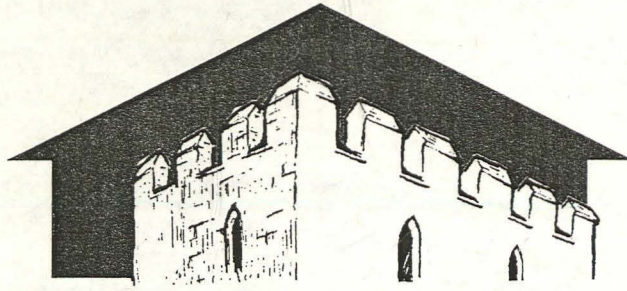


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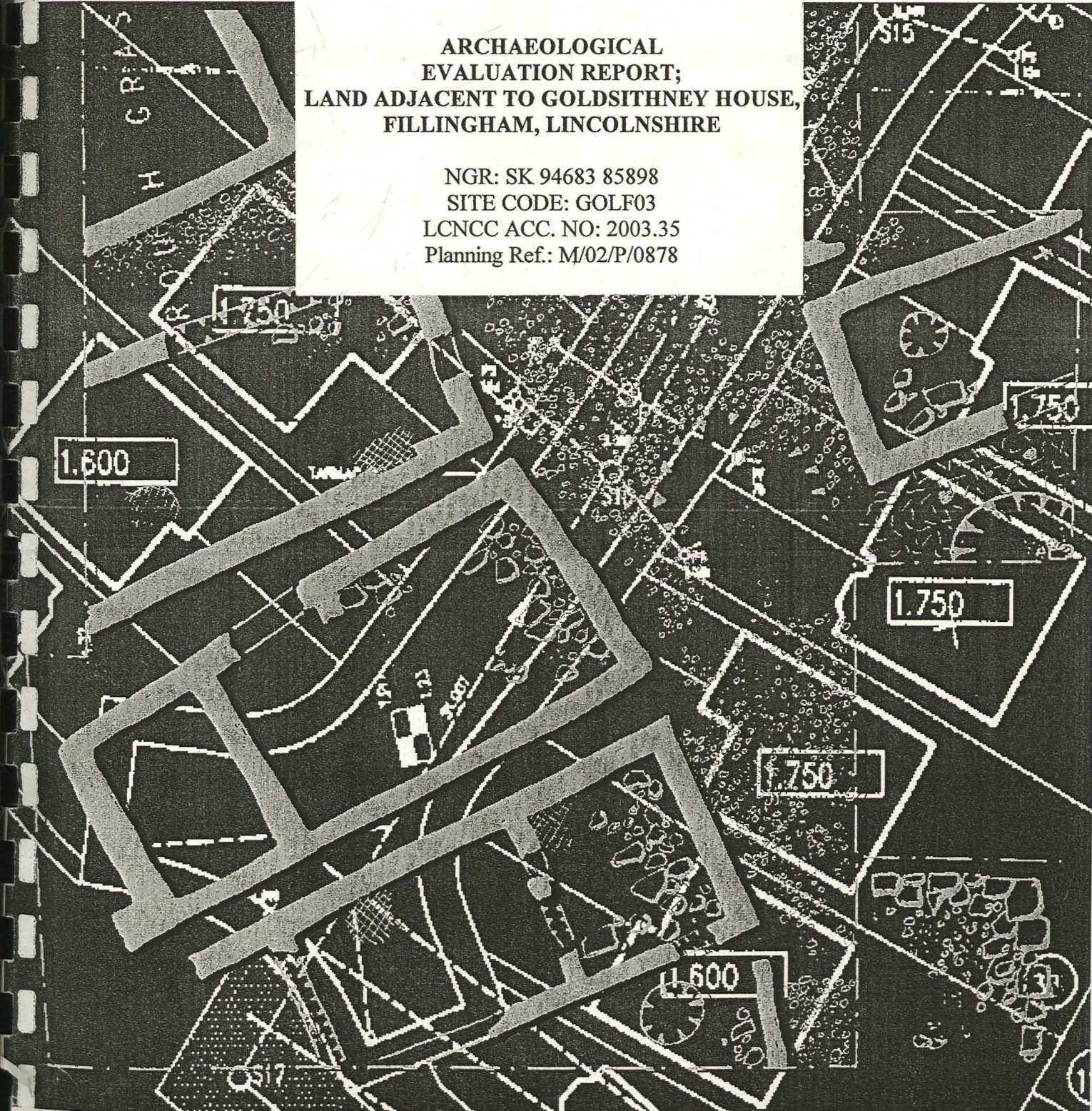
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT; LAND ADJACENT TO GOLDSITHNEY HOUSE, FILLINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: SK 94683 85898
SITE CODE: GOLF03
LCNCC ACC. NO: 2003.35
Planning Ref.: M/02/P/0878



Event LI 4169

SOURCES LI8671 LI8672

54817 LI84581 E-NEO

54818 LI84584 Undated

54819 LI84586 E-M.Saxon

54820 LI84589 Undated

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT;
LAND ADJACENT TO GOLDSITHNEY HOUSE,
FILLINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: SK 94683 85898
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Report prepared for
CAD Associates
by Chris Clay
March 2003

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Summary

- An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the residential development of a plot of land to the north of Goldsithney House, Fillingham, Lincolnshire.
- The site lies within an area of well-documented archaeological activity. Prehistoric lithic artefacts and a stone built Romano-British building have been identified within the village area, and the site itself lies close to an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery and shrunken medieval village earthworks.
- The evaluation trench exposed two undated postholes and three shallow pits; the latter containing pottery of early - mid Saxon date. Animal bone recovered from these features suggests the processing of carcasses for meat, leather, and horn. These activities could be related to unexplored structures fronting onto the adjacent road: alternatively, it is possible that two of the shallow pits were the remnants of sunken feature buildings/Grubenhauser.

