

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT:**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF THE RED LION, HIGH STREET, BROUGHTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: PA/2014/0999

NGR: SE 9612 0862

AAL Site Code: BRHS 15

North Lincolnshire Museum Site Code: BHCD

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Report prepared for Advocate Developments

By  
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## Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	1
3.0 Planning Background.....	1
4.0 Methodology .....	2
5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
6.0 Cartographic Information.....	6
7.0 Aerial Photographs .....	7
8.0 Site Visit .....	7
9.0 Constraints.....	11
10.0 Results of Historic Building Recording.....	11
11.0 Results of Trial Trenching .....	18
Trench 1.....	18
Trench 2.....	7
Trench 3.....	8
Trench 4.....	8
12.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	9
13.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	10
14.0 Acknowledgements .....	10
15.0 References.....	10
Cartographic Sources.....	11

### List of Plates

Plate 1: View of the Red Lion pub, looking south.....	7
Plate 2: View of the car park and grass behind, looking west.....	8
Plate 3: View of the stables and pub, looking northeast .....	8
Plate 4: Area of former bowling green, looking east.....	9
Plate 5: View of the church from the site, looking west .....	9
Plate 6: Looking east towards the site from the church .....	10
Plate 7: War memorial, looking west towards the development site.....	10
Plate 8 (shot 3): East facing elevation of north-south aligned range of stable block, southern end. 1m scale.....	12
Plate 9 (shot 1): The southern gable end of the north-south range .....	12
Plate 10 (shot 9): West facing elevation of north-south aligned range of stable block. 1m scale.	13
Plate 11 (shot 5): North facing elevation of northern gable end of north-south aligned range of stable block. 1m scale .....	14
Plate 12 (shot 1): South facing elevation of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale ...	14
Plate 13 (shot 6): West facing elevation of western gable end of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale.....	15
Plate 14 (shot 7): North facing elevation of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale ...	15

Plate 15 (shot 15): Interior of north-south aligned range, detail of flooring and drainage channel. 1m scale.....	16
Plate 16 (shot 14): Interior of north-south aligned range, detail of stall division and manger .....	17
Plate 17 (shot 13): Interior of north-south aligned range, looking north. Timber stall division visible on left hand side. Access ladder to hayloft on right hand side. ....	17
Plate 18 (shot 10): Interior of Room B, east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale.....	18
Plate 19: Walls 114 and 115, looking north. Scale is 1m.....	19
Plate 20: Oven <105> and wall <116>, looking south. Scale is 1m .....	20
Plate 21: NNW facing section of oven <105>.....	20
Plate 22: Internal elevation of oven <105> .....	20
Plate 23: Pit [204] and posthole [206], from which Saxon pottery was recovered. Scales are 1m and 0.3m.....	7
Plate 24: North facing section of large, shallow feature [312]. Scale is 0.5m.....	8

### List of Appendices

Appendix 1: List of NLHER Entries within a 1km search area.....	12
Appendix 2: Photographic archive for Historic Building Survey.....	15
Appendix 2: Pottery Report.....	16
Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Report.....	25
Appendix 4: Other Finds Report.....	29
Appendix 5: Animal Bone Report .....	31
Appendix 6: Palaeoenvironmental Report .....	38
Appendix 7: Context Summary List .....	42
Appendix 8: Figures .....	44

### List of Tables

Table 1.1 Pottery summarised by ceramic period with sherd count .....	16
Table 1.2 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count .....	17
Table 2.1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight .....	25
Table 3.2 Clay tobacco pipe.....	29
Table 4.1, Identified Taxa, by Trench .....	31

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red .....	44
Figure 2: Map showing location of North Lincolnshire HER entries within a 1km search area .....	45
Figure 3: Extract of 1842 Tithe Map of Broughton with site outlined in red .....	46
Figure 4: Extract of 1887 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red .....	47
Figure 5: Extract of 1907 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red .....	48
Figure 6: Extract of 1946-48 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red.....	49
Figure 7: Extract of 1967-70 Ordnance Survey Map with site outlined in red.....	50
Figure 8: Trench location plan. Numbered arrows indicate location and orientation of site visit photos .....	51
Figure 9: Map showing location and direction of building survey photos.....	52
Figure 10: Plan of Trench 1 and sections of archaeological features.....	53
Figure 11: Plan of Trench 2 and sections of archaeological features.....	54
Figure 12: Plan of Trench 3 and sections of archaeological features.....	55

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## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Advocate Developments to assess the archaeological potential of land to the rear of the Red Lion Public House, High Street, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application to erect dwellings to the rear of The Red Lion with associated private access and amended access to the public house car park.
- The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, near to the historic core of the medieval village, and the parish church of St. Mary, which may have Anglo-Saxon origins. Prehistoric and Roman activity is also well represented nearby.
- The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 10m long by 1.6m wide trenches and one 20m long by 1.6m wide, located within the footprint of the proposed dwellings and agreed with the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Record Officer.
- Within Trench 1 the remains of two stone buildings, one with an associated oven, fronting onto Church Lane were recorded. The buildings were on slightly different alignments, suggesting two phases of activity, and were dated by pottery to the medieval period. The dating evidence suggested they fell out of use during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- In Trench 2 a large undated cut feature was recorded as well as a pit and posthole of a 9<sup>th</sup> century date. The form of this pit and posthole suggests this may represent a Saxon domestic structure known as a grubenhauser or sunken-featured building.
- A number of undated pits were recorded in Trenches 3 and 4. Although undated by finds, it is possible they are of a broadly Saxon to medieval date, as they were sealed by a similar landscaping/levelling layer as sealed the features in Trenches 1 and 2.
- Archaeological features were sealed by approximately 0.5m of deposits in Trench 1, 0.9m in Trench 4 and 1.0m in Trenches 2 and 3. Any groundworks that extend below this depth are likely to have a significant impact upon the archaeological resource.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Advocate Developments to assess the archaeological potential of land to the rear of the Red Lion Public House, High Street, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application to erect dwellings to the rear of The Red Lion with associated private access and amended access to the public house car park.
- 1.2 This document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*' (CIfA 2014a), '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014b), '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (CIfA 2014c), and the Historic England documents '*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning*' (Historic England 2015), '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*' (2006) and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2015).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum within 6 months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under museum site code BHCD.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is located in town and civil parish of Broughton, within the administrative district of North Lincolnshire. The small town is located off Ermine Street (B1207) and 3km northwest of Brigg. The site currently consists of a car parking area and green space to the rear of The Red Lion Inn. It is centred on NGR SE 9611 0860.
- 2.2 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Kirton Cementstone Beds, overlain by superficial deposits of Sutton Sand Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application has been submitted to '*erect five dwellings on the land to the rear of The Red Lion and an associated private access and amended access to the public house car park, Red Lion Inn, Land to the rear of 45 High Street, Broughton*' (Reference PA/2014/0999). The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record has advised for a holding objection until a heritage assessment is submitted that provides sufficient information concerning the nature, extent and potential impacts upon the archaeological resource to allow the planning authority to determine the application.
- 3.2 The relevant national planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This superseded Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) in March 2012.

## 4.0 Methodology

### *Desk-Based Research*

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km search radius from the centre of the site.
- Lincolnshire Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- National Monuments Record – A search was undertaken of the collection of aerial photographs (vertical and oblique) held by the NMR in Swindon. Aerial photographs can be used to identify buried features, such as ditches, pits or walls, which appear as cropmarks or soilmarks.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20<sup>th</sup> century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the NLHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- A site visit was carried out on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the English Heritage Periods List (formerly the RCHME Archaeological Periods List). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 2.

### *Historic Building Recording*

4.3 Development proposals entail the demolition of an outbuilding to the rear of the pub, which is first shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map of the site. The building was subject to historic building recording prior to demolition.

4.4 Photographs were taken of: -

- All external elevations
- All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
- The roof structure of the building, internally and externally, where visible
- The relationship of the structure to their surroundings
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings.
- A general internal photographic record of the building

4.5 Metric scales of appropriate length were used, and all photos annotated and linked to a floor plan. The survey was carried out on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015.

### ***Trial Trenching***

4.6 The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 10m long by 1.6m wide trenches and one 20m long by 1.6m wide, located within the footprint of the proposed dwellings and agreed with the North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Record Officer.

4.7 In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 0.1m. This process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then carried out by hand. The fieldwork was carried out between 26<sup>th</sup> August and 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015.

4.8 All archaeological features and deposits revealed were excavated in order to determine their date, extent, level of preservation, form and where possible, function. Where archaeologically relevant, some individual features were excavated in their entirety.

4.9 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Hand drawn plans were supplemented with survey data gathered using a Leica GS08 Net rover receiving RTK corrections. Colour slide and black and white print and digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow where appropriate.

## **5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

5.1 The earliest evidence for archaeological activity in the area comprises a number of flint flakes, scrapers and points dating to the Neolithic or later, found 920m northeast (Site 1), 750m northwest (Site 2), and 360m northwest (Site 3) of the site. Stone axes from the Neolithic period have also been discovered 470m to the west (Site 4), and 900m southwest (Site 5) of the development site.

5.2 The area is notable for its high density of Bronze Age barrows. Broughton Barrow Cemetery, which was excavated on Broughton Common 1.7km northeast of the site in 1851 contained eight Bronze Age barrows. Though the site of the barrows has since been ploughed flat, descriptions of the barrows from the 19<sup>th</sup> century excavations by Arthur Trollope state that the barrows were



constructed of 'sand and peat', suggesting the use of turves in their construction (May 1976, p. 73). Within the proposed development site, a possible Bronze Age round barrow has been identified 300m west of the site (Site 6). An almost complete beaker was discovered immediately west of the possible barrow, possibly associated with the monument (Site 7).

- 5.3 Bronze Age finds have been uncovered throughout the area, including a thumbnail scraper dating to the early Bronze Age (Site 8) 750m northeast of the site, and pottery sherds with a penannular brooch (Site 9) from 550m west of the site. Further pottery and a flint flake of Bronze Age (or possibly early Iron Age) date (Site 10) was also discovered 440m north of the site.
- 5.4 Later prehistoric activity in the area is evidenced by Iron Age finds within the search area. Flints, pottery and an iron spear were uncovered 75m west of the site (Site 11).
- 5.5 Roman activity is evidenced by ceramic finds across the search area. The line of Ermine Street, one of the main Roman roads in the country, running from London to York passes 480m west of the site boundary (Site 12). Though no settlement has been recorded at Broughton, it is probable that people moved through the area and Roman pottery has been uncovered throughout the search area, 660m (Site 13) and 440m (Site 14) to the northeast, and 370m northwest (Site 15), of the site. A Roman coin and Roman pottery were also found alongside Bronze Age finds, at Sites 8 and Site 9 respectively.
- 5.6 There are two springs located in Manby Wood, to the west of Ermine Street and 530m west of the site (Site 16). It is likely that these springs were a significant contributing factor in Roman and, later, Anglo-Saxon settlement at Broughton, due to their being a fresh water source next to a major routeway.
- 5.7 The large settlement of *Berton* is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name has two possible derivations: the Old English word *burh* meaning fortified place, or the Anglian word *berg* meaning mound, hill or tumulus, and the Old English word *tūn*, meaning an enclosure or farmstead. The settlement has 77 households; again, the size of the settlement is likely due to the springs and Ermine Street being in such close proximity. Agricultural resources were 12 plough lands, 240 acres of meadow, and 2 leagues of woodland. 1 mill is recorded.
- 5.8 The Domesday Book also mentioned a church, most likely the 11<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. Mary (Site 17). The tower of St. Mary's Church predates the rest of the building, which is 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century in date. The base of the tower may once have served as a nave of a smaller church, with a smaller chancel to the east. The tower is constructed of local limestone, ironstone, and sandstone, and is a distinctive rectangular shape. It has been posited that the size and shape of the small chapel indicates that it was a private place of worship for a local lord. A decorated grave cover near the tower dating to the late 10<sup>th</sup> or early 11<sup>th</sup> century may be associated with the churches founder, possibly a thegn or Thane, an Anglo-Saxon title similar to a knight (Shapland 2008, p. 497).
- 5.9 There are no further remains within the search area pertaining to the early medieval village, though the possible Bronze Age burial mound listed above may have been reused as a moot or official meeting place during the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.10 The medieval settlement of Broughton (Site 18) grew up around the Church of St. Mary, which was expanded between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This development included a mill 990m northeast of the site (Site 19). Medieval and late post-medieval rubbish pits and ditches uncovered 170m east of the site (Site 20), and 385m northwest of the site (Site 21) evidence

domestic occupation in and around the area now defined by the east-west aligned High Street, and near the Roman Road, which was still largely in use.

- 5.11 Into the post-medieval period, the area east of the church saw a concentration of settlement activity, on the intersection between the High Street and Brooklands Avenue, showing a focus of activity away from the Roman road. Houses such as The Hollies (Site 22) and Churchgates (Site 23) were constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century on either side of the High Street, immediately to the northwest of the proposed development site.
- 5.12 Following enclosure of the land around Broughton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several farmsteads were constructed around the village: an unnamed farm 520m northwest of the site (Site 24), Broughton Vale Farm 890m southwest of the site (Site 25), and Rectory Farm, 140m southwest (Site 26). A windmill was also situated within the settlement, around 530m east of the proposed development area (Site 27). Nonetheless, the town is likely to have been affected by the expanding industrial town of Scunthorpe, 5km to the west.
- 5.13 Private dwellings were also constructed throughout the village during the 19<sup>th</sup> century: Stone Cottage was constructed in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century 690m northwest of the site (Site 28), Registration Cottage 270m northeast of the site (Site 29), and a house at 66 High Street, 80m northeast of the site (Site 30). A substantial house was constructed on Brooklands Avenue, 130m south of the site (Site 31) in 1831, named Beechwood. This house was constructed as a rectory, and was likely associated with St. Mary's Church.
- 5.14 As well as St. Mary's Church, two Methodist churches were constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Methodist chapel was constructed in 1849 of coursed limestone rubble, 185m northeast of the proposed development site (Site 32). A second Primitive Methodist Chapel was marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps, 380m northeast of the site (Site 33), though this has not survived. A national school was also constructed 340m east of the site in 1849 to hold 100 students; this was enlarged in 1896 to hold 300 students reflecting the growth of the town during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Site 34).
- 5.15 The extant Red Lion Inn is known from cartographic sources to have existed from at least the beginning of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, although it is not recorded in the NLHER. A blacksmiths is known to have stood in the adjacent plot to the west of the public house and might have served the patrons of this drinking establishment (Site 35).
- 5.16 A World War I war memorial stands in the centre of the settlement commemorating the fallen and is notable for its inclusion of a sculpture by Gilbert Bayes, located less than 20m northeast from the site (Site 36). The remains of former World War II accommodation for Maintenance Unit 209 of RAF Broughton, which served a supply role between 1943 and 1946, is located within Manby Woods, around 750m northwest of the proposed development. A photographic survey and building recording indicates that the site might have been utilised for emergency housing during the post-war era (Site 37).
- 5.17 A number of features of uncertain date have been identified within the search area. A linear cropmark has been identified from aerial photographs, which might represent a 20<sup>th</sup> century vehicle track that terminates at a quarry pit around 750m southwest of the proposed development (Site 38). A linear ditch was also been identified from aerial photographs measuring 500m long, a little further to the southwest, around 950m from the site. A walkover survey of this feature identified a shallow hollow c.1-5m-2m wide, with a low raised bank on either side. The age is unknown, although is thought possibly to be post medieval or modern (Site 39). A couple of shorter c.50m long parallel linear ditches have also been identified from

aerial photographs around 950m southeast of the proposed development (Site 40). A large semi-circular feature might be the outline of an earlier plantation now within Sinney Hills Plantation located at the edge of the search area (Site 41). Two possible enclosures have been identified from aerial photography 450m south of the site (Site 42), and two sets of linear earthworks – one curvilinear and the other broad and straight – have been identified on Moor Beck, 650m northwest of the site (Site 43).

- 5.18 There are also several features which have been previously identified as archaeological, but may be natural features. The location of both features close to the Roman road may have led to their identification as archaeological features. A mound named Barrow Hill located 590m northeast of the site, was excavated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but found to be a sand hill (Site 44). A large sandy mound 500m west was marked as 'Tumuli' on the 1908 Ordnance Survey Map, and was recorded as being 9 metres in height. This feature is more likely to have been a natural sand dune (Site 45).

## 6.0 Cartographic Information

- 6.1 The first available map for consultation is the 1842 Tithe map of Broughton (Figure 3). The proposed development encompasses two tithe areas belonging to the landowner Ellis Anderson Stephens. In Plot 506 two buildings are shown facing onto the High Street; an elongated rectangular structure and an L-shaped building. The associated tithe apportionment indicates that the land consisted of a public house and gardens under the tenancy of William Shaw. It is probable that the L-shaped building relates to the extant Red Lion Inn, whilst the elongated building might have served as a stables and is no longer present. The proposed development also encompasses the southern half of Plot 507. There is a structure shown at the north of Plot 507 facing onto High Street, although this falls outside of the site. The associated tithe apportionment indicates that the land consisted of a private residence and garden under the tenancy of John Kitchen.
- 6.2 The next available map is the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). The only notable change to the development is a southwards extension to the block of buildings west of the pub. A track is shown leading south across site from the public house adjoining Church Lane. The Church of St. Mary's and its ground are illustrated to the west of the site and there is small track dividing the proposed development from the grave yard. The blacksmiths is annotated adjacent to the northwest limit of the site along High Street. In general, the proposed development is situated within a dispersed agricultural settlement, with houses fronting onto High Street, with gardens and fields to the rear.
- 6.3 The 1907 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) few further changes, with a number of outbuildings now shown to the rear of the pub. The western part of the site has been subdivided to form a number of private gardens extending back from properties on the High Street. In addition to the St. Mary's Church grave yard to the west, a grave yard is now also shown to the south of proposed development the other side of Church Lane. Otherwise, the settlement remains as a small dispersed agricultural settlement.
- 6.4 The 1946-1948 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) show no major changes within the proposed development. There have been a few changes within the wider area, including the demolition of earlier terrace properties and construction of the Red Lion Cottages at the junction of the High Street and Scawby Road and a number of houses built along Estate Avenue to the southwest of the site.

