M4/27

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT: LAND OFF HALL LANE, STICKNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE (EAST OF AHLS02)

NGR: TF 3425 5708
SITE CODE: HLS04
ACC. NO. 2004.91
PLANNING REF. *Applied for*

Report prepared for Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd

by

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June 2004

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Summary

- *A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken for Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd, to assess the potential of land off Hall Lane Stickney, Lincolnshire. This work was carried out to inform the planning process in advance of residential development.*

- *Investigations in the field to the immediate west of the current evaluation (which will be part of the same general development area) identified a dense pattern of earth-cut archaeological features dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods.*

- *The current phase of work, which involved geophysical survey in advance of excavation, has established a general plan of the archaeology; it has identified features containing substantial quantities of 'domestic' waste, possible structural features of medieval date and large quantities of finds, suggesting occupation of the area between the late Saxon period and the mid-16th century, with reduced occupation thereafter.*

- *In line with earlier evidence, the results suggest that the site was associated either with the medieval manor house (and its related structures) or a minor ecclesiastical center such as a monastic grange: the latter remains a possibility due to the nature of the finds assemblage and the apparent decrease in activity from the mid-16th century.*

- *It is proposed at the end of this report that some further excavation could be used to mitigate against the effects of developing the site*

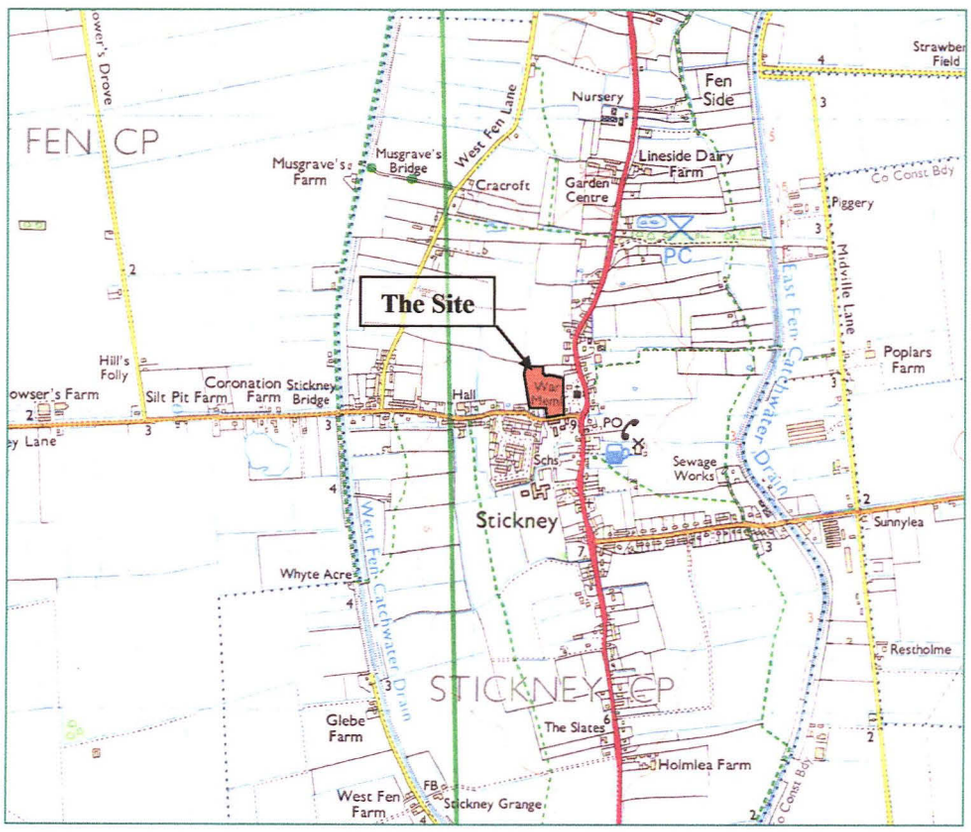

Fig.1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)
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1.0 Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the north of Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire. This work was carried out to inform an application for residential development by Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd.

The approach that has been adopted during the course of this investigation is consistent with the recommendations of:

- *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Dept of the Environment, 1990)
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991)
- *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (IFA, 1999)
- *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

Stickney is in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 10km south east of Horncastle. The village is positioned on a spur of glacial till extending southwards into the Lincolnshire Fen. This deposit represents one of a number of islands of glacially deposited material marking the terminal moraine that delimits the extent of Devensian glaciation. An outcropping of glacial sand has also been identified close to the church, some evidence of which was identified during the current phase of fieldwork. The Hagnaby Beck has deposited sand to the northwest of the island, and these light, sandy soils were attractive to Bronze Age arable farmers (Lane & Hayes, 1993). The underlying solid geology of the area comprises undivided Ancholme Group clay (British Geological Survey, 1999). The island on which the village lies is approximately 7.5m OD, while the surrounding Fenland falls below the 5m contour.

The modern village forms a linear development along the A16: the site itself is an irregular unit of land approximately 115m east to west and 195m north to south, on the west side of the village. Hall Lane defines it to the south, with the grounds of Woodland Cottage in the south-west corner and the cemetery of the village church in the south-east corner. A rest home is situated to the east, with open grassland to the west and north, and the pond and garden of an adjacent property to the north-east.

Prior to investigation, the site was waste ground, although it was ploughed in the latter half of the last century, (local resident, *pers. comm.*).

The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TF 3425 5708.

3.0 Planning background

For the westernmost land unit (PCG 2002 on Fig 2), full planning permission for residential development has been granted by East Lindsey District Council (planning reference S/169/00842/03). This permission was granted following evaluation of the area (Brett 2002), and subject to the agreement, in writing, of an archaeological scheme/mitigation strategy for the area.

For the eastern land units (PCG 2004 and EAS 2002 on Fig 2), Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd. have submitted a detailed application for full planning permission for residential development. These areas are allocated for residential development in the East Lindsey Local Plan, and the current evaluation report will be used by all interested parties to inform the planning process and agree a mitigation strategy for the area.

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 led to peat growth both to the east and west of the island, although the elevated position of Stickney precluded the advancement of this formation over the glacial moraine. The earliest material recovered from the area includes three Neolithic axes and scatters of worked lithic materials, evidencing the exploitation of the developing wetland environment (Lane, 1993. Coles and Hall, 1998). As the climate became wetter towards the end of the prehistoric period, land suitable for sustained agricultural usage and permanent settlement became scarcer and the demand for higher and drier land such as Stickney must have increased (Lane & Hayes, 1993).

A number of Romano-British sites have been identified on the ridge over which Stickney and Stickford are sited. The modern A16 follows its Roman precursor, from the northern fen edge northwards into the Wolds. An unusual terracotta head dated to the Romano-British period, probably from a ceremonial vessel, has been recovered from near Stickney. Cropmarks believed to be of Romano-British date are recorded at Stickford, consisting of a "ladder" field system and a drove leading into the eastern fen (Coles and Hall, 1998).

Late Saxon pottery (Lincolnshire SMR PRN Ref. 43708) recovered from the grounds of the school provides evidence of early post-Roman activity and may date the foundation of the village. Stickney appears as *Stichenai* in the *Domesday Book,* a name composed of Old English elements (Cameron, 1998). The same place name is used in neighbouring Stickford (c. 1km to the north) indicating that the two settlements have a close association. Both are situated over the elongated glacial island, sandwiched between two streams: now known as the East and West Fen Catchwater Drains.

Aerial photographs indicate that the medieval ridge and furrow field systems surrounding Stickney were extensive. However, it is not clear whether any of the furlongs extend onto the proposed development site, which incorporates earthworks of a different type. A bulldozer was used to level the western part of the site in the

1980's, destroying evidence of earthworks within the proposed development area (Pedersen, 2001).

A geophysical survey in the field immediately to the west of the current evaluation identified possible medieval field systems towards its east and south sides (Bunn & Rylatt, 2002). Subsequent trenching in the same area exposed pits and boundary ditches, dated between the 12th and 16th centuries. A potentially large post-built structure was dated to the 13th-14th century. High status artefactual remains, including fish smokers and glazed Flemish floor tiles were recovered from the site, leading to the hypothesis that a relatively well appointed building, possibly ecclesiastical in nature, once stood on or close to the site (Brett, 2002).

The eastern part of the current evaluation zone was surveyed by gradiometry in 2002, revealing a concentration of geophysical anomalies, including a possible east-west trackway bounded by two ditches and a number of pit-like features (Brookes, 2002). Further geophysical survey carried out as part of the current evaluation has provided a more comprehensive backdrop to the earlier survey, and the combined results of the three surveys have provided some indication of the scale and layout of the archaeology over the entire proposed development zone.

5.0 Methodology: gradiometry and trial excavation

5.1 Gradiometer survey

The Gradiometer survey was undertaken using Bartington Grad-01 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometers. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used across 30m x 30m grids, at 0.25 m sample intervals along 1.0m wide traverses. Data was analysed using Geoplot v.3.0 (Geoscan 2000). In the resultant plots, low magnetism is shown as white and high magnetism as black.

The data has been processed using zero mean functions to correct the unevenness of the plots in order to give a smoother graphical appearance. It was also processed using an algorithm to remove magnetic spikes, thereby reducing extreme readings sometimes caused by stray iron fragments and spurious effects due to the inherent magnetism of soils.

Instruments	Bartington Grad – 01 – 1000 fluxgate gradiometer with DL601 data logger
Grid size	30m x 30m
Sample interval	0.25m
Traverse interval	1.0m
Traverse method	Zigzag
Sensitivity	0.1nT
Processing Software	Geoplot (v.3.0)
Weather conditions	Sunny, some cloud
Area Surveyed	c.0.7ha
Date of survey	Tuesday April 6th
Survey personnel	Dave Bunn

National Grid Reference	T TF 3425 5708

Summary of gradiometer survey parameters

The results are presented as a greyscale image with the location of the trial trenches superimposed (fig. 2).

5.2 Trial excavation

Initially, seven trial trenches and three test pits were excavated on the east side of the proposed development zone. A team of seven field archaeologists undertook the evaluation with one volunteer over a period of eight days; between Wednesday 24th March and Friday 2nd April 2004. Chris Clay supervised the project on the first day, Alex Brett thereafter.

Subsequently, a further phase of work was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the strip of land between that surveyed by gradiometry in 2000 and the area evaluated in 2002. This followed a gradiometer survey and involved the investigation of two further evaluation trenches; targeted to specific geophysical anomalies. Pre-Construct Geophysics carried out the gradiometer survey on Tuesday April 6th 2004. The trial trenching was supervised by Chris Clay, assisted by three field archaeologists, and took place between Tuesday 13th and Friday 16th April 2004.

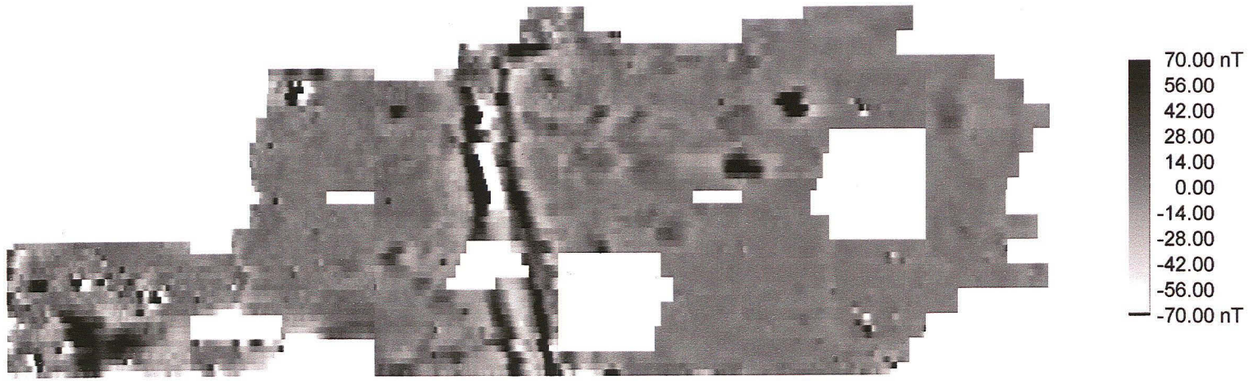
For each trench, a 180° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth ditching blade was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying deposits in spits not exceeding 20cm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation 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 spot height at the junction of High Street and Hall Lane, Stickney, at 8.6m OD. Archaeological contexts were photographed, and selected prints have been reproduced within this report (see Appendix 1).

