
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
COMPRISING
STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE RECORDING
ON LAND AT
MANOR FARM, 39 TOWN ROAD (PLOT 1),
QUARRINGTON, SLEAFORD
(QUTR09)**

Work Undertaken For

Newman Moore

and their agents

D.B.Lawrence and Associates

November 2009

Report Compiled by
Vicky Mellor BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: 505686 344419

Planning Application: N/57/0575/09

OASIS ID: archaeo11-68882

APS Report No. **123/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Manor Farm, 39 Town Road (Plot 1)
Quarrington
Sleaford

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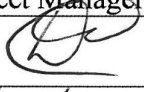

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring comprising strip, map and sample recording was undertaken during residential development on land at Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire.

The investigation was required as the development lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately adjacent to the site of an early and middle Saxon settlement excavated between 1992 and 1995. Those excavations recorded pits, post holes and gullies and a quantity of rare early Saxon metalwork.

The investigation revealed evidence for early to middle Saxon activity in the form of pottery, although this was all redeposited within later Saxon to early medieval features.

Isolated finds of late Roman and Iron Age pottery were also reworked into the fills of later features.

Two post-holes or small pits were undated, and may be contemporary with any of the other artefacts retrieved or excavated features.

Two pits dated to the 10th to 11th century and 10th to 12th century respectively were identified towards the western edge of the area and may reflect late Saxon to early medieval domestic activity in the vicinity. Late Saxon to early medieval pottery was also retrieved from subsoil layers.

Two ditches were excavated, one of probable 13th century date and another dating to the 16th to 18th centuries. Further medieval pottery and a 14th to 15th century horseshoe were also retrieved from the site, in addition to post-medieval to recent items.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

A planning application (N/57/0575/09) was approved by North Kesteven District Council for residential development of the site subject to a scheme of archaeological works.

This part of the archaeological works applies to Plot 1, a detached bungalow towards the east side of the proposed development area.

The investigation was carried out between the 28th and 30th October 2009, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning authority (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Quarrington is located 16.5 km northeast of Grantham and c. 2km southwest of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Manor House, 39 Town Road is located in the centre of the historic core of Quarrington village at National Grid Reference 505686 344419. Until recent times the site formed part of a working farm occupied by a mixture of traditional and modern agricultural buildings.

A solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Lincolnshire Limestone are recorded for the vicinity (Wilson 1958). Local soils are of the Quarrington series and comprise brown calcareous sands.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately west of the site of an early and middle Saxon settlement which was excavated between 1992 and 1995. These excavations recorded pits, post holes and gullies and a quantity of

rare early Saxon metalwork in one area. Among the features were recognisable lines of post holes, some indicating the location of former buildings (Walker and Lane 1996, Taylor 2003).

Within one area of the excavation a quantity of rare early Saxon metalworking debris was recovered, including mould and crucible fragments. In addition, a major assemblage of early and middle Saxon pottery was retrieved, one of the largest excavated in Britain (over 2000 sherds). Other finds included an animal bone assemblage which demonstrated a change in farming preferences through the Saxon period. Non Saxon finds including a near-complete Neolithic pottery vessel, probably representing an isolated burial of the remains of a cremation.

The results of the Quarrington excavations form part of a growing body of evidence which suggests Sleaford and the surrounding area are a key locale for understanding the nature of early and middle Saxon settlement. Excavations in the area include that of a cemetery just south of Sleaford, an early and middle Saxon site at Holdingham and a middle Saxon site in the market place of Sleaford itself.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the monitoring were to archaeologically excavate, record and interpret archaeological features and deposits in the areas of the bungalow and driveway.

The objectives of the scheme of works were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered and as far as practicable to recover dating evidence from any features in order to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two areas were stripped of overburden under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1, Figures 2 & 3). The location and shape of these areas was determined by that of the new bungalow and driveway.

The stripped area of the bungalow covered an area of approximately 197m² and the area of the driveway approximately 59m² (Figure 3).

The exposed surfaces of the areas were then selectively cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Plans of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with a survey grade GPS system.

5. RESULTS

Natural deposits

The earliest exposed deposit was natural limestone brash (004) which extended across the site.

Excavated features and deposits, bungalow plot

A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [009] was cut into the natural brash at the far western edge of the bungalow plot area (Figure 3). This ditch was not fully visible in plan, but was over 1.65m wide and

0.50m deep with moderately steep to steep sides and a concave base (Plate 2, Figure 4: Section 2). This contained a 0.45m thick fill (010) of mid to darkish grey clayey silt and limestone fragments. A single sherd of pottery of possible late 17th to 18th century date was retrieved from this fill, along with four fragments of 16th to 18th century ceramic building material and a piece of Roman or later ceramic building material (Appendix 3). A nail retrieved from this deposit is likely to be a horseshoe nail and a small quantity of animal bones also retrieved included some from a sheep or goat. Above this was a 80mm thick fill (011) of mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone. Upper fill (011) was very similar in composition and appearance to the underlying natural limestone brash. As it was not readily distinguishable at the machined excavation surface from the surrounding natural, confirming the extent of [009] in plan was hampered.

As the edges of ditch [009] were difficult to define towards the upper part of the feature, the nature of some deposits was rather unclear (Figure 4, Section 2). Layer (013) was probably a continuation of (010), the main fill of ditch [009], but may alternatively have been a continuation of subsoil (003), being similar in composition to both deposits. Finds retrieved from layer (013) comprised 13th to 15th century ceramic building material, 15th to 16th century pottery and animal bone including some from cattle (Appendix 3).

A possible pit [005] was investigated, immediately to the east of ditch [009] (Figure 3). This oval feature was 1.35m long by 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep with a flattish base (Plate 3, Figure 4: Section 1). This contained a single fill (006) of mid to dark brownish-grey clayey sandy silt. The shallow depth and rather amorphous form of possible pit [005] indicate it may have been a localised hollow rather than a manmade pit, and fill (006) was very similar in composition to

subsoil (003), and may be a continuation of this layer. No artefacts were retrieved from fill (006).

A further possible feature [007] was investigated in this area (Figure 3). This was found to be amorphous and was interpreted as a naturally-formed hollow containing subsoil (008), and was therefore not further recorded. Finds retrieved from this layer were restricted to a single sherd of late 17th to 18th century pottery and a small quantity of animal bone (Appendix 3).