6.5 The 1967-1970 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) show significant development of housing around the village, including formerly open land immediately to the south of the site. There has also been some modification and extension to the existing public house. A bowling green now occupies part of the west half of the proposed development.

## 7.0 Aerial Photographs

7.1 A search of aerial photographs held by Historic England was undertaken and two were consulted showing the site (HE References RAD/CPE/UK/2563/RS/4022 and MAL/76036/V/188). Both images are vertical images, the former taken on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1948 and the latter on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1976. There are no archaeological features observable on either of the images.

## 8.0 Site Visit

8.1 The site was visited on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2015 by Alice Beasley of AAL. Selected photographic images were taken during the site visit, their locations are indicated on Figure 8. The site is broadly L-shaped with the pub at the north-eastern extent of the site (Plate 1) with an area of grass and a car park running behind the pub and a row of houses (Plate 2). The site is bounded by wooden fences to the south and east. The western extent of the site is bounded by hedges and trees with a wood panelled fence separating the houses from the pub.



*Plate 1: View of the Red Lion pub, looking south*



*Plate 2: View of the car park and grass behind, looking west*

- 8.2 To the rear of the pub is a brick stable block/outbuilding (Plate 3), which is to be demolished and is the focus of the historic building recording (see section 10.0 below). In the western part of the site is the former bowling green, now an area of rough grass (Plate 4). The whole site slopes down to the north with a step down from the car park into the grassed area.



*Plate 3: View of the stables and pub, looking northeast*





*Plate 4: Area of former bowling green, looking east*



*Plate 5: View of the church from the site, looking west*



*Plate 6: Looking east towards the site from the church*



*Plate 7: War memorial, looking west towards the development site*

## 9.0 Constraints

- 9.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, or Designated Parks or Gardens, on the site or within the study area.
- 9.2 There are seven Listed Buildings within the study area, comprising the Grade I Listed church of St. Mary, the Grade II Listed war memorial and five Grade II Listed dwellings. There is limited intervisibility with the church, on account of extensive screening (Plates 5 and 6). Although the proposed development area may be visible from select points in the upper part of the church tower, this limited visibility will not affect the setting or significance of the church.
- 9.3 The Grade II Listed war memorial is situated just to the east of the development site but visibility between the memorial and the site is restricted by a number of large trees (Plate 7).
- 9.4 Immediately to the north of the site is the Grade II Listed property, The Hollies. Although immediately to the north of the development the development area is largely screened by the pub and adjacent properties fronting the High Street.
- 9.5 Churchgates is a Grade II Listed property to the west of the site on the south side of High Street. The rear of the property's garden backs onto the western part of the proposed development site, formerly occupied by the bowling green and its attendant buildings. This part of the development will be visible from the site, but the replacement of the bowling green and its clubhouse with the proposed dwellings, in the views from the rear of the listed property, will have no more than a negligible adverse effect on the setting of the designated asset.
- 9.6 The remaining properties have no intervisibility with the development site, and as such their setting and significance will remain unaffected.

## 10.0 Results of Historic Building Recording

- 10.1 A historic building survey was undertaken in order to record an outbuilding to the south of the Red Lion Inn, the demolition of which is to be carried out as part of the development proposals. The plates show a selection of photographs taken during the survey. The location of each photograph is shown on Figure 9 which can be cross referenced by shot number with the photographic archive list in Appendix 2. The building is first depicted on the OS map of 1907, having been constructed at some point in the preceding 20 years, since the production of the 1887 OS map. The building is L-shaped and built of machine pressed brick in monk stretcher bond except where noted below, with a double pitched gabled pantile roof.

### *North-south range - exterior*

- 10.2 The north – south aligned range is a single storey rectangular 4 bay block measuring c.10m x 5.5m. There was no windows in the east facing elevation of the range, but each bay was ventilated by an openwork double air brick set in the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> course down from the eaves (Plate 8).





*Plate 8 (shot 3): East facing elevation of north-south aligned range of stable block, southern end. 1m scale*

- 10.3 The southern gable end of the range had a blocked window on the west side, with a segmental soldier course arch above. To the west of the window the eastern end of the east – west range was bonded into the brickwork, demonstrating that the two ranges of the L-shaped building represent a single phase of construction. To the east of the window the brickwork was heavily weathered, and partly rendered in an attempt to repair the damage (Plate 9).



*Plate 9 (shot 1): The southern gable end of the north-south range*

- 10.4 The west facing elevation of the range had a single entrance at the northern end, with a single vertically planked wooden door with a blocked fanlight above and a segmental soldier course arch, and 4 courses above this a projecting concrete sill of the same width as the doorway, which seems to have been intended to act as a hood mould. The wall was limewashed to the level of the door lintel. To the south of the entrance there was another blocked widow, which was probably blocked during alterations to the north facing elevation of the east-west aligned range (Plate 10).



*Plate 10 (shot 9): West facing elevation of north-south aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*

- 10.5 Bonded into the northern gable end of the range there was a structure with a mono pitched pantile roof intersecting the gable end wall 8 courses below the level of the eaves. Lead flashing protected the joint between the roof and the gable end wall. The northern elevation of the lean-to structure had two small windows, both with segmental arches above and with sills of a rowlock course of bullnose bricks (Plate 11).





*Plate 11 (shot 5): North facing elevation of northern gable end of north-south aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*

**East - west range - exterior**

10.6 The east- west aligned range of the stable block was a single storey rectangular 3 bay block measuring c.7m x 4.6m. The roofline of this block was lower than that of the north-south aligned range. The south facing elevation of the range had no windows, but each bay was ventilated by a double air brick set into the 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> course down from the eaves. There were extensive areas of erosion of the face of the brickwork, which in places had been rendered to repair the damage. An area between the air bricks of the eastern bays, of darker red stock bricks, may indicate an alteration or repair to the south wall (Plate 12).



*Plate 12 (shot 1): South facing elevation of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*

- 10.7 The brickwork of the western gable end of the range was considerably less weathered than that of the south facing elevation. At the northern side of the gable end wall there were 22 courses of bullnose bricks on the corner, with a bullnose stop above, common bricks above that (Plate 13).



*Plate 13 (shot 6): West facing elevation of western gable end of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*

- 10.8 The north facing elevation of the range had an entrance to the westernmost bay comprising a rectangular opening with a concrete threshold and a segmental soldier course brick arch above. Into this was set a timber door frame and vertical planked wooden door. The two eastern bays were open fronted, with a timber frame for double leaf coach house doors, which have been removed, although the pivots of the barrel hinges remained attached to the frame (Plate 14).



*Plate 14 (shot 7): North facing elevation of east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*



### ***North-south range - interior***

- 10.9 The interior of the main block of the north-south aligned range was divided into a passage on the west and four stalls, each 2.44m (8') wide, on the east. The floor of the passage comprised grooved concrete paving, with a drainage channel c.1m south of the entrance, draining through the base of the wall. This channel was linked to a north-south aligned drainage channel running the length of the block between the passage and the stalls (Plate 15). The flooring within the stalls comprised stone setts. The stall divisions consisted of 150mm<sup>2</sup> timber heel posts at the south end, with a single row of 40mm thick planks nailed to battens between the posts and the eastern wall of the stable. Both the battens and the top of the planks were raked at a shallow angle between the post and the wall. The stall divisions were 2.9m (9'6") in length, which is over the 9' minimum suggested by a number of guides to stable construction contemporary with the building (*e.g.* Giraud, 1891; Sutcliffe, 1900). A wooden hayrack, comprising a continuous open trough with vertical struts between horizontal beams, ran along the eastern wall of the northern two stalls (Plate 16). In the north-western corner of the range, at the north end of the passage, a steeply angled wooden ladder gave access to the hayloft. The interior brickwork was limewashed throughout (Plate 17).
- 10.10 The lean to structure at the northern end of the north-south aligned range was currently in use as the gentlemen's toilet of the Red Lion Inn. As such, no photographs were taken. Extensive alterations to the interior had been made in order to fulfil the modern function.



*Plate 15 (shot 15): Interior of north-south aligned range, detail of flooring and drainage channel. 1m scale.*



*Plate 16 (shot 14): Interior of north-south aligned range, detail of stall division and manger*



*Plate 17 (shot 13): Interior of north-south aligned range, looking north. Timber stall division visible on left hand side. Access ladder to hayloft on right hand side.*

### ***East-west range - interior***

- 10.11 The two eastern bays of the range, which had possibly served as a coach house, had limewashed interior brickwork and a poured concrete floor, probably representing a later alteration to the building. The eastern bay is currently used for storage, and retained no original internal features to indicate its original function. Given the probable functions of other parts of the building, it is likely to have been a tack room (Plate 18).



*Plate 18 (shot 10): Interior of Room B, east-west aligned range of stable block. 1m scale*

## **11.0 Results of Trial Trenching**

### ***Trench 1***

- 11.1 Trench 1 was located in the grassed area to the west of the car park, parallel to and c.6m north of the line of Church Lane. A 0.2m thick layer 100 of modern turf and topsoil overlay a 0.1m thick greyish brown sand 101. Beneath this deposit a 0.2m thick layer 103 of loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of limestone rubble was recorded across the extent of the trench. The deposit was removed by hand, and produced 63 sherds of pottery dating to the medieval and early post medieval periods, ranging in date from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, with the majority of the sherds toward the later part of this range. The deposit was interpreted as a spread associated with the demolition of the structures recorded within the trench, suggesting that the buildings may have originated in the medieval period and remained in use until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A small group of ceramic building material of a similar date and sixty nine fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this deposit, along with a small quantity of glass and metal scraps of post-medieval to early modern date.
- 11.2 The demolition spread overlay an intermittent deposit of compact limestone rubble within a matrix of dark grey silty sand. Although some of this rubble may have been associated with the collapse or deliberate demolition of the buildings, in some instances the level of the deposit in relation to the base of the walls suggested that it may have been deliberately dumped as make-up for floor surfaces.



- 11.3 The walls of two structures were recorded within Trench 1. At the eastern end of the trench a north-south aligned wall 115 extended across the width of the trench, comprising a single course of quarry faced limestone rubble bonded with soft light yellowish brown sandy mortar. The wall returned at its northern end to form a 9.90m long east-west aligned wall 114 of the same construction, surviving to a maximum height of two courses (0.30m). Two gaps in the wall measuring c. 1.5m in width may have been caused by agricultural activity in the post-medieval period. The walls were interpreted as the eastern and northern walls of a property fronting onto Church Lane, which pottery evidence suggests may have been constructed in the medieval or late medieval period, and which was probably demolished around the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A slot excavated against the southern face of part of the wall showed that it was laid within a construction cut [111] 0.19m deep and 0.46m in width from the face of the wall. No dateable artefacts were recovered from fill 112 of the construction cut.
- 11.4 Where the slot was excavated, the construction cut [111] for the wall appeared to truncate the northern edge of an earlier cut feature [109], with a depth of 0.29m. The shape and function of the feature were unclear, and no finds were recovered from the dark grey sand fill 110.



*Plate 19: Walls 114 and 115, looking north. Scale is 1m*

- 11.5 At the western end of the trench, part of an ENE-WSW aligned wall 116 was recorded, partially obscured by overlying rubble deposit 104. The wall was 0.8m in width and a length of 3.5m was recorded within the trench. At the east end the wall extended beyond the northern limit of the trench. To the west the wall may have been truncated by the construction of wall 114. Abutting the SSE face of the wall there was a circular structure built from coursed limestone slabs bonded with lime mortar. The structure had an internal diameter of c.0.65m and survived to a maximum height of 0.35m, comprising five courses of masonry. The structure was interpreted as a probable oven built against the external wall of a building. The oven had three fills. The lowest fill 108 comprised a 0.10m thick deposit of scorched sand with charcoal inclusions, containing a single sherd of Beverley Type 2 ware of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Sealing this, was an undated 0.04m thick layer of spent charcoal or wood ash 107. The upper fill 106 of the structure contained frequent fragments of limestone, and probably derived from the collapse or deliberate demolition of the



domed roof of the oven. Two sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from the upper fill, suggesting that the use and demolition of the structure took place within this date range.

- 11.6 Soil samples were taken from all three layers in the oven. The assemblages were generally small and dominated by charcoal and charred heather stems (a common source of fuel), with very occasional cereal grains and pea and bean seeds, and a fragment of walnut shell. The evidence suggests the oven was probably a small multi-functional feature.



*Plate 20: Oven <105> and wall <116>, looking south. Scale is 1m*



*Plate 21: NNW facing section of oven <105>.*

*Scale is 0.5m*



*Plate 22: Internal elevation of oven <105>*

*Scale is 0.5m*

## Trench 2

- 11.7 Trench 2 was located in the overgrown area to the southwest of the Red Lion, which comprised the former bowling green. The modern turf and topsoil 200, the upper surface of which was at a level of c.81.45m OD, overlay three horizons 201, 202, 210 of sandy soil, which were removed by machine. The combined thickness of the four deposits was 1.01m. It is likely that these represent levelling/landscaping layers, probably associated with the construction of the bowling green.
- 11.8 Layer 202 sealed two features. At the northern end of the trench one side of a large cut feature [208] was exposed. The profile of the feature was steep, breaking to a flat base that sloped gradually down from south to north. It contained a single undated fill of brownish grey silty sand. A soil sample from the feature contained moderate quantities of crop processing waste including oats, bread wheat and barley. Such waste was often used in domestic hearths as kindling or tinder, so this material may be the direct result of crop processing nearby, or domestic hearth waste.
- 11.9 To the south of this feature, was a 0.70m deep sub-circular post hole with a diameter of 0.45m, [206]. The axis of the post hole was slightly inclined, with an undercut edge to the southwest. The sand fill 205 of the posthole produced a single sherd of early fine-shelled ware, dated to between the early 9<sup>th</sup> and early 10<sup>th</sup> century. The post hole appeared to cut a 0.35m deep pit [204] to the east, although the stratigraphic relationship was not clear. The pit had a width of 2m, and extended beyond the limit of the trench to the east. The pit had two fills, the upper of which contained two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery: a body sherd of early fine-shelled ware and part of the base of a large jug or bowl in northern Maxey-type ware, Fabric B, dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> to mid-9<sup>th</sup> century. The form of the shallow pit feature with adjacent posthole, suggests this is likely to represent part of a *grubenhauser* or sunken-featured building. A soil sample from the pit was limited in composition, with small quantities of charcoal and occasional cereal grains.



Plate 23: Pit [204] and posthole [206], from which Saxon pottery was recovered. Scales are 1m and 0.3m



### **Trench 3**

- 11.10 Trench 3 was located within the car park to the south of the Red Lion. The tarmac hard standing 300 of the car park overlay a deposit 301 of crushed brick, stone and gravel hardcore. Immediately below the hardcore there was a 1m wide ENE-WSW aligned linear feature [307], the fill 306 of which contained fragments of modern brick and pottery and two post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stems. The cut of the feature had steep sides, and was likely to represent a modern pipe trench. It was not fully excavated.
- 11.11 The pipe trench cut a deposit 302 of dark grey sand with frequent brick and mortar inclusions, representing a levelling dump of fairly recent origin, perhaps associated with the construction of the outbuildings to the rear of the Red Lion in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The deposit overlay another layer 303 of greyish brown silty sand similar to that recorded in the other trenches.
- 11.12 To the south of the pipe trench, and truncated by it, an irregular sub-oval pit [309] with a maximum width of 1m and a depth of 0.28m was recorded in plan and section. No finds were recovered from the fill 308 of the pit. To the north of the pipe trench a sub-rectangular pit [305], measuring 1m x >0.52m x 0.15m in depth and extending beyond the eastern limit of the trench was recorded, and was again undated. To the west of the pit a substantial feature [312] measuring 4.10m in length and over 0.85m wide, with a depth of 0.14m extended beyond the western limit of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single fill 311.



*Plate 24: North facing section of large, shallow feature [312]. Scale is 0.5m*

### **Trench 4**

- 11.13 Trench 4 was located in the south-eastern corner of the car park to the south of the Red Lion. The hard standing 400 of the car park, comprising tarmac and coarse limestone gravel hardcore overlay a 0.10m thick deposit 401 of modern made ground.
- 11.14 This layer sealed a pit at the southeast corner of the trench, [406], containing a fill with abundant angular limestone rubble 408, as well as fragments of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century brick, which were not retained. The pit was cut through a probable greyish brown silty sand levelling deposit 402, up to

0.55m thick. This sealed a 0.14m deep sub-oval or sub-circular pit [404] located adjacent to, and extending beyond, the northern edge of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the fill of the pit, although a small amount of animal bone, including cattle and pig, was recovered.