Archaeological finds and environmental soil samples were recovered during the investigation. Finds were washed and processed at the offices of PCA, prior to submission for detailed specialist appraisal. Soil samples were dispatched to Arcaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS). A considerable quantity of animal bone was collected from a variety of contexts (listed in text) during the evaluation. These bones have been retained but were not assessed during the compilation of this report. This was because of an exceptional over-spend due to the overall high volume of finds recovered during the evaluation.

Figure 2: Site location showing all areas of geophysical survey and location of all evaluation trenches excavated in 2002 (trenches in red) and 2004(trenches in yellow). At scale 1:1000

Figure 2a: Site location showing all areas of geophysical survey superimposed over 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map. At scale 1:1000



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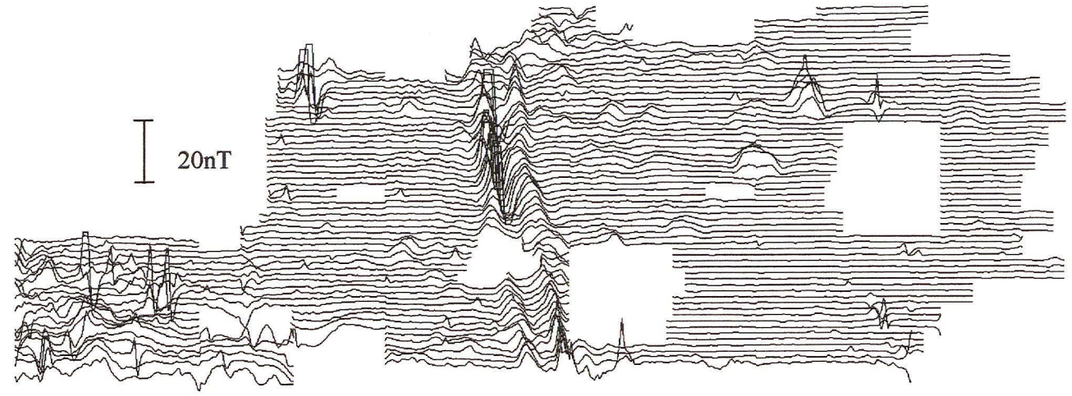

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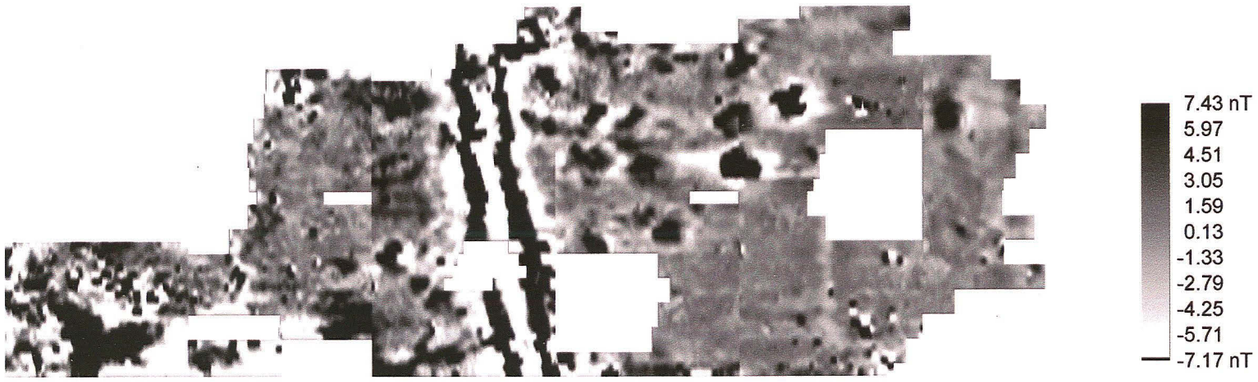

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INTERPRETATION

Possible pit

Ditch

?Service

Modern ferrous e.g. brick/tile

Trench spoil heap

50M

Fig. 3: Gradiometer Results, 2004 Survey (in real space on Fig. 2), scale 1:1000

6.0 Results

6.1 Geophysical survey (Figs 2, 2a & 3)

Two clearly defined parallel east-west aligned linear anomalies were detected towards the mid part of the survey. These features represent a westerly continuation of anomalies detected by a previous gradiometer survey on land to the east of the current site (Brookes 2002). They appear to represent the flanking ditches of a former track.

A number of other ditch-like anomalies were identified, particularly in the mid-part of the survey. Some of these abut/respect the suggested flanking ditches described above, although the relatively strong magnetic signature of the latter may have masked elements of the magnetically weaker features.

A linear anomaly at the eastern edge of the survey area corresponds to the spoil heaps of Trenches 6 and 7. A linear feature at the southern end of the survey may indicate a buried service, running broadly south-south-west to north-north-east.

The survey identified a series of pit-like anomalies; possibly quarry or rubbish pits. Other discrete anomalies could reflect deposits containing ceramic materials such as brick and tile.

6.2 Trial excavation

Trench 1 (Fig 4)

The trench exposed a series of naturally formed deposits reflecting waterborne deposition mixed with some demolition debris; related to two possibly structural features at the east end of the trench.

The topsoil, 100, comprised dark grey sandy silt, between 0.15m and 0.4m deep. Beneath this, at the east end of the trench, a series of interleaving alluvial deposits were examined: 107, 109 and 111 appeared to be of exclusively alluvial origin, whereas deposits 102, 108, 110, 112 and 114 were dumps of clay and silty clay containing frequent inclusions of building rubble. 102 contained pottery of mid-15th century date or later. Deposit 110, and the overlying context 111 appeared to slope downwards to the west, suggesting possibly that they filled a large cut feature.

In the vicinity of these deposits were two cut, possibly structural, features, 104 and 106. 104 was a sub-circular post hole, containing grey sandy silt, 103, and pottery of 15th/16th century date. Less than 1m to its east, 106 appeared sub-rectangular in plan, and extended 0.5m from the south edge of the trench. It was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, and contained an undated deposit of grey sandy silt, 105. This feature could have been a large rectangular posthole or possibly the terminus of a trench/beam slot.

To the west of the above complex of features and deposits was an extensive waterborne spread of brownish grey sandy silt, 101. This sealed 108 and 111, and may indicate that this area of the site was abandoned. Pottery from 101 has been dated to

the late 15th/16th centuries. It produced a residual silver coin of Edward I (1279 – 1307).

The earliest deposit exposed, in slots excavated through 111 and 101, was a natural alluvial horizon of grey silty sand, 113.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 101 and 111, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 2 (Fig 5)

The trench contained a series of linear features of later medieval to post-medieval date, as well as deposits reflecting the dumping of domestic and industrial residue. The high water table in this area made it impossible to complete a plan of the exposed features.

The uppermost deposits were a dark silty sand topsoil, 200, over a subsoil of mid-greyish brown silty sand, 201, containing small amounts of post-medieval pottery. 201 was cut at the north end of the trench by a small pit or gully, 208, containing a fill of greyish brown silty sand, 207.

Directly beneath 201, in the northern half of the trench was a 0.15m deep layer of orange/brown, heavily burnt earth, 203, containing pottery of late 16th to mid 17th century date. A soil sample from this context (sample <8>) contained large quantities of charcoal, charred grain with weeds seeds and clinker, suggesting that the deposit was effectively residue from 'industrial' processing. This material sealed what appeared to be dumped deposits 206, with these overlying a possible former ground surface 204. Another possible dump of material was exposed at the south end of the trench, 222.

Beneath 204, were what appeared to be two naturally formed deposits: a layer of grey alluvial sandy silt, 209, with a lower component containing decayed organic material, 210. This may reflect previous slow-moving or standing water in the area. Pottery of 15th/16th century date was recovered, suggesting perhaps some human influence in the formation of this deposit. 210 sealed a shallow feature, 212, of which only a small element was examined due to flooding within the trench. It was filled with grey/brown clayey sand, 211, and had cut through grey/brown silty sand containing charcoal inclusions, 213; possibly another dump deposit filling a feature of unknown extent. Pottery from 211 was of late 13th to 15th century date.

In the south-central part of the trench were four inter-cutting ditches. The earliest, 221, contained greyish brown silty sand, 220. The ceramic evidence suggested a deposition date in the 14th/15th century. This was cut to the north by ditch 218, which was approximately 0.3m deep, and contained three distinct fills, 215, 216, 217, containing pottery dating from the 13th to 16th centuries, reflecting some degree of residuality.

The upper fills of ditch 218 were cut by ditch 214: 0.12m deep, and 1.4m wide. This contained three fills, 202, 228, 229, which appeared to suggest dumping of material into the ditch had predominantly taken place from the south. 202 contained pottery of 17th/18th century date.

Further to the north, the upper fill of ditch 218 was cut by another ditch, 225. Ditch 218 did not extend beyond this feature, suggesting that 225 had truncated its northern edge. Two fills were recognised in this ditch; a primary of grey sandy silt, sealed by a grey/brown sandy silt, 224, producing pottery of mid-16th century date.

A series of natural, alluvial deposits were identified towards the base of the trench: 223, over 219, which in turn sealed context 227.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 200, 201, 202, 203, 207, 209, 210, 211, 213, 216, 220, 224 and 226, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 3 (Fig 6)

A series of medieval burnt deposits were exposed, evidencing the discard of waste from both domestic and industrial contexts. Two large east – west ditches of late medieval/post-medieval date were also identified. A former ground surface was exposed at the south end of the trench, with areas of burnt soil indicating a possible truncated hearth or oven of medieval date.

The silty loam topsoil, 300, was up to 0.4m deep. At the north end of the trench, this sealed a thin lens of redeposited natural silt, 335, and two layers of alluvial silt, 326 and 330. These were observed in a machine-excavated sondage to a depth of 1.3m below the modern ground surface. 330 produced pottery sherds of late 13th/14th century date. Beneath 330 was a layer of natural sand, 332.

To the south, 326 and 330 were cut by a steep-sided ditch, 307, approximately 2.6m wide and in excess of 0.65m deep. It contained mid brown silt, 306, and it is clear that this feature must have been a significant boundary, because the stratigraphy was radically different on either side of it (this was the northern flanking ditch associated with the putative east-west trackway detected by geophysical survey). To the north were two naturally formed alluvial deposits, while to the south, the remainder of the trench contained a series of layers of purposefully deposited materials containing large quantities of domestic and industrial residue.

Immediately to the south of 307, were a series of burnt layers; industrial residues and accumulations of domestic waste; 321, 322, 323, 324 and 333. Some considerable mixing of these deposits had taken place, as evidenced by the pottery dates. Contexts 324 and 333 were dated to the 15th – 17th centuries, while the overlying deposits, 321 and 323 contained pottery of 13th/14th century date. These overlay two natural alluvial deposits, 325 and 331. If, as speculated, this area was used as a trackway, then it is possible that some mixing of the finds had resulted from rutting caused by the passage of wheeled traffic, although cart ruts were not specifically noted.

Soil samples from contexts 321 (sample <4>) and 323 (sample <5>) were submitted for environmental assessment. 321 contained moderate quantities of charcoal, grain, as well as charred and uncharred weed seeds, suggesting that the deposit may have derived from both industrial and domestic processes. Vitrification of some of the grain suggested that it had been repeatedly burnt or exposed to higher than normal temperatures, although the presence of grain would perhaps suggest more of a domestic rather than industrial context for the assemblage.

The sample from 323 was very rich, comprising charcoal, grain, charred and uncharred weed seeds in abundance: more indicative of occupation than purely industrial activity.

Approximately 3.3m south of 307, deposits 321, 323 and 333 were cut by another large east – west ditch, 319, with this representing the southern flanking ditch associated with the east-west trackway detected by geophysical survey. The earliest fill investigated (the feature was not bottomed) was a light brown clayey silt, 316, dated to the 15th/16th century. A thin lens of orange and dark brown, ash-rich material overlay this, 318, which was in turn sealed by a grey/brown silt, 317, possibly indicative of natural alluviation. It is possible that these deposits were contained by a recut of the ditch, defined by the interface between 316 and 318.

The upper fills of the ditch, 310, 311, 312, 314 and 315 were charcoal and ash-rich; incorporating fragments of orange-fired earth. 16th and 17th century pottery was recovered from 314. A soil sample from this context (sample <3>) produced no evidence of grain processing, but contained large amounts of charcoal and burnt weed seeds, suggesting that the deposit originated from a non-domestic context, where plant fuel was being used for industrial processing. It is possible that the profile described by these deposits represents another recut, although it may simply be the dumping of waste into a hollow formed by the abandonment and partial silting up of the ditch.

To the south of 319, was its precursor, 320. This contained brown clayey silt, 301, which appeared to fill the feature and extend southwards directly beneath the topsoil, sealing a number of features and deposits. Pottery from this context was dated to the 13th century. 320 truncated an undated linear feature, 329. Only a small element of this was observed, containing a lower fill of light brownish grey alluvial sand, 328, and an upper fill of greyish brown sandy silt, 334, also believed to be a waterborne deposit.

Directly below 301 was a layer of naturally formed brown silt, 302. This sealed a layer of natural grey sand 327. Both 302 and 327 were cut by a small gully 309, containing a fill of brown sandy silt, 308, dated between the 13th – 15th centuries. Natural deposit 331 was observed in this part of the trench, sealed by 327 and cut by 309 and 329.

At the very south end of the trench was a small sub-circular cut, 305, containing a mixed deposit of orange burnt silt and dark brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks, 304. This was surrounded by further patches of orange/red heavily burnt silt and very dark grey charcoal-rich silt, 303. It is possible that these deposits represent the truncated but *in situ* remains of a hearth/furnace; possibly associated with the frequent dumps of burnt materials exposed in the trench. It was cut into layer 327, which contained pottery of late 12th to 15th century. This would render the late Saxon pottery from 303 (9th/10th century) residual.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 301, 306, 308, 311, 314, 316, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 330, 333 and 334, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 4 (Fig 7)

A series of 13th – 16th century linear features and post holes were exposed. These contained fills of an alluvial nature, and were themselves sealed beneath a substantial build up of alluvium, suggesting that the area was frequently wet in the later medieval period.

The topsoil, 400, sealed two waterborne layers of grey/brown silty sand, 423 and 424. 423 was dated by pottery to the 16th/17th century, and 424 to the 15th/16th century At the north end of the trench, a thin lens of gravel, 430, separated these layers. At the south end, a series of inter-cutting features were exposed beneath 424. The earliest was the terminus of a narrow ditch, 427, which contained a sterile fill of yellow/grey naturally accumulated sand, 426. This was cut by ditch 413, which was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, and contained pale grey sandy silt, 412. This was cut by a large sub-rectangular post hole, 402, with a circular post pipe at its centre. Its fill, 401, was brown-grey silty sand, which produced pottery of mid-15th/16th century date.

Immediately to the north of these features was an east – west aligned ditch, 404; 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with an undated fill of grey silty sand, 403.

Further north, a large ditch, 406, was exposed, running south-south-east to north-north-west. This was approximately 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, with relatively shallow sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill comprised brown-grey silty sand, 405, containing dumps of domestic waste. The east edge of this feature cut a ditch running broadly east – west, 422. This was approximately 0.9m wide and contained a fill of alluvial grey sandy silt, 421. Both were undated.

Another ditch, 408, was parallel with 406, approximately 1.4m to the east. This feature was in excess of 1.2m wide and was filled with greyish brown sandy silt, 407, which contained pottery dating to the end of the 13th century or later. Cut into this was a sub-circular post hole, 418; approximately 0.4m in diameter, and incorporating a number of water rolled flint packing stones, 414, set in a fill of grey sandy silt, 417.

Immediately to the west of 418 and just outside cut 408, was another, smaller post hole, 420, measuring 0.15m diameter and 0.18m deep; containing a fill of grey sandy silt, 419.

Approximately 3.3m from the north end of the trench, an east – west linear feature was exposed, [416], containing a deposit of grey sandy silt, 415. The relationship between this feature and 408 was not established due to the wet conditions. However, it was possible to discern that both 408 and 416 were cut to the north by another east – west ditch, 410, which contained a fill of brownish grey sandy silt, 409. The north edge of

this was beyond the trench, indicating a width in excess of 2.3m. Both 409 and 415 (upper fills only) yielded pottery of 16th century date. Ditches 410/416 appear to represent the south-flanking ditch associated with the east-west trackway identified by geophysics.

The trench exposed two natural deposits into which the features were cut; a yellowish brown clay, 411, overlying a mixed brown and grey sand, 425.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 400, 401, 403, 405, 409, 414, 415, 421 and 424 but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 5 (Fig 8)

Two pairs of medieval intercutting east – west ditches were exposed at either end of the trench, as well as a small pit at the south end of the trench and a much larger pit at the north end. A deep subsoil containing finds of 14th – 16th century date sealed these features.

The topsoil in this area, 500, was up to 0.4m deep, and sealed a deep brownish grey silt up to 0.6m deep, 501. This was interpreted as a homogenous subsoil layer consisting of flood deposits and re-worked soil horizons, and it contained pottery of late 14th – 16th century date. It sealed a series of pits and linear features.

At the south end of the trench was a small sub-circular pit, 504 with steep sides and a concave base. The fill was a grey brown sandy silt, 503 dated to the late 13th/14th century. The feature was interpreted as a possible large post hole, the wider context of which is uncertain.

To the north of 504, two intercutting ditches were exposed, running east –west. The primary cut 506, contained a fill of grey sandy silt, 505, and produced 13th/14th century pottery. This was cut by a 2.4m wide ditch, 508, containing a grey sandy silt, very similar to that filling 506, and also of 13th/14th century date. The features were excavated to a depth of 0.4m before the high water table precluded any further excavation. A thin lens of charcoal-flecked dark grey silty sand sealed both ditches, 502; a spread of industrial waste.

Approximately 6.2m to the north, another pair of intercutting ditches was exposed. The earliest, 510, was steep-sided and was filled with dark grey sandy silt, 509, which incorporated 11th/12th century. This was succeeded by a similarly steep sided feature, 512, approximately 2.25m wide, filled with orange-brown silty soil, 511, with charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments and 13th/14th century pottery. The fill appeared to reflect periodic dumping of industrial waste, as opposed to natural accumulation.

A large sub-circular pit, 514, cut the north edge of 512. This was approximately 2.2m in diameter and contained a fill of greyish brown silt, 513, with fragments of burnt clay and charcoal, again evidencing the deposition of industrial and domestic waste. Pottery from this context dated to the 14th/15th century

All the features exposed were cut into a natural deposit of mottled light to mid yellow clay, 515.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 and 513 but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 6 (Fig 9)

A series of alluvial deposits were exposed at the north end of the trench, some of which contained dumps of industrial waste, and 13th/14th century pottery. The trench also contained a complex of intercutting east – west ditches. The high water table made it impossible to complete a plan of the exposed features.

Towards the north end of the trench, the topsoil, 600, sealed a series of intercutting features, and layers of alluvial origin. The earliest deposit examined was a grey sand, 602. The large size of the particles forming this deposit suggests deposition by moving water. It was sealed by a layer of dark grey sandy silt, 614, and a brown sandy silt, 613. The upper deposit 613 was of a much finer particle size, suggesting much slower moving water. The sloping profiles of 613 and 614 suggest they may have been contained by the north edge of a shallow sloping watercourse containing slow moving water. A layer of grey sandy silt 612, which also followed the profile of the underlying deposits, sealed both deposits.

612 was cut to the north by 605, a linear feature, approximately 4.2m wide, with moderately steep sides and containing three distinct fills. The lowest fill examined was a light brown sandy silt, 607, representing the in-washing of waterborne material, which contained 13th/14th century pottery. This was sealed by an extensive layer of dumped material that resembled industrial waste, 606; consisting of charcoal-rich brown sandy silt with frequent lenses of charcoal and orange fired earth. A soil sample from this context (sample <6>) contained moderate quantities of charcoal, grain, charred and uncharred weed seeds. Generally, the sample assemblage was suggestive more of domestic than industrial activity. Pottery from 606 is a problem; giving a date range late 19th – 20th **or** 14th to 15th century. The upper fill, 604, was a mottled mid to dark grey sandy silt, with a decayed organic component, suggesting periodic dumping from another context. Ditch 604 represents the north flanking ditch of the putative east-west trackway detected by geophysical survey.

604 was cut by a shallow east – west linear feature, 611, which extended beyond the limit of excavation and was in excess of 6.2m wide. Its fill, 610 was a naturally formed brown sandy silt, with iron panning towards its base. The feature was interpreted on site as a shallow natural watercourse.

At the north end of the trench, 611 had truncated a steep sided pit-like feature, 609, containing an undated grey sandy silt, 608.

Towards the centre of the trench, a complex of three inter-cutting linear features were observed. The earliest, 621, was only represented by its steep northern edge. It

contained two deposits of grey alluvial sandy silt, 618 and 620, separated by a layer of mottled grey brown sandy silt and brown clay, 619.

621, was eventually re-cut; represented by a steep sided ditch 616, containing a primary fill of grey alluvial sandy silt, 624. Sealing this deposit was a fill of brownish grey sandy silt, 603, dated to the 16th/17th century.

The north side of 616 'merged' with another steep sided east – west ditch, 615. This appeared to be filled with deposit 603, although it is also possible that the fills of 615 and 616 have been subject to post-depositional re-working and homogenisation.

The above ditches are in the exact position of the south flanking ditch of the suggested east-west trackway detected by geophysical survey (see Fig 2).

To the south of the three ditches, a localised subsoil-like deposit was observed, 601, consisting of mid to dark grey sandy silt. This deposit had a maximum depth of 0.25m and gradually lensed out 1m from the south end of the trench. It contained 13th/14th century pottery, and sealed a small post hole, 623. 623 was cut through the naturally formed grey sand 602.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 607 and 608 but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 7 (Fig 10)

A number of post holes and a possible beamslot at the south end of the trench suggest the presence of some kind of structural remains. The trench also exposed a large vertically sided feature, which contained a substantial piece of what appeared to be slag, but was in fact some kind of natural concretion.

In the southern half of the trench, the 0.35m deep topsoil, 700, sealed a layer of brownish grey silt, 705, of probable alluvial origin. This deposit was not evident to the north, where the topsoil directly overlay a grey/brown silty sand, 714, again probably of alluvial origin, incorporating 12th – 13th century pottery. Beneath this was another intermittent alluvial deposit of grey/brown silt, 715, and a natural deposit of orange and grey sand, 716.

