

Assessment of the Non-Ceramic Finds from Melton, East Yorkshire (OSA03EX04)

Alan Vince

Introduction

One hundred and seventy five objects other than pottery, fired clay or ceramic building material were recovered from excavations at Melton, East Yorkshire, carried out by On-Site Archaeology Ltd. Archaeological deposits ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the late 18th century AD were investigated. Of these, eighty-four fragments, representing no more than 69 objects, weighing 2.109 Kg have been identified as being in need of further analysis and publication. These finds range in date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The other finds were rejected either because they are unstratified, intrusive (e.g. a clay pipe stem from a Roman ditch fill) or because in the author's opinion they are not humanly-worked artefacts. All the submitted finds are described below but ignored in the stratigraphic assessment which follows.

Description

The finds are described below by material type (Table 1).

Table 1

class	Fragments	Objects	Weight
BONE	3	3	26
CHARCOAL	2	2	2
COKE	2	1	2
COPP	18	14	35
COPP;TEXTILE	1	1	1
FLINT	3	3	3
GLASS	2	2	30
IRON	36	35	171
LEAD	4	4	34
PIPECLAY	1	1	2
PLASTER	8	3	111
SLAG	18	9	1451
STONE	77	29	1356
Grand Total	175	107	3224

The Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy, 25 West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

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BONE

Two bone artefacts were recovered from the Melton excavations, together with an unworked piece of burnt bone (ignored).

SF24 is the tip of a pin or needle with a polished surface (either applied during manufacture or possibly through use). The object was recovered from the fill of ring ditch 2868 which also produced Iron Age pottery. It should be illustrated and catalogued.

SF32 is a spindle whorl, probably formed from a femur head using a lathe. It has one flat plain face and one convex face decorated with lathe-turned lines. The object was found in the fill of a sunken-featured building, 4026, which was dated by associated finds to the Roman period. It should be illustrated and submitted to a specialist for a report.

CHARCOAL

Two fragments of wood charcoal were submitted but should be ignored since they were not collected as part of a controlled sample nor are they related to a particular structure or activity.

COKE

A fragment of burnt coal (?) was recovered from a modern deposit and is presumably waste from a domestic coal fire. No further work is required.

COPP

Fifteen copper alloy objects were recovered. One of these is unstratified and probably modern. The remainder were all found in Iron Age to medieval contexts and should be submitted to a specialist, with illustrations where appropriate.

SF17. Three melted lumps of a heavy metal, probably a leaded bronze, recovered from an Iron Age pit, 1993 and may be evidence for metalworking. Submit for specialist study.

SF18. A cast loop, recovered from the fill of an Iron Age ditch, 1892. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF19. A cast buckle, recovered from the fill of Roman ditch, 7015. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF26. A staple, made from sheet metal, was recovered from a Roman gully, 3955. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF31. A strap end, made from a strip of sheet metal, bent over and attached by a single rivet. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF46. A buckle with traces of a textile strap preserved in the corrosion products. Recovered from an Iron Age grave, 5401 (see also Iron objects, SF44 and SF45). Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF49. A late 3rd-century coin of Allectus (293-6). Reverse shows a galley and is inscribed 'LAETITIA AUG'. The coin was recovered from ditch 1889 in area 5E which produced only Iron Age pottery. However, in Area 5 the same ditch produced a sherd of Roman greyware. The coin post-dates much of the Roman occupation at Melton and is presumably a casual loss.

SF50. A brooch. Recovered from the fill of ditch 5484, which produced no other finds and is therefore dated by this brooch. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF55. A fragment from the wall of a cast vessel. The exterior has a 'rush matting' pattern on the exterior. Recovered from the fill of a late medieval furrow. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF59. A brooch. Recovered from the fill of an early Anglo-Saxon pit, 5667. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF64. Sheet metal cut into an annular shape, with iron corrosion on both surfaces. Recovered from the early Anglo-Saxon fill of hollow 5721. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF67. A triangle cut from sheet metal. Recovered from the fill of a medieval pit, 6079. Illustrate (depending on specialist advice) and submit for specialist study.

FLINT

Three flints were submitted for assessment. All came from the fill of a cremation, 1108. One of these is an unworked pebble and the others possibly humanly worked.

Context 1107. Two flint flakes. The significance of these flints depends on whether they were deliberately placed in the cremation or were accidentally included in the fill. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

GLASS

Two fragments of glass were recovered. One is a fragment of bowl of Roman date and the other a post-medieval bottle.

SF25. A body sherd of a vessel made in a light blue glass. Illustrate and submit for specialist study.

SF127. The rim and neck of a bottle. The degree of corrosion suggests a mid 18th-century or earlier date whilst the form indicates that it is of 'onion' or 'mallet' form, i.e. c.1680-1750. No further study required.

IRON

Thirty-five iron objects were recovered from the Melton excavations. Six of these are unstratified, come from modern deposits or will be assessed at a later date. With the exception of a fiddle-key nail and a modern split pin, they are either nails or amorphous lumps. The remaining fragments come from stratified Iron Age to post-medieval deposits (Table 2).

All the nails were examined before X-radiography and the type of head, length, breadth and thickness were recorded. The remaining finds were submitted for x-radiography and no detailed study of the items could be made.

Table 2

SF No	Area	Period	CG	Description	Context	Name	Treatment	Comments	L	B	Th	Cond
SF002	15	LIA/RB	1826	ditch fill	1040	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					
SF014	5	IA	1822	grave fill	1821	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					
SF020	4	ROM	2527	posthole fill	2528	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SUB-RECT HEAD 13X9	29	5	4	
SF027	4	ROM	3955	gully fill	3954		XRAY 6448	SPIRAL- HEADED PIN				
SF033	20	LIA/RB	3744	posthole fill	3742	KNIFE	XRAY 6448					
SF039	3	ROM	5143	ditch fill	2689	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					
SF040	5E	PMED	5330	pit fill	5286	OBJECT	XRAY 6448	POSSIBLY A HINGE				
SF041	5E	PMED	5330	pit fill	5286	NAIL		SHAFT ONLY	30	7	6	CORR
SF041	5E	PMED	5330	pit fill	5286	NAIL	XRAY 6449	RECT HEAD 11X11	47	6	5	CORR
SF042	5E	PMED	5330	pit fill	5286	FKEY NAIL	XRAY 6449	HEAD BENT	41	9	3	CORR
SF043	5E	IA	5330	pit fill	5287	OBJECT?	XRAY 6448					
SF044	5E	IA	5401	grave fill	5399	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					
SF045	5E	IA	5401	grave fill	5399	KNIFE	XRAY 6449					
SF047	5E	LIA/RB	5405	grave fill	5404	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					

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SF051	5E	LMED	5345	furrow fill	5344	NAIL	XRAY 6449		19	4	4	
SF053	5E	PMED	5330	pit fill	5286	NAIL	XRAY 6449	RECT HEAD 9X7	44	6	5	
SF054	5E	MED	1890	med fill of IA trackway deposit	5367	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SQUARE HEAD 8X7	30	6	5	
SF056	17	LIA/RB	5578	ditch fill	5577		XRAY 6449					
SF060	17	ESAX	5721	spread in hollow	5683	NAIL	XRAY?	MINERALISED WOOD;BENT AT END				CORR
SF066	11	MED	6079	pit fill	6078	FKEY NAIL	XRAY 6449		35	5	3	
SF112	15	PMED	1806	trackway fill	1684	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SHAFT ONLY	25	6	7	
SF112	15	PMED	1806	trackway fill	1684	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SUBRECT HEAD 7X6	40	4	4	
SF113	8	IA	2348	pit fill	2347	NAIL	XRAY 6449	OVAL HEAD 11X8	20	7	5	
SF114	5E	LIA/RB	5405	grave fill	5404		XRAY 6449					
SF117	5	IA	2100	square barrow ditch fill	1705	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SUBRECT HEAD 21X23	85	8	7	
SF120	12	MED	7055	sunken feature bldg fill	6177	NAIL	XRAY 6449	SUBRECT DOMED HEAD30X25 (HEAD AT ANGLE)	27	12	9	HEAD AND TOP SHANK ONLY
SF120	12	MED	7055	sunken feature bldg fill	6177	NAIL	XRAY 6449		20	5	4	
SF121	20	ROM	4026	sunken feature bldg fill	3529	OBJECT	XRAY 6448					
SF122	4	ROM	3158	ditch cut	3158	NAIL	XRAY 6449	OVAL HEAD 15X13 (BENT AT 90 DEGREES AT END (25MM WOOD) HEAD AT ANG)	35	5	4	