## 12.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 12.1 The stable block recorded as part of the assessment retained some original features, particularly within the main stable block, where original floors and stall divisions remained. The dimensions of the stable and the stalls correlate well with suggested dimensions given in texts about stable construction from around the date range of the construction of the building, 1887-1907. The stable block was not otherwise of particular historical interest or architectural merit.
- 12.2 Archaeological features were recorded in all four of the trenches excavated with the most significant activity exposed in Trenches 1 and 2 towards the west side of the site. Trenches 3 and 4 in the car park to the east exposed a number of undated and modern features.
- 12.3 The earliest evidence for datable activity within the study area was the cut feature with a possibly associated posthole recorded in Trench 2, dated by pottery to the Middle Saxon period and likely to represent a Saxon structure known as a *grubenhauser*. An adjacent feature, cut from the same level, but from which no datable artefacts were recovered, may also be connected to this activity. Given the proximity of the site to St. Mary's church, which may have its origins in the Late Saxon period, it is likely that the site would have been a locus of early activity in the village. The dated features recorded in Trench 2 pre-date the church by c.200 years.
- 12.4 In Trench 1 the structural remains of two stone buildings were recorded. The structure at the west end of the trench was abutted by a circular oven dated by pottery to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century, which is likely to have been a small domestic oven, employed for a range of functions. To the east of this building, and on a slightly different alignment, the remains of the eastern and southern walls of another structure were recorded. Pottery from a deposit associated with the demolition of the building contained pottery largely dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting that the eastern building was the later of the two. This would be consistent with development of the village core spreading outwards from the church during the medieval period. Both of the buildings are likely to have been properties fronting Church Lane, the line of which must have been established at a relatively early stage of the development of the village. The properties seem to have been demolished in the early post-medieval period, and certainly by 1842 there are no structures depicted on the tithe map on the north side of Church Lane. The presence of a pottery waster and part of a saggar in a newly defined type of coarseware indicate that the kiln site for the ware is likely to be in close proximity to the study area.
- 12.5 Although features were recorded in Trenches 3 and 4, in the eastern part of the study area, no dating evidence was recovered, with the exception of modern finds from a probable 20<sup>th</sup> century pipe trench and a pit containing early modern brick. However, some of the features were sealed by a substantial levelling deposit, and may therefore be associated with the medieval or Anglo Saxon activity recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. It is notable that Trench 4, which was parallel to Church Lane, produced no evidence of structures aligned with the road comparable to that in Trench 1. Trench 4 is set slightly further back from the edge of Church Lane than Trench 1 so it is possible that structures fronting the road lie immediately to the south of the trench location, but it is equally possible that this indicates that the eastern part of the site is of sufficient distance from the church to have remained undeveloped throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

- 12.6 The foundation designs for the proposed development have not yet been finalised, and as such, the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource cannot be ascertained. The archaeological horizon was recorded at approximately 0.5m depth in Trench 1, increasing to approximately 1m in Trenches 2 and 3, and 0.9m in Trench 4. As such, any groundworks extending below are likely to impact significantly upon the archaeological resource.

### 13.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 13.1 The historic building recording methodology was appropriate for the project and has allowed for a permanent record of the structure to be made prior to demolition
- 13.2 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

### 14.0 Acknowledgements

- 14.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank MF Planning & Design Ltd for this commission, and their client, Advocate Developments.

### 15.0 References

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***Cartographic Sources***

1842 Tithe map of Broughton (Lincolnshire Archives)

1887 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

1907 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

1946-48 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

1967-70 Ordnance Survey map ([www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk))

## Appendix 1: List of NLHER Entries within a 1km search area

Site No.	HER number	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MLS1824		496700	409400	Early Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes, scrapers, point, and spall of ground stone axe. Some Romano British pottery also found.	Prehistoric
2	MLS7556		495500	409110	Early Neolithic or Bronze Age 'flints and pottery' listed in gazetteer 1976.	Prehistoric
3	MLS21272		495781	408821	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked flint were found during watching brief on land off Craig Close, Broughton, 1996. Four pieces, identified as blades.	Prehistoric
4	MLS1820		495620	408480	Neolithic polished stone axe with pointed butt, oval section.	Prehistoric
5	MLS7555		495310	408130	Neolithic stone axe, listed in a gazetteer of sites from 1976.	Prehistoric
6	MLS21438		495773	408570	Probable Bronze Age round barrow, possibly reused as Anglo-Saxon moot.	Prehistoric
7	MLS1811		495750	408570	Almost complete Bronze Age beaker found in 1956.	Prehistoric
8	MLS21888		496300	409400	Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper and Roman 4th century coin. Found in Beechwood Crescent area.	Prehistoric
9	MLS1818		495530	408630	Bronze Age to Roman surface finds from stream. Bronze Age sherds and penannular brooch, and Romano British pottery.	Prehistoric
10	MLS1812		496060	409110	Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery (body and large plain rim fragments) and flint flake.	Prehistoric
11	MLS7557		496000	408600	Iron Age flints, pottery and iron spear, and medieval spindle whorl.	Prehistoric
12	MLS100		495170	409170	Roman Road of Ermine Street.	Roman
13	MLS1814		496700	409000	Roman greyware sherds.	Roman
14	MLS21896		496500	408900	Roman greyware sherd.	Roman
15	MLS21273		495751	408804	Roman pottery, rim sherd.	Roman
16	MLS22666		495533	408640	Two springs within Manby Wood, feeding Moor Beck. May have been significant factors for the location of Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement.	Roman
17	MLS1803	I, 1161801	496030	408620	Church of St. Mary. Parish church, with 11th century tower and stair-turret, 12th-13th century chancel, early 14th century south arcade, later 14th century north arcade, and	Early Medieval

					14th-15th century aisles. The tower has possible origins as Anglo-Saxon thengly tower-nave.	
18	MLS9554		496000	409500	Medieval and post medieval settlement of Broughton.	Medieval
19	MLS22635		496981	409280	Watermill (site of). Probably originally a corn mill, used as a bleach mill in the early 19th century.	Medieval
20	MLS1807		496310	408680	Late medieval rubbish deposit, including pottery and fragments of iron spoon. Pottery dates deposit to 14th-15th century.	Medieval
21			495760	408827	Large backfilled ditch of post-medieval date found during watching brief at land off Craig Close, Broughton. Lines up with existing land boundaries.	Post Medieval
22	MLS9262	II, 1309931	496080	408680	The Hollies, 84 High Street. Late 18th century house with later alterations to rear.	Post Medieval
23		II, 1083741	496076	408640. 4	Churchgates: House, 17th century origins. Raised to 2 storeys in 18th century.	Post Medieval
24	MLS25430		496496	409046	Site of unnamed 19th century farmstead. Demolished. Regular courtyard with L-plan range.	Modern
25	MLS25472		496439	407755	Broughton Vale Farm. 19th century unlisted farmstead. Regular courtyard of E-plan.	Modern
26	MLS25863		495956	408529	Rectory Farm (site of), demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard F-plan.	Modern
27	MLS21778		496614	408877	Windmill (site of). Used for grinding flour, and illustrated on 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps.	Modern
28	MLS4721	II, 1310013	495601	409136	Stone Cottage and outbuildings. Early-mid 19th century house. Squared limestone and coursed rubble.	Modern
29	MLS22190		496357	408804	Bon Accord, formerly Registration Cottage.	Modern
30	MLS9261	II, 1083740	496198	408715	66 High Street. Early-mid 19th century house. Coursed squared limestone with brick dressings.	Modern
31	MLS4723	II, 1309884	496120	408450	Beechwood. Former rectory, now residential home. Designed 1831 by George Ledwell Taylor of London, with later alterations and additions to rear.	Modern
32	MLS21780		496295	408752	Broughton Methodist Chapel: built 1849 of coursed limestone rubble with hipped slate roof.	Modern
33	MLS21779		496396	408941	Site of Primitive Methodist Chapel noted on 1st and 2nd editions of OS 25" maps.	Modern



34	MLS22189		496478	408633	National School (site of): built in 1849 by Earl of Yarborough, and held 100 students. Enlarged in 1896 to hold 300 students. Demolished 2009.	Modern
35	MLS22191		496095	408653	Smithy (Site of), High Street, demolished.	Modern
36	MLS20271	II, 1391424	496160	408664	War memorial, unveiled 1923. Octagonal. Portland stone plinth set on raised paved area overlooked by Portland stone sculpture set on rubble stone plinth to rear. Commemorates fallen from First and Second World Wars.	Modern
37	MLS22710		495481	409057	The remains of a former WWII accommodation site, associated with 209 MU RAF Broughton. It may have been reserved for WAAFs. It was used as emergency housing in the post-war period. Concrete bases were visible in the undergrowth.	Modern
38	MLS20860		495861	407848	Modern vehicle track terminating at quarry pit, shown in 1970s aerial photograph.	Modern
39	MLS21647		495486	407868	Broad, linear ditched boundary of uncertain date.	Unknown
40	MLS20576		497009	408199	Two parallel ditches, c50m in length, are visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph taken in 1989. Approximately 4m apart, they are aligned in a NW-SE direction.	Unknown
41	MLS21472		497209	408359	A large oval feature, and possibly a ring ditch, are visible within Sinney Hills Plantation on a 1971 aerial photograph. It continues into the field to the east. It may be the shape of a former plantation.	Unknown
42	MLS22608		496112	408130	Cropmarks of two possible enclosures, visible on air photographs within the field south of The Rectory. Vague and fragmentary cropmarks which do not appear to be related to each other.	Unknown
43	MLS24705		496589	409145	Two sets of linear earthworks to the south of Moor Beck. One set was curvilinear, the other was a broad, straight ditch.	Unknown
44	MLS1813		495590	408950	Mounds and cropmarks of unknown date. Barrow Hill excavated c. 1850, proved to be a sand hill.	Unknown
45	MLS19644		495571	408706	Large sandy mound, nine metres high. Marked as 'Tumuli' on 1908 Ordnance Survey 25" map. More likely to be a natural sand dune which has migrated easterly over time, causing a diversion in the originally straight line of Ermine Street	Unknown

## Appendix 2: Photographic archive for Historic Building Survey

Shot No	Facing	Type	Description
1	N	Exterior	South facing elevation of stableblock
2	N	Exterior	South facing elevation of gable end
3	W	Exterior	East facing elevation of stable block
4	W	Exterior	East facing elevation of stable block showing lean-to at northern extent
5	SW	Exterior	View of lean-to extension
6	SE	Exterior	Gable end of east-west aligned range
7	S	Exterior	Doorway into block
8	S	Exterior	Doorway into block
9	E	Exterior	Doorway into north-south elevation at northern extent
10	SE	Interior	Inside open part of east-west range
11	E	Interior	Detail of roof truss
12	S	Interior	View of the north-south range
13	N	Interior	View of the north-south range
14	NE	Interior	Detail of stall division and manger
15	N	Interior	Floor detail

## Appendix 3: Pottery Report

By J Young

### Introduction

A group of seventy-three Post-Roman pottery sherds recovered from the site were examined for this report. A summary of the pottery by ceramic period is presented in Table 1.

Table 1.1 Pottery summarised by ceramic period with sherd count

Ceramic period	Total sherds	Total vessels
ELFS	2	2
MAX	1	1
<b>Middle Saxon (8<sup>th</sup> to mid-9<sup>th</sup>)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
TORK	1	1
<b>Late Saxon (late-9<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup>)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
BEVO2	4	4
MEDX	2	2
NLOXSW	1	1
NLRISW	1	1
POTT	1	1
<b>Medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
HUM	10	10
<b>Medieval to late medieval (14<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup>)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
CIST	6	6
EPMCHT	31	14
LMX	2	2
TOYII	9	9
<b>Late medieval to early post-medieval (mid-15<sup>th</sup> to</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>
TPW	1	1
WHITE	1	1
<b>Early modern (19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>

Seventy-three sherds representing fifty-six vessels were recovered from three areas on the site. The pottery ranges in date from the middle Saxon to the early modern period. The pottery was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001), the Guidelines for Best Practice for Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 50 grams). Only four vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-contextual joins were noted. Some sherds have fresh breaks with no recovered joining pieces suggesting that these vessels were more complete when discarded.

## The range and variety of materials

A range of fifteen identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. One new ware type was defined in this assemblage (EPMCHT). The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the middle Saxon to early modern periods and includes local and regionally imported vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered with form types mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls. More unusual vessels include cups and at least one urinal.

Table 1.2 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	4	4
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	6	6
ELFS	Early Fine-shelled ware	780	950	2	2
EPMCHT	Early Post-medieval Coarse Humber Type	1450	1550	31	14
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	10	10
LMX	Late Medieval Non-local fabrics	1350	1550	2	2
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	680	870	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	2
NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	1200	1450	1	1
NLRISW	North Lincolnshire Reduced Interior Sandy ware	1200	1350	1	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	1	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	1	1
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	9	9
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1
WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	1	1

### Middle to late Saxon (8<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup> century)

Three vessels of Middle Saxon type and one late Saxon sherd were identified amongst the assemblage recovered from Area 2. A large sherd in a fairly fresh condition comes from a large Northern Maxey-type (MAX) jar or bowl in Fabric B. The vessel has an internal carbonised deposit suggesting that at some stage the contents of the vessel have burnt. Northern Maxey-type ware is thought to date to between the 8<sup>th</sup> and mid-9<sup>th</sup> centuries with Fabric B spanning the entire period of production. The other two middle Saxon vessels are in Early Fine-shelled ware (ELFS). The larger of the two sherds in this fabric comes from a large jar or bowl with some internal wear marks suggestive of stirring. The other sherd is leached and comes from a medium-sized jar or bowl. This ware appears to start early in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and continues to be used until between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and early 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A single late Saxon sherd comes from a Torksey ware (TORK) jar or bowl of late 9<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup> century date. This vessel has an external soot residue.

### Medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>)

The small medieval sequence on this site is quite complex with six industries being represented. A small and abraded sherd comes from a North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware (NLOXSW) jug or jar of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Another possibly local vessel of similar date is a North Lincolnshire Reduced Interior

Sandy ware (NLRISW) jug with a reduced glaze. The only other medieval vessel definitely produced in Lincolnshire comes from a large Potterhanworth ware (POTT) jar of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

Four sherds come from Beverley-type 2 ware (BEVO2) jugs or jars. The sherds are similar to Fabric B at Beverley (Didsbury and Watkins 1992) which spans the life of the ware type from the 13<sup>th</sup> until at least the early/mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (BEVO2).

Two vessels are from unidentified regional production sites (MEDX). The sherd from Trench 1 comes from a large jug or jar in a fine oxidised fabric. This vessel is most probably of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Trench 2 produced an unusually fired sherd from a jug with a heavily pocked copper-mottled glaze. The sherd is fired to an orange/white/black/light orange colour and probably dates to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Medieval to late medieval (late-13<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup>)**

Ten vessels are in long-lived Humberware fabrics (HUM). This type has little change in fabric, form or decoration until the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century when purple-glazed high-fired vessels become popular. Humberware (HUM) was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90) and also in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005). It is thought that the type was also manufactured in North Lincolnshire, but no definite evidence for kiln sites have yet been found. This ware type remained in production until about the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and single sherds are hard to closely date. Ten sherds, each representing a separate vessel were recovered from the site. Three of the vessels are jugs in purple-glazed Humberware Fabric 4 which post-dates the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. The fabric of these vessels is coarser than is usual for Humberware being a medium sandy type. Three other sherds are in a similar fabric. Of these one comes from a small medieval-type jug (late 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century), whilst the other two sherds are from late 15<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> century jugs, jars or urinals. Four further sherds in finer fabrics are from two typical medieval-type jugs and two late medieval jugs.

### **Late medieval to early post-medieval (mid-15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>)**

Forty-eight sherds from thirty-one vessels can be considered to be of late medieval to early post-medieval date. Most of these industries have their origins in the mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> century. Five of the six Cistercian ware (CIST) sherds are from cups of late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century type. One sherd has the edge of applied white clay decoration. The other basal sherd, which has a sanded base is also probably from a cup, but the fabric of this sherd contains coarse quartz. This ware was made in a number of centres in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and the North West and was usually produced alongside coarser purple-glazed wares such as Midlands Purple and Yorkshire Purple.

Thirty-one sherds come from fourteen vessels in a mainly fully oxidised coarse sandy fabric here defined as Early Post-medieval Coarse Humber-type (EPMCHT). These vessels include what must be either a waster or a very poor second and the base of what appears to be a purple-glazed saggar for firing finer vessels inside to protect them from the intense heat within the kiln. This saggar appears to have cracked in the kiln as one broken edge has a glassy appearance typical of such events. The highly fired fabric may have thin streaks of clean cream clay and contains common medium to coarse quartz, occasional fragments of mudrock and moderate iron-rich grains including iron slag. The most complete vessel is a jug (DR1) with a pressed rim top. The handle is of typical late Humberware type and the vessel has an internal and external purple glaze. There is a band of heavy knife trimming around the base and a stacking scar from a thin upright-rimmed vessel (probably a small jug or cup) on the underside. Other purple-glazed vessels include four jugs and two jugs or jars. A purple-glazed body sherd is from a large jug or jar in a slightly finer fabric. Four sherds with a patchy brown and purple glaze are from a jug that has major firing cracks with glaze over the breaks. The cracks are both vertically through the body of the vessel and horizontally through the base. There is a band of heavy knife-trimming around the lower base. Another brown-glazed sherd has iron flecks in the glaze and comes from a jug or jar with an external red slip. An everted rim sherd with a

purple-brown glaze has a strap handle coming straight off the rim. This vessel is either a handled jar or a urinal. Five unglazed sherds come from a jug or jar. It appears that both purple and brown-glazed vessels were being produced and that the potter did not necessarily have control over which occurred. Previous vessels found locally in this fabric may have been recorded variously as Coal Measures Purple fabric (CMP), Yorkshire Purple (YP) or Coal measures Orange (CMO). The coarse Cistercian base sherd found on this site is in a similar fabric and may be part of the same industry.

