Land at Millstone Lane, Barnack, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

oxfordarchaeology east

October 2008

Client: Burghley House Preservation Trust Ltd.

OA East Report No: 972

OASIS No: 48890

NGR: TF 077050

Post-Excavation Assessment

Oxford Archaeology East
Report Number 972

Land At Millstone Lane, Barnack, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Site Code: BARMIL06
Date of works: 16/08/06 – 13/09/06
Grid Ref: TF077050

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Report Number:	**972**
Site Name:	Land At Millstone Lane, Barnack, Cambridgeshire
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Date of Works:	16/08/06 – 13/09/06
Client Name:	Cambridgeshire County Council
Client Ref:	Burghley House Preservation Trust Ltd.
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OA East OASIS Report Form

OASIS Number: cambridg1-48890

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Land at Millstone lane, Barnack, Peterborough: An archaeological excavation			
Short description	Excavation of a Medieval building. Remnant walls uncovered as well as substantial hearth, yard surface and possible drain.			
Project dates	Start	16/8/06	End	13/9/06
Previous work	ULAS report 98/14		Future work	No
Associated project reference codes	BARMIL06			
Type of project	Excavation			
Site status	Closed			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Allotments			
Planned development	Residential housing			
Monument types / period (list all that apply and use thesaurus of monument types)	Stone Building poss. domestic, poss. Industrial 13 - 14th centuries AD Quarrying Activity (stone extraction) 16th - 18th centuries AD)			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply and use MDA object thesaurus)	Pottery and worked Barnack Stone (13 - 18th centuries AD)			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Peterborough	Parish	Barnack	
HER for region	Peterborough			
Site address (including postcode)	Millstone lane, Barnack, Peterborough, PE9 3ET			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	645m^2			
National grid reference	Easting (6 figure)	077	Northing (6 figure)	050
Height OD	Max OD	31.71	Min OD	29.85
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East			
Project brief originator	Patrick Clay – University of Leicester Archaeological Services			
Project design originator	James Drummond Murray – OA East			
Director/supervisor	Dan Hounsell			
Project manager	James Drummond Murray			
Sponsor or funding body	Burghley House Preservation Trust			
ARCHIVES	**Location and accession number**		**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)**	
Physical	Peterborough Museum Services		Pottery, Animal bone, worked stone, Environmental remains, 35mm photographs.	
Paper	Peterborough Museum Services		Drawn archive (permatrace), written archive (context sheets etc.). Reports (OA East and ULAS reports)	
Digital	Oxford Archaeology East		Reports (specialist reports and OA East PXA report) Digital Photographs, Survey data, graphical data	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

Between August and September 2006 Oxford Archaeology East - previously the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CAM ARC) carried out excavations on land at Millstone Lane, Barnack - north of Peterborough - in advance of the proposed residential redevelopment of the site by the Burghley House Preservation Trust.

During the medieval period Barnack was a centre for quarrying activity. The stone quarried - Barnack Stone, a hard shelly oolitic Limestone was one of the stones used in building Peterborough, Ely and Bury St Edmunds cathedrals amongst others.

An archaeological evaluation had previously been conducted on the site, by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in 1998. This work uncovered a number of limestone (Barnack stone) walls and what was thought to be a substantial flagstone floor. While the complete ground plan of the building was not revealed it was thought that the method of construction and width of some of the walls was indicative of at least one substantial, possibly high status, building which had been occupied at some point between the 13th and 14th centuries.

The excavation carried out by OA East confirmed the presence of a large stone built structure and uncovered much of its ground plan. The work also demonstrated that the building went through at least two phases of use, marked by a period of re-modelling and alteration to the building. The exact function of the building was not clear. There was, however, at least some evidence for domestic use in the form of a large hearth, as well as possible industrial use as demonstrated by presence of a large and solidly floored yard into which a substantial stone drain had been built.

Into addition to this there was evidence that the site had been subjected to significant quarrying activity both before the construction of the building and after its demolition.

The datable pottery recovered from the excavation revealed that the site and / or its immediate surroundings was in use from the Anglo Saxon period through to the early modern period, with the peak of use being between the 13th and 16th centuries.

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1 Introduction

Between August and September 2006 Oxford Archaeology East – formally the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CAM ARC) carried out excavations on land at Millstone Lane, Barnack north of Peterborough. The site lay on the corner of Millstone Lane and School Street, centred at NGR TF 077 050.

The work was commissioned by the Burghley House Preservation Trust in advance of the construction of five residential dwellings (planning application F/YR04/4303/O). The excavation was conducted in accordance with a design brief drawn up by ULAS (ULAS 2006) and approved by Ben Robinson, Historic Environment Officer at Peterborough Museum, and a specification by James Drummond–Murray of OA East.

The aim of the excavation, as laid out in the specification was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. The site is believed to contain the well preserved remains of a medieval building. Such remains are rare, and are an important element of research in the eastern counties.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Archaeological Background

No known sites are listed in the Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record for the development area, which lies within the historic core of Barnack. Possible prehistoric crop marks have been identified north of Barnack, while find spots of Roman material have been made to the south of the development area, and a Roman site has been identified 1km to the north.

Some 200m to the east of the site, the church of St John the Baptist shows evidence of Anglo Saxon workmanship in the tower and nave, while 0.6km to the north-east a medieval castle was identified during the construction of a railway.

Further evidence for medieval Barnack comes from an architectural fragment, originally from the church, present in the stone wall fronting onto School Road immediately north of the development area. Various medieval buildings are also known in the vicinity, including a 15th century cottage and almshouse on Millstone Lane 100m to the south of the development and a stone cottage of possible medieval date 300m to the south. Evidence of medieval limestone quarrying is present 200m to the south-west while earthworks relating to a

medieval manor are located 150m to the north-east. A second medieval manor, including the earthwork remains of a moat and fish pond, is located 200m to the north-east.

Significant post-medieval buildings within Barnack include two houses and a dovecot 500m to the north-east, on station road. Walcot Hall, a 17th century building, is located 1km to the south, in the parish of Southorpe.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Work

Previous archaeological work within Barnack itself has included an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Limes Farm by OA East in July 2004, in advance of the construction of residential dwellings. The site was located 100m east of the pre-Conquest church of St John the Baptist and 300m to the east of the current study site. This evaluation consisted of the excavation of six trenches totalling 248m^2.

The evaluation demonstrated the presence of significant medieval and late medieval remains including walls, postholes, pits and ditches. A notable observation from the evaluation was the presence of a hearth. The function and date of the hearth was unknown, but it appeared to be located within a building (Cooper 2004).

Within the study site itself an evaluation was undertaken by ULAS in 1998 (Marsden 1998). This involved the excavation of four trenches (98m^2 in total). This work uncovered a number of Limestone (Barnack stone) walls and what was thought to be a substantial flagstone floor. While the complete ground plan of the building was not revealed it was thought that the method of construction and width of some of the walls was indicative of at least one substantial, possibly high status, building, which had been occupied at some point between the 13th and 14th centuries. A fireplace was also seen which may have indicated a kitchen. Floor surfaces and boundary features were also seen. In addition a number of pits were also discovered, some earlier than the building, some later. These were thought to be quarry pits and/or dumping features.

2.3 Historical Background

In an Anglo-Saxon charter the village of Beronica was included in the grant of the Wulfhere, King of Mercia to *Burgh* (later known as Peterborough) in 664. In 870 the village is thought to have been burnt by the Danes. In 1061 a document granted rights for quarrying for the building of a new church. The Domesday Book states that land was held in Barnack (or *Bernac* as it was recorded) by 'William son of Ansculf'. Quarrying at Barnack continued during the medieval period. The stone quarried - Barnack Stone, a hard shelly oolitic limestone, and of Jurassic age - was one of the stones used in building

Peterborough, Ely and Bury St Edmunds cathedrals amongst others. Bury Abbey was also thought to have its own quarry at Barnack, but by the 15th century it is believed that all of the available deposits had been worked out (Haward 1993).

The name Barnack is thought to mean *place at the oak trees of the warriors* (Mills A.D. 2003).

In 1316 Henry Pass founded the guild of Corpus Christi and its chapel in the area of Millstone Lane, which had around 200 communicants. Until the reformation Barnack was owned by the Abbey of Peterborough (Goodwin 1983). In 1578 the manors of Barnack and Pilsgate were sold to William, Lord Burghley, Treasurer of England and subsequently passed into the hands of his descendants. The parish was enclosed in portions in 1800, 1806 and 1843.

No early maps exist of Barnack. The pre-enclosure map of before 1800 shows no buildings in the proposed development area nor do the redrawn maps by J.C. Stephens of the 1773 layout of the village. The development area is not shown on any tithe maps. The absence of buildings is also shown by the First Edition 1886 and the 1970 OS maps.

Barnack formed part of Northamptonshire until 1888 when it became part of the Soke of Peterborough. It remained in this administrative area until 1965 when the Soke of Peterborough was absorbed by Huntingdonshire. Following the local government reorganisation in 1974 Huntingdonshire ceased to exist and became part of Cambridgeshire.

Most of Barnack, including the development area, was designated a conservation area in 1971 (Gossip 1998) known as the “Hills and Holes” this conservation area contains many remnant earthworks associated with the medieval quarrying industry of Barnack.

3 Aims and Objectives of the Excavation

3.1 Objective s

The project’s objectives, as set out in the specification were:

- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record.
- To attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- To address relevant research issues relating to medieval buildings with reference to local, regional and national research priorities.

- To make the results of the work available to the public.

3.2 Original Research Aims

3.2.1 The Potential of the Site to Contribute to Research Aims

The evaluation, and documentary searches, appeared to reveal the presence on the site, of a stone built structure, fronting a medieval street and located in the apparent heart of a medieval town, and wider medieval landscape. This landscape was known to have been put to intensive industrial use (limestone quarrying) during the medieval period, which may have even extended onto this site, both before and after the occupation of the site by a building. The evaluation, and cartographic searches, appeared to demonstrate that the building thought to occupy the site was in use during the 13th – 14th centuries, and that after it fell out of use the land reverted to grassland and was not re-occupied.

Such sites, as well preserved as this one, are not particularly common and thus excavation and subsequent analysis of the data yielded have the potential to contribute much to current understanding of medieval villages and medieval industrial activity, particularly the quarrying of the Barnack stone – an extremely important regional resource.

3.2.2 National Research Aims

English Heritage (1997) Identifies a number of research objectives (RO's) which this site has the potential to address, at least in part.

RO 1) Transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (c 1300-1700 AD)

The late medieval to early post-medieval period is one of change in a number of agricultural, manufacturing, trade, building and institutional traditions. However in many ways this change is, currently, poorly understood.

The structure and quarrying activity identified in this work, and which date to the 13th – 16th century have the potential to contribute toward our knowledge of changes in architecture, material culture, industrial activity and society during this period.

RO 2) The origins and development of the medieval small town and rural markets

The origin of small towns and settlements, which in the medieval period supported village markets, is obscure. Most first appear as towns or markets in the historical record during the later 12th or 13th.

century with the granting of borough status or market charters. There is some suggestion that the sample of medieval villages has been skewed by the opportunity to study deserted and failed settlements, and we should endeavour to conduct more research on settlements that have continued in use.

The building being examined by this work sits in the centre of a village that still exists as an active settlement today and so there is great potential to look at the continuation in use of this site and the surrounding village.

RO 3) Urbanism
A considerable amount of data has been gathered about our urban centres. However, It is an urgent priority that we start to draw upon the data now collected, to review current knowledge and develop more complex theories of the past, if we are to create meaningful research agendas which are to inform out management of the urban resource in the coming years.

This site has the potential to contribute more, detailed, data about many aspects of urban living and so contribute toward this research aim.

RO 4) Patterns of craftsmanship & industry

The study of industry and craftsmanship is identified as a continuing area of research interest. In particular the sources, manufacture and distribution of stone remains poorly understood. There is a need for the identification and selective investigation of mine and quarry sites, together with their associated working areas.

The date and location (i.e. set within the area of the Barnack stone quarries) means that this site has the potential to contribute data toward an understanding of stone extraction methods.

3.2.3 Regional and Local Research Objectives.

In addition to the national research objectives outlined above it was thought that the excavation of this site would contribute toward a number of regional and local research objectives. These are drawn from three documents: *An archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Medieval Period in the East Midlands (850 – 1500)*, (Lewis C. 2000), *An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Medieval Northamptonshire* (Foard G, 2000) and *An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Medieval Lincolnshire* (Everson P, 2001).

RO 5) *For lesser medieval buildings there is very little available evidence as to survival and it must be a major research objective to determine the number of surviving medieval buildings. It is clear that for the 11th – 13th centuries almost no buildings other than churches*

survive. There are a number of manor houses from the 14th – 15th centuries but only a handful of lower status buildings have been identified.

The evaluation appeared to reveal a medieval building that was neither a manorial house nor an ecclesiastical structure, and thus has the potential to contribute toward filling this gap in knowledge.

RO 6) *There was a substantial economic crisis in Northampton and other major towns in the region of the later 13th century. As a result many market villages vanished whilst other towns underwent a decline.*

The apparent abandonment of the medieval building on the study site, around the 14th century, may contribute to an understanding of how both the locality of Barnack, and the larger region, was affected by the socio-economic calamities of the later 13th century, as well as contributing to an understanding of the nature of site abandonment.

RO 7) *There is a need for more evidence for industrial activity. With particular reference to this site, there is a need for a greater understanding of the way in which extractive mineral industries were undertaken, controlled and organised by royal, monastic and lay lords.*

Excavation of the site, which is located within an industrial setting and shows evidence of, extractive based, industrial usage will contribute toward an understanding of such industrial sites.

RO 8) *There is a need for a greater understanding of the standards of living in towns.*

Excavation and understanding of the building itself, and the features and finds discovered has the potential to contribute some data toward this.

RO 9) *Archaeological investigation into medieval settlements which are still in occupation, is a high priority as knowledge of medieval rural settlements is presently seriously biased toward sites deserted in the medieval or later periods.*

The study site lies within the centre of a modern village with obvious medieval roots, and so has a great potential to contribute toward this gap in our knowledge.

RO 10) *Investigation into methods of dating stone vernacular buildings of medieval date would be valuable.*

The nature of the site means that the potential to contribute toward this aim is present.

RO 11) *There is a need for a systematic regional study of the distribution of post-Conquest ceramics including those produced locally and those imported into. This could elucidate the modes of distribution and spheres of exchange of rural and urban production centres.*

Examination of the ceramic finds from this site (located near a medieval road and the pottery producing centre of Stamford) could well contribute toward further understanding of this issue.

RO 12) *The collection of artefacts, ecofacts and structural evidence from sites with well understood depositional processes and with good and consistent sampling techniques has been identified as a critical factor in the study of settlement hierarchies and interaction.*

This project presents the opportunity to collect data that can then be compared to other, similar sites, possible contemporary sites in the region (such as the data collected at Limes Farm). This would provide the potential to contribute toward this research aim.

4. Methodology

4.1 Evaluation

An evaluation had been undertaken on the site in June 1998 by ULAS in advanced of proposed re-development of the site. The work comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, totalling 98m^2 undertaken in advance of the residential redevelopment of the land.

During this evaluation the overburden was removed by a wheeled 180^o mechanical excavator (JCB) under close archaeological supervision. The archaeological deposits revealed were then cleaned and excavated by hand, recorded on *pro forma* sheets and drawn and photographed as appropriate.

4.2 Excavation

The results of the 1998 excavation appeared to demonstrate the presence of a single, substantial, possible high status stone building dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. As a result a full archaeological condition was placed on the development (Robinson 2006). This specified the opening of three areas within the development area, to a total of 340m^2. This work was undertaken by OA East in August 2006.

Both areas A and B took in the footprint of what was to be developed into garages. Area A (25m^2) lay in the south - west corner of the

development area, while area B (40m^2) lay in the south east corner of the site.

Area C (275m^2) comprised the entire northern half of the development area and encompassed the whole of the footprint of the proposed new buildings.

During the course of the excavation is was deemed necessary, by the relevant development control officer, Ben Robinson, to extend area B northward to link into the south eastern corner of Area C in order to examine a number of archaeological features. This added 45m^2 to the total area investigated.

The site was overlain by 0.40m – 0.70m of modern soils and subsoil which was removed by a 360^o mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. Archaeological deposits were then cleaned and excavated by hand, recorded on *pro forma* sheets and drawn and photographed as appropriate. All of the open areas, in addition to the spoil heaps, were subject to metal detecting survey.

The site was bounded by solid stone walls on all sides, with houses to the east and south and roads to the west and north. Where the wall bounding the site was breached to access the site it was secured by Heras fencing.

5 Summary of Excavation Results

The main phases of activity on the site spanned a relatively narrow time period between the 13th and 14th centuries of the medieval period, and encompassed two main activities, building and quarrying.

It must be noted here that while a structure was present on the site, in places this had been very heavily truncated. Typically all that remained of the building was the last two or three courses of construction. This truncation was probably due to a combination of later robbing out, to re-use the stone from the abandoned structure in other buildings, and later quarrying which cut through and removed sections of the structure. As a result of this it was not possible to construct a complete footprint for the building(s) which once occupied the site.

5.1 Provisional Site Phasing

The semi-urban nature of this site meant that there were elements of quite complex stratigraphy to the excavation. The relative paucity of datable ceramic (or other) material recovered from this site, combined with the very narrow date range of the material that was recovered means that this preliminary phasing is largely based upon stratigraphic evidence. Nine main phases were identified;

Phase 1: Natural Deposits and Early Activity.
Phase 2: Early Medieval Quarrying (*c.* 1200 – 1320 AD)
Phase 3: Initial Building (*c.* 1250 AD).
Phase 4: Primary occupation (*c.* 1250 AD).
Phase 5: Secondary construction and re-modelling (*c.* 1250 AD onwards).
Phase 6: Abandonment and Re-modelling *(c.* 1300 AD onwards).
Phase 7: Abandonment and disuse (*c.* 1350 – 1400 AD).
Phase 8: Later quarrying (*c.* 1400 - 1700 AD)
Phase 9: Build up and modern activity (*c.* 1700 to Present Day).

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits and Early Activity.

Excavation revealed the remnants of a number of buried soils / subsoils, which were cut by later archaeological features. These soils, (**1121**, **1112** and **1115**) were orangey/grey brown sandy silts which survived intermittently around the site where they were not completely truncated away by the later archaeological features. No finds were recovered.

A small ditch (**1118**) was, located in the western half of the site. This was aligned ENE – WSW and was a minimum of 2.20m long, having been truncated at its eastern end by a later foundation cut. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.23m deep with a shallow, bowled profile. The fill (1119) was leached, sandy, silt clay and *may* have been indicative of very early activity on the site. The single flint artefact recovered (a possible scraper) if not residual, appears to date the feature to the mid Bronze Age thus possibly representing the very earliest use of this site by man, *c.* 2000 – 1000 B.C.

5.3 Phase 2: Early Medieval Quarrying. Early 13th Century *c.* 1200 – 1320 AD.

Initial use of the site indicates testing for quarrying potential. This phase contained six features, five located in Area C and one in Area B.

Within Area B was a large, deep, quarry pit (**1009**). The feature was not fully seen as it extended beyond both the western and eastern baulks of the excavation area. The element of the feature that was visible was amorphous / irregular in plan, at least 5m wide (E-W), 7m long (N-S) and 1.65m deep with steeply cut, irregular sides.

