
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH STREET,
CROPWELL BISHOP,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
(CBCS08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Alliance Developments**

December 2008

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: 07/01831/FUL
National Grid Reference: SK 6851 3563
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-52279

APS Report No. **131/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

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Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Site Supervisors	Kevin Trott and Bob Garland
Illustration	James Snee
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-fieldwork Analyst	James Snee

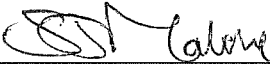
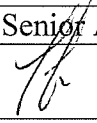
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 8-12-08	Date: 8-12-08

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Street, Cropwell Bishop, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village.

A single pit of medieval or later date was revealed along with a number of more recent features. These suggest that although the site is located close to post-medieval settlement, the actual structures were located in an adjacent area.

An assemblage of medieval and post medieval pottery, clay-pipe and CBM was recovered from the site.

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 Alliance Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Church Street, Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire.

Planning permission (Application No. 07/01831/FUL) for a residential development was granted by Rushcliffe Borough Council, subject to the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was carried out on the

13th and 14th August 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Chris Robinson, the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Nottinghamshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Cropwell Bishop is located approximately 12km southeast of Nottingham in the Rushcliffe borough of Nottinghamshire. The development site lies on the east side of Church Street in the centre of the village; c. 100m north of the parish church of St Giles at NGR SK 6851 3563.

The village lies on undulating terrain on the southwestern edge of the Vale of Belvoir at approximately 40m OD.

Local soils are predominantly Whimple 3 Association; reddish fine loamy or fine silty soil over reddish mudstone (Cropwell Bishop Formation mudstone) (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 349).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Occasional finds of prehistoric and Roman material have been made around the village that indicate the possibility of early settlement and use of the local landscape.

Cropwell Bishop is recorded in the Domesday book, which indicates that the settlement was well established by the late Saxon period. The manor is described as being held by the canons of St Mary’s of Southwell, although later in the medieval period the historical records indicate that Cropwell Bishop was focused around prebendary manors belonging to the Bishop of York.

In the centre of the village lies the 13th century church of St Giles, which probably formed the core of the medieval village.

Throughout its history, Cropwell Bishop appears to have been an essentially

agricultural rural village. In the late 18th century the first presence of the industrial revolution was felt with the construction of the Grantham canal, which passes close to the village as it follows a specific height contour of the Vale of Belvoir. The canal was closed in 1936 and the section through Cropwell Bishop is now dry.

In the late 19th century the manufacture of Stilton began in the village at the Cropwell Bishop Creamery.

Other evidence of late 19th to early 20th century industry can be seen close to the canal in the form of two ‘bottle’ kilns believed to be used for lime burning.

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

Initially the site was stripped of topsoil using a JCB Sitemaster. Following this the footing trenches for the walls of the development were excavated to the depth required. All the groundworks were monitored and archaeological features and deposits were identified and recorded.

Each feature or 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 and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 respectively. 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.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post medieval and recent deposits

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

PHASE 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed during the watching brief was a layer of compact, brown clay (1009), more than 1m thick. No finds were recovered from this layer and it was interpreted as the natural base layer.

PHASE 2 Medieval deposits.

The earliest dated feature recorded on the site was part of a sub-circular pit [1007] (Figures 4 and 5, Plates 4 and 5). Two fills were recorded from this feature. One was a moderately compact, very dark grey brown sandy silty clay (1008), with occasional limestone fragments. The other was friable, grey and black silty clay with frequent coal fragments (1011). Finds of medieval pottery were recovered from (1008) suggesting a medieval date (Appendix 3).

Phase 3 Post-medieval and recent deposits

Several post-medieval features and deposits were exposed by the groundworks.

An irregular sub-rectangular pit [1002]

(Figures 4 and 5, Plate 2), 1.60m wide by 1.70m long and 0.16m deep was revealed in plot 4, filled with moderately compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay (1003), with occasional gravel and limestone fragments. Finds of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe were recovered from this fill.

A short distance south of [1002] was a possible post-hole [1005] (Figure 4 and 5, Plate 3). This was 0.31m long by 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep, and was very irregular in shape. Filling [1005] was moderately compact, very dark grey sandy silt (1006) with occasional limestone fragments and roots. Further post-medieval finds were recovered from this deposit.

Extending across a large portion of the site was up to 0.20m of grey silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments (1004, 1010 & 1014) (Figure 5; section 6, Plate 6). This was dated as post-medieval by the finds of pottery and clay pipe.

Extending across the site, on an east-west orientation was a modern field drain [1012] & (1013). Other more recent deposits included topsoil (1001), a rubble levelling deposit (1015) and a layer of tarmac (1016).

6. DISCUSSION

The underlying natural deposit was a thick layer of clay consistent with the geology of the area.

The medieval pit [1007] was probably a refuse pit associated with nearby medieval settlement.

The post-medieval features are consistent with periodic disposal of refuse that had the additional effect of slightly raising the ground level.

Recent features included a land drain and a tarmac carpark.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Street, Cropwell Bishop, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village.

A single pit of medieval or later date was revealed along with a number of more recent features. These suggest that although the site is located close to post-medieval settlement, the actual structures were located in an adjacent area.

An assemblage of medieval and post medieval pottery, clay-pipe and CBM was recovered from the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Alliance Developments for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Kevin Trott & Bob Garland
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: James Snee
 Post-excavation analysis: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

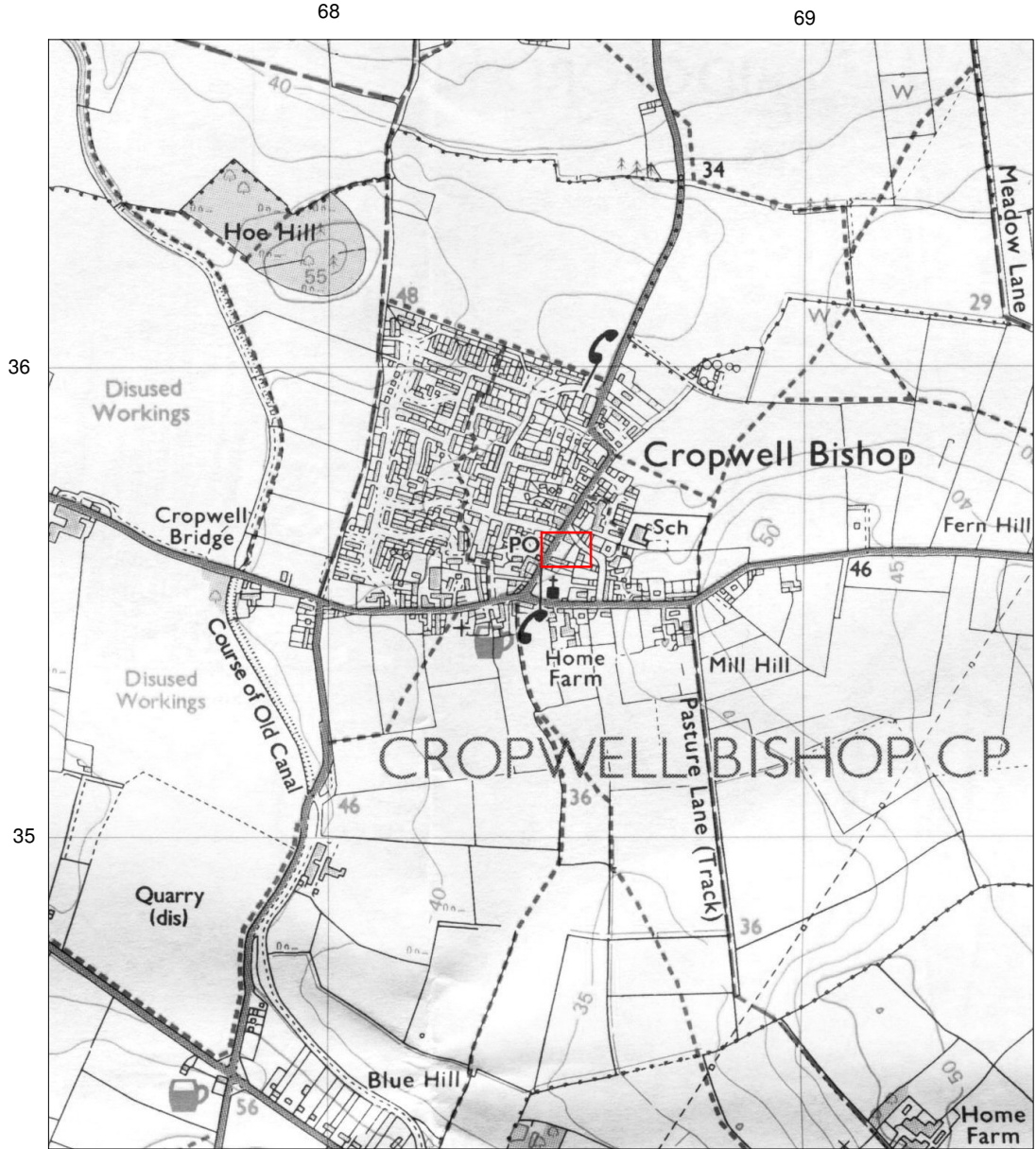
APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