Nine sherds are from Late Medieval Toynton-type (TOYII) vessels. Pottery of this type although recovered from Kiln 3 at Toynton All Saints (Healey 1975) seems to have been made at several other centres in Lincolnshire between the mid-15<sup>th</sup> and mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is most commonly found in Lincolnshire in early to early/mid-16<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Two vessels are large jugs, two are medium-sized jugs and four sherds are from jugs or jars. An oval strap handle is from a urinal.

Two vessels are from an unidentified regional production site (LMX). The oxidised sherds are in a fine sandy fabric containing abundant fine round to subround quartz grains. The larger sherd is the rim of a jar with a thick external and partial internal glaze whilst the other sherd could come from a jar or a jug.

### **Early modern (19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century)**

Two sherds recovered from Area 3 are of early modern type. A plain mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Whiteware (WHITE) basal sherd is from a bowl. The other sherd is a small blue transfer-printed dish (TPW) of similar date.

### **The site sequence**

Pottery was recovered from three areas with most of the material coming from Area 1. In Area 1 most of the material was recovered from layer **103**. The group contains sixty-three sherds representing forty-six vessels. Eight sherds come from residual medieval vessels of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The remaining thirty-eight vessels are all of late post-medieval to early post-medieval type and form a small group of early/mid to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The group contains a range of known types including Cistercian ware cups; Late Toynton-type jugs, possible jars and an urinal as well as Humberware jugs and possible jars or urinals, but most sherds (thirty-one sherds from fourteen vessels) come from a newly defined type. This Early Post-medieval Coarse Humber-type appears to be a cross between Coal Measures Orange, Coal Measures Purple and Yorkshire Purple type, although the two handles present suggest a Humberware influence. Vessels are both brown and purple-glazed and are in high fired coarse sandy fabrics. Four sherds come from a jug with a patchy brown and purple glaze. The vessel has major firing cracks vertically through the body of the vessel and horizontally through the base over which there is glaze over the broken edges. Other sherds although not obviously wasted are extremely high fired. One large basal sherd with a purple glaze appears to come from a large saggar. This vessel appears to have cracked in the kiln as one of the broken edges has become glassy as a result of direct exposure to intense heat. These vessels are used for firing finer vessels inside such as cups in order to protect them. A Cistercian ware base in a coarse fabric and the presence of a stacking scar from a thin upright-rimmed vessel (probably a small jug or cup) on the underside of the wasted jug may suggest the production of Cistercian ware vessels alongside the coarser vessels. Fill **106** of feature **105** produced two medieval sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. A single sherd from a Beverley 2 jug of 13<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from fill **108** of the same structure.

In Area 2 layer **201** contained a sherd from a non-local jug of 13<sup>th</sup> to early/mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date and a residual late-9<sup>th</sup> to mid-11<sup>th</sup> century sherd of Torksey ware. Cut feature **204** produced two reasonably large shell-tempered Middle Saxon sherds in a fairly fresh condition. One sherd is from a large Northern Maxey-type jar or bowl in Fabric B whilst the other comes from a similar vessel in Early Fine-shelled ware. These vessels are of early to mid-9<sup>th</sup> century date and may represent primary deposition. Another Early Fine-shelled ware sherd from a jar of similar date was recovered from cut feature **206**.

Two sherds of early modern 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from linear feature **307**.

### **Summary and recommendations**

This is a small but important assemblage. Little post-Roman pottery has previously been recovered from the local area, although Moorhouse (1974) published a small group described as 'a late medieval' group found during road widening to the west of the school in 1936 (NGR SE 96310868). In the light of more modern research this group is more likely to date to between the late 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries than the mid-14<sup>th</sup> to mid-15<sup>th</sup> century estimated by Moorhouse. The earliest post-Roman sherds were recovered from Area 2 on the site and suggest early to mid-9<sup>th</sup> century occupation. A residual late Saxon Torksey ware sherd also recovered from this area may indicate continuity of occupation.

Medieval 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century sherds were recovered from Area 1 suggesting nearby occupation. They include local and regionally imported vessels. The most interesting group however was recovered from layer 103. This early to early/mid 16<sup>th</sup> century group includes fourteen highly fired vessels in a newly defined coarseware type (EPMCHT). The presence of an obvious a waster or very poor second and the base of what appears to be a saggar in this indicated nearby production of the type. It is possible that Cistercian ware vessels in a coarse fabric were also being produced. Other vessels in this group are typical of regional imports from North Humberside, Yorkshire and the East Midlands as well as including seven Late Toynton-type vessels.

Two early modern sherds were recovered from Area 3.

The two early modern sherds have been discarded otherwise the entire assemblage should be kept for future study and the less common types should be included in any scientific analysis of pottery in the area. Sherds from the new ware type should be added to the North Lincolnshire and County Fabric Type Series.

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context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	ref no	description
103	CIST		small cup	1	1	4		BS			
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;OX/R/OX	jug	10	1	398	pressed rim top	BS handle &	1 BS to county Type Series	Draw; DR1	med to coarse sandy fabric incl occ mudrock & fe slag;ribbed oval strap handle;occ thin cream streaks;variable int & ext purple glaze;some fresh breaks with no joining sherds;very high fired
103	HUM	med sandy	small jug	1	1	3		neck			reduced glaze;med sandy;medieval
103	HUM		jug	1	1	7		BS			reduced glaze;fine fabric with comm aggregated sandstone;medieval
103	LMX	oxid;fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			abraded;abundant fine quartz as rim
103	HUM		jug	1	1	18		BS			pocked reduced glaze;internal deposit;late med
103	HUM	Fabric 4;med sandy	jug	1	1	54		handle			
103	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	7		BS			brown glaze
103	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	21		rim			rounded cuff rm;cu glaze
103	POTT		large jar	1	1	36		BS			
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	jug ?	1	1	10		BS			int & ext glaze
103	CIST		cup ?	1	1	3		BS			
103	HUM		jug	1	1	12		BS			abraded;ext reduced glaze mainly spalled off;very fine fabric;late med
103	CIST		tall cup	1	1	15	edge reverse decoration	BS			
103	CIST		tall cup	1	1	13		handle			triangular handle
103	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	137		base			large fresh fragment;very thin at centre base
103	TOYII		large jug	1	1	12		base			
103	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS			
103	TOYII		jug	1	1	8		BS			ncised shoulder grooves
103	TOYII		large jug	1	1	38		BS			
103	TOYII		jug	1	1	50		handle			triangular handle
103	TOYII		urinal	1	1	63		handle			oval handle;fresh breaks with no joining sherds
103	CIST		cup ?	1	1	7		BS			

103	CIST	coarse fabric	?	1	1	4		base			sanded base
103	NLOXSW		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS			abraded
103	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS			
103	BEVO2	Fabric B	jar	1	1	7		neck			
103	EPMCHT	Purple glaze;OX/R/OX	large jug/jar	2	1	67		BS			thick walled;hars fired spots purple glaze int & ext
103	HUM	med sandy	jug/jar/urinal	1	1	53		base			internal deposit
103	NLRISW		jug	1	1	7	horizontal combing	BS			reduced glaze
103	HUM	med sandy	jar/urinal	1	1	54		BS			spalling int glaze;late 15th to mid 16th
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	jug ?	1	1	55		handle			strap handle
103	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS			
103	EPMCHT	Purple glaze;red/grey	saggar ?	1	1	201		base			near vitrified;glassy broken edges;very thick walled & base;int & ext glaze
103	EPMCHT	unglazed;oxid	jug/jar	5	1	46		BS	1 BS to County Fabric Type Series		hard fired;ext surface looks like a TOYII;int attrition/spalling;hard fired
103	EPMCHT	Purple-brown glazed;oxid	handled jar/urinal	1	1	9		rim with UHJ			handle coming straight off rim
103	LMX	oxid;fine sandy	jar ?	1	1	18		rim			thick ext & part int brown glaze;pointed rounded rim;soot incl breaks;abundant fine round to subround quartz 0.2-0.4mm
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			ext glaze
103	EPMCHT	Brown glaze;oxid	jug/jar	1	1	15		BS			ext red slip;int fe flecked mid brown glaze
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	jug ?	1	1	10		BS			ext glaze;hard fired
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	jug ?	1	1	7		BS			ext glaze;hard fired
103	EPMCHT	Purple mottled brown glaze glazed;oxid	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS			int glaze
103	EPMCHT	Purple glazed;oxid	large jug/jar	1	1	14		BS	County Fabrc Type Series		finer fabric;int & ext purple glaze

103	HUM	Fabric 4;med sandy	jug ?	1	1	4		UHJ			
103	HUM	Fabric 4;med sandy	jug	1	1	41		handle			ribbed strap handle
103	EPMCHT	Brown to patchy purple;oxd sandy	jug	4	1	302		base & BS	1 base sherd to county Type Series		waster/very poor second;ext purple slip;major vertical & horizontal firing cracks with glaze over breaks;part int & ext glaze;band of heavy knife trimming around base;stacking scar from thin upright rmed vessel - small jug or cup on underside
106	MEDX	oxd;fine sandy	large jug/jar	1	1	38		BS			int black deposit;abundant fine round to subround quartz 0.2-0.5mm occ larger grains mod fe some quartz orange tnged;13th to 14th
106	HUM		jug	1	1	51		BS			large fresh frag;late 13th to 14th;incised grooves on shoulder
108	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	13		rim			
201	MEDX	OX/white/black/li ght OX;finemed sandy	jug	1	1	24		BS			heavily pocked cu mottled glaze;abundant round to subround quartz 0.2-0.6mm occ larger grains mod fe
201	TORK		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS			soot
204	ELFS		large jar/bowl	1	1	70		BS			large fairly fresh frag;some internal wear
204	MAX	Fabric B	large jar/bowl	1	1	49		base			large fairly fresh frag;iternal carbonised deposit
206	ELFS		jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS			leached;? ID
306	WHITE		bowl ?	1	1	3		base	discarded		footring base
306	TPW		small dish	1	1	2	int blue prnted;gold rim	rim	discarded		

## Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Report

By J Young

### Introduction

Thirty-six fragments weighing 1.370kg in total were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5). Fabric descriptions are based on x20 binocular magnification.

### Condition

The material recovered is mainly in an abraded to slightly abraded condition with the flakes of handmade brick being in an unstable friable condition.

### The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building, fired clay and daub was examined (Table 1).

Table 2.1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	20	665
DAUB	Daub	6	177
FIRE CLAY	fired clay	2	37
FLOOR	Floor tile	2	261
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	6	230

### The medieval to early post-medieval tile

Six fragments of flat roof tile and two floor tiles recovered from layer 103 in Area 1 were examined. The roof tile recovered is in four fabrics and probably date to between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. No suspension nibs or fragments with pegholes were recovered. Two abraded flakes are in fine Beverley-type fabrics. These tiles date to between the late 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A 15mm thick fragment is in a coarse orange-red calcareous fabric containing common coarse quartz grains, moderate iron-rich grains and occasional fragments of flint. The tile has salt-surfacing and is likely to date to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A small flake from a tile of similar date is in an orange medium to coarse sandy fabric containing abundant round to subround quartz grains of between 0.4mm and 0.8mm and sparse to moderate iron-rich grains. Two fragments come from a 17mm thick tile in an orange-red fabric containing abundant mixed quartz grains up to 1.0mm, moderate iron-rich grains and moderate calcareous grains. This tile is of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century type.

A fragment of glazed floor tile was recovered from layer 103 in Area 1. The 32mm thick tile is in a red coarse calcareous sandy fabric containing abundant mixed round to subround quartz grains up to 1.2mm, common fine calcareous grains and sparse fragments of mudrock. The tile has a reduced green to brown glaze with several stacking scars stuck to it on the upper surface and is completely unworn, although there is mortar over broken surfaces and part of the upper tile. This tile is of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century type. The identification of the other floor tile is less certain. The very abraded fragment is 30mm thick and has no visible original surfaces so it is not possible to determine if it was ever glazed or how it was manufactured. The fine orange calcareous fabric contains abundant fine calcareous grains, abundant fine quartz grains

below 0.2mm and moderate fine iron-rich grains. It is possible that this is a rather thin Beverley-type brick of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **The Late Medieval to early modern Brick**

Eighteen abraded flakes from handmade bricks and two machine-made pieces were found on the site. Two pieces recovered from Area 3 come from a single industrially made air brick of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The other eighteen low-fired fragments recovered from layer 103 in Area 1 appear to come from three handmade Beverley-type bricks of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **The fired clay and daub**

Two abraded formless lumps of fired clay and six pieces of daub were recovered from Area 4. The two fired clay fragments recovered from cut feature 406 are in fine oxidised fabrics. One contains abundant fine quartz grains below 0.2mm, moderate to common variable iron-rich grains and moderate to common vegetal voids suggesting the use of animal dung. The other piece has a fabric including abundant quartz grains of between 0.2mm and 0.4mm and common calcareous grains including occasional fossil shell. Pit 404 produced six flakes of daub in an orange fine to medium sandy fabric containing abundant mixed quartz grains of mainly between 0.2mm and 0.4mm but occasionally larger, common vegetal voids, sparse iron-rich grains, occasional aggregated sandstone and rare gypsum spars. Four flakes have no outer surfaces, but one small piece has a roughly flattened surface. The largest fragment however has two parallel close-set wattle impressions of 20mm diameter.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

A mixed range of ceramic building material was recovered from three areas on the site. The material from Area 1 includes roof tile, floor tile and handmade brick of medieval to early post-medieval date. The brick is in poor condition and is represented entirely by friable flakes. The presence of medieval to early post-medieval floor tile usually indicates a religious or fairly affluent building. The daub and fired clay found in Area 4 could date to any period between the pre-Roman and early modern periods.

The early modern brick and the friable Beverley-type brick and tile fragments have been discarded otherwise the assemblage should be kept for future study.

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CBM Archive

context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
103	BRK	fine Beverley	3	121	discarded	various abraded upper surface flakes;probably from same brick;handmade	14th to 16th
103	BRK	fine Beverley	14	196	discarded	various abraded flakes;probably from same brick;handmade	14th to 16th
103	BRK	Fine Beverley	1	72	discarded	handmade;abraded inner flake	14th to 16th
103	FLOOR	orange calcareous	1	49		very abraded;30mm thick;unglazed;? Or thin brick;Bev erley type ?;abundant fine ca abundant fine quartz below 0.2mm moderate fine fe	14th to 16th
103	FLOOR	coarse red calcareous sandy	1	212		32mm thick;unworn reduced glaze on upper;stacking scars on upper;abundant mixed round to subround quartz >1.2mm comm fine ca sparse mudrock;abundant fine quartz bedding;mortar incl part of upper & broken edge	14th to 16th
103	PNR	orange-red med sandy	2	173		flat roofer;same tile;17mm thick;corner;finger pressing on upper;mortar;fabrc incl abundant mixed quartz >1.0mm moderate fe & moderate ca	14th to 16th
103	PNR	Fine Beverley	1	9	discarded	flat roofer;abraded inner flake	late 12th to 14th
103	PNR	orange med to coarse sandy	1	2		flat roofer;upper flake;abundant round to subround quartz 0.4-0.8mm sparse to moderate fe	13th to 16th
103	PNR	Fine Beverley	1	22	discarded	flat roofer;abraded upper flake;finger struck	late 12th to 14th
103	PNR	coarse orange-red	1	24		flat roofer;15mm thick;salt surfaced;mortar;comm coarse quartz moderate fe occ flint calcareous clay ?	13th to 16th
306	BRK	fine orange-red	2	276	discarded	industrial air brick;80mm thick	late 19th to 20th
405	DAUB	orange fine-med sandy	1	10		flake with flattened surface;fabric incl abundant mixed quartz 0,2-0.4mm occ larger comm vegetal voids sparse fe occ aggregated sandstone & occ gypsum spars	-
405	DAUB	orange fine-med sandy	4	77		various flakes with no impressions;fabric incl abundant mixed quartz 0,2-0.4mm occ larger comm vegetal voids sparse fe occ aggregated sandstone & occ gypsum spars	-
405	DAUB	orange fine-med sandy	1	90		flake with two parallel abutting wattle impressions;wattles are 20mm diameter;fabric incl abundant mixed quartz 0,2-0.4mm occ larger comm vegetal voids sparse fe occ aggregated sandstone & occ gypsum spars	-

context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
408	FIRED CLAY	orange fine-med calcareous sandy	1	29		abraded formless lump;fabric incl abundant quartz 0.2-0.4mm comm ca incl occ fossil shell	-
408	FIRED CLAY	orange fine	1	8		abraded formless lump; fabric incl abundant fine quartz below 0.2mm moderate to common variable fe;moderate to common vegetal voids	-

### *Dating Archive*

context	date	comments
103	early/mid to mid 16th	good group;incl probably primary discard
106	late 13th to 14th	
108	13th to early/mid 14th	single sherd
201	13th to early/mid 14th	dating on single sherd
204	early to mid 9th	dating on two large fairly fresh sherds
206	early to mid 9th	single sherd
306	late 19th to 20th	date on brick

## Appendix 5: Other Finds Report

Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MCIFA

### Introduction

A mixed collection of glass, metal and clay tobacco pipe was collected during evaluation at Broughton, High Street.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-3.

### Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
105	1605-1695	1			3	7/64"	Snapped stem, very abraded.
306	1682-1757	1		1	2	5/64"	Two snapped stems, one retaining a dark brown glaze from near the mouth.

Table 3.1 Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt	Comments
103	bottle	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup>	1	4	Ridged square bottle
103	Window	Clear	Modern	1	1	Modern float glass
103	Vessel	Iridescent	Post-med	3	4	One shard retains a lipped rim from a beaker or glass
306	Window	Clear	Modern	1	21	Very thick window glass

Table 3.2 Glass

Context	Material	Form	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt	Comments
103	Iron	Plate	65x23x6	Modern	1	29	Corroded plate
103	Lead	Came	23x5x2	Post-med	2	2	
103	Iron	Hook	58x22x12	Post-med	1	14	
103	Iron	Horseshoe nail	41x8x3	Post-med	1	4	Late form of nail



103	Iron	Plate	88x21x6	Post-med	1	15	Corroded plate retaining four rivets.
103	Iron	Plate	83x70x18	Post-med	1	96	Curved corroded plate.
103	Iron	Strip	170x20x4	Post-med	1	139	Corroded iron strip

*Table 3.3 Metal*

### **Discussion**

The assemblage contains a small number of artefacts all appearing to have been exposed to the elements of rolled and abraded prior to deposition. The artefacts are all either post-medieval or early modern in date covering iron plates, clay pipe fragments and glass fragments comprising a mix of window, bottles and vessels likely to have been part of domestic waste disposal. The relatively broad date range and levels of abrasion of objects in present suggest they may have been derived from casual waste disposal.

### **Recommendations for further work**

This is a small assemblage, of post-medieval or early modern date and offers little opportunity for further study. The finds could be discarded, returned to the landowner or submitted as part of the archive. No conservation work is necessary.

### **References**

Davis, Derek. C., 1972, *English Bottles and Decanters 1650-1900*. Charles Letts and Company Ltd

Dumbrell, R., 1983, *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles*. Baron Publishing Suffolk

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, *British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374)*, Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist BAR 14*, Oxford

## Appendix 6: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

### Introduction

A total of 100 (2067g) refitted fragments of animal bone and marine shell were recovered during a scheme of archaeological works on Land off High Street, Broughton, North Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from demolition layers, subsoil, post hole and pits of possible medieval date, from features within Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### Results

The remains were generally of a good- moderate overall condition, averaging between grades 3 and 4 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A total of 8 fragments of bone display evidence of butchery marks, the majority of the assemblage was recovered from demolition layer (103). The majority of the cut mark evidence appears to be consistent with disarticulation and portioning of the carcass. A single sheep/goat humerus recovered from demolition deposit (103) displayed evidence of knife cut marks circling the midshaft usually associated with skinning.

A total of 8 fragments of bone recovered from demolition layer (103) and subsoil deposit (201) displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. Indicating that the remaining assemblage must have been rapidly buried after disposal to limit the access of scavengers.

Three fragments of burnt bone were recovered from demolition layer (103) and pit [404] displayed evidence of burning. These probably represent incidental burning events or hearth sweepings.

No evidence of pathology or working was noted on any of the remains.

### Species Representation

Table 4.1, Identified Taxa, by Trench

Trench No.	1	2	3	4				
Taxon	103	201	204	206	307	404	406	Total
Equid (Horse Family)	2							2
Cattle	10	5	1			1		17
Sheep/Goat	9	1	2	1				13
Sheep	1							1
Pig	6		1			1		8
Goose Size	1							1
Fowl Size			1					1
Bird	1							1
Large Mammal	14		6	1	1	1	1	24
Medium Mammal	19		3	2		2		26
Cockle ( <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> )	4							4
Unidentified	2							2
<b>N=</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

As can be seen from Table 1, cattle were the most predominant species identified, followed by sheep/goat with one fragment positively identified as sheep. Small numbers of equid, pig and bird (fowl and goose size) were also identified within the assemblage. Four fragments of cockle shell were also present within the assemblage from Trench 1 demolition deposit (103). The abundance of bone recovered from Trench 1 may suggest that a focus of activity was within the area of this trench.

The assemblage is too small at this stage to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site. The assemblage appears to represent a fairly typical domestic assemblage consisting of a mixture of food waste and butchery discard.

However, any further excavation is liable to yield much more bone of a good to moderate condition, with good potential for establishing further detailed information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

In addition, a program of environmental sampling would be recommended, as the condition of the assemblage suggests very good potential for the preservation of small mammals and fish remains, which will provide a clearer understanding of the diet economy of the site and provide indicators for the local environment.

## **References**

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Animal Bone Archive

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	P	D	P	B	W	B	G	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Meas.	Tooth Wear	Surface	Conc'd	No	(g)	Notes
103	Equid	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	105	
103	Pig	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	U	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	Burnt white
103	Cattle	Skull- maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	41	
103	Large Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	11	Chopped through the spinous process
103	Medium Mammal	Lumbar	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	20	
103	Pig	Skull- frontal	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	
103	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	27	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
103	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	5	20	
103	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	5	74	
103	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	F	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	21	Chopped through the pubis
103	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	Slightly charred grey
103	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
103	Large Mammal	Mandible	X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	No teeth in occlusion
103	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	11	
103	Cattle	Axis	R	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	22	
103	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	22	Juv. Carnivore gnawing on the proximal and distal ends
103	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	16	
103	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	Chopped and snapped through the proximal and midshaft

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Patch	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Meas.	Tooth Wear	Surface	Cond	No	(g)	Notes
103	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	14	
103	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	B	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	13	
103	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	32	
103	Large Mammal	Carpal/Tarsal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	11	
103	Medium Mammal	Innominate	R	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	28	
103	Equid	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	181	
103	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	20	
103	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	Carnivore gnawing on the proximal and distal ends
103	Large Mammal	Tibia	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	25	
103	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	8	25	
103	Cattle	Ulna	L	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	24	
103	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	25	
103	Pig	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	38	Male, M1=g
103	Cattle	Innominate	R	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	28	
103	Cockle	Shell	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		4	6	
103	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	Knife cuts circling the midshaft
103	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	33	Possible carnivore gnawing on the body.
103	Bird	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
103	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	
103	Large Mammal	Sacrum	M	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	35	
103	Sheep	Metacarpal	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6		

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Patch	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Meas.	Tooth Wear	Surface	Cond	No	(g)	Notes
103	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	Possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end
103	Goose Size	Humerus	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	Possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
103	Pig	Scapula	L	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	Chopped through the midblade. Knife cuts on the posterior neck
103	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	
103	Large Mammal	Mandible	L	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
103	Cattle	Humerus	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	19	Possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
103	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	5	
103	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	
103	Pig	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	4	Lower male canine
103	Pig	Mandible	L	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	3	1	48	Male
103	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	58	
103	Medium Mammal	Femur	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	10	
201	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	122	
201	Cattle	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	2	1	135	
201	Cattle	Tibia	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	F	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	20	Split longitudinally
201	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	31	possible carnivore/omnivore gnawing on proximal and distal ends
201	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	12	
201	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	175	



Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Patch	Butch	Worked	Bur	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Meas.	Tooth Wear	Surface	Cond	No	(g)	Notes
204	Fowl Size	Humerus	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	
204	Large Mammal	Humerus	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	82	
204	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	25	
204	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	4	2	27	Mineral encrusted
204	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	Single cut mark on the blade
204	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	60	
204	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	6	
204	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	4	
204	Pig	Metatarsal (V)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
204	Sheep/Goat	Radius	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	4	1	22	Slightly mineral encrusted
204	Cattle	Metapodial	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	39	
204	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	7	Lower M1 in occlusion, M1=h
204	Medium Mammal	Femur	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	0	Foetal
206	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	30	
206	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	9	
206	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
206	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	
215	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	18	
215	Oyster	Shell	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X		1	67	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	S i d e	Z 1	Z 2	Z 3	Z 4	Z 5	Z 6	Z 7	Z 8	P r o x	D i s t	P a t h	B u t c h	W o r k e d	B u r n t	G n a w	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	M e a s .	Tooth Wear	S u r f a c e	C o n d	N o	(g)	Notes
215	Cattle	Humerus	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	X	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	153	
306	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	2	1	10	Chopped through the midblade
405	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	20	Lower M1=j
405	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	1	
405	Medium Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
405	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	3	Burnt black
405	Pig	Radius	R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	7	
408	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	13	

## Appendix 7: Palaeoenvironmental Report

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at site BRHS15, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded a number of features of possible Saxon to medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within pit [204] (sample 1), ditch [208] (sample 2) and oven [105] (samples 3 – 5), with five being submitted for assessment.

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

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

### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within all five assemblages. Preservation is generally quite poor, with many of the grains and seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff is very scarce, but the assemblage from sample 2 includes both barley and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes. Samples 3 and 4 include possible individual specimens of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and field bean (*Vicia faba*), although both are incomplete and lack intact testae or hila.

Seeds are generally scarce and are totally absent within the assemblage from pit [204]. Of those noted, most are of common segetal weeds including small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Individual nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) (both wetland plants) are also noted along with fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and an elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seed. The assemblage from sample 4 also includes what appears to be a very small fragment of walnut (*Juglans regia*) shell. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout along with small pieces of charred root/stem, including numerous fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem. Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, but a ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsule is noted within the assemblage from sample 2.

Black porous and tarry residues are recorded within all five assemblages. Although some pieces are possibly derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains), most fragments are distinctly hard and brittle, almost certainly suggesting that they are bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also present throughout. Other remains occur less frequently but do include small fragments of bone (some of which are burnt), pellets of burnt or fired clay, individual pieces of eggshell and glass and small mammal or amphibian bones.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, occasional shells of both terrestrial and freshwater species are present within all samples. Some are very fragmented and abraded, possibly suggesting that they are contemporary within the features from which the samples were taken, but some specimens retain good surface detailing and it is thought most likely that these may be modern

contaminants. Notwithstanding these issues, it would appear that the site was largely open, although the individual features may have become shaded and overgrown as they fell out of regular use.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, of the two non-oven assemblages, that from ditch [208] is of note as although small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), it contains the highest density of cereals of any of the samples submitted for assessment. Oats are particularly common, and it is tentatively suggested that the assemblage may be derived from either a small quantity of late stage cereal processing waste or from domestic hearth detritus, where the cereals were accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. However, as cereal processing waste was commonly used as either tinder or kindling within domestic hearths, the taphonomy of this assemblage may more complex than it appears. Either way, it is suggested that the charred waste material was deliberately deposited within the fill of ditch [208]. The high density of coal and black porous and tarry residues within this assemblage and also within that from pit [204] is a little confusing, although it is suggested that these materials may be derived from either rake out waste from oven [105] or from more recent contaminants linked to the spreading of night soil or the use of steam implements on the land.

The three oven assemblages are largely typical of material from such features in that they are small (ovens were frequently cleaned as a means of preventing accidental fires) and are largely dominated by charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of heather stem. Heather was greatly favoured as a fuel within such contexts as it was generally readily available and it ignited very easily, maintaining an even, high temperature throughout combustion. It would appear that this oven, like many others, was probably multifunctional, being used for various purposes including corn drying, food preparation and possibly also light industry. It is assumed that the weed seeds are largely derived from dried herbage which was used to light the oven.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

### **Reference**

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

### **Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    tf = testa fragment    b = burnt    C = century

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>c.9thC</b>		<b>13-14thC</b>	<b>13-14thC</b>	<b>13-14thC</b>
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xx			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x			x
(rachis node)		x			
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf	xcf			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xx			x
<i>T.aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)		x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xxx	x	x	x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.			xcf		
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.				xcf	
<b>Herbs</b>					
Brassicaceae indet.		x	x		x
Fabaceae indet.		x	x	x	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x	xtf	xcf	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.		x			
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.				x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x			
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>				x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (silique frag.)				x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x			x
<b>Wetland plants</b>					
<i>Carex</i> sp.				x	x
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl		x			
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x	x	x		x
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.				xcf	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		x			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >10mm					xx
Charred root/stem	x	xx	xx	x	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)		x			
Indet. inflorescence frags.		x			
Indet. seeds					x
<b>Other remains</b>					
? Amber frag.			x		

Black porous 'cokey' material	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xxx
Black tarry material	xx	xx		x	x
Bone	x	x	x	x xb	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	x		x	
Eggshell				x	
Glass		x			
Mineralised concretions (?faecal)	xx			x	
Small coal frags.	xxx	xxx	x	x	xxx
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x	x	x	x
Vitreous material		x			x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>					
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>					
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.		x			x
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		x	x		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.			x	x	
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>		x			
<b>Open country species</b>					
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x		x		x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x
<i>V. costata</i>		x	x		
<b>Catholic species</b>					
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		x	x	x	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Freshwater species</b>					
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.				x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Appendix 8: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Levelling layer
102	Layer	Soft light brownish yellow sand	Natural
103	Layer	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand with very frequent small and medium sized stones and patches of mortar, 0.2m thick	Demolition spread
104	Layer	Limestone rubble within a matrix of loose dark greyish brown silty sand	Rubble spread
105	Masonry	Circular in plan, quarry faced limestone blocks 5 courses high, mortar bonded, 0.77m in diameter x 0.3m deep	?Oven
106	Fill	Loose yellow clay with occasional charcoal flecks and mortar fragments, 0.07m thick	Fill of oven [105]
107	Fill	Loose black charcoal flecks and fragments, 0.04m thick	Fill of oven [105]
108	Fill	Compact orangey red sand with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of oven [105]
109	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual concave sides and a flat base, >1m wide x 0.28m deep	Cut of ditch
110	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone and charcoal flecks, 0.28m thick	Fill of ditch [109]
111	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradual concave sides and a flat base, >0.46m wide x 0.18m deep	?construction cut for wall <114>
112	Fill	Compact mid brownish yellow sand with occasional small stones, 0.18m thick	Fill of ditch [111]
113	Void	Void	Void
114	Masonry	E-W aligned mortar bonded roughly squared limestone blocks, one course high, 7m x 0.6m x	Wall
115	Masonry	N-S aligned mortar bonded roughly hewn limestone blocks, one course high, 0.5m wide	Wall
116	Masonry	NW-SE aligned mortar bonded roughly hewn limestone blocks, one course high, 0.6m wide x 4m long	Wall

### Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Levelling layer
202	Layer	Friable light brownish grey sand, 0.42m thick	Levelling layer
203	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey sand, occasional stones, 0.26m thick	Accumulated fill of [204]
204	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit, shallow straight sides with flat base, 1.98m x >1m x 0.38m D	Cut of pit
205	Fill	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.7m thick	Accumulated fill of [206]
206	Cut	Sub-oval with vertical sides and a concave base, 0.68 x 0.46m long x 0.73m deep	Cut of Posthole
207	Fill	Moderate mid brownish grey silty sand, moderately frequent charcoal, 0.56m thick	Accumulated fill of [208]



