

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

### TRIAL TRENCHING AT ST MARGARETS CHURCH, KEDDINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-Planning  
NGR: TF 3447 8868  
AAA Site Code: KESM 09  
LCCM Accession Number: 2009.003  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-58829



Report prepared for Mr Bowen

By  
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Report Number 2009/016

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## Contents

Summary	1
<b>1.0</b> Introduction	2
<b>2.0</b> Site location and description	2
<b>3.0</b> Planning background	2
<b>4.0</b> Archaeological and historical background	2
<b>5.0</b> Methodology	3
<b>6.0</b> Results	4
<b>7.0</b> Discussion and conclusions	5
<b>8.0</b> Effectiveness of methodology	5
<b>9.0</b> Acknowledgements	5
<b>10.0</b> References	6
<b>11.0</b> Site archive	6
<b>List of Appendices</b>	
Appendix 1: Colour Plates	7
Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment	8
Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment	9
Appendix 4: Palaeo-environmental Assessment	10
Appendix 5: Context Summary List	12

## List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the development area in red  
**Figure 2:** Trench location plan at scale 1:250, with the evaluation trench outlined in red and archaeological features shown in black  
**Figure 3:** Plan and main section of the evaluation trench at scale 1:50 and section through [05] and [07] at scale 1:20

## List of Plates

- Plate 1:** Overall site shot at start of machining taken to the west of the trench and looking east  
**Plate 2:** Plan and section shot of the trench following excavation. Taken from north-west corner of the trench looking south-east  
**Plate 3:** North-north-west facing section through feature [12], looking south-south-east

## Document Control

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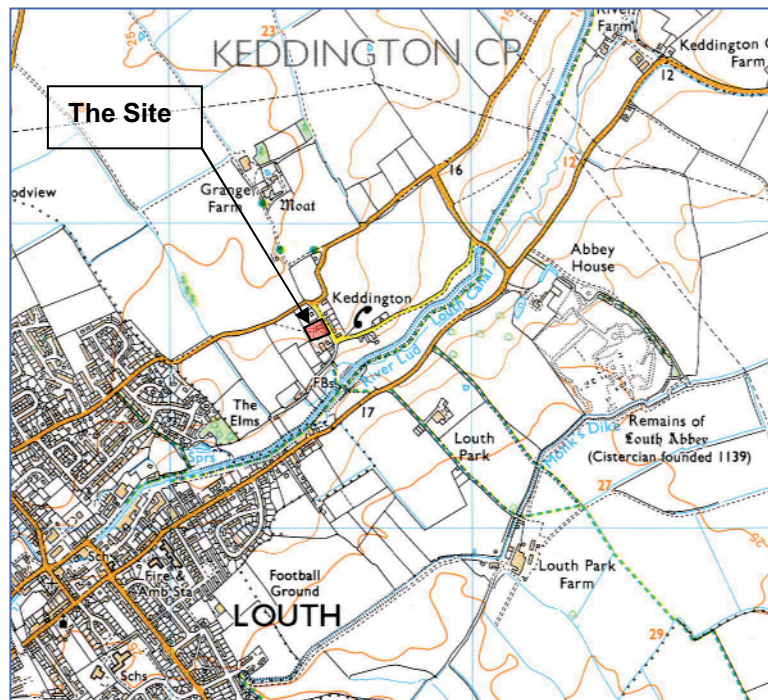
## Summary

Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mr Bowen to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land adjacent to St Margaret's Church in Keddington, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of some archaeological potential, being adjacent to the former parish church of St. Margaret.

A single trench was excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The works exposed a ditch, a small pit or posthole and a large pit of unknown function.

Pottery suggested that the features were backfilled in the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, with palaeoenvironmental evidence indicating domestic and/or agricultural activity in vicinity. A sample from the large pit was found to contain material likely to have derived from domestic hearth waste or from an oven.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the development area in red

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates (hereafter AAA) was commissioned by Mr Bowen to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land at St Margaret's Church in Keddington, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1999), procedures that are set out in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC 1998), and a specification prepared by this company (Clay 2009).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to The Collection in Lincoln, within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the global accession number 2009.003.