CBM Ceramic Building Material



Figure 1 - General location plan



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 Area detailed in Figure 3




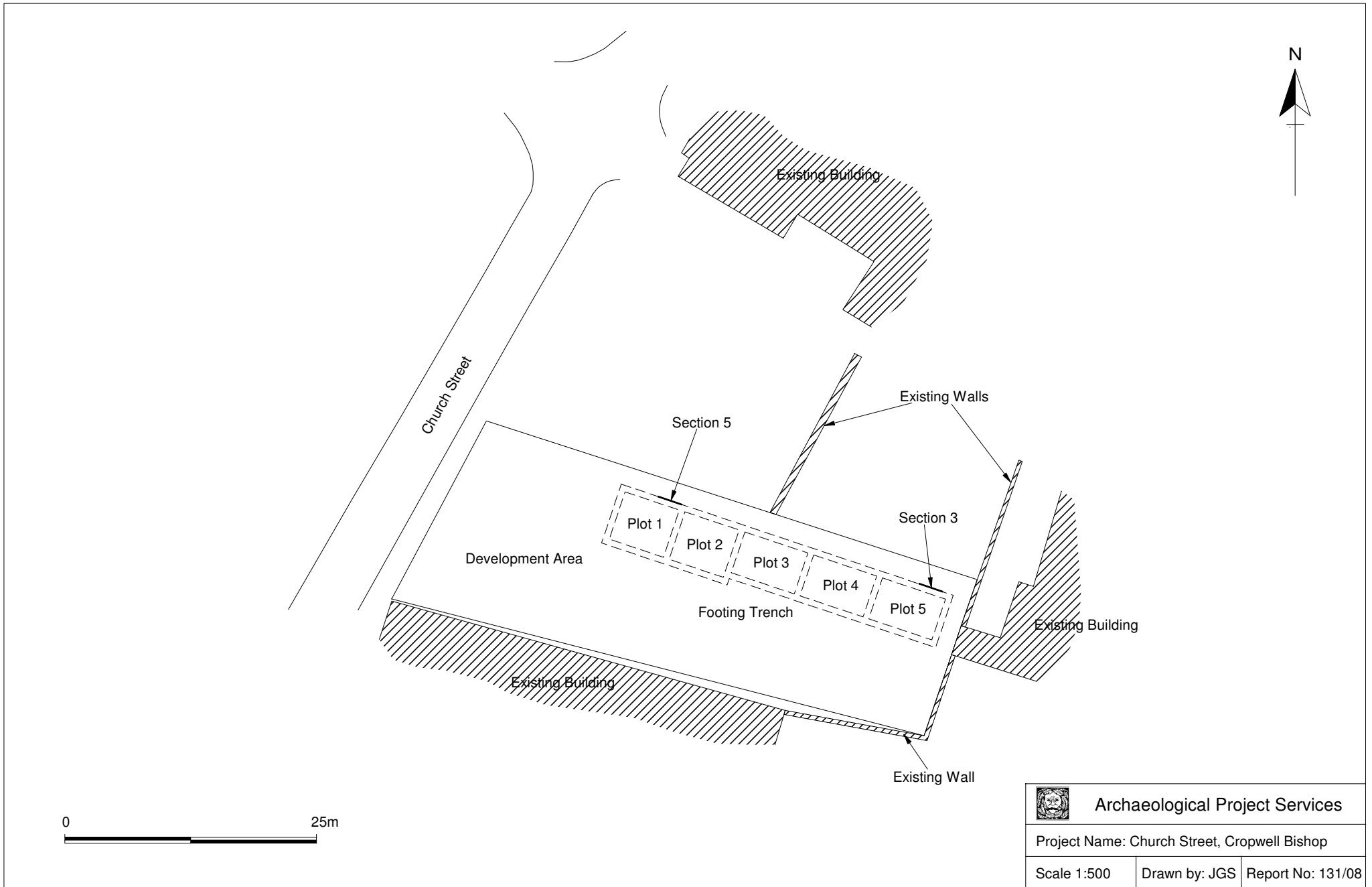
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Project Name: Church Street, Cropwell Bishop		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by:JGS	Report No: 131/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church Street, Cropwell Bishop		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 131/08

Figure 3 General plan of the site area.

