
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HICKLING LANE,
LONG CLAWSON,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(LCHL 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr J Wippich**

May 2009

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: 08/00862
National Grid Reference: SK 7180 2695
Leicestershire Museums Accession No: X.A81.2009
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-58963

APS Report No. **37/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Back Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a bungalow.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by St. Remegius' church that contains Norman stonework. Earthworks of the period are also extensive and include a moated enclosure. Cobbles of a post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) road and the stone edging to a village green were recorded to the south of the site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil with no archaeological features clearly identified. Finds comprise a range of 17th to 20th century pottery and 19th – 20th century glass.

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 Mr J Wippich to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Hickling Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire. Approval

for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 08/00862. The watching brief was carried out on the 9th April 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Long Clawson is located 9km north of Melton Mowbray and 26km northeast of Leicester, in Melton District, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 470m southwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Remegius at National Grid Reference SK 7180 2695 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the west of Hickling Lane at a height of *c.* 75m OD on land that slopes down to the north.

Local soils are of the Denchworth Association, typically clayey soils and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays (GSGB 1976).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Long Clawson is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Scatters of prehistoric flint implements, including flakes, scrapers, an arrowhead, borers, blades and a fragment of a flint axe, are known from the southeast of the village.

Romano-British artefacts have been retrieved from two locations northeast of the site, and include pottery and tessera, the latter perhaps suggesting a building in the vicinity.

Long Clawson is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to

as *Clachestone*, the name may derive from the Old English *tūn* meaning settlement and a Scandinavian personal name 'Clac' (Ekwall 1989, 109), although the first element may be topographical and derive from the Old English *clacc* or Old Danish *klak*, meaning hill (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 189). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Long Clawson was held by Robert of Tosney and Robert Usher and contained ploughland and meadow (Morgan 1979).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Remegius which dates largely from the 14th and 15th centuries, though does contain earlier, Norman, stonework (Pevsner 1992, 278). Immediately east of the church are extensive earthworks, including a moated enclosure and three fishponds (Hartley 1987, 11). Earthwork remains indicating the former extent of the medieval village also survive to the north of the site (*ibid.*).

Cobbles of a previous road surface along with edging for a village green have been identified close to the site (Taylor and Bradley-Lovekin 2005, 5). A Saxon and medieval boundary ditch with a pit and a subsoil were recorded from a watching brief east of the church (Cope-Faulkner 2007, 1).

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 area surrounding the footprint of the new bungalow and garage was stripped of overburden to a depth of 1.9m. Following excavation the sides of the stripped area were cleaned and rendered vertical and the surface of the stripped area examined for

archaeological deposits. 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 finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also 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.

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the stripped area was a natural layer of mottled yellowish brown and light grey silty clay (003). This measured in excess of 0.5m thick.

Above this was a subsoil layer comprising greyish brown clayey silt (002) and measured up to 0.35m thick from which 19th to 20th century pottery was recovered.

Sealing the subsoil was the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (001). This measured up to 0.2m thick. Pottery of 17th century and later date was retrieved from the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silty clay of the

underlying solid geology. Developed upon this was a subsoil followed by topsoil. No archaeological remains were revealed. Their absence suggests that this location was always outside the settlement area of Long Clawson.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include post-medieval and modern pottery and glass.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Hickling Lane, Long Clawson, as the site lay on the periphery of the medieval village core.