In her conservation assessment Erica Patterson, of the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory, makes the following comments on the iron objects:

SF002. The X-ray indicates a thickening of the metal towards one end, which may act as the division between the blade and tang on a scale tang knife.

SF014. Possibly a small blade such as a fleam?

SF027. Consists of a circular cross-section wire curled around into a spiral at one end.

SF033. Iron whittle tang knife in fair condition. Bent into a slight curve along its whole length. A clear weld line is also visible on the X-ray suggesting an attached cutting edge.

SF039. 2 iron fragments in poor condition. No evidence of a join. The smaller of the two fragments narrows to a possible tang at one end.

SF040. 4 joining iron fragments in poor condition. Consists of a narrow bar bent up at one end and flattened out into a wider strip at the other.

SF043. Iron sheet fragment in poor condition.

SF044. Iron whittle tang knife fragment in poor condition.

SF045. Iron whittle tang knife fragment in poor condition.

SF047. 2 joining fragments of a small iron corner bracket with pointed ends in poor condition. The break is a fresh one. Both nails survive in situ.

SF056. 5 heavily corroded iron sheet fragments in poor condition. Some bent up at edges. The X-ray also indicates the presence of a strip of non-ferrous metal or solder along one edge of the largest fragment.

SF060. Iron fragment in poor condition. Appears to be a thin curved strip but little further detail visible on X-ray.

SF066. One iron horseshoe nail in fair condition.

SF114. 7 fragments of small iron corner brackets with pointed ends similar to RF47. There are two definite joins, and several other fresh breaks which could mean there are potentially more joins to be matched. Two fragments have a nail still in situ.

SF118. Dense iron fragment in fair condition. A bright white border around the object visible on X-ray suggests possible non-ferrous plating.

SF121. Iron ?blade fragment in poor condition. Fragile with fresh breaks at both ends. Triangular-shaped cross section is visible. Curving down and narrowing towards one end.

LEAD

Four fragments of lead were recovered from Melton. Three are lead sheet and melted waste, all from the fill of an early Anglo-Saxon hollow and the fourth fragment is from the fill of an Iron Age trackway which has produced medieval pottery. All require specialist study but no illustration.

SF047. A roughly circular runnel of lead, from the fill of trackway 1890.

SF060 to 61. A fragment of lead sheet, a corroded, roughly rectangular lump and a runnel, folded in half, all from the early Anglo-Saxon fill of hollow 5683.

PIPECLAY

A stem from a clay tobacco pipe, datable by its bore diameter to the late 17th century or later, was recovered from the fill of ditch 7056, which is dated to the Roman period by other finds. Presumably this is intrusive from overlying ploughsoil.

PLASTER

Eight fragments of plaster were recovered from Melton. They appear to be a plaster skim, between 15mm and 20mm thick laid over a flat surface, presumably wood. Lime plaster was introduced to Britain in the Roman period and was initially used on Romanised structures, although its use spread down the social hierarchy in the later Roman period. However, two of the fragments come from the fill of a pit, 1600, in Area 8 dated to the Iron Age by the associated pottery, which includes smashed vessels. The other fragments come from the fill of a natural feature and the backfill of a Roman corn drying oven. It may be, therefore, that these fragments are not lime plaster, but either a naturally-occurring geological material or perhaps a cob made from chalky subsoil. Thin section analysis should be able to determine which of these suggestions is correct.

SILVER?

An Iron Age coin was recovered from the fill of the ditch of square barrow. Other finds from this deposit include an iron nail (SF117) and an assemblage of Iron Age pottery. The coin requires specialist study, cleaning (undertaken by a conservator with specialist advice) and photography. Details of the coin also need to be submitted to the Celtic Coin Index (<http://www.writer2001.com/cciwriter2001/index.htm>).

SLAG

Eighteen fragments of slag were recovered from 8 contexts. They weigh in total 1.451 Kg. Two of these fragments are unstratified but the remainder come from Iron Age or Roman contexts. The quantity of slag in relation to the size of the excavation suggests that

metalworking (probably iron) was not a major activity. Nevertheless, a specialist study of the stratified examples might reveal which processes were being carried out. There also seems to be a change in technology in the iron industry following on from the Roman conquest and it might be possible to determine from this material whether or not there was any Roman influence on the industry practiced at Melton.

STONE

Quern fragments are the subject of a separate assessment. Forty-seven other stone fragments were submitted. Of these, 39 were probably unworked pebbles which include fragments of organic shale (of Jurassic or Carboniferous age, and clearly derived from glacial till), flint, chalk and ironstone. In addition, three fragments of ironstone might have a sufficiently high iron content to have been used as ore, although their distribution does not correlate with that of the slag. Two, of these pieces come from early Anglo-Saxon contexts in Area 17.

This leaves four stone objects which require specialist study and illustration. However, two of these are very dubious as artefacts.

SF21 is a broken piece of a fine-grained sedimentary rock (siltstone or mudstone) which has been shaped using a knife and a hole bored through it from either side, leaving an hour-glass-shaped hole. The object is irregular in shape and therefore probably not used as a spindle whorl. The object comes from the fill of a posthole of Roman date and is presumably a net sinker or similar weight.

SF37 is a small pebble of chalk which has been roughly shaped into a sub-rectangular disk with a central hole, bored from both sides as in SF21. This object is probably also a net sinker or similar weight and was found in the fill of a posthole of Iron Age date.

SF131 is flake from an oval pebble of micaceous sandstone, probably of Carboniferous age. It might have been used as a whetstone, although there is no definite evidence for wear. It was found in the fill of an Iron Age pit.

SF132 is an oval pebble of a dark-coloured basic igneous rock. The pebble has been split diagonally and the broken edge has then received further abrasion. The flatter surfaces might have been used as a whetstone, although there is no positive evidence for artificial wear.

Assessment

In total there are 69 non-ceramic objects from stratified deposits excavated at Melton. Given the extent of the excavations, this is a low quantity and indicates a limited material culture in relation to other sites of similar age.

Iron Age

Twenty objects were recovered from Iron Age deposits (Table 3), including one mid Roman coin. the majority come from Areas 5E and 8. Most of these are clearly domestic waste and were found in the fillings of ditches, postholes and pits. The nail found in the backfill of the ditch around square barrow 2100 might indicate the presence of a nailed structure within the barrow. This nail is the longest recovered from the site which might indicate that it came from an unusual structure. The other nail found in an Iron Age context, SF113, is indistinguishable from those from Roman deposits.

Four objects recovered from the fills of graves, on the other hand, appear to have been grave goods, and would repay close examination of the corrosion products to see if organic materials are preserved. They consist of three objects from grave 5401 (SF44-46) and one from SF14.

Table 3

class	Form	5	5E	6	8	20	Grand Total
BONE						1	1
	PIN/NEEDLE TIP				1		1
BONE Total					1	1	2
COPP					1		1
	COIN		1				1
	OBJECT			1			1
	WASTE				1		1
COPP Total			1	1	2		4
COPP;TEXTILE	BUCKLE		1				1
COPP;TEXTILE Total			1			1	
IRON	NAIL	1			1		2
	OBJECT		1				1
	KNIFE		2				2
	FLEAM?	1					1
IRON Total		2	3		1		6
PLASTER					1		1
PLASTER Total					1		1
SLAG		1			2		3
SLAG Total		1			2		3
STONE					1		1
	WEIGHT		1				1
	WHETSTONE?				1		1
STONE Total			1		2		3
Grand Total		3	6	1	9	1	20

Iron Age to Roman

Nine objects were recovered from Iron Age to Roman deposits (Table 4). They are spread across seven areas of the site and the only stratigraphic associations of note are the possible worked flints from cremation 1108, which might conceivably have been placed in the cremation as amulets, and the fragments of binding strip from grave 5404, which indicate the former presence of a wooden structure, such as a box, coffin or wooden chamber. These objects should be examined carefully to see if any details of the wood (e.g. species, orientation of grain, presence of different pieces of wood) can be determined. It may also be that the two different groups of iron (SF47 and SF114) might join (their stratigraphic relationship was not clear during their initial recording).

Table 4

class	Form	2	4	5E	11	15	17	20	Grand Total
FLINT		2							2
FLINT Total		2							2
IRON	OBJECT							1	1
	KNIFE					1		1	2
	BINDING STRIP			2					2
IRON Total				2		1	1	1	5
SLAG			1						1
SLAG Total			1						1
STONE	WHETSTONE?				1				1
STONE Total					1				1
Grand Total		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	9

Roman

Thirteen objects were recovered from Roman deposits (Table 5). All come from the fills of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes and are domestic refuse. The only unusual item present is the spiral-headed pin. Most comparable examples are of post-Roman date and have two spirals.

Table 5

class	Form	3	4	11	20	Grand Total
BONE	SPINDLE WHORL				1	1
BONE Total					1	1
COPP	BUCKLE		1			1
	STAPLE		1			1
COPP Total			2			2
GLASS	BOWL		1			1
GLASS Total			1			1
IRON	NAIL		2			2
	OBJECT		1			1

	KNIFE		1	1
	SPIRAL-HEADED PIN	1		1
IRON Total		1	3	1 5
PLASTER		1		1
PLASTER Total		1		1
SLAG			2	2
SLAG Total			2	2
STONE	PERFORATED	1		1
STONE Total		1		1
Grand Total		1	8	2 2 13

Early Anglo-Saxon

Eight objects were recovered from early Anglo-Saxon contexts (Table 6). These include two copper alloy objects (one brooch and one brooch or mount) and three pieces of lead waste. Since there is no evidence for the use of lead earlier on the site these are likely to be contemporary with the early Anglo-Saxon occupation.

Table 6

class	Form	17	Grand Total
COPP	BROOCH	1	1
	MOUNT? BROOCH?	1	1
COPP Total		2	2
IRON	NAIL	1	1
IRON Total		1	1
LEAD	-	1	1
	SHEET	1	1
	WASTE	1	1
LEAD Total		3	3
STONE		2	2
STONE Total		2	2
Grand Total		8	8

Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon

A single object was recovered from ditch 3392, dated to the early to mid Anglo-Saxon period by a single sherd of chaff-tempered pottery. The object is a copper alloy strap end, made from sheet metal.

Medieval

Six objects were found in deposits of medieval date. These include a fragment of lead waste, a strip of copper alloy, a horse shoe nail and three nails (Table 7). One of the nails and the lead waste came from the filling of an Iron Age trackway and might therefore be

residual (and are certainly not associated with occupation) whereas the remainder come from later 12th to 13th-century occupation deposits.

Table 7

class	Form	11	12	5E	Grand Total
COPP	STRIP	1			1
COPP Total		1			1
IRON	FKEY NAIL	1			1
	NAIL		2	1	3
IRON Total		1	2	1	4
LEAD	WASTE			1	1
LEAD Total				1	1
Grand Total		2	2	2	6

Later Medieval

A fragment of a copper alloy cast vessel and an iron nail were recovered from the fill of furrows, probably of late medieval date. The nail might be disturbed from underlying deposits but the copper alloy vessel fragment is likely to have been deposited on the site with night soil, used as manure.

Post-Medieval

Eight objects were recovered from post-medieval deposits (Table 8). The iron object is possibly a hinge, and was found in association with three nails and a horse shoe nail in pit 5330.

Table 8

class	Form	5E	13	15	Grand Total
GLASS	ONION/MALLET		1		1
GLASS Total			1		1
IRON	FKEY NAIL?	1			1
	NAIL	3		2	5
	OBJECT	1			1
IRON Total		5		2	7
Grand Total		5	1	2	8

Retention

The unworked stone should be discarded, together with the charcoal and coke. All other finds, even those from unstratified contexts or intrusive into earlier deposits, should be retained.