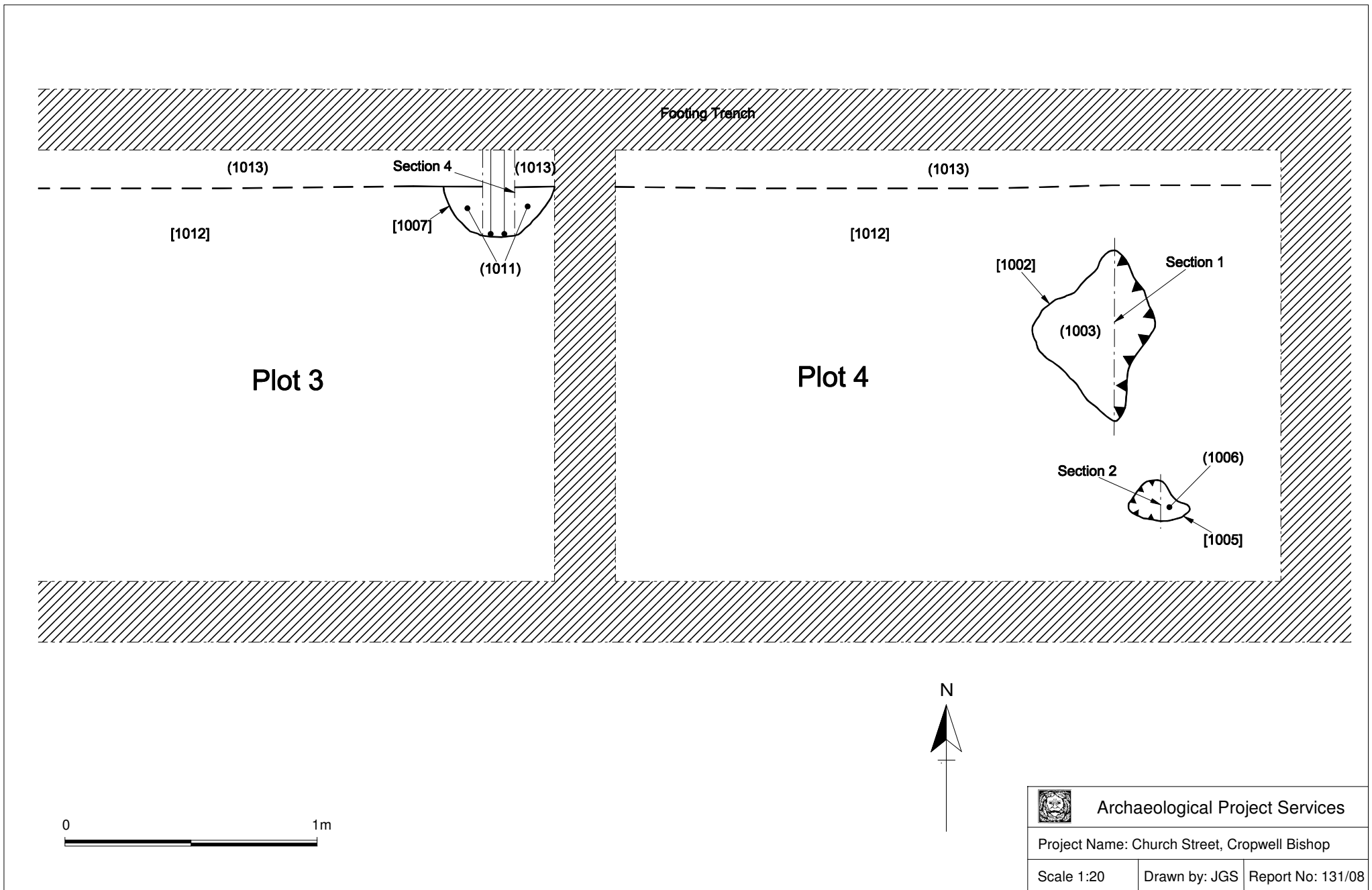
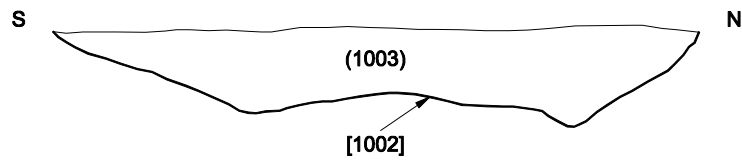
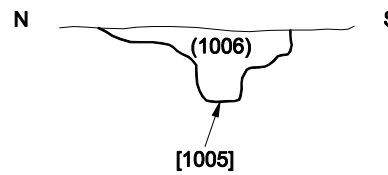


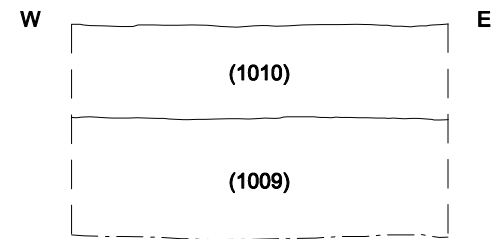
Figure 4 Plan of plots 3 and 4 showing features and sections.



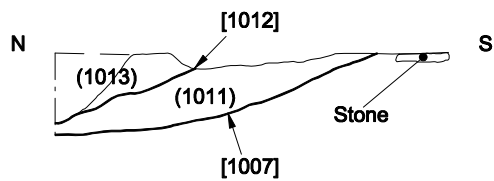
Section 1 East Facing



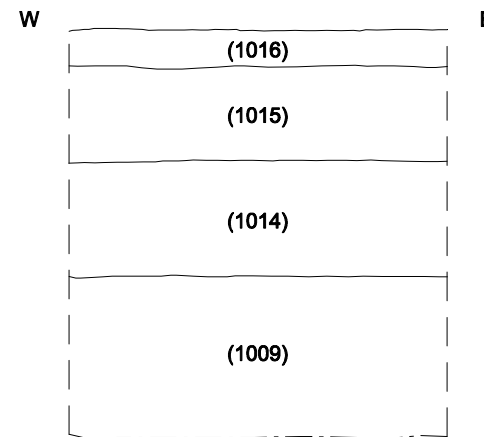
Section 2 West Facing



Section 3 South Facing



Section 4 West Facing



Section 5 North Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Street, Cropwell Bishop

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: JGS

Report No: 131/08

Figure 5 Sections 1 to 5.



Plate 1 General view of the site, looking east.



Plate 2 Pre-excitation shot of pit [1002], looking east.



Plate 3 Pit [1005], looking east.



Plate 4 Pre-excavation shot of pit [1007], looking east.



Plate 5 Section through pit [1007], looking east.



Plate 6 Section 5, looking north.