Excavated features and deposits, driveway

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [014] crossed the driveway area (Figure 4). This ditch was over 12m long, 1.10m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping to concave sides and a gently concave base (Figure 4: Section 3, Plate 4). The single fill of this ditch (015) was a mid brownish-grey sandy silt. Several sherds of pottery of mixed date were retrieved from this fill (Appendix 3). Three of these were late Saxon, one was possibly early to middle Saxon, one was of probable 13th to early 15th century date and a further sherd was of the late 10th to late 12th centuries. Small quantities of cinders and cattle bone were also retrieved. This fill was sampled further along the length of the ditch, in the area of a small concentration of mussel shells, as deposit (027). Small fragments of pottery were retrieved from this environmental sample. The latest of these sherds indicate an 11th to 12th century date, but the pottery assemblage includes early to middle and late Saxon types (Appendix 3).

Items retrieved in environmental sampling of (027) included pig, sheep, possible chicken and amphibian bones and mussel shell (Appendix 4). Two flakes of hammerstone might suggest ironworking, but these may equally reflect more recent smithing activity in the farmyard. A small fragment of glass was probably of recent

date, and may also have worked its way into the ditch fill from the overburden. Small quantities of coal, burnt coal and clinker and fragments of charcoal were also retrieved. Charred grain in the sample included wheat, barley and oats or rye, and appears to be grain for consumption rather than representing crop processing waste.

Context number (016) was allocated to finds retrieved from the machined upper surface of ditch [014], and may derive either from the fill of the ditch or from later or other deposits. These comprised a sherd of late 3rd to 4th century AD Roman pottery and a piece of fuel ash slag (Appendix 3).

Part of the northern edge of this ditch was obscured by a spread of residual subsoil (028) (Figure 3).

A post hole or small pit [024] was cut into this layer (028) (Plate 7, Figure 3, Figure 4: Section 8). This circular feature [024] was 0.58m by 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep and had steep sides and a flattish to gently concave base. The single fill of this pit or post hole was a mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt (025) from which small pieces of bone and cinders were retrieved (Appendix 3).

Approximately 0.80m east of this was a second pit or small post hole [019], this feature being cut into the natural limestone brash (Plate 6, Figure 3, Figure 4: Section 5). This was sub-circular, 0.55m by 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (020) of mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and limestone. Small pieces of coal and cinders were retrieved from this fill (Appendix 3).

At the northern edge of subsoil spread (028), this overburden partly obscured the edges of a pit [022] (Figure 3). This amorphous to oval feature was 2.10m long by 1.60m across and 0.37m deep (Plate 8, Figure 3, Figure 4: Section 7). It had steep sides at the north and west, moderately

steep sides to the east and a flattish to very gently concave base. Filling pit [022] was (023), a mid brown slightly clayey and sandy silt with approximately 20% limestone fragments. A 10th to 11th century date has been assigned to this feature based on the latest pottery retrieved from this fill, but other pottery from this deposit included early to middle Saxon and later Saxon and Iron Age types (Appendix 3). Small quantities of animal bone were also retrieved, some from cattle and others from large and medium-sized mammals. Context number (026) was allocated to finds retrieved from the surface of feature [022] during hand cleaning as these may potentially derive from other or later deposits. A single sherd of late 10th to late 12th century pottery was retrieved in this way, in addition to sheep or goat bone (Appendix 3).

Close to the western edge of the driveway area, a further probable pit [017] extended beyond the edge of the excavation area (Figure 3). This was over 0.90m long by 1.30m across and 0.18m deep and had moderately steep sides and a flattish base (Plate 5, Figure 3, Figure 4: Section 6). The fill of this feature was stoney at its base, where it comprised a light yellowish-grey silty sand with limestone (021). Above this, fill (018) was a 0.18m thick mid brownish-grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles. Two sherds of 10th to 12th century pottery (one of which was abraded and of uncertain identification) were retrieved from this fill along with sheep or goat and large mammal bones (Appendix 3).

Post-medieval to modern disturbance

At the far western edge of the driveway was an area of post-medieval to modern disturbance (Figure 3). This was investigated as a further potential archaeological feature, but this was abandoned after 19th to 20th century pottery was noted (not retained). This area of disturbance was apparently an area of

trample and dumping in the gateway, and adjacent to a trackway to the west.

Subsoil and topsoil layers

A layer of subsoil (003) overlay all of the features in both stripped areas. This comprised a 0.25m thick friable mid brownish-grey silty sand. Sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were retrieved from this subsoil deposit (Appendix 3). Sealing this layer was a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (002), a loose dark brown silty sand (Plate 5, Figure 4: Section 6).

Unstratified finds from site

Context number (001) was allocated to unstratified finds retrieved during machining. Medieval and post-medieval to modern pottery was retrieved, in addition to 19th century glass and 16th to 18th century ceramic building material. A post-medieval strap hinge and a 14th to 15th century horseshoe were also retained (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

Undated

Two post holes or small pits [019] and [024] were recorded in the driveway area. Bone and cinders were retrieved from the fill of [024], and coal and cinders from the fill of [019]. As no dateable evidence was found in either of these features, little can be said about their possible function or associations. These might be contemporary with any of the other material or features recorded in the area.

Iron Age

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was retrieved during the investigation from (023). This was an isolated redeposited item within pit [022] in the driveway area. Pit [022] was dated to the 10th to 11th centuries AD. Although contained within a

later feature, this small sherd of Iron Age pottery does indicate activity of this date in the vicinity.

Roman

One pottery sherd of Roman date was retrieved from (016), representing finds from the upper machined surface of ditch [014] in the driveway area. As this ditch was dated to the 13th century this single late 3rd to 4th century AD Roman sherd is residual, but does indicate a late Roman presence in the area.

Early to middle Saxon

Thirty-four early to middle and Late Saxon pottery sherds were retrieved during the investigation. As the site lies immediately to the west of an early and middle Saxon settlement it was expected that further remains of this date might be encountered.

Early to middle Saxon pottery was retrieved from the fills of ditch [014] and pit [022], both in the driveway area. However, further pottery dates ditch [014] to the 13th century, and pit [022] was assigned a date range of 10th to 11th century. This indicates that all of the early to middle Saxon material is redeposited within later features. This early to middle Saxon material is however of interest, and provides evidence that activity in this period extended into the investigation area.