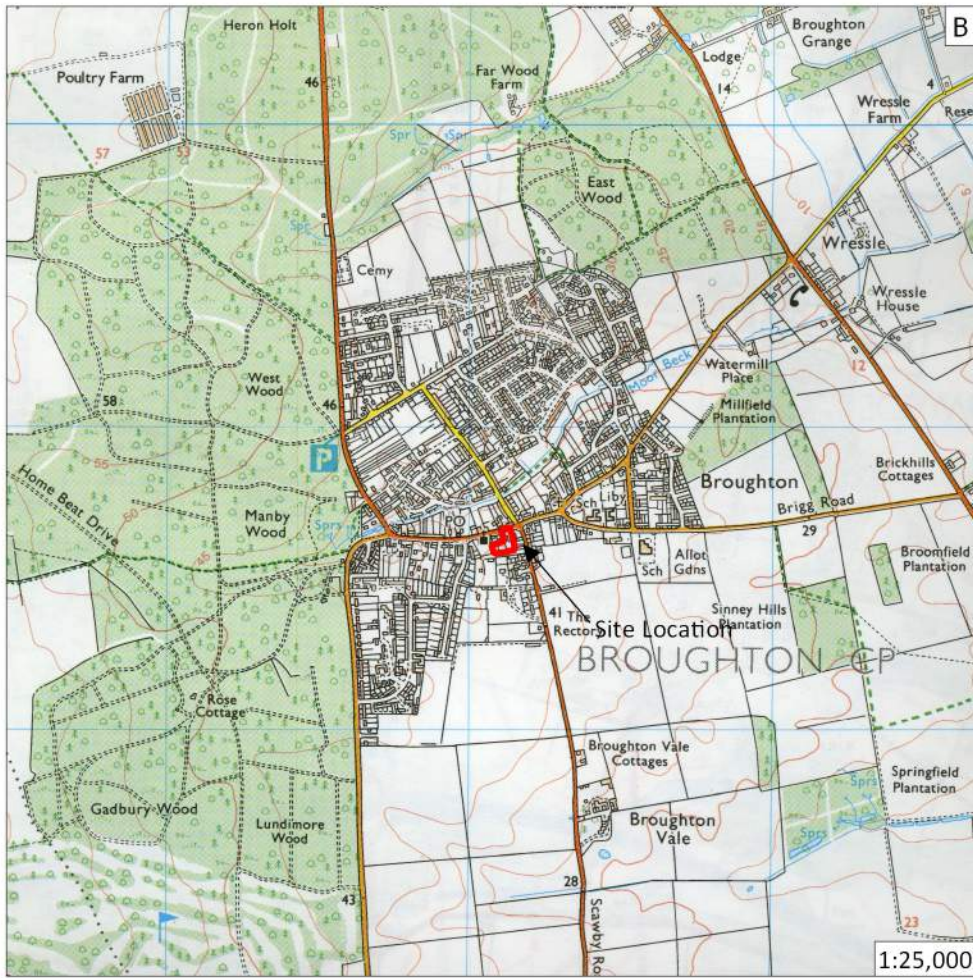
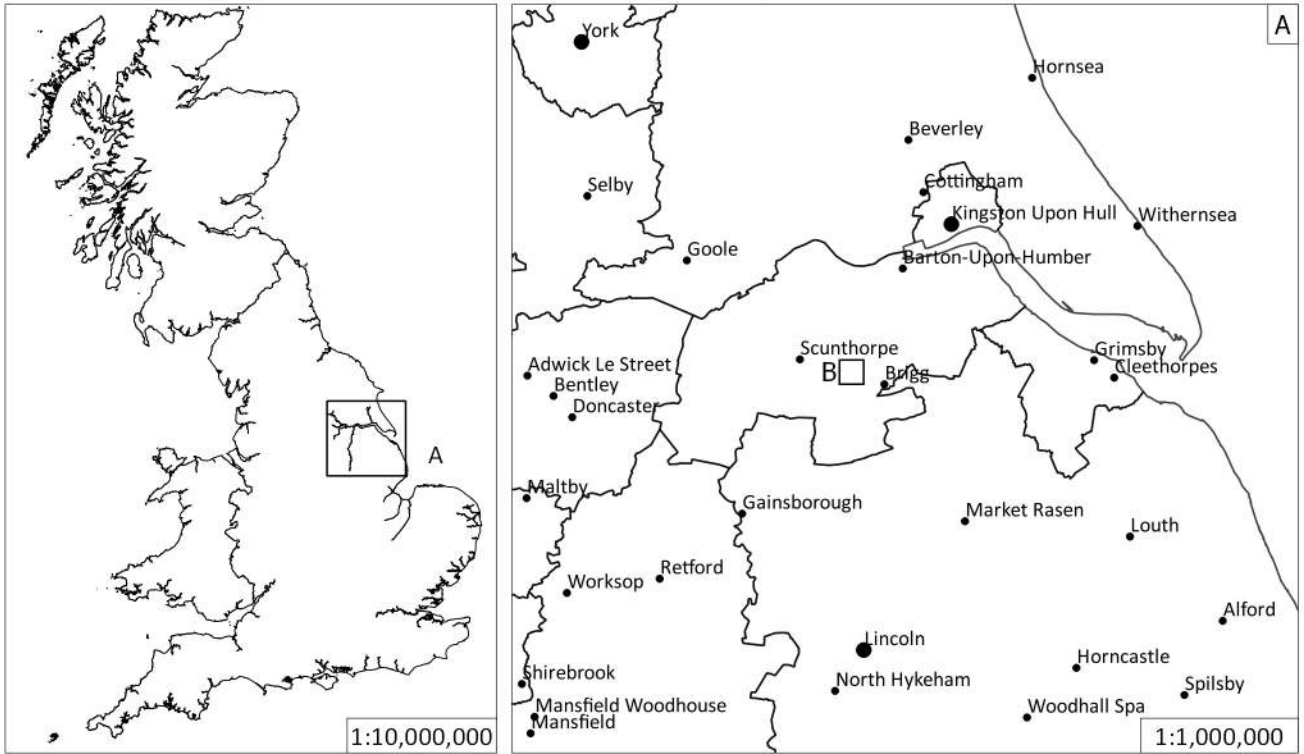
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
208	Cut	Steep straight sides with gradually sloping base, >2.70m x >1.95m W x 0.56m D	Cut of ditch/large pit
209	Layer	Mixed light brownish yellow and light greyish brown sand	Natural
210	Layer	Friable mid grey sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stone fragments, 0.22m thick	Levelling layer
211	Fill	Soft light greyish brown sand, 0.14m thick	Basal fill of [204]

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Dark grey tarmac and crushed brick hardcore, 0.25m thick	Tarmac
301	Layer	Brick, stone and gravel layers, 0.15m thick	Made ground
302	Layer	Compact dark grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Made ground
303	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Levelling layer
304	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Accumulated fill of [305]
305	Cut	Rectangular with steep concave sides and a concave base, 1m x >0.55m x 0.15m D	Cut of pit
306	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown sand, 0.45m thick	Backfill of [307]
307	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear, vertical sides, 1m wide x >0.45m D	Cut of ?pipe trench
308	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.28m thick	Accumulated fill of [309]
309	Cut	Sub-circular with near vertical sides and a flat base, 1.12m x 0.97m x 0.28m D	Cut of pit
310	Layer	Soft light brownish yellow sand	Natural
311	Fill	Soft mid grey brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Accumulated fill of [312]
312	Cut	N-S aligned linear with gradual sides and an uneven base, 4.10m x 0.86m x 0.12m D	Cut of pit

### Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Dark grey tarmac and limestone hardcore, 0.25m thick	Tarmac
401	Layer	Compact dark brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Made ground
402	Layer	Moderate mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.55m thick	Levelling layer
403	Layer	Soft light brownish yellow sand	Natural
404	Cut	Sub-circular E-W aligned pit with moderate sides and an uneven base, 1.03m x 0.76m wide x 0.14m D	Cut of pit
405	Fill	Soft dark grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick	Fill of [404]
406	Cut	Sub-circular, with steep sides and a flat base, >1.10m x >0.77m x 0.8m D	Cut of pit
407	Fill	Compact mid brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional brick and CBM flecks and fragments, 0.08m thick	Accumulated fill of [406]
408	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown sand with very frequent angular limestone fragments, 0.72m thick	Dumped fill of [406]



**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	BRHS 15
Scale	1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	J Hogue
Date	30/07/15

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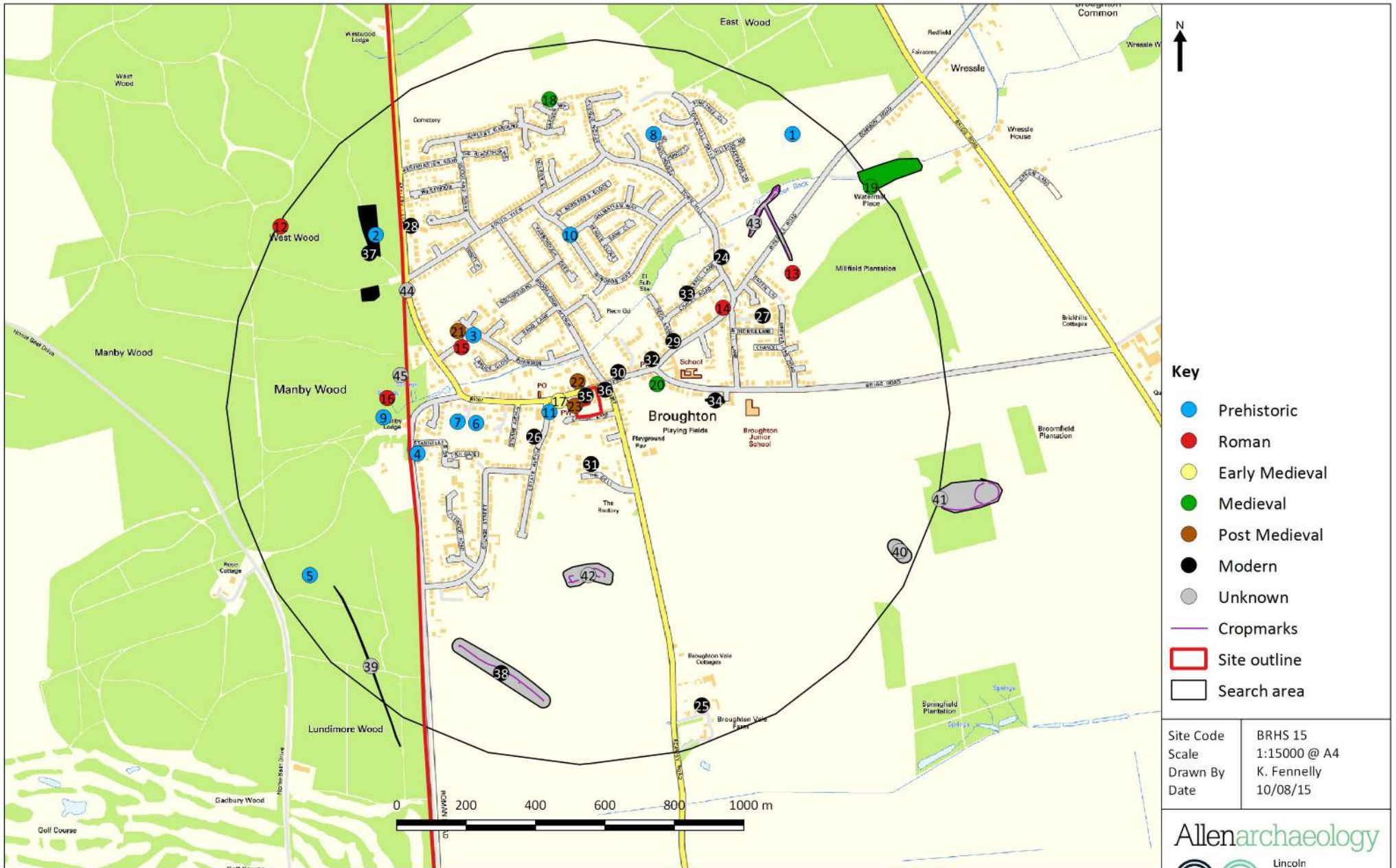
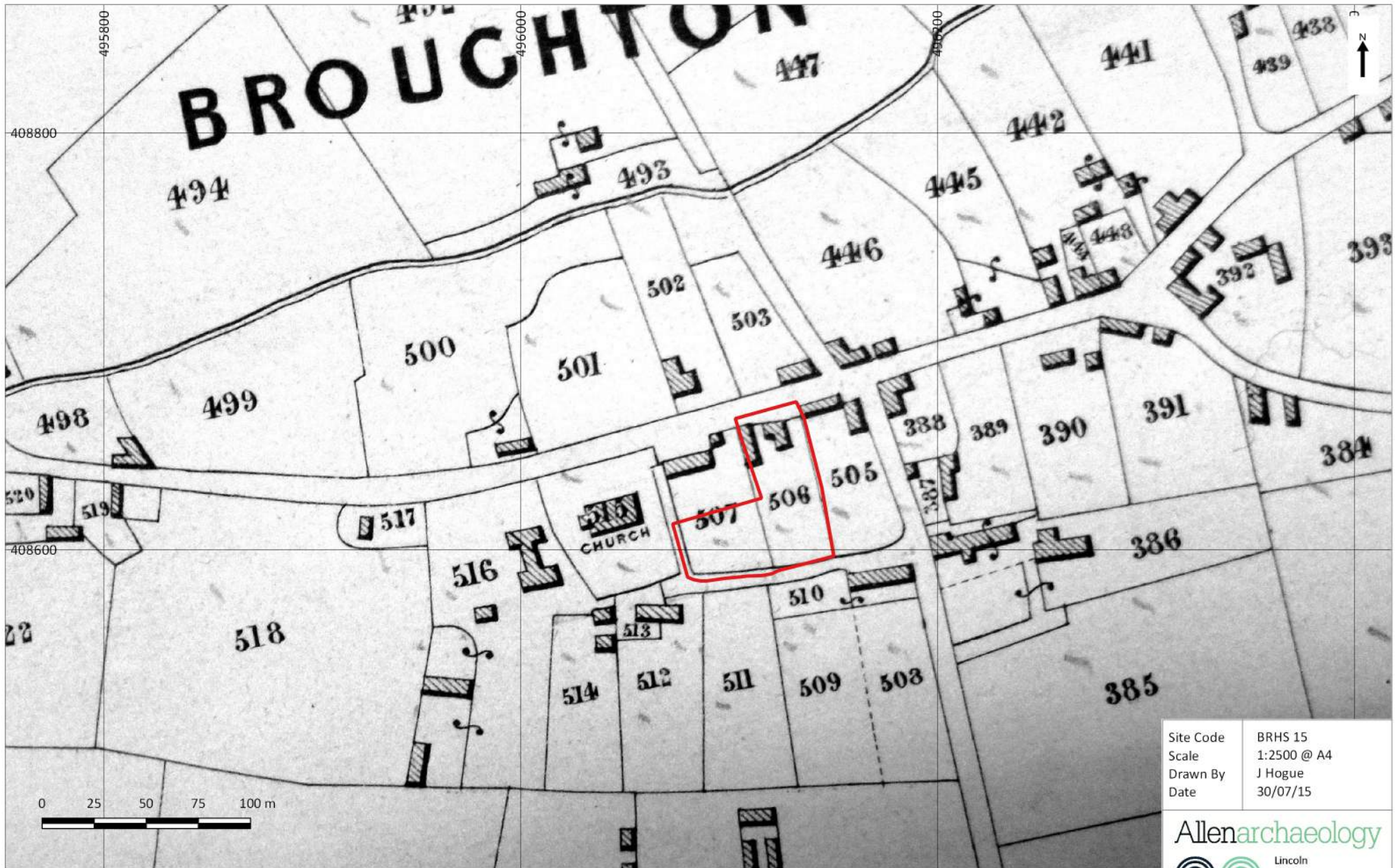


Figure 2: Map showing location of North Lincolnshire HER entries within a 500m search area.





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**Figure 3:** Extract of 1842 Tithe map of Broughton with site outlined in red.