This feature contained a number of fills, (1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016 and 1017), all of which were silty, limestone rubble filled deposits which contained a little pottery and animal bone. The nature of the deposition of these materials appeared to indicate that

they had been dumped / tipped in. These fills may have been waste materials derived from nearby quarrying activity.

Two similar quarries were also seen in Area C. One example (**1074**) was located against the southern baulk and was only partially seen. The visible portion of this feature indicated that the pit was oval in plan, >1.46m wide (E-W), >1m long (N-S) and 0.62m deep with steep slightly concave sides and a concave base. The fill (1075) was a mid brown sandy silt that contained a moderate amount of limestone fragments and a little animal bone. Again this fill may have been dumped waste generated by nearby quarrying activity – disposed of into an abandoned quarry pit.

Pit **1067** was also located against the southern baulk, was >5.90m wide (E-W), >6.70m long (N-S) and 0.83m deep with steep straight sides and a flatish base. Rather than being backfilled before being built upon this quarry feature had a wall built through it (**1092**). Initially a foundation layer was laid in preparation for the construction of the wall. Following the building of the wall further material was dumped in around the wall to secure it and fill in the hole in preparation for the rest of the building. As a result the pottery recovered from the fills of this pit relate more to the construction of the wall than the excavation of the initial quarry pit.

A roughly circular post (**1085**) was 0.40m wide, 0.33m long and 0.12m deep with steep, straight sides and a slightly concave base, lay underneath a later yard surface and appeared to have no relation to the standing structure. The single fill (1084) was a mid orange brown silty clay which contained animal bone and a little pottery.

The following table indicates finds recovered from the fills of these early features and presents an approximate date (where datable pottery was recovered).

Feature	Ceramic (kg)	Bone (kg)	Flint (kg)	Slag (kg)	Stone (kg)	Date
1118		0.01	0.01			
1009	0.29	0.713		0.389	6.047	*c.*1200AD
1074		0.02				
1067	0.76	0.24		0.10	0.10	*c.*1220-1320AD
1085	0.02	0.01				*c.*1220-1320AD

Table 1: Summary of finds from Phase 2 cut features

5.4 Phase 3: Initial Building . Mid 13th Century, *c.* 1250 AD.

The remains of the first building to occupy the site consisted of remnant limestone walls, foundation cuts, the remains of damaged floor surfaces and domestic installations (such as hearths).

All of the walls discovered during the excavation were constructed from the local Barnack limestone, a mid to dark creamy yellow in colour. Typically the stones used in the walls were roughly hewn and roughly faced, and laid in a very roughly coursed manner, something between truly roughly / randomly laid and an attempt at stretcher coursing. The blocks of stone making up the courses had been cut to a size of typically 0.33m x 0.30m x 0.10m although there was some significant variation around this with a few blocks, in a few walls, being significantly larger, while others were significantly smaller. Although mortar must have been used to bond the stones, this was not readily apparent in most walls. In the places where it could be seen it appeared to be a friable, mid yellow, lime - based material.

The remaining walls had only survived to a height of one or two courses (although there were exceptions). These walls were seen, in most cases, to sit directly on the solid geology (i.e. limestone) of the site. There had been little attempt at levelling this geology prior to the construction of the building, rather the walls themselves were built using oddly sized stones and irregular / partial courses to take into account irregularities in the geology. It is important to note that these surviving walls did not appear to represent foundations; as floors, surfaces and other features were all found at the same level as these lower wall courses, and all were set onto the natural geology (or onto thin levelling deposits spread over the geology in the case of the surfaces). All of this would seem to indicate that prior to the construction of the building the footprint of the area to be built upon was stripped onto the underlying limestone geology. This was then built directly onto, the solid nature of this material seemingly making sub-surface foundations unnecessary.

An E-W aligned Wall (**1038**) was located toward the northern end of the site. It had a surviving length of 3.7m, becoming damaged and lost toward its eastern end and truncated by later wall **1039** at its western end. Where surviving, this wall was 0.50m wide and 0.30m tall, consisting of 2 – 3 courses which were set directly onto the natural geology. Wall **1099** lay 1.5m to the east, and 1m to the south of, wall **1038** and was of a similar alignment, width and height to this wall. The western and eastern ends of wall **1099** also appeared to be truncated and lost, resulting in a visible a surviving length of 3.2m.

Wall **1107** lay *c.* 1.30m to the east of wall **1099** and was perfectly aligned with, and following the same alignment as, wall **1099** for 3.4m. Wall **1107** was only one course thick, at a height of 0.12m and 0.70m wide, and so a little wider than **1099**, although this may gave been due to damage to the wall – causing it to spread a little.

It is possible that walls **1038**, **1099** and **1107** were in fact a single, continuous wall with a southwards 'dog-leg' kink in the wall between elements **1038** and **1099**, and that this wall had become damaged an truncated resulting in its now apparent discontinuous nature. The

1.30m gap between **1099** and **1107** may have been a deliberate gap constructed into the wall to allow drain **1086** (discussed later) to pass through the lower courses of the wall.

If walls **1038**, **1099** and **1107** were effectively the same wall, then this wall would have been 13.10m long, aligned E-W along almost the entire northern edge of the site, with a slight southward dog leg kink toward its western end and a gap in the lower courses of the wall toward its eastern to allow a drain to pass through it. It is likely that this wall represented the main frontage of a structure, while the missing dog-leg section may have been a doorway.

Wall **1092** emerged from the southern baulk of the site, at a centrally located point. This wall was aligned N-S and was seen to be >6.70m long, with the northern end truncated and lost beyond this point. The wall was 0.59m wide and 0.80m tall – consisting of roughly 6 courses. However, It is important to note that while this wall was preserved to 0.80m this was not its typical height above ground level, as much of the surviving element of this wall actually ran through the body of an earlier quarry pit (**1067**). As noted earlier, when wall **1092** was constructed it was built *through* pit **1067**, rather than over a potentially unstable backfill. As a result while the height of this wall was only 0.20m *above* ground level its total height was *c.*0.80m, along the section of its length that ran through pit **1067**, so as to be founded on the solid geology of this feature, this extra "height" actually being underground.

Prior to the construction of the wall a layer of coarse limestone 'gravel' mixed into a sandy soil was placed at the bottom of pit **1067**, to act as a firm, levelling / foundation for wall **1092**. Following the construction of the wall a number of deposits were dumped into the pit to fill the remaining voids, strengthening the wall and allowing later surfaces to be laid. These fills, 1090 and 1089, were both silty, limestone rubble materials, probably derived as waste from nearby quarrying activity and / or the construction of the building. The way both of these sat within pit **1067** indicated that they were tipped in from the sides. Neither layer contained any finds.

It is probable that wall **1092** originally ran the full N-S length of the site, and acted as either the eastern wall of the building itself or as a eastern boundary wall for a yard associated with the building. However it appears that as part of the re-modelling of the building at a later date (see Phase 5) this wall was demolished. All that survived was the below ground element of the wall within pit **1067**.

Layer 1129 appeared to represent one of the few levelling deposits seen on the site. This deposit of crushed limestone and silty sand was spread over an area of roughly 1m x >2m (as revealed by the excavation), in the western area of the site, to a depth of 0.19m in advance of the construction of wall **1043**. This appears to have been

done in order to level out irregularities in the limestone surface, which could not be “built out” in the construction of the wall. It is probable that this was actually done over much of the site and that this activity was not readily apparent elsewhere due to the generally poor level of preservation. This layer did not yield any finds.

A domestic hearth (**1028**) was a large, limestone built hearth which pre-dated wall **1043**. It was roughly oval / sub rectangular in shape, 2m long (N-S), 0.90m wide (E-W) and 0.12m thick – representing a single course of limestone blocks. These blocks were relatively well finished. The centre of the hearth consisted of three large stones each *c.* 1.70m x 1.20m in size, surrounded by a number of much smaller stones (typically 0.20m x 0.10m) which gave the hearth its final size. All of the hearth stones were limestone and all had turned bright pink. All were also extremely friable. This is typical of limestone which has undergone prolonged exposed to high temperature and this (along with deposit 1027, discussed below) confirmed the function of the feature as a fireplace probably used both for cooking and heating. Examination and removal of one of the hearth stones demonstrated that the hearth sat directly onto the natural geology.

Post dating both levelling deposit 1129 and hearth **1028** was a wall (**1043**). This wall varied in width from 0.68 – 0.79m, but was typically 0.72m wide. The height of the wall varied from 0.34m to 0.16m this being due both to variable preservation and a slight slope in the ground level. The N-S aligned arm of the wall was 5.70m long while both of the E-W aligned arms were *c.* 3.75m long with the western ends of both of these arms showing damage. This wall ran over deposit 1129 and hearth **1028**. It is important to note that while the limestone hearth stones showed evidence of heating (in their colour and compaction) the stones of the wall that ran over the hearth were unmarked. They remained pale yellow and solid – as if they had never been exposed to heat. It is possible, however, that the hearth remained in use - this may have been because a thick layer of plaster (now lost) could have been applied to the inner face of wall **1043** to protect it from such heat damage.

Wall **1043** appeared to create (as visibly surviving) a three walled, rectangular room roughly 5m long and at least 3.5m wide within the larger building, the western extent of this space having been truncated and lost. The function of this room was probably domestic and likely linked to the substantial hearth within it.

Within this room was evidence for a floor. Layer **1026** was a 0.01m thick layer of finely crushed limestone spread over an area of roughly 1m x >1.6m (as revealed by the excavation). At its northern end it ran up against wall **1043** and continued, intermittently, along the southern face of the wall, into the north-east corner of the room. It ran southward toward the hearth but appeared to run out (or was damaged and removed) before reaching it. The western extent of the floor was,

like the room itself, also lost to later damage. This floor surface sat directly upon the exposed natural geology in some places and on levelling deposit 1129 in others, indicating a desire to create a level surface.

Wall **1056** was located along the southern edge of the western half of the site, was aligned E-W and lay at a point opposite to, and parallel with, the southern E-W aligned leg of wall **1043**. This wall (**1056**) was of typical construction, seen to be >2.75m long – truncated by **1105** at its western end and by **1071** at its eastern end. It was 0.89m wide and 0.32m tall (typically 2 courses). It was notable that this wall also sat, at least partially, upon a foundation deposit.

The eastern half of wall **1056** ran across early pit **1074**. Unlike the situation with wall **1092** and pit **1067** (above) pit **1074** was backfilled and wall **1056** built over the backfill. The lower layer of backfill, 1075, was a fairly loose sandy silt, above which was a layer of blocks (1073) probably intended to compress the underlying layer to make it solid enough to take the weight of the planned wall, as well as to be load bearing in their own right. On top of this layer of blocks a 0.16m thick layer of coarse limestone 'chippings' was placed. This layer, 1072, was intended to act as a firming / levelling deposit on which wall **1056** could be founded.

It was unclear whether wall **1056** represented the back (southernmost) wall of the building, or the northernmost wall of a second structure. With wall **1043** representing the back wall of the initial building. Or, if wall **1056** was simply another internal dividing wall within a very large and substantial building.

Further east, within the main part of the building was a drain (**1086**), located just to the east of the projected line of wall **1092**, aligned roughly N-S and separating walls **1099** and **1107** at its northern end. This feature was 3.40m long, 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep. This drainage feature was set directly onto the underlying limestone geology and consisted of two parallel lines of roughly faced limestone blocks placed on their ends and side by side. Each block was typically 0.35m wide, 0.25m tall and 0.60m thick (the drain itself being *c.* 0.25m deep). The two lines of stones, were 0.35m apart and the individual stones were bonded with the type of mortar mentioned at the start of this section. These two lines of upright stones were bridged by more limestone blocks (of a similar size to the uprights), the whole sitting on stripped limestone geology.

At its northern end this feature appeared to breach the main frontage of the building and run out onto what is believed to have been the street. At its southern end it appeared to terminate with some sort of installation – feature **1087**. All that remained of this feature was a single course of roughly hewn limestone blocks arranged to form, in plan, a very rough rectangle, 1.10m long (N-S) and 0.70m wide (E-W).

One of the larger central blocks had four circular holes drilled into its uppermost face. These blocks would almost certainly have supported some sort of external superstructure, which gave access to the southern 'mouth' of the drain. The presence of this drain indicates that this part of the building may have been an external area, possibly a yard. The drain fell out of use with the later phase of the building as both the body of the drain (**1086**), and the associated foundation (**1087**) became filled in (layer 1094) and then were covered over by a later yard surface, **1088**.

Against the northern face of wall **1107** there were a few structural elements that indicated some sort of small building, on the exterior of the main building. Walls **1131** and **1132** were both aligned N-S, only one course wide (*c.*0.40m) and surviving to a single course high. Wall **1131** was 1.10m long and **1132** was 1.40m long. Both were very badly damaged and their function and original nature was not clear.

The contexts discussed above formed the principal surviving elements of the earliest major building located on the study site. However, in addition to this structure, there appeared to be some remnant evidence for another building to the east.

This was one of the areas of the site where the remnants of an early soil deposit had survived (1121). This layer truncated by foundation cut **1126,** which contained the remnants of a stone structure (**1120**). This 'structure' was at least 0.90m long (N-S) and >1.40m wide and *c.* 0.20m deep (E-W) with much of the structure lying beyond the edge of site. This structure appeared to be the remains of the first two of a series of now very badly damaged stone steps, leading *down* toward the east and possibly into another building.

These steps were located *c.*6.20m south of the road and a point *c.*0.61m higher than it. To overcome this access issue it appears that a rough, trampled, surface was put in place leading up from this road to the steps. This 'surface' lay within cut **1122** which created a ramp from the medieval road up to steps **1120**. This ramp was seen to be at least 2.60m long (being lost at its northern end), 2.50m wide and typically 0.40m deep. It served to bring the angle of slope between the road and the steps down, making movement between the two easier as well as providing a formal access point between the two. This ramp was never formally surfaced but showed evidence of having being trampled, layer 1121 being harder and more compact here than beyond the layer outside of the ramp, with small to moderate sized stones having been pressed into this face via this trampling – which were not present throughout the rest of the body of the layer.

5.5 Phase 4: Primary Occupation. Mid 13th Century, *c.* 1250 AD.

Only one context can be firmly attributed to the occupation of the first building, a 0.01m thick layer of ash spread, intermittently over hearth **1028**. This ash (1027) was found to contain several wheat grains, however they were was not sufficient quantity or degree of preservation to distinguish between a domestic hearth and a drying oven. This ash did not contain any datable material such as pottery, or any other artefactual remains.

5.6 Phase 5: Secondary Construction and Re-modelling. Late 13th Century, *c.* 1250 AD onwards.

During this phase the existing building was altered and re-modelled. This involved at least partially demolishing some walls, the building of new walls, the re-enforcing and altering of others and the laying of new surfaces. In addition a number of new levelling / foundation deposits were also laid.

Layers 1093 and 1094 were both levelling deposits laid down in advance of the construction of a new yard surface (layer 1088). Layer 1093 was *c.*0.10 – 0.20m thick and lay across much of the western half of the site, abutting the eastern face of the N-S aligned leg of wall **1043** to the western and to the southern face of wall **1107** to the north. The eastern and southern extents of this levelling deposit were less certain although it appeared to run out at a point somewhere along the length of wall **1092** to the south and run up to the western face of a new N-S wall, **1124** to the east. This layer served to bring this site up to the same height as the top of drain **1086**. Layer 1094 was the material found filling drain **1086** and appeared to be a mix of deliberate backfill and naturally accumulated material. Both were a mid to pale orangey brown, silty sands that contained numerous limestone fragments.

Layer 1093 did not contain any significant archaeological materials. Layer 1094 however, contained a quantity of bone (0.03kg), pottery (0.73kg) and shell (0.01kg). Cereal grains and weed seeds were also recovered from this context. The pottery gave a date of 1200 – 1350 AD.

Following these various levelling activities the yard surface itself (**1088**) was laid. This was a very compacted, 0.11m thick, layer of crushed yellow limestone with some silty sand mixed in. It was spread of the same area, with the same boundaries as levelling deposit 1093, over drain **1086** and the remnants of wall **1092**, which had evidentially been demolished by this time.

The northern boundary of the building, as defined by wall **1036** was maintained, although the original wall was much altered, made thicker

and more substantial. This was achieved by first apparently shortening the wall at its western end. Following this a new N-S wall was constructed – **1039**. This wall was 2.08m long (as preserved), 0.47m wide and preserved to a height of 0.21m (1 – 2 courses). The wall was positioned so that its eastern face abutted the new western end of wall **1036** at a point 0.40m from the northern end of wall **1039**. The interface between the two walls as then bonded to create a solid structure. The southern end of wall **1039** was very badly damaged and its original extent remains unknown. The presence of some stone rubble appeared to demonstrate that the wall *may* have continued southward to a point where it *may* have interfaced with the northern E-W leg of wall **1043**.

Just to the north, a new E-W aligned wall was created (**1036**). This ran parallel to wall **1038** at a point *c.*0.60m to its north. As visible during the evaluation wall **1036** was 7m long, disappearing under the western baulk of the site at one end and becoming truncated at a point somewhere near the northern end of early drain **1086** at its other end. As a result, how this wall related to adjacent walls walls **1131** and **1132** was unclear. The wall was 0.30m wide and preserved to a maximum height of 0.40m. The northern face of the wall was well finished – relatively straight and roughly hewn. In contrast, the southern face, was laid very haphazardly and irregularly and was not well finished. This would imply that this face was never designed to be seen.

Following the construction of this wall a rubble fill was deposited between walls **1038** and **1036**. This fill, 1037 was composed entirely of small to large fragments of limestone – some were entirely unworked while others appeared to be hewn blocks. This, along with the presence of some mortar mixed in with the fill, appeared to indicate that at least some elements of this material were gained from the demolition of earlier structural elements. This fill ran along the full length of wall **1036** although it was much more intermittent and damaged at its eastern end. At its western end this fill was retained by new wall **1039**. This material contained a little pottery, datable to 1200 – 1320 AD.

This process of construction resulted in the re-enforcing of the northern wall of the building. The new wall thus created was 1.40m thick at its western end and 2.10m thick toward its eastern end.

Another wall (**1102**), or more likely a buttress, was constructed against the external face of the now strengthened northern wall of the building. This wall appeared to be roughly square in plan (0.70m x 0.72m) and preserved to a height of 0.12m at a point *c.* 5m from the western baulk. A similar structure also appeared to partially visible from under the north-western corner of the site.

Quite why this northern wall of the building needed re-enforcing like this is unclear. It is possible that the superstructure / upper storey of

the building was enlarged or altered in some way - possibly being changed from a light material such as wood to a heavier material such as stone.

Wall **1043** was also re-enforced, against its southern (internal) face, with two possible, small, internal buttresses, **1021 (**0.35m wide, 0.15m tall and 1m long) and **1020** (0.35m wide, 0.15m tall and was greater than 1m long with the western end of the wall being lost and damaged).

This re-enforcement of wall **1043** altered it from a width of 0.66m to 1.06m and seemed to create a niche in the wall (the gap between walls **1020** and **1021**), which was 0.70m wide and 0.35m deep. It is unknown weather the need for a niche was the driving force behind this construction or, if it was just an opportunistic addition to needed re-enforcement works.

