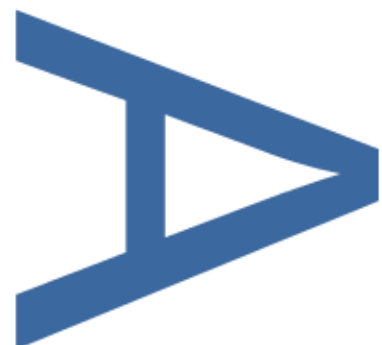


**LAND OFF ROMAN ROAD,
MOULTON CHAPEL,
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA Report Number: R14069

March 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Land off Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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Local Planning Authority:	South Holland District Council
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Planning Application:	H13/1215/18
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PCA: R14069

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land north of Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire. RPS commissioned the archaeological work, on behalf of Larkfleet Homes, and the evaluation took place from 3rd to 17th February 2020. The aim of the work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site and enable an informed planning decision to be made.

An archaeological investigation to the south of Roman Road in 2017 had identified remains representing a Roman field system, as well as possible evidence for pottery production or salt manufacture of the same period. Immediately to the west of the site, several ditches were identified during an archaeological observation; these were undated but also thought to be of the Roman period. Based on these previous investigations, it was anticipated that similar remains could be revealed on the proposed development site. A geophysical survey of the proposed development site undertaken in 2018 had detected anomalies representing agricultural activity as well as some responses of an uncertain nature.

One ditch of Roman date was examined during the evaluation, but most features dated to the medieval period.

A series of large boundary ditches, mostly on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, were revealed throughout the site. These were of medieval date and probably represent land parcelling and drainage and strip cultivation of this period. These north-northeast to south-southwest ditches are parallel to the current boundaries on the site and in the surrounding area.

In the south of the site were several pits and one possible posthole that appear to define a medieval occupation zone. These contained various medieval artefacts including an ampulla, a pilgrim souvenir.

In the east of the site was a curvilinear feature, though this was undated.

Additionally, several east to west orientated ditches were identified; these dated to the post-medieval period and reflect the site's continued agricultural usage during this time. Several of these represent a former field boundary that was in use from at least 1888 to the mid twentieth century.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land north of Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR TF 2967 1843). The evaluation took place from 3rd to 17th February 2020.
- 1.1.2 The site lies on the northeastern edge of the village of Moulton Chapel within the administration of South Holland District Council (Figures 1 and 2). The Site lies on the north side of Roman Road. It is approximately 3.5 hectares in extent and is centred at National Grid Reference TF 2967 1843 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3 During the investigation nineteen trenches were excavated; all trenches measured approximately 30m in length.
- 1.1.4 With the results of the geophysical survey being available, trial trenching was selected as the most appropriate method to further characterise the archaeology of the proposed development area. The aim of the trial trenching was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.1.6 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire Museums Service (The Collection) under accession number **LCNCC: 2020.13**.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The archaeological work was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Larkfleet Homes.
- 1.2.2 The site is the subject of a Planning Application (H13/1215/18) for residential development. South Holland District Council recommended an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to assist the determination of the application. The investigation was carried out in accordance with generic guidance and the standards set in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council 2019).
- 1.2.3 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in February 2019, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 1.2.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations (DCLG 2019).
- 1.2.5 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2020) following consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The solid geology of the site is mudstone and siltstone of the West Walton Formation, formed during the Jurassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of clay and silt, Tidal Flat Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by shorelines (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk).
- 1.3.2 The site is a field recently used for arable cultivation on flat level land at c. 3m OD in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 The development site lies within an area of archaeological potential as highlighted in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) undertaken in 2018 (Flitcroft 2018). Only a short summary taken from that assessment will be detailed here.

Prehistoric

- 1.4.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited – the search of the Lincolnshire HER revealed no evidence for prehistoric activity within a 1km radius of the site. However, the prehistoric land surface is likely to be buried by alluvial silts deposited in the late prehistoric and Roman periods.

Iron Age - Romano-British

- 1.4.3 Monitoring of development groundwork immediately to the west of the present site identified two phases of field boundary and drainage ditches cut into earlier alluvial deposits. Although lacking artefacts, the ditch systems were considered possibly to be Roman, because of the extensive evidence for Roman enclosures around Moulton Chapel (Archaeological Project Services 2003).
- 1.4.4 Trial trenching on land south of the present site, on the south side of Roman Road, also identified two phases of field systems represented by ditches and considered to be of Roman date. In the western part of that earlier trenching scheme was evidence for Romano-British occupation, associated with Roman pottery, possible kiln furniture, a pit and a curvilinear feature that may represent a round-house (Hall 2018).
- 1.4.5 Other evidence from around Moulton Chapel has indicated a densely-exploited Iron Age and Roman landscape of settlements, droveways, enclosures and industrial sites in the area. Alongside the site is Roman Road, which may be of Roman origin though it possibly represents a later, Medieval or Post-Medieval, droveway.

Medieval

- 1.4.6 Widespread reclamation of land took place in the wider area around Moulton Chapel during the medieval period. There is little evidence for Saxon or medieval activity in the area and it is likely that the site lay in fields outside the settlement areas of these periods.

Post-Medieval

- 1.4.7 Historical maps indicate the site was in open ground on the northeast of the village from at least 1824, and that from 1888 the site was divided into three quadrilateral fields. By 1958 these boundaries had been removed and the site was part of one large quadrilateral field.

Previous Investigations

- 1.4.8 Geophysical survey of the site recorded possible ridge and furrow as well as responses of an uncertain nature. No previous archaeological investigations had taken place on the site itself.

2 Project Aims and Research Objectives

2.1 Project Aims

2.1.1 The project was 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the local planning authority and the client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site. Archaeological trial trenching was selected as the most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

2.1.2 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories (e.g. stratigraphic, artefactual etc.).

2.2 Research Objectives

2.2.1 The online *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource* was referenced for specific research criteria. In addition, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) were referenced for specific research criteria. The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

2.2.2 In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research objectives:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric to late Iron Age activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity within the area;
- To confirm the presence or absence of Saxon activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of medieval activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The evaluation took place in accordance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2014b). The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, as accepted by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

3.1.2 All trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with toothless ditching buckets. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.

3.1.3 All exposed deposits were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

3.2 Recording Methodology

3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

3.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

3.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma.

3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process, including of all archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.5 All finds were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

3.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 190 archaeological contexts were defined within the nineteen trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 4 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 5.

3.3.3 Artefactual material from the evaluation consisted of 96 sherds of pottery, a quantity of ceramic building material, 22 pieces of metal, 9 of shell, three worked stone, one piece of glass and one fragment of clay tobacco pipe. Additionally, 24 pieces of animal bone were collected. Specialist examination of the finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 4, with a report in Appendix 3. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of use to further research will be retained. Samples for environmental assessment were taken from a number of deposits and 4 samples, from 3 contexts, were selected for processing and specialist assessment. The results of this environmental assessment are integrated in Section 4, with a report in Appendix 4.

- 3.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.
- 3.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2014c) will be adhered to. As detailed in *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019), the depositional requirements of the body to which the site archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full; accession number: LCNCC 2020.13.

4 Results

4.1 Natural Deposits

- 4.1.1 Natural deposits across the site generally consisted of firm, light yellowish grey clayey sand (contexts **101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 602, 702, 801, 901, 1001, 1101, 1201, 1301, 1401, 1501, 1601, 1701, 1801, 1901**). In Trenches 3 and 6 there was a slight variation in the natural deposits and there were patches of mid yellowish brown clayey sand (contexts **302** and **602**).

4.2 Additional Deposits

- 4.2.1 Topsoil across the site generally consisted of a firm, mid to dark greyish brown friable clayey silt with a thickness of 0.3m – 0.45m (contexts **100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800** and **1900**).
- 4.2.2 Trenches 1 and 6 contained natural deposits directly overlain by topsoil; no archaeology was identified in these trenches. Archaeological features were present in all the other trenches; these are discussed below.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Cutting into the natural deposits in Trench 2 was a north-northeast to south-southwest orientated ditch [**202**]; this was of linear shape in plan with moderately steep, irregular sides and V-shaped base (**Figure 5: Section 1, Plate 3**). The ditch was at least 3.8m wide and 1.1m deep. A layer of mid grey silty sand with a thickness of 0.1m (**203**) formed the primary fill of this ditch. This fill yielded mid 12th – 14th century pottery. Overlying this was a layer of peat (**204**) of up to 0.16m thickness which had occasional cattle and pig bones. The upper fill of ditch [**202**] consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt with yellowish brown sand patches (**205**). Overlying this ditch was a 0.4m thick layer of topsoil (**200**). A ditch [**1702**] c. 150m to the south of ditch [**202**] (see 4.17.1) has a similar profile, dimensions and deposits as ditch [**202**], and is on the same alignment. This suggests that they could represent the same feature. Another ditch [**1302**] with the same orientation and width, and aligned with [**202**] and [**1702**], was observed but not excavated during the evaluation (see 4.13.2).

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Running from north-northeast to south-southwest across Trench 3 was a ditch [**303**]; this was at least 1.9m wide and 1.13m deep (**Figure 5: Sections 2-3, Plate 7**). Two fills were observed in this ditch: a 1.13m thick lower fill of mid bluish grey firm silty clay (**304**) and a 0.28m thick upper fill of dark reddish brown friable clayey silt (**305**). The former contained mid 12th – mid 13th century pottery and appeared alluvial in origin. A whetstone of probable post-medieval date was recovered from this fill. Ditch [**303**] appears to align with ditch [**502**] c. 40m to the south and has similar dimensions, profile and fills, suggesting that [**303**] and [**505**] could represent the same feature (see 4.6.1).

4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 In the southern half of trench 4 was a 0.08m thick layer of mid greyish blue silt mottled with yellow (**402**); two linear features cut this silting layer, one of which [**403**] had moderate sides, a concave base and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast (**Figure 6: Section 20**). This was observed in section only and was at least 2m long, 0.76m wide and 0.22m deep. Therein was a single fill of mid brownish grey firm clayey silt (**404**). The other linear feature in Trench 4, to the south of [**403**], was orientated from east to west and had a V-shaped profile [**405**] and was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep (**Figure 6: Section 19**). Its single fill (**406**) was a mid brownish grey firm clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature in Trench 4.

4.6 Trench 5

- 4.6.1 Cutting into the natural deposits in Trench 5 was a linear feature [**502**] of north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, with steep, stepped sides and a flat base; this feature was 2.5m wide and 0.96m deep (**Figure 5: Section 7, Plate 8**). A deposit of mid grey, firm clayey silt (**503**) formed the primary fill of this ditch, while the secondary fill (**504**)

consisted of mid to light reddish brown silt with a thickness of 0.5m. Pottery of mid 12th – mid 13th century date was recovered from these fills. A sample from (504) contained very little environmental material (Appendix 4). Based on its alignment, dimensions, profile and fills, it is likely that [502] is part of the same ditch as [303] c. 40m to the north (see 4.4.1). This is reinforced by the fact that the pottery dates to the same period.

4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 In the west of Trench 7, cutting into the natural, was a linear ditch [702] of north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, a width of 2.5m and a depth of at least 0.8m; for safety reasons this ditch was not fully excavated to its base (**Figure 5: Section 6**). The lowest excavated deposits within this ditch consisted of mid grey, loose silty sand (703) and (704); these were up to 0.2m thick. Single shells of terrestrial and freshwater snails recovered from the ditch may indicate that it was intermittently wet. Overlying (704) on the western side of the ditch was a deposit of dark brown sandy silt (705) with a thickness of 0.1m. A layer of light brown, loose sandy silt (706), at least 0.6m thick, sealed these layers. The uppermost fill (707) consisted of mid brown, loose sandy silt and was 0.5m thick. There was pottery of mid 17th to 18th century date within this fill. Based on dimensions and orientation, ditch [702] could represent the same feature as [902] and [1602] c. 32m and c. 118m to the south respectively, although the former was unexcavated and the latter undated.

4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 Around the middle of Trench 8 was a ditch [806] on an east to west alignment of 3.6m width and 0.8m depth. Within the ditch were four fills, the lowest of which (805) was a 0.14m thick light greenish grey firm silt. Overlying this was fill (804) which was dark greyish brown silt with a thickness of 0.1m. A 0.34m thick deposit of mid greyish brown, firm silt (803) sealed this layer and the uppermost fill consisted of dark brown, firm silt (802); this was 0.24m thick. A small quantity of Roman pottery (3 sherds from one undiagnostic greyware vessel) was recovered from fill (803).

4.9 Trench 9

4.9.1 At the eastern end of Trench 9 was a linear feature on a north-south alignment; this was recorded in plan but was not excavated. This appears to align with ditches [702] to the north and possibly [1602] to the south (see 4.7.1 and 4.16.1).

4.10 Trench 10

4.10.1 In the west of Trench 10 was a linear ditch on a north-south alignment; this was recorded in plan but was not investigated. The ditch in trench 10 appears to align with ditch [1114] c. 50m to the south, and had a similar width, suggesting that these could be elements of the same feature.

4.11 Trench 11

4.11.1 Five archaeological features were examined in Trench 11; all but one of these were linear in plan. At the eastern end of Trench 11, cutting into the natural deposits was a small ditch or gully [1106] on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, with a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.46m. The primary fill (1110) of this feature was a firm, mid orange grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.14m. Overlying this were fills (1108) and (1109), a firm mid greyish orange silty clay of 0.1m thickness and a firm mid brownish orange and dark grey clayey silt of 0.1m thickness respectively. Overlying these and forming the uppermost fill of ditch [1106] was a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay (1107), at least 1m wide and 0.4m thick.

4.11.2 Cutting [1106] was a curvilinear feature [1102] containing three fills. Based on the curvature of this feature, its diameter was estimated to be approximately 10.3m. It was approximately 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep. Its lower fill (1105) was mid orangey grey clayey silt with a thickness of 0.1m. Overlying this was a deposit of friable, light brownish grey clayey silt (1104) with a thickness of 0.1m. Sealing this and forming the upper layer (1103) was a loose, light brownish orange sandy silt with a thickness of 0.07m.

4.11.3 Several metres to the west of these features were two further linear features on north-

south alignments. One of these [1116] was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderate sides and undulating base, and contained two fills. The lower of these (1117) was a 0.14m-thick deposit of dark brownish grey sandy clay which was overlain by a 0.1m-thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy clay (1120). The other linear feature [1114] was 2.2m wide and 0.38m deep, with shallow, slightly concave sides and an irregular base. Its single fill consisted of mid bluish grey sandy clay (1115) with patches of orangey brown sand.

- 4.11.4 The aforementioned features were cut by an east-west aligned linear feature [1118], [1111]. This was at least 19m long, 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep, and had shallow sides and a broadly concave base. This feature could clearly be seen to be cutting the north-south linear features in plan, and this was also confirmed in section. The fill of [1118] was a firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay. One sherd of mid 12th – 14th century pottery was retrieved from the lower fill (1113) of [1111].