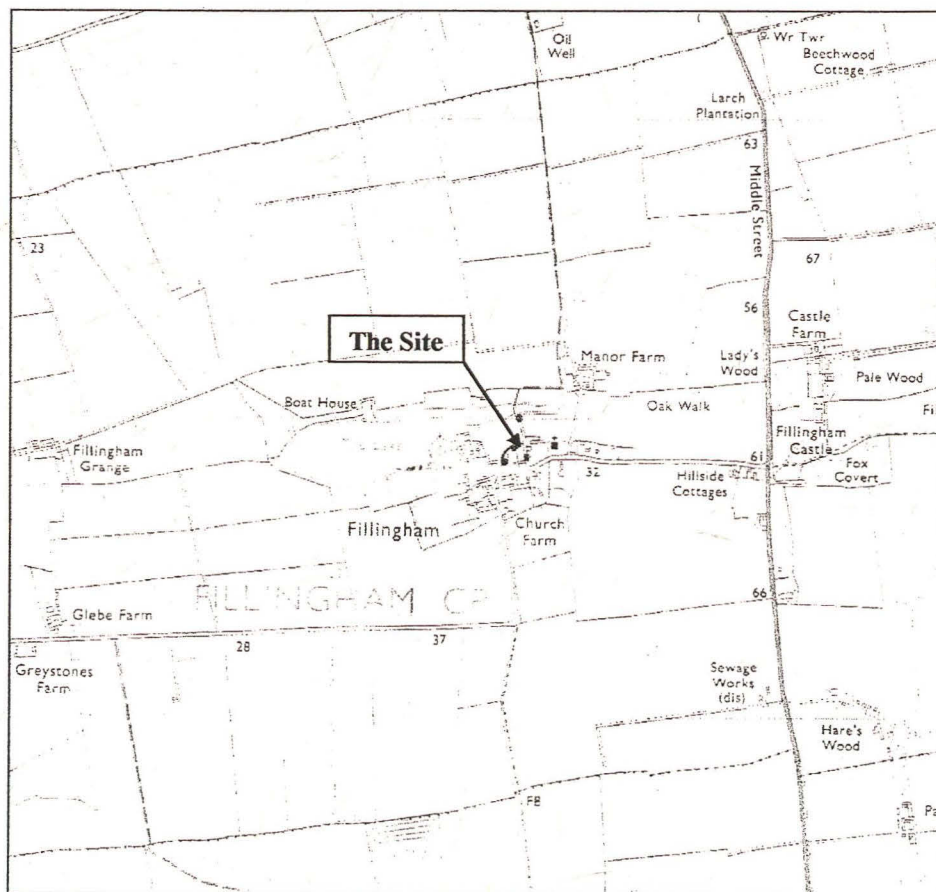


Fig.1: Site Location. (Scale 1:25000)
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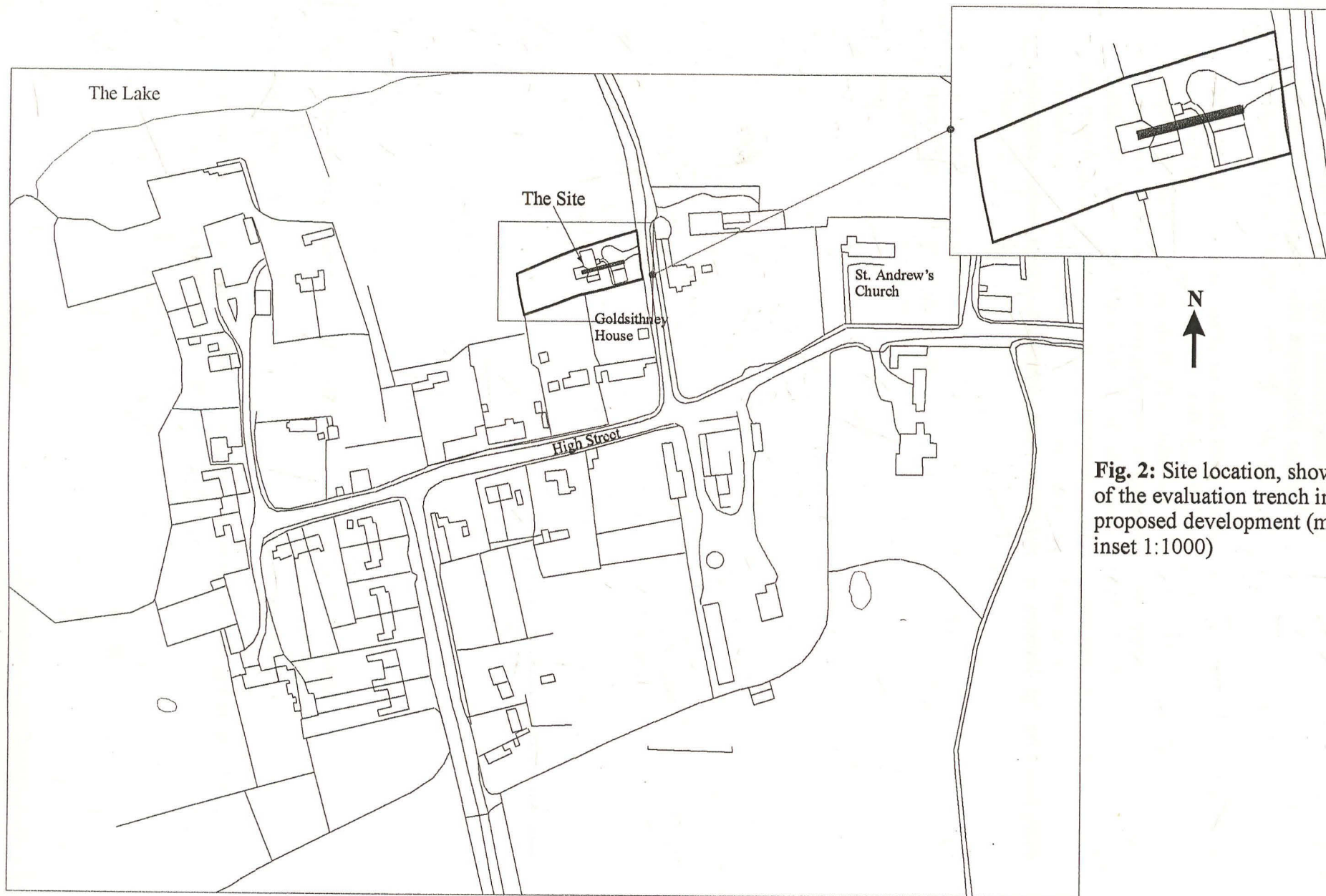


Fig. 2: Site location, showing the position of the evaluation trench in relation to the proposed development (main scale 1:250(inset 1:1000)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by CAD Associates to carry out an archaeological trial excavation on land to the north of Goldsithney House, Fillingham, Lincolnshire.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the objectives of a formal project brief issued by Assistant Built Environment Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, and a project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This approach is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA, 1994), and the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC, 1998).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire. Reports will also be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

Fillingham is in the administrative district of West Lindsey, approximately 13km north-north-west of central Lincoln, and 13km south-east of Gainsborough. The village occupies a position on the west side of the Lincoln Edge at a height of approximately 32m OD. The site is located on the north side of the village, approximately 100m to the west of the parish church of St. Andrew.

The site lies on a geological boundary, between Jurassic deposits of Marlstone Rock, and Charmouth Mudstone to the north (British Geological Survey, 1999). This is overlain by soils of the Beccles 1 Association; seasonally waterlogged clayey and loamy soils (Hodge et. al., 1984).

Central National Grid Reference: SK 94683 85898.

3.0 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted to West Lindsey District Council for the construction of a single residential property (planning ref. M02/P/0878). Prior to the determination of this application, the Assistant Built Environment Officer requested the undertaking of an archaeological trial excavation, in order to assess the presence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development footprint and the likely effects of such a development on the archaeological resource.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire indicates activity in Fillingham parish dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. The earliest dateable materials include two Neolithic flint axes that were found within the village. A Bronze Age collared urn was found at the north end of Chapel Lane, approximately 150m to the west of the site. Another scatter of prehistoric material was found approximately 2km north-east of the village, including two Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowheads.

Further evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified through the study of aerial photographs: circular cropmarks c.800m to the north of the site were interpreted as ring ditches associated with Bronze Age or Iron Age roundhouses. Further linear and curvilinear cropmarks to the north of the village are indicative of possible prehistoric field systems and boundaries.

The village lies close to the Jurassic Way, a prehistoric track that meandered along the spring line that follows the escarpment; no doubt connecting settlements along its length. This did not take the form of a formal metalled track, but was a frequently used route that was probably subject to slight re-routings in order to maintain the most expedient path from place to place. In the early Romano-British period, the route northwards from Lincoln was formalised by the construction of Ermine Street, an initially military road that ran in a straight line northwards from Lincoln (on the line of the modern A15), approximately 2.25km to the east of the current site (Whitwell, 1992).

Romano-British material recovered from the area includes numerous scatters of coins and pottery; from the parish and within the village itself. Remains of a substantial Romano-British stone building were found during drainage work along Middle Street, approximately 1km east-north-east of the proposed development. Associated finds included box tile, greyware pottery, and samian, Castor, and Nene Valley Colour Coated finewares. Remains of another Romano-British stone building were found to the south-west of Turpin Farm.

There is considerable evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the village. Early Saxon pottery has been found to the north of Chapel Road, 150m west of the current site, while other pottery scatters have been found at a point 1km north of the village, and at Blacklands, c.350m to the north-west. Other finds of this date include a brooch, and a loomweight from Manor Farm.

Approximately 150m west of the current site, a late Anglo-Saxon burial site is known, where a series of chance discoveries has identified a total of 15 inhumations. All of these were aligned east to west (suggesting Christian burial practice) and were in graves cut into natural bedrock and lined and capped with roughly dressed limestone blocks. A charnel pit was also found nearby (Field, 1983).

The presence of such a discrete group of burials suggests that they belonged to a church that has yet to be located. It is probable that the church associated with these burials was superseded by the present parish church, although it was not unknown for some villages to have two churches in the early medieval period, as at Bilsby,

Binbrook and Swaby. This situation developed out of the practice of individual landowners building churches on their own estates, as an example of their beneficence and piety. This practice was severely restricted by church reforms in the 11th and 12th centuries, which established much greater central control and regulation of parish churches (Sawyer, 1998). Although the present church of St. Andrew was extensively rebuilt in the late 18th century, and restored in 1866, there are earlier surviving elements, including a late 12th century doorway and late 13th century nave windows (Pevsner & Harris, 1989). It is therefore possible that the two churches were, albeit briefly, in use at the same time, and that the now missing church fell victim to the increasing centralisation of ecclesiastical authority at the end of the 12th century.

The Domesday Book records two landowners in Fillingham in the early medieval period; Roger of Poitou, and Kolsveinn (Morgan & Thorne, 1986). The land of Kolsveinn included a church, which is likely to be the lost church, as St. Andrew's is 12th century at the earliest.

The place name originates from the medieval period, being derived from Old English components, meaning, 'the estate of Fygla's family' (Cameron, 1998).

An archaeological evaluation, at Church Farm, c.125m to the south-east of the proposed development, exposed a number of ditches of 12th century date, interpreted as probable field boundaries (Cavanagh, 1997). This suggests that the village did not extend any further south than its present location. However, on the north side of the village, in fields adjacent to the current site, there are extensive shrunken medieval village remains. Although their interpretive potential is limited by the disturbance caused by a large lake built through the middle of the earthworks, they do serve to indicate that the medieval village extended considerably further northwards than its present extent.