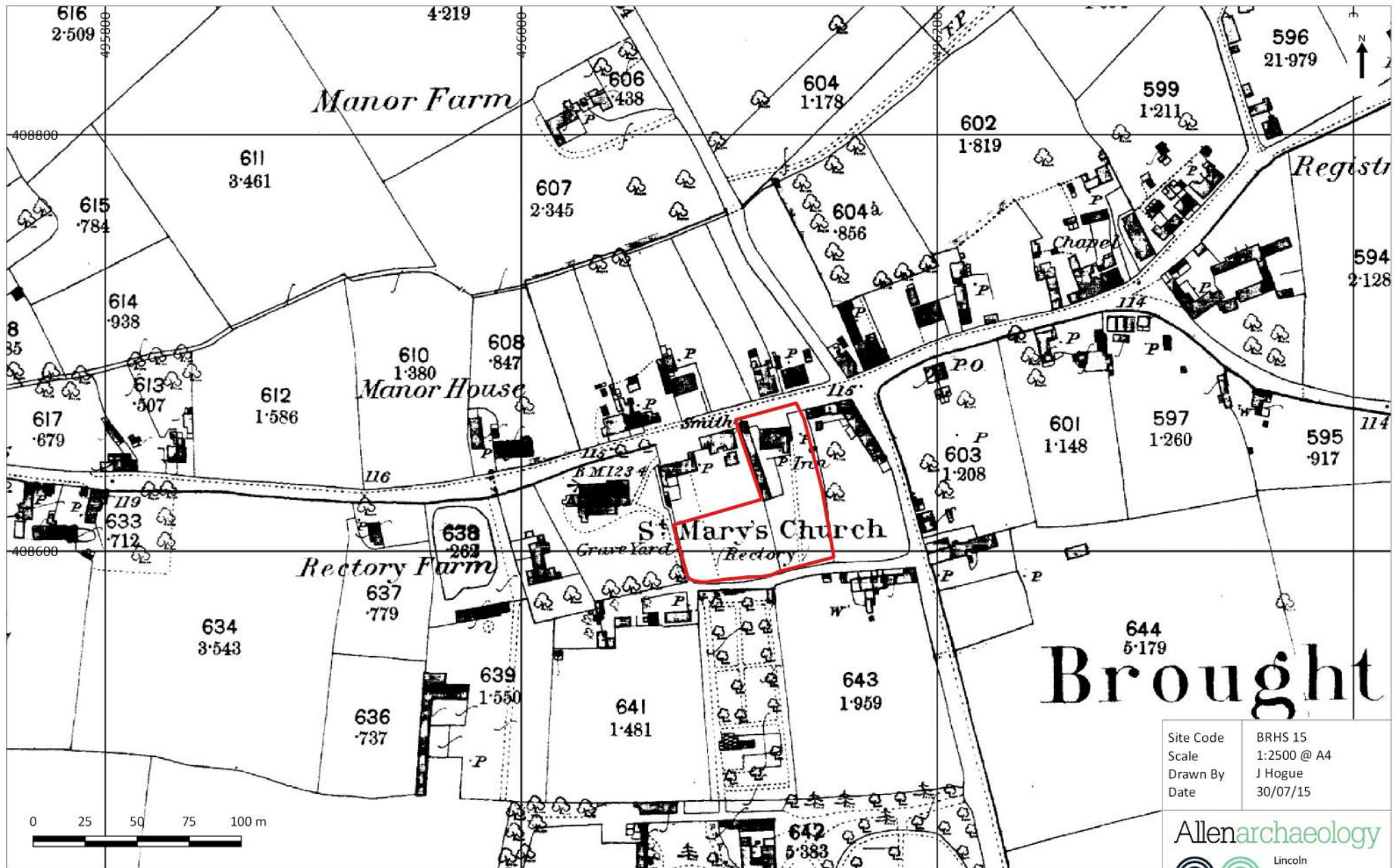


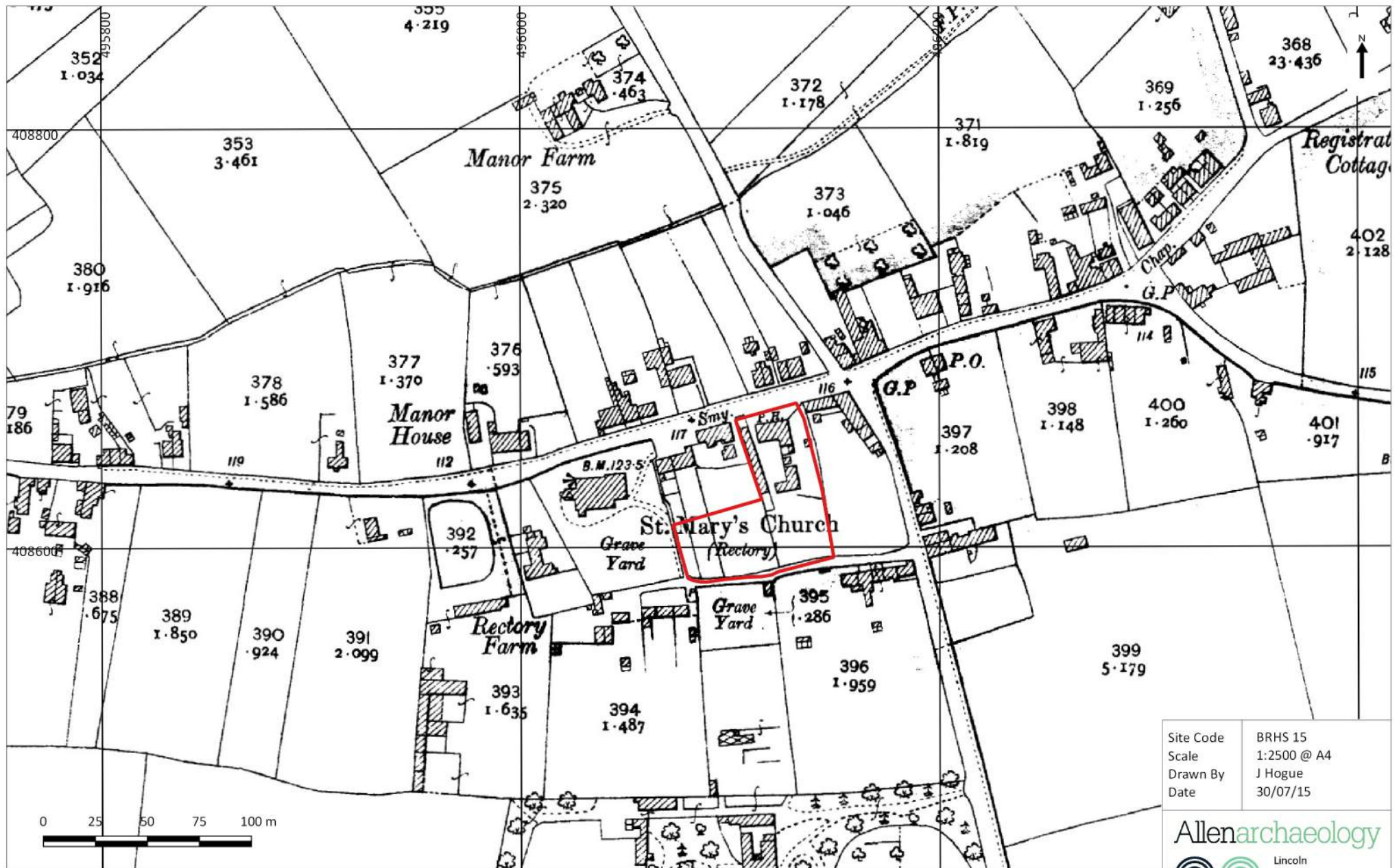
Figure 4: Extract of 1887 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red.

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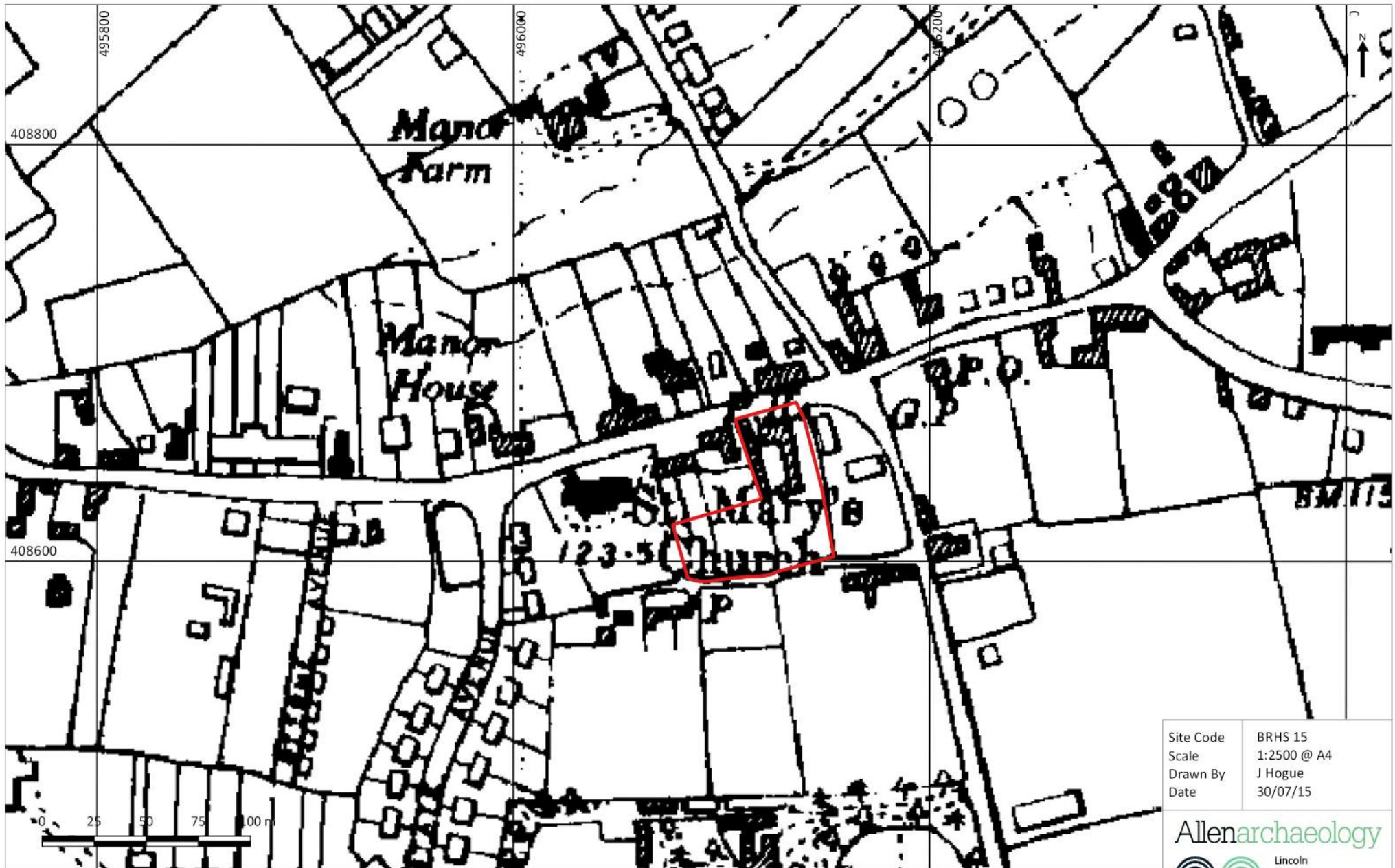
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Figure 5: Extract of 1907 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red.





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Date	30/07/15

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Figure 6: Extract of 1946-48 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red.



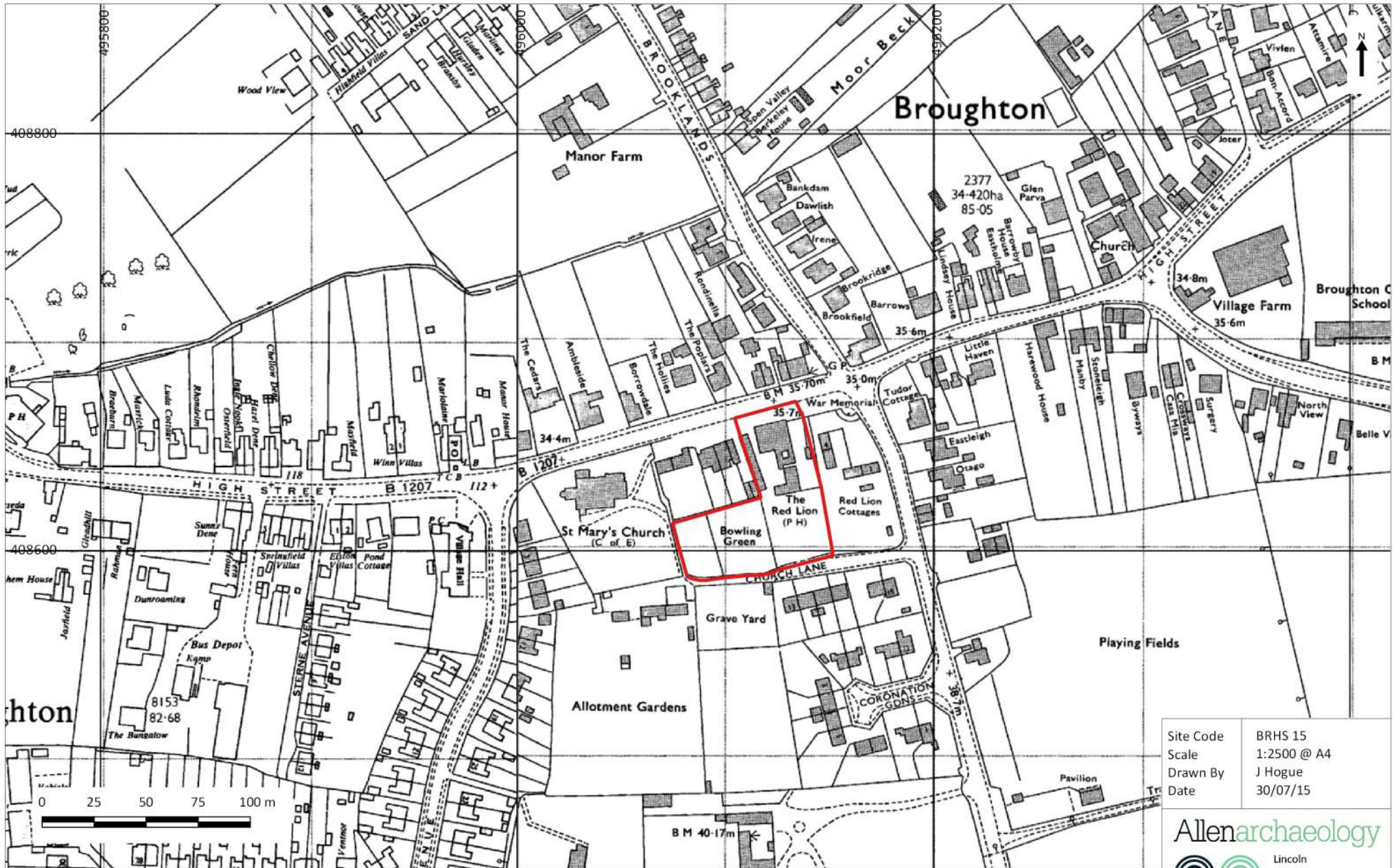
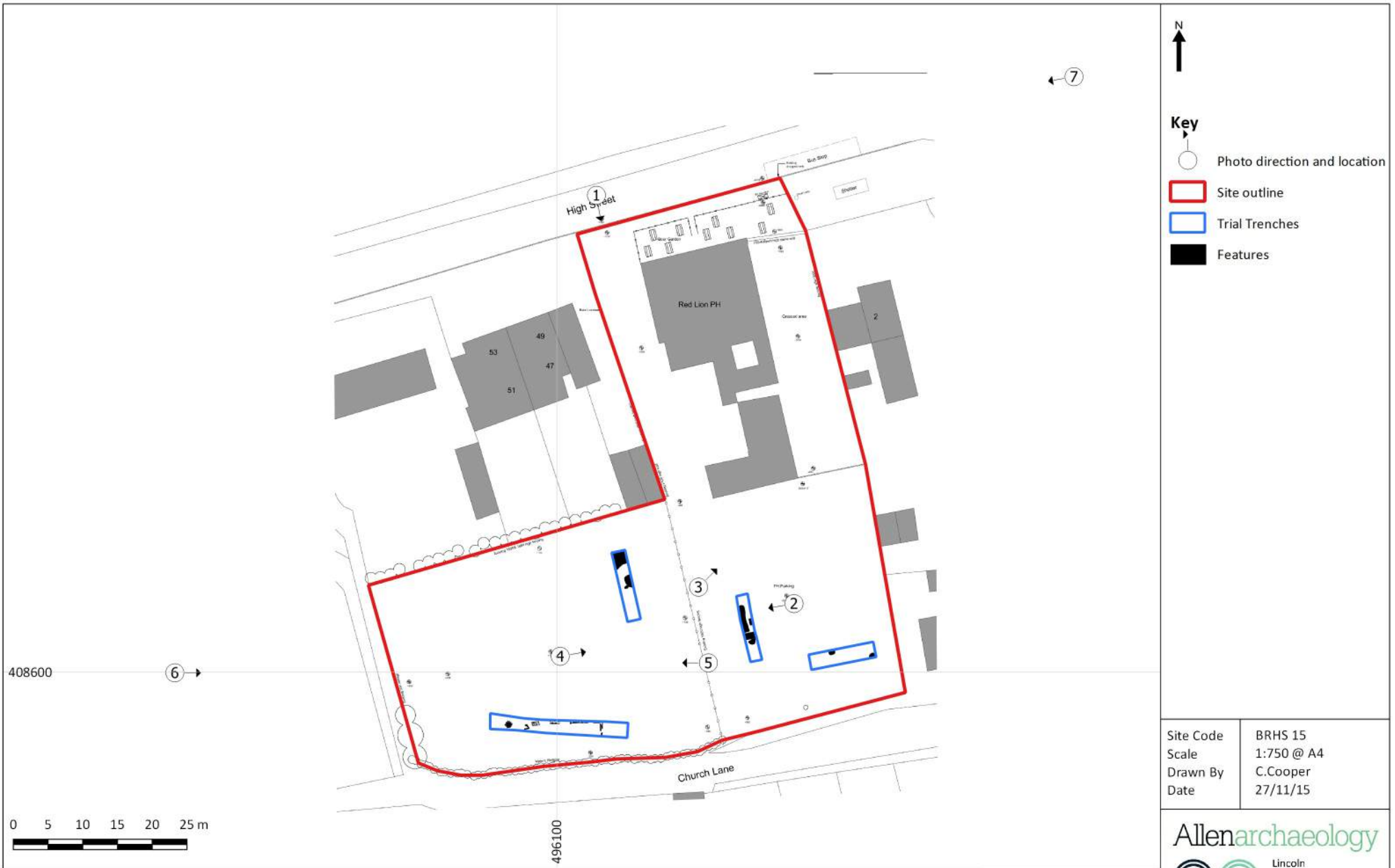


Figure 7: Extract of 1967-70 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red.