Another new wall (**1113**) was inserted across the eastern side of the possible yard. The first 5m of this wall had only survived to one course thick and was very badly damaged, only the eastern facing blocks having retained any structure. Much of the rest of the body of the wall had collapsed and spread out towards the west. After this first, broken, 5m the wall appeared to dog leg 1.4m to the west (initially recognised as **1108**) and then run northwards for a further 4m (as wall **1124**) before becoming lost and damaged. This northern 4m of the wall had retained some of its structural integrity, surviving to height of 0.20m (2 courses) and demonstrating that the wall was 0.70m wide. The northern end of this wall possibly abutting then southern face of wall **1107**.

Wall **1124** was set in a foundation cut, **1127**, which truncated early soil **1121** allowing wall **1124** to be set directly onto the underlying natural limestone geology.

During this phase the hypothetical street onto which this building is thought to have fronted, from its earliest construction, becomes visible and is seen to undergo some re-modelling of its own. Observed in a sondage excavated toward the north-western corner of the site the street initially consists of a layer irregular, roughly hewn, limestone slabs (**1055**), *c.* 0.10m thick. At some point this initial street undergoes a period of reconstruction, or at least, repair. A number of thin deposits were laid down over **1055**, creating a levelling / foundation layer 0.30m thick in total. Over this was then placed a 0.02m thick layer of crushed limestone, which acted as a new road surface (**1011**). This street, in both of its incarnations, directly abutted the northern face of wall **1036**.

The nature of the levelling compounds used is summarise below;

Context	Type	Thickness (m)	Ceramic (kg)	Bone (kg)	Stone (kg)
1054	Blackish brown silt	0.02			
1096	Mid brown clayey silt	0.17	0.28 (*c.* 1200AD)	0.07	0.10
1097	light brown limestone & silt	0.14			
1098	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.11			

Table 2: Summary of levelling layers

It is notable that while both this road and wall **1038** were aligned roughly E-W they both ran at slightly different angles, the medieval road following the same angle as the modern road. As a result of this while the two (road and wall) met at the north west corner of the site, as they moved eastward they moved apart. At a point roughly half way along the site the road had angled off to such a point that it was no longer visible on the site. This would have created a verge between the wall and the road.

5.7 Phase 6: Abandonment and Re-modelling. Early 14th Century, *c.* 1300 AD onwards.

At some point the building was abandoned. It began to collapse or was robbed out and the site eventually become covered over with both naturally accumulated and deliberately deposited debris. It also saw other uses during this time, one of the earliest of which involved some further construction.

At some point the possible alleyway / corridor between walls **1056** and **1043** with a mix of small to moderately sized limestone fragments within a sandy silt matrix (**1058**). This may well have been naturally derived from the collapse of the surrounding walls and presumably began accumulating relatively soon after the abandonment of the building. No finds were recovered.

Once it had accumulated to a depth of at least 0.55m this material was truncated by foundation cut (**1105**) which also ran through deposit 1058 and walls **1056** and **1043**, then penetrating the underlying limestone geology, to a depth of 0.88m. This cut created a straight sided, flat bottomed circular chamber which was 1.8m in diameter. Into this hole wall **1078** was constructed, lining the cavity. Only a 1.08m circumference of the wall survived, around the south western quadrant of the hole. Where seen this wall was 0.80m thick (i.e. running up the entirety of the still visible element of the initial cut) and 0.20m wide – representing a single width of coursing. This wall was built in similar style that discussed at the start of this section, but with a poorer level of craftsmanship, the stones were more roughly hewn and coursed, and less well bonded. This maybe have been due to the underground and so less visible nature of this structure – meaning that less care was taken in its construction or, simply that it was built by less skilled

craftsmen. The natural limestone geology acted as the floor of this chamber.

Following the construction of wall **1078** a 0.02m thick layer of yellow, limestone based, plaster was spread over the floor of the chamber. This plaster, 1104, ran over the natural floor of the room and flushed up against the inner face of wall **1078**, in some places lipping up onto the wall very slightly.

The function of this chamber remains unclear, although it may have been used for storage storage immediately springs to mind. A 0.02m layer of dark brownish black ashy material was seen to overly floor surface 1104 intermittently. This was sampled, but did not yield any artefacts or plant remains. What, if any, superstructure was associated with this subterranean room was not clear.

5.8 Phase 7: Abandonment and Disuse. Mid 14th - 15th Centuries, *c.* 1350 - 1400 AD.

Numerous deposits indicate the abandonment of the site (table 3). Their spatial separation due to walls, surfaces, later truncating activities and the intermittent nature of deposition across this site, which meant that they could not be recognised as one context.

Context	Type	Thick-ness (m)	Ceramic (kg)	Date AD (approx)	Bone (kg)	Shell (kg)	Stone (kg)	Slag (kg)
1018	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.44	0.73	*E*1100 - 1600 *A*1200 - 1400	0.38	0.01	0.50	
1019	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.18	0.01	1150 - 1250	0.01	0.02		
1022	light yellow brown silt	0.20						
1023	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.15	0.14	*E* 870 – 1750 *A* 1200 -1400	0.10		0.01	0.03
1024	mid orangey brown silt	0.21						
1025	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.15	0.02	1150 - 1450	0.13		0.01	
1030	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.16	0.05	1175 - 1400			0.05	
1031	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.21	0.37	1150 - 1450	0.07		0.64	
1032	dark orange brown sandy silt	0.15						
1034	light yellow grey sandy clay	0.10	0.12	*E* 875 – 1400 *A*1175 - 1350	0.01		0.28	
1035	mid orange brown sandy silt	0.10	0.25	1150 - 1400	0.10		0.07	
1040	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.26						
1044	mid grey brown sandy silt	0.25	0.04	1130 - 1400	0.06	0.01		
1057	Light yellow grey, crushed limestone and silt	0.13						
1108	Light yellow grey, crushed limestone and silt	0.30						

Table 3: Abandonment and Disuse Contexts
E – Extreme date range, absolute date range of all pottery sherds discovered
A – Adjusted range; accounting for residual and intrusive material.

It is notable that layers 1040 and 1034 had a compacted path running across them, perhaps due to trampling of the layers as further material was dumped in the vicinity.

5.9 Phase 8: Later Robbing and Quarrying. Early 15th - 18th Centuries, *c.* 1400 – 1700 AD

Following / during the abandonment and disuse of building, the site was subjected to quarrying and robbing. Deposit 1070 appeared to be the remnant last course of a very badly damaged wall, consisting of roughly hewn blocks spread and scattered over an area roughly 1m wide along a N-S alignment for 8.20m along the western edge of the site. This may well represent the robbed out remains of what was once the western defining wall of the medieval building. This broken up deposit sat directly above the natural limestone geology.

Six quarry pits could be positively identified, (**1071**, **1103**, **1083**, **1130**, **1064**, and **1004**). These features were typically a slightly amorphous oval in shape and varied from 1.05m – 4.4m in width, 1.4m – 3.6m in length and from 0.53m – 1.30m in depth. Of these **1103** was the most interesting. This actually consisted of two features, one of which (**1083**) represented a large (>2m long x >3m wide) bowl shaped cut that was dug through the various abandonment and disuse layers and then through walls **1056** and **1078** onto the undisturbed natural geology below (to a depth of 0.90m). At this point this bowl shaped robbing cut became a more formal mining cut, (**1103**). This cut was roughly square at 1.55m x 1.30m with straight vertical sides that sliced through the underlying solid limestone geology, removing it in slabs. There were, unfortunately, no obvious tool marks on limestone edges of the mining cut. This cut went to a depth of greater than 0.60m, at this point excavation had to be halted due to the total depth of the cut by this point (1.50m).

The various fills of these features were all variations of brown sandy silts filled with small to moderately sized limestone fragments. These were a result of slumped in natural infill and deliberately deposited backfill, derived from other nearby quarrying operations. The finds recovered from these fills are tabulated below.

Cut	Fill	Pottery (kg)	Date AD (approx)	Bone (kg)	Stone (kg)
1004	1005	0.18	*E* 970 – 1900 *A*1550 - 1800		0.87
1064	1062	0.07	*E* 980 – 1400 A1150 - 1250		
1071	1061				
1083	1077				
	1082	1.18	*E*1150 – 1800 *A*1550 - 1750	3.24	0.08
1103	1080	0.15	1200 - 1250	0.04	0.37
1130	1100	1.57	1150 - 1350	0.02	0.08

Table 4: Finds retrieved from quarries
E – Extreme date range, absolute date range of all pottery sherds discovered
A – Adjusted range; accounting for residual and intrusive material.

5.10 Phase 9: Build up and Modern activity, *c. 1700* to Present Day.

The final phase saw the continued accumulation of soils (1047, 1045, 1048, 1002 and 1001) and a pit **1064**, that appeared to be associated with modern gardening.

6 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Statement of Potential

The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. The main phases of activity on the site span the 13th and 14th centuries and relate to the construction, use and re-modelling of the standing structure. There is evidence for later (16th - 18th century use (chiefly quarrying) as well as a little tentative evidence for some earlier, possibly Bronze Age use.

The greatest potential for addressing regional and national research priorities lies in further analysis of the medieval building and quarrying activity.

6.2 Condition of the Primary Excavation Sources and Documents

The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access Database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD. A complete site matrix has been created and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East in Bar Hill. The site code, BAR MIL 06 has been

allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this code.

The site data is of sufficient quality to address many of the project's research objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages.

6.3 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

6.3.1 Quantity of Written and Drawn Records

Area	**BNK98**	**BARMIL06**
Type	**ULAS Evaluation**	**Excavation**
Context register	2	4
Context numbers	60	134
Context records	60	131
Contexts not used	0	3
Level record sheets		15
Plan registers		2
Plans at 1:20		43
Plans at 1:50		2
Total station survey		downloaded
Section register		2
Sections at 1:10		45
Sample register sheets		1
Photo register sheets		11
Black and White films	6	6
Colour print films	9	5
Colour slide	7	
Digital photographs		40
Small/spot finds register sheets		1

Table 5: Quantification of Written and Drawn Record

6.3.2 Quantity of Environmental Samples

Environmental samples	**BARMIL06 Excavation**
Number of baulk samples (all floted)	10

Table 6: Environmental Samples

6.3.3 Quantity of Finds

Site/Area Type	ULAS Evaluation (Kg)	BARMIL06 Excavation (Kg)	Total (Kg)
Flint (inc. unworked)	0.02	0.01	0.03
Pottery	6.07	11.77	17.84
Animal Bone	1.09	8.26	9.35
Glass		0.19	0.19
Querns, stone items		0.39	0.39
Unworked stone		39.26	39.26
Slag	0.35	0.38	0.73
CBM inc. fired clay	0.70	0.43	1.13

Table 7: Principal assemblages

6.3.4 Range and Variety

Cut features comprised ditches a singe post hole and a number of larger pits, which were probably quarries. The others features on the site were all structural in nature and related to the initial construction and further re-modelling of a large stone building and associated road. This included foundation cuts, levelling deposits, walls, surfaces, a hearth and a drain.

The deposits on the site principally comprised the feature fills of quarries and post holes, as well a number of levelling / foundation deposits associated with the construction of the medieval building and disuse deposits associated with the abandonment of the building. A number of buried soils and surfaces were also present.

Some relatively complex stratigraphy was encountered, and features were on the whole cut into or set onto the natural underlying geology. The exception to this was the later phase (Phase 8) quarrying features that truncated abandonment deposits and underlying structural elements.

6.3.5 Condition of the Excavation Area

A number of heavily truncated buried soils (Phase 1) had partially survived over much of the eastern half of the site. These soils pre-date the medieval building and were seen to be cut through by it. Medieval features had been disturbed by successive phases of quarrying, robbing and re-use of the site (Phase 8). Deposition over these later phase features demonstrated little horizontal truncation, and as a

result these later quarrying and robbing features were relatively well preserved.

6.3.6 Survey data

The excavated area was located onto the Ordnance Survey with the aid of a Leica TCR705 Total Station Theodolite. All survey data is stored in digital format with the archive.

6.4 Artefact Assemblage Summaries

The following section provides summaries of the reports contained within the appendices; reference to the project's original Research Aims and Objectives (RO's - outlined in Section 3 above) is included with the recommendations.

6.4.1 Ceramic Assemblage (Appendix 1)

The ceramic assemblage consisted of 1012 sherds, representing 632 vessels which ranged in date from Anglo Saxon (*c.* AD500) to early modern (*c.* AD1900). Some fifty eight different post Roman pottery ware types were identified including bowls, jugs, dishes, pitchers, jars, drinking vessels, a dripping dish, pipkins, a curfew and a possible cruet.

The pottery indicated a peak of activity on the site in the early to mid 13th century, continuing into the 14th century, with a smaller, second peak, in the 16th century. The assemblage also indicated that the surrounding area, if not the immediate site, was in use from the Anglo - Saxon period right through to the late medieval period. The main supplier of glazed medieval pottery to the Barnack site appears to have been the kilns at Stanion/Lyveden with about 22% of the medieval pottery being of this type.

Potential and Recommendations

It is recommended that scientific analysis be undertaken on some elements of the assemblage to determine their source. It is also recommended that 16 vessels are drawn and that the assemblage is retained for reference and future study.

The data from this material has the potential to contribute toward RO's 2, 4, 8, 9, 10,11 and 12

6.4.2 Worked Stone (Appendix 2)

Five pieces of worked stone were examined. They comprise a fragment from a large mortar, three small mortars, and a slab with holes in it (taken from context **1087**), of unknown purpose.

The three small mortars and the slab were made from shelly oolitic limestone, consistent with the local Barnack stone which is part of the Lincolnshire Limestone formation. The large mortar was made from a different stone, a finer oolitic limestone. The source of this is also likely to be the Lincolnshire Limestone formation, possibly Ketton, which is only about 8km from Barnack.

The large mortar was of a type found outside the area of production, and is probably 13th-14th century in date. The small mortars were difficult to parallel, and may have been local products used only in a limited area.

The stone with the holes in it was of unknown purpose. It was possibly a ventilation slab, either for the drain itself, or re-used from some other structure.

Potential and Recommendations

It is recommended that these objects should be illustrated and that parallels need to be sought for the small mortars. The data from this assessment and analysis will be integrated with the site phasing and a short discussion included in the publication report. This data has the potential to contribute toward RO's 1, 3, 4 ,5 ,8, 10, 11, and 13.

6.4.3 Faunal Remains (Appendix 3)

A total of 95 "countable" bones were recovered, with a further 163 fragments not identifiable to species (63.1% of the total sample). Twenty-two contexts contained identifiable fragments.

The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammals, with cattle and sheep/goat being the most prevalent species, along with smaller numbers of horse and pig. There are a few examples of wild species present, these being confined to single fragments of red deer and rabbit remains. Bird remains consisted of single fragments of mallard and raven. Dog and cat remains most likely represent commensal species.

The majority of identifiable faunal remains came from pit fills 1065 (Phase 2) & 1082 (Phase 8). The patterns of butchery and the lack of meat bearing elements (i.e. the upper limbs and vertebrae) suggests that these contexts represented butchery debris. Limited exploitation of

wild resources (for meat and possibly secondary products) was demonstrated by the presence of isolated red deer remains.

Potential and Recommendations

No further work is recommended on this material. All countable elements have been fully recorded and entered on to an Access database. The results, integrated with the final stratigraphic phasing and other ecofactual and artefactual data, will be included in the publication report, as they provide some evidence toward farming and craft working activities throughout the main periods of occupation on the site.

This assemblage may contribute toward RO's 1, 4, 6, 8 and 12.

6.4.4 Environmental Remains (Appendix 4)

Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site and eight were submitted for an initial assessment.

Cereal grains were present in many of the samples but their preservation was poor and the majority of the grains are fragmented and abraded, but included wheat, barley, possibly rye and oats. Weed seeds were also present in small quantities and include grasses, clover, stinking mayweed and vetch.

The limited evidence available suggests that some of the cut features were used as rubbish dump, and that grain may have been being processed on the site and was certainly being eaten.

Potential and Recommendations

Of the samples collected and assessed none contained sufficient density of material (i.e. 100+ specimens) for further quantitative analysis. A fully integrated summary of this assessment should be included within the publication report. The incorporation of the environmental remains has the potential to contribute, to a slight degree toward addressing RO's 1, 6 and 12.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

Completion of the post-excavation assessment has shown that most of the original aims and objectives of the excavation can be met through the analysis of the excavated material.

This excavation has demonstrated that the key research aspects for this site relate to the furthering of our understanding of medieval

vernacular architecture and industrial activity i.e. the quarrying of Barnack stone.

As mentioned in RO 5 little is known about early medieval vernacular buildings. The village of Barnack has its roots in the early medieval period, and many of the buildings which still stand in the village today appear to have been built in the 17th - 19th centuries, or at least have surviving elements within them of this date. However, the only building which has survived from the origins of the village is the church. This situation is typical of many centres within not just the region, but nationally. As a result the presence of this, at least partially surviving, early medieval structure is of great importance. It has the potential to provide information on the early origins of the village, early methods of construction and the use of space and, to allow us to look at the sort of activities which were taking place within both these buildings and the village as a whole.

Early Barnack was know as a centre of stone extraction, the limestone quarried was used in major buildings all over the region – such as the cathedrals at Ely and Bury St Edmunds. The Hills and Holes just to the west of the study site mark an area of open cast and shaft mining. However, to date no excavation of these quarries has been undertaken. Quarrying for stone appears to have been undertaken on this study site both pre and post occupation with one large and deep mining shaft being observed and recorded (**1103**). As a result this site has the potential to greatly contribute to our understanding of the industrial process behind the extraction of Barnack limestone.

An examination, and understanding of the functional nature of the site, pre, during and post structure will contribute chiefly toward RO's 4, 5, and 9.

The other objectives have the potential to be addressed by an understanding of the layout and phasing of the structure and through and examination of the various finds assemblages recovered.

8 Methods Statements

The assessment and updated research objectives have identified the key areas for future analysis and wider dissemination through publication. This further work will aim to present a synthesis of the project results, concentrating on the functional nature of the building and the pre - and post - 'building' uses of the site

The following section summarises which elements have been identified for full, partial or no further analysis in order to meet the potential of the excavated data and the Updated Research Aims of the

project. Detailed task lists are presented in Section 10. The project team members (and initials) are outlined in Table 8.

8.1 Full Analysis (Tasks 1-16)

The main remaining element requiring further work at the analytical stage is on the stratigraphic sequence.

Full but selective further stratigraphic analysis is required, concentrating on the following key sequences and areas (to assist in addressing all Research Objectives):

- Finalise site groups and phasing, with particular emphasis on the building and the extraction activities. (DDUH).
- Full integration of the artefact dating and phasing (DDUH)
- Compilation of text sections for all features, ordered by phase, and group to enable interpretation and discussion (DDUH).
- Compilation of group, phase and site narrative (DDUH), and site phase/group plans drawn to illustrate the development of the site (ILL)

8.2 Partial Analysis

8.2.1 Pottery (Task 20)

The complex make up of the pottery assemblage – consisting largely of not entirely understood, 'marginal' pottery types, meant that it was preferred to undertake a full analysis of the material from the outset. This has been undertaken and is included as Appendix a.

From this the only further work that may be deemed necessary is the illustration of some elements of the assemblage and possible scientific analysis of some of the fabrics. This would contribute toward RO's 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11,12 and 13 (ILL and DDUH).