5.0 Methodology

The recommendation of the Assistant Built Environment Officer was that a single evaluation trench within the footprint of the development should be investigated, measuring 15m by 1.6m. This was intended to be positioned north to south across the footprint of the building; however, the presence of large amounts of building rubble and assorted garden waste, and the proximity of an existing property boundary, rendered this impractical. The trench was turned 90°, therefore, and placed partially within the building footprint.

Initial machine excavation was carried out using a JCB fitted with a 1.2m wide smooth bucket. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed in spits of no more than 0.2m, until archaeologically significant horizons were encountered. At this point, further cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand. Features were sample excavated in order to establish depth, profile, date and function. Context information was recorded on pro-forma record sheets, and plan and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale (1:50 and 1:20). A colour photographic record was maintained, selected prints from which have been included in this report.

The fieldwork was carried out on February 11th, 2003, by the author, with the assistance of one experienced field archaeologist.

6.0 Results (fig. 3)

The uppermost deposit throughout the trench was a dark brown-grey topsoil, (100), with a maximum depth of 0.3m. This sealed (101), a dark brown clay/sand subsoil with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, which was upto 0.4m deep. A single sherd of 13th century Lincoln Glazed Ware was recovered from this context during machining. During machine excavation of (101), several large, roughly dressed limestone chunks were disturbed. This area was cleaned by hand, revealing a curved alignment of stones extending from the south side of the trench, and resting on (104), a mixed deposit consisting of flecks of yellow mortar and a compact layer of orange and dark reddish brown earth, indicative of *in situ* burning. Beneath this were several more limestone chunks, heavily reddened.

(104) rested over a 0.25m deep mid brown clay/sand deposit, (116), which had an indistinct horizon with (101) above. This suggests that (116) represented a former ground surface, extant when deposit (104) was formed. It sealed a natural deposit of brownish red sandy clay, (102), with occasional sub-angular limestone chunks. This overlay a second natural deposit, (103), consisting largely of sub-angular limestone chunks, in a matrix of brownish red sandy clay, identical to (102) above.

Five features had cut through natural deposits (102) and (103), all in the east half of the trench. [105] was roughly circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.3m, and surviving to a depth of 0.1m. The feature had steep sides and a concave base, and contained a fill of mid brown clayey sand, (106), which produced no dating evidence. A similar feature was exposed approximately 4m to the west: feature [109] was slightly larger, at 0.38m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, (110), was a mid brown clayey sand, identical to (106), and was again devoid of any dating evidence.

Between [105] and [109], was a larger, ovoid feature, [107], measuring 1.0m north-south and 0.65m east-west. A section excavated through this showed it to survive to approximately 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The fill, (108), was a dark brown clayey sand, that contained two sherds of early – mid Saxon quartz tempered pottery (Appendix 2), a young cattle molar and the tibia from a lamb of c.18 months age (Appendix 3).

At the eastern end of the trench, two further shallow inter-cutting pits were exposed. The earliest of these was [113], on the south side of the trench. This was 1.0m by 0.75m in plan, but extended beyond the eastern and southern sides of the trench. The west edge exhibited a shallow profile, with a gentle break of slope to an uneven base. The feature was cut from immediately below (101), and survived to a depth of 0.4m. It was filled by a light brown clayey sand, (114), that produced fragments of cattle, sheep, pig and horse bone. This included a horse metatarsal that had been honed to a point, to make a tool, possibly for leather working (Appendix 3). The context also produced four sherds of early – mid Saxon pottery, including one possible import from the Pays de Calais region (Appendix 2).