Deposit 705, in the southern half of the trench, sealed a number of linear features and postholes. The largest of these, 704, was approximately 2.15m wide, in excess of 0.7m deep (the high water table prevented full excavation) it ran broadly east to west, and its sides were vertical or even under-cutting. Three of its fills were investigated: the lowest was an alluvial grey silt, 703. A large dump of what appeared to be industrial material, consisting of orange burnt silt, ash and charcoal, sealed this, 702. This context also yielded a very large lump of iron-rich concretion (c.0.65m x 0.5m x 0.3m). A soil sample (sample <2>) was found to contain moderate quantities of charcoal and grain, possible rare pulses; an assemblage apparently consistent with the discard of low density domestic waste (unfortunately, ARCUS who carried out the sample processing did not have the benefit of witnessing the visual tonnage of material

that filled feature 704, which did not give one the superficial impression of having been associated with low level domestic activity). The upper fill of feature 704 was a mixed deposit of brown and grey sandy silt with some charcoal flecks, 701. All three fills contained pottery dating to the 13th/14th centuries. The feature was cut through two deposits of natural clay; a mottled yellow and off-white layer, 717, sealing a light brown clay, 720.

To the south of 704, a configuration of post holes and a narrow linear gully were observed. The gully, 707 was 0.4 – 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It contained an undated fill of light grey silty sand, 706. A series of four small post holes were observed in a line running broadly north-north-west to south-south-east (cut numbers 709, 711, 713, 719). 719 was intersected by linear feature 707, although the stratigraphic relationship between the two could not be established. The undated post holes indicate some form of fence line or structure; of a different phase to the slot.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 701, 703, 706 and 715, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 8 (Fig 11)

The trench contained a dense concentration of linear features dating from the 13th century through to the early modern period. The fills of these features exhibited less evidence of the frequent dumps of domestic and industrial residues that were commonplace in Trenches 1 – 7, yielding relatively small quantities of pottery and bone.

The topsoil, 800, was 0.4m deep, and this sealed a subsoil of mid to dark brown silty sand, 835, and a grey/brown silty sand, 836, more suggestive of gradual deposition of waterborne material in a relatively stable, wet environment. 835 contained pottery of 13th – 15th century date, and 836 was dated between the 12th – 15th centuries.

Towards the north end of the trench was a complex of intercutting linear features, cut through both 835 and 836. One of the earliest, 807, was a small gully terminus or elongated pit filled with an alluvial deposit of grey silty sand, 806, situated in the vicinity of the north flanking ditch associated with the suggested east-west track detected by geophysics. It was cut by 805, a steep sided linear feature with a flat base. This also contained an alluvial fill, 804, which yielded 19th century pottery and one fragment of possible iron smelting tap slag.

The north edge of 805 had been cut away by an east – west V-shaped ditch 803. This was approximately 1.3m wide and 0.95m deep, filled with mid grey coarse silty sand 802.

The south edge of 802 was cut by another flat-based, shallow linear feature, 828. This was filled with dark brownish grey silty sand, 827, and had been cut by a steep sided, bowl shaped gully 824 filled with a notably compact soil 823.

Parallel and adjacent with 824, was a similar sized gully 826, containing an identical grey clay fill, 825. This formed the latest in a sequence of six inter-cutting features, the earliest feature being 815, a curved ditch running east – west, and then turning north-east to south-west. It contained a fill of brownish grey silty sand, 814 of 13th century date, and was heavily truncated by an overlying east – west ditch, 811. This was approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base, and was filled by a deposit of greyish brown silty sand, 810, dated to the 15th – 17th century. The stratigraphic relationship of this feature to the overlying alluvial layers 835 and 836 was not established.

To the north, 811 was cut by an east – west ditch, 809, which also cut layer 836. This contained a fill of mid to dark brown sandy silt, 808, which was in turn cut by another linear feature, 834, also aligned east – west. This had a steep south edge, a much shallower north edge and a slightly concave base, and was also cut through 835. It was filled with brown/grey silty sand, 833, which contained pottery of late 17th century date, and one fragment of fired clay; possibly a fragment of furnace/hearth lining. It was cut by a shallow linear feature, 832, which contained three distinct fills; a primary dumped deposit of yellowish grey sand with abundant small sub-rounded pebbles, 831, a layer of dark grey sandy silt, 830, and a dumped deposit of black ash rich sand and orange burnt silt, 829, containing fragments of early modern pottery and window glass. To the north, 834 was cut by 826, the clay filled gully possibly related to 824.

Less than 0.5m to the south of the above ditch complex was a small sub-circular posthole 813, half of which was beyond the excavation. This was 0.15m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It was sealed beneath layer 836 and its fill, 812, contained pottery of 14th – 16th century date.

Approximately 1.3m south of post hole 813 was a substantial east-west linear feature, 819. This was 1.6m wide and 1.05m deep with moderately steep sides at the top, becoming vertical towards the base. Three fills were recognised within the ditch. The primary fill was very dark grey/black sandy silt, with patches of natural yellow/brown clay, and a moderate component of decayed organic material, 818 (dated by ceramics 13th – 15th century). This deposit suggests that there had been standing water in the feature, allowing the accumulation and preservation of organic material at its base. It was sealed by a mid to dark grey silty sand, 817 (apparently containing sherds of 18th-20th century pottery; which must surely be out of context, as the upper fill, 816, incorporated pottery of 13th/14th century date).

To the south of 819, 836 sealed an L-shaped gully, 821. This ran east – west across the trench, before turning north – south and terminating 2.2m from the south end of the trench. It was approximately 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, filled with archaeologically sterile mid grey sandy silt, 820.

The natural geology was represented by a compact yellow clay with patches of orange sand, 801.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 800, 804, 810, 813, 814, 816, 817, 818, 820, 829, 833, 839 and 840, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Trench 9 (Fig 12)

The trench contained two very large pits of 13th/14th century date; provisionally identified by a preceding geophysical survey. The easternmost of the two truncated two earlier pits. A number of small linear features and an articulated cow skeleton were also exposed.

The topsoil, 900, was between 0.3m and 0.6m deep. It sealed a layer of dark grey/brown slightly sandy silt, 908, interpreted as a horizon comprised of flood material and re-worked natural soil. This produced pottery of 12th century date (likely to be residual). Beneath this, two large pits were exposed at either end of the trench. The westernmost and largest, 911, was approximately 7.4m wide. Its outer edges were moderately shallow, becoming steeper towards the base. The pit was more than 1.4m deep, although it was not fully excavated due to section collapse. The lowest fill examined was a dark grey silty sand, with a greenish grey, cess-like component, 914, containing 13th/14th century pottery. Overlying this on the west side was a thin lens of orange/brown sand, 913, interpreted as a layer of running sand washed into the pit by rainwater/groundwater, also containing 13th/14th century pottery. This was sealed by a bulk fill of brownish grey sandy silt containing small fragments of mussel shell, 912, dated to the 14th century.

The second pit, 902, was 5.1m wide, with a pronounced dog-leg in its west edge. It was 0.75m deep, with moderately steep sides and a predominantly flat base. It contained a homogenous alluvial deposit of dark grey sandy silt with small amounts of mussel shell, 903. Pottery from this context dated it to the 13th/14th century.

In the base of the pit, the truncated remains of two earlier pits were exposed, 904 and 906, both containing undated fills. The west edge of 902 also cut a small north – south gully 923, which was filled by brown/grey sand, 924.

Immediately to the west of 902, was a small sub-circular pit, 921, containing the articulated remains of an adult cow. This appeared to have been cut from directly beneath the topsoil, and so was probably a modern animal.

The trench contained a number of north – south linear gullies. At the west end was 915, which was 0.65m wide and sealed by layer 908. It contained grey alluvial sand, 916, dated to the 12th century or later.

The remaining gullies were more recent, being cut through 908 from directly beneath the topsoil. Gullies 909 and 917 were both steep sided with a concave base. They were both of similar dimensions and contained backfill deposits of brown clay with lenses of grey clay and occasional chalk flecks, representing deliberately redeposited natural

(910 and 918 respectively). 918 contained pottery of 13th/14th century date which is residual in this context. The two gullies may be related.

Approximately 0.2m east of 917 was gully 919. This also ran north – south and contained a fill of brown clay with occasional small gravel inclusions, 920. This may be another structural component related to 909 and 917. It was noted that 919 had a shallow lip extending to the east. It is uncertain whether this represents the original profile of the feature or where later ploughing has disturbed some of the fill.

All of the features in the trench had cut through a natural deposit of mixed orange/brown and yellowish grey clay, with large patches of frequently iron panned grey sand, 901.

Animal bone was recovered from contexts 903, 908, 912, 914 and 922, but was not submitted for specialist appraisal.

Test Pit 1 (Fig 13)

No archaeological deposits were encountered in this pit, although 13th – 15th century pottery was recovered from context 1101.

The 0.3m deep topsoil, 1100, sealed a layer of grey sandy silt, 1101, similar to the numerous alluvial deposits exposed across the site, and contained pottery of 13th – 15th century date. A small area of the south side of the test pit exposed a natural deposit of grey sand with frequent orange mottles, 1102.

Test Pit 2 (Fig 14)

The test pit exposed phases of building activity, consisting of post holes, a beam slot and brick post pads. A single glazed brick was recovered from one of the brick post pads.

The topsoil was 0.25 – 0.35m thick, 1200. Beneath this, clear evidence of building activity was exposed. The earliest element of this was by a spread of compact brown clay, 1207, representing a dump of material contained by cut 1208. This was cut by a steep sided beamslot, the two arms of which ran broadly north – south [1206] and east – west [1212]. These were filled by 1205 and 1211 respectively, both greyish yellow sandy silt deposits indicative of natural in-washing. The clay deposit 1207 would act as a support for these structures and as a floor surface for the building.

This phase of building activity was cut by two large post holes, 1204 and 1210. 1204 contained a fill of yellow/grey sandy silt, 1203, sealing a number of small sub-rounded packing stones at the base of the feature. It was dated by ceramic evidence to the 13th – 14th century. A large stone to the east of 1204 may also represent a dislodged component of the post hole packing. 1210 contained grey/brown sandy clay, 1209, which produced pottery of 13th – 15th century date.

Two discrete areas of brick rubble represented the final phase of building, 1202 and 1213, which were interpreted as post pads. 1202 yielded a fragment of a green glazed brick.

To the west side of the pit, sealing post pad 1213 was a layer of greyish yellow sandy silt, 1201, with inclusions of demolition material from the earlier buildings.

The earliest deposit exposed in the trench was an alluvial deposit of brownish grey silty sand, 1214.

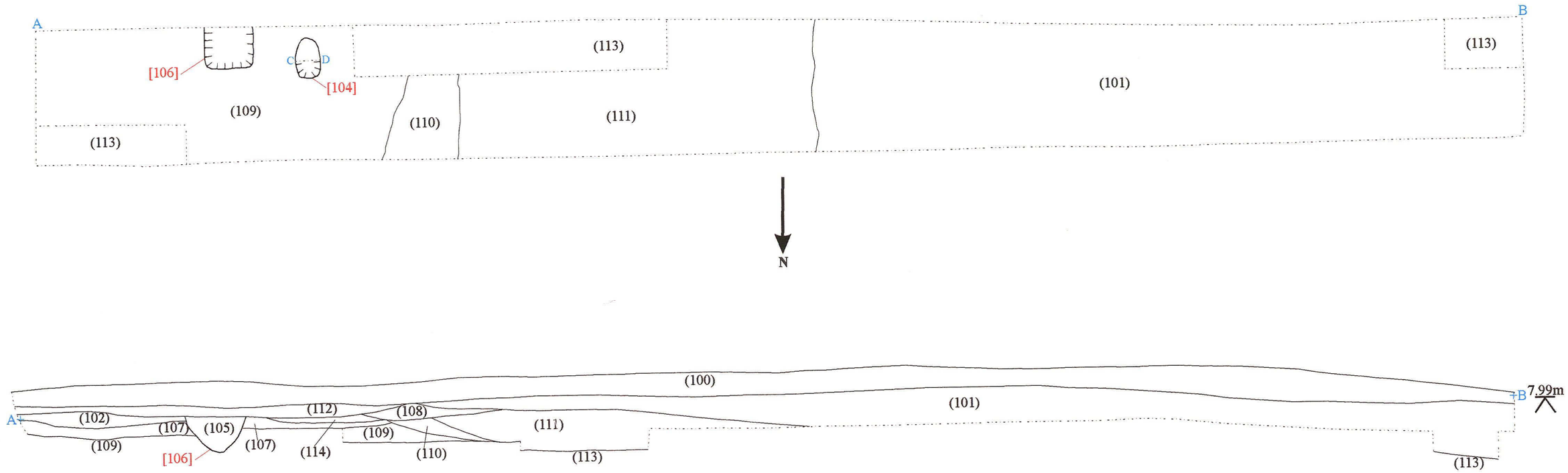
Test Pit 3 (Fig 15)

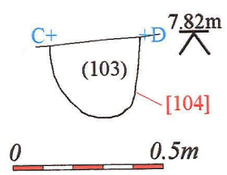
A small pit/ditch terminus was exposed, as well as a series of alluvial deposits and a dump of redeposited material.