**Figure 8:** Trench location plan. Numbered arrows indicate location and orientation of site visit photos



N ↑

**Key**

- → Photo direction and location
- ▭ Site outline
- ▭ (dashed) Surveyed Buildings

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Drawn By	C.Cooper
Date	27/11/15

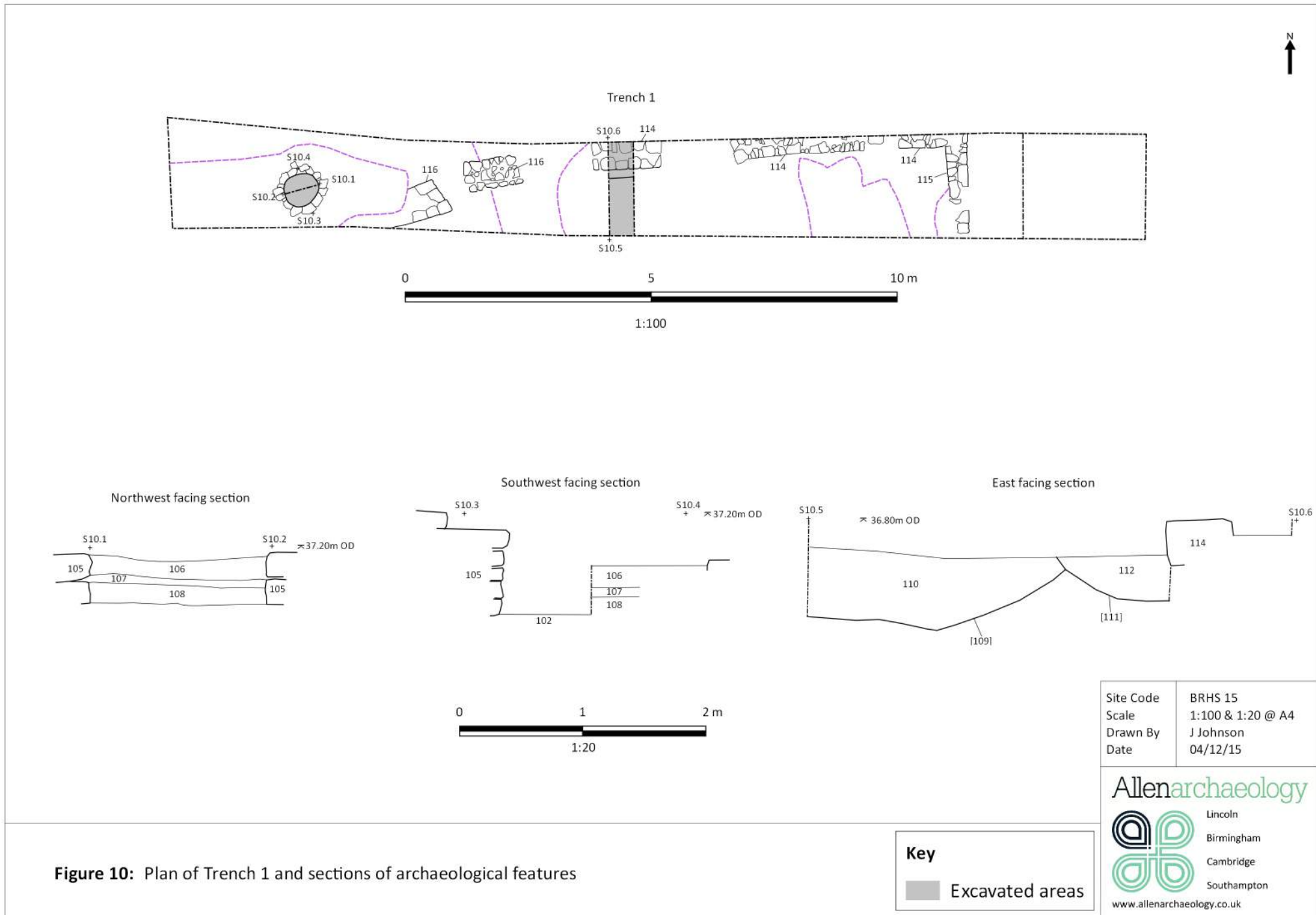
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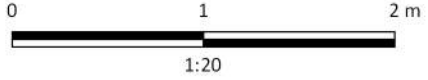
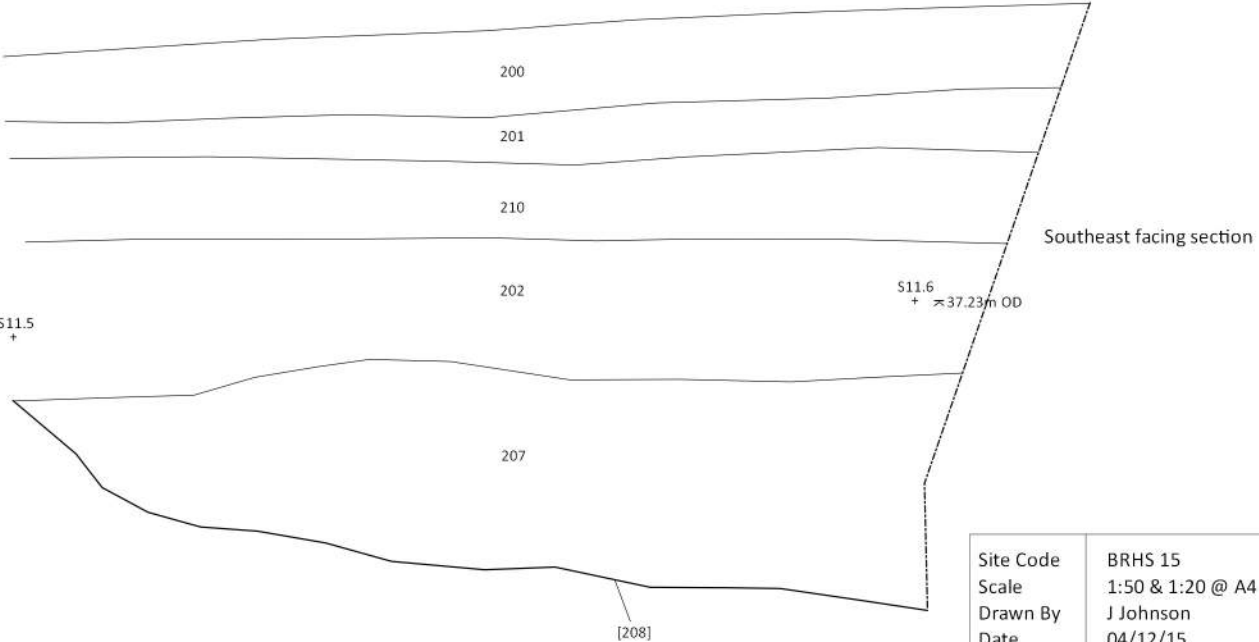
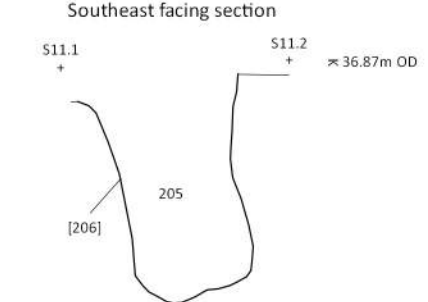
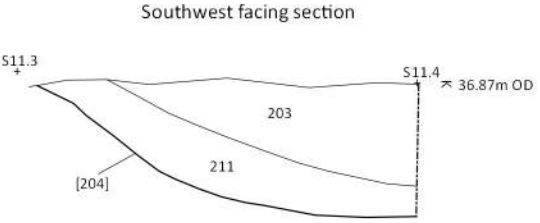
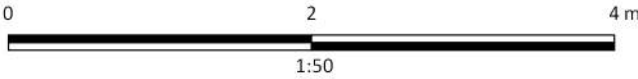
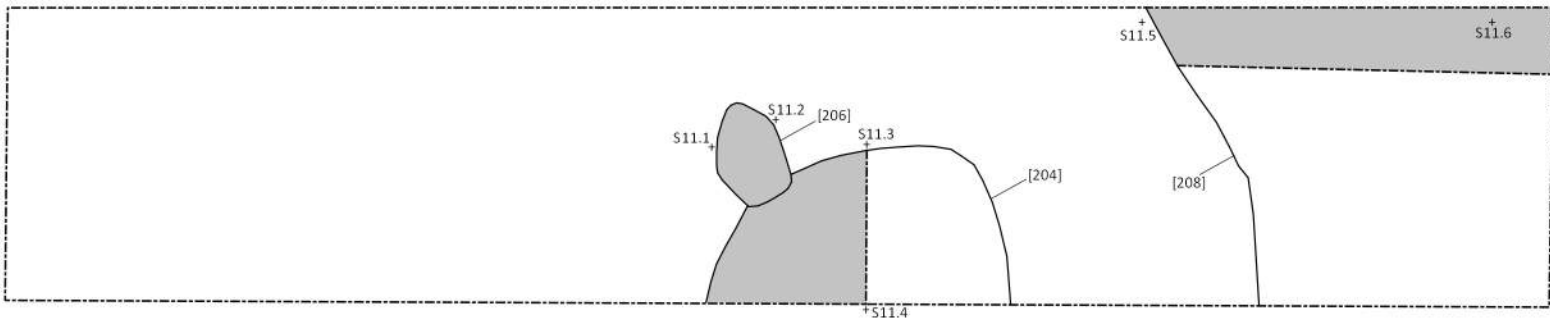
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**Figure 9:** Map showing location and direction of building survey photos





**Figure 10:** Plan of Trench 1 and sections of archaeological features



Site Code	BRHS 15
Scale	1:50 & 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	04/12/15

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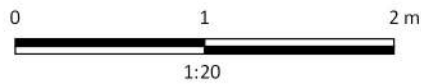
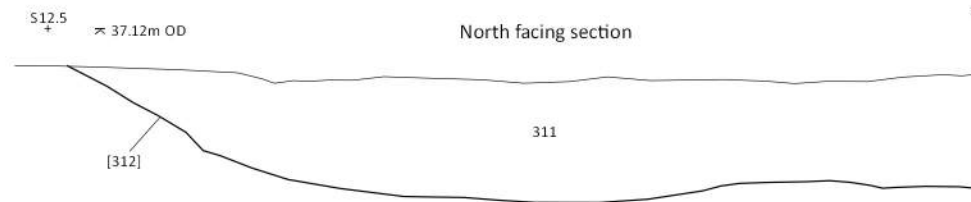
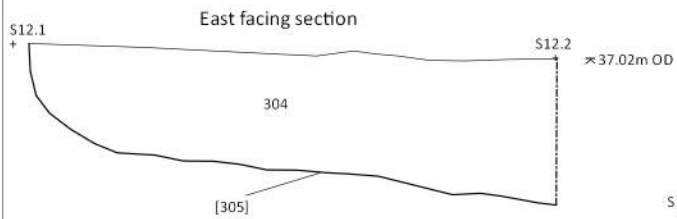
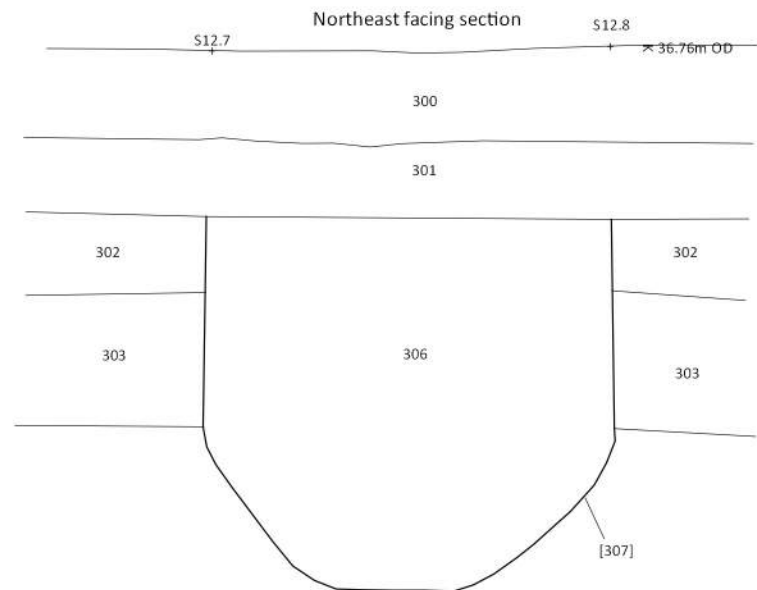
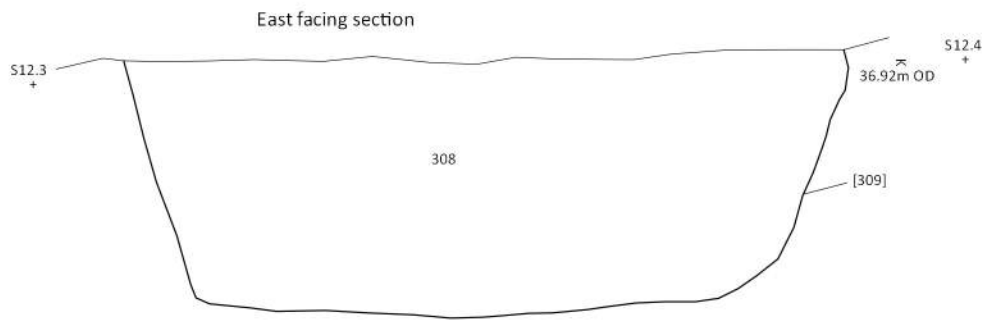
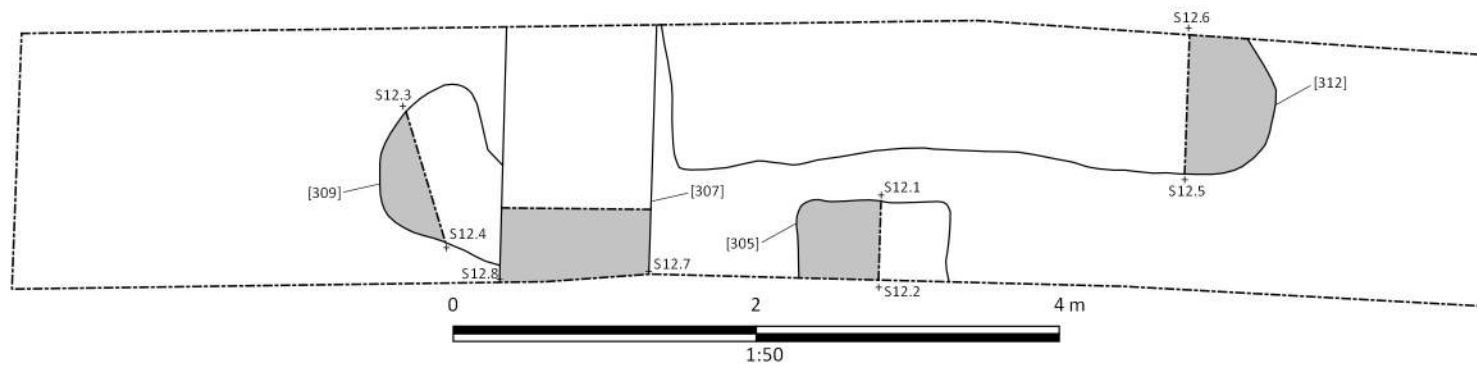
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**Key**

■ Excavated areas

**Figure 11:** Plan of Trench 2 and sections of archaeological features



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Scale	1:50 & 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	04/12/15

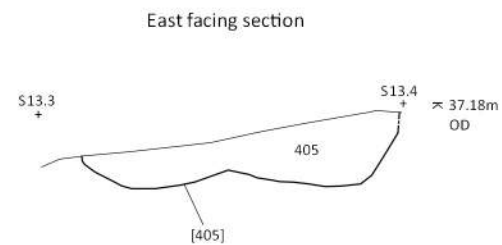
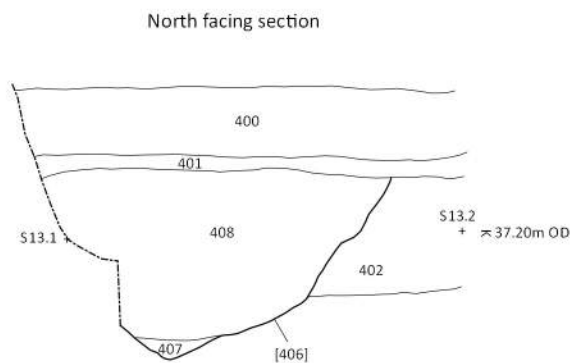
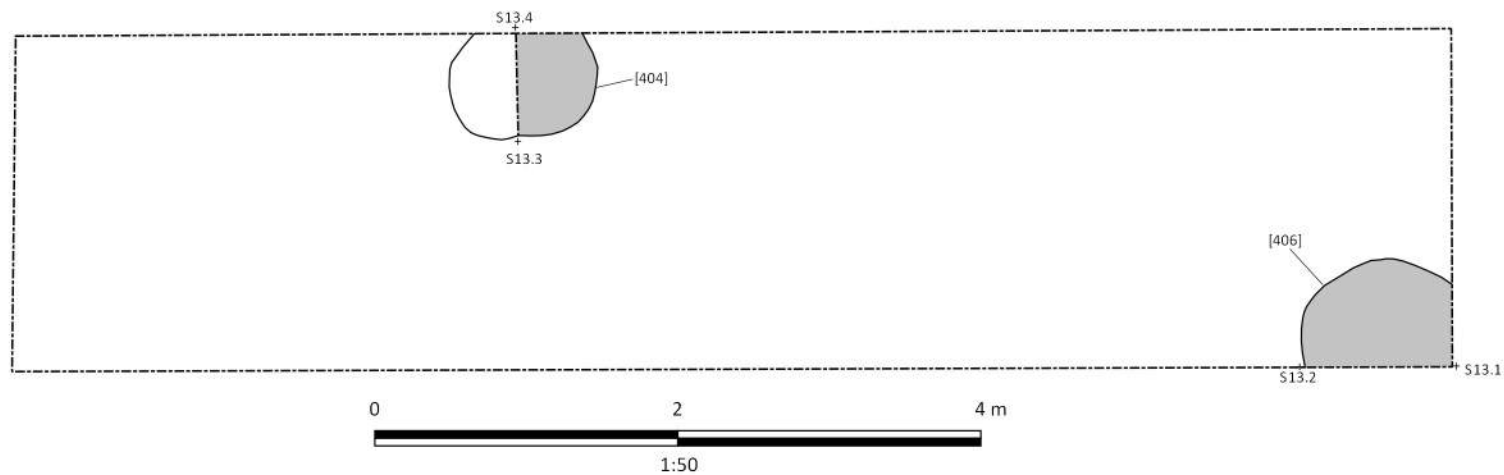
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**Key**  
 Excavated areas

**Figure 12:** Plan of Trench 3 and sections of archaeological features



Site Code	BRHS 15
Scale	1:50 & 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	J Johnson
Date	04/12/15

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**Key**

■ Excavated areas

**Figure 13:** Plan of Trench 4 and sections of archaeological features





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