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
CHEQUERS INN PUBLIC HOUSE
CHURCH STREET
CROPWELL BISHOP
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
ALLIANCE DEVELOPMENTS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

MARCH 2008

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring is required during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to the Chequers Inn Public House, Church Street, Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential within the historic core of the medieval village.*
- 1.3 *The monitoring will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to the Chequers Inn Public House, Church Street, Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire.
- 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 Cropwell Bishop is located approximately 12km southeast of Nottingham in the Rushcliffe Borough of Nottinghamshire. The Chequers Inn lies on the east side of Church Street in the centre of the village c. 100m north of the parish church of St Giles at National Grid Reference SK 6851 3563.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No: 07/01831/FUL) for residential development of the site has been granted by Rushcliffe Borough Council subject to the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. This is to entail monitoring of groundworks connected with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Cropwell Bishop lies in undulating terrain on the southwestern edge of the Vale of Belvoir at c. 40m O.D. Local soils are mapped as reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Whimple 3 Association developed on reddish mudstone (Hodge et al. 1984, 349).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Occasional finds of prehistoric and Roman material have been made around the village indicating early settlement and use of this landscape. Cropwell (Bishop) is recorded in the Domesday Book indicating an origin for the settlement in at least the late Saxon period. The manor was already held by the Archbishop of York at that time; the manorial suffix appears from the later 13th century. The Chequers Inn lies in the historic village core, some 100m north of the 13th century

parish church of St Giles.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during excavations for site clearance and construction.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation 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 Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during all overburden stripping and includes the archaeological monitoring of excavation works for all services including drainage works and manholes.
 - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and 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.
 - 8.2.5 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 investigation areas.
 - * groups of features where their relationship is important

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 fieldwork 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 trenches and archaeological features.
- * Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- * Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Rushcliffe Borough Council Planning Department; 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 Nottingham Museums, or other appropriate repository. This will be undertaken according to the requirements and guidelines of the Society of Museum Archaeologists, and any specific conditions set by the receiving museum for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 If appropriate, a report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the *Transactions of the Thorton Society of Nottinghamshire*. Notes on the findings may also 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 Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of 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 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 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 monitoring 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.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – Dr D. Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeology or Carol Allen, Independent Specialist Roman – Dr A. Boyle APS with B. Precious Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-medieval – A Boyle, APS Post-medieval and later - G Taylor APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V. Fryer, 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**

Morris, J., 1977, ed. *Domesday Book*, History from the Sources

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 26 March 2008

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	Moderately compact, very dark brown sandy silty clay, with occasional gravel, CBM and limestone fragments, up to 0.31m thick.	Topsoil.
1002	Irregular sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, 1.60m wide by 1.70m long and 0.16m deep. Steep concave sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Pit.
1003	Moderately compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional gravel and limestone fragments.	Fill of pit [1002].
1004	Moderately compacted, very dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, with occasional limestone and coal fragments, up to 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit / makeup layer.
1005	Irregular sub-oval cut with rounded corners, 0.31m long by 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep. Steep irregular sides and a flat base.	Small pit or posthole.
1006	Moderately compact, very dark grey sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments and roots.	Fill of [1005].
1007	Sub-circular cut, 1.10m wide and 0.22m deep with irregular sloping sides and a flat base.	Pit.
1008	Moderately compact, very dark grey brown sandy silty clay, with occasional limestone fragments.	Fill of pit [1007].
1009	Compact, brown clay, more than 1m thick.	Natural.
1010	Friable, slightly pinkish grey silty clay with moderate limestone fragments, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil/ makeup layer.
1011	Friable, grey and black silty clay with frequent coal fragments, up to 0.15m thick.	Fill of pit [1007].
1012	Linear cut with steep sides and flat base.	Land drain trench.
1013	Friable, pale pinkish grey silty clay with limestone fragments.	Fill of [1012].
1014	Friable, slightly pinkish grey silty clay, with moderate limestone fragments, c. 0.30m thick.	Subsoil/ makeup layer.
1015	Loose, red/orange brick rubble, c. 0.15m thick.	Levelling deposit.
1016	Indurate, dark grey tarmac, c. 0.10m thick.	Car park surface.

Appendix [3]

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A large assemblage of mixed artefacts and faunal remains was recovered. Pottery provides the largest component of the collection but clay pipe was also numerous. Brick/tile, glass, iron, bone, coal and stone items were also recovered. Post-medieval material forms the larger part of the assemblage, though medieval pottery is also quite plentiful.

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). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 148 sherds from 135 vessels weighing 1349 grams were 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 Archive Catalogue 1 and a summary is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the early modern periods.

