

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: The position of the evaluation trench within the garden, looking south-east.



Plate 2: The trench after excavation, looking south towards the dry stone wall in the garden. Fill or deposit 102 has been half-sectioned at the far end of the trench, showing the downward slope; the stony deposit in the foreground is 103.



Plate 3: The south end of the west-facing trench section, showing deposit 102 in section, and the transition from natural deposit 104 to natural deposit 105 in the base.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Recent topsoil: dark greyish-brown friable silty clay, 0.24m deep.
101	Layer	Light greyish-brown friable sandy clay with frequent limestone fragments, 0.16m deep: possible levelling layer or former ground surface.
102	Layer or fill	Mid-greenish-brown silty clay, with sandy and possibly organic components, occupying a downward slope at S end of trench.
103	Layer	Limestone fragments and patches of pea-gravel in a matrix of mid-greyish-brown sandy silt; natural deposit at N end of trench.
104	Layer	Limestone fragments in a matrix of light yellowish-brown compact sandy silt; natural deposit partially overlain by 103.
105	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small limestone fragments: natural deposit at S end of trench.

Appendix 3: Pottery and CBM report

By Deborah Sawday

The Pottery

The pottery, twenty sherds, weighing 125 grams, was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research group, (MPRG, 2001) and, where relevant, the medieval pottery fabric series for Lincoln, (Young *et al*, 2005). The results are shown below (Table 1).

The Stratigraphic Record

The pottery was recovered from three contexts, exclusively modern material occurring in the topsoil, context 100. Eight of the ten sherds from the stony layer, context 101, were modern; the remaining two, in Stamford and Thetford type ware, dated to the Saxo-Norman period. Layer 102, a possible fill of cess-like material, also produced one probably intrusive sherd of modern pottery, which weighed only two grams. The same context also contained a hand-made sherd of early Saxon and two sherds of late Saxon pottery. Another fragment of possibly Early or Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from an unstratified context.

Discussion

A degree of modern contamination or disturbance is evident in all of the archaeological contexts above the natural. However, the presence of Early or Middle Saxon and of Saxo-Norman pottery in contexts 101 and 102, and in an unstratified layer, is of note. None of this material showed obvious evidence of abrasion or plough damage, and the sherd weight is of an average size. This suggests that the pottery may have originated from rubbish pits nearby, rather than having been re-deposited during the manuring of the fields.

The Ceramic Building Material

The brick and tile, thirteen fragments, weighing 1.567 kilograms, was catalogued and divided where appropriate into the medieval and later material. Most was post-medieval or modern, but at least two fragments, in contexts 100 and 101, were roof tile in a sandy fabric, suggesting that both were medieval in date (Table 2).

Conclusions

In spite of the small size of the assemblage, the pottery is of some significance given that previous excavations to the south, on part of the Scheduled Monument known as the Bishop's Palace, also produced Early Saxon pottery and evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation. The ceramic building material also includes material of medieval date.

This evaluation suggests that the area of archaeological activity, in the Saxon period at least, may have continued to the north of the previous excavation site. The evaluation site also lies close to the High Street of the village, and whether the Saxon Norman and medieval material relates to the Palace to the south, or to the medieval village is unclear. Nevertheless, the pottery and tile is evidence of some archaeological activity in the vicinity.

Bibliography

MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Saxon and Medieval Ceramics*.

Young, J., Vince, A., and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7*, Oxbow Books

Table 1: The pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Ware/Fabric	Nos	Grams	Comments
100	White Earthenware/China	4	16	Modern - 3 transfer printed under glaze
100	Earthenware	1	16	Modern flower pot
101	ST – Stamford ware	1	7	Flat base, wheel thrown light sooting ext. Later 11th - 12th C.
101	THETT – Thetford type	1	2	Wheel thrown body sherd, 870-1150.
101	White Earthenware/China	6	25	Modern - 4 transfer printed/painted under glaze
101	Stoneware	2	21	Modern
102	ESAXLOC – Early Local Anglo Saxon	1	12	Hand-made reduced sherd with sub-rounded/sub angular quartz up to 1mm+ & sparse angular ?limestone & other rare mineral inclusions, 400-700.
102	LKT/LSH – Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly ware/Late Saxon Shelly ware	2	10	? Base sherds, one reduced throughout, the other oxidised with a grey core, 870-1000/1120
102	White Earthenware/China	1	2	Modern
U/S	CHARN – Charnwood type fabric	1	14	Hand made, grey throughout save buff upper surface, ill sorted granitic inclusions. ?400-700.