4.12 Trench 12

- 4.12.1 Several linear features on east to west alignments were investigated in Trench 12. Towards the northern end of Trench 12 was a 3.6m-wide, 0.8m-deep linear feature [1202] with steep, undercutting sides and irregular base (**Figure 8: Section 45**). This feature corresponds to the location of an anomaly detected on the geophysical survey. Its single fill (1203) consisted of firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid orangey brown sand. A sherd of pottery of 16th to 17th century date and a post-medieval, 16th-19th century, brick were retrieved from this feature. However, the characteristics of [1202], namely its very sharp edges and vertical sides, indicate a modern origin, so it is likely that the pottery is not *in situ*.

- 4.12.2 In the south of Trench 12 were four intercutting linear features. The northernmost of these was [1204] which had shallow sides and a slightly concave base, with dimensions of at least 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep. A deposit (1205) of firm, mid bluish grey silty clay with patches of orangey brown sand comprised the single fill of this ditch. Immediately to the south of this feature was a ditch [1206] with shallow to moderate sides, slightly concave base and dimensions of at least 1.8m wide and 0.54m deep. Its single fill (1207) was mid bluish grey silty clay. Pottery of mid 16th to 17th century date is recorded from (1207) but this is probably incorrect numbering as the excavator recalls an absence of finds from the feature. The stratigraphic relationship between [1204] and [1206] was unclear. Cutting the fill (1207) of linear feature [1206] was a small ditch [1208] with moderately sloped, concave sides and a concave base, at least 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. Its primary fill (1209) was a 0.1m thick layer of mid greyish blue silty clay; this was overlain by a fill (1210) of mid bluish grey silty clay with patches of orangey brown sand; this was similar to fill (1205). Ditch [1208] was cut by a further ditch [1211] with moderate, slightly concave sides and at least 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep. The profile of this feature was not fully revealed as it continued into the limit of excavation at the southern end of Trench 12. A deposit (1212) of mid greyish brown sandy clay was observed as the single fill of ditch [1211], although further fills could be present in the unexcavated parts of this ditch. None of the four ditches in the south of Trench 12 contained any evidence to give a possible date to these features. However, they align with the ditches running across Trench 15, and, like those in Trench 15, appear to represent a ditch with several re-cuts, with two deeper ditches to the south cut by shallower ditches to the north. The corresponding features in Trench 15 date from the mid post-medieval to modern periods (see 4.15.1).

4.13 Trench 13

- 4.13.1 One ditch and one linear feature, possibly a ditch, were observed in Trench 13. In the western part of Trench 13, cutting into the natural on a north to south alignment, was ditch [1304]. This had shallow to moderate sides and a flat base and measured 3.6m wide by 0.6m deep. Its primary fill (1305) was a 0.2m-thick layer of firm, mid grey silty clay with orange patches. Overlying this was a deposit (1306) of firm, mottled mid grey and orangey grey silt of up to 0.24m thickness. Above this deposit was a 0.06m thick layer (1307) of friable black silt with orangey-brown patches. Sealing this and forming the upper fill of ditch [1304] was firm, mid brownish grey silt (1308). No dating evidence

was present within ditch [1304].

- 4.13.2 Running north to south, parallel to ditch [1304], was a linear feature [1302]; this was not excavated but appears to align with ditches [1702] c. 50m to the south and [202] c. 100m to the north.

4.14 Trench 14

- 4.14.1 Cutting into the natural in Trench 14 was a northwest to southeast aligned ditch [1404] with moderate sides and a concave base. A lower fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (1403) with a thickness of 0.2m was overlain by an upper fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (1402). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Although in the far west of the site, this feature does not appear to align with any of the ditches investigated during previous work on land immediately to the west of the site.

4.15 Trench 15

- 4.15.1 Six linear features were investigated in Trench 15; these were all on a broadly east-west orientation. Towards the northern end of the Trench was ditch [1503]; this was linear in plan with steep, broadly concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill (1502) was a mid-greyish brown and mid orangey brown silt. To the south of this was a ditch, similar in plan to [1503] but slightly narrower and shallower. The single fill (1504) of this feature was mid greyish brown and orangey brown silt.

- 4.15.2 In the southern part of Trench 15 was a layer or possible feature [1509] that was unclear in plan. This contained a single fill (1508) of orangey grey silt that yielded a fragment of probable 16th-19th century pantile. Cutting (1508) to the north was a ditch [1507] with a similar profile to [1503] and [1505]. This contained a single fill (1506) of mid greyish brown and orangey brown silt that yielded a piece of 19th-20th century pottery, which may be intrusive, and a piece of probable brick of perhaps 16th-19th century date. On its southern side, layer or feature [1509] appeared to be cut by ditches [1511] and [1513] which had U-shaped profiles and single fills - (1510) and (1512) respectively - of dark brown firm silt, both of which contained mid 17th to 18th century pottery.

4.16 Trench 16

- 4.16.1 In Trench 16 were three parallel, evenly spaced ditches on north-northeast to south-southwest alignments. Cutting into the natural and extending into the eastern baulk of Trench 16, was a ditch [1602] at least 2.2m wide and at least 0.73m deep. This had moderately steep, irregular sides; the base was not fully excavated for safety reasons. The lowest observed fill (1603) was a firm, mid grey clayey silt, at least 0.33m thick. Overlying this was a deposit (1604) of friable, mid greyish brown silt with a thickness of 0.1m. Forming the uppermost fill of ditch [1602] was a deposit of firm, mid brownish grey silt (1605). No dating evidence was recovered from ditch [1602]. It is possible that ditch [1602] is the same feature as [902] in Trench 9.

- 4.16.2 In the centre of Trench 16 was a ditch [1608] with an apparently similar profile and dimensions to ditch [1602]. Ditch [1608] had moderately steep, concave or irregular sides; its base shape is unknown as it could not be fully excavated for safety reasons. The primary fill of ditch [1608] consisted of firm, light grey clayey silt (1609) of 0.2m thickness. Overlying this was a 0.06m thick layer of friable black silt – these were (1610) and (1612) on the east and west sides respectively. Overlying this black silt layer on the eastern side of the ditch was a 0.06m thick layer (1611) of firm, light grey clayey silt; this resembled layer (1609). Forming the upper fill of ditch [1608] was a 0.5m thick layer of mid orangey brown silt (1613) that contained a single piece of late 10th to 12th century pottery and a fragment of probable brick of 16th-19th century date.

- 4.16.3 Near the western end of Trench 16 was a ditch [1606] containing a single fill (1607) of firm to friable mid brownish grey silt; this ditch was 1m wide and 0.4m deep. This fill contained pottery of mid 17th – 18th century date, bricks of 16th-19th centuries, and cattle, equid and sheep/goat bones.

4.17 Trench 17

- 4.17.1 Like Trench 16, Trench 17 also contained five north-northeast to south-southwest

aligned parallel linear features. Towards the western end of the trench was ditch [1702]; for safety reasons this was not fully excavated to its base. The ditch was at least 4m wide and over 1m deep with moderately sloped, irregular sides. The lowest observed fill was a 0.06m thick layer of loose, light grey silty sand (1703), (1704); this was overlain by a 0.15m-thick layer of loose, grey silty sand (1705). Within this fill was a fragment of a 13th century limestone mortar (grinding container), pottery of 15th-16th century date, and fragments of partially vitrified brick or furnace lining. Overlying this was fill (1706), a loose, dark brown peat layer of 0.3m thickness. Above (1706) was a 0.5m thick layer of loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt (1707); this contained a piece of possible building stone of late medieval date as well as pottery of the 15th-16th centuries. Pieces of undated ceramic building material and a few bones of cattle and equid were recovered from (1706 and 1707). A shell of a fresh water ramshorn snail was also recovered from (1707). The uppermost fill of ditch [1702] consisted of mid to dark grey silty sand (1708) and was 0.6m thick. This yielded a 16th-19th century brick.

4.17.2 Around the centre of Trench 17 was a small gully [1715], 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a single fill (1716) of loose grey silty sand. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. To the east of this was a small, shallow pit [1711] of oval shape in plan, containing a single fill. It was approximately 1.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The fill was a loose, light grey silty sand (1712). Pit [1711] was cut by a north to south orientated gully [1713], over 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, with a single fill of loose, dark grey silty sand (1714).

4.17.3 To the east of this pit and gully was a wide ditch [1717]; this was 5m wide and at least 0.9m deep. A series of fills were examined in this ditch. The lowest apparent fill (1718) was a dark grey silty sand, at least 0.3m thick, that yielded part of a cattle skull. Overlying this were fills of light grey silty sand and dark grey silty sand, (1719) and (1720) respectively. Fill (1719) contained pottery of mid 14th – early 15th century date and pieces of 16th-19th century brick. A loose layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt formed the second to top layer (1721) and the uppermost layer consisted of loose, mid brownish grey silty sand (1722) with pottery dating to the mid 14th – early 15th centuries and occasional pig and cattle bones.

4.17.4 Extending into the eastern limit of excavation was a possible linear feature [1709]. At least 2m wide and at least 0.7m deep, this ditch contained one fill of mid grey silty sand (1710).

4.18 Trench 18

4.18.1 Trench 18, in the south of the site, contained several discrete features as well as one linear feature at the southern end of the trench. This linear feature [1802] extended into the southern limit of excavation and measured at least 1m wide by 0.15m deep. The lower fill was loose, orangey grey silty sand (1803) containing one piece of late nineteenth to early twentieth century glass. overlain by a deposit of loose orange silty sand (1804). Approximately 3m to the north of [1802] was a pit [1824] of elongated oval shape. This had steep sides and was 1.5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.56m deep. The lower fill was a 0.36m thick layer of mid grey silty sand (1825) containing 15th – 16th century pottery, two iron nails and occasional cattle-size and sheep/goat bones. Sealing this was a fill of light grey silty sand containing a few pieces of animal bone (1826). A finely decorated lead alloy ampulla, of medieval (13th-14th century) date was also recovered from this fill (Plate 11). This ampulla was a pilgrim souvenir which would have contained holy water. This ampulla is earlier than the pottery from the ditch and may be a residual artefact or possibly a later discard or loss.

4.18.2 Approximately one metre to the north of this pit, extending into the western baulk of Trench 18, were two sub-circular or sub-oval pits, [1805] and [1808]. Pit [1805] was cut by pit [1808]. Both pits had moderate sides, concave bases and were c. 1.1m in diameter. Pit [1805] was 0.6m deep and pit [1808] was 0.2m deep. Fills (1806) and (1809) were the lower fills of pits [1805] and [1808] respectively; these consisted of loose brown sandy silt. Fill (1806) dated from the 15th – 16th centuries and fill (1809) from the mid 12th – 14th centuries. The upper fills consisted of loose, light greyish brown silty sand, (1807) and (1810) respectively; the former was of 15th – 16th century date.

4.18.3 To the north of these pits, c. 2.5m distant, was a small sub-circular pit [1811] of c. 0.7m diameter and 0.12m depth. Its single fill (1812) was a loose brown silty soil; no dating evidence was found in this pit. A further sub-oval pit [1813] cutting into the eastern baulk of Trench 18 was investigated c. 2.5m to the north of pit [1811]; this was at least 2m in diameter and 0.7m deep. Four fills were present in this pit: the lowest of these was a mid brown clayey silt (1814) of 0.16m depth. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (1815) which was 0.5m thick and contained 12th – early 13th century pottery and fairly abundant fired clay, perhaps hearth lining. Environmental samples from this deposit contained moderate quantities of cereal grains, mainly barley and also wheat. There was no clear evidence of crop processing and the material may be an agricultural, rather than domestic, dump. Shells of snails of aquatic or semi-aquatic environments dominate the assemblage. These may have been introduced to the context or perhaps indicate the feature was a ditch terminus rather than a pit (Appendix 4). Above (1815) was (1816), a thin layer of loose silty sand, and the uppermost fill (1817) consisted of loose brown silty soil. A short distance to the north was pit [1820]; at 0.8m in diameter and 0.07m in depth, this contained a single fill (1821) of mid brown clayey silt with no dating evidence. The pit was cut by pit [1818], of 1m diameter and 0.2m depth and containing a single fill (1819) of brown clayey silt with no finds. Towards the northern end of the trench was a sub-oval pit or ditch terminus [1822] at least 1.2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep. The single fill (1823) a loose brown clayey silt, did not contain any dating evidence.

4.18.4 A further four discrete features were recorded in plan towards the northern end of Trench 18; these are likely to be pits or layers and all have irregular shapes (Figure 4).

4.19 Trench 19

4.19.1 Trench 19 contained several linear features, three aligned from east-southeast to west-northwest and one from west-southwest to east-northeast. At the southern end of Trench 19 was a linear feature [1902] with shallow sides and slightly concave base. It was 1.8m wide and up to 0.34m deep. The single fill (1903) of this feature was firm, mid grey sandy clay with orange patches. An environmental sample yielded charred grain and shells of freshwater snails that indicate the ditch was wet. Rush seeds may indicate that the adjacent ground was wet and marshy grassland (Appendix 4). One fragment of late medieval pottery was recovered from the fill but unfortunately subsequently mislaid. This ditch corresponds to the location of a geophysical anomaly. To the north of [1902] were two linear features, irregular in profile and indistinguishable from one another in plan. These [1904] and [1906] were 4.5m and 1.3m wide respectively; both were 0.3m deep. Both contained primary fills (1905) and (1907) of firm, mid bluish grey sandy clay with patches of sand, overlain by upper fills of mid greyish brown sandy clay with orangey brown patches, (1910) and (1911) respectively. Close to the northern end of Trench 19 was [1908], a linear ditch with an irregular profile and containing a single fill (1909) of mid bluish grey sandy clay with orangey brown sand patches. All the linear features in Trench 19 were similar, in both profile shape and fill. Other than the piece of late medieval pottery recovered from [1902] at the southern end of Trench 19, the linear features in Trench 19 yielded no dating evidence. A pit of possible square or rectangular shape was also recorded in plan but not investigated.

4.20 Summary of finds and environmental evidence

4.20.1 Below is a summary of the finds and environmental evidence from the site investigation. The full finds reports are provided as Appendix 3, and the full environmental assessment report as Appendix 4.

4.20.2 Artefacts of Roman to modern date were recovered during the investigations. A small quantity (3 sherds from one vessel) of Roman pottery was retrieved and complements other evidence of Roman activity in the Moulton Chapel area found in previous investigations nearby. Much of the artefact evidence is of medieval and post-medieval date. Pottery is moderately abundant and while a few pieces could be as early as the Saxo-Norman period (10th-11th centuries) the earliest phases of deposition is perhaps the 12th to early 13th centuries. The absence of finer wares suggests that that, in the earlier

phase at least, material was being discarded from low-status households. Medieval pottery is most abundant, accounting for 60% of the assemblage, with most of the remainder being post-medieval, 16th-18th century. Although pottery was recovered across the investigation area the majority was retrieved from the southern part of the site. A moderate quantity of ceramic building material, brick, tile, and fired clay was also recovered. Where dateable, most of this is post-medieval, 16th-19th century and, as with the pottery, the majority of the material was retrieved in the southern part of the site.

- 4.20.3 Other artefacts recovered during the investigation included metal items and stone objects. Many of the metal items, whose recovery was enhanced by metal detector usage, were undated or modern. However, two medieval items, a buckle plate and an ampulla (a pilgrim souvenir), were retrieved. Additionally, a 16th century coin was also found. The stone items include a mortar (a large grinding bowl) and a piece of probably moulded building stone, both objects of medieval to early post-medieval date. Part of a hone was also found and considered to be post-medieval. As with the ceramic items, most of the medieval to early post-medieval metal and stone artefacts were recovered in the southern part of the site (Appendix 3).
- 4.20.4 Environmental samples from pits and ditches of medieval date from across the site were also examined. Charred grain, barley and wheat, was present in some of the samples and the lack of processing waste may indicate the material is an agricultural dump, rather than a domestic one. Most of the samples contained shells of aquatic snails, indicating the features carried water. Terrestrial snail shells and rush seeds perhaps indicate that the adjacent area was wet and marshy grassland in the medieval period. Although the general density of cultural debris (artefacts) was low, one of the sampled deposits contained abundant fired earth (Appendix 4).

5 Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. Interpretation has been added to the data, and these phases have been correlated with recognised historical and geological periods. The following describes the archaeological sequence as determined by the relative dates of the finds.

5.1.2 A total of 39 ditches and gullies were examined during the evaluation, and a further three were observed in plan. Some of the more substantial ditches appeared to traverse a large part of the site, with similar features appearing on the same alignment in more than one trench. In the south of the site, eight pits and one posthole were investigated and a further six pits or postholes were recorded in plan.

5.1.3 Furrow-like anomalies had been detected during the geophysical survey and, while none of the features identified during the evaluation corresponded directly to these anomalies, they were on the same north-northeast to south-southwest orientation. One of these could represent a former field boundary that was in use between at least 1888 and 1958.

5.1.4 In Trench 18, in the south of the site, was a concentration of pits and one possible posthole, four of which were of medieval date and the remainder undated. In Trench 11, in the east of the site, a curvilinear gully of uncertain date was identified.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum

5.2.1 Phase 1 represents the natural geological material exposed within all 19 trenches. This geological material is represented by superficial deposits of alluvial clay and silt.

5.3 Phase 2: Roman

5.3.1 One ditch, in the far west of the site, dated to the Roman period. The only such feature investigated during this evaluation, this aligns neither with any other feature on the site nor with any of the ditches investigated at Fen Gate to the west. However, similar east-west ditches were identified in previous investigations just to the south and thought to be boundary and drainage features of Roman field systems (Hall 2018).

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval

5.4.1 Several boundary ditches examined during the evaluation were of medieval date. These are similar in width, depth and profile, are parallel on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, and appear to be evenly spaced. This same orientation is shared with other boundaries in the local landscape (**Figure 9**). These characteristics suggest that these ditches are elements of a field system of medieval date. Artefacts suggests that the probably land division and drainage activity indicated by the ditches dates from the late medieval period on, continuing well into the post-medieval period before the ditches fell out of use and becoming infilled.

5.4.2 Boundary ditches identified during an observation immediately to the west of the site are similar in their dimensions, profiles and fills, as the ditches recorded during this evaluation (Archaeological Project Services 2003). Also, some are parallel to the ditches identified during the evaluation, suggesting that they are part of the same system of strip cultivation. Several distinct fills, possibly representing flooding events, were present in many of the ditches on the site, as well as those investigated to the west.

5.4.3 Many of the field boundaries, drains and roads in the wider landscape are laid out on this same north-northeast to south-southwest orientation perhaps indicating they were systematically laid out during land drainage and parcelling in the medieval period. In contrast, Roman enclosures to the south of Roman Road and in the wider area around Moulton Chapel (Phillips 1970), are on different orientations to the medieval field boundaries investigated during this evaluation.

5.4.4 A group of pits in the south of the site represent activity dating to the medieval to early post-medieval periods. A finely decorated lead alloy ampulla was recovered, probably as a residual artefact, from one of these pits (**Plate 11**). In the south of the site a mortar

fragment and possible building stone were recovered from a boundary ditch. These remains and artefacts probably indicate occupation and proximity to settlement areas, though structural features are limited to a single posthole. Hitherto, there has been very limited evidence for medieval occupation at Moulton Chapel, restricted to a single pottery sherd of pottery and areas of possible rural enclosures some distance from the village (Flitcroft 2018).

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval

- 5.5.1 The east to west aligned ditches observed in the southern part of the site dated to the post-medieval period. The majority of these linear features appear to represent a former field boundary (including re-cuts) that was in use between at least 1888 (Figure 9) and the late 1950s. Based on the pottery dating, this boundary ditch may have originated in the mid seventeenth century.

5.6 Undated

- 5.6.1 A number of undated linear features were investigated during the evaluation. Several of these are parallel to the medieval ditches and have very similar profiles and fills, suggesting they are contemporary and indicating the probability that they are part of the same field system.
- 5.6.2 One exception to this was a linear feature in Trench 12, which contained 17th-18th century pottery in its base but had the characteristics of a modern feature. This feature is probably agricultural in origin and the pottery within its fill is redeposited.
- 5.6.3 In Trench 11 in the southeast of the site was a series of intercutting features. A curvilinear feature cutting an earlier linear gully was examined in the east of the trench, though its precise nature is unclear. The projected diameter of this feature, based on its curvature, was 10.3m; this falls within the range of diameters for a roundhouse ring gully. A very similar curvilinear gully was identified during investigations just to the south and was suggested to possibly be the remains of a drip gully of a late Iron Age or early Roman round house (Hall 2018). However, the absence of artefacts from the previous discovery and the present feature may indicate that neither had a domestic function.

5.7 Conclusion

- 5.7.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by the Lincolnshire County Council's archaeological advisor, and the client regarding the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development.
- 5.7.2 In summary, archaeological features were present in all but two of the nineteen trenches. Probable field boundary and drainage ditches were located throughout the area though in the northern two-thirds of the site there were no other features. These boundary/drainage ditches probably represent field systems that perhaps originated in the late medieval period and persisted into the post-medieval era.
- 5.7.3 In the southern part of the site was a concentration of pits, together with other linear features. These are perhaps associated with nearby settlement and contained various, and the majority of, artefacts of medieval to early post-medieval date. Previously there has been little evidence of medieval occupation at Moulton Chapel; the present investigation suggests there was a medieval habitation zone immediately to the northern side of Roman Road.
- 5.7.4 Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation, further archaeological works are likely to be required, particularly in the southern part of the site, in order to further characterise the features examined during the evaluation. Any decision regarding further archaeological work will be at the discretion of Lincolnshire County Council's archaeological advisor.

6 Personnel

The evaluation was managed by Gary Taylor of PCA Newark and was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Diana Valk of PCA's CAD department. The finds and environmental samples were examined by Alex Beeby, Kevin Rielly, James Rackham and Gary Taylor.

