
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP MAP AND
SAMPLE EXCAVATION
LAND AT HIGH ROAD
WESTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WEHR 20)**

Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes

November 2025

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)
&
Peter Tovizi MA MSc

Planning Application No: H22-0101-16
National Grid Reference: TF 2885 2495
Accession No: LCNCC:2017.29
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-528272

APS Report No. **45/25**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EXCAVATION.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4.	METHODS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	14
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	16
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	16
9.	PERSONNEL	16
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	17

Appendices

1	Context Descriptions
2	The Finds <i>by Denise Buckley, Johanna Gray, Jack Martin-Jones and Jane Young</i>
3	Environmental Archaeology Report and Animal bone <i>by James Rackham and John Giorgi</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive
6	OASIS form

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Overall site plan
- Figure 4 Plan of part of the western area
- Figure 5 Plan of the southwest area
- Figure 6 Plan of the central area
- Figure 7 Plan of the northeast area
- Figure 8 Sections 1-20
- Figure 9 Sections 21-34
- Figure 10 Sections 35-53
- Figure 11 Sections 54-65
- Figure 12 Sections 66-79

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pre-machining view of the site, looking southwest
- Plate 2 Stripping in progress, looking west
- Plate 3 Pit [004], Section 1, looking west
- Plate 4 Ditch [006], Section 2, looking northwest
- Plate 5 Ditch terminus [008], Section 3, looking north
- Plate 6 Ditch terminus [010], Section 4, looking northeast
- Plate 7 Pit [017], Section 7, looking east
- Plate 8 Ditch [019], Section 9, looking south
- Plate 9 Intersection of ditches [021] and [023], Section 10, looking southwest
- Plate 10 Pit [042], Section 18, looking west

- Plate 11 General view of the site, looking west, with ditch [G306] in foreground, looking west
- Plate 12 Pit [065], Section 23, looking west
- Plate 13 Ditch [096], looking southwest
- Plate 14 Gully [071], Pit [077], Section 25, looking east
- Plate 15 Ditch [080], Section 26, looking northeast
- Plate 16 Ditch [093], Section 28, looking north
- Plate 17 Ditch [103], Section 30, looking south
- Plate 18 Pit [120], Ditch [118], Pit [115], Section 32, looking west
- Plate 19 Pond [131], Section 35, looking south
- Plate 20 Ditch [165], Section 46, looking west
- Plate 21 Ditch [167], Section 45, looking north
- Plate 22 Ditch [192], Section 55, looking north
- Plate 23 Pits [163], [155], Section 43, looking west
- Plate 24 Pit [184], Section 52, looking southwest
- Plate 25 Ditch [194], Section 56, looking north
- Plate 26 Ditch [202], Section 59, looking west
- Plate 27 Ditch [227], Section 67, looking east
- Plate 28 Pit [216], Section 63, looking northeast
- Plate 29 Pit [260], Sections 74, 75, looking west
- Plate 30 Pit [260], Sections 74, 75, looking southeast
- Plate 31 Ditch [222], Section 66, looking south
- Plate 32 Pit [241], Section 69, looking northeast
- Plate 33 Ditch [261], Section 76, looking southeast
- Plate 34 Short gully [267], Section 78 with gullies [265]/[269], Section 77 to rear, looking southeast

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation comprising a strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land at High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. This was in advance of proposed residential development of the site.

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. A previous trenching evaluation of the site revealed a series of ditches and pits towards the High Road frontage of the site producing evidence of potentially high-status domestic activity dating from the 11th to early 13th centuries.

The excavation revealed further ditches of a probable Saxo-Norman field system along with smaller enclosures and pits of various purposes, including cess and rubbish. The pottery from these features is entirely domestic in nature and, with the main production centre of Stamford being within easy reach, does not necessarily indicate high status.

Finds included Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone, brick, fired clay and a single worked flint. Two fragments of bone ice skate and a bone sledge runner were also retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.” (CIfA 2023).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H22-0101-16) was submitted to and approved by South Holland District Council for a large residential development at High Road, Weston. This was subject to a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation focused on the early medieval remains identified during previous evaluation near the High Road frontage. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Persimmon Homes to undertake this work which was carried out between 8th March and 6th May 2022 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Weston is located 5km east of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the northwest edge of the village approximately 375m southwest of the parish church of St Mary, on the west side of Pinfold Lane by its junction with High Road, at National Grid Reference TF 2885 2495 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association composed of pelo-alluvial gley soils developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). The site is on generally level ground at a height of c. 2.5m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

During the prehistoric period Weston and the surrounding area was subject to frequent periods of marine incursion and as a consequence there was little human use of the landscape during that time. A drop in sea level in the Romano-British period (50-410 AD) saw extensive settlement in the wider area but later marine incursions caused these sites to be

abandoned (Hayes and Lane 1992). Romano-British salt making sites have been recorded in the southern part of the parish, but no evidence has been seen in the immediate vicinity of the site (Albone 2000). Evidence for 2nd to 4th century Romano-British field systems, based on a pastoral and cereal based economy, was identified along the route of the Weston Bypass some 600m southwest of the site. In addition, deposits and finds dating from the Late Saxon period were identified 400m to the northeast of the proposed development site during the initial fieldwalking stages and later trial trench and excavation phases of archaeological work along the bypass route (Wood 2008).

Weston is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Westune*, the name is derived from the Old English west and *tūn*, simply meaning the west farmstead or village, probably in relation to Moulton (Cameron 1998, 137). The survey records that Weston was assessed with Moulton and was held by Ivo Tallebois and Guy de Craon and contained extensive arable lands (Foster and Longley 1976, 14/99, 57/53). Both Weston and Moulton were sokeland of Ivo's manor of Spalding or Guy's manor of Holbeach.

The site lies to the southwest of the parish church of St Mary, built in the Early English style with a Perpendicular tower. The medieval settlement of Weston has been identified to the south of the church and east of the site. The extent of the settlement is unknown, although artefacts recovered during the phases of work associated with the bypass suggest that it may extend further north than the current village core (Wood 2008). Fieldwalking identified a significant scatter of pottery of this date to the west of Pinfold Lane (Trimble 2000).

There were continual problems with drainage and flooding within the parish as records from the Commissioners of Sewers indicate. During the late 16th century the

Wykemeare drain, which fed into the River Welland to the northwest, had become so silted up that the waters did *'rebownd and dooth surround the felde meadowes and pastures of Weston and Multon to the undoying of the inhabytauntes of the said townes and to the manifest decay and destruction of the said river of Weyland'* (Kirkus 1959, 41, Albone 2000). This led, in 1586, to a 'Law for Spalding and Weston' laid down by the Commissioners ordering the inhabitants to improve the drainage of the land into the Welland as they had noted that *'the soyle of pasture ground and tillage within the townes of Spalding and Weston be of no such valewe as heartofore they have bene but that the same be greatly decayed by reason that the river of Weyland their current drayn is so silted and landed up that the winter water surrounding the sayd ground can have no discent or fall into the sayd river'* (Owen 1977, 77-80).

The High Road through Weston was established as the Turnpike road between Spalding and Holbeach in 1764 (Wright 1993, 78; Albone 2000).

An evaluation on the east side of Pinfold Lane revealed an east-west aligned palaeochannel which had been reduced to two defunct creeks by the early medieval period. Three ditches of 11th -12th century date were also recorded along with contemporary and Roman pottery (Snee 2016).

Evaluation trenching of the site in November 2017 revealed a series of pits and ditches towards the High Road frontage producing evidence of potentially high-status domestic activity in the vicinity dating from the 11th to early 13th centuries. Finds included pottery, animal bone and marine shell. An environmental sample showed that the fills of features are rich in marine molluscs and fish remains (Peachey 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the work were to supervise the stripping of the site and to plan and archaeologically excavate and record features revealed;

The objectives were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered.
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A full list of all contexts, their interpretations and dimensions appear as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled, and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

A metal detector (no discrimination) was used to aid the recovery of any metallic artefacts from all exposed surfaces and spoil.

The location of the excavated trench was plotted using a survey grade differential GPS.

Environmental sampling was undertaken using guidelines established by English Heritage (2011). The subsequent processing of the samples is detailed in Appendix 3.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (*Appendix 2*). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 1).

Four phases were identified based on stratigraphy and pottery dating:-

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Saxo-Norman

Phase 3: Post-medieval

Phase 4: Modern

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural deposits across the excavated area comprised mottled yellow/brown silt alluvium (002) with occasional clay patches. In the easternmost 30m of the site this was overlain by laminated grey/brown silts (111), also with occasional clay patches.

Phase 2: Saxo-Norman

Most of the features on site seemed to be from one phase of Saxo-Norman activity, around AD 1050-1150, with little

intercutting.

The features are described progressing from west to east.

At the west end of the site was a north-south aligned ditch excavated in two segments. Segment [167] (*Fig. 10; Section 45; Plate 21*), against the north baulk of the site, was steep sided with a flat base. It was filled with a mottled greyish brown/mid-yellowish brown silt (166). Segment [192] (*Fig. 11; Section 55; Plate 22*) was taken further to the south and recorded the ditch with steep, convex sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silt deposit (191).

A few metres to the east was a parallel but more fragmented ditch.

Against the north baulk of the site, segment [194] (*Fig. 11; Section 56; Plate 25*) had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown silt (193), which contained a sherd from a Saxo-Norman storage jar or pitcher.

The ditch was probably truncated by ploughing just a few meters south of segment [194], and continued further south, where segment [196] recorded the feature with concave sides and a rounded base, filled by a light greyish brown silt deposit (195).

South of the ditch, an ovoid pit [260] (*Fig. 12; Sections 74 & 75; Plates 29 & 30*) laid on the same alignment. With steep sides and a rounded base, the pit contained numerous fills.

A basal fill of a light greyish brown clayey sand (259) was overlain by a mid-brown silty sand deposit (258) with frequent charcoal inclusion. Above this was a light grey sandy silt (257), containing eight sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (and four from a vessel of uncertain date), two fragments of fired clay, an iron staple and an iron knife, as well as a single fragment

of a goose bone. It was overlain by a mid-brownish grey silty sand deposit (256) from which 17 sherds of Saxo-Norman, one of early medieval pottery and two fragments of fired clay were retrieved. The deposit was also rich in animal bones, comprising large- and medium-sized species, as well as numerous goose bones.

Successive overlying fills were: a mid-grey silty sand (255), which contained 16 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, four sherds of early medieval pottery, and a fragment of fired clay, together with animal bones of large- and medium-sized species; a mottled mid-brownish grey clayey silt (254); a dark grey sandy silt deposit (253), which contained 27 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, four sherds of early medieval pottery, and two fragments of fired clay along with a fragment of duck bone; and a mid-grey silty sand deposit (252), from which five pottery sherds and animal bone fragments were retrieved. These fills were topped with a light grey silty sand (251), from which 41 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, eleven sherds of early medieval pottery, and a partial mica schist whetstone were collected. The deposit also contained frequent animal bones from large- and medium-sized species, as well as the long bone of a goose.

The pit was cut, on its southeast side, by a circular pit [216] (*Fig. 11; Section 63; Plate 28*). This pit had concave sides and an uneven base, containing several fills.

A basal fill of mid-reddish brown sand (215) was overlain by a greenish blue/light blue silty sand deposit (214). Above this were a mid-brown clayey sand (213) and a mid-brown sandy silt deposit (212). These were overlain by a mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (211), which was capped by a mid-brownish yellow sand deposit (210) covered by a thick mid-greyish brown silty sand (209).

Immediately northwest of pit [260] was a

shallower, ovoid pit [277]. It had concave sides and a rounded base, filled with a mid-brownish grey silty sand deposit (278) with frequent charcoal inclusion.

West of pit [260] was an isolated, small, sub-circular pit [244] (*Fig. 3; Fig. 12, Section 71*). The feature had concave sides and a rounded base, filled with a greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (245).

South of pit [260] were two interlinked gullies forming a three-sided enclosure with an east/northeast opening. The northern component had one cross-section and a relationship slot excavated with the southern component, which also had further two sections taken.

At the southern component of the enclosure the gully had an approximately east-west alignment and a curved eastern end, which terminated shortly after turning sharply towards west.

At its terminus segment [178] the feature was filled with a mid-yellow/greyish brown silt deposit (179), which contained a fragment of horse bone.

Progressing west along the feature, at cross-section [180] (*Fig. 10; Section 51*) the gully was recorded with gradual sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown sandy silt deposit (182) and overlain by a mid-yellow/greyish brown sandy silt (181).

The southern component was filled with a light yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (200) at the southwest corner of the enclosure at segment [279]. This was cut by the north-south aligned gully [197] or the northern component of the enclosure (*Fig. 11; Section 58*). A lower fill of this feature had a dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit (199), containing a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery and a single fragment of cattle bone. The fill was overlain by a deposit of mid-greyish brown sandy silt

(198).

The feature had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base at segment [187] of the north component of the enclosure (*Fig. 10; Section 53*). It was filled with a mid-greyish yellow sand (186) and overlain by a dark brownish grey silty sand deposit (185).

A portion of another gully [G307] was found in the southwest corner of the site, excavated in three segments.

Against the southern baulk of the site, segment [220] (*Fig. 11; Section 65*) had concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (219).

North of this, segment [218] (*Fig. 11; Section 64*) had concave sides and an uneven base. It was filled with a mottled brownish grey or light brownish yellow silt (217) from which five sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were retrieved along with pig and cattle bone fragments.

The gully curved round slightly towards the western baulk of the site where terminus segment [250] (*Fig. 12; Section 73*) had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brownish grey/mid-yellow silt deposit (249).

A short distance to the east was a gully curving from southwest to east and excavated in two segments.

Terminus segment [242] (*Fig. 12; Section 70*) had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-yellow grey sand deposit (243).

East of the terminus, at segment [238] the gully had steep sides and a flat base, filled by a light greyish yellow sand deposit (239), that was cut by a north-south aligned gully [235] (*Fig. 12; Section 68*). This had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base, composed of a black silty

sand lower fill (236) which produced 18 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and a fish bone, and it was overlain by a mid-grey sandy silt upper deposit (237), that also contained five sherds of Saxo-Norman and one of early medieval pottery and three fragments of fired clay.

Adjacent to the south baulk of the site a further segment [222] was excavated through the gully (*Fig. 12; Segment 66; Plate 31*). Here, the feature had steep, straight sides and a rounded base, which was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt deposit (221), containing six sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and remains of a cattle-sized mammal, as well as a mussel shell.

These two gullies formed a small enclosure, probably for animals, with an entrance located against gully [G307].

Twenty metres to the east were two sub-rectangular pits [241] and [246].

Pit [241] (*Fig. 12; Section 69; Plate 32*) had near vertical sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt deposit (240).

Immediately northeast from here, pit [246] (*Fig. 12; Section 72*) had fairly steep sides and a flat base, containing a lower fill of light pinkish grey sandy silt (248) and a dark grey sandy silt upper fill (247), which contained a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery and a fragment of fired clay.

Two very short, north-south aligned gullies of possible horticultural origin, [267] and [275] were found north of pit [246]. (*Fig. 5*)

Gully [267] (*Fig. 12; Section 78; Plate 34*) had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, filled with a light brownish pink clayey silt deposit (268).

Two metres to the east, a parallel gully [275] (*Fig. 12; Section 79*) had moderately

sloping sides and a flat base and it was also filled with a light brownish pink clayey silt deposit (276).

Cutting these short gullies was an east-west aligned gully excavated as segments [269] and [273]. Segment [269] was filled with a light grey sandy silt deposit (270) and the terminus of the feature [273] contained a light grey sandy silt (274), which produced a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery.

This gully was cut by the east-west aligned ditch [265], having sloping sides, flat base and a dark grey sandy silt deposit (266) (*Fig. 12; Section 77; Plate 34*).

Two metres to the east, segment [271] had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled with a dark grey silty sand deposit (272), from which five sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, two sherds of early medieval pottery, a fragment of mica schist whetstone, and a partial worked bone ice skate, both probably medieval, were retrieved, as well as other cattle bone.

Further east, segment [232] (*Fig. 12; Section 67*) had concave sides and a rounded base. The lower fill of mid-greyish brown silt (233) contained eleven sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and a pig bone and was overlain by a mottled mid-grey/brown silt deposit (234).

Immediately north of this feature was an east-west aligned ditch, excavated at terminus segment [208] (*Figs. 5 & 11; Section 62*). This had irregular sides and an uneven base, which was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt deposit (207).

A few metres to the east, the ditch was recut by ditch [227] (*Fig. 12; Section 67; Plate 27*) which had steep sides and a rounded base, containing four deposits.

A lower fill of mid-greyish brown silt (228) was overlain by a dark greyish brown silt deposit (229), containing eight

sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, a worked bone sledge runner, additional cattle and sheep/goat bones, as well as frequent mussel shell. This fill was covered by a light brown silt deposit (230), which in turn was sealed by a mid-grey silt (231).

A parallel gully, immediately to the north, was excavated as segment [225] (*Fig. 12; Section 67*). With concave sides and a rounded base, this was filled with a light grey silt deposit (226).

Immediately north of this a linear feature, on a west/southwest-east/northeast alignment, was excavated as segment [223] (*Fig. 12; Section 67*). Also, with concave sides and a rounded base, the ditch was filled with a light grey silt deposit (224) from which two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were retrieved.

Further six segments were excavated from here to the east through this c. 98m long feature [G306].

Segment [202] (*Fig. 11; Section 59; Plate 26*) had 45° straight sides and was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt deposit (201) that contained a fragment of mussel shell.

A few metres to the east, segment [189] (*Fig. 11; Section 54*) had 40° straight sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: a light brownish grey silt lower deposit (188), which contained a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery, as well as bones of cattle and a pig, and a dark greyish brown silt upper deposit (190).

The next segment [173] (*Fig. 10; Section 47*) had shallower concave sides and a flat base. It also contained two fills: a light brownish grey silt deposit (172), overlain by a laminated fill of light brown/dark greyish brown silt (171), which produced a long bone fragment of a dog.

Further east, segment [165] (*Fig. 10; Section 44; Plate 20*) had concave sides

and a flat base containing a single fill of mid-brownish grey silt deposit (164).

The next segment [148] (*Fig. 10; Section 42*) had 40° concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey silt deposit (147).

Near the east end of the ditch, segment [138] (*Fig. 10; Section 38*) had 40° sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-brownish grey silt (137), which produced a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery and mussel remains.

Located north of this ditch, close to the north baulk of the site was a large sub-oval pit [184] (*Figs. 4 & 10; Section 52; Plate 24*). It had moderately sloped irregular sides and an undulating base. It was filled with a light greenish blue/yellowish green silty sand deposit (183). This fill had been cut by two smaller pits [163] and [155] (*Figs. 4 overlay & 10; Section 43; Plate 23*).

The sub-oval pit [163] had undulating sides and base, containing multiple fills.

The lower fill of mid-grey silt (162) was sealed by a dark brown organic silt (161). Subsequently overlying this were deposits of a mid-brownish grey silty sand (160), a mid-grey sandy silt (159) and a dark grey sandy silt (158), which was covered by a brownish grey silty sand deposit (157), containing seven sherds of late 10th to 12th century pottery and remains of large- and middle-sized domestic animal species. The upper fill was a light greyish brown sand (156), which produced seven sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, as well as bone fragments of cattle, sheep and a sheep-sized mammal.

Environmental soil sample {5} from deposit (159) contained charred cereal grains (wheat, oats barley) and some charred seeds. Animal remains included 53 bone fragments (24 burnt) from both domestic and wild species, such as pig,

cattle, chicken, rodent, and frog. The fill also contained numerous fish remains, including eel and herring and other small, sometimes squashed fish. Marine shells, primarily mussel and cockle were present, along with chicken and goose eggshells.

Immediately to the north, a sub-rectangular pit [155] had moderately sloping sides and an undulating base. This pit also had several fills.

A basal fill of mid-yellowish brown silt (154) was overlain by a yellowish brown silt deposit (150). Sealing this, a mid-brown silt deposit (153), which was covered by a fill of mid-greyish brown silt (152). A mid-greyish brown silty sand (151) laid over the fill and was covered by the upper fill of light brownish grey sandy silt deposit (149), containing four sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and bones of a horse and a cattle-sized mammal.

In between the two pits was a sub-rectangular posthole [175] (*Fig. 10; Section 48*), that had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by the deposit of a light grey silty sand (174).

Just to the east of this, a sub-circular posthole [177] (*Fig. 10; Section 49*) contained a single fill of mid-grey silty sand (176).

Immediately south of ditch [G306] were two further smaller pits, [203] and [205].

Sub-circular pit [203] (*Fig. 11; Section 60*) had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid- to dark greyish brown silt deposit (204), which produced two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery.

Nearby sub-rectangular pit [205] (*Fig. 11; Section 61*) had steep sides and a rounded, irregular base. It had a single fill of mid-green silt (206), containing a single sherd of large Stamford ware storage jar or pitcher.

Six metres north of the east end of [G306], was a sub-rectangular pit [081] (*Fig. 9; Section 27*) with steep sides and an irregular base containing four fills.

The lower fill of mid-yellowish red sandy silt (082) was overlain by a mid-yellowish green sandy silt deposit (083). This was covered by a mid-bluish grey clayey silt deposit (084), topped by the light greyish brown clayey silt upper fill (085).

Slightly east of this feature, against the south baulk of the site, was a large probable pond [131] (*Fig. 10; Section 35; Plate 19*) which contained three fills.

The lower deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt (130) was overlain by a mid-brown silty sand deposit (129), containing three sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, two fragments of fired clay and bone fragments of cattle, pig, and a sheep-sized mammal, as well as a clam shell. The upper fill was a dark brown sandy silt (128), from which 26 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, four fragments of fired clay, a heavily encrusted iron hook, a partially worked bone ice skate and a residual, probable Bronze Age flint core was retrieved. The deposit was also rich in animal remains, containing predominantly large- and medium-sized domestic species, including a large number of cattle and horse bones. Other identified species included cat, cod and mussel.

Immediately north of the pond were two relatively shallow, southwest-northeast aligned plough marks. Plough mark [101] was 27.5m long and was filled with a light brownish grey sandy silt deposit (102). The adjacent plough mark [121] was 24.2m long and was also filled with a light brownish grey sandy silt deposit (122). Due to the insubstantial nature of these features, it was decided to record them only in plan.

Further north of this, the ditch [G305], on the same east-west alignment as [G306]

was excavated in three segments (*Fig. 6*).

At the western end of the feature, segment [141] (*Fig. 10; Section 40*) was filled with a mid-yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (142) and containing a bone fragment of a cattle-sized mammal.

A further segment [080] (*Fig. 9; Section 26; Plate 14*) had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a lower fill of orange sandy silt (079) overlain by a dark grey sandy silt upper fill (078), which produced 13 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, along with remains of cattle, horse, pig, sheep or goat, as well as a cattle-sized mammal.

At the terminus segment [144], caused probably by the truncation by ploughing, the ditch (*Fig. 10; Section 41*) had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey silt deposit (143), which produced 13 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and a fragment of fired clay. The fill also contained animal remains of domestic species, such as cattle, sheep or goat, a sheep-sized mammal, and goose.

Further east, following the break in the ditch, pit [115] was found and recorded with concave sides and a rounded base, containing a single fill of light brown sandy silt (114), producing a bone fragment of a cattle-sized mammal. This was cut by ditch [118] (*Fig. 9; Section 32*) that was on the same alignment as [G305] and had concave sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills, a lower fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (117) overlain by a dark brownish grey clay silt deposit (116), from which five sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were retrieved.

A small, sub-circular pit [099] was found a few meters east of segment [118]. This contained a dark brownish grey silt deposit (100), which was cut by the continuation of ditch [G305] at segment [096] (*Fig. 9; Section 29; Plate 13*). This had concave sides and an irregular base. Its lower fill

was a light orange grey clayey silt (098), overlain by the dark grey silt upper fill (097). The former contained three sherds of Stamford ware and a small number of cattle bones, while the latter produced 28 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and numerous animal bones from various large-, medium-, and small-sized domestic species, as well as several types of fish.

A sub-oval pit [042] was found ten metres to the east from ditch [G305] (*Fig. 8; Section 18; Plate 10*). This had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a yellowish-brown silt deposit (041) containing a high concentration of charcoal and ash, along with 70 sherds of Saxo-Norman and six early medieval pottery pieces, representing 19 vessels, most likely dating from the late 11th to the early or mid-12th century.

Soil sample {1} taken from the deposit revealed that it was rich in charred cereal grains, including barley and oats.

The deposit also contained a diverse range of animal bones from both domestic and wild species, along with abundant fish remains and molluscs. A bone point fragment was also amongst the assemblage of finds collected from the sample.

Exiting the northern baulk of the site, a north-south aligned gully [G304] was excavated in three segments. Situated against the baulk, segment [123] (*Figs. 6 & 9; Section 33*) had concave sides and an uneven base. A greyish brown clay lens (125) was sealed by a main fill of mid-greyish brown sandy silt (124).

Progressing south, segment [071] had concaved sides and a rounded base. The single, greyish brown sandy silt fill (070) contained a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery. Here the feature was cut by a sub-circular pit [077] (*Fig. 9; Section 25; Plate 14*). The pit had concave sides and a rounded base, that contained multiple fills.

A lower fill of rusty brown sandy silt (076) was overlain in the west side of the feature with a greenish brown sandy silt deposit (075). Above this was a light greenish grey sandy silt (074), which was covered by a grey sandy silty clay deposit (073) and an upper fill of brownish grey sandy silt clay (072), containing a fragment of fired clay, as well as remains of a horse, cattle- and sheep-sized mammals, and small species, such as a cat and a frog or toad.

The gully [G304] had steep, concave sides and an uneven base at its south end at segment [146] (*Fig. 10; Section 41*). It was filled with a light grey silt deposit (145).

Several pits were encountered further east of this gully, including the ovoid pit [050] (*Fig. 9; Section 21*), which had shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Its lower fill of orange brown sandy clay silt (049) was overlain by a mottled grey/brown sandy silt deposit (048).

Immediately to the southeast, possible posthole [052] had concave sides and a rounded base. A single fill of orange brown sandy silt (051) was cut by two small animal burrows or roots [054] and [056] (*Fig. 9; Section 22*).

A short distance to the southwest, pit [065] (*Fig. 9; Section 23; Plate 12*) had steep sides and an undulating base. It contained a series of dumped cess: a lower fill of greyish brown sandy clay (064) was sealed by a greyish brownish green sandy silty clay deposit (063), which was partially covered by a mottled greyish brown sandy silt (062), that in turn overlain by a greenish grey sandy clay deposit (061). Covering this fill a lens of light brown sandy silt (060) was sealed by a brownish grey sandy silt deposit (058), producing a single bone fragment of a sheep or goat. The upper two deposits of the pit were a brownish green sandy silt (059), overlain with a greyish brown sandy silt top fill (057), containing a single sheep or goat bone fragment, as well as remains of a

cattle-sized mammal.

Pit [069] was recorded while progressing towards southeast (*Fig. 9; Section 24*). This had steep sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (068) was a greenish brown silty sand, which was covered by a lens of brownish grey sandy silt deposit (086), that was sealed by a brownish green sandy silt (067). The upper fill was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (066) from which a single sherd of Stamford ware and a bone fragment of a horse were retrieved.

The adjacent sub-rectangular pit [135] (*Fig. 10; Section 37*) had vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt deposit (136).

The northwest-southeast aligned ditch [G303] was situated towards the east end of the site (*Fig. 7*) and excavated in three segments.

At segment [034], located against the north baulk of the site, the ditch had steep and convex sides (*Fig. 8; Section 14*). It had a lower fill of mid-grey/reddish brown clayey silt (033), which was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown silt deposit (032). The lower deposit was rich in animal bone remains of various domestic species, such as cattle, horse, sheep or goat, as well as cattle- and sheep-sized mammals.

The ditch had steep sides and a flat base further southeast at segment [031] (*Fig. 8; Section 13*). It was filled with a mid-reddish brown clayey silt deposit (030), which contained a single bone fragment of cattle.

Progressing along the ditch towards southeast the feature had concave sides and a flat base, recorded at terminus segment [040] (*Fig. 8; Section 17*). It contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown silt (039), producing a bone fragment of cattle.

Five metres north of ditch [G303], ditch [G301] lay on a similar alignment. It was excavated in five segments.

Segment [029] (*Fig. 8; Section 12*) the feature had concave sides and a rounded base. The lower fill of mid-grey silt (028) was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt deposit (027) from which two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and a fragment of fired clay were retrieved. Further finds included bone fragments of cattle, sheep or goat, cattle- and sheep-sized mammals, as well as chicken.

South of this, segment [025] (*Fig. 8; Section 11*) had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown silt (024) which produced ten sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and animal bone fragments of various domestic species, such as cattle, sheep or goat, a pig and a sheep-sized mammal.

Adjacent segment [112] (*Fig. 8; Section 31*) had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt (113), which produced two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, as well as remains of cattle, a cattle-sized mammal, pig, and mussel shell.

Further southeast, segment [006] (*Fig. 8; Section 2; Plate 4*) had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (005), containing two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and a large lump of fired clay. Animal remains hand-collected from the fill comprised domestic species, such as cattle, sheep/goat, and cat, along with a small number of mussel shells.

Soil sample {2} collected from the deposit (005) contained abundant charred plant remains, predominantly barley and oats. The recovered animal bone, including burnt fragments, representing sheep/goat, small mammal, mouse and bird. The fish assemblage derived from the deposit was substantial, comprising around 800

fragments (including scales), with species such as cod, eel, herring, and other small to medium fish, some showing evidence of compression. Marine shellfish remains included mussel and cockle. Bird eggshell was identified as chicken and goose. Snail shells were also present.

Terminus segment [023] had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-grey silt (022), which was cut by terminus segment [021] (*Fig. 8; Section 10; Plate 9*) of the intersecting north-south aligned ditch [G302], that had convex sides and a rounded base. The lower fill of light grey mottled reddish brown silt (026) was sealed by a mid- to dark grey silt upper fill (020). This produced 41 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery along with a fragment of a likely medieval mica schist whetstone, and a flake of fired clay. The deposit was also rich in animal remains, containing various domestic and wild species, such as cattle and cattle-sized mammals, horse, sheep or goat, chicken, and pig, as well as cod, cod-sized fish, cockles, mussels, and two unidentified species.

Two further segments were excavated through [G302] turning towards south.

Four metres to the south, segment [019] (*Fig. 8; Section 9*) had a convex west side and a concave east side with a rounded base. It was filled with a mottled mid-yellowish grey to dark greyish brown silt (018), which contained eleven sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, along with numerous bone fragments of cattle, sheep and goat, as well as remains of cattle- and sheep-sized mammals.

The terminus segment [008] of ditch [G302] was excavated another four metres to the south (*Fig. 8; Section 3; Plate 5*) and recorded with concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mottled light greyish brown/mid-brown clayey silt deposit (007), from which eight sherds of Saxo-Norman and two mid-12th century

medieval pottery were retrieved.

The environmental soil sample {3} taken from the deposit produced charred cereal grains, mainly barley, along with oats, possible rye and grasses, as well as charcoal fragments from roundwood, twigs and straw. The sample also contained a large amount of ash, some fired or baked earth, and a small amount of hammerscale.

Animal remains comprised domestic and wild species, such as pig, cattle-sized animals, sheep/goat and frog. Fish remains consist of herring, eel and various small species, while the marine shells included cockle, mussel, and other types. Bird eggshells were also recovered, predominantly chicken, with some goose.

Immediately to the south an oblong pit [012] was found (*Figs. 3 & 8; Section 5*). This had convex sides, a flat base and a single fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (011), which produced three sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and remains of cattle, a pig and a cattle-sized mammal.

A few metres north and slightly east of ditch [G302] an 11.5m long, southwest–northeast aligned gully was found and excavated at both ends (*Fig. 7*).

The southwestern terminus of the ditch at segment [010] (*Fig. 8; Section 4; Plate 6*) had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown clayey silt deposit (009), which contained two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, along with numerous animal bones, including cattle, sheep/goat, a sheep-sized mammal, fish, and goose.

The northeastern terminus, at segment [036] (*Fig. 8; Section 15*), had steep sides, a flat base and was filled with a mid-yellowish grey silt deposit (035), containing a single bone fragment of cattle.

Two metres north of this, a sub-rectangular

pit [038] (*Fig. 8; Section 16*) was found having steep sides and a flattish base. It was filled with mid-greyish brown clayey silt (037), which contained four sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, as well as bone fragments of cattle and a sheep-sized mammal.

Immediately north of this, a small ovoid pit [014] (*Fig. 8; Section 6*) had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt fill (013), which produced a bone fragment of a pig.

Two pits were recorded a short distance to the north of segment [006] of ditch [G301].

Ovoid pit [004] (*Fig. 8; Section 1*) had 45° sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mix of mid-yellowish brown and light yellowish brown clayey silt deposits (003) from which five sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery and three fragments of fired clay were retrieved. A small group of hand-collected animal remains from here comprised long bones of cattle and sheep/goat, as well as mussel shells.

The soil sample {4} taken from the deposit contained abundant charred cereal grains, mainly wheat, barley, oats and numerous weed seeds. Animal remains in the samples included bone fragments from both domestic and wild species, many of which were burnt. Fish remains derived from the feature contain eel, flounder and other small and occasional medium-sized fish, while marine shells included mussel, cockle and other types. Bird eggshells from chicken and goose were also present.

A large ovoid pit [017] was recorded immediately north of pit [004] (*Fig. 8; Sections 7 & 8*). This had concave sides with a thin patch of black charcoal (016) located in the base of the centre of the feature. This was sealed by a light greyish brown/mid-grey silt deposit (015), which produced seven small sherds of Saxo-

Norman pottery and two fragments of fired clay. Animal remains collected from here comprised bone fragments of domestic species, including cattle, horse, pig, and a cattle-sized mammal.

The ditch [134] was found about 15m to the northeast of the pit [017], heading south from the north baulk of the site (*Fig. 10; Section 36*). This had concave sides, a rounded base, and contained a mid-greyish brown silty clay deposit (133), that was overlain by a light brownish grey sandy clay (132).

At its southern end, the ditch was cut by a broad feature, possibly forming the southeastern corner of a rectangular enclosure [G300], which was excavated in three segments.

The ditch had stepped sides and a flat base at segment [045] (*Fig. 7; Section 19*). It was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt (044), which contained five sherds of Saxon-Norman pottery and seven early medieval pottery sherds of mid-12th century or later date, along with numerous animal bones from various domestic species, including cattle, dog, sheep or goat, as well as a cattle-sized mammal. The fill was covered by a light reddish brown clayey silt deposit (043).

Fifteen metres to the east, the ditch turned abruptly to the north. At this point, a further segment [047] (*Fig. 8; Section 20*) was excavated. This had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brownish grey silt (046), from which two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, a bone fragment of a horse, and mussel remains were retrieved.

Ten metres to the north, against the northern baulk of the site, a further segment [127] (*Fig. 9; Section 34*) was excavated. With steep convex sides and a flat base, it contained a single fill of mid-brownish grey clayey silt (126), producing a sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery.

Phase 3: Late or post-medieval

Cutting the earlier features in the centre of the site were two roughly north-south aligned ditches [168]/[261] and [093]/[103].

Ditch segment [168] (*Fig. 10; Section 46*) recorded steep sides and a flat base, that was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit (170), which was overlain by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (169), containing bone fragments of large- and medium-sized mammals.

Further south the ditch had steep sides and a rounded base at segment [261] (*Fig. 12; Section 76; Plate 33*). The lower fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (264) produced two sherds of Saxo-Norman, seven sherds of medieval and one of late medieval to post-medieval pottery and an iron knife, as well as bones of domestic animal species. This fill was overlain by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (263) and a mid-brownish grey sandy silt deposit (262).

Another north-south aligned ditch was excavated against the northern baulk of the site c. seventy-nine metres to the east. This had concave sides and a rounded base, which contained several fills at segment [093] (*Fig. 9; Section 28*).

The lower fill of the feature was a brownish grey clayey silt (092), from which a sherd of late 18th to mid-19th century pottery, two fragments of fired clay and one 14th to 16th century brick were retrieved. It also contained a lens of greyish brown sandy silt deposit (091). This was overlain by a fill of a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (090), which contained a sherd of late 18th to mid-19th century pottery, a residual sherd of Stamford ware, a fragment of 14th to 18th century brick and a fragment of early 20th century glass. The overlying fill was a light greyish brown sandy silt (089), covered by a light brownish grey sandy silt deposit (088).

This was subsequently followed by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt deposit (087), and the feature was sealed by mid-greyish brown sandy silt upper fill (110).

South of this, a further segment [103] (*Fig. 9; Section 30*) was excavated through the ditch. This had steep sides and an uneven base. Its lower fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (107) contained two sherds of post-medieval pottery, a fragment of 14th to 18th century brick and a piece of early 20th century glass. The deposit was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty sand (106), which in turn was covered by a light yellowish brown sandy silt (105). The upper fill of the ditch was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (104).

Phase 4: Modern

A rectangular pit [140] was recorded adjacent to the northern baulk in the centre of the site (*Fig. 10; Section 39*). Having steep sides and a flat base, this feature was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit (139). It was eventually cut by land drains, and it probably had early modern horticultural origin.

A sub-rectangular pit [120] (*Figs. 6 & 9; Section 32; Plate 18*) was recorded cutting fill (116) of ditch [118]. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy silt (119) and contained a residual sherd of Stamford ware.

The site was covered in a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (001) or modern plough soil. Eleven sherds of Saxo-Norman to late medieval pottery were retrieved from this, along with a fragment of early 20th century glass. Hand collected animal remains collected from the deposit comprised cattle and horse bones.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits across the site were a mottled yellow/brown silt (002) with

occasional clay patches. At the eastern end of the site, they were overlain by laminated grey/brown silts (111).

Only two features contained the pre-Norman Conquest Early Stamford ware, which indicates occupation in the vicinity of late 10th to early/mid-11th century date. These were fill (018) of ditch [019] and fill (128) of pond [131].

Most of the features on the site were of Saxo-Norman post conquest 11th to mid-12th century date. There were only a few sherds of ware types commonly found into the second half of the 12th century. The few vessels that do occur are also found in the earlier part of the mid-12th century.

Features at the northeast end of the site were perhaps very close to domestic buildings. They are quite rich in pottery, animal bone and shellfish finds. They may represent small enclosures or paddocks with various pits indicating farmyard activities.

Further west on the site were several pits with a greenish fill, which may have been cess, such as [050], [065], [069]. The re-cut [163] of the largest of these pits [184] was sampled for environmental evidence and was found to contain a high mineral concentration, typically indicative of cess, cattle waste or ash (see Appendix 3).

Pit [184] was filled with a light greenish blue/yellowish green silty sand which was cut by two smaller pits [163] and [155]. A posthole between these two pits and another just to the east may represent evidence of a surrounding fence.

A considerable amount of pottery was recovered from two pits. Pit [042], which was also sampled, laid close to the High Road in the eastern part of the site. This contained late 11th to early/mid-12th century pottery including cooking pots and sherds from a large Thetford Ware storage jar.

Further west, pit [260] contained a substantial assemblage of late 11th to mid-12th century pottery from a primary dump. The group consisted mainly of Stamford Ware, with some Early Medieval Handmade Ware. Most vessels were cooking pots, many of which were sooted, with only a few examples of tableware.

The Saxo-Norman pottery from the site is entirely domestic in nature with most sherds coming from unglazed vessels used for cooking. A small number of glazed Stamford-produced sherds are from vessels most likely to have been for serving alcohol at the table.