The topsoil, 1300, sealed a small pit or ditch terminus, 1302, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep. The feature contained two fills; a lower fill of grey sandy silt, 1313, sealed by a brown sandy silt with a small organic component, 1301; both of which were undated. This was cut through a subsoil of brownish grey silty sand, 1303/1306, and a layer of brown clayey sand, 1307. These layers appeared to have been deposited by intermittent flooding.

Underlying 1307 was a mixed deposit of light brown, greyish brown and yellow sandy silt, 1308. The edge of this deposit sloped downwards to the west, which together with its mixed nature suggested that it was possibly a dumped deposit. In the corner of the test pit, a small post hole, 1312 was cut through this deposit. It was approximately 0.2m in diameter and contained a fill of brown sandy clay, 1311. 1308 was overlain by dark grey sandy silt, 1304, probably caused by waterborne deposition. These deposits sealed a series of grey sandy silt alluvial deposits, 1310, 1314 and 1315.

In Test pit 3, pottery was recovered only from the topsoil, 300: residual mid-15th to 16th century sherds. From subsoil deposit 1303, the handle from a possible awl made from bone/ivory was recovered; probably of medieval date.





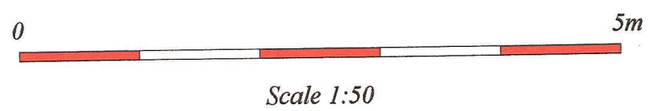
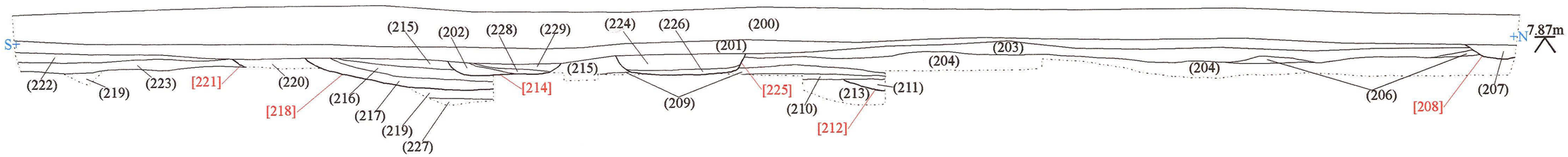


Fig. 4: Trench 1 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)



Scale 1:50

Fig. 5: Trench 2 section (scale 1:50)

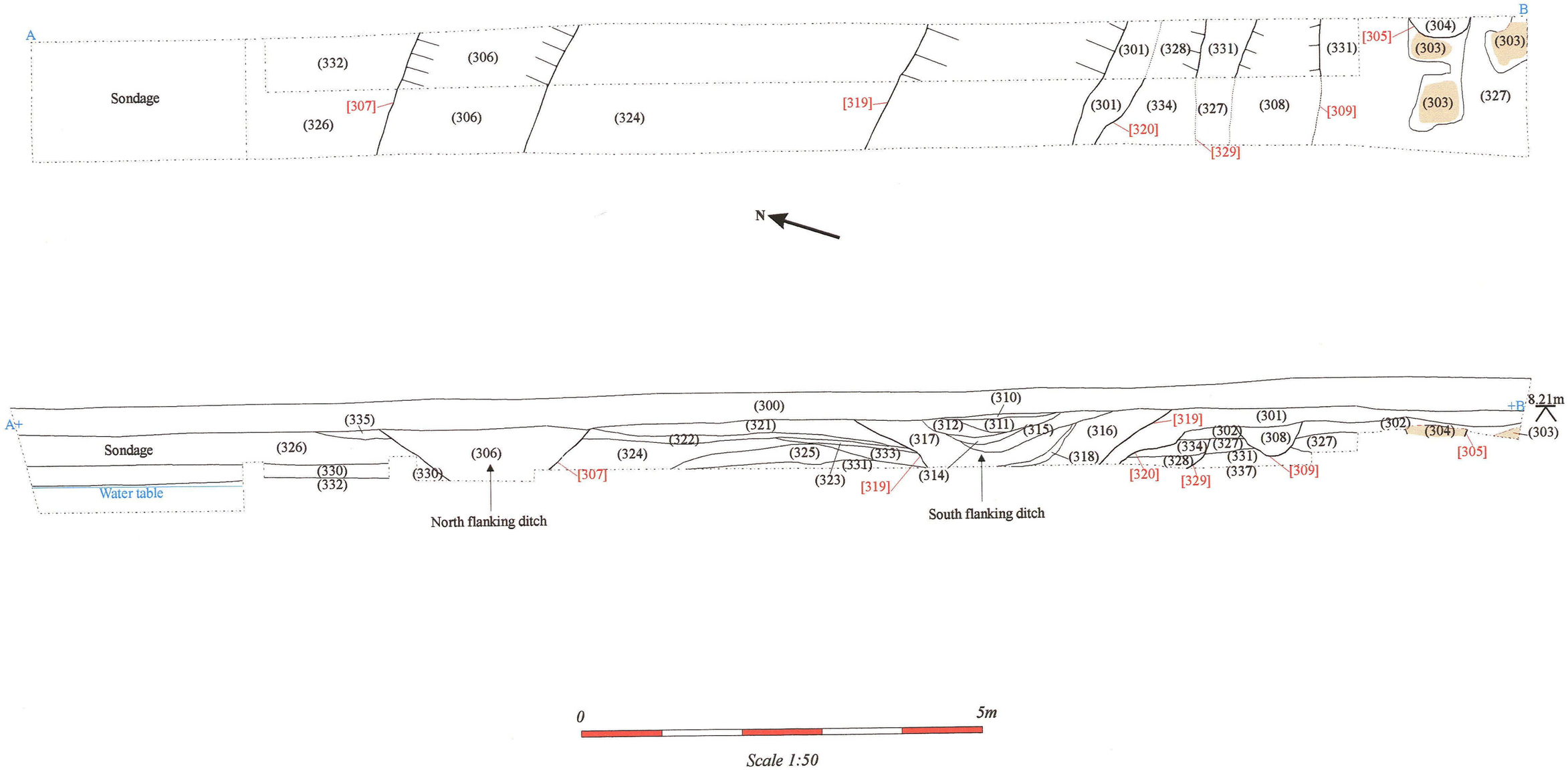


Fig. 6: Trench 3 plan and section (scale 1:50)

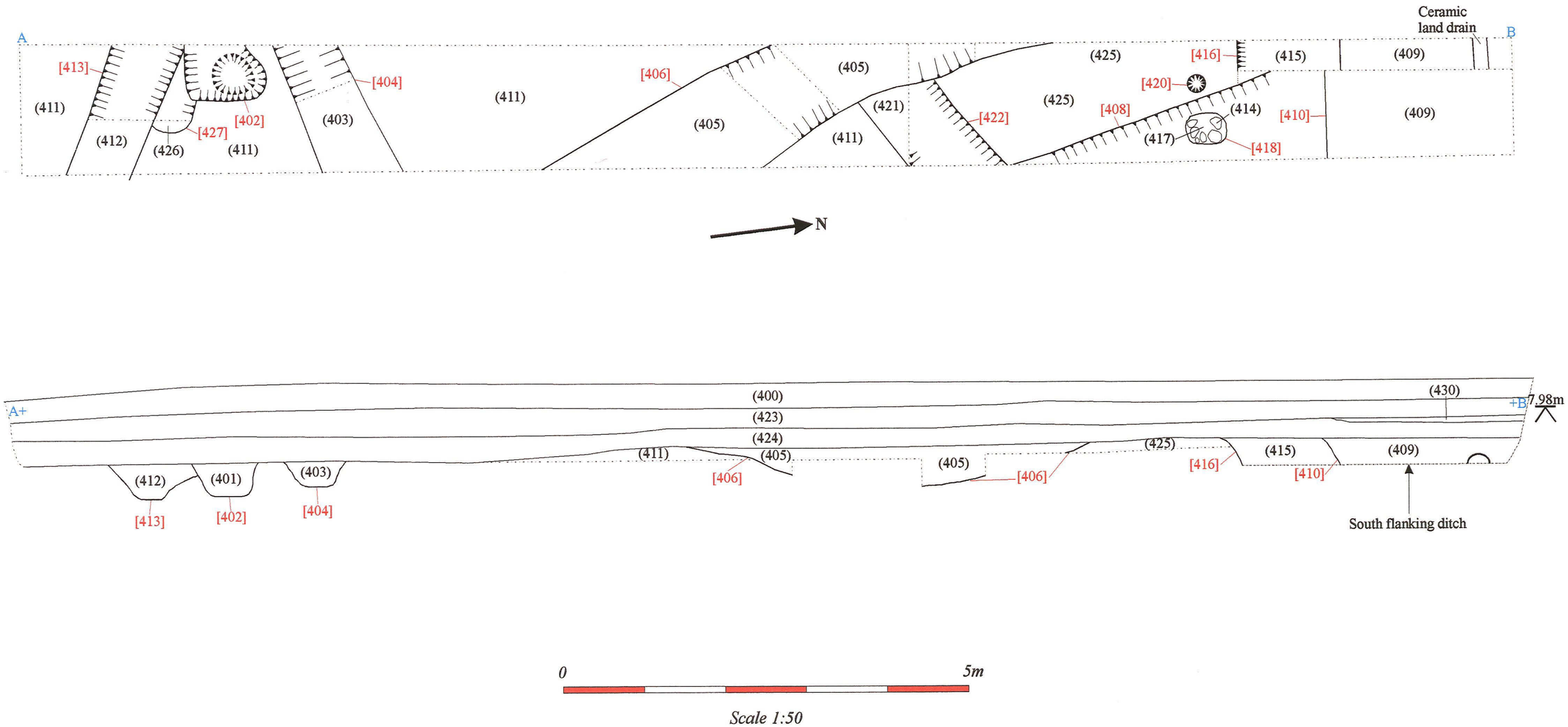


Fig. 7: Trench 4 plan and section (scale 1:50)

