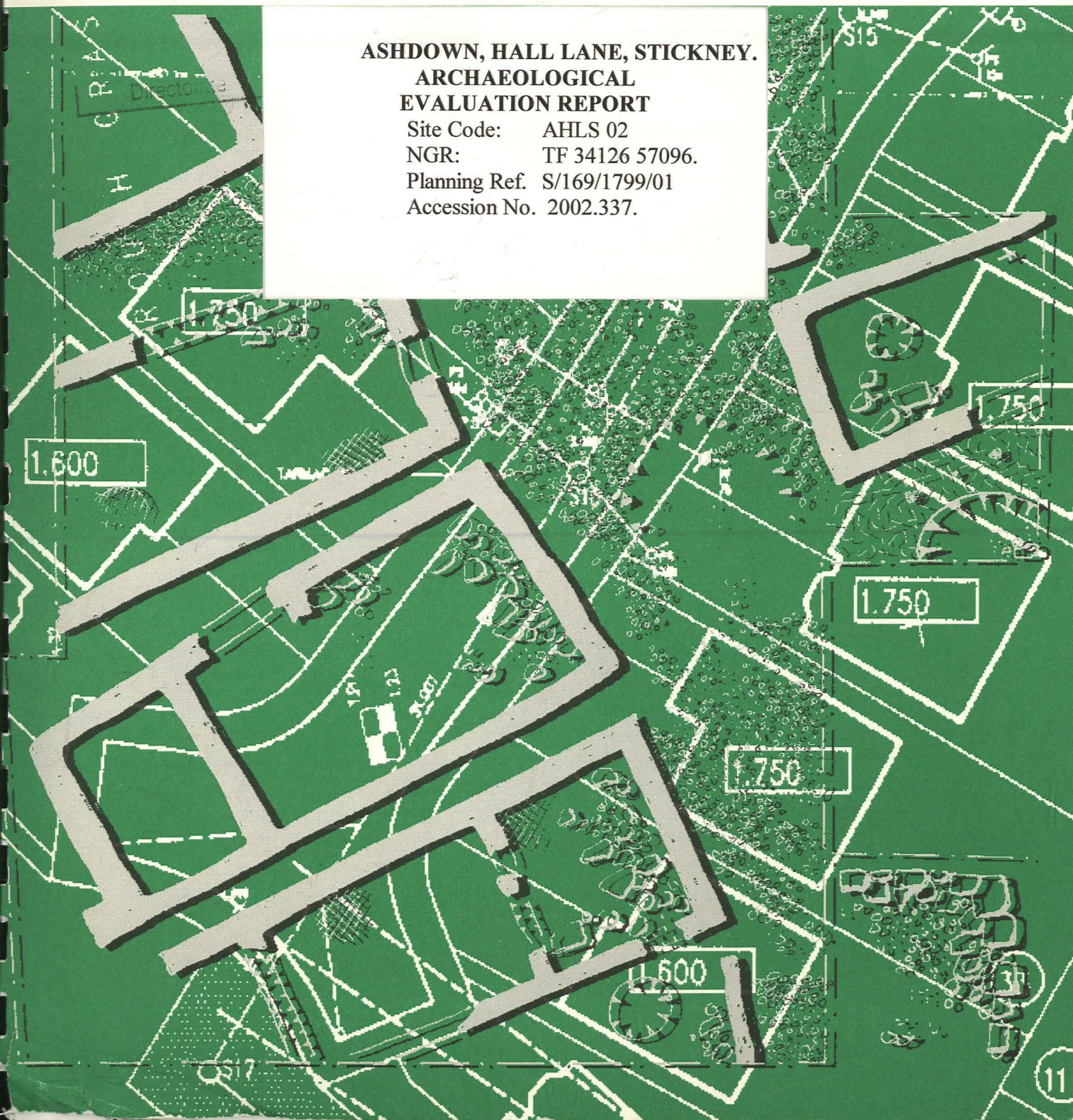


PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

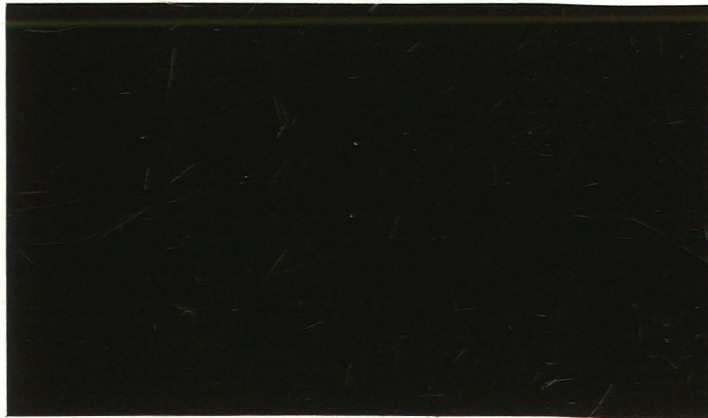
ASHDOWN, HALL LANE, STICKNEY.
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**
Site Code: AHLS 02
NGR: TF 34126 57096.
Planning Ref. S/169/1799/01
Accession No. 2002.337.



Conservation
Services

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Highways & Planning
Directorate



EVNT 414040
SOURCES 418614 418615
41050 Medieval
40194 Post Medieval
44564 4184180 Medieval
44565 4184181 Prehistoric

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Report prepared for Hugh Bourne Developments (Wragby) Ltd.
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October 2002

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Summary

- *A field evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd to assess the archaeological potential of a sub-rectangular unit of land at Stickney in Lincolnshire in advance of a possible application for residential development.*
- *Prior to the current phase of investigation, a geophysical survey identified magnetic anomalies, concentrating towards the east. Trial excavation focused on these anomalies, demonstrating that they represent evidence of archaeological activities that occurred between the 12th to 16th centuries.*
- *Finds recovered from cut archaeological features (eg pits, ditches) suggest that the site was of some importance during the medieval and early post-medieval periods; reflected by high status pottery sherds, floor tiles and non-ceramic artefacts. Included within the pottery assemblage were fragments of fish smoking vessels.*
- *Overall, the archaeological evidence suggests that the proposed development area is situated close to the site of a former high status medieval structure; perhaps a monastic or other religious site.*

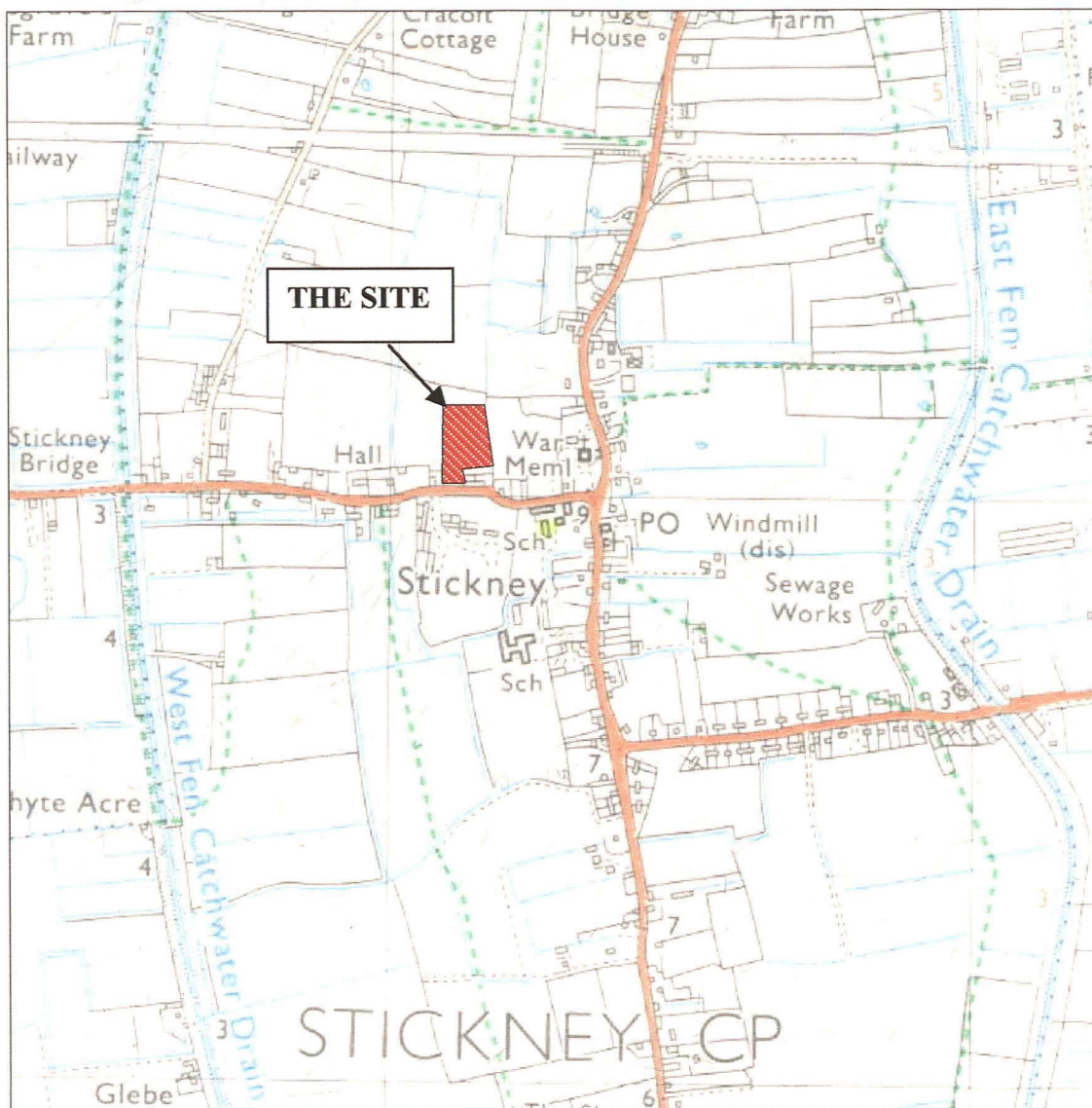


Fig.1: Location of site. 1:12500
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Fig.2: Geophysical survey results and location of trial trenches and archaeological remains. 1:1000

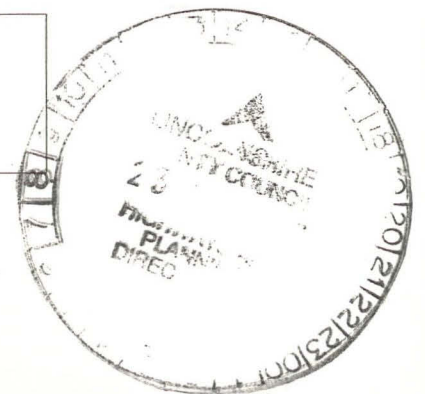




Fig.2: Geophysical survey results and location of trial trenches.
1:1000

1.0 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd to advise an application for residential development on a unit of land at Stickney in Lincolnshire. Its purpose is to advise both the commissioning body and East Lindsey District Council of archaeological constraints which may exist, and which may warrant future protection and/or further investigation in advance of/during development of the site.

The land (hereafter 'the site') has been evaluated for its archaeological potential using an agreed strategy of trial excavation, and the results of this excavation are presented below.

The report follows current national guidelines (IFA, 1994), the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998), and a formal project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln).

2.0 Location and description

Stickney is approximately 10km south east of Horncastle in the civil parish of Stickney and the administrative district of East Lindsey. It is situated on a relatively high point, formed by a spur of glacial clay, marking the extent of the Devensian ice sheet: the village itself is over an outcropping of glacial sand, and was these light, sandy soils that were attractive to Bronze Age farmers (Lane & Hayes, 1993). The underlying solid geology is Ancholme Group clay (B.G.S. 1999).