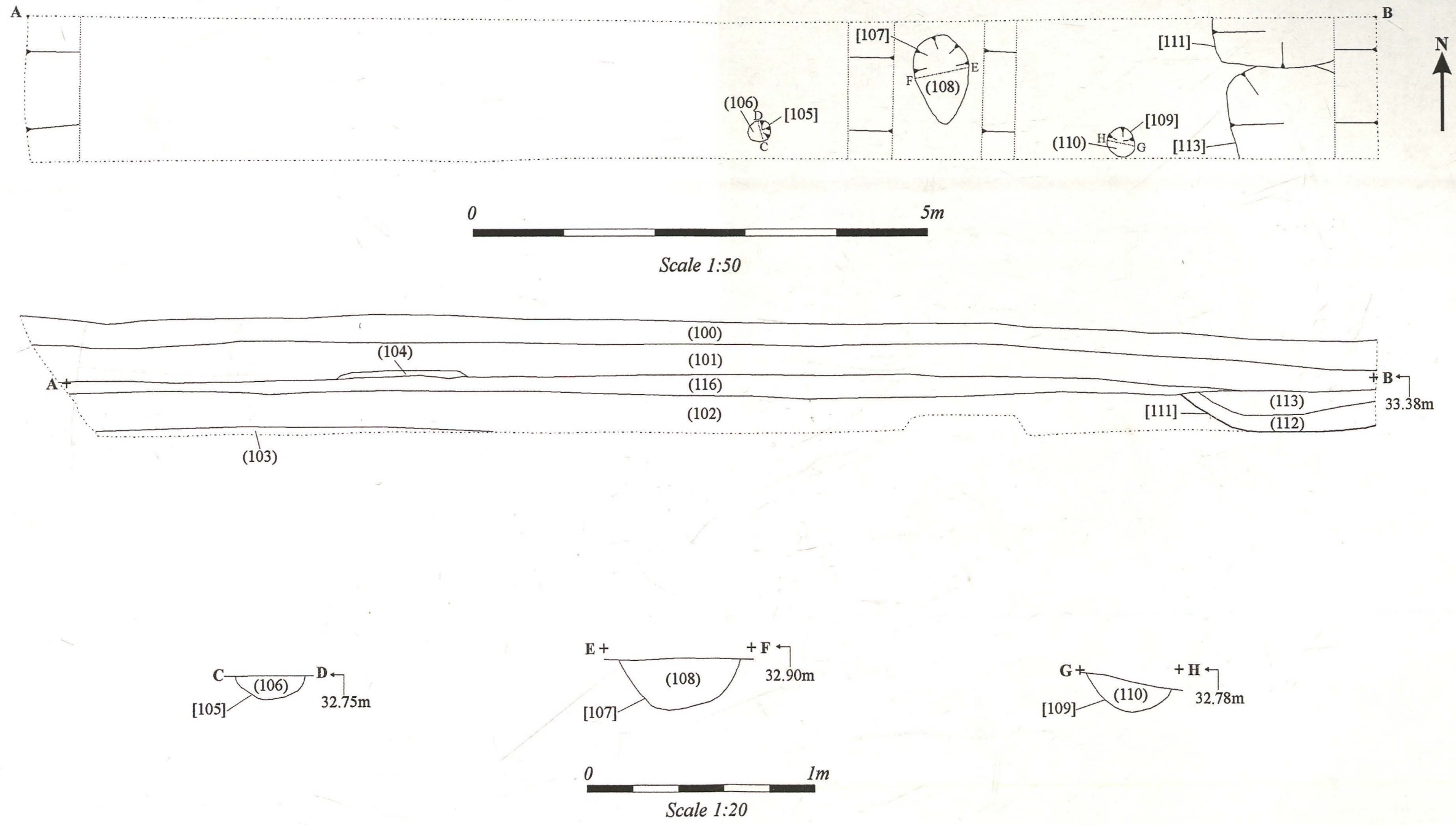


Fig. 3: Plan and sections showing the features exposed in the evaluation trench (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

[113] was cut on its northern edge by another shallow pit, [111]. This also extended beyond the limit of excavation. The feature was sub-rectangular in plan, and had a maximum width of 2.1m in section and a depth of 0.45m. The west edge of the feature exhibited a moderate slope, breaking gently to an uneven base. This rose slightly to the east. The primary fill was a brown clayey sand, (112), with occasional lenses of dark grey/brown loamy sand. This deposit contained 14 fragments of animal bone, all from cattle and sheep, within which a cattle radius and a sheep rib exhibited clear signs of butchery (Appendix 3). A chunk of fired clay from this context was interpreted as a possible loom weight fragment. Four sherds of Northern Maxey type pottery suggested an early – mid Saxon date of deposition (Appendix 2). A single secondary flint flake, of Early Neolithic date (J.Rylatt, *pers.comm.*), was considered to be residual in this context. (114) was sealed by an undated secondary fill of dark brownish grey clay/sand, (115).

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

A series of dated and undated features were exposed within the trench. The two undated features, [105] and [109] represent possible postholes. The similarity of their fills tentatively suggests contemporaneity, although without dating evidence this cannot be verified. If the two features were related, they could represent fence posts along a former boundary, although they may equally be part of a timber structure extending beyond the excavated area. The post holes were relatively small, suggesting an insubstantial or ephemeral structure.

The other features exposed, [107], [111], and [113], are more diagnostic. Dating evidence suggests that the features were in use during the early – mid Saxon period (c.7th – 8th centuries AD). All three were relatively shallow, suggesting truncation by later activity, and each contained pottery and animal bone.

The assemblage from [111] may be taken to indicate domestic refuse. In the animal bone assemblage, ribs, scapulae, and long bone fragments predominated, indicating the major meat bearing bones (Dobney et.al., 1996). Two fragments of animal bone exhibited cut marks indicative of butchery. The pottery from this feature was exclusively of Maxey-type ware, with two of the three sherds exhibiting exterior soot residues, suggestive of cooking on an open fire. The presence of two possible loom weight fragments is further evidence that this deposit represents a dump of domestic waste.

Pit [113] contained an assemblage more indicative of the processing of secondary animal products, such as horn and hide. These included three large fragments of skull and horn core; tentative indications of the working of animal horn in the vicinity of the site. The same deposit also produced a bone awl, made from a horse metatarsal, and perhaps used for leather working. Similar examples have been found in medieval and 10th/11th century contexts in York (Appendix 3). In addition, the pit contained a number of cattle phalanges (foot bones). These bones are often left attached to hides, as it is time consuming to remove them in the initial stages of hide preparation. It is equally possible that the sheep cranium also arrived in this manner, as on smaller animals, skulls were also left on the hide prior to the tanning process (Dobney et.al.,

1996). The pottery from this context was different to that from [111]. Four sherds were recovered, including a fragment of sandstone tempered pottery, and a possible imported fabric. The remaining two sherds were from one vessel in a quartz and shell tempered fabric. The interior of this vessel was leached of shell, suggesting that it had contained an acid liquid, perhaps another element of the tanning process.

The two sherds of this vessel are of major significance in terms of Anglo-Saxon pottery practices. The fabric is rare in Lincolnshire, suggesting a local origin. However, the fabric also included Granodiorite and Biotite fragments, believed to originate in the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire. This material was not arriving in the form of inclusions in raw clay, but in the form of the minerals themselves (J.Young *pers.comm.*). Whether these minerals were arriving in exported pottery which was subsequently ground down and incorporated into local clay, or on their own, is not known, but either way this is a significant factor in terms of elucidating trading contacts outside the immediate hinterland of the village.

It is noteworthy that these features were concentrated towards the east side of the trench; closest to the north-south lane that delineates the eastern edge of the site. It is possible therefore that the features relate to structures fronting onto this road, which were not encountered in the excavated area. An alternative, but tentative, explanation is that the pits were themselves the structures: sunken feature buildings or *Grubenhauser*, as they are known.