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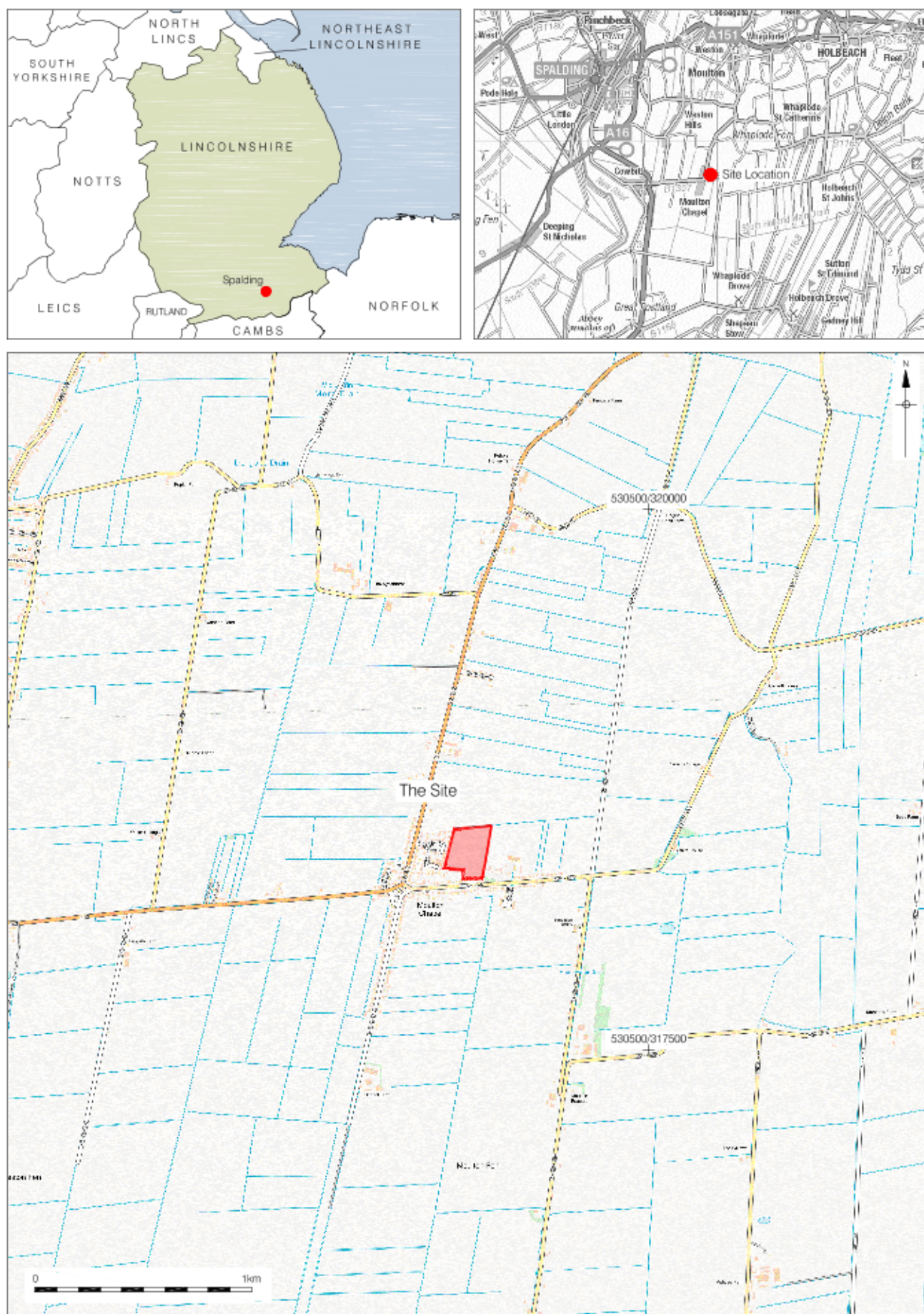
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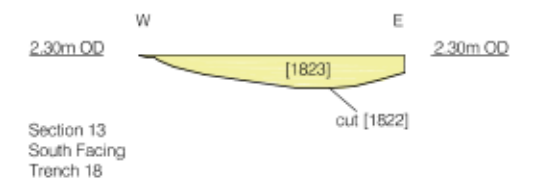
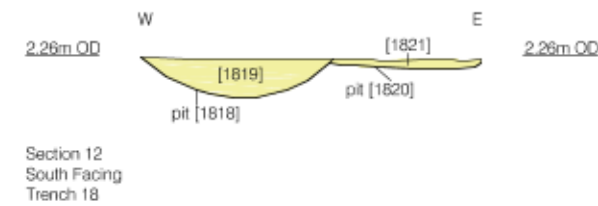
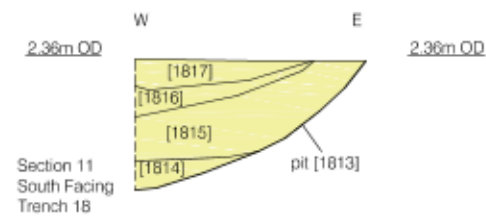
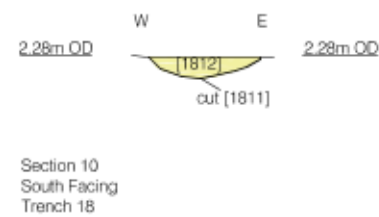
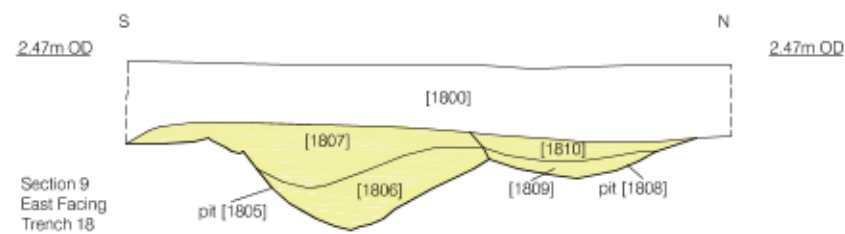
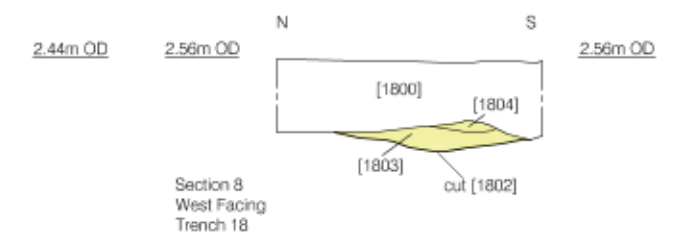
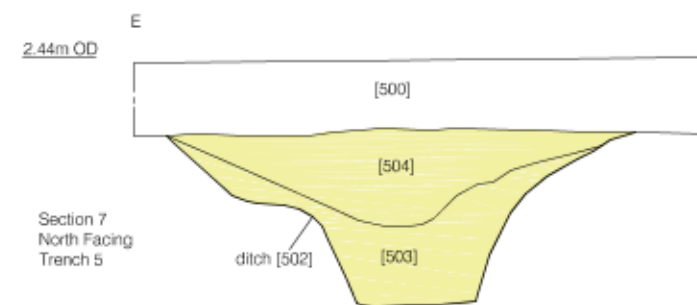
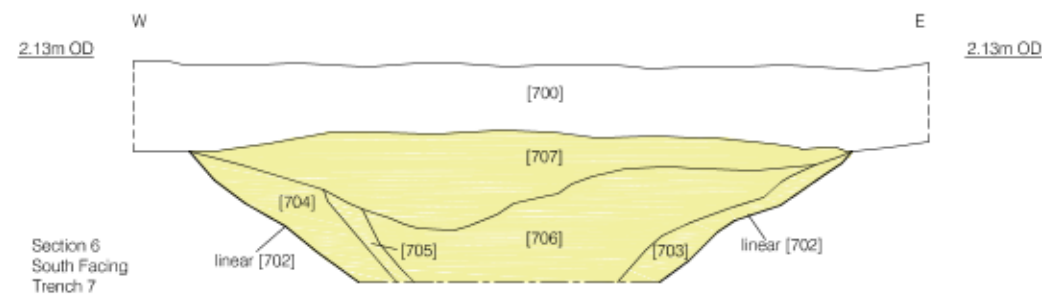
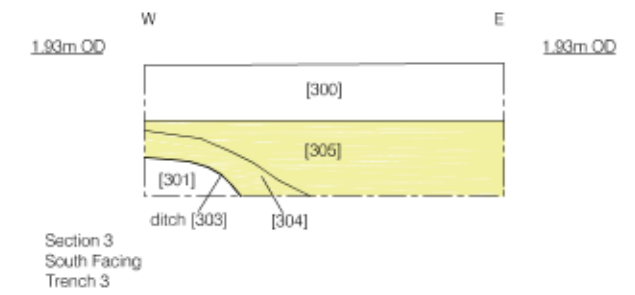
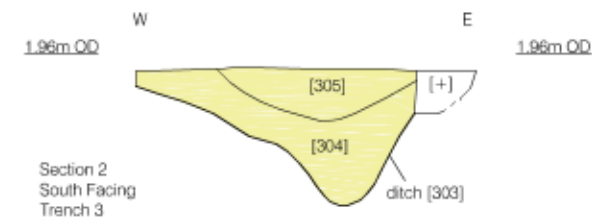
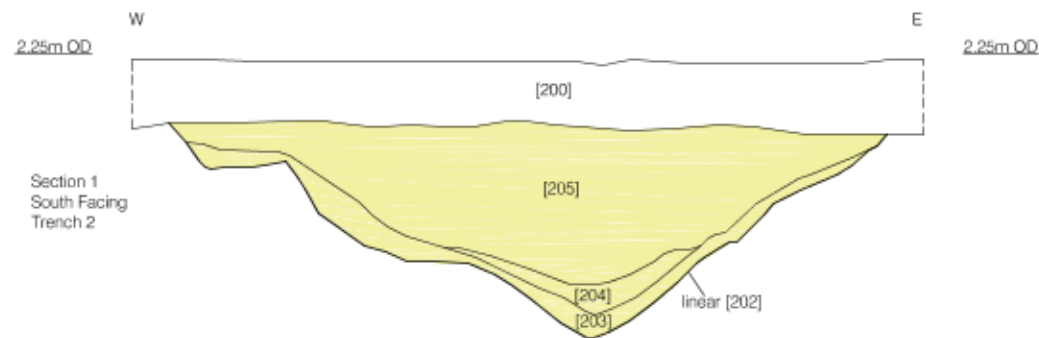
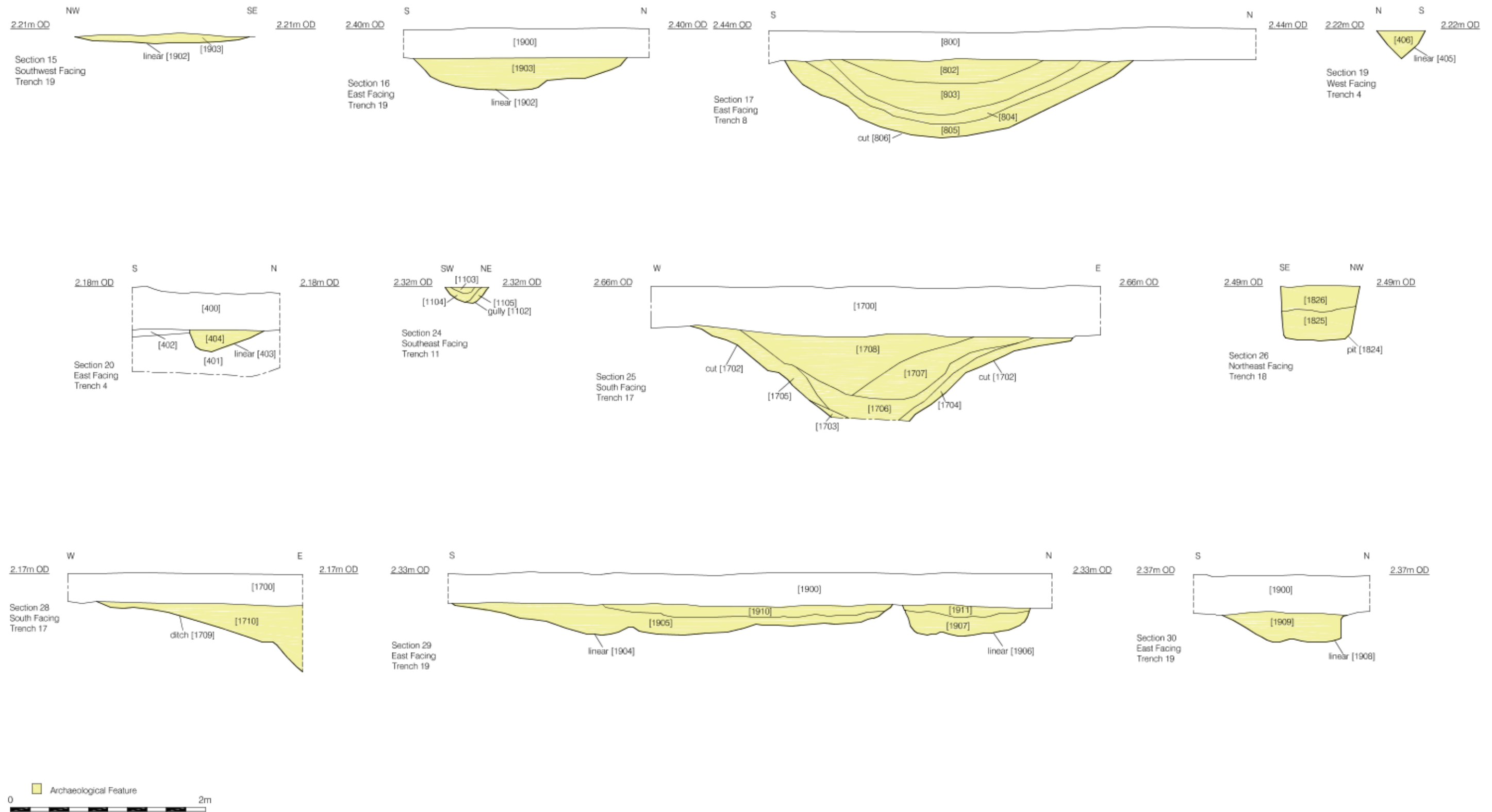
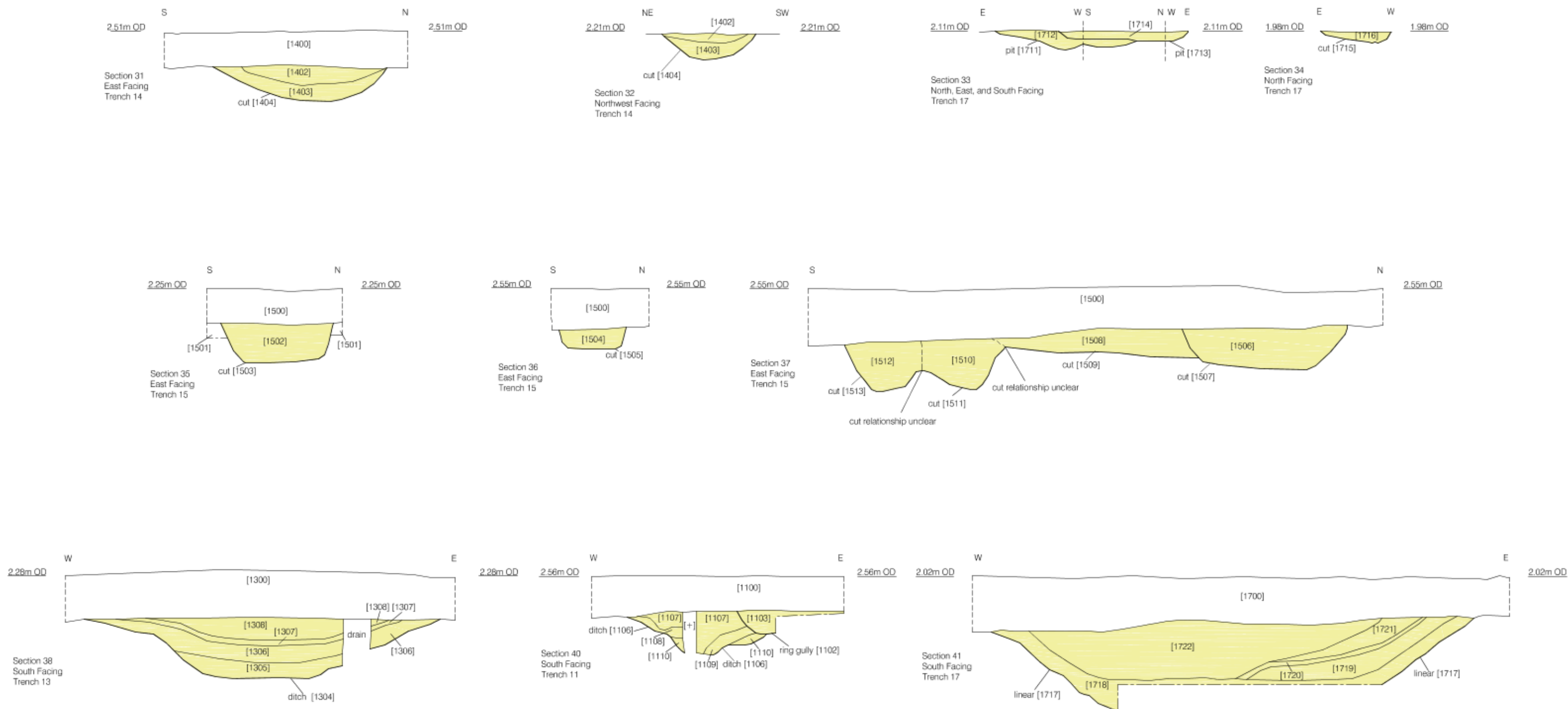


Figure 5
Sections 1-3, 6-13
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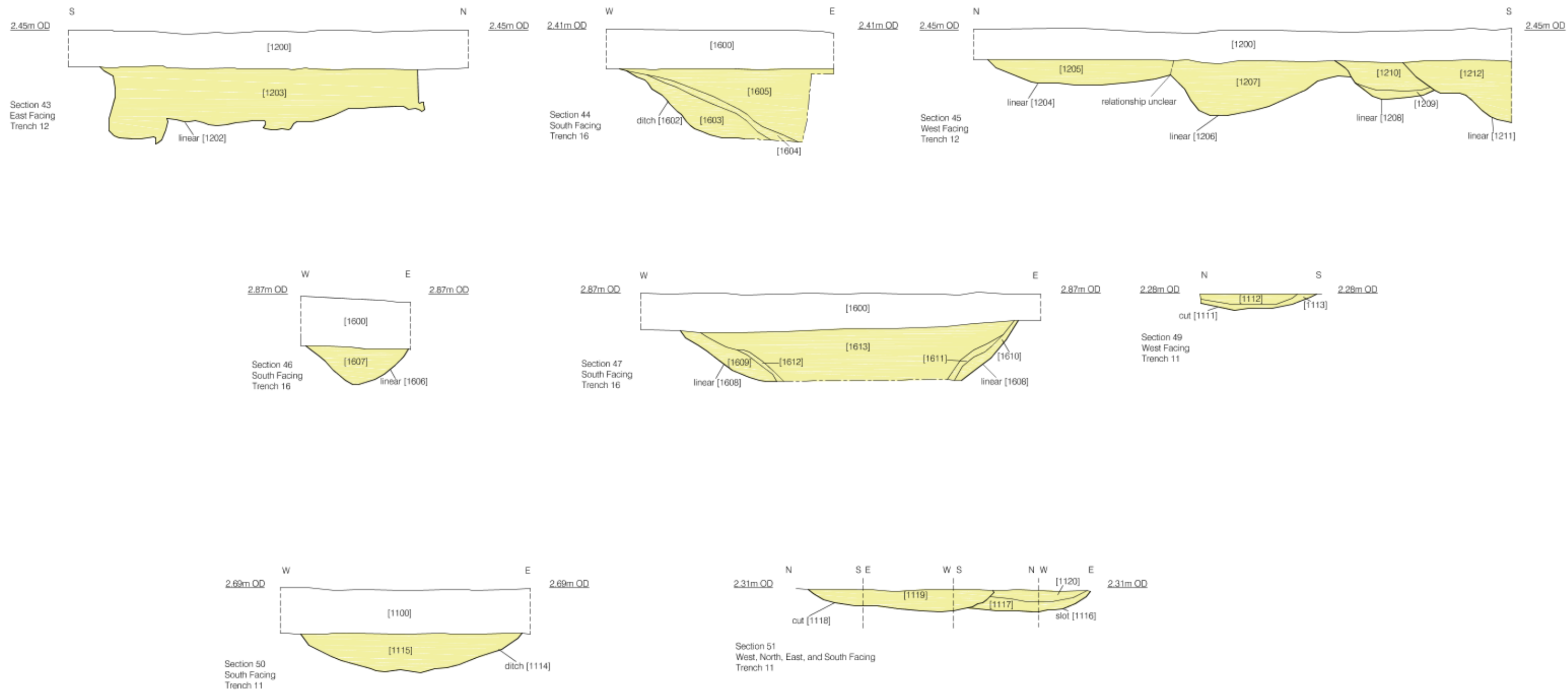
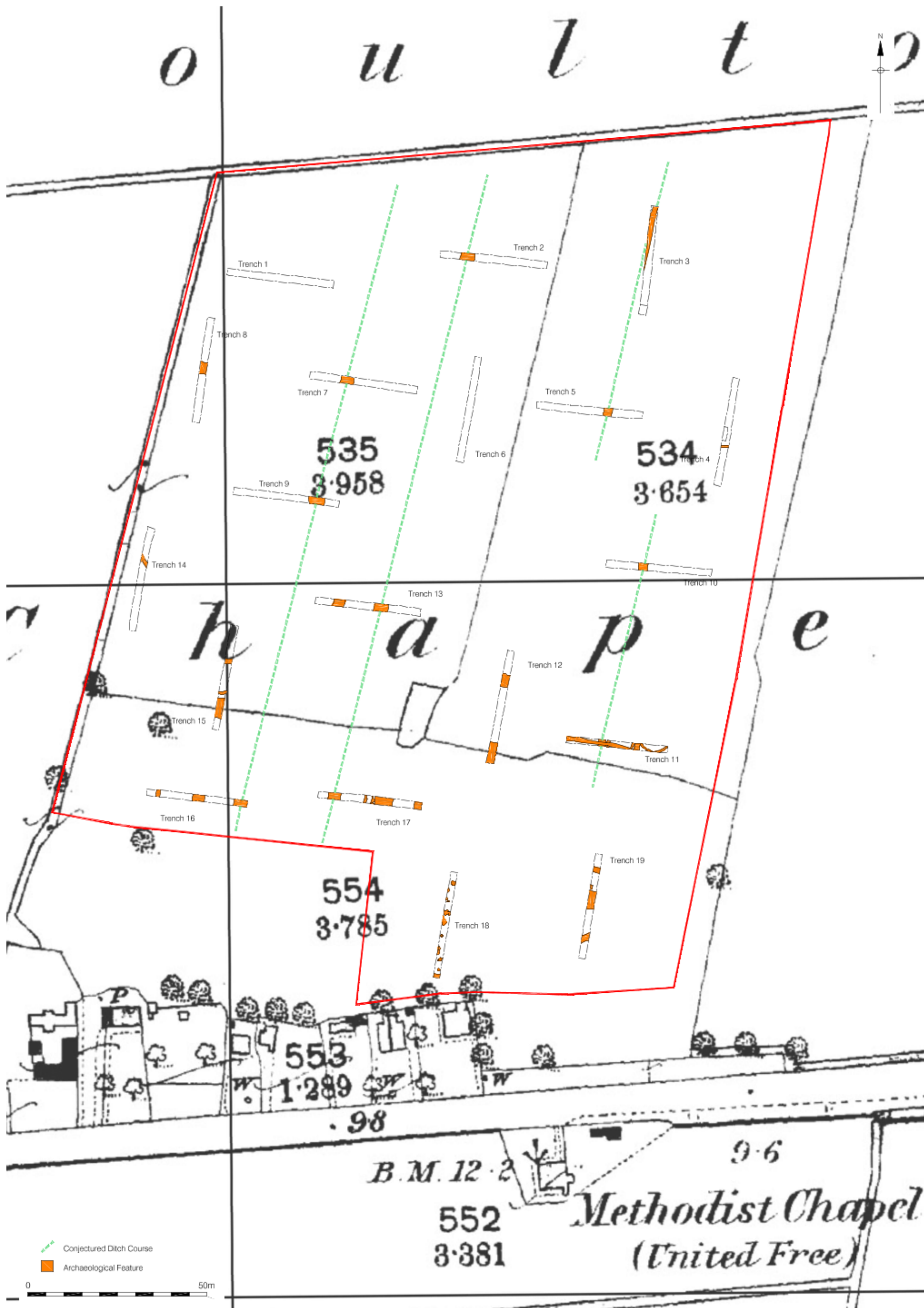