Stickney is approximately 7m higher than the surrounding landscape.

The site that is the subject of this report is a sub-rectangular unit of approximately 8754m², accessed via Hall Lane. It is positioned to the west of settlement, and is bounded to the south by Hall Lane. Its current use is for pasture.

The National Grid Reference for the site is TF 34126 57096, and street level on Hall Lane is approximately 7.16m OD.

3.0 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted for a residential development; comprising 21 dwellings with associated parking and access roads. In response to this application, East Lindsey District Council has requested that the developer should provide further information; in the form of an archaeological field evaluation. This information will form the basis of any decisions relating to archaeological matters, and is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, 1990.

The planning reference for this project is S/169/1799/01.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the environs of Stickney. By approximately 2500 BC, an increasingly wet climate had initiated peat formation; both to the east and west, turning Stickney into a fenland island. The earliest material recovered from the area includes three Neolithic axes and scatters of worked flints, which may have been used to exploit the newly developing wetland environment (Lane, 1993. Coles and Hall, 1998). As the climate deteriorated further, towards the end of the prehistoric period, land suitable for agriculture and settlement became scarcer and demand for the drier islands must have increased (Lane & Hayes, 1993).

A number of Romano-British sites have been identified on the ridge upon which Stickney and Stickford rest, and the current A16 follows its Roman precursor, extending from the northern fen edge into the Wolds. An unusual terracotta head of Romano-British date, probably from a ceremonial vessel, has also been recovered from the environs of Stickney. Cropmarks believed to be of the same general date are noted at Stickford, where there is a 'ladder' field system and a droveway leading into the eastern fen (Coles and Hall, 1998).

Late Saxon pottery recovered from the grounds of the school provides clear evidence of early post-Roman activity and may date to the foundation of the village itself (Lincolnshire SMR PRN Ref. 43708). Stickney appears as *Stichenai* in the *Domesday Book* (Cameron, 1998), and the same place name element is used in neighbouring Stickford (c. 1km to the north), indicating that the two settlements have a close association. Both lie situated on an elongated island, sandwiched between two streams. These are now the East and West Fen Catchwater Drains. It is its status as an island in the midst of the fen that has tended to funnel activity into the area of Stickney.

Aerial photographs indicate that ridge and furrow field systems on the periphery of Stickney were extensive. However, it is not clear from these photographs whether any of the furlongs extend onto the site itself, which incorporates low earthworks of a different nature. A number of large limestone blocks have been ploughed up less than 100m from the eastern edge of the site (Lane, 1993), and it is thought that this material derives from an important medieval building range.

5.0 Methodology (Trial excavation)

The primary objective of an archaeological evaluation is to gather and collate information for planning purposes: to assess the archaeological potential of a site and provide a basis for mitigating against the effects of development, if appropriate. The approach is consistent with the recommendations that are set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990).

To achieve the above, five trial trenches were investigated to examine a representative percentage of the site. The specification indicated that trenches would be 1.8m wide, although the machine provided had a bucket width of 1.2m. For this reason trenches 1,2,3 and 5 were increased in length. The finished lengths of the trenches were as follows:

- Tr. 1 = 25m
- Tr. 2 = 23m
- Tr. 3 = 17.6m
- Tr. 4 = 20m
- Tr. 5 = 16m

The evaluation was undertaken by a team of 4 experienced field archaeologists, (including the author, who was project supervisor) over a period of 5 days, between 2nd and 6th September 2002.

For each trench, a mini-digger fitted with a smooth ditching blade was used to remove all topsoil, subsoil and underlying deposits in spits not exceeding 20cm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was by hand.

Where archaeological remains were exposed, features and deposits were sample excavated manually, and context information was recorded on Context Record Sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and in section, and Ordnance Datum heights were entered on each class of drawing. Levels were calculated from an Ordnance Survey bench mark at St. Luke's church, Stickney, at 9.18m OD. Archaeological contexts were photographed, and some prints are reproduced within this report (see Appendix 1).

Archaeological finds were recovered during the investigation (e.g. pottery sherds and animal bone). They were washed and processed at the offices of PCA, prior to submission for detailed specialist appraisal.

6.0 Results

Trench 1. (Fig.s 3-8)

Topsoil from this trench contained pottery dating from the late 13th to 14th century. Identified cut features included a series of boundary ditches, dating between the 12th to 14th centuries. A line of 5 large post holes of 13th/14th century date was also identified, as was a beam-slot. Two further, un-related, post holes were also found, one of which has been dated 12th - 14th century.

The uppermost deposit in this trench was a dark grey sandy topsoil, (001), 0.25 to 0.30m thick. 13th to 14th century pottery and animal bone was recovered from this context, along with a schist honestone and a limestone mortar. Beneath the topsoil was a series of subsoil deposits, the uppermost of which comprised light grey sandy silt containing occasional pebbles and charcoal flecking (016). Beneath this was another widespread layer (012)/(017), comprising dark greyish -brown silty sand, in association with late 13th or 14th century pottery. It sealed two less widespread deposits: in the southern part of the trench, a layer of re-worked natural sand containing a number of cockle shells, (013); slightly to the north was layer (018), dark grey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal.

The number of varying subsoil layers this area suggests possible soil importation. As each was removed by machine, some of the finds from more than one context were included with (001) for analysis.

A series of archaeological features were cut into the top of layer (017), which contained pottery of late 13th to 14th century date. Towards the south of the trench, a late 18th to 19th brick culvert was exposed, (010), terminating in the centre of the trench. It appeared to have been blocked by a large piece of sandstone.

Extending along the length of the trench and cutting into (017) was a line of 5 large post holes, [048], [046], [044], [050] and [071]. Investigation of [050] demonstrated that these features were of considerable size; more than 0.70m in diameter, and approximately 1.25m deep. [050] contained a post-pipe from a timber 0.40m in diameter. Of these features, only [050] and [071] were investigated in plan, although the others were examined in section.

Extending east-west across the southern part of the trench was a steep sided flat bottomed ditch filled with light brown sand, [079]. This was cut into or had re-defined a similarly aligned ditch, [055]. One fill of this feature, (053), contained 12th - 13th century pottery, although another (078) yielded sherds from the mid 15th or 16th century, indicating some residual deposition. Below this was [082], the top fill of which, (080), yielded 12th or 13th century pottery.

The southern end of the trench contained two post holes: [008] was round and 0.30m in diameter, while [009] was square and approximately 0.40m across. Its fill, (015) produced pottery of 12th to 14th century date. In the very south west corner a was the edge of what appeared to be a ditch, [007]. No finds were recovered from its fill.

In the centre of the trench, linear feature [059] extended east west. This was shallow, and no artefactual material was recovered from its fill. It appeared to cut an irregular north-south feature [061] which may have been a former water channel, possibly feeding into [059]. A further linear feature, [052] ran north-south along the western edge of the trench: also cut by [059], its fill (051) yielded late 13th or 14th century pottery. This too may have been a former watercourse. To the south of [059] an edge of what may have been a further north south gully, [057] was exposed, but this feature was not investigated.

Gully [052] had cut into an east west linear feature [065]. This had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill contained 3 large cobbles and a chunk of limestone, all against the northern edge. This feature has been interpreted as a beam-slot, where the stones were used to secure the beam. It was also cut at its eastern end by a square feature [063], which was not examined due to time constraints.

At the northern end of the trench [052] also appeared to cut [069], an irregular feature which may have been a further east- west ditch.

The above features were cut into a natural horizon, (066)/(067), comprising light grey sand with patches that were stained orange from iron pan formation.

Trench 2. (Fig.s 9 & 10)

Once the topsoil, which contained 15th and 16th century pottery, had been removed, a series of cut archaeological features were exposed. For the most part, these were boundary ditches, containing pottery from the 12th to 16th centuries. Two pits were also exposed, one of which contained 12-13th century domestic refuse.

The uppermost deposit was (002), a dark grey sandy humic topsoil, 0.25 to 0.30m thick, and heavily rooted. Beneath this was a modern cement drain, feeding from the cemetery to the south east.

The subsoil beneath, (111), was mid to dark grey slightly silty sandy soil with pottery, animal bone charcoal and mollusc shell inclusions. As both deposits were removed by machine, finds were incorporated with (002). Pottery from the mid 15th to mid 16th century was recovered from these deposits.

The upper cuts of two linear features could be distinguished within (111). The earlier of these, [038] ran east-west across the trench. Its upper fill, (021) was firm mottled blue-grey and brown clay with occasional flint gravel; the primary fill (037) comprised dark grey clayey sand with charcoal and rounded pebble inclusions. Cut by [038] was linear gully [040]; filled with dark brownish-grey silty sand, containing occasional charcoal and pea grit, (039). 13th or 14th century pottery was recovered from this context.

Following the removal of (111), further features were exposed, where they had cut into the natural horizon; comprising five ditches and two pits. From south-west to north-east, the ditches were as follows:-

[032] ran roughly east-west across the trench. This was filled with (031), a light grey slightly silty sand that incorporated pottery that can be loosely dated between the 12th to 16th century. Immediately to the north was a parallel linear feature [006], filled with light grey sandy silt, (005).

Ditch [030] was on a different orientation, extending north-south. This was filled with (029), yellowish brown slightly silty sand that incorporated pottery that can be dated to the 12th or possibly the 18th century.

At the north end of the trench, two further ditches/gullies were exposed: [034] ran north west to south east, and was filled with mid to light grey slightly silty sand, with occasional charcoal and pebble inclusions, and pottery of 13th to 14th century date, (033). To the north and parallel with this was ditch [036], only the south edge of which was exposed. Its fill (035) was dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, and this incorporated late 13th to 15th century pottery.

Towards the centre of the trench, the base of a square pit [004] was exposed. The surviving basal fill (003) contained 12th or 13th century pottery and animal bone. It is possible that this feature was cut from a higher level, but could not be separated from (111). A second possible pit [042] was exposed to the north east, where it was cut by ditches [038] and [040]. From the fill of this feature, (041), sherds of pottery from the 12th- early 13th to the 15th/16th centuries were recovered, as well as animal bone were recovered.

All of the above features were cut through (112), a natural horizon of yellow-orange coarse sand with some angular flint gravel.

Trench 3. (Fig. 11)

Beneath topsoil, which contained 13-14th century pottery, three pits were exposed. The largest contained 13-14th century domestic waste over 12-15th century fire rake-out. In the north-east end of the trench, a small un-dated pit had cut into a shallow feature which contained domestic waste from the 12-13th centuries.

The uppermost layer was topsoil (083), a dark grey humic silty sand with frequent pottery and animal bones. It was a uniform 0.30m thick across the trench, and this sealed a subsoil deposit of dark grey silty clay, 0.15m thick, with frequent charcoal and pea gravel inclusions, (013). As both deposits were removed by machine, finds were incorporated into (083), incorporating pottery from the 14th and 15th centuries.

Following removal of the subsoil, a number of features were exposed: in the centre of the trench was a large pit, [086] which measured approximately 4.20m across, although only 0.54m deep. Two separate fills were recorded: the top fill (085) was mottled dark grey and brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and mussel shell inclusions, as well as late 13th or 14th century pottery and animal bone. Beneath this, the basal fill (089) was a deposit of red burnt earth mixed with frequent charcoal flecks, interpreted as rake-out from a fire. It contained pottery dated to the 12th to 15th centuries.

In the north eastern end of the Trench 2, further features were exposed, including a small pit or possibly the butt end of a ditch, [108]. This was 0.65m in 'diameter', and its fill (107) comprised dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and mollusc shells. To the north west of this feature, and cut by it, was the base of a shallow pit [110]. This measured 0.70m northwest-southeast and its fill (109) comprised mottled light and dark brown sand containing 12th or 13th century pottery and animal bone.