8.2.2 Worked Stone (Task 21, 25 & 26)

Parallels for a number of the objects need to be sought in order for their nature and function to be full understood, which will contribute toward an understanding of the activities taking place within the building and so contribute toward RO's 4, 6, 8, 9 and 13. (HM and DDUH).

8.3 Little / No Further Analysis (Tasks 20 & 24)

No further work is recommended for a number of the finds assemblages, other than integration of the results during analysis, adding final phasing. These assemblages are generally either small, poorly preserved and / or represent an assemblage where an appropriate levels of analysis has already been undertaken as part of the assessment process, which will only require a small amount of work for the report. All of these assemblages have potential to address the research objectives (in brackets), and as such will provide the basis for summaries for inclusion in the report.

- Animal bones: Integration of final phasing; summary report and catalogue (CF/DDUH) (RO's 1, 4, 6, 8 and 12).
- Plant macrofossils: Integration of final phasing; summary report and catalogue (RF/DDUH) (RO's 1, 4, 6, 8 and 12).
- Miscellaneous finds (brick/tile, fired clay, burnt stone): Integration of final phasing; summary report and catalogue (DDUH) (RO's 4, 6, 7, 8, and 12).

8.4 Documentary Studies (Task 6 & 7)

Research into documentary and cartographic evidence, in addition to other sources such as aerial photographic surveys, will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context. This will focus on exploring the evidence for earlier occupation and use of the site and the surrounding area as well as the use of the area following the abandonment of the building. In addition further documentary evidence will be sort which illustrates the industrial nature of Barnack itself to place the site within a wider historic setting. (DDUH) (RO's 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11).

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing (Tasks 1-13, 17-22)

Tasks associated with report writing and illustrations are identified in Table 9 below.

9.2 Archiving (Task 16)

Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Peterborough Museum services in appropriate stores under the Site Code BARMIL06. Peterborough Museum Services requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation,

OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

9.3 Publication (Tasks 14 & 15)

It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the Northamptonshire Archaeological Journal, under the title “Quarries and Buildings – Medieval Land Use At Mill Road, Barnack” by Daniel Hounsell. This will probably take the form of a relatively short summary article looking at the importance of the site in terms of the industrial history of Barnack.

10 Resources and Programming

In order to realise the site's full potential, to meet the original project aims and revised research aims, as well as to contribute to broader research topics, the following resources and programming are required to complete the analysis and report writing phases.

10.1 Staffing

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment	No. of days	Day rate/cost
Dan Hounsell	DDUH	Project Officer	OA East	10	
James Drummond Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East	4	
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/publications management	OA East	3	
Crane Begg	CB	Report illustration	OA East	3	
Hillary Major	HM	Stone Objects		1	£100
Chris Fayne	CF	Animal Bone	OA East	1	
Illustrator	ILL	Digitise selected sections. Small finds, and pottery	OA East	3	

Table 8: Project team

10.2 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	No of Days
Stratigraphic analysis and report preparation			
1	Finalise site phasing of key groups	DDUH	2
2	Write period/group text	DDUH	10
3	Compile archive report for archaeological sequence	DDUH	5
4	Review and collate results of specialist analysis	DDUH	2
5	Project management and liaison with specialists	DDUH	2
6	Collate and review background evidence/research into comparative sites	DDUH	4
7	Write background text	DDUH	3
8	Write discussion and conclusions	DDUH	3
9	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc. for publication (et)	DDUH	2
10	Internal edit	E P/JDM	3
11	Incorporate internal edits	DDUH (PO)	2
12	Final edit	E P/JDM	2
13	Produce HER summary	DDUH	1
14	Article preparation / editing	DDUH	10
15	Submit Article	DDUH	1
16	Archiving	DDUH /Site Assistant	2
Total			54
Illustration tasks			
17	Compile list of illustrations/liaison with illustrators	DDUH	2
18	Produce plans/sections/location drawings	ILL	6
19	Publication figure preparation	ILL	3
20	Finds illustration (pottery, metal finds, flint)	ILL	3
21	Finds photography (worked stone)	RF	1
22	Select and check finds illustrations	DDUH	2
23	Project Management	JDM/DDUH	3
Finds Analysis			
24	Integration of final phasing, preparation of summary reports:	DDUH	3
25	Integration of text examining parallels of the stone objects recovered from this site	DDUH	2
26	Further examination of stone objects	HM	1

Table 9: Breakdown of principal tasks

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Richard Mortimer. The illustrations were prepared by Crane Begg, Louise Bush and Andrew Corrigan.

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Appendix 1: The Pottery

By Jane Young

1 Introduction

In total, one thousand and twelve sherds of pottery representing a maximum of six hundred and thirty-two vessels were submitted for examination, deriving from both the 1998 and 2006 archaeological works. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the Anglo-Saxon to early modern periods. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. As many of the wares recovered were of types not widely seen, recognised or thoroughly examined it was necessary to create eight new ware types (PAEMSF, PASL, SAMLFEE, SAMLFRQ, SLBTOL, SLBTOX, SLFQO and SLLFO), of which two have been further subdivided into fabrics (SLBTOL – into 2 fabrics and SLBTOX into 3 fabrics) for the purpose of this report. Sample sherds of these new types have been removed to the temporary Lincolnshire County Fabric Type Series held at 25 West Parade, Lincoln and OA East at Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric code names agreed locally and nationally. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

2 Condition

The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50grams), although some large fairly fresh fragments and some small very abraded sherds do occur. In total about one hundred and fifteen vessels are represented by more than one sherd and there were eleven cross-context joining vessels. A large number of the coarse ware vessels have external soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire, some of which appear to have broken during use as the soot is found to continue over the broken edges. Some vessels also have internal soot or carbonised deposits suggesting that the contents of the vessel have burnt. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine were found on only a few vessels, all jugs or possible jars. Other indications of usage include post-firing holes and leached internal surfaces caused by the containment of acidic liquids.

3 Overall Chronology and Source

A range of fifty-eight different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and five miscellaneous sherds were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 10. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Anglo - Saxon to early modern periods, although most of the pottery recovered is of medieval date. A limited range of vessel types was recovered including examples of bowls and dishes, jugs and pitchers, jars, drinking vessels (cup, drinking jug and mug), a dripping dish, a pipkin, a curfew and a possible cruet.

cname	full name	earliest date	latest date	site code	total sherds	total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	barmil06	3	3
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	bnk1998	2	2
				barmil06	10	10
BONC	Bourne or Colne-type Post-medieval	1450	1600	bnk1998	11	7
				barmil06	55	42
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	bnk1998	24	16
				barmil06	91	53
BRILL	Brill type wares	1250	1500	bnk1998	4	2
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	barmil06	2	1
CMO	Coal Measures Orange	1300	1550	barmil06	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	barmil06	4	3
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	bnk1998	5	5
				barmil06	1	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	barmil06	1	1
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	bnk1998	3	3
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	bnk1998	19	3
				barmil06	7	5
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz tempered	550	800	bnk1998	1	1
ENPO	English Porcelain			barmil06	2	2
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	barmil06	1	1
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	bnk1998	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	barmil06	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	barmil06	1	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	barmil06	1	1
LSWV	Lincoln Sandy ware Variant Generic	1200	1330	barmil06	2	2
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	bnk1998	9	5
				barmil06	22	15
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	barmil06	5	5
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	barmil06	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	barmil06	1	1
NOTGE	Early Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1200	1230	barmil06	6	1
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	bnk1998	8	6
				barmil06	24	16
NOTGR	Reduced Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1280	1420	bnk1998	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	barmil06	2	2

cname	full name	earliest date	latest date	site code	total sherds	total vessels
PAEMSF	Peterborough Area Early medieval Shell and Iron	1100	1230	bnk1998	1	1
				barmil06	1	1
PASL	Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone-tempered	1200	1350	barmil06	37	18
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	barmil06	4	4
PSHW	Peterborough Shelly Ware	1175	1400	bnk1998	67	40
				barmil06	39	13
PSHW2	Peterborough Shelly Ware Fabric 2	1175	1400	bnk1998	3	2
REST	Red stoneware	1730	1780	bnk1998	1	1
SAMLFFE	Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing with Iron	1200	1350	bnk1998	4	3
SAMLFRQ	Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing Rounded Quartz	1200	1350	bnk1998	23	4
				barmil06	1	1
SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic	1200	1350	bnk1998	25	12
				barmil06	35	30
SLBTOX	South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised	1200	1350	bnk1998	51	23
				barmil06	34	30
SLEMO	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolitic	1100	1220	barmil06	3	3
SLEMOFE	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oolite and Iron-tempered	1100	1230	bnk1998	1	1
SLFQO	South Lincolnshire Fine Quartz and Oolitic-tempered	1175	1300	barmil06	3	3
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	barmil06	1	1
SLLFO	South Lincolnshire Medieval Light Firing Oolitic	1200	1350	bnk1998	32	3
				barmil06	6	3
SLQO	South Lincolnshire Quartz & Oolitie	1100	1200	bnk1998	1	1
SLSO	South Lincolnshire Shell & Oolite	1000	1230	barmil06	2	1
SLSQ	South Lincolnshire Shell and Quartz (generic)	1200	1500	bnk1998	1	1
SLSNT	South Lincolnshire St. Neots-type	980	1100	barmil06	1	1
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	bnk1998	1	1
SLSTCW	South Lincolnshire Sand-tempered Coarseware	1000	1150	barmil06	1	1
SNEOT	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	bnk1998	5	3
				barmil06	9	8
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	bnk1998	12	12
				barmil06	24	23
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	bnk1998	75	51
				barmil06	163	98
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	barmil06	2	2
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	barmil06	1	1
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	barmil06	1	1
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	barmil06	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	bnk1998	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	barmil06	3	3
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	barmil06	4	4

Table 10: Pottery codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Ceramic period	barmil06	bnk1998	Total vessels
Anglo-Saxon to mid Saxon (5th to 9th)	0	1	1
Late Saxon (late 9th to mid 11th)	1	0	1
Saxo-Norman (10th to 12th)	33	15	48
Early medieval (12th to mid 13th)	13	11	24
Medieval (13th to 15th)	284	175	459
Late medieval to early post-medieval (mid14th to mid 16th)	45	7	52
Post-medieval (16th to 18th)	18	2	20
Early modern (18th to 19th)	21	1	22
Unknown	5	0	5
Total vessels	420	212	632

Table 11: Vessel counts by chronological period

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	01	BOUA	E	small jar	1	1	15		rim	everted rim;rim looks handmade but poss handmade body
bnk1998	01	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS	glaze
bnk1998	01	PSHW		large jar	1	1	37		shoulder	soot;? ID
bnk1998	01	BOUA	A/C	jar/bowl	1	1	29		base	soot;? A Baston product
bnk1998	01	BOUA	A	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	internal glaze
bnk1998	01	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	small jug	1	1	10		neck	
bnk1998	01	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	hemispherical jar	10	1	77		rim & BS	
bnk1998	01	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	miniature jar/jug	1	1	3		rim	everted rim
bnk1998	02	STANLY	B	jug	4	1	110	appl vert white strips with vert grid-stamped appl white pads btwn;wide band white paintd & row direct stamps at neck	BS	some of strips sharp angled;grid stamp 4x6 ?
bnk1998	02	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	3	white painted	BS	
bnk1998	02	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	7		LHJ	
bnk1998	02	PSHW		large jar	17	1	538		rim base & BS	slightly everted rim;overfired/subjected to intense heat;spalling;soot lower ext body & over basal edges but not on the centre underneath;internal deposit on base
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	no glaze
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	25	4+ basal thumbings	base	soot underneath;long thumbings;internal deposit
bnk1998	03	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jar ?	1	1	1		BS	? ID
bnk1998	03	SAMLFRQ		jug	2	1	10		BS	1 sherd to Lincoln & 1 sherd to Cambs Type Series
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	2		BS	part cu glaze

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	03	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	
bnk1998	03	BRILL		small jug	1	1	2	applied vertical strip	BS	cu mottled glaze
bnk1998	03	BRILL		small jug	3	1	14		base & BS	reduced glaze with some cu mottling
bnk1998	03	ESGS	+ shell	small jar	1	1	1		BS	soot;leached int
bnk1998	03	SLLFO		jug	28	1	249	ornate LHJ	rim LHJ & BS	cu glaze ranges from heavy mottled to speckled;5+ long finger pressings at LHJ;triangular rim;funnel neck;1 sherd to Lincoln Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	03	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar ?	1	1	4		BS	
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	2	1	9	horizontal combing	BS	reduced glaze
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	large jug	1	1	47	multi horizontal grooves	BS	reduced glaze
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	bowl/jar	1	1	12		base	soot;internal reduced glaze
bnk1998	03	BOUA	A/C	bowl	1	1	13		BS	patchy soot;? Or Baston;underfired internal glaze
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	lipped jar	7	1	133		rim base & BS	low fired;underfired int glaze;everted rim;lipped;patchy soot;wipe marks on base;cracked during firing
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	jar	2	1	18		shoulder	unmatured int glaze;odd shape
bnk1998	03	SLLFO		small jug	1	1	19		handle	small oval handle with central groove;cu mottled glaze;Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	03	BOUA	B/C	jar ?	1	1	8		base	leached;abraded;? ID as fabric includes some greensand & flint;glaze spots
bnk1998	03	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		rim	
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	21	vertical white trailed/painted strips	rim	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	6	vertical white trailed/painted strips	BS	
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	large jug	2	1	80	vertical white trailed/painted strips	BS	
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	14		BS	
bnk1998	03	SAMLFRQ		jug	14	1	36		base & BS	reduced glaze with some fe patches & some cu specks;? ID or odd NOTGL;1 sherd to Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	03	MEDX	dark reduced;med sandy	jug	1	1	3		BS	light exterior margin;possibly a NOTGR
bnk1998	03	SAMLFRQ		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	1 sherd to Lincoln Type Series
bnk1998	03	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	5	1	19		rim base & BS	glaze;spalling
bnk1998	03	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	44		base	
bnk1998	03	BOUA	A/C	jar	2	1	46		BS	? ID or Baston;internal deposit
bnk1998	03	BOUA	A/C	jar	4	1	49		rim & BS	? ID or Baston;internal deposit;soot;everted rim
bnk1998	03	STANLY	A/B	large bowl	1	1	44		base	soot from 10mm above basal angle upwards but not underneath;handmade
bnk1998	03	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	33	applied pressed strip under rim	rim	worn rim edge;int soot
bnk1998	03	PSHW		large jar	1	1	25		rim	collared rim
bnk1998	04	SAMLFFE		jug	1	1	9		BS	patchy soot incl over break;glaze spots
bnk1998	04	PSHW		jar	1	1	45		BS	patchy soot
bnk1998	04	STANLY	A/B	jar	1	1	2		base	patchy soot
bnk1998	04	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	1		BS	
bnk1998	04	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	9	applied vertical white clay strip	BS	
bnk1998	04	PSHW		jar	1	1	22		BS	external soot;internal deposit

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	04	SLLFO		jug	1	1	3		BS	leached;misfired glaze with cu specs
bnk1998	04	PSHW		jar	2	1	88		rim	everted rim;EMHM form;joined at shoulder
bnk1998	04	MEDX	reduced;oolitic	jar	4	1	74	slightly overlapping row of tool-end marks at lower neck	LHJ & BS	hard-fired;wheelthrown;fine clay common oolite moderate fe sparse-moderate carbonised veg voids
bnk1998	05	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	6		BS	
bnk1998	05	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	11	smeared white vertical strip	BS	
bnk1998	05	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	8		neck	
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	large jar ?	1	1	13		BS	? ID or poss very odd Bourne;Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	small jar	1	1	6		BS	no glaze;Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	3		BS	amber glaze
bnk1998	05	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	50	smeared white vertical strips	BS	
bnk1998	05	NOTGL		jug	2	1	38		BS	cu glaze
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug	4	1	53		BS	ext surface salt surface/slip;dull green/amber glaze;2 sherds to County Type Series
bnk1998	05	BOUA	A/B ?	jar	1	1	12	pressed rim edge	rim	? ID or poss Baston;Fabric Type Series;inturned flanged rim
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar/bowl	7	1	152		base & BS	distorted;? 2nd;int amber glaze;int deposit;2 sherds to Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	05	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	2	1	37		base	? ID;moderate punctate brachiopod
bnk1998	05	PSHW		jar	1	1	10		neck	overfired/burnt
bnk1998	05	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	soot
bnk1998	05	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS	soot

