

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND TO REAR OF GRANVILLE HOUSE AND 30B LINCOLN ROAD, GLINTON,
PETERBOROUGH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

Planning Reference: 13/01318/OUT and 15/00059/FUL
NGR: TL 15347 06006
AAL Site Code: GLLR 16
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-259269



Report prepared for Alston Country Homes Limited

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Alston Country Homes Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road in Glinton, Peterborough as a condition of planning consent for a proposed residential development.
- Four trenches were excavated on the site, three measuring 40m long by 1.6m wide and one measuring 20m long by 1.6m wide.
- The trenching has revealed no evidence for archaeological activity in the western end of the site and some very limited activity in the northern half of the site, the latter potentially associated with ridge and furrow that has been identified here previously.
- Trench 4 at the south end of the site contained a number of pits and ditches of possibly two phases, in the 10th to 11th centuries and 12th to 14th centuries. Finds were recovered in low densities and this may be evidence of a transitional area between settlement activity to the south, adjacent to the High Street, and agricultural activity to the north.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Alston Country Homes Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of land to the rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road in Glington, Peterborough as a condition of planning permission for a proposed residential development.
- 1.2 All archaeological work was undertaken according to a specification prepared by AAL (2016) and followed current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014), the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015) and regional guidelines in '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Peterborough Museum within twelve months of the completion of the report, for long term storage and curation.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area is to the rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road in Glington, to the northwest of central Peterborough. The development area comprises a rectangular field to the northwest of the parish church of St Benedict, with an access to be opened onto the B1443 Lincoln Road through property 30B. The site is centred on NGR TL 15347 06006, covering an area of approximately 0.5ha.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Oxford Clay, with superficial deposits recorded as River Terrace Deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Outline planning permission was granted in January 2014 for the '*Erection of 14 no dwellings including demolition of 30B Lincoln Road*' (Reference 13/01318/OUT), and a further full application for '*8 x dwellings*' granted in January 2016 (15/00059/FUL). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including for a programme of evaluation trenching (Condition 8), with any further work to be determined by the results of the trenching.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and Policy CS17 of the adopted Peterborough Core Strategy DPD.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies close to the historic core of the village, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, so there is some potential for archaeological deposits of early and later medieval date to be encountered. Furthermore, it has been noted on aerial photographs that ridge and furrow forming part of the open field system for the village may exist across the site (Casa-Hatton 2012).
- 4.2 Further ridge and furrow is noted to the north, along with archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day.

- 4.3 The parish church of St Benedict lies c.100m to the east-southeast of the site and is a Grade I listed building (List entry 1163848). It is mainly of 15th century date with 12th century elements.
- 4.4 A tennis court was built in the northeast corner of the site in the 1960s-70s.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trenching strategy, comprising four trenches, three measuring 40m long by 1.6m wide and one trench measuring 20m long by 1.6m (Figure 2) was agreed with the Archaeologist at Peterborough City Council. The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS, allowing centimetre accurate real-time precision.
- 5.2 In each trench all non-archaeological deposits were removed by wheeled JCB excavator with toothless bucket, in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness.
- 5.3 The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists between 20th and 22nd of June 2016 and were supervised by the author.
- 5.4 All deposits in each trench were allocated a unique number and were fully recorded on AAL context recording sheets. Representative sections of each trench as well as representative sections and plans for all archaeological features were drawn at appropriate scale. Deposits were recorded photographically with appropriate scale, an identification board and a directional arrow.

6.0 Results (Figures 3 – 7)

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 6.1 Trench 1 was located to the rear of Granville House in the western part of the proposed development area and was aligned east to west, measuring 20m long by 1.6 wide.
- 6.2 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified within this trench. It contained a sandy clay topsoil 100, 0.35m thick, over 0.45m thick brown sandy clay subsoil 101. This overlay the natural geology, an orange brown sandy clay 102.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 6.3 Trench 2 (Plate 2), measuring 40m long by 1.6m wide was located in the north half of the site, and it was aligned broadly north-northeast to south-southwest. The stratigraphic sequence was 0.2m thick topsoil 200 sealing subsoil 201, which was up to 0.4m thick and sealed the natural sandy clay geology 202. Three ditches and one pit were identified in the southern half of trench.



Plate 1: Ditch [203], looking southeast. Scales are 1m and 0.5m

- 6.4 An irregularly-shaped east-west aligned linear feature, [207] was investigated towards the middle of the trench. It had concave sides and a flat base and was cutting a pit [209] to the south. The ditch fill 208 contained one sherd of mid/late 12th to 14th century Bourne ware pottery. A soil sample from this deposit was almost entirely absent of environmental evidence, other than a single legume seed. The backfill 210 of pit [209] did not produce any artefactual material.
- 6.5 Approximately 2.5m to the south-southwest was gully [205] which ran east-west and had a V-shaped profile. The gully had a natural silting fill of orange grey silty clay devoid of artefacts, 206. A further 2.5m to the south-southwest was a further linear running east-west, [203]. This ditch was filled with grey brown sandy clay, 204, again with no artefacts.

Trench 3 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 6.6 Trench 3 followed a similar alignment to Trench 2 and was located in the southern half of the site. It contained a 0.3m thick topsoil 300, sealing 301, a 0.4m thick subsoil that overlay the natural geology, 302. Two undated linear features were exposed at the south end of the trench, [303] and [305].
- 6.7 Ditch [303] ran north-northwest to south-southeast and was 0.2m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained natural silting deposit of undated grey sandy clay 304.
- 6.8 Ditch [305] had convex sides and a flat base and was orientated broadly east-west. It contained a 0.17m thick grey brown silty clay, 306, which was also undated.



Plate 2: Ditch [303], Trench 3 looking southeast. Scale 1m

Trench 4 (Figures 2, 6 and 7)

- 6.9 Trench 4 was 40m long and ran parallel with the southern boundary to the site. The 0.3m thick topsoil sealed 401, brown grey silty clay subsoil containing a single sherd of late 17th to 18th century black-glazed pottery, over natural clay geology 402.
- 6.10 Trench 4 contained a number of archaeological features, comprising a series of intercutting pits and ditches.
- 6.11 At the west end of the trench was ditch [424/426] which ran west to east before turning to the south at the southern edge of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled with 425/427, containing four fragments of animal bone.
- 6.12 Approximately 8m to the east was a 0.35m deep pit [412] backfilled with an undated orange brown sandy clay 413. It cut a 0.5m deep ditch [414], which ran northwest-southeast. It was filled with 415, a compact grey silty clay containing a single mid/late 12th to 14th century pot sherd. A soil sample from the ditch contained occasional charred cereal grains of oat, barley and wheat, as seeds of weed species typical of cultivated land, and occasional charcoal.
- 6.13 A further 6m to the east was a pit or ditch terminus [416]. It was semi-circular in plan with concave sides, and was backfilled with grey brown silty sand 417. The backfill contained five pottery sherds of potentially late 10th to mid-11th century date. A soil sample from 417 contained very occasional wheat, barley and oat seeds, as well as weed seeds and moderate quantities of charcoal.



Plate 3: Pit [412] and ditch [414]. Scale 2m

- 6.14 Immediately to the east of pit [416] was a group of three intercutting north-northwest to south-southeast aligned linears. The earliest of these, [418] cut pit [416] and contained a loose brown sandy clay fill 419, and was cut by [420], which was in turn cut by [422]. No artefactual material was recovered from any of these features. A soil sample from [420] contained a small quantity of wheat grains and weed seeds typical of cultivated land, as well as occasional charcoal.
- 6.15 At the east end of the trench was a linear feature [404]. This was only partially exposed in the trench and ran broadly northeast to southwest. It was 1.4m wide and 1m deep and contained a single fill, 405, a grey orange silty clay containing a pot sherd of late 10th to late 11th century date. The ditch had a later recut, [406], which also contained a single silting fill, 407, of grey brown sandy silt. Artefacts from the fill included pottery of Saxo-Norman and mid/late 12th to 13th century date, as well as three fragments of animal bone. A soil sample from the primary cut was very limited in composition, with very few charred wheat grains, whereas a sample from the recut contained moderate quantities of wheat, as well as a few rye and barley grains, weed seeds indicative of cultivated land, and small quantities of charcoal.



Plate 4: Ditch [404] and recut [406], looking northeast. Scales 1m and 0.5m

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The trial trenching has shown that the western access route to the site appears to be devoid of archaeological remains (Trench 1), with a small number of features encountered in Trenches 2 and 3 in the central part of the site, and the majority of the archaeology concentrated at the southern end of the site in Trench 4.
- 7.2 The features in Trenches 2 and 3 appear to be very much peripheral to any focus of settlement activity, with only a single sherd of pottery from the two trenches, suggesting the activity represented comprises linear boundary/drainage features enclosing outlying fields. Ridge and furrow has previously been noted on this site, and these features are further evidence of associated agricultural activity.
- 7.3 A higher concentration of activity was recorded in Trench 4, with several intercutting ditches indicating the continued maintenance of boundaries over an extended period of time. However, even in this trench, quantities of finds were low, with several features remaining undated, suggesting this area was also on the periphery of settlement, which was likely to be focussed further to the south, beyond the site boundaries.
- 7.4 Dating evidence was broadly of two periods, with some features producing material of 10th to 11th century date, and others containing 12th to 14th century material, and these two phases were most notable in ditch [404], at the west end of trench containing material of 10th to 11th century date, with recut [406] being of 12th to 14th century date.
- 7.5 Environmental evidence was generally present in low quantities, and indicated evidence for the cultivation and processing of crops in the vicinity, with no clear evidence for dumping of domestic waste, or agricultural activity in the area. It was noted that the soil samples from the Saxo-Norman features, and the later medieval features, were of a markedly different composition, with the earlier contexts being almost entirely devoid of any environmental evidence, with the later features producing a moderate quantity of a variety of charred cereal grains. This may represent an intensification of agricultural activity in the area during this period.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present on site and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Alston Country Homes Limited for this commission.

10.0 References

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Appendix 1: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

By Jane Young

Introduction

A group of nineteen sherds, representing seventeen vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery was recovered from seven deposits in two trenches on the site. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire fabric codenames (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) with a concordance where appropriate to Cambridgeshire codes. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) and forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition. Sherd size is variable but mostly falls into the small to medium size range (between 1 and 33 grams). Only one vessel is represented by more than a single sherd. The material is in a stable condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

Nine pottery ware types were recognised (Table 1). The material ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to post-medieval periods. A narrow range of identifiable vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of bowls and jars.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Lincolnshire codename	Cambridgeshire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	PMBL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
BOUA	BONA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	3	3
BOUA	BONC	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	1	1
EMHM	EMW	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	1	1
SLBTOX	MSW	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised	1200	1350	1	1
SNEOT	NEOT	St Neots ware	870	1150	3	1
ST	STAM	Stamford Ware	970	1200	4	4
STAMT	STAM	Stamford variant fabrics	970	1150	1	1
STANLY	SHW	Stanion/Lyveden ware (shell-tempered Fabric A)	1150	1250	3	3
THETT	THET	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	1	1

Saxo-Norman

Eight sherds representing seven vessels are of long-lived ware types (late 9th to 12th century) and can be assigned to the Saxo-Norman period. Four ware types falling into three groups (Thetford-type, St Neots-type and Stamford-type ware) are represented. Three joining rim sherds from a medium-sized jar with a plain everted rim are in shell-tempered St Neots-type ware (NEOT). This Shell-tempered type is found in several Midland counties (Hunter 1979) and was produced at several centres. Those recovered from most of the Cambridgeshire sites are thought to have been produced in the south-western part of

Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2011, 59 and Spoerry forthcoming). The competent wheel-throwing of this vessel and the everted rim type suggest a 10th to mid-11th century date for the jar. A large sherd recovered from pit [416] (fill 417) is from a large Thetford-type container. Thetford-type ware was produced between the mid-9th and mid-12th centuries at several centres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and south Lincolnshire with Thetford itself being the major centre (Dallas 1984 and 1993). Examination of this sherd under a x20 binocular microscope suggests a Thetford source for the vessel. The type is long-lived and appears to have developed slowly making close dating of vessels difficult. The type is still commonly found in 12th century deposits in East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, but is unlikely to have continued in production after the mid-12th century. Large storage vessels such as that recovered from this site are likely to have remained in use for some time. Four Stamford ware vessels and one sherd in a variant fabric (STAMT) were recovered from the site. None of the sherds are demonstrably of pre-conquest date, although the three unglazed Fabric A and single Fabric G vessels recovered could potentially belong to the pre-conquest period (Kilmurray 1980). The sherds come from a flanged rim bowl, two jars or bowls and a glazed jar or pitcher (Fabric G). A burnt sherd from a jar is certainly of Stamford type (STAMT) but the fabric has a high iron-rich content. Similar sherds have been recovered from Rutland, Leicestershire and Lincoln (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).

Early Medieval

A single tiny sherd can be considered to be of early medieval type (EMHM). The sherd appears to come from a tiny handmade jar in Bourne Fabric E. Early Medieval Handmade ware vessels were made at several centres in East Anglia and Lincolnshire between the late 11th and early/mid 13th centuries. In most centres they had died out by the early/mid to mid-13th century having been replaced by high medieval-types, but some vessels continue to have been used in parts of the country until as late as the mid/late 13th century.

Medieval

Five vessels from two South Lincolnshire based industries and three shell-tempered sherds of Northamptonshire production are of medieval type. Three fine quartz-tempered vessels in Fabric A and an oolitic-tempered jar or bowl in Fabric C are products of kilns producing medieval Bourne-type vessels (BOUA). Microscopic inspection suggests a Bourne source for all four vessels (Healey 1975). A rim sherd in Fabric A comes from a bowl with a folded flanged rim whilst the other two Fabric A sherds come from jars or bowls. The Medieval Bourne vessels date to between the mid/late 12th and 13th centuries. A small oxidised sherd is from a South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised jar or bowl of 13th to mid-14th century date (Boyle, Kendall and Young 2008). Three coarsely shell-tempered sherds are in Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A (Steane and Bryant 1975). The sherds come from a jar and two jars or bowls of mid-12th to 14th century date.

Post-medieval

A single basal sherd from a large post-medieval Black-glazed Earthenware bowl is the only post-medieval vessel to be recovered from the site. The bowl is of late 17th to 18th century date.