The natural deposit in this trench, (114) was traversed by a number of seemingly linear features at the south west end. Investigation of these demonstrated that they were naturally occurring variations in the horizon. The natural itself comprised orange sandy clay.

Trench 4. (Fig. 12)

Beneath a 15-16th century subsoil deposit was a layer of occupation material of the same date. When this deposit was removed, four refuse pits and two east-west aligned ditches of 14-16th century date were exposed.

The topsoil, (072), was a grey-brown silty sand, 0.20 to 0.25m thick, which contained quantities of pottery and animal bone. This gave way to (073), a firm, greyish-brown, clay sand subsoil, 0.15m thick and containing mid 15th to 16th century pottery. A number of archaeological deposits were exposed beneath this subsoil.

In the centre of the trench, a 0.20m thick layer of dark grey coarse sandy silt (094) contained large quantities of mid 15th to 16th century pottery, animal bone, mollusc shells and a single iron nail. It also produced a lead/tin alloy candlestick base of a type common in the 14th to 15th centuries (see Appendix 5. 2). Residual worked flints, possibly of Bronze Age date, were also recovered from this context (see Appendix 3).

The above masked three features: to the south was a small sub-circular cut, [093], approximately 0.40m in diameter, either a small pit or the butt end of a linear feature. Its fill (092) comprised dark grey sandy silt containing rounded flint gravel and occasional mussel and cockle shells. Large quantities of 15th to 16th century pottery and animal bone were recovered from this context.

To the immediate north was a significantly larger pit, [098]. Its upper fill, (095) was dark grey sandy silt containing round flint pebbles, mollusc shells, late 14th to 15th century pottery and animal bone, as well as a fragment of stone saddle quern (see Appendix 5). Sealed by this context was (096), comprising orange brown clay with no inclusions. The primary fill, (097) was light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded flint pebbles; probably reflecting natural collapse or weathering.

The above pit truncated the western terminal of a linear ditch [100]. The fill of this ditch, (099) was dark grey sandy silt that incorporated pottery from the mid 15th to 16th century.

The south-western end of Trench 4 exposed what appeared to be a large rubbish pit, [104], although this feature was not investigated in any detail. It was approximately 2m

across, and its upper fill, (103) comprised dark grey silty sand with charcoal, flint gravel and oyster shell inclusions, as well as pottery of 15th to 16th century date and domestic animal bone.

To the northeast of layer (094), a small irregular pit was investigated, [102]. This was 1.2m in diameter and contained a fill (101) of mid grey sandy silt with flint gravel inclusions, which yielded charcoal, animal bone, mid 14th to 15th century pottery and a lava stone quern fragment (Appendix 5).

The northeast of the trench exposed a large east-west ditch [075]. It contained a grey silty sand fill (074) which yielded mid 15th to 16th century pottery. Visible in the base of the ditch was post hole [077], the fill of which also produced 15th to 16th century pottery.

All of the above features were cut into (114), the same orange sandy clay natural that was exposed in Trench 3.

There was insufficient time to make scale section drawings of the features in Trench 4, however levelled sketches were prepared, and these have been used to provide the OD heights shown on fig. 12.

Trench 5.

No detailed recording took place in this trench, however a number of large dump deposits were briefly noted, which may have related to large earthworks in the vicinity of the trench.

Following discussion on site with the Assistant Built Environment Officer, it was agreed that this trench would not require investigation. However, a very basic record was prepared, the results of which are summarised below.

Beneath 0.20 to 0.30 m of topsoil, a mixed dark sandy silt material was exposed. In places this deposit was almost 1m deep. It could represent a large number of inter-cut features, but there was insufficient time to verify this.

Beneath the above, four distinct deposits were observed in the base of the trench. To the south was a deposit of light brown sandy clay with frequent flint gravel: this appeared to represent re-deposited or dumped material, possibly to make up the ground surface. In a cut to the north was a large deposit of dark grey sandy silt with frequent lenses of burnt earth. This feature had cut into re-deposited clay which contained a fragment of early brick. This was cut again at the north edge of the trench by a feature containing dark grey sandy silt.

The top of this trench was at 6.04m OD at its southern end and 6.28m OD at its northern end. Deposits in the base of the trench sloped down from south to north, from 5.49 to 5.13m OD.

7.0 Summary and conclusions

The trenches investigated exposed cut archaeological features associated with large quantities of pottery and animal bone. The pottery dates mainly from the 12th to the 16th centuries, reflecting both the prosperity and decline of the settlement. The features investigated mostly fall into 2 categories: pits, many of which contained domestic refuse, and ditches that appeared to be boundary markers.

In the south of the area investigated, the exposed ditches were on a number of different alignments, while to the north only east to west ditches were encountered. The ditches appear to be earlier in the vicinity of Trench 1 to the west, later in Trench 4, and from several periods in the vicinity of Trench 2. One possible explanation for this is that the field systems that these ditches reflect were originally laid out along the road to the south of the site in the 13th or 14th century. Later fields were laid out to the north, and this would appear to have been in the 15th or 16th century. As it lies closest to the centre of the village, Trench 2 contained ditches from both periods.

This apparent pattern of northerly expansion is also reflected in evidence derived from the refuse pits: they were all found along the eastern fringe of the site. Again this would appear to reflect the core of the village; it being to the east. The pits also become later towards the north, in the same way as the ditches; this suggests an expansion of the occupation zone northwards between the 12th and 16th centuries.

A line of large posts at 3m intervals was observed in Trench 1, dated to the 13-14th century. At 0.70m in diameter and 1.25m deep they are probably to be too large for fence posts and so could represent the remains of a large structure.

There was a considerable quantity of overburden and topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2. In Trench 1, a number of layers, which appeared to be possible made-up ground, were recorded. In total 0.90m of material was removed before natural deposits were exposed, although an alignment of 13th or 14th century posts was cut from approximately 0.50m below the present ground surface. Beneath 0.30m of topsoil, the overburden in Trench 2 appeared to be occupation debris, this was 0.50m thick and may be a plaggen soil associated with small-scale horticulture in garden plots.

Trenches 3 and 4 contained only 0.20 to 0.30m of top and subsoil deposits, before the natural horizon was reached, but in Trench 5 the limited investigation that was possible suggested that there was at least 1m of made-up ground in this area. This material appears to be associated with earthworks that are present in the north of the field.

The finds assemblage recovered during this investigation are suggestive of unusual or possibly relatively high status occupation. The pottery assemblage included fragments of ceramic fish smokers; an example of which was recovered approximately 150m west of the current site (Lane, 1993). The fish smokers recovered at Stickney have parallels with similar materials recovered from the Witham valley, most notably those from Short Ferry, Fiskerton, believed to be the site of one of the Stainsfield Priory fisheries (White, 1977). There were also fragments of Tudor brick and Flemish floor tile (see Appendix 6) both of which are usually associated with 'luxury accommodation'. Glazed floor tiles in particular are often linked with ecclesiastical buildings. The

suggestion that there is a high status building in the field to the east of the site (Lane, 1993) is further supported by these findings.

The presence of fish smokers, which White linked to ecclesiastical fisheries, along with glazed floor tiles, high status pottery and brickwork and a possible large stone building may all point to the presence of a monastery or other religious complex in the vicinity of the current site. This hypothesis is supported by the apparent cessation of activity on the site in the mid 16th century, which ties closely with the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1545).

A limited sample of animal bone was hand-recovered during the investigation. It would appear that cattle were the dominant species during the whole period of activity. In the earlier phases of activity, this was supplemented by sheep/goat farming, while in the later life of the site the second most frequent species are horses or other *equids*.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed allowed the presence/absence and the depth of archaeology to be determined in each of the excavated trenches, and, by inference, across the whole of the site.

9.0 Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Hugh Bourne Homes for commissioning this project, for providing facilities on site and for help with location information during the fieldwork, and to Dr B Lott from Lincolnshire County Council for her advice and assistance. Thanks are also due to the excavation team, D. Bower, W. Livesey and A. O'Reilly, and the machine-drivers, John and Steve.

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11.0 Site archive

The site archive (documentary and physical) for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at Lincoln City and Council Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 2002.337.

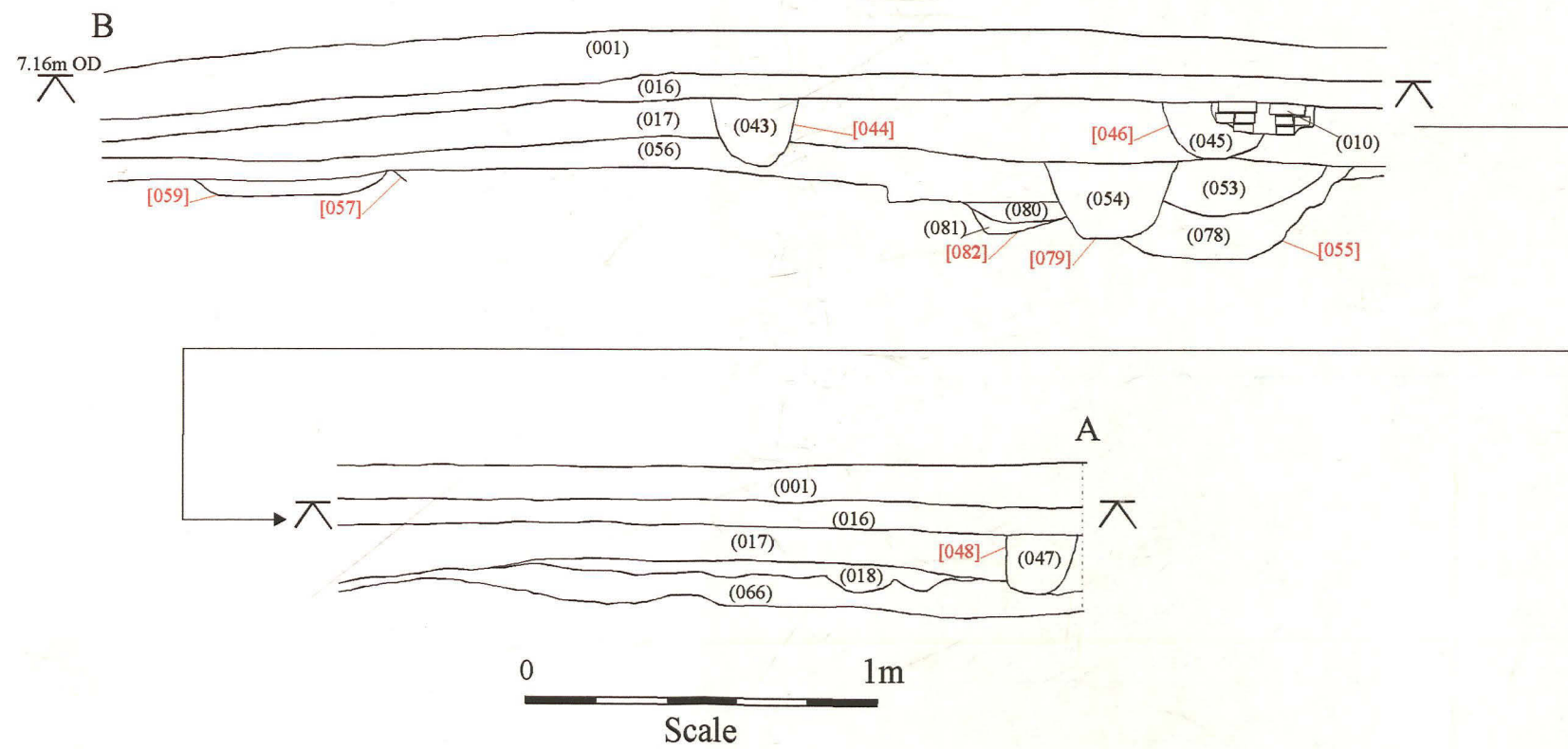
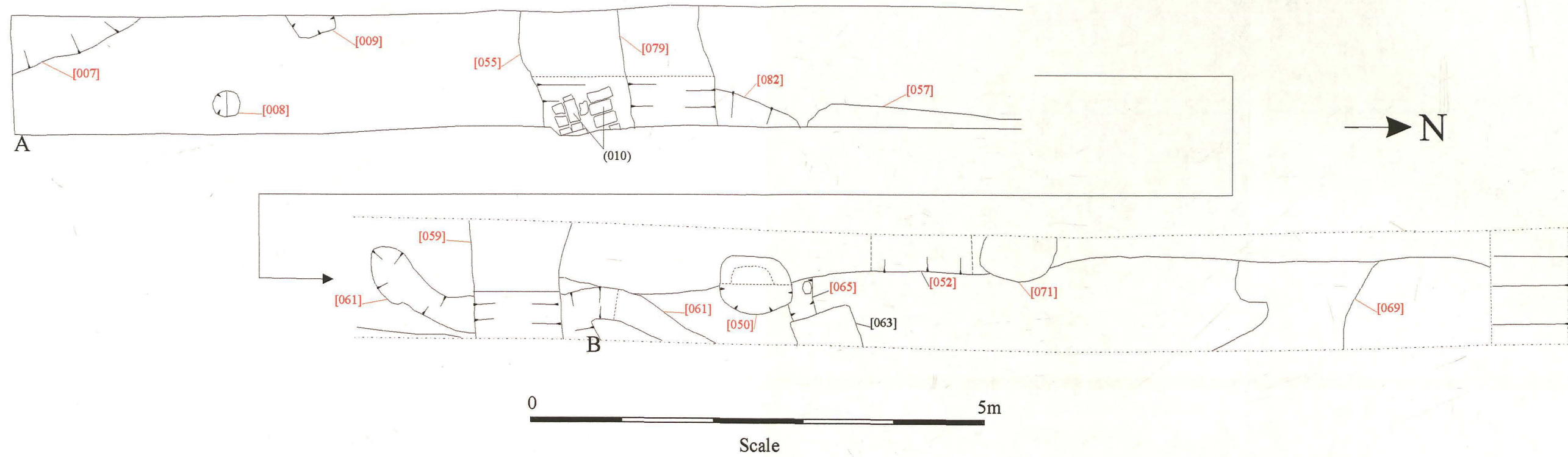