Lying within 36 km of Stamford, Weston would have had reasonably ready access to local pottery production, therefore the preponderance of Stamford wares does not necessarily represent high status, although the presence of glazed and unglazed pitchers and large storage jars or pitchers does indicate some purchasing power.

A feature of the site was the retrieval of two bone skates and a bone sledge runner. The former would most likely have been used for recreational skating while the latter could have been used by wildfowlers to cross frozen water in search of birds and are much rarer finds in England. Both types were usually made from horse or cattle foot bones (Appendix 2). Their presence indicates the flooding and freezing of the site in winter. Frequent flooding was occurring as late as the late 16th century when it was a major problem for the Commissioners of Sewers in the Parts of Holland (Kirkus 1959, Owen 1977).

There would seem to be a pattern of rectangular Saxo-Norman fields with occasional smaller enclosures.

The small enclosure, with an entrance, in the southwest corner of the site could be a pinfold (as in the name of the nearby road), a pound for stray farm animals.

Features at this end of the site in particular appeared to have undergone considerable truncation during centuries of ploughing.

The great majority of features of Phase 2 were dated to the Saxo-Norman period c. 1050-1150. Only a few features contained early medieval pottery dating to later than 1150, these being: gully terminus [008], pit [042], ditch [045], gully terminus [235], pit [260] and gully [271]. These features all also contained Saxo-Norman pottery, and it may simply be that they remained open long enough to receive early medieval pottery which was in the majority only in ditch [045].

The assemblage of finds derived from the environmental soil samples represents a typical range of locally available foods for a medieval fenland site, lacking high-status items such as wild game, fruits, or nuts.

The faunal remains indicate consumption of domestic animals, primarily beef, but also mutton, pork, chicken, goose, duck, along with eggs. Wild game was minimal, represented only by a single burnt hare or rabbit bone. Beef appears to have been the main meat source, although some bones may have been brought to the site for stock preparation.

Horse bones suggest consumption or scavenging by dogs, and if from buried carcasses, may indicate higher status (Appendix 3). Local resources, such as shellfish, eels, and freshwater fish, were likely exploited seasonally or obtained via village trade, while cod and large, cod-like fish indicate food sourced from farther afield. The material suggests domestic activity nearby, though most crop processing, animal butchery, and fishing occurred elsewhere.

The focus on barley may reflect cultivation on recently reclaimed land from the sea, and sheep appears primarily for milk, with cattle serving mainly as plough animals.

Evidence for industrial or craft activity is minimal, consisting only of a few small fragments of hammerscale and slag that may not date to the medieval period and could have moved down from later site activity.

A small amount of medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery suggests continued use of the site for sporadic rubbish disposal. Later, broader and straighter field boundaries [167]/[192] (undated), [168]/[261] (post-medieval material), [093]/[103] (early modern material) were required.

The site contributed to knowledge of the agrarian landscape and food-producing economy of Saxo-Norman times with evidence of both animal husbandry and arable farming. The environmental evidence contributed to the knowledge of the diet of the fens particularly with regard to the distribution and exploitation of types of fish (Knight *et al*, 2012, 94). In addition, the presence of a bone sledge runner and two bone skates indicates both wildfowling and leisure activities during the icy winter spells of the period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land at High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire as the site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area with prior evaluation of the site having revealed pits and ditches of early medieval date.

The excavation revealed further ditches of a probable Saxo-Norman to early medieval field system along with smaller enclosures and pits of various purposes including cess and industrial use.

Finds comprised Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bones and remains of marine and freshwater species, as well as bone skates and fragments of fired clay.

Environmental soil samples indicate that barley was the main locally grown cereal, with smaller amounts of free-threshing wheat, rye, and oats also cultivated. The emphasis on barley may indicate cultivation on newly reclaimed land from the sea.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Persimmon Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Peter Tovizi

Site Team: Luke Ivens, Sasha Godson, Connor Toghil, Ryan Godbold, Katalin Kovacs, Francesca Lam-March, Asa Beeby, Chris Ayers, Anna Farrell, Paolo Carbonari

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analysis: Mark Peachey
Archiving: Denise Buckley

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albone, J, 2000 *Desk-based Assessment, Land North of High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report **33/00**

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

CIfA, 2023 *Standard for Archaeological Excavation*

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976

The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Hayes, PP and Lane, TW, 1992 *The Fenland Project No 5: The Lincolnshire Survey, the South-West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology **55**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Kirkus, AM, 1959 *The Records of the Commissioners of Sewers in the Parts of Holland 1547-1603 Vol I*, Lincoln Record Society **54**

Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Owen, AEB (ed), 1977 *The Records of the Commissioners of Sewers in the Parts of Holland 1547-1603 Vol III*, Lincoln Record Society **71**

Peachey, M, 2018 *Archaeological Evaluation on land off High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire (WEHR 17)*, unpublished APS report **11/18**

Snee, J, 2016 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Pinfold Lane, Weston, Lincolnshire (WEPL16)*, unpublished APS report **72/16**

Trimble, R, 2000 *The Proposed Bypass, at Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Desk Top Assessment and Fieldwalking*. unpublished CLAU Report no: **412**

Wood, M, 2008 *Archaeological Investigation along the Weston Bypass, Weston, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report **145/06**

Wright, N, 1993 *Turnpikes and*

Stagecoaches in S. Bennett and N. Bennett An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum

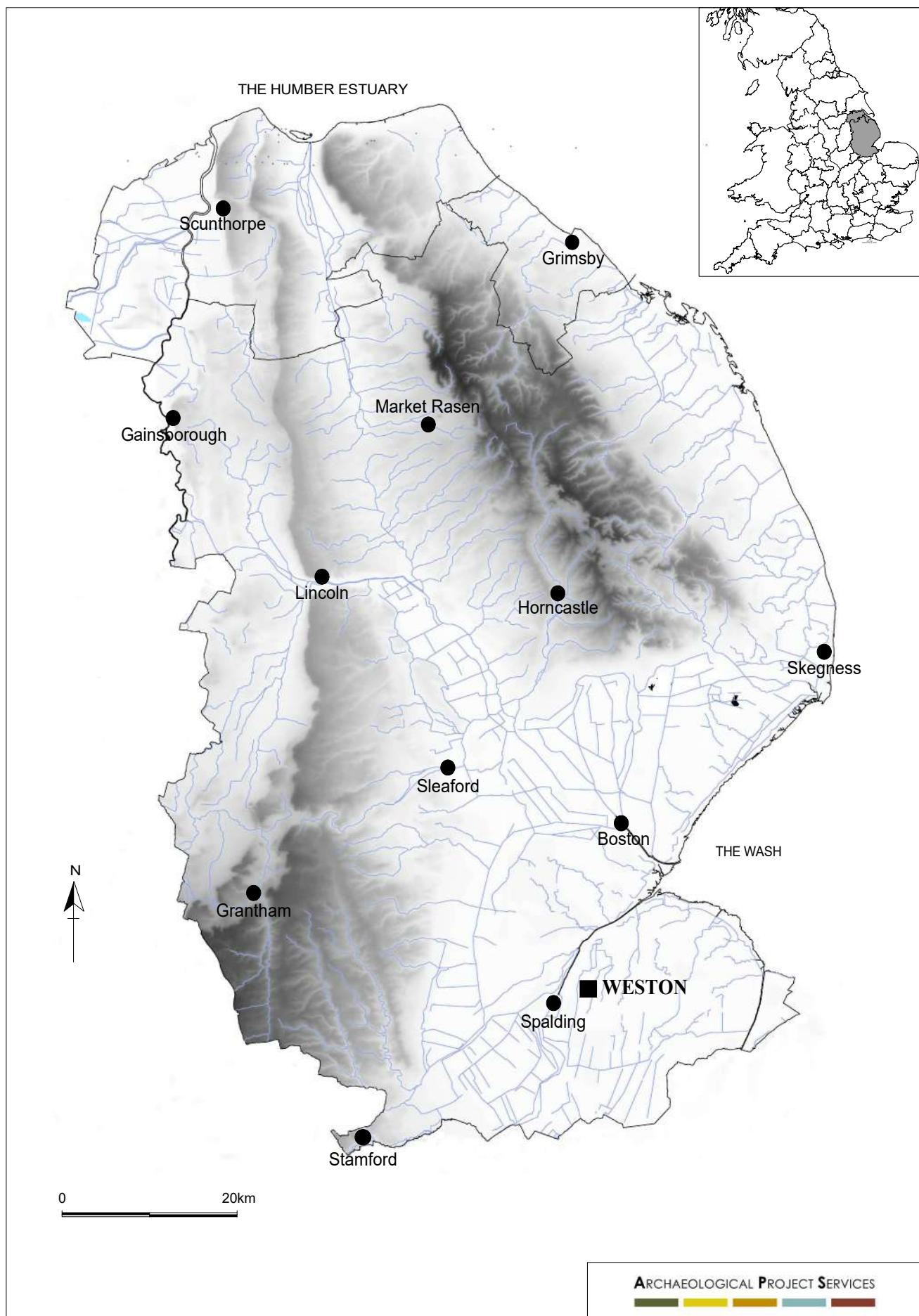


Figure 1. General location plan

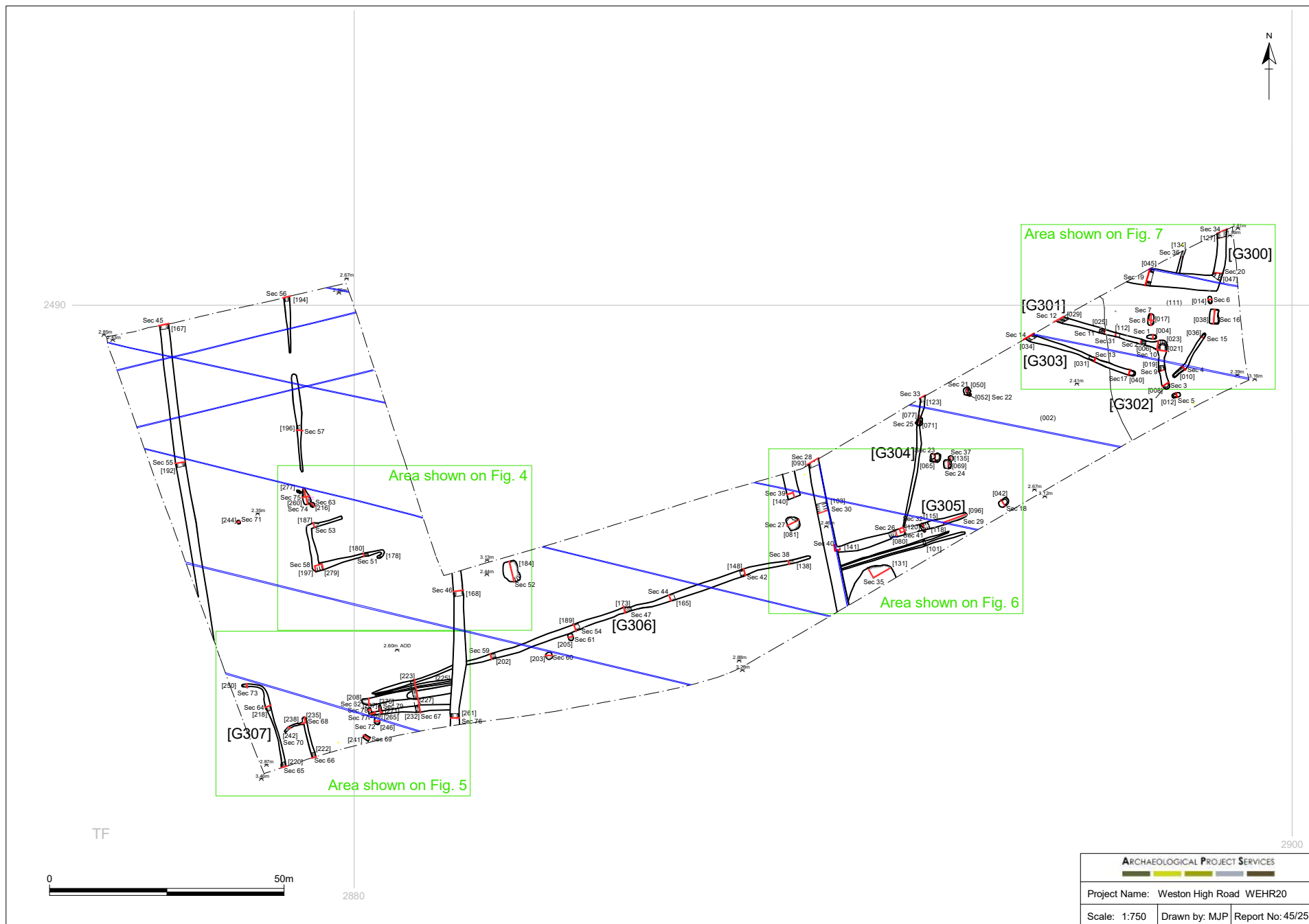


Figure 3. Site plan

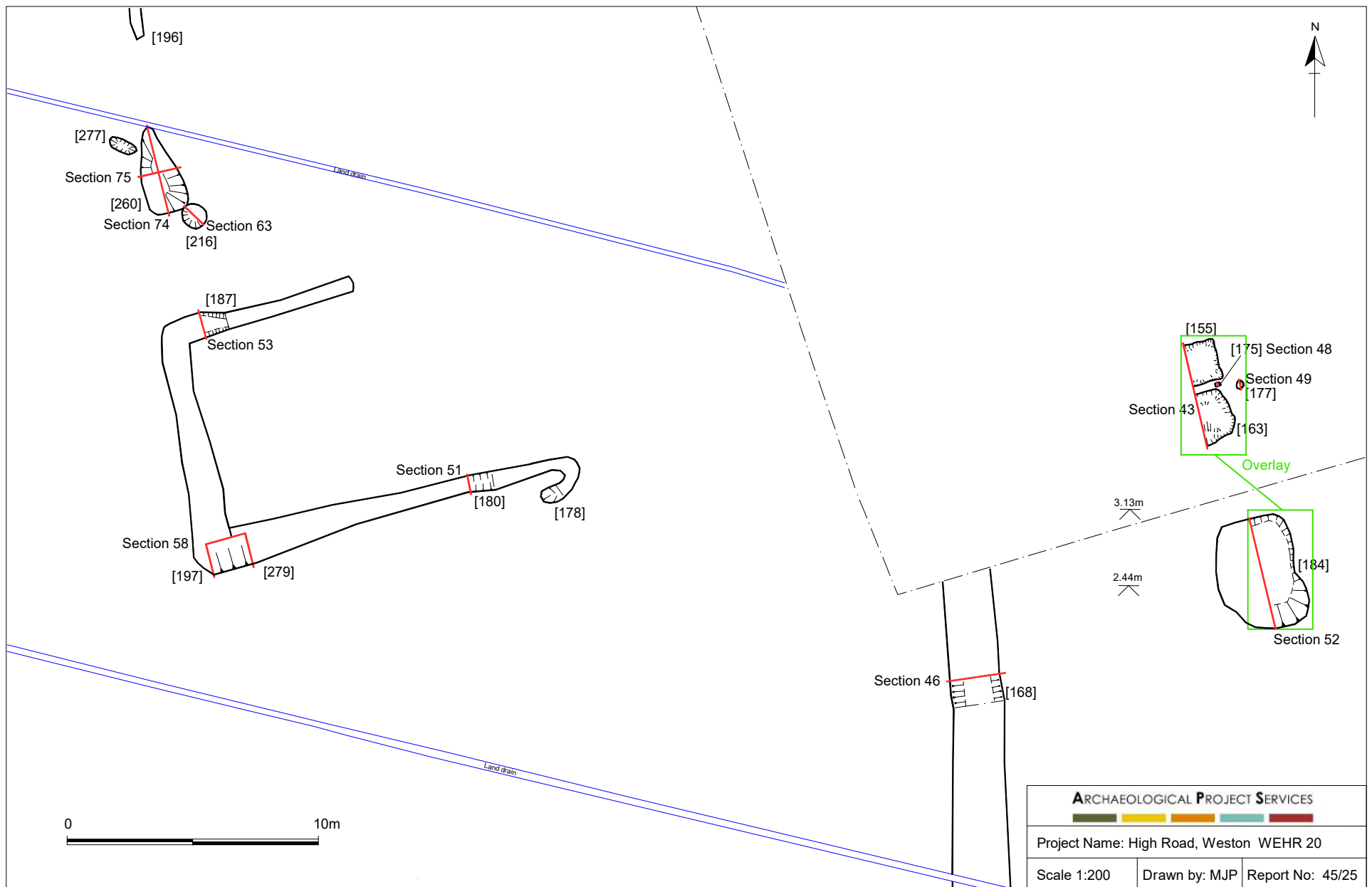


Figure 4. Plan of part of the western area

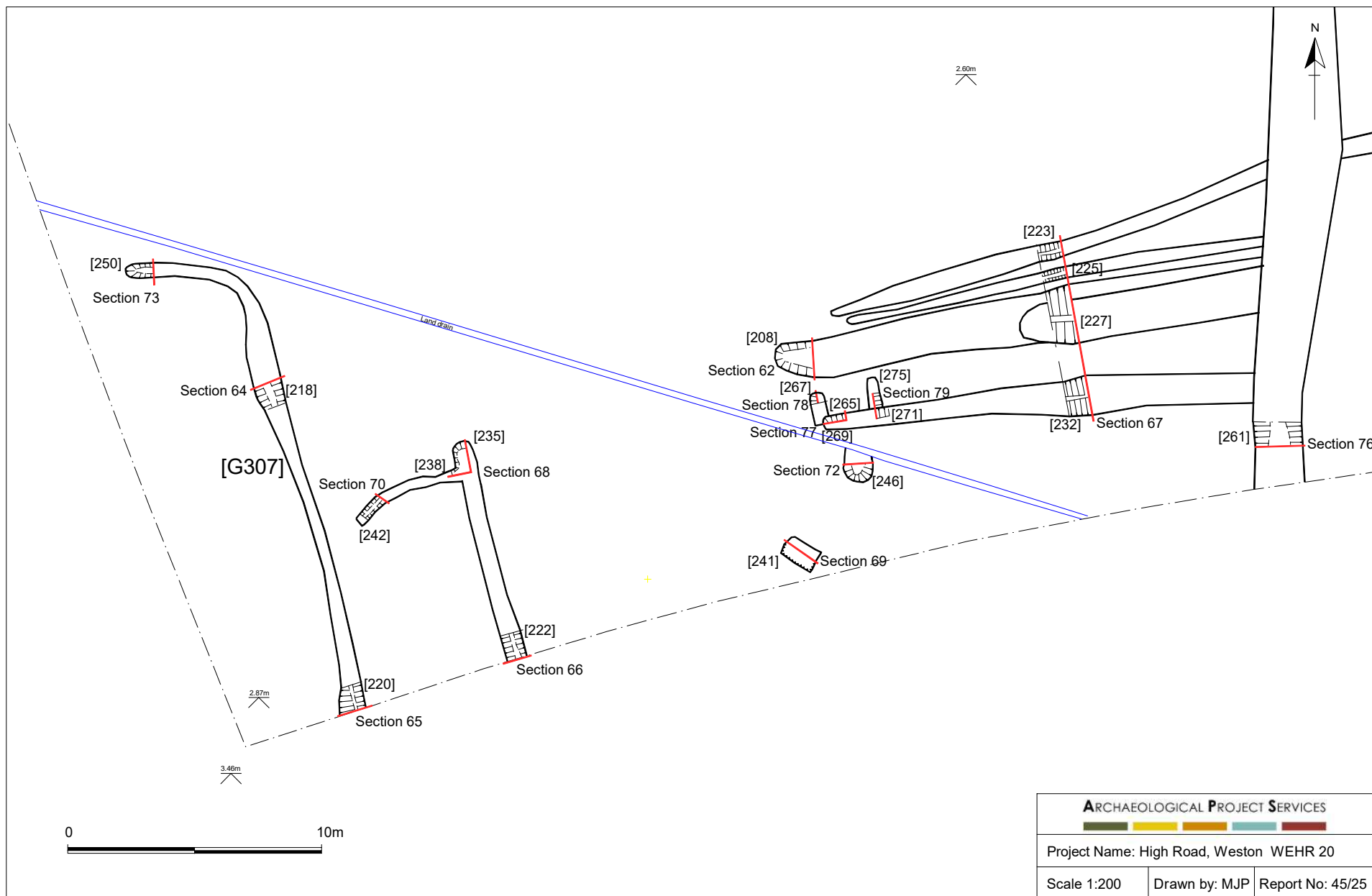


Figure 5. Plan of the southwest area

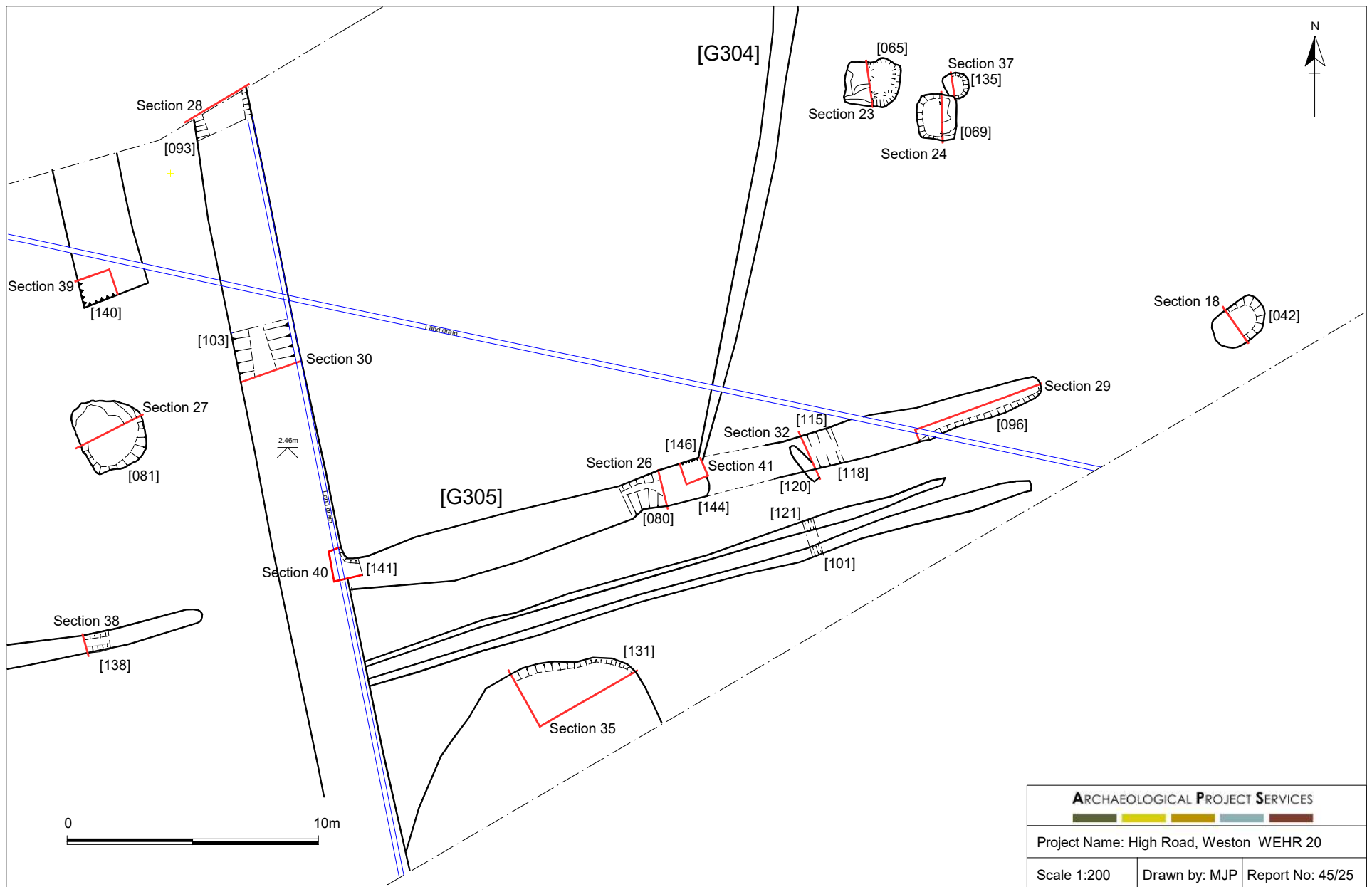
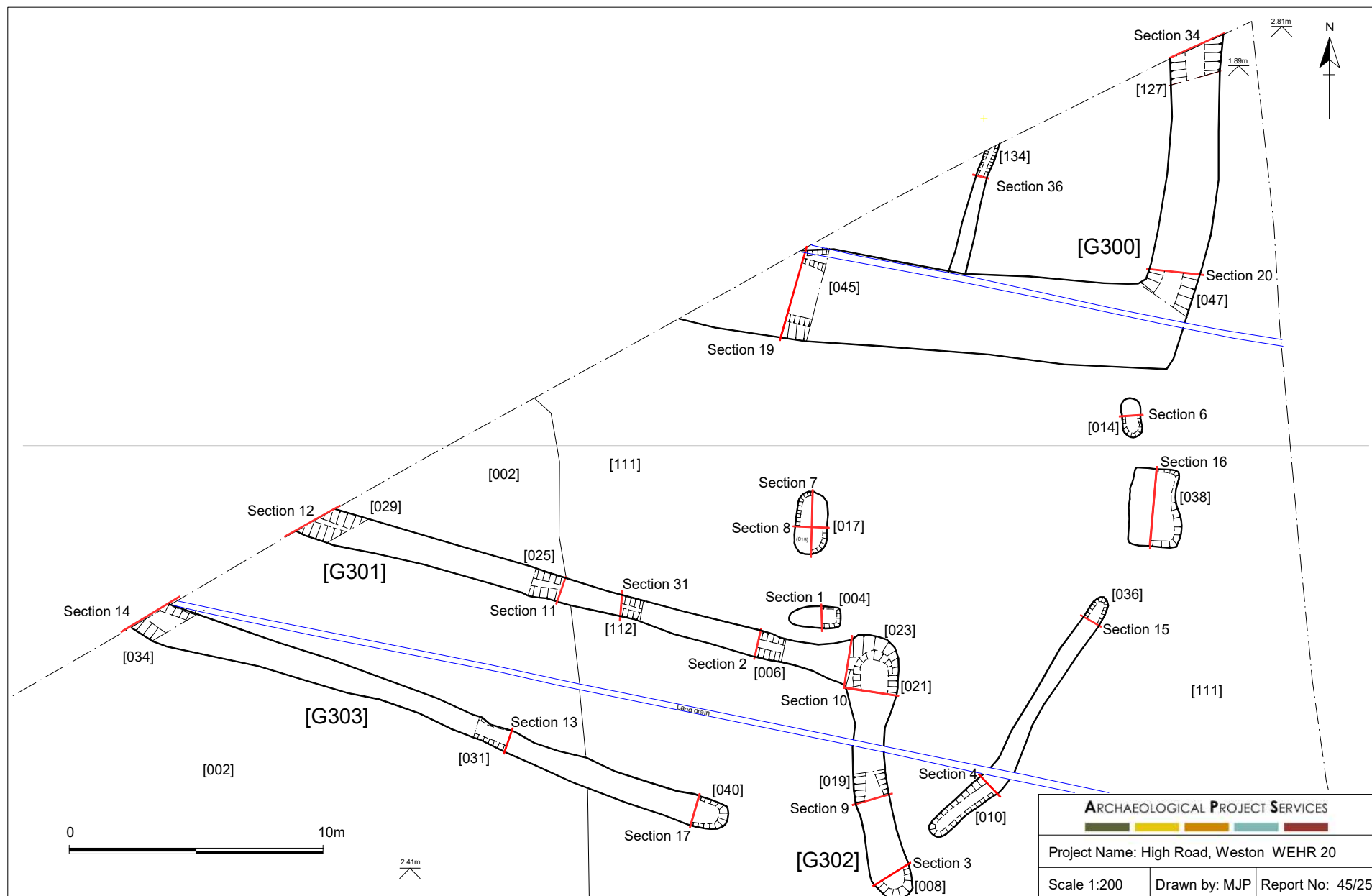