Site sequence

Pottery was recovered from a single deposit in Trench 2 and six deposits in Trench 4. In Trench 2 ditch [207] (fill 208) produced an un-abraded rim sherd from a bowl in Medieval Bourne ware (Fabric A). The bowl is of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. In Trench 4 the base of a late 17th to 18th century large Black-glazed Earthenware bowl was retrieved from subsoil layer 401. Ditch [404] (fill 405) produced the un-weathered rim of a Stamford ware bowl in Fabric A. The wide flanged rim is somewhat unusual but the bowl should date to between the late 10th and late 11th centuries with a pre-conquest date being preferable. Re-cut ditch [406] (fill 407) produced a small mixed group of seven sherds of pottery. The assemblage is split into two groups with the three Saxo-Norman sherds (ST and STAMT) probably representing disturbed material from ditch [404]. These Stamford and Stamford-type vessels although

potentially of later date most probably represent pre-conquest material. The four medieval vessels comprise two medieval Bourne-type jars or bowls in Fabrics A and C and two jars or bowls in shell-tempered Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A. None of these sherds can be closely dated, but the types are most commonly found in mid/late 12th to 13th century deposits in the Peterborough area. A single small sherd from a medieval Bourne-type jar or bowl in Fabrics A was recovered from ditch [414] (fill 415). Potentially the sherd could date to between the mid/late 12th and late 14th centuries, but is most likely to be of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. Five Saxo-Norman sherds from three vessels were recovered from large oval pit [416] (fill 417). The group comprises three sherds from a St. Neots ware jar, an unglazed Stamford ware jar or bowl in Fabric A and a large decorated Thetford ware container. If these three vessels are contemporary the small group is of late 10th to pre-conquest mid-11th century date. Ditch [420] (fill 421) produced three sherds of medieval pottery. The group includes a sherd from what appears to be a tiny Early Medieval Handmade jar in Bourne Fabric E. This fabric is in use from the mid-12th to the early/mid 13th centuries. The other two sherds are from a South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised jar or bowl of potential 13th to mid-14th century date and a shell-tempered Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A jar of possible mid-12th to 14th century date. The appearance of the latter two vessels suggests a date before the mid-13th century to the author.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small group of pottery of mainly Saxo-Norman and medieval date. A single deposit, topsoil layer 401, produced later pottery. The Saxo-Norman pottery, although occurring in long-lived types is most probably of pre-conquest or peri-conquest date. Certainly even in such a small group one would expect to find Stamford ware Fabric B or at least A/B, or one of the many late 11th to 12th century calcareous fabrics if there was post-conquest Saxo-Norman activity. The medieval material again comprises long-lived types, but the general appearance of the sherds suggests a mid/late 12th to 13th century date for the vessels.

The assemblage is stable and should be kept for future study.

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context	Cambridgeshire cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
208	BONA	Fabric A	bowl	1	1	15		rim	folded flanged rim	mid/late 12th to 14th
401	PMBL	light orange medium sandy	large bowl	1	1	207		base	spalling int glaze;worn basal angle;orange-red int & ext slip;wide knife trimmed band around basal angle;late 17th to 18th	late 17th to 18th
405	STAM	Fabric A	bowl	1	1	18		rim	unusual wide flanged rim;unglazed;soot on under rim	late 10th to 11th
407	BONC	Fabric C	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	soot;internal deposit	mid/late 12th to 14th
407	BONA	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	13		base		mid/late 12th to 14th
407	STAM	Fabric A	small jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS	unglaze;soot	late 10th to mid 12th
407	STAM	Fabric G	small jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	thin yellow glaze	11th to mid 12th
407	STAM		jar	1	1	8		BS	unglaze;fabric as ST Fabric A but high fe content;burnt;thin ext soot also part break	10th to 11th
407	SHW	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS	soot	mid 12th to 14th
407	SHW	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		mid 12th to 14th
415	BONA	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	soot	mid/late 12th to 14th
417	NEOT		jar	3	1	26		rim	joining frags;plain everted rim;wheel thrown	10th to mid 11th
417	STAM	Fabric A	jar/bowl	1	1	33		base	unglazed;knife trimmed basal angle	late 10th to 11th
417	THET	Fabric T	large container	1	1	74	applied pressed converging diagonal strips	BS	abraded;internal knife trimming	10th to mid 12th
421	EMW	Bourne Fabric E	tiny jar ?	1	1	1		BS	soot	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
421	MSW		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	abraded;internal deposit;part leached surfaces	13th to mid 14th
421	SHW	Fabric A	jar	1	1	8		BS		mid 12th to 14th

Table 1: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Appendix 2: Animal Bone Assessment

By J Wood

Introduction

A total of 7 (228g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd to take place on Land to Rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road, Glinton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The remains were recovered from ditch deposits within Trench 4. No dating evidence was available at the time of assessment.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

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

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

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

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good, averaging at grades 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

No evidence of butchery was noted on the remains.

Working

No evidence of working was noted on the remains.

Gnawing

No evidence of gnawing was noted on the remains.

Burning

No evidence of burning was noted on the remains.

Pathology

No pathological changes were noted within the assemblage.

Species Representation

Table 2 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each area.

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
407	406	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	1	12	Shaft
		Equid	Phalanx II	R	1	12	Mostly complete
		Medium Mammal	Rib	X	1	2	In two pieces
427	426	Equid	Metacarpal	R	1	53	Midshaft in 3 pieces
		Dog	Mandible	R	1	43	
		Dog	Skull- Maxilla	B	1	37	M1 in occlusion, some vault fragments
		Cattle	Radius	L	1	69	Midshaft

Table 2: Hand Collected Assemblage

As can be seen from Table 2, *Equid* (horse family) and dog remains were identified in equal numbers within the assemblage, with a single fragment of cattle also present. None of the remaining assemblage could be identified beyond size category.

Discussion of Potential

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.

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.

Significance of the Data

Due to the limited size of the assemblage, it is difficult to determine the potential significance. No further work is recommended on the assemblage at this time.

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Appendix 3: Environmental Report

By Ellen Simmons

Introduction

Six soil samples, representing 104 litres of soil, were taken from five ditch fills and one pit fill, during archaeological excavations on Land to Rear of Granville House and 30B Lincoln Road, Glinton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 15347 06006). Preliminary evidence has indicated that earlier medieval occupation is represented by these features. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present. A further aim of this assessment was to evaluate the potential of this material to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the nature of the local environment.

Methodology

The flotation samples were processed by Bryn Leadbetter of Allen Archaeology, for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were air dried. The greater than 4mm fraction of the heavy residues were fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts and then discarded. Where no potential for the recovery of organic remains such as fish bone or mollusca, or artefacts such as beads less than 4mm in size was noted, the less than 4mm fraction of the heavy residue was then also discarded.

The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Jones 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. Identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the author's own reference collection and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The composition of the samples is recorded below in Table 3.

Results

Preservation

A high proportion of 70 - 90% intrusive roots were present in all six samples, resulting in an increased likelihood that any charred material present in these samples may be intrusive.

The preservation of charred cereal grains was relatively poor, with the majority of grains lacking epidermis, exhibiting puffing and distortion and being identifiable by gross morphology only. Wood charcoal was generally well preserved with low incidences of vitrification or mineralisation.

Charred plant remains

A low concentration of charred cereal grains and wild or weed plant seeds were present in all six sampled contexts. Free threshing wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum sensu lato*) were the most frequent crop type represented, followed by hulled barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat grains (*Avena* sp.). Rye grain (*Secale cereale*) was also present in context 407 from ditch [406]. No oat chaff was noted as present so it cannot be determined whether the oat grains represent weed seeds or a cultivar. No other chaff was noted during preliminary scanning.

The wild or weed plant seed assemblage included a number of taxa commonly associated with fertile disturbed soils and cultivation such as small nettle (*Urtica urens*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), curled /

clustered dock (*Rumex crispus / conglomeratus*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Seeds of leguminous taxa such as vetches / wild pea and clover / medick were also present along with rush (*Juncus* sp.) seeds and a number of small seeded grass seeds (<2mm Poaceae).

Wood charcoal

A low concentration of wood charcoal fragments was present in context 407 from ditch [406], context 415 from ditch [414], context 417 from pit [416] and context 421 from ditch [420]. Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal assemblage using low power microscopy indicated the presence of both diffuse porous and ring porous taxa and therefore likely use of a mix of woody taxa as fuel in these contexts.