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	05	PSHW2		jar	1	1	7		BS	? ID
bnk1998	05	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	20		base	overfired;? ID;Fabric Type Series;acute angled base
bnk1998	05	GRIMT		jug	1	1	18	applied fe decoration	BS	? ID
bnk1998	06	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	68	applied light strips & pads with grid stamp	BS	
bnk1998	06	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	lipped jar	2	1	38		rim	everted rim;internal deposit
bnk1998	06	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	9	applied light strips	BS	
bnk1998	06	ST	G	jar	1	1	2		base	unglaze;part ext soot
bnk1998	07	REST		hollow	1	1	1		BS	very thin walled
bnk1998	07	NOTGL		large jug	1	1	15		BS	cu glaze
bnk1998	07	BONC	sandy + ca	jug	1	1	34		BS	white slip;cu glaze spots
bnk1998	07	DST		jug	1	1	18		BS	cu mottled
bnk1998	07	NOTGL		jug	2	1	45		handle	strap handle;cu glaze
bnk1998	07	BL	Staffs light orange	?	1	1	8		base	slipped
bnk1998	07	BL	staffs/Derbs coarse	jar	1	1	21		base	vertical sided
bnk1998	08	STANLY	A/B	bowl/curfew	1	1	49		base	thick int soot & part ext from basal angle downwards
bnk1998	08	PSHW		jar	1	1	4		BS	
bnk1998	08	SNEOT		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	
bnk1998	08	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar	2	1	23		BS	soot;leached internal surface
bnk1998	08	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug/jar	1	1	12		BS	glaze spots
bnk1998	09	BOUA	B/C	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	glaze;? ID
bnk1998	09	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	8		BS	thin walled;hard-fired;soot
bnk1998	09	STANLY	A	jar ?	1	1	10		BS	thin walled;hard-fired
bnk1998	09	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	6		BS	soot;thin walled;hard-fired
bnk1998	09	BOUA	A/B/C	jar	1	1	15		BS	internal soot;? ID;dark reduced internal surface
bnk1998	10	SLSQ		jar	1	1	15		BS	thin walled;hard fired;soot
bnk1998	10	PSHW		jar ?	1	1	1		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	10	STANLY	B	jar/jug	1	1	12		BS	soot;thin walled;hard fired
bnk1998	10	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	10		base	soot
bnk1998	10	DST	B/C	jar/jug	1	1	4		BS	cu speckled glaze
bnk1998	11	PSHW		jar	1	1	4		BS	
bnk1998	11	STANLY	B	jar/jug	5	1	47		BS	soot;thin walled;hard fired
bnk1998	12	PSHW		jar	1	1	2		BS	
bnk1998	12	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	10		neck	soot;hard-fired
bnk1998	12	PAEMSF		jar ?	1	1	2		BS	leached;very abraded
bnk1998	12	SLEMOFE		jar	1	1	11		neck	
bnk1998	13	PSHW		jar	1	1	11		BS	surface chipped/spalled
bnk1998	14	BONC	slightly sandy + ca	jug	1	1	30		handle	LHJ
bnk1998	14	TOY	+ ca	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS	part internal glaze;cracked during firing ?
bnk1998	14	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	7		BS	soot;unglaze
bnk1998	14	PSHW		?	1	1	7		BS	soot
bnk1998	14	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS	glaze
bnk1998	14	PSHW		?	1	1	1		BS	abraded
bnk1998	14	ELY		jug	1	1	55	applied snaked strip & vertical square roller-stamped vert strip	BS	underfired glaze;looks almost thrown;? ID
bnk1998	14	ELY		jug	1	1	3		rim	reduced glaze
bnk1998	14	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	10		handle	reduced glaze
bnk1998	14	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	28		BS	? ID;light firing
bnk1998	14	PSHW		large jar	1	1	4		BS	soot
bnk1998	15	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	29		rim	reduced glaze;traces of white clay
bnk1998	17	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar	1	1	9		BS	
bnk1998	17	SLQO		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS	thick ext soot;internal deposit;? ID or SLQO
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	8	applied self vertical strip & appliedcurved	BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
								white strip		
bnk1998	17	PSHW		?	1	1	1		BS	
bnk1998	17	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	10		base	
bnk1998	17	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	6		BS	cu glaze
bnk1998	17	BOUA	A	jar	3	1	13		BS	internal glaze
bnk1998	17	NOTGL		jug	1	1	9		rim	triangular rim;cu glaze
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	small jug	3	1	27	white painted vertical strips	neck	
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	14	applied white strips & stamped white pads	BS	
bnk1998	17	STANLY	A/B	large jar	1	1	36		shoulder	soot
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	20	applied white strips & stamped white pads	BS	
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	22	applied vertical ? White strips	BS	abraded;underfired glaze
bnk1998	17	STANLY	A/B	large jar	9	1	244		base & BS	soot;internal deposit
bnk1998	17	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	5	multi close applied vertical white strips	BS	cu speckled glaze
bnk1998	17	NOTGL		jug	1	1	10		BS	cu glaze
bnk1998	18	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	17	applied white vert strips;white painted band around neck	BS	glaze has cu specks
bnk1998	18	BONC		jar/bowl	1	1	34		BS	internal glaze part cu over amber;part burnt/misfired glaze;
bnk1998	19	MEDX	light oxid + ca;med sandy	small jar/pipkin	1	1	12		base	untrimmed base;ext soot & part int & breaks;part leached surfaces;looks very Nottingham
bnk1998	19	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	34	smeared possibly vertical white strips	BS	
bnk1998	19	STANLY	B	large jug/jar	1	1	21		BS	internal deposit
bnk1998	19	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	3		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	19	PSHW2		jar	2	1	4		BS	
bnk1998	19	STANLY	B	small jug/jar	1	1	9		base	abraded
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	9		BS	amber glaze; Lincs Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jar ?	1	1	5		BS	no glaze; Cambridge Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	2		BS	amber glaze; Lincs Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	dull green glaze; Lincs Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS	misfired internal glaze; Lincs Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	large jug	2	1	62		BS	amber glaze; 1 sherd to Lincs Fabric Type Series;ridged shoulder
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	15	1	256	smeared white clay dashes - c 40mm between multi shoulder & body cordons	rim & BS	flat-topped rim;thrown cordon 15mm below rim;long lip or applied spout;1 sherd to Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	19	MEDX	reduced thin oxid surfs;med sandy + ca	jug	1	1	16		BS	green glaze with cu spots
bnk1998	19	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	small bowl	2	1	21		BS	internal glaze
bnk1998	20	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base	soot
bnk1998	21	BONC		jug	3	1	21		BS	cu specks in glaze
bnk1998	21	PSHW		large jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	soot
bnk1998	21	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jar	1	1	19		BS	
bnk1998	21	SNEOT		jar	1	1	1		BS	
bnk1998	21	PSHW		?	1	1	1		BS	
bnk1998	21	PSHW		large jar	2	1	47		base	soot
bnk1998	21	SAMLFFE		jug	2	1	15		BS	cu glaze with fe streaks;sherds to Fabric Type Series

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	21	BONC		jug	1	1	11		BS	very thin walled;white clay stuck to wall;Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	21	ELY		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS	glaze;? ID
bnk1998	21	DST	B	jug	1	1	23	applied vert strip	BS	cu glaze
bnk1998	21	DST	C	small jug	1	1	3		BS	cu mottled glaze
bnk1998	21	DST	C	small jug	1	1	4		BS	cu mottled glaze
bnk1998	21	ST	B/C	jug/jar	1	1	1		BS	glaze
bnk1998	21	BOUA	A/B/C	cruet ?	1	1	8	slashed cordon	BS	probably biconical;? ID or SLBTOX
bnk1998	21	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	7	applied white vert strip	BS	
bnk1998	21	BONC		small jug	1	1	20		base	? ID or LERTH;very heavy base; Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	23	ST	C	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	no glaze
bnk1998	23	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS	? ID
bnk1998	23	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar ?	1	1	58		base	abraded;int amber glaze;internal deposit
bnk1998	23	BONC		jug	3	1	16		LHJ & BS	spots amber & cu glaze;Fabric Type Series
bnk1998	23	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	3	1	96		base & BS	int amber glaze;int deposit;concentric wire lines on base
bnk1998	27	SNEOT		?	3	1	8		BS	
bnk1998	27	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug ?	1	1	1		BS	thick cu glaze;? ID
bnk1998	27	EMHM	Fabric B ?	jar ?	1	1	1		BS	soot
bnk1998	27	ST	A/B	jar	1	1	3		BS	soot
bnk1998	27	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	8		base	
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	1	1	24		rim	soot
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	3	1	16		BS	soot
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	1	1	3		neck	soot
bnk1998	28	PSHW		?	1	1	3		BS	soot
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	1	1	9		base	soot

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	2	1	16		BS	incl dark shelly limestone
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	2	1	27		BS	
bnk1998	28	PSHW		?	2	1	7		base	soot;thick walled
bnk1998	28	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	24	twisted handle	handle	twisted rod handle
bnk1998	28	PSHW		jar	2	1	28		BS	soot;incl dark shelly limestone
bnk1998	28	ST	A/B	small jar	1	1	2		BS	unglaze
bnk1998	28	ST	A/B	jar	1	1	2		rim	unglaze
bnk1998	28	SAMLFFE		jug	1	1	6	applied strip	BS	cu glaze;abraded
bnk1998	28	SAMLFRQ		jug	6	1	139	applied vertical strips poss with white slip over	BS	oddly shaped narrow jug;side stacking scar;cu glaze
bnk1998	28	SLST		large jar	1	1	4		neck	
bnk1998	29	ST	A	jar/pitcher	1	1	2		BS	? ID
bnk1998	29	PSHW		jar	4	1	20		base & BS	soot
bnk1998	30	MEDX	OX/R/OX; coarse-med shelly	jar	2	1	34		BS	moderate-common coarse-med shell moderate-common ca ? Limestone most grey moderate fe
bnk1998	34	BOUA	A/B	large bowl	3	1	82		rim	everted rim;internal unmatured glaze
bnk1998	34	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	3		BS	
bnk1998	34	SLLFO		jug	2	1	32		rim with lip	to Fabric Type Series;mottled cu glaze;triangular rim;cream/light grey fabric;cordon below rim
bnk1998	34	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	19		BS	spalling glaze
bnk1998	34	NOTGL	OX/R	small jug	1	1	80		base	splayed & trimmed base
bnk1998	34	STANLY	B	jug/jar	1	1	2		BS	
bnk1998	36	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	hemispherical jar	8	1	183		rim & BS	drawable;soot
bnk1998	36	STANLY	A	bowl	2	1	77	pressed rim edge	rim & BS	drawable;soot
bnk1998	36	PSHW		jar	1	1	20		base	soot;high fired
bnk1998	38	NOTGR		jug	1	1	1		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
bnk1998	38	PSHW		jar	1	1	18		rim	overfired
bnk1998	40	ST	A	small jar	1	1	15		BS	soot;spots of glaze;int deposit;thin walled;e/m 11th-e12th
bnk1998	40	ST	A	jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS	no glaze;re-oxidised across break
bnk1998	40	ST	A	?	1	1	2		BS	
bnk1998	50	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	48	thumbed basal angle;applied strip ? Pressed	BS	abraded
bnk1998	50	PSHW		?	1	1	8		BS	abraded;leached surfaces
bnk1998	50	PSHW		large jar	1	1	11		rim	everted rim
bnk1998	50	PSHW		jar ?	1	1	4		BS	
barmil06	1005	PEARL		dish	1	1	11	painted	rim	
barmil06	1005	BL		?	1	1	13		BS	mid 17th to 18th
barmil06	1005	ST	A	small jar	1	1	26		rim	hollow folded & everted rim;soot
barmil06	1005	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS	
barmil06	1005	BONC	sandy	jar	1	1	12		BS	? ID
barmil06	1005	MISC	oxid;fine sandy	?	1	1	4		BS	red internal slip;common fine quartz moderate fe;med-eamod
barmil06	1005	CREA		mug ?	1	1	1		BS	blue ext glaze
barmil06	1005	BL		?	1	1	8		BS	mid 17th to 18th
barmil06	1005	BL	MP type	bowl ?	1	1	64		base	mid 17th to 18th
barmil06	1005	NOTS		hollow	1	1	9	machine roller stamped	BS	? ID or Derbs
barmil06	1005	NCBW		small hollow	1	1	3	white slipped	handle	
barmil06	1005	SWSG		flat	1	1	5		base	
barmil06	1005	PEARL		?	1	1	1	transfer print	BS	
barmil06	1005	CREA		mug ?	2	1	2	brown slipped	handle	
barmil06	1005	PEARL		mug ?	1	1	14	transfer print	base	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1005	BERTH	Staffs ?	?	1	1	7		BS	mid 17th to 18th
barmil06	1010	ST	C	jar/pitcher	1	1	6		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	small jar	1	1	2		BS	? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	4		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A/B	jar	3	1	12		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	?	1	1	9		base	int soot;? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	?	1	1	1		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	?	1	1	1		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1010	STANLY	A	large jar/bowl	2	1	37		BS	soot
barmil06	1010	SNEOT		jar	1	1	14		rim	hollow everted rim;soot
barmil06	1010	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	4		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	27		base	no glaze;soot
barmil06	1010	ST	B	?	1	1	1		BS	soot;int glaze;very thin walled
barmil06	1010	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	ST	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	ST	B	jar/pitcher	1	1	8		BS	glaze
barmil06	1010	ST	A	small jar	1	1	8		base	unglaze
barmil06	1010	ST	B	small jar	1	1	3		BS	soot;unglaze
barmil06	1010	SLSTCW		?	1	1	1		BS	soot;no glaze;? ID
barmil06	1010	ST	B	?	1	1	11		base	no glaze;soot
barmil06	1011	SNEOT		jar	1	1	2		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1011	ST	A/B	jar	1	1	8		BS	unglaze;soot
barmil06	1011	ST	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS	unglaze
barmil06	1011	ST	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	unglaze
barmil06	1011	ST	C	jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	unglaze
barmil06	1011	ST	G/B	pitcher	1	1	8		BS	int & ext glaze
barmil06	1011	SNEOT		jar ?	1	1	2		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1013	ST	C	jar/jug	1	1	8		BS	glaze
barmil06	1013	ST	A	jar/pitcher	2	1	5		BS	glaze

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1013	TORK		large pitcher/bowl	1	1	12	applied thumb pressed strip	BS	
barmil06	1013	THETT	T/I	large jar/pitcher	1	1	5		BS	
barmil06	1014	ST	A	jar	1	1	5		BS	soot;unglaze
barmil06	1014	STANLY	B + fe	small jar	1	1	10		base	soot int;? ID
barmil06	1014	BOUA	A	?	1	1	4		base	soot;? ID
barmil06	1014	ST	B/C	small jar	1	1	4		BS	soot;unglaze
barmil06	1014	ST	B	jar	1	1	2		BS	soot;unglaze
barmil06	1014	PSHW		large jar	1	1	12		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1014	PSHW		jar	1	1	17		rim	kiln flashing;hollow everted rim
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	soot;internal deposit;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	16	rectangular roller stamping to body;horiz & vertical crossing painted white strips	BS	
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	4	applied white strip	BS	
barmil06	1018	BONC		large jug/jar	1	1	17		BS	part int glaze;thick walled;trimmed basal angle
barmil06	1018	NOTGL		jug	1	1	6		BS	cu glaze
barmil06	1018	TPW		vase/jug	1	1	22		rim	
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar	3	1	47		BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1018	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1018	PASL		?	1	1	1		BS	flake
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	16	white clay decoration	BS	
barmil06	1018	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar	1	1	15		BS	soot
barmil06	1018	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS	patches of glaze
barmil06	1018	BOUA	A/B	small jug	1	1	4		BS	fe flecked glaze;? Idas Bourne product as fabric includes mod fe & sparse shale/clay pellets

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1018	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	soot
barmil06	1018	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	8		BS	? ID
barmil06	1018	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug/jar	1	1	13		BS	
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar	1	1	7		rim	
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar	4	1	65		BS	soot;2 sherds to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar	4	1	173		rim & BS	internal soot;upright rim;2 sherds to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1018	BOUA	A/B/C	jug	1	1	25	slashed line down centre of handle	handle	strap handle with central hollow;? ID or SLBTOX Fabric 3
barmil06	1018	BONC	bumpy	jug	1	1	56		UHJ	hard fired
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	3		BS	
barmil06	1018	MEDX	oxid;fine-med sandy + fe & oolite	small jar	1	1	13		BS	possibly an odd SLBTOX;comm fine-med subround- round quartz comm fe >2.5 & sparse oolite
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	102	applied white strips	BS	soot int towards base;soot ext towards base with circular shadow
barmil06	1018	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	small jar ?	1	1	8		base	soot
barmil06	1018	EMHM	Boua Fabric E + carb veg	hemispherical jar	1	1	12		base	soot
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar/bowl	1	1	60		BS	int & part ext soot;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	55		base	
barmil06	1018	PASL		jar	2	1	12		BS	
barmil06	1018	MEDX	fine-med shelly	jar	4	1	57		BS	part spalled surfaces;soot;fine shell background moderate thin walled shell some punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1018	STANLY	B + fe	jug	1	1	11		BS	? ID;sparse oolite & common fe >2.5mm;internal deposit

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1018	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar ?	1	1	6		BS	
barmil06	1019	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	? ID;thin walled;coarse shell with punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1023	STANLY	B	small jug	1	1	11	vert painted fe bands with round fine grid stamps 6x6 between	BS	
barmil06	1023	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	12	white clay pads with grid stamps	BS	
barmil06	1023	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	jar ?	1	1	9		base	soot;fine silty clay with common fe lumps & sparse ca
barmil06	1023	BONC		cbm/vessel	1	1	24		BS	
barmil06	1023	BL	Bourne ?	drinking jug	1	1	48	frilled base	base	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1023	BONC		large jar/jug	1	1	18		BS	
barmil06	1023	BOUA	A/B + fe	jar	1	1	12		BS	soot;traces of white slip
barmil06	1023	SNEOT		?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1023	BOUA	A/E	?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1025	MEDX	fine-med shelly	jar ?	1	1	26		BS	soot int;fine shell background moderate thin walled shell some punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1025	BOUA	B	jar ?	1	1	6		BS	
barmil06	1025	BOUA	B	jug	1	1	7		BS	
barmil06	1025	BOUA	A	jug/jar	3	1	3		BS	
barmil06	1030	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	small jar	2	1	28		base	soot
barmil06	1030	PSHW		?	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	1030	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	jar ?	1	1	26		base	ext soot;soot int central base
barmil06	1031	STANLY	A	jar ?	1	1	5		BS	
barmil06	1031	MEDX	buff;fine-med sandy	jug	1	1	10		rim	abundant fine quartz moderate fe
barmil06	1031	BOUA	A	large jug	1	1	27		BS	? ID
barmil06	1031	STANLY	B	jug	3	1	27	applied vertical white strips	BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1031	PSHW		large jar/bowl	1	1	31		base	
barmil06	1031	BOUA	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS	internal glaze
barmil06	1033	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	5		BS	soot int & ext
barmil06	1033	SLSO		jar/bowl	2	1	68		base	handmade;? A type of STANLY A/B;soot
barmil06	1033	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1033	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	1		BS	abraded
barmil06	1033	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	9	applied white strips	BS	
barmil06	1033	MEDX	fine-med shelly	jar	4	1	56		BS	part spalled surfaces;soot;fine shell background moderate thin walled shell some punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1033	SLEMO		?	1	1	9		base	abraded
barmil06	1033	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	2	1	14		BS	ridged shoulder;soot
barmil06	1033	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	9		base	soot
barmil06	1033	SNEOT		very large form	1	1	47	pressed rim/handle edge	rim/handle	abraded
barmil06	1033	STANLY	B	large jug	8	1	634	painted white band along lower glaze edge;frequent vert appl white strips in pairs	base & BS	
barmil06	1033	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	hemispherical jar	1	1	23		BS	soot
barmil06	1033	PASL		jar	2	1	59		rim & BS	
barmil06	1033	LSWV		jug	1	1	3		rim	cuff rim;could be odd LSW2;moderate fe
barmil06	1033	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug/jar	4	1	21		BS	glaze
barmil06	1033	PASL		jar	1	1	17		BS	int soot
barmil06	1033	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	25		handle	grooved rod handle;
barmil06	1033	BOUA	A/B	jar	4	1	33		BS	soot;ridged shoulder
barmil06	1034	SNEOT		jar	1	1	23	pressed rim edge	rim	developed
barmil06	1034	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug/jar	1	1	9		base	glaze spots
barmil06	1034	PSHW		large jar	2	1	70		BS	soot