Figure 6. Plan of the central area



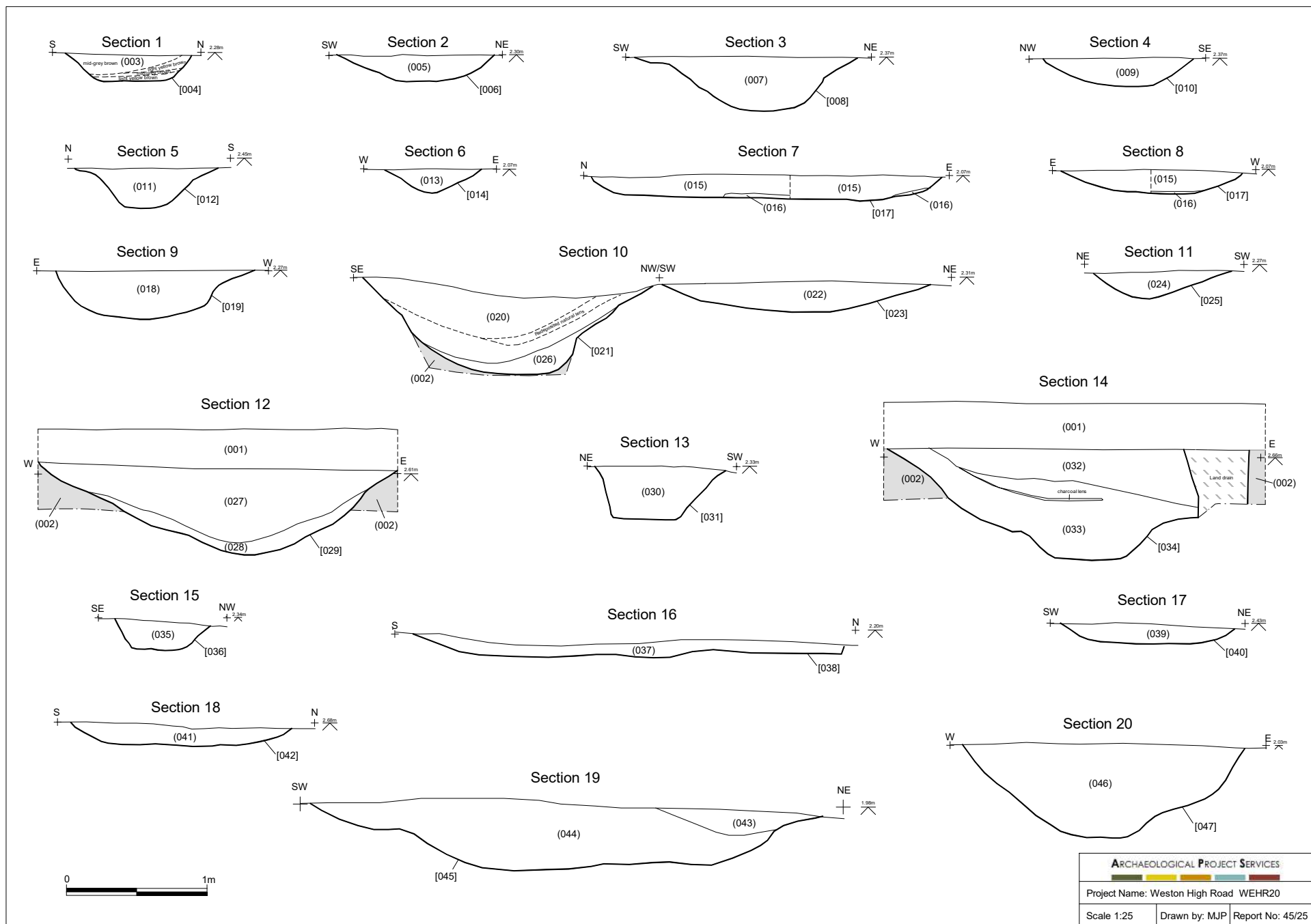


Figure 8. Sections 1-20

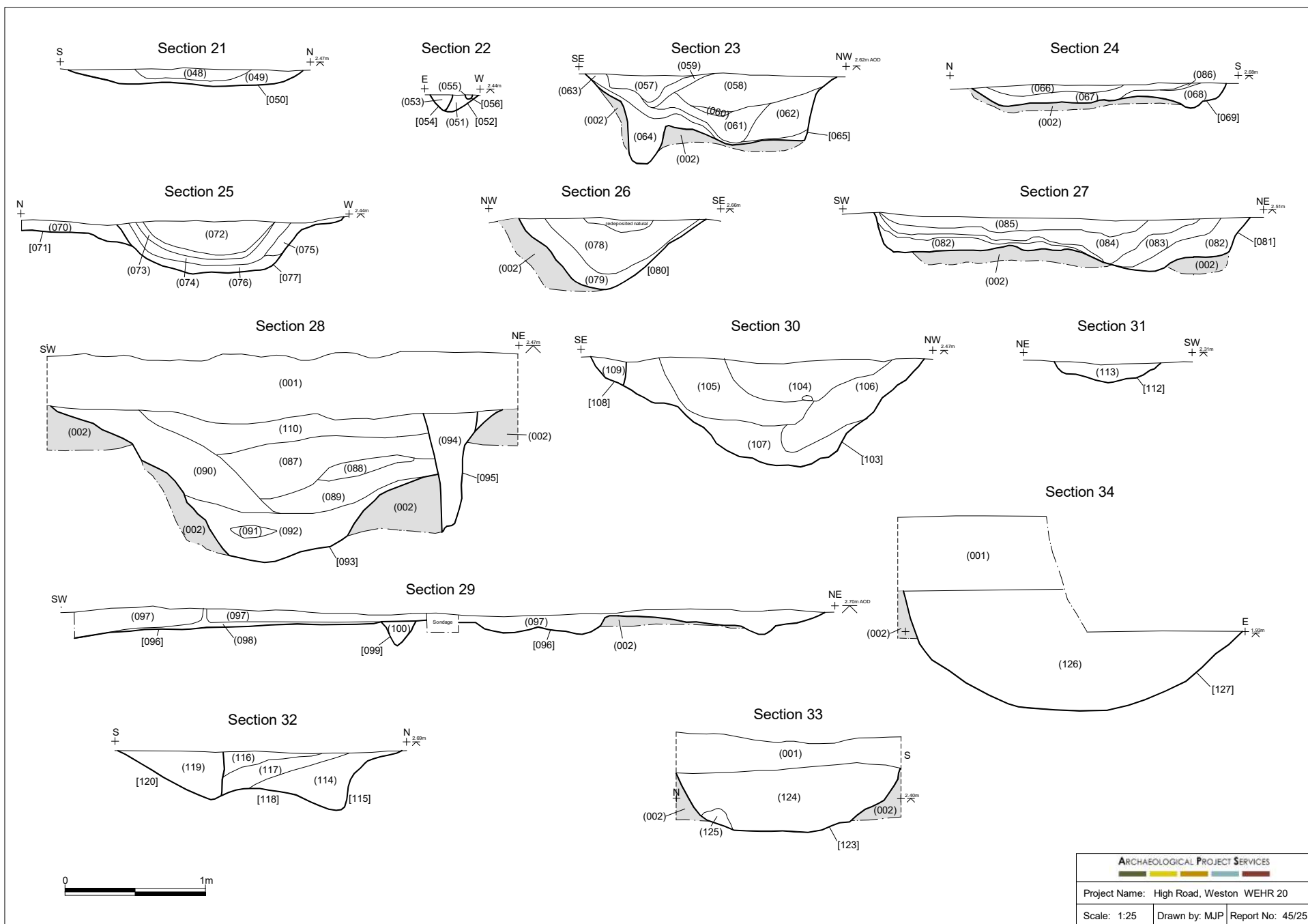


Figure 9. Sections 21-34

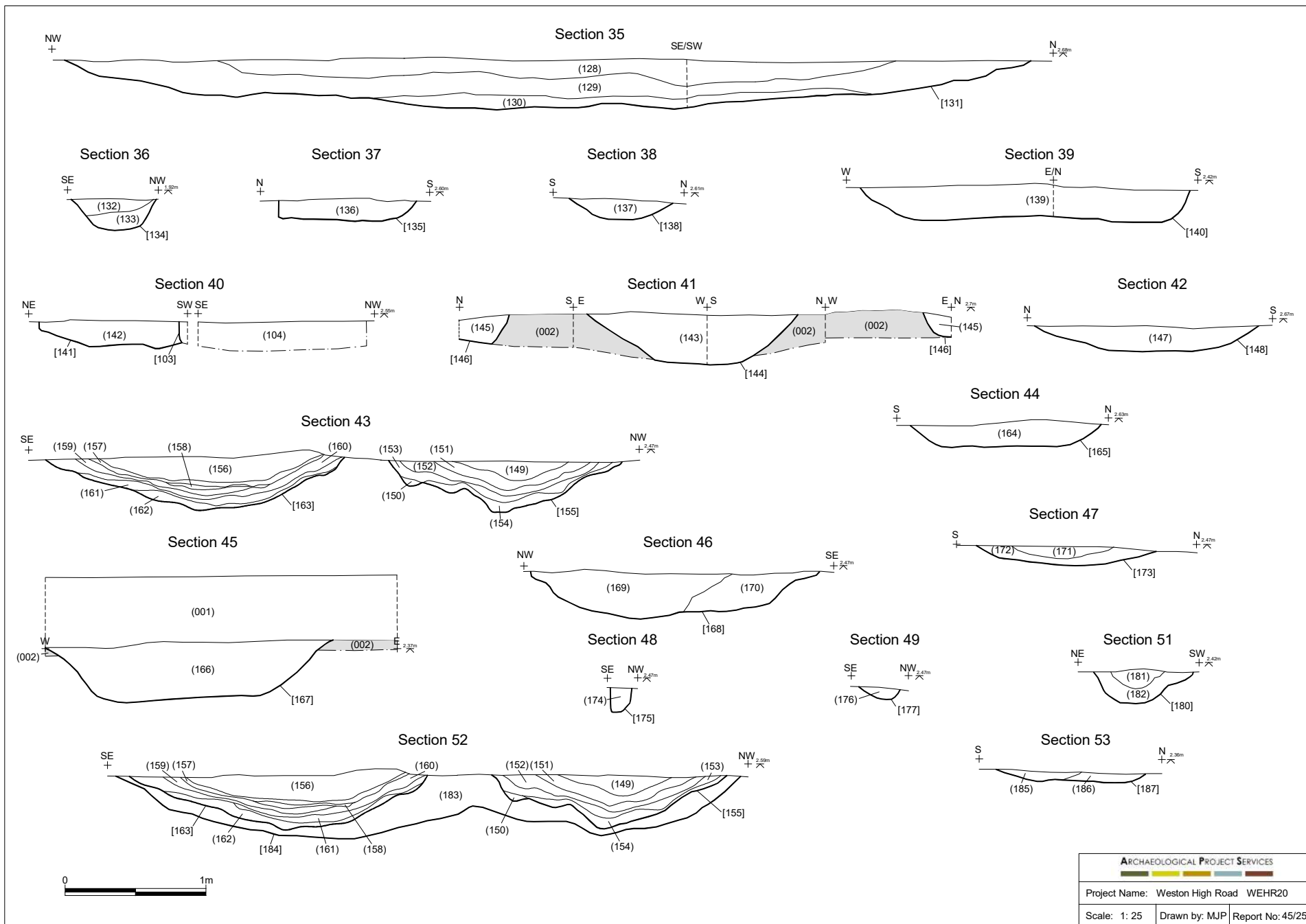


Figure 10. Sections 35-53

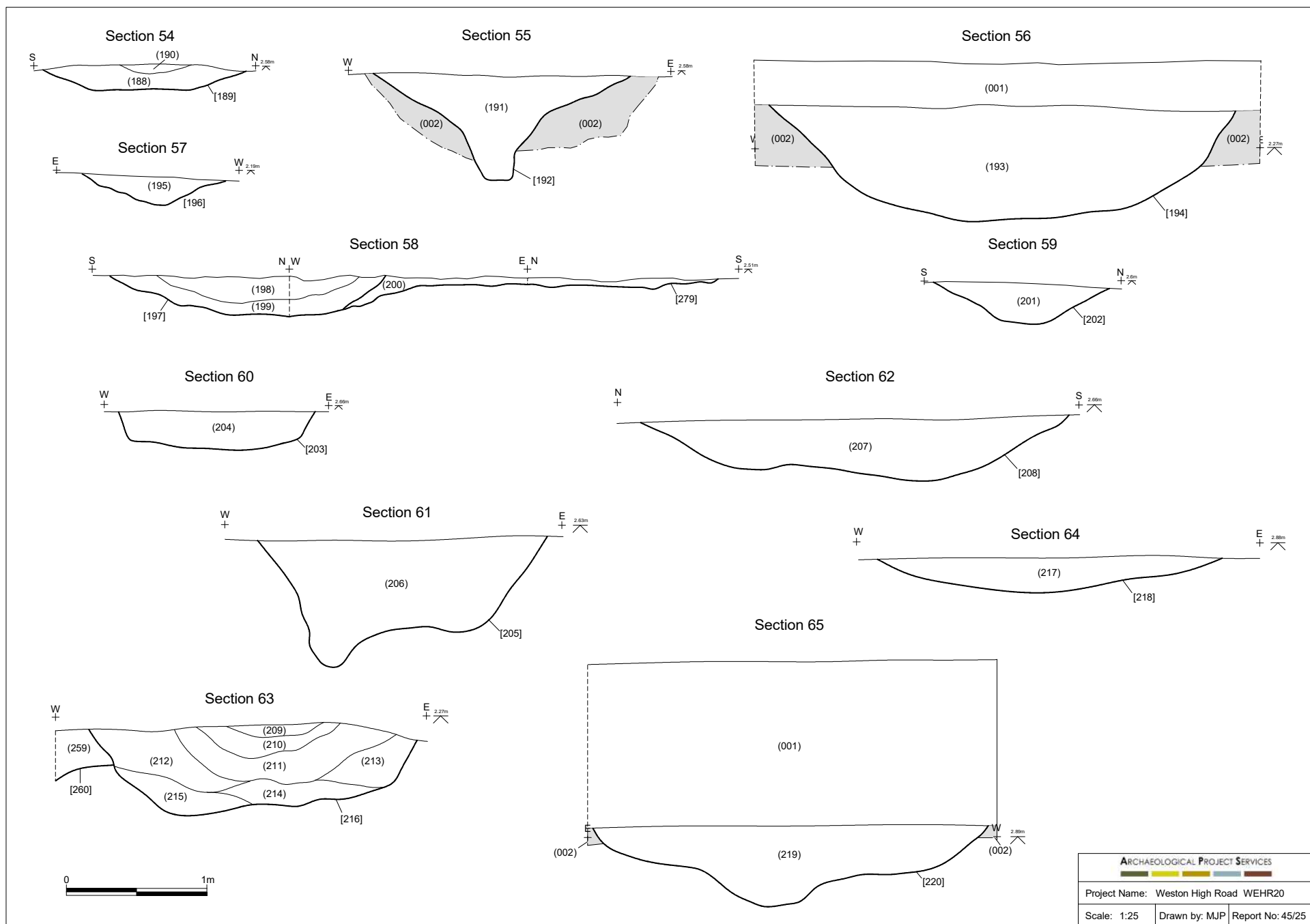


Figure 11. Sections 54-65

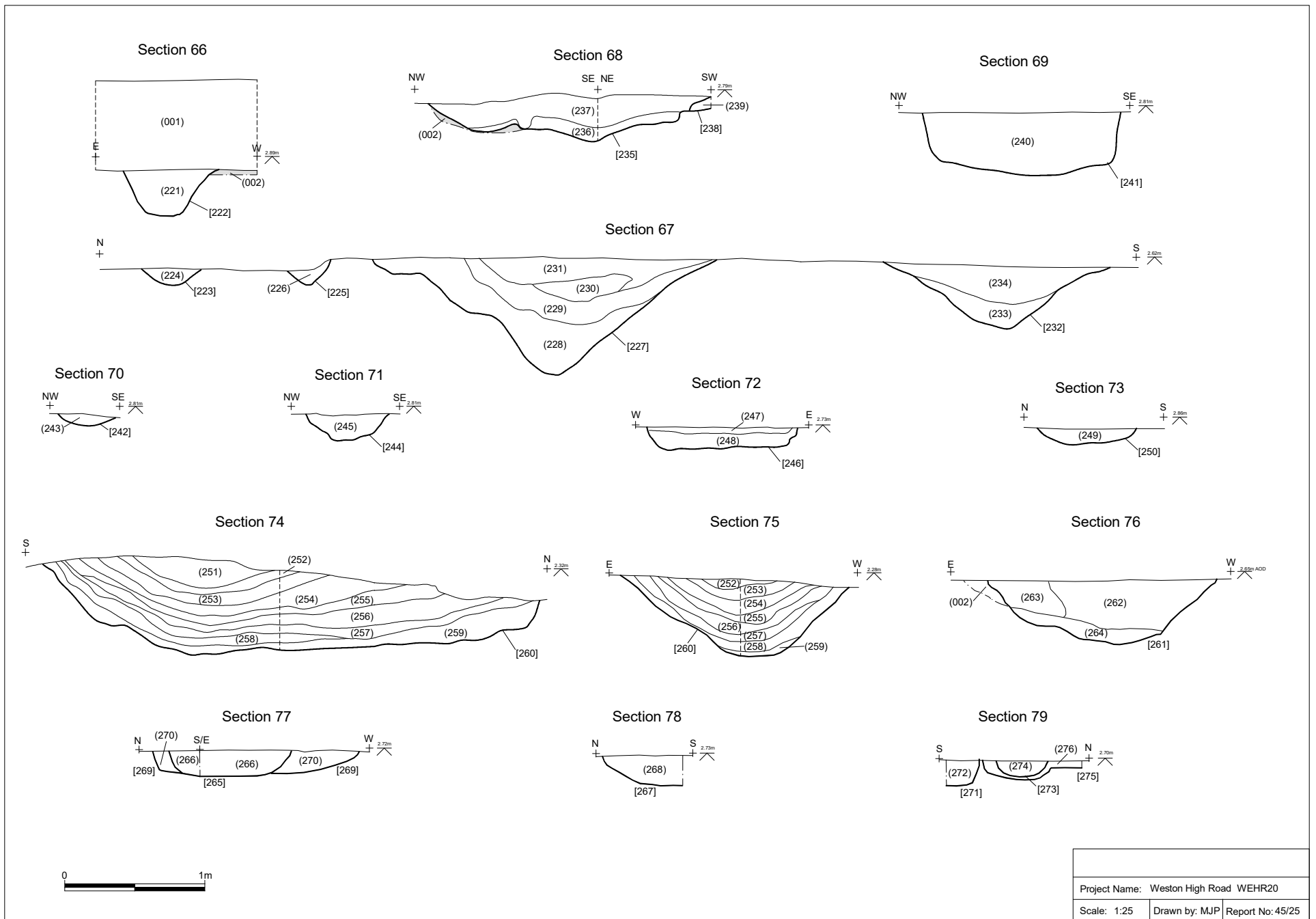


Figure 12. Sections 66-79

Plates



Plate 1. General pre-machining view of the site, looking southwest



Plate 2. Stripping in progress, looking west



Plate 3. Pit [004], Section 1, looking west



Plate 4. Ditch [006], Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 5. Ditch terminus [008], Section 3, looking north



Plate 6. Ditch terminus [010], Section 4, looking northeast



Plate 7. Pit [017], Section 7, looking east



Plate 8. Ditch [019], Section 9, looking south



Plate 9. Intersection of ditches [021], [023], Section 10, looking southwest



Plate 10. Pit [042], Section 18, looking west



Plate 11. General view of the site with Ditch [G306] in foreground, looking west



Plate 12. Pit [065], Section 23, looking west



Plate 13. Ditch [096], looking southwest



Plate 14. Gully [071], Pit [077], Section 25, looking east



Plate 15. Ditch [080], Section 26, looking northeast



Plate 16. Ditch [093], Section 28, looking north



Plate 17. Ditch [103], Section 30, looking south



Plate 18. Pit [120], Ditch [118], Pit [115], Section 32, looking west



Plate 19. Pond [131], Section 35, looking south



Plate 20. Ditch [165], Section 46, looking west



Plate 21. Ditch [167], Section 45, looking north



Plate 22. Ditch [192], Section 55, looking north



Plate 23. Pits [163], [155], Section 43, looking west



Plate 24. Pit [184], Section 52, looking southwest



Plate 25. Ditch [194], Section 56, looking north



Plate 26. Ditch [202], Section 59, looking west



Plate 27. Ditch [227], Section 67, looking east



Plate 28. Pit [216], Section 63, looking northeast



Plate 29. Pit [260], Sections 74, 75, looking west



Plate 30. Pit [260], Sections 74, 75, looking southeast



Plate 31. Ditch [222], Section 66, looking south



Plate 32. Pit [241], Section 69, looking northeast



Plate 33. Ditch [261], Section 76, looking southeast



Plate 34. Short gully [267], Section 78 with gullies [265]/[269], Section 77 to rear, looking southeast

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mottled yellow/brown silt with occasional clay patches	Alluvium
003	Friable mix of mid-yellowish brown and light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [004]
004	Sub-oval cut with 45° sides and a flat base, 2m long, 0.85m wide, 0.18m deep	Pit
005	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent mussel shells, 0.2m thick	Fill of [006]
006	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 1.05m long segment excavated, 1.1m wide, 0.2m deep	Enclosure ditch, part of [G301]
007	Friable mottled light greyish brown/mid-brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.38m thick	Fill of [008]
008	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 1m long segment, 1.55m wide, 0.38m deep	Ditch, part of [G302]
009	Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt with a charcoal lens, 0.2m thick	Fill of [010]
010	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 3m long terminus segment excavated, 1m wide, 0.2m deep	SW terminus of short ditch, [036] is other end
011	Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of [012]
012	Oblong cut, on east-west axis, with convex sides and a flat base, 1.8m long, 0.9m wide, 0.28m deep	Pit
013	Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Fill of [014]
014	Ovoid cut, on north-south axis with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, 1.5m long, 0.7m wide, 0.17m deep	Pit
015	Friable mottled light greyish brown/mid-grey silt, 0.17m thick	Fill of [017]
016	Friable black charcoal, 30mm thick in centre of feature	Lower fill of [017]
017	Ovoid cut, on north-south axis, with concave sides and a flat base, 2.45m long, 1.25m wide, 0.17m deep	Pit
018	Friable mottled mid-yellowish grey/dark greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal, 0.35m thick	Fill of [019]
019	North-south aligned linear cut with a steep, concave east side and a convex west side and a rounded base. 1.1m long segment excavated, 1.4m wide, 0.35m deep	Enclosure ditch, part of [G302]
020	Friable mottled mid-grey/dark grey silt with charcoal and a redeposited natural silt lens, 0.5m thick. Probable deliberate backfill	Upper fill of [021]
021	Northeast-southwest linear cut with convex sides and a rounded base. 2.2m long segment excavated, 2m wide, 0.6m deep	Ditch terminus, part of [G302]
022	Friable mid-grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick	Fill of [023]
023	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with 35° concave sides and a rounded base. 1.3m wide, 0.23m deep, 0.5m length excavated	Ditch, part of [G301]
024	Friable mid-greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal lumps, 0.2m thick	Fill of [025]
025	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. 1.2m long segment excavated, 1m wide, 0.2m deep	Ditch, part of [G301]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
026	Friable light grey, with reddish brown mottles, silt, up to 0.2m thick	Silting fill of [021]
027	Friable mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small lumps of blue grey clay, 0.53m thick	Upper fill of [029]
028	Friable mid-grey silt, 0.1m thick	Lower (silting) fill of [029]
029	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with slightly concave sides and rounded base. 1m segment excavated, 1.5m wide, 0.65m deep	Ditch, part of [G301]
030	Friable mid-reddish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Fill of [031]
031	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut steep sides and flat base, 1.4m segment excavated, 0.8m wide, 0.38m deep	Ditch, part of [G303]
032	Friable mid-yellowish brown silt, up to 0.4m thick	Slumping, redeposited natural fill of [034]
033	Friable mottled mid-grey/reddish brown clayey silt, includes a thin charcoal lens, 0.58m thick overall	Fill of [034]
034	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with steep, slightly convex sides and a flat base. 1m segment excavated, 2.5m wide, 0.78m deep	Ditch, part of [G303]
035	Friable mid-yellowish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [036]
036	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut with steep 45° sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.67m wide, 0.2m deep	Ditch terminus, opposite end to [010]
037	Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [038]
038	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and flattish but even base. 3.1m long, 2m wide, 0.12m deep	Shallow pit, probably truncated by ploughing
039	Friable mottled mid-grey/greyish brown silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [040]
040	Northwest-southeast aligned cut with rounded SE end, concave sides and a flat base. 1.35m long segment excavated, 1.25m wide, 0.14m deep	Ditch terminus, part of [G303]
041	Friable 60% black charcoal, 40% mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick. (100% excavated for pot when sample taken)	Fill of [042]
042	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and a flat base, 1.54m wide, 0.15m deep	Pit, probable fire pit
043	Friable light reddish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Upper fill of [045], appears redeposited-slumping
044	Friable mid-brownish grey silt, 0.5m thick	Lower fill of [045]
045	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with convex/stepped sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 3.6m wide, 0.52m deep	Ditch- possibly a dyling, part of a medieval fenland drainage system, part of [G300]
046	Friable mid-brownish grey silt, 0.66m thick	Fill of [047]
047	North-south aligned linear cut with steep sides and a flat base, 1m segment excavated, 2m wide, 0.66m deep	Ditch, part of [G300]
048	Firm grey/orangey brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Top fill of [050]
049	Firm orangey brown sandy clay silt, 0.11m thick	Lower fill of [050]
050	Ovoid cut with concave sides and rounded base, 1.12m diameter, 0.12m deep	Pit
051	Firm orangey brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [052]
052	Circular cut with concave sides and a flat base, 1.68m x 1.45m in plan, 0.12m deep	Possible posthole
053	Firm greyish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Fill of [054]
054	Circular cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 0.14m diameter, 0.11m deep	Animal burrow/root
055	Firm greenish brown sandy silt, 30mm thick	Fill of [056]
056	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 50mm wide, 30mm deep	Animal burrow/root
057	Compact greyish brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick	Top fill of [065], deliberate backfill

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
058	Compact brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.27m thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill
059	Compact brownish green sandy silt with occasional small clay pockets, 50mm thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill, cess
060	Compact greenish light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 40mm thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill, cess
061	Compact greenish grey sandy clay with occasional small charcoal flecks, 0.22m thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill, cess
062	Compact mottled greyish brown sandy silt with occasional manganese flecks, 0.26m thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill
063	Compact greyish brownish green sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 70mm thick	Fill of [065], deliberate backfill, cess
064	Compact greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.39m thick	Basal fill of [065], deliberate backfill
065	Sub-circular cut with steep sides, near vertical on northwest side and undulating base, 1.79m diameter, 0.63m deep	Probable cess pit
066	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, 80mm thick	Top fill of [069], deliberate backfill
067	Compact brownish green sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 80mm thick	Fill of [069], deliberate backfill, cess
068	Compact greenish brown silty sand with occasional manganese flecks, 0.16m thick	Basal silting fill of [069]
069	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base, 1.82m x 1.6m in plan, 0.19m deep	Probable cess pit
070	Firm greyish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Fill of [071]
071	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 0.5m wide, 0.11m deep	Gully, part of [G304]
072	Firm brownish grey sandy silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick	Top fill of [077]
073	Firm mid-grey sandy silty clay, 50mm thick	Fill of [077]
074	Firm light greenish grey sandy silt, 80mm thick	Fill of [077]
075	Firm light greenish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [077]
076	Firm orangey/rusty brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Lower fill of [077]
077	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base, 1.15m wide, 0.38m deep	Possible cess pit
078	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Upper fill of [080]
079	Loose orange sandy silt, 0.21m thick	Lower fill of [080], natural slumping
080	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. 1m segment excavated, 1.32m wide, 0.43m deep	Ditch, part of [G305]
081	Sub-rectangular cut with steep, straight sides and an irregular base. 2.94m x 2.76m in plan, 0.36m deep	Probable cess pit
082	Compact mid-yellowish red sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Lower fill of [081]
083	Hard mid yellowish green sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [081]
084	Compact mid-bluish grey clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Fill of [081]
085	Compact light greyish brown clayey silt, 80mm thick	Upper fill of [081]
086	Compact brownish dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 30mm thick	Fill of [069]
087	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small shell frags, 0.39m thick	Fill of [093]
088	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small shell frags, 0.11m thick	Fill of [093]
089	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Fill of [093]
090	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small shell frags, 0.39m thick	Fill of [093]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
091	Firm greyish brown sandy silt lens with occasional shell frags, 80mm thick	Fill of [093]
092	Firm brownish grey clayey silt with occasional shell frags, 0.35m thick	Basal fill of [093]
093	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, 3.2m wide, 1.02m deep	Ditch, boundary on early OS maps
094	Firm mid-brownish grey sandy silt containing ceramic land drain, 0.38m thick	Fill of [095]
095	North-south aligned linear cut with near vertical sides and rounded base, 0.37m, 0.34m deep	Land drain
096	Southwest-northeast aligned linear cut with concave sides and irregular base, 5.46m length excavated, 1.21m wide, 0.22m deep	Ditch terminus
097	Friable dark grey/black silt with lighter grey lenses, up to 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [096]
098	Friable light orange grey clayey silt, up to 0.15m thick	Redeposited natural/silt fill of [096]
099	Sub-circular cut with steep 65° sides and pointed base, 0.25m diameter, 0.17m deep	Small pit or posthole
100	Friable dark brownish grey silt, 0.17m thick	Fill of [099]
101	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut, 27.5m long, 0.43m wide, 50mm deep	Shallow plough mark
102	Friable light brownish grey sandy silt 50mm thick	Fill of [102]
103	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with steep sides and uneven base. 1m segment excavated, 2.5m wide, 0.87m deep	Ditch
104	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.31m thick	Upper fill of [103]
105	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.59m thick	Fill of [103]
106	Compact dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.29m thick	Fill of [103]
107	Compact mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Basal fill of [103]
108	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1m segment excavated, 0.33m wide, 0.22m deep	Land drain
109	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt containing ceramic land drain, 0.22m thick	Fill of [108]
110	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick	Top fill of [093]
111	Friable laminated grey/brown silt with occasional clay patches	Alluvium
112	North-south aligned linear cut with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. 1m segment excavated, 0.82m wide, 0.13m deep	Ditch, part of [G301]
113	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Fill of [112]
114	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional manganese, 0.38m thick	Fill of [115]
115	Oblong cut, northwest-southeast aligned, with concave sides and rounded base, 0.6m wide, 0.38m deep	Pit
116	Firm mid- to dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal, 0.15m thick	Upper fill of [118]
117	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Lower fill of [118]
118	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and rounded base, at least 1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.28m deep	Ditch, continuation of [096]
119	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Fill of [120]
120	Sub-rectangular cut on southeast-northwest axis with concave sides and rounded base, 1.53m long, 0.73m wide, 0.32m deep	Modern pit
121	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut, 24.2m long, 0.46m wide, 50mm deep	Shallow plough mark
122	Friable light brownish grey sandy silt 50mm thick	Fill of [122]
123	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and an uneven base. 1m segment excavated, 1.23m wide, 0.57m deep	Gully, part of [G304]
124	Compact mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.57m thick	Fill of [123]
125	Firm greyish brown clay lens, 0.14m thick	Fill of [123]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
126	Friable mid-brownish grey clayey silt, 0.85m thick	Fill of [127]
127	North-south aligned linear cut with steep concave sides and a flat base. 2.3m wide, 0.85m deep	Ditch, part of [G300]
128	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Upper fill of [131]
129	Friable mid-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and fired clay, 0.24m thick	Fill of [131]
130	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal, 80mm thick	Basal fill of [131]
131	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and uneven base. At least 4.51m x 2.43m in plan, 0.24m deep	Pond
132	Firm, almost compact, light brownish grey sandy clay, 0.11m thick	Upper fill of [134]
133	Firm mid-greyish brown silty clay, 0.12m thick	Lower fill of [134]
134	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.58m wide, 0.22m deep	Ditch
135	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides and a flat base. 1.05m x 0.98m in plan, 0.15m deep	Pit
136	Compact mid-greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [135]
137	Friable mid-brownish grey silt, 0.14m thick	Fill of [138]
138	East-west aligned linear cut with moderate 40° sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.75m wide, 0.14m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
139	Hard dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick	Fill of [140]
140	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base. At least 5.4m x 2.6m in plan, 0.23m deep	Elongated shallow pit-a horticultural purpose?
141	East-west aligned linear cut with steep sides and an undulating base, 1.25m length excavated, 1.02m wide, 0.12m deep	Ditch, part of [G305]
142	Firm mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Fill of [141]
143	Friable, dark grey silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of [144]
144	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a flat base. 1m terminus segment excavated, 1m wide, 0.35m deep	Ditch terminus, part of [G305]
145	Friable light grey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [146]
146	Southwest-northeast aligned linear cut with steep, concave sides and an uneven base, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep	Gully, part of [G304]
147	Friable light grey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [148]
148	East-west aligned linear cut with 40° concave sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.6m wide, 0.18m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
149	Compact light brown sand, 0.14m thick	Upper fill of [155]
150	Friable yellowish brown silt, 0.1m thick	Basal fill of [155]
151	Friable mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and shells, 0.1m thick	Fill of [155]
152	Friable mid-greyish brown silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [155]
153	Friable mid-brown silt with common mussel shell frags, 0.1m thick	Fill of [155]
154	Friable mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.1m thick	Basal fill of [155]
155	Sub-rectangular cut with moderate sloping sides and an undulating base, 1.7m x 2.3m in plan, 0.38m deep	Recut of pit [184]
156	Compact light greyish brown sand with occasional mussel shells, 0.18m thick	Upper fill of [163]
157	Compact mid-brownish grey silty sand, 40mm thick	Organic fill of [163]
158	Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal, moderate shells, 30mm thick	Fill of [163]
159	Compact mid-grey sandy silt, 40mm thick	Fill of [163]
160	Friable mid-brownish grey silty sand, 70mm thick	Fill of [163]
161	Compact dark brown organic silt, 60mm thick	Fill of [163]
162	Friable mid-grey silt, 90mm thick	Lower fill of [163]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
163	Sub-oval cut with undulating sides and base, 2.4m x 2.11m in plan, 0.38m deep	Recut of pit [184]
164	Friable mid-brownish grey, with yellow mottles, silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of [165]
165	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.35m wide, 0.18m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
166	Friable mottled greyish brown/mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.43m thick	Fill of [167]
167	North-south aligned linear cut with steep sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 2m wide, 0.43m deep	Cut of ditch
168	North-south aligned linear cut with steep sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 2.2m wide, 0.32m deep	Ditch
169	Compact mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Upper fill of [168]
170	Compact dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Lower fill of [168]
171	Friable laminations of light brown/dark greyish brown clayey silt, 80mm thick	Top fill of [173]
172	Friable light brownish grey silt, 0.14m thick	Lower fill of [173]
173	East-west aligned linear cut with 30° concave sides and flat base. 1.45m long segment excavated, 1.28m wide, 0.14m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
174	Friable light grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.16m thick	Fill of [175]
175	Sub-rectangular cut with steep, straight sides and a flat base. 0.23m x 0.15m in plan, 0.16m deep	Posthole between pits [163] and [155]
176	Friable mid-grey silty sand, 70mm thick	Fill of [177]
177	Sub-circular cut with moderate concave sides and a rounded base. 0.29m x 0.28m in plan, 70mm deep	Posthole
178	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a flat base. 0.5m long terminus segment, 0.5m wide, 30mm deep	Gully terminus
179	Compact mid-yellow/greyish brown silt, 30mm thick	Fill of [178]
180	Northeast-southwest aligned linear cut with gradual sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.73m wide, 0.28m deep	Enclosure gully
181	Compact mid-yellow/greyish brown sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Top fill of [180]
182	Compact mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Lower fill of [180]
183	Compact light greenish blue/yellowish green sand, 0.28m thick	Fill of [184]
184	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping irregular sides and an undulating base, 4.44m long, 3.06m wide, 0.48m deep	Probable cess pit
185	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal, 60mm thick	Upper fill of [187]
186	Friable mid-greyish yellow sand, 60mm thick	Fill of [187]
187	East-west aligned linear cut with moderate sloping sides and an irregular base. 1m segment excavated, 1.08m wide, 60mm deep	Enclosure gully
188	Friable light brownish grey silt, 0.17m thick	Lower fill of [189]
189	East-west aligned linear cut with 40° straight sides and a flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.45m wide, 0.17m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
190	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 60mm thick	Top fill of [189]
191	Loose dark greyish brown silt, 0.95m thick	Fill of [192]
192	North-south aligned linear cut with steep convex sides and flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.5m wide, 0.95m deep	Ditch
193	Loose mid-greyish brown silt, 0.54m thick	Fill of [194]
194	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and flat base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.65m wide, 0.54m deep	Ditch
195	Loose mottled light greyish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Fill of [196]
196	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 1m wide, 0.25m deep	Ditch

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
197	North-south aligned linear cut with near vertical sides and an undulating base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.7m wide, 0.41m deep	Enclosure gully
198	Compact mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Top fill of [197]
199	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Lower fill of [197]
200	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, 90mm thick	Fill of [279]
201	Friable mid-brownish grey silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of [202]
202	East-west aligned linear cut with 45° straight sides and a flat base. 1m segment excavated, 1.25m wide, 0.28m deep	Ditch, part of [G306]
203	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a flat base, 1.4m diameter, 0.25m deep	Pit
204	Friable mid-dark grey brown silt, 0.25m thick	Fil of [203]
205	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a rounded, irregular base, 1.08m wide, 0.44m deep	Pit
206	Friable mid-green silt, 0.44m thick	Fill of [205]
207	Friable mid-brownish grey silt, 0.2m thick	Fill of [208]
208	East-west aligned linear cut with irregular sides and an uneven base. 1.5m long terminus segment excavated, 1.5m wide, 0.2m deep	Ditch terminus
209	Compact mid-greyish brown silty sand, 50mm thick	Fill of [216]
210	Friable mid-brownish yellow sand, 80mm thick	Fill of [216]
211	Friable mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.11m thick	Fill of [216]
212	Friable mid-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal, 0.14m thick	Fill of [216]
213	Compact mid-brown clayey sand, 0.17m thick	Fill of [216]
214	Friable greenish blue/light blue silty sand, 80mm thick	Fill of [216]
215	Friable mid-reddish brown sand, 0.13m thick	Basal silting fill of [216]
216	Circular cut with steep, concave sides and uneven base, 1.15m diameter, 0.3m deep	Near perfectly circular pit adjacent to pit [260], perhaps for some industrial activity
217	Friable mottled brownish grey/light brownish yellow silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [218]
218	North-south aligned linear cut with gently sloping concave sides and an uneven base. 1m segment excavated, 1.2m wide, 0.12m deep	Stock enclosure gully, part of [G307]
219	Friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and cockle shells, 0.28m thick	Fill of [220]
220	North-south aligned linear cut with concave sides and an uneven, rounded base. 1m long slot excavated, 1.4m wide, 0.28m deep	Stock enclosure gully, part of [G307]
221	Friable mid-brownish grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.31m thick	Fill of [222]
222	North-south aligned linear cut with steep, straight sides and a rounded base. 1m segment excavated, 0.68m wide, 0.31m deep	Stock enclosure ditch
223	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.42m wide, 0.11m deep	Gully
224	Friable light grey silt, 0.11m thick	Fill of [223]
225	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 1m long segment excavated, 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep	Gully, parallel to [223]
226	Friable light grey silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [225]
227	East-west aligned linear cut with steep sides and rounded base, 1m long segment excavated, 2.45m wide, 0.8m deep	Ditch
228	Friable mid-greyish brown silt, 0.36m thick	Lower fill of [227]
229	Firm dark greyish brown silt with frequent mussel shell, 0.2m thick	Fill of [227]
230	Friable light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Redeposited natural fill of [227]
231	Friable mid-grey silt, 0.18m thick	Top fill of [227]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
232	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.6m wide, 0.43m deep	Ditch
233	Friable mid-greyish brown silt, 0.43m thick	Lower fill of [232]
234	Friable mottled mid-greyish brown silt, 0.26m thick	Top fill of [232]
235	North-south aligned linear cut with gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. 1.21m long segment excavated, 0.81m wide, 0.29m deep	Stock enclosure gully terminus
236	Friable black silty sand with occasional fired clay, 0.1m thick	Lower fill of [235]
237	Friable mid-grey sandy silt with moderate small clay lenses, 0.2m thick	Top fill of [235]
238	East-west aligned linear cut with steep sides and a flat base, 0.2m long segment excavated, 0.35m wide, 80mm deep	Stock enclosure gully
239	Friable light greyish yellow sand, 80mm thick	Fill of [238]
240	Friable mid-brownish grey, with occasional yellow mottles, silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.45m thick	Fill of [241]
241	Sub-rectangular cut with near vertical sides and a rounded base. 1.4m x 0.85m in plan, 0.45m deep	Pit
242	Southwest-northeast aligned linear cut with moderate sloping sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 0.4m wide, 70mm deep	Stock enclosure gully, perhaps a pinfold (as in nearby lane name)
243	Loose mid-yellowish grey sand, 70mm thick	Fill of [242]
244	Sub-circular pit with near vertical sides and rounded base. 0.81m x 0.77m in plan, 0.24m deep	Pit
245	Compact dark greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Fill of [244]
246	Sub-rectangular cut with fairly steep sides and a flat base. 1.2m x 1.07m in plan, 0.17m deep	Pit
247	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Upper fill of [246]
248	Friable light pinkish grey sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Lower fill of [246]
249	Friable mottled mid-brownish grey/mid-yellow silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of [250]
250	Northwest-southeast aligned curvilinear cut with concave sides and a flat base. 1m long terminus segment excavated, 0.72m wide, 0.1m deep	Stock enclosure gully terminus, part of [G307]
251	Compact light grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Top fill of [260]
252	Friable mid-grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks, 70mm thick	Fill of [260]
253	Friable dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, 0.1m thick	Fill of [260]
254	Friable mottled mid-brownish grey clayey silt, up to 0.18m thick	Fill of [260]
255	Friable mid-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal, 0.1m thick	Fill of [260]
256	Friable mid-brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal, up to 0.15m thick	Fill of [260]
257	Friable light grey sandy silt, 80mm thick	Fill of [260]
258	Friable mid-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal, 90mm thick	Fill of [260]
259	Friable light greyish brown clayey sand, up to 90mm thick	Basal fill of [260]
260	Sub-oval cut with steep 45° sides and a rounded base. 3.53m long, 1.65m wide, 0.65m deep	Probable industrial pit
261	North-south aligned linear cut with steep 45° sides and a rounded base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.63m wide, 0.45m deep	Ditch
262	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Top fill of [261]
263	Friable mid-brownish grey silty sand, 0.27m thick	Slumped natural, fill of [261]
264	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Basal fill of [261]

Context no.	Description	Interpretation
265	East-west aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. 0.65m long slot excavated, 0.46m wide, 0.19m deep	Ditch terminus
266	Compact dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.19m thick	Fill of [265]
267	North-south aligned ovoid cut with moderate sloping sides and a flat base, 1m long, 0.6m wide, 0.21m deep	Short gully-horticultural?
268	Compact light brownish pink clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Fill of [267]
269	East-west aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. 0.75m long segment excavated, 0.67m wide, 0.15m deep	Gully terminus
270	Friable light grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Fill of [269]
271	East-west aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and flat base, 0.5m long segment excavated, 0.58m wide, 0.19m deep	Drainage ditch
272	Friable dark grey-black silty sandy silt, 0.19m thick	Fill of [271]
273	East-west aligned linear cut with concave sides and a flat base, 0.5m long segment excavated, 0.65m wide, 0.12m deep	Gully terminus, opposite end to [269]
274	Friable light grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [273]
275	North-south aligned ovoid cut with moderate sloping sides and a flat base, 1.2m long, 0.46m wide, 0.12m deep. Similar to [267]	Short gully-horticultural?
276	Compact light brownish pink clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of [275]
277	Ovoid cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 1.18m long, 0.46m wide, 0.2m deep	Pit
278	Friable mid-brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal	Fill of [277]
279	East-west aligned linear cut with shallow sloping sides and an undulating base. 1m long segment excavated, 1.7m wide, 90mm deep	Enclosure gully
G300	Group number for segments [045], [047], [127]	Group number for ditch
G301	Group number for segments [029], [025], [112], [006], [023]	Group number for ditch
G302	Group number for segments [021], [019], [008]	Group number for ditch
G303	Group number for segments [034], [031], [040]	Group number for ditch
G304	Group number for segments [123], [071], [146]	Group number for gully
G305	Group number for segments [144], [080], [141]	Group number for ditch
G306	Group number for segments [138], [148], [165], [173], [189], [202]	Group number for ditch
G307	Group number for segments [220], [218], [250]	Group number for gully

Appendix [#]

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Introduction

A group of five hundred and thirty-nine sherds of post-Roman pottery representing three hundred and forty-six vessels and weighing a total of 8.268kgs was examined for this report. The identifiable assemblage is of late Saxon to early modern type, although the bulk of the assemblage predates the mid 12th century.

The entire assemblage was laid out by context and sorted visually into ware types before checking every sherd within each ware type against each other sherd to form individual vessels. Seven cross-deposit joining vessels were found. The entire pre-early modern assemblage was sorted visually and then examined under a x20 binocular microscope using a small freshly broken edge. The fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young et al 2005) were used for recording. The assemblage was quantified by four measures: number of sherds, vessel count, weight and Estimated RIM Equivalent (REVE) with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Appendix 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and a Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The pottery is mainly in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with individual sherd size varying from 1 gram to 234 grams. Approximately 23% of the vessels have post-depositional organic and iron-rich concretions over surfaces and broken edges suggesting deposition in a water-lain environment. Soot residues (c.35%) and carbonised deposits (c15%) are found on a number of vessels and a few sherds exhibit evidence of burning. The assemblage with the exception of the unidentified handmade vessel (UHM) found in deposit 257 is in a stable condition.

The Range and Variety of Materials

In total five hundred and thirty-five sherds of post-Roman pottery representing three hundred and forty-five vessels and four sherds from a single vessel of uncertain date were examined. The material was recovered from fifty-six deposits. Twenty-two identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: *Ceramic types with total quantities by sherd, vessel count, weight in grams and REVE*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight	R EVE
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	6	0
BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	1150	1400	4	4	107	0.12
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	1	0
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	5	4	31	0
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	31	25	243	0.17
EST	Early Stamford ware	870	1010	35	24	497	0.57
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1	10	0
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1	12	0.10
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	29	0
MLBSL	Midlands Light-bodied Slipware	1680	1800	1	1	44	0
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	10	0
SLEMO	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic	1100	1220	1	1	1	0

SLSNDOXS	South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Dull Oxidised Shellv.	1000	1200	6	2	106	0
SLSNT	South Lincolnshire St. Neots-type	980	1100	1	1	107	0
SLSO	South Lincolnshire Shell & Oolite	1000	1230	1	1	6	0
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	67	21	1286	1.40
SNEOTQ	St Neots-type Sandy	1000	1150	1	1	17	4
SNX	Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	870	1150	1	1	5	0
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	310	225	3251	4.62
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	4	1	194	0.32
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	880	1150	58	24	2279	0.23
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	5	0
UHM	Uncertain Handmade	0	1200	4	1	1	0
WLSS	Wheel-thrown Late Saxon Shell-tempered	900	1030	2	2	20	0
Totals				539	346	8268	11.53

Uncertain

Four tiny crumbling and very abraded sherds found in fill (257) of pit [260] are from a single small thin-walled vessel in a fine dull oxidised micaceous fabric. There are faint marks on the external surface that could be interpreted as cord or grooved decoration. If this decoration exists the vessel is likely to be of Bronze Age date.

Late Saxon

Thirty-seven sherds from twenty-six vessels in two ware types are of late Saxon type. Most of these sherds (35 sherds from 24 vessels) are in Early Stamford ware early Fabric A. Further to the work on Stamford ware by Kilmurray (1980), Leach (1987) divided the industry into three main phases: Early Stamford ware (Fabrics E/F, H, D and early A); a fineware period (ST) represented by Fabrics A, B, G and some vessels in C and a developed phase (DST) often having a copper-rich glaze (Fabrics B and C). Stamford ware fabrics are not always clear-cut, as they appear to form a continuum and are often best described as a mix of two fabrics. The early phase (EST) can be divided into three parts:

1. Fabrics E and F as found at the Castle kiln – the earliest type potentially dating to between the mid and late 9th centuries and including red-painted vessels.
2. Fabric H as found at the Castle kiln – also early but may only have been a single production.
3. Fabric D, A/D and early A – found in mainly late 9th to 10th century deposits in Lincoln (Young et al 2005) and York (Mainman 1990), but also extending into the earlier part of the 11th century and including high quality glazed vessels, lamps and crucibles

The twenty-four Early Stamford ware vessels recovered from this site are with four exceptions unglazed and fall within the third group listed above (Fabric A/D). The majority of the closely identifiable unglazed forms are small, jar, none of which are decorated. No large jars occur and the only two medium-sized jars include one with a rim type (DR 20) not found in Kilmurray (1981). A very small thin-walled sherd is from a miniature jar or bowl. Two large and one medium-sized bowls are identifiable. The large Type 1 bowl (DR 12) and the medium-sized bowl (DR 13) are decorated with a band of diamond roller-stamping around the rim top. The two thinly glazed vessels are potentially from a small jar or pitcher and a jar or bowl whereas the two thickly glazed sherds come from pitchers. The recovered Early Stamford ware vessels have a potential date between the mid 10th and early/mid 11th centuries, are most likely to date to between the late 10th and early/mid 11th centuries, although the presence of a large Type 1 bowl, thought to date from the late 10th century by Kilmurray (1981, 130) in deposit (128) (pond [131]) and the lack of vessels in pure Fabric D point argues more to a late 10th century inception date for the group.

Two wheel-thrown shell-tempered sherds of late 9th to 10th century Lincoln type in unidentified fabrics WLSS) are from a small bowl or dish and a small jar or cup.

Saxo-Norman

Four hundred and twenty-six sherds representing two hundred and seventy-seven vessels in nine ware types, including two newly defined ones, are of 11th to 12th century Saxo-Norman type. The majority of sherds are from Stamford ware (ST) vessels (310 sherds from 225 vessels). As discussed by Kilmurray Stamford ware was divided into eight fabrics (Kilmurray 1980), however realistically they appear to represent a spectrum with some sherds fall between these groupings (Table 2). Fabric B is usually considered to be of post-conquest date and Fabric C dates from the middle of the 12th century, otherwise Fabrics A and G span the period between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. Vessels in these two Fabrics usually rely on form, glazing, rim type and facture to give any potential closer dating. All of the Stamford ware fabrics from this site have been determined using a x20 binocular microscope.