Context number	405	407	415	417	421	208
Feature number	404	406	414	416	420	207
Flotation sample number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feature type	ditch	recut ditch	ditch	pit	ditch	ditch
Provisional date	10 th – 11 th century	10 th – 14 th century	mid/late 12 th – 14 th century	10 th – 12 th century	mid 12 th – 14 th century	mid/late 12 th – 14 th century
Sample volume (litres)	4	20	20	20	20	20
Flot volume (ml)	2	15	40	60	60	30
% Intrusive roots	90	70	90	80	80	100
Charred plant material (*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 50 items, +++++ = > 100 items.)						
CROP MATERIAL*						
Oat grain (<i>Avena</i> sp.)			+	-		
Hulled barley grain (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.)		-	-	-		
Rye grain (<i>Secale cereale</i>)		-				
Free threshing wheat grain (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.)	-	++		-	-	
Wheat indeterminate grain (<i>Triticum</i> indet.)	-	-	-		-	
Large seeded legume		-				-
Total identifiable crop material	-	++	++	+	++	-
WILD / WEED PLANT SEEDS*						
Vetch / pea (<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i>)		+		-	-	
Clover / Medick (<i>Trifolium / Medicago</i>)		+	+			
Small nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>)				-		
Cabbage family (Brassicaceae)			-			
Black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)			-			
Curled / clustered dock (<i>Rumex crispus / conglomeratus</i>)		-	-	-		

Context number	405	407	415	417	421	208
Feature number	404	406	414	416	420	207
Flotation sample number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feature type	ditch	recut ditch	ditch	pit	ditch	ditch
Provisional date	10 th – 11 th century	10 th – 14 th century	mid/late 12 th – 14 th century	10 th – 12 th century	mid 12 th – 14 th century	mid/late 12 th – 14 th century
Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)			-			
Daisy Family (Asteraceae)			-			
Stinking mayweed (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)			-	-	-	
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> sp.)			-		-	
Small seeded grass seed (< 2mm Poaceae)		-	+	+	-	
Unidentified seed					-	
Total identifiable wild / weed plant material		++	+++	++	++	
NON SEED PLANT MATERIAL*						
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments		6		2	1	
> 2mm wood charcoal fragments		10	2	23	10	
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)		DP & RP	DP	DP & RP	DP & RP	
INTRUSIVE PLANT MATERIAL / NON PLANT MATERIAL*						
Mollusca						

Table 3: Archaeobotanical sample assessment

Discussion of Potential

The crop types present in the low density charred plant remains assemblage are typical for the medieval period. Free threshing wheat is the most frequently represented wheat type in medieval archaeobotanical assemblages, with barley, oats and rye also representing important crops (Moffett 2006, 47-50). Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) is also a typical weed taxa of medieval archaeobotanical assemblages, the presence of which has been taken to indicate the expansion of agriculture onto heavy clay soils during this period (Jones, 1988, 90). A similar suite of crops types and wild or weed seed taxa which include stinking mayweed, are also represented in charred plant remains assemblages from medieval sites in the region (Murphy 1997, 54).

No further analysis of the charred plant remains assemblage would be recommended as full sorting and identification would be unlikely to yield significant additional information regarding crop husbandry and crop processing.

No further analysis of the wood charcoal assemblage would be recommended as the number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size is too small to provide a representative sample of woody plant taxa utilised as fuel.

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Appendix 4: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Very dark grey sandy clay, very frequent organic inclusions, 0.35m thick; seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Compact, brown sandy clay, 0.45m thick; sealed by 100, seals 102	Subsoil
102	Layer	Compact, orangey brown sandy clay; sealed by 101	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.1-0.2m thick; seals 201	Topsoil
201	Layer	Hard, dark orangey brown silty clay, 0.2-0.4m thick; sealed by 200, seals 202	Subsoil
202	Layer	Compact, dark brownish orange sandy clay, occasional small angular gravel; sealed by 201	Natural geology
203	Cut	Linear in plan, E - W aligned, steep concave sides, gentle break of slope, concave base, 0.84m wide x 0.44m deep; filled by 204, cuts 202	Small linear ditch with single fill
204	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.44m thick; sealed by 201, fills 203	Natural silting of ditch 203
205	Cut	Linear in plan, E - W aligned, steep, straight sides, moderately sharp break of slope, V-shaped base, 0.4m wide, 0.26m deep; filled by 206, cuts 202	Small gully with single fill
206	Fill	Soft, mid orangey grey silty clay, 0.26m thick; sealed by 201, cuts 202	Natural silting of gully 205,
207	Cut	Linear in plan, E - W aligned, shallow, concave edges, gentle break of slope, flat base, 2.22m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 208, cuts 210	Shallow linear ditch with single fill
208	Fill	Friable, light orangey brown sandy clay, 0.22m thick; sealed by 201, fills 207	Natural silting of ditch 207
209	Cut	Sub circular in plan, moderately shallow sides, gentle break of slope, concave base, 0.75m long x 0.80m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 210, cuts 202	Small sub circular pit with single fill
210	Fill	Firm, mid greyish orange silty clay, occasional manganese, occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.22m thick; cut by [207], fills 209	Backfill of pit 209

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.3m thick; seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Hard, dark orangey brown silty clay, 0.4m thick; sealed by 300, seals 302	Subsoil
302	Layer	Compact, dark brownish orange sandy clay, occasional gravel and greyish blue clay; sealed by 301	Natural geology
303	Cut	Linear in plan, NW – SE aligned, concave sides, gradual break of slope, flat base, 0.95m wide, 0.2m deep; filled by 304, cuts 302	Cut of shallow linear ditch with single fill
304	Fill	Loose, light grey sandy clay, 0.2m thick; sealed by 301, fills 303	Natural silting of ditch 303
305	Cut	Linear in plan, E - W aligned, shallow concave sides, moderately sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.7m wide x 0.17m deep; filled by 306, cut 302	Cut of shallow gully with single fill
306	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.17m thick; sealed by 301, fills 305	Natural silting of gully 305

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Compact, very dark grey silty clay, very frequent organic inclusions, 0.3m thick; seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay, very occasional small stones and roots, 0.3m thick; sealed by 400, seals 402	Subsoil
402	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown sandy clay; sealed by 401	Natural geology
403	Layer	Very compact, greenish blue clay	Patches of clay within the natural geology 402
404	Cut	Linear in plan, NE - SW aligned, steep sides, gentle break of slope, narrow concave base, 1.4m wide x 1m deep; filled by 405, cuts 402	Cut of boundary ditch with single fill
405	Fill	Soft, mid greyish orange silty clay, 0.14m thick; sealed by 406, fills 404; same as 409; cut by [406]	Single fill of shallow linear ditch 404
406	Cut	Linear in plan, NE - SW aligned, moderately steep sides, sharp break of slope, narrow concave base, 1.4m wide x 0.8m deep; filled by 407, cuts 405	Recut of ditch 404
407	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.8m thick; sealed by 401, fills 406; same as 411;	Natural silting of recut ditch 406
408	Cut	Linear shape in plan, North/South oriented, steep sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.8m wide x 0.84m deep; filled by 409, cut into 402	Cut of shallow linear ditch
409	Fill	Soft, mid greyish orange silty clay, 0.14m thick; cut by [410], fills 408; same as 405	Natural silting of recut ditch 408