Late Saxon to early medieval

Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from these same two features, ditch [014] and pit [022].

In the case of 13th century ditch [014] this material is clearly redeposited. Despite this, the late Saxon to early medieval material within ditch [014] attests to nearby activity in this period.

A 10th to 11th century date has been assigned to pit [022], no later material

having been retrieved from its fills. As only small quantities of animal bone and pottery were retrieved from this pit, there is little evidence as to its function, but as no specialised activities were apparent from the excavated evidence, it may be associated with late Saxon to early medieval domestic activity in the vicinity.

Pit [017] at the north of the driveway area contained 10th to 12th century pottery, dating this feature to the late Saxon to early medieval periods. As in the case of pit [022] to the east, only small quantities of pottery and animal bone were retrieved from the fills if [017], and little can be suggested as to its function other than a possible domestic association.

Further remains of late Saxon to early medieval date were restricted to a small number of pottery sherds retrieved from subsoil (003).

Medieval

Although ditch [014] contained late Roman and early to mid Saxon, late Saxon and early medieval pottery, two sherds of probable 13th century date were also retrieved, and provide a date for the ditch. Small quantities of animal bone and mussel shell from its fills indicate domestic activity including the dumping of small quantities of food waste. Environmental sampling retrieved further animal bone, mussel shell, charcoal and burnt cereal grains, again consistent with domestic activity. Two flakes of hammerscale could indicate medieval or earlier smithing in the vicinity, but could equally be intrusive later items. The inclusion of much redeposited material within the feature demonstrated by the date range of the pottery means that the bones, shell and other material might also be redeposited. Ditch [014] is parallel to the modern course of Town Road which lies c.8m to the south. Given the medieval dating of this ditch and the position of the site in the historic core of the settlement

this is unsurprising, as boundaries along the road might be expected to be perpendicular or parallel to the road. No continuation of ditch [014] was identified in the bungalow plot area, indicating that it did not extend this far to the southeast.

A single piece of fuel ash slag was retrieved from the machined upper surface of ditch [014]. Rare early Saxon metalworking was identified at the settlement site immediately to the east of the present investigation site, and it is possible that this single fragment of slag could have some association with similar processes. Hammerscale retrieved from ditch [014] is another possible indicator of metalworking in the immediate vicinity. However, fuel ash slag can be produced though heating for other purposes, and does not necessarily provide evidence for metalworking, and as has been discussed the hammerscale may be of later date.

Small quantities of medieval pottery were retrieved as unstratified machining finds (001) and from layer (013) in the bungalow plot area. A 14th to 15th century horse shoe was also retrieved during machining of the site.

Post-medieval

Ditch [009] in the bungalow plot area contained 16th to 18th century pottery and ceramic building material, indicating a post-medieval date for this feature. The function of this ditch is not entirely clear, but may represent former sub-division of the area into smaller enclosures. This ditch may perhaps have improved drainage from the farmyard of Manor Farm on the slightly higher ground to the north down to Town Road (Figure 2, Figure 3). Post-medieval ditch [009] and medieval ditch [014] were perpendicular to one another. Given that medieval ditch [014] was not seen to extend into the bungalow plot area, and the southern end of ditch [009] was not clearly visible in plan, it may be that these two features once formed a

continuous right-angled ditch (Figure 3). If this were the case then the later dating of ditch [009] might be explained by the maintenance of this part of the ditch after [014] had fallen out of use and become infilled. Ditch [009] may have extended further to the south and simply not have been clearly visible at the excavation surface, if this were the case the two ditches may have been part of the same system, but not a direct continuation of a single right-angled ditch.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring comprising strip, map and sample recording was undertaken during residential development on land at Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington, Lincolnshire.

The investigation was required as the development lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately adjacent to an early and middle Saxon settlement and an early Saxon metalworking site.

Evidence for early to middle Saxon activity in the investigation area was confirmed by the presence of pottery of this date, although this was all redeposited within later Saxon to early medieval features. Isolated finds of late Roman and Iron Age pottery were also reworked into the fills of later features.

Two post-holes or small pits were undated, and may be contemporary with any of the other material or features.

A 10th to 11th century pit and an 10th to 12th century pit were identified towards the western edge of the area, and may reflect late Saxon to early medieval domestic activity in the vicinity. Further late Saxon to early medieval pottery was retrieved from subsoil layers.

Two ditches were excavated, one of probable 13th century date and another

dating to the 16th to 18th centuries. Further medieval pottery and a 14th to 15th century horseshoe were also retrieved from the site, in addition to post-medieval to recent items.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Newman Moore and their agents D.B. Lawrence and Associates who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Project Officer: Vicky Mellor
 Excavation Team: Ross Kendall, Jonathon Smith
 Surveying: Andy Failes
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Vicky Mellor
 CAD Illustration: Vicky Mellor
 Post-excavation analysis: Vicky Mellor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

