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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF AN ELECTRIC CABLE TRENCH AT  
EAGLE HALL,  
EAGLE AND SWINETHORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(EAEH 08)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Central Networks East PLC**

June 2008

Report Compiled by  
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A.P.S. Report No. **68/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Eagle Hall, Eagle, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of trenches for a new electric cable.*

*Eagle Hall within the precinct of a medieval (AD 1066-1540) preceptory of the Knights Templar. Earthworks of the preceptory are visible and include a moat with internal banks, a raised area over the site of the main conventual buildings and a number of fishponds.*

*The watching brief identified natural, subsoil, post-medieval and recent deposits. Subsoils were evident to the south and east of Eagle Hall Farm. Within the farmyard, post-medieval surfaces overlay natural layers suggesting that some of the site had previously been truncated. Finds retrieved from the investigation include a single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery along with medieval and later tile and brick.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Central Networks East PLC to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with three trenches for a new electric cable at Eagle Hall, Eagle and

Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted in January 2008 and the watching brief was undertaken between the 21<sup>st</sup> April and 9<sup>th</sup> May 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Eagle is located 12km southwest of Lincoln and 32km north of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Eagle Hall is located a further 2km southwest of the centre of Eagle at National Grid Reference SK 8650 6568 (Fig. 2). The new cable trench traverses the North Scarle to Swinderby Road at heights of 12m OD across the valley of a minor watercourse.

Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically loamy over clayey satagnogleys, and deep sandy coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127, 351). These are developed upon a drift geology of Older River sand and gravel deposits which overlie Jurassic Lower Lias clays and shales (BGS 1973).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Eagle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Acle*, *Aclei*, *Akeley* and *Aycle*, the name is derived from the Old English *āc* and *lēah* and means the Oak wood or glade (Cameron 1998, 40). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Roger of Poitou, Durand Malet, Odo the Arblaster and the Countess Judith and contained extensive woodland and meadow as well as a church with a priest (Foster and Longley 1976).

Eagle Hall marks the site of a medieval *fermerarium* of infirmary of the Knights Templar granted to the order by King

Stephen (1135-1154). This building had the status of a preceptory, but specialised in housing old or disabled men who had served the order (Mills 1990, 7).

In 1312, following the suppression of the Knights Templars, the preceptory became a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers, being linked during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries with the commanderies of Temple Bruer and Willoughton (EH 1994). In 1338 the population of the commandery was sixteen including a Knight Preceptor.

At present, the main monastic buildings are associated with a raised area beneath Eagle Hall and to the south lie the foundations of a stone building which has tentatively been identified as a chapel as it is associated with burials. The complex is surrounded on three sides by a sizeable moat with occasional traces of an internal bank. Also within the precinct are fish ponds and traces of ridge and furrow. The whole site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Monument Number 22620).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The three monitored trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated by a machine using a 0.4m wide toothless bucket to depths of between 1.35m and 0.6m below the current ground surface. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were examined and selected portions were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number

(context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 3)  
Natural within this trench comprised yellowish brown sandy clay (103), bluish grey clay (104) and greyish brown sandy clay (105). These measured in excess of 0.85m thick.

Developed upon this was a subsoil comprising a 0.29m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt (102). This was sealed by the current topsoil of greyish brown silty sand (101) that was 0.15m thick.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Section 4)  
The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was a subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (106). This was over 0.4m thick and contained fragments of medieval and post-medieval tile.

Topsoil (101) sealed the subsoil.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4, Sections 5 and 6)  
Natural within this area was recorded as orange brown sand (109), grey clayey silt (115) and yellow and blue clay (116).

Towards the western part of the trench, natural was overlain by a layer of brown sand with gravel and brick/tile fragments (108) which provided a make-up layer for a brick surface (110). This was in turn sealed by a layer of brown silty sand with gravel (107) of the current yard surface.

To the northeast, a brownish yellow sand and gravel (114) make-up layer for a surface of grey shale and red brick/tile fragments (113) was recorded. This was sealed by a 50mm thick grey silt (112) turf layer.

A single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the spoilheap in this vicinity.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy clays, clay, sands and gravel and are mostly related to the underlying drift geology of Older River sand and gravel.