## 2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 The hamlet of Keddington is situated in the administrative district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire, approximately 2km east-north-east of central Louth and 16km west-north-west of Mablethorpe. The proposed development area comprises the church and grounds of the former parish church of St. Margaret, on the west side of Church Lane. The site centres on NGR TF 3447 8868 and lies at approximately 21m OD.
- 2.2 The local drift geology comprises an outcrop of glaciofluvial sand and gravel that overlies Marsh Till, sealing a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Ferriby Chalk (British Geological Survey 1999).

## 3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 A planning application has not yet been submitted for this development. There is currently a lack of information regarding the archaeological potential of the proposed development, with particular regard to the extent of the former graveyard of St. Margaret's Church. It was therefore recommended by the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council that an intrusive investigation by trial excavation be undertaken prior to the submission of an application for the construction of a new office building and car parking area, and the conversion of the church to form a dwelling. The evaluation that is the subject of this report aims to provide the necessary information to progress the application with regard to the construction of the proposed new office building.

## 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 The proposed development area lies in an area of some archaeological interest. Cropmarks identified by aerial photography have recorded a possible enclosure c.500m to the north-north-east of the proposed development (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Reference 46160 (hereafter LHER)), and a possible Bronze Age barrow c.500m to the north-east (LHER Reference 44098). A scatter of Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints has been recovered from to the north of Lyndon Way, 800m to the west of the site (LHER Reference 47054).
- 4.2 Roman activity in the area is sparse, although coins of Severus Alexander and Maxentius have been recovered from the parish (LHER Reference 41382).
- 4.3 There is no archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, although

documentary evidence suggests that Louth developed as a regionally important market centre in the Anglo-Saxon period (Field 1978). Grants of land in Louth were given to Peterborough Abbey in 664 and 680, suggesting the development of farming estates in the area. The development of a monastery by the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century is indicated, as in 792, Aethelheard, abbot of Louth, was made Archbishop of Canterbury (Sawyer 1998).

- 4.4 Keddington itself is also likely to have an origin in the Anglo-Saxon period, as the place name is Old English in origin, from *Cadington(e)* meaning ‘farmstead, village associated with or named after Cedda’ (Cameron 1998). The settlement also appears in the Domesday Book, when there were two principal landowners; the Bishop of Durham and Rainer of Brimeux. Between them, the two estates owned five and a half mills and a church with a priest, likely to refer to a precursor to the existing church of St. Margaret (Morgan and Thorn 1986). Both estates also controlled land in Saltfleetby and Cockerington.
- 4.5 The southern part of the site is occupied by the existing church of St. Margaret’s, which has several 12<sup>th</sup> century elements, including an Early English arch used for the organ chamber. The arch was discovered on farmland in about 1850 and is believed to have come from nearby Louth Abbey (Pevsner and Harris 2002). Following the consecration of the church gifts of land were made by the free peasants or sokemen of Keddington, in the form of one acre from every bovate of their holdings (Owen 1990). The church was extensively restored in 1862 and 1878. It is a Grade II\* Listed Building, Reference 195471.
- 4.6 To the north of the site are the remains of Louth Abbey. In 1139 Bishop Alexander of Lincoln provided land for the Cistercian order to build the abbey in the bishop’s estate of Louth Park, to the east of Keddington. It was a cell of Fountains Abbey, originally established at Haverholme near Sleaford in 1137, but moved to its present location two years later. The abbey prospered from the wool trade throughout the medieval period, but gradually declined until it was officially dissolved in 1536 (Page 1906). The abbey remains now comprise substantial earthworks and fragments of the east end of the church. The remains have been given Scheduled Ancient Monument Protection (SAM 102; LHER Reference 43579).
- 4.7 Further medieval earthworks comprising moated enclosures have been recorded around Grange Farm to the north of the village (LHER Reference 46670), all of which have now been ploughed out. Ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded in a number of locations to the west and south-west of Keddington (LHER References 43826, 45646, 45647 and 45657).

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of experienced field archaeologists on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2009. The evaluation entailed the excavation of a single trench measuring 8m x 1.6m (Figure 2) within the footprint of the proposed new office building in a position agreed with the Historic Environment Officer who advises East Lindsey District Council on archaeological planning matters.
- 5.2 Evidence was gathered in each trench to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality, survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains in relation to the proposed development.
- 5.3 Machine excavation was carried out with a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Under close archaeological supervision, the soil was removed in spits not exceeding 0.1m in depth until the first archaeologically significant horizon was exposed in each trench. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.

