

# **Assessment of Ceramic Building Material, Fired Clay and Stone from Fiskerton (FIS 07)**

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A small collection of finds from Fiskerton recovered during fieldwork carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2007 was submitted for identification and assessment.

## **Description**

### **Ceramic Building Material**

Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. They consist of three fragments of flat roof tile and one fragment of brick. Flat roof tile was produced in Lincoln from the later 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards and without distinctive features these pieces cannot be closely dated. Brick was produced in the Lincoln area from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards and was first extensively used in Lincoln and its environs in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Fired Clay**

A single fragment of fired clay was recovered. It shows no sign of typological features and is therefore undatable.

### **Stone**

Twenty-eight fragments of stone were submitted. One of these was a piece of limestone pierced with a circular hole. This was interpreted on site as a net sinker but is made from a fissile bioclastic limestone which suggests that it is a later medieval or later stone roof tile.

The remainder consist of two angular fragments, one of flint and the other of limestone. Flint is an uncommon component of local Witham gravels and it is likely that the flint was brought from further east, probably from deposits close to the chalk wolds. However, the degree of abrasion and staining does not suggest that the piece comes directly from the chalk. The limestone is probably of local, Jurassic origin and similar material can be found on the valley sides close to Fiskerton. The site also produced twenty-five well-rounded pebbles. These pebbles are probably derived from Triassic sandstones (Sherwood Sandstone, aka Bunter Sandstone) and are one of the most common constituents of coarse grade gravels in the Witham terraces and fluvio-glacial deposits along the fen edge. None of the pebbles shows certain signs of heating or fire-cracking, unlike the Bronze Age pebble surfaces found at Washingborough Pumping Station, and the material may therefore be entirely natural.

## Assessment

The site produced a small quantity of medieval or later building material, a piece of unidentified fired clay and a series of stone fragments, none of which need be present as a result of human activity.

## Retention

It is recommended that the unstratified material be discarded together with the stone.

## Appendix 1

REFNO	Trench	Context	class	Cname	Subfabric	Description	Form	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight
46		105	FCLAY	FCLAY			FCLAY	BS	1	1	46
		200	GEO	GEO	LIMESTONE		FRAG	BS	1	1	36
		200	CBM	PMTIL			BRICK	BS	1	1	43
		200	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	3	3	146
		200	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE	BROKEN	PEBBLE	BS	1	1	175
		200	CBM	MTIL			FLAT	BS	2	2	92
35		202	GEO	GEO	METAMORPHIC ROCK		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	59
76		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	26
76		202	GEO	GEO	FLINT		FRAG	BS	1	1	1
39		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	52
38		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	37
		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	2	2	94
42		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	150
37		202	GEO	GEO	IGNEOUS ROCK		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	146
75		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	48
40		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	48
36		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	31
41		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	89
77		202	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	67
43		202	GEO	GEO	SANDSTONE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	81
		300	GEO	GEO	FLINT		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	232
		300	GEO	GEO	CHERT		PEBBLE	BS	2	2	170
		300	GEO	GEO	SANDSTONE		PEBBLE	BS	1	1	174
	2	U/S	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE		PEBBLE	BS	2	2	133
	2	U/S	GEO	GEO	QUARTZITE	BROKEN	PEBBLE	BS	1	1	67

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95	U/S	STONE	STONE	LIMESTONE	DRILLED HOLE 9 ACROSS	ROOFER	BS	1	1	119
93	U/S	CBM	MTIL			FLAT	BS	1	1	73