Fig. 3: Plan and west facing section of trench 1. Plan at 1:50 section at 1:20.

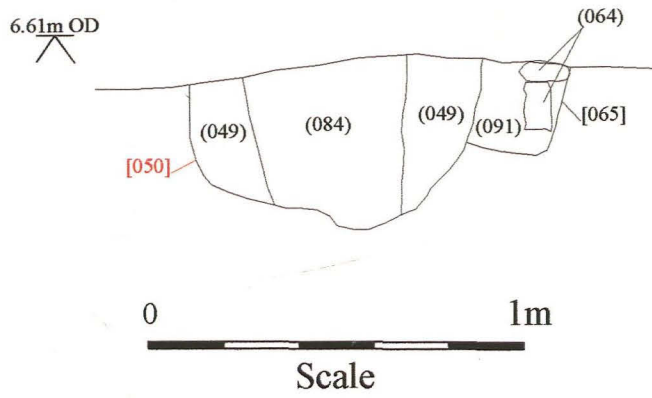


Fig. 4: East facing section showing post pit [050] cutting through beam slot [065]. 1:20

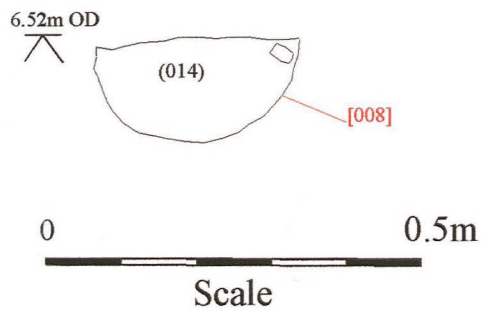


Fig. 5: South facing section through post hole [008]. 1:10.

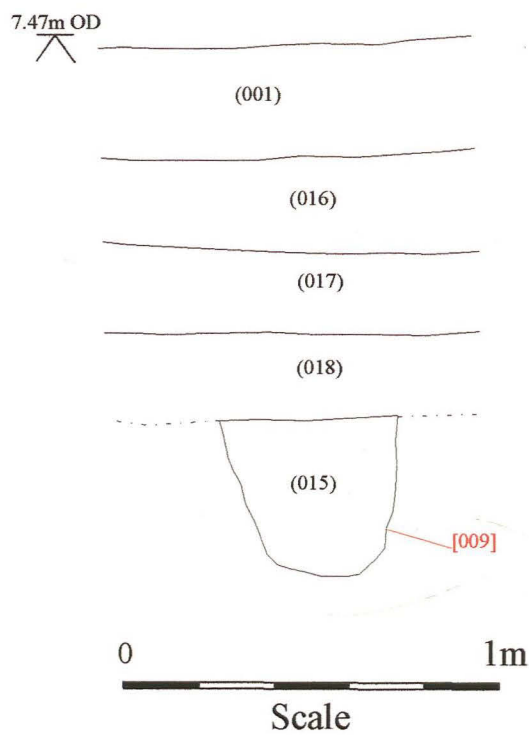


Fig 6: East facing section from south fo trench 1. Shows sub soil layers and post hole [009]. 1:20.

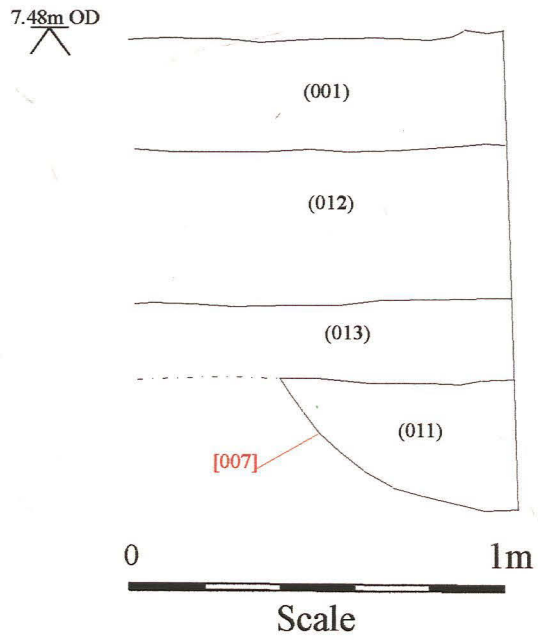


Fig. 7: North facing section from south end of trench 1. Shows sub soil layers and gully [007]. 1:20.

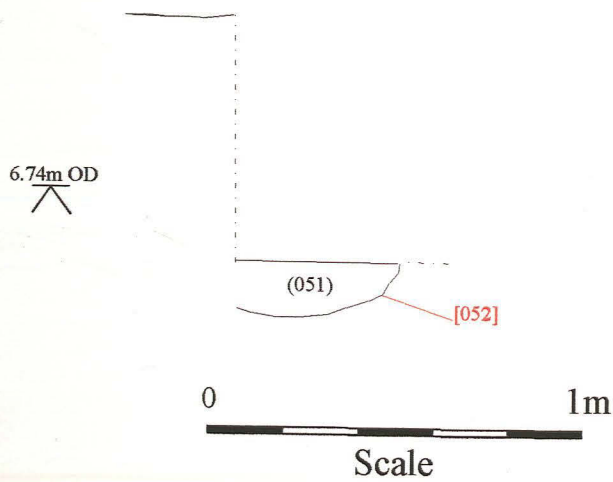


Fig. 8: South facing section through gully [052]. 1:20

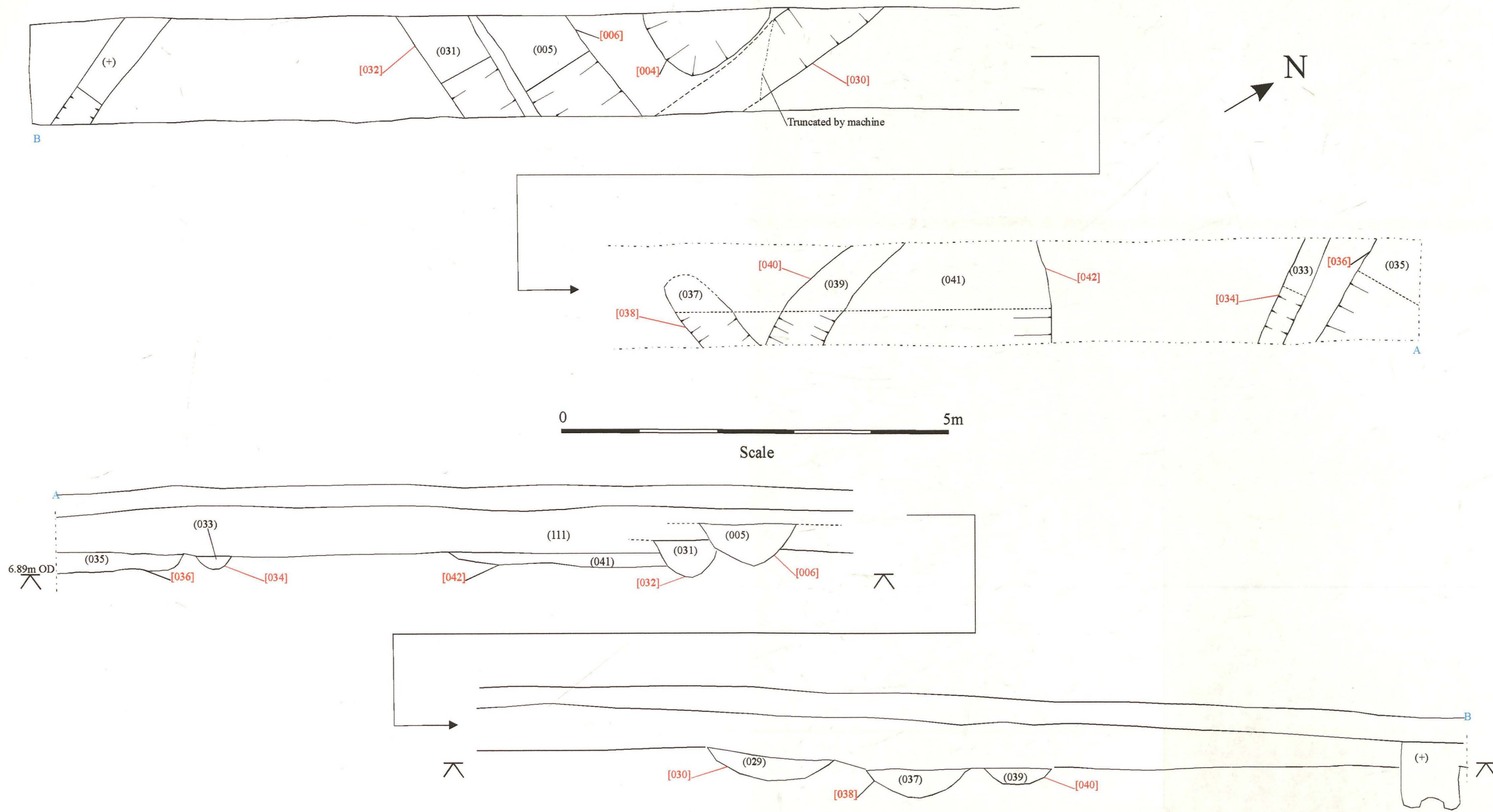


Fig. 9: Plan and north west facing section of trench 2. Both at 1:50.