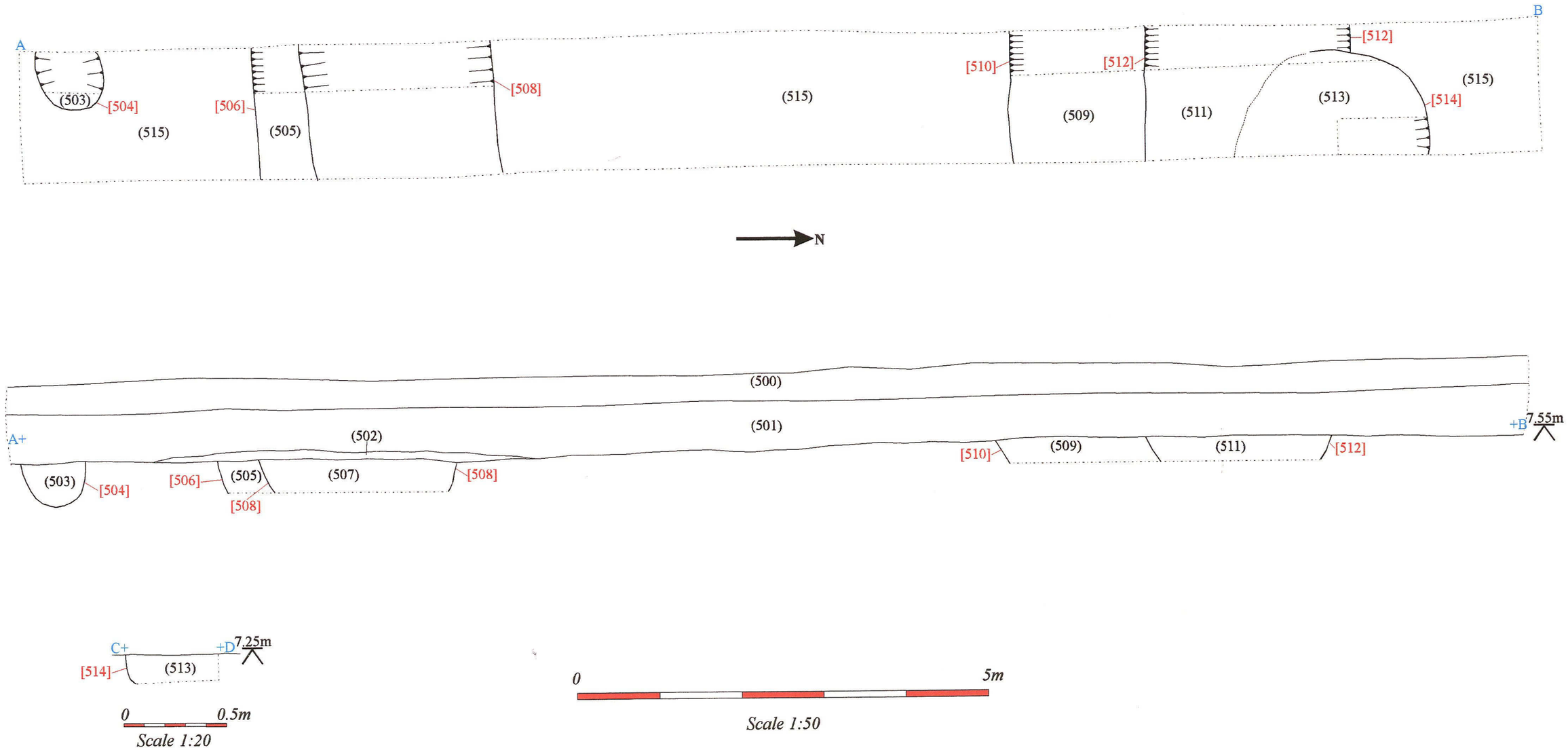
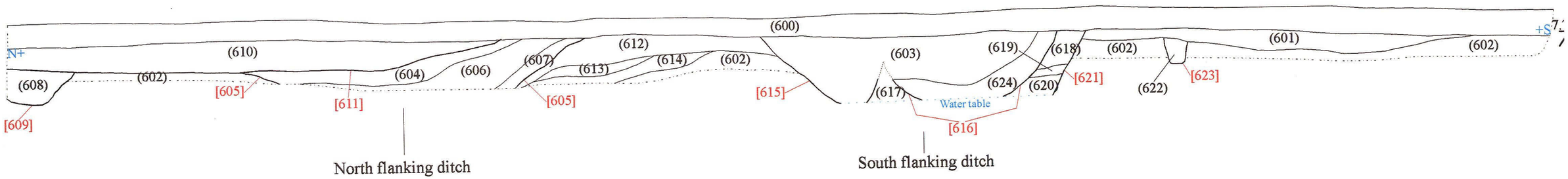


Fig. 8: Trench 5 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)



Scale 1:50

Fig. 9: Trench 6 section (scale 1:50)

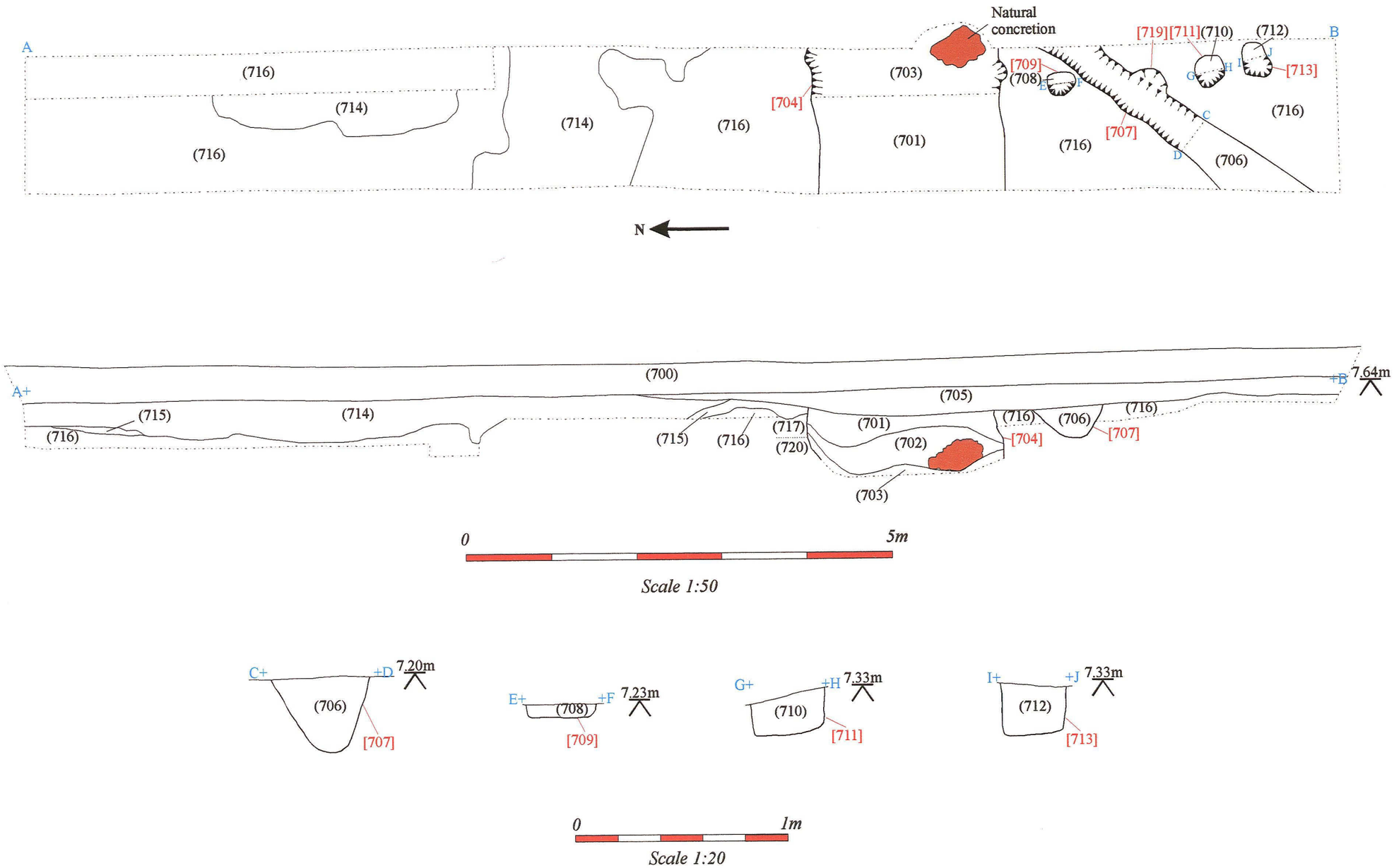


Fig. 10: Trench 7 plan and sections (scales 1:50 and 1:20)

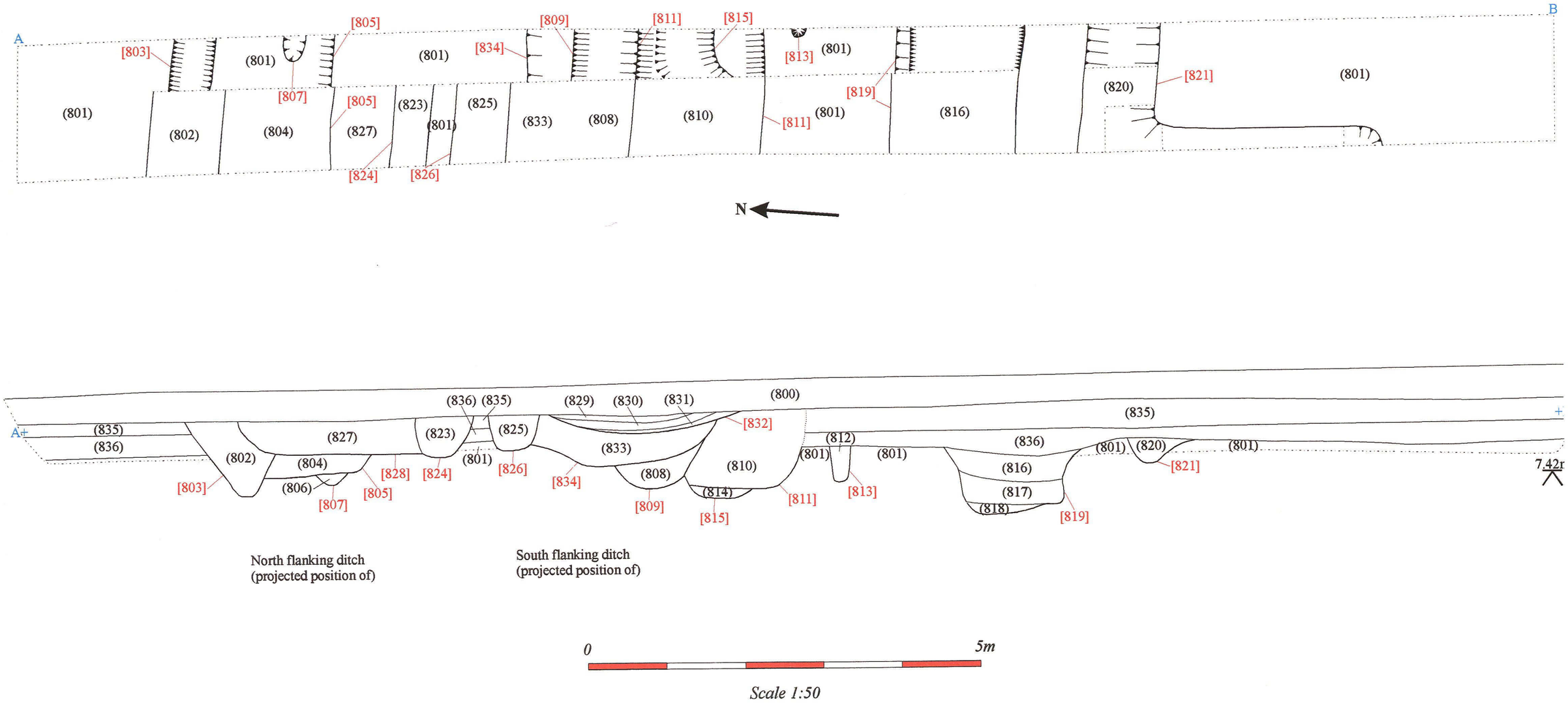


Fig. 11: Trench 8 plan and section (scale 1:50)