Table 2: *Stamford ware fabrics arranged by approximate potential date order with sherd and vessel count*

Stamford ware Fabric	Total sherds	Total vessels
Fabric A	75	58
Fabric A + fe	8	4
Fabric A/G	3	2
Fabric A/G + fe	2	1
Fabric G	59	38
Fabric B	135	99
Fabric B + fe	18	14
Fabric B/G	6	5
Fabric C	4	4
Totals	310	225

Table 2 shows the potential for one hundred and three vessels to be of pre-conquest date but pre-mid 12th century date (Fabrics A, A/G and G) however close examination of glazing together with form and rim type suggests that many are of probable post-conquest type (see discussion of individual groups below). Rim types were identified using Kilmurray (1980, 232-297), although a few of the recovered rims are not represented there. Most of the identifiable vessels in the Fabric A spectrum are jars of small or medium size, none of which are glazed or decorated. The few identifiable bowls have soot residues suggesting that they have been used in the cooking process. The two small jars or pitchers recovered have thin external glazes.

Table 3: *Stamford ware Fabric A form types with sherd and vessel count*

Form type	Fabric A	Fabric A + fe	Fabric A/G	Fabric A/G + fe	Totals
?	2	0	0	0	2
jar	10	0	0	1	11
collared jar	1	0	0	0	1
jar ?	9	1	1	0	11
small jar	10	2	0	0	12
small collared jar	3	0	0	0	3
small jar ?	1	0	0	0	1
small jar/pitcher	2	0	0	0	2
jar/bowl	7	1	0	0	8
jar/bowl ?	1	0	1	0	2
large jar/bowl	1	0	0	0	1
small jar/bowl	3	0	0	0	3
small jar/bowl ?	1	0	0	0	1
bowl	4	0	0	0	4
large bowl	1	0	0	0	1

bowl ?	1	0	0	0	1
small vessel	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	58	4	2	1	65

A smaller amount of vessels in Fabric G spectrum occurs, of which the five in Fabric B/G are of probable post-conquest date. Small jars are still the most common form to occur but there are a high number of glazed pitchers or possible pitchers (10 examples). No definite bowls were identified but one rim appears to be from a dish.

Table 4: *Stamford ware Fabric B form types with sherd and vessel count*

Form type	Fabric G	Fabric B/G	Totals
?	2	0	2
jar	3	0	3
collared jar	1	0	1
large jar	0	1	1
small jar	12	0	12
small jar ?	1	0	1
jar ?	1	0	1
jar/bowl	4	0	4
jar/bowl ?	2	0	2
jar/pitcher	6	0	6
large jar/pitcher	1	0	1
small jar/pitcher	1	1	2
collared pitcher	0	1	1
small jar/bowl	1	0	1
large dish ?	0	1	1
small vessel	3	1	4
Totals	38	5	43

The one hundred and thirteen vessels in the post-conquest Fabric B spectrum mainly comprise a range of glazed and unglazed jars or pitchers with at least eight of the vessels being of mid 12th century or earlier collared type. The range of possible form types is wider from the mid 12th century with the introduction of the jug form. The earliest jugs are identical in shape to a wide-mouthed pitcher but the added tubular spot is replaced by a simple pulled lip on the rim edge. No examples of the later jug form were positively identified (post mid 12th century). Thirty-nine of the vessels are glazed which reflects the general trend for the increased use of glaze after the conquest. A small, collared jar or pitcher is the only decorated vessel having finger-tipped pressings to the rim top. The four vessels in Fabric C comprise two medium-sized and two small glazed jars or pitchers and are of mid to late 12th century date.

Table 5: *Stamford ware post-conquest Fabrics B and C form types with sherd and vessel count*

Form type	Fabric B	Fabric B + fe	Fabric C	Totals
?	5	0	0	5
jar	16	5	0	21
large jar	0	1	0	1
small jar	18	1	0	19
collared jar	3	1	0	4
jar ?	1	0	0	1
small jar ?	1	0	0	1

jar/pitcher	20	2	0	22
collared jar/pitcher	1	0	0	1
small collared jar/pitcher	2	0	0	2
small collared ? jar/pitcher	1	0	0	1
small jar/pitcher	3	1	0	4
large jar/pitcher	1	1	0	2
jar/jug	0	0	2	2
small jar/jug	0	0	2	2
pitcher	1	0	0	1
small pitcher	1	0	0	1
small jug/pitcher	1	0	0	1
early jug/pitcher	2	0	0	2
jug/pitcher	1	1	0	2
tall jug/pitcher	1	0	0	1
small jug/tubular spouted & handled bottle	0	1	0	1
small bottle/flask	1	0	0	1
bowl ?	1	0	0	1
jar/bowl	12	0	0	12
large jar/bowl	1	0	0	1
small jar/bowl	2	0	0	2
large vessel	1	0	0	1
small vessel	2	0	0	2
Totals	99	14	4	117

A small number of coarseware vessels made in Lincolnshire are in variously fossil shell, calcareous and quartz-tempered fabrics. A single sherd of Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (LFS) from a jar or bowl, usually the most common Saxo-Norman coarseware to be found in Lincolnshire probably reflects the position of Weston towards the southernmost limit of this late 10th to 12th century type. A large basal sherd from a jar in South Lincolnshire St Neots-type ware jar potentially dates to between the mid 10th and late 11th centuries, although most vessels are found in late 10th to mid 11th century groups. A small and overfired oolitic-tempered sherd is of South Lincolnshire Shell and Oolite-type (SLSO) dating to between the 11th and mid 13th centuries. Six sherds in two coarsely-shelled dull oxidised fabrics are here newly defined as South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Dull Oxidised Shelly ware (SLSNDOS). No diagnostic forms or rim shapes were recovered but their smoothed bases define them as a Saxo-Norman type.

South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Dull Oxidised Shelly ware (ELSNDOS)

The two recovered fabrics of this handmade ware are both fairly high-fired with sherds firing to a dull oxidised colour. The bases are flat and smoothed over in a manner similar to that of LFS. This ware is most likely to date to the 11th to 12th centuries.

- Fabric 1 – This fabric contains abundant mixed but mainly medium to coarse fossil shell fragments. The shell fragments are masked on the surface of the vessel. The recovered sherds come from a jar or bowl
- Fabric 2 – This fabric contains common to abundant mixed but mainly coarse fossil shell fragments up to 4.5mm and sparse to moderate iron-rich grains. The shell fragments on the surface of the vessel are less well masked than those in Fabric 1. The recovered sherds come from what is probably a large bowl.

Sixty-seven sherds representing twenty-one vessels are in shell-tempered St Neots-type ware (NEOT). This Shell-tempered ware is found in several Midland counties (Hunter 1979) and was undoubtedly produced at several as yet unidentified centres. Punctate brachiopod, thought to be a diagnostic fossil present in the fabric (Vince 2005) is only found in 62% of the vessels recovered from this site. Six of the vessels can be identified as jars and eight as large bowls or dishes, the

majority of which are of the typical St Neots type in-turned rim variety (Addyman 1969, Baker *et al.* 1979 and Hunter 1979). The remaining sherds can only be identified as coming from jars or bowls. None of the recovered vessels are decorated and the presence of soot residues and carbonised deposits support their use as cooking vessels. St Neots ware is thought to have been in production from the late 9th to mid 12th centuries, but is most common in assemblages of 10th to 11th century date. Few chronologically significant sherds were recovered from this site; those that occur are suggestive of an 11th to mid 12th century date. A single rim sherd from a large in-turned rim bowl of St Neots type is in a quartz-tempered fabric. This type has been newly termed St Neots-type Sandy ware (SNEOTQ). The fabric contains abundant fine round to sub-round quartz grains below 0.3mm together with some larger grains, sparse calcareous grains and fossil shell. The sherd is fired to a grey core with dull red surfaces.

Thirty-eight sherds are from twenty-four Thetford-type vessels. These vessels fall into six main groups: those vessels probably made in Thetford itself (Fabric T), those possibly made in Thetford (Fabric T ?), a single example of Grimston-type (Fabric G ?), a potential example of Ipswich-type (Fabric I ?), a single sherd probably manufactured within East Anglia and three vessels with a slightly coarser fabric produced in East Anglia or South Lincolnshire. Thetford-type ware was produced between the mid 9th and mid 12th centuries at several centres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and south Lincolnshire. None of the Thetford-type sherds found on the site are chronologically significant, although the manufacture suggests that the vessels are all of 11th to mid 12th century date.

Thirty-two sherds representing five vessels are probably products of kilns in Thetford (Dallas 1984 and 1993). The type is long-lived (late 9th to 12th) and appears to have developed slowly making close dating of vessels difficult. It is commonly found in 12th century deposits in East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, but is unlikely to have continued in production after the mid 12th century. The large storage vessels that form the majority of sherds found in later deposits on most sites outside of Norfolk are likely to have remained in use for some time, as did the Victorian stoneware flagons. Three of the vessels from this site are large storage jars or pitchers with applied pressed strip decoration. Two of these vessels have external soot residues and one has internal attrition. Two other sherds are probably from jars.

Seventeen other sherds from thirteen vessels have fabrics that are not consistent with the main ones produced at Thetford (Fabric T ?), although this does not rule out production at Thetford. Five of these vessels are large storage jars or pitchers of which three have applied and pressed strip decoration and one has a pressed rim top. Four thinner walled sherds are likely to be from three pitchers of which two have pressed strip decoration. Two other thin-walled sherds are probably from jars. The other sherds are from jars or pitchers.

A small jar is in a fine fabric similar to that found in Ipswich (Fabric I ?) whilst a sherd from a large jar or pitcher in a coarser fabric is of Grimston-type (Fabric G ?). A small sherd from what is probably a jar in a fabric similar to that of the majority of the Early Medieval Handmade ware vessels found on the site is of East Anglian manufacture. Six other sherds from two large decorated storage jars or pitchers and a jar or pitcher decorated with an incised wavy line around the shoulder are of East Anglian or South Lincolnshire manufacture.

A single small sherd from a small vessel in a fine sandy fabric is an unidentified regional import (SNX). The light-firing fabric additionally includes abundant variable iron-rich grains and white clay pellets. The vessel has a decaying reduced pale green external glaze.

Early Medieval

Thirty-seven sherds representing thirty vessels in three ware types are of early medieval type. Thirty-one of the sherds are from twenty-five Early Medieval Handmade ware (EMHM) vessels, mainly small and medium-sized jars. All but two of the vessels are of East Anglian oxidised or reduced type (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, 121-122). A tiny sherd from a small jar or bowl is potentially of Bourne-type, however it is not in the usual Bourne E fabric. Five sherds from a single jar in a mainly oxidised micaceous fabric may be of South Lincolnshire production. All of these handmade vessels have a potential date range between the late 11th and early/mid 13th centuries.

Five Developed Stamford ware sherds (DST) in Fabrics B and C are from four small jugs or jars. Three of the vessels have thin yellow glazes with some copper-green spots and one has a copper-mottled light green glaze. The addition of copper to the glaze is thought to date to no earlier than the mid 12th century with thicker full copper-green glazes developing by the last quarter of the century. A tiny oolitic-tempered sherd from a small jar or bowl is of South Lincolnshire Early Medieval type (SLEMO).

Medieval

Ten sherds from seven vessels in four ware groups are of medieval to late medieval type. Four sherds, each representing an individual vessel in differing fabrics are of Medieval Bourne-type (BOUA). The vessels comprise a small jug in Fabric A/B large bowl in Fabric A/C, a large dish in Fabric B and a small jar in early fabric combination E/F. The jar probably dates to between the late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries whereas the other two vessels are of 13th to 14th century date.

An internally glazed rim sherd is from a late medieval bowl of probable late 14th to mid 16th century date. The fine to medium sandy fabric suggests a possible local, or at least Lincolnshire source (LMLOC). Four sherds come from a Stanion/Lyveden-type (STANLY) jug in oolitic-tempered Fabric B. The handmade jug is of 13th or 14th century date. A light-firing fossil shell and oolite-tempered sherd is from a jug with a band of rectangular roller-stamping around the shoulder is from an unknown regional centre (MEDX).

Post-Medieval

Two sherds, each representing an individual vessel, are of post-medieval type. A late medieval to post-medieval Bourne ware sherd (BOU) is from a jar or bowl of mid 15th to 16th century date. The base from a bowl or dish with an internal very dark brown glaze is of 18th to 19th century Midlands Light-bodied Slipware type (MLBSL).

Early Modern

Three small sherds are of early modern type. They comprise a Creamware cup (CREA) of late 18th to mid 19th century date, a Pearlware (PEARL) tea bowl or small bowl of late 18th to early/mid 19th century date with internal printed decoration and a modern Transfer-printed (TPW) bowl of 19th century date.

The Site Sequence

The recovered pottery came from fifty-six deposits spread across the site with the vast majority of sherds being recovered from Phase 2 features. The pottery is discussed here where possible by feature following the layout of an interim site report kindly provided where the features are discussed from the west to east of the site. Seven cross-deposit joins were noted during the recording of the pottery.

Phase 2

Fill (193) of ditch segment [194] produced a single sherd from a large Thetford ware storage jar or pitcher decorated with an applied and pressed strip around the shoulder. The vessel is a Thetford product and most probably dates to between the 10th and mid 12th centuries.

Six fills (251-252 and 255-257) of ovoid pit [260] produced groups of pottery. Together this assemblage comprises one hundred and thirty-eight sherds from ninety-four vessels of mainly Saxo-Norman and early medieval type. The sherds exhibit slight post-depositional movement but the presence of three cross deposit joining vessels (Vessels, 3, 5 and 6), one of which occurs in three fills (fills 252, 253 and 255) and the cohesiveness of most of the assemblage strongly suggest that the material originated from a single original primary dump of late 11th to mid 12th century date. The group mostly comprises Stamford ware jars, bowls and at least one glazed pitcher and Early Medieval Handmade ware jars, although it also contains a range of shell-tempered jars and bowls. Four tiny, very abraded and crumbling handmade sherds are from a single small vessel of uncertain date (UHM). There are faint marks on the external surface that could be interpreted as groove or cord decoration but it is very uncertain. The vast majority of the sherds from the pit (95 sherds from 68 vessels) are from Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics A, B, B/G and G. Small, large and medium-sized jars are the most common for to be identified but the group also contains at least one bowl and one pitcher as well as two more unusual forms. Two glazed sherds found in fills (251) and (253) are from a small bottle or flask with a heavily grooved shoulder. Two further sherds are from a small tubular spouted jug or bottle also with shoulder grooves (see Young, Vince and Nailor Fig 88:623). Many of the vessels have external (and occasionally internal) soot or carbonised deposits indicating their use as cooking vessels. Any pitchers, or the possible early jug, would have been used at the table as may have been the two more unusual vessels with shoulder grooves. The thirteen shell-tempered St Neots ware sherds are from three bowls or dishes, two of which have in-turned rims and a small jar. A similar quartz-tempered in-turned rim bowl (SNEOTQ) was recovered from fill (253). Eighteen Early Medieval Handmade sherds come from fifteen jars and a jar or bowl, almost all of which have external soot residues or carbonised deposits. Three Thetford ware sherds come from a large decorated jar or pitcher and a probable jar. Three sherds are from a single South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Dull Oxidised ware vessel, probably a bowl, found in deposits (255) and (256). The assemblage recovered from the pit is almost entirely represented by kitchen wares with only a few table wares identifiable.

Fill (199) of gully [197] (part of a three sided enclosure) produced a single sherd from a St Neots ware in-turned rim bowl of potential late 10th to mid 12th century date. The bowl has external soot residues and a wear mark around the external rim edge suggesting a fair period of usage.

Five sherds representing four vessels were recovered from fill (217) of gully [218], part of enclosure Group 307. The vessels comprise a small Thetford ware jar and three Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics B and B/G. These vessels are most likely date to the period between the post-conquest 11th and mid 12th centuries.

Gully segment [235] produced a total of twenty-four sherds from ten vessels found in two fills (236 and 237). Two vessels have conjoining sherds between the two fills. Fourteen sherds are from four St Neots ware vessels including two in-turned rim bowls and a large bowl or dish. Five of the vessels comprise four jars and a jar/bowl in Stamford ware Fabrics B and G. A single early Medieval Handmade ware sherd is from a jar or bowl. The vessels in Stamford ware Fabric B indicate a post-conquest date for the group. The St Neots ware vessels suggest a terminal date of the mid 12th century at the latest for the group. A further segment excavated through this gully [222] produced six sherds from one St Neots ware and four Stamford ware vessels found in fill (221). The group includes three Stamford ware jars including one collared example. The Stamford ware vessels suggest a post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date.

Upper fill (247) of pit [246] produced a single sherd from a small Stamford ware jar in Fabric A. The jar has an internal 'kettle fur' deposit usually due to the storage of water or urine and dates to between the mid/late 11th and 12th centuries.

A single sherd from a small Stamford ware collared jar in Fabric A dating to between the mid/late 11th and mid 12th centuries was recovered from fill (274) of gully [273]. Segment [271] of a ditch cutting this gully produced seven sherds from six vessels found in fill (272). Two Thetford ware sherds are from a large storage jar pressed decoration to the rim top. A rim sherd from a Thetford ware jar or pitcher has a row of incised wavy decoration around the shoulder. Two Early Medieval Handmade ware sherds are from jars. The two small Stamford ware sherds in the group are from jars or bowls in Fabric B. The vessels are most likely to date to between the post-conquest 11th and mid 12th centuries.

Lower fill (233) of ditch segment [232] produced eleven sherds representing five vessels. Four sherds are from two large Thetford ware storage jars or pitchers decorated with applied and pressed strips. The other seven sherds are from three Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics B and G with five sherds coming from a single collared jar of mid/late 11th to mid 12th century date in Fabric G.

Ditch [227] (upper fill 231) contained eight sherds of pottery from a single large Thetford ware storage jar or pitcher decorated with applied and pressed strips. The vessel has a potential date range between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries.

Two sherds recovered from fill (224) of segment [223] of Group 306 ditch are from jars in Stamford ware A with a potential date range between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. Two further segments of this ditch produced post-Roman pottery. The single sherd found in lower fill (188) of segment [189] is from a Stamford ware jar in Fabric A similar to that found in segment [223]. An abraded sherd from a similar small Stamford ware jar was recovered from segment [138] (fill 137).

Upper fill (156) of sub-oval pit [163] produced seven sherds from four Stamford ware and one St Neots ware vessels. Below this, seven sherds from three vessels in Stamford ware, Thetford ware and St Neots ware, were recovered from fill (157). A St Neots ware jar (Vessel 04) has a join between sherds from the two fills, as does a glazed Stamford ware jar or pitcher (Vessel 07), indicating a common source for the pottery from the two fills. The Thetford ware sherd is from the rim of a large storage jar or pitcher and has direct pressed decoration to the rim. The four Stamford ware vessels are in Fabrics A/G, G and B and include three glazed jars or pitchers. The forms, fabrics and glazing suggest a post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date for the group.

Sub-rectangular pit [155] produced four sherds from two glazed Stamford ware jars or pitchers in Fabric G found in upper fill (149). The two vessels have unexplained finely pitted internal surfaces, although this may be a form of attrition due to the original contents of the vessel. The vessels are of 11th to mid 12th century date.

Fill (204) of pit [203] produced two sherds from a single Stamford ware jar in Fabric B. The jar has a potential date between the post-conquest 11th and late 12th centuries. An undecorated sherd from a large Thetford ware jar or pitcher of potential late 10th to mid 12th century date was recovered from fill (206) of pit [205].

A large cut feature, probably a pond [131] produced pottery from two fills (128 and 129). Fill (129) overlying the basal fill contained three sherds, each representing an individual jar or bowl. The two Stamford ware sherds in Fabric A are covered in water-lain concretions suggesting they were deposited whilst the feature still contained water. The other sherd is from a St Neots ware jar or bowl leached of most of the fossil shell inclusions. Stamford ware Fabric A has a potential date between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries whilst St Neots ware spans the period between the late 9th and mid 12th centuries. Above this, fill (128) produced a group of twenty-six sherds representing twenty vessels. Eighteen of these vessels are in Early Stamford ware Fabric A/D (EST), one of only two groups of this ware to be recovered from the site. The group includes seven identifiable jars, three bowls and at least two glazed pitchers. Two of the bowls are decorated with diamond roller-stamping around the rim top. Six of the jars are of small size with most having soot residues including two where the soot extends over the broken edge suggesting that they broke during use. Four of the vessels are glazed including two identifiable pitchers. Seven of the vessels have concretions including over the broken edges. The two non-Stamford ware vessels present comprise a St Neots ware jar and a small overfired wheel-thrown jar or cup in a shell-tempered fabric (WLSS). This group seems fairly cohesive and is one of only two groups of Early Stamford ware to be recovered from the site. The presence of a decorated large Type 1 bowl, and the presence of only vessels in Fabric A/D argue for a date between the late 10th and early/mid 11th centuries for this group. It can be paralleled in several groups of Ceramic Horizons ASH11 (late 10th century) and ASH12 (early to early/mid 11th century) date in Lincoln.

Fill (078) of Group 305 ditch segment [080] produced thirteen sherds from nineteen vessels. Eight of these vessels are Stamford ware jars, bowls or pitchers in Fabrics A, B and G. The other sherd is from a St Neots ware jar or bowl. The Stamford ware fabrics suggest a post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date for the group. Five of the vessels are covered in concretions suggestive of deposition in a water-lain environment. Terminus segment [144] of this ditch contained thirteen sherds from seven Stamford ware and two Thetford ware vessels found in fill (143). The Stamford ware vessels are in Fabrics A, B and G and include three small and three medium-sized jars and a possible glazed jar or pitcher. The three Thetford ware sherds come from a jar and a large applied and pressed strip decorated storage jar or pitcher. Three of these vessels have concretions and the dating of the group is similar to that of segment [080].

Fill (116) of ditch segment [118], also part of Group 305, produced five small sherds, each representing an individual Stamford ware vessel. Concretions cover two of these vessels which include three identifiable unglazed jars and a small glazed vessel of unknown form. The vessels are in Fabrics A, B and G and are most likely to date to between the post-conquest 11th to mid 12th centuries. A total of thirty-one sherds from twenty-five vessels were recovered from fills (097) and (098) of a further ditch segment [096]. Twenty of the recovered vessels are of Stamford ware type in Fabrics A, A/G, B, B/G, G and C. The only directly identifiable vessel form is that of the jar with small jars being the most common type (5 examples). The two glazed sherds in Fabric C are from small jars or jugs. Other sherds are likely to come from jars, bowls or pitchers. Four Thetford ware sherds are from two jars or pitchers and a pitcher decorated with applied and pressed strip decoration. Two shell-tempered sherds come from a St Neots ware jar and a Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware jar or bowl. The two Stamford ware vessels in Fabric C (in lower fill 098) date to no earlier than the mid 12th century whilst the presence of thirteen vessels in Fabrics A or G combinations argue for a date no later than the mid 12th century. The vessels can be paralleled in groups dating to towards the end of Ceramic Horizon MH1 (early/mid to mid 12th century) in Lincoln.

A sub-oval pit [042] completely excavated produced a group of seventy-six sherds representing only nineteen vessels found in fill (041). Fourteen of the vessels are in Stamford ware Fabrics A, A/G and G. Recovered vessels are mainly identifiable as medium-sized jars, but one rim sherd is from a bowl. The absence of any vessel in post-conquest Fabric B could be taken to indicate a pre-conquest date, however the presence of a collared jar in Fabric A argues otherwise. Two of the recovered vessels are St Neots ware jars, one of which is represented by seventeen sherds. A large Thetford ware storage jar or pitcher decorated with applied and pressed strips and a possible incised wavy line around the shoulder is represented by twenty-one fairly large and fresh sherds. Six sherds are from two Early Medieval Handmade ware jars. This ware type does not seem to reach Lincoln until the early part of the 12th century, although it is thought to have been in production prior to this so could have been traded to the more southerly Weston at an earlier date. Several vessels have concretions that also cover the breaks. The two vessels represented by a high number of sherds may represent primary deposition, but is more probable that the material has been redeposited in the pit. If the group is contemporary it is most likely that it belongs to the period between the late 11th and early/mid 12th centuries.

Fill (070) of gully segment [071] in Group 304 produced a single sherd from a large Stamford ware bowl in Fabric A. The bowl has a potential date range between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries. A single sherd recovered from fill (066) of pit [069] is from a Stamford ware bowl of similar date in Fabric A.

The upper fill (deposit 027) of ditch segment [029] in Group 301 contained two sherds of pottery from two Thetford ware jars of potential 10th to mid 12th century date. Ten sherds representing seven vessels were recovered from fill (024) of ditch segment [025] in the same group. Three sherds are from a St Neots ware bowl. The other sherds come from Stamford ware vessels, mainly jars or bowls, but also including a glazed jar or pitcher in Fabric B. Four of the Stamford ware vessels are in Fabric B, one is in A and one in G. This post-conquest group is most likely to date to between the late 11th and mid 12th centuries. A further segment [112] produced two sherds of Stamford ware found in fill 113. The sherds are from glazed jars or pitchers in Fabric B and date to between the post-conquest 11th and mid 12th centuries. Segment [006] (fill 005) contained two glazed sherds from similar vessels.

A group of forty-one sherds representing twenty-five vessels was recovered from upper fill (020) of ditch terminal [021] in Group 302. The majority of sherds are from Stamford ware vessels (21 in total) in Fabrics B and G. Ten of the unglazed vessels are small jars, almost all of which have soot residues indicating their use for cooking rather than storage. Two sherds are from a single Thetford ware jar or pitcher and one sherd is from an in-turned rim St Neots ware bowl. One large basal sherd is from a South Lincolnshire St Neots-type ware jar. The jar has external carbonised deposits and what appears to be a post-firing hole punched through. The internal surface of the vessel has a heavily reduced internal surface that may suggest a pre-firing coating similar to that used on some of the Lincoln late Saxon shell-tempered vessels to aid water retention. Three basal sherds are from a jar or bowl in the newly defined South Lincolnshire Saxo-Norman Dull Oxidised Shelly ware. Most of the recovered sherds in this group are in a slightly abraded condition and several have concretions over the breaks but one large Stamford ware jar rim sherd in Fabric B is in a fresh condition consistent with primary deposition. The group is probably of post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date.

Segment [019] through ditch group 302 produced eleven sherds from eight vessels found in fill (018). All of the sherds are in Early Stamford ware Fabric A/D and come from four small and one medium-sized jar and a very thin-walled miniature jar or bowl. The medium-sized jar is represented by six sherds in a fresh condition suggestive of primary deposition. This is one of only two features to produce early Stamford ware with the group probably dating to between the late 10th and early/mid 11th centuries.

Fill (007) of ditch terminus section [008] produced ten sherds from eight vessels. Two of the sherds come from a Thetford ware jar and a pitcher. The five Stamford ware vessels are in Fabric A and B and include unglazed jars and two strap handles in Fabric B from early jugs or pitchers. Two small glazed sherds are from a small Developed Stamford ware jug or jar with a thin yellow glaze having some copper-rich specks. The Developed Stamford ware vessel dates to the mid 12th century at the earliest. The presence of vessels in Stamford ware Fabric A suggest a possible mid 12th century group.

Three small sherds were recovered from fill (011) of pit [012]. The vessels comprise two Stamford ware vessels in Fabrics B and G and a St Neots ware jar or bowl of potential post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date.

Gully terminus section [010] produced two sherds of post-conquest Stamford ware from a small jar and a small jug or pitcher found in fill (009). Fill (037) of pit [038] contained four sherds from three vessels comprised of a large St Neots ware in-turned rim bowl or dish and a Stamford ware bowl and a jar in Fabric A. The group has a potential date range between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries.

Five Stamford ware sherds from four vessels in Fabrics A, B and B/G were recovered from fill (003) of pit [004]. The two vessels in Fabric A are small collared jars of post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century date. A glazed sherd in Fabric B is from a jar or pitcher whilst the rim flake in Fabric B/G is probably from a large dish. Fill (015) of pit [017] produced eight Stamford ware sherds, each representing an individual vessel in post-conquest Fabric B. Five unglazed sherds come from small jars and a thinly glazed sherd is from a jar or pitcher. The sherds have a potential date range extending to the late 12th century but are most likely to date to no later than the mid to mid/late 12th century.

A mixed group of twelve sherds, each representing an individual vessel, were recovered from fill (044), Group 300, ditch segment [045]. The presence of a glazed Stamford ware jug or jar in Fabric C and three small Developed Stamford ware jugs or jars indicate a mid 12th century or later date for the group. Other vessels include a Thetford ware pitcher, a small oolitic-tempered jar or bowl (SLEMO) and three Early Medieval Handmade vessels. The thin glazing on the Stamford ware vessels and the presence of Copper spotted and speckled glazes suggest a mid to mid/late 12th century date for the group if contemporary. Fill (046) of ditch segment [047] also in this group contained two Stamford ware sherds in Fabrics A and C. The glazed jug or jar in Fabric C suggests a mid to late 12th century date. A single sherd from a large jar or bowl in post-conquest Stamford ware Fabric B was recovered from fill (126) of ditch segment [127] also in Group 300.

Phase 3

Basal fill (264) of ditch segment [261] produced ten sherds from seven vessels of mixed type and date. Two of the vessels are of Saxo-Norman date, four are medieval and one is of late medieval to early post-medieval type. A late medieval to post-medieval Bourne ware sherd (BOU) is from a jar or bowl of mid 15th to 16th century date. Two of the medieval vessels are examples of Medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) dating to the 13th or 14th centuries and one is a shell-tempered jug with roller-stamped decoration around the shoulder. Four fairly fresh sherds are from a single Stanion/Lyveden jug in oolitic-tempered Fabric B. This handmade jug is of 13th or 14th century date.

Segment [093] (fills 090 and 092) of a north-south ditch produced a total of three sherds, each representing an individual vessel. The basal fill (092) produced the base of a small Pearlware tea bowl or bowl with internal blue abstract transfer-printed decoration. The vessel is of late 18th to early/mid 19th century date. Fill (090) contained a tiny sherd from a Creamware cup of late 18th to mid 19th century date and a residual sherd of Stamford ware. Fill (107) of segment [103] of this ditch produced a Transfer-printed bowl of 19th century date and a basal sherd from a Midlands Light-bodied bowl or dish of 18th or 19th century date.

Phase 4

A single residual sherd from a Stamford ware jar or bowl of post-conquest date was recovered from fill (119) of pit [120].

Summary and Recommendations

This is an exciting medium-sized assemblage that would not be lost in an urban context. Few such late Saxon to early medieval groups occur on rural sites in Lincolnshire. The recovered material indicates intermittent rubbish disposal on the site between the late Saxon and early modern periods with an emphasis (where it is possible to be certain) on the period between the post-conquest 11th and mid 12th centuries. Unfortunately the most common ware types to occur are extremely long-lived starting in the late 9th century and continuing until the mid 12th century (SNEOT and THETT) or the late 10th or early 11th centuries to the mid 12th century (ST Fabrics A and G). Only Stamford ware Fabrics B (post-conquest 11th to 12th) and C (mid 12th to early/mid 13th) are useful for determining closer dating for some of the groups. The two small groups containing Early Stamford ware (fill (018) of ditch [019] and fill (128) of pond [131]) indicate occupation of late 10th to early/mid 11th century date. Very few other sherds potentially dating to this period were recovered from elsewhere on the site and they are the only features in which Early Stamford ware occurs. No other recovered groups can conclusively be dated to the pre-conquest 11th century suggesting perhaps that rubbish disposal did not take place on the site during this period. The numerous features containing post-conquest 11th to mid 12th century pottery attests to an increase in post-conquest disposal. A small number of vessels of probable mid 12th century date extend the activity until this period but the assemblage almost completely lacks the ware type commonly found into the second half of the 12th century. The few vessels that do occur are also found in the earlier part of the mid 12th century. A small amount of medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery suggests continued use of the site for sporadic rubbish disposal.

The recovered assemblage is entirely domestic in nature with most sherds coming from unglazed jars or bowls used for cooking. Wear marks around external basal and rim edges shown that a number of vessels were in use over a considerable period. Two vessels have internal 'kettle fur' deposits typically caused by the containment of water or urine and one jar has been adapted for use with post-firing holes. A small number of glazed Stamford-produced sherds are from pitchers or early jugs intended for liquid containment. These vessels may have been used in a kitchen but are more likely to have been for serving alcoholic beverages at the table. The eleven large Thetford ware storage jars or pitchers and at least three ordinary pitchers were probably purchased for their contents and then would have remained in use, as did Victorian flagons, for general kitchen storage. The internal attrition found on four of the vessels is thought to be associated with brewing or the containment of alcohol. The large in-turned rim bowls, mainly in shell-tempered St Neots ware, may have been used for setting milk as into the post-medieval period wide-mouthed bowls are often found referred to as 'milke pans'.

Few groups occur in the local area with which to directly compare this assemblage so the conclusions tendered here are tentative. Previous reports on smaller assemblages from this site propose that the recovered pottery suggests 'high status', however there is no bench mark in the area to judge this by. The assemblage can be paralleled in Lincoln by a number of similar ones, some of which were considered to indicate some affluence (usually by the presence of imports, certain forms or non-ceramic finds) and some that were associated with unremarkable timber buildings. Certainly if this group was found further north in the county there would be more basis for the assertion but Weston lies within 36 km of Stamford and would have reasonably ready access to pottery produced there. The presence of glazed and unglazed pitchers and the large storage jars or pitchers do indicate some purchasing power but there is no way of discerning if the recovered pottery represents discard from a single or several households.

The assemblage recovered from this site is highly important in characterising consumption and distribution of late Saxon to early medieval pottery in the region. Too little is known at present to determine how typical, or atypical the material is but it gives a sound basis for further investigation. Twenty-two vessels are suitable for illustration and they form a nice mainly Late Saxon-group pottery.

Sherds from eight vessels have been added to the County Fabric Type Series. The remaining assemblage should be retained for future study.

FIRED CLAY AND BRICK

By Jane Young

Introduction

Three fragments of brick and twenty-nine pieces of fired clay weighing a total of 1.146kg were submitted for examination. The fragments were examined under a x20 binocular microscope and then recorded at archive level by type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's (Slowikowski 2001) and Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2201) Guidelines and complying with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5). The resulting archive was recorded on an Access database (Archive Table 2).

Condition

The recovered material is mainly in an abraded to very abraded, but mostly stable, condition. The collection ranges from small flakes weighing 2 grams to the largest piece of fired clay at 290 grams.

The Range and Variety of Materials

The submitted assemblage comprised three fragments of handmade brick (BRK) and twenty-nine pieces of fired clay (FIRED CLAY) from no more than twenty-two individual objects or structural parts. All three bricks are represented by un-diagnostic flakes, although the fabrics and general appearance suggest a 14th to 16th century date.

Most of the pieces of recovered fired clay are in a poor condition and comprise flakes or unfeatured lumps. A few more diagnostic pieces may suggest the presence of slab or hearth lining and a possible pedestal. One of the pieces is partially burnt and one has a possible evidence for salt-bleaching, although this trait is often found in the area (mostly on bricks) on objects not directly associated with the salt processing industry but id due to salts in the clay.

The Site Sequence

The recovered material was found in eighteen deposits across the site with no deposit producing more than four fragments. The assemblage is discussed here, where possible, in blocks using any grouping supplied in the site context list.

Pit [004] (fill 003) produced three pieces of fired clay from the same original object in Site Fabric 1. The original object appears to have had flatted upper and lower surfaces with one piece being a measurable 45mm in thickness. One of the fragments has a partially lighter bleached area on the upper surface that potentially could suggest salt-working but equally well could indicate the use of a salt-rich clay.

Two small thin unfeatured flakes of fired clay in Fabric 2 were recovered from fill (015) of pit [017].

The upper fill of possible cess pit [077] (fill 072) produced a small piece of very abraded fired clay in Fabric 3 from a tin plate-like object of 20mm to 23mm thickness. The incomplete object has two parallel flattened upper and lower surfaces with a flattened edge at roughly 90 degrees to the other surfaces. It is far too small a piece to suggest a form or function for the original object.

Pit [246] (upper fill 247) contained a very abraded thin flake of unfeatured fired clay in Fabric 1.

Four fills of pit [260] (fills 253, 255, 256 and 267) produced a total of seven pieces of fired clay. Four small and unfeatured flakes are from three original objects in Fabrics 1 and 2. Two pieces in Fabric 2 are from the same original incomplete object. The larger of the surviving curved pieces has what almost looks like a rod handle stub. The stub could also represent the broken remains of the fork of a spit stand. A less viable interpretation is that of a 'horned or fishtail' briquetage pedestal. Such pedestals are known to have been used in the late Bronze Age in association with salt-working (Barford 1995, 161-164). A large flake in Fabric 6 is 43mm thick and has a flattened external surface. It is possibly from a slab or hearth.

Two fills (upper fill 128 and lower fill 129) of pond [131] produced pieces of fired clay. The two pieces in Fabric 2 recovered from the lower fill form a corner flake of 23mm thickness with three flattened sides each at right angles. Three

other thinner flakes with flattened surfaces found in the upper fill are in Fabric 3. An abraded and featureless lump is in Fabric 5.

Gully [237] (Fill 235) contained a small and very abraded flake of fired clay in Fabric 1 and two small flakes in Fabric 2 from the same original curved object.

Group 301 ditch [006] (fill 005) produced a large and abraded lump of fired clay in Fabric 2 with no original remaining surfaces. The 43mm thick lump has one burnt edge and may be from a slab or hearth. Fill (027) of ditch [029] also in this group contained an abraded corner flake of fired clay in Fabric 2. The object has a payed base and may be a pedestal or stand. An abraded and featureless upper flake of fired clay in Fabric 2 was recovered from fill (020) of ditch terminal [021] in this group of features.

Two ungrouped ditches (093 and 103) produced flakes of handmade brick of probable 14th to 16th century date. The two pieces in ditch [093] (fill 090 and cot 093) are in oxidised calcareous fabrics. That found in basal fill (107) of ditch [103] is in a dull oxidised silty fabric.

Summary and Recommendations

The potential of the recovered fired clay fragments to provide evidence for form or function is considerably hampered by their poor condition and small size. There are hints of possible industrial and, or, salt-working activity in the vicinity of the site. The handmade bricks are of probable 14th to 16th century type and suggest the use of early brick in the local area, although this needs not indicate brick-built buildings.

Some small, featureless and unstable fragments have been discarded (see Appendix 1). The remaining material will need careful packaging but should be retained.

WORKED FLINT

By Jack Martin-Jones

Introduction

A single lithic from High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire was submitted for assessment. This was analysed and is discussed below.

Condition

Generally, the item was moderately abraded with evidence of plough damage. No conservation work is required ahead of deposition in a museum.

Results

Table 6, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	W (g)	Date
128	Core (single platformed). Slight patination and evidence of plough damage. Small amount of weathered cortex. 33 x 27 x 23mm.	1	27	Bronze Age
Totals		1	27	

Range

The collection consisted of one flint core, collected from upper fill (128) from pond [131]. It likely to be a redeposited artefact. The core itself has moderate plough damage and has been crudely knapped in places, but a single platform has been identified. Although the small size of the core may suggest an earlier date, the inconsistent 'strikes' on the flint indicates a later date of the Bronze Age.

Potential

The presence of one flint core suggests low potential for a prehistoric presence within the vicinity. Furthermore, as it was recovered from the upper fill of pond [131] and is plough damaged, it is likely to be a redeposited artefact that has been 'moved' from its original deposition.

GLASS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Three pieces of glass, together weighing 106.7g, were recovered during archaeological works at High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in July 2022.

Condition

The glass is in stable condition.