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1034	STANLY	A/B + quartz	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	soot;seen before ?;? ID
barmil06	1034	STANLY	A/B + quartz	jar/jug	1	1	11		BS	soot;seen before ?;? ID
barmil06	1034	BOUA	B	small jug	2	1	10		BS	thick fe reduced glaze
barmil06	1035	STANLY	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	11		base	int & ext soot;? ID
barmil06	1035	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	1035	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	1	1	6		base	soot;? ID
barmil06	1035	STANLY	A/B	bowl/dish	6	1	60		BS	soot
barmil06	1035	BOUA	A	small jar	1	1	3		BS	soot;near vitrified
barmil06	1035	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	16	applied close vert white strips	BS	
barmil06	1035	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	1035	STANLY	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS	fabric incl some quartz;? ID
barmil06	1035	BOUA	A/B	jug	1	1	23		handle	strap handle with central hollow;stacking scar
barmil06	1035	PSHW		jar	9	1	84		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1037	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	12	1	337		base	soot on int base & ext basal angle;untrimmed base;cu mottled glaze
barmil06	1037	NOTGL	cream/light orange	jug	4	1	111		LHJ	internal glaze;3 lower pressings;? ID or NOTGE
barmil06	1044	BOUA	A/B	jug ?	1	1	5	applied strip ?	BS	
barmil06	1044	DST	C	jug	1	1	7		neck	spalled glaze;int * ext cu glaze
barmil06	1044	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	1		rim	
barmil06	1044	NOTGL	oxid reduced int	jug ?	1	1	8		BS	
barmil06	1044	SLFQO		jug ?	1	1	6		BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1044	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	1	white decoration	BS	
barmil06	1044	LEMS		jar ?	1	1	6		BS	? ID
barmil06	1045	STANLY	B	jug/jar	1	1	21		base	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1045	NOTGL		jug	1	1	33		BS	spots cu in amber glaze;oxid with reduced int;? ID
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	14		BS	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	11		base	soot
barmil06	1047	CIST	Bourne ?	cup	2	1	6		base	thick smooth brown glaze;sanding on bottom;orange fabric
barmil06	1047	BONC		miniature jug/bottle	1	1	5		BS	hard fired
barmil06	1047	BONC		jug/jar	2	1	8		BS	
barmil06	1047	BONC		jug	1	1	4		BS	burnt/misfired glaze
barmil06	1047	BONC	bumpy	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	soot
barmil06	1047	BONC	bumpy	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS	
barmil06	1047	BONC		large jug/jar	1	1	95		base	thick heavy base;worn around basal edge
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	23	applied dec	BS	
barmil06	1047	BONC	bumpy	jug/jar	2	1	15		BS	
barmil06	1047	BONC		?	1	1	1		BS	flake
barmil06	1047	STANLY	A	?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1047	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS	low fired;underfired glaze
barmil06	1047	BONC		small jug	6	1	13		BS	very thin walled;mottled brown on yellow effect glaze
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug	3	1	95	painted white horizontal band around lower glaze edge	BS	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	53		neck	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	30	painted white curved dec	BS	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	32	painted white dec	BS	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	large jug ?	1	1	57		BS	has a large ? Grog pellet
barmil06	1047	BONC	slightly sandy	jug	2	1	19		BS	yellow/brown glaze
barmil06	1047	BONC		small jug/jar	2	1	14		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1047	NOTGE		jug	4	1	27		BS	
barmil06	1047	BONC		jug	1	1	4		BS	
barmil06	1047	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	3		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1047	PASL		jar	1	1	18		BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1047	PSHW		jar/bowl	1	1	4		BS	? ID
barmil06	1047	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS	
barmil06	1047	BOUA	A/B	jar	2	1	44		BS	near vitrified;internal glaze
barmil06	1047	STANLY	A	small jar	1	1	5		neck	? ID;includes punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1047	SLEMO		small bowl	1	1	4		rim	triangular rim
barmil06	1047	PSHW		small jar/jug	1	1	11		rim	lipped/handled ?;? ID
barmil06	1047	PASL		jar	1	1	5		BS	soot
barmil06	1047	PASL		small jar	1	1	5		BS	soot
barmil06	1047	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	flake
barmil06	1047	STANLY	B	jar	1	1	21		BS	
barmil06	1047	PSHW		jar	1	1	20		rim	? ID
barmil06	1047	SLFQO		jug ?	1	1	6		BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1047	NOTGL		jug	1	1	9		BS	cu glaze
barmil06	1047	STANLY	A + fe	jar	1	1	9		base	soot;? ID
barmil06	1047	BOUA	A/C	small jar	1	1	15		base	soot int & ext;slightly splayed base;? A Bourne product
barmil06	1047	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	? ID
barmil06	1047	SLFQO		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS	to Fabric Type Series;glaze spots
barmil06	1047	BOUA	A	jug	1	1	10		rim	near vitrified;white slip;rim form looks more like BOU
barmil06	1062	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	2	1	11		BS	
barmil06	1062	SLSNT		small jar	1	1	10		base	wheelthrown;soot
barmil06	1062	STANLY	A	jug/jar	1	1	30		base	near vitrified;? ID
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	162		BS	
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	23	white painted diagonal	BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
								strip		
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	curfew	1	1	212	slashed decoration on handle	LHJ	very wide strap handle
barmil06	1065	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	1	applied fe strip	BS	
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jar	1	1	9		BS	? ID;wheelthrown;soot
barmil06	1065	STANLY	A/B	jar	1	1	10		BS	fabric incl quartz;? ID
barmil06	1065	STANLY	A/B	jar	1	1	12		BS	soot;fabric incl echinoid spines
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jar	2	1	37		BS	? ID;wheelthrown;soot
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jar	2	1	42	pressed rim edge	rim & BS	? ID;wheelthrown
barmil06	1065	BOUA	B/C + carb veg	bowl/jar	1	1	17		BS	int glaze;soot;? ID
barmil06	1065	STANLY	B	jug/jar	1	1	10		base	part leached
barmil06	1065	MISC	oxid;med sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	sparse white ? Clay inclusions common poorly sorted fine-med subround to round quartz common fine backgroundfe moderate larger
barmil06	1065	NOTGL	oxid	jug	1	1	1		base	
barmil06	1065	BOUA	A/B/C + fe	jar	1	1	8		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1080	SLBTOL	Fabric 2	small jug	1	1	7		BS	underfired glaze
barmil06	1080	STANLY	A	large bowl/jar	1	1	34		rim	? ID
barmil06	1080	STANLY	A/B	large shallow bowl/dish	1	1	42	pressed rim top	rim	
barmil06	1080	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	17		BS	? ID;coarse shell some punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1080	STANLY	A/B	jar ?	1	1	3		BS	? ID
barmil06	1082	BERTH	Bourne type ?	bowl	1	1	8		base	17th to 18th
barmil06	1082	BONC		jar	2	1	32		BS	thick internal glaze;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1082	GRE		large bowl	1	1	141		rim	wide everted rim;17th to 18th;salt surfacing;local ?

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1082	BERTH	fine oxid fabric	large bowl	1	1	67		rim	late 17th to 18th
barmil06	1082	BL	vitrified	bowl/jar	1	1	77		base	17th to 18th
barmil06	1082	BL	vitrified	butter pot	1	1	87		rim	17th to 18th
barmil06	1082	BOUA	B + fe	jug	1	1	46	applied vert strips with alternate deep incuse stamps & roller stamping on strips	BS	? Not a Bourne product
barmil06	1082	BONC	slightly sandy	small jug	1	1	31		BS	cu mottled glaze;fairly thick white slip
barmil06	1084	MISC	mixed shelly	large vessel	1	1	17	combed	BS	thick ext soot;thick walled;mixed fine-coarse shelly;? Date;? Odd STANLY B
barmil06	1088	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	miniature jug/drinking jug	3	1	37		handle	
barmil06	1088	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	20	applied white strip	BS	cu specks in glaze
barmil06	1088	SLLFO		jug	1	1	8		BS	misfired/burnt cu speckled glaze
barmil06	1091	SAMLFRQ		jar ?	1	1	6		base	soot
barmil06	1091	STANLY	A	jar	2	1	43		base & BS	
barmil06	1091	PAEMSF		jar	1	1	42		base	soot;internal deposit
barmil06	1091	PSHW		jar	2	1	16		rim & BS	
barmil06	1094	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	bowl/jar	1	1	7		BS	internal deposit
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	60	painted or smeared vert white strips	BS	? ID as looks wheelthrown
barmil06	1094	BOUA	A/C	large jar	4	1	130	pressed strip around neck;diagonal applied pressed strip to shoulder	rim	everted rim;int soot below rim;salt surfacing;int glaze
barmil06	1094	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar/jug	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	small jug	4	1	78	stabbed handle top	handle	oval handle
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	small lipped	6	1	220		rim base & BS	profile;soot;inturned rim

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
				bowl/crucible						
barmil06	1094	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar/jug	1	1	13		BS	internal glaze;int deposit
barmil06	1094	NOTGL		jug ?	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	1094	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug/jar	1	1	6		BS	
barmil06	1094	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	small jar	2	1	6		BS	
barmil06	1094	SLLFO		small jug	2	1	42	vertical painted fe strips	BS	underfired cu speckled glaze;wheelthrown
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	4	painted white strips	BS	
barmil06	1094	MISC	oxid;med sandy	jar	1	1	10		rim	hollow upright rim;int glaze;soot
barmil06	1094	NOTGL		small jug	1	1	1		BS	thin walled;cu speckled glaze
barmil06	1094	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar/jug	1	1	14		base	
barmil06	1094	MEDX	oxid;med sandy	jar/jug	1	1	3		BS	thin reduced int margin;comm medium subround to round quartz moderate fe sparse-mod ca
barmil06	1094	BONC		jar/jug	1	1	3		BS	
barmil06	1094	PSHW		bowl/jar	2	1	5		BS	? ID
barmil06	1094	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	bowl/jar	1	1	3		BS	internal glaze
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	10	painted or smeared vert white strips	BS	
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	8	painted vert white strips	BS	
barmil06	1094	STANLY	B	jug/jar	1	1	4		base	
barmil06	1095	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	5		BS	
barmil06	1095	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	8		BS	
barmil06	1096	ST	B	small jar/pipkin	1	1	4		BS	glaze
barmil06	1096	NOTGL		jug	1	1	8		BS	cu glaze
barmil06	1096	BOUA	A/B	jug/jar	1	1	5		base	? Or Baston
barmil06	1096	STANLY	A	jar	1	1	18		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	1096	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	15		BS	
barmil06	1096	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	23		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1096	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	75		base	
barmil06	1100	STANLY	A	large jar/bowl	9	1	141		base & BS	soot on part of walls - ? Pushed up against fire;? ID
barmil06	1100	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	11		BS	leached int
barmil06	1100	LSW2		jug	1	1	15		BS	reduced glaze
barmil06	1100	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar	1	1	11		rim	everted rim
barmil06	1100	SLLFO		jug	2	1	36		BS	cu mottled glaze;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	4		rim	
barmil06	1100	BOUA	A/B/C	jar/bowl	1	1	22		base	internal glaze;? Bourne or Baston
barmil06	1100	PASL		jar/bowl	3	1	21		base	int & ext soot;thin walled
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug	18	1	400	painted white bands at neck & shoulder cordons & vert lines down neck;applied vert white body strips with grid stamped white pads between	rim handle base & BS	twisted rod handle;internal deposit
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	large jug	6	1	183	painted white bands at neck & shoulder cordons & vert lines down neck;applied vert white body strips	BS	
barmil06	1100	PSHW		large jar	2	1	115		BS	soot;internal deposit
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	4	white painted lines & grid stamps	BS	
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	43		BS	internal deposit
barmil06	1100	NOTGL		jug	3	1	55		BS	
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	5		BS	
barmil06	1100	NOTGL	reduced	large jug	3	1	145		base & BS	
barmil06	1100	BOUA	A/E	jar	16	1	212		rim base & BS	soot;square rim;fabric incl sparse shell & sparse oolite
barmil06	1100	STANLY	B	jug ?	1	1	5		base	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1100	BOUA	A	small jug/jar	1	1	11		BS	spots of glaze;slight crack during firing
barmil06	1100	PSHW		large jar	14	1	212		base & BS	soot;internal deposit
barmil06	1106	MISC	coarse shelly + quartz	large jar/bowl	1	1	16		BS	int & ext soot;coarse punctate shell & rounded quartz;thick walled;Roman to medieval
barmil06	1106	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	hemispherical jar	1	1	34		BS	soot
barmil06	1106	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	hemispherical jar	3	1	34		BS	concretions over break
barmil06	1106	SNEOT		small jar	1	1	4		BS	
barmil06	1110	BOUA	A	small jug/jar	1	1	12		BS	ridged shoulder
barmil06	1110	SLEMO		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS	? ID;very micaceous;moderate fe
barmil06	1110	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	59		BS	internal deposit
barmil06	1110	PASL		jug/jar	1	1	44		BS	part spalled int & ext;soot;thin walled
barmil06	1110	SNEOT		jar	2	1	11		BS	thick soot;leached int
barmil06	1110	BOUA	A/B/C	jar	1	1	11		BS	? ID or SLBTOL
barmil06	1110	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jug ?	1	1	2		BS	internal deposit
barmil06	1110	BOUA	A/B/C	small jug/jar	1	1	24		base	untrimmed basal angle
barmil06	1110	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	?	1	1	1		BS	soot
barmil06	1110	NOTGL		small jug	1	1	14		BS	lower neck cordon
barmil06	1110	BOUA	A	large jug	1	1	10	applied scal dec ?	BS	
barmil06	1110	BOUA	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	6		base	soot;int glaze
barmil06	1114	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	20		BS	reduced glaze;body cordon
barmil06	1114	BONC	smooth + ca	jug/jar ?	1	1	27		base	salt surface;cracked during firing;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1114	BONC		small jug	1	1	13		BS	misfired glaze
barmil06	1114	BONC		jug	1	1	16		BS	cu speckled glaze
barmil06	1114	BOUA	B	?	1	1	1		BS	
barmil06	1116	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar/bowl	1	1	11		base	internal glaze

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	1116	STANLY	B + fe	jug	1	1	21		rim	cu speckled glaze
barmil06	1116	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar	2	1	83		BS	int glaze;2 sherds to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	1123	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	small jug/jar	1	1	7		BS	
barmil06	1123	BOUA	A/G	jug	1	1	96		BS	soot on under base & from 1-4 cm upwards from basal angle;thick internal deposit;moderate shale;? Bourne product
barmil06	1123	STANLY	A	jar ?	1	1	13		BS	soot;internal deposit;? ID
barmil06	1123	LSWV		jug	1	1	6		BS	looks like LSW2/NOTGL mix
barmil06	1123	STANLY	A	bowl/curfew	1	1	9		rim	? ID or late st neots;soot int;punctate brachiopod
barmil06	1123	BOUA	A + shale	jug	1	1	19		rim	worn rim edge;? ID
barmil06	1123	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	12		BS	
barmil06	1123	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar/bowl	1	1	21		base	internal glaze
barmil06	1123	NOTGL		small jug	2	1	22		BS	cu glaze;ribbed shoulder
barmil06	1123	NOTGL		jug	1	1	13		BS	reduced glaze
barmil06	1123	PASL		jar ?	1	1	1		BS	
barmil06	1123	NOTGE		small jug	2	1	36		LHJ & BS	pocked cu mottled glaze
barmil06	99999	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	18		base	
barmil06	99999	CMO		bowl	1	1	18		rim	soot
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B + fe	small jar	1	1	12		BS	soot
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	curfew	1	1	60		base	spots of glaze;tapering circular vent with raised collar in flat base outer 30mm inner 25mm;8mm thick;cracked during firing ?
barmil06	99999	MEDX	mixed shelly	jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS	soot;thin shell moderate fine background shell with moderate med-coarse shell moderate fe incl oolitic fe laminated clay pellets/shale sparse limestone

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	99999	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	bowl	1	1	8		BS	soot;unusual rim almost flanged;abundant fine quartz moderate fine fe
barmil06	99999	NOTGL		jug	1	1	23		BS	pocked cu speckled glaze
barmil06	99999	NOTGL		jug	1	1	3		BS	cu glaze
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	17		BS	ridged shoulder
barmil06	99999	STMO		mug	1	1	7		BS	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jar	1	1	10		BS	
barmil06	99999	STMO		jar/bowl	1	1	9		base	pedestal base
barmil06	99999	BL	buff fabric	bowl	1	1	3		BS	late 17th to 18th
barmil06	99999	BL		jar/chamber pot	1	1	15		neck	late 17th to 18th
barmil06	99999	BL	MP type	jar	1	1	25		BS	late 17th to 18th
barmil06	99999	BL	Staffs	jar	1	1	14		BS	late 17th to 18th
barmil06	99999	MP		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS	16th to 17th
barmil06	99999	STANLY	A/B	large jar/bowl	1	1	38		base	? ID
barmil06	99999	NOTS		lid	1	1	20		knob	
barmil06	99999	PASL		jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS	soot & internal deposit
barmil06	99999	STANLY	A	large jar/bowl	1	1	30		BS	soot
barmil06	99999	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jar/bowl	1	1	26		base	internal deposit
barmil06	99999	STANLY	A	jar/bowl	1	1	15		BS	? ID;punctate brachiopod;handmade;patch of soot
barmil06	99999	PASL		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS	soot;internal red slip;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	STANLY	A		1	1	20		BS	
barmil06	99999	MEDX	sparse fine-med shelly	jar/bowl	1	1	13		base	soot;internal deposit;clean clay background with comm-abundant fine-med ca sparse shell
barmil06	99999	MEDX	mixed shelly	jar/bowl	1	1	10		BS	soot;thin shell moderate fine background quartz & shell with moderate coarse shell

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
										moderate fe incl oolitic fe laminated clay pellets/shale sparse limestone
barmil06	99999	EMHM	BOUA Fabric E	jar	1	1	65		rim	
barmil06	99999	MEDX	mixed shelly	jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS	soot;thin shell moderate fine background shell with moderate med-coarse shell moderate fe incl oolitic fe laminated clay pellets/shale sparse limestone
barmil06	99999	CREA		dish	1	1	2		BS	flake
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jug	1	1	14		rim	rim cordon
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	1	1	28		rim	flanged rim;? ID or odd BVOUA
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug/jar	1	1	33		base	glaze
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jar ?	1	1	23		BS	internal soot ?
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A	large bowl	1	1	30		rim	flanged rim;internal glaze
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS	
barmil06	99999	PASL		jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS	soot
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	bowl/jar	1	1	20		base	int glaze
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	38		LHJ	
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug/jar	2	1	39		BS	overfired;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B/C	jug	1	1	25	deep incised slashes down handle centre & lower thumbed joins	LHJ	strap handle;? Baston
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B	jug	1	1	27	combed wavy dec around neck above rim cordon;combed vert strips from cordon downwards	BS	
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B/C	jug	2	1	37	multi horizontal neck grooves;vertical fe strips	BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	99999	SLLFO		jug	1	1	19		BS	cu mottled glaze
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug	2	1	35	applied white strips	base & BS	
barmil06	99999	SLIP	Staffs ?	large bowl	1	1	14		BS	orange body;int white slip
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B + clay pellets	large jug ?	1	1	41	deep incised central line down handle	handle	wide strap handle
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	9		neck	? Sv as rim
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 2	jug	1	1	9		rim	cordon below rim
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jug	1	1	8		neck	cu speckled glaze
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/C	jug	1	1	3		BS	? ID or SLBTOX Fabric 1
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jug	1	1	8	applied vert fe strip	BS	
barmil06	99999	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	jug	1	1	55		LHJ	abundant very fine background quartz sparse fine moderate fine fe;oval handle;hole drilled to left of LHJ
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	12	applied white strip	BS	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	dripping dish	1	1	53	pressed rim edge	rim to base	untrimmed base;int glaze;cracked during firing at base with glaze partially over breaks
barmil06	99999	PEARL		plate	1	1	4	blue feather edge	rim	
barmil06	99999	TPW		flat	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	99999	WHITE		?	1	1	3	blue mocha	BS	
barmil06	99999	TPW		small dish	1	1	2		BS	
barmil06	99999	WHITE		saucer	1	1	5		rim	
barmil06	99999	WHITE		small cup/jar	1	1	1		rim	
barmil06	99999	ENPO		small dish	1	1	2		rim	
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS	int glaze
barmil06	99999	ENPO		figurine	1	1	19		BS	seated ? Girl;? Cracked during firing
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug/jar	1	1	1		BS	