Costing and Method Statement

It is difficult, if not impossible, to find a single specialist with the breadth of knowledge to report on all these finds. On the other hand, in most cases the individual finds probably do not warrant a large amount of specialist study. It is therefore proposed to publish a report based on this assessment with the addition of specialist notes on selected finds (Table 9). It is assumed that these specialist notes would place the finds in context by drawing together previous research and the provision of local parallels. The estimated costs also include provision for the various finds to be extracted, packaged and sent to the specialists concerned (and sent back to Lincoln afterwards).

Table 9

Material	Objects	Specialist	Estimated Cost
BONE	SF32	TBA	£50 plus VAT
COPP	SF18, SF19, SF31, SF50, SF59, SF64	TBA	£200 plus VAT
GLASS	SF25	H COOL	£50 plus VAT
IRON	SF2, SF14, SF27, SF33, SF39, SF43, SF44, SF45, SF47, SF56, SF114, SF121	TBA	£400 plus VAT
PLASTER		THIN SECTION	£23.00 PLUS VAT
SLAG		J COWGILL	£180 PLUS VAT
SILVER		TBA	£200 PLUS VAT

A total of 26 objects require illustration and a quote of £364 plus VAT has been estimated for this work by Charlotte Bentley. The iron finds have been x-rayed but some of the 12 objects chosen for specialist study would repay further radiography to obtain side views and/or to obtain a clearer view through the use of shorter or longer exposure times. Precise instructions on which items require further x-radiography should await the appointment of a specialist.

Finally, the various finds which it is not proposed to send out to specialists will require a report, for which a cost of £368 plus VAT has been estimated.

This proposed work would require a total of £1835 plus VAT. This does not include the cost of further x-radiography, nor any further conservation of the Iron Age coin.

Timetable

The metal finds have been returned to OSA in York and would need to be returned to Lincoln for illustration and sending on to specialists. The “plaster” analysis could take place

concurrently and a two or three week turnaround should be allowed. The Iron Age silver coin probably should remain in the YAT Conservation Laboratory and provision has been made for a specialist to travel to the lab to advise on further cleaning prior to any photography, illustration or recording that might be required.

Specialist reports would then be sent to Lincoln and assembled into a single document along with a report on those finds not subcontracted to other specialists and this report would then be submitted to OSA. The duration of the analysis and reporting phase cannot be estimated with any detail, since it depends on the availability of specialists and whether the same specialist can undertake all the work or not.

Appendix 1

SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
	20	3752	BONE	publish		1	1	HEATED BONE	1					
SF 24	8	3152	BONE	publish	PIN/NEEDLE TIP	1	1	SHINY WITH USE; BROKEN 25 FROM TIP	1					
SF 32	20	3529	BONE	publish	SPINDLE WHORL	1	1		24					
	4	5048	CHARCOAL	ignore		1	1		1					
	17	5683	CHARCOAL	ignore		1	1		1					
	14B	1043	COKE	ignore		2	1		2					
	8	1955	COPP	publish		1	1	WASTE	1					WASTE
SF018	6	2172	COPP	publish	OBJECT	1	1	CAST LOOP, POSSIBLY A KEY HANDLE	1					
SF017	8	1955	COPP	publish	WASTE	2	1	MELTED LUMP PROBABLY LEADED BRONZE	11					
SF031	20	3374	COPP	publish	STPE	1	1	SHEET METAL STRIP FOLDED OVER AND SINGLE RIVET	1					
SF069		U/S	COPP	ignore	RING/WASHER/BROOCH	1	1	THIN CIRCLE	1					
SF055	5E	5344	COPP	publish	VESS?	1	1	THICK WALLED FRAGMENT WITH RUSH MATTING PATTERN ON EXT	3					
SF019	4	2444	COPP	publish	BUCKLE	1	1	CAST	1					
SF026	4	3954	COPP	publish	STAPLE	1	1	STRIP OF SHEET METAL BENT INTO STAPLE	0.5					
SF064	17	5683	COPP	publish	MOUNT? BROOCH?	4	1	ANNULAR SHEET METAL WITH IRON DEPOSIT ON BOTH SIDES	1					
SF067	11	6078	COPP	publish	STRIP	1	1	TRIANGLE OF CUT SHEET METAL	0.5					

The Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy, 25 West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

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SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
SF059	17	5666	COPP	publish	BROOCH	1	1		7					
SF135	NA	6284	COPP	ignore	FINGER RING	1	1	THIN RING WITH ENAMEL BEZEL	1					
SF049	5E	5472	COPP	publish	COIN	1	1	ALLECTUS (293-6); REV: 'LAETITIA AUG' WITH GALLEY	1					
SF050	5E	5484	COPP	publish	BROOCH	1	1		5					
SF046	5E	5399	COPP;TEXTILE	publish	BUCKLE	1	1	NARROW BUCKLE WITH TEXTILE STRAP FRAGS	1					
	2	1107	FLINT	ignore		1	1	UNWORKED	1					
	2	1107	FLINT	publish		2	2	POSSIBLY WORKED	2					
SF 127	13	6196	GLASS	publish	ONION/MALLET	1	1		27					
SF 25	4	3191	GLASS	publish	BOWL	1	1		3					
SF060	17	5683	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1		10	MINERALISED WOOD;BENT AT END				CORR
SF002	15	1040	IRON	publish	KNIFE	1	1		0					
SF068		U/S	IRON	ignore	SPLIT PIN	1	1		7		75			
SF014	5	1821	IRON	publish	FLEAM?	1	1		0					
SF027	4	3954	IRON	publish	SPIRAL-HEADED PIN	1	1		0					
SF033	20	3742	IRON	publish	KNIFE	1	1		0					
SF039	3	2689	IRON	publish	OBJECT	1	1		0					
SF040	5E	5286	IRON	publish	OBJECT	1	1		0					
SF043	5E	5287	IRON	publish	OBJECT	1	1		0					
SF051	5E	5344	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1		2		19	4	4	
SF118	NA	6292	IRON	ignore		1	1		0					
SF044	5E	5399	IRON	publish	KNIFE	1	1		0					

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SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
SF045	5E	5399	IRON	publish	KNIFE	1	1		0					
SF116	NA	6249	IRON	ignore		1	1		0					
SF047	5E	5404	IRON	publish	BINDING STRIP	1	1		0					
SF113	8	2347	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	OVAL HEAD 11X8	5		20	7	5	
SF119	NA	6281	IRON	ignore	NAIL	2	1	SQUARE HEAD 17MM	14		36	12	10	
SF120	12	6177	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1		3		20	5	4	
SF112	15	1684	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SHAFT ONLY	4		25	6	7	
SF120	12	6177	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SUBRECT DOMED HEAD30X25	33	HEAD AT ANGLE	27	12	9	HEAD AND TOP SHANK ONLY
SF020	4	2528	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SUB-RECT HEAD13X9	4		29	5	4	
SF022	8	3051	IRON	ignore	NAIL	1	1	SQUARE HEAD 12X12	13		82	9	9	
SF054	5E	5367	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SQUARE HEAD 8X7	5		30	6	5	
SF041	5E	5286	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SHAFT ONLY	7		30	7	6	CORR
SF115	NA	6284	IRON	ignore	FKEY NAIL	1	1		2	BENT AT RIGHT ANG IN MIDDLE	30	7	5	
SF122	4	3158	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	OVAL HEAD 15X13	4	BENT AT 90 DEGREES AT END (25MM WOOD) HEAD AT ANG	35	5	4	
SF112	15	1684	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SUBRECT HEAD 7X6	3		40	4	4	
SF042	5E	5286	IRON	publish	FKEY NAIL?	1	1		7	HEAD BENT	41	9	3	CORR
SF053	5E	5286	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	RECT HEAD 9X7	7		44	6	5	
SF066	11	6078	IRON	publish	FKEY NAIL	1	1		3		35	5	3	
SF041	5E	5286	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	RECT HEAD 11X11	6		47	6	5	CORR
SF117	5	1705	IRON	publish	NAIL	1	1	SUBRECT HEAD 21X23	32		85	8	7	