Condition

Most of the pottery is in fresh condition, including the medieval material from pit [1007], although the average sherd weight is low at 9 grams. This indicates the pottery is redeposited. A few vessels have soot residues suggesting their use on a hearth or fire for cooking.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	41
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	22	20	482
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	15	11	26
EMLOC	Local Early Medieval wares (generic)	1150	1230	2	2	26
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	6	6	168

ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	8	8	35
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	1	1	3
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	2	2	19
LPM	Early Modern wares (generic)	1750	1900	1	1	2
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	2	2	37
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	14
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	8	8	46
NCSW	Nottingham Coarse Sandy ware	1200	1500	9	6	99
NOTGE	Early Nottingham Glazed ware	1200	1230	4	3	35
NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware	1220	1320	19	16	101
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	8	8	36
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	3	3	14
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	27	27	120
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	2	18
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	2	2	3
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	2	2	13
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2	8
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1	3
TOTAL:				148	135	1349

Provenance

Early modern pottery was recovered from topsoil (1001), subsoil (1010), dumped deposit (1004) and fill of pits [1002] and [1005]. A group of fresh medieval pottery came from the fill of pit [1007].

Range

The medieval material comprises Nottingham and Nottingham type wares spanning the mid/late 12th to late 13th century, Stamford wares and non-defined local fabrics. Examples of jars and bowls are present, although jugs are by far the most common form. The range of early modern pottery is fairly typical, and the assemblage contains locally produced wares as well as regional imports.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. The assemblage may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

Summary

An assemblage of medieval and early modern pottery was collected from the site, which indicates domestic activity occurring in the immediate vicinity during these periods.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of nine fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 109 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

All of the brick and tile comprises small fragments; the average weight is 12 grams. The condition of the material indicates it has been re-deposited.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1001	CBM	Ceramic Building material	2	12	Flakes	?
1003	MODBRICK	Modern brick	1	40	Handmade	19th to 20th
1003	MODBRICK	Modern brick	1	15	Handmade; corner	19th to 20th
1003	MODTIL	Modern tile	1	3	Burnt	19th to 20th
1006	CBM	Ceramic Building material	2	20		?
1008	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	19	Flakes	?13th to 15th

Provenance

All of the brick and tile is associated with early modern pottery, with the exception of two flakes from pit [1007] which are stratified with medieval pottery. The latter may be examples of medieval flat roofing tile although they are largely undiagnostic due to their condition.

Range

Handmade bricks and possible flat roofing tile were recovered.

Potential

The ceramic building material poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small collection of ceramic building material was recovered from the site, most of which is early modern in date.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 42 (225g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during watching brief works undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at Church Street, Cropwell Bishop.

The remains were recovered from the topsoil (1001), 19th century pit [1002], Mid 18th-19th century pit/posthole [1005] and early/mid 13th to late 13th century pit [1007].

Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (s/g).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

The remains were fairly fragmentary and of a moderate overall condition, averaging grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Table 1, Fragments Identified to Taxa, by Context

Context	1001	1003	1006	1008	Total
Feature Type	Topsoil	Pit	Pit/posthole	Pit	
Taxon	19 th - 20 th Century	19 th Century	Mid 18 th - 19 th Century	Early/mid 13 th to late 13 th Century	

Cattle	1			1	2
Sheep/Goat	6	2		1	9
Pig	1				1
Dog?	1				1
Large Mammal	6	2	1	1	10
Medium Mammal	12		1	3	16
Unidentified				3	3
Total	27	4	2	9	42

The main domestic species were identified within the assemblage. Sheep/goat were the most abundant species identified, two fragments of cattle and single fragments of pig and possible dog were also identified.

A total of four fragments of bone displayed evidence of butchery. Three fragments from the topsoil deposit and a single fragment from pit [1002]. The butchery marks were consistent with jointing and disarticulation of the carcass.

A pig humerus recovered from topsoil (1001) and a medium mammal long bone fragment recovered from pit [1007] displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing, suggesting the remains were exposed to scavengers during or after the disposal process.

A single worked bone fragment was identified from pit/posthole [1005], a large mammal long bone fragment worked into a circular button.

The assemblage is too small to provide information on the animal utilisation and husbandry undertaken on site, save the presence/use of the identified species.

The skeletal element representation suggests the remains probably represent a mixture of food and butchery waste, although not in significant amounts. Occupation was probably present within the local area.

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GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Eight pieces of glass weighing a total of 31g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is in excellent condition, though some of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1001	Colourless window glass, 20 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Colourless vessel glass, much iridescence, 19 th century	1	1	
	Very pale green bottle glass, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	11	

	Green bottle glass, moulded, moderate iridescence, 19 th century	1	9	
	Blue vessel glass, 19 th -20 th century	1	1	
	Oval glass lens? Nipped edge, slight iridescence, 19 th -early 20 th century	2(link)	7	
1006	Colourless bottle	1	1	20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (1001) and a posthole fill (1006)

Range

Glass from vessels, probably bottles, provides the bulk of the assemblage. There is also window glass and a possibly spectacle lens.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition, though some of the pieces are abraded.

Results

Table 5, Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
1001			8	44	17	71	166	Mixed context. Includes 2 early 19 th century bowl fragments with moulded oak leaves on seams, and a piece of a 17 th century bowl. Also, 2 mouthpieces, one bearing traces of red paint/glaze	19 th century
1003				5	3	8	15	Stems only, includes 1 mouthpiece	19 th century
1006				1		1	2	Stem only	18 th century
1010					1	1	2	Stem only	19 th century
Totals			8	50	21	81	185		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from the topsoil (1001), a pit fill (1003), a posthole fill (1006) and a subsoil/make-up layer (1010). All of the clay pipe was probably made locally in the Nottingham area.