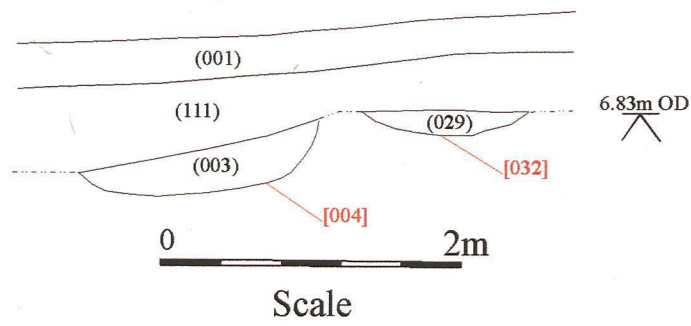


Fig. 10: South east facing section from trench 2, shows features [004] and [032]. 1:50

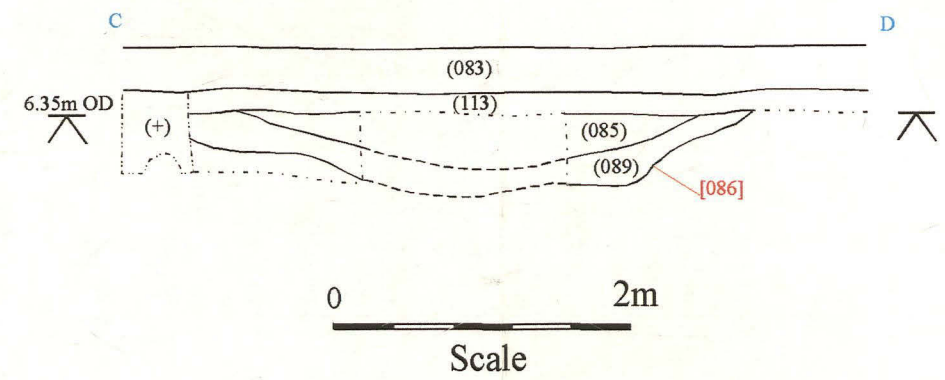
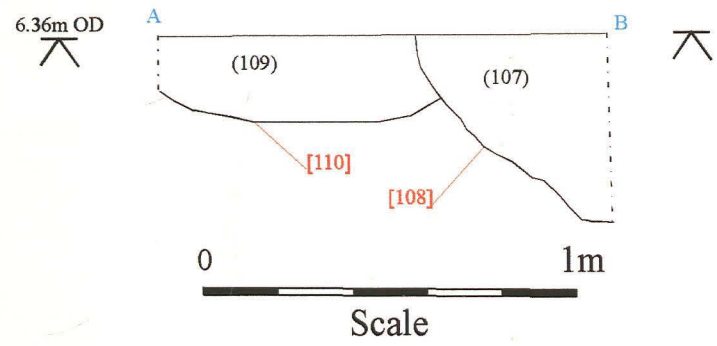
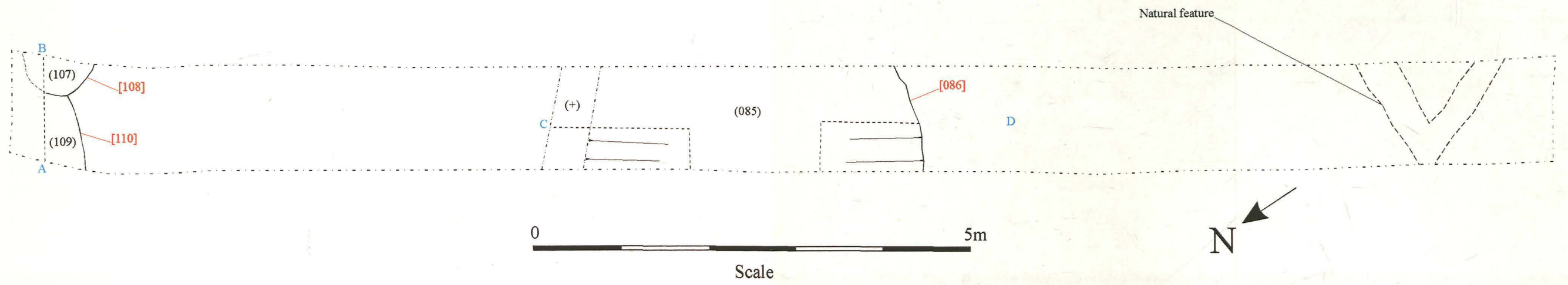


Fig. 11: Plan and sections of trench 3. End section at 1:20, others at 1:50.

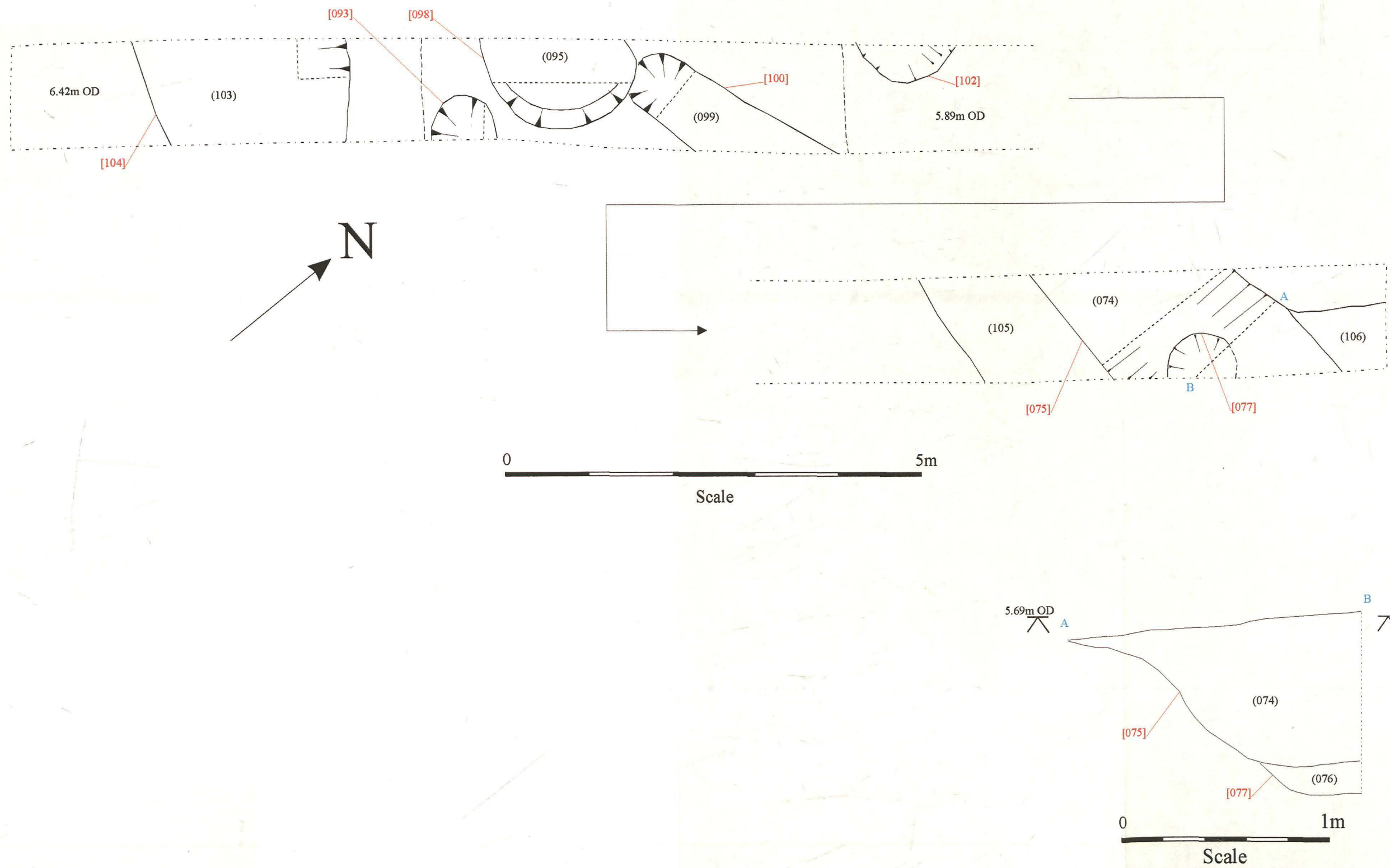


Fig. 12: Plan and west facing section of trench 4. Plan at 1:50, section at 1:20.



PI 1: Trench 1 looking north. Land drain (010) is visible beyond the ranging rod.



PI 2: Post hole [009].



PI 3: Beam slot [065] with packing stone. Cut by post hole [050] to south.



PI 4: Trench 2 looking north east.
Ditches [032] and [006] are visible
in foreground.



PI 5: Pit [104]



PI 6: Trench 3 looking north east.
Pit [086] is to the left of the ranging
rod.



PI 7: Trench 4 looking south west.
Large pit [104] is in the foreground.



PI 8: Ditch [075], note post hole
[077] filled with water in the
base.



PI 9: Butt end of ditch
[100] in fore ground, cut by
pit [098].

Appendix 2.

Archive Report on the Pottery from Land Adjacent to Ashdown Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire (AHLS02)

Jane Young
Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

One hundred and seventy eight sherds of pottery representing about one hundred and forty-seven vessels were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the early medieval to the post-medieval period with the exception of one possible unidentifiable sherd that may be of Roman date. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 magnification, then recorded on an Access database using locally and nationally agreed codenames.

Condition

The pottery recovered is in variable condition with most sherds showing some small degree of abrasion. Few sherds are heavily abraded, although a number show evidence of having been deposited in a waterlogged environment. No cross-context joins were noted. Forty-two vessels have soot residues. Limescale occurs on the interior surface of eleven vessels suggesting usage for containing, or heating liquids.

Overall Chronology and Source

Thirty different, identifiable pottery ware types and three miscellaneous sherds were found on the site, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A wide range of vessel types was recovered, including examples of jugs, jars, bowls, cups and fish-smokers.

Table 1: Pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330	3	3
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	5	5
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	7	6
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1400	1	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1	1
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1	1
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	20	15
EMLF	Early Medieval Light firing	1080	1250	3	3
EMX	Non-local Early Medieval fabrics	1150	1230	1	1

LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	3	3
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	2	2
LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	1100	1500	2	2
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	27	13
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	3	3
NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	1	1
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	1	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	4	4
SLMCW	South Lincolnshire Medieval Coarseware	1180	1400	1	1
SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz (generic)	0	0	2	2
SLSQF	South Lincs Shell Quartz and Iron (generic)	0	0	1	1
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	4	4
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	2	2
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	41	35
TILE	Lincoln tile fabric	1150	1500	6	2
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	28	27
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	1	1

A single possible Roman sherd was recovered; the remaining post-Roman material mainly dates to between the 12th and mid 16th centuries.