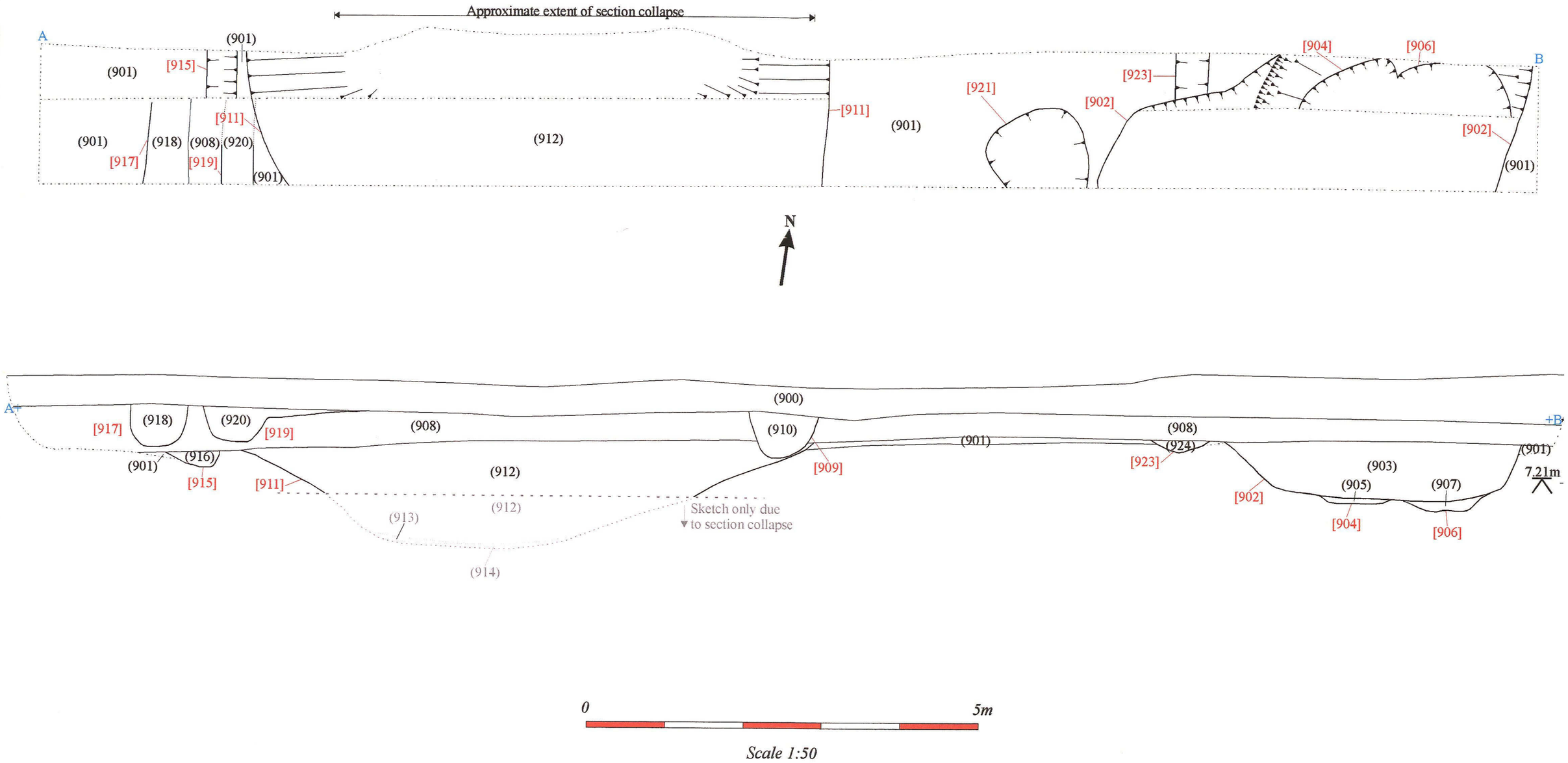


Fig. 12: Trench 9 plan and section (scale 1:50)

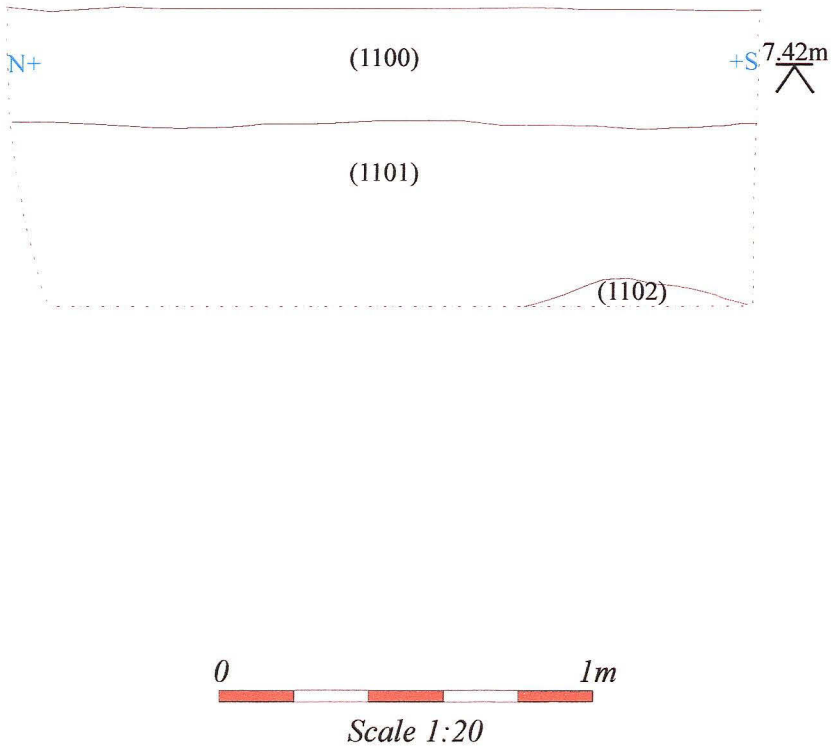


Fig. 13: West facing section, Test Pit 1 (scale 1:20)

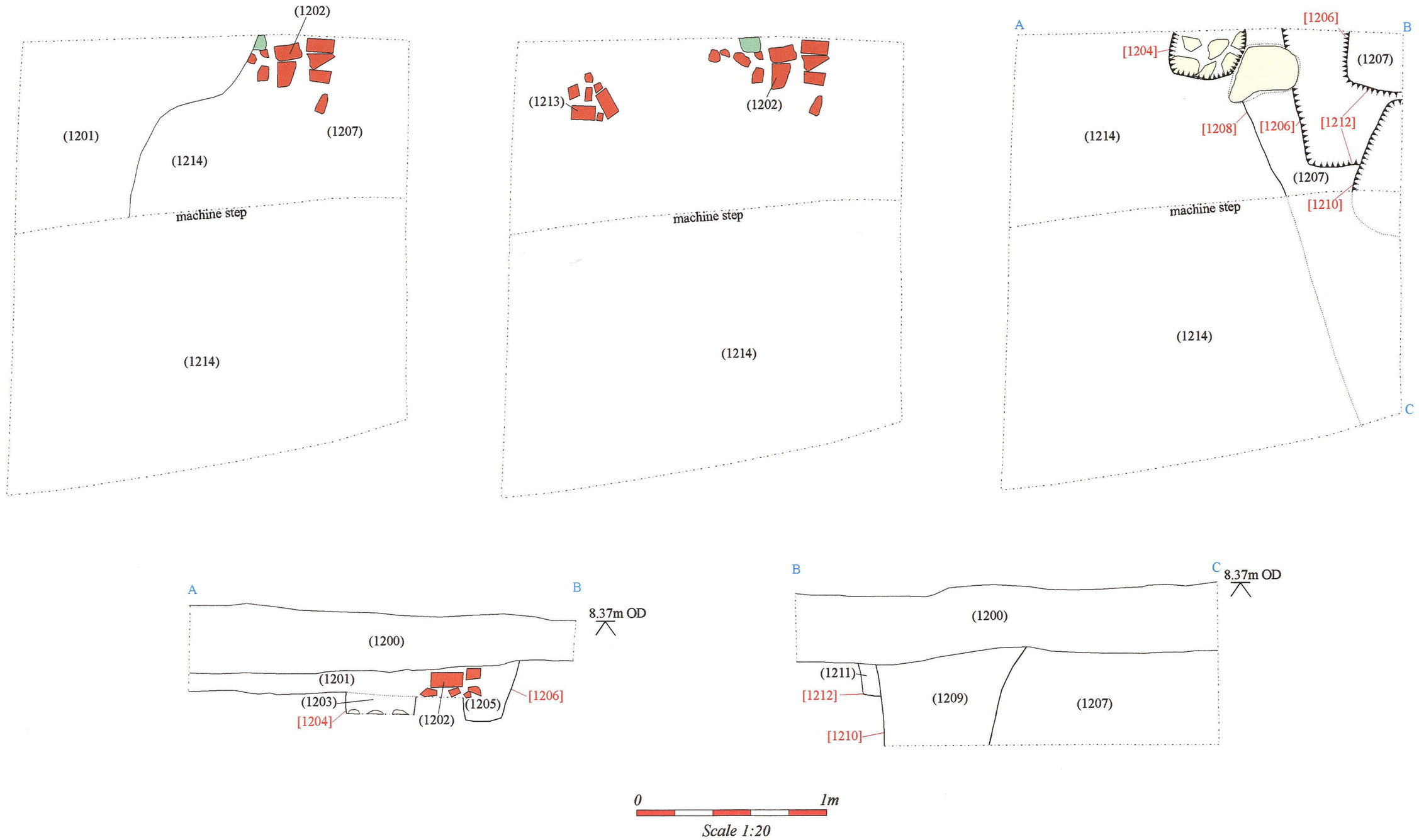


Fig. 14: Phased plan of building remains exposed in Test Pit 2 (scale 1:20)

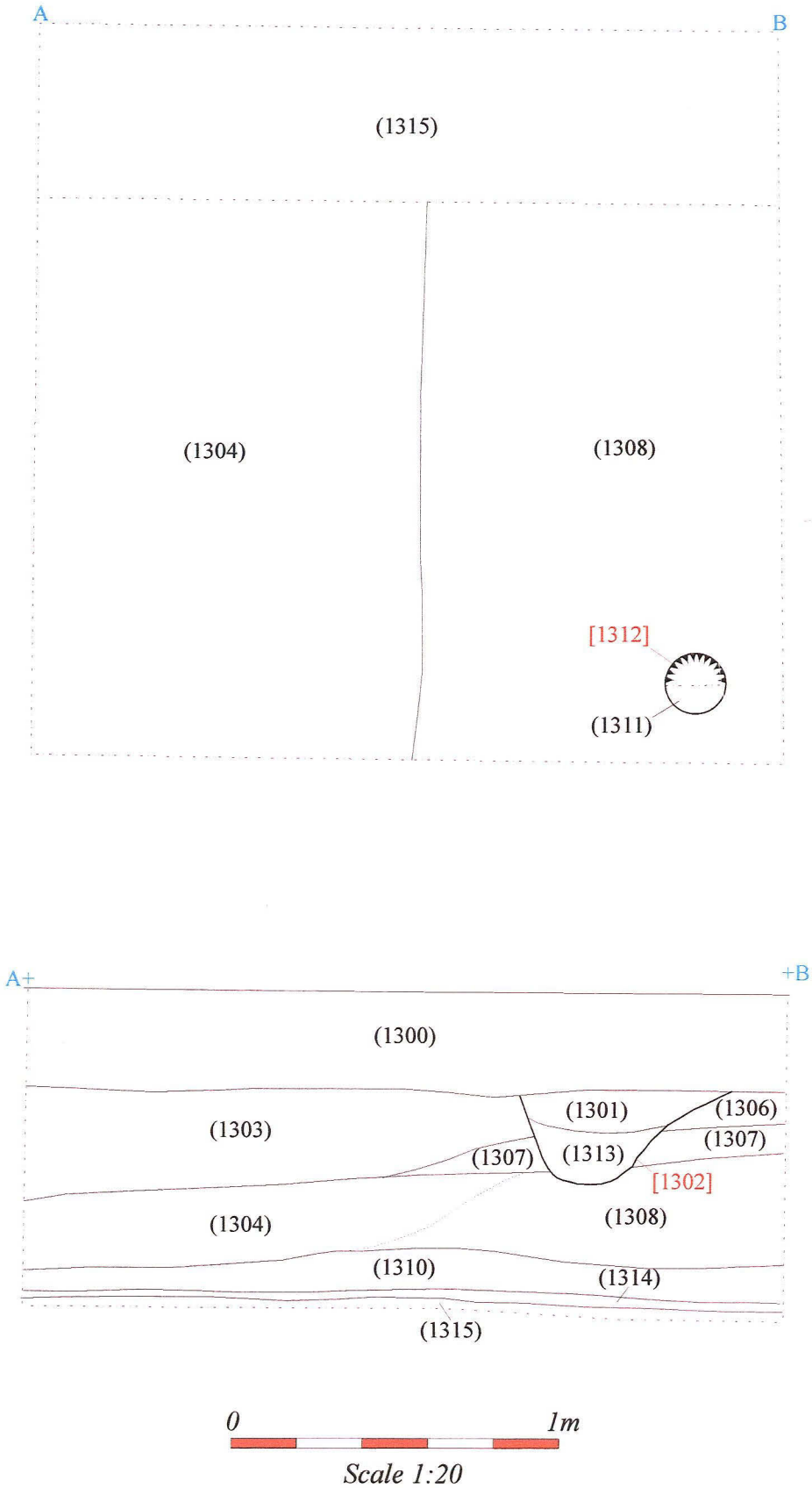


Fig. 15: Test Pit 3 plan and section (scale 1:20)