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	30		rim with UHJ	rounded rim with cordon below
barmil06	99999	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	bowl/dish	1	1	4	incised wavy line on int rim	rim	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B	jug	1	1	48		handle	strap handle
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A	jug	1	1	25		handle	strap handle
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B/C	jug	1	1	4	applied notched horizontal strip	BS	Bourne or Baston
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	1	1	26		rim	unusual square everted rim;part ext soot
barmil06	99999	WHITE		small hollow	1	1	3		BS	
barmil06	99999	BONC		small jug	1	1	12		BS	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	14	applied fe vertical strips	BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	39		BS	knife trimmed;possibly shaped to a disc roiughly 60mm in diameter
barmil06	99999	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	23	multi horizontal shoulder grooves	BS	misfired ext glaze;? ID;common large fe lumps
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	10		neck	
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	15		UHJ	to Fabric Type Series;pressed UHJ ?;brown glaze
barmil06	99999	BONC		jar/jug	1	1	14		BS	ext soot
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	7		BS	
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	3		BS	
barmil06	99999	BONC		small jug	1	1	8		BS	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	pipkin	1	1	30		handle	tapered strap with central hollow curved at end;abraded
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	4	white painted vertical strips	neck	
barmil06	99999	SLBTOL	Fabric 1	jug	1	1	8	multi close combed/slashed lines	BS	? ID;slightly finer quartz but not as fine as Fabric 2
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	large jug	1	1	25		BS	cu speckled glaze

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	23		base	knife trimmed
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	1	1	8		BS	
barmil06	99999	MEDX	bright oxid;med sandy	jug	1	1	67		handle	wide strap handle with central hollow;probably Grantham medieval
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug	1	1	17	vert painted white strips on neck painted horizontal band around neck	neck	
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B	jug/jar	1	1	26		base	
barmil06	99999	STANLY	B + fe	jug	1	1	8		BS	cu mottled glaze
barmil06	99999	BONC	very sandy	jug	1	1	20		BS	? ID;to Fabric Type Series;white slip;cu mottled glaze
barmil06	99999	BONC		jug	1	1	26		BS	blistered body
barmil06	99999	MEDX	dark reduced;smooth	jug	1	1	4		BS	light firing surfaces;cu speckled glaze;abundant very fine background sparse fine-med quartz sparse fe
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/C	jug	1	1	35	deep incised lines down centre of handle	handle	oval strap handle
barmil06	99999	PASL		jar	1	1	8		rim	everted rim;soot;to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	12		base	soot
barmil06	99999	BONC		miniature jug/bottle	2	1	10		BS	to Fabric Type Series
barmil06	99999	BOUA	A + clay/shale pellets	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS	internal glaze
barmil06	99999	DUTR	cook pot/pipkin		1	1	10		BS	? ID
barmil06	99999	SLBTOX	Fabric 3	jar	1	1	3		BS	soot;? ID
barmil06	99999	MEDX	light reduced;smooth	jug	1	1	4		BS	oxid surfaces;abundant very fine quartz common fine fe;reduced glaze

site code	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
barmil06	99999	BONC		small jug	1	1	4		neck	neck cordon
Barmil06	99999	PASL		jar	5	1	195		rim & BS	soot

Table 12: Pottery type by context

3.1 Early to Middle Saxon

A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon type was recovered residually during the evaluation stage (BNK1998). The body sherd from a small jar, could date anywhere between the 5th and mid 9th centuries and is tempered with rounded greensand quartz and sparse fossil shell (ESGS). In Lincolnshire the distribution of ESGS is mainly confined to the Wolds or the surrounding claylands and marshes, close to a probable source of the type. Elsewhere in the east midlands a small number of vessels have also been found at sites such as Tallington in the south of Lincolnshire, Maxey in Northamptonshire, Newark in Nottinghamshire and Repton in Derbyshire, all probably originating from a more southerly source as similar wares were in use in Bedfordshire and parts of Cambridgeshire.

3.2 Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman

Forty-nine vessels in four ware types (ST, SLSNT, SNEOT, THETT and TORK) are identifiable as Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman types, of which only one (TORK) can be positively dated to the period before the end of the 11th century. The vessels are mainly jars and bowls with soot residues that have been used over an open flame, few vessels of this period appear to have been used for storage or as tablewares. The most common ware type group to be recovered from the site is Stamford ware with thirty-six sherds representing thirty-five different vessels. None of the sherds are demonstrably of pre-conquest date, although at least eight vessels could pre-date the mid/late 11th century. A wide range of fabrics is present (Fabrics A, A/B, B, B/C, C, G and G/B) with most vessels being unglazed. The vessel forms represented are all likely to be jars, pitchers or jugs and possibly a few bowls. Most of the unglazed vessels and some of the glazed ones have external soot residues, suggesting that they have been used for cooking. A single undecorated pitcher with both internal and external glaze was noted. The seven vessels in Fabrics B/C and C all post-date the mid 12th century, suggesting perhaps that most of the Stamford ware present on the site is probably of later 11th to mid/late 12th century date.

Eleven St Neot's ware (SNEOT) and one South Lincolnshire St Neots-type (SLSNT) vessels were recovered. This type is a common find on Saxo-Norman sites in Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Oxford and occurs less commonly in South Lincolnshire. None of the vessels recovered from Barnack are typical of early production (late 9th to 10th century) and all twelve vessels are likely to be of 11th to 12th century date. With one exception all identifiable vessel forms are small to medium-sized jars, most of which have external soot residues. One abraded sherd with a pressed edge is either the rim of a large bowl or the edge of a large handle.

A single reduced quartz-tempered sherd with an applied thumb-pressed strip is of Torksey-type (TORK). The sherd is from a large vessel, probably a pitcher or bowl and dates to between the late 9th and mid/late 11th centuries. The other reduced Saxo-Norman sherd is of Thetford-type (THETT) and could have been produced at either Thetford, or less likely Ipswich at any time from the late 9th to the 12th century. This sherd is from a large jar or pitcher.

3.3 Early Medieval

The assemblage includes twenty-four vessels that can be considered of early medieval type (12th to early/mid 13th century date), although some of the Saxo-Norman-type vessels are almost certainly also of 12th century date. One of the eight Early Medieval Handmade vessels (EMHM) is undiagnostic and could have been produced in south Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire or Norfolk at anytime between the late 11th and mid 13th centuries. The other seven vessels are all of Bourne-type (Fabric E) and these handmade vessels, usually hemispherical jars, first appear in the second half of the 12th century and may have remained in use until as late as the third quarter of the 13th century.

Six copper-glazed Developed Stamford ware vessels (DST) occur on the site. Five of the vessels are identifiable as jugs, one of which has applied vertical strip decoration. These jugs post-date the mid 12th century and probably pre-date the early/mid 13th century. The other ten early medieval-type vessels are all coarsewares in seven different ware types tempered with a variety of inclusions (including fossil shell, oolite, limestone and quartz). These vessels are all likely to have been manufactured in south Lincolnshire, North Cambridgeshire or north Northamptonshire between the 12th and mid 13th centuries. One of these ware types – Peterborough Area Early Medieval Shell and Iron-tempered (PAEMSF) has been reclassified for the purposes of this report; previously this had thought to be a South Lincolnshire type. Isolated sherds in this fabric type have been found on several sites near Peterborough and Stamford and also in Rutland where they have been catalogued as various unspecific types.

3.4 Medieval

Overall, four hundred and fifty-nine of the pottery vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the medieval period, between the late 12th and 15th centuries. Twenty-three different local and regional ware types are represented with products coming from kilns in at least six counties (Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire and Buckinghamshire). Three main production groups dominate the medieval assemblage:

1. Oolitic-tempered (Fabric B) and shell-tempered (Fabric A) Stanion/Lyveden types (STANLY) mainly from kilns in Stanion and Lyveden in Northamptonshire, but also possibly made in other centres.
2. Baston-type quartz (SLBTOX) and oolitic (SLBTOL) wares manufactured at Baston in south Lincolnshire and probably other sites in south Lincolnshire and north Cambridgeshire.
3. Medieval Bourne types (BOUA Fabrics A, B and C) made in Bourne in south Lincolnshire and probably also at other centres in Lincolnshire and possibly north Cambridgeshire.

One hundred and forty-nine Stanion/Lyveden type vessels were recovered from the site, most of which are in oolitic Fabric B (98 vessels). Only thirty-four vessels are in shell-tempered Fabric A which was mainly used for coarseware jars and bowls. A further sixteen vessels are in mixed fabrics (Fabric A/B) which although visually appearing similar to the main Stanion/Lyvden types may have been manufactured elsewhere. Almost all the Fabric B vessels are identifiable as glazed jugs, more than a third of which are decorated (DR 06 and DR 13) with a range of schemes including horizontal and vertical bands painted in white clay, applied self-coloured and white clay strips, rectangular roller-stamping and applied plain and grid-stamped pads. Also present in the assemblage are four unglazed jars, one of which has a pressed rim, an unusual small lipped bowl (DR 10) and a curfew handle. All identifiable vessel forms in Fabrics A and A/B are unglazed jars or bowls, although two vessels with internal soot residues may be curfews. More than 50% of the vessels have soot residues suggesting that this fabric was primarily used for cooking vessels. Only two of the vessels, both bowls with pressed rim edges, are decorated.

The second most common medieval type to be found on the site comprises ninety-five Baston-type vessels (SLBTOX and SLBTOL). Two groups of waste pottery have been recovered from Baston and there is documentary evidence for potters working there in the late 13th century. Many of the waste vessels are indistinguishable from products of the Bourne kilns, although a significant number are sufficiently unlike the Bourne material to merit classification as separate ware types. Two different ware types, both of which are wheelthrown, have been classified and each ware type is also divided into sub-fabrics.

- A mainly oxidised quartz-tempered ware (SLBTOX) which is subdivided into three different but closely related fabrics (Fabrics 1-3).

- A mixed oolitic and quartz-tempered ware (SLBTOL) which is subdivided into two different fabrics (Fabrics 1-2) and is similar in appearance to Stanion/Lyveden Fabric B.

Fifty vessels are in mainly oxidised sandy fabrics containing varying amount of calcareous inclusions including some oolitic grains (SLBTOX). The ware has been subdivided into three slightly different but obviously related fabrics (Fabrics 1-3) that may represent variation within a single industry or production at several centres. Five of the ten Fabric 1 vessels are identifiable as jugs, one as a dripping dish and one vessel with an internal soot residue is possibly a jar. The jugs and the dripping dish have a dull green to amber glaze with evidence for a possible slip occurring on one vessel. None of the jugs are decorated, although the rim of the dripping dish is pressed. The sixteen vessels in Fabric 2 are visually similar to Fabric 1 except that the mean quartz size is slightly smaller and the calcareous inclusions are more common. Eight of the vessels are identifiable as glazed jugs and four as unglazed jars. One of the jugs is decorated with smeared white clay dashes, about 40mm in length situated between multi shoulder and body cordons. The largest group is Fabric 3 with twenty-seven vessels. This fabric is similar in coarseness to Fabric 1, however the calcareous inclusions are far more common. The variety of forms in this fabric is much wider and includes a range of jars (one of which is lipped), jugs, a pipkin, a bowl and a curfew. Most of the identifiable forms are jars (ten vessels) ranging in size from small to large and including one with a flanged rim similar to those found at Bourne. Only four jugs can be identified, one of which has applied iron-stained strip decoration. One of the jugs has a copper-speckled glaze, although this may be accidental due and to the use of scrap lead for the glazing.

Forty-two vessels are in two mainly oolitic-tempered fabrics (SLBTOL). The majority of the vessels are in Fabric 1 that contains common quartz and moderate to common oolitic grains. Ten of the vessels can be identified as jugs, six as jars, one is a miniature jug and one a bowl or dish. Five of the jugs are decorated; three with incised, combed, or slashed lines and two with applied iron-stained strips. The single bowl has an incised wavy line on the interior of the rim. The nine Fabric 2 vessels (containing a finer quartz than in Fabric 1) include two jugs and five jars, one of which is lipped.

The sixty-nine medieval Bourne-type vessels (BOUA) were made in a variety of fabrics, although most of the vessels are in Fabric A (sixteen vessels). Mixed fabrics are common in Bourne-type ware and the vessels recovered from this site are no exception with examples of Fabrics A/B, A/B/C, A/C, B/C, A/G and A/E being present on the site. Five vessels in Fabric B, thought to be predominantly of 14th century date, but also occurring in 13th century deposits and one in Fabric E (late 12th to mid 13th century) also occur. A number of the vessels cannot be paralleled amongst known kiln waste from Bourne and these vessels may have been produced elsewhere. Twenty-one vessels are identifiable as jugs and twenty as jars. Also included in the assemblage are two large bowls and a possible cruet with a slashed cordon. Three of the jars are decorated; one has direct thumbing to the rim and the other two have applied and thumbed strips. The

decoration on the body of six of the jugs is quite variable and includes the use of plain and decorated applied strips (both in self-coloured and iron-stained clay), applied scales, roller-stamping, incuse stamps and combing.

A small number of wheel thrown glazed jugs (thirteen in total) and a possible jar are in three newly defined ware types (SAMLFFE, SAMLFRQ and SLLFO). Isolated sherds in these fabrics have been previously been found in Stamford and on other sites in the far south of Lincolnshire although it is not certain that they were produced in the county. By defining these types here it is hoped that they will be recognised on other sites, enabling a distribution pattern to be discerned:

- Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing with Iron (SAMLFFE) – a light firing fabric containing common iron-rich grains and red-stained quartz.
- Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing Rounded Quartz (SAMLFRQ) – a mainly light firing fabric with that looks visually like Light Firing Nottingham Green Glazed ware but has rounded quartz.
- South Lincolnshire Light Firing Oolitic (SLLFO) – a light firing oolitic fabric with quartz.

The three jugs in SAMLFFE, one of which is decorated with an applied strip, all have a bright copper-coloured glaze whereas the five SAMLFRQ vessels have both reduced and copper-coloured glazes. All of the six SLLFO jugs have a yellow glaze mottled with copper specks. One of these jugs has vertical painted iron-rich strips and another has an ornate lower handle join, possibly copying a metal prototype.

Twenty-four undecorated Nottingham ware jugs in three different ware types (NOTGE, NOTGL and NOTGR) were found on the site. Sherds from a single small jug in Early Nottingham Green Glazed ware were recovered from two separate contexts (1047 and 1123), both are fairly modern post abandonment soils (phase 9). This ware type is found in contexts dating to the first quarter of the 13th century in Nottingham and Lincoln. Most of the jugs (twenty-two vessels) are in Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware dating to between the early/mid 13th and early/mid 14th centuries. A single Reduced Nottingham Green Glazed ware jug of late 13th to 14th century date was also found.

A small number of fineware vessels, mainly jugs, are regional imports from known centres in Buckinghamshire (BRILL), Cambridgeshire (ELY), Lincolnshire (LSW, LSWV and TOY) and Norfolk (GRIMT). A further eleven vessels are regional fineware imports from unknown sources (MEDX).

Eighty-seven vessels that are in coarseware fabrics (mainly tempered with fossil shell) come from unknown centres in the East Midlands. Two main types (PSHW and PASL) have a distribution centred on

Peterborough, although they may have been produced in north Cambridgeshire, south Lincolnshire or Northamptonshire. Peterborough-type shell-tempered (PSHW) is the most common type with fifty-three vessels occurring on the site. This type was defined by Spoerry (Spoerry and Hinmam 1998, 107) and is presently being analysed as part of the Cambridgeshire Type Series. The type was first present in Phase 1 (1000-1150 AD) continuing in use until at least Phase 4 (1350-1450 AD) at The Still, Peterborough (*ibid.*) and is a fairly common find on sites of late 12th to 14th century date in south Lincolnshire. All identifiable vessel forms found at Barnack are jars, none of which are decorated. Soot residues are present on nearly two thirds of the vessels and a few vessels have been subjected to a high enough temperature to alter the composition of the shell-temper.

Eighteen vessels are in a newly defined shell and limestone-tempered ware also found in the Peterborough area (Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone-tempered). All identifiable vessel forms are undecorated jars, many of which have soot deposits and/or internal white 'kettle fur' deposits. Three wheel thrown sherds in a fine quartz and oolite-tempered fabric (SLFQO) are undiagnostic and may either be from jugs or jars. One of the sherds has spots of an amber-coloured glaze. The remaining thirteen coarseware vessels are in already defined ware types (PSHW2, SLQS and SLST), or are from unknown non-local sources (MEDX). All of these vessels are likely to be undecorated jars or bowls.

3.5 Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval

A group of fifty-two vessels are in ware types that are defined as late medieval, or early post-medieval types and belong to the period between the mid 14th and mid 16th centuries. With the exception of three vessels in three different ware types (CIST, CMO and MP) all of the vessels found on this site are in a fine bright orange fabric (BONC) similar to that commonly defined as post-medieval Bourne (Fabric D). Healey (1969, 108-09) first defined Bourne Fabric D as a smooth light oxidised fabric (sometimes with a reduced core) containing variable amounts of calcareous grains. In practice the fabric has a wide range of variants which have been subdivided into numbered fabrics, but which are more commonly grouped together as smooth, bumpy or sandy and may occur in reduced versions. An almost identical range of fabrics were produced at Colne in Cambridgeshire where the pottery is so similar in form, fabric and manufacture to some of the vessels recovered from Eastgate in Bourne that it suggests production by the same potter. The vessels from this site have been classified as Bourne or Colne-type (BONC) as most sherds are not directly paralleled by material from either centre and the assemblage includes one vessel that has cracked during firing and five other misfired sherds. Twenty-six of the vessels are identifiable as unglazed jugs, two as jars and one as a miniature jug or bottle. The suggested date range for Bourne

Fabric D, originally thought to be a post-medieval type of 16th to mid 17th century date, has been modified over recent years. A few sherds have consistently occur in deposits that would otherwise be dated to the 14th century, although the fabric of the earliest of these vessels is quite sandy and can possibly be thought of as a refined version of the medieval ware. The end of the type is equally problematical. A fire, which broke out in the Eastgate and Potter's Street area in 1637, is traditionally thought to have ended the potting industry in Bourne. There is however no way of knowing if the potters of 1637 were still producing the fine late medieval-type Fabric D vessels, or if they had by this time turned entirely to making the more fashionable blackwares for which there is some evidence of production. Two other catastrophes that could have affected the potting industry occurred in Bourne during the 16th and 17th centuries; the first was in 1571 when a major flood occurred and then in 1605 a fire raged for three days.

BONC is present in twelve contexts on the Barnack site and is the latest ware type in six. In three contexts the only later material is of late 17th to 20th century date and it is only in two contexts 1023 and 1047 that single sherds of mid 15th to mid 16th century date are present. It is not possible to accurately date the BONC present on this site due to the limited site sequence and lack of external data, but it is possible that the sherds on this site may be derived from a 14th century industry and may have been made at a centre other than Bourne or Colne.

The three other late medieval to early post-medieval vessels to be recovered from the site are: a Coal Measures Orange ware (CMO) bowl; a Midlands Purple ware (MP) jug or jar and a Cistercian ware cup that is possibly a product of kilns at Bourne.

3.6 Post-medieval to Early Modern

A small number of the vessels examined are of later 16th to 19th century date (forty-two vessels); these include coarseware (BERTH, BL, GRE and LERTH), industrial finewares (CREA, ENPO, NCBW, PEARL, REST, STMO, SWSG, TPW and WHITE), stoneware (NOTS) and slipware (SLIP) vessels. The diagnostic types mostly seem to span the period between the mid 17th and mid 19th centuries with only one identifiable earlier vessel occurring (a 16th century BL drinking jug with a frilled base in context 1023 – a phase 7 abandonment deposit).