Figure 8
 Sections 42-47 and 49-51
 1:40 at A3



Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: View of the site from the south, looking north.



Plate 2: Large ditch [1717] in Trench 17, looking northwest. Scales: 2m & 1m.



Plate 3: Ditch [202] in Trench 2, looking north. Possibly the same as [1702], below. Scales: 2m & 1m.



Plate 4: Ditch [1702] in Trench 17, looking north. Possibly the same as [202], above. Scales: 2m & 1m.



Plate 5: Ditch [806] in Trench 8, looking west. This was the only ditch of this type on an east-west alignment, and the only feature that dated to the Roman period. Scales: 2m & 1m.



Plate 6: Possible ring gully [1102] in Trench 11, looking northwest. Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 7: Ditch [303] in Trench 3, looking north-northeast. Possibly the same ditch as [502], below. Scale: 1m.



Plate 8: Ditch [502] in Trench 5, looking south. Possibly the same as ditch [303], above. Scale: 2m.



Plate 9: Trench 18: pits [1805], left, and [1808], right, which cuts [1805], looking west. Scale: 2m.



Plate 10: Trench 12: east to west aligned linear features [1204] [1206] [1208] and [1211], looking east. These probably represent a former field boundary. Scale: 2m.



Plate 11: Finely decorated lead ampulla from pit or posthole [1824], below. Scale: 5cm.



Plate 12: Pit or posthole [1824] in Trench 18, looking southwest. Scale: 0.5m.

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	1	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.33 thick	101	-
101	1	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	100
200	2	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.4 thick	201	-
201	2	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	200
202	2	Cut	Linear in plan with moderately steep sides and V-shaped base. NNE-SSW orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 3.8 x 1.1	201	203
203	2	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Primary fill of ditch [202]	>1 x 2.6 x 0.1	202	204
204	2	Fill	Dark brown	Peat	-	Fill of ditch [202]	>1 x 1.3 x 0.16	203	205
205	2	Fill	Mid greyish brown with yellowish brown patches	Clayey silt	-	Fill of ditch [202]	>1 x 3.8 x 0.84	204	200
300	3	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.36 thick	301	-
301	3	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	0.3 thick	-	300

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
302	3	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	0.34 thick	-	300
303	3	Cut	Linear in plan with gradual to steep sides and U-shaped base. NNE-SSW orientation.			Cut of ditch	>5.8 x 1.9 x 1.13	301	304
304	3	Fill	Mid grey	Firm silty clay	-	Primary fill of ditch [303]	>1 x 1.5 x 0.73	303	305
305	3	Fill	Dark reddish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Upper fill of ditch [303]	>1 x 1.1 x 0.28	304	300
400	4	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.34m thick	401	-
401	4	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1	-	400
402	4	Layer	Mid bluish grey mottled with yellow	Silt	-	Silting layer	0.08 thick	401	403
403	4	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate sides and concave base. WNW-ESE orientation.			Cut of small ditch/gully	>2 x 0.76 x 0.22	402	404
404	4	Fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with orangey grey	Silt	-	Single fill of [403]	>1 x 0.76 x 0.22	403	400
405	4	Cut	Linear in plan with V-shaped profile. E-W orientation.			Cut of small ditch/gully	>2 x 0.5 x 0.3	401	406
406	4	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Firm clayey silt	-	Single fill of [405]	>1 x 0.5 x 0.3	405	400

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
500	5	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.37 thick	501	-
501	5	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	>0.05	-	500
502	5	Cut	Linear in plan with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. NNE-SSW orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 2.5 x 0.96	501	503
503	5	Fill	Mid grey	Firm clayey silt	-	Primary fill of ditch [502]	>1 x 2.3 x 0.5	502	504
504	5	Fill	Mid-light reddish brown	Silt	-	Upper fill of ditch [502]	>1 x 2.5 x 0.5	503	500
600	6	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.34 thick	601	-
601	6	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown mottled with grey	Firm silt	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	600
602	6	Deposit	Light yellowish brown mottled with grey	Firm silt	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	600
700	7	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.4 thick	701	-
701	7	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	700
702	7	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 3.5 x >0.8	701	703
703	7	Fill	Mid grey	Loose silty sand	-	Lower fill of [702] – same as (704)	>1 x 1.3 x 0.2	702	706

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
704	7	Fill	Mid grey	Loose silty sand	-	Lower fill of [702] – same as (703)	>1 x 1.1 x 0.3	702	705
705	7	Fill	Dark brown	Sandy silt	-	Fill of ditch [702]	>1 x 0.5 x 0.1	704	706
706	7	Fill	Light brown	Loose sandy silt	-	Fill of ditch [702]	>1 x 2.4 x >0.6	705	707
707	7	Fill	Mid brown mottled with mid yellowish grey	Loose sandy silt	-	Fill of ditch [702]	>1 x 3.5 x 0.5	706	700
800	8	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	801	-
801	8	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	800
802	8	Fill	Dark brown	Firm silt	-	Upper fill of [806]	0.24	803	800
803	8	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Firm silt	-	Fill of [806]	0.34 thick	804	802
804	8	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silt	-	Fill of [806]	0.1 thick	805	803
805	8	Fill	Light greenish grey	Firm silt	-	Lower fill of [806]	0.14 thick	806	804
806	8	Cut	Linear ditch on east to west alignment with shallow to moderate sides and concave base.			Ditch	>1.8 x 3.6 x 0.8	801	805
900	9	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.3 thick	901	-
901	9	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	900

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
902	9	Cut	Linear ditch on N-S alignment. Unexcavated.			Ditch	>1.8 x 4.2	UE	UE
903	9	Fill	Mid brown mottled with orange	Silt	UE	Fill of ditch [902]	>1.8 x 4.2	UE	900
1000	10	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.3 thick	1001	-
1001	10	Deposit	Light yellowish brown	Firm silty sand	-	Deposit	>0.05	-	1000
1002	10	Cut	Linear on N-S orientation. Aligns with [1114] in Trench 11. Unexcavated.			Ditch	>1.8 x 2.7 x UE	1001	1003
1003	10	Fill	Mid brownish grey mottled with orange	Silt	-	Fill of [1002]	>1.8 x 2.7 x UE	UE	1000
1100	11	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.3m	1100	-
1101	11	Deposit	Mid orange brown	Sandy silt	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1100
1102	11	Cut	Curvilinear in plan with gradually sloping, slightly concave sides and a concave base.			Possible ring gully	??m x 0.45 x 0.17	1107	1105
1103	11	Fill	Light brownish orange	Loose sandy silt	-	Upper fill of [1102]	>1 x 0.24 x 0.07	1104	1100
1104	11	Fill	Light brownish grey	Friable clayey silt	-	Fill of [1102]	>1 x 0.38 x 0.1	1105	1103
1105	11	Fill	Mid orangey grey	Clayey silt	-	Lower fill of [1102]	>1 x 0.23 x 0.1m	1102	1104

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1106	11	Cut	N-S aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 1.4 x 0.46	1101	1110
1107	11	Fill	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	-	Upper fill of [1106]	>1 wide x 0.4 thick	1108 1109	1100
1108	11	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Silty clay	-	Fill of 1106	0.5 wide x 0.1 thick	1110	1107
1109	11	Fill	Mid brownish orange and dark grey	Clayey silt	-	Fill of 1106	0.45 wide x 0.1 thick	1110	1107
1110	11	Fill	Mid orange grey	Firm silty clay	-	Primary fill of 1106	0.14m thick	1106	1108 1109
1111	11	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of linear feature – same as [1118]	>19 x 1.2 x 0.16	1101	1113
1112	11	Fill	Mid orange brown	Clayey sand	-	Upper fill of [1111]	>1 x 1.2 x 0.06	1113	1100
1113	11	Fill	Light yellowish brown	Clayey sand	-	Lower fill of [1111]	>1 x 1.2 x 0.1	1111	1112
1114	11	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow, slightly concave sides and irregular base. NNE-SSW orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 2.2 x 0.38	1101	1115
1115	11	Fill	Mid bluish grey with orangey brown patches	Sandy clay	-	Single fill of [1114]	>1.8 x 2.2 x 0.38	1114	1118

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1116	11	Cut	Linear in plan with N-S orientation, moderate sides and undulation base.			Ditch	>1.8 x 0.75 x 0.22	1101	1117
1117	11	Fill	Dark brownish grey	Sandy clay	-	Lower fill of [1116]	>1.8 x 0.75 x 0.14	1116	1120
1118	11	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of linear feature – same as [1111]	>19 x 1.2 x 0.16	1107 1115 1117	1119
1119	11	Fill	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Fill of [1118]	>1 x 1.2 x 0.16	1118	1100
1120	11	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Sandy clay	-	Upper fill of [1116]	0.1 thick	1117	1100
1200	12	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.4 thick	1201	-
1201	12	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1200
1202	12	Cut	Linear in plan with steep, undercutting sides and an irregular base. E-W orientation.			Cut of linear feature	>1.8 x 3.6 x 0.8	1201	1203
1203	12	Fill	Mid greyish brown with mid orange brown patches	Sandy clay	-	Single fill of [1202]	>1 x 3.6 x 0.8	1202	1200
1204	12	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and slightly concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 1.8 x 0.26	1201	1205
1205	12	Fill	Mid bluish grey	Silty clay	-	Single fill of	>1.8 x 1.8 x	1204	1206?

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
						[1204]	0.26		1200
1206	12	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and slightly concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 1.8 x 0.54	1201	1207
1207	12	Fill	Mid bluish grey	Silty clay	-	Single fill of [1206]	>1 x 1.8 x 0.54	1206	1204? 1200
1208	12	Cut	Linear in plan with moderately sloped, concave sides and concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 0.7 x 0.4	1207	1209
1209	12	Fill	Mid greyish blue	Silty clay	-	Lower fill of [1208]	0.1 thick	1208	1210
1210	12	Fill	Mid bluish grey	Silty clay	-	Upper fill of [1208]	0.3 thick	1209	1211
1211	12	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, slightly concave sides. Base not fully excavated. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x >1.1 x 0.6	1210	1212
1212	12	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Sandy clay	-	Single fill of [1211]	>1.8 x >1.1 x 0.6	1211	1200
1300	13	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1301	-
1301	13	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1300
1302	13	Cut	Unexcavated linear feature. N-S orientation.			Linear feature	>1.8 long	UE	UE
1303	13	Fill	Unexcavated fill of [1302].			Fill of [1302]	UE	UE	1300
1304	13	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and a flat base.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 3.6 x	1301	1305

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
							0.6		
1305	13	Fill	Mid grey with orange patches	Silty clay	-	Lower fill of [1304]	0.2 thick	1304	1306
1306	13	Fill	Mottled mid grey and mid orangey grey	Clayey silt	-	Fill of [1304]	<0.24 thick	1305	1307
1307	13	Fill	Black with orangey brown patches	Silt	-	Fill of [1304]	0.06 thick	1306	1308
1308	13	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Silt	-	Fill of [1304]	0.1 thick	1307	1300
1400	14	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1401	-
1401	14	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1400
1402	14	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silt	-	Upper fill of [1404]	>1 x 0.9 x 0.18	1403	1400
1403	14	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Clayey silt	-	Lower fill of [1404]	>1 x 0.9 x 0.2	1404	1402
1404	14	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate sides and concave base. NW-SE orientation.			Cut of ditch	>2 x 1 x 0.28	1401	1403
1500	15	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1501	-
1501	15	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1500
1502	15	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown	Silt	-	Single fill of	0.4 thick	1503	1500

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
			with mid orange			[1503]			
1503	15	Cut	Linear in plan with steep, slightly concave sides and flat base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 1.2 x 0.4	1501	1502
1504	15	Fill	Mid greyish brown and orangey brown	Silt	-	Single fill of [1505]	>1 x 0.7 x 0.2	1505	1500
1505	15	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides, slightly concave sides and flat base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1.8 x 0.7 x 0.2	1504	1505
1506	15	Fill	Mid greyish brown and orangey brown	Silt	-	Single fill of [1507]	>1 x 1.7 x 0.4	1507	1500
1507	15	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, slightly concave sides and concave base. E-W orientation.			Cut of ditch	>1 x 1.7 x 0.4	1508	1506
1508	15	Fill	Light to mid orangey grey	Silt	-	Single fill of [1509]	>1.8 x >2 x 0.3	1509	1507 1511
1509	15	Cut	Shape unclear in plan, gently undulating base.			Cut of feature	>1.8 x >2 x 0.3	1501	1508
1510	15	Fill	Dark brown	Firm silt	-	Single fill of [1511]	>1.8 x >0.8 x 0.5	1509	1507
1511	15	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides and slightly concave base. E-W orientation. Very similar to [1513].			Ditch	>1 x >0.8 x 0.5	1508? 1512? 1501	1510