However, no remains were encountered that were associated with the medieval settlement. Instead a sequence of natural geology, subsoil and topsoil was encountered. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery and glass of recent date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

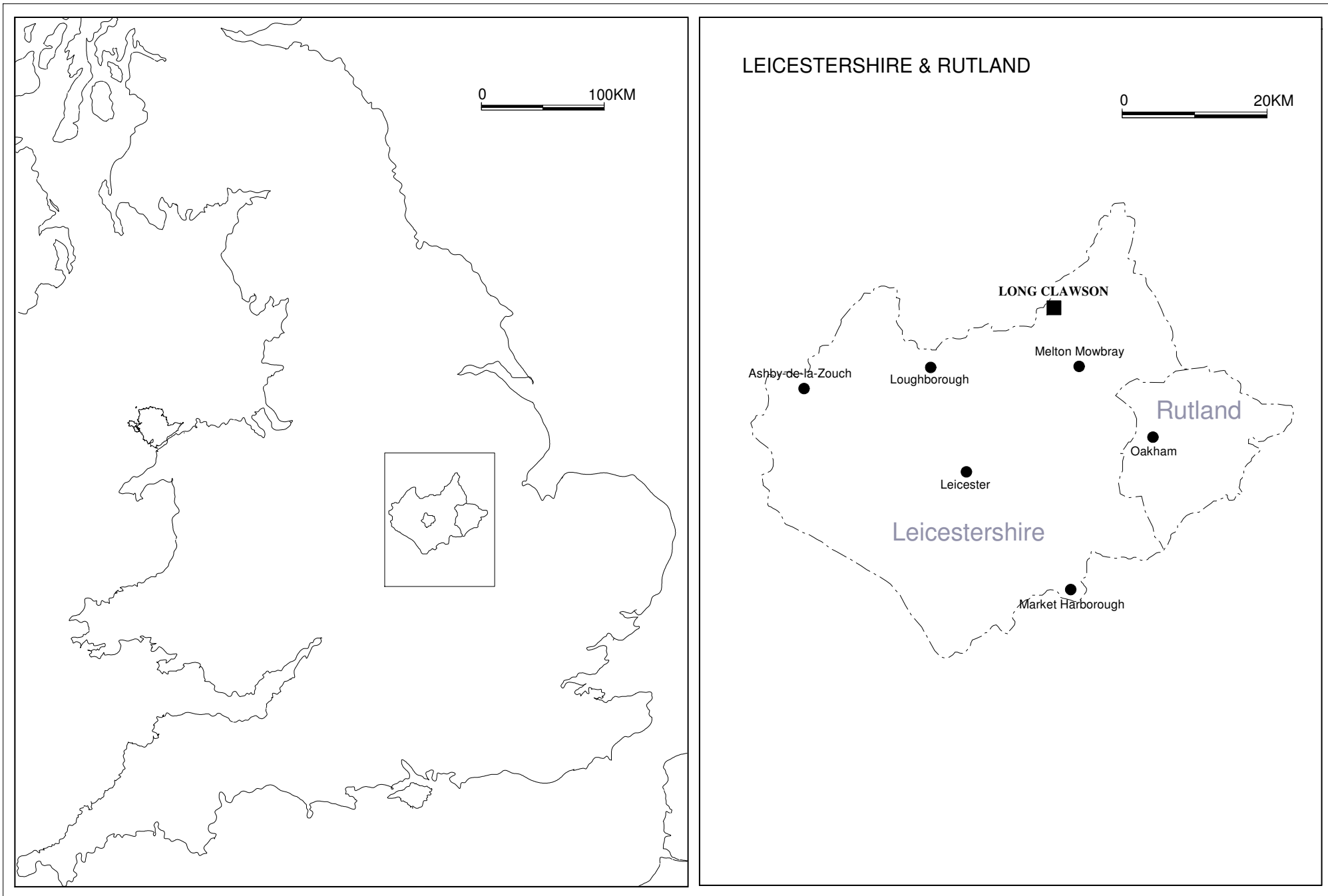



Figure 1 - General location map



 Area detailed in Figure 3

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Hickling Lane, Long Clawson LCHL09		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 37/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan

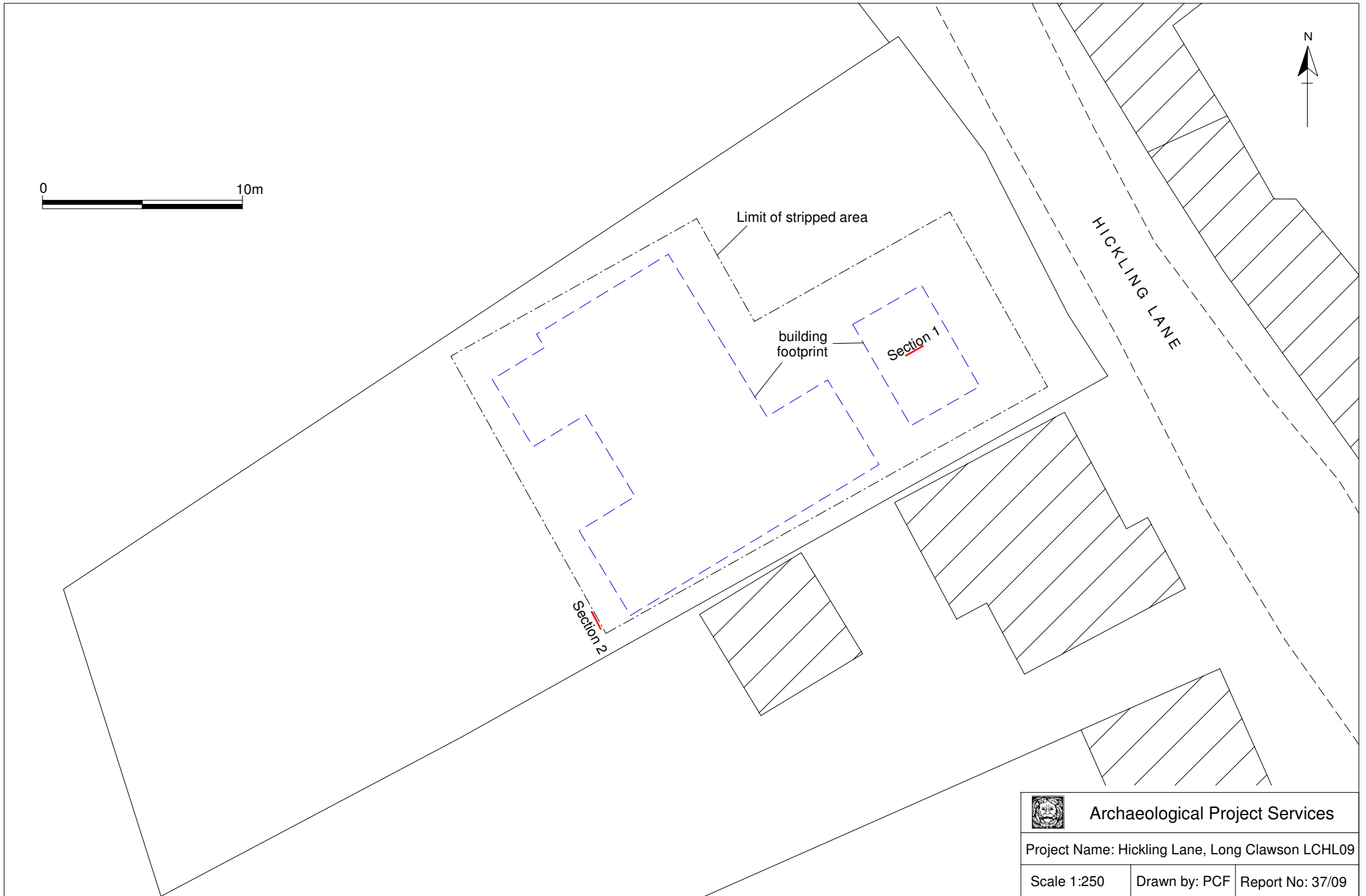
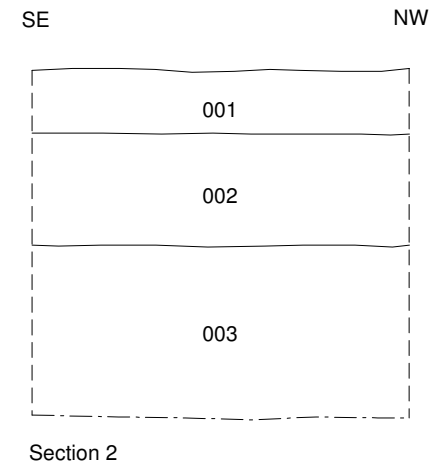
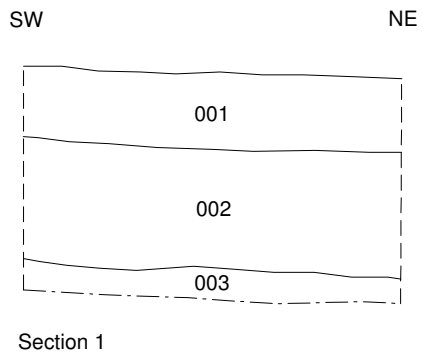