Range

Stems provide the great bulk of the clay pipe assemblage, as is normally the case, with just a few bowl fragments. Most of the pieces are 18th-19th century in date, though there are a few 17th century pieces, all re-deposited.

Potential

While the main potential of the clay pipe is perhaps in providing dating, the large group from the topsoil provides some functional evidence. Whilst indicating smoking the quantity of clay pipe is notable and may reflect the proximity of a public house, or a more 'domestic' smoking area.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A mixed assemblage of other finds, 14 items weighing a total of 80g were recovered from 4 separate contexts.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the nails are rusted.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1001	coal	coal	1	5	Post-medieval
	stone	?Collyweston slate roof tile, post-medieval	2	8	
1003	coal	coal	2	15	
1006	bone	button	1	2	Late post-medieval
1008	iron	nails	2	25	
	coal	coal	6	25	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil (1001), pit fills (1003, 1008), and a posthole fill (1006).

Range

Coal is the main component of the assemblage of other finds. Iron nails and pieces of stone, possibly fragments of roof tiles, were also recovered.

Potential

The assemblage of other finds has generally low potential, though the relative abundance of coal suggest the presence of fires, or dumping of fire ashes.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
1001	19th to 20th	
1003	19th	
1004	17th to 18th	
1006	Mid 18th to 19th	20 th on small piece of glass (intrusive?)
1008	Early/mid 13th to late 13th	
1010	Mid 18th to 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1001	BL	Various	?	8	8	64		BS	Abraded	18th
1001	BL	Marbled	Jar	1	1	60		Rim	Round everted rim; abraded	18th
1001	BL	Marbled	Jar?	1	1	41		Rim	Very abraded	18th
1001	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar	1	1	24		Rim	Everted rim; abraded	18th
1001	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar	1	1	13		Rim	Rounded rim; abraded	18th
1001	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Rim	Abraded	18th
1001	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar/ bowl	1	1	39		Base		18th
1001	BL	Oxidised; fine	Bowl	1	1	76		Rim	Triangular rim	18th
1001	BL	MP type	Jar/ bowl	1	1	15		BS		
1001	CREA		Plate/ bowl/ dish	2	1	4		Rim		
1001	CREA		?	3	1	5		BS	Flakes	
1001	CREA		?	1	1	1	Brown hand painted lines	BS	Flake	
1001	ENGS		Jar?	1	1	17		Base	Burnt; ?ID	
1001	ENGS		Bottle/ jar	1	1	54		BS		
1001	ENGS	Bristol glaze	Bottle/ jar	1	1	83		BS		
1001	ENGS		small jar	1	1	7		BS		
1001	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	2		BS	Derbyshire?	
1001	ENGS		Hollow	1	1	5		BS	Derbyshire?	
1001	ENPO		Dish	1	1	12	Horizontal metallic line	Rim		
1001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	1	Horizontal metallic lines	Rim		
1001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	1	Horizontal wavy metallic line	Rim		
1001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	1		Neck		
1001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	4	Hand painted pink and green	BS		
1001	ENPO		Plate/ bowl/ dish	1	1	2		Rim	Scalloped rim	
1001	ENPO		Small hollow	1	1	2	Moulded blue floral decoration	Rim		
1001	EST	A	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	3		BS	Soot; abraded; ?ID	
1001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	14		BS		
1001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	5		BS		
1001	LPM		Hollow	1	1	2		BS		
1001	MP	Orange	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Base	?ID	
1001	NCBW		?	5	5	21		BS		
1001	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		Rim	Abraded	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
1001	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	14		Rim	Everted rim	
1001	NOTS		Tiny jar	1	1	6		Base		
1001	NOTS		?	1	1	8		Base		
1001	NOTS		?	2	2	10		BS		
1001	NOTS		Small hollow	2	2	2		Rim		
1001	NOTS		?	2	2	10		Handle	Small strap handles	
1001	PEARL		Various	5	5	42	Blue transfer print	Rim		19th
1001	PEARL		Various	6	6	30	Blue transfer print	Base		
1001	PEARL		Various	3	3	27		Base		
1001	PEARL		Various	10	10	19		BS	Abraded	
1001	PEARL		Various	3	3	2		BS	Flakes	
1001	SLIP	Dark red	?	1	1	3	Lustre pattern	BS		
1001	SLIP	Dark red	Dish/ bowl	1	1	15	Green hand painted design	Rim		
1001	STMO		?	1	1	1		BS		
1001	STMO		Small hollow	1	1	2	Rilling	BS		
1001	SWSG		?	1	1	4		Base	Footring; abraded	
1001	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	9	Scratch blue	BS		
1001	TPW		Dish/ bowl	1	1	5	Turquoise transfer print	Base		
1001	TPW		?	1	1	3	Blue transfer print	Base		
1001	WHITE		?	1	1	3		Base		
1003	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar/ bowl	3	1	45		Base	Knife trimmed externally	18th?
1003	BL	Oxidised; fine	Bowl	1	1	35		BS	Abraded	18th?
1003	BL	Oxidised; fine	Jar?	1	1	18		Base		18th?
1003	CREA		Various	7	6	14		BS + neck+ base		
1003	ENPO		Tea bowl/ cup	1	1	12	Blue transfer print	Base	Footring	
1003	NCBW		?	1	1	5		BS		
1003	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	1		BS		
1004	BERTH	MP type	Bowl	1	1	41		Rim	Everted rim; worn; soot	
1004	MP	Orange	Jar	1	1	30		BS		
1004	MY		Bowl	1	1	14		Rim	Abraded; rounded rim	
1004	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	10		BS	Abraded; ?ID	
1004	NSP	Fine	Jug	1	1	6		Base	Soot	
1006	BL	Oxidised; fine	Bowl	1	1	45		Rim	Triangular rim	18th
1006	CREA		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	
1008	EMLOC	Reduced;	Jar	1	1	24		Base	Knife trimmed;	12th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
		common coarse							external soot; fabric similar to Reduced Sandy ware; ?ID	
1008	EMLOC	Light firing; limestone and shell tempered	?	1	1	2		BS	Internal slip/ glaze; common fine limestone and shell temper; typical Nottingham clay background	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; OX/R	Jug	1	1	7		Base	?ID or NSP	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; OX/R	Jug	1	1	10		BS	?ID or NSP	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; oxidised	Bowl	4	1	67		Base + BS	Soot including over break; fe slip; splashed glaze; Nottingham product?	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS	Nottingham product?	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4		BS	Internal deposit; Nottingham product?	
1008	NCSW	Gritty; oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		BS	External soot; Nottingham product?	
1008	NOTGE		Jug	2	1	11		Neck	Possible stacking scar?	
1008	NOTGE		Jug	1	1	8		BS		
1008	NOTGE		Jug	1	1	16	Applied strip	BS	Splashed glaze	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	5		BS	Cu spots in glaze	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	3		BS	Abraded; ?NSP	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	2	1	7		BS	Splashed glaze	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	17		BS		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	2	1	6		BS		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	2	1	16		BS	Unglazed	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	7		Neck		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	1		BS		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	2		BS		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	9	Rilling	Neck		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	10		BS		
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	1		BS	Flake; soot	
1008	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	1		BS		
1008	NSP	Sandy	Jug	1	1	3		BS		M/L12th to E13th
1008	NSP	Sandy	Jug	1	1	5		BS	?ID; unglazed	M/L12th to E13th
1010	CREA		Small hollow	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	BS		
1010	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	