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
410	Cut	Linear in plan, N - South aligned, moderately steep sides; filled by 411, cuts 409	Cut of shallow recut of earlier ditch 408
411	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.8m thick; sealed by 401, fills 410; same as 407;	Natural silting of linear ditch 410
412	Cut	Oval in plan, steep, concave edges, sharp break of slope, flat base, 1.2m wide, 0.35m deep; filled by 413, cuts 415	Cut of pit with single fill
413	Fill	Compact, mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.35m thick; sealed by 401, fills 412	Natural silting of pit 412
414	Cut	Linear in plan, N – S aligned, stepped edge to west side, moderately sharp breaks of slope, flat base, 1.9m wide, 0.5m deep; filled by 415, cuts 402	Linear ditch with single fill
415	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay, 0.5m thick; cut by [412], fills 414	Natural silting of linear ditch 414
416	Cut	Oval in plan, moderately steep, concave edges, 2.70m wide x 1.10m long x 0.65m deep (to LOE); filled by 417, cuts 402	Cut of large oval pit or ditch terminus with single fill
417	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent rooting, occasional charcoal, 0.65m thick; cut by [418], fills 416	Natural silting of pit or ditch terminus 416
418	Cut	Linear in plan, NW – SE aligned, shallow, moderately sloped edges, gentle break of slope, concave base, 0.75m wide x 0.3m deep; filled by 419, cuts 417	Cut of possible linear feature with single fill
419	Fill	Loose, mid brown sandy clay, occasional small rounded stones, 0.3m thick; cut by [420], fills 418	Natural silting of linear feature 418
420	Cut	Linear in plan, N - S oriented, moderately steep, stepped sides, sharp breaks of slope, concave base, 1m wide x 0.45m deep; filled by 421, cuts 419 and 423	Cut of linear ditch with single fill
421	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, occasional charcoal, occasional rooting, occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.45m thick; sealed by 401, fills 420	Natural silting of linear ditch 420
422	Cut	Linear in plan, N – S aligned, moderately steep, sloped, stepped edges, moderately gentle break of slope, concave base, 1.55m wide x 0.45m deep; filled by 423, cuts 402	Cut of linear ditch with single fill
423	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, occasional small rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal, occasional shell fragments, 0.45m thick; cut by [420], fills 422	Natural silting of linear ditch 422
424	Cut	Linear in plan, E - W aligned, slightly steep edge, gradual break of slope to flat base, 0.32m deep; filled by 425, cuts 402. Same as [426]	Cut of ditch terminus with single fill
425	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.32m thick; sealed by 401, fills 424. Same as 427	Natural silting of ditch terminus 424
426	Cut	Linear in plan, E – W aligned, steep, concave edges, gentle break of slope, concave base, 0.88m wide x 0.36m deep; filled by 427, cuts 402. Same as [424]	Cut of linear ditch

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
427	Fill	Friable, light brownish grey clayey silt, 0.36m thick; sealed by 401, fills 426. Same as 425	Natural silting of linear ditch/gully 426

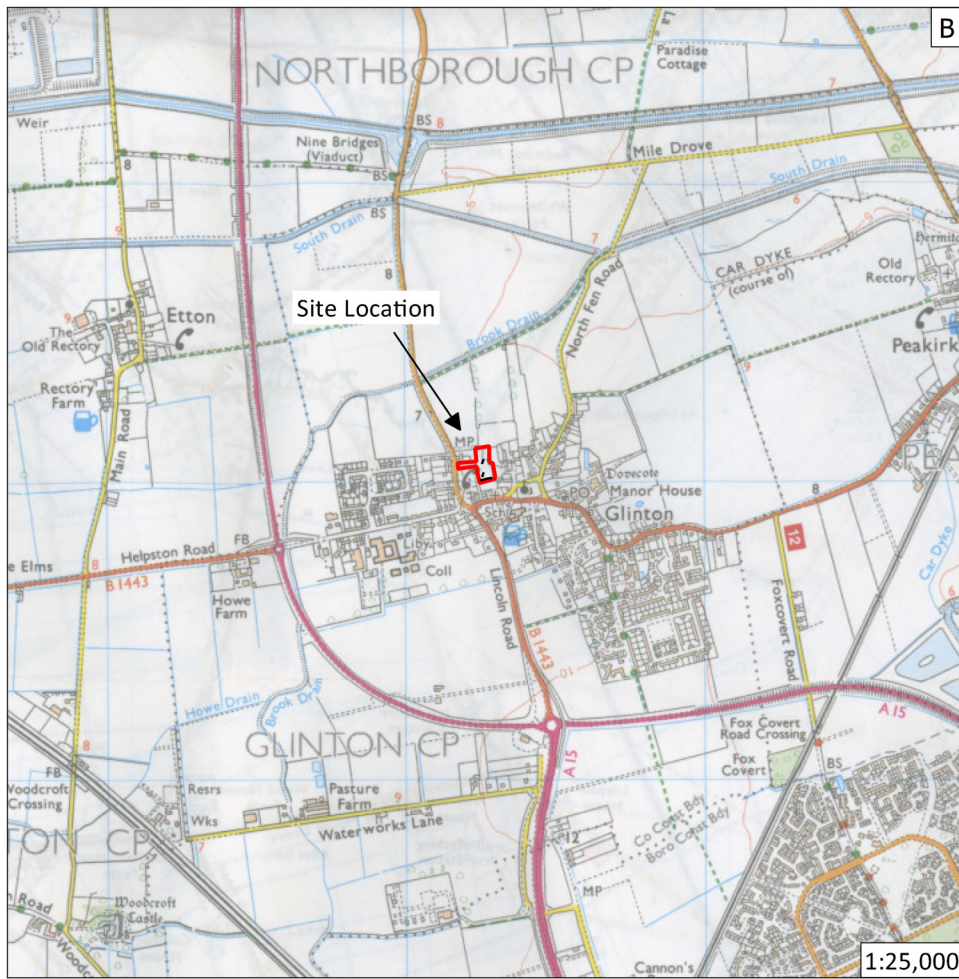


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Drawn by	D.Podlinski
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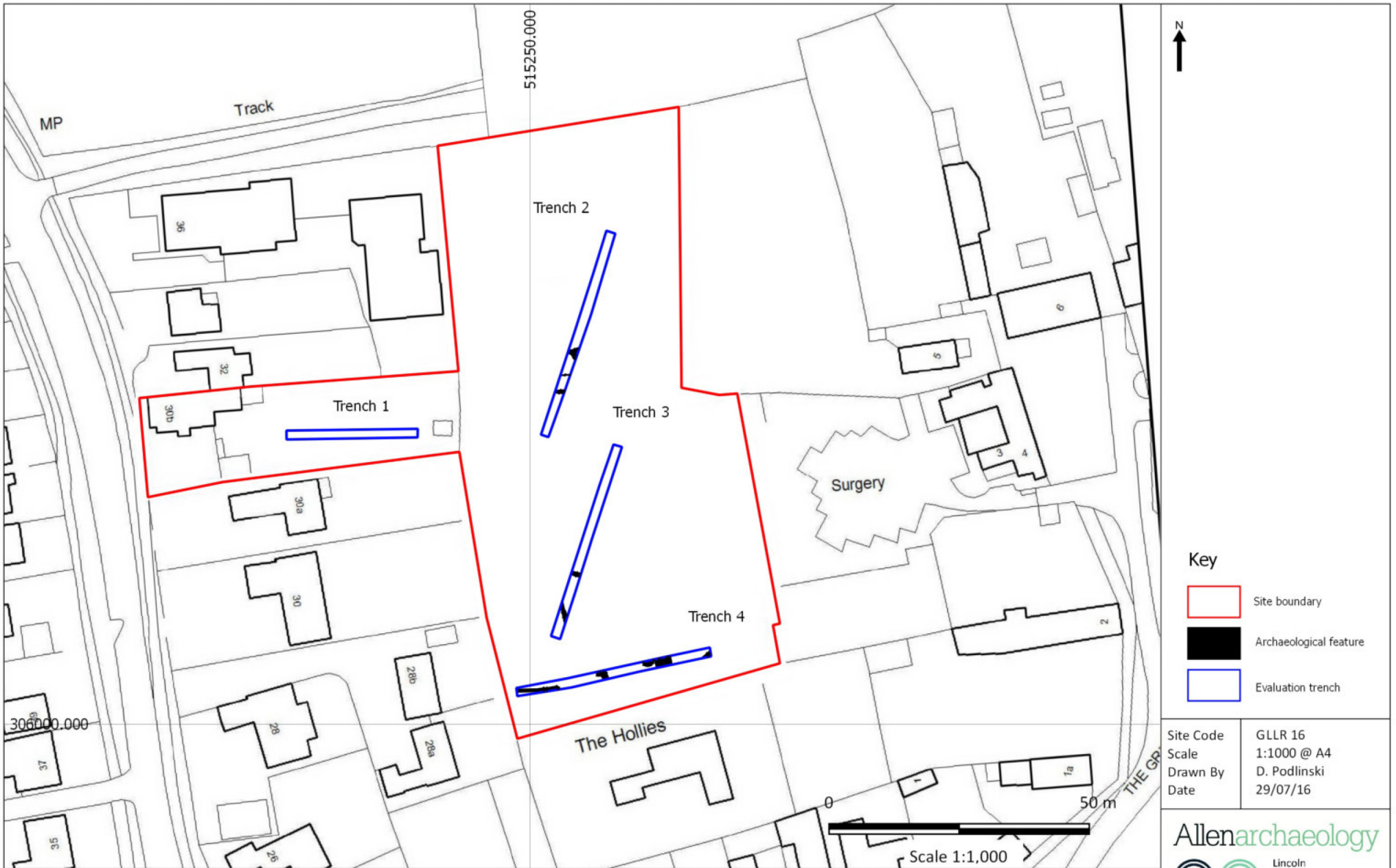