- 5.4 The trenches were cleaned by hand to verify the presence of any archaeological deposits and features. A full written record of the archaeological features was made on AAA context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:50). A full colour photographic record was maintained, and selected prints have been included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 1).

## 6.0 Results (Figure 3)

- 6.1 The uppermost deposit encountered was a 0.08m deep layer of tarmac and gravel, 01. This sealed 15, a mixture of gravel and chalk that was up to 0.26m deep. This levelling deposit overlay 02 in the western half of the trench; chalk rubble believed to be further levelling material, probably associated with a former wooden church hall that has since been demolished.
- 6.2 At the east end of the trench layer 15 sealed 13, a mid orange/brown clay with chalk stones that appeared similar to the natural geology and is interpreted as re-deposited natural material. This overlay 03, a firm dark brown/grey clay with few stones, a soil horizon that is likely to have developed gradually over time.
- 6.3 Layer 03 sealed a number of archaeological features and the natural drift geology, 04, recorded as mid brown clay with moderate small chalk stones and flints. Running north-east to south-west across the western half of the trench was linear feature [07]. The ditch had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and was c.0.75m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled with firm mid grey clay 08 with brown/green mottling and occasional charcoal flecks. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill. One of these was a residual Roman sherd; one was of 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century date, with the remaining sherds being late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century date. A sample of the fill contained carbonised wheat, grasses and legumes, along with an abundance of charcoal and a small number of coal fragments. Six fragments of animal bone were also recovered, with cattle and goose being the only identifiable species.
- 6.4 Cutting ditch [07] was sub-circular feature [05]. This posthole or small pit measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.22m deep, and had steep sides curving to a flat base. The feature was backfilled with 06, a firm grey clay with brown/green mottling and rare chalk stones, which contained a single sherd of late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a small fragment of animal bone. A palaeoenvironmental sample of the fill identified carbonised wheat and other cereal grains, hazel and an abundance of charcoal.
- 6.5 In the eastern half of the trench a large feature was observed extending beyond the north-facing section. [12] had a stepped profile and flat base and contained a number of fills. The uppermost fill, 14, comprised light orange/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks similar to the drift geology and likely to represent re-deposited natural. This overlay 09, a 0.07m deep dark grey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk stones, from which two pottery sherds of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date and a single piece of animal bone were recovered. Beneath 09 was a 0.16m deep mixed mid grey and black clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and several medium-sized sub-rounded stones, 10. Fill 10 contained three sherds of late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and three fragments of animal bone. The primary fill of feature [12] was 11; light orange/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, likely to have formed through natural silting. A single piece of pottery of late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 12<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from this deposit.

## 7.0 Discussion and conclusions

- 7.1 Several deposits of archaeological interest were identified within the trench. These comprised a pit or posthole, a ditch and a large pit of unknown function.
- 7.2 The pottery assemblage from the three features suggested activity was most likely confined to the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Young *pers. comm.*). A single sherd each of late Saxon and Romano-British pottery were also within the finds assemblage, however these are likely to be residual.
- 7.3 The results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment appear to confirm that activity in the trench was restricted to a relatively short period of time, with broadly similar remains encountered in each feature. The samples indicated that domestic and/or agricultural practices were occurring in the vicinity of the site at this time, with abundant charcoal, and varying numbers of cereal grains, pulses and weed seeds present. The sample from feature [12] also contained evidence of wetland plants, and was particularly rich in burnt material, probably from a domestic hearth or an oven.
- 7.4 Due to the lack of exposure of large cut feature [12] within the trench, its function remains unclear. It was over 4.75m long and 0.35m deep, and was backfilled with a series of burnt deposits and possibly re-deposited natural. The feature may be the edge of a clay extraction pit, or pond, although the domestic nature of the carbonised backfill means that a sunken floor building cannot be discounted at this stage.
- 7.5 The dating equates well with the 12<sup>th</sup> century date for the earliest elements of the church, indicating the features were most likely in use when the church was built. Therefore ditch [07] is most likely associated with settlement, possibly functioning as a boundary between properties in the medieval period.
- 7.6 Posthole/small pit [05] is broadly of similar date to the other features, although it cuts ditch [07]. Due to the limited size of the trench it is not possible to comment further on the form or the function of the feature.
- 7.7 Following the backfilling of the archaeological features, a soil horizon appears to have formed, indicating a period of abandonment. No further archaeological activity is evident until the formation of a chalk rubble surface, probably associated with the former church hall that is known to have existed on the site. A gravel and chalk spread over this may be associated with the demolition of the hall, and the uppermost deposit encountered was tarmac associated with a modern track that crossed the site.