Early medieval

At least twelve vessels predate the second quarter 13th century. Most of these probably date to the last quarter of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th century. Another eighteen vessels may also be of a similar date, however the ware types are found in use until the mid-13th century in parts of Holland and Kesteven. The two vessels in Stamford ware may be of earlier 12th century date but are more likely to belong to the later 12th century. The coarse ware vessels are mainly jars in Early Medieval Handmade fabrics, probably made in East Anglia. The other vessels comprise jugs from Nottingham and Lincoln (NSP and LSW1) and jars and bowls in a variety of shell and quartz tempered fabrics. Three vessels are of especial interest; they are in a light firing reduced fabric similar to that used in Lincoln in the production of 9th to mid/late 11th century wheelthrown greywares. Two of these vessels are associated with other early medieval pottery; the third was a single find. One of the sherds is a collared jar rim, a form not found on the Late Saxon vessels. Similar sherds have been found associated with 12th to 13th century pottery in Boston where the only explanation possible seemed to be that they were unknown imports. The fabric of these sherds is alarmingly similar to that used in Lincoln, despite no similar vessels of 12th or early 13th century date previously being recognised in the city. The explanation for this may be that no diagnostic rims were present in the city assemblages and vessels were recorded as Late Saxon examples of the fabric. One unusual small spouted jar with a finger pressed rim, originally thought to be an import, was, when thin-sectioned reclassified as a Lincoln product. The vessels are competently wheel thrown and the typology of so far recognised examples suggests continental influence. This type has now been named Early Medieval Light Firing (EMLF)

Medieval

Overall, sixty-five of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the 13th and mid 15th centuries. Most of these vessels are likely to be of 13th to 14th century date and include vessels from Toynton All Saints (TOY), Lincoln (LSW3) and Nottingham (NOTG). Toynton vessels are the most common type recovered and include a high proportion of bowls. Much of the pottery is of good quality although no highly decorated vessels are present. The most interesting find is fragments of two, or possibly three fish-smokers. These coil-built vessels are in tile fabric and have elaborate stamp decoration. Previous finds have been recorded from a number of sites in the county mainly on the River Whitham and its tributaries (White 1984). The vessels are usually dome shaped with a central chimney, side handles and vents in various combinations. Many of the vessels are decorated with complex stamped or rolled decoration, although none parallels that found on the Stickney examples.

Late medieval to early post-medieval

The late medieval and medieval traditions in Lincolnshire overlap for much of the later 14th and 15th centuries and many of the sherds in long-lived generic types can only be dated to within a general period. Production of late medieval/early post-medieval type vessels at Bourne and Toynton all Saints probably began in the mid 15th century and continued in production until the 17th century. The forty-nine late medieval to early post-medieval vessels found on this site probably all belong to the between the 15th and mid-16th centuries. The absence of Glazed Red Earthenwares in the assemblage suggests that there is no later 16th or 17th century activity in the area. Most of the vessels are Toynton/Bolingbroke products with a small number of regional and continental vessels also present. Form types include jugs, jars, bunghole vessels, cups and a dripping pan.

Summary and Recommendations

The volume of pottery from this site is unusually high for a rural site. The ceramic assemblage suggests that there may have been almost continuous occupation in the area from the 12th to the mid 16th centuries. The pottery studied suggests that there were two main peaks of activity. The first peak is in the early medieval period (late 12th to early/mid 13th century) and the second in the late medieval period (mid/late 15th to mid 16th century). The absence of definitive post mid 16th and 17th century pottery suggests that occupation in the area probably ceased by the mid 16th century. Fish-smokers similar to those found on this site have previously been recorded on a number of rural riverside sites that may represent monastic or lay fisheries. The best parallel for this assemblage is probably that at Short Ferry Fiskerton (White 1977), thought to be the site of one of the Stainfield Priory fisheries.

The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics and forms for a type series. Three vessels should be drawn as a priority and several more could be drawn for the archive record; these vessels are noted in the archive list.

References

White, A J 1977. Fiskerton, in White A J (ed), *Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside*, 1976, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol* **12**, 73-74

White, A J 1984. Medieval fisheries in the Witham and its tributaries, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol* **19**, 29-35

Pottery Archive AHLS02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
1	001	CREA		hollow	1	1	2	banded	BS			late 18th to 19th
1	001	LANG		cup	1	1	4		rim			mid 14th to 15th
1	001	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;coarse;hard	jug	1	1	28		BS		white ext skin	13th to 15th
1	001	MEDLOC	OX/R;med-coarse sandy;hard	jug	1	1	13		BS		high fe content & laminated clay pellets;? POTTG;cu flecked glaze	13th to 14th
1	001	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	18		base			mid 13th to 15th
1	011	ST	B	pitcher	1	1	8		BS		glaze	mid/late 11th to mid 12th
1	015	EMLF		jar ?	1	1	9		BS			11th to mid 13th
1	017	LSW3		jug	1	1	206		handle		fresh breaks;LHJ;neat ribbed rod;	late 13th to mid 14th
1	017	POTT		jar	1	1	14		BS		leached surfaces	13th to 15th
1	017	TOY		jug	1	1	74		handle		fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
1	017	TOY		jug	1	1	132	? Pressed basal edge	base		fresh breaks;abundant fine fabric;int dep	late 13th to 15th
1	051	TOY		bowl	2	1	25		BS		fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
1	053	EMHM		jar	2	1	114		rim & BS	drawable	soot	12th to mid 13th
1	053	EMHM		jar	1	1	28		BS		int dep;soot	12th to mid 13th
1	053	EMHM		jar	3	1	114		rim & BS	drawable	soot	12th to mid 13th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
1	053	EMLF		jar	1	1	42		rim	DRAW;fabric type series	light firing similar to LS/SNLS	11th to mid 13th
1	078	CIST		cup	1	1	9		base		low fired;fresh breaks	mid 15th to 17th
1	078	PMLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	large vessel	1	1	30		BS		int soot;could be TB	15th to 17th
1	078	TB		jar/jug	1	1	89	frilled base ?	base		fresh breaks	15th to 16th
1	078	TB		bowl	1	1	198		base		fresh breaks	15th to 16th
1	078	TOY		jug	1	1	12		BS		? BOSTTT;misfired glaze	late 13th to 15th
1	080	EMHM		jar	1	1	7		rim			12th to mid 13th
1	084	SLSQ		jar	1	1	6		BS			12th to 13th
2	002	BOU		bowl	1	1	70		base			15th to 16th
2	002	DUTR		cooking pot	1	1	40		handle			14th to 16th
2	002	DUTRT		?	1	1	10		base			14th to 16th
2	002	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		rim			12th to mid 13th
2	002	EMLF		small jar	1	1	10		base		soot ext & over break;wheelthrown light firing greyware similar to LS/SNLS;? ID	11th to mid 13th
2	002	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar	1	1	19		base		part int dep;soot;abundant fine subround quartz mod larger mod fe occ ca;? Toynton area	12th to 14th
2	002	MISC	dull OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	large vessel	1	1	66		BS		abraded;mod greensand quartz;? Grimston or a very odd TB	12th to 16th
2	002	SLST		large vessel	1	1	21		BS		soot	13th to 15th
2	002	TB		jug	1	1	6		rim			late 13th to 16th
2	002	TB		jug/jar	2	1	109		base		abraded	15th to 17th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
2	002	TB		baluster jug ?	1	1	53		BS		int dep;? ID	late 14th to 16th
2	002	TB		jug	1	1	6		BS		misfired glaze & underfired	late 13th to 16th
2	002	TB		jug	3	1	316		base		untrimmed	15th to 16th
2	002	TB		bowl	1	1	83		base		int glaze	15th to 16th
2	002	TB		jug	2	1	154		BS			15th to 16th
2	002	TB		large bowl	1	1	67		rim			15th to 16th
2	002	TB		large vessel	1	1	41		BS		int soot	15th to 17th
2	002	TB		jar	1	1	15		rim			late 13th to 16th
2	002	TB		drinking jug	1	1	3		BS			late 13th to 16th
2	002	TB		drinking jug/bottle	1	1	19		rim		triangular rim	15th to 16th
2	002	TB		bowl	1	1	22		rim			14th 16th
2	002	TB		large jug/jar	1	1	88		base		abraded	15th to 17th
2	002	TOY		drinking jug	1	1	40		rim with handle			14th to 16th
2	002	TOY		jar	1	1	15		base		soot;? ID	13th to 15th
2	002	TOY		jar	1	1	13		base		int dep ;soot;? ID	13th to 15th
2	002	TOY		jug	1	1	10		BS			late 13th to 15th
2	003	EMHM		jar	1	1	6		BS			12th to mid 13th
2	005	EMHM		jar	1	1	12		BS		oxid;soot	12th to mid 13th
2	005	EMHM		jar	1	1	48		base		soot int & ext	12th to mid 13th
2	005	EMHM		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot	12th to mid 13th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
2	005	EMX	dull OX/R/OX;coarse sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	13		BS		soot;? BOUA fabric B;incl moderate greensand	12th to 13th
2	005	LEMS		?	1	1	18		base		soot int & ext	12th to early/mid 13th
2	005	LEMS		large bowl	1	1	27	notched rim edge	rim		soot;everted square rim	12th to early/mid 13th
2	005	LSWI		jug	1	1	86		base		thick int dep;? ID as a Lincoln product	late 12th to early/mid 13th
2	005	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1	6		BS			13th
2	005	NSP	sandy	jug	1	1	16		BS		thick fe rich int dep	mid 12th to early 13th
2	005	ST	B/C	bowl ?	1	1	8		base		soot	12th
2	029	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	14		base		flat base	12th to mid 13th
2	029	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS		soot	12th to mid 13th
2	031	EMHM		jar	1	1	5		base		flat base;soot	12th to mid 13th
2	031	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	collar/kiln prop	1	1	52		rim	drawable	soot;spot of glaze;white skin;Toynton area	13th to 15th
2	033	BOSTLT	jug		1	1	13		BS			13th to early 14th
2	033	BOSTTT		?	1	1	6		base			mid 13th to 14th
2	033	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	6		base		flat base;soot int & ext;abraded	12th to mid 13th
2	035	LSWA		?	1	1	9		BS		abraded;int dep;? ID	12th to 15th
2	035	LSWA		jug ?	1	1	11		BS		abraded	13th to 15th
2	035	MEDLOC	oxid;med-coarse sandy;hard	?	1	1	10		BS		abraded;soot int & ext	13th to 15th
2	035	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	26		BS		abraded;unglazed	12th to 15th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
2	035	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	?	1	1	0		base		soot int & ext;? BOSTT/TOY	13th to 15th
2	035	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	?	1	1	11		BS		soot	12th to 15th
2	035	TOY		jug	1	1	7		BS		? ID or bright oxid BOSTTT	late 13th to 14th
2	035	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	20		BS		int soot & over break;fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
2	035	TOY		jug	1	1	10		BS		fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
2	039	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		? ID;cu mottled glaze	13th to early 14th
2	039	BOSTTT		?	1	1	8		base			mid 13th to 14th
2	039	POTT		large vessel	1	1	52		base			13th to 15th
2	039	POTT		small jar	1	1	18		BS		soot	13th to 15th
2	041	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	27		neck		? ID or odd TOY	mid 13th to 14th
2	041	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	8		base		interior black deposit	15th to mid 17th
2	041	EMHM		jar	1	1	6		BS		soot int	12th to mid 13th
2	041	MEDLOC	oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	curfew/fish smoker	1	1	175		base	drawable	abundant fine subround quartz mod med comm shell mod fe;handle join with finger pressings;circular vent;int soot	late 12 to 14th
2	041	SLSQ		bowl	1	1	16		rim			12th
3	083	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	29		rim		? Cu specks	mid 13th to 14th
3	083	SLST		large vessel	1	1	115		base		soot	late 12th to 15th
3	083	TILE		fish smoker	1	1	268	edge of stamp ?;notched vent hole	BS	DRAW	circular vent;soot int;coarse subround quartz ? Fabric similar to tiles at hat00	12th to 15th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
3	083	TILE		fish smoker	5	1	189	intricate rectangular stamp;notched rom edge	rim	DRAW	soot int;poss thumb mark;? Is this a collar or cracked during firing	12th to 15th
3	083	TOY		bowl	1	1	42		base		int glaze	late 13th to 15th
3	083	TOY		jar ?	1	1	43		base		soot	late 13th to 15th
3	083	TOY		jar	1	1	38		rim		? ID;soot on rim edge	late 13th to 15th
3	083	TOY		large jug	1	1	68		LHJ		abraded;grooved strap	late 13th to 15th
3	083	TOY		jug	1	1	95		base			late 13th to 15th
3	085	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	large jar	12	1	683		rim & BS	drawable	abraded;soot around lower third;probably coilmade and wheel finished but could be slow wheel thrown;comm med subround quartz occ larger mod fe	mid/late 12th to 13th
3	085	TOY		large jug	1	1	174		rim with UHJ		oval ribbed handle	late 13th to 15th
3	089	MEDLOC	OX/R;med sandy;hard	jar	4	1	122		rim & BS	drawable	comm med subround quartz;? TOY	12th to 15th
3	089	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	23		BS		g;aze spots;abundant fine-med subround quartz some larger occ flint	12th to 15th
3	108	TB		bowl	1	1	24		rim		hollow int rim;fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
3	108	TB		small jar	1	1	3		BS		soot;? ID as coarse fabric	late 13th to 15th
3	109	EMHM		small globular jar	3	1	76		BS			12th to mid 13th
3	109	MISC	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;med hard	jar ?	1	1	17		BS		unglaze;? Grimston software	12th to 14th
4	073	BOU		jar	1	1	6		BS		fresh breaks	15th to early/mid 17th
4	073	TB		bowl	1	1	56		rim		double hollowed rim	late 14th to 16th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	073	TB		jar	1	1	4		BS			late 13th to 16th
4	074	LEMS		bowl	1	1	21		rim		soot	12th to early/mid 13th
4	074	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	186		base		fresh breaks;? TOY but quite coarse quartz in fabric	13th to 16th
4	074	TB		dripping pan	1	1	23		base		soot	15th to 16th
4	074	TB		jar ?	1	1	7		BS			late 13th to 16th
4	074	TB		bowl	1	1	143		base		fresh breaks;abraded interior	mid 15th to early 17th
4	074	TB		bowl	1	1	16		BS		int glaze	late 13th to 16th
4	074	TOY		jug	1	1	58		handle		abraded;oval	late 13th to 15th
4	076	TB		bowl	1	1	90		base		abraded int;fresh breaks	late 14th to early 17th
4	092	CIST		cup	1	1	30		BS		fresh breaks	late 15th to early 17th
4	092	TB		jug/jar	1	1	74		BS		fresh breaks;int dep	late 14th to early 17th
4	092	TB		jug/jar	1	1	52		BS		fresh breaks;int dep	late 14th to early 17th
4	092	TB		jug	2	1	30		BS		misfired glaze;soot;fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
4	092	TB		bowl	1	1	39		rim		slightly everted with groove	late 14th to 16th
4	094	BOU		jar/jug	1	1	5		BS		coarse fabric;fresh breaks	15th to early/mid 17th
4	094	BOU		large bowl	1	1	35		rim		burnt ?	15th to early/mid 17th
4	094	SLST		large bowl	1	1	51		rim		everted rim;soot	late 12th to 15th
4	094	TB		jar ?	1	1	8		BS			late 14th to 16th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	094	TB		bowl	1	1	23		BS			late 14th to 16th
4	094	TOY		jug	1	1	65	thumbbed basal edge	base		abraded	late 13th to 15th
4	095	SLST		large bowl	1	1	38		rim		everted rim	late 12th to 15th
4	095	TB		bowl	2	1	55		rim		fresh breaks; simple rim with groove	late 14th to 16th
4	095	TOY		bowl	1	1	9		rim		simple rim	late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	25		base			late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jar ?	1	1	32		BS			late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jar	1	1	32		BS		fresh breaks	late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jar/jug	1	1	27		base			late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jar	1	1	98		rim	drawable		late 13th to 15th
4	095	TOY		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot	late 13th to 15th
4	101	BOU		jug	2	1	18		rim		soot; burnt	15th to early/mid 17th
4	101	CIST		cup	1	1	2		BS			late 15th to early 17th
4	101	LSW3		small baluster jug	1	1	69		base			late 14th to 15th
4	101	TB		jar ?	1	1	17		BS		fresh breaks	late 14th to 16th
4	101	TB		jar ?	1	1	27		base		? ID as quite coarse fabric and quite a lot of shell	late 13th to 15th
4	101	TOYII		bunghole jug	1	1	154		bung		plain bung with 2 ? Accidental pressings	late 14th to 16th
4	103	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		fresh breaks	mid 13th to 15th
4	103	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	38		BS		thick int dep; fresh breaks	mid 13th to 15th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
4	103	BOUA	A/B	jug	1	1	25			BS	soot	13th to 14th
4	103	MISC	light reduced surfaces dark reduced core; med- coarse sandy; hard	jar	1	1	24	incised horiz groove		BS	wheel thrown;? Roman; fabric incl comm fine-med subround quartz mod larger laminated clay pellets & grog	Roman to medieval
4	103	POTT		large jar	1	1	19			BS	high fired; thin walled	13th
4	103	SLMCW		bowl	1	1	45	incised wavy dec on int rim and below		BS	fabric similar to Bourne fabric A/B but no shell/oolite	12th to 14th
4	103	SLSQF		large jar	1	1	17			rim	incl ca cemented sst	12th to 13th
4	103	TB		large bowl	1	1	71			rim	slightly everted rim with groove; fresh breaks	late 13th to 16th