Figure 2: Plan of site

Key

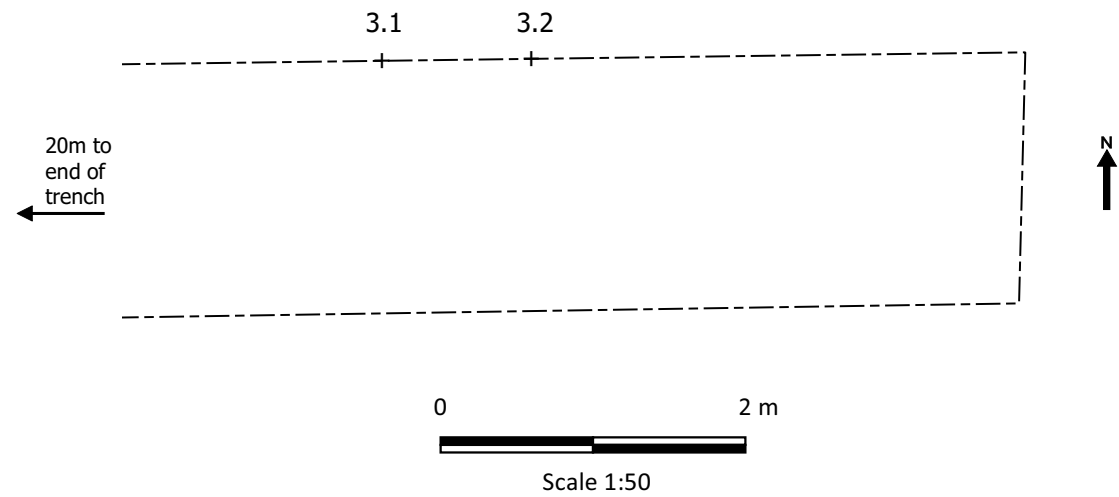
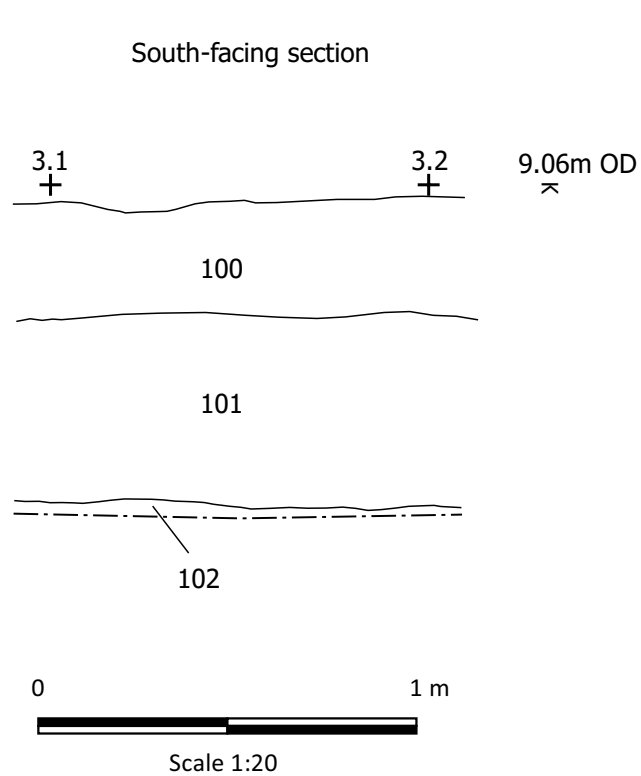
- Site boundary
- Archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench

Site Code	GLLR 16
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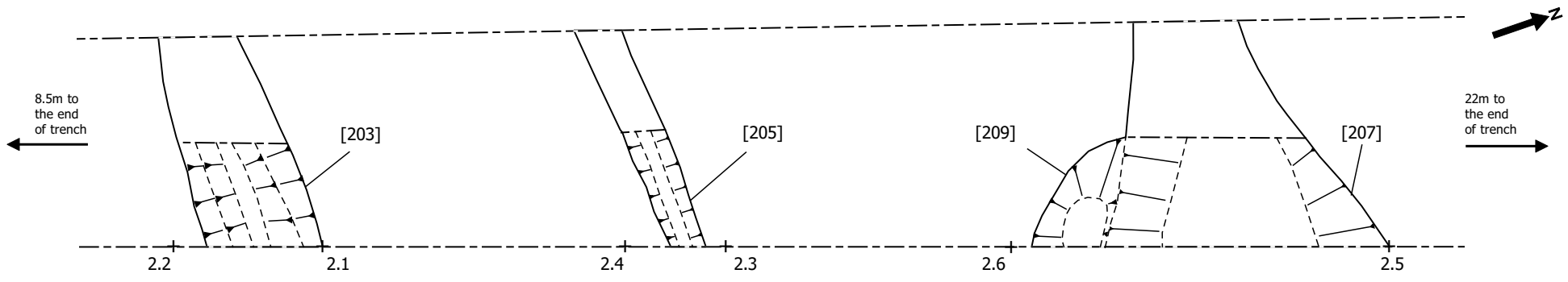
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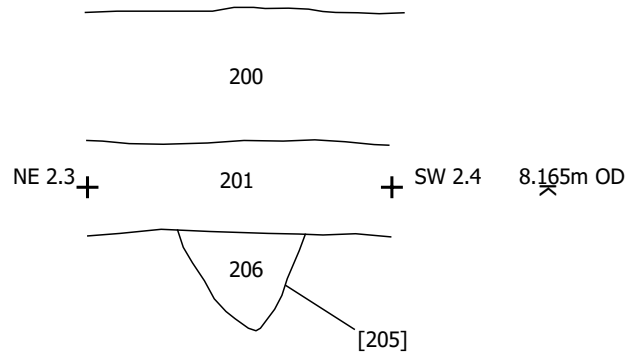
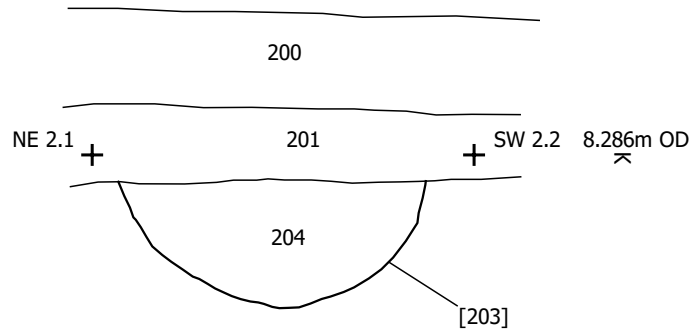
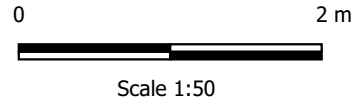
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Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and representative section