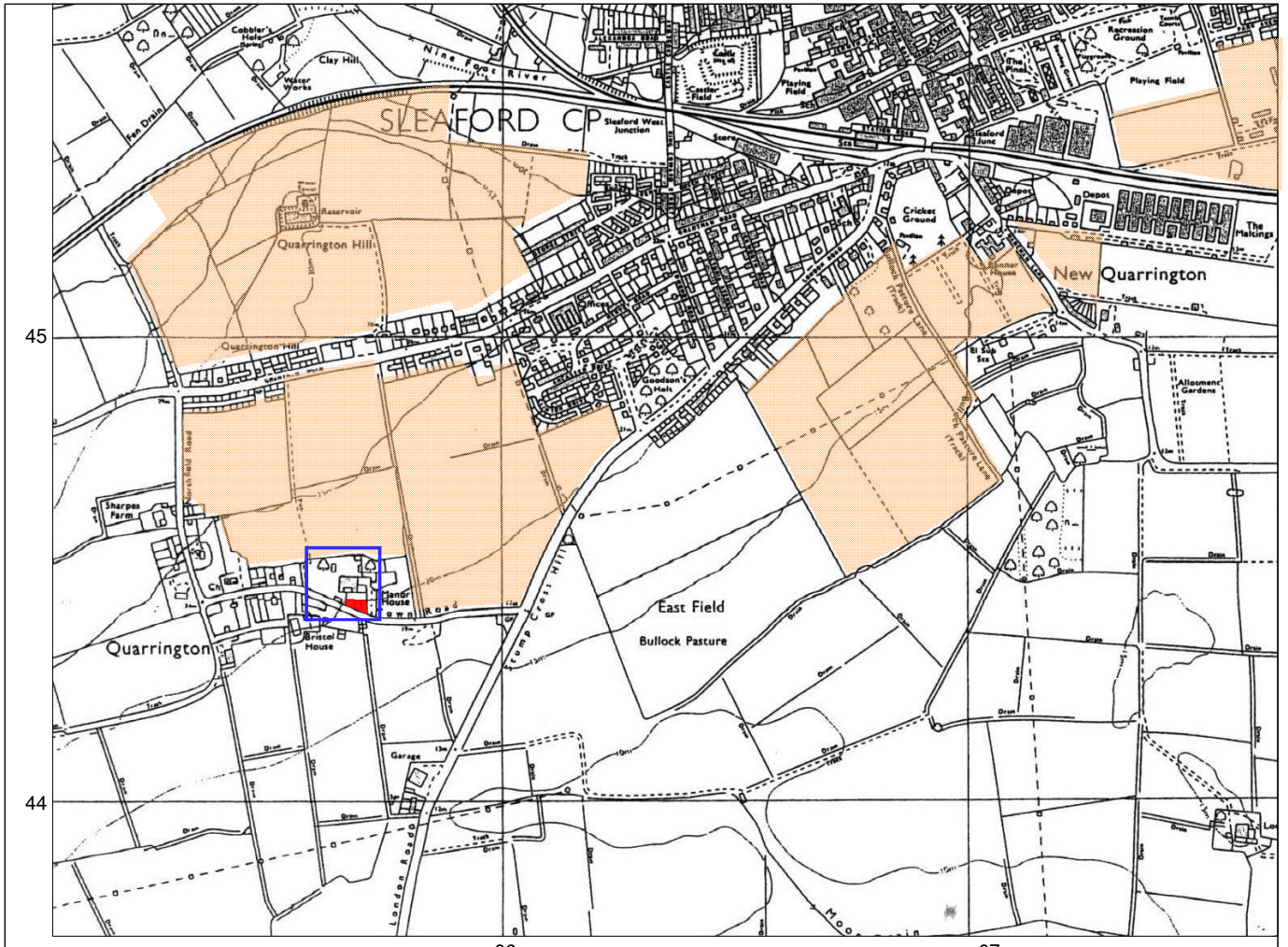
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General location map



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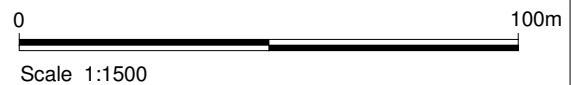
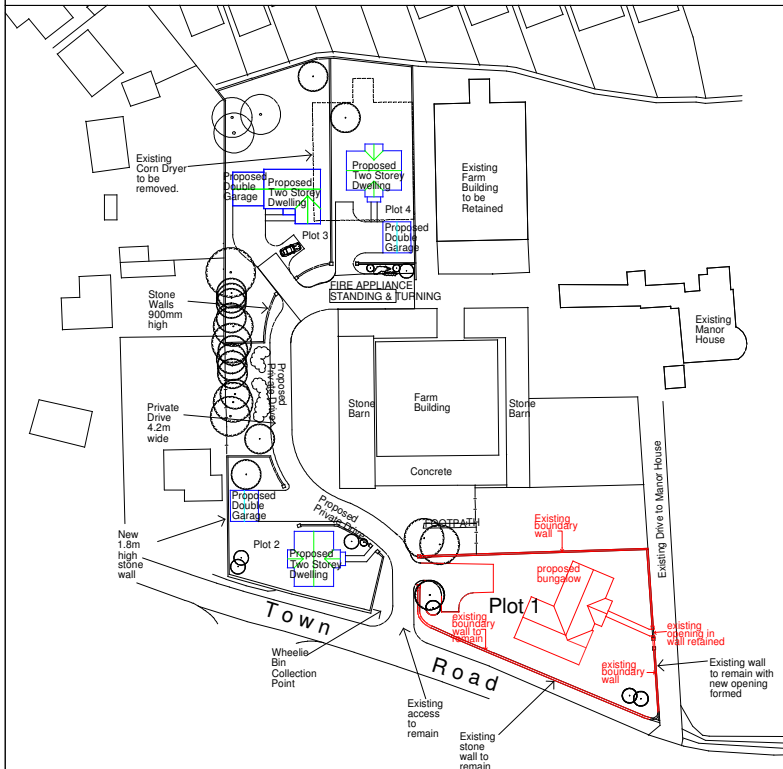
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- Investigation site
- Approximate extent of areas of modern development
- Approximate extent of area detailed below

TF

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Scale 1:15000



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Quarrington Town Road (39) Plot 1 QUTR09