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hickling Lane, Long Clawson LCHL09

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 37/09

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – View across the development area, looking southwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking southwest

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF - HICKLING LANE, LONG CLAWSON, LEICESTERSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at Hickling Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of medieval and later settlement. It in one of the medieval occupation foci and previous investigations immediately adjacent found remains of a series of post-medieval road surfaces associated with houses and structures.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 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 an archaeological watching brief during development at Hickling Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire.
- 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 Situated in the parish of Clawson, Hose and Harby, Long Clawson is 10km north of Melton Mowbray, in the administrative district of Melton, Leicestershire. The site is at the western edge of the village, about 500m southwest of the parish church. It is on the east side of Hickling Lane, almost opposite the junction with West End, at National Grid Reference SK 7180 2695.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (08/00862) for the construction of a bungalow has been granted by Melton Borough Council with conditions for an archaeological watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Long Clawson is at the base of a hill on the southeastern edge of the Vale of Belvoir. The village lies across several north-south watercourses. The investigation site is on the west side of one of these watercourses, called Dam Dyke further to the north, at c. 74m OD. Local soils are the Denchworth Association, typically clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils developed on Jurassic Lower Lias clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984). However, the solid geology of the Vale edge varies, with thin beds of limestone and sandstone that form long ridges crossing the clay.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is in West End at the western edge of Long Clawson village. It seems likely that the Saxon and medieval settlements originated in two separate foci, at West End, around the church and moated manor, and at East End by Clawson Hall. In consequence, there is potential for

medieval and later remains in the area. Previous investigations in the immediate vicinity revealed a sequence of cobbled post-medieval road surfaces associated with houses and structures. Additionally, flat stones, perhaps a border to the village green were revealed and may suggest the green was larger originally. Severally Listed Buildings of late 18th-early 19th century date are located near the site (APS 2005).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

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 the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; and to Leicestershire 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 Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.
- 12.2 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire and Rutland. 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 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.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

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 – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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**

Archaeological Project Services, 2005 *Desk-based Assessment of land at 10 Church Lane, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (LCC05)*, unpublished APS report **24/05**

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Specification: Version 1, 17-03-09

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mottled yellowish brown with light grey silty clay, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A collection of post medieval and early modern pottery and glass was recovered during a watching brief from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002).