Results

Table 7, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Pale green fragment from a soda water bottle. Raised embossed letters "A l6" – could be 1 or l.	1	22.9	Early 20 th
090	Pale green fragment from a condiment bottle (Daddies Sauce). Recessed panel with raised embossed letters "ADDIE S".	1	56.8	
107	Pale green fragment from a soda water bottle with the raised embossed letters "NA".	1	27	
Totals		3	106.7	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fill (090), of boundary ditch [093] and the lower fill (107) of ditch [103].

Range

Two fragments from soda water bottles and one from a Daddies Sauce bottle, all dating to the early 20th century, were retrieved.

There is not enough of the soda water bottles for any further identification.

Daddies Sauce (originally known as Daddies Favourite) was introduced in 1904. It was a cheaper version of HP Sauce (museumofbrands.com).

The brand is now owned by the H. J. Heinz Company, having been bought as part of the acquisition of HP Foods from previous owner Groupe Danone in 2005. Production of Daddies has now been moved to Poland ([Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daddies_Sauce)).

Summary and Recommendations

As solely fragments of relatively modern glass retrieved from topsoil and ditch fills, apart from dating evidence, the glass is of no further potential and can be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

Fifteen other finds, together weighing 828.4g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. The material was recorded in July 2022.

Condition

The other finds are in good stable condition, apart from the iron, which is heavily encrusted.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	No.	Wgt (g)	Date
001	Iron	Two pieces of thin wire. 59.6mm and 67.9 mm long.	2	3.7	Post medieval

020 /9\	Stone	Mica schist whetstone. Tapered at one end. Pale green/grey. 106mm x 25.6mm x 10mm.	1	46.7	Medieval?
116	Fire Residue	Coal. Discard.	1	3.3	
128	Iron	Hook/clip. Heavily encrusted. 56.4mm long.	1	15.3	Post medieval
	Stone	Heavily burnt fragment of limestone. Discard.	1	162.2	
128 /1\	Worked Bone	Partial bone skate. Smooth polished underside. Trimmed and shaped into tapering raised point at one end. Tooling marks on upper surface towards point. 160mm long x approx.32mm wide x 23.4 thick.	1	98	Post medieval
229 /8\	Worked Bone	Bone sledge runner. Smooth polished underside. Trimmed and shaped into slightly tapering raised point at on end. Two vertical fixing holes, 12.8 mm diameter, one at each end. Complete. 210mm long x 52.4mm wide, tapering to 23.8mm at the front, x 25mm depth.	1	201	Medieval?
251 /2\	Stone	Partial mica schist whetstone. Square in profile; tapered at one end. Brown/grey.83mm x 15.5mm x 14mm.	1	36.6	Medieval?
257 /3\	Iron	U-shaped staple. Heavily encrusted at one end. 81mm long.	1	53.4	
257 /5\	Iron	Knife; 2 pieces link. Partial blade and tang. Heavily encrusted. 105.7mm long.	2	44.8	
264 /4\	Iron	Knife blade and whittle tang. Heavy encrustation. 160mm long x 22.7mm at its widest point.	1	41	Medieval
272 /6\	Stone	Fragment of small mica schist whetstone. Pale grey. 44.6mm x 15.8mm x 6.2mm.	1	7.8	Medieval?
272 /7\	Worked Bone	Partial bone skate. Appears to be more polished on one (very flat) side than on the underside. Shaping/tooling marks on the upper? surface, similar to /1\ . Re-used? 205mm long x 29.7mm wide x 28.7mm depth.	1	114.6	Medieval?
Totals			15	828.4	

Provenance

The other finds were retrieved from the topsoil (001), upper fill (020) of ditch terminus [021], upper fill (deliberate backfill) (057) of probable cess pit [065], upper fill (116) of ditch [118], upper fill (128) of pond [131], fill (229) of ditch [227], fills (251, 257) of probable industrial pit [260], basal fill (264) of ditch [261], and fill (272) of drainage ditch [271].

Range of Materials

The other finds comprise iron, stone, charcoal, fire residue, stone, and worked bone.

The upper fill (128) of the pond [131] and (272) the fill of drainage ditch [271] each produced a partial bone skate. These are usually made from horse or cattle metatarsi. The oily external surface of animal bones makes a natural wax which limits resistance to motion.

Bone skates are said to have originated in Finland and their use has been dated to as far back as 3,000 BC (*Wiley-Blackwell*). They reached London in the 12th century and their design function evolved from one of survival to one of sport and recreation.

Some bone skates (like the two examples here) do not have holes through which a leather strap can be threaded, suggesting that people may have just balanced on the skate. Both skates also show evidence of tooling on the upper surface, which would slightly roughen it and provide adhesion, or grip, for the wearers boot or foot.

Many bone ice skates from the late Medieval period have curved ends which would help push the wearer along the ice, and also allow them to stop, like the modern-day toe-pick (*Burns, S.*). Whereas modern skates with blades can move only forwards or backwards, bone skates lie flat and can glide in all directions (*hurstwig.org*).

The skate from the pond fill (128) (small find/1\) has a curved up end, which would suggest a late medieval date, although the pottery from (128) dates somewhat earlier (late 10th to early/mid 11th century), but as artefacts from the upper fill of a pond, a wide date range is perhaps not unexpected.



Partial bone skate from (128)/1

The skate from (272) (small find /7\) is much flatter in appearance and perhaps not as well finished. It is very polished on one side, and less polished on what seems to be the underside, or gliding surface, as if it has been turned forty-five degrees. The pottery from this context dates to the 12th to mid 13th century, and it is possible that this skate could also date from that period.



Bone skate from (272)/7

Ditch [227] (fill 229 small find /8\), produced a bone sledge runner. These would also usually be made from horse or cattle metatarsi (although there is evidence that some were made from the mandibles - *MacGregor, A., 2014, fig.76f*). It is complete and has two vertical fixing holes, one at each end. The pottery from this context dates to the late 9th to mid 12th century, suggesting a medieval date.



Sledge runner from (229)/8

The sled would be attached with wooden pegs, with the anterior surface running along the ground. It is thought that such sleds were used by wildfowlers in the Fens to cross frozen waters in the pursuit of birds (*Bone Sled Runners from the Fens* | *UK Archaeology News:bajrfed.co.uk*)

A number of examples are known from continental Europe, but they are uncommon in England, with the few examples having been found in Fenland or riverine environments, including Stixwold in the Witham Valley of Lincolnshire, Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, Mildenhall Fen and London (*MacGregor, 2014*), Parson's Drove in Cambridgeshire (*Taylor, G., APS Report 31/15*), and Holbeach in Lincolnshire (*Taylor, G., APS Report 4/16*). Another example is displayed in the Norris Museum at St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, and was probably found in that general locality.

Three mica schist whetstone fragments were retrieved, from fill (020) (small find /9\ of ditch terminus [021], fill (251) (small find/2\ of probable industrial pit [260], and fill (272) (small find /6\ of drainage ditch [271]. All are well worn and probably of medieval to post medieval date.

The stone used to make these implements was typically Norwegian Ragstone, which was shipped to London.

These small whetstones, or sharpeners, would be used primarily for the quick upkeep sharpening of knives and other blades (mostly for cooking or crafts). Usually uniform in width when made, they become weathered due to use. Although easily worn down, they are also easily replaced (*Andrews-Sanchez, A.*)

They may have originally had a hole at the top for passing a cord through to attach to a belt or suchlike, making them easily portable, although the tops are not present on the three examples here, so that cannot be ascertained.

The upper fill (128) of pond [131] also produced a fragment of heavily burnt limestone. This is likely a redeposited item.

Several iron items were recovered – wire, a hook or clip, a staple and two knives.

Two thin pieces of wire were recovered from the topsoil (001). The upper fill (128) of pond [131] produced a hook, or possibly clip.

Fill (257) of probable industrial pit [260] produced a large U-shaped staple (small find /3\ and a partial knife blade in two pieces (small find /5\ Part of the tang is present.

Fill (264) of ditch [261] produced a knife blade (small find /4\ It is straight backed with a whittle tang. An x-ray may help with further identification.

All these items are most likely post medieval in date, except for the knife blade from (264) which is possibly earlier (medieval).

Summary and Recommendations

The presence of whetstones, the skates, sledge runner and iron items all indicate a domestic presence or activity in the medieval to post medieval period.

The skates and sledge runner suggest that maybe wildfowling was taking place in the area, although the skates could have been for recreational purposes.

All the iron will need to be x-rayed. This may also help with more accurate identification.

The coal and burnt stone have been discarded.

All the other items should be retained as part of the site archive. The bone skates and sledge runner should be illustrated, or at least photographed.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 9, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	12 th to mid 16 th	Date on pottery
003	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
005	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
007	12 th to 13 th	Date on pottery
009	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
011	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
015	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
018	Late 10 th to Early-Mid 11 th	Date on pottery
020	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
024	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
027	L9 th to mid 12 th	Date on pottery
037	L10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
041	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
044	Mid 12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
046	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
066	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
070	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
078	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
090	M-L 18 th to E-M 19 th	Date on pottery
092	M-L 18 th to 19 th	Date on pottery
097	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
098	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
107	Late 18 th to 19 th	Date on pottery
113	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
116	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
119	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
126	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
128	Late 10 th to Early-Mid 11 th	Date on pottery
129	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
137	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
143	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
156	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
157	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery

188	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
193	Late 9 th to Mid 12 th	Date on pottery
199	Late 9 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
204	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
206	Late 9 th to Mid 12 th	Date on pottery
217	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
221	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
224	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
229	Late 9 th to Mid 12 th	Date on pottery
233	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
236	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
237	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
247	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
251	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
252	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery
253	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
255	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
256	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
257	Late 10 th to 12 th	Also 4 sherds of possible BA date from this context
264	Mid 14 th to Mid 17 th	Date on pottery
272	12 th to Mid 13 th	Date on pottery
274	Late 10 th to 12 th	Date on pottery

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbm/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at: <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook/29200.article>
- A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology, 2016 Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group
- BAJR : Bone Sled Runners From The Fens | UK Archaeology News (bajrfed.co.uk)
- Addyman, Peter V., 1969 'Late Saxon settlements in the St Neots area'. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* vol. 62 (1969) p. 59-93
- Barford, PM, 1995 The prehistoric briquetage from Crouch Site 2, in *The archaeology of the Essex coast*, volume I Baker D., Baker E, Hassall J. and Simco A, *Excavations in Bedford 1967-1977*, Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal Vol 13: the Hullbridge survey (T J Wilkinson and P L Murphy), E Anglian Archaeol 71, Chelmsford, 161-4

- Burns, S., bone skates article available at : medievallondon.ace.fordham.edu
- Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M., and Griffiths, N., 1987, *Medieval Finds From Excavations in London: Knives and Scabbards*. Museum of London.
- Dallas, C., 1984, 'The pottery', in Rogerson, A. and Dallas, C., *Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80*, East Anglian Archaeology 22, pp. 117-66. Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
- Dallas, C., 1993, *Excavations in Thetford by B K Davison between 1964 and 1970*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 62, 234
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Hillson, S., 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Hunter, R., 1979. 'St Neots Type Ware' in J. H. Williams *St Peters Street, Northampton: Excavations 1973-1976*, Northampton Development Corporation, 230 – 240.
- Hurstwic, article on Viking Age Skates, available at : www.hurstwic.org/history/articles/daily-living/text/ice-skates.htm
- Kilmurray K., 1980, *The pottery industry of Stamford, Lincolnshire c A.D. 850-1250*, BAR British Series 84, 348
- Leach, H N 1987. Stamford ware fabrics, *Medieval Ceramics* 11, 69-74
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- MacGregor, A., 2014, Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn: The Technology of Skeletal Materials Since The Roman Period. Routledge
- MacGregor, A., Mainman, A.J. & Rogers, N.S.H., 1999, Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn from Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York (p.1984-89). CBA for York Archaeological Trust
- museumofbrands.com : Daddies Sauce
- Oswald, A., 1975, Clay pipes For The Archaeologist, BAR Report 14
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, 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
- Society For Historical Archaeology – Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, available at sha.org/bottle/
- Vince, A 2005, 'Ceramic Petrology and the Study of Anglo-Saxon and Later Medieval Ceramics', *Medieval Archaeology* 49, 219-245
- Wiley-Blackwell, 2007, "Where and Why Humans made Skates Out of Bones" available at : www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/12/071224124656
- Young, J., Vince A. And Nailor V. 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

cxt	cname	sub fabric	form type	Kilmurray rim type	no.s	no .v	W (g)	decor	part	dwg no	description	rim diam	rim EVE
001	BOUA	Fabric A/B	small jug ?		1	1	2		BS		ext glaze; abraded	0	0
001	BOUA	Fabric A/C	large bowl		1	1	9		BS		concretions	0	0

001	EMHM	East Anglia; oxid	jar ?		1	1	3		BS			0	0
001	LMLOC	OX/R fine- med sandy	bowl		1	1	12		rim		int glaze; abraded	0	10
001	SLSO		?		1	1	6		BS		over fired; oolitic voids; some fine background quartz; some leaching of int surface; concretions	0	0
001	SNX	pale OX/light R/light OX fine sandy	small vessel		1	1	5		BS		fine sandy fabric with abundant variable fe some voids some white clay pellets; spalling fine pale green decaying glaze; abraded	0	0
001	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	1		BS		concretions	0	0
001	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	1		BS			0	0
001	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	6		base		concretions incl breaks	0	0
001	ST	Fabric A	small jar /pitcher		1	1	2		BS		thin ext glaze; abraded	0	0
001	ST	Fabric A	small jar /pitcher		1	1	6		base		thin ext glaze; abraded	0	0
003	ST	Fabric A	small collared jar	KK FIG 50/14	1	1	28		rim		may be same vessel as rim & BS; soot & carbonised deposit int below rim; ext worn rim edge	11	19
003	ST	Fabric A	small collared jar	KK FIG 50/14	2	1	23		rim & BS		may be same vessel as single rim; soot ext body & top rim & int rim & break	11	15
003	ST	Fabric B	small jar /pitcher		1	1	3		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
003	ST	Fabric B/G	large dish ?	KK FIG 61/11	1	1	8		rim		flake	0	8
005	ST	Fabric B	jar/pitch er		1	1	4		BS		thick ext glaze	0	0
005	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		1	1	9		BS		thin glaze; soot incl break	0	0
007	DST	Fabric B	small jug/jar		2	1	13		BS		early ?; thin yellow glaze with some cu spots	0	0
007	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	9		BS		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
007	ST	Fabric A + fe	small jar		2	1	70		BS		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
007	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	9		BS		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
007	ST	Fabric B	Jug /pitcher		1	1	10		handle			0	0
007	ST	Fabric B	tall jug /pitcher		1	1	50		handle			0	0
007	THETT	Fabric T ?	jar		1	1	7		BS		ext groove ? Incidental; concretions incl breaks	0	0

007	THETT	Fabric T ?	pitcher		1	1	14	rim		short necked; thick ext carbonised deposit; concretions incl breaks	14	8
009	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	1	BS			0	0
009	ST	Fabric B	small jug /pitcher		1	1	17	handle		2x lower join pressings; thick green glaze	0	0
011	SNEOT		jar/bowl		1	1	3	BS		int attrition	0	0
011	ST	Fabric B	?		1	1	1	BS		thin glaze	0	0
011	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	2	BS		ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	?		1	1	1	BS		ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	?		1	1	1	BS		ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	4	BS		ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	7	base		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	2	BS		ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	5	BS		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	6	neck		int & ext soot	0	0
015	ST	Fabric B	small jar /pitcher		1	1	9	BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D	mimiatu e jar/bowl		1	1	2	BS		very thin walled	0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	15	BS			0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	9	BS		ext soot	0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	2	BS		int & ext soot	0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	5	BS		int & ext soot	0	0
018	EST	Fabric A/D + fe	jar		6	1	13 1	rim & BS	DR 20	fresh condition; rim not in KK; ext soot patches	12	16
020	SLSNDO XS	Fabric 1	jar/bowl		3	1	15	base		fresh breaks no joining sherds; concretions. County Fabric Type Series	0	0
020	SLSNT		jar		1	1	10 7	base		carbonised deposit specks on ext walls only; reduced int ? Or pre firing coating;? Post-firing holes; concretions incl breaks	0	0
020	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		1	1	7	rim		long groove around int rim; no punctate brachiopod; int & ext soot	18	5
020	ST	Fabric B	bowl ?		1	1	17	rim		rim not in KK; int & ext soot	20	15
020	ST	Fabric B	collared jar	KK FIG 51/47	1	1	12	rim		ext soot	15	11
020	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	5	BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		2	1	4	BS		thin ext yellow glaze	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	14	base		thin ext glaze; part int soot	0	0

020	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	11		BS		ext & part int soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	6		BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	23		base		ext soot & carbonised deposit	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	12		BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	5		BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B + fe	jar		1	1	74		rim	DR 22	fairly fresh condition; rim not in KK	17	29
020	ST	Fabric B + fe	jar		2	1	48		base & BS		ext soot; concretions incl breaks	0	0
020	ST	Fabric B + fe	small jar /pitcher		1	1	14		handle		burnt; thin yellow glaze	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	?		1	1	2		BS		thin ext yellow glaze	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		9	1	79		base & BS		thin ext yellow glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	8		rim		ext soot	10	10
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	6		BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar		2	1	22		BS		ext soot	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar		3	1	37		base & BS		ext soot; concretions incl breaks	0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	5		BS			0	0
020	ST	Fabric G	small jar /pitcher		1	1	5		base		thin ext yellow glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
020	THETT	Fabric T ?	Jar /pitcher		2	1	72		BS		ext soot; concretions	0	0
024	SNEOT		jar/bowl		3	1	35		BS		finger impressions on int;? ID;no punctate brachiopod;?? Handmade; reduced int surface; concretions incl breaks	0	0
024	ST	Fabric A + fe	jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
024	ST	Fabric B	jar ?		2	1	28		BS		spots carbonised deposit ext	0	0
024	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	5		BS			0	0
024	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	5		BS			0	0
024	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	8		BS		ext thin patchy glaze	0	0
024	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		flake	0	0
027	THETT	Fabric T	jar ?		1	1	4		BS		ext soot patch; concretions	0	0
027	THETT	Fabric T ?	jar ?		1	1	4		BS		ext carbonised deposit	0	0
037	SNEOT		large inturned rim bowl /dish		1	1	58		profile	DR 03	long inturned rim; firing shadow ext; post-firing hole in base; concretions incl breaks	26	8
037	ST	Fabric A	bowl		1	1	24		rim		lost flanged rim; ext soot	15	20
037	ST	Fabric A	jar		2	1	12		BS		ext carbonised deposit; part int soot	0	0
041	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar ?		1	1	11		BS		unusual as appears wheel thrown; ridged ext body;	0	0

										int & ext irregular firing; ? ID. County Fabric Type Series.		
041	EMHM	South Lincs ?; micaceous oxid or OX/R	jar		5	1	85		base & BS	very mixed common quartz below 0.1mm to 0.6mm mainly subrounded moderate fe up to 2.3mm occ flint occ ca; slight wear around basal edge; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions. County Fabric Type Series	0	0
041	SNEOT		jar		17	1	518		rim base & BS	DR 06 EVERB1 rim; no punctate brachiopod; carbonised deposit on int rim hollow; shell burnt/overfired & decomposing; unusual sooting pattern; burnt on one side & oxid on the other; concretions incl breaks	18	56
041	SNEOT		jar ?		2	1	16		BS	int soot patches; no punctate brachiopod; concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	bowl	KK FIG 44/17	1	1	38		rim	DR 15 ext soot; concretions incl breaks	16	9
041	ST	Fabric A	collared jar	KK FIG 50/14	9	1	128		rim & BS	DR 14 int soot patch; concretions	14	27
041	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	18		base	int soot; fingerprints in base; concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar		2	1	22		base	concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	6		BS	concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	2		BS	concretions incl breaks	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		6	1	34		BS	concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	8		BS	ext glaze; burnt; soot shadow int	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	1		BS		0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	13		base	soot ext on underbase; concretions incl breaks	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	10		base	concretions; run of dark deposit on base	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A + fe	jar ?		3	1	42		base	concretions	0	0
041	ST	Fabric A/G	jar ?		1	1	19		BS	concretions; int wear	0	0
041	ST	Fabric G	small jar ?		1	1	4		base	concretions; thins to central base	0	0
041	THETT	Fabric T	large storage jar/ pitcher		21	1	1152	applied pressed strips & ? incised wavy line decoration	base & BS	part ext soot on underbase & lower wall for 25mm upwards; thick walls that thin greatly on upper body & base; slightly sagging base	0	0

044	DST	Fabric B	small jug/jar		1	1	12		base	thin yellow glaze with cu spots	0	0
044	DST	Fabric C	small jug/jar		1	1	4		BS	thin mottled cu glaze; concretions	0	0
044	DST	Fabric C	small jug/jar		1	1	2		BS	thin yellow glaze with cu spots	0	0
044	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	3		BS	ext soot; concretions	0	0
044	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	5		rim	angled flat top rim	10	6
044	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar/bowl		1	1	1		BS	thin walled; concretions incl breaks	0	0
044	SLEMO		small jar/bowl		1	1	1		BS	ext soot;? Int wear; some shell in fabric;? ID as new fabric. County Fabric Type series	0	0
044	ST	Fabric B	?		1	1	1		BS	thin patchy glaze ext; concretions	0	0
044	ST	Fabric B	?		1	1	1		BS	thin patchy glaze ext	0	0
044	ST	Fabric C	jar/jug		1	1	10		BS	thin patchy glaze ext; fingerprint in surface	0	0
044	ST	Fabric G	?		1	1	1		BS	concretions incl breaks; flake	0	0
044	THETT	Fabric T ?	pitcher ?		1	1	5	edge pressed strip ?	BS	ext soot; oxid fabric; rare shell in fabric	0	0
046	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	3		BS	ext soot	0	0
046	ST	Fabric C	jar/jug		1	1	5		shoulder	thin ext glaze	0	0
066	ST	Fabric A	bowl		1	1	29		BS	soot int & underbase	0	0
070	ST	Fabric A	large bowl		1	1	9		BS	ext groove	0	0
078	SNEOT		small jar/bowl		1	1	3		BS	ext carbonised deposit; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions	0	0
078	ST	Fabric A	?		1	1	1		BS		0	0
078	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl ?		1	1	1		BS	concretions incl breaks	0	0
078	ST	Fabric A	small jar/bowl		1	1	7		base	int soot; carbonised deposit from 4mm above basal edge	0	0
078	ST	Fabric A	small jar/bowl ?		1	1	1		BS	concretions; ext soot	0	0
078	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		3	1	18		BS	ext soot & break	0	0
078	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	6		BS	ext glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
078	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		3	1	23		BS	ext thin patchy glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
078	ST	Fabric G	small vessel		1	1	1		BS	int spalling glaze	0	0
090	CREA		cup ?		1	1	1	ext painted dec with	BS		0	0

								brown tendrill & green leaf					
090	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	4		BS		fully reduced; concretions incl breaks	0	0
092	PEARL		tea bowl /small bowl		1	1	10	int blue abstract printed	base		footring with wear	0	0
097	LFS		jar/bowl		1	1	10		base		concretions incl breaks;? ID; poss a South Lincs variety as has some rounded ca	0	0
097	SNEOT		jar		2	1	17		BS		part ext soot; concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	?		1	1	1		BS			0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	bowl ?		1	1	5		BS		concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	2		BS			0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl		1	1	13		base		thins to base; carbonised deposit on underbase; concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl	KK FIG 46/50	1	1	16		rim		soot on rim edge; flanged rim	16	9
097	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl	KK FIG 52/72	1	1	12		rim		concretions; flanged rim	15	8
097	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	4		BS		concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric A	small jar	KK FIG 49/31	1	1	7		rim		concretions	9	6
097	ST	Fabric A	small jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric A + fe	small jar	KK FIG 49/12	2	1	51		rim	DR 10	ext soot; concretions	12	19
097	ST	Fabric A/G	jar/bowl ?		2	1	7		base & BS		int base pitted	0	0
097	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	3		BS		concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	3		BS		thin ext glaze; concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric B	small jar		3	1	17		BS		ext soot	0	0
097	ST	Fabric B	small jar ?		1	1	2		BS		ext soot	0	0
097	ST	Fabric B/G	small vessel		1	1	1		base		concretions	0	0
097	ST	Fabric G	small vessel		1	1	2		BS		burnt edge	0	0
097	THETT	Fabric T ?	Jar /pitcher		1	1	16		BS		tool marks int; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions	0	0
097	THETT	Fabric T ?	Jar /pitcher		1	1	5		BS		concretions; R/OX/R/OX/R	0	0
097	THETT	Fabric T ?	pitcher ?		2	1	43	applied pressed strips	BS		concretions	0	0
098	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl		1	1	3		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
098	ST	Fabric C	small jar/jug		1	1	3		BS		thick ext glaze; fe concretions incl breaks	0	0

098	ST	Fabric C	small jar/jug		1	1	2		BS		thin ext glaze; fe concretions incl breaks	0	0
107	MLBSL	light orange fine sandy	Bowl /dish		1	1	44		base		18th to 19th; int & ext orange slip; int mainly spalled very dark brown glaze; wear on base; abraded	0	0
107	TPW		bowl		1	1	5	int blue printed	BS		poss 'flow blue'; wear on int rim edge	0	0
113	ST	Fabric B + fe	Jar /pitcher		1	1	36		BS		ext glaze; ext pitted surface	0	0
113	ST	Fabric B + fe	large jar /pitcher		1	1	15		BS		thick walled; ext glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
116	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	14		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
116	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	5		BS		spalling surface	0	0
116	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl		1	1	8		BS		ext soot	0	0
116	ST	Fabric B	small vessel		1	1	2		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
116	ST	Fabric G	small jar	KK FIG 59/2	1	1	5		rim		concretions incl breaks	8	9
119	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	8		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
126	ST	Fabric B	large jar/bowl		1	1	15		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	bowl		2	1	42	diamond roller stamping on rim top	rim	DR 13	wear around rim flange & int surface; concretions	15	7
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar		1	1	9		BS		ext soot	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		concretions incl breaks; soot ext	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar/bowl		1	1	6		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		thin part ext glaze; concretions incl breaks; soot ext	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar/bowl		1	1	4		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	jar/bowl		1	1	11		BS		soot & carbonised deposit int & break	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	large bowl		1	1	22		rim		flanged rim; soot under rim ext; concretions incl breaks	21	7
128	EST	Fabric A/D	large Type 1 bowl		6	1	16 7	diamond roller stamping on rim top	rim base & BS	DR 12	soot on int base; ext soot patches; wear in a band around basal edge 20mm wide; wear ext base; no soot on underbase; concretions	26	15
128	EST	Fabric A/D	pitcher		1	1	15		BS		spout hole; thick int & ext glaze part spalled ext	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	pitcher ?		1	1	3		BS		thick ext glaze; thin int glaze	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	14		base		int soot on base only & break	0	0

128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	12		base		ext soot; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	6		base & BS		thin walled; circular soot patch on int wall; ext carbonised deposit	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	6		BS		int soot & break; ext carbonised deposit	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar		1	1	3		BS		ext soot	0	0
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar	KK FIG 21/109	1	1	7		rim			12	12
128	EST	Fabric A/D	small jar /pitcher ?		1	1	2		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
128	SNEOT		jar		1	1	5		BS		shell leached int; no punctate brachiopod; overfired/spalled; concretions	0	0
128	WLSS		small jar/cup		1	1	4		BS		over fired; thin walled; abundant fine-med shell; shell masked on ext surfaces; County Fabric Type Series	0	0
129	SNEOT		jar/bowl		1	1	3		BS		ext & part int soot; leached int; no punctate brachiopod	0	0
129	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl		1	1	4		BS		concretions	0	0
129	ST	Fabric A	large jar/bowl		1	1	14		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
137	ST	Fabric A	small jar		1	1	2		BS		abraded	0	0
143	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	6		BS		ext soot patch	0	0
143	ST	Fabric A	small jar	KK FIG 56/6	1	1	28		rim	DR 21	ext carbonised deposit; heavily burnt rim	12	16
143	ST	Fabric A	small jar ?		1	1	1		BS			0	0
143	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	9		BS		ext soot	0	0
143	ST	Fabric B	jar		3	1	43		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
143	ST	Fabric B	small jar /pitcher		2	1	3		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
143	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	3		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
143	THETT	Fabric T	jar ?		1	1	8		base		int carbonised deposit; ext soot patch	0	0
143	THETT	Fabric T ?	large storage jar /pitcher		2	1	27	applied & pressed body strips	BS		concretions incl breaks; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
149	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		3	1	49		BS		ext glaze; pitted int surface	0	0
149	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		1	1	13		BS		spalled ext surface some glaze left; pitted int surface	0	0
156	SNEOT		jar		1	1	14 3		rim	V04; DR 08	EVERA rim; ext soot on lower body; fresh condition; fresh break no	11	22

											joining sherds; concretions		
156	ST	Fabric A/G + fe	jar	KK FIG 48/51	2	1	17 5		rim	DR 11	ext soot; carbonised deposit on rim; concretions	14	50
156	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	7		BS		spalled ext surface some glaze left; pitted int surface	0	0
156	ST	Fabric B	large jar /pitcher		2	1	60		base		thin patchy ext glaze; wear around basal edge; pitted ext surface	0	0
156	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		1	1	4		BS	V07	ext glaze; pitted int surface	0	0
157	SNEOT		jar		3	1	17		BS	V04; DR 08	1x sherd with spalled surface; concretions	0	0
157	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		3	1	8		BS	V07	ext glaze; pitted int surface	0	0
157	THETT	East Anglia/Linco Inshire	large storage jar /pitcher		1	1	31	pressed rim top	rim		mainly oxid but irregular firing; abundant mixed round to subround quartz; dull R/dull OX: slightly everted rim; concretions incl breaks	28	7
188	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	20		BS		thin walled; concretions incl breaks	0	0
193	THETT	Fabric T	large storage jar /pitcher		1	1	87	applied horizontal pressed strip on lower body + scar diagonal one	BS		light grey/pale grey/light grey. fe concretions incl breaks	0	0
199	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		1	1	28		rim		long inturned rim; ext soot; wear on ext rim edge	20	7
204	ST	Fabric B	jar		2	1	14		BS		part ext & part int carbonised deposit; soot over break	0	0
206	THETT	Fabric G ?	large storage jar /pitcher		1	1	85		BS		internal attrition; concretions incl breaks	0	0
217	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	5		base		finger impression in base; concretions incl breaks	0	0
217	ST	Fabric B	small vessel		1	1	4		base		concretions; fresh breaks no joining sherds	0	0
217	ST	Fabric B/G	small jar /pitcher		2	1	9		base & BS		thin ext glaze; ext carbonised deposit on underbase; concretions	0	0
217	THETT	Fabric I ?	small jar ?		1	1	9		BS		ext soot; concretions incl breaks	0	0

221	SNEOT		jar/bowl		2	1	16		BS		ext carbonised deposit; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions incl breaks	0	0
221	ST	Fabric B	collared jar	KK FIG 41/46	1	1	9		rim		concretions incl breaks	16	8
221	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	6		BS		concretions	0	0
221	ST	Fabric G	jar		1	1	6		base		thin ext glaze; stacking shadow on underbase; ext carbonised deposit	0	0
221	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl		1	1	4		BS		concretions	0	0
224	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	8		BS		concretions incl breaks; burning incl breaks	0	0
224	ST	Fabric A	small jar	KK FIG 59/3	1	1	8		rim		concretions	11	13
229	THETT	Fabric T	large storage jar /pitcher		8	1	18 6	applied pressed strip	BS		ext soot patches; int wear or attrition; 4x joining & 3x joining sherds; concretions incl breaks	0	0
233	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	7		BS		ext thin glaze; concretions	0	0
233	ST	Fabric G	collared jar	KK FIG 61/47	5	1	11 1		rim base & BS	DR 09	part ext soot & int on centre base incl breaks; post-firing hole through base; trail glaze; wear around rim; purposely chipped basal edge; concretions	15	27
233	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl ?		1	1	3		BS		concretions	0	0
233	THETT	East Anglia/Linco Inshire	large storage jar/ pitcher		3	1	71	applied pressed strip	BS		int attrition; OX/R medium sandy; concretions	0	0
233	THETT	Fabric T ?	large storage jar/ pitcher		1	1	23 4	applied pressed strip scar	BS		oxid fabric; int attrition; internal deposit; concretions	0	0
236	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		1	1	16		rim	V 02	ext soot; concretions	22	7
236	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		9	1	12 2		base & BS	V 01	rounded basal angle; burnt ?; thick concretions	0	0
236	SNEOT		jar/bowl		1	1	15		base		fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
236	SNEOT		large bowl /dish		3	1	34		rim		upright rim; no punctate brachiopod; int deposit; part ext soot; concretions	24	14
236	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	7		BS		concretions; ext soot	0	0
236	ST	Fabric B	jar		2	1	42		base & BS		ext carbonised deposit; burning over break; concretions	0	0
236	ST	Fabric B + fe	jar		1	1	13		should er		ext patchy glaze; int & ext surfaces are pitted	0	0
237	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar/bowl		1	1	1		BS		int soot	0	0

237	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		2	1	13		BS	V 01	concretions	0	0
237	SNEOT		inturned rim bowl		1	1	21		rim	V 02	ext soot; concretions	22	9
237	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	2		BS		thin patchy glaze	0	0
237	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl ?		1	1	2		base		flake	0	0
247	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	2		BS		internal deposit; abraded	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	5		BS		ext carbonised deposit; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	4	fingertip pressing to rim top	rim		flat top rim	0	4
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	13		BS		ext carbonised deposit	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	11		BS		part ext carbonised deposit	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar		1	1	5		neck		int wear marks	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar		1	1	3		BS		fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar		1	1	6		BS		fresh break no joining sherds; ext soot	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar		1	1	9		BS		ext soot; part ext spalled surface	0	0
251	EMHM	East Anglia;reduced	jar ?		1	1	2		BS		ext patch carbonised deposit	0	0
251	SNEOT		inturned rim dish		2	1	51		rim	DR 05	part spalled ext surface; ext carbonised deposit	0	0
251	SNEOT		inturned rim shallow bowl/ dish		1	1	18		rim	V05; DR 02	int rim with bead edge; no punctate brachiopod; ext carbonised deposit below rim	24	4
251	ST	Fabric A	bowl	KK FIG 60/13	1	1	9		rim		soot under ext rim	12	10
251	ST	Fabric B	collared jar /pitcher	KK FIG 51/52 ?	1	1	2		rim			0	3
251	ST	Fabric B	jar		8	1	41		base & BS		ext carbonised deposit; prominent vertical manufacture marks on ext lower body; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	2		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	4		BS		ext glaze	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	Ja r/pitcher		1	1	4		BS		thin ext patchy glaze	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	3		BS		ext glaze	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	large vessel		1	1	1		BS		thick walled	0	0

251	ST	Fabric B	pitcher		1	1	16		handle		2 lower pressings to handle join	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B	small bottle /flask		1	1	9		BS	V06 DR 19	multi grooved body; edge of lower handle join; ext glaze; soot int & break; as Corpus Fig 88:623 but smaller ?	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	collared jar	KK FIG 51/41	1	1	44		rim		ext soot	13	26
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	jar		2	1	15		BS		concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	jar	KK FIG 48/54	1	1	15		rim		concretions incl breaks	14	18
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	Jar /pitcher		1	1	6		BS		thin ext glaze; pitted inner surface	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	Jug /pitcher		2	1	22		LHJ		thin ext glaze; part int soot patch	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	large jar		1	1	18		BS		ext carbonised deposit patches; ext knife trimming to lower body	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	small jar		1	1	1		BS		concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric B + fe	small jug /tubular spouted & handled bottle		2	1	7		LHJ		? As Corpus Fig 88:623; thin ext glaze; multi close shoulder grooves; pitted int surface	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	jar		1	1	38		base		ext carbonised deposit; thin base; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	jar ?		1	1	3		BS		concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	Jar /pitcher		2	1	9		base & BS		thin ext glaze; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	large jar /pitcher		1	1	20		BS		thin ext glaze; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	7		base		very thin base; wear around ext basal edge; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	5		BS		ext soot; pitted int surface	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	small jar	KK FIG 23/146	1	1	10		rim	DR 17	multi grooved shoulder; pitted surfaces; concretions	8	10
251	ST	Fabric G	small jar/bowl		1	1	3		base		thin patchy ext glaze; concretions	0	0
251	ST	Fabric G	small vessel		1	1	2		BS		concretions	0	0
251	THETT	Fabric T ?	large storage jar/ pitcher		2	1	49	applied pressed strips ? Crossing	BS		ext tool marks; fresh break no joining sherds all edges; concretions incl breaks	0	0
252	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	10		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
252	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	5		BS		ext glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0

252	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	4		BS		ext carbonised deposit; thin ext glaze	0	0
252	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	4		BS		ext carbonised deposit	0	0
252	ST	Fabric B	small pitcher		1	1	4		handle		edge; thin glaze	0	0
253	EMHM	East Anglia;R/OX /R/OX/R	small jar		1	1	5		BS		ext soot; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
253	EMHM	East Anglia;reduc ed	small jar		2	1	12		BS		thin walled; ext soot	0	0
253	EMHM	Lincolnshire ? Bourne ??	small jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		abundant med to coarse round to subround quartz most 0.5 to 0.8mm moderate ca; ext carbonised deposit; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
253	SNEOT		inturned rim shallow bowl /dish		7	1	90		rim base & BS	V05; DR 02	int rim with bead edge; no punctate brachiopod; ext carbonised deposit below rim	24	8
253	SNEOTQ	dul red/grey/dull red	large inturned rim bowl /dish		1	1	17		rim		ext soot; fresh break no joining sherds; abundant fine round to sub-round quartz grains below 0.3mm together with some larger grains, sparse calcareous grains and fossil shell; concretions. County Fabric Type Series	24	4
253	ST	Fabric B	collared jar		1	1	25		neck		concretions	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	32		base		knife trimmed lower body; ext carbonised deposit incl underbase; concretions	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	6		BS		concretions incl breaks; ext soot	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	jar		2	1	17		BS		ext soot	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	jar		5	1	98		base & BS		pitted int surface; ext carbonised deposit patches	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	small bottle /flask		1	1	14		BS	V06 DR 19	multi grooved body; ext glaze; soot int & break; as Corpus Fig 88:623 but smaller ?	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	small collared jar /pitcher		2	1	33		rim	DR 16	rim not in KK; flat top rim brown concretions int	10	30
253	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	3		BS		thin ext glaze; int soot specks	0	0
253	ST	Fabric B	small jar		1	1	3		BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0

253	ST	Fabric B/G	collared pitcher		1	1	13		rim with handle		pitted surfaces; ext glaze spots	0	3
253	ST	Fabric G	jar		1	1	7		BS		thin ext glaze; soot incl break	0	0
253	ST	Fabric G	small jar		1	1	1		BS		thin ext glaze; concretions incl breaks	0	0
253	WLSS		small bowl /dish		1	1	16		rim	DR 04	everted rim; comm medium-coarse shell some thick walled; ext soot; fresh breaks no joining sherds	0	0
255	EMHM	East Anglia;dull OX/grey/dull OX	small jar		1	1	4		BS			0	0
255	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	6		BS		fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
255	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		2	1	23		rim & BS		everted rim; ext carbonised deposit	14	7
255	SLSNDO XS	Fabric 2	bowl ?		1	1	39		base	V03	leached int surface; heat affected underbase	0	0
255	SNEOT		inturned rim shallow bowl /dish		1	1	9		base	V05; DR 02	no punctate brachiopod	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	6		BS		concretions	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	4		BS		ext carbonised deposit	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		3	1	34		base		soot & carbonised deposit extconcretions	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	5		base		soot & carbonised deposit int	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	5		BS		thin ext glaze; burnt ?	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	5		base		thin ext glaze	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	19		base		thin ext glaze; stacking shadow on underbase; concretions incl breaks	0	0
255	ST	Fabric B	small collared jar /pitcher	FF FIG 50/3	3	1	17		rim		flat top rim; ext soot	12	12
255	ST	Fabric B	small jar/bowl		1	1	2		BS		concretions	0	0
255	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl		1	1	19		base		ext soot; knife trimmed lower wall; thin base	0	0
256	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	small jar		1	1	10		neck		ext soot; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
256	SLSNDO XS	Fabric 2	bowl ?		2	1	52		base	V03	leached int surface; heat affected underbase. County Fabric Type Series.	0	0