Table 2: The ceramic building material by fabric, fragment numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
100	Sandy ware	1	192	Flat roof tile, ?Medieval
100	Earthenware	5	202	Brick, post medieval/modern
101	Sandy ware	1	151	Roof tile, moulded, ?medieval
101	Earthenware	4	786	Roof tile, post medieval/modern.
101	Earthenware	1	196	Brick - 1½" thick, post medieval
101	Earthenware	1	40	Brick, post medieval/modern

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Submitter: S. Savage/Pre-Construct
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Appendix 4: Animal bone report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 11 (229g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd on land to the rear of 19 High Street, Nettleham, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from topsoil deposit 100, former ground surface 101 and possible cess layer 102.

Results

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

No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology was noted on the remains.

A single sheep/goat atlas from (100) had been chopped through probably as part of jointing the carcass, and two pig long bones recovered from (101) had been sawn through the shaft, possibly as part of jointing/portioning of the carcass.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
100	Sheep/Goat	Atlas	L	1	14	Left wing and body: chopped through the right hand side, through the saggital plane.
101	Large Mammal Size	Rib	L	1	20	Head and neck fragment
	Pig	Tibia	L	1	44	Shaft, unfused distally, sawn through the proximal end
	Pig	Femur	L	1	19	Midshaft, sawn through the proximal and distal shaft
	Cattle	Radius	R	1	22	Proximal shaft fragment
	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	1	8	Upper M3
	Cattle	Humerus	R	1	66	Medial condyle
102	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	1	10	Midshaft fragment
	Cattle	Tooth	R	1	9	Lower PM4=g
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	10	
	Large Mammal Size	Radius	L	1	7	Unfused distal shaft

Observations of the size of the skeletal elements represented within the assemblage indicate that the animals were from improved stock, most commonly associated with the post-medieval and modern periods.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

References

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

Appendix 5: Archaeobotanical report

By Anita Radini, University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Introduction

In February 2011 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services on land to the rear of 19 High St., Nettleham, Lincolnshire. During the work, a soil sample was taken from the fill of a possible ditch, in order to clarify whether or not the deposit was the result of natural accumulation and to investigate the bio-archaeological evidence. The archaeobotanical material is presented here to shed light on the nature of the deposit.

Materials and Methods

One 30 litre bulk sample, **1** (102), from a ditch fill, was taken for processing by wet-sieving with flotation in a sieving tank to recover charred and mineralized plant remains, small bones and other animal remains. All 30 litres of soil were wet-sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh aperture for the retention of the heavy residue with flotation onto a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flots were dried, packed in polythene bags and then sorted for this report. The flots were scanned in their entirety using a stereoscope with magnifications ranging from x7 to x45. Charcoal fragments, shell as well as modern roots, seeds and mosses were noted using a semi-quantitative scale (x = present 1-9 items; xx = common 10-25 items; xxx = abundant >25 items) to estimate their abundance. The remains were recorded but not removed from the flots (Table 1). The identification of seeds was carried out using morphological criteria, a reference collection consisting of both modern and archaeological carpological material and seed identification manuals. Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results

The whole sample (30 litres) mainly consisted of fine sand and clay. It also included a few charcoal flecks (Table 1). Numerous modern roots fragments formed the bulk of the biological remains in the flot. A few snail shells and shell fragments, mainly of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, indicated a certain degree of bio-disturbance. Modern mosses were also found as well as a few un-charred, probably modern, seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

Table 1: Results of the archaeobotanical analysis

Sample	Context	Feature	V	Charcoal flecks	Sn	Modern Root and seeds
1	102	ditch fill	30	X	x	Large amount of modern root material, a few modern seeds of elder, and a few fragments of modern mosses.

V=volume in litres, Sn=snails

Discussion

Considering the extremely large amount of modern root material recovered from the sample it is possible that the few charcoal flecks found in the sample are also of

modern origin and therefore intrusive. The archaeobotanical evidence is therefore negative and the feature probably represents a natural deposit with very high degree of modern disturbance.

Conclusion

No further analysis is recommended on this material. However, despite the fact that the present evidence is negative, if further excavation takes place on the site, the potential for the preservation of archaeobotanical remains should still be investigated by an appropriate sampling strategy.

Bibliography

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

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary