

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN:

LAND OFF FRONT STREET, ULCEBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: PA/2017/2080
NGR: TA 1084 1470
AAL Site Code: ULFS 19
Museum Accession Number: UCAQ
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-406949



Report prepared for Keigar Homes

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number AAL XXXXXXX

July 2021



Allenarchaeology



Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	1
3.0 Planning Background.....	1
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
5.0 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	3
6.0 Research Aims and Objectives.....	3
6.4 Rural Settlement Patterns.....	4
Post-Roman Pottery.....	4
Environmental Material.....	4
7.0 Methodology.....	4
Machine stripping.....	5
Excavation and Recording.....	5
Photographic Survey.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Environmental Sampling.....	6
Post-excavation Processing.....	6
Reporting.....	6
8.0 Assessment of the Archaeological Sequence.....	7
Phase 1: Late Saxon (9-10 th century - Figure 4).....	7
Central boundary.....	7
Northern enclosures.....	8
Southern enclosures.....	10
Phase 2: Saxo-Norman (11 th -12 th century - Figure 6).....	11
Phase 3: Medieval (12 th -14 th century - Figure 8).....	13
Unphased (Figure 10).....	15
9.0 Finds and Environmental Assessment.....	18
Post-Roman Pottery.....	18
Methodology.....	18
Results.....	18
Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay.....	23
Methodology.....	23
Results.....	23
Finds.....	23
Methodology.....	23
Animal Bone.....	24
Methodology.....	24

Results	25
Pit [1039]	25
Botanical Evidence	Error! Bookmark not defined.
10.0 Updated Project Design.....	5
Discussion and Statement of Potential	5
The Finds and Environmental Evidence	7
Revised Research Aims	8
Revised Research Aims	8
Revised Research Aims	8
Revised Research Aims	9
Revised Research Aims	9
11.0 Method Statement	9
The Archaeological Sequence.....	9
Finds and Scientific Analysis	9
Pottery	9
Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay	10
Other finds.....	10
Animal Bone	10
Botanical Data	10
12.0 Provisional Task List	10
13.0 Publication Proposal.....	11
14.0 Archival and Storage.....	11
15.0 Acknowledgements	12
16.0 References	12

List of Plates

Plate 1: West-facing section of ditch 19, 21 and 22, scales 2m and 0.5m	7
Plate 2: West-facing section of ditch 18, [1226], 21 and 22, scales 2m, 1m, 0.5m and 0.2m.....	8
Plate 3: North-facing section of ditches 6 and 18, scales 1m and 0.5m.....	9
Plate 4: East-facing section of ditches 8, 12 and 15, scales 2m, 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.2m	9
Plate 5: North-facing section of ditches 23 and 5, scales 1m and 0.3m.....	10
Plate 6: North-facing section of ditches 1, 9 and 10, scales 0.5m and 0.3m.....	12
Plate 7: South-facing section of ditch 28 and furrow 29, scale 2m.....	13
Plate 8: South-facing section of pit [1306], scales 1m and 0.3m	14
Plate 9: Showing group 1013, looking west, scales 1m.....	14
Plate 10: North-facing section of pit [1178] and layer 1180, scales 0.5m and 0.3m	16
Plate 11: North-facing section of ditches 31 and 30, furrow 29, ditch 28 and pit 27, scales 2m, 0.3m and 0.2m.....	17

List of Tables

Table 1: Pottery summarised by ware type and ceramic period with vessel count	19
Table 2: Pottery summarised by ware type with sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams 20	
Table 3: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight.....	23
Table 4: Summary of animal remains recovered, count	25
Table 5: Provisional task list	11
Table 6: Metalwork.....	15
Table 7: Worked stone	15

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red	45
Figure 2: Site plan overlain on geophysical survey results.....	46
Figure 3: Phased site plan.....	47
Figure 4: Phase 1 (9 th -10 th century)	48
Figure 5: Sections from Figure 4 (Phase 1)	49
Figure 6: Phase 2 (11 th -12 th century)	50
Figure 7: Sections from Figure 6 (Phase 2)	51
Figure 8: Phase 3 (12 th -14 th century) overlain on 1886 OS map.....	52
Figure 9: Sections from Figure 8 (Phase 3)	53
Figure 10: Unphased features	54
Figure 11: Sections from Figure 10.....	55

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Specialist supporting tables	15
Appendix 2: Context Summary.....	16
Appendix 3: Figures	45

Document Control

Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Fabian Danielsson BA (Hons) MSc	29/10/2020
Illustrations prepared by:	Fabian Danielsson BA (Hons) MSc	29/10/2020
Report edited by:	Alice Forward PhD	xxxx
Report reviewed by:	Chris Clay BA MA (Hons)	06/07/2021
Version no.:	0.1	

Executive Summary

- Keigar Homes commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- The development site is in an area of high archaeological potential. Possible Bronze Age cropmarks and barrows, and an Iron Age gold stater have all been found nearby, with Roman activity limited to residual scatters of pottery. Recent excavations have revealed Late Saxon to medieval settlement evidence both to the north and east of the church in the centre of the village. Medieval cropmarks are also recorded around the village, including tofts and crofts and ridge and furrow.
- The site has previously been subjected to non-intrusive and intrusive surveys, carried out by this company in 2018 and 2019. A geophysical and earthwork survey noted several linear enclosures centred on a raised platform in the southeast part of the site, initially interpreted as possible house platforms. Following this, an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching revealed no structural evidence, but confirmed the existence of a system of Late Saxon and medieval rectilinear enclosures on the site.
- An excavation strategy was proposed for the site, based on the full excavation of an area in the southeast of the site, covering the area of rectilinear enclosures and comprising approximately 0.13ha.
- The works revealed three phases of activity, with the majority of the features encountered belonging to the first phase, dating to the 9th-10th centuries. Phase 2 involved mainly the maintenance of features from Phase 1, while Phase 3 was limited to three pits and a line of possible tree holes forming a field boundary.
- The majority of the features belonged to Phase 1, comprising a series of small rectangular enclosures which were most likely dug in the 9th or 10th century. The enclosures were too small to define agricultural fields, but may represent garden plots to the rear of a farmstead. Together with the recent excavation at Church Lane, also by this company, the site suggests a 9th century origin of the village of Ulceby. The amount of pottery and other finds recovered suggested the site was peripheral to the focus of domestic activity, and a potential focus to the south or east of the site is suggested. The site appears to have been mostly abandoned following the 11th century, and it is possible the settlement focus of the village contracted toward the church.
- The archaeological excavations have helped to enrich the current knowledge of Late Saxon to medieval rural settlements in North Lincolnshire, and full analysis and publication are recommended.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Keigar Homes commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting was carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists code of conduct and '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation*' (ClfA 2020), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2019a).
- 1.3 The documentary and any physical archive generated by the excavation was assembled in accordance with local guidelines (NMLS 2014) and will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service within 12 months of completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code UCAQ.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Ulceby is located approximately 22km east-northeast of central Scunthorpe in the unitary authority of North Lincolnshire Council (Figure 1). The site is located in the centre of the village, to the north of Front Street, and comprises a sub-rectangular block of land of approximately 1ha, centred on NGR TA 1084 1470 at an approximate OD height of 31.1m OD.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises the Burnham Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted '*to erect fourteen dwellings with associated garaging, driveways, new access road, creation of a pond and open space area on land north of Front Street, Ulceby*' (Reference PA/2017/2080). Planning permission was granted with conditions, including for the undertaking of a programme of archaeological investigation, comprising geophysical survey, topographic survey and trial trenching (AAL 2018, 2019b). These non-intrusive and intrusive investigations were intended to provide further information concerning the nature and extent of the archaeological resource, and to provide information to allow the planning authority to make a reasoned decision as to the nature and extent of the further intrusive investigations that were required to mitigate the effects of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 Following on from the archaeological trial trenching (AAL 2019b), a mitigation strategy was proposed for the site (AAL 2019a). This involved a programme of archaeological excavation centred on the area with the highest archaeological potential, covering an area in the southeast of the site corresponding to the proposed house plots 2, 3 and 4, and associated garages, drainage and landscaping (Figure 2).
- 3.3 The approach and method adopted was consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular section of relevance

being 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historical environment' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and local government 2019).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There are several find spots in the parish indicating prehistoric activity. A possible Bronze Age barrow has been identified by cropmarks to the west of the village (NLHER Reference 2290), and another possible ploughed-out barrow is recorded to the south of the village. Its presence was noted by Abraham de la Pryme in 1697, as being a large mound, hollow on the top and containing a number of burials (NLHER Reference 2277). There is now no evidence of this monument.
- 4.2 A single Iron Age gold stater has also been found off Station Road in Ulceby (NMR Reference 883583). Further to the east, during the digging of a railway cutting in Ulceby parish in 1847, a hoard of Iron Age metalwork was discovered. The hoard included two gold torcs, a gold bracelet, and several fragments of gold rods and horse bits, which has been interpreted as a collection of waste material deposited by a smith for later use, and was probably of 1st century BC date (May 1976).
- 4.3 Evidence for Roman activity is limited to a small number of finds scatters; a scatter of pottery from a brick pit c.150m to the south of the site (NLHER Reference 2280), and a find of 'Romano-British pottery' c.250m east of the site (NLHER Reference 4632), with no further details recorded. During recent excavations off Church Lane to the west of the site a small collection of residual Roman pottery was found (AAL 2020a).
- 4.4 The place name Ulceby suggests an origin during the period of Viking settlement in the 9th century AD. It derived from the Old Danish, meaning 'Ulf's farmstead, village' (Cameron 1998). At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the principal landowners were the Bishop of Lincoln, Norman of Arcy, and Erneis of Buron. This final estate included a church with a priest, half a mill, and also yielded 500 eels per year (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.5 Until relatively recently, physical evidence for early medieval activity was limited, but works off Church Lane, c.400m to the west have produced settlement evidence of late Saxon to medieval date (AAL 2020a), and pits, ditches and a possible floor surface of a similar date were recorded towards the north end of Church Lane, suggesting a settlement focus for the early medieval period around Church Lane (Lane 2014, Rowe and Savage 2014).
- 4.6 The existing village is surrounded by the earthwork and cropmark remains of medieval settlement and agricultural features, including tofts and crofts, building platforms and ridge and furrow, which includes the current site (*ibid*, NLHER Reference 2283). Archaeological investigation of some of these features towards the west of the village, either side of Church Lane revealed a number of intercutting ditches and possible building remains of Late Saxon to medieval date (NLHER References 24740, 25908). Small quantities of residual Roman material were also recovered.
- 4.7 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land off Front Street immediately to the south of the site, exposing a brick wall and the foundations of a former dwelling, as well as a modern pit and undated, robbed out wall foundations (AAL 2009).

5.0 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.1 A geophysical survey and topographic survey of the extant earthworks on the site has been undertaken (AAL 2018). The topographic survey identified a raised area in the southeast part of the site, where the geophysics identified a series of linear anomalies potentially representing building remains, and suggesting that the raised area represented a medieval house platform. Possible ridge and furrow and potential recent cultivation marks were recorded to the north of this. There was significant magnetic noise in the western part of the site.
- 5.2 A subsequent programme of trial trenching on the site comprised five trenches, each 25m in length (AAL 2019b). Trenches 1, 2 and 3, located in the western and northern parts of the site, exposed a small post-medieval gully, an undated gully and a probable furrow. Trenches 4 and 5 were located on the raised area in the southeast corner of the site to target potential structural evidence. The trenches however exposed a complex of intercutting ditches representing potential furrows and boundary ditches. Dating evidence was mixed, with a single Roman sherd recovered as well as late Saxon and medieval sherds. Environmental evidence from the features was limited in composition, containing small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal grain, suggestive of scattered domestic and agricultural waste.

6.0 Research Aims and Objectives

- 6.1 The primary aim of the programme of works was to record and excavate all archaeological remains present within the development site to provide a permanent record available to the academic community and general public.
- 6.2 The previous investigations have shown that probable agricultural features of late Anglo-Saxon to medieval date are present within the proposed development area, with very limited residual Roman material.
- 6.3 Research aims for the scheme focused on issues raised in the document '*East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*' (Knight et al 2012), which although strictly speaking does not cover the study area, is now accepted to be relevant to this area across all periods. The general objectives of the project were as follows:
 - To identify and record all archaeological features and artefacts exposed in advance of construction work in the specified areas
 - To determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered
 - To determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered
 - To recover dating evidence from the archaeological features
 - To establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site
 - To retrieve the environmental evidence relating to environment and economy of the site
 - To retrieve environmental and technological evidence relating to any industrial activity on the site
 - To identify any spatial distribution of activity
 - To interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and surrounding area
 - To recover domestic pottery and other finds that will allow secure dating of the archaeological resource, and an assessment to be made regarding the functional use of the site

- To recover data that will provide information relating to the social character of the site, if possible, its status, function and economy and environment
- To provide data to enhance the regional chronological framework, through analysis of the material culture and selective scientific dating if applicable.

6.4 In more specific terms, the key strategy objective for the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period is '*6E: Undertake further research on urban development in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking period*', with the key research agendas being:

6.4 Rural Settlement Patterns

1. What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon rural settlement patterns, and how may place name evidence contribute to the studies of settlement evolution?
2. Can we elucidate the pattern of early medieval settlement north and west of the Trent?
3. Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?

Post-Roman Pottery

- 6.5 The trial trenching previously undertaken on the site produced small quantities of late Saxon to post-medieval pottery. Beyond retention of the finds for future analysis, no further recommendations were proposed.
- 6.6 Further pottery from the excavation stage has been compared to the assemblage from the evaluation trenching and the assemblage has the potential to enhance our understanding of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery typologies for the region.

Environmental Material

- 6.7 The preceding works did not recover any animal bone, so it was not possible to draw any conclusions about the faunal assemblage at the site nor to propose any recommendations for future work.
- 6.8 Three environmental samples were taken during the trial trenching, producing low quantities of charred cereal grains, weed seeds, and charcoal. The low density of material suggests the site was away from any settlement focus and that the evidence indicated scattered or wind-blown domestic and agricultural waste. No specific recommendations were proposed for further environmental sampling.

7.0 Methodology

- 7.1 An excavation strategy was proposed for the site (AAL 2019a), comprising the full excavation of the area of highest archaeological potential, in the southeast of the site, corresponding to the proposed house plots 2, 3, and 4, and associated garages, drainage and landscaping (Figure 2).
- 7.2 The excavation area was stripped between the 3rd and 5th of December, and the site was subsequently excavated between the 6th December and 15th January. The fieldwork was

carried out by a team of experienced archaeologists and was supervised by Emily Danielsson.

Machine stripping

- 7.3 The excavation area was stripped using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under full archaeological supervision. Machine stripping was carefully controlled by the supervising archaeologist to remove topsoil and any overburden in spits no more than 10cm in thickness, down to natural geology or the first archaeological horizon. All further excavation was by hand.

Excavation and Recording

- 7.4 Following stripping, the excavation area was hand-cleaned to identify archaeological features and their relationships. Pre-excavation plans were created using a survey grade GPS. Following this, all exposed archaeological deposits were subject to sample excavations. Decisions regarding the sampling methodology were based on the following:
- 50% sample of all postholes and pits up to 1.5m in diameter
 - 25% minimum sample of pits with a diameter greater than 1.5m (including at least one full profile across the feature). Where pits contained multiple layers (4 or more), and/or had interesting or significant assemblages (e.g. collections of bones, pot sherds, flints, environmental evidence), 100% of the feature was to be excavated to maximise finds recovery and information retrieval
 - Junctions, butt-ends and a clear section of all linear features were to be excavated, with all significant relationships to be defined and investigated. Approximately 10% of each linear feature encountered was to be excavated to determine its character and composition. If specialised deposits such as localized refuse dumping or industrial waste were encountered, then further excavation was undertaken to maximise artefact retrieval
 - Structures (e.g. wall foundations) and any specialised activity areas (e.g. kilns, hearths or ovens) were to be fully or extensively excavated and all relationships recorded
 - Working hollows, quarry pits, etc. were to be investigated to define their extent, date and function, with all relationships defined
- 7.5 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit, layer and cut were allocated a unique four-digit identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of which are included in Appendix 2. Numbers in square brackets represent cut features, e.g. boundary ditch [1248].
- 7.6 During the fieldwork, cut numbers were assigned to all features. Sections to be excavated were marked with string and nails and allocated an individual drawing number with a comprehensive record of all drawings maintained and the location of each section drawing plotted onto the site master plan using a Leica GS08 NetRover GPS receiving RTK corrections. All excavated sections were then drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing.
- 7.7 All finds of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The spoil from the excavated slots was examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork was bagged and labelled with the appropriate

deposit context number, while registered finds were 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number.

- 7.8 Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow. Additional marketing/reporting and overall site shots included scales and north arrow but no identification board. General site shots were taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.

Environmental Sampling

- 7.9 All environmental sampling, processing, analysis and reporting was undertaken in line with the guidance set out in the Historic England document '*Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (2011).
- 7.10 Samples of approximately 40 litres in volume (or, where appropriate, entire feature fills) were taken from a selection of stratified contexts. Plant macrofossils were identified and assessed by the named specialist (Ellen Cooper), with recommendations for further analysis incorporated within the updated project design and completed as part of the final phased reporting.
- 7.11 Animal bone was hand collected from all excavated features and environmental samples and these have been identified and assessed, with no recommendations for future archaeological analysis.

Post-excavation Processing

- 7.12 On completion of site operations, the records produced were returned to the offices of AAL where they were checked and ordered. A site summary and a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological features and deposits were prepared. An interim report was produced in February 2020 (AAL 2020b).
- 7.13 Finds were returned to the offices of AAL for processing. The finds were cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate at the offices of AAL and were then submitted for specialist analysis.
- 7.14 Environmental samples were processed by floatation and initial assessment of the flots carried out by Bryn Leadbetter of Allen Archaeology.

Reporting

- 7.15 A staged programme of reporting was implemented in accordance with English Heritage MAP2 and the CfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 1991, CfA 2014). This assessment report and updated project design is intended to quantify the site archive and to assess its potential to answer existing or new research questions through further analysis.

8.0 Assessment of the Archaeological Sequence

- 8.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was a mid-orange brown clay, 1002, interpreted as natural superficial geology. This was exposed at c.0.4-0.5m below ground level and all archaeological features were cut into this natural layer. Overlying 1002 was a light yellowish grey silty sand deposit, 1001, which varied between 0.2-0.3m in thickness and sealed the archaeological remains. Stratigraphically above this subsoil was a 0.20-0.25m thick topsoil, 1000, of dark brownish grey sandy silt.
- 8.2 The archaeological activity within the site has been separated into three phases. Although the evaluation recovered one Roman sherd, no other evidence for Roman activity was encountered during this excavation. The earliest evidence for activity on the site, defined as Phase 1, involved the excavation of a 9-10th century complex of boundary and drainage ditches forming rectangular field enclosures, followed by additional boundary ditches defined as Phase 2, dating to the 10-11th century. Following Phase 2 there was a clear downturn in activity, with Phase 3 comprising a small scatter of pits dating to the 12-13th century and a tree line which probably defined a field boundary dating to the 13-14th century.

Phase 1: Late Saxon (9-10th century - Figure 4)

Central boundary

- 8.3 Running through the centre of the site on a broadly east-west alignment was a group of three intercutting ditches, Groups 19, 21 and 22, as well as a smaller ditch, Group 24, which ran parallel to the three main ditches before turning slightly to the south and terminating 3.5m from the eastern limit of excavation (Plate 1).



Plate 1: West-facing section of ditch 19, 21 and 22, scales 2m and 0.5m

- 8.4 Although it is unclear whether Group 24 definitely formed part of the same boundary, ditches 19, 21 and 22 likely represent re-cuts of the same boundary. They were large ditches, measuring between 0.66-1.70m wide by 0.39-0.80m deep. Towards the eastern limit of excavation was a further ditch, [1226], which ran west from the limit of excavation

for 3.2m before terminating (Plate 2), possibly representing a partial cleaning out or recutting of the boundary



Plate 2: West-facing section of ditch 18, [1226], 21 and 22, scales 2m, 1m, 0.5m and 0.2m

- 8.5 The ditches had been filled by a mixture of deliberately dumped and naturally accumulated fills and contained pottery dating to the 9th to 11th century. An environmental sample from ditch 21 contained XXXXX...

Northern enclosures

- 8.6 Extending north of the central boundary were several ditches, including ditches 5 and 6 near the eastern limit of excavation, [1030] running along evaluation trench 4 in the centre of the site, and ditch 1 near the western limit of excavation. Ditch 1, although belonging to Phase 2, also contained earlier pottery and may have replaced an earlier ditch along the same orientation, based on the regular spacing of between 9m and 9.5m, and parallel orientations, suggesting they were all in use at the same time. It is unknown how much further the parcels extended to the north, although the fact that they were not present in evaluation trench 3 suggests a maximum extent of approximately 20m from the northern limit of excavation.
- 8.7 Ditch 4 was a further, earlier, ditch that ran parallel to ditches 5 and 6 and was potentially the same ditch as ditch 18, running east from the edge of the site and then turning north (Plate 3).



Plate 3: North-facing section of ditches 6 and 18, scales 1m and 0.5m

- 8.8 Ditches 1, 5, 6 and [1030] were relatively large ditches, measuring between 0.60-1.60m wide, although they were generally smaller than the east-west oriented ditches, measuring 0.10-0.60m deep.
- 8.9 The remaining features to the north of the central boundary includes two large ditches, Groups 12 and 15, running east to west approximately 4m north of the central boundary (Plate 2). Both of these ditches were cut by ditches 4, 5 and 6, with ditch 12 being both the earliest and smallest and earliest of the two. Ditch 12 measured only approximately 0.60m wide by 0.15-0.25m deep, while ditch 15 measured 1.25-1.35m wide by 0.4-0.6m deep. Ditch 15 extended 19.7m from the eastern limit of excavation before terminating, while ditch 12 extended a further 3.1m before also terminating.



Plate 4: East-facing section of ditches 8, 12 and 15, scales 2m, 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.2m

- 8.10 Ditch 15 contained 9-10th century pottery, and in the preceding evaluation it was recorded as cutting ditch [1030].
- 8.11 In the northeast corner of the site was a further east – west aligned ditch, 11, which ran from the eastern limit of excavation into the eastern end of Trench 5 where it was recorded in section only, but may have been truncated away and originally ran the length of the trench to join up with ditch [520]/[526]/[531] which ran east to west at the west end of the trench.
- 8.12 Extending north ditch 11 was a small ditch, Group 7, measuring 0.06-0.12m deep by 0.5-0.6m wide. It extended 3.7m to the north before being truncated by a large pit, [1018]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which may represent a small ad hoc drainage effort. Pit [1018] was a shallow, sub-circular pit, measuring c.1.6-1.7m in diameter by 0.28m deep. It contained five sherds of 10th to early 11th century pottery.

Southern enclosures

- 8.13 To the south of the central boundary was a small collection of rectilinear ditches, concentrated in the southeast corner of the site, forming at least two very small rectangular enclosures. This included the continuation of ditch 5, which ran from the northern limit of excavation, across the central boundary and south to the southern limit of excavation, as well as ditch 26, ditch 31 and ditch [1244]. It probably also included ditch 25, which although it was undated appeared to form part of the same ditch system, as well as ditch 23 which ran opposite the east west portion of ditch 26, parallel to ditch 31 (Plate 5).



Plate 5: North-facing section of ditches 23 and 5, scales 1m and 0.3m

- 8.14 Ditch 5, continuing from the northern area, was markedly smaller to the south of the central boundary, measuring only c.0.5m wide by 0.1-0.2m deep. It cut ditch 31, while it was cut in turn by ditch 23. No securely dated finds were recovered from the feature, although part of a quernstone of uncertain date was recovered.
- 8.15 Immediately south of the central boundary were two ditches, 23 and 26. Ditch 26 crossed ditch 5 on an east-west alignment, terminating 0.80m to its east. To the west it was truncated by ditch 30 and furrow 29. Its possible eastern continuation was defined by ditch

26, which extended to the east edge of the site. No finds were recovered from 23 or 26 and they have been phased on the basis of stratigraphic relationships.

- 8.16 The east-west segment of ditch 26 appeared to be contemporary with a north-south ditch segment of the same group. This segment was of a similar size to the east west portion, measuring 0.48m wide by 0.24m deep, and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north and the south. It was cut by ditches 31 and [1244]. Ditch [1244] ran parallel to ditch 26, along the eastern limit of excavation. It was only partially revealed, so its true extent remains unknown although the exposed portion measured 0.5m wide by 0.06m deep. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 8.17 Cutting both ditch 26 and [1244] was ditch 31, running west from the eastern limit of excavation until it was truncated by ditch 30. Ditch 31 measured approximately 0.7-0.8m wide by 0.26-0.50m deep. Again, no finds were recovered from the feature. The final feature in this group of small ditches was ditch 25, which was undated but likely belongs in the phase due to its location and orientation. This ditch extended north from the southern limit of excavation for 6.2m, running parallel to and approximately halfway between ditch 5 and [1244]. Ditch 25 was slightly smaller than the other ditches in the area, measuring only 0.30m wide by 0.06-0.12m deep, and potentially represents something other than a purposefully dug ditch, such as a ploughscar.
- 8.18 Assuming all ditches in the area were broadly contemporary and forming part of the same ditch system, they appear to have formed at least two small enclosures, with the northern one bounded by ditches 5, 22, 26 and 31 and measuring 7.8m by 3.5m, and the southern enclosure only partially exposed but measuring at least 7.7m by 3.5m, bounded by ditches 5, 26 and 31. It is not clear what purpose these small enclosures may have had, but they are clearly different to the larger ditches and enclosures to the north of the central boundary, and may represent small garden plots.
- 8.19 Only a small number of features south of the main boundary belonging to Phase 1 were located outside of the group of enclosures in the southeast corner.
- 8.20 To the west of ditch 30 was an irregular pit, [1345], measuring 0.80m by 0.50m and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a single dumped fill containing 9th-10th century pottery.
- 8.21 To the west of pit [1345] was the continuation of ditch [1030], which, after crossing the central boundary from the north, extended for a further 12.3m to the south before petering out. The ditch was very shallow, recorded as only 0.12m at its deepest and disappearing completely in sections. It was not visible south of the evaluation trench.
- 8.22 To the south of evaluation trench 4 was a short east-west oriented ditch segment, ditch 33, which measured 12.2m in length by 0.9m wide. It was very shallow, at only 0.07-0.08m and contained several separate dumps of backfilled material including a dump of 38 sherds of 9th-10th century pottery at its western terminal.

Phase 2: Saxo-Norman (11th-12th century - Figure 6)

- 8.23 Phase 2 comprised only a small number of features, including potential re-cuts of features from Phase 1. Ditch 1 was oriented broadly north to south in the western part of the site, parallel to ditches [1030] and 5/6 from Phase 1. It entered the site from the northern limit of excavation, running south for 21.8m to the central boundary before splitting to the east and west as ditch 20. Ditch 20 in turn ran east along the central boundary for 1.9m before

terminating, while to the west it ran to the western limit of excavation. Ditch 1 measured 1.0-1.16m wide by 0.34-0.40m deep, narrowing to 0.54m at its southern extent, while ditch 20 measured 1.0-1.10m wide by 0.3m deep. Ditch 1 contained 9th-11th century pottery, while no dateable material was recovered from ditch 20.

- 8.24 To the east of ditch 1 was another parallel ditch, ditch Group 2. This ditch also ran south from the northern limit of excavation, turning to the southwest and terminating 5.5m north of the central boundary. It measured 0.71m wide, narrowing to the south to only 0.30m shortly before terminating, and 0.08-0.18m deep. At the south end of Group 2 was a partial recutting, Group 10. Neither feature recovered any dateable material.
- 8.25 Two further ditches belonging to Phase 2 were also located by the junction of ditch 1 and ditch 10 (Plate 1). This included ditch 9, which was a short ditch segment running 2.2m to the northeast from the junction before terminating, and ditch 11, which ran southeast for 3.9m before terminating. Ditch 9 measured 0.36-0.50m wide by 0.12-0.14m deep while ditch 11 measured 0.32m-0.50m wide by 0.03-0.04m deep. Ditch 11 contained 11th-12th century pottery, while no dateable material was recovered from ditch 9. The two ditches may represent small ad hoc ditches dug for drainage.



Plate 6: North-facing section of ditches 1, 9 and 10, scales 0.5m and 0.3m

- 8.26 To the southeast of this small collection of ditches, to the south of the central boundary, was ditch 28, a large ditch running north from the southern limit of excavation before terminating where it touched the central boundary (Plate 7). Ditch 28 measured 1.05-1.58m wide by 0.32-0.46m deep, becoming smaller towards its terminal. The ditch may be a re-cut of ditch 30 from Phase 1, which ran parallel to ditch 28 for much of its length. Ditch 28 contained both naturally accumulated fills and deliberate dumps, including three sherds of pottery with a wide date range from the 10th-early 13th century, but probably dating to the 11th or 12th centuries.



Plate 7: South-facing section of ditch 28 and furrow 29, scale 2m

Phase 3: Medieval (12th-14th century - Figure 8)

- 8.27 Phase 3 consisted of only a small collection of pits south of the central boundary, including [1306], [1313]/[1338] and [1315], as well as a line of post or tree holes in the northern part of the site. The earliest of the pits appears to have been pit [1315], which was cut by pit [1313]/[1338], and contained 11th-13th century pottery as well as a dump of heat affected stone. [1315] had an irregular oval shape, and measured approximately 1.8m long by 0.9m wide and only 0.06m deep. Pit [1313]/[1338] also had an irregular, elongated shape, measuring 2.5m long by 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained pottery spanning the 11th-14th centuries.
- 8.28 Immediately to the south of the two pits was another pit, [1306] (Plate 7). It was more substantial than the two pits to the north, circular in plan and measuring 1.27-1.36m in diameter by 0.40m deep, and contained a dumped fill which included several different pottery fabrics dating to the 9th-early 13th centuries, but which may have been deposited at some point in the 12th century.



Plate 8: South-facing section of pit [1306], scales 1m and 0.3m

- 8.29 In the northern part of the site was a line of possible post or tree holes, group 1013, running east-southeast by west-northwest for 17.5m across most of the site (Plate 2). The group included ten pits, most of them sub-rectangular in shape with steep straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. Dateable material recovered was scarce, limited to a single sherd of 9th-10th century pottery, likely residual, from pit [1008], and a single sherd of 13th to mid-14th pottery from [1071]. The group may represent a line of posts or planted trees along a former field boundary. The line corresponds to a field boundary displayed on the 1886 and 1891-1892 editions of the OS map for Ulceby. This field boundary was not present by the time of the 1907 edition.



Plate 9: Showing group 1013, looking west, scales 2 x 1m

Unphased (Figure 10)

- 8.30 The unphased features include mainly isolated pits and short segments of ditch which do not appear to have formed part of the field system of Phase 1 and 2. This includes ditch [1005], a small ditch running south from the northern limit of excavation for 4.3m before terminating, and ditch [1104], which ran north to south through evaluation trench 5, with its northern terminal immediately to the north of the trench but not re-emerging to the south of the trench.
- 8.31 Near the northern edge of the site were several small pits, including [1074], [1084], [1086] and [1088], and one larger pit, [1026]. Pits [1084], [1086] and [1088] were roughly arranged in a north-south oriented line halfway between ditch 2 and [1030], and were all undated. Pit [1026] was a bigger pit, an cutting the eastern edge of [1030]. It measured 2.5m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.34m deep, with no finds recovered. [1074] was again a small undated pit, located immediately northeast of pit [1071] of group 1031.
- 8.32 In the northeast corner of the site was [1120] and [1144], two small curvilinear ditches that may represent ad hoc drainage solutions draining into ditches 5 and 6. In the northeast corner was also three further pits, including [1016], [1122] and [1128]. They were all shallow, measuring between 0.14-0.20m deep, filled with naturally accumulated fills.
- 8.33 To the south of this group of pits, in the corner of ditch 15 and ditch 4, was two short segments of ditch, ditch 16 running north to south and ditch 17 running east to west. Ditch 17 terminated after 5m while ditch 16 did so after 2.3m. Both were undated.
- 8.34 To the west of ditches 16 and 17 were several short segments of irregular or curving ditches, including ditches 8, 13 and [1065]. Both ditches [1065] and 8 ran into ditch 1 and may have been dug to drain into that ditch. Ditch 13 curved from the southwest to northeast to the east, and terminated immediately east of evaluation trench 4. It may also have been a short ditch dug for drainage.
- 8.35 Immediately southeast of ditch 13 was a spread of dumped material, 1180, and a short ditch segment, ditch 14 (Plate 4). Two undated pits or post holes [1178] and [1217] were cut into the layer 1180, covering a broadly rectangular area measuring 2.8m east to west and 2m north to south, containing frequent charcoal and ceramic building material flecks, as well as occasional fired clay fragments. The material only measured 0.02m thick and is to be a dump or spread rather than a cut feature.
- 8.36 Another undated pit [1235] was located 0.80m to the southeast of layer 1180, measuring 0.72m long by 0.58m wide and 0.14m deep.



Plate 10: North-facing section of pit [1178] and layer 1180, scales 0.5m and 0.3m

- 8.37 Running east from 1180 was a short ditch segment, ditch 14, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.05m deep. It ran into evaluation trench 4, where it was not noted, and did not re-emerge on the other side.
- 8.38 Near the junction of ditches 1 and 20 were more two pits, [1170] and [1203]. [1203] was located to the west of the junction, and was truncated by ditch 20. It measured 0.41m long by 0.31m wide and 0.10m deep. [1170] was larger, located to the east of the junction and was slightly irregular in shape. It measured 1.8m long by 1.0m wide and 0.23m deep. Both pits contained naturally silted fills and no finds.
- 8.39 Further to the southwest, on the western limit of excavation, was a large pit, [1039]. Broadly circular in shape, it measured 5.5m in diameter and 0.90m deep. It was filled with several different naturally accumulated fills, producing no finds, and may represent a small pond or a watering hole for animals. **A sample taken from the top fill indicated...**
- 8.40 To the east of pit [1039] were two ditches, 35 and 36. Ditch 35 was a short segment of ditch, oriented northwest by southeast and running for 5.7m. It measured 0.52m wide by 0.06m deep, cutting ditch 36 by its eastern terminal. Ditch 36 ran broadly north to south, from the southern limit of excavation before terminating 14.6m to the north. It was similar in size to ditch 35, measuring 0.50m wide by 0.10m deep. Neither feature produced any finds and it is possible ditch 36 represents a truncated part of the field system of Phase 1, sharing a similar orientation.
- 8.41 To the east of ditches 35 and 36 was ditch 34, a small north-northwest to south-southeast oriented ditch segment which ran for 9.4m and was cut by ditch 33. It measured approximately 0.40m wide by 0.20m deep, and contained no finds. Two pits, [1376] and [1382], were located to the east of the ditch. [1382] was small and irregular, while [1376] was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 1.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep. Again, no finds were recovered from either feature.
- 8.42 Near the northern terminal of ditch 34 were five pits, in a broadly north to south alignment; [1353], [1361], [1365], [1363] and [1367]. Pits [1353], [1361] and [1367] were elongated

ovals, while [1363] and [1365] were sub-rectangular in plan. None of the pits contained any finds. They formed a rough alignment with pits [1345], from Phase 1, and [1306] and [1315] from Phase 2, although their shapes and sizes varied greatly.

- 8.43 In the same area were three further small pits, all undated. The pits included [1317] and [1319], immediately to the east of [1306] and [1345], and [1295], located to the east of ditch 30. A wide, shallow ditch, 29, also ran through this area, parallel to ditches 28 and 30 (Plate 11). At 1.5m wide and only 0.10m deep, it may represent the remains of a furrow. It was only partially preserved, running north to south between the central boundary and the southern part of site for 11.1m, petering out at both ends. No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 11: North-facing section of ditches 31 and 30, furrow 29, ditch 28 and pit 27, scales 2m, 0.3m and 0.2m

- 8.44 In the southeast corner of the site was a short ditch segment, ditch 32, running northwest from ditch 26 for 3.3m before terminating. Ditch 32 measured 0.6m wide by 0.16m deep, and no finds were recovered from the feature.
- 8.45 Also in the southeast corner of the site, [1309] was a short segment of ditch running northwest from the eastern limit of excavation, into ditch 5. Ditch [1380] ran northeast from ditch 33, terminating 3.1m later. Both were again devoid of finds

9.0 Finds and Environmental Assessment

Post-Roman Pottery

By Jane Young and Adam Daubney

- 9.1 A total of 104 sherds representing 46 vessels and weighing 740g in total was presented for examination. The pottery was recovered from 23 deposits across the site (Table 1). Overall the greater number of recovered vessels are of late Saxon to Saxo-Norman type, probably belonging to the period between the 10th and mid-12th centuries. Little medieval pottery (2 vessels) was recovered from the site overall and what was found is unlikely to post-date the mid-14th century.

Methodology

- 9.2 The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using mnemonic codenames based on those used for the Lincoln Fabric Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and expanded for use in the County (available online as part of the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook, sections 13.4 and 13.5). The poor condition of the assemblage precluded visual identification so all fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. The North and North East Lincolnshire (Boyle and Young 2008 revised Collyer 2018) and Lincolnshire County Type Series were consulted.
- 9.3 The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and where possible a fabric type, with three measures: number of sherds, estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel and weight. Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE) was not considered suitable for this stage of work as few rim diameters could easily be accurately measured. Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels but none were found. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration, condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Access Database using ceramic codenames and a copy of this is available in the archive. Recording of the assemblage is in accordance with the PCRG, SGRP, and MPRG guidelines (2016). Vessel forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

Results

- 9.4 The pottery is mainly in an abraded to very abraded but stable condition with individual sherd size almost entirely falling into the small (1gram) to medium (30grams) size range. The fossil shell and chalk temper has been completely leached from the recovered calcareous and shell-tempered vessels.

The range and variety of materials

- 9.5 The pottery types are summarised here by ceramic period with individual site-based fabric descriptions available in the archive. Nineteen post-Roman ware types were identified. These include local and regionally imported types with no continental imports being recovered. Most of the recovered sherds are from jars, bowls or jugs in a range of shapes and sizes.

Ceramic period	Total sherds	Total vessels
LKT	3	3
LSH	67	18
NLLSG	1	1
TORK	5	4
WLSS	1	1
WLSSFE	5	1
WLSSQF	3	2
Late Saxon	85	30
LFS	1	1
NLSTCW	1	1
SNX	1	1
ST	1	1
UNGS	1	1
YG	1	1
Saxo-Norman	6	6
NLGQC	1	1
NLQC	6	5
NLG	1	1
NLQFFE	2	1
Early medieval	10	8
BEVO2T	2	1
NLOXSW	1	1
Medieval	3	2
Totals	104	46

Table 1: Pottery summarised by ware type and ceramic period with vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight (g)
BEVO2T	Beverley 2-type ware	1230	1350	2	1	8
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	1	1	4
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	3	3	31
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	67	18	386
NLG	North Lincolnshire Gritty ware	1050	1200	1	1	3
NLGQC	North Lincolnshire Glazed Quartz and Chalk	1120	1220	1	1	11
NLLSG	North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware	850	1050	1	1	13
NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	1200	1450	1	1	6
NLQC	North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1050	1220	6	5	32
NLQFFE	North Lincolnshire Quartz Flint & Iron-tempered	1100	1230	2	1	7
NLSTCW	North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarse ware	1000	1200	1	1	13
SNX	Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	870	1150	1	1	8
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1	5
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	5	4	190
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand-tempered fabrics	950	1250	1	1	2
WLSS	Wheelthrown Late Saxon Shell-tempered	900	1030	1	1	3
WLSSFE	Wheelthrown Late Saxon Shell and Iron-tempered	900	1030	5	1	10

WLSSQF	Wheelthrown Late Saxon Shell Quartz and Iron-tempered	900	1030	3	2	4
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	1050	1250	1	1	4

Table 2: Pottery summarised by ware type with sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams

Late Saxon

- 9.6 Eighty-five sherds representing 30 vessels of late Saxon type were recovered from the site. Most of these sherds (70 sherds from 21 vessels) come from Lincoln-produced wheel-thrown shell-tempered vessels of late 9th to 10th century date (LKT and LSH). These ware types were produced at several sites in Lincoln between the mid/late 9th and late 10th centuries (Young 1989 and Young et al 2005). Three Lincoln Kiln-type (LKT) sherds are from one large and two small-sized jars. The sherds are in a poor condition and cannot be closely dated, although the two rims present suggest a 10th century date. Sixty-seven sherds from eighteen vessels are in two Lincoln Shelly ware fabrics (LSH) with most vessels being in the more common fabric (Fabric A with 14 vessels). The other four vessels are in the less common mixed shell and quartz-tempered Fabric C. Where identifiable vessel forms are mostly small, medium and large-sized jars, but at least one bowl is present in the group. The shallow in-tuned-rim bowl is the only chronologically significant vessel present. This rim shape is of a type usually found between the early/mid and mid-10th century. A single jar is decorated with square roller-stamping on the shoulder. Most of the jars have traces of external soot residues.
- 9.7 A small, completely leached and very abraded sherd from a wheel thrown jar or bowl of potential late 9th to early 11th century date (WLSS). Five sherds from a single small jar in a similarly poor condition are in a fossil shell and Iron-rich fabric (WLSSFE). A further three sherds in a similar fabric, but with additional quartz sand inclusions (WLSSQF), are from a small jar and unknown form. These two iron-rich fabrics are most likely to date to the 10th or early 11th centuries.
- 9.8 Six of the late Saxon sherds are from five vessels in quartz-tempered fabrics. Four of these vessels are Torksey ware jars or bowls (TORK). Undiagnostic TORK body sherds are often difficult to assign a close date to but the two bowl rims present are of late 9th or 10th century type. The manufacture of the two jars suggests a similar date.
- 9.9 The other quartz-tempered sherd is from a jar of North Lincolnshire Late Saxon Grey ware type (NLLSG). The jar has a potential date range between the late 9th and mid-11th centuries although the fabric and manufacture are most consistent with a 10th to early 11th century date.

Saxo-Norman

- 9.10 Six sherds, each from an individual vessel, are of Saxo-Norman type and are mainly dateable to between the late 10th and late 12th centuries. A shell-tempered Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware sherd (LFS) is from a large bowl of late 11th to 12th century type. A basal sherd from a jar is in North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarseware (NLSTCW). This type was first identified in Barton upon Humber (Didsbury 1999 and Young 2000) and is an exceptionally Roman looking fabric but appears to be of peri-conquest and early post-conquest date. An unglazed sherd primarily tempered with Greensand quartz grains (UNGS) is from a jar or bowl of probable 11th to 12th century date. The fabric is likely to have been produced within the area of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

- 9.11 A single glazed Saxo-Norman-type Stamford ware sherd (ST) is from a miniature jar or cup of mid-11th to mid-12th century date. A rim sherd from a small jar is of Yorkshire Gritty ware type (YG). The rim type suggests a late 11th to mid-12th century date. A very abraded basal sherd in a light oxidised fine sandy fabric from a small jar is a regional import of 10th to 12th century date from an unknown source (SNX).

Medieval

- 9.12 Only three sherds from two vessels are of medieval type. Two very abraded sherds are from a Beverley 2-type jug or jar of 13th to mid-14th century date (BEVO2T). This vessel may have been produced within East Yorkshire or Lincolnshire. The other sherd comes from a small North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware jug of similar date.

Site Sequences

- 9.13 The post-Roman pottery discussed here was recovered from twenty-three deposits across the site. No plans, site grouping or phasing was provided for this report limiting the ceramic understanding of the assemblage. This section of the report is therefore written by numeric deposit order. With the exception of a rim sherd from a large Torksey ware bowl found in fill 1166 of ditch [1154] the condition and size of sherds suggests that none of the recovered material represents primary deposition.
- 9.14 A single tiny, leached and very abraded sherd recovered from fill 1009 of pit or posthole [1008] is from a late 9th to 10th century Lincoln Shelly ware vessel.
- 9.15 Ditch [1010] produced a rim sherd from a small late 9th to 10th century Lincoln Shelly ware jar found in fill 1011.
- 9.16 Five very abraded and leached sherds from a single small jar were recovered from pit [1018]. The wheel thrown jar is in a Late Saxon Shell and Iron-tempered fabric (WLSSSFE) of probable 10th to early 11th century date.
- 9.17 A rim sherd from a small North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware jug of 13th to mid-14th century date was recovered from fill 1072 of posthole [1071].
- 9.18 Fill 1099 of ditch [1098] produced three abraded Late Saxon sherds of probable 10th century date.
- 9.19 An abraded basal sherd from a North Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarse ware jar of potential mid-11th to mid-12th century date was recovered from fill 1115 of ditch [1114].
- 9.20 Ditch [1136] produced ten sherds from three Late Saxon vessels found in fill 1137. Two of the vessels are shell-tempered jars of 10th century date (LKT and LSH) whilst the other two tiny sherd are from a vessel of unidentified form.
- 9.21 A single basal sherd from a small Lincoln Shelly ware jar of 10th century date was recovered from fill 1139 of ditch [1138].
- 9.22 Fill 1141 of ditch [1140] produced an abraded sherd from a small Lincoln Shelly ware jar of 10th century date.

- 9.23 Two small and abraded sherds recovered from fill 1153 of ditch [1153] come from a small 10th century Lincoln Shelly ware jar and a Greensand-tempered jar or bowl of probable 11th to 12th century date.
- 9.24 Backfill deposit 1166 within ditch [1154] contained three late Saxon sherds. The shell-tempered Lincoln Kiln-type rim sherd is from a large jar of 10th century date. A large rim sherd in a fairly fresh condition is from a large Torksey ware bowl of late 9th to 10th century type. The other sherd is from a large Torksey ware jar of probable 10th to early 11th century date.
- 9.25 Three very abraded sherds from a Lincoln Shelly ware jar or bowl of 10th century date were recovered from fill 1200 of ditch [1199].
- 9.26 The lower fill (deposit 1247) of ditch [1245] produced six abraded or very abraded sherds of late Saxon pottery from four vessels of probable 10th to early 11th century date. Three of the vessels including two jars are of 10th century Lincoln Shelly ware type. The other tiny wheel thrown sherd is in a fossil shell, quartz and iron-rich fabric (WLSSQF)
- 9.27 Two rim sherds from a single large Lincoln Shelly ware jar of 10th century date were recovered from the upper fill (deposit 1249) of ditch [1248].
- 9.28 Fill 1262 of ditch [1261] produced two quartz-tempered sherds. The neck of a jar in a reduced North Lincolnshire fabric (NLLSG) is likely to be of 10th to early 11th century date whereas the basal sherd from a small jar in a light firing oxidised fabric is a 10th to 12th century regional import from an unknown source.
- 9.29 Two rim sherds from a large late 9th to 10th century Torksey ware hammerhead bowl were recovered from fill 1301 of ditch [1299].
- 9.30 The upper fill (deposit 1307) of ditch 1306 produced ten sherds from eight vessels of mixed late Saxon to early medieval type. A shell-tempered Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware sherd (LFS) is from a large bowl of late 11th to 12th century type. The latest sherds are possibly from two North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jars (NLQC and NLGQC), one of which has a spot of glaze. The glazed sherd is of post-mid-12th century but pre-mid-13th date. A small jar in a North Lincolnshire Quartz, Flint and Iron-tempered fabric has a potential 12th to mid-13th century dating.
- 9.31 Four very abraded sherds recovered from fill 1314 of ditch [1313] are from a small residual North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jar or bowl and a Beverley 2-type jug or jar of 13th to early/mid-14th century date.
- 9.32 Fill 1316 of pit [1315] produced two North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered in poor condition. The sherds come from a small jar and a jar or bowl of potential late 11th to mid-13th century date.
- 9.33 A large jar, represented by thirty-eight Lincoln Shelly ware sherds in poor condition, was recovered from fill 1322 of ditch [1321]. The vessel in Fabric C dates to between the late 9th and late 10th centuries.
- 9.34 Fill 1333 of ditch [1333] produced three small sherd of pottery. Two of the sherds (NLQC and ST) are in a poor condition but the rim of a small North Lincolnshire Gritty ware jar is less abraded. Potentially the small North Lincolnshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered jar dates

to between the late 11th and mid-13th centuries but the small group would have been in contemporary use between the late 13th and mid-12th centuries.

- 9.35 Two late Saxon sherds (LKT and LSH) were recovered from fill 1346 of pit [1345]. The small jar and jar or bowl are of late 9th to late 10th century date.
- 9.36 Fill 1385 of pit [1384] contained a minute sherd in poor condition from a Lincoln Shelly ware vessel of late 9th to late 10th century date.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Zoe Tomlinson

- 9.37 Five fragments of ceramic building material, mostly fired clay, weighing a total of 55 grams were presented for examination. The ceramic building material previously recovered from the site ranges in date from the prehistoric to the early modern period.

Methodology

- 9.38 The assemblage was examined both visually and where necessary under x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. All fragments were recorded to basic fabric level. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Handbook (2016).

Results

Code name	Subtype	No. of fragments	Sum of weight
FIRED CLAY		3	29
FIRED CLAY	structure/object	1	24
MISC		1	2

Table 3: Ceramic material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

- 9.39 This small assemblage as detailed in Table 1 was recovered from ditch fill 1333. Most of the material retrieved was found to be abraded formless fired clay in a limited number of sandy oxidised fabrics. However, a single relatively abraded fragment of fired clay in a sandy marbled fabric appears to be part of a rounded corner of a structure or object. It has two flattened sides which meet at 90 degrees. Unfortunately, it is too small for any further identification or suggestions of a date. A small abraded lump of unidentifiable ceramic building material was also recorded.

Finds

By Rebecca Sillwood

- 9.40 Four small finds were recovered from this site, three of iron, and one of stone. The finds came from ditches and a post-hole of unknown date.

Methodology

- 9.41 The finds were catalogued by count and weight and the results input into an Excel spreadsheet which will be available as part of the archive.

- 9.42 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.
- 9.43 The finds are presented below organised by group as provided by the excavator.

Group 1

- 9.44 Only one iron find was assigned to this group: a nail of uncertain date. The object (SF5) was recovered from ditch fill 1012 and had a flat circular head.

Group 5

- 9.45 This group produced a large fragment of millstone grit quernstone (SF4). The piece was broken on all sides but had a deep rounded dimple in the edge of one of the flat sides. This dimple was likely to be for the turning handle of a rotary quern. Millstone grit was sourced from the Midlands and northern England during the Roman and later medieval period. This piece was recovered from ditch fill 1288.

Group 13

- 9.46 This group produced a corroded iron object (SF3). The object may be a nail; however, its form implies that it may be something other than a nail; x-radiography may aid identification of this piece. The object was curving and sub-triangular in plan and came from ditch fill 1062.

Ungrouped

- 9.47 A single object, recovered from post-hole fill 1015 (SF1), remained ungrouped. This iron object was, as was the case with SF3 above, possibly a nail, but the form was not definite. This piece will also require x-radiography to determine its function. The object consisted of a curving profile with a possible bifurcated end.

Animal Bone

By Hannah Russ

- 9.48 Vertebrate remains comprising mammal bones and tooth fragments (6 fragments weighing 99.7g) were recovered via hand collection during archaeological excavation at land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire by Allen Archaeology Ltd (ULFS19). The site was expected to contain features and deposits associated with late Saxon to medieval period activity (Clay 2019). This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methodology

- 9.49 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014), an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for the site (AAL 2019a) and with reference to the Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al 2012).

9.50 The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

Results

9.51 Animal bones and tooth fragments (6 fragments weighing 99.7g) were recovered from two contexts (1040 and 1218) during archaeological mitigation works at the site, Table 1. The assemblage included remains of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) and 'ungulate' (hooved mammal).

Pit [1039]

9.52 Two right humeri shafts from cattle were recovered from context 1040, primary fill of pit [1039]. Both had been gnawed by carnivore(s) and one had chop-marks.

Posthole [1217]

9.53 Context 1218, backfill of posthole [1217], contained four small enamel tooth fragments that could only be identified as 'ungulate'.

Context	<i>Bos</i>	Ungulate	Total
1040	2		2
1218		4	4
Total	2	4	6

Table 4: Summary of animal remains recovered, count

Taphonomic assessment

9.54 The overall condition of the assemblage was very poor. The poor condition and small assemblage size, despite the frequency of excavated archaeological features suggests burial environment conditions that are not conducive to the preservation of bone.

9.55 Evidence for butchery in the form of chop marks was recorded on one cattle humerus from context 1040. Evidence for carnivore activity was observed on both cattle humeri from context 1040. Gnawing activity provides evidence for the presence of carnivores, likely domestic dogs and/or foxes, at the site and that animal remains/carcasses were accessible to these animals at some point after their deposition.

9.56 No skeletal abnormalities possibly resulting from disease, injury or age were recorded. Not burned or calcined remains were recorded.

9.57 No specimens were suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation, collection of bone epiphysis fusion data, tooth eruption or wear data, or to identify sex.

Paleoenvironmental Report

By Ellen Simmons

Introduction

A series of bulk sediment samples were taken during archaeological works on land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire (NGR: TA 1084 1470), by Allen Archaeology. Eight samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal. The samples are from ditch fills, pit fills, a posthole or pit, and a dumped or occupation layer, associated with post-Roman activity.

Aims and objectives

- To determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in scientific dating, of any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples.
- To evaluate the potential of any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for crop plants or wild plant foods.
- To evaluate the potential for any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for the local environment during the occupation of the site.

Methodology

The samples were processed by Bryn Leadbetter of Allen Archaeology for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. Flots and heavy residues were air dried. The greater than 4mm fractions of the heavy residues were fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts and then discarded. Where the potential for recovery of organic remains such as fish bone or snail shells, or artefacts such as lithics or beads was deemed low, the less than 4mm fractions of the heavy residues were then also discarded.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Campbell *et al*, 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. All material present in the samples was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100-499 items, +++++ = > 500 items).

Preliminary identifications of plant material were carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al*, 2012). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Zohary *et al*. (2012). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2019). The composition of the samples is recorded in Table 1. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in the table, unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf.* means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that taxon more than any other. Information relating to the ecology of various plant taxa was sourced from Stace (2019) and Preston *et al* (2002).

Preservation

Preservation of plant macrofossils and wood is by charring. Preservation of charred plant material is variable. Most of the charred grains are distorted and identifiable by gross morphology only, while a small proportion are well preserved, with minimal distortion and epidermis intact. Preservation of wood charcoal is good, with minimal evidence for vitrification whereby charcoal takes on a glassy appearance and is difficult or impossible to identify. Proportions of intrusive root

material in the sampled contexts are high, indicating an increased probability that charred material may be intrusive.

Results

Plant macrofossils

Charred plant remains are present in all the sampled contexts in concentrations varying from low to high. Two contexts produced high concentrations and two contexts produced moderately high concentrations of cereal grain and wild or weed plant seeds. Chaff is either absent, or present in low concentrations. The charred plant macrofossil assemblages from contexts that produced high, or moderately high, concentrations of plant remains are summarised below.

Context 1158 from ditch 1156 produced a rich assemblage of between one and five hundred charred cereal grains and between one and five hundred wild or weed plant seeds. A small quantity of chaff is also present. The crop types present in this assemblage include hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*), free threshing wheat (*Triticum* free threshing) and Celtic bean (*Vicia faba*). Oat grains (*Avena* sp.) are present, but no diagnostic oat floret bases were found during preliminary assessment, so it could not be ascertained whether the oat grains are a crop or a crop weed. Free threshing wheat rachis is present, along with cereal straw nodes (>2mm culm) and tubers/rhizomes. Charred seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) are also present, possibly indicating the collection of elder berries as food. The wild or weed seed assemblage includes typical crop weeds and plants of fertile disturbed soils such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild radish (*Raphanus rapanistrum* ssp. *raphanistrum*), redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Docks (*Rumex* spp.), which include several species commonly associated with waste and rough ground, as well as species of other habitats, are present. Plant taxa which are associated with grassland habitats include clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* spp.) and grasses (<2m Poaceae). Most of the species of sedge (*Carex* spp.) potentially present are associated with damp soils in a range of habitat types but also include species of dry grassland, woodland, and hedgerow habitats. Wet, muddy, marshy, or peaty soils are also indicated by spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and club-rush (*Schoenoplectus* sp.).

Context 1332 from ditch 1331 produced a rich assemblage of between 100 and 500 hundred charred cereal grains and between 30 and 50 wild or weed plant seeds, as well as a small quantity of chaff. The crop types present in this assemblage include hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum* free threshing). Free threshing wheat rachis is also present, along with tubers/rhizomes. Oat grains (*Avena* sp.) are present, but no diagnostic oat floret bases were found. Identification of cultivated common vetch (*Vicia sativa* spp. *sativa*) was possible due to the presence of seeds with a diagnostic hilum. The wild or weed seed assemblage includes typical crop weeds and plants of fertile disturbed soils such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild radish (*Raphanus rapanistrum* ssp. *raphanistrum*) and redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*). Plant taxa which are associated with grassland habitats include vetches/vetchlings (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.) and grasses (<2m Poaceae). Seeds of sedge (*Carex* spp.) are likely to indicate damp soils and great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) is a plant of wet places by streams, ponds and in fens.

Context 1153 from ditch 1152 produced a moderately rich assemblage of between 50 and 100 charred cereal grains and between 10 and 30 wild or weed plant seeds. The crop types present are hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum* free threshing). Indeterminate large seeded legumes are also present. The wild or weed seed assemblage includes the typical crop weeds orache (*Atriplex* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) along with clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* spp.).

Context 1307 from pit 1036 produced a moderately rich assemblage of between 50 and 100 charred cereal grains and between 10 and 30 wild or weed plant seeds. The crop types present are hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*), free threshing wheat (*Triticum* free threshing) and tentatively identified cultivated common vetch (cf. *Vicia sativa* spp. *sativa*). A small quantity of free threshing wheat rachis is present, along with cereal straw nodes (>2mm culm) and twisted type awn fragments. The wild or weed seed assemblage includes typical crop weeds and plants of fertile disturbed soils such as black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild radish (*Raphanus rapanistrum* ssp. *raphanistrum*), redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* agg.). Seeds of sedge (*Carex* spp.) are likely to indicate damp soils.

Similar crop material and wild/weed plant seed taxa are present in the low-density plant macrofossil assemblages from the remaining sampled contexts. The only additional taxa is sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), a plant of sandy acid soils of heath grassland and cultivated land, which is present in context 1346 from pit 1345.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in cross section are present in most of the sampled contexts, although usually in low concentrations of less than thirty fragments. Context 1158 from ditch 1156 produced a rich assemblage of between one hundred and five hundred >2mm³ charcoal fragments. Preliminary examination using low power microscopy indicates that the assemblage is composed of a mixture of ring porous taxa (such as oak, ash or elm) and diffuse porous taxa (such as hazel/birch/alder, hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams, willow/poplar, cherry/blackthorn and field maple). Small diameter round wood charcoal of a diffuse porous species is common. The charcoal assemblage from the remaining sampled contexts includes diffuse porous taxa most frequently but also some ring porous taxa. Identification using high power microscopy would be necessary to confirm which species are present.

Scientific dating

Material suitable for scientific dating was found in all of the sampled contexts, in the form of short life charred cereal grain. However, the high proportions of intrusive root material, which were also found in the sampled contexts, increases the probability that this material may be intrusive.

Context/ Feature No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Prelim date	Sample volume (l)	Intrusive roots (ml)/ flot volume excluding roots (ml)	Grain/ chaff	Wild or weed plant material	>2mm charcoal	Notes
1153/ 1152	16	Ditch	Post- Roman	40	100/5	+++/ +	+	- (DP)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> grain, large seeded legume. <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. <i>A. cotula</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp.
1158/ 1156	12	Ditch	Post- Roman	30	5/50	++++/-	++++	++++ (RP & DP inc. round wood)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grain, <i>Vicia faba</i> . <i>Triticum</i> free threshing rachis, <i>Hordeum</i> <i>distichum/vulgare</i> rachis, >2mm culm node. <i>R. raphanistrum</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>album</i> , <i>P. maculosa/lapathifolia</i> , <i>F.</i> <i>convolvulus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> spp., <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. <i>S. nigra</i> , <i>H.</i> <i>niger</i> , <i>A. cotula</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp. <i>Eleocharis</i> sp., <i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp. <2mm Poaceae. Tuber/ rhizome
1179/ 1178	14	Pit/ posthole?	Post- Roman	30	30/2	+/ -	-	- (DP)	<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum</i> <i>distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grain. <i>Atriplex</i> sp., <i>A. cotula</i> ,
1180	13	Dumped or occupation layer	Post- Roman	30	30/2	+/ +	+	+ (DP)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grain. <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp., <i>Rumex</i> spp., <i>A. cotula</i>
1239/ 1244	24	Ditch	Post- Roman	40	200/5	++/ -	-	- (DP & RP)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grain. <i>A. cotula</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> sp., <2mm Poaceae. Tuber/ rhizome.

Context/ Feature No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Prelim date	Sample volume (l)	Intrusive roots (ml)/ flot volume excluding roots (ml)	Grain/ chaff	Wild or weed plant material	>2mm charcoal	Notes
1307/ 1306	17	Pit	Post- Roman	40	130/10	+++/-	+	+ (DP & RP)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum disticum/vulgare</i> grain, cf. <i>Vicia sativa</i> . <i>Triticum</i> free threshing rachis, >2mm culm node, awns (twisted). <i>R. raphanistrum</i> , <i>F. convolvulus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp. <i>P. maculosa/lapathifolia</i> , <i>P. aviculare</i> , <i>A. cotula</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp.
1332/ 1331	18	Ditch	Post- Roman	40	80/30	++++/	++	+ (DP)	<i>Triticum</i> free threshing, <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum disticum/vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grain, <i>Vicia sativa</i> . <i>Triticum</i> free threshing rachis, <i>R. raphanistrum</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp., <i>P. maculosa/lapathifolia</i> , <i>C. album</i> , <i>A. cotula</i> , <i>C. mariscus</i> , <i>Carex</i> spp., <2mm Poaceae. Tuber/ rhizome
1346/ 1345	22	Pit	Post- Roman	20	50/2	-/	-		<i>Triticum</i> free threshing grain. <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp. <i>Rumex</i> spp., <i>R. acetosella</i> , <2mm Poaceae

Table 5 Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire (ULFS19), paleoenvironmental sample assessment

key - = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100 - 499 items, +++++ = > 500 items. DP = diffuse porous, RP = ring porous. uc = uncharred

Discussion of Potential

The rich assemblages of charred cereal grain found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 and in context 1332 from ditch 1331, as well as the smaller assemblages found in context 1153 from ditch 1152 and context 1307 from pit 1306, have good potential to provide evidence for the presence of a range of crop types. The crop types identified during preliminary assessment are hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*), free threshing wheat (*Triticum* free threshing), Celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and common vetch (*Vicia sativa* ssp. *sativa*). It was not possible to determine whether the oat grains (*Avena* sp.) are a crop, or a crop weed as no diagnostic oat floret bases were noted during preliminary scanning. It is possible that full sorting and identification would provide more evidence for crop types such as diagnostic chaff, which would indicate whether rivet wheat is present as well as bread wheat, whether two or six row barley is present and whether the oat grains are likely to be a crop or a crop weed.

The crop types identified during preliminary assessment are consistent with the preliminary post-Roman date for the sampled contexts. Bread wheat is generally the most common wheat species found in post-Roman archaeobotanical assemblages in England (Moffett 2006, 47) having replaced spelt wheat which is generally the most common wheat species found in Roman period archaeobotanical assemblages (Van der Veen 2016, 808). The nature and timing of this shift to the cultivation of free threshing wheat in the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period is, however, still poorly understood (Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019, 104). Scientific dating of the rich assemblages of cereal grain found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 and in context 1332 from ditch 1331 therefore has the potential to provide chronological data for the cultivation of free threshing wheat in the region (Van der Veen 2013, 171).

Documentary evidence indicates that oats were grown in significant quantities as a crop during the medieval period (Green 1984, 104; Stone 2006, 13), although it is often difficult to determine whether finds of oat grain in medieval archaeobotanical assemblages are crops or crop weeds due to a lack of oat chaff (Moffett 2006, 50). Documentary evidence indicates that legumes such as Celtic bean began to form a significant part of the arable economy from the end of the 13th century, and their importance increased through the medieval period (Green 1984, 107). It is likely that cultivated common vetch was grown as a fodder crop rather than for human consumption, except in times of famine (Moffett 2011).

The rich assemblages of wild or weed plant seeds found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 and in context 1332 from ditch 1331 have good potential to provide evidence for a range of crop husbandry practices. It is likely that full sorting would result in the identification of additional taxa, which were not identified during preliminary assessment, and it would be possible to identify some taxa to species that are currently only identified to family or genera. Many of the wild or weed plant seeds are likely to have been brought to site along with the crops and the ecology of these plant species is therefore a source of evidence for crop husbandry practices. Stinking chamomile for example, has been interpreted as an indicator of the expansion of agriculture onto heavy soils facilitated by improvements in plough technology (Jones 1981). The presence of wild radish seed pods and the seeds of sheep's sorrel indicate the cultivation of sandy acid soils. The presence of plant taxa that are associated with damp or wet soil conditions may indicate the cultivation of poorly drained fields.

Potential evidence for other sources of charred wild or weed plant seeds may also present such as plants used as thatch, flooring material, bedding material, fodder, tinder, and fuel. Archaeobotanical assemblages from Saxon and medieval sites in Cambridgeshire have indicated that great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), which was found in context 1332 from ditch 1331, is likely to have been collected for use as a fuel and has been associated with bread ovens (Ballantyne 2004). Evidence for the utilisation of fen resources such as great fen sedge is also consistent with

the charred plant macrofossil assemblage found at the nearby mid to late Anglo-Saxon site of Flixborough, North Lincolnshire (Jaques *et al* 2007).

The rich assemblages of wood charcoal have good potential to provide evidence for the availability and uses of wood. The identification of at least fifty charcoal fragments, and ideally one hundred or more charcoal fragments, is more likely to result in a representative sample of wood use, including rare taxa (Stuijts 2006). Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal assemblage using low power microscopy indicates the presence of a mix of different taxa, which is likely to provide evidence for the use of wood from a range of habitat types. The small diameter round wood charcoal found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 is also likely to provide evidence for the use of smaller branches and twigs, possibly collected from underwood or hedgerows.

Significance of the Data

Rich assemblages of charred cereal grain and/or chaff from post Roman sites are a priority for analysis into changes in the crops cultivated during this period and how these changes vary in different regions (Van der Veen *et al* 2013, 172). The role of bread wheat in the early Anglo-Saxon agricultural economy is a focus of current archaeobotanical research (McKerracher 2016) as is the introduction of rivet wheat in the later Anglo Saxon period (Moffett 1991). Finds of well-preserved diagnostic barley rachis and oat floret bases are also a priority for analysis, to investigate the use of two row barley and the cultivation of oat as a cereal crop in the medieval period, rather than the presence of wild oats as a weed (Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019, 124). The presence of legumes is significant as these are less likely to be exposed to fire during processing than cereal grains (Moffett 2006, 53). The identification of cultivated common vetch is also significant as the diagnostic hilum of this legume crop is rarely preserved (Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019, 125).

Rich assemblages of wild or weed plant seeds are a priority for analysis into changes in crop husbandry practices that accompanied the adoption of new crops in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, such as the cultivation of heavy soils, deeper ploughing and crop rotation (Van der Veen *et al* 2013, 171). Anglo Saxon and medieval archaeobotanical assemblages which include chaff and wild or weed plant seeds are however rare, possibly due to the small scale of agricultural production in the earlier medieval period but also due to differential preservation. By-products from the free threshing cereals, which become the main crop types in the medieval period, are removed at an early crop processing stage and are therefore less likely to be preserved in domestic fires (Van der Veen *et al* 2013, 172). Any medieval archaeobotanical assemblages which include crop processing by-products are therefore a high priority for analysis, particularly those from early medieval sites (*ibid.*).

The extent of woodland regeneration during the post Roman period is also a topic of debate (Tyres *et al* 1994; Murphy 1994). Evidence from wood charcoal assemblages can complement evidence from pollen sequences or provide evidence for woodland availability where pollen evidence is lacking. Rich assemblages of wood charcoal from medieval sites are also needed to investigate the use of fuel in domestic contexts so that these can be compared with fuel used in industrial processes such as pottery manufacture and metalworking (Huntley 2010, 63). The identification and analysis of any large assemblages of early medieval wood charcoal from northern England is rare (*ibid.*, 30) and any sites with rich assemblages of wood charcoal are a priority for analysis.

Revised Research Aims

Carry out radiocarbon dating of at least two well preserved free threshing wheat grains from the assemblage found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 and in context 1332 from ditch 1331. Produce a fully quantified record of the crop types present at the site which can be compared with data from other sites. Investigate crop husbandry, crop processing and crop storage practices by analysis of the chaff and wild or weed seed assemblage. Investigate other potential sources of the charred wild or weed plant seeds such as fuel, thatch, or fodder. Produce a fully quantified record of the taxa present in the wood charcoal assemblage found in context 1158 from ditch 1156 which can be compared with paleoenvironmental data from other sites. Investigate possible sources for the small diameter diffuse porous woody taxa which are present in context 1158 from ditch 1156.

Method Statement

Full sorting of samples using a low power binocular microscope. Identification of charred plant macrofossils to as high a taxonomic level as possible to provide a fully quantified record of the charred plant macrofossil assemblage. Identification of wood charcoal fragments using a high-power binocular reflected light (episcopic) microscopy and recording of dendrological features to provide a fully quantified record of the wood charcoal assemblage. Scientific dating of multiple samples from selected contexts to provide dating evidence for the cultivation of free threshing wheat.

Task List

Task No.	Task	Person days
1	Full sorting, identification, analysis and reporting of the charred plant macrofossil assemblage found in sample 16 from fill 1153 of ditch 1152, sample 12 from fill 1158 of ditch 1156, sample 17 from fill 1307 of pit 1306 and sample 18 from fill 1332 of ditch 1331	6
2	Full identification of the wood charcoal assemblage present in sample 12 from fill 1158 of ditch 1156	1.5

Table 6: Task list

References

Ballantyne, R, M, 2004, 'Islands in wilderness: the changing Medieval use of the East Anglian peat fens, England', *Environmental Archaeology*, 9: 189 - 98

Campbell, G. Moffett, L. & Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*. 2nd ed. Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Cappers, R.T.J. Bekker, R.M. Jans, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Carruthers, W, and Hunter Dowse, K L, 2019, A Review of Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Midland Counties, Historic England Research Department Report Series no. 47/2019, Swindon: Historic England Research Department.

Green, F J, 1984, The archaeological and documentary evidence for plants from the medieval period in England, In W van Zeist and W A Casparie (eds.), *Plants and Ancient Man*. Rotterdam: Balkema, 99-114.

Huntley, J, 2010, *A Review of Wood and Charcoal Recovered from Archaeological Excavations in Northern England*, Historic England Research Department Report Series no. 68/2010, Swindon: Historic England Research Department.

Jaques, D, Dobney, K, Barrett, J, Johnstone, C, Carrott, J and Hall, A, 2007, Arable strategies and processing of arable crops, In C Loveluck (ed.) *Rural settlement, lifestyles and social change in the later first Millenium: Anglo-Saxon Flixborough in it's wider context*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 90

Jones, M, 1981, The development of crop husbandry, In M Jones & G Dimbleby (eds.), *The Environment of Man: the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 87, Oxford: Archaeopress, 95-128.

McKerracher, M, 2016, 'Bread and surpluses: the Anglo-Saxon 'bread wheat thesis' reconsidered', *Environmental Archaeology*, 21 (1): 88-102.

Moffett, L, 1991, The archaeobotanical evidence for free-threshing tetraploid wheat in Britain, *Palaeoethnobotany and Archaeology*, International Workgroup for Palaeoethnobotany, 8th Symposium at Nitra-Nové Vozokany 1989. Acta Interdisciplinaria Archaeologica 7, Nitra: Slovak Academy of Sciences, 233-43

Moffett, L, 2006, The archaeology of medieval plant foods, In C M Woolgar, D Serjeantson and T Waldron (eds.), *Food in Medieval England: Diet and Nutrition*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 41-55

Moffett, L, 2011, Food plants on archaeological sites: the nature of the archaeobotanical record, In D A Hinton, S Crawford, and H Hamerow (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 346-360

Murphy, P, 1994, The Anglo-Saxon landscape and rural economy: some results from sites in East Anglia and Essex, In J Rackham (ed.), *Environment and economy in Anglo-Saxon England*, York: Council for British Archaeology, 23-39

Preston, C.D. Pearman, D.A. and Dines T.D. 2002. *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora: An Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Stace, C. 2019. *New Flora of the British Isles* (3rd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stone, D.J. 2006. The consumption of field crops in late medieval England. In C M Woolgar, D Serjeantson and T Waldron (eds.) *Food in Medieval England: Diet and Nutrition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 11-26

Stuijts, I, 2006, Charcoal sampling sites and procedures: practical themes from Ireland, In A Dufraisse (ed.), *Charcoal Analysis: New Analytical Tools and Methods for Archaeology*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 1483, Oxford: Archaeopress, 25-34

Tyers, I, Hillam, J, and Groves, C, 1994, Trees and woodland in Anglo-Saxon England: the dendrochronological evidence, In J Rackham (ed.), *Environment and economy in Anglo-Saxon England*, York: Council for British Archaeology, 12-22

Van der Veen, M, 2016, Arable farming, horticulture, and food: expansion, innovation, and diversity in Roman Britain, In M Millett, L Revell and A Moore (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Britain*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 807-833

Van der Veen, M, Hill, A, and Livarda, A, 2013, 'The archaeobotany of medieval Britain (c AD 450-1500): identifying research priorities for the 21st century', *Medieval Archaeology*, 57 (1): 151-182

Zohary, D. Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

10.0 Updated Project Design

Discussion and Statement of Potential

- 10.1 The excavations exposed the remains of a small system of Late Saxon rectilinear enclosures, with activity at its peak in the 9-10th centuries, but with some limited activity continuing into the 14th century. The excavations revealed no evidence for activity on the site following the medieval period, and there was likewise no evidence for activity prior to the Saxon period, beyond a single residual sherd of Roman pottery.
- 10.2 The majority of the features on the site date to the 9-10th centuries, consisting of a series of small rectangular enclosures defined by ditches. The site was divided in half by a series of successive substantial ditches running east to west across the site. These probably represented the main boundary encountered on the site, with the character of the features encountered on either side of this boundary differing slightly.
- 10.3 The north of the boundary was dominated by a system of rectangular ditched enclosures, with the enclosures immediately north of the boundary each measuring approximately 5m by 10m, while the third being bigger, measuring in excess of 8.5m by 10m. It is unclear exactly what purpose these enclosures held. Prior to the excavation it was believed they may have represented the remains of house platforms, but no structural evidence was encountered during the excavation. The size of the enclosures would have been too small for conventional agriculture, and the ditches were generally too deep to represent the remains of furrows. It is possible they relate to garden plots, located at the back of housing, potentially located to the south of the site, nearer to Front Street.
- 10.4 To the south of the boundary the activity was mainly concentrated in the southeast corner of the site. The ditches here were smaller, as were the enclosures they formed, at approximately 8m by 3.5m for the northernmost, and 8m by in excess of 3.5m for the enclosure immediately to the south of that. These enclosures still shared the same orientation and shape as those to the north, although they would again have been much too small to be used in agriculture. It is possible they relate to smaller domestic enclosures, such as for a garden, although no structural evidence survived to indicate the presence of a dwelling or other buildings. With the ground level across site rising towards the south and east, it is possible that any more ephemeral traces of occupation, such as shallow beam slots, may have been truncated away by later agricultural activity. This would also partly explain the many shallow and partial ditch segments that particularly appear in the southern part of the site.

- 10.5 Outside of the southeast corner, the activity dating to Phase 1 was very low, comprising only isolated pits or short ditch segments. This might indicate that the focus of activity outside of the site lay to the east. Analysis of the pottery, with both the scarcity of sherds overall and the lack of primary groups, suggests the excavated areas were on the periphery of occupation. Historic mapping, as well as present day ground conditions, suggests the area to the west may have been wet and boggy and poorly suited for agriculture or settlement, potentially indicating a focus of occupation to the south or east. The row of undated pits running north to south to the west of ditch 28 may support this, as rows of pits have been known elsewhere to have been dug behind the back boundary of tofts and crofts (Hamerow 2012: 84).
- 10.6 The amount of both pottery and animal bone encountered on this site was low, with the almost complete lack of animal bone in particular standing out. The lack of animal bone may suggest that, again, the site was on the periphery of occupation, in combination with ground conditions being unsuitable for bone preservation. Following radiography the two unidentified metal objects recovered from the site may also offer further insights into the nature of the excavated area and the activities taking place there.
- 10.7 Following the establishment of the small enclosure system in Phase 1, Phase 2 involved maintenance of, and additions to that same system. It is likely a majority of the features from Phase 1 were still in use. The features dating to this period include the addition or re-excavation of the western boundary of the site, as well as a parallel ditch that may have defined a track. A number of smaller ditches were also dug, possibly as temporary draining solutions in the wetter western part of the site.
- 10.8 Activity appears to have declined by this point, with the number of new features dating to this period being low and the amount of pottery recovered declining substantially. Only four sherds of pottery dating to this period were recovered from features from Phase 2, with some also appearing in dumps from Phase 3. This is less than a tenth of the amount of pottery recovered from Phase 1, suggesting that activity in the area had mostly shifted away from the site.
- 10.9 By Phase 3, activity had declined even more. The only features dating to the period were three rubbish pits in the southeast of the site, and a tree lined field boundary to the north. This tree lined boundary was still intact by the late 19th century, as indicated by historic mapping, although it is not clear if it was still tree lined at that point. The lack of activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval period suggests the field was likely used for arable farming or pasture into the modern period, with field boundaries remaining relatively stable. This is also supported by the presence of ridge and furrow agriculture as seen in the geophysical survey and in the limited survival of furrows within the excavation area.
- 10.10 The period immediately preceding and including the early 9th century in Anglo-Saxon England has been termed 'the long 8th century', and was characterised by social and agricultural change (McKerracher 2018). This involved an increased shift away from dispersed settlements towards nucleated villages, as well as the adoption of the use of the mouldboard plough, which allowed arable farming on heavy clay soils that had previously only been used for pasture (*ibid.*).
- 10.11 The increased nucleation of villages during this period has been suggested to originate in either monastic or manorial pressures, in which increasingly powerful elites imposed from above a 'model' organisation involving rectilinear enclosures centred around a village core, possibly in order to highlight social hierarchy through the use of social space (McKerracher

2018: 39). Another possible explanation involves pastoral pressures. Due to the increasingly intense farming of heavier soils previously used for pasture, the availability of grazing land decreased, leading to animals being kept closer and closer to the village. While previously the crops and gardens had been protected from animals by distance, there was now an increased pressure to enclose plots to protect them from grazing animals. Settlements from this period, in some cases arranged in rectilinear 'village-type' plots, can thus be seen as precursors to the medieval villages with closely set buildings facing onto a central road or green (Hamerow 2012: 88).

- 10.12 The site, with its rectilinear enclosures established in the 9th century, seems to fit this pattern. The enclosures are too small to represent agricultural fields, but may instead represent small garden plots associated with a nearby farm. The lack of primary pottery groups and lack of structural evidence suggests the domestic area lay outside of the site. This can be compared to the recent excavation off Church Lane, to the west of the current site, which revealed a system of rectilinear enclosures established in the 9th century, again interpreted as being peripheral to the focus of occupation.
- 10.13 In the interpretation of the site at Church Lane, and following the excavation of a site at the former Brocklesby Ox public house, a settlement focus centred to the north of the church was proposed (AAL 2020). For the current site, where any potential domestic focus has been suggested to lie to the south and east of the site, it seems likely that a different settlement focus was being respected. Multifocal settlements are not unknown from this period (Cooper 2006: 191), particularly when the ownership of the parish was divided between several landlords. In the case of Ulceby, there were three principal land owners recorded at Domesday: the Bishop of Lincoln, Norman of Arcy, and Erneis of Buron. A possible interpretation would be that Ulceby village in the Anglo-Saxon and later periods had multiple foci, centred on the manors of two or more of these landlords.
- 10.14 Unlike the current site, where the activity on the site dropped dramatically following the 11th century, the site at Church Lane showed continued activity into the 14th century, but with a substantial reorganisation of the enclosures on site occurring at some point in the 12th-14th century. This might suggest that one or more of the multiple foci previously present in the village went out of use, leading to a contraction of the village towards a single core around the church, in a more medieval 'nucleated' village manner.
- 10.15 The site, although apparently peripheral to the focus of activity of Late Saxon Ulceby, offers one of the most extensive glimpses into the settlement structure and agricultural practices of Saxon and medieval Ulceby to date. Together with the site at Church Lane, which was also established in the 9th century, the site is significant in suggesting a date for the establishment of the village of Ulceby at some point in the 9th century, as evidence for activity before that point is lacking. Despite this, the scarcity of finds, the truncated nature of many of the features, and the seeming location of the site on the periphery of the focus of activity, limits the interpretative potential of the site. Further narrowing of the site chronology is unlikely, although the radiography of the metal finds might illuminate aspects of dating and potential industrial or craft activities on the site.

The Finds and Environmental Evidence

Roman Pottery

- 10.16 This is not a large assemblage and the potential for further work is limited by the poor condition and small size of sherds and well as the lack of primary groups. The assemblage

has further informed our knowledge of the use of post-Roman ceramics in the Ulceby area, especially for the period between the late 9th and 12th centuries. The lack of primary groups perhaps indicates that the excavated areas are on the periphery of occupation.

- 10.17 The recovered post-Roman pottery from the site suggests occupation in the area of the site through from the late Saxon to the medieval periods with an emphasis on the period between the late 9th and early 11th centuries. The late Saxon profile of the shell-tempered pottery recovered from this site is different to that of one recovered from Land Off Church Lane (ULCL 19) where all of the recovered late Saxon shell-tempered pottery was of Lincoln Kiln type (LKT). On this site with the exception of one LKT sherd the recovered pottery is of Lincoln Shelly ware type (LSH). The assemblages from both sites are too small to come to any definite conclusions but elsewhere in North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire the LKT: LSH ratio appears to be chronological with a higher number of LKT vessels suggesting an earlier assemblage.
- 10.18 All of the pottery has been recorded to a basic archive level to comply with acceptance to local museums. One sherd each has been added to the North Lincolnshire Post-Roman Type Series and the Lincolnshire County Fabric Type Series (NLQFFE), otherwise the assemblage should be retained for future study.

Revised Research Aims

-

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

- 10.19 This assemblage offers little to site interpretation other than to add to our knowledge of fired clay fabrics from the area. The material would however benefit from comparison with material recovered from other recent interventions in the area (site code: ULCL19).
- 10.20 The fired clay fabrics add to our knowledge of fabrics from the local and regional areas.

Revised Research Aims

- *How does the material from Front Street compare to that of Church Lane to the west?*

Other finds

- 10.21 This is a small assemblage of finds; however, it may have potential to inform the further dating of the site. This is dependent on further investigative work on two of the iron objects. The quernstone is likely to be Roman in date but cannot be more closely dated within the Roman period. The nail is a ubiquitous find throughout multiple periods and therefore cannot be closely dated. The two remaining iron finds may be of more interest.

Revised Research Aims

-

Animal Bone

- 10.22 All of the species/animal categories identified in the animal bone assemblage are consistent with those recovered from sites in Britain dating from the Neolithic period onwards (Baker and Worley 2019, 3 and references within), and include one of the main economic domesticates associated with meat production and traction in the medieval period; cattle. Cattle were kept for meat, milk, leather and/or traction and transportation.
- 10.23 Due to poor preservation and small assemblage size it is not possible to comment further on the role of this animal at the site.

Revised Research Aims

-

Botanical Data

Revised Research Aims

-

11.0 Method Statement

The Archaeological Sequence

- 11.1 A comparison will be undertaken with other rural Late Anglo-Saxon settlements in the area. A comparison will also be undertaken with the site at Church Lane, highlighting the key differences and similarities between the two sites. This will enhance our knowledge of settlement practices of the Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period on a local and regional scale.
- 11.2 Although the finds assemblage is relatively small, further refinement of the site chronology may be possible dependent on the results of the further investigative work on the two metal objects. It is unlikely the site phasing will significantly change with further analysis, considering the large number of undated features.

Finds and Scientific Analysis

Pottery

- 11.3 All of the pottery has been recorded to a basic archive level to comply with acceptance to local museums. One sherd each has been added to the North Lincolnshire Post-Roman Type Series and the Lincolnshire County Fabric Type Series (NLQFFE), otherwise the assemblage should be retained for future study.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

- 11.4 All the ceramic building material and fired clay has been recorded to a basic archive level to comply with acceptance to local museums and archives. It is recommended that this level of recording is sufficient for the assemblage and no further level of work is needed at the assessment stage. The fired clay should be retained as detailed in the accompanying archive.

Other finds

- 11.5 SFs 1 and 3 should be subject to x-radiography and then further analysis can be undertaken on those finds. The remaining material is fully recorded and will only need including in the final analysis as a note.

Animal Bone

- 11.6 The material is of low local significance and there is no further potential for the animal remains from land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire (ULFS19). No further work is recommended.
- 11.7 This report and associated data should be integrated into any site-wide grey literature or publication reporting and retained within the site archive. The animal remains may be discarded on completion of the project.

Botanical Data

12.0 Provisional Task List

- 12.1 This section contains a tabulated outline of tasks and the time which they require. Specialists should have provided this in their reports but you will also need to detail all the archaeological tasks. Use the Excel template provided in the file. If specific staff have not been allocated, use job title in the 'who' column.

Task no.	Task	Who	Person days
	Stratigraphic analyses		
	Finalise subgrouping		
	Produce final matrix		
	Preparation of the stratigraphic records, finds and environmental archive, and general paper and digital archive for deposition		
	Prepare publication text		
	Roman pottery		
	Publication text		
	Post-Roman pottery		
	Publication text		
	Charred plant remains		
	Publication text		
	Animal bone		
	Publication text		
	Other finds		
	Publication text		

Task no.	Task	Who	Person days
	Human bone		
	Re-associate human bone from animal bone and from mixed contexts		
	Record 12 inhumations @2.5 ppd		
	Analysis and tabulation of data		
	Report writing		
	Specialist edit		
	C14?		
	Stable isotopes?		
	Graphics		
	Production of plans and sections		
	Finds illustration		
	Finds photography		
	Conservation		
	X-ray imaging of metal finds		
	Editing and publication		
	Specialist edit: contributors will check the content of those sections which contain data relevant to their specialism, for clarity and accuracy		
	Internal edit by the AAL academic editor, who will comment upon the form, and content of the first publication draft		
	Technical editing will be carried out by the AAL academic editor		
	Proof edit, indexing, typesetting and production (fee based)		
	Project management		
	Monitor expenditure and completion of tasks, facilitate communication between contributors		

Table 7: Provisional task list

13.0 Publication Proposal

- 13.1 The results of the investigation would benefit from a joint analysis with the contemporary site at Church Lane, to the west of Front Street (ULCL 19). The sites will be jointly submitted to a local journal, for example *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, for peer reviewed publication.
- 13.2 Publication of the archaeological excavations would enrich the current knowledge of Late Anglo-Saxon rural settlements within North Lincolnshire. Although relatively poorly preserved, the site offers the potential to date the origins of Ulceby village, and is therefore of regional significance.

14.0 Archival and Storage

- 14.1 The documentation and records generated by the works will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in 'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (AAF 2011).
- 14.2 The receiving museum will be North Lincolnshire Museum, where it will be stored under the museum site code UCAQ.

15.0 Acknowledgements

15.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Keigar Homes for this commission.

16.0 References

AAF, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

AAL, 2009, *Archaeological watching brief report: The Laurels, Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited report number 2009064

AAL, 2018, *Archaeological evaluation report: Geophysical survey by magnetometry and earthwork survey on land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited report 2018130

AAL, 2019a, *Archaeological Mitigation Strategy: Land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited unpublished project document

AAL, 2019b, *Archaeological evaluation report: Trial trenching on land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited report 2019112

AAL, 2020a, *Archaeological Scheme of Works Report: Archaeological Excavation on Land off Church Lane, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited report XXXXXX

AAL, 2020b, *Archaeological Excavation on Land off Front Street, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire: Interim Report*, Allen Archaeology Limited report XXXXXXX

Baker, P, and Worley, F, 2019, *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to archive. Historic England Handbooks for Archaeology*, Swindon: Historic England

Boyle, A and Young, J, 2008, *A Fabric Type Series for Post-Roman Pottery from North Lincolnshire (5th to 16th centuries)*, North Lincolnshire Museum unpublished report

Boyle, A, Didsbury, P, Vince, A and Young, J, 2011, 'The Medieval Pottery', in H E M Cool and M Bell (eds), *Excavations at St. Peters Church, Barton upon Humber*, English Heritage

Buckley, D, 2014, Quernstones and millstones, In T Ashwin and A Tester, *A Romano-British Settlement in the Waveney Valley: Excavations at Scole 1993-4*, East Anglian Archaeology **152**: 383-385

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

CifA, 2020, *Standards and guidance for archaeological excavations*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Collyer, W, 2018, *An Updated Fabric Type Series for Post-Roman Pottery from North Lincolnshire (5th to 16th centuries)*, North Lincolnshire Museum unpublished report

Cooper, N J (ed.), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, Leicester: University of Leicester

Didsbury, P, 1999. *The pottery from Barrow Road, Barton on Humber (BOH99)*, Humber Archaeological Partnership unpublished report

Dobney, K, and Rielly, K, 1988, 'A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones', *Circaea*, 5: 79–96

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition*, English Heritage

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage

Hamerow, H, 2012, *Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Hillson, S, 2003, *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification*, London: Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Hillson, S, 2005, *Teeth*, Second Edition, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

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*, University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust

Lane, A, 2014, *Archaeological desk-based assessment: Land off Church Lane, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire*, PCAS report number 1205

Lane, A, 2015, *Land of Church Lane, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire, DN39 6TB: Scheme of Archaeological Mitigation*, Pre-construct Archaeological Services unpublished report

LCC, 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [Internet], Available from <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook/29200.article>

May, J, 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Volume 1, History of Lincolnshire Committee

McKerracher, M, 2018, *Farming Transformed in Anglo-Saxon England: Agriculture in the Long Eighth Century*, Oxford: Oxbow Books

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, London: Department for Communities and Local Government

Morgan, P and Thorn, C (eds), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd

MPRG, 1998; 2001, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 1

NMLS, 2014, *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archive with North Lincolnshire Museum Service*, North Lincolnshire Museum Service

PCRG, SGRP, MPRG, 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group on behalf of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group

Rowe, M and Savage, R, 2014, *Land off Church Lane, Ulceby, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological evaluation report*, PCAS report number 1262

Slowikowski, A M, Nenck, B and Pearce, J, 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Occasional paper **2**, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group

Young, J, 1989, 'The pottery', in Miles, P, Young, J, and Wachter, J (eds), *A late Saxon Kiln-Site at Silver Street, Lincoln*, *The Archaeology of Lincoln* **17-3**: 203-27, London: CBA

Young, J, 2000, *The pottery from Barrow Road, Barton on Humber (BOH2000)*, Humber Archaeological Partnership unpublished report

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

DRAFT

Appendix 1: Specialist supporting tables

Context	SF No.	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Group
1012	5	Iron	1	5	Nail	Unknown	complete; flat circular head	H46 D12.5		Ditch 1010	Group 1
1015	1	Iron	1	7	?Brooch/?Nail	Unknown	corroded slightly curving body with ?bifurcated end	L38.5 W18		Post-hole 1014	n/a
1062	3	Iron	1	7	?Nail/Object	Unknown	sub-triangular in plan; slightly curving	L31 W21		Ditch 1061	Group 13

Table 8: Metalwork

Context	SF No.	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Group
1288	4	Stone	1	2500	Quernstone	Roman	sub-oval in plan; one curving edge, one straightish, both rough and broken; glittery, purplish-grey millstone grit; deep dimple in one flat side edge; worn grinding grooves	L>260 W>190 T35		Ditch 1287	Group 5

Table 9: Worked stone

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1000	Layer		Soft, dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional modern debris and small sub-rounded stones				Topsoil
1001	Layer		Firm, light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones				Subsoil
1002	Layer		Compact, mid orange brown clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, small sub-angular flints and iron panning				Natural geology
1003	Cut	2	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>16.3	0.71	0.09	Cut of shallow ditch
1004	Fill	2	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small rounded stones			0.09	Fill of [1003] by natural accumulation
1005	Cut		North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>4.3	0.36	0.10	Cut of small ditch terminal
1006	Fill		Firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks			0.10	Fill of [1005] by natural accumulation
1007	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1008	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular with very steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.90	0.60	0.30	Cut of pit/posthole
1009	Fill	1013	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent redeposited natural lumps			0.30	Fill of [1008] by deliberate dumping
1010	Cut	1	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>22	1.16	0.40	Cut of large ditch
1011	Fill	1	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and iron panning			0.26	Lower fill of [1010] by natural accumulation
1012	Fill	1	Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium heat affected rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.12	Upper fill of [1010] by deliberate dumping

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1013	Group	1013	Including [1008], [1014], [1028], [1036], [1052], [1069], [1071], [1100], [1110] and [1355]	16.40	0.70		Line of postholes
1014	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.71	0.65	0.31	Cut of posthole
1015	Fill	1013	Friable, mid orange grey sandy silt with frequent small mid yellowish orange clay lumps			0.31	Fill of [1014] by natural accumulation
1016	Cut		East-west orientated sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	1.60	1.20	0.20	Cut of large shallow pit
1017	Fill		Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.20	Fill of [1016] by natural accumulation
1018	Cut		Sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.70	1.60	0.28	Cut of large shallow pit
1019	Fill		Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.28	Fill of [1018] by natural accumulation
1020	Cut	7	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	3.70	0.50	0.12	Cut of small ditch
1021	Fill	7	Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.12	Fill of [1020] by natural accumulation
1022	Cut	3	East-west orientated linear ditch terminal with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>11.4	0.90	0.20	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1023	Fill	3	Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.28	Upper fill of [1022] by natural accumulation
1024	Fill	3	Friable, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.18	Lower fill of [1022] by natural accumulation
1025	Fill		Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.06	Fill of [1030] by natural accumulation
1026	Cut		North-south orientated sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2.50	0.91	0.34	Cut of elongated pit

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1027	Fill		Friable, light greyish yellow silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional small sub-angular flint			0.34	Fill of [1026] by natural accumulation
1028	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.76	0.60	0.27	Cut of posthole
1029	Fill	1013	Friable, mid orange grey sandy silt with frequent small mid yellowish orange clay lumps			0.27	Fill of [1028] by natural accumulation
1030	Cut		North-south orientated linear ditch with very shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>34.6	0.46	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch
1031	Cut	1	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>22.0	1.10	0.40	Cut of large ditch
1032	Fill	1	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional redeposited natural lumps			0.26	Lower fill of [1031] by deliberate dumping
1033	Fill	1	Compact, dark grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.14	Upper fill of [1031] by natural accumulation
1034	Cut	8	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	>9.5	0.65	0.22	Cut of ditch
1035	Fill	8	Compact, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional manganese flecks			0.22	Fill of [1034] by natural accumulation
1036	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.73	0.60	0.24	Cut of posthole
1037	Fill	1013	Firm, mid orange grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.14	Lower fill of [1036] by natural accumulation
1038	Fill	1013	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.10	Upper fill of [1036] by natural accumulation
1039	Cut		East-west orientated sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	>5.40	5.50	0.90	Cut of large pit
1040	Fill		Loose, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.18	Lower fill of [1039] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1041	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.12	Middle fill of [1039] by natural accumulation
1042	Fill		Firm, mid greyish orange silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones			0.14	Middle fill of [1039] by natural accumulation
1043	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.76	Upper fill of [1039] by natural accumulation
1044	Cut	17	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>5.0	0.30	0.05	Cut of small shallow ditch terminal
1045	Fill	17	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints			0.05	Fill of [1044] by natural accumulation
1046	Cut	16	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base	>2.3	0.32	0.06	Cut of small shallow ditch terminal
1047	Fill	16	Friable, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints			0.06	Fill of [1046] by natural accumulation
1048	Cut	8	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow sides and a gradual break of slope to concave base	>9.5	0.65	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch
1049	Fill	8	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional iron panning			0.10	Fill of [1048] by natural accumulation
1050	Cut	2	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>16.3	0.44	0.18	Cut of small ditch
1051	Fill	2	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints			0.18	Fill of [1050] by natural accumulation
1052	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	0.68	0.55	0.24	Cut of posthole
1053	Fill	1013	Firm, mid orange grey silty clay with frequent mid yellowish orange clay lumps and very occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.24	Lower fill of [1052] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1054	Fill	1013	Friable, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small mid orange clay lumps			0.11	Upper fill of [1052] by natural accumulation
1055	Cut	17	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>5.0	0.27	0.09	Cut of small shallow ditch
1056	Fill	17	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.09	Fill of [1055] by natural accumulation
1057	Cut	16	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>2.3	0.20	0.11	Cut of small ditch
1058	Fill	16	Friable, mid brownish grey silty clay			0.11	Fill of [1057] by natural accumulation
1059	Cut	13	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	12.40	0.50	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1060	Fill	13	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay			0.10	Fill of [1059] by natural accumulation
1061	Cut	13	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.49	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch
1062	Fill	13	Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.14	Fill of [1061] by natural accumulation
1063	Cut	14	East-west orientated linear with steep stepped sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base		0.40	0.30	Cut of ditch
1064	Fill	14	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay			0.30	Fill of [1063] by natural accumulation
1065	Cut		Northeast-southwest orientated linear with steep straight sides to a concave base		0.30	0.10	Cut of gully [1065]
1066	Fill		Friable, mid brown sand with frequent small rounded stones			0.10	Fill of [1065] by natural accumulation
1067	Cut	9	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.36	0.12	Cut of small ditch terminal

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1068	Fill	9	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with very occasional small stones			0.12	Fill of ditch terminus [1067]
1069	Cut	1013	East-west oriented sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.74	0.47	0.28	Cut of posthole
1070	Fill	1013	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.28	Fill of [1069] by natural accumulation
1071	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with moderately steep irregular sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.76	0.60	0.24	Cut of posthole
1072	Fill	1013	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks			0.15	Lower fill of [1071] by natural accumulation
1073	Fill	1013	Firm, mid reddish orange sandy clay with very occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.12	Upper fill of [1071] by natural accumulation
1074	Cut		Circular pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.20	0.20	0.07	Cut of small pit
1075	Fill		Friable, light orange grey with occasional small angular grit			0.07	Fill of [1074] by natural accumulation
1076	Cut	17	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>5.0	0.35	0.08	Cut of small shallow ditch terminal
1077	Fill	17	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.08	Fill of [1076] by natural accumulation
1078	Cut	4	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>16.4	0.50	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch, ?same as group 18
1079	Fill	4	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.04	Upper fill of [1078] by natural accumulation
1080	Fill		Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional mid orange clay flecks and small sub-rounded stones			0.66	Lower fill of [1078] by natural accumulation
1081	Cut		Sub-circular pit with very steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.16	0.30	0.24	Cut of possible posthole

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1082	Fill		Friable, dark grey clayey silt			0.24	Possible post pipe within [1081]
1083	Fill		Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.24	Possible post packing within [1081]
1084	Cut		Sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.33	0.32	0.19	Cut of small pit
1085	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.19	Fill of [1084] by natural accumulation
1086	Cut		Circular pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.72	0.55	0.06	Cut of shallow pit
1087	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.06	Fill of [1086] by natural accumulation
1088	Cut		Sub-circular pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a convex base	0.32	0.31	0.10	Cut of small pit
1089	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand			0.10	Fill of [1088] by natural accumulation
1090	Cut	7	North-south orientated linear with moderately shallow straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	3.70	0.60	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch
1091	Fill	7	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.06	Fill of [1090] by natural accumulation
1092	Cut		East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>3.4	0.55	0.20	Cut of ditch
1093	Fill		Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.20	Fill of [1092] by natural accumulation
1094	Cut	10	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	5.40	0.70	0.16	Cut of wide shallow ditch
1095	Fill	10	Compact, mid grey sandy silt with occasional redeposited natural lumps			0.20	Fill of [1094] by deliberate dumping

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1096	Cut	9	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	1.90	0.50	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch
1097	Fill	9	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay			0.14	Fill of [1096] by natural accumulation
1098	Cut	1	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	>22.0	1.00	0.34	Cut of ditch
1099	Fill	1	Compact, dark grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.34	Fill of [1098] by natural accumulation
1100	Cut	1013	Sub-oval pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular base	0.60	0.57	0.24	Cut of posthole
1101	Fill	1013	Firm, dark blueish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks			0.15	Fill of [1100] by deliberate dumping
1102	Fill	1013	Friable, mid orange grey clayey silt with very occasional small sub-angular flints			0.18	Possible post packing within [1100]
1103	Fill	1013	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.09	Possible post packing within [1100]
1104	Cut		North-south orientated linear ditch with very shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	3.10	0.34	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch
1105	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey silty sand			0.10	Fill of [1104] by natural accumulation
1106	Cut	2	Northeast-southwest oriented linear ditch with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	>16.3	0.30	0.08	Cut of small ditch
1107	Fill	2	Compact, mid orange grey sandy clay			0.08	Fill of [1106] by natural accumulation
1108	Cut		Circular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.45	0.40	0.16	Cut of pit or posthole
1109	Fill		Compact, dark grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.16	Fill of [1108] by natural accumulation
1110	Cut	1013	East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.67	0.55	0.25	Cut of posthole

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1111	Fill	1013	Friable, mid orange grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints			0.25	Fill of [1110] by natural accumulation
1112	Cut	13	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow straight sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base	12.40	0.60	0.05	Cut of shallow ditch
1113	Fill	13	Compact, mid grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones			0.05	Fill of [1112] by natural accumulation
1114	Cut	11	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	3.60	0.40	0.04	Cut of shallow ditch
1115	Fill	11	Loose, mid reddish grey sandy silt			0.04	Fill of [1114] by natural accumulation
1116	Cut	10	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave side and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	5.40	0.65	0.26	Cut of ditch
1117	Fill	10	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.26	Fill of [1116] by natural accumulation
1118	Cut	4	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>16.4	0.50	0.09	Cut of shallow ditch
1119	Fill	4	Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.09	Fill of [1118] by natural accumulation
1120	Cut		Northeast-southwest orientated curvilinear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base	>5.5	0.30	0.16	Cut of small ditch
1121	Fill		Loose, mid reddish brown silty gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones			0.16	Fill of [1120] by natural accumulation
1122	Cut		Sub-circular pit with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>1.3	1.20	0.20	Cut of large shallow pit
1123	Fill		Loose, mid reddish brown silty gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones			0.20	Fill of [1122] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1124	Cut	8	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>9.5	0.45	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch
1125	Fill	8	Compact, mid grey sandy clay			0.06	Fill of [1124] by natural accumulation
1126	Cut	13	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and gradual break of slope to an unexcavated base	12.40	0.50	>0.17	Cut of ditch
1127	Fill	13	Compact, dark grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			>0.17	Fill of [1126] by natural accumulation
1128	Cut		North-south orientated sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.85	0.35	0.13	Cut of shallow pit
1129	Fill		Loose, mid reddish brown silty gravel with frequent small sub-angular stones			0.13	Fill of [1128] by natural accumulation
1130	Cut	6	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an unexcavated base	>18.3	>1.1	>0.25	Cut of large ditch
1131	Fill	6	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.25	Fill of [1130] by natural accumulation
1132	Cut	3	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>11.4	0.65	0.26	Cut of ditch
1133	Fill	3	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.26	Fill of [1132] by natural accumulation
1134	Cut	16	North-south orientated linear ditch with very shallow sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2.30	0.25	0.10	Cut of small ditch
1135	Fill	16	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.10	Fill of [1134] by natural accumulation
1136	Cut	15	East-west orientated linear ditch with a moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break to a concave base	>19.7	1.26	0.38	Cut of large ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1137	Fill	15	Compact, mid yellowish brown sandy clay			0.38	Fill of [1136] by natural accumulation
1138	Cut	6	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>18.3	>1.25	0.54	Cut of large ditch
1139	Fill	6	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.54	Fill of [1138] by natural accumulation
1140	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>40.4	1.25	0.36	Cut of wide ditch
1141	Fill	5	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded to rounded stones			0.36	Fill of [1140] by natural accumulation
1142	Cut	4	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>16.5	>0.64	0.17	Cut of shallow ditch, ?same as group 18
1143	Fill	4	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.17	Fill of [1142] by natural accumulation
1144	Cut	3	Northwest-southeast orientated curvilinear with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>11.4	0.55	0.16	Cut of shallow ditch
1145	Fill	3	Loose, mid brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.16	Fill of [1144] by natural accumulation
1146	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>40.4	0.60	0.18	Cut of shallow ditch
1147	Fill	5	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal and CBM fragments			0.18	Fill of [1146] by natural accumulation
1148	Cut	24	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave north sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>32.6	0.37	0.30	Cut of small ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1149	Fill	24	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.30	Fill of [1148] by natural accumulation
1150	Cut	15	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to an unexcavated base	>19.7	1.35	>0.27	Cut of wide ditch
1151	Fill	15	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay			>0.27	Fill of [1150] by natural accumulation
1152	Cut	6	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>18.3	>0.63	0.27	Cut of ditch
1153	Fill	6	Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay			0.27	Fill of [1152] by natural accumulation
1154	Cut	12	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>12.0	>0.62	0.23	Cut of shallow ditch
1155	Fill	12	Compact, mid brownish grey sandy clay with very occasional small rounded stones			0.23	Fill of [1154] by natural accumulation
1156	Cut	15	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>19.7	1.32	0.62	Cut of large ditch
1157	Fill	15	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.44	Lower fill of [1156] by natural accumulation
1158	Fill	15	Compact, dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional charcoal and fired clay fragments			0.06	Middle fill of [1156] by deliberate dumping
1159	Fill	15	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay			0.12	Upper fill of [1156] by natural accumulation
1160	Cut	8	Northeast-southwest orientated curving linear ditch with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>9.5	0.66	0.30	Cut of ditch
1161	Fill	8	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with occasional redeposited natural lumps			0.30	Fill of [1160] by deliberate dumping
1162	Cut	19	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>18.9	0.66	0.21	Cut of shallow ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1163	Fill	19	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with very occasional medium rounded stones and small sub-angular grit			0.21	Fill of [1162] by natural accumulation
1164	Cut	21	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep irregular sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>32.4	1.10	0.58	Cut of large ditch
1165	Fill	21	Firm, mid orange brown sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints			0.14	Fill of [1164] by natural slumping
1166	Fill	21	Firm, light orange grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks			0.30	Fill of [1164] by deliberate dumping
1167	Fill	21	Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.24	Fill of [1164] by deliberate dumping
1168	Cut	24	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>32.5	0.52	0.18	Cut of shallow ditch
1169	Fill	24	Firm, mid orange grey sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular grit			0.18	Fill of [1168] by deliberate dumping
1170	Cut		East-west orientated irregular pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	1.77	1.05	0.23	Cut of large shallow pit
1171	Fill		Friable, mid orange grey clayey silt			0.23	Fill of [1170] by natural accumulation
1172	Cut	4	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>16.5	0.60	0.20	Cut of shallow ditch
1173	Fill	4	Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt			0.20	Fill of [1172] by natural accumulation
1174	Cut	18	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>5.6	0.70	0.30	Cut of ditch, ?same as group 4
1175	Fill	18	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.30	Fill of [1174] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1176	Cut	14	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	3.30	0.45	0.05	Cut of shallow ditch
1177	Fill	14	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones			0.05	Fill of [1176] by natural accumulation
1178	Cut		East-west orientated sub-rectangular pit with very steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.90	0.60	0.46	Cut of pit/posthole
1179	Fill		Compact, dark grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks			0.36	Upper fill of [1178] by natural accumulation
1180	Layer		Compact, mottled mid grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks and occasional fired clay fragments	2.80	1.95	0.02	?Dump spread
1181	Cut	28	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>19.6	0.45	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1182	Fill	28	Loose, mid orange grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.14	Fill of [1181] by natural accumulation
1183	Cut	24	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>32.5	0.30	0.08	Cut of shallow ditch
1184	Fill	24	Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.08	Fill of [1183] by natural accumulation
1185	Cut	22	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep convex sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>17.5	>0.2	>0.14	Cut of ditch
1186	Fill	22	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.14	Fill of [1185] by natural accumulation
1187	Fill		Compact, dark grey sandy clay			0.13	Lower fill of [1178] by deliberate dumping
1188	Cut	20	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>8.3	1.10	0.29	Cut of wide shallow ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1189	Fill	20	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.13	Fill of [1188] by natural slumping
1190	Fill	20	Friable, dark orange grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular grit			0.18	Fill of [1188] by deliberate dumping
1191	Cut	18	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>5.6	0.60	0.20	Cut of shallow ditch, ?same as group 4
1192	Fill	18	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay			0.20	Fill of [1191] by natural accumulation
1193	Cut	6	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>18.3	1.60	0.60	Cut of large ditch
1194	Fill	6	Soft, light orange brown sandy silt			0.60	Fill of [1193] by natural accumulation
1195	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>40.4	0.9	0.36	Cut of ditch
1196	Fill	5	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay			0.36	Fill of [1195] by natural accumulation
1197	Cut	1	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>22	0.54	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch
1198	Fill	1	Soft, mid orange brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.14	Fill of [1197] by natural accumulation
1199	Cut	20	East-west orientated linear ditch with concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an unexcavated base	>8.3	1.00	>0.3	Cut of wide ditch
1200	Fill	20	Compact, mid orange brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks			>0.3	Fill of [1199] by natural accumulation
1201	Cut	21	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>32.4	1.00	0.50	Cut of ditch
1202	Fill	21	Compact, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks			>0.24	Fill of [1201] by natural accumulation
1203	Cut		North-south orientated sub-oval pit with very shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.24	>0.4	0.10	Cut of pit

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1204	Fill		Soft, mid orange brown silty sand			0.10	Fill of [1203] by natural accumulation
1205	Cut	10	Northeast-southwest orientated curvilinear with a concave base	5.40	>0.62	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch
1206	Fill	10	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones			0.10	Fill of [1205] by natural accumulation
1207	Cut	12	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>12.0	0.70	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1208	Fill	12	Compact, mid grey sandy clay with occasional redeposited natural lumps			0.14	Fill of [1207] by deliberate dumping
1209	Cut	2	Northeast-southwest orientated curving linear ditch with steep concave sides and gradual break of slope to a concave base	>16.3	0.38	0.08	Cut of shallow ditch
1210	Fill	2	Compact, dark grey sandy clay			0.08	Fill of [1209] by natural accumulation
1211	Cut	13	Northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	12.40	0.54	0.18	Cut of shallow ditch
1212	Fill	13	Compact, mid greyish orange sandy clay with frequent small rounded stones			0.18	Fill of [1211] by natural accumulation
1213	Cut	32	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>3.3	0.90	0.18	Cut of shallow ditch
1214	Fill	32	Friable, mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.18	Fill of [1213] by natural accumulation
1215	Cut	26	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base	>14.0	0.95	0.26	Cut of wide shallow ditch
1216	Fill	26	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments			0.26	Fill of [1215] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1217	Cut		Sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.54	0.48	0.47	Cut of pit/posthole
1218	Fill		Friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional CBM flecks			0.47	Fill of [1217] by deliberate dumping
1219	Cut	11	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	3.70	0.32	0.03	Cut of shallow ditch
1220	Fill	11	Loose, mid yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones			0.03	Fill of [1219] by deliberate dumping
1221	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1222	Cut	26	North-south orientated linear with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>14.0	0.95	0.45	Cut of large ditch
1223	Fill	26	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments			0.45	Fill of [1222] by natural accumulation
1224	Cut	31	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>10.6	0.80	0.30	Cut of ditch
1225	Fill	31	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.30	Fill of [1224] by natural accumulation
1226	Cut		Southeast-northwest orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>3.4	0.96	0.18	Cut of wide shallow ditch terminal
1227	Fill		Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.18	Fill of [1226] by natural accumulation
1228	Cut	21	East-west orientated linear ditch with very steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>32.4	1.26	0.74	Cut of large ditch
1229	Fill	21	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.24	Lower fill of [1228] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1230	Fill	21	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.20	Middle fill of [1228] by natural accumulation
1231	Fill	21	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.44	Upper fill of [1228] by natural accumulation
1232	Cut	22	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep stepped sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>17.5	>0.88	0.68	Cut of large ditch
1233	Fill	22	Friable, light orange brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.34	Lower fill of [1232] by natural accumulation
1234	Fill	22	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.38	Upper fill of [1232] by natural accumulation
1235	Cut		Northwest-southeast orientated sub-oval pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.72	0.58	0.14	Cut of shallow pit
1236	Fill		Friable, mid reddish brown sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks			0.14	Fill of [1235] by deliberate dumping
1237	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1238	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1239	Fill		Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional CBM fragments			0.06	Fill of [1244] by deliberate dumping
1240	Cut	4	North-south orientated linear with very shallow concave sides and an unknown break of slope to an unexcavated base	>16.5	>0.25	>0.07	Cut of ditch
1241	Fill	4	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.07+	Fill of [1240] by natural accumulation
1242	Cut	32	Southeast-northwest orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base	>3.3	0.40	0.16	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1243	Fill	32	Friable, mid yellowish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks			0.16	Fill of [1242] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1244	Cut		Nort-south orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>6.9	>0.5	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch
1245	Cut	19	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>18.9	0.78	0.43	Cut of ditch
1246	Fill	19	Firm, light greyish orange silty clay			0.39	Upper fill of [1245] by natural accumulation
1247	Fill		Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.14	Lower fill of [1245] by natural accumulation
1248	Cut	21	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep irregular sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>32.4	1.70	0.80	Cut of large ditch
1249	Fill	21	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.16	Upper fill of [1248] by natural accumulation
1250	Fill	21	Firm, light greyish orange silty clay			0.44	Middle fill of [1248] by natural accumulation
1251	Fill	21	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.48	Lower fill of [1248] by natural accumulation
1252	Cut	22	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep convex sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>17.5	0.84	0.39	Cut of ditch
1253	Fill	22	Firm, light greyish orange silty clay			0.24	Upper fill of [1252] by natural accumulation
1254	Fill	22	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.14	Lower fill of [1252] by natural accumulation
1255	Cut	28	Northwest-southeast orientated linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>19.6	0.45	0.11	Cut of shallow ditch
1256	Fill	28	Loose, mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			0.11	Fill of [1255] by natural accumulation
1257	Cut	25	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>6.3	0.50	0.12	Cut of shallow ditch terminal

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1258	Fill	25	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.12	Fill of [1257] by natural accumulation
1259	Cut	24	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base	>32.5	0.40	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch
1260	Fill	24	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.14	Fill of [1259] by natural accumulation
1261	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>40.4	0.75	0.44	Cut of ditch
1262	Fill	5	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			0.44	Fill of [1261] by natural accumulation
1263	Cut	19	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and an unknown break of slope to an unexcavated base	>18.9	>0.3	>0.11	Cut of ditch
1264	Fill	19	Firm, light brownish orange silty clay			0.11	Fill of [1263] by natural accumulation
1265	Cut	26	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>4.5	0.50	0.24	Cut of ditch
1266	Fill	26	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks			0.24	Fill of [1265] by natural accumulation
1267	Cut	26	North-south oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>14.0	0.48	0.24	Cut of ditch
1268	Fill	26	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.24	Fill of [1267] by natural accumulation
1269	Cut	25	North-south orientated linear ditch with very shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>6.3	0.50	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch
1270	Fill	25	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.06	Fill of [1269] by natural accumulation
1271	Cut	31	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>10.6	0.90	0.26	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1272	Fill	31	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional mid orange clay patches			0.26	Fill of [1271] by natural accumulation
1273	Cut	22	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an unexcavated base	>17.5	>0.75	>0.28	Cut of ditch
1274	Fill	22	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			>0.28	Fill of [1273] by natural accumulation
1275	Cut	29	North-south orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	11.10	1.10	0.06	Cut of wide shallow ditch
1276	Fill	29	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.06	Fill of [1275] by natural accumulation
1277	Cut	21	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and an unknown break of slope to an unexcavated base	>32.4	1.15	>0.13	Cut of large ditch
1278	Fill	21	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay			>0.13	Fill of [1277] by natural accumulation
1279	Cut	23	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	2.80	0.40	0.23	Cut of ditch terminal
1280	Fill	23	Soft, dark brownish grey silty sand with very occasional small angular stones			0.23	Fill of [1279] by natural accumulation
1281	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>40.4	0.70	0.21	Cut of shallow ditch
1282	Fill	5	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey sand with very occasional small angular stones			0.21	Fill of [1281] by natural accumulation
1283	Cut	22	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep convex sides and a gradual break of slope to an unexcavated base	>17.5	>0.66	>0.3	Cut of ditch
1284	Fill	22	Soft, mid orange brown clayey sand with very occasional small angular stones			>0.3	Fill of [1283] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1285	Cut	31	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>10.6	0.65	0.50	Cut of ditch
1286	Fill	31	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional CBM fragments			0.50	Fill of [1285] by natural accumulation
1287	Cut	5	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>40.4	0.52	0.18	Cut of ditch
1288	Fill	5	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.45	Fill of [1287] by natural accumulation
1289	Cut	22	East-west oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>17.5	>0.70	>0.24	Cut of ditch
1290	Fill	22	Loose, mid reddish brown clayey silt			0.24	Fill of [1289] by natural accumulation
1291	Cut	30	North-south orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>6.0	0.38	0.36	Cut of ditch
1292	Fill	30	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.36	Fill of [1291] by natural accumulation
1293	Cut	23	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2.80	0.45	0.20	Cut of small ditch
1294	Fill	23	Loose, mid reddish brown clayey silt			0.20	Fill of [1293] by natural accumulation
1295	Cut		Circular pit with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	0.45	0.38	0.08	Cut of shallow pit
1296	Fill		Friable, mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones			0.08	Fill of [1295] by natural accumulation
1297	Cut	30	North-south orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>6.0	0.70	0.58	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1298	Fill	30	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt			0.38	Fill of [1297] by natural accumulation
1299	Cut	31	East-west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>10.6	0.95	0.34	Cut of ditch
1300	Fill	31	Firm, mid grey clayey silt			0.34	Fill of [1299] by natural accumulation
1301	Fill	31	Firm, mid orange grey clayey silt			0.17	Fill of [1299] by natural accumulation
1302	Cut	24	East-west orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>32.5	0.32	0.04	Cut of small ditch
1303	Fill	24	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.04	Fill of [1302] by natural accumulation
1304	Cut	30	North-south oriented linear ditch with steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a concave base and a clear edge	>6.0	0.53	0.24	Cut of ditch
1305	Fill	30	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt			0.24	Fill of [1304] by natural accumulation
1306	Cut		Circular pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	1.38	1.30	0.40	Cut of large pit
1307	Fill		Firm, mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium rounded to angular stones and very occasional charcoal flecks			0.31	Upper fill of [1306] by deliberate dumping
1308	Fill		Hard, mid greyish orange silty clay			0.32	Lower fill of [1306] by natural accumulation
1309	Cut		Northeast-southwest oriented linear ditch with steep irregular sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	>1.9	0.28	0.18	Cut of small ditch
1310	Fill		Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.18	Fill of [1309] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1311	Cut	5	North-south oriented linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.52	0.10	Cut of ditch
1312	Fill	5	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.10	Fill of [1311] by natural accumulation
1313	Cut	27	Northwest-southeast orientated irregular pit with very shallow concave sides, a sharp break of slope to a flat base and a clear edge	2.30	0.45	0.04	Cut of shallow elongated pit
1314	Fill	27	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional small angular stones			0.04	Fill of [1313] by natural accumulation
1315	Cut		East-west orientated irregular pit with very shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular base	1.80	1.05	0.06	Cut of shallow pit
1316	Fill		Soft, mid orange grey silty sand with very occasional small to medium angular stones			0.06	Fill of [1315] by deliberate dumping
1317	Cut		Circular pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.40	0.34	0.16	Cut of pit/posthole
1318	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.16	Fill of [1317] by natural accumulation
1319	Cut		Circular pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.34	0.30	0.12	Cut of pit/posthole
1320	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.12	Fill of [1319] by natural accumulation
1321	Cut	33	East-west oriented linear ditch with very shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	10.20	1.10	0.08	Cut of wide shallow ditch terminal
1322	Fill	33	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and redeposited natural lumps			0.08	Fill of [1321] by deliberate dumping
1323	Cut	36	North-south oriented linear ditch with steep convex sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	>14.5	0.74	0.54	Cut of ditch
1324	Fill	36	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.54	Fill of [1323] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1325	Cut	35	Northwest-southeast oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	5.70	0.52	0.08	Cut of shallow ditch
1326	Fill	35	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones			0.08	Fill of [1325] by natural accumulation
1327	Cut	29	North-south oriented linear ditch with shallow concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a flat base and a diffuse edge	11.10	0.98	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1328	Fill	29	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and iron panning and very occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.06	Fill of [1327] by natural accumulation
1329	Cut	30	North-south oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>6.0	>0.34	0.12	Cut of shallow ditch
1330	Fill	30	Firm, mottled mid brownish grey and mid orange brown with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.12	Fill of [1329] by natural accumulation
1331	Cut	28	North-south oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular	>19.6	1.58	0.44	Cut of wide ditch
1332	Fill	28	Soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks			0.12	Lower fill of [1331] by deliberate dumping
1333	Fill	28	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks			0.30	Upper fill of [1331] by deliberate dumping
1334	Cut	36	North-south oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>14.5	0.50	0.10	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1335	Fill	36	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.10	Fill of [1334] by natural accumulation
1336	Cut	29	North-south oriented linear with shallow concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a concave base and a diffuse edge	11.10	1.55	0.10	Cut of wide shallow ditch
1337	Fill	29	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.10	Fill of [1336] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1338	Cut	27	Northwest-southeast oriented irregular pit with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2.30	0.70	0.16	Cut of elongated shallow pit
1339	Fill	27	Firm, mid grey silt			0.16	Fill of [1338] by natural accumulation
1340	Cut	35	Northwest-southeast oriented linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	5.70	0.52	0.06	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1341	Fill	35	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.06	Fill of [1340] by natural accumulation
1342	Fill	28	Firm, mottled light greyish brown and light orange brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.06	Fill of [1331] by natural accumulation
1343	Cut	28	North-south oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>19.6	1.05	0.32	Cut of wide ditch
1344	Fill	28	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt			0.32	Fill of [1343] by natural accumulation
1345	Cut		Northeast-southwest oriented sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular base	0.80	0.50	0.17	Cut of pit
1346	Fill		Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional medium rounded to angular stones			0.17	Fill of [1345] by deliberate dumping
1347	Cut	34	North-south oriented linear ditch with very steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	9.30	0.40	0.20	Cut of ditch terminal
1348	Fill	34	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.20	Fill of [1347] by natural accumulation
1349	Cut	34	North-south oriented linear ditch with very steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	9.30	0.40	0.24	Cut of ditch
1350	Fill	34	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.24	Fill of [1349] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1351	Cut	33	East-west oriented linear ditch with very shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	10.20	0.95	0.08	Cut of shallow ditch
1352	Fill	33	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mid orange clay lumps			0.08	Fill of [1351] by deliberate dumping
1353	Cut		North-south oriented sub-oval pit with moderately shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.66	0.20	0.26	Cut of elongated pit
1354	Fill		Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional medium angular stones			0.26	Fill of [1353] by natural accumulation
1355	Cut	1013	East-west oriented sub-rectangular pit with very steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base	0.74	0.55	0.28	Cut of posthole
1356	Fill	1013	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent mid yellow clay lumps			0.28	Fill of [1355] by natural accumulation
1357	Cut	34	North-south oriented linear ditch with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	9.30	0.38	0.18	Cut of shallow ditch terminal
1358	Fill	34	Firm, mottled mid brownish grey and mid orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks			0.18	Fill of [1357] by natural accumulation
1359	Cut	2	North-south oriented linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base	>16.3	0.60	0.14	Cut of small ditch
1360	Fill	2	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent mid brownish yellow clay lumps			0.14	Fill of [1359] by natural accumulation
1361	Cut		North-south oriented sub-oval pit with shallow concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.74	0.25	0.10	Cut of elongated shallow pit
1362	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional medium rounded stones			0.10	Fill of [1361] by deliberate dumping
1363	Cut		East-west oriented sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base	0.55	0.35	0.10	Cut of shallow pit

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1364	Fill		Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with very occasional medium angular stones			0.10	Fill of [1363] by deliberate dumping
1365	Cut		East-west oriented sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular base	0.60	0.35	0.14	Cut of shallow pit
1366	Fill		Soft, mid orange grey sandy silt with occasional medium angular to rounded stones			0.14	Fill of [1365] by deliberate dumping
1367	Cut		North-south oriented sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to an irregular base	1.15	0.35	0.06	Cut of elongated shallow pit
1368	Fill		Soft, light greyish brown silty sand			0.06	Fill of [1367] by natural accumulation
1369	Cut	28	North-south oriented linear with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>19.6	1.40	0.46	Cut of large ditch
1370	Fill	28	Firm, mid orange brown clayey silt			0.25	Upper fill of [1369] by natural accumulation
1371	Fill	28	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt			0.21	Lower fill of [1369] by natural accumulation
1372	Cut	33	East-west oriented linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	10.20	0.60	0.07	Cut of shallow ditch
1373	Fill	33	Firm, mid grey silt			0.07	Fill of [1372] by natural accumulation
1374	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1375	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1376	Cut		East-west oriented sub-oval pit with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular base	1.46	0.70	0.16	Cut of large shallow pit
1377	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks			0.16	Fill of [1376] by natural accumulation

Context	Type	Group	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
1378	Cut	33	East-west oriented linear with shallow concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a concave base and a clear edge	10.20	0.60	0.08	Cut of shallow ditch
1379	Fill	33	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt			0.08	Fill of [1378] by natural accumulation
1380	Cut		Northeast-southwest oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	3.30	0.55	0.14	Cut of shallow ditch
1381	Fill		Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones			0.14	Fill of [1380] by natural accumulation
1382	Cut		Northeast-southwest oriented sub-oval pit with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to an irregular base	0.46	0.30	0.10	Cut of tree throw
1383	Fill		Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt			0.10	Fill of [1382] by natural accumulation
1384	Cut		Sub-circular pit with steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.65	0.58	0.41	Cut of pit
1385	Fill		Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.41	Fill of [1384] by natural accumulation

Appendix 3: Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

DRAFT

Figure 2: Site plan overlain on geophysical survey results

DRAFT

Figure 3: Phased site plan

DRAFT

Figure 4: Phase 1 (9th-10th century)

DRAFT

Figure 5: Sections from Figure 4 (Phase 1)

DRAFT

Figure 6: Phase 2 (11th-12th century)

DRAFT

Figure 7: Sections from Figure 6 (Phase 2)

DRAFT

Figure 8: Phase 3 (12th-14th century) overlain on 1886 OS map

DRAFT

Figure 9: Sections from Figure 8 (Phase 3)

DRAFT

Figure 10: Unphased features

DRAFT

Figure 11: Sections from Figure 10

DRAFT