Subsoils were recorded to the northeast of Swinderby Road and to the southeast of Eagle Hall. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 2 which lies within the precinct of the preceptory. It is probable that this was an open area, perhaps a garden or orchard, within the precinct.

Former and current yard surfaces, associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century farm, were revealed within Trench 3. As these deposits overlie the natural directly, it is probable that this area had previously been truncated, probably prior to the construction of the adjacent barns.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a single medieval pot sherd and fragment of tile. Post-medieval tile and brick was also collected.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Eagle Hall, Eagle as proposed works affected a medieval preceptory which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

However, no deposits of medieval date were identified during the investigation. Within the farmyard, post-medieval surfaces overlay natural suggesting the area had previously been truncated. Subsoils were apparent in other recorded lengths of the pipeline.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include medieval pottery and tile and post-medieval tile and brick.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Wood and Mr T Scott of Central Networks East PLC for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Steve Malone, Neil Parker, Jim Robertson  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

EH English Heritage

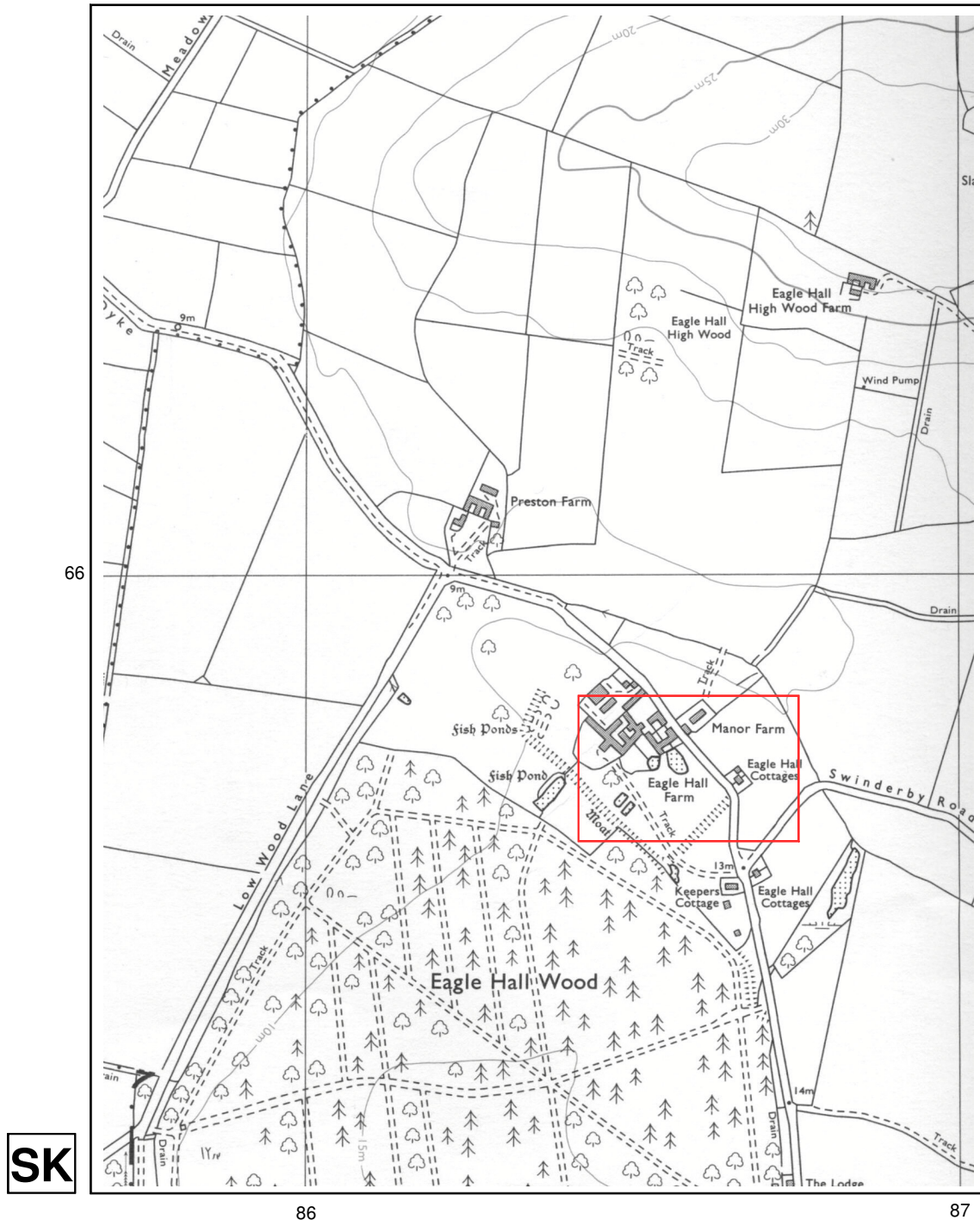
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists






Figure 1 - General location plan





**SK**

 Area detailed in Figure 3

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	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Eagle Hall, Eagle EAEH08		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 68/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan



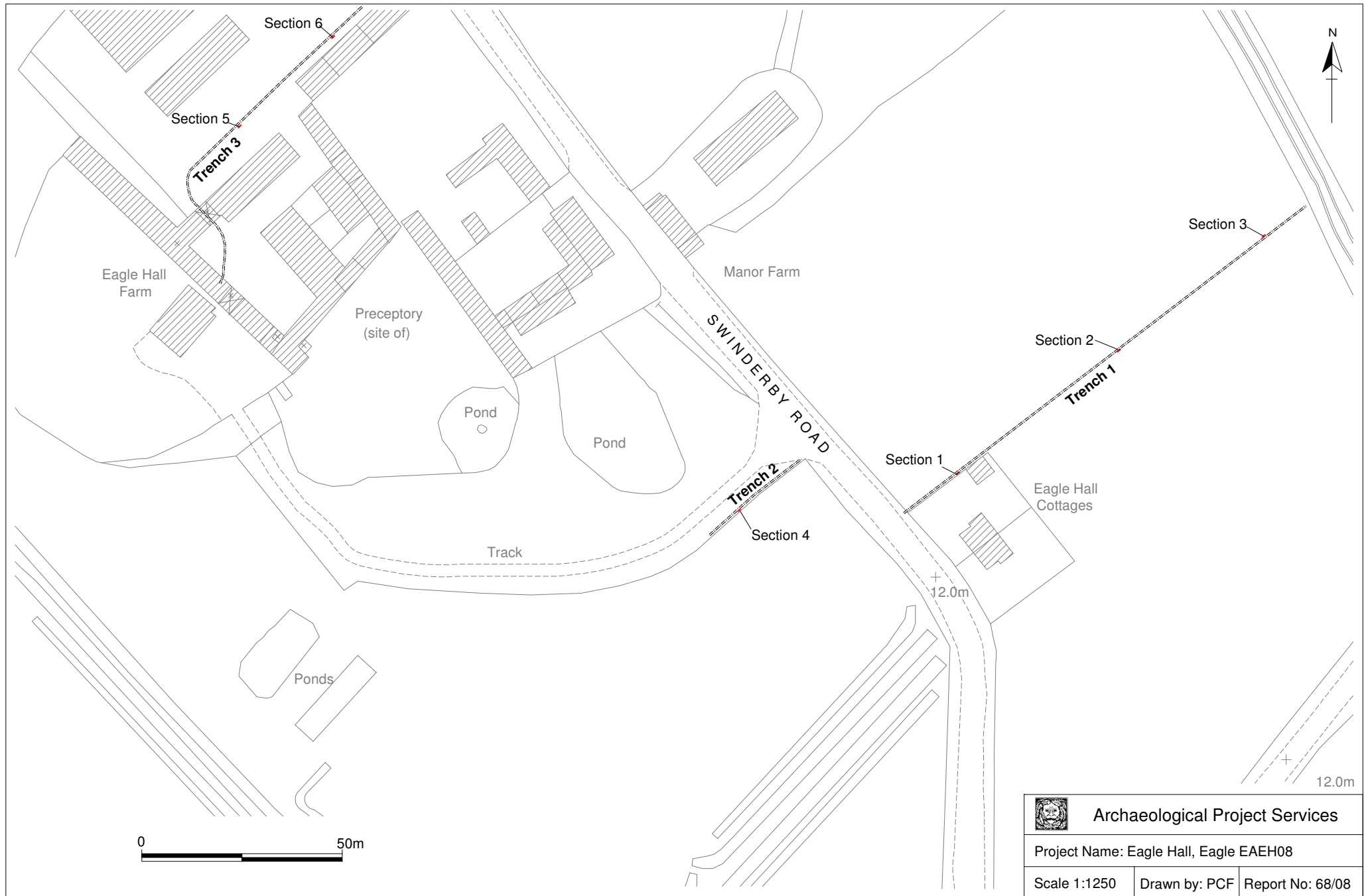
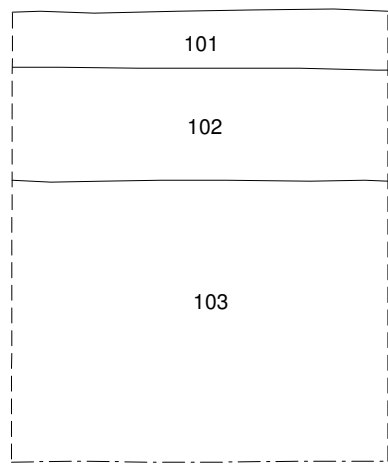