The most recent feature exposed in the trench was represented by (104), the compact burnt deposit resting on (116). The function of this is uncertain, other than to say that there is definite evidence of burning in the area. The curvilinear arrangement of stones appears to be related to the underlying burnt deposit, as it marks a clear delineation between the area of burning north and east of the stone alignment, with an area flecked with pale yellow mortar fragments to the south (pl. 2). Although no dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, the sealing subsoil layer produced a single sherd of 13th century pottery. To suggest a date for this feature from a single machine excavated sherd is problematic; it may be residual or intrusive.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The evaluation methodology employed allowed a rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Site conditions prevented the trench being positioned in the originally suggested location, although it was still possible to locate it within the proposed building footprint. This trench revealed a number of archaeological deposits relating to the early – mid Anglo-Saxon origins of the village, and can therefore be considered to be of local/regional significance. The presence of rare pottery fabrics and a possible imported vessel on the site have major implications for the study of the Anglo-Saxon pottery industry (Appendix 2), and the trade and communication networks to which the site was connected. However, the small area investigated makes the interpretation of these features somewhat tentative.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank CAD Associates for this commission. Thanks also go to the site assistant, Dave Bower.

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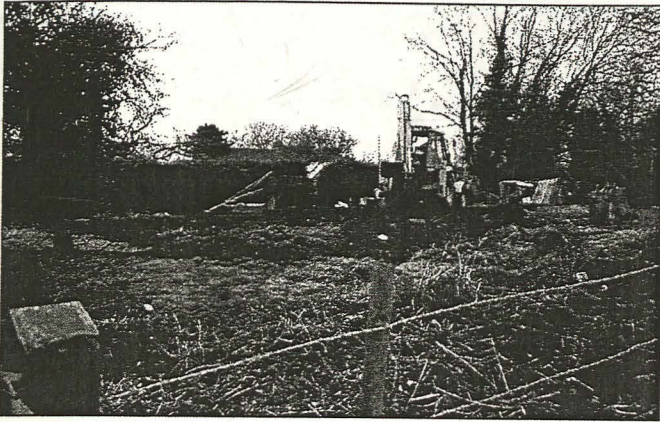
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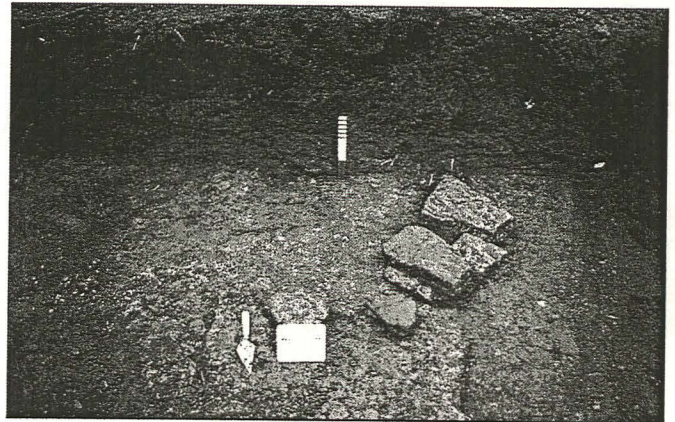
11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at Lincoln City and County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the global accession number 2003.35.

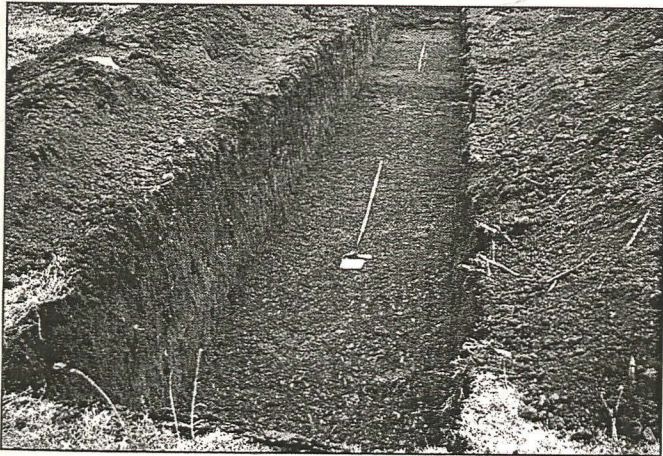
APPENDIX 1: Colour Plates



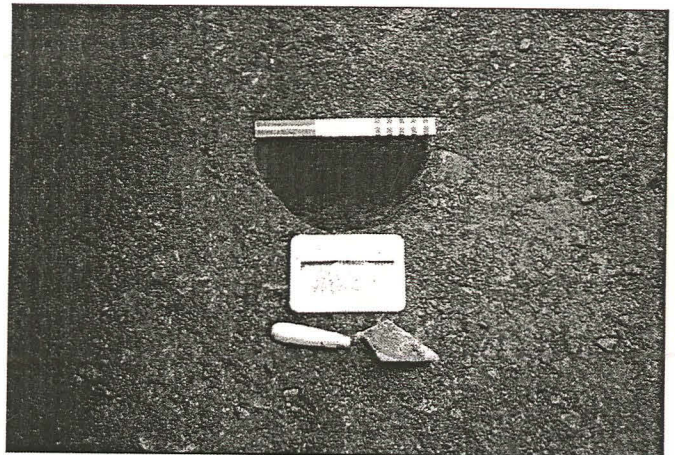
Pl. 1: General view of the site, looking south-west



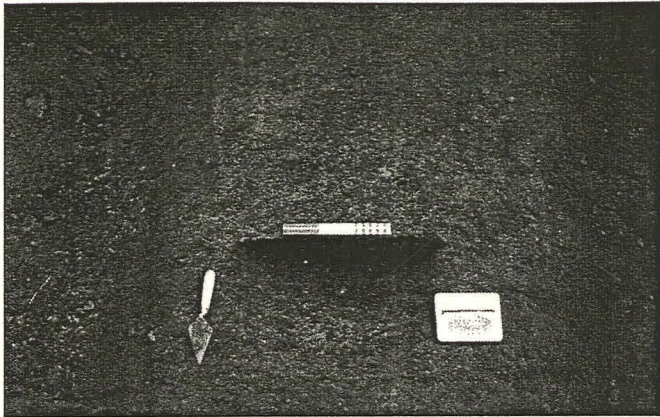
Pl. 2: Burnt deposit (104), looking south