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1512	15	Fill	Dark brown	Firm silt	-	Single fill of [1513]	>1 x 0.8 x 0.56	1513	1511? 1500
1513	15	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides and slightly concave base. E-W orientation. Very similar to [1511].			Ditch	>1.8 x 0.8 x 0.56	1510? 1500	1512
1600	16	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1601	-
1601	16	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1	-	1600
1602	16	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, irregular sides; base unexcavated. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x >2.2 x >0.73	1601	1603
1603	16	Fill	Mid grey	Clayey silt	-	Fill of [1602]	>0.33 thick	UE	1604
1604	16	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Friable silt	-	Fill of [1602]	0.1 thick	1603	1605
1605	16	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Silt	-	Fill of [1602]	0.3 thick	1604	1600
1606	16	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, concave sides and V-shaped base. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 1 x 0.4	1601	1607
1607	16	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Silt	-	Single fill of [1606]	>1 x 1 x 0.4	1606	1600
1608	16	Cut	Linear in plan with moderately steep, concave or irregular sides; base unexcavated. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 3.4 x >0.6	1601	1609 1610
1609	16	Fill	Light grey	Clayey silt	-	Fill of ditch [1608]	>1 x >1 x 0.2	UE	UE

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1610	16	Fill	Black	Friable silt	-	Fill of ditch [1608] – similar to (1612)	>1 x >0.9 x >0.1	UE	UE
1611	16	Fill	Light grey	Clayey silt	-	Fill of ditch [1608]	0.06 thick	UE	UE
1612	16	Fill	Black	Friable silt	-	Fill of [1608] – similar to (1610)	>1 >0.6 x 0.04	UE	UE
1613	16	Fill	Mid orangey brown	Silt	-	Fill of [1608]	>1 x 3.1 x >0.6	UE	UE
1700	17	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.4 thick	1701	-
1701	17	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1	-	1700
1702	17	Cut	Linear in plan with moderately sloped, irregular sides; base unexcavated. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x >4 x >1	1701	1703
1703	17	Fill	Light grey	Loose silty sand	-	Fill of ditch [1702]	>0.06 thick	UE	1705
1704	17	Fill	Light grey	Loose silty sand	-	Fill of ditch [1702]	>0.08 thick	UE	UE
1705	17	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of ditch [1702]	0.15 thick	1703	1706
1706	17	Fill	Dark brown	Peat	-	Fill of ditch [1702]	>0.4 thick	1705	1707
1707	17	Fill	Mid yellowish brown	Sandy silt	-	Fill of ditch [1702]	0.5 thick	1706	1708
1708	17	Fill	Mid to dark grey	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of ditch [1702]	0.6 thick	1707	1700

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1709	17	Cut	Possibly linear in plan with moderate, irregular sides. NNE-SSW orientation. Extended into eastern L.O.E.			Possible ditch	>1.8 x >2 x >0.7	1709	UE
1710	17	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of [1709]	>1 x >2 x >0.7	UE	UE
1711	17	Cut	Sub-oval in plan with shallow sides and concave base.			Pit	c. 1.4 diameter x 0.2 deep	1701	1712
1712	17	Fill	Light grey	Silty sand	-	Single fill of pit [1711]	c. 1.4 diameter x 0.2 deep	1711	1713
1713	17	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and flat base. N-S orientation.			Gully	>1.8 x >0.8 x 0.1	1712	1714
1714	17	Fill	Dark grey	Loose silty sand	-	Fill of [1713]	>1.8 x >0.8 x 0.1	1713	1700
1715	17	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and undulating base. N-S orientation.			Gully	>1.8 x 0.7 x 0.1	1701	1716
1716	17	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of [1715]	>1.8 x 0.7 x 0.1	1715	1700
1717	17	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, irregular sides and a flat base. N-S orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 5 x >0.9	UE	UE
1718	17	Fill	Dark grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of [1717]	>0.3 thick	UE	1719

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1719	17	Fill	Light grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of [1717]	>0.3 thick	1718	1720
1720	17	Fill	Dark grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of [1717]	0.04 thick	1719	1721
1721	17	Fill	Mid yellowish brown	Sandy silt	-	Fill of [1717]	0.15 thick	1720	1722
1722	17	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of [1717]	0.6 thick	1721	1700
1800	18	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.35 thick	1801	-
1801	18	Deposit	Mid orangey brown	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1800
1802	18	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate sides. E-W orientation.			Small ditch – same as [1902]?	>1.8 x >1 x 0.15	1801	1803
1803	18	Fill	Orangey grey	Silty sand	-	Lower fill of [1802]	>1 x >1 x 0.05	1802	1804
1804	18	Fill	Orangey brown	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of [1802]	>1 x >1 x 0.1	1804	1800
1805	18	Cut	Sub-circular/sub-oval in plan with moderate sides and concave base.			Pit	c. 1.4m diameter x 0.6 deep	1801	1806
1806	18	Fill	Mid brown	Sandy silt	-	Lower fill of [1805]	c. 1.2 diameter x 0.44 thick	1805	1807
1807	18	Fill	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of [1805]	c. 1.4 diameter x	1806	1808

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
							0.35 thick		
1808	18	Cut	Sub-circular/sub-oval in plan with moderate sides and concave base.			Pit	c. 1.1m diameter x 0.2 deep	1807	1809
1809	18	Fill	Mid brown	Sandy silt	-	Lower fill of pit [1808]	c. 0.9 diameter x 0.08 thick	1808	1810
1810	18	Fill	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of pit [1808]	c. 1.1 diameter x 0.16 thick	1809	1800
1811	18	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base			Pit	c. 0.6 diameter x 0.12 deep	1801	1812
1812	18	Fill	Mid brown	Loose silty soil	-	Single fill of pit [1811]	c. 0.6 diameter x 0.12 deep	1811	1800
1813	18	Cut	Sub-oval in plan with moderate sides.			Pit	>2m diameter x 0.7 deep	1801	1814
1814	18	Fill	Mid brown	Clayey silt	-	Lower fill of pit [1813]	0.16 thick	1813	1815
1815	18	Fill	Mid greyish brown	Clayey silt	-	Fill of pit [1813]	0.5 thick	1814	1816

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1816	18	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	-	Fill of pit [1813]	0.14 thick	1815	1817
1817	18	Fill	Mid brown	Loose silt	-	Fill of pit [1813]	0.16 thick	1816	1800
1818	18	Cut	Sub-circular/irregular in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.			Pit	c. 1.5 diameter x 0.22 deep	1821	1819
1819	18	Fill	Mid brown	Clayey silt	-	Single fill of pit [1818]	c. 1.5 diameter x 0.22 deep	1818	1800
1820	18	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with a slightly concave base; sides not seen.			Pit	c. 0.9 diameter x 0.06 deep	1801	1821
1821	18	Fill	Mid brown	Clayey silt	-	Single fill of [1820]	c. 0.9 diameter x 0.06 deep	1820	1818
1822	18	Cut	Sub-oval or possibly linear in plan with shallow sides and concave base			Pit or ditch terminus	>1.2 x 1.2 x 0.17	1801	1823
1823	18	Fill	Mid brown	Loose clayey silt	-	Single fill of [1822]	>1.2 x 1.2 x 0.17	1822	1800
1824	18	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base			Pit or posthole	1.5 x 0.7 x 0.56	1801	1825
1825	18	Fill	Mid grey	Silty sand	-	Lower fill of [1824]	>0.7 x 0.76 x 0.36	1824	1826

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
1826	18	Fill	Light grey	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of [1824]	>0.7 x 0.8 x 0.28	1825	1800
1900	19	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	-	Topsoil	0.32 thick	1901	-
1901	19	Deposit	Light yellowish grey	Clayey sand	-	Natural	>0.1 thick	-	1900
1902	19	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and slightly concave base. East to west orientation.			Ditch	>2 x 1.8 x 0.34	1901	1903
1903	19	Fill	Mid grey with orange patches	Sandy clay with sand patches	-	Single fill of [1902]	>2 x 1.8 x 0.34	1902	1900
1904	19	Cut	Linear in plan with shallow sides and irregular base. East to west orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 4.5 x 0.3	? 1911 1901	1905
1905	19	Fill	Mid bluish grey with orangey brown patches	Sandy clay with patches of sand	-	Lower fill of [1904]	>1 x 4.4 x 0.34	1904	1910
1906	19	Cut	Linear in plan with steep sides and irregular base. East to west orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 1.3 x 0.3	? 1910 1901	1907
1907	19	Fill	Mid bluish grey with orangey brown patches	Sandy clay with patches of sand	-	Lower fill of [1906]	>1 x 1.2 x 0.26	1906	1911
1908	19	Cut	Linear in plan with moderate, irregular (south) and vertical (north) sides. East to west orientation.			Ditch	>1.8 x 1.2 x 0.3	1901	1909
1909	19	Fill	Mid bluish grey	Silty clay	-	Single fill of	>1 x 1.2 x	1908	1900

Context	Trench	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
			Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
						[1908]	0.3		
1910	19	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orangey brown patches	Sandy clay with sand patches	-	Upper fill of [1904]	>1 x 3 x 0.14	1905	? 1906 1900
1911	19	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orangey brown patches	Sandy clay with sand patches	-	Upper fill of [1906]	>1 x 1.3 x 0.14	1907	? 1904 1900

Appendix 3: The Finds

The Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). The pottery was recorded using the system recording codes developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) (Darling and Precious 2014).

Methodology

The sherds were laid out and viewed, before being counted and weighed by individual vessel. Estimated (minimum) vessel number (NoV) follows the methodology outlined in Orton, Vince and Tyers, 1993, 171. The material was recorded in March 2020. A total of three sherds from a single vessel, weighing 67 grams was recovered from the site.

Condition

There are three fresh sherds from a single vessel.

Results

Table 1 below shows the archive catalogue.

Table 1, summary of the post Roman pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoV	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)
8	803	OX	Oxidsed Ware	JEV	1	RIM; BSS; JOINING FRAGMENTS; SLIGHT LID-SEATING. ROMAN	3	67

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from fill (803) within ditch [806] in Trench 8.

Range

There are three fresh sherds from a single everted rimmed jar, in an oxidised fabric (OX). The vessel is not intrinsically datable.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive should pose no problems for long term storage. There is no potential for further work.

Abbreviations

BS	Body sherd
Ca	Calcareous inclusions
CXT	Context
JEV	Everted rimmed jar
NoV	Number of vessels
Tr	Trench

References

~2019, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at:
<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>

Darling, M.J., & Precious, B.J., 2014, *A Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln*, Oxbow Books

Orton, C, Vince, A and Tyers P, 1993, *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology

The Post Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook* (2019). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 95 sherds from approximately 75 vessels, weighing 1885 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to a Microsoft Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 3 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval period through to the modern period.

Condition

The assemblage is in a mixed but generally moderately fragmentary state. Even so, few sherds show notable signs of abrasion. A high proportion of the material has sooting indicative of usage over a domestic hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1 below shows a full summary of the pottery listed by fabric type.

Table 1, summary of the post Roman pottery

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1	43
SLOOL	South Lincolnshire Oolitic (generic)	1050	1500	2	1	22
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	25	14	246
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1	11

Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	26	23	344
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	2	2	18
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	19	17	767
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4	3	79
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	60
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	49
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1800	8	6	156
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1800	1	1	4
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1800	1900	2	2	84
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	2	2	2
Total				95	75	1885

Provenance and Feature Dating

The bulk of the pottery came from features within trenches 17 and 18. Table 2 below shows the origin of all the material. An indicative feature date, based solely on the information provided by the pottery, is also included.

Table 2, the origin of the pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Context or feature spotdate*	NoS	NoV
2	203	202	Ditch	Mid 12 th to 14 th century	1	1
3	304	303	Ditch	Mid 12 th to mid 13 th century	2	2
5	503	502	Ditch	Mid 12 th to mid 13 th century	2	1
	504				4	4
7	707	702	Ditch	Mid 17 th to 18 th century	1	1
11	1113	1111	Linear Feature	Mid 12 th to 14 th century	1	1
12	1203	1202	Linear Feature	16 th to 17 th century	1	1
	1207	1206	Ditch	Mid 16 th to 17 th century	2	2
15	1506	1507	Ditch	19 th to 20 th century	1	1

Tr	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Context or feature spotdate*	NoS	NoV
	1510	1511	Ditch	Mid 17 th to 18 th century	4	2
	1512	1513	Ditch	Mid 17 th to 18 th century	2	2
16	1600		Topsoil	N/A	1	1
	1607	1606	Ditch	Mid 17 th to 18 th century	1	1
	1613	1608	Ditch	Late 10 th to 12 th century	1	1
17	1705	1702	Ditch	15 th to 16 th century	1	1
	1707				2	2
	1719	1717	Ditch	Mid 14 th to early 15 th century	3	3
	1722				4	4
18	1800		Topsoil	N/A	1	1
	1806	1805	Pit	15 th to 16 th century	7	2
	1807				13	10
	1809	1808	Pit	Mid 12 th to 14 th century	1	1
	1815	1813	Pit	12 th to early 13 th century	11	5
	1825	1824	Pit or Posthole	15 th to 16 th century	14	11
N/A	+		Unstratified finds	N/A	14	14
Total					95	75

*Based on examination of the pottery alone

Range

The bulk of the pottery dates to between the 12th and 18th centuries with good range of types from across this period suggesting continued deposition during this time. The assemblage is dominated by products of the Bourne pottery industry including both medieval (BOUA) and later medieval/post-medieval transitional (BOU) pottery types. This is unsurprising given the location of Moulton Chapel, which is approximately 15 miles from the town of Bourne, which housed a major local industry. Early medieval handmade ware (EMHM), the introduction of which predates the foundation of the medieval pottery industry in Bourne, is also extremely well represented. The assemblage is domestic in character, including a high proportion of cooking vessels, many of which show signs of usage, including sooting and internal scaling. Given the presence of so much EMHM, a fabric which is

especially typical of 12th century deposition in the region, the absence of Stamford ware is of note. This suggests that the earliest phase of deposition at least (12th to early 13th century), is of material from low status households rather than manorial or ecclesiastical establishments.

Trenches 2, 3, 5, 11

Ditches/linear features within these trenches produced small quantities of Bourne medieval ware (BOUA) and early medieval handmade ware (EMHM) suggesting activity within these trenches is broadly of the mid-12th to 14th century.

Trench 7, 12, 15 and 16

Ditches/linear features in these four trenches produced pottery of broadly post-medieval date, with 17th to 18th century dated black glazed earthenware (BL) noted within three of the trenches (7, 15 and 16) and 16th to 17th century dated glazed red earthenware (GRE) retrieved from Trench 12.

Trench 17

Two ditches [1702] and [1717] produced later medieval transitional dated Bourne 'D' ware, suggesting a 15th to 16th century date is likely for both features. Ditch [1717] also produced six pieces of the medieval Bourne variant (BOUA), but this may be residual. No later post medieval (17th or 18th century) material was recovered from here.