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

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, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also includes covers surrounding counties: the equivalent Leicestershire codenames (Sawday 2008) are included in Table 1. A total of 21 sherds from 16 vessels, weighing 697 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. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Condition

The average sherd weight is relatively low at 33g and the majority of the assemblage consists of small sherds. This is unsurprising considering the disturbed nature of topsoil and subsoil contexts from which the assemblage was recovered. However, two complete bottles were recovered from topsoil layer (001) and four vessels (25% of assemblage) are represented by more than one sherd.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	1550	1750	1	1	14
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	SW	1690	1900	2	2	543
ENPO	English Porcelain	PO	1750	1900	1	1	9
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA	1800	1900	2	2	26
PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	1770	1900	3	3	22
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	EA3	1670	1800	1	1	20
TPW	Transfer printed ware	EA10	1770	1900	9	5	58
WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA10	1850	1900	1	1	5
TOTAL					20	16	697

Provenance

Thirteen sherds, representing 10 vessels (63% of total assemblage) were recovered from topsoil context (001), whilst the remaining eight sherds, representing five vessels (37%) came from subsoil context (002).

Range

A number of post medieval and early modern types, spanning the 17th to the 20th century are present; all these types are commonly found in assemblages from this area. Various forms, including jars, dishes, bowls, mugs, and bottles are represented.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and no further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small assemblage of post-medieval to modern pottery was recovered during the watching brief at the site, all of which came from subsoil and topsoil contexts.

GLASS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Two complete bottles weighing a total of 602g were recovered.

Condition

Both bottles are complete and in good condition, though glass is naturally fragile.

Results*Table 2, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Colourless moulded square bottle with embossed trademark: 'HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS MADE IN U.S.A.', complete, 1876-1925	1	164	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Colourless moulded oval bottle with embossed trademark: 'FELLOWS & CO, CHEMISTS, ST JOHN N.B.', late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	438	

Provenance

Both bottles were recovered from the topsoil. Moreover, both bottles derive the same general area of the northeastern part of the North American continent, with the companies they represent being located only about 400miles (640km) apart on either side of the American-Canadian border.

Range

Two complete bottles were recovered. One is embossed with the trademark of C. L. Hathaway and Sons who were based in Massachusetts and who formed in 1852. This bottle would have contained a shoe- or leather-dressing product, which was the firm's speciality.

The second bottle is trademarked 'Fellows & Co.' This held a product of the firm set up in 1849 by Israel Fellows in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

Potential

The bottles have moderate potential in that their completeness suggests the presence of undisturbed bottle dumping of late 19th-early 20th century date. Furthermore, they derive from the same general region in the northeastern part of North America. It seems likely that these were brought by someone travelling from that area, perhaps around Boston (Massachusetts) or Nova Scotia, in the years around 1900.

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
001	Late 19th to 20th	
002	19th to 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Sawday, D., 2008, *List of Post-Roman pottery codes for Leicestershire*, unpublished.

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)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	BL	Bowl	1	1	14		BS		Late 17th to 18th
001	ENGS	Straight sided jar	1	1	193	Fluted	Profile	Fe concretion	19th to 20th
001	ENGS	Medium bottle	1	1	350		Complete		19th to 20th
001	ENPO	Dish/bowl	1	1	9	Lustre banding	Rim		19th to 20th
001	NCBW	Small jar?	1	1	3	Slip banded	Rim		19th
001	PEARL	Hollow	1	1	9		Base		Late 18th to mid/late 19th
001	PEARL	Jar	1	1	9		Base	Flake	Mid/late 19th
001	PEARL	Cup	1	1	4	Lustre banding	Rim		Late 18th to mid/late 19th
001	TPW	Small hollow	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
001	TPW	Dish/saucer	3	1	8	Blue floral transfer print	BS and rim		19th to 20th
001	WHITE	Hollow	1	1	5	Moulded design	BS	Green/yellow glaze	19th to 20th
002	NCBW	Bowl	1	1	23		Rim		19th
002	STMO	Mug	1	1	20	Horizontal rilling	Handle		18th
002	TPW	?	1	1	5	Blue transfer print	BS		19th to 20th
002	TPW	Bowl	2	1	29	Blue floral transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
002	TPW	Bowl	2	1	15	Blue transfer print	BS and rim		19th to 20th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).
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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheet
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:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Room 500
County Hall
Leicester Road
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A81.2009

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LCHL 09

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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