## 8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

- 8.1 This scheme of archaeological investigation has enabled an appropriate sample of the proposed new office structure to be investigated and assessed in advance of the determination of the application. The works have shown that archaeological remains are likely to be impacted upon by the development unless the site is raised or a suitably designed raft foundation employed.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank Mr Bowen for the commission.



## 10.0 References

Clay, C., 2009, *Specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching: St Margaret's Church, Keddington, Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeological Associates

British Geological Survey, 1999, *Louth. England and Wales Sheet 103. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50,000 Series*. British Geological Survey, Natural Environment Research Council

Cameron K., 1998, *A dictionary of Lincolnshire place-names*, English Place-Name Society, University of Nottingham, Nottingham

Field N., 1978, *Louth. A study of its archaeological potential*, North Lincs Archaeology Unit, unpublished report

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Page, W. (ed.), 1906, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Lincolnshire Vol II*. Dawson, For the London Institute of Historical Research, London

Pevsner N., and Harris J., 2002, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire, second edition*, Penguin, London

Sawyer, P., 1998, *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Vol. III, History of Lincolnshire Committee for the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

## 11.0 Site archive

- 11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeological Associates. It will be submitted to 'The Collection' in Lincoln within six months of the completion of the project, where it will be stored under the global accession number 2009.003.

## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** Overall site shot at start of machining taken to the west of the trench and looking east



**Plate 2:** Plan and section shot of the trench following excavation. Taken from north-west corner of the trench looking south-east



**Plate 3:** North-north-west facing section through feature [12], looking south-south-east

## Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

*By Jane Young and Ian Rowlandson*

A small group of eleven sherds were submitted for examination. A single Roman sherd occurs residually in context 08. The coarse Greyware sherd is probably from a jar and has a fabric consistent with a source to the west of the Lincolnshire Wolds scarp. A single heavily leached jar sherd, also recovered from ditch fill context 08, is in a Late Saxon shell-tempered fabric (LSH) that was probably produced in Lincoln. The remaining nine vessels are of early medieval type and date between the late 11th and early/mid 13th centuries. Six of these vessels are in Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered ware (WEMS) which is mainly found along the coastal edge and in the Bain valley. The other three vessels comprise one Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (LEMS) jar, one probable jug sherd in a Glazed Greensand fabric (GLGS) and a basal sherd from an unknown vessel in an East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk fabric (ELQC). The latest two vessels (LEMS and GLGS) can be dated to between the mid 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. Few groups of this date occur in the local area and this material should be kept for further work as part of any synthesis of medieval pottery in the county.

### Pottery Archive

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	part	description	date
06	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric F ?	small jar	1	1	4	BS	thin walled;soot	late 11th to early 13th
08	R	Roman pottery (Greyware Coarse)	GREYC	CLSD	1	1	10	BS	probably a jar;fabric incl coarse rounded quartz; west of wolds source	Roman
08	GLGS	Glazed Greensand		jug ?	1	1	2	BS	spots splashed amber glaze;fabric includes chalk	mid 12th to early/mid 13th
08	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	Fabric A ?	jar	1	1	12	base	part leached;fabric incl mod fe	late 9th to late 10th
08	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric B	small jar	1	1	3	BS	soot ext & part int;fabric includes echinoid spine	late 11th to early 13th
08	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric B	jar/bowl	1	1	7	BS	soot;fabric includes echinoid spine	late 11th to early 13th
09	ELQC	East Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk fabrics		?	1	1	3	base	? ID	late 11th to mid 13th
09	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		jar	1	1	2	BS		mid 12th to early/mid 13th
10	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric E	jar/bowl	1	1	7	base	greensand;thin walled soot	late 11th to early 13th
10	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric E	jar/bowl	1	1	13	base	greensand	late 11th to early 13th
11	WEMS	Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	Fabric E ?	jar	1	1	12	BS	int soot	late 11th to early 13th

## Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jen Wood

### Introduction

A total of 12 (194g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during trial trench excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates at St Margarets Church, Keddington. The remains were recovered from a pit/post hole [05], Ditch [07] and hollow [12], all of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to Mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Results