256	ST	Fabric A	jar		1	1	4		shoulder		concretions	0	0
256	ST	Fabric A	jar ?		1	1	2		BS		concretions	0	0
256	ST	Fabric A	jar/bowl		2	1	17		base		ext soot; concretions	0	0
256	ST	Fabric A	small jar/bowl		1	1	3		BS		ext soot; concretions	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	early jug /pitcher		2	1	6		BS		patchy ext glaze; pitted int surface; multi shoulder grooves	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	early jug /pitcher		1	1	14		LHJ		side pressings at lower handle join; thick ext glaze; lightly pitted int surface	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	jar		1	1	36		BS		ext soot	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		2	1	35		BS		thin ext glaze; concretions	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	7		BS		thin ext glaze	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		1	1	42		BS		ext patchy glaze; knife trimmed ext; soot patches int & ext	0	0
256	ST	Fabric B	small collared ? Jar /pitcher	KK FIG 73/40	1	1	15	fingertip pressings on inner rim edge	rim	DR 18	multi grooved body; ext soot	10	13
256	ST	Fabric B/G	large jar		1	1	40		BS		ext soot	0	0
257	SNEOT		Bowl /dish		1	1	11		base		fresh breaks no joining sherds	0	0
257	SNEOT		small jar		1	1	17		base		leached surfaces & edges; soot & carbonised deposits ext; fresh breaks no joining sherds; trimmed basal edge	0	0
257	ST	Fabric A	small vessel		1	1	2		base			0	0
257	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	10		BS		ext soot on wall; knife trimmed ext	0	0
257	ST	Fabric B	Jar /pitcher		3	1	32		base & BS		soot on ext underbase only; thin ext glaze; knife trimmed lower body; fresh breaks no joining sherds; concretions	0	0
257	THETT	East Anglia	jar ?		1	1	6		BS		ext soot; fabric as EMHM; fresh break no joining sherds; concretions incl breaks	0	0
257	UHM	fine dull oxidised micaceous	small vessel		4	1	1	poss grooves /cord; very abraded	BS		crumbling; poss BA; very abraded	0	0
264	BOU	oxidised fine sandy + ca	jar/bowl		1	1	6		BS		int reduced glaze; int wear ?; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0

264	BOUA	Fabric B	large dish		1	1	78		profile	DR 07	slightly in-turned rim; ext carbonised deposit; slight finger groove below rim; sagging base	32	12
264	BOUA	Fabric E/F	small jar		1	1	18		BS		rounded body; ext carbonised deposit; fresh break no joining sherds	0	0
264	MEDX	light OX/dark R/light OX shelly & oolitic	jug		1	1	29	Rectang. roller-stamping around shoulder	BS		very fresh condition; fabric contains common ooliths but surfaces show moderate to common fossil shell + fe; poss a STANLY Fabric A. County Fabric Type Series.	0	0
264	ST	Fabric G	jar/bowl		1	1	20		base		int soot; int glaze spot; concretions	0	0
264	STANLY	Fabric B	jug		4	1	19 4	runs from poss fe pad dec	rim base handle & BS	DR 01	very fresh condition; cordon below rounded rim with flat top; ext suspension glaze; strap handle with central hollow; 4 pulled finger pressings at upper handle join; wear around rim edges & handle edges; part lower handle join	10	32
264	THETT	Fabric T ?	large storage jar /pitcher		1	1	50	applied pressed strip	BS		concretions incl breaks	0	0
272	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	4		BS		part ext soot	0	0
272	EMHM	East Anglia;oxid	jar		1	1	10		BS		ext patch carbonised deposit	0	0
272	ST	Fabric B	jar/bowl		1	1	4		base		int carbonised deposit patch; concretions	0	0
272	ST	Fabric B	small jar/bowl		1	1	1		base		ext soot	0	0
272	THETT	East Anglia/Lincolnshire	Jar /pitcher		2	1	56	incised wavy decoration	BS		int heavy attrition; dull OX/R/dull OX; abundant mixed round to subround medium quartz concretions	0	0
272	THETT	Fabric T ?	large storage jar /pitcher		1	1	58	single pressing on rim top; vertical applied & pressed strips	rim		thick clubbed rim; ext soot; heavy rim but thin walled to shoulder; concretions incl breaks	26	8
274	ST	Fabric A	small collared jar	KK FIG 50/14	1	1	19		rim		ext soot; wear mark prob from use of a lid on rim	10	9

Archive catalogue 2, Brick and Fired Clay

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description
003	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 1	slab/hearth ?	3	323	flattened upper;45mm thick; lightened upper ? Salt bleaching
005	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2	slab/hearth ?	1	290	large abraded lump 43+ mm thick with no original surfaces; part burnt edge
015	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		2	6	various thin flakes. Discard.
020	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		1	15	abraded; upper flake
027	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2	pedestal ?	1	20	abraded; corner flake;? Object with splayed base
072	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 3	object ?	1	24	very abraded; thin plate-like object ?; 2x flat surfaces;3x finished edges;23mm to 20mm thick
090	BRK	fine oxid silty calcareous		1	18	14th to 18th;handmade;inner core flaze; fabric incl moderate fe. Discard.
093	BRK	dull purple/red calcareous		1	8	14th to 16th;handmade;thin flake. Discard.
093	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		1	14	abraded featureless lump
093	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 4		1	2	abraded flake;1x flat surface
107	BRK	dull oxidised silty		1	63	14th to 18th;handmade;flake
128	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 3		1	27	1x flattened surface; flake
128	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 3		2	68	same object;1x upper flattened surface; edge flake
128	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 5		1	23	abraded formless lump
129	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		2	66	same object; corner flake;3x flattened surfaces;23+mm thick
143	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 5		1	58	flake;1x flattened surface; soot on upper surface; abraded
237	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 1		1	5	very abraded; thin flake. Discard
237	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		2	8	same object;1x slightly curved ext surface
247	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 1		1	4	very abraded; thin flake. Discard
253	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 1		1	6	very abraded; thin flake. Discarded
253	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 6	Slab / hearth ?	1	46	1x flattened outer surface;flake;43mm+
255	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		1	12	inner flake; fresh break no joining frags. Discard
256	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2		2	5	same object; flakes. Discard
257	FIRED CLAY	Site Fabric 2	object	2	35	same object; curved; almost rod handle stub like; or ;horned' stand

Appendix 3

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

Introduction

Excavations were conducted by Archaeological Project Services (APS) on a site at the High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. The site produced significant evidence of late Saxon to early medieval occupation and environmental samples were collected from five deposits, three pit fills and two ditch fills (Table 1 and Fig. 1). One sample was also taken from the evaluation (WEHR17 – Rackham 2018) and has been included in the analyses here. These samples have been spot dated using ceramics to the 10-12th centuries and the 12-13th centuries. In addition to the soil samples a small collection of animal bone collected by hand during the excavations was recovered for study. The site lies on post-glacial tidal flat deposits of recent origin (BGS) two and a half kilometres east of the River Welland. The samples and animal bone were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing, assessment, identification and subsequent study.

Table 1. Samples collected for environmental study

sample no.	context no.	sample vol (l).	sample weight (kg)	feature	spot date
1 (eval)	3002	12	17	Fill of pit 3003	Late Sax/E. med
1	041	38	52	Fill of pit 042	Late 10-12 th C.
2	005	40	48	Fill of ditch 006	Late 10-12 th C.
3	007	44	52	Fill of ditch terminus 008	Late 12-13 th C.
4	003	43	52	Fill of pit 004	Late 10-12 th C.
5	159	30	36	Fill of waste pit 163, recut of 184	Late 10-12 th C.

Sample processing 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 residues and flots were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots were measured, and the volume and weight of the residues recorded.

The residues were 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. The residues were then discarded except for the concreted sediment from sample 5 and the medium residues for samples 3-5 (these residues include significant quantities of fragmented marine shell and probably a small, unsorted fish bone component). The flots of the samples were studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (*i.e.* snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones, etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on each assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged. The flots and finds from the sorted residues 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 and 3, with further analysis undertaken on selected finds.

Results

The samples washed down to a residue of variably coloured silt concretions, occasional pinkish-red fired silt crumb, burnt/baked silts, 'ash' and archaeological debris. The coarse mineral fraction (>6.5mm) was generally absent or limited except in sample 5 where 1115g of mineralised concretions indicates a different burial environment, possibly associated with cess, cattle waste or ash, although no mineralised plant material was noted. All five of the samples from the excavation contained significant amounts of fine 'ash' in the flots, indicating probable domestic fire waste being deposited. Any 'ash' dust in the samples will have been washed through the residue sieve (1mm), hence the concentration of the ash in the flots which are caught on a finer sieve (0.5mm).

The archaeological debris is primarily composed of marine shells (Table 2), with fired earth, pottery, animal bone (including fish), a little cinder, a little slag and 'fuel ash slag', a 'flake' of brick/tile, a single spheroid of hammerscale in sample 3 and a bone point from context 041. Marine shells and shell fragments were particularly

common in samples 2-5 with over 50% of the washed residue from samples 2 and 4 (1869 and 4180g respectively) being shells.

The other environmental finds include charcoal, abundant charred cereal grain, occasional charred cereal chaff, abundant charred weeds seeds, common snails, domestic animal bones including birds, bird eggshell, fish bones and ostracods (Table 3). Marine shell was the most abundant remain in the samples with shells of common mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough winkle and tellens present, with a single oyster shell additionally recovered by hand during the excavation. Identified food animal bone in the samples included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, lagomorph and chicken with a range of fish including eel, herring, flatfish (plaice/flounder), cyprinids and cod, with additionally horse, goose and duck among the hand collected animal bone. Other mammals and small vertebrates include cat, house mouse, vole, common shrew, frog/toad and stickleback. The bird eggshell suggests both probable chicken and goose eggs were consumed on site. Among the charred remains cereal grain and weed seeds are abundant, with barley, free threshing wheat, oats, rye, broad bean and possibly pea and *Brassica/Sinapsis* (cabbage, mustards, etc) indicating food crops, while a single hazel nutshell fragment suggests nut gathering in the autumn. Two fragments of emmer/spelt chaff in pit 4 may indicate some minor contamination from Roman activity somewhere nearby. The charcoal assemblages included herbaceous stems including 'straw' (?), twigs, roundwood and comminuted fragments. A good number of the charcoal fragments would be identifiable to species, but their analysis has not been undertaken here.

The post-excavation analysis of the remains from this site have concentrated on the food remains and local environmental indicators, with some attention to the origin of the assemblages recovered. Apart from occasional items derived from the earlier deposits on the site (possible Roman and tidal remains) the bulk of the assemblages fall within the late Saxon and high medieval period (10-13th centuries) with a little hand collected animal bone derived from contexts with later medieval and post-medieval ceramics or brick. The samples have proved relatively rich for a rural village settlement with several thousand identifiable items.

Table 2. WEHR20: Archaeological finds from the processed sample.

Sample	Context	Vol. in l.	Residue vol. in ml	Pot *	Brick /tile wt.g.	Fired earth wt.g.	Mag-netic wt. g.	Hammer-scale no.	Slag wt. g.	Coal/ Cinder wt.g.	Marine shell wt. g.	Bone wt g. #	Comment
1 (eval)	3002	12	320	8/9		1.4					119	2.2	Flot mainly comprised of fuel ash slag/ash;
1	041	38	200	9/30	2	21	1		+	9	1	14	Bone point; deposit clearly 'ash' rich;
2	005	40	2300	8/28		58					1237	10	Lots of 'ash' in flot
3	007	44	1100	20/34		22	<1	1sph			515	50	Fired earth-baked? Lots of 'ash' in flot;
4	003	43	3200	10/58		470	<1			+	2383	4	Lots of 'ash' in flot;
5	159	30	2700	1/1			<1			+	395	57	Lots of 'ash' in flot;

* - count/weight of pot; ** - frequency +=1-10; ++=11-50; +++=51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++=5=>250; sph – spheroid; # bone weight=domestic type fragments from the >2 and >6.5mm residue (excludes fish and small mammals)

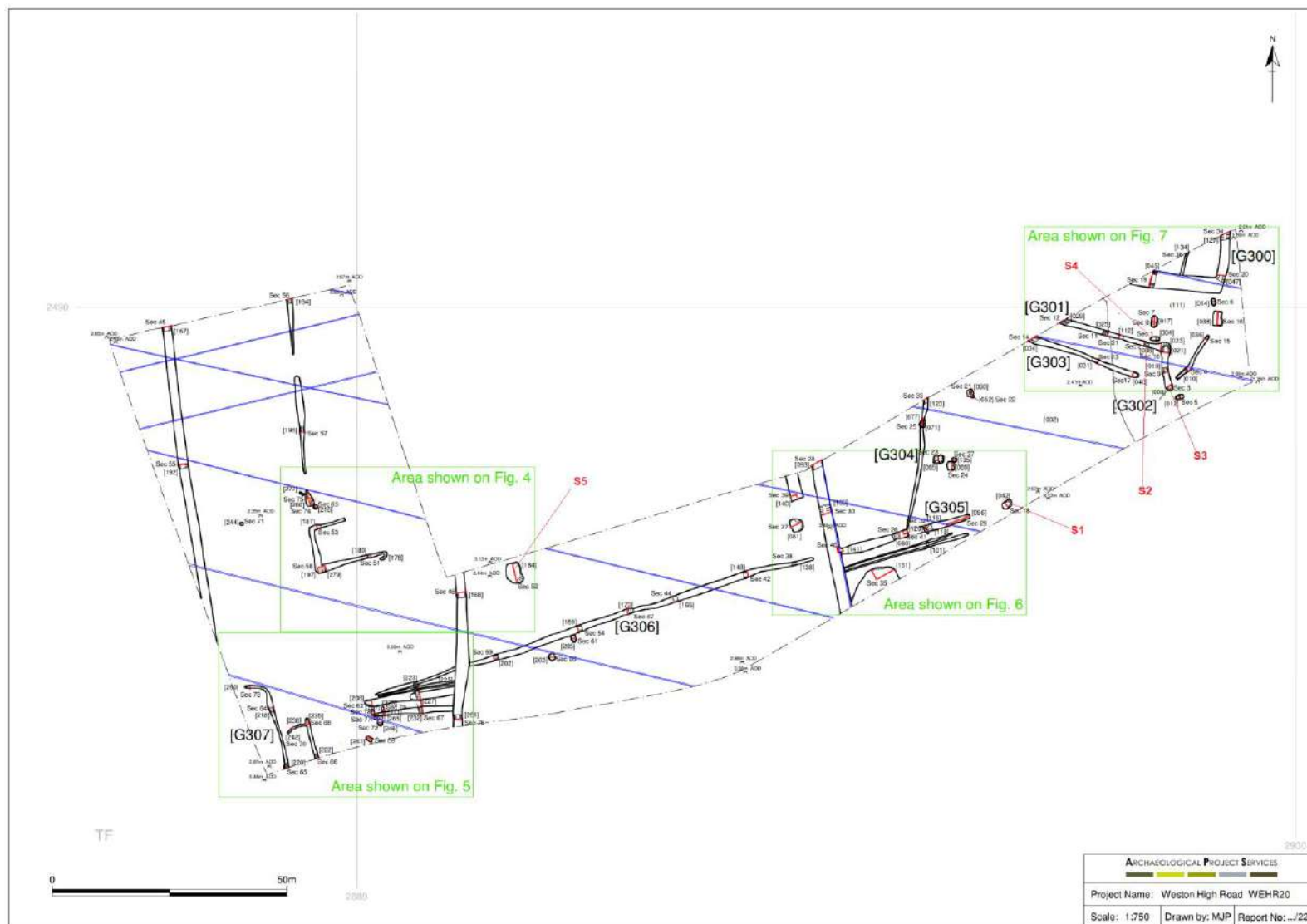


Table 3. WEHR17 and WEHR20: Environmental finds from the processed samples

Sample	Context	Vol. in l.	Flot vol. ml	Char-coal */*	Char'd grain *	Char'd chaff	Char'd seed *	Snail */#	Fish bone wt.g.	Comment
1 (eval) WEHR17	3002	12	3	1/2	1		1		1	Charred cf barley, indet grain, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., grass; very little charcoal; cf chicken eggshell+ one other species?; common mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough wrinkle; fish bone –small and medium sized; snails – <i>Vallonia excentrica</i> , <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> , <i>Galba truncatula</i> , <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Vertigo</i> sp.
1 WEHR20	041	38	230	5/5	5	1	5	3	0.5	Charred grain – barley, oats, grass, chaff, <i>Chenopodium</i> , docks, culm nodes (straw?), herbaceous stems; uncharred seeds- <i>Chenopodium</i> etc; charcoal – abundant, lots identifiable fragments – roundwood, twigs, much comminuted; animal bone – 38 fragments (34 burnt), cat, sheep size, small mammal, cattle size, indet., vole, house mouse, common shrew, frog/toad, fish – 15 fragments incl. scales, stickleback, herring, small fish; bird eggshell – cf chicken (3-1 burnt); marine shell – mussel (1g), cockle (<0.2g); snails – see Table 6; ostracods (score 1);
2	005	40	129	4/5	5	1	5	4	12	Charred grain – barley, oats, a little chaff, <i>Pisum</i> ?, <i>Anthemis</i> , grasses, lots of small seeds, 'straw', herbaceous stems; uncharred seeds – score 3, <i>Chenopodium</i> , etc; charcoal - comminuted, but several id. fragments; animal bone – 36 fragments (20 burnt), sheep/goat, sheep size, small mammal, indet, mouse, bird, fish – approx. 800 fragment (incl. scales), stickleback, large gadid (cod?), plaice/flounder, eel, herring, other small and medium fish – signs of squashing; marine shell fish – mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough wrinkle, tellen, - incl. spats; bird eggshell (4g) – cf chicken(272, 9 burnt), cf goose (52); snails – see Table 6;
3	007	44	79	4/5	5	1	4	3	2	Charred cereal grain – barley, oats, rye?, a little chaff, grasses, etc; uncharred – <i>Chenopodium</i> , etc; charcoal – includes roundwood, twigs, 'straw', herbaceous stems, several id. fragments; animal bone – 87 fragments (47 burnt), sheep/goat, pig, sheep size, cattle size, indet., frog/toad, fish – 43 fragments (incl. scales), eel, herring, plaice/flounder, cyprinid, other small fish, some squashed; bird eggshell (1g) – cf chicken (85 -some burnt), cf goose (14); marine shell – mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough wrinkle, tellens, incl spats; snail – <i>Hydrobia ulva</i> dominant – see Table 6; Ostracods – score 1;
4	003	43	30	3/5	5	2	4	5	3	Charred cereal grain – wheat, barley, oats, some chaff, hazl nutshell, <i>Chenopodium</i> , lots seeds; uncharred seeds – score 3, <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Urtica</i> , etc; charcoal – mainly comminuted but a few identifiable fragments; animal bone – 20 fragments (10 burnt), sheep size, cattle size, indet., house mouse, rodent, frog/toad, bird, fish – 363 fragments (incl. scales), eel, plaice/flounder, cyprinid, other small fish, occ. medium fish, some squashed; bird eggshell (4g)- cf chicken (202, couple burnt), cf goose (97); marine shell – mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough wrinkle, tellen, incl spats; snail – <i>Hydrobia ulva</i> dominant – see Table 6; ostracods;
5	159	30	32	2/5	3		2	5	4	Charred cereal grain – wheat, oats, barley, charred seeds; uncharred seeds – score 2; charcoal, - comminuted, some roundwood but mainly 'straw', herbaceous stems; animal bone – 53 fragments (24 burnt), sheep/goat, pig, cattle, cat, sheep size, cattle size, lagomorph, rodent, shrew, frog/toad, juv. Chicken, fish – 641 fragments (incl. scales), eel, herring, plaice/flounder, other small fish, some squashed; bird eggshell (1g) - cf chicken (77), cf goose (4); marine shell – mussel, cockle, periwinkle, rough wrinkle, tellen, incl. spats; snails – <i>Hydrobia ulva</i> dominant – see Table 6;

/ frequency of charcoal >/<2mm - frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250) ; *frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250; + and ++ represent unquantified amounts significantly greater than 250; # diversity 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25 tax

Charred Plant remains (John Giorgi)

All identifiable charred plant remains were sorted and identified from the flots using a binocular microscope (with a magnification of up to x40) together with modern and charred reference material and reference manuals (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006). All the charred remains were counted with the exception of charcoal and small unidentifiable and unquantifiable cereal grain fragments (less than 2mm) which were scored using the following rating system: + =1-10; ++=11-50; +++=51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++=250+ items. The results are shown in Table 4, taxonomic order for the wild plants following Stace (2005) which was also used for ecological data together with Ellenberg (1988), Hanf (1983) and Wilson and King (2003). All five samples produced identifiable charred plant remains with several thousand charred items being counted consisting mostly of cereal grains (74% of the quantified remains) with smaller amounts (26%) of other plant remains (mostly wild plants/weed seeds and stem fragments) and only traces (less than 1%) of cereal chaff.

Cereals

Cereal grains dominated all the charred plant assemblages with very poor preservation and a high degree of fragmentation in samples 2 to 5 from which 61% to 72% of the grains were unidentifiable although there was much better grain preservation in pit fill (41) (sample 1) where only 27% of the grains in this sample were not identifiable.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was by far the dominant grain in all five charred plant assemblages accounting for c. 91% of all identifiable grains, the better-preserved ones being hulled and including twisted grains indicative of six-row hulled barley. No naked barley grains were identified in any of the samples. Barley was also represented by traces of rachis fragments in three samples. Other cereals were represented by relatively very small numbers of grains, oats (*Avena*) making up 5% which included a cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*) floret, and wheat (*Triticum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains making up 2% each of identifiable grains in four and five samples respectively. The better-preserved wheat grains included evidence for free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) in three samples while hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) was identified on the basis of two glume bases in pit fill (3) (sample 4). There were also a good number of large ribbed hollow nodes and internode fragments in the samples (particularly in pit fill 41) which may belong to burnt cereal straw.

Current archaeobotanical evidence shows that all four cereals represented in the samples, six-row hulled barley, oats, free-threshing wheat and rye, were the main crops cultivated and used during the late Saxon and high medieval period (Greig 1991, 315, 321; Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019, 105, 124). The traces of hulled wheat probably represent relics from past harvests or perhaps residual material from earlier activity on the site. The dominance of six-row hulled barley at the site may be because this cereal, along with oats, are the most salt tolerant of crops and therefore best suited for cultivation on the silt fens where residual salinity as well as occasional flooding would have been potential problems. The predominance of six-row hulled barley was also noted at several middle to late Anglo-Saxon rural sites in the northern silt fens (Ibid., 105) while barley was also the dominant grain in late Saxon deposits at St Nicholas School, Boston (Giorgi and Rackham 1996) and along with oats in a 12th-century pit at the fenland site of March, Cambridgeshire (Rackham *et al* 2022).

Table 4. High Road, Weston – WEHR20. Charred plant remains. Late 10-12th C. AD

	Feature	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Waste pit
	Feature number	42	6	8	4	163
	Context number	41	5	7	3	159
	Sample number	1	2	3	4	5
	vol sample (l)	38	40	44	43	30
	vol flot (ml)	230	129	79	30	32
LATIN NAME	ENGLISH					
Cereal grains						
<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> type	free-threshing wheat				1	2
<i>T. cf. aestivum/turgidum</i> type	?free-threshing wheat			2	4	2
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1		1	1
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp(p).	?wheat		1		2	1
<i>Triticum/Secale cereal</i> L.	wheat/rye		2			
<i>Secale. cereale</i> L.	rye		2	5	1	1
cf. <i>S. cereale</i>	?rye	1	2	8	2	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled twisted	231	22	18	11	1
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled straight	33	12	11	7	
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled indet.	69	17	16	10	1
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, indet twisted	11	10	8	5	1
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, indet straight	4	15	12	3	1
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, indet	77	71	82	34	1
cf. <i>H. vulgare</i>	?barley	31	29	51	27	3
<i>Avena sativa</i> L.	cultivated oat floret				1	
<i>Avena</i> spp.	oat	9	10	9	10	8
Cerealia indet.	indet. cereal (estimate)	179	507	450	196	36
Cerealia indet.	indet cereal fragments <2mm	+++	+++	+++	++	++
Cereal chaff						
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt wheat glume base				2	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	rye rachis fragments	5				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley rachis fragments	1	1		5	
Other plant/weed seeds						
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.	lesser spearwort	1				
<i>R. subgen. Batrachium</i> (DC) A Gray	crowfoots				1	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup				1	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle	2				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel nutshell fragments				1	
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	goosefoot etc	5	4	5	11	6
<i>Atriplex</i> sp(p).	orache		10	3	21	1
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.	ragged robin	1				
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray	pale persicaria	2				
<i>Persicaria</i> sp(p).	knotweeds	3		1		
<i>Rumex</i> sp(p).	dock	6	4	4	1	3
<i>Malva</i> sp(p).	mallow	7	3			1
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp(p).	cabbages, mustards	5	7	1	1	
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	broad bean cotyledon			1		
<i>Vicia/Pisum</i> spp.	bean/pea fragments >4mm			2		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	vetch/tare/vetchling/pea (>2mm)		1			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp.	vetch/tare/vetchling/pea (>2mm)			1		
cf <i>Pisum sativum</i>	?pea		1			
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> spp.	medicks/clovers	4	15	4	7	3
Fabaceae indet.	legume fragments (>2mm)	1			1	1
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	wild carrot		1			
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	greater plantain				2	
<i>P. lanceolata</i> L.	ribwort plantain	1	1	1		
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp(p).	eyebrights/bartsias		1			2
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> L.	yellow rattle				1	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleaver	1			2	
<i>Galium</i> spp.	bedstraws		2		2	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	knapweeds	1				
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking chamomile	1	12	2	29	7

	Context number	41	5	7	3	159
	Sample number	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Anthemis</i> sp(p)	chamomiles		5		3	1
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	pondweeds		1			
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	spike-rush	6	2m	1	1	
cf <i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	?sea club-rush	2				
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> /	club rush	5	1			2
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl	great fen sedge	3	4	2		5
<i>Carex</i> spp.	sedge	16	2	4	4	2
Cyperaceae indet.	sedges etc	7	1			
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC	heath grass	1				
<i>Avena</i> /Poaceae indet	oat/wild grasses (large seeds)	6	7	5	15	6
Poaceae indet.	wild grasses (seeds >2mm)	2	10	3	4	3
Poaceae indet.	wild grasses (seeds <2mm)	6	7		5	3
Poaceae indet.	cereal/wild grasses culm fragments	223	5	27	3	16
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	branched bur-reed		1	3	1	
indet.	Other herbaceous stem fragments	83	18	7	4	33
indet.	Other herbaceous stem fragments	+++				+
indet	rhizome fragments			9		
charcoal	charcoal >2/<2mm fragments	+++++/	++++/	++++/	+++/	++/
Total of quantified items		1052	828	758	443	151
<i>charred items (per litre of processed soil)</i>		<i>27.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Key: item frequency: +=1-10; +=11-50; +++=51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++=250+ items						

Barley along with the other cereals may have been used for food, drink and fodder including for bread, gruel or porridge, a significant part of the Saxon diet (Hagen 1994, 60), or in cereal pottage (Wilson 1991, 197; Campbell *et al* 1993, 25, 27). There was no evidence (in the form of sprouted grains) to suggest that either barley or any of the other cereals were being used for brewing. Barley and oats may have also been used for animal fodder. Good amounts of grass culm node and internode fragments in the samples may represent the burnt residues of cereal straw, perhaps used for thatching, flooring, animal bedding and fuel, and/or wild grasses collected for fodder and also used as fuel.

Other foodstuffs

Other food remains were represented by a small number of large legume seeds including single records for broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and possibly pea (cf *Pisum sativum*) with several other fragments tentatively identified as pea/bean.

Both pea and broad bean have been identified in Saxon and medieval deposits from sites in southern England (Greig 1991, 317, 323; Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019, 106, 125). Pulses would have been a very important source of protein, with peas and beans used for human consumption, being mixed with cereals for bread particularly in times of famine (Hagen 1994, 108 Wilson 1991, 201-2) and used in soups/broths and pottage (Hammond 1995, 32), as well as being used for fodder. Legumes could also have been dried after harvest and stored for long-term use and may have been sown as a means of restoring nitrogen to the soil as part of crop rotations (Campbell *et al* 1993, 134).

A small number of charred *Brassica/Sinapis* (cabbages, mustards etc) seeds in four of the five samples may be from cultivated foodstuffs but also perhaps from wild species while a single fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, recovered from pit fill (4), may represent debris from nuts collected for food from shrubby/hedgerow/woodland habitats close-by.

Wild plant remains

There was a good range of species represented by charred wild plant/weed seeds dominated by the remains of wetland and (damp) grassland species but including a small range of potential arable weeds. *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile), an indicator of waterlogged loams and clays, was relatively well represented and identified in all five samples while *Galium aparine* (cleaver), represented by several seeds, is also a weed found in loams and clay soils; other potential arable weeds included *Persicaria lapathifolia* (pale persicaria) and the *Chenopodium/Atriplex* (goosefoots/oraches) seeds. These few weeds suggest the cultivation of nutrient rich damp loamy and clay soils in the vicinity of the site with *Galium aparine* perhaps pointing to the winter sowing of cereals. Less fertile soils in the area, however, may be indicated by the presence of small-seeded leguminous weeds, specifically *Medicago/Trifolium* (medick/trefoil) in the samples.

A good range of wetland species (including aquatic, semi-terrestrial and bankside/marshland plants) were represented in the samples including *Ranunculus Batrachium* (crowfoots), *Potamogeton* (pondweed), *Eleocharis* (spike rush), cf *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (?sea club rush), *Schoenoplectus lacustris/ tabernaemontani* (club-rush), *Cladium mariscus* (great fen sedge), *Carex* (sedges), *Sparganium erectum* (branched bur-reed) and *Lychnis flos-cuculi* (ragged robin).

These sedges, rushes and reeds are indicative of the fenland vegetation around the site, several of the species including *Eleocharis*, *Schoenoplectus lacustris/ tabernaemontani* and *Sparganium erectum* pointing to a Reed and Tall Swamp (slow moving shallow water) plant community as defined by Ellenberg (1988) while saline conditions may be indicated by several species in the samples including the tentative records for *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Eleocharis uniglumis*.

The various sedges and rushes may have been collected from the surrounding fenland for a number of potential uses on site including as thatching and flooring materials, for basket making and fuel. Other potential grassland plants in the samples represented for example by occasional seeds of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Rhinanthus minor* (yellow rattle), perhaps some of the *Carex* species and a relatively good representation of small and large-seeded wild grasses (Poaceae indet.) may be from grassland plants collected from areas around the site for use as hay fodder. Variable amounts of other unidentifiable charred herbaceous stems in the samples may be from these wild plants with rhizome fragments in one suggesting the uprooting of vegetation.

The composition of the individual charred plant assemblages and spatial distribution

The charred plant remains in the five samples were from Ditches 6 and 8, and Pits 4 and 42 towards the eastern end of the excavations and Waste Pit 163 in the western half. All the individual samples contained good-sized assemblages with the largest being from the samples in the eastern half of the site, quantified charred item densities ranging from 5 to 28 items per litre of processed soil.

The composition of the charred plant remains in the individual samples was broadly similar suggesting common activities for the origin of the charred material. Charred cereal grains were the dominant component in all the assemblages making up over half (61% to 89%) of the quantified remains in the four samples to the east and 40% of the remains in Waste Pit 163. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried before storage or milling and/or as a result of cooking accidents and represent virtually fully processed cereals with very little debris (chaff, weed seeds) from the earlier stages of crop-cleaning. The dominant grain in all the samples was (six-row) hulled barley, the evidence suggesting that the other cereals only played a minor role in the agricultural or food economy of the site.

The other charred plant remains in the samples made up between 11% and 60% of the quantified remains consisting of a mix of wild plant/weed seeds (6% to 28%) and herbaceous (including possibly cereal) stem fragments (3% to 32%); herbaceous stem fragments were only abundant in Pit 42 representing an ultimate use as fuel. There was no significant difference in the range of wild plants between the different assemblages with the weed seeds *Anthemis cotula*, *Chenopodium/Atriplex* and *Rumex* (dock), identified in all the samples, and the wetland/grassland plants *Eleocharis*, *Cladium mariscus*, *Carex*, and small and large-seeded wild grasses (Poaceae) represented in all or virtually all the samples and *Schoenoplectus lacustris/tabernaemontani*, *Sparganium erectum* and *Plantago lanceolata* recorded in three of the five samples. These remains represent residues of burnt fuel mixed with the accidentally burnt cereal grains deposited into the ditches and pits from activities close-by.

Animal bone from the samples (J. Rackham)

The animal bone from the samples falls into three categories, the fragments from probable domestic species (in this case all potential food species except the cat), small vertebrate bones derived from the taxa living on the site including fishlike sticklebacks, and fish bones almost certainly derived from fish catches processed and eaten at the site.

The first category, probable domestic species, comprised from the 2020 excavations 234 bone fragments sorted off the 6.5 and 2mm residue meshes weighing a total of 135 grammes, with an average fragment weight of 0.58g. Nearly 60% of these fragments were burnt indicating a high proportion of bone thrown onto a fire. Much of this material is too small to identify to bone or species visually but cattle, cattle size, sheep/goat, sheep size, pig, lagomorph, chicken and chicken size bones have been identified with sheep/goat occurring in three samples, pig in two and cattle in one (Table 9), although sheep size were recorded in 5 samples and cattle size in 4. It is assumed that excavators do not remove the larger bones when they are taking samples so that these figures can be used as an indication of relative frequency in sampled contexts across the site. There is a significant discrepancy between these figures and the frequency of species in the hand excavated collection (Table 9), which is dominated by cattle bones, but if the source of the bulk of the bones in the samples is from domestic and fire debris then this might merely reflect the availability of bones at the 'dinner table' where larger bones of cattle may already have

been removed prior to cooking, while sheep and perhaps pig joints were roasted or stewed and served on the bone. The only evidence for the exploitation of wild mammals in the samples is the burnt distal end of what appears to be an unfused metapodial epiphysis of a hare or rabbit. The bone fragment is small and impacted by the burning making confident identification difficult. Two of the samples produced evidence for cats with sample 5 producing a juvenile scapula, but no dogs have been identified. Too little identifiable material survives for this assemblage to be a useful indicator of the species and bones present and their relative frequency. But it does afford a rough check against the composition of the hand collected assemblage (see below).

The second category, the native wild taxa on the site includes only bones of house mouse, an unidentified mouse, a vole, common shrew, frog/toad and stickleback. One of the contexts producing stickleback was a ditch, but the second was from pit 042 so its occurrence here implies active introduction, even if accidental. The house mouse occurs in samples 1 and 4, and although this species can occur in the 'wild' in Britain it is normally associated with domestic and commercial buildings where food is available. Its occurrence here implies domestic or storage buildings nearby. The other species are all unspecific in terms of habitat and are likely to occur in gardens or tenement plots.

The fish remains are dealt with in detail below, but with the five 2020 samples producing over 1800 bone fragments (largely small fish), weighing a total of just over 21 grammes (weight was only recorded to the nearest gramme in each sample) fish were clearly making a significant contribution to the local diet although much of this material is unidentifiable spines, fin rays and ribs. The assemblage from the samples and the hand collected bones appears to reflect two quite different fish assemblages. The samples predominantly yielded small fish, with a few medium sized fish and just two bones from large fishes, while the whole of the small hand collected assemblage is composed of bones from large fish. The large fish are represented by bones of cod or large gadid, with fish up to and over 1m in estimated length. These bones include skull and opercular fragments as well as a vertebra indicating that the cod consumed was not fillets but whole fish. Such large fish are unlikely to be a by-product of the inshore coastal fisheries since these large fish tend to be found in deeper waters. The bulk of the fish remains recovered from the samples are relatively small fish, with a number of 'medium sized' fish typical of coastal fisheries and inland river and lake fishing. The species include herring and flatfish (plaice/flounder) with eel and cyprinids, all fish associated with coastal and inland fisheries and fairly typical of the Fens (refs). Some quite small fish are represented in these assemblages.

Marine Molluscs from samples and hand-picked (J. Rackham)

Study of the marine shellfish from archaeological sites is best based on the finds from soil samples since hand recovery of shells of all sizes from smaller winkles to large oysters tends to be rather erratic with the smaller shells not picked up during excavation and only whole or nearly whole shells (rather than fragments) being recovered during the excavation. Assemblages from samples can take account of both shell numbers recovered (*i.e.* number of intact hinges for bivalves and spires or apertures for gastropods), the total weight of each species and the presence or absence of 'spats' the small juveniles very unlikely to be collected during excavation. Where sorting is 100% for the sample residue recovered on a 6.5mm mesh sieve comparison between samples from the same site and samples from different sites becomes much more reliable for the species of economic value, although a smaller mesh size (2mm or less) should be used where small non-economic taxa may indicate aspects of fishing technique, use of seaweeds for manure, local coastal environmental conditions or the depositional environment of a marine deposit. At this site just 42 shells were collected by the field excavators (weighing 86.2g) as against thousands, weighing 4.52 kilogrammes in total (see Table 5), from the six samples taken, among which were many 'spats' of mussel and cockle less than 6.5mm in length.

Table 5. Marine shells, Weston – WEHR17 and WEHR20. Weight in grammes and shell numbers for each shellfish species

Recovery method	Hand-picked*	Hand-picked*	Eval sample	Excav. Sample*	Excav. Sample *	Excav. Sample *	Excav. Sample *	Excav. Sample *
Spot date	10-12 th C.	12-13 th C.	1	1	2	3	4	5
Context			3002	041	005	007	003	159
Common mussel, <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	72/37		+	1/1	1081/1025	461/544~	2278/2103^	338/895#
Cockle, <i>Cardium edule</i>	3/9		+	<0.2/1	144/245	48/65	77/166	38/83
Oyster, <i>Ostrea edulis</i>		5/1						
Periwinkle, <i>Littorina littorea</i>			+		12/16	3/7	19/42	13/18
Rough winkle, <i>Littorina saxatilis</i>			+		0.5/14	1/22	3/119	0.7/17
Tellen	0.2/1				3/19	1/11	3/40	2/29
<i>Gari depressa?</i>								1/1

* Weight/shell number; # - over 50% spats; ~ - 30-40% spats; ^ - approx. 25% juv/spats;

The edible marine shells identified include common mussel, cockle, oyster, and periwinkle with additionally rough winkle, tellens and a single shell of *Gari depressa* a largish sunset shell. Of these just the mussel, cockle, oyster and tellens were recovered by hand from eleven contexts, with single shells of oyster and tellen recorded (Table 5). It is apparent from Table 5 that even though the contexts sampled may have been specifically sampled due to their abundance of shells the recovery from the samples is disconcertingly more efficient both in numbers and species range, with thousands of shells of mussels recorded from 5 contexts as against 37 shells from eleven contexts on site, and numbers of periwinkle, rough winkle and tellens from the 5 samples as against a single shell from the 55 contexts on site that produced bone or shell during excavation.