Drawn by: VM

Report No: 123/09

Figure 2 Site location map



Figure 3 Site plan

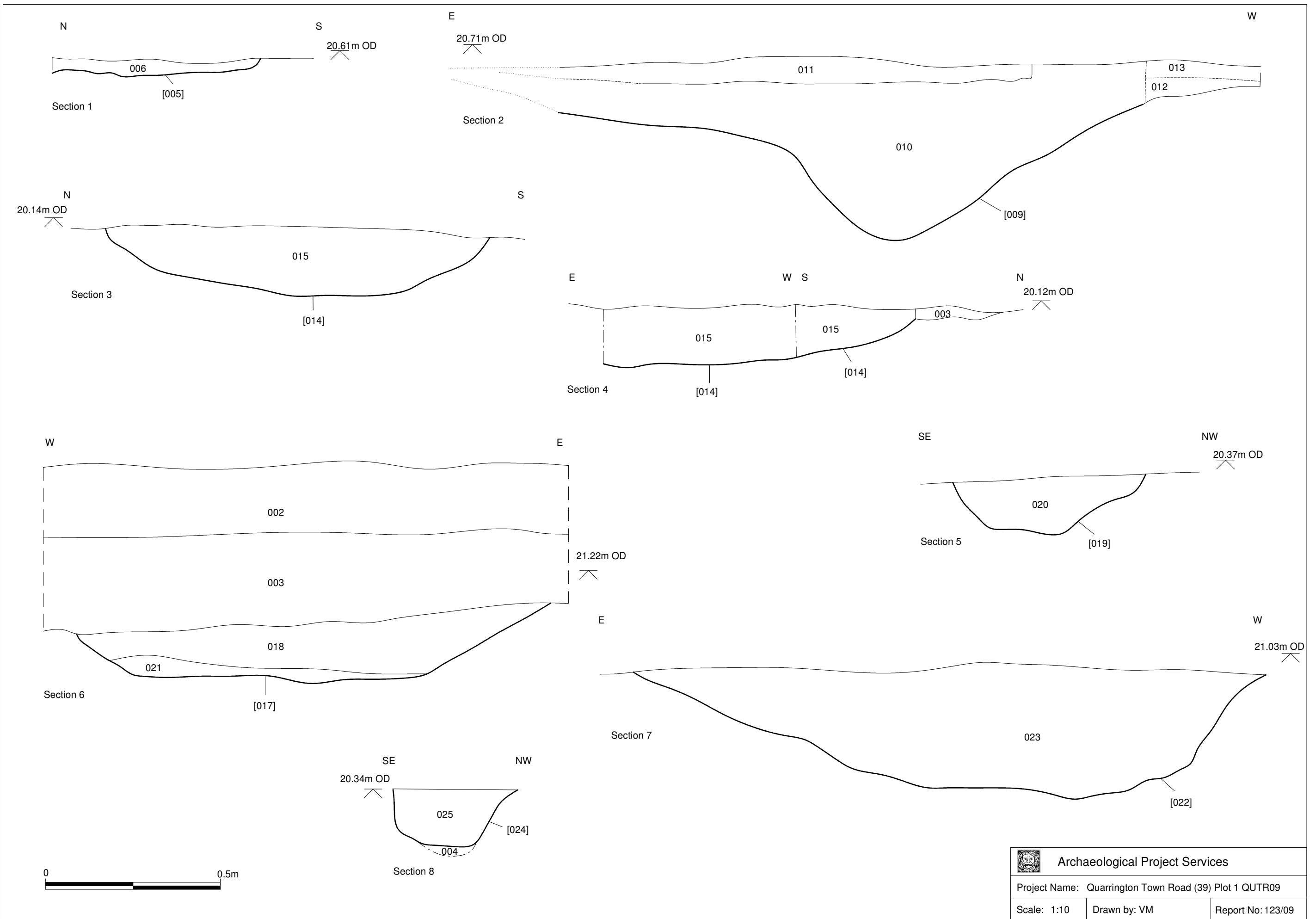


Figure 4 Sections



Plate 1 General view of stripped bungalow area, looking northwest



Plate 2
Plot 1 bungalow area,
ditch [009], looking
south



Plate 3
Plot 1 bungalow area,
possible pit [005],
looking east



Plate 4
Plot 1 drive area, ditch
[014], looking east



Plate 5
Plot 1 drive area,
probable pit [017],
looking north

Plate 6
Plot 1 drive area, post
hole or small pit [019],
looking north



Plate 7
Plot 1 drive area, post
hole or small pit [024],
looking north

Plate 8
Plot 1 drive area, pit
[022], looking north



Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
COMPRISING STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE RECORDING**

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring comprising strip, map and sample recording is required during development at Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately adjacent to the site of an early and Middle Saxon settlement excavated between 1992 and 1995. These excavations recorded pits, post holes and gullies and a quantity of rare early Saxon metalwork.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of strip, map and sample recording during stripping of topsoil as part of groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring comprising strip map and sample recording during development at Manor Farm, Town Road, Quarrington located at National Grid Reference TF 1215 6130 (Fig 2).
- 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 Quarrington is located 16.5 km northeast of Grantham and c. 2km southwest of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Manor House, 39 Town Road is located in the centre of the historic core of Quarrington village at National Grid Reference 505686 344419. Until recent times the site formed part of a working farm occupied by a mixture of traditional and modern agricultural buildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/57/.575/09) has been approved by North Kesteven for residential development of the site subject to a scheme of archaeological works. This specification applies to Plot 1, a detached bungalow to be constructed towards the east side of the proposed development area.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 A solid Geology of Jurassic cornbrash and Lincolnshire Limestone are recorded for the vicinity (Wilson 158). Local soils are of the Quarrington series and comprise brown calcareous sands.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, immediately west of site of an early and Middle Saxon settlement excavated between 1992 and 1995. These excavations recorded pits, post holes and gullies and a quantity of rare early Saxon metalwork in one area. Among the features were recognisable lines of post holes, some indicating the location of former buildings (Walker and Lane, 1996; Taylor et al, 2003).
- 6.2 Within one area of the excavation a quantity of rare early Saxon metalworking debris was recovered, including mould and crucible fragments. In addition, a major assemblage of early and middle Saxon pottery was retrieved, one of the largest excavated in Britain (over 2000 sherds). Other finds included an animal bone assemblage which demonstrated a change in farming preferences through the Saxon period. Non Saxon finds included a near complete Neolithic pottery vessel, probably representing an isolated burial of the remains of a cremations.
- 6.3 The results of the Quarrington excavations form part of growing body of evidence which suggests Sleaford and the surrounding area are a key locale for understanding the nature of early and middle Saxon settlement. Excavations in the area include that of a cemetery just south of Sleaford, an early and middle Saxon site at Holdingham and a middle Saxon site in the market place of Sleaford itself.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the monitoring will be:
- 7.1.1 To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation.
 - 7.1.2 To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works 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 scheme of works.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 Monitoring will be undertaken during stripping of of topsoil from the area of the house footprint and the driveway of Plot 1 to ensure that archaeological remains are identified. Where archaeological features are exposed, these will be recorded as far as necessary to record their form and date.
- 8.2.2 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan 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.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the scheme of works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the stripped area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the scheme of works 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 scheme of works 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 scheme of works.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the scheme of works.
- A text describing the findings of the scheme of works.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the scheme of works 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 Heritage Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team and the County Council Historic Environment Record. Details of the investigation will be entered onto the OASIS online database.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the scheme of works will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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 A report of the findings of the scheme of works 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 Heritage Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team. They will be given as much notice as possible 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 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 (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009, Section 18.3).