Figure 3 - Plan showing the route of cable trenches and recorded sections

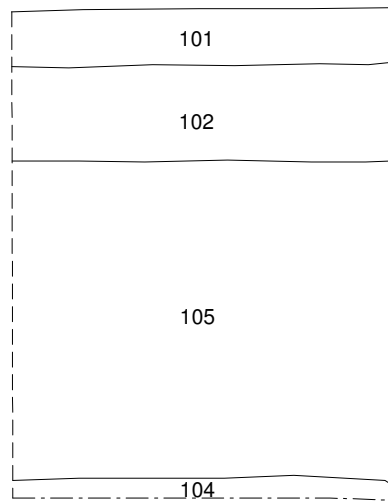


NE SW



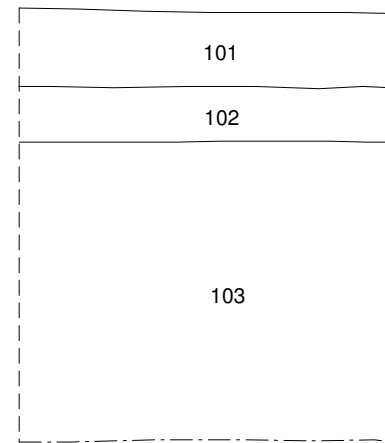
Section 1

NE SW



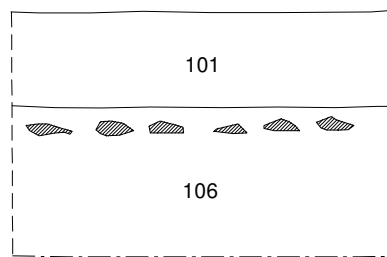
Section 2

SW NE



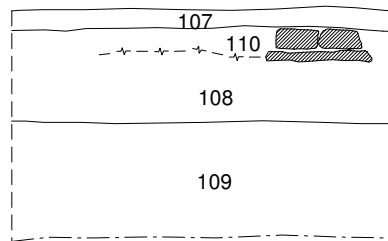
Section 3

NE SW



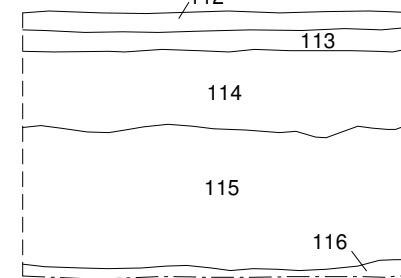
Section 4

NE SW



Section 5

NE SW



Section 6



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Eagle Hall, Eagle EAEH08

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 68/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 6







Plate 1 – View of the cable trench, northeast of Swinderby Road, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 3 – Section 3, looking northeast





Plate 4 – The cable trench through Eagle Hall Farm, looking east



Plate 5 – Section 6, looking northwest



Plate 6 - Section 7, looking southeast

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT EAGLE HALL, EAGLE AND SWINETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during electricity cabling works on land at Eagle Hall, Eagle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is a Scheduled Monument (22620) comprising remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks associated with removal of posts and burial of cables.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during electricity cabling works on land at Eagle Hall, Eagle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8650 6568.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Eagle is situated 12km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. Eagle Hall lies c. 2km southwest of the village at National Grid Reference SK 8650 6568.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Scheduled Monument consent has been granted for removal of overhead line and insertion of buried cabling subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during excavations associated with the work.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 10m OD. Local soils are predominantly deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Scheduled Monument 22620 comprises remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 1312 following the suppression of the Templars it became a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers. After dissolution the site was occupied with a house and garden and associated farm buildings. The current Eagle Hall Farm is principally of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The monument takes the form of a series of earthworks and buried building remains enclosed

within a roughly rectangular moat.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during excavations for removal of posts and for cabling.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

### **8.1 General considerations**

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### **8.2 Methodology**

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during excavations associated with the programme of works, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench;
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police may be informed.