A more interesting reflection of the efficiency of samples is indicated by the character of the mussel and cockle assemblage recorded from the samples. Although shell counts of different shell sizes of mussel and cockle were not made during the analysis an estimate was made from the counts of the proportion of juvenile shells (ie those unsuitable for consumption). In sample 5 over 50% of the mussel shells can be classified as spats (very small shells) or juveniles (too small for harvesting), with sample 3 30-40% spats and juveniles and in sample 4 approximately 25%, with samples 1 and 2 somewhat less. Spats and juveniles are also present among the cockles. The mussel shell size range in the samples is from 1.5 to 50mm and relatively few of the recovered shells would match the modern marketable size of 45mm and above, although shells of as little as 30mm still affords a food source when collected in quantity. This abundance of spats and juveniles suggests that the harvest is local rather than bought in and is inconsistent with a hand collected sample or a raked sample with broad gaps between the tines. A rake with closer tines used on the soft sediments of the estuary of the Welland and the Wash may easily have pulled up the full range of mussel and cockle shells, with the harvest requiring sorting later. This could also account for the rough winkles, a species too small to justify specific collection and perhaps the few periwinkles in the assemblages. The tellins in the assemblages are species of burrowers that inhabit sandy and silty shores and have no food value. Their occurrence also supports an inference that the shellfish were harvested from local intertidal areas, the shellfish possibly being raked up for collection. The only other context that might produce a full range of age classes of these shellfish and the finer light shelled tellins is a tideline where shells are washed up onto the beach, but this is inconsistent with the archaeological context of pits and ditch fills in an agricultural and village environment.

It appears that the shells were probably harvested from silts and sand flats on the intertidal zone of the Welland estuary or the Wash, perhaps raked up from the soft sediments and later sorted for the shellfish suitable for consumption. Many of the smaller shells also could have supplied bait for line fishing in these coastal waters.

Hand collected Animal Bone (J. Rackham)

A small collection of three hundred and eighty-eight catalogued bone fragments and marine shells were hand collected during the excavations at High Road, Weston (Table 7), with the bones weighing a total of 10.275kg and the shells 86.2g (Table 8). The shells have been discussed above. The average bone fragment weight is 27.5 grammes a very much higher figure than the average fragment weight of 0.58 grammes (estimated on the basis of only the bone fragments from probable domestic species) obtained from the bones sorted from the sample residues. This quite clearly has major implications as to whether the hand collected assemblage can be treated as representative of the animal bones in the deposits since potentially many hundreds, perhaps thousands of smaller bone fragments will not have been recovered from the deposits. Although a lot of these bones would not have been visually identifiable this bias against smaller bone fragments must have an impact on the proportions of the small and larger domestic animals in the hand collected assemblage. The frequency of fish bones in the samples compared to those in the hand collected assemblage is testament to the fact that the latter is inadequate as an indication of the economically relevant vertebrate species from the site, although not necessarily the domestic animals. A comparison of the recovery by hand and by sampling is made for the contexts sampled in Table 6.

As much bone (domestic type) by weight was recovered from the 30-44 litre samples as was recovered during the excavation from the same group of contexts. We have no indication of the volume of the context excavated but not sampled so these figures may not mean much and the absence of hand-picked bones from sample 5 could be because the 'whole' context was sampled. The sample finds suggest a very much higher concentration of burnt bone in the contexts than the hand collected finds suggested but again the hand-picked sample size is small and one more burnt bone could move the percentage by 5. Burnt bones are more brittle than unburnt bones so they tend to fragment more, leading to smaller fragments, so it is not a surprise that relatively more burnt bones are recovered from the samples. Missing these fragments during hand collection will create a bias against the burnt bones and influence the interpretation of the taphonomy of the assemblage, which may in turn impact on the general interpretation – such as failing to recognise that the taphonomy may have created a species bias against the larger animals. On this data set these questions cannot be answered but it should be remembered that this hand collected assemblage will carry a size bias that may affect interpretation in terms of taphonomy, species and bone representation.

The bone has been identified and catalogued following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see Appendix 2). A few of the contexts included fragments from the same bone. Where these could be joined or were clearly from the same bone they were catalogued as a single item in two or more pieces and weighed together. All the bone is in good condition and robust. The bulk of the hand collected bone has been recovered from deposits dated to the Late 10-12th century with a few contexts suggesting later centuries (Table 8). The majority (57%) of the bones derive from ditches and gullies, with just over 18% from the fills of a pond, 11% from the fills of a probable industrial pit and 13.6% from other pits. The largest assemblages from individual features came from pond 131 (63 fragments), probable industrial pit 260 (37 fragments) and ditch terminus 021 (39 fragments) of enclosure ditch G302.

Horse, cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, pig, cat, dog, chicken, duck, goose, cod and gadid (cod family) bones have been identified from the collection (Table 8) with cattle dominating in terms of fragments numbers, followed by sheep (incl. sheep/goat) and pig. All the sheep/goat bones are treated as sheep in this report on the basis that no goat bones were identified as being present. Apart from the bones from large cod and possibly other large gadids all the fragments can be attributed to domestic species. The sample size is not sufficient to confidently exclude game animals from the diet, but they would probably be rare and a minor contributor in terms of food.

Table 6. Comparison of the domestic type bones recovered by hand and in the samples from WEHR20

Sample	context	cattle+CSZ/ sheep+SSZ	no.frag hand- picked (excl. fish)	no burnt hand- picked	wt.g. hand- picked	no. fish bones hand- picked	cattle+CSZ/ sheep+SSZ	no. frags in sample (excl. fish)	no. burnt in sample	wt.g. in sample	no. fish bones and scales in sample
1	041	0/6	9	5	28.5	0	2/5	38	34	15	15
2	005	1/3	5	0	52	0	0/7	36	20	22	approx. 800
3	007	1/1	3	1	18	1	8/8	87	47	50	43
4	003	1/1	1	0	49	0	1/2	20	10	4	363
5	159	0/0	0	0	0	0	1/4	53	24	57	641
	<i>totals</i>	<i>3/11</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>33% burnt</i>	<i>147.5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12/26</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>58% burnt</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>approx. 1862</i>

CSZ – cattle size; SSZ – sheep size

Table 7. Relative abundance of the domestic species using different methods, with average fragment weight and ‘fragmentation index’ for each domestic species in high and later medieval contexts.

	L10-12 th		L10-12 th		L10-12 th		L10-12 th		12-16 th (incl.med.)		12-16 th (incl. med.)		12-16 th (incl. med.)		12-16 th (incl. med.)		12-16 th (incl. med.)	
	no.	%	wt.	%	av. wt./frag	no.	%	fragmentation index	no.	%	wt.	%	av. wt./frag	no.	%	wt.	%	av. wt./frag
Cattle	83	43.9	5333	71.8	64.2	118	44.4	1.42	18	37.5	957	55.5	53.2	19	28.3	1.05		
Sheep+sheep goat	64	33.9	907	12.2	14.2	101	38	1.58	18	37.5	268	15.5	14.9	35	52.2	1.94		
Pig	22	11.6	191	2.6	8.7	22	8.2	1	2	4.2	10	0.6	5	2	3	1		
Horse	13	6.9	982	13.2	75.5	25	9.4	1.92	5	10.4	459	26.6	91.8	11	16.4	2.2		
Chicken	2	1.0	5	0.07	2.5	-			0		0			-				
Duck	0		0			-			1	2.1	4	0.02	4	-				
Goose	5	2.6	12	0.16	2.4	-			4	8.3	27	1.6	6.75	-				

Fragmentation index is calculated on the basis of the total number of anatomical zones/ total number of fragments

The average fragment weight for the whole assemblage is noted above at 27.5 grammes but this is different for each species (see Table 7) with horse bones the highest (75.5 and 91.8g.), then cattle, sheep and pig (8.7 and 5g.). The domestic birds were 2.4-6.75 grammes (see Table 7). To establish a reference point for the differences in the degree of fragmentation of each species the number of anatomical zones recorded (see Appendix) is divided by the total number of fragments for each species to give a 'fragmentation index' for each.

Within the caveat noted above that recovery method can influence species proportions and the 'fragmentation index' can also influence relative species counts the ratios for fragments and total bone weight for the main domestic species in the periods 10-12th C and 12-16th C are noted in Table 7 along with the average fragment weight and fragmentation index for each species.

Table 8. Animal bone and marine shell taxa and category fragments count by spot date range

Species	spot date	L10-EM11	L9-M12	L9-12	L10-12	12-M13	M12-M13	12-13	12-M16	med	M14-M17
Horse		6			7				1	4	1
Cattle		36	4	1	42	13	1		2	2	4
Cattle size		6	1		17	2	2	1		7	1
Sheep/goat		15	4		38	9	3			6	
Sheep		6			1					1	1
Sheep size		4	1		18	4		1		4	1
Pig		4			18	1				1	
Dog							1			1	
Cat		1			2					1	
Chicken			1		1						
Duck. cf domestic						1					
Goose. domestic					5	4					
Goose size					1	1					
Fish					1						
Unidentified bone		1			3		1				
Frog/toad										2	
Fish. Large					4	1					
Cod		1			2			1			
Cod?						1					
Large Gadid (cod family)					6						
Bone fragment totals		80	11	1	166	37	8	3	3	29	8
Common mussel		1			36						
Oyster						1					
Tellen					1						
Cockle					3						
Marine Shell totals		1			40	1					

Depending upon the method used the relative proportion of cattle, among the domestic animal bones, varies from a low of 28.3% in the small zone sample from the later medieval period to 71.8% by weight in the high medieval period. For sheep and sheep goat the low (12.2%) is by weight in the high medieval period and the high is 52.2% for the small zone sample for the later medieval period. This may reflect a significant change to more sheep farming in the later period, and pig appears to have diminished, but unfortunately the sample from this period is really too small to treat the data with any confidence. For the high medieval period, superficially, the data suggests that cattle were by far the most important food animal (64.2% by weight of bone) although they may have been only a little more numerous than sheep in the fields (*i.e.* 44.4% cattle by zones as against 38% sheep/goat). The zone data can act as a proxy for the number of animals represented in the assemblage since cattle and sheep have the same number of anatomical zones per skeleton. However, if we take into account factors such as the fragmentation index and the recovery efficiency (hand collection versus sieving) then both sheep and pig bone fragments are likely to be under-represented in the assemblage relative to their actual occurrence and therefore the cattle data is likely to have 'slightly' inflated the importance of beef both in the diet and the pastoral economy. How much 'slightly' means cannot be estimated on the data we have. We would need more soil samples from all types of contexts to assess the efficiency of the hand collection.

Table 9. Animal bone and marine shell taxa and category fragment weights (in grammes) by spot date range

Species	L10-EM11	L9-M12	L9-12	L10-12	12-M13	M12-M13	12-13	12-M16	med	M14-M17
Horse	401			581				37	422	39
Cattle	2093	396	17	2827	306	15		521	115	455
Cattle size	56	8		134	24	13	9		77	6
Sheep/goat	268	40		424	129	26			92	
Sheep	155			20					21	51
Sheep size	5	2		35	14		5		5	1
Pig	58			133	3				7	
Dog						3			17	
Cat	5			4					41	
Chicken		1		4						
Duck, cf domestic					4					
Goose, domestic				12	27					
Goose size				1	0.5					
Fish				0.5						
Frog/toad									0.5	
Unidentified bone	2			7.5		1				
Fish, large				2.5	1					
Cod	8			8			4			
Cod?					1					
Gadid				6						
Common mussel	4			68						
Oyster					5					
Cockle				9						
Tellen				0.2						

Although hand collected animal bone assemblages always create issues with respect to their reliability for the analysis of relative species abundance much of the other data recorded can be used with a bit more confidence. The dental data from intact mandibles and maxilla are unlikely to be affected by recovery issues although loose teeth may be unreliable. Epiphyseal data is unlikely to be seriously impacted although neonatal and the bones of very young animals may not be recovered. Most measurement data should be reliable, and that pertaining to butchery and pathology.

Just two bones show evidence of pathologies. A horse phalanx shows extra bone growth around the tendon attachments, possibly related to age, and a sheep horn core carries depressions which may relate to castration. Forty fragments carry evidence of dog scavenging in the form of tooth impressions or gnawed ends. Fourteen of these are cattle bones, two cattle size, five horse bones, sixteen sheep/goat and three pigs, with ribs, metapodials and tibia being the most common, with three of the five horse bones being phalanges. Often the epiphyseal ends of the long bones are chewed off, which might have removed some evidence for juvenile and immature animals from the assemblage.

Physical traces of butchery are present on thirty-seven bones, mainly in the form of chop marks, with one definite knife cut. These occur on cattle (12 fragments), cattle size (6), horse (1), sheep (10), sheep size (7) and pig (1) bones with ribs, vertebrae and skull fragments most common. One horse metacarpus shows evidence for working with the distal end trimmed in the manner used for bone skates, but no polished surface was noted on the shaft, a feature that results from abrasion on the ice. Perhaps it was broken during the crafting or had some other function. Eighteen fragments were calcined (white) or charred (black). This is a relatively small fraction (5.2%) considering the burnt fragments in the samples comprised between 25 and 50% of the bone recovered. Perhaps during discard and disposal of the burnt bones they suffered mechanical damage such as trampling leading to a greater breakage and fragmentation of these more brittle burnt bones and a lower proportion in the hand collected assemblage.

Some consideration as to the slaughter pattern of the domestic stock is possible, particularly for the sheep which are better represented by dental data. The mandible data indicates that the bulk of the sheep were adult or even elderly when they died (7 of the 13 mandibles) with four mandibles showing early wear on the molar 3 and just two mandibles indicating the presence of deciduous teeth with the molar 3 probably unerupted. On the basis of data from unimproved feral soay sheep from the island of Hirta in the St Kilda archipelago and animals from the same stock raised at Brabraham, Cambridge (Clutton-Brock *et al* 1990) these last two mandibles would be

consistent with an animal of one year. The immature group would be consistent with soays of 2 and 3 years. The adult group includes patterns consistent with soays from 4 years to as old as nine. Three maxilla and a maxillary Molar 3 also fall into the immature and elderly categories. Medieval stock is likely to have matured a little faster than the soay as a result of breeding but the adult and elderly group, particularly if females are present, would suggest animals managed largely for wool and/or milk. Relatively little epiphyseal fusion data survives for sheep, and it is consistent with the age categories recorded for the dentition. The data for cattle is more limited. Three mandibles indicate fairly old stock and one a calf, while one maxilla also comes from a calf. A loose mandibular molar 3 and a maxillary molar 3 both fall into the 'old' stock category. The epiphyseal data includes several bones from juvenile or immature animals, and several showing the fused condition, although not necessarily from an adult. No young calves appear to be present, and all the epiphyseal data appears broadly consistent with the older calves and adults noted from the dentitions. Whether the older stock reflect breeders or milkers, or both, we cannot say. Just two pig maxillary dentitions were recovered and show the presence of a juvenile with the molar 1 just erupted (perhaps 6 months) and a sub-adult (perhaps a year to a year and a half – Bull and Payne 1982). The pig epiphyseal data all indicates the juvenile condition with both smallish piglets and slightly larger juveniles present, possibly all no more than a year old. This young profile for the pigs is consistent with seasonal culling – perhaps in the first and second winters – for meat, some of it probably preserved/cured. Among the horse bones there were no jaws, but among the 15 bones with epiphyseal information all but one showed the fused condition (all >1 year but possibly even 5 years) but one distal tibia was unfused (perhaps less than 18-20 months) indicating the death of an immature animal. This death may have been accidental but with evidence for butchery on the horse bones, slaughter for meat cannot be ruled out. All three of the cat bones carrying epiphyseal information could derive from immature animals.

Terrestrial and aquatic molluscs from the samples (J. Rackham)

The five samples from the 2020 excavations were all sorted, identified and counted and the results are presented in Table 10. The shells fall into four clear ecological groups – a grassland group composed primarily of *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia pulchella* (damp/wet grassland) and *Vertigo pygmaea*; a marsh/wet ground group which includes *Vallonia pulchella*, *Vertigo angustior*, *Vertigo antivertigo*, *Carychium minimum*, *Galba truncatula* and Succinidae; a freshwater aquatic group with *Anisus leucostoma* found in streams and ditches that tend to dry seasonally and obligative aquatics such as the planorbids, *Bithynia* spp., *Valvata* spp. and *Pisidium* sp.; and a fourth group associated with coastal and lagoonal brackish water environments – particularly *Hydrobia ulva* and *Littorina saxatilis*, although this latter species may have been introduced with archaeological debris rather than being an element of the local mollusc fauna. One taxa, *Cecilioides acicula*, is a burrowing terrestrial snail which has probably been introduced to the site and has burrowed into the archaeological deposits since their original deposition. This taxa cannot be used reliably for past habitat reconstructions. There is a complete absence of taxa associated with woodland or shaded environments in all the samples.

The assemblage in the fill of pit 042 is clearly a terrestrial grassland environment with minimal input of marsh, fresh or brackish water taxa, but the other samples have a mix of habitats represented. Nevertheless, this grassland element is dominant among the terrestrial snails in all the samples and suggests the whole site is likely to have been grassland, perhaps with damper areas encouraging the taxa associated with damp and marshy habitats. The marsh and freshwater aquatic assemblages are particularly evident in the ditch fills (samples 2 and 3) although the most numerous shells are those of the marsh genus Succinidae and the aquatic species *Anisus leucostoma* which is typically found in marshes and small water bodies that have a tendency to dry up seasonally (Macan 1977). The freshwater aquatic elements in pits 004 and 163 (Table 10) may have arrived with vegetation collected from marsh or wetland habitats (see botanical Table 4) or possibly from local flooding, pit 004 lying adjacent to ditch 006.

The most abundant shells in samples 2-5, two ditch fills and two pits fills, are those typical of coastal and brackish water environments, *Hydrobia ulva* and *Littorina littoralis*. While the hydrobids might occur in the ditch fills if brackish, or even derive from the former tidal sediments that make the medieval soils of the site, they could also have been raked up with the mussels, cockles and winkles recovered from these sampled deposits. The inclusion of many small hydrobids (just a few millimetres long) and similar in size to some of the mussel spats is not a surprise considering the range in size present so perhaps these elements of the gastropod fauna (hydrobids, rough winkles and *Retusa* sp. a small (5mm) shell found in muddy estuaries) reflect the harvesting of the mussels rather than any contemporary aquatic environment of the deposits they were found in. The Hydrobids occur in the same samples as the larger mussel shell assemblages (Table 5) and would certainly be a common element of the fauna in the intertidal estuarine and coastal zone where the mussel beds may have lain. The hydrobids can also be washed up on the beach in their tens of thousands but it might have been expected that they would have been considerably more abundant than the mussel shells if this was their origin.

Table 10. Weston – WEHR20. Molluscan taxa from samples.

Sample	1eval	1	2	3	4	5
<i>feature</i>	pit 3003	pit 042	ditch 006	ditch 008	pit 004	pit 163
<i>context</i>		041	005	007	003	159
<i>burnt shells</i>			+++	+++	++	
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	+	++++	+++	18	10	14
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>			1			1
<i>Cochlicopa lubricella</i>						1
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		1				
Helicoideae		2				
Grassland taxa						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		13	12	10	5	1
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	+	10	6	11	5	2
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>		10		4	3	1
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		32	23	11	13	2
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	+	2	2	6	11	1
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		11	2	2	5	5
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>			3	1		1
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i>			1	5	1	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>		1		1		
Marsh taxa						
<i>Carychium minimum</i>			1	1	4	
Succinidae		2	33	3	4	
Freshwater taxa						
<i>Galba truncatula</i>	+		1	4	2	
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	+	3	24	7	8	1
<i>Planorbis crista</i>			1			
<i>Planorbis acronicus</i>			2			
<i>Planorbis contortus</i>				2		1
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>			1			
<i>Bithynia leachii</i>			3	3		
<i>Valvata cristata</i>			4			
<i>Valvata macrostoma</i>						3
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>			2	4	14	
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>		1				
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.					2	
Marine taxa						
<i>Hydrobia ulva</i>		1	180	114	311	75
<i>Hydrobia ventrosa</i>			3			
<i>Retusa</i> sp.			1		3	1
<i>Littorina saxatilis</i>	+		7	14	45	9

* frequency of items: *=1-10; **= 11-50; ***=51-150; ****=151-250; *****= >250;

+ - present in the sample but not quantified.

The general conclusion is therefore that the site in the high medieval period was a grassland, perhaps sometimes damp, with marsh and standing water conditions seasonally present in the ditches. The absence of all woodland or shade loving taxa suggests that the ditches were not hedged at this period, although they could have been fenced in some manner. It is suggested that the small marine taxa present in these samples derive from shell assemblages ‘raked’ up for the collection of mussels since the archaeological context does not seem to fit other origins such as beach or flood deposits.

Discussion

The environmental assemblages in the sampled deposits have been particularly rich (Tables 3, 4, 7, 8, 10) and all appear to be reasonably well dated to the ‘high’ medieval period, between the 10 and 12th centuries. It is however perhaps a little surprising that no samples were taken from the three putative cess pits, the probable industrial pit 260 and pond 131 which may have assisted with their interpretation. The hand collection of animal bone and marine shellfish produced a small sample which may be subject to some bias in terms of the recovery of the small and large domestic animal species. This hand collected assemblage includes material from both the high and later

medieval periods, and a little from possible post-medieval deposits although the bulk of the assemblage falls into the earlier period (see Table 8).

The sampled deposits have produced what are interpreted as three categories of material. Primarily a domestic rubbish assemblage comprising domestic animal bones, the bones of edible fish, the shells of edible marine molluscs, charred plant remains with a fairly high proportion of charred cereal grain and occasional other food crops, charcoal assemblages, fire ash, pottery, a fragment of bone point and fired earth. There is really very little evidence for industrial or craft activities with just occasional occurrences of individual fragments of spheroidal hammerscale, slag and a single perhaps unfinished worked bone 'object' from the hand collected bone (possibly intended as an ice skate). The hammerscale and slag is so small it cannot even be reliably assigned to the medieval period and may have travelled down through the soil from later activity on the site. A high concentration of burnt animal bone in these samples along with the ash recorded from the flots suggests a significant amount of domestic fire debris was deposited in the features. There is also very little evidence for crop processing debris entering the deposits with the bulk of the cereal remains deriving from semi cleaned or cleaned crops that were perhaps accidentally charred during final preparation for consumption. This concentration on domestic debris, and particularly fire ash, would suggest that these features were probably the primary deposits for this material and that the contemporary housing generating this rubbish was nearby. The presence of house mice in two of the samples (Tables 3 and 11) would support this since although this species does live outside in England it generally occupies buildings, animal pens, corn ricks and refuse tips in close association with humans (Berry 1970; Corbet and Southern 1977).

The second category of material relates to the harvesting and processing of common mussels (*Mytilus edulis*). Mussels were a major food item in medieval fenland, but the archaeological evidence is generally dominated by 'harvestable' shells (*i.e.* shells having a significant food value). Such shells could have been gathered by the occupants of a site, traded to the settlements by 'middlemen' or purchased at the local markets and it is impossible to be confident as to which of these applies. At Weston it would appear that the mussels were harvested by the occupants of the site and that this harvesting was probably by raking the mussels up from beds on the tidal flats of the Welland estuary or nearby Wash coastline. This is on the basis that a very large proportion of the marine shellfish represent a component of limited food value and surely could not have been traded by itinerant pedlars or at the market. However, we should be aware that the '45mm mussel of the regulated modern era' has little relationship to what a small medieval rural community operating at a subsistence level, or little more, may have thought was a worthwhile harvest. Nevertheless, a lot of the shellfish assemblage is consistent with the discarded fraction of a 'raked up' harvest from which the larger shells have been removed for consumption, but it may also be consistent with the harvest from an over fished local mussel bed in which few of the larger shells occur. There is a significant proportion of shells from mussels that may have been cooked (30mm or more long) so the assemblage appears to contain both the discarded element and at least some of the consumed mussels, and also some of the smaller mussels could have been used for baiting fishhooks for coastal fishing trips. The assemblage therefore suggests that the mussels were harvested by 'raking' and that the rakes probably did not have very wide spaced tines considering the range of sizes recovered. The cockles and periwinkles in these assemblages may have been an incidental component of the catch, along with all the smaller marine shells although some of the larger cockles were presumably used. Traditional non-commercial harvesting of mussels is likely to have been individual collection, picking the larger shells and pulling them from the bed, but if the kids at home can be used to sort the harvest then a raked up assemblage would require much less time on the mussel beds, and many of the smaller shellfish could supply material for flavoured stocks or bait for fishing. It is possible that the mussel harvest was part of a commercial enterprise, perhaps to supply other members of the village community, but apart from the sampled features mussels were only collected from seven other hand collected contexts, and 22 of the hand collected mussel shells came from deposits that were sampled, but only 14 from all the other contexts excavated. This might suggest that few of the unsampled contexts on the site will have been as rich in shellfish, but we cannot be definitive so whether the mussel collection was for domestic use or part of a small scale local commercial or barter system remains unknown. If as alluded to above these assemblages represent the full harvested sample, then the mussels' beds are likely to already have been over-fished and would be unlikely to have survived continued exploitation. The abundance of fish bones in the samples, generally dominated by small inshore and coastal fish may also reflect the product of local rather than commercial fishing. Simon Pawley (1984) refers to the coastal farmers of Lincolnshire as 'fisher farmers' so mussel gathering and coastal and estuarine fishing may have been part of the seasonal round of activities for the coastal farmers of the high medieval period. He divides fishermen into 'subsistence fishermen', 'coastal fishermen' and 'seasonal fishermen'; the latter group being those 'professional' fishermen that sail to the different seasonal fishing grounds for particular species throughout the year. The subsistence fishers are fishing primarily for their own consumption as part of their yearly round – perhaps from the shore or small inshore boats and during seasons when the major agricultural products are not available and the farming season is not busy - and the coastal fishers have a commercial role but may be only part-time or seasonal fishers, taking advantage of the harvest from local inshore waters or even also fishing or netting from the shore. At Weston Pawley's subsistence and coastal fishermen fit the picture better than his

‘seasonal’ fishermen although the occasional finds of large cod and gadid from fish estimated at a metre or more in length would be more typical of this group and appears to indicate the purchase of occasional fish either from a pedlar or a local market such as Spalding, perhaps for ‘special’ occasions.

The third category are the environmental finds that relate to the local environment on the site or nearby. The spats and juvenile mussels and cockles, the rough winkles, the tellens and the hydrobids all point to both the shellfish being harvested locally, but also probably from a muddy and sandy substrate consistent with the tidal estuary of the Welland and the adjacent coast of the Wash basin where almost all the intertidal zone is intertidal and saltmarsh silty clays, silts and fine sands. The immediate environment of the site is indicated by the terrestrial and freshwater molluscs from the samples. The terrestrial snails are fundamentally reflective of a grassland environment, with suggestions of damper areas, and seasonally wet ditches with a limited marsh fauna. The aquatic snails and sticklebacks are almost certainly occupants of the seasonally filled ditches, but the presence of *Anisus leucostoma* perhaps reflects periods of drying out in the high summer and early autumn. An interesting aspect of the faunas from the ditch fills is a complete absence of snails that favour woodland or shaded areas. Hedgerows tend to be colonised by woodland or shade loving species and their absence from the site, particularly the ditch samples, suggests that the ditches were not hedged, but they may have been fenced, although no postholes were noted. Apart from the house mouse noted above the small mammal and amphibian bones from native species living on the site give us little useful information. Only the common shrew and frog/toad have been specifically identified and neither indicate any specific habitat, both occurring in many habitats where suitable cover or moisture conditions are present.

Finally, since much of the recovered evidence can be classified as domestic in origin and a lot of it relates to animals kept or caught and crops grown for consumption, we can consider some of the main contributors to the diet of the medieval occupants of the site, and the economies that supported this diet. Table 11 notes all the economically important animals and plants identified from the site, plus a few others, and the number of contexts and samples in which they were recorded. Other plants may have been used or collected, such as the wetland elements identified in the samples (Table 4) and presumably brought onto the site, but their functional importance/role is not understood with thatching, flooring, animal fodder and fuel all being contenders for the wetland and grassland plants. The charcoal remains of the fuel wood used appears dominated by roundwood with some twigs and probably also straw, perhaps suggesting a limited supply of mature woodland. Unfortunately, the charcoal from the samples has not been identified so the source of this fuelwood and its character has not been established, although the origin of the charcoal does appear to be the domestic fires of the settlement rather than any industrial context with ‘ash’ as well recognised in the sample flots.

It is clear that barley was the most important cereal crop grown locally, although free-threshing wheat and also some rye and oats appear also to have been grown. The identification of emmer or spelt wheat from these high medieval deposits seems likely to reflect either contamination from earlier Roman deposits somewhere nearby or an unlikely residual contaminant of the other cereal crops. There is Roman occupation just southwest of the village beneath the Weston Bypass that produced spelt wheat and emmer (Locker *et al* 2007) and Roman activity is likely to occur quite close to the High Road site. Of all the local cereals grown at this time barley is the one that best tolerates saline conditions and is favoured on land reclaimed from the sea, although after some time when the salt has been leached out of the soils, wheats can be grown. The dominance of barley may reflect the cultivation of land fairly recently reclaimed from the sea, perhaps as a result of the sea bank across Weston Marsh to the north and west (see Hallam 1965 for a prospective coastline north of Weston in the 11th century with further reclamation by the beginning of the 13th century). Legumes were also grown with broad bean and probably pea present in the charred plant assemblages. Exploitation of wild plant food sources is reflected in the recovery of just a single fragment of charred hazel nutshell. This could be due to the season of deposition of the deposits, a lack of local hazel in the landscape, or merely chance. The possible cultivation of Brassicas and/or mustards is suggested by charred seeds of this group.

Table 11. Frequency of taxa in the Mediaeval contexts and samples

	Hand collected contexts (no. contexts with bone or shell = 55)	Samples (no. samples = 6)
Horse	13	
Cattle	37	1
Cattle size	22	4
Sheep/goat	21	3
Sheep	5	
Sheep size	17	5
Pig	15	2
Lagomorph (hare/rabbit)		1
Chicken	2	1
Chicken size		2
Goose	7	
Goose size	1	
Duck	1	
cf Chicken eggshell		6 *
cf goose eggshell		4
Cat	4	2
Bird		2
Stickleback		2
Herring		4
Eel		4
Cod	5	
Large Gadid (cod?)	2	1
Plaice/flounder		4
Cyprinid		2
Fish, large	3	
Small fish		6
Medium fish		2
House mouse		2
Mouse		1
Vole		1
Common shrew		2
Frog/toad		3
Common mussel	9	6 *
Common cockle	2	6
Oyster	1	
Periwinkle		5
Rough winkle		5
Tellen	1	4
<i>Gari depressa</i>		1
Free threshing wheat		3
Wheat		3
Rye and cf rye		5
Barley, hulled and cf		5 **
Oats		5
Emmer/spelt wheat chaff		1
Rye chaff		1
Barley chaff		3
Oats cultivated floret		1
Broad bean		1
Pea/bean		1
Pea		1
Brassicas/mustards		4
Hazel nutshell		1

The bones illustrate the consumption of beef, mutton, pork, chicken, goose, duck and probably horse, with additionally the eggs of chicken and probably goose. A single burnt fragment of lagomorph (hare or rabbit) is the only evidence for wild game being eaten. On the basis of the evidence recovered beef was the most important meat source although it must be remembered that de-fleshed bones may have arrived on site for boiling for stock. The bones themselves after butchery and removal of the meat are still an important food source for proteins and fats in poorer communities. If we use bone weight as an approximate proxy for meat contribution the cattle bones contributed about 70% of the meat in the high medieval period, as against nearly 12% for sheep and just 2.5% for pigs, and if the horse bones derive from butchered animals, then nearly 13% was contributed by horse. We perhaps cannot be confident that the horse bones all derive from butchered animals since although butchery marks are evident on some of the bones the horse bones show less than half the level of fragmentation compared to cattle bones (see fragmentation index in Table 7), indicating more intact bones which would be expected if they derive from burials. The likely contribution of bird meat to the diet is very small with the chicken and goose adding up to less than 0.01% of the total weight of the domestic food animal bone, but their supply of eggs, and meat only for special events, may have been the primary role of these domestic birds. The data for the late medieval period is rather skewed by the larger horse fragments and is too small to be used reliably. This weight data is not mirrored by the other quantification methods. On the basis of the anatomical zones recorded (an indication of the relative proportion of identifiable specific anatomical bone units in the assemblage) then cattle represent just over 44%, sheep 38%, pig 8% and horse 9%. These proportions probably better represent the relative proportions of animals slaughtered to generate the assemblage and reflect better the relative numbers of stock being raised on the surrounding pastureland. Sheep while a much less important contributor to the meat supply may have had other roles of importance. The limited dental data points to a sheep culling pattern dominated by adult and elderly animals. Such a pattern implies the retention of females for breeding and milking and/or the maintenance of a female and wether flock for wool production. Wool quality begins to fall after the sheep reaches 5-6 years old and in the modern world they would be slaughtered at this age. In the medieval period before the establishment of the cloth industries rural weaving may have been less selective and fleeces collected from older animals. Trow-Smith (1957) notes that in the 11th century sheep were considered primarily as a 'milch animal' with large flocks historically attested on the marshes in Kent as early as the ninth century. The new lands being reclaimed from the saltmarsh along the Welland estuary contemporary with the archaeology at Weston may have initially been sheep pastures, perhaps rented by local landowners or monastic houses, becoming ploughlands only after a period during which the salt content of the soils diminished and the sheep droppings had enriched the soils. Although the sheep would have supplied meat and wool, it may be that their milk and cheese were the most economically important. At this period historically the cow is not recognised as the major milk producer but more as a plough animal (op.cit.) although larger estates were apparently beginning to breed cattle for both meat and milk. Sadly, the data relating to age at death for cattle is too limited to justify discussion. Pig appears to have made little contribution at the site, and it is unlikely at this period that any substantial woodlands suitable for pannage could be found locally. Poultry were clearly important although not in terms of bulk. Chicken (cf) eggshell fragments, although very small, are relatively common (samples rarely produce more than a few fragments of eggshell – *i.e.* sample 1) in four of the samples and this suggests a possible contrast between chicken bone frequency and eggshell perhaps reflecting that egg production was the primary role. In contrast goose bones are more common than chicken while probable goose eggshell fragments are much less abundant. Geese would have fed well on the grasslands around the site and are consistently found in medieval fenland bone assemblages. These are perhaps more likely to be a commercial rather than subsistence element of the farming than chickens and large flocks of geese are historically a characteristic of Lincolnshire Fenland. The bones have been assigned to domestic geese, but the fens were a source of wild geese and even wild goose eggs were collected from the marsh. The single duck bone recorded from a 12-13th century deposit is of mallard or domestic size and may well be a wild bird.

This assemblage is quite a broad range of foodstuffs, but not exceptional for medieval fenland sites. It definitely lacks any serious status foods (wild game, fruits, nuts) and much of the evidence appears to be foods that could be obtained locally or grown on the land around Weston. The horse remains appear to have been eaten and scavenged by dogs. If these bones actually derive from buried carcasses, they might imply a greater status since not every rural farmer at this period would have had their own horse. The exploitation of local marine resources like the shellfish and coastal fisheries, and the catching of eels and freshwater fishes could all have been undertaken by the occupants on the site as part of their seasonal activities or obtained within a local village barter system. Only the cod and large gadid suggest purchase of food from much further afield. The occupants of the site would certainly fit into Pawley's subsistence or coastal fishermen categories but only the shellfish suggest the processing of a harvest on site. The crop processing, animal butchery and fishing was done elsewhere. The presence of all this material on the site, including the house mice and fire ash in the samples implies that the domestic 'house' lies nearby. Such rubbish assemblages are unlikely to have been transported far for discard, particularly into pits that would have had to be dug for the purpose.

The concentration on barley may reflect the use of recently reclaimed land for arable, and the sheep age pattern, despite the small sample, might imply a primary use as milk producers, with the cattle more important as plough oxen.

Acknowledgements

We should like to thank Trude Maynard and Angela Bain for the sample processing and sorting.

Bibliography

- Berry, R. J. 1970 *The natural history of the house mouse*. Field Studies, **3**: 219-262
- Campbell BMS, Galloway A, Keene D & Murphy M 1993, *A Medieval Capital and its Grain Supply. Agrarian Production and Distribution in the London region c 1300*. Historical Geography Research Series No **30**
- Cappers RTJ, Bekker RM, and Jans JEA 2006, *Digitale Zadenatlas Van Nederland. Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, Groningen
- Carruthers WJ & Hunter Dowse KL 2019, *A Review of Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Midland Counties*. Historic England Research Report Series **47/2019**
- Corbet, G.B. and Southern, H.N 1977 *The Handbook of British Mammals*. Mammal Society, Blackwell Scientific Publications 2nd Ed.
- Ellenberg H, 1988, *Vegetation Ecology of Central Europe*. 4th Edition. Cambridge
- Evans, J.G. 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology*. Seminar Press.
- Giorgi J & J Rackham 1996, *The Environmental Evidence*, in C Palmer-Brown, Two Middle Saxon Grubenhauser at St Nicholas School, Boston, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology **31**, 12-18
- Greig J 1991, The British Isles, *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany* (eds W van Zeist, K Wasylikowa and K-E. Behre), Rotterdam, 229-334
- Hagen A 1994, *A Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Food. Processing and Consumption*.
- Hallam, H.E. 1965 *Settlement and Society. A study of the early agrarian history of South Lincolnshire*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hammond PW 1995, *Food and Feast in Medieval England*, Stroud
- Hanf M 1983, *The Arable Weeds of Europe*. Ludwigshafen
- Jacomet S 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites* 2nd edition. Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University
- Locker, A., Martin, G. and Rackham, D.J. 2007 *Weston Bypass, Lincolnshire*. Environmental Archaeology Report. Unpublished report for Archaeological Project Services.
- Pawley, S. 1984. *Lincolnshire coastal villages and the sea c.1300 - c.1600: economy and society*. Thesis submitted for PhD, University Leicester.
- Rackham J, Giorgi J & Locker A, 2022, *Archaeological Excavations at 15 Church Street, March – ECB6251* Environmental Assessment
- Stace C 2005, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge
- Trow-Smith, R. 1957 *A history of British livestock husbandry to 1700*. Routledge and Kegan Paul
- Williams, D.1973 Flotation at Siraf, *Antiquity*, 47, 198-202, Harmondsworth.
- Wilson CA 1991, *Food and drink in Britain*. London.
- Wilson P & King M 2003, *Arable Plants – a field guide*

© James Rackham and John Giorgi

October 2025

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

APPENDIX - THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTD	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnar carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrals
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

SIDE: W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment

FUSION: records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

MEASUREMENTS: Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA.

Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
	7. entorbitale		
	8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
	0. infraorbital foramen		
		INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface		2. tuber sacrale + scar
	2. diastema		3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		4. iliopubic eminence
	4. coronoid process		5. acetabular fossa
	5. condylar process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
	6. angle		7. body of ischium
	7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		8. ischial tuberosity
	8. mandibular foramen		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
		FEMUR	
VERTEBRA	1. spine		1. head
	2. anterior central epiphysis		2. trochanter major
	3. posterior central epiphysis		3. trochanter minor
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle
			6. lateral distal condyle
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		7. distal trochlea
	2. glenoid cavity		
	3. origin of the distal spine		8. trochanter tertius
	4. tuber of spine		
	5. posterior of neck with foramen	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
	6. cranial angle of blade		2. proximal lateral condyle
	7. caudal angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence
			4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
			5. medial malleolus
HUMERUS	1. head		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
	2. greater tubercle		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
	3. lesser tubercle		
	4. intertuberal groove	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
	5. deltoid tuberosity		2. sustentaculum tali
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		3. processus anterior
	7. capitulum		
	8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.
	9. coronoid fossa		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
	0. teres tubercle		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
		ULNA	
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity		
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
	3. lateral coronoid process		
	4. distal epiphysis		

Archive Catalogue of hand collected animal bone from High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire – WEHR20

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
001	BOS	RIB	1	27	L								PROX HALF SHAFT	4
001	BOS	TIB	1	494	L	PFD	1234567	CH			GL-362 Bp-92.4 SD-38 Bd-59.4 Dd-40.6		COMPLETE BUT CHOPPED DOWN SPINE	4
001	EQU	RIB	1	37	L	PF	1						PROXIMAL HALF	4
003	BOS	RAD	1	49	R		3						POST MIDSHAFT	4
003	MUSS	VALV	21	34	P/W								PARTIAL AND WHOLE SMALL & MED MUSSEL VALVES-6LEFT 27 RIGHT	4
003	OVCA	TIB	1	14	R	DF	67				SD-12.2		DISTAL HALF SHAFT WITH PART LAT DISTAL END	4
005	BOS	TRV	1	24	F		15						DISTAL HALF SPINE WITH MOST NHEURAL ARCH	4
005	FEL	FEM	1	3	R	PN	3						MOST OF SHAFT WITH UNFUSED PROX EPI	4
005	MUSS	VALV	2	6	W								1 RIGHT -1 LEFT- MEDIUM SIZE	4
005	OVCA	MTC	1	10	R		2		DG				PROX HALF SHAFT AND PART PROX END-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
005	OVCA	MTC	1	11	L		12				Bp-24 Dp-17.1		PROX HALF	4
005	OVCA	UM2	1	4	L					J12			COMPLETE	4
007	CSZ	LBF	1	9	F								SHAFT FARGMENT-BOS TIB?	4
007	SSZ	RIB	1	5	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-PROX END NCHOPPED	4
007	COD	PASP	1	4	F								LARGE COD PARASPHENOID->1M?	
009	BOS	AST	1	81	L		1				L1-65.9 L2-61 Bp-47.7 Bd-42.1 Dd-33.7		COMPLETTE	4
009	BOS	FEM	1	64	L	DF	56	C					DISTAL CONDYLES- BURNT- 2 PIECES	4
009	BOS	INN	1	20	R	EF	4	CH					PUBIC FRAG ACETAB-CHOPPED DORSALLY	4
009	FISH	RAY	1	0.5	F								RAY FRAGMENT	4
009	GOOS	TMT	1	6	L						GL-80.7 BHp-18.3 SD-8.3 Bd-19		COMPLETE	4
009	OVCA	ATL	1	24	R		12345	CH					MOST OF ATLAS-POST LEFT SIDE CHOPPED OFF	4
009	OVCA	AXI	1	9	R	CF	2						ANT RIGHT SIDE CENTRUM-CHOPPED AXIALLY VENTRAL ANT.	4
009	OVCA	CEV	1	6	L	CF	4	CH					ANT CENTRUM AND LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED TRANS THRU ANT EPI	4
009	OVCA	MAND	1	45	R		2345678			GH14I17J15K14			COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR SYMPHYSIS- 2 PIECES-OLD PM2 LOST	4
009	SSZ	CEV	1	1	F								INDET-ZYGAPOPHYSIS	4
011	BOS	SKL	1	30	R		48						TEMPORAL ARTIC AND AUDITORY BULLA	4
011	CSZ	RIB	1	10	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
011	SUS	SKL	1	13	L					fgh11 I5			MAXILLA FRAG-SMALL-WITH DUP2-M1	4
013	SUS	ULN	1	7	L	PN	23						PROX ARTIC MAND OLECRANON - EPI UNFUSED	4
015	BOS	CEV	1	21	F								ANT HALF NEURAL ARCH WITH ANT ZYGAS	4
015	CSZ	UNI	1	4	F								INDET	4
015	EQU	MTC	1	72	L	DF	23				Bd-46.2 Dd-35.6		DISTAL THIRD	4
015	SUS	PH2	1	1	F	PN	23						LATERAL PHALANX-EPI UNFUSED	4
018	BOS	CQ	1	26	R		1						COMPLETE + TAR-POROUS IMM 2 BONES	4
018	BOS	MAN	1	34	L		45	CH					DORSAL ASC RAMUS WITH CONDYLE AND CORONOID-CHOPPED ABOVE Z7 LAT	4
018	BOS	MAND	1	50	R		457	CH					CONDYLE AND CORONOID-CHOPPED LAT JUST ABOVE Z7	4
018	BOS	MTC	1	10	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRRAG-SL POROUS-PART OF ABOVE?	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	but- chery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preserv- ation
018	BOS	MTC	1	24	R	DN	3						DISTAL SHAFT - EPI UNFUSED bd-52.8	4
018	BOS	MTC	1	55	L		12				Bp-51.5 Dp-30		PROX THIRD-V SL. POROUS	4
018	BOS	MTC	1	52	L	DN	345				Bd-52.3 Dd-28.9		DISTAL END - 3 PIECES	4
018	BOS	MTC	1	57	R		12				Bp-52.5 DP-30		PROX HALF- POROUS-IMM	4
018	BOS	MTT	1	9	F								SL POROUS, MIDSHAFT6 FRAG-PART OF ABOVE?	4
018	BOS	MTT	1	10	F								SL POROUS-MIDSHAFT FRAG-PART OF ABHOVE?	4
018	BOS	MTT	1	37	L	DN	3				bd-50		DISTAL SHAFT-EPI UNFUSED-UNFUSED BREADTH	4
018	BOS	MTT	1	59	R		12						PROX THRID - POROUS-IMM	4
018	BOS	RIB	1	18	L								DISTAL SHAFT-POSS SAME BONE AS ABOVE	4
018	BOS	RIB	1	31	L								PROX AND MIDSHAFT	4
018	BOS	SKL	1	432	F		112249	CH		G3g12H2h14I11J 7K3			22 FRAGMENTS SKULL-MAX-TEMP-FRNT-OCIP-ZYG-PET,ORB,PMAX,-IMM- CH TRU OCP/FRNT-HALF	4
018	CSZ	LBF	1	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-PART OF BOS MTP ABOVE?	4
018	OVCA	MAND	1	55	R		12345678			FFGH9I13J12K8			COMPLETE- 2 PIECES	4
018	OVCA	SKL	1	34	L		90			FGH12I13J12K9			MAXILLA -POSS FROM ABOVE SKL- ADULT	4
018	OVI	HC	1	17	L		1						COMPLETE-EWE/WETHER-SMALLISH	4
018	OVI	MTC	1	25	R	DF	12345				GL-127.7 Bp-24.6 Dp-16.3 SD-13.7 Bd- 26 Dd-16.2		COMPLETE-HIGH WAISTED	4
018	OVI	MTT	1	26	L	DN	123				L1-125 Bp-21 Dp-21.4 SD-11.9 bd-25		COMPLETE EXCEPT DIST EPI-	4
018	OVI	SKL	1	65	L		123458	CH					POST-HALF LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE AND HORN CORE CHOPPED OFF-SUT OPEN	4
018	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F								PROX MIDSHAFT FRAG	4
020	OVCA	MTT	1	9	R				DG				MOST OF SHAFT- DISTAL END CHEWED	4
020	BOS	HUM	1	31	L		90	C					SPLIT MIDSHAFT AND DISTAL SHAFT- 3 PIECES-COMpletely CALCINED.	4
020	BOS	RIB	1	19	R				DG				PROX MIDSHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
020	BOS	RIB	1	15	L				DG				PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
020	BOS	ULN	1	6	F								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
020	CHIK	TIB	1	4	L						GL-97.9 Bp-18.4 SD-6 Bd-9.6 Dd-11.1		COMPLETE	4
020	COCK	VALV	2	8	W								1MED AND 1 LARGE	4
020	COD	PRMX	1	3	R								LARGE COD-1M+?	4
020	GAD?	RAY	1	1	F								BRANCHIOSTEGAL RAY-LARGE COD??'	4
020	CSZ	LBF	1	25	F			C					SHAFT FRAGMENT-BOS RAD?-COMPLETELY CALCINED- 2 PIECES	4
020	CSZ	RIB	1	5	L			C					CALCINED PROX SHAFT	4
020	CSZ	RIB	1	11	F								DISTAL SHAFT	4
020	CSZ	SKL	1	23	F								3 PIECES-DORSAL CRANIUM-BOS?	4
020	EQU	MTC	1	65	?	DF	4	W					DISTAL END-END TRIMMED & CUT-ANT SURF POLISHED-POSS SKATE BUT POL SURF NOT FLAT	4
020	MUSS	VALV	2	3	W								2 LEFT VALVES-SMALL	4
020	OVCA	FEM	1	18	L	PN	13				CAPUT DEPTH-21.4		PROX END-TROCH MAJOR LOST-EPI UNFUSED- 2 PIECES	4
020	OVCA	INN	1	7	L		39		DG?				ILIUM WITH PART ACETAB-HOLES PUNCTURED-DOG?SL POROUS	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
020	OVCA	MAN	1	30	L		23			FGH14I18J15K12			COMPLETE TOOTH ROW HEAVIER WEAR IN CENTRE-M1 & 2	4
020	OVCA	MAND	1	3	L								VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
020	OVCA	MTC	1	6	F				DG?				SPLIT MIDSHAFAT FRAG-TOOTH MARKS?	4
020	OVCA	MTT	1	13	L				DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
020	OVCA	MTT	1	9	L	DN	3		DG				MOST OF SHAFT-PROX WITH TOOTH MARKS-DISTAL UNFUSED	4
020	OVCA	RIB	1	3	R			CH					PROX AND MIDSHAFT-HEAD CHOPPED O0FF-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
020	OVCA	RIB	1	3	L								ANT RIB-PROX SHAFT	4
020	OVCA	RIB	2	8	L								FINHE/THIN-MOST OF SHAFT-POSS FROM SAME ANIMAL	4
020	OVCA	SCP	1	2	L								CAUDAL EDGE OF BLADE	4
020	OVCA	SKL	1	2	L								PREMAXILLA	4
020	OVCA	TIB	1	5	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT	4
020	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
020	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAG	4
020	SSZ	RIB	1	2	L								PROX MIDSHAFT	4
020	SSZ	RIB	1	2	R			CH					DISTAL SHAFT - PROX END CHOPPED-POROUS	4
020	SSZ	RIB	1	1	L			CH					PROX AND MIDSHAFT-COMpletely CALCINED-PROX END CHOPPED MEDIALY	4
020	SSZ	UNI	1	2	F								INDET SHAFT FRAG	4
020	SUS	HUM	1	12	R	PNDN	569				L2-63 SD-8.6		PIGLET-SMALLISH	4
020	SUS	SCP	1	17	R		4	CH					SPINE AND PART BLADE-CHOPPED VENTRAL AT DISTAL BLADE	4
020	UNI	LBF	1	6	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAG-SSZ OR CSZ?-PROX CSZ	4
020	UNI	UNI	1	1	F			C					INDET	4
024	BOS	TIB	1	80	L	DF	567				Bd-57.3 Dd-43.8		DISTAL END	4
024	BOS	TIB	1	41	R								ANT-MEDIAL MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
024	OVCA	CEV	1	22	W	CJAN	1245	CH					POST CHOPPED TRANSEVERSELY-POST EPI LOST-PERIPHERAL DAMAGE	4
024	OVCA	LMV	1	11	F	CNAN	145	CH					CENTRUM AND ARCH-CHOPPED DOWN BOTH SIDES	4
024	OVCA	MTC	1	4	F			CH					SPLIT SHAFT-WITH PART PROX END-TOOTH MARKS	4
024	OVCA	MTC	1	12	R				DG				2 THIRDS SHAFT - DISTAL END CHEWED	4
024	OVCA	RIB	1	6	R			CH	DG				PROX AND MIDSHAFT-PROX END WITH TOOTH MARKS	4
024	SSZ	RIB	1	2	L	PN		CH					MOST OF SHAFT-PROOX END CHOPPED-THIN-POST RIB	4
024	SUS	RAD	1	3	F	DN							SPLIT SHAFT FRAG-DISTAL END UNFUSED-SMALLISH - POROUS-IMMATURE	4
027	BOS	MTC	1	53	L		12				Bp-51 Dp-31		PROX THIRD-SL POROUS-IMM	4
027	BOS	TIB	1	166	R	DF	567				SD-38.6 Bd-64 Dd-47.4		DISTAL THIRD	4
027	CHIK	TMT	1	1	R	PNDN							SHAFT-POROUS-UNFUSED-YOUNG	4
027	CSZ	LBF	1	8	F				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAG-HUM?-CHEWED	4
027	OVCA	ATL	1	21	W	EF	12345						COMPLETE	4
027	OVCA	MTC	1	3	F				DG				ANT DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED	4
027	OVCA	PAT	1	2	F		1						BOTH ENDS BROKEN	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
027	SSZ	RIB	1	2	L								PROX AND MIDSHAFT-FINE-POST RIB	4
030	BOS	CEV	1	103	W	CFAF	12345						COMPLETE BUT PERIPHERAL DAMAGE	4
033	BOS	MAN	1	12	R								POST-VENTRAL ASC RAMUS Z6 BROKEN OFF	4
033	CSZ	RIB	1	24	L								MID AND DISTAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
033	EQU	PH2	1	38	W	PF	12		DG				COMPLETE-CONCRETED-CHEWED	4
033	OVCA	AST	1	5	L		1				L1-21.5 L2-20.5 Pb-18 Db-17.8 Dd-13.8		COMPLETE	4
033	OVCA	FEM	1	1	F			C					FRAGMENT DISTAL CONDYLE- CALCINED	4
033	OVCA	MAND	1	42	L		27		DG	FGH12I12J12K9			HORI RAMUS WITH COMPLETE TOOTH ROW-POST CHEWED OFF	4
033	OVCA	TIB	1	41	L	PFDF	134567				SD-13.4 Bd-22.9 Dd-19.4		COMPLETE-PROX END BROKEN- 4 PIECES	4
033	OVI	MTC	1	21	R	DF	12345				GL-123.4 Bp-21.1 Dp-15 SD-11.6 Bd-22.6 Dde-15.3		COMPLETE-HIGH WAISTED	4
033	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F								SHAFT FRAG-POSS MTT	4
033	SSZ	RIB	1	2	L								MOST OF SHAFT-THIN-POST RIB	4
035	BOS	MAN	1	13	R		2						DIASTEMAL FRAGMENT	4
037	BOS	MAND	1	13	F								VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS- 2 PIECES-POROUS-IMM?	4
037	BOS	MAND	1	5	L								VERNTRAL FRAGMENT DIASTEMA REGION AND PART SYMPHYSIS	4
037	SSZ	RIB	1	6	R								PROX MIDSHAFT VFRAGMENT	4
039	BOS	TIB	1	55	L								POST MIDSHAFT	4
041	FEL	RAD	1	1	L	PF		B					PROX THIRD-SMALL/IMM-BURNT	4
041	OVCA	INN	1	3	L			CH					PUBIS-CHOP THRU ACETAB-POROUS-IMM?	4
041	OVCA	RIB	1	9	L			CH					PROX AND MIDSHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHOPPED	4
041	OVCA	SCP	1	4	L								CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
041	SSZ	HUM	1	1	F			B					PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-BURNT	4
041	SSZ	RIB	1	5	L			CH B					PROX AND MIDSHAFT-PROX CHOPPED-DISTAL BURNT-MID TO POST RIB	4
041	SSZ	UNI	1	1	F								INDET-POSS VENTRAL FRAGT DIASTEMA	4
041	SUS	INN	1	4	R	EF	5						LATERAL HALF ACETAB	4
041	UNI	UNI	1	0.5	F								INDET	4
044	BOS	FEM	1	15	R		6						DISTAL CONDYLE	4
044	CAN	RIB	1	3	F								PROX MIDSHAFT-2 PIECES	4
044	CSZ	LBF	2	13	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
044	OVCA	FEM	1	15	R	DF	4567				Bd-32.5 Dd-39.9		DISTAL THIRD	4
044	OVCA	MAND	1	3	L								LATERAL FRAG HORI RAMUS FROM POST6 HAVE TOOTH ROW	4
044	OVCA	MTC	1	8	R				DG				MOTS OF ANT LATERAL SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
044	UNI	UNI	1	1	F								INDET	4
046	BOS	INN	1	286	L	EF	2345679						ILIUM-SICHIUM AND ANT PUBIS SHAFTS- SEVERAL PIECES-ADULT-FEMALE/HEIFFER	4
046	BOS	INN	1	183	R	EF	239						ILIAL SCAR AND SHAFT WITH PART ACETAB-POSS SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
046	COCK	VALV	1	1	W								MED	4
046	EQU	LMV	1	77	W	CFAF	12345						POST LUMBAR VERT-TP'S BRONE-ADULT-PART FUSED TO POST VERT	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	but- chery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preserv- ation
046	MUSS	VALV	4	13	W								1 RIGHT-3 LEFT- MED TO LARGE	4
057	CSZ	LBF	2	8	F			C					CALCINED INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
057	OVCA	SCP	1	1	L				DG				FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-TOOTH MARKS-SAME BONE AS 058	4
058	OVCA	SCP	1	2	L				DG				FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN BLADE-SAME BONE AS 057-TOOTH MARKS	4
066	EQU	RAD	1	93	R	PF	12	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED TRANS THRU PROX ARTIC-BONE LOOKS FAIRLY FRESH	4
072	CSZ	RIB	1	2	F								INDET SHAFT FRAG	4
072	CSZ	SKL	1	14	F								DORSAL FRAGMENT CRANIUM- PROB BOS FRNT	4
072	EQU	PH1	1	75	L	PF	12				GL-85.6 Bp-58.6 Bd-45.6	P	COMPLETE-BONE GROWTH AROUND TENDONS	4
072	FEL	SKEL	1	41	P								TIB.FEM.RIBS.INN.VERT.MTP-FIB- 61 BONES-TIB-PNDN-LMV-CJAJ-CEV-CNAJ-IMM	4
072	FRTO	INN	2	0.5	F								PROB FROM SAME ANIMAL	4
072	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
072	SSZ	SKL	1	1	F								FRAGMENT	4
078	BOS	MAND	1	147	R		12345678			fgh12 I9J1K0			COMPLETE-SOME DAMAGE-CALF	4
078	BOS	MAND	1	170	L		7			K14	LM3-33.3		POST HOIR RAMUS WITH M3 AND ZONE 7	4
078	BOS	MTC	1	68	L				DG				PROX THRI9D SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED OFF	4
078	BOS	MTC	1	19	R		5		DG				DISTAL SHAFT-END CHEWED OFF-SMALL	4
078	BOS	MTT	1	8	F								DISTAL POST SHAFT FRAGMENT-SMALL-IMM?	4
078	BOS	RAD	1	78	R	DN	6						DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
078	CSZ	RIB	1	9	F			CH					DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END NCHOPPED	4
078	EQU	PH1	1	63	R	PF	12				GL-80.5 Bd-40.5		COMPLETE-SL DAMAGE-SAME FOOT AS ABOVE-SOME TOOTH MARKS	4
078	EQU	PH2	1	30	F	PF	1		DG				DISTAL ARTIC CHEWED OFF-SAME FOOT AS BELOW	4
078	OVCA	LMV	1	9	W	CNAN	145						CENTRUM AND ARCH-TP'S BROKEN-EPIS LOST	4
078	OVCA	TIB	1	11	L		4		DG				MID 2 THIRDS SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
078	SUS	SKL	1	4	L								PREMAXILLA WITH FEMALE CANINE-JUST ERUPTING-JUV	4
078	SUS	TIB	1	23	L		4						MID 2 THIRDS SHAFT	4
078	SUS	ULN	1	14	R		3		DG				SHAFT FRAG BELOW SEMILUNARIS-SOME TOOTH MARKS	4
097	BOS	TIB	1	94	L				DG				PROX HALF SHAFT-BROKEN-2 PIECES-PROX END CHEWED	4
097	BOS	TRV	1	43	F	CJ	145						CXENTRUM AND ARCH-POSTERIOR PART LOST	4
097	CSZ	LBF	1	1	F			B					INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END BURNT	4
097	CSZ	RIB	1	5	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
097	CSZ	RIB	1	2	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
097	CSZ	UNI	1	11	F								INDET? POSS RIB	4
097	CSZ	UNI	1	3	F								INDET FRAGMENT	4
097	EQU	HUM	1	181	R		5690		DG		SD-31.3		MOST OF SHAFT-BOTH ENJDS CHEWED OFF	4
097	FISH	SPINE	3	0.5	F								FIN SPINES – LARGE GADID?	4
097	GAD	RAY	5	5	F								BRANCHIOSTEGAL RAYS -LARGE COD?	4
097	COD	VERT	1	5	F								LARGE CENTRUM- 1M+ SIZE?	

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
097	GOOS	ULN	1	3	R								MID 2 THIRDS SHAFT-DOMESTIC? LARGE	4
097	GOOS	WPH	1	1	W						GL-37.7		COMPLETE	4
097	GOOSZ	RIB	1	1	L								MOST OF RIB INCL HEAD	4
097	SUS	MT5	1	1	R	DN	12				L1-48.4		COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR DISTAL EPI	4
098	BOS	PH2	1	11	L	PF	12						COMPLETE	4
098	BOS	TIB	1	28	F								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
113	BOS	MTC	1	57	R	DF	345				Bd-52.8 Dd-29.2		DISTAL END-POSS SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
113	BOS	TRV	1	36	F	CNAN	45						CENTRUM AND ARCH	4
113	BOS	TIB	1	15	R								PROX POST SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
113	BOS	MTC	1	47	L	DF	345				Bd-53.3 Dd-29		DISTAL END-POSS SAME ANIMAL AS BELOW	4
113	CSZ	RIB	1	8	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
113	MUSS	VALV	1	1	W								1 RIGHT - SMALL SIZE	4
113	SUS	SKL	1	5	L		5						POST FRONTAL FRAG WITH SUPRA ORBIT-POROUS-JUV/IMM	4
114	CSZ	VER	1	2	F	CN							PART ANT EPI-2 PIECES	4
128	BOS	FEM	1	9	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-SMALL-IMM?	4
128	BOS	HC	1	117	L		1	CH			MAXBD-57.2 MINBD-43		LOST TIP-MED-CURVING FORWARD AND SLIGHTLY UP-CHOPPED ACROSS FRONTAL	4
128	BOS	HUM	1	66	R		9						POST-DISTAL HALF OF SHAFT WITH PART5 Z6	4
128	BOS	INN	1	22	R		4		DG				ANT PUBIS WITH SMALL PART ACETAB-CHEWED	4
128	BOS	LMV	1	11	F								TRANS PROCESS	4
128	BOS	MAND	1	17	F								VENTRAL LATERAL FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS	4
128	BOS	MAND	1	16	R		2						DORSAL HALF DIASTSEMAL REGION	4
128	BOS	MTC	1	80	R		12		DG		Bd-47.7 Dd-30		PROX AND 2 THIRDS SHAFT-DISTAL END WITH TOOTH MARKS-POROUS-IMM?	4
128	BOS	MTT	1	145	R	DN	15		DG		SD-22.6		PART PROX END AND COMPLETE SHAFT-DISTAL EPI LOST-PROX END CHEWED	4
128	BOS	MTT	1	52	R								MOST OF POSTERIOR SHAFT	4
128	BOS	RAD	1	39	P	PF	1						MEDIAL HALF PROX END	4
128	BOS	RAD	1	69	L		3		DG		SD-29		MOST OF SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED-SMALL-POROUS-IMM	4
128	BOS	RIB	1	35	R								MID TO DISTAL SHAFT	4
128	BOS	SCP	1	15	R								DISTAL CRANIAL MARGIN OF BLADE WITH BASESPINE	4
128	BOS	SCP	1	52	R								CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
128	BOS	SCP	1	128	L		345				SLC-44.8		DISTAL 2 THIRDS OF BLADE WITH NECK AND SPINE	4
128	BOS	SKL	1	10	R		4						TEMPORAL FACET	4
128	BOS	SKL	1	153	R		28PET						OCCIP AND PART TEMP	4
128	BOS	TIB	1	108	L	PF	123		DG				PRXIMAL THIRD-PROX END CHEWED	4
128	BOS	TIB	1	21	L				DG				DISTAL SHAFT RING-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
128	BOS	UM3	1	24	L					K15			UPPER HALF ROOTS BROKEN	4
128	COD	PROP	1	8	L								LARGE FISH 1M+- 2 PIECES PRE-OPERCULAR	4
128	CSZ	LBF	1	4	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
128	CSZ	RIB	1	2	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
128	CSZ	RIB	1	23	F			CH					DISTAL SHAFT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
128	CSZ	RIB	1	6	L								PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
128	CSZ	RIB	1	20	L			CH					PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
128	EQU	CEV	1	47	R	CFDF	3						RIGHT SIDE WITH PART CENTRUM AND ANT AND POST ZUGAPOPHYSES-POSS. CH DOWN MID?	4
128	EQU	MAND	1	116	R								POST VENTRAL HORI RAMUS WITH M3 ALOVEOLUS	4
128	EQU	RIB	1	11	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
128	EQU	TIB	1	35	L	DN	56				Bd-66.5 Dd-41.5		UNFUSED DISTAL EPIPHYSIS	4
128	EQU	TIB	1	139	R	DF	567				Bd-63.8 Dd-43.2		DISTAL END-LARGE-ADULT	4
128	EQU	ULN	1	53	L		23						FRAGMENT WITH COMPLETE SEMILUNARIS	4
128	FEL	TIB	1	5	R	PNDN	47				L2-98		COMPLETE SHAFT-BOTH EPIS LOST	4
128	MUSS	VALV	1	4	W								1 LEFT-MED TO LARGE	4
128	OVCA	FEM	1	13	L	DF	567				Dd-41.5		DISTAL END	4
128	OVCA	MAND	1	45	L		1234578			H14I16J13K12			COMPLETE WITH PERIPHERAL DAMAGE AND ZONE 6 BROKEN OFF	4
128	OVCA	MAND	1	19	R		23			fgh13 I11			ANT 2 THIRDS HORI NRAMUS WITH DPM2-M1	4
128	OVCA	MAND	1	28	R		27			GH1 I114J12K12	LM3-20.5		HORI RAMUS FRAG WITH Z2 AND 7, DP3-M3	4
128	OVCA	MAND	1	3	L		45						DORSAL FRAG ASC RAMUS	4
128	OVCA	MAND	1	19	R					I13J12K7	LM3-20.8		FRAGMENTED HORI RAMUS WITH M1-M3- 7 PIECES	4
128	OVCA	MTC	1	3	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
128	OVCA	MTC	1	4	F								SPLIT PROX END AND 2 THIRDS SPLIT SHAFT	4
128	OVCA	RIB	1	5	L								PROX SHAFT AND 2 THIRDS SHAFT	4
128	OVCA	SKL	1	18	L		09			GH12I13J12			MAXILLA WITH P3-M2 TOOTH ROW-M3 LOST-SMALL BUT ADULT	4
128	OVCA	SKL	1	5	L		4						TEMPORAL FRAG WITH ARTIC	4
128	OVCA	TIB	1	10	L				DG				DISTAL THIRD SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
128	OVCA	UM3	1	7	R					K12			COMPLETE	4
128	OVI	HC	1	13	R							P?	SEVERAL DEPRESSIONS IN CORE-WETHER?-BASE BROKEN OFF	4
128	OVI	MTT	1	9	L								SHAFT-MIDDLE 2 THIRDS	4
128	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F								SPLIT PROX SHAFT-PIG?	4
128	SSZ	RIB	1	2	F								DISTAL SHAFT-PIG SIZE?	4
128	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F								VERY THIN SHAFT-VERY SMALL-POROUS-JUV SHEEP OR CAT SIZE?	4
128	SUS	INN	1	5	L		9						ILIAL FRAGMENT OF ACETAB	4
128	SUS	SKL	1	16	L					GH8I11			ANT MAXILLA FRAGMENT WITH P3-M1-IMM	4
128	SUS	SWCP	1	17	R		345		DG				DISTAL THIRD BLADE WITH SPINE AND PART NECK-DISTAL WITH TOOTH MARKS	4
128	SUS	TIB	1	20	R				DG				PROX SHAFT-WITHY PROX END CHEWED OFF	4
128	UNI	SKL	1	2	F								INDET	4
129	BOS	CEV	1	116	F	CFAN	245	CH					CENTRUM AND ARCH WITH ZYGAPOPHYSES-CHOPPED ACROSS POST CENTRUM LONGITUDINALLY	4
129	BOS	MTT	1	27	R	DN	5						DISTAL SHAFT-UNFUSED EPI LOST	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
129	SSZ	RIB	1	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
129	SUS	LI1/2	1	2	L								INCISOR - SL-MED WEAR	4
129	SUS	LI3	1	3	R								INCISOR-SLIGHT WEAR	4
129	TELL	VALV	1	0.2	W								SMALL VALVE OF TELLINA sp.	4
137	MUSS	VALV	4	7	W								2 LEFT-2 RIGHT- SMALL AND MEDIUM	4
142	CSZ	RIB	1	15	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL END CHOPPED FROM MEDIAL SIDE	4
143	BOS	FEM	1	202	R	DJ	567		DG		Bd-85.8		DISTAL END-DAMAGED-CONDYLES CHEWED	4
143	GOOS	TIB	1	1	L								DI9STAL NSHAFT FRAGMENT	
143	OVCA	LM2	1	4	L					J11			COMPLETE	4
143	SSZ	FEM	1	2	L								DISTAL LATERAL SHAFT WITH PART FOSSA-ovca?	4
143	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
143	SSZ	UNI	1	2	F								INDET	4
149	CSZ	LMV	1	14	F			CH					TRANSVERSE PROCESS-CHOPPED PROX VENTRALLY-AXIALLY	4
149	EQU	PH1	1	59	PF	PF	12		DG				DISTAL END HALF CHEWED OFF	4
156	BOS	SKL	1	27	R		5						SUPRORBITAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL	4
156	BOS	SKL	1	172	R		457	CH					POST-SUPRAORBITAL PART FRONTAL WITH PART TEMPORAL & ZYGARCH-HC CHOPPED OFF	4
156	BOS	TIB	1	64	L								MEDIAL SIDE OF SPLIT SHAFT	4
156	OVCA	MAND	1	37	R		1237			GH14I14J12K10	LM3-21		MOST HORI RAMUS WITH P3-M3	4
156	OVI	SKL	1	20	R		576						HC AND ORBIT-FRNT-FAC-P0AR FRAGS-FEMALE?-SURURES CLOSING-SMALL-IMM?	4
157	BOS	ULN	1	4	F								MID-SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
157	CSZ	RIB	1	4	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
157	CSZ	UNI	1	7	F			B					INDET FRAGMENT-BURNT	4
157	OVCA	FEM	1	11	L		4						DISTAL HALF SHAFT WITH FOSSA- 2 PIECES-POSS DN BUT NOT CLEAR	4
157	OVCA	MAND	1	24	L		123			fgh13 I11J8			ANT HORI RAMUS WITH DP2-M2- 3 PIECE	4
157	SSZ	MTP	1	1	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
169	BOS	MTT	1	127	R		15	CH			SD-24.4		PROX END AND SHAFT-PROX DAMAGED-CHOP ON DISTAL SHAFT POST/LAT	4
169	BOS	SKL	1	201	R		578						POST SUPRAORBITAL FRAG FRNT+PAR+PET+AUD-LARGER THAN ABOVE	4
169	BOS	SKL	1	54	R								POST LATERAL FRONT AND PARIETAL FRAG WITH BASE SMALL HC-SMALL SKULL	4
169	EQU	FEM	1	39	L	DF	7		DG?				ANT FRAGMENT DISTAL SHAFT AND CONDYLE-TOOTH MARKS	4
169	OVI	SKL	1	51	F		77						POST FRNT'S AND PAR'S-HORN STUBS -POLLED?-SUTURES OPEN	4
171	CAN	ULN	1	17	R		23						SEMILUNARIS AND MOST OF SHAFT-BOTH ENDS LOST-LARGEISH	4
179	EQU	FEM	1	250	R	DF	4567	B			Bd-83.8e Dd-106e		DISTAL END BURNT - 2 PIECES	4
188	BOS	FEM	1	59	R	DF	5	CH?					DISTAL MEDIAL CONDYLE-POSS CHOPPED AXIALLY	4
188	SUS	TRV	1	9	F	CNAN	45						CENTRUM AND ARCH WITH BASAL HALF SPINE-SMALLISH	4
199	BOS	RIB	1	17	L			CH					PROX MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
201	MUSS	VALV	1	2	W								1 LEFT-MEDIUM SIZE	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	but- chery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preserv- ation
217	BOS	MAND	1	299	R		1237			I17J16K16			HORI RAMUS-M1-M3- 3 PIECES-OLD ANIMAL	4
217	SUS	MC3	1	9	L	DN	12				L1-58.7 Bp-22.7 SD-14 Bd-18.9		PROX END AND SHAFT-EPI UNFUSED AND LOST-POROUS-QUITE LARGE	4
217	SUS	RIB	1	4	L								PROX END AND 2 THIRDS SHAFT-POROUS-IMM	4
217	SUS	RIB	1	5	R								PROX AND MIDSHAFT-4 PIECES-POROUS-IMM-POSS SAME ANIMAL AS ABOVE	4
221	CSZ	UNI	1	4	F								INDET-POSS RIB SHAFT FRAG	4
221	MUSS	VALV	1	2	W								1 LEFT-MEDIUM SIZE	4
229	BOS	MAND	1	100	R		123			GH11			ANT HORI RAMUS WITH SYMPHYSIS AND P3 AN 4	4
229	BOS	MTC	1	77	L		12				Bp-51 Dp-32 SD-27.2		PROX HALF-CHALKY?	4
229	OVCA	MTC	1	14	R								MID AND DISTAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
233	SUS	MT3	1	4	L	DN	12				L1-49.7 Bp-14.3 SD-9.3 Bd-13.6		PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL EPI UNFUSED-POROUS-IMM	4
236	FISH	RAY	1	2	F								BRANCHIOSTEAGL RAY -LARGE GADID?	4
237	COD?	PASP	1	1	F								POST PARASPHENOID FRAGMENT-LARGE FISH	4
237	FISH	UNI	1	1	F								INDET FRAGMENT-LARGE FISH	4
251	BOS	ATL	1	47	F	EF	45		DG				LOTS PERIPHERAL DAMAGE AND POST CHEWED-SMALLISH	4
251	BOS	HUM	1	14	F		0						SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
251	BOS	LI3	1	3	L								SL WEAR	4
251	BOS	MAND	1	4	R		4						FRAGMENT CORONOID-2 PIECES	4
251	BOS	RIB	1	17	L			CH					ANT RIB-PROX AND MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
251	BOS	RIB	1	7	R								PROX SHAFT	4
251	BOS	TIB	1	17	R								DISTAL PART OFG SPINE	4
251	CSZ	LBF	1	16	F								INDET SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
251	GOOS	ULN	1	3	L								DISTAL HALF- 2 PIECES?	4
251	OVCA	FEM	1	7	F								SPLIT MIDSHAFT	4
251	OVCA	MTT	1	2	F				DG				SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED-POROUS-IMM	4
251	OVCA	PH1	1	3	R	PF	123						COMPLETE	4
251	OYS	UV	1	5	F								FRAGMENT UPPER VALVE	4
252	OVCA	MAND	1	16	R		123			H18I18J16			ANT HALF HORI RAQMUS WITH NP4-M2-VERY OLD-SMALL	4
252	SSZ	RIB	1	3	L								MOST OF SHAFT-OVCA?	4
253	DUCK	HUM	1	4	L						GL-92.2 Bp-22.5 SD-6.9 Bd-156		COMPLET5E-MALLARD DRAKE/DOMESTIC?	4
255	BOS	LM3	1	14	R					K16			BROEKN ROOTS-OLD ANIMAL	4
255	BOS	MAND	1	91	L					H14I18			MID FRAG HORI RAMUS WITH NPM4 AND M1 AND BORKEN M2-OLD ANIMAL	4
255	BOS	TRV	1	16	F								BASE OF SPINE AND PART NEURAL ARCH	4
255	CSZ	RIB	1	8	R				DG				ANT SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED-ANT RINB	4
255	OVCA	MAND	1	36	R		245678			FGH17I18J17K14	LM319.7		COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR SYMPHYSIS-VERY OLD	4
255	SUS	RIB	1	3	R								2 THIRDS SHAFT- POROUS-IMM	4
256	BOS	RIB	1	13	R				DG				ANT RIB-PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
256	BOS	ULN	1	2	F	DN	4						DISTAL EPIPHYSIS-UNFUSED	4

context	species	bone	no.	wt.g.	side	fusion	zone	but- chery	gnawing	tooth wear	measurement	path.	comment	preserv- ation
256	GOOS	STN	1	9	F								MOST OF STERNUM- 5 PIECES	4
256	GOOS	TIB	1	8	L								DISTAL END AND MOST OF SHAFT	4
256	GOOS	ULON	1	7	L								COMPLETE BUT WITH SLIGHT DAMAGE TO PROX END	4
256	GSSZ	RIB	1	0.5	W								COMPLETE	4
256	OVCA	MAND	1	35	L		237			FGH12I15J13K11			HORI RAMUS WITH COMPLETE TOOTH ROW	4
256	OVCA	PH1	1	3	L	PF	123	C					COMPLETE-CALCINED	4
256	OVCA	SKL	1	1	R			B					POST PART INFRAORBITAL FRAGMENT-PART ZYGO ARCH	4
256	OVCA	SKL	1	5	L								ZYGOMATIC ARCH	4
256	OVCA	SKL	1	37	L		90			F2h14 I12J10K3			MAXILLA WITH P3-M3- 2 PIECES-SMALLISH	4
256	SSZ	LBF	1	1	F								SHAFT SLIVER	4
256	SSZ	RIB	1	2	F								DISTAL HALF	4
256	SSZ	RIB	1	9	R								MOST OF SHAFT	4
256	SSZ	UNI	1	2	F								PROB CAUDAL MARGIN OF SCAPULA BLADE	4
257	GOOS	PH1	1	1	W								COMPLETE	4
264	BOS	LMV	1	73	F	CNAN	145						CENTRUM ARCH AND SPINE-SPINE UNFUSED	4
264	CSZ	UNI	1	6	F								INDET-POSS SPINE OR RIB	4
264	SSZ	RIB	1	1	R			KN					PROX MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CUT VENTRALLY	4
272	BOS	HUM	1	61	R	PF	1						MOST OF PROX END - 2 FRAGMENTS	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Briquetage	A coarse ceramic material used to make evaporation vessels and supporting pillars used in extracting salt from seawater.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original ‘cut’ is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Dumped deposit	A layer of material, often rubble, deliberately dumped in order to level up an area.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the ‘cut’ are referred to as its fill(s).
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, and subsequent home production, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The ‘New Stone Age’ period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.

Palaeochannel	A remnant of an inactive river or stream that has been filled by younger sediment.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>).
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. Divided into Early (AD 410-660), Middle (AD 660-900) and Late Saxon (AD 900-1066).
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Unstratified	Not related to definable layers (strata).
Victorian	Pertaining to the period of Queen Victoria's reign, dating from 1837-1901.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context register sheets
275	Context record sheets
5	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
3	Section record sheets
35	Daily record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
5	Environmental sample sheets
1	Small finds sheet
41	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincoln Museum
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2017.29

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WEHR 20

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-528272

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.