4 Summary and Recommendations

This is an important group of post-Roman pottery for the study of ceramics in the local area. The ceramic assemblage suggests that there was a peak of activity on the site in the medieval period (probably from the early/mid 13th to mid 14th centuries), although overall, the material indicates that the surrounding, but not immediate area was probably previously occupied during the Early to Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman to early medieval periods.

There is little evidence (other than possibly the BONC vessels that cannot be closely dated) for intense 15th or 16th century occupation and most of the late post-medieval pottery is probably of 18th century date and contemporary with the industrial finewares.

The early quarry pits on the site contain little or no pottery. Three of the four sherds from quarry pit 1067 (phase 2) date to the 13th or 14th centuries; the other sherd is of earlier 12th to early/mid 13th century date. Quarry pit 1009 contained a slightly larger assemblage of thirty-eight vessels mainly of Saxo-Norman to early medieval type, but also including some medieval sherds, suggesting that the pit had been filled in sometime between the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The lack of closely dated ceramic horizons in the area precludes the close dating of the medieval sequence, although the presence of a few closely datable regional imports suggests that the buildings were occupied between the late 12th,or early 13th century and the early to mid 14th century. With the possible exception of the enigmatic BONC sherds no identifiable 14th to 15th century pottery types are present on the site. The presence of these vessels can be interpreted in two ways:

1 The dating of BONC needs radically revising and that the type originates in the late 13th or 14th century in north Cambridgeshire.

2 That there is a hiatus in the ceramic sequence on the site between the early to mid 14th and the traditional start date for the smooth fabric BONC in the period between the mid 15th and 16th centuries.

Most of the abandonment deposits contain only 13th to 14th century pottery types whilst the ceramic profile of the latest deposits (such as 1023/1018/1019/1030 and 1047) suggests levelling of the area in the 18th to 19th century.

The unpublished groups of pottery from Stamford are critical to the understanding the medieval ceramic sequence in the Stamford and Peterborough area. Only by studying large well-stratified assemblages in this area can we hope to understand the fairly complicated sequence that occurs on rural sites in southwest Lincolnshire and northwest Cambridgeshire. The main supplier of glazed medieval pottery to the Barnack sites appears to have been the kilns at Stanion/ Lyveden with about 22% of the medieval pottery on both sites being of this type. Baston-type wares (SLBTOL and SLBTOX) account for about 20-21% on both sites but there is a distinct difference in the amount of medieval Bourne-type ware (BOUA) found during the 1998 evaluation (9%) and that recovered from the 2006 excavation (18.5%). With the exception of Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware (NOTGL) which forms 3% of the medieval pottery at BNK1998 and 5.5% at BARMIL06 other regional and possibly local glazed wares are only a minor element on both sites. The coarseware sherds have

differential distributions with the shell-tempered Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A forming 4.5% of the medieval assemblage found on the evaluation but 9% of the excavation medieval assemblage. The difference is more marked with Peterborough Shelly ware, it forms 23% of the medieval material found during the evaluations only 4.5% of the medieval material found during the excavation. No Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone-tempered ware was found during the evaluation site despite eighteen vessels (6% of the medieval assemblage) being found during the excavation. The difference may be due to chronology, or personal preference, but until a more adequate ceramic dating sequence is established for Stamford it cannot be determined which.

Eight new ware types (PAEMSF, PASL, SAMLFEE, SAMLFRQ, SLBTOL, SLBTOX, SLFQO and SLLFO), two of which have been further subdivided into fabrics (SLBTOL – into 2 fabrics and SLBTOX into 3 fabrics) have been defined for the purpose of this report. Sample sherds of these new types have been removed to the temporary Lincolnshire County Fabric Type Series held at 25 West Parade, Lincoln and OA East at Bar Hill near Cambridge. These types, although previously noted elsewhere in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire have been classified here for the first time.

1) PAEMSF – Peterborough Early Medieval Shell and Iron (coarseware).
2) PASL – Peterborough Area Shell and Limestone-tempered (coarseware).
3) SAMLFEE – Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing with Iron (glazed fineware).
4) SAMLFRQ – Stamford Area Medieval Light Firing Rounded Quartz (glazed fineware).
5) SLBTOL – South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oolitic (glazed fine/coarseware).
   Divided into two subfabrics (1-2).
6) SLBTOX – South Lincolnshire Baston-type Oxidised (glazed fine/coarseware).
   Divided into three subfabrics (1-3).
7) SLFQO – South Lincolnshire Fine Quartz and Oolite (glazed fine/coarseware).
8) SLLFO – South Lincolnshire Light Firing Oolitic (glazed fineware).

Scientific analysis should be able to confirm if any of these unsourced wares are in fact locally produced. Sixteen vessels should be drawn for the archive. The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics for a County type series.

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Appendix 2: The worked stone

by Hilary Major

1 Discussion

Five pieces of worked stone were examined. They comprise a fragment from a large mortar, three small mortars, and a slab with holes in it, of unknown purpose.

The three small mortars and the slab are made from shelly oolitic limestone, consistent with the local Barnack stone which is part of the Lincolnshire Limestone formation. The large mortar was made from a different stone, a finer oolitic limestone. The source of this is also likely to be the Lincolnshire Limestone formation, possibly Ketton, which is only about 8km from Barnack (Hudson and Sutherland 1990, 22-3).

The large mortar (SF9) is of a type found outside the area of production, and is probably 13th-14th century in date. The small mortars (SFs 6, 7 and 8) are difficult to parallel, and may be local products used only in a limited area.

The stone with the holes in it (SF5) is of unknown purpose. It possibly served as a ventilation slab, either for the drain itself (depending on its position in the drain structure), or re-used from some other structure.

2 Recommendations for further work

All the finds should be illustrated.

Parallels should be sought for the small mortars, and a publication text prepared.

3 Catalogue

Context	SF	Description	Phase
1033	6	Shelly oolitic limestone. Small mortar. Possibly square originally, but with damage to the sides and top. The top has a shallow bowl-shaped depression with some polish due to wear. *c* 140x150mm, ht. 94mm. Bowl diam. 72mm, depth 25mm. Wt. 2470g. Associated with an abandonment / disuse layer	7
1056	9	Oolitic limestone. Fragment from a large mortar (*c* 20%). The base is rather crudely finished. The side is slightly curved, with faint vertical dressing marks. There is a substantial vertical rib, flared at the base, with a rounded profile. The rim is flat, with a slight bevel on the inner edge. The bowl has straight sides with a slightly rounded bottom. Diam. *c* 230mm, ht. 180mm. Bowl depth *c* 108mm. Wt. 4560g. Associated with a primary wall.	4
1087	5	Coarse shelly oolitic limestone. A roughly hewn slab, shaped like a rectangle with one corner missing. There are two complete drilled perforations, and the stone is broken across a third. *c* 385x260x105mm. Hole diam. 40-45mm. Wt. 11850g. Forms part of a drain structure.	3
1116	7	Shelly oolitic limestone. Small mortar with some damage to the rim and erosion of the surface. The base is flat and rather crudely finished, with saw marks visible. The rim is flat-topped. The sides are slightly curved, with a circumferential groove about 22mm below the rim. The detail of the sides is obscure due to erosion, but there appear to have been four vertical ribs originally, flaring towards the base, and unevenly spaced. The ribs are badly damaged, and may have been deliberately removed. The triangular (shield-shaped) areas between the ribs were slightly raised, and delineated by pecked grooves. The bowl is straight-sided with a rounded base. There are slight traces of wear surviving. Diam. of base 122mm, diam. of rim 156mm, ht. 88mm. Bowl diam 105mm, depth 49mm. Wt. 2070g. Associated with an abandonment layer.	7
1117	8	Coarse shelly oolitic limestone. Small mortar. The base is roughly flat. The sides are crudely finished, with some damage and evidence of erosion. The rim is slightly rounded, with a rounded, roughly circular, bowl. Diam. *c* 155mm, ht. 74mm. Bowl diam. *c* 85mm, depth 40mm. Wt. 2310g. Associated with an abandonment layer.	7

Table 13: Catalogue of worked stone.

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Appendix 3: Faunal Remains

Chris Faine

1 Introduction

A total of 95 “countable” bones were recovered from the Millstone Lane excavations, with a further 163 fragments not identifiable to species (63.1% of the total sample). Twenty-two contexts contained identifiable fragments. All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal remains were recovered from a variety of contexts including pits and layers largely dating from the medieval period.

2 Methodology

All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. All elements identifiable to species and over 25% complete were included in the database. Loose teeth, caudal vertebra and ribs without proximal epiphyses were noted but not included in any quantification. Elements not identifiable to species were classed as “large/medium/small mammal” but again not included in any quantification. Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals (MNI; see table 14). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant 1982). The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty 1975). Any instances of butchery were noted and recorded using a separate table from the main database. The type of lesion, its position, severity and direction were all noted. The presence of any further taphonomy, i.e. burning, gnawing etc was also noted. A separate table for any pathology, giving the position and type of lesion was also used. A variety of metrical analyses were carried out on the assemblage. All measurements were carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

3 The Assemblage

Table 14 demonstrates that the assemblage is dominated by domestic mammals, with cattle and sheep/goat being the most prevalent species, along with smaller numbers of horse and pig. There are few examples of wild species present, these being confined to single fragments of red deer and rabbit remains. Bird remains consist of single fragments of mallard and raven (*Corvus corax*). Dog and cat remains probably represent commensal species.

As mentioned above faunal remains were recovered from variety of contexts, the vast majority associated with the use and later abandonment of the medieval building. The largest numbers of identifiable fragments were recovered from disuse/backfills of three quarry pits (**1009/1067/1083**). Pit fills 1082 and 1065 contain butchered mandibles and lower limb elements (e.g. radii, tibiae etc.) from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. With exception of a cattle mandible from an animal around 6 months old, all elements are from adult animals. Sixty-one percent of the bones recovered from these contexts display signs of butchery, mostly consisting of long bones chopped midshaft. A single pig humerus from 1082 (in addition to these severe chop marks) shows a series of light cut marks running concentrically around the diaphysis; possibly indicating attempts to further deflesh the limb. This context also contained a small portion of dog mandible and a single butchered red deer radius. Unfortunately due to their fragmented nature no metrical analysis could be performed on elements from this context. Pit fill 1013 contained the heavily shattered remains of an adult horse mandible.

The remaining identifiable bone was recovered from soil/rubble layers associated with disuse abandonment of the site. The vast majority of these layers contained no identifiable fragments. Rubble layers 1018 and 1035 again contained a number of butchered cattle and sheep/goat remains along with a single horse 2nd phalange. Metrical analysis of two cattle astragali from this context indicates animals of similar size to those from other contemporary sites (Albarella & Davis 1994, Mortimer forthcoming). In addition to these remains a single raven humerus and cat mandible were also recovered from context **1035**. The remaining disuse layers (1023, 1025, 1031 and 1096) contained a number of butchered cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains, along with a single duck digit from context 1023. Further cat remains were recovered from context 1031.

Unstratified remains consisted of further butchered adult cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and horse remains.

4 Conclusions

The majority of identifiable faunal remains come from pit fills 1065 and 1082. The patterns of butchery and the lack of meat bearing elements (i.e. the upper limbs and vertebrae) suggest that these contexts represent butchery debris. Limited exploitation of wild resources (for meat and possibly secondary products) is demonstrated by the presence of isolated red deer remains. The remainder of the animal bone assemblage relates to the disuse/abandonment of the site and is characteristic of scattered domestic waste, along with isolated deposition of commensal species such as cat, dog and rabbit. The presence of raven remains can in themselves shed little light on the local environment; whilst rare in lowland Britain they are omnivorous and survive in variety of conditions irrespective of the presence of man.

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Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Cattle (*Bos*)	40	42.4	17	36
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	29	30.6	15	32
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	12	12.6	5	10.7
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	6	6.3	4	8.6
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	4	4.1	2	4.3
Wild Mammals				
Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	1	1	1	2.1
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	1	1	1	2.1
Birds				
Mallard (*Anas platyrynchos*)	1	1	1	2.1
Raven (*Corvus corax*)	1	1	1	2.1
Total	**94**	**100**	**47**	**100**

Table 14: Species distribution for the entire animal bone assemblage

Appendix 4: Plant Macrofossils & Other Remains

by Rachel Fosberry

1 Introduction and Methods

Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site and eight were submitted for an initial assessment. Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts is noted in Table 15.

2 Results

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Context Type	Flot Vol (ml)	Charred Plant remains	Charcoal	Finds in residue	Phase
2	1027	1004	Hearth	150	+	+	-	3
3	1038		Wall	2	-	+	Pottery, tile	3
4	1084	1085	Pit	40	+	+	Bone, pottery	2
5	1094	1086	Drain	30	++	++	-	5
6	1080	1103	Mining back fill	60	++	+	-	8
8	1096		Layer	40	+	++	-	5
9	1080	1103	Quarry pit fill	10	+	+	Bone, mussel shell fragment	8
10	1119	1118	?BA ditch	20	+	++	-	1

Table 15: Environmental samples

Key to Table

+ = 1 – 10 specimens ++ = 10 – 100 specimens +++ = 100+ specimens

Preservation is by charring and flecks of charcoal were present in most of the samples. Cereal grains are present in many of the samples but their preservation is poor and the majority of the grains are fragmented and abraded. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and possibly rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) are present. Weed seeds

are present in small quantities in many of the samples and include grasses (*Poaceae* sp), and singles seeds of clover (Trifolium sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Small peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) or vetch (*Vicia* sp.) seeds are also present.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The samples had been taken to provide information specific features. On the basis of limited plant remains, only tentative conclusions can be drawn.

Sample 2 was the complete fill of hearth (1027) and was taken to try to determine its function. Several wheat grains were recovered from this sample but not in sufficient quantity or degree of preservation to distinguish between a domestic hearth and a drying oven.

Sample 3 consisted of a sample of mortar taken from wall **1038**.

Sample 4 represented the total fill of a small pit **1085**. It contains plant remains in the form of cereal grains and weed seeds that may have been crop contaminants. These weed seeds were often picked out of semi-clean grain prior to consumption and may have been tossed into a fire where they subsequently charred. This sample also contains a few fragments of animal bone and pottery and can be interpreted as a disposal pit for domestic rubbish.

Sample 5 was taken from the fill of a medieval stone drain (**1086**). It contains several fragmented cereal grains along with a few weed seeds and small fragments of charred twigs. Presumably these plant remains had been washed along the drain.

Sample 6 was taken from the backfill of a quarry cut (1080). It contains several seeds, predominantly grass seeds along with a few cereal grains. The charcoal content was quite small but this assemblage could possibly indicate the burning of hay that was subsequently deposited in the disused cut.

Sample 8 was taken from a feature that was unclear whether it was a layer or a pit. The plant remains recovered were extremely abraded suggesting re-deposition but the actual function of the feature could not be determined.

Sample 9 was taken from the main quarry pit (1103). The sample contains domestic waste in the form of animal bones and a fragment of mussel shell along with a few cereal grains and possible legume cotyledons. It would appear that this feature was later used for rubbish disposal.

Sample 10 was taken from a possible Bronze Age feature that had been subjected to bioturbation. A few cereal grains were present in this sample but they could have been introduced through earthworm activity.

The samples showed only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis.

Figure 1: Location of trench with the development area outlined (red)

Figure 2: Multi-phase plan

Figure 3: Conjectural reconstruction plan

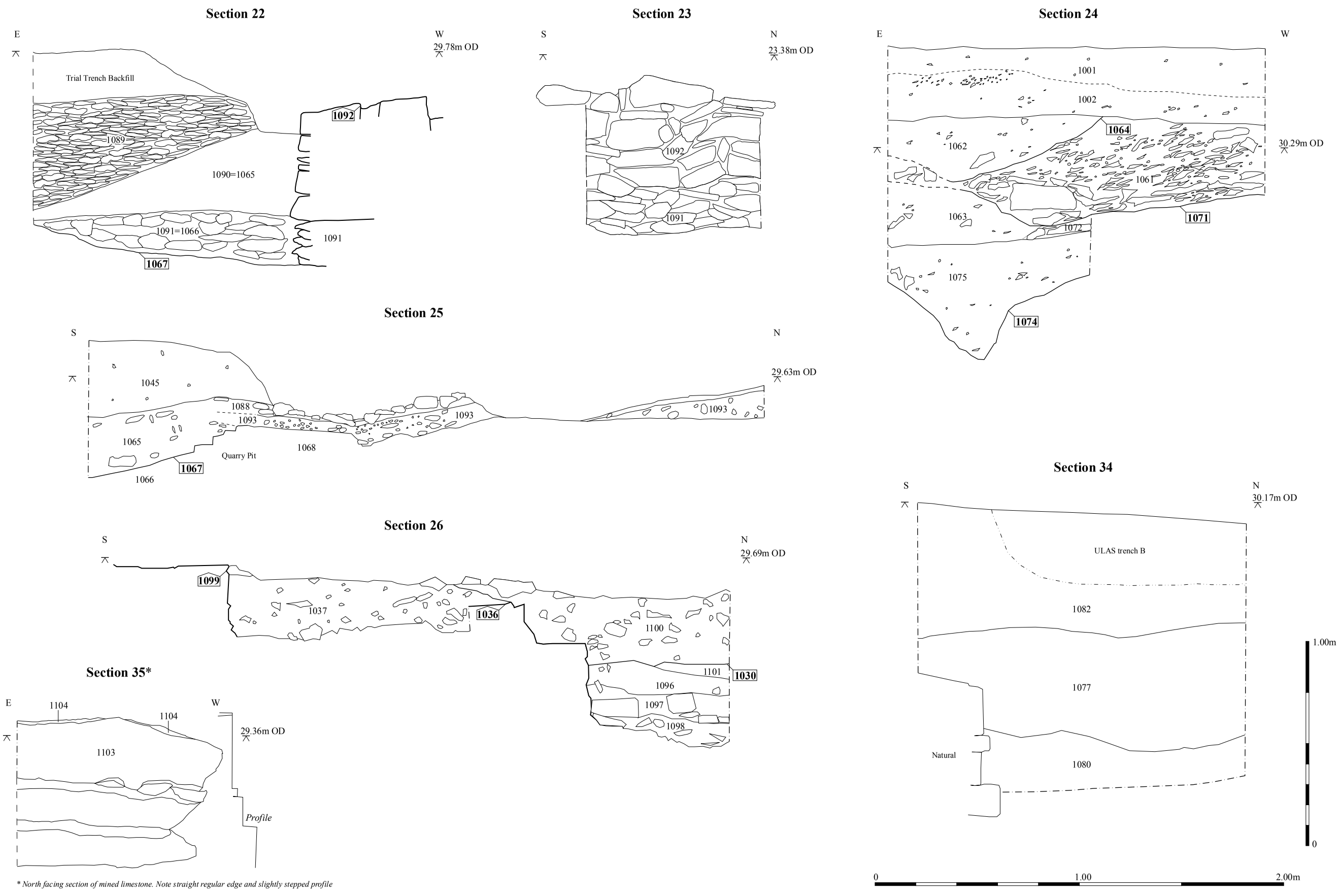

Figure 4: Section drawings

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