**Ashdown, Hall Lane,
Stickney, Lincolnshire
AHLS 02**

Lithic Materials: Catalogue and assessment

Report by Jim Rylatt – September, 2002

1.0 — Catalogue

2 pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation:

Context No.		Description
094	Utilised primary flake	Broad flake, with flat platform, relatively pronounced bulb, with large erailure flake removal, and hinged termination. One lateral edge has been retouched by serial removal of small, abrupt flakes. The distal half of the other lateral edge has similar small, abrupt flake removals, while the proximal end has several larger and more irregular semi-abrupt removals; the latter area is likely to form the working edge, while the other two areas are likely to have been deliberately blunted to enable the tool to be held. The dorsal surface is c. 90% cortical, the cortex being very thin, abraded and having a curved profile. Mid orangey-brown semi-translucent flint. 33 x 26mm.
094	Chip	Fragment with surviving flake surfaces on dorsal surface and shattered ventral surface. Small area of very thin and abraded cortex surviving. Lightly patinated mid-grey opaque flint.

NB: Measurements are given only for complete flakes. The first figure relates to the maximum length, measured perpendicular to the striking platform; the second to maximum breadth, measured at a right angle to the length. Figures for the percentage of cortex relate to the total area of the dorsal surface and platform.

2.0 Description and context

This is an extremely small assemblage, which severely restricts the level of information that can be derived from its analysis.

Both pieces of flint had surviving cortical surfaces, which indicated that the raw materials were derived from secondary deposits. The very thin, abraded cortex and rounded profile indicate that the nodules utilised were water-transported pebbles and cobbles, which are likely to have been collected from outcropping deposits of river gravel. This means of transportation limits the size of the constituent nodules and can result in considerable variation in the colour and quality of an assemblage.

It is not possible to provide a date for such a small collection of lithic material. However, it should be noted that several characteristics of the utilised flake are consistent with items manufactured with Bronze Age lithic technologies; these attributes are its breadth to width ratio, pronounced bulb (indicative of hard hammer percussion), hinged termination and relatively irregular retouch.

Appendix 4.

Archive note on the animal bone from Ashdown, Hall Lane, Stickney – AHLS02

A small assemblage of forty four fragments of bone were recovered from evaluation excavations at Ashdown, Hall Lane, Stickney. The bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see attached Key) and the catalogue is attached to this report. The condition of the bone is generally good, although the fragments in contexts 51 and 53 showed some evidence of erosion and is not some well preserved as the bulk of the sample.

Horse, cattle, sheep (or goat), pig, dog and goose have been specifically identified. The horse bones in context 005 comprise the sacrum and a series of four fused lumbar vertebrae all from the same individual. Three of the bones show evidence of butchery in the form of chop marks and four have been chewed by dogs.

Table 1. Frequency of identified bone fragments in each context

context	Horse	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/goat	Sheep size	Pig	Dog	Goose	Unidentified
002	1	1					1		
003		1		1	1				
005	2								
011		1							
029									1
031			1						
033		1							
035		2		1					
039				1					
041		1						1	
051		2							
053		1							
072	1								
073	1								
074	1	1							
078		1		2		1			
084						1			
089				1					
092		1	1						
094	2		1						
095	1	1		1		1			
099		2							
103		1	1						
109		1							
Totals	9	18	4	7	1	3	1	1	1

Preservation of the bones is good and should further work be undertaken then the bone assemblage can be expected to yield information on both the diet of the inhabitants of the site and the animal husbandry.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnal carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumbosacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		

NUMBER: number of fragments in the entry

SIDE: W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment

FUSION: records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

ZONES: records the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4

BUTCHERY: records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)

GNAWING: records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

Deciduous	Permanent
f ldpm2/dupm2	F lpm2/upm2
g ldpm3/dupm3	G lpm3/upm4
h ldpm4/dupm4	H lpm4/upm4
	I lm1/um1
	J lm2/um2
	K lm3/um3

MEASUREMENTS :Any measurements are those listed in A. Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.

PATHOLOGICAL: A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology

COMMENTS: This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence

PRESERVATION: records the condition of the bone in the following manner

- 1- enamel only surviving
- 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
- 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
- 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
- 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3	
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4	
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3	
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4	
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	7. entorbitale			
	8. temporal articular facet		FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber			2. distal articular facet
	0. infraorbital foramen			
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae	
	2. diastema		2. tuber sacrale + scar	
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen	
	4. coronoid process		4. iliopubic eminence	
	5. condylar process		5. acetabular fossa	
	6. angle		6. symphyseal branch of pubis	
	7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		7. body of ischium	
	8. mandibular foramen		8. ischial tuberosity	
		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris		
VERTEBRA	1. spine	FEMUR	1. head	
	2. anterior epiphysis		2. trochanter major	
	3. posterior epiphysis		3. trochanter minor	
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa	
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle	
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		6. lateral distal condyle	
	2. glenoid cavity		7. distal trochlea	
	3. origin of the distal spine			
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle	
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle	
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence	
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen	
	5. medial malleolus			
	6. lateral aspect of distal articulation			
	7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis			
HUMERUS	1. head	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber	
	2. greater tubercle		2. sustentaculum tali	
	3. lesser tubercle		3. processus anterior	
	4. intertuberal groove			
	5. deltoid tuberosity			
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa			
	7. capitulum			
8. trochlea	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.		
9.		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4		
0.		3. medial distal condyle, MT3		
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4	
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis			
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis			
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis			
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity			
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris			
	3. lateral coronoid process			
	4. distal epiphysis			

Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from Ashdown, Hall Lane, Stickney – AHLS02