## **9 POST-EXCAVATION**

### **9.1 Stage 1**

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### **9.2 Stage 2**

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### **9.3 Stage 3**

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist; English Heritage; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the report will be entered onto the OASIS online database. A report of the findings of the watching brief may be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the English Heritage and the North Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## **15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## **16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

### Task

### Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln

Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – Carol Allen, Independent Specialist Roman – A Boyle, APS with B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - A Boyle, APS with J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later – A Boyle and G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **17 INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
102	Friable mid to light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.29m thick	Subsoil
103	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
104	Firm mid bluish grey clay	Natural deposit
105	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.85m thick	Natural deposit
106	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, >0.4m thick	Subsoil
107	Loose dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 60mm thick	Yard
108	Firm mid to light brown sand with frequent gravel and brick/tile frags, 0.19m thick	Make-up for (107)
109	Firm mid orange brown sand	Natural deposit
110	Brick (220mm x 105mm x 55mm) structure, single course on horizontal bed, some stone present	Surface
111	Unstratified finds retrieval	
112	Friable dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Turf layer
113	Firm to friable dark grey shale and red brick/tile frags, 50mm thick	Yard
114	Firm mid brownish yellow sand and gravel, 0.22m thick	Make-up for (113)
115	Firm to plastic dark grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
116	Firm to plastic mid yellow and mid blue clay	Natural deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of pottery and tile, weighing 1044 grams, was recovered from two contexts.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### 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 single unstratified sherd, weighing 145 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

##### Condition

The single sherd is slightly abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
111	LSW3	14 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	145	Handle	Grooved rod handle; Lincoln area product?; cu mottled glaze; abraded	14 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>

##### Provenance

The pottery is unstratified.

##### Range

A single Lincoln Glazed ware sherd came from the site; this handle is typical of jugs that date to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

##### Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. The assemblage does not require further work.

##### Summary

A single 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century jug handle came from unstratified context (111). The assemblage is too small for interpretation, but indicates activity in the area during the medieval period.

#### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2,883 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

##### Condition

The tile consists of large fragments, although two are spalled possibly through frost action. The average fragment weight of the tile is 225 grams. A single complete brick was also recovered.

## Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Sub form	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
106	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; fine sandy + light firing streaks + fe		1	279	Flat roofer; spalled; sanded	Late-Post Medieval
106	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX; medium to coarse sandy + clay occasional pellets/shale		1	276	Flat roofer; sanded	Post Medieval
106	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + clay pellets/shale + fe		1	141	Flat roofer; corner; possibly Lincoln?; thin tile	Medieval?
106	NIB	Nib tile	Dull OX/R/OX; fine to medium sandy	Moulded and folded; bar nib	1	203	Flat roofer; spalled; high fired	Late to Post Medieval
110	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy + flint	55 x 105 x 220mm	1	1984	Complete; coarsely bedded; sanded sides; strike marks; sunken margin; soot; handmade	Late Medieval to Post Medieval

### Provenance

All of the tile came from topsoil deposit (106); the single brick came from surface (110).

### Range

The range of tile fabrics suggests the roofing tile dates to the medieval and post medieval periods. A single nib type is present; moulded and folded bar nibs tend to be late and first occur in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The brick dates to the late to post medieval periods and is complete.

### Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required.

### Summary

A small assemblage of Medieval and later brick and tile was recovered from two contexts.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
106	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>	Date on CBM
110	Mid 15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single brick
111	Unstratified	

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

### REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J, Vince, AG, and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Commandery</b>	A religious house of the Knights Hospitallers.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Preceptory</b>	A religious house of the Knights Templar.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2008.480

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: EAEH 08

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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