are also recorded, although at a lesser density and, in addition, immature wheat grains are noted. Although far from conclusive, it is tentatively suggested that these remains could all be derived from the drying of grain prior to storage or use. Such drying was often undertaken on an ad hoc basis in less than ideal circumstances which frequently resulted in catastrophic fires and the destruction of the grain. Such may be the case with the Long Bennington material, although the composition of the assemblages does possibly suggest a more controlled process with only a minimal loss of end product. Evidence from a number of other sites suggests that the ovens used for drying were also used for the preparation of other foodstuffs, which could explain the occurrence of dietary refuse within the current assemblages.

Although the assemblages do contain moderate to high densities of material, the overall poor condition of the remains almost certainly precludes any additional quantification/analysis. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant D/G = ditch/gully

Site code	LBCA20	LBCB20	LBCB20	LBCB20	LBCB20
Trench No.	T1	T3	T3	T3	T2
Sample No.	1	1	2	3	4
Context No.	105	312	303	313	204
Feature No.			304		
Feature type	Ditch	Layer	Pit	D/G	Ditch
Cereals and other potential crop plants					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcffg	x		xcf	
(awn frags.)		x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x				
(rachis node)		xcf			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xx	xcf	xcf	x
(rachis internodes)		x			
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	xx	x	xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxfg	xxxxfg	x	xx	xxfg
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.		xcf			
Dry land herbs					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		x			x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		x		x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		xcf		x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.		x			
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x			
Small Fabaceae indet.		x			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.					x
Small Poaceae indet.				x	
Large Poaceae indet.		x			
Polygonaceae indet.					x
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.		xcffg			
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill		x			
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.)Pollich		x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf		xcf		
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	x		x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x		x	
Charred root/stem		x	x		x
Indet. culm node		x			
Indet. inflorescence frag.		x			
Indet. seeds	x	x		x	
Other remains					
Black porous material	xx	xxxx	x	xxx	xxx
Black tarry material		xx	x	xxx	
Bone	x xb	x	x	xb	x
Burnt/fired clay	xx	xxx	x	x	x
Eggshell	xxx xb		x	x	
Ferromanganese concretions	xx				xx
Fish bone	x	x	x		
Marine mollusc shell	xcf				xcf
Pottery		xcf			
Small coal frags.	xx		xxxx	xx	xxxx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x xb	x	x	x
Vitreous material	x	x	x		x
Mollusc shells					
Shade loving species					
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.			x		
Open country species					
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>			x		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x
Catholic species					
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group		x	x		x
Marsh/freshwater slum species					
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>				x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.		x			x
Freshwater obligates					
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>				xpmc	
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculum)			x		
<i>Planorbis planorobis</i>		x			
<i>Valvata cristata</i>		x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	30	30	30	30	30
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Long Bennington, Lincolnshire

APPENDIX D
OASIS SUMMARY FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: withamar1-408084

Project details

Project name	Land to the Rear of 35 and 37, Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development on land to the rear of 35 and 37 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. The site is located on the west bank of the River Witham in the historic core of the village, approximately 600m north-west of the medieval parish church and site of the Cistercian Priory. The archaeological adviser to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC), identified the high potential of the site to contain significant archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains, and advised that a trial trenching evaluation be conducted in order to determine whether such remains were indeed present. Deposits and features revealed in the trial trenches indicated the survival of traces of occupation of early medieval date, particularly in a localised area towards the riverside. Occupation within the site area appeared to have ceased within the medieval period, and the site was given over to cultivation. Alluvial deposition revealed in Trench 3 illustrated the influence of the river in the north-eastern part of the site. Finds recovered during the investigation included a small but very mixed assemblage of pottery, ranging from residual material of Iron Age or early Saxon date through to at least the 16th century. In addition, a small collection of animal bone fragments was recovered, amongst which were identified the remains of horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog, cat, and chicken
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2020 End: 21-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LBCB20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2020.135 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN LONG BENNINGTON Land to the Rear of 35 and 37 Church Street
Postcode	NG23 5GF
Study area	3600 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 8405 4434 52.989479907047 -0.747741674694 52 59 22 N 000 44 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.3m Max: 22.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Russell Trimble
Project director/manager	Russell Trimble
Project supervisor	Chris Moulis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ablehomes Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln LN2 1LT
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.135
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.135
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.135
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section","Miscellaneous Material","Survey","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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