Trench 18

Four pit-like features in Trench 18 yielded pottery, together producing 46 sherds from approximately 29 vessels. This represents 48% of all the sherds recovered. Pits [1805] and pit or posthole [1824] both yielded 15th to 16th century dated Bourne 'D' ware alongside 12th to 13th century Early medieval handmade ware and medieval Bourne fabrics (BOUA). Pits [1808] and [1813] gave exclusively medieval material including BOUA and EMHM.

Summary

A moderately sized assemblage of pottery mostly of medieval date, was recovered. The assemblage is dominated by Bourne fabrics, including types current from the mid-12th to 16th centuries, as well as early medieval handmade ware, which maybe of slightly earlier date. The assemblage is domestic in character with little evidence of high-status consumption and deposition. The highest concentration of medieval material came from pits within Trench 18 and ditches in Trench 17 with smaller quantities noted from almost every other productive trench.

Potential

There is good potential for the recovery of medieval dated pottery from across the site, but particularly in the areas of Trenches 17 and 18.

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive should pose no problems for long term storage.

The Catalogue

Table 3 below shows the full archive catalogue. A key to the pottery fabric codes (Cnames) can be found in Table 1.

Table 3, the pottery archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
2	203	BOUA		Jar	1	1	9		BS		M12th-14th
3	304	BOUA		?	1	1	1		BSS	Flakes; 1 pc possible sandy BOUA (M14th-E16th)	M12th-14th
3	304	EMHM	BOUA?	Jar	1	1	11		BS	Sooted exterior	12th-M13th
5	504	BOUA		Closed	1	1	10		BS		M12th-14th
5	504	BOUA		Jar?	1	1	7		Rim	Everted rim	M12th-14th
5	504	BOUA		?	1	1	1		BS	?ID; Sample <2>	
5	503	EMHM		Jar?	2	1	9		BSS		12th-E13th
5	504	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS	Fine reduced fabric; could be Roman; Sample <2>	Undated
7	707	BL		Bowl	1	1	37		Base angle		M17th-18th
11	1113	BOUA		Jar	1	1	7		Rim	Abraded	M12th-14th
12	1203	GRE		Bowl	1	1	64		Base	Sooted base	16th-17th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
12	1207	FREC		Drinking vessel	1	1	60		Base	Friiled base; context number incorrectly labelled?; internal residue - industrial/slag?	M16th-17th
12	1207	LEMS		Jar	1	1	11		Rim	Everted rim; ?ID	12th-13th
15	1506	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	83		Profile		19th-20th
15	1510	BL		Jar	4	2	37		BSS		M17th-18th
15	1512	BL		Jar	2	2	58		Rim; BS	Same vessels as BL from 1510?; upright collared rim	M17th-18th
16	1600	BOUA		Jug	1	1	10	Combed wavy lines; comb impressions	BS		M12th-14th
16	1607	BL		Jar or bowl	1	1	24		BS		M17th-18th
16	1613	LFS		Jar	1	1	43		Base	Sooted base	L10th-12th
17	1705	BOU	Bumpy	Large jar	1	1	71	Thumb pressed strip	BS	?ID; could be TOY	15th-16th
17	1707	BOU	Slightly bumpy	?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	15th-16th
17	1707	EMHM	BOUA	Jar?	1	1	16		BS		
17	1719	BOUA		Jug	1	1	19	Curved applied Fe strips	BS		M12th-14th
17	1719	BOUA		Bowl	1	1	22		Rim	Long everted rim; misfired glaze; oxidised over the break	M12th-14th
17	1719	BOUA		Jug	1	1	33		BS		M12th-14th
17	1722	BOU	Bumpy	Jug	1	1	12		Rim	Everted rim	M14th-16th
17	1722	BOUA		?	1	1	7		BS		L12th-14th
17	1722	BOUA	Fabric B/C	?	1	1	8		BS		L12th-14th
17	1722	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; oolite	Bowl?	1	1	11		BS	Pale olive-green glaze; BOUA?	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
18	1800	BOU	Bumpy	?	1	1	4		Base	Sooted under base	15th-16th
18	1806	EMHM	Ca	Jar	2	1	13		BSS	External soot	12th-E13th
18	1806	EMHM		Jar	5	1	22		BSS	Internal scale; external soot	12th-E13th
18	1807	BOU	Bumpy	Jug?	1	1	26		BS	Unusual shape - jug?	15th-16th
18	1807	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Closed	1	1	4		BS		
18	1807	BOUA	Fabric B/C	Bowl	2	1	47		Bases	Sooted under base	
18	1807	BOUA		Jug	1	1	35	Applied Fe strip	BS		M12th-14th
18	1807	BOUA		Closed	2	1	15		BSS	Sooted externally	M2th-14th
18	1807	BOUA	Fabric C	Closed	1	1	5		BS	?ID	
18	1807	EMHM		Jar	1	1	3		BS	Sooted externally	12th-M13th
18	1807	GRE		Jug	2	1	13		BSS		M16th-17th
18	1807	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	1		Base	Intrusive?	19th-20th
18	1807	MISC		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake of light firing fabric - BOUA? Roman?	
18	1809	BOUA		Closed	1	1	35		BS	Sooted exterior	M12th-14th
18	1815	EMHM	Fe	Jar	1	1	18		BS	Sooted exterior	12th-E13th
18	1815	EMHM		Jar	6	1	104		BSS	Sooted exterior; internal scale; 1 pc from sample <5>	12th-E13th
18	1815	EMHM	Ca	Jar	1	1	8		BS	Sooted exterior	
18	1815	MEDLOC	Ca	?	1	1	7		BS	Sooted exterior; BOUA?; internal residue or misfired glaze	
18	1815	SLOOL		Jar	2	1	22		BSS	Sooted exterior; BOUA?	12th-13th
18	1825	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Closed	6	4	70		BSS		15th-16th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
18	1825	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Large jar or bowl	1	1	107		BS		15th-16th
18	1825	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Large Jar	1	1	185		Base	Sooted internally	15th-16th
18	1825	BOUA	Ca	Bowl	2	1	20		Rim; BS		M12th-14th
18	1825	BOUA		Closed	2	2	17		BSS	1 vessel sooted exterior	L12th-14th
18	1825	EMHM		Jar	2	2	8		BSS	Sooted exterior	12th-E13th
N/A	+	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	49		Rim	Complex rim; abraded	M17th-18th
N/A	+	BOU	Smooth	?	1	1	1		BS		15th-16th
N/A	+	BOU	Bumpy	Jug	1	1	249		Rim to handle	Strap handle with multiple grooves; upright rim	15th-16th
N/A	+	BOU	Slightly bumpy	?	2	2	10		BSS		
N/A	+	BOU	Slightly bumpy	Jug	1	1	27		BS	Misfired glaze	
N/A	+	BOUA	Fabric B/C	Bowl?	1	1	18		Base angle	Sooted externally	M12th-14th
N/A	+	BOUA		Jug	2	2	18		Base; BS		M12th-14th
N/A	+	EMHM		Jar	3	3	34		BSS	1 pc black Fe and flint - possibly THETT	12th-E13th
N/A	+	GRE		Closed	1	1	2		BS		16th-17th
N/A	+	SLIP		?	1	1	4		BS	light firing as staffs slip - Fe slip	17th-18th

Abbreviations

BS	Body sherd
Ca	Calcareous inclusions
CXT	Context
Fe	Ferruginous inclusions

?ID	Identification uncertain
NoF	Number of fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

References

~2019, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at:

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/> lincolnshire -archaeological-handbook

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

The Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002), using the codes and system devised for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (unpublished). A total of 24 fragments were recorded, with an additional quantity of fired clay fragments (over 200) from environmental samples <1> and <5>, examined but not counted. The assemblage weighs a total of 3186 grammes.

Methodology

The material was laid out counted and weighed. The ceramic building material and fired clay was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

The material is mixed, with some large fresh pieces as well as a smaller abraded fragments and flakes.

Results

Table 1 below shows a full archive catalogue list of the material. All the pieces are either intrinsically undatable, undiagnostic or of post-medieval date.

Table 1, the ceramic building material and fired clay

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
2	204	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine	Abraded; no surfaces - BRK?	Undated	1	20
2	205	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine; mica?	Abraded; no surfaces - BRK?	Undated	1	3
5	504	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; various	Flakes; Sample <2>	Undated	3	1
12	1203	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca - vesicular	Flake; no surfaces	Roman or post Roman	1	8
12	1203	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous - Fenland fabric	Crude	16th-19th	1	226
15	1506	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca	Flake - post-med BRK?	16th-19th?	1	13
15	1508	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Roof Tile	Oxidised; fine sandy; Fe; Mica	Flakes; curved; sanded surface; probably late post medieval PANT	16th-19th?	1	8
16	1607	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Fenland fabric	53mm thick/deep; sooted over the break; crude; straw/organic impressions on all faces	16th-19th	1	498
16	1607	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca; Fenland fabric	Flake; organic impressions on surface	16th-19th	1	101
16	1613	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland	Flake; probably post-med BRK	16th-19th?	1	31
17	1703	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine	Abraded; flake	Undated	1	1
17	1705	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine sandy; vesicular	Partially vitrified; BRK or kiln/fumace lining?; sooted	?	2	171
17	1705	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Fine clean highly micaceous fabric; straw impressions	Roman or post medieval	1	39
17	1706	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Highly micaceous fabric; straw impressions	Roman or post Roman	1	42
17	1707	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Abraded; no surfaces	Roman or post Roman	1	9
17	1708	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica; Fenland fabric	58mm thick/deep 125mm wide; crude; struck upper; slop-moulded	16th-19th	1	510
17	1719	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fenland fabric	68mm thick/deep; sooted over the break; mortar adhered	16th-19th	3	724

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
17	1722	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; mica	Flake; no surfaces	Roman or post Roman	1	9
18	1815	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine organic	Abraded pieces; no flat surfaces; high organic content; no shaped pieces; soft; Samples <1> and <5>; hearth lining?	Undated	*	770
18	1815	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine sandy; Fe; mica	Abraded; no surfaces	Undated	1	2
Total							24	3186

*More than 200 fragments – not counted or included with total fragment number

Provenance

Most of the ceramic building material and fired clay came from ditch features. Table 2 below shows a full summary of the origin of the material, along with a spot date based on information from the examination of the ceramic building material and fired clay.

Table 2, the origin of the material

Tr	Cxt	Cut	Feature Type	Context/Feature Date*	W(g)
2	204	202	Ditch	Undated	20
2	205				3
5	504	502	Ditch	Undated	1
12	1203	1202	Linear Feature	16 th -19 th Century	234
15	1506	1507	Ditch	16 th -19 th Century	13
15	1508	1509	Unclear Feature	16 th -19 th Century?	8
16	1607	1606	Ditch	16 th -19 th Century	599
16	1613	1608	Ditch	16 th -19 th Century	31
17	1703	1702	Ditch	16 th -19 th Century	1
17	1705				210
17	1706				42
17	1707				9
17	1708				510
17	1719	1717	Ditch	16 th -19 th Century	724
17	1722				9
18	1815	1813	Pit	Undated	772
Total					3186

*Based on ceramic building material only

Range

Most of the material was recovered from Trenches 15, 16 and 17. The assemblage is dominated by fragments of post-medieval brick, most in the fine calcareous 'Fenland' type fabric found across this region as well as small undiagnostic pieces of fired clay. A large quantity of fired clay fragments

recovered from pit [1813] in Trench 18 are amorphous and low fired; these may derive from a hearth lining.

Potential

The material should be retained as part of the site archive it should pose no problems for long term storage. There is no potential for further work.

References

~ 2002, Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, version 3.3 [internet]. Available at:
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~2019, Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook [internet]. Available at:
<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/> lincolnshire -archaeological-handbook

Abbreviations

Ca	Calcareous inclusions
CXT	Context
Fe	Ferruginous Inclusions
No.	Number
NoF	Number of fragments
Tr	Trench
W(g)	Weight (grams)

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2014) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019).

The Glass

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 2g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 1: The Glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
1803	Very pale green bottle	1	2	Late 19 th - early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from ditch fill (1803).

Discussion

A small fragment of early modern glass bottle was retrieved.

Potential and Recommendations

Other than providing tentative dating evidence the glass is of limited potential and can be discarded.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

The clay pipe was analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). A single fragment of clay pipe weighing 2g was retrieved.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 2: The Clay Pipe

Ctx	Bore diameters, /64"						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
1800					1		1	1	Stem only	18 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from topsoil (1800). It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps made in nearby Spalding.

Discussion

A fragment of clay pipe of 18th century date was recovered.

Potential and Recommendations

Other than providing tentative dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential and can be discarded.

Metal Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 22 items together weighing 274g were recovered. Recovery of the objects was assisted by metal detector use.

Results

Table 3: The Metal items

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
unstratified	iron	Nail, tapering rectangular-sectioned shaft, sub-rectangular head	1	4	20 th century
	iron	Chain, 5 links	1	33	
	Copper alloy	Buckle plate, 14 th century	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Sheet, folded to surround another (removed) object	1	13	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
	Copper alloy	Sheet offcut	1	2	
	Copper alloy	Buttons, 18 th -early 20 th century	5	11	
	lead	Washer/repair patch, sub-rectangular sheet with rivet hole	1	10	
	lead	Possible cable sheathing, early modern	1	4	
	lead	melt	1	2	
	lead	Possible bullet, distorted, 20 th century	1	7	
	lead	Possible battery part, 20 th century	1	5	
	silver	Coin, Henry VIII groat, 1544-7	1	1	
1607	iron	Rod, pointed towards one end, 197mm long, 20mm max thickness, encrusted	1	105	
1718	lead	sheet	1	17	
1722	iron	Circular-sectioned rod	1	10	
1825	iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, 1 bent	2	9	
1826 Δ2	Lead alloy	Pilgrim ampulla, 6-petalled flower on one side, 'star' of 5 wavy strands/rays on other	1	40	13 th -14 th century
TOTALS			22	274	

Note: Δ = small/special recorded find

Provenance

The items were recovered as unstratified material from metal detecting, from ditch fills (1607, 1718, 1722), and pit/posthole fills (1825, 1826).

Discussion

A quantity of metal items was recovered as unstratified objects during metal detecting at the site. Amongst these are several buttons of late post-medieval to early modern date. These may be casual losses but perhaps are more likely to have derived from 'shoddy', old clothes and uniforms ploughed into farmland to improve the texture of the soil.

A small buckle plate was also unstratified. Similar examples have been found in 14th century contexts in London (Egan and Pritchard 1997, 96). Also recovered as an unstratified object was a coin. This is a silver groat (4 pence) of Henry VIII's 3rd coinage of 1544-7, possibly Bristol mint (Savage 2015, 20).

A few iron nails were retrieved. All are rectangular-sectioned and smithed or cut. They probably imply structures or fences in the area. One is bent, likely indicating it was drawn out of timber during a dismantling process.

A couple of iron rods, one fairly long, the other with a circular profile, were recovered. Their function and identity are unclear.

A pilgrim ampulla was retrieved from (1826). This is moulded in a lead-tin alloy and is bag-shaped or in the form of a flattened flask. Originally containing holy water, it would have been obtained at a pilgrimage site. Ampullae were introduced in the late 12th century and were particularly common in the 13th century. Initially they were of tin but later were made of lead alloys. The flattened flask-shape was particularly common from the second half of the 14th century (Spencer 1998, 203-5). The compass-drawn flower is a recurrent motif and appears on badges invoking St Thomas (*op cit*, 126; 128) but also on ampullae with no clear attribution (*op cit*, 205-6). The wavy-armed star also appears on badges to St Thomas (*op cit*, 109-111). Some flask-shaped ampullae have the compass-drawn flower and a crowned I and it has been suggested that this refers to Our Lady of Ipswich, a popular attraction for pilgrims in the 15th century (Spencer 1990, 62; 91). However, the present example has no clear attribution

Potential and Recommendations

In general, no further work is required. However, if there are subsequent investigations at the site further research into the ampulla should be undertaken.

Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 3 items weighing 3275g were recovered.

Results

Table 4: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
305 Δ1	stone	Whetstone, pyramidal end, blade scoring on 3 of the 4 faces	1	62	Post-medieval?
1705 Δ3	stone	Mortar, rim and support handle or pouring spout	1	2712	13 th century
1707	stone	Probable building stone, chamfered edge, shallow groove below	1	501	Medieval?
TOTALS			3	3275	

Note: Δ = small/special recorded find

Provenance

The items were recovered from ditch fills (305, 1705, 1707).

Discussion

A whetstone was found in (305). This is on a fine-medium sandstone and has a tapering, pyramidal terminal. It is likely to be post-medieval in date. Cut marks on 3 of its faces suggest it was used for sharpening bladed tools.

A large part of a mortar was retrieved from (1705). Formed on oolitic limestone, it has a flat rim and a support flange or possible pouring spout. A near-identical mortar was recovered from a late 13th century context at Beverley (Foreman 1991, 110; fig 90, no 57). Another similar example was recovered from 11th-13th century deposits at Worcester (Roe 2004, 470-1). The present piece is worn and tooling is not evident, though there are horizontal wear-grooves on the interior face.

A possible piece of moulded building stone was recovered from (1707). This has a chamfered edge and, below a section of flat face, a shallow groove. This moulded outer face is quite shelly though the fractured underside is fairly fine. It is possible that the stone split on a plane where the characteristics of the material changed, perhaps when it was being dressed. It is probably Barnack Rag, a Lincolnshire limestone that was widely used in ecclesiastical structures in the East Midlands and East Anglia during the medieval period.

Potential and Recommendations

The stone items are of moderate potential and provide evidence of a variety of functions. Grinding of foodstuffs, probably on a domestic level at the site during the medieval period, is indicated by the mortar. Possible stonemasonry is suggested by the piece of moulded stone, though its isolation may indicate that this activity occurred elsewhere, and this fragment was brought to the site. Tool sharpening is indicated by the whetstone, perhaps in the post-medieval period.

Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A small quantity of mollusc shells, 9 items together weighing 28g, was recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The mollusc shells were laid out in context order and were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

Provenance

The shells were retrieved from ditch fills (205, 703, 1203, 1707), and a pit/posthole fill (1825).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate to good, with most pieces substantially complete.

Results

Table 5: Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
205	oyster	top	1	3	
703	Banded snail		2	5	
	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , ramshorn snail		1	1	
1203	oyster	top	1	14	
1707	cockle		1	1	
	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , ramshorn snail		1	1	
1825	cockle		1	1	
	mussel		1	2	
Totals			9	28	

Summary

Several marine mollusc shells, oyster, cockle and mussel, were retrieved. They are likely to be food waste. A few shells of banded snail, a widespread terrestrial species, were recovered. A couple of ramshorn snails were also collected. This is a freshwater species, living in hard water and common in ponds, ditches or other small habitats (McMillan 1973, 110). The banded and ramshorn snail shells provide a little environmental evidence. The combination of both snail types in (703) may indicate that that context intermittently held fresh water.

The collection is of limited potential and could be discarded.

Context Date Summary

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

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
unstratified	20th	Based on metal
205		
305	Post-medieval?	Based on 1 stone
703		
1203		

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
1607		
1705	13 th century	Based on 1 stone
1707	Medieval?	Based on 1 stone
1718		
1722		
1800	18 th	Based on 1 clay pipe
1803	Late 19 th - early 20 th	Based on 1 glass
1825		
1826	13 th -14 th	Based on 1 metal

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7

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

Appendix 4: Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

An evaluation excavation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire. The site sits on reclaimed silt lands in the fens. Four samples, from three contexts, were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for assessment (Table 1). All the samples have been assigned to the medieval period, falling within the 12-14th century AD.

Table 1: Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire. Samples submitted for environmental assessment

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	feature	date
1	1815	8	Fill of pit [1813]	Medieval; 12 th to early 13 th century
2	504	27	Upper fill of ditch [502]	Medieval; mid 12 th to mid 13 th century
3	1903	22	Single fill of ditch [1902]	Late Medieval
5	1815	20	Fill of pit [1813]	Medieval; 12 th to early 13 th century

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2-3.

Results

Most of the samples washed down to a very small residue of sediment concretions, a few small pebbles and some archaeological debris. Archaeological finds include pottery in two samples and a little animal bone in one (Table 2). Traces of coal were recovered in three samples and context 1815 produced quantities of iron rich silt concretions that may have been 'baked' (ie fired earth). Animal bone was only recovered from sample 5, and included a few fragments of unidentifiable bone, probably from domestic species, and individual bones from frog/toad, a rodent and a fish.

Table 2: Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire – RMCL20. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont.	sample vol. l.	residue volume (ml)	pot no/wt (g)	fired earth wt. g.	magnetic wt. g.	bone wt.g.	
1	1815	8	600		302?			Fired earth is iron rich silts, possibly baked?
2	504	27	10	2 /2.6		0.4		2.6g coal in flot
3	1903	22	123					A little coal in flot
5	1815	20	1000	1 /1.6	465?		1.8	Fired earth is iron rich silts, possibly baked? A little coal in flot

The environmental finds from the samples include charcoal, charred cereal grain and chaff, charred seeds, uncharred seeds and snail shells. These finds have been preliminarily identified (Table 3) and are discussed below

Charred plant remains were present all of the samples (Table 3) with the flots completely sorted during assessment. There was a moderate to occasional amount of grain in three of the samples, the overall preservation was poor to the point that the species was indeterminate. The majority of the identifiable grain is barley (*Hordeum*) with wheat (*Triticum*) also present, although none of the cereal grains were identifiable to species.

Charred wild plant/weed seeds were found in all of the samples, though they didn't occur in more than occasional numbers in any of the samples. Those species that did occur include *Rumex* (dock), *Chenopodium* (goosefoot), *Polygonum* and cf *Bromus*. The presence of uncharred seeds was also consistent across the samples. Those species that occurred most frequently and have been provisionally identified include *Chenopodium*, *Rumex*, *Rubus* and *Juncus*. This uncharred assemblage may include both recent intrusive material and robust seeds contemporary with the formation of the deposits.

There was only moderate to occasional charcoal present most of which was fragmentary with occasional round wood.

Snails are the most abundant environmental remains (Table 3) although present in numbers only in samples 3 and 5. *Cecilioides acicula* is present in all the samples. This species is a burrowing snail and is probably intrusive in all the deposits. The sample from pit 1813 is dominated by species of aquatic or semi-aquatic habitats including *Lymnea peregra*, *Aplexa hypnorum*, *Valvata cristata*, *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Anisus leucostoma* and *Galba truncatula*. These seem likely to have been introduced into the pit, unless the feature is actually a ditch terminus. A similar, but much richer, fauna was recovered from the fill of medieval ditch 1902. Here shells of *Lymnea peregra*, *Valvata cristata* and *Planorbis planorbis* dominate and indicate the ditch held standing water, probably throughout the year. The terrestrial element of the snail assemblages includes *Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Vallonia* sp., *Trichia hispida* and *Punctum pygmaeum*. The numbers are fairly limited but might suggest the adjacent land was grassland.

Discussion

Samples 1 and 5, which both come from context [1815], contained the highest concentrations of grain with barley being the most frequently occurring identifiable genus. There were the occasional culm nodes but not enough to conclusively identify any particular stages of crop processing. The lack of any other material mixed in with the grain suggests a primary deposit, possibly an agricultural one rather than domestic dumping or secondary deposition.

The feature is described as a pit (Table 1) but only one half was exposed during excavation. The presence of an aquatic snail assemblage, although much less abundant than in sample 3, suggests the possibility that it may be the terminus of a ditch feature rather than a pit. Otherwise the aquatic assemblage must indicate an introduction of these snails into the deposits, either by flooding when the pit was open or attached to material discarded into the pit.

Sample 2 contained very little environmental material (no grain or bone fragments) but did contain two pottery fragments and an unidentified charred vesicular material that may be of organic origin or perhaps derived from coal. This was also the only sample that contained any magnetic residue but whether it results from burning or iron rich mineral material is not clear.

Sample 3 contained the highest concentrations of snails and the most poorly preserved grain, where it was mostly impossible to identify it beyond it being grain. The aquatic snails in this ditch indicate that it clearly carried water, and may have remained wet or damp throughout the year. A preponderance of *Valvata cristata* suggest still or slow flowing water (Davies 2008) in the ditch. The adjacent ground may have been grassland and it is possible that if the uncharred *Juncus* (rush) seeds are contemporary with the deposits that this was a wet and somewhat marshy grassland in the medieval period.

Table 3: Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire – RMCL20. Environmental finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont. no.	sample vol. (l)	flot vol. (ml)	charcoal *	charred grain *	chaff *	charred seed *	un-charred seed *	snails *	comment
1	1815	8	3.5	2/2	2	1	1	1	1	Occ nos of grain poorish preservation (<i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> 5, cf <i>Triticum</i> 1, cf <i>Hordeum</i> 2, <i>Triticum</i> 3, <i>Hordeum</i> 2, cf pulse frags 2); very occ. nos of chaff (<i>Trit</i> 1,) very occ nos of charred seeds (<i>Rumex</i>); very occ.nos of uncharred seeds (spp <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Rubus</i>) other seed species and straw-no ID; very occ nos of charcoal mainly fragments some round wood; v occ nos of 'walk in' insects; snails – <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> , <i>Galba truncatula</i>
2 ¹	504	27	9	2/2			1	1	1	Very occ. nos of charred seeds (spp <i>Chenopodium</i>) and another seed species no ID; very occ. nos of uncharred seeds (<i>Rumex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); very occ. nos of charcoal mainly fragments some round wood; organic vegetative material; molten vesicular material ?coal; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.
3	1903	22	5	1/1	2		1	1	5	Occ. nos of grain poorish preservation (Cereal grain - 17, <i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> 6, cf <i>Triticum</i> 1, <i>Trticum</i> 5, <i>Hordeum</i> 4, cf pulse frag 1); very occ. nos of charred seeds (<i>Rumex</i>); very occ. nos of uncharred seeds (spp <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Rumex</i>) other seed species no ID; very occ. nos of charcoal mainly fragments some round wood; very occ. nos of 'walk in' insects; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , <i>Valvata cristata</i> , <i>Lymnea peregra</i> , <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Galba Truncatula</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> , slug

5	1815	20	5.9	1/1	3		1	1	2	Mod. nos of grain poorish preservation (cereal grain 12, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> 5, cf <i>Triticum</i> 6, cf <i>Hordeum</i> 19, <i>Triticum</i> 3, <i>Hordeum</i> 18, cf pulse frags 2); very occ. nos of charred seeds (<i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , cf <i>Bromus</i>) other seed species no ID; very occ. nos of uncharred seeds (<i>Juncus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); very occ. nos of charcoal mainly fragments some round wood, burnt straw/reed culm node; occ nos of snails; very occ. nos of 'walk in' insects; worm granules 5; <0.1g egg shell; frog/toad, rodent, fish; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>L. peregra</i> , <i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> , <i>V. cristata</i> , <i>G. truncatula</i> , <i>A. leucostoma</i> , <i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>
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*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250; + present. 'one washover flot

The results of the analysis indicate the survival of charred plant remains, animal bone, terrestrial and aquatic snails and bird eggshell in a good state of preservation (the poor condition of the cereal grain reflects the charring process not the burial conditions), although the general density of cultural debris is fairly low. It is also possible that pollen might survive in some of the deeper features although this was not assessed. This means that if further excavations are undertaken at the site the samples can be expected to yield information on both the economy of the site and the immediate environment of the sampled features, with the possibility that pollen evidence might give a more regional picture of the landscape and its use. Survival of pollen should be tested for in any deeper ditch features. The concentration and distribution of material in the samples might also be expected to reveal any spatial patterns across the site and local activity areas and their character, such as agricultural versus domestic.

If no further archaeological work is undertaken at the site it is not considered that the assemblages from the evaluation samples are of sufficient interest to deserve any further analysis.

Acknowledgements

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The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
18th March 2020

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-389315

Project details

Project name	Land off Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation to the south of Roman Road in 2017 had identified remains representing a Roman field system, as well as possible evidence for pottery production or salt manufacture of the same period. Immediately to the west of the site, several ditches were identified during an archaeological observation; these were undated but also thought to be of Roman date. Based on these previous investigations, it was anticipated that similar remains could be revealed on the proposed development site. A geophysical survey of the proposed development site undertaken in 2018 had detected anomalies representing agricultural activity as well as some responses of an uncertain nature. One ditch of Roman date was examined during the evaluation, but the majority of features dated to the medieval period. A series of large boundary ditches, mostly on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, were revealed during the archaeological evaluation. These were all of medieval date and probably represent strip cultivation of this period. In the south of the site were several pits and one possible posthole. One of these yielded a finely decorated lead ampulla of medieval date. In the east of the site was a curvilinear feature; this was undated but could be the remains of a structure of prehistoric date. Additionally, several east to west orientated ditches were identified; these dated to the post-medieval period and reflect the site's continued agricultural usage during this time. Several of these represent a former field boundary that was in use from at least 1888 to the mid twentieth century.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2020 End: 17-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	RMCL20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2020.13 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None

Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR DITCH Roman
Monument type	CURVILINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	AMPULLA Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Solid geology (other)	West Walton formation mudstone
Drift geology	Unknown
Drift geology (other)	Tidal Flat deposits
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND MOULTON Land off Roman Road, Moulton Chapel
Postcode	PE12 0XQ
Study area	3.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 2967 1843 52.747558303128 -0.078713364764 52 44 51 N 000 04 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3m Max: 3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Newark
Project brief originator	South Holland District Council/RPS
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Andy Failes
	Developer

Type of
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.13
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2020.13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Koumplis, M.
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