The remains were generally of a moderate to good overall condition, averaging between grades 2 and 3 of the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Quantity	(g)	Notes
06	Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	2	1	
08	Large Mammal Size	Lumbar	B	1	72	Chopped through the transverse plane of the centrum. Possible carnivore gnawing on the neural arch.
	Cattle	Radius	R	1	109	Distal shaft and articulation, in two pieces
	Goose	Carpo-Metacarpus	R	1	2	Distal shaft
	Large Mammal Size	Skull	X	1	1	Fragment
	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	2	4	
09	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	1	
10	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	2	
	Cattle	Tooth	X	1	2	Root, burnt white

One fragment of bone recovered from ditch [07] context (06) displayed evidence of butchery, consistent with disarticulation of the carcass. Carnivore gnawing was also noted on the same fragment, suggesting that the remains were left open to scavengers as part of or after the disposal process.

A single cattle tooth root recovered from (10) within hollow [12] displayed evidence of burning.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal utilisation, save the presence of the remains on site.

In the possible event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with some potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site.

### References

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

## Appendix 4: Palaeo-Environmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Keddington near Louth, undertaken by Allen Archaeological Associates, recorded a small number of features of medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a probable pit or post-hole (context [005]), from ditch [007] and from a large feature ([012]) with multiple fills. Three samples were 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 on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

Cereal grains, pulses, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at varying densities in all three samples. Preservation was poor to moderate, with a high density of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was scarce, although a single spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base was noted in sample 2 and sample 3 contained bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes. A single oat floret base was also recovered from sample 3. Cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) were present within all three assemblages.

Weed seeds occurred infrequently but did include specimens of brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) as well as a number of small legumes (Fabaceae) and a small fragment of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) silique (seed pod). Wetland plant remains, namely fruits of club-rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) were only recorded from sample 3. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted in samples 1 and 3. Charred/charred wood fragments occurred throughout and small pieces of charred root/stem and indeterminate culm nodes were also recorded.

The fragments of black porous material, noted within all three assemblages, were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include pieces of burnt or fired clay, bone fragments and a globule of vitrified material.

### Conclusions

In summary, the composition of all three assemblages probably indicates that domestic and/or agricultural activities were being conducted in the near vicinity during the early medieval period. The assemblage from sample 3 is particularly rich and is most likely to be derived from either domestic hearth waste or possibly from an oven. It would appear to consist largely of prime grain, although the obvious high temperatures at which this material was burnt may have destroyed the more delicate chaff elements or seeds. Although the production of spelt wheat had probably ceased by the Saxon period, the glume base within sample 2 may be contemporary, as it could be derived from a persistent volunteer weed. However, it may also be a relict of some earlier occupation of the site.

### Recommendations for further work

Although small, these assemblages clearly illustrate that reasonably well-preserved plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Keddington. As the archaeological record for the early medieval development of the village is currently particularly sparse, this evidence is of critical local importance. Consequently, if further interventions are planned within the immediate area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed

and dated features/contexts. Data from these assemblages could potentially pinpoint which activities were being undertaken locally and how the developing town interacted with its hinterland, and may also provide data regarding the structure and function of local crop production.

## Reference

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

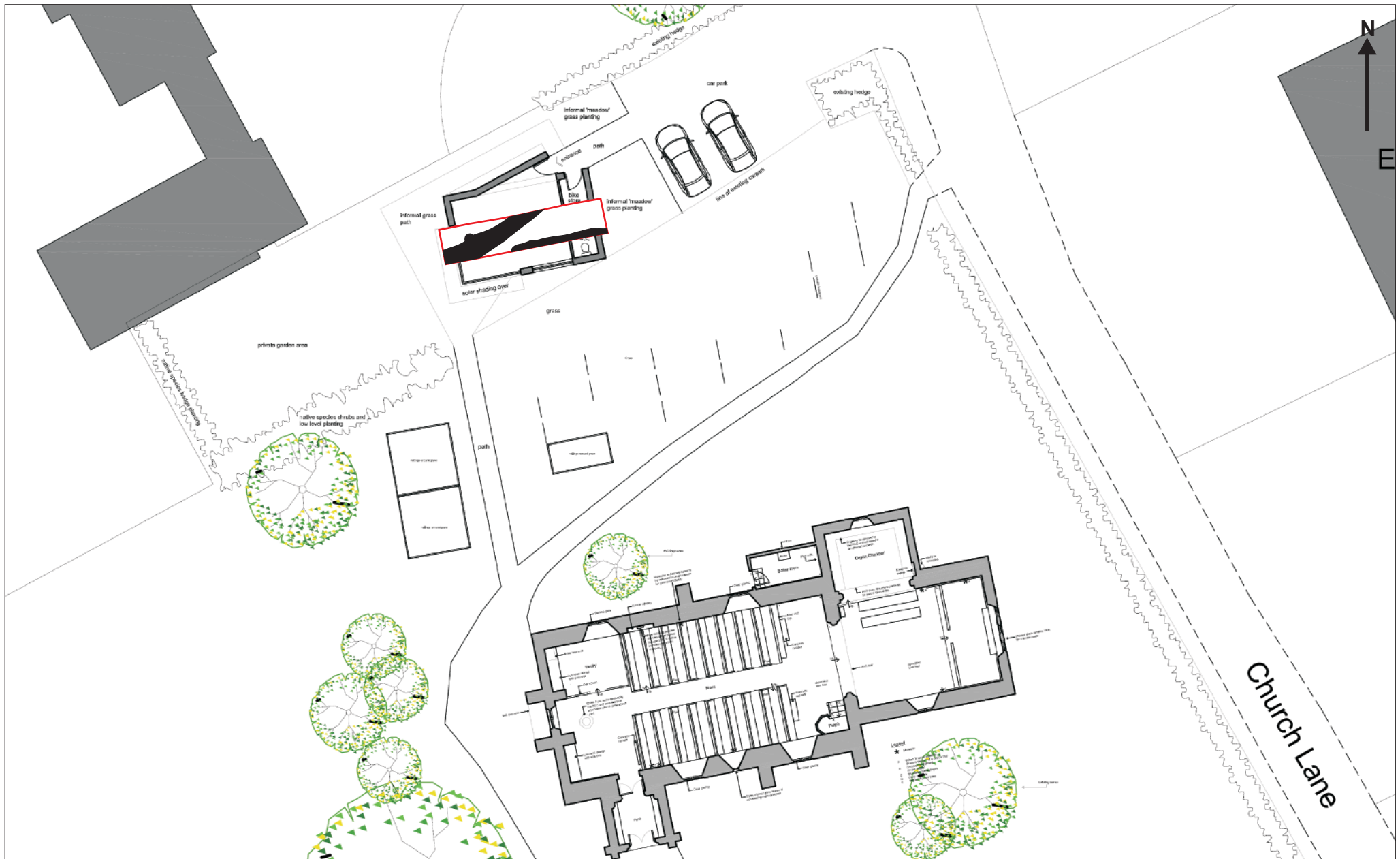
Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	006	008	010
Feature No.	005	007	012
Feature type	Pit/ph	Ditch	Feat.
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)			xx
(florete base)			x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		xcf	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcf	xxxx
(rachis node frag.)			x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)		x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)			x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xxxx
Large Fabaceae indet.(cotyledon frags.)	x	x	x
<b>Herbs</b>			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			x
Fabaceae indet.	x		xx
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love			x
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.			x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (silique frags.)			x
<b>Wetland plants</b>			
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.			x
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x		xcf
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xx
Charred root/stem		x	x
Indet.culm nodes			x
<b>Other remains</b>			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xxx
Burnt/fired clay			x
Bone		x	
Small coal frag.		x	
Vitrified material			x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>

## Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 ph = post hole    feat. = feature    cf = compare

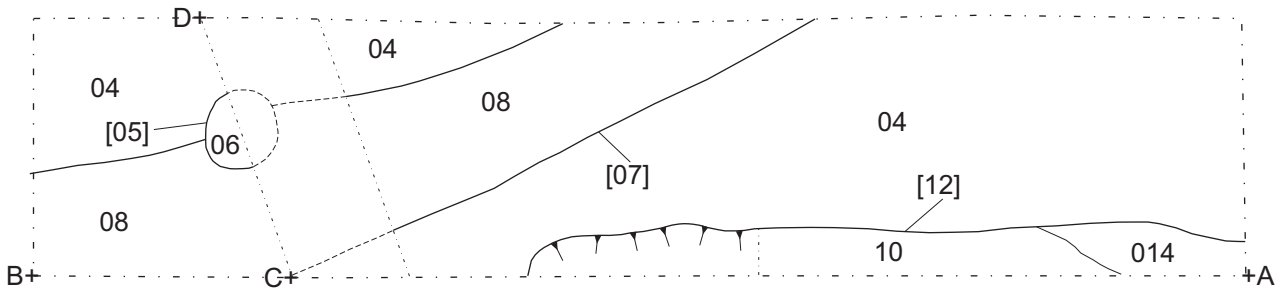
**Appendix 5: Context Summary List**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
01	Layer	Black tarmac and gravel, seals 02	Tarmac track surface
02	Layer	Chalk spread	Levelling layer or surface associated with former church hall
03	Layer	Firm dark brown/grey clay with rare stone pebbles, sealed by 01 and seals 03	Former soil of unknown date
04	Layer	Mid brown clay with moderate small chalk fragments and flint. Sealed by 03	Natural drift geology
05	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping sides and flat base. Contains 06	Small pit or posthole
06	Fill	Mid grey firm clay with brown/green mottling and rare chalk stones. Fill of [05]	Backfill of pit or posthole [05]
07	Cut	NE – SW aligned linear with gradually-sloping side and a flat base. Contains 08	Ditch
08	Fill	Mid grey firm clay with brown/green mottles and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [07]	Backfill of ditch [07]
09	Fill	Black silt with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk flecks. Tertiary fill of [012]	Tertiary dump of material in hollow [12]
10	Fill	Mixed grey and black clayey silt with frequent charcoal and several sub-rounded stones. Secondary fill of [12]	Secondary dump of material in hollow [12]
11	Fill	Soft light orange/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Primary fill of [12]	Natural silting of hollow [12]
12	Cut	Cut only partially exposed in trench. Has gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Contains 09 – 11 and 14	Possible hollow
13	Layer	Mid orange/brown clay with chalk fragments, sealed by 01	Possible re-deposited natural
14	Fill	Light orange/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Final fill of [12]	Natural silting of hollow [12]
15	Layer	Mixture of gravel and chalk stones. Sealed by 01 and seals 02	Levelling layer for tarmac surface 01

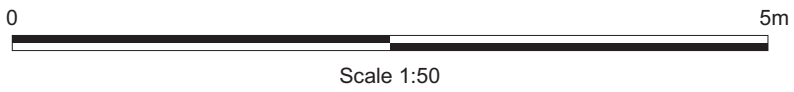
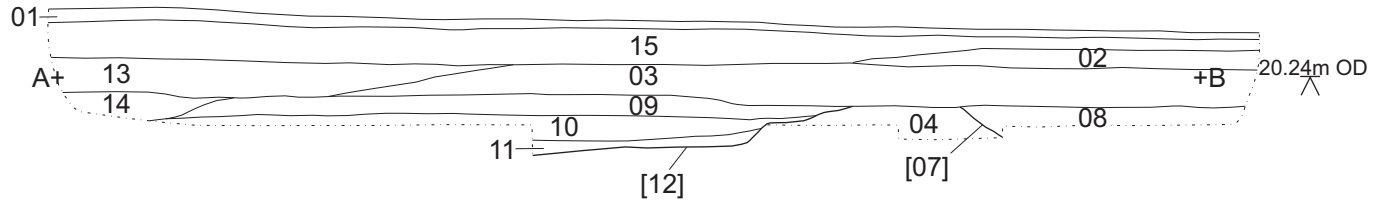


**Figure 2:** Trench location plan at scale 1:250, with the evaluation trench outlined in red and archaeological features shown in black

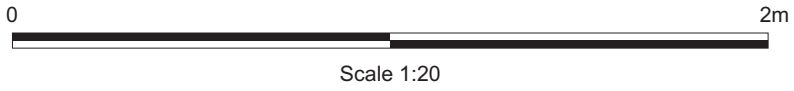
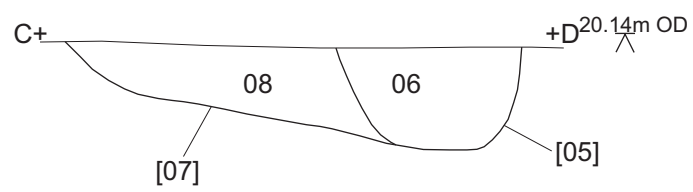




NNW Facing Section



NE Facing Section



**Figure 3:** Plan and main section of the evaluation trench at scale 1:50 and section through [05] and [07] at scale 1:20