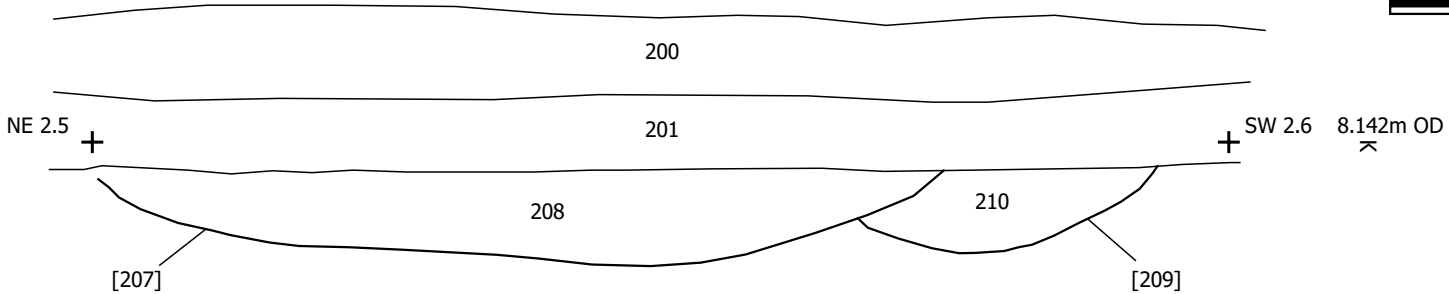
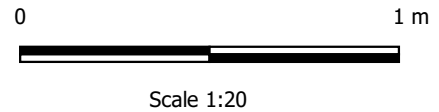


Northwest-facing section

Northwest-facing section



Northwest-facing section



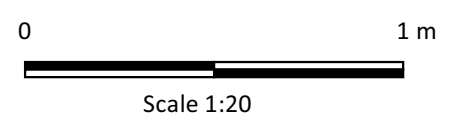
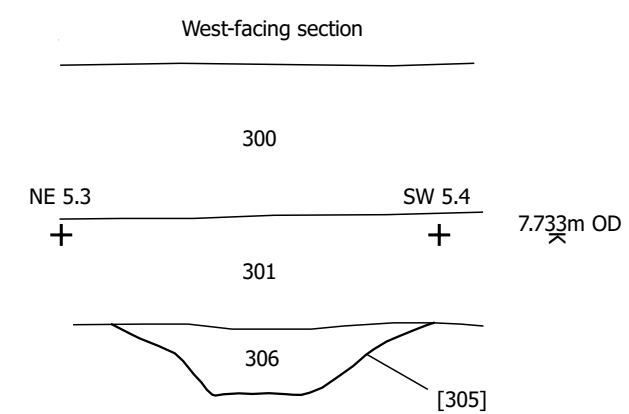
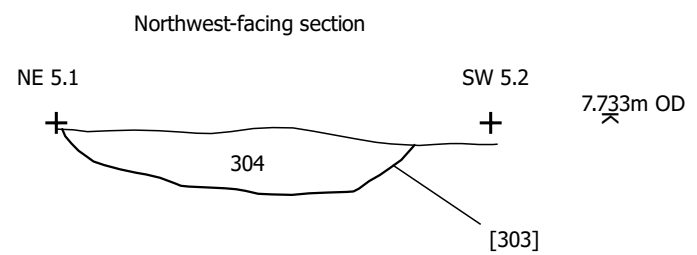
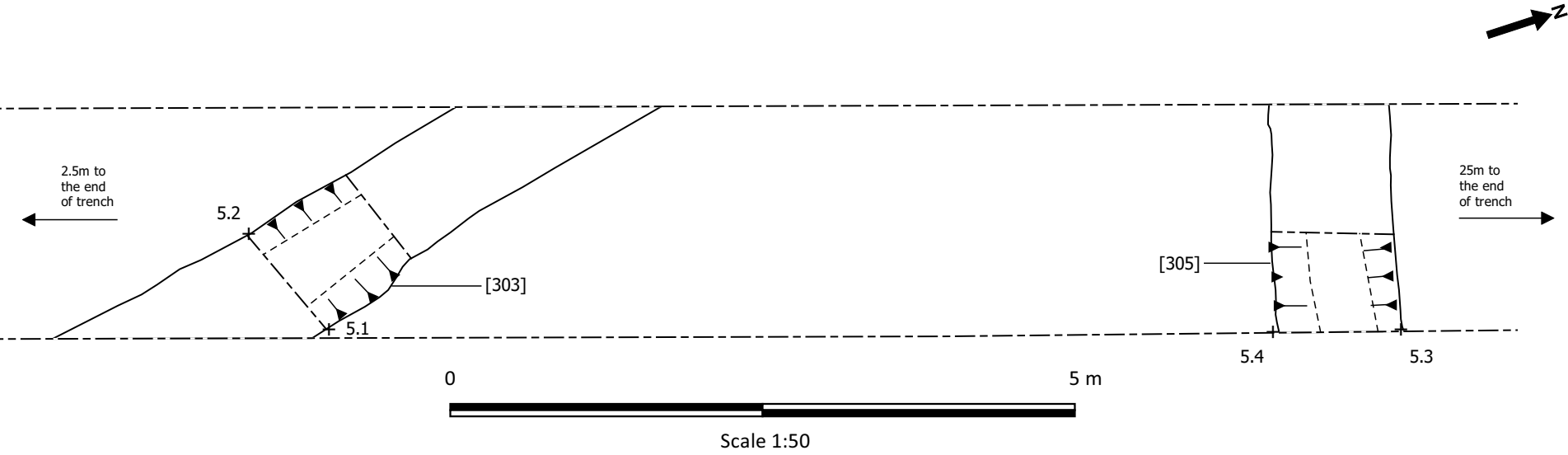
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Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and sections