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The undertaking of a comprehensive programme of geophysical survey over the entire proposed development zone has greatly informed the evaluation process by providing a more generalised landscape context for the archaeological deposits that have been sample excavated during two phases of intrusive evaluation (see Figs 2 / 2a). The excavations have demonstrated that occupation of the area probably commenced in the later Saxon period (limited evidence), but did not intensify until after the Norman Conquest: probably from the mid-12th/early 13th century. This occupation appears to have continued throughout the medieval period, with intensive occupation probably terminating in the mid-16th century (there are later contexts on the site, but there is evidence from both trial excavations of a cessation or reduction in activity from the mid-16th century).

Fig 2/2a shows a composite of all areas surveyed by geophysics between 2002 and 2004. This, taken in conjunction with the results of the trial excavations, presents some interesting possibilities.

Although it has been suggested that Hall Lane may not have emerged until the post-medieval period (Pedersen 2001), geophysical and cartographic information taken together would appear to challenge this, although precise dating is currently a problem and has not been resolved entirely by trial excavation. The geophysical survey greyscale images clearly depict an east-west orientated trackway extending through the central and eastern survey blocks (represented by flanking ditches). These ditches, which seem to have originated in the 13th century, appear to terminate in the vicinity of the boundary that separates the westernmost field from the central field, suggesting that the current hedgeline overlies a much earlier boundary. It would appear likely that this boundary was a north-south track; the westernmost ditch of which is clearly depicted in the greyscale image (Fig 2, PCG 2002 extreme east side).

If there was a trackway separating PCG 2002 from PCG 2004 (ie as displayed on Fig 2), then this would certainly explain why the archaeology on west side of this boundary is indisputably of a different character to that on the east side. We know from both phases of trial excavation (and from geophysics) that, to the west is a complex of boundary ditches, pits and other densely packed archaeological features; to the immediate east, the geophysics shows a lower density of remains, and Trench 9 has confirmed the presence of large rubbish pits in this area. The cartographic evidence further supports the notion that this north-south boundary existed; that it extended southwards as far as Hall Lane. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 2a) shows the projected trackway aligning with an otherwise difficult to explain kink in Hall Lane. This kink has today been 'ironed smooth' but still exists as the south-west boundary to Woodland Cottage.

If one accepts this hypothesis (that Hall Lane possibly did have a medieval precursor, and that it may have extended only as far as the present Woodland Cottage, before deviating northwards) then this further supports the notion that the 'Hall' in Hall Lane is a direct reference to a structure or structures, now long forgotten. Two possible candidates present themselves: medieval manorial or ecclesiastical complex. At this time, either explanation would seem possible, although there is a reference to a grange

at Stickney; located not here, but on the south-west side of the 'island', approximately 1.2km south of the current site. Of this, we know little, except that it was in existence during the 14th century (Lane 1993).

Returning to the trial excavations in the central and eastern sectors, now would be an appropriate juncture to summarise the evidence derived from Trenches 1 – 9 and the three test pits, before summing up and examining the most sensible possibilities for mitigating against the effects of the proposed residential development.

Even without the benefit of a detailed soils analysis report, it is clear that this area was relatively wet during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. There are widespread alluvial deposits across the site, and the alluvial content within individual features has been noted. Indeed, this would help to explain the use of building platforms and the location of the primary settlement focus on the highest ground situated along the north-south spine of the glacial island.

Indisputable evidence of building remains has been recorded in only one area, Test Pit 2, where several potential phases of activity were recorded, commencing at some point between the 13th – 15th century with the construction of a clay pad, into which structural slots were excavated to carry timber beams. It was in this area that previous topographic and geophysical data had suggested that a building might be sought.

Despite an apparent dearth of buildings elsewhere, anecdotal information suggests that there certainly were major structures in the vicinity; on or very close to the site itself (there is the record of building stone, for example, being recovered from the site in recent times). Furthermore, the mass of artefacts (pottery, animal bone, and of course ceramic building materials in secondary contexts) is proof enough that the site is in the vicinity of former structures; non-utilitarian, possibly high status, structures that were a mere stones-throw from the parish church. In addition to the higher status finds, miscellaneous post holes and possible beam slots have been recorded in several areas, although their attribution as building components is more tentative (a line of post holes in a small evaluation trench could as well represent a fence as the wall of a building).

Evidence from several areas shows that the land was divided up into a series of east-west orientated ditches and gullies, some of which were clearly first cut in the medieval period (12th – 13th century). One assumes that many of these features were primarily for drainage, where they would have transported surface water towards the boggy fenland to the west of the island. Many of these ditches became repositories for the disposal of rubbish: some of this rubbish was of a domestic character; some of it was of industrial proportions, even where it appears to have been associated with 'domestic' activities such as the processing of grain. Despite the widespread occurrence of features containing ash and charcoal-filled deposits, *in situ* burning was observed in one area only; Trench 3 where the base of a hearth or oven was recorded, probably of medieval date.

Unfortunately, we still do not understand the site entirely, even though we have a fair idea that it was of some significance throughout much of the medieval period. The apparent demise of activity from the mid-16th century could be taken as evidence that it was primarily of ecclesiastical significance and that the reduced activity in the post-

medieval era was a direct consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. This remains a possibility, although the only documented grange was situated some 1.2km to the south of the current site, within the south-west quadrant of the island.

An equally plausible explanation is that Hall Lane betrays the presence of the former manor house, which, with its associated lands, one would expect to lie in the vicinity of the parish church.

8.0 Mitigation statement

Previous detailed mitigation measures that were under consideration with regard to the western segment (Planning Reference S/169/00842/03) can now be considered obsolete, as it is more practical and sensible to assess the three land parcels as one. The paragraphs that follow are general and have been presented in this report to stimulate further discussions with a view to formulating a mitigation strategy that will:

- Preserve the most significant archaeology by record through excavation and publication of the results
- Where possible, preserve archaeology in situ

It has been established by two phases of evaluation that the site off Hall Lane contains exceptionally large numbers of finds: pottery sherds, ceramic building materials, registered finds, animal bone etc. Even at evaluation level, the processing and assessment of these finds, and of bulk environmental samples, has been atypically costly (ie when compared with other rural sites of this period). For this reason, the full excavation of exceptionally large areas of the proposed development area is likely to prove prohibitively expensive and not necessarily productive (in terms of cost-benefit analysis).

Given that much of the work already undertaken will be of great long-term significance and benefit (in particular, the three phases of geophysical survey, coupled with information gathered during two comprehensive programmes of trial excavation), and has identified specific areas of interest and further research potential within the site, there is a good case to be made for not excavating vast areas, but instead undertaking some further, more detailed, target excavations in advance of the proposed residential developments (the authors are of the firm opinion, based on previous experience, that a widespread watching brief is unlikely to be productive, as this site in particular requires excavation in controlled conditions). It is therefore proposed that three areas of the site require further controlled excavation prior to development:

1. An area should be investigated on the west side of the putative north-south trackway (PCG 2002 on Fig 2)
2. An area should be investigated on the east side of the trackway (PCG 2004 on Fig 2). This should be a 'compare and contrast' exercise, and it should take in elements of the east-west trackway in order to better understand it, and it should examine the junction between this and the hypothesised north-south track.

3. A third area should be investigated within the easternmost field (EAS 2002 on Fig 2) to further understand the widespread processing activities in this area and examine some of the building remains that were sampled in the vicinity of Test Pit 2.

It would be prudent to attach some form of contingency that would allow an element of further investigation, should the results in any of the three trenches necessitate physical extension. It would also be prudent to excavate during the summer or autumn months, as water is a problem at Stickney.

It is suggested that the results of this investigation, if approved, should be published as a detailed paper in the county journal Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, and that a typical developer report should not be prepared (in practice, developer reports are appearing in SMR's on mass, but few Lincolnshire excavations are actually being published). The suggested approach, which is being applied elsewhere, should ensure that the results are published within reasonable dispatch. An interim summary could be presented to the editor of Lincolnshire's new archaeology magazine *Lincolnshire Unearthed.*

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed has allowed the presence/absence, significance, extent and depth of archaeology to be established. In places the high water table precluded detailed examination of some of the features, and hence has limited the interpretive potential of the excavated trenches, although it has been possible to establish the depth of natural deposits in each of the trenches.

10.0 Acknowledgments

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12.0 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 2004.91.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates.

Pl. 1. Trench 3, general view, looking east south east.

Pl. 2. Hearth base/oven, south end of trench 3, looking east.

Pl.3. Pre-excavation view of trench 5, looking north.

PL.4. General view of trench 6 (conditions), looking south.

Pl. 5. North flanking ditch [605], trench 6, (east-west trackway), looking north east.

Pl. 6. South end of trench 7: gully [707] and surrounding postholes in foreground; feature [704] in foreground.

Pl.7. Trench 8, pre-excavation view, looking north.

Pl.8. Trench 8; ditches [809], [811], [815], looking east.

Pl. 9. Trench 9; Pit [902], looking north west.

Pl. 10. Test pit 1, general view.

Pl. 11. Test pit 2, remains of brick 'structure' (1202), looking east.

Pl. 12. Test pit 2; general view following removal of brick 'structure' looking south east.

Appendix 2

Assessment Report on the Pottery from Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire (HLS04)

Jane Young

Introduction

Seven hundred and ninety-eight sherds of pottery representing about six hundred vessels were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern period. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, 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. A small number of sherds are heavily abraded enough to suggest they have suffered plough damage and these are concentrated in Trenches 2, 3, 8 and 9. Only four cross-context joins were noted amongst the pottery recovered. Nearly 25% of the vessels recovered have soot residues, many of these occur over breaks in the base, suggesting perhaps that these vessels had broken in use. White limescale or uric acid occurs on the interior surface of twelve vessels suggesting usage for containing, or heating liquids.

Overall Chronology and Source

Fifty-one different, identifiable pottery ware types, two Roman vessels and two 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 possible fish-smokers.

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

cname	full name	sherds	vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	8	7
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	15	11
BOU	Bourne D ware	8	5
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	2	2
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	2	2
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	12	7
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	74	9
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	1	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	3	3

GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	22	21
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	2	2
HUM	Humberware	5	4
LERTH	Late earthenwares	3	3
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1	1
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	9	9
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1	1
LS/SNLS	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware	1	1
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	2	2
LSTON	Late stoneware	1	1
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	4	2
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1	1
MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	128	69
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	17	17
MISC	Unidentified types	2	2
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1	1
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	2	1
NHSLIP	North Holland slipwares	