Animal Bone Archive CBCS 08

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Break	Associated	Measured	Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
1001	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	4	33	
1001	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	10	22	
1001	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	Sawn through the midshaft
1001	Pig	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	17	possible carnivore gnawing on the shaft
1001	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	
1001	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
1001	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
1001	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	Sawn and chopped through the neck
1001	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	7	
1001	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
1001	Dog?	Femur	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
1001	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	Upper PM
1001	Cattle	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	Broken upper PM
1001	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	Blade fragment
1001	Medium Mammal	Ulna	R	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	
1003	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	8	
1003	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
1003	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	16	Knife cuts on the neck
1006	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
1006	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	0	Punched or circular cut fragment. Polished slightly domed with concave indentation, 4 holes drilled through the centre. Button
1008	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	23	
1008	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	2	3	

Animal Bone Archive CBCS 08

Ctxt No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Break	Associated	Measured	Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
1008	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	Carnivore gnawing on the shaft
1008	Sheep/Goat	Skull- zygomatic	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
1008	Large Mammal	Skull- occipital	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	13	
1008	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	3	7	

Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.

Non-species specific codes: -

- : Equid- Horse Family
- : Gadidae- Cod Family
- : Passer- *Passerine*, Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
- : Turdid- *Turdidae*, Blackbird/Thrush family
- : Corvid- *Coridae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
- : Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
- : Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
- : Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
- : Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
- : Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
- : Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.

: Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.

Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 *The Animal Bones, in Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses

: X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on

Silver, I, A, 1969, *The Ageing of Domestic Animals*, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burnt: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Worked: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

Fresh Break: Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.

Associated: Articulating or adjoining bones.

Measured: Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.

Tooth Wear: Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:

- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al.* *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
- Halstead, P, 1985 A Study of Mandibular Teeth from Romano-British Contexts at Maxey, in F Pryor, *Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 27:219-224
- Levine, M A, 1982 The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth. In Wilson, B *et al.* *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR British Series 109. 223 – 250

- Surface:** Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion
- Condition:** Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- No.:** Number of individual bones/fragments
- (g):** Weight in grams
- Notes:** Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Context	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).
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 16 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 2 | Daily record sheet |
| 3 | Sheets of scale drawings |

All primary records 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:

Nottingham Museums and Art Gallery
Brewhouse Yard
Castle Boulevard
Nottingham
NG7 1FB

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

CBSC08

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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