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 work is expected to take 3 days and will be staffed by a Project Officer and an assistant. The post excavation and report stage is expected to take just under a week.
- 15.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – Alex Beeby, in house IFA bursary trainee mentored by Barbara Precious independent Roman pottery specialists. Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Matilda Holmes, independent faunal remains specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
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.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	House plot and driveway	Unstratified finds from machining	
002	House plot and driveway	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
003	House plot and driveway	Friable mid brownish-grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
004	House plot and driveway	Firm light yellow, mid reddish-yellowish-brown and mid yellowish-grey limestone brash with clayey sandy silt matrix and patches	Natural limestone brash
005	House plot	Oval feature 1.35m by 0.55m and 0.10m deep with a flattish base	Possible pit or natural hollow
006	House plot	Firm mid to dark brownish-grey clayey sandy silt with moderately frequent pebbles, 0.10m thick	Fill of possible pit or natural hollow [005]
007	House plot	Amorphous to oval feature, 4.40m by 1.40m and 0.16m deep with irregular base	Natural hollow
008	House plot	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, 0.16m thick	Subsoil within natural hollow [007]
009	House plot	Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, not fully visible in plan, >1.65m wide and 0.50m deep with moderately steep to steep sides and a concave base	Ditch
010	House plot	Very firm mid to darkish grey clayey silt and c.40% limestone fragments with occasional thick roots, 0.45m thick	Main fill of ditch [009]
011	House plot	Very firm mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments, 80mm thick	Upper fill of ditch [009]
012	House plot	Indurated mid greyish-brown clayey silt matrix and c.80% limestone fragments, 70mm thick	Upper surface of natural (004) at junction with subsoil (003)
013	House plot	Firm mid greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments, 50mm thick	Deposit, probably a continuation of (010), a fill of ditch [099] or residual subsoil same as (003)
014	Driveway	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, >12m long, 1.10m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping to concave sides and a gently concave base	Ditch
015	Driveway	Firm mid brownish-grey clayey sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Fill of ditch [014] (sampled elsewhere along length as (027))

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation
016	Driveway	Finds retrieved from machined upper surface of ditch [014], therefore potentially derived from later or other deposits	
017	Driveway	Feature, not fully exposed in plan, >0.90m by 1.30m and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base	Probable pit, extending beyond limit of excavation
018	Driveway	Friable mid brownish-grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles, 0.18m thick	Fill of probable pit [017], same as (021)
019	Driveway	Sub-circular feature, 0.55m by 0.52m and 0.18m deep with steep sides a west and south, more gently sloping to east and uneven base	Post hole or small pit
020	Driveway	Firm mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and limestone fragments, 0.18m thick	Fill of post hole or small pit [019]
021	Driveway	Indurated light yellowish-grey silty sand and limestone fragments, 90mm thick	Fill of probable pit [017], slightly more stone-rich near base of feature, same as (018)
022	Driveway	Amorphous to oval feature 2.1m by 1.6m and 0.37m deep with very steep sides at north and west and moderately steep side to east with flattish to very gently concave base	Pit
023	Driveway	Firm mid brown slightly clayey and sandy silt with <i>c.</i> 20% limestone fragments, 0.37m thick	Fill of pit [022]
024	Driveway	Circular feature, 0.58m by 0.40m and 0.17m deep with steep sides and flattish to gently concave base	Post hole or small pit
025	Driveway	Firm mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt with moderately frequent limestone fragments, 0.17m thick	Fill of post hole or small pit [024]
026	Driveway	Finds retrieved from cleaning upper surface of (023) within pit [022], therefore potentially derived from later or other deposits	
027	Driveway	Firm mid brownish-grey clayey sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Fill of ditch [014] (number allocated to fill (015) where sampled)
028	Driveway	Friable mid brownish-grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles, 50mm thick	Residual subsoil, possibly same as (003)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

ROMAN AND IRON AGE POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 19 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 Table 1 below.

Condition

Both sherds are small but the breaks are relatively fresh. The interior surface of one sherd is slightly abraded, most likely due to wear from use, during the life of the vessel. The interior surface of the second sherd is sooted, perhaps evidence of use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W(g)
016	NVCC	B		ABR INT	FTM; COARSER FABRIC; POSS B38?	1	1	15
016	ZDATE				L3-4C			
023	SHEL	OPEN?	HM	SOOT INT		1	1	4
023	ZDATE				IA			

Provenance

One sherd was recovered from context (016), the machined upper surface of ditch [014]. Because of the nature of the excavation it is not certain whether (016) is actually an upper fill of this feature or a later deposit. The second sherd was recovered from context (023) the fill of pit [022]. Both features were in the driveway area.

Range

There are two pieces of pottery here of very different dates. The sherd from context (016) is part of a moulded footring from a Nene Valley Colour Coated ware (NVCC) bowl, possibly an imitation Samian ware type 38 (B38). This vessel is in a coarse, light firing fabric and is probably a product of the pottery industries based around the Roman small town of Durobrivae in north Cambridgeshire. This fineware vessel is a later type dating from the late 3rd to late 4th centuries AD (see Howe, Perrin and Mackreth, 1980, Fig 7). Notably, the fabric here contains dark red ferruginous inclusions and although the materials used in later Roman NVCC vessels do tend to be coarser than earlier types, this one is unusually so. The second sherd is from a handmade vessel in a relatively coarse shell-tempered fabric. It has a smooth interior, which may indicate it is from an open form, perhaps a bowl.

Potential

Although there is little potential for further work, the material should be retained as part of the site archive. There should be no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two sherds were recovered during the strip map and sample excavation. One piece is of Late Roman date and the other is Iron Age.

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 total of 53 sherds from 43 vessels, weighing 427 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 2, with a summary in Table 2. The pottery ranges in date from the Anglo-Saxon to the early modern period.

Condition

Most of the assemblage comprises small, abraded sherds, as indicated by the average sherd weight of eight grams. Three sherds are burnt, probably as a result of post-depositional activity. Evidence for use comes from soot and carbonised deposits on 20 vessels and a single vessel has a brown internal deposit.