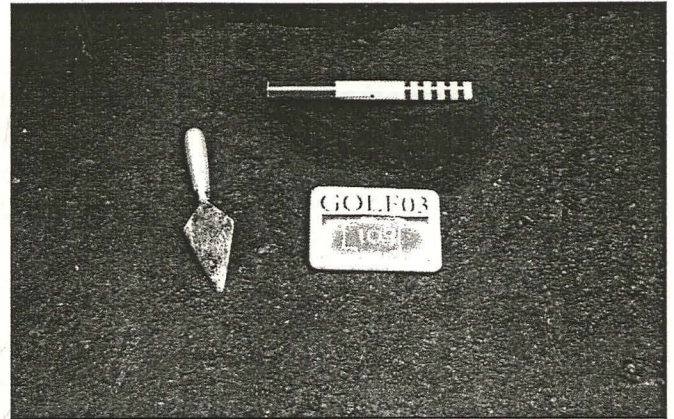
Pl. 3: View of evaluation trench after machining, looking east-north-east



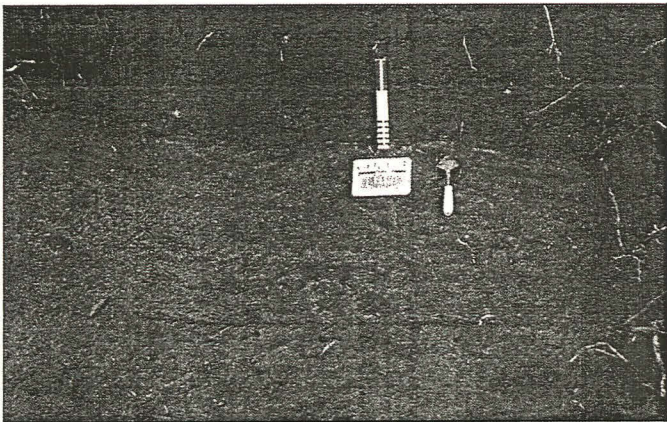
Pl. 4: Post hole [105], looking west-south-west



Pl. 5: Small pit [107], looking south



Pl. 6: Post hole [109], looking south



Pl. 7: Section through pit [111], looking north

APPENDIX 2: Pottery report

Anglo-Saxon and later pottery from an evaluation at Land adjacent to Goldsithney House, Fillingham, Lincolnshire (GOLF03).*Jane Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services***Introduction**

A small quantity of pottery was recovered during excavation work at Fillingham; the material includes Saxon and medieval pottery. In total, eleven sherds of pottery representing eight vessels and two fragments of fired clay were recovered from the evaluation. One vessel is of medieval date; the remaining material is all likely to be of early to mid Saxon date.

The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the Saxon pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames developed during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project.

Condition

The pottery is in an abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the medium range (15 to 60grams). Three vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Two of the Maxey-type vessels (MAX) and the large shell and quartz-tempered Anglo-Saxon (ASSHQ) vessel have exterior soot residues showing that they have been used over an open fire. The shell inclusions have been leached from the interior surface of the large ASSHQ jar suggesting that the vessel had contained an acid liquid at some point.

The pottery

In total eight vessels in six identifiable post-Roman pottery wares were recovered (Table 1).

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by vessel count

codename	full name	period	vessels
ASQSH	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Shell tempered	early to mid	1
ESAXIMP	Anglo-Saxon Imported wares	early to mid	1
ESGS	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand quartz	early to mid	1
LSW2	13 th to 14 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	medieval	1
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	mid Saxon	3
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	early to mid	1

Anglo-Saxon Handmade pottery

The date of the earliest post-Roman pottery on the site is difficult to determine. There are indications on several sites in the county (Didsbury 1994 and Vince and Young forthcoming), that several 'Anglo-Saxon' wares continue at least into the beginning of the middle Saxon period. Three Anglo-Saxon handmade pottery types occurred on the site, the fabric of two of these vessels (ESGS and SST) can be paralleled with Anglo-Saxon types elsewhere in Lincolnshire. One fabric type (ASSHQ) however, has only been noted only in isolated occurrences elsewhere in the county. The high number of vessels in this fabric from sites in Fillingham strongly suggests that the area is situated close to the source of this fabric type. The presence of a stamped vessel, found in previous excavations confirms the Anglo-Saxon origin of this fabric. The fabric of the vessel recovered from this site, unlike those previously recovered, contains what appears to be Granodiorite and Biotite fragments (probably derived from the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire) together with the more locally obtained fossil shell and quartz grains. This has immense implications for the interpretation of potting practices in the period.

More detailed fabric analysis might elucidate the source area of some of these sherds. This fabric should have further scientific analysis to further characterise the type.

Middle Saxon Fabrics

The middle Saxon ware type found on the site is shell-tempered Northern Maxey-type ware. Two vessels are in the more common Fabric B and one is in an as yet undefined variant fabric (designated Fabric U).

Possible Saxon Import

A single abraded greyware sherd may be an import from the Pays de Calais region (Alan Vince, personal comment). This fine grey ware has not previously been noted in the area and the attribution of this sherd should be checked by petrological analysis. There remains the possibility that this may be a Roman greyware sherd.

Fired Clay

Two small fragments of fired clay may be from a loom weight.

Medieval

A single medieval vessel was recovered from the site. The basal sherd is from a 13th century Lincoln Glazed ware jug.

Discussion

It is impossible to make statements about the status or function of the site due to the limited size of the assemblage. However, it is possible to suggest that there was occupation in the area from at least the 7th or 8th centuries if not earlier.

Two vessels from the assemblage would merit further scientific analysis (ASSHQ and ESAXIMP), both these vessels have been removed to the Saxon Fabric Type Series held at 25 West Parade, Lincoln.