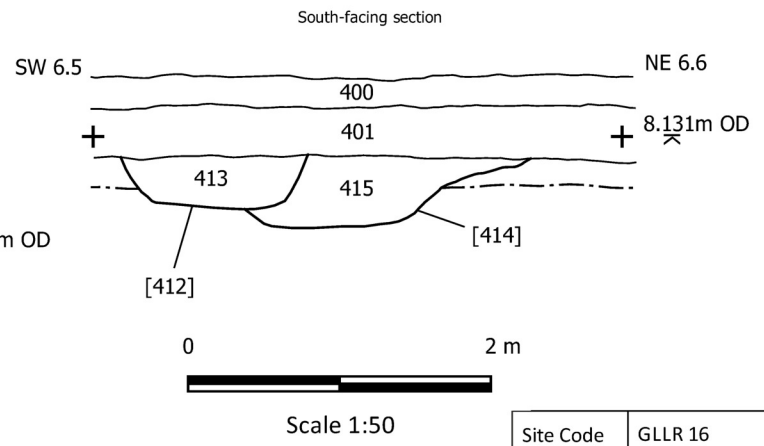
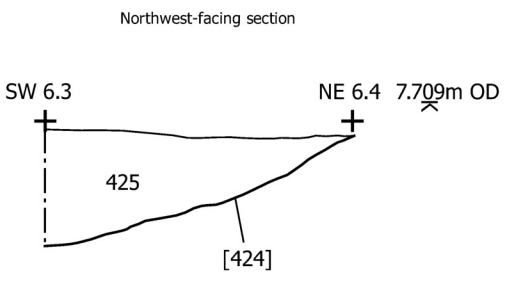
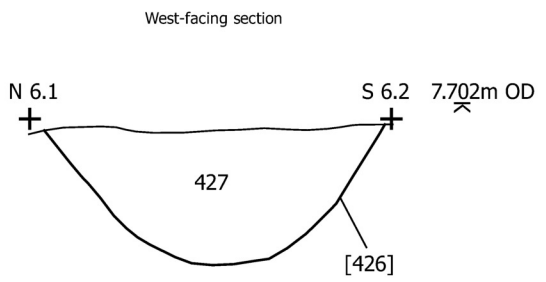
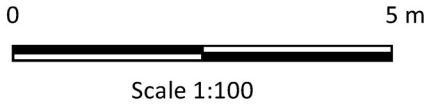
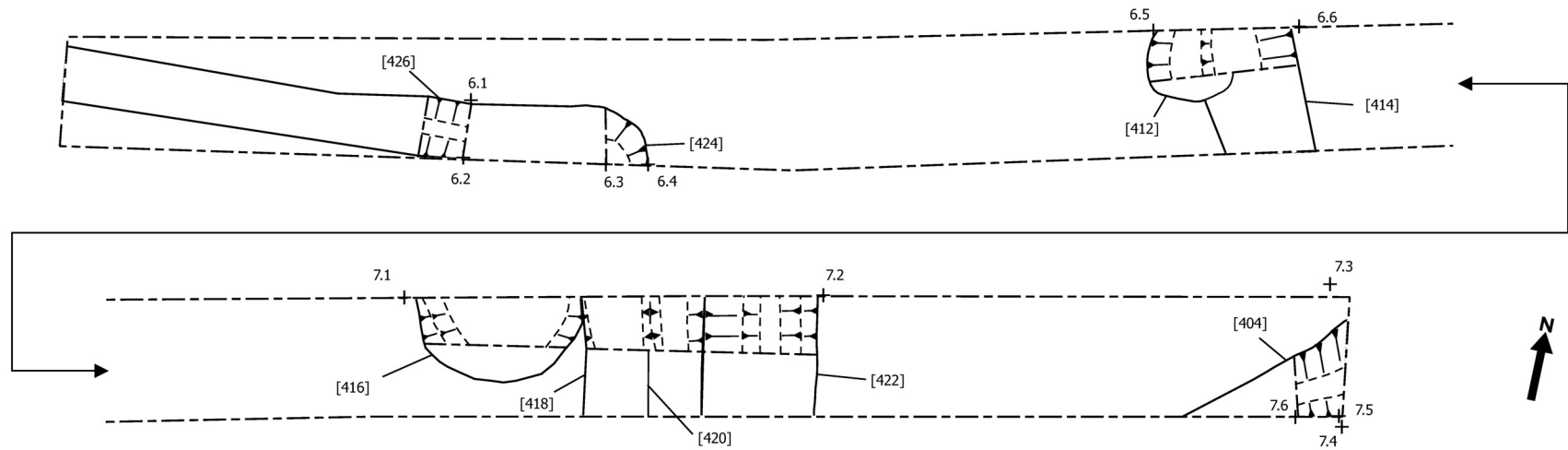
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Date	01/08/16

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Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and sections



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Scale	1:100, 1:50, 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	D. Podlinski
Date	29/07/16

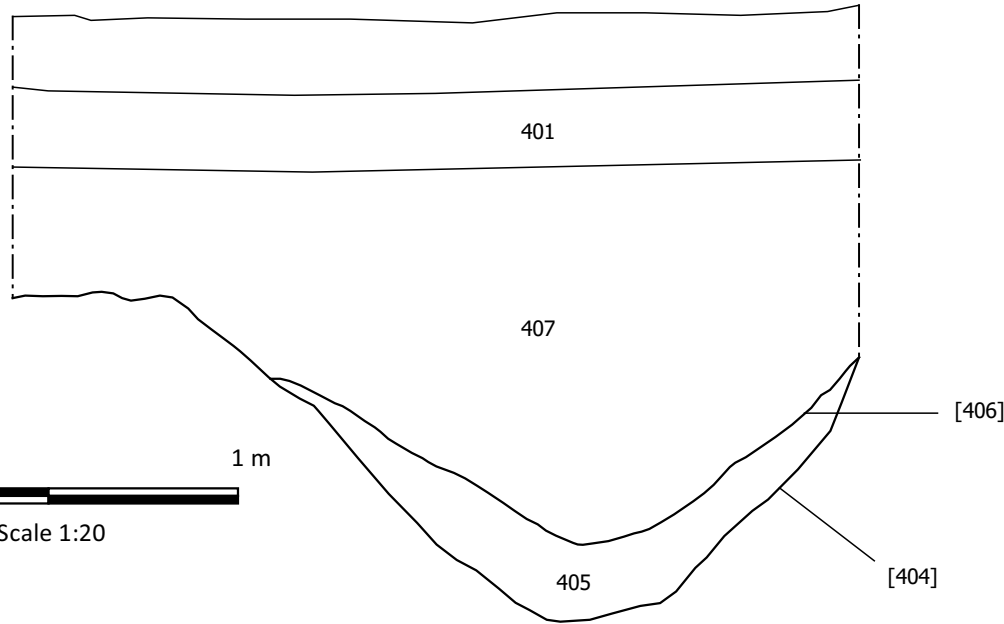
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Figure 6: Trench 4 plan and sections, with sections 7.1-7.6 on Figure 7

+
NW 7.3

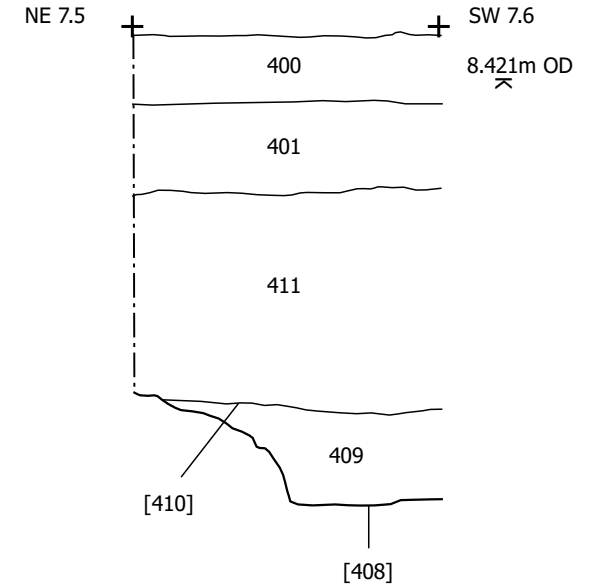
Southwest-facing

+ 8.476m OD
SE 7.4



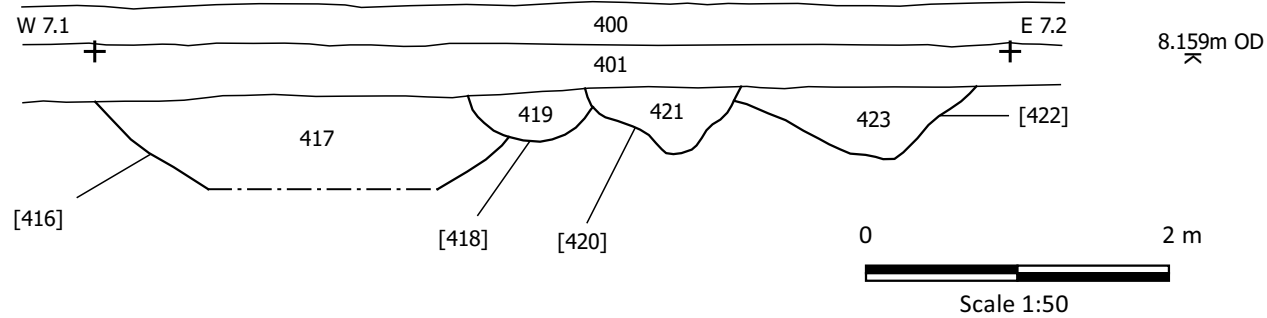
0 1 m
Scale 1:20

Northwest-facing



NE 7.5 + SW 7.6
8.421m OD

Southeast-facing



W 7.1 + E 7.2
8.159m OD

0 2 m
Scale 1:50

Site Code	GLLR 16
Scale	1:50, 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	D. Podlinski
Date	01/08/16

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Figure 7: Trench 4 sections



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