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SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
SF056	17	5577	IRON	publish	OBJECT	1	1		0					
SF114	5E	5404	IRON	publish	BINDING STRIP	1	1		0					
SF121	20	3529	IRON	publish	KNIFE	1	1		0					
SF047	5E	5367	LEAD	publish	WASTE	1	1	ROUGHLY CIRCULAR RUNNEL	19					
SF061	17	5683	LEAD	publish	-	1	1	VERY CORRODED ROUGHLY RECT LUMP	4					
SF062	17	5683	LEAD	publish	WASTE	1	1	RUNNEL OF METAL FOLDED IN HALF	8					
SF063	17	5683	LEAD	publish	SHEET	1	1		3					
	5	1277	PIPECLAY	ignore	CLAY PIPE	1	1	BORE WHICH SUGGESTS A LATE 17+ DATE	2					
	8	1599	PLASTER	publish		2	1	TWO SURFACES	31					
	4	3948	PLASTER	publish		1	1	BLACKENED SURFACE	15					
	8	1394	PLASTER	ignore		5	1	5 SURFACES	65					
		U/S	SLAG	ignore		1	1		10					
		U/S	SLAG	ignore		1	1		2					
	11	5327	SLAG	publish		1	1		48					
	11	5331	SLAG	publish		2	1		70					
	17	5943	SLAG	publish		9	1		819					
	4	3394	SLAG	publish		1	1		78					
	5	1371	SLAG	publish		1	1		4					
	8	1815	SLAG	publish		1	1		14					
	8	1961	SLAG	publish		1	1		406					
	11	5356	STONE	ignore		5	1		6					
	17	5701	STONE	publish		2	1	UNWORKED ORE	66					
	5E	5491	STONE	ignore		3	1	UNWORKED JET PEBBLE	1					

SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
	15	1468	STONE	ignore		1	1	UNWORKED ORE	48					
	8	2186	STONE	ignore		1	1	UNWORKED ORE	3					
	17	5552	STONE	ignore		1	1	UNWORKED ORE	6					
	8	2059	STONE	publish		1	1	UNWORKED ORE	12					
	20	3752	STONE	ignore		1	1		4					
	17	6054	STONE	publish		1	1	UNWORKED ORE	82					
	5E	5512	STONE	ignore		2	1		2					
	8	1333	STONE	ignore		2	1		7					
	4	3574	STONE	ignore		1	1		21					
	4	3850	STONE	ignore		2	1		1					
	3	4408	STONE	ignore		8	1		41					
	5	1319	STONE	ignore		1	1		1					
	5	1590	STONE	ignore		1	1		1					
SF 129	8	2834	STONE	ignore		1	1		10					
	5E	5485	STONE	ignore		1	1		1					
SF 37	5E	5183	STONE	publish	WEIGHT	1	1	PERFORATED FLATISH; ABOUT 9 THICK AND VERY ROUGHLY CIRULAR SHAPE ABOUT 24 DIA	7					
	11	6093	STONE	ignore		1	1	FRAGS	32					
	8	2399	STONE	ignore		1	1		11					
	8	1366	STONE	ignore		3	1		8					
	8	1599	STONE	ignore		1	1		20					
SF 134	8	1345	STONE	ignore		1	1	AMONITE TRACES	28					
SF 21	4	2528	STONE	publish	PERFORATED	1	1	ONLY PART PRESENT; BROKEN AROUND HOLE 30	22					

SF No	trench	Context	class	status	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight	Use	L	B	TH	Condition
								FROM END 38 ACROSS; HOLE 8 DIA						
SF 132	8	2564	STONE	publish	WHETSTONE?	1	1	SOME EVIDENCE OF HONING?	148					
SF 131	11	6150	STONE	publish	WHETSTONE?	1	1	POSS SHAPED STONE; NO EVIDENCE FOR HONING	26					
	5E	5489	STONE	ignore		1	1		21					