Results

Table 2, Summary of Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BAHST	Bourne Area Handmade Shell Tempered	1200?	1450?	3	2	20
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2	41
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	1	1	213
EMSAX	Early or Middle Saxon wares (generic)	400	870	1	1	3
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1	3
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1	1
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	13	6	19
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	3	3	5
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1	7
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	1	1	1
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	6	5	3
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	1	1	7
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	2	2	4
SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	450	750	6	5	16
SSTMG	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	450	750	1	1	1
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	7	7	42
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	2	2	36
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	5
TOTAL:				53	43	427

Provenance

Pottery was retrieved from subsoil (003) and (008), ditches [009] and [014] and Pits [017] and [022]. Unstratified finds were issued context number (001) and (026).

Range

Due to the small size of most of the sherds, few forms are discernible. The range of wares includes types which date to the Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods, all of which are typical of this area. All of the pre-modern material appears to be redeposited, with features containing groups of mixed date. Previous excavations in Quarrington and Sleaford have highlighted the intensity and extent of Anglo-Saxon settlement and the presence of 34 early to middle and late Saxon sherds in this collection is therefore not unexpected. Indeed, excavations immediately to the north-east of this site produced firm evidence for early and middle Saxon habitation (Walker and Lane 1996, Taylor

et al, 2003). Smaller amounts of medieval and post medieval pottery are indicative of (probably domestic) activity occurring nearby.

Potential

All of the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small group of pottery, nearly all of which is in poor condition, was recovered from ten contexts. It is likely most of this, which pre-dates the early modern period, is redeposited in later features.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 205 grams was 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The material is very fragmentary, although only one piece is counted as abraded.

Results

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
001	PNR	OX/R/OX; Coarse sandy; Oolite; rounded to subangular Quartz; + Ca; +Fe	Edge; joining Pieces; struck upper	16th-18th	4	24
001	PNR	Oxid; medium sandy; shale/mudstone or light firing clay grits; +Fe	Corner; struck upper; coarsely sanded base	16th-18th	1	68
010	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; +Ca	Joining frags	16th-18th	3	34
010	CBM	Oxid; medium sandy; +Fe; mudstone	Single surface; from PNR?; poorly mixed clay;	Roman or Post Roman	2	11
010	PNR	Bright Oxid; medium sandy; poorly mixed clay; black Fe up to 5mm	Corner; struck upper	16th-18th	1	29
013	PNR	OX/R/OX; medium sandy; +Ca	Struck Upper; slightly abraded	13th-15th	1	39
Total					12	205

Provenance

Material was recovered from context (010), the fill of ditch [009] and layer (013) a possible continuation of (010). Unstratified material also collected during machining was given context number (001).

Range

Most of the fragments within this group are from Post Medieval Peg, Nib or Ridge tiles (PNR). These date from the 16th to 18th centuries. A single fragment present is from a Medieval PNR tile of a slightly earlier date, probably between the 13th to 15th centuries. Two miscellaneous fragments of CBM are unclassified, though their size suggests they are quite probably also from a PNR tile.

Almost all of the fabrics recorded here are fairly typical medium sandy types, which could be of local origin. A single unstratified fragment has a coarse sandy fabric and Oolitic fossil inclusions. This tile may have been made outside the immediate area. Oolitic clays are commonly found in the far south of the county, for example around the Stamford area.

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage. The material should be retained and should not pose any problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small group of Post Roman tile was recovered from QUTR09; this includes a single piece of Medieval tile and nine pieces of Post Medieval tile.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 59 (396g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from subsoil (003) and (008); (010) fill of ditch [009]; (013) possibly a continuation of (010); (015) fill of ditch [014]; (018) fill of probable pit [017]; (023) fill of pit [022]; (025) fill of post hole or pit [024] and (026) finds from surface of pit [022].

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, though one context produced chalky and abraded remains.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
003	pig	scapula	3	13	all join
008	large mammal	femur	1	19	
	large mammal	unidentified	5	27	
	sheep/goat	scapula	2	17	
	sheep/goat	molar	2	16	
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	15	
	sheep/goat	astragalus	1	7	
	medium mammal	unidentified	1	2	
010	large mammal	vertebra?	1	17	
	large mammal	humerus	1	6	
	sheep/goat	femur	1	4	
	medium mammal	skull	2	8	
	medium mammal	unidentified	5	5	
013	cattle	molar	1	83	
	large mammal	vertebra	1	29	
	large mammal	rib	1	5	
	large mammal	unidentified	3	7	
015	cattle	molar	3	28	all join
018	large mammal	unidentified	2	19	chalky
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	5	
023	cattle	molar	1	36	
	large mammal	unidentified	5	16	
	medium mammal	unidentified	1	3	
025	unknown	unidentified	13	1	chalky and degraded
026	sheep/goat	molar	1	7	

Summary

Large mammals dominate the assemblage by count but cannot be distinguished between horse and cattle. Sheep/goat is relatively common and a pig also occurs. Most of the features are Late Saxon to post-medieval in date but contain re-

worked Iron Age, Roman and Saxon finds suggesting the site has been reworked over time. As a result, no meaningful analysis can be obtained from this assemblage, though the faunal remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two pieces of glass weighing a total of 143g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. One piece has mild iridescent decay, the other has been severely burnt.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Dark olive green bottle, moderate kick up, limy encrustation internally, extremely burnt, partially re-melted, 19 th century	1	136	19 th century
	Colourless bottle, mild iridescence, 19 th century	1	7	

Provenance

The glass pieces were unstratified finds from machining.

Range

Pieces of two separate bottles, both probably 19th century in date, were recovered.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential but provides some dating evidence and also indications of significant burning.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Nine other items weighing a total of 284g were recovered.

Condition

All the other items are in a good condition though the metals are corroded and the cinders naturally fragile.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Iron	Horseshoe, Clark's Type 4, 14 th -15 th century	1	213	
	Iron	Terminal of strap hinge, 3 rivet holes, post-medieval	1	54	
010	Iron	Nail, probable horseshoe nail	1	3	
015	Cinder	Cinder	1	1	
016	Industrial residue	Fuel ash slag	1	3	
020	Coal	Coal and cinders	4	9	
025	Cinder	cinders	2	1	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from: (001), unstratified machining finds; (010) fill of ditch [009]; (015) fill of ditch [014]; (016) finds retrieved from machined upper surface of ditch [014]; (020) fill of pit or post hole [019] and (025) fill of pit or post hole [019].