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Pottery Archive GOLF03

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
101	LSW2		jug	1	1	12	base			13th
108	ESGS		large jar	2	1	63	shoulder			Anglo-Saxon
112	MAX	B	large vessel	1	1	20	BS		soot	middle Saxon
112	MAX	U fine reduced	?	2	1	15	BS			middle Saxon
112	MAX	B	large vessel	1	1	39	base		soot	middle Saxon
112	FIRE CL		loom weight ?	2	1	16	BS		fabric includes moderate quartz & fe carbonised veg voids	Early to mid Saxon
114	SST		jar	1	1	57	BS		high fired; moderate fine aggregate including fe cemented	Anglo-Saxon
114	ASQSH	includes biotite & granite	large vessel	2	1	96	base & BS	taken for Saxon Fabric Type Series	Jurassic clay with sparse granodiorite inclusions; soot-leached interior from contents	Anglo-Saxon
114	ESAXIMP	light greyware with dark margins	hollow	1	1	5	BS	taken for Saxon Fabric Type Series	?? ID as Evison type 1 fabric from Pays de Calais area; fine quartz with moderate ca inclusions; or Roman	Anglo-Saxon

APPENDIX 3: Animal bone report

By Richard Moore

A small assemblage of animal bone, weighing a total of 814g, was recovered from three contexts. The common domestic ungulates, cattle, sheep, horse and pig were all represented.

The state of preservation was generally good although the material tended to be quite fragmentary. There is little sign of any bias in the body parts represented although the large cattle and sheep skull fragments in Context 114 are notable.

Where teeth are present, it is possible to estimate the age at death of the animals. The sheep teeth in Context 112 came from a fairly young animal, probably a lamb in its second year. (Hillson 1995, p 332). The cattle upper molar in Context 108 had only just come into wear when the animal died, again indicating that it came from a young animal, perhaps around two years old (Hillson 1995, p 206). The sheep tibia shaft from the same context was unfused at its distal end, and would have come from a lamb less than about 18 months old (Schmid, 1975, p 75).

The cattle and sheep bones were from relatively small animals, certainly much smaller than most modern breeds.

The cattle radius in Context 112 has deep cuts, probably the result of fairly heavy handed butchery. A rib blade from the same context also has cut marks.

The material from Context 114 included a worked horse bone. This is one of the 'splint' bones of the animal's lower leg. In a horse, only the central bone from the five metatarsal and metacarpal bones of the archetypic mammalian foot extends down to the single 'toe', and this forms the large 'cannon bone'. The second and fourth metatarsals or metacarpals form small splint bones. These have relatively large triangular heads but their shafts taper down to a point part way down the side of the cannon bone. It is one of these which has been fashioned into a tool, by trimming material from the sides to make a more regular and robust point. It may have been used as an awl for piercing relatively soft material such as leather, or as a pin, perhaps for securing thread in textile working.

A similarly utilised splint bone was found in a medieval context at 16-22 Coppergate in York (MacGregor, Mainman and Rogers, 1999, p 1990) and another example from a 10th/11th Century context at York Minster is referenced in the same source. The shape of splint bones would have suggested their use as point tools, and they were probably quite commonly employed in this way. Pig fibula pins (MacGregor, 1985, p 120) are a similar example of tools which require very little modification of the bones from which they are made. However, horses may have been less commonly butchered than other domestic ungulates, restricting the potential supply of these bones.

Context	Bone	Animal	Side	Comments
108	Tibia	Sheep	Left	Proximal end and unfused distal epiphysis missing.
108	Tooth	Cattle		Upper molar, just in wear.
Total weight 108: 45g				
112	Radius	Cattle	Right	Proximal end, damage including deep ?butchery cuts.
112	Ischium	Cattle	Right	Neck and iscial part of acerabulum.
112	Mandible	Sheep	Left	Fragment with dpm4h, m1g, m2f. ¹
112	Skull	Cow-sized		Fragment of occipital articular surface.
112	Vertebra	Cow-sized		Neural spine of cervical vertebra.
112	unidentified	Cow-sized		Shaft fragment, ?femur.
112	Ribs	Cow-sized		4 blade fragments.
112	unidentified	Cow-sized		2 ?scapula fragments.
112	unidentified	Cow-sized		?mandible fragment.
112	Ribs	Sheep-sized		Fragment of blade, knife cuts.
Total weight 112: 374g				
114	Skull	Cattle	Left	Occipital and frontal parts of cranium and base of horn core.
114	Horn core	Cattle		Fragment, may belong with above, but not re-fitting.
114	Radius	Cattle	Right	Distal end, damaged, may be same bone as in 112.
114	Phalanx	Cattle		Proximal phalanx, complete.
114	Phalanx	Cattle		Third (hoof) phalanx, complete.
114	Skull	Sheep	Right	Part of cranium and base of horn core.
114	Ulna	Pig	Left	Lower part of articular region and proximal part of shaft.
114	Ribs	Cow-sized		3 large blade fragments.
114	unidentified	Cow-sized		Shaft fragment, ?tibia.
114	Metatarsal	Horse	Left	Metatarsal II, distal end sharpened to make awl-type tool.
Total weight 114: 395g				

¹ For tooth-wear stages, see Hillson (1995, p 329)

References

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APPENDIX 4: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Layer	Dark brownish grey topsoil
101	Layer	Dark brown clay/sand subsoil
102	Layer	Brownish red sandy clay – natural deposit
103	Layer	Limestone chunks & brownish red sandy clay - bedrock
104	Layer	Burnt deposit – fired earth & burnt stones
105	Cut	Posthole cut
106	Fill	Mid brown clayey sand, fill of [105]
107	Cut	Posthole cut
108	Fill	Ovoid pit cut
109	Cut	Dark brown clayey sand, fill of [107]
110	Fill	Mid brown clayey sand, Fill of [109]
111	Cut	Shallow subrectangular pit cut
112	Fill	Brown clayey sand, primary fill of [111]
113	Cut	Shallow pit cut
114	Fill	Light brown clayey sand, fill of [113]
115	Fill	Dark brownish grey clay/sand, secondary fill of [111]
116	Layer	Mid brown clay/sand, possible former ground surface