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation ratio
AHLS02	002	BOS	TIB	1	R	PF	123		DG				PROXIMAL END-PROX CHEWED	4
AHLS02	002	CAN	MAN	1	R		45678						MOST OF MANDIBLE-LARGE DOG-2 PIECES	4
AHLS02	002	EQU	UM	1	R								MED WEAR	4
AHLS02	003	BOS	MAN	1	R		2			f			DIASTEMAL FRAG WITH DLPM2-POROUS-CALF	4
AHLS02	003	OVCA	RAD	1	L		3		DG				MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
AHLS02	003	SSZ	RIB	1	F			C					CALCINED SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	005	EQU	SKEL	1	P							P	SACRUM AND LUMBAR VERT--4 FUSED LUMBAR-EPIS ALL FUSED EXCEPT ONE- 2 PIECES	4
AHLS02	011	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	67890		DG		SD-27.2 BT-68 HT-39		DISTAL END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
AHLS02	029	UNI	UNI	1	F								RIB?	4
AHLS02	031	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	033	BOS	RAD	1	L								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	035	BOS	MTC	1	L		12						PROXIMAL HALF	4
AHLS02	035	BOS	SKL	1	L		8						TEMPORAL FACET	4
AHLS02	035	OVCA	LM2	1	R					J12			COMPLETE	4
AHLS02	039	OVCA	MTC	1	L		12						PROXIMAL HALF	4
AHLS02	041	BOS	TIB	1	L		4						POST PROXIMAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	041	GOOS	MTC	1	R						GL-93.6 Dp-22.4		COMPLETE	4
AHLS02	051	BOS	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT-SMALLISH	3
AHLS02	051	BOS	MTT	1	R		125						SHAFT AND PART PROX END-EROED	3
AHLS02	053	BOS	MTC	1	F								ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	3
AHLS02	072	EQU	INN	1	L		7						ISCHIAL MIDSHAFT	4
AHLS02	073	EQU	RAD	1	L	PJ	123						PROX END AND 2 THIRDS SHAFT-FUSION CLEARLY VISIBLE	4
AHLS02	074	BOS	ULN	1	R								PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT WITH PART ZONE 3	4
AHLS02	074	EQU	UM	1	F								MED WEAR	4
AHLS02	078	BOS	MAN	1	L		5678			I16J15K15			POST RAMUS WITH MOLAR ROW-2 PIECES	4
AHLS02	078	OVCA	MAN	1	R		235678			gh12I9J1K0			LAMB	4
AHLS02	078	OVCA	RAD	1	R			CH					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-CHOPPED Laterally	4
AHLS02	078	SUS	LI	1	W									4
AHLS02	084	SUS	TIB	1	L	DF	567				SD-19 Bd-31 Dd-28		DISTAL END AND SHAFT	4

21/10/02

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy - EAC 45/02

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site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation ratio
AHLS02	089	OVCA	MTC	1	F								DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
AHLS02	092	BOS	TIB	1	R	PN	123						PROX EPIPHYSIS-DAMAGED	4
AHLS02	092	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
AHLS02	094	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					PROX MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
AHLS02	094	EQU	INN	1	R	EF	345679						MOST OF INNOMINATE-ANT AND DISTAL ENDS LOST	4
AHLS02	094	EQU	LI	1	L								MED-WELL WORN	4
AHLS02	095	BOS	MTT	1	L		12						PROXIMAL END	4
AHLS02	095	EQU	LM	1	L								MED WEAR	3
AHLS02	095	OVCA	SKL	1	R		9			H12I13J12K11			MAXILLA WITH MOLAR ROW AND PM4	4
AHLS02	095	SUS	FIB	1	F	DN							MID AND DISTAL SHAFT	4
AHLS02	099	BOS	MAN	1	R					H2			RAMUS FRAGMENT WITH UNERUPTED PM4 AND BROKEN M1 AND M2	4
AHLS02	099	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	123		DG				PROX END AND SHAFT-DISTAL CHEWED	4
AHLS02	103	BOS	MTC	1	F								SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	103	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
AHLS02	109	BOS	LM2	1	L					J3			UNWORN CUSPS-TEETH NOT FULLY FORMED	4

Appendix 5.

Catalogue and discussion of the finds from the evaluation on land adjacent to Ashdown, Hall Lane, Stickney (AHLS 02).

Introduction.

The evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) uncovered evidence for high status occupation (on the basis of the pottery) at the site in Stickney.

Catalogue.

(In context order.)

Context 001. Topsoil in Trench 1.

Limestone mortar. Post Medieval. Weight 3988g.

Schist honestone. Thin well used hone that has broken where it was worn thin; drilled hole for suspension at one end (diameter 15mm). Measurements 60mm x 19mm x 5mm.

Context 094. Occupation layer in Trench 3.

Lead/tin alloy candlestick base. Medieval, c. 1350-1450. Edge fragment of the basal tray with a 'full skirted' flange. Parallel from the excavations in London (Egan 1998, no. 372, 137, fig. 104, 138). Basal diameter c. 80mm, surviving height c. 30mm, weight 52g.

Analysis by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF) of the London candlesticks has revealed that they are made from much more variable lead/tin alloys than the contemporary vessels (Bayley and Mortimer 1998, 182). The latter often contain over 80% tin whereas many of the candlesticks had under 50% (tin being the much more expensive metal). They were a turned ware and therefore were not made from pewter (an alloy that contains copper to harden the metal), which was used mainly for cast objects. There was a marked increase in the use of candles over oil lamps c. 1300 in Winchester, although this change over can be recognised earlier in London (Egan 1998, 126). The increase in popularity for this form of lighting coincides with the preferred use of tallow candles, over oil, although wax candles were always used by those that could afford them because they burned much more cleanly and gave off less of a smell. In the mid-15th century wax cost c. six times the price of tallow. Lead/tin alloy candlesticks were probably not uncommon in the medieval period, although evidence for them rarely survives, probably because it is an alloy that is very easy to recycle.

Context 094. Homogenous occupation layer.

Complete iron nail with small irregular head; length 62mm.

Context 095. Top fill of pit [98].

Stone saddle quern; fragment of the upper stone. Weight 2260g. This object had probably been reused, possibly as building stone although no mortar is present on any of the surfaces.

Context 101. Fill of pit [102].

Lava stone quern fragment. An unusually thin piece (16mm thick) with five parallel grooves on one face while the reverse is pecked with rough grooves. Both of these surfaces would have been suitable and could have been used for grinding but there is little sign of wear on either of them.

Measurements 70mm x 42mm x 16mm.

Discussion.

This is an unusual assemblage from a high status late medieval site. There is only one iron find (a nail) and no objects made from any copper alloys, the assemblage being dominated by stone finds. A larger finds assemblage would normally be expected with at least some examples of dress accessories (buckles, strapends etc) and a greater range of ironwork. Surviving examples of lead candlesticks are, however rare, even from urban excavations. There were none found during the extensive excavations in medieval Winchester (20 sites excavated between 1961 – 71, Biddle 1990) and the publication of the medieval finds from York only lists one lead/tin alloy ?drip tray for a pricket candlestick and no actual candlesticks (Ottaway and Rogers 2002) although examples made from iron and copper alloys were found. The presence of one on this rural site, albeit high status, when there are so few other finds is therefore surprising.

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Jane Cowgill©
October 2002

Appendix 6.

Tile Archive AHLS02

Jane Young Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
1	001	BRK	Brick	1	1652	handmade;glaze/vitrification;salt surface;straw bedded:125x?x65mm	15th to 17th
1	010	BRK	Brick	1	2774	complete;115x255x62mm;handmade;poor condition	18th to 19th
1	084	BRK	Brick	1	23	handmade	15th to 19th
2	002	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	1	158	yellow glaze;flemish type;23mm thick	late med to post-med
2	003	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	246	flat	med to post-med
2	035	BRK	Brick	1	10		15th to 19th
2	035	FLOOR	Floor tile	1	63	no upper surface;? Mareham	med to post-med
2	041	BRK	Brick	1	336	handmade brick	15th to 19th
4	074	BRK	Brick	1	1559	handmade;salt surface;sanded on three sides;122x?x65mm	15th to 17th
4	074	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	1	14		-
4	074	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	18	thin;? Mareham	med to post-med
4	092	BRK	Brick	1	236	handmade;salt surface	15th to 17th

trench	context	cname	full name	frags	weight	description	date
4	092	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	59	flat;soot	med to post-med
4	094	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	5	50	some curvature	-
4	094	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	1	67	flemish type;yellow glaze;28mm thick	14th to 16th
4	095	BRK	Brick	1	1173	large handmade brick;120x?x65mm;white salt surface	15th to 17th
4	095	BRK	Brick	1	337	handmade	15th to 17th
4	095	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	2	27	soot;shaped;? Mould or from a dome	-
4	095	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	79	flat	med to post-med
4	099	BRK	Brick	1	319	handmade;thick soot on upper surfaces & where spalled;silty fabric	15th to 17th
4	103	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	1	219	flat upper surface;? Wall or flooring	-

Appendix 7. Context Summary

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
001	Topsoil. Trench 1.
002	Topsoil.
003	Fill of [004].
004	Pit. } Trench 2.
005	Fill of [006].
006	Ditch.
007	Ditch.
008	Post hole.
009	Post hole.
010	Brick land drain.
011	Fill of [007]. Some pot and bone recovered.
012	Subsoil.
013	Subsoil. } Trench 1.
014	Fill of [008]. No evidence of post or packing.
015	Fill of [009]. No evidence of post or packing.
016	Subsoil.
017	Subsoil. } Possible dumping.
018	Subsoil.
019	Fill of construction cut [020].
020	Construction cut for drain (010).
021	Fill of [038]. Trench 2.
022	
023	
024	
025	} Not used.
026	
027	
028	
029	Fill of [030]. Trench 2.
030	Gully. Trench 2.

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	
031	Fill of [032].	
032	Gully.	
033	Fill of [034].	
034	Gully.	
035	Fill of [036].	
036	Ditch.	Trench 2.
037	Fill of [038].	
038	Gully.	
039	Fill of [040].	
040	Gully.	
041	Fill of [042]. Possible burning waste.	
042	Shallow cut feature.	
043	Fill of [044].	Not investigated.
044	Post hole.	
045	Fill of [046].	
046	Post hole.	
047	Fill of [048].	
048	Post hole.	
049	Fill of [050].	
050	Post hole.	
051	Fill of [052].	Trench 1.
052	Gully.	
053	Fill of [055].	
054	Fill of [055].	
055	Ditch.	
056	Fill of [057].	
057	Gully.	
058	Fill of [059].	
059	Ditch.	
060	Fill of [061].	

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
061	Natural gully/watercourse.		
062	Fill of [063].		
063	Possible square pit.		
064	Fill of [065]. Packing stones.		
065	Beam slot.		
066	Pale grey sand. Natural.	} Trench 1.	
067	Orange sand. Iron stained natural.		
068	Fill of [069].		
069	Possible ditch. Not investigated.		
070	Fill of [071].	} Not investigated.	
071	Post hole.		
072	Topsoil.		
073	Subsoil.		
074	Fill of [075].	} Trench 4.	
075	Large ditch.		
076	Fill of [077].		
077	Post hole.		
078	Fill of large ditch [055].		
079	Ditch. Possible re-cut of [055].		
080	Fill of [082].	} Non-diagnostic.	} Trench 1.
081	Fill of [082].		
082	Small pit.		
083	Topsoil. Trench 3. Trench 3.		
084	Fill of [050]. Post pipe. Trench 1.		
085	Fill of [086]. Domestic waste.	} Trench 3.	
086	Large pit.		
087	} Not		
088	} used.		
089	Fill of [086]. Fire rake-out. Trench 3.		
090	Not used.		

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
091	Fill of beam slot [065]. Possible decayed beam. Trench 1.
092	Fill of [093]. Domestic dumping.
093	Small rubbish pit.
094	Layer of occupation debris. Possible plaggen soil.
095	Top fill of [098]. Domestic waste.
096	Fill of [098]. Dump of waste clay.
097	Primary fill of [098]. Slumping/weathering.
098	Large rubbish pit.
099	Fill of [100].
100	Ditch.
101	Fill of [102]. Domestic waste.
102	Small irregular pit.
103	Fill of [104]. Dump of domestic waste.
104	Rubbish pit.
105	Possible feature. Not investigated.
106	Possible feature. Not investigated.
107	Fill of [108]. Domestic waste dump.
108	Small pit.
109	Fill of [110]. Domestic waste dump.
110	Shallow pit.
111	Subsoil. Trench 2.
112	Natural. Trench 2.
113	Subsoil. Trench 3.
114	Natural. Trench 3.
115	
116	
117	
118	
119	
120	

Trench 4.

Trench 3.