Range

The other finds are represented by metals and residues from fire. One of the metal items is a late medieval horseshoe (Clark 2004, 96). There is also a probable horseshoe nail with a wedge-shaped head. Finally, there is a lanceolate terminal of a strap hinge with three rivet holes, one toward the point and the other two in the widest part of terminal.

Several pieces of coal and cinders were found. There is also a piece of fuel ash slag. Such slag is formed when silicates, as in clay, come into contact with alkalis, present in plant fuel ashes, at high temperature. While indicating high temperature processes, fuel ash slag does not necessarily denote metallurgical activity (Jones 2001, 21).

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential. However, the fire residues are likely to indicate pyrotechnological processes at the site. Also, the horseshoe indicates late medieval activity in the area.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19th to 20th	
003	13th?	
008	Late 17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
010	16th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
013	15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
015	13th	
016	Late 3rd to Late 4th	Based on a single sherd
018	10th to 12th	
023	10th to 11th	Includes Iron Age pottery
026	11th	Date on a single sherd
027	11th to 12th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Samp	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001		BS		Bottle	1	1	213		Rim		18th to 19th
001		LSW2		Jug	1	1	7		BS		13th to 14th
001		TPW		?	1	1	5	Blue and white transfer print	BS		19th to 20th
003		BAHST		Bowl	1	1	6		BS	External soot	
003		LEMS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS	Soot; ?ID	
003		LKT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1		BS	External soot and carbonised deposit	
003		ST	B/C	Jar	1	1	16		Base	Soot; brown internal deposit	
008		BL	Pale oxidised	Jar/ bowl	1	1	32		Base	Internal glaze	Late 17th to 18th
010		BL	Vitrified	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS	Burnt; soot; ?ID	17th to 18th
013		MP	Vitrified	?	1	1	7		BS	Burnt	15th to 16th
015		BAHST		Jar	2	1	14		BS	External soot	
015		LKT		Jar/ bowl	2	1	2		BS	Soot; abraded; same vessel?	
015		LSH		Jar	1	1	2	Diamond roller stamping	BS	External soot	
015		SSTMG		Small vessel	1	1	1	Burnished	BS	?ID	
015		ST	B/C	Jar	1	1	1		BS	Soot	
018		THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	29	Burnished horizontal line	BS	Abraded; ?ID	10th to 12th
018		THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS	Patchy soot	10th to 12th
023		EMSAX		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS	Soot	
023		LFS		?	1	1	1		BS		
023		LKT		Jar/ bowl	3	1	4		BS	Reoxidised	
023		LKT		Jar	2	1	4		BS	Soot	
023		LKT		Jar/ bowl	3	1	3		BS	Soot	
023		LKT		Jar/ bowl	2	1	5		BS	Soot; same vessel?	
023		LSH		Jar	1	1	2		Rim	Internal soot	
023		MISC	Shell tempered	?	2	1	2		BS	Burnt; abraded; post Roman	
023		SNLS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS	??ID or GREY Lincoln type	
023		SSTCL	M	Jar/ bowl	2	1	4		BS	Internal soot	
023		SSTCL	F+ chaff	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	Possible combing?	BS		
023		SSTCL	F	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	

023		SSTCL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS		
023		ST	A/D	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		BS	External soot	
023		ST	A/D	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1		BS	Soot	
023		ST	B/C	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS	External soot; concretion	
026		ST	B	Pitcher	1	1	14		Rim with UHJ	Thin yellow glaze; abraded; handle springing from rim	11th
027	1	LSH	E	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1		BS		
027	1	MAX		?	1	1	1		BS	?ID	
027	1	MISC	Various	?	4	4	1		BS	Tiny scraps	
027	1	SNLS		?	1	1	1		Base	?ID	
027	1	SSTCL	F	?	1	1	1		BS		
027	1	ST	B/C	Jar?	1	1	2		BS	Soot	

Appendix 4

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

By James Rackham

Manor Farm, 39 Town Road, Quarrington

Archaeological monitoring and recording of a development site at Manor Farm, Quarrington, uncovered a small collection of features from two trenches. A single bulk sample was recovered from ditch fill 015 in ditch 014, recorded as 027 at the sample location. The sample was collected because of a visible concentration of mussel shells in the deposit.

The sample was washed by APS and the single flot and elements of the sort delivered to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for study.

The following items have been recorded from the deposit:

Animal bone – pig maxilla fragment with premolar 4, sheep sized humerus fragment, juvenile sheep sized 1st phalanx epiphysis, unidentifiable fish ray, indeterminate tooth enamel fragment, chicken sized 1st phalanx fragment, a small mammal skull fragment, frog/toad and several indeterminate fragments.

Magnetic component – ironstone, sediment concretion and two flakes of hammerscale

Marine shell – collection of fragmented marine mussel shells

Finds – a small fragment of glass (probably recent)

Snails – *Hellicella itala*, *Cecilioides acicula* (almost certainly intrusive), *Aegopinella pura* and unidentified Zonitiodes.

Small quantities of coal, burnt coal and clinker

Flot – charred grain including wheat, barley and oats/rye; and charred seeds including probable pulse fragment, elder, grasses and a few other taxa.

Charcoal – several small fragment of identifiable charcoal >4m in size and an abundance of small comminuted fragments.

The deposit produced Anglo-Saxon and early medieval ceramics given a latest date of 11-12th century AD.

The deposit includes sufficient occupation debris in the form of charred cereal grain, animal bone, charcoal and marine mussel shell to suggest that it derived from occupation in the immediate vicinity of the ditch. The charred grain, present in numbers exceeding 60-70 grains and fragments appear to be dominated by wheat and is accompanied by a few, mainly small charred weed seeds but with no chaff present. This looks more like cleaned or partially cleaned grain used for consumption rather than a crop processing waste, supporting the inference that it derives from a 'domestic' context.

The two flakes of hammerscale might suggest iron working on the site, but with the site lying within a recent farm complex where smithing activities may have been frequent, two flakes could just as easily derive from recent activities and have moved down through the soil.

With ceramics in the sample deriving from Saxon and early medieval contexts it is probably inappropriate to conduct any further work on this sample.

James Rackham

2nd December 2009

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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 1st century AD.
Roman	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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
2	Context register sheets
28	Context record sheets
1	Environmental sample register sheet
1	Environmental sample record sheet
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

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:

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

Accession Number: 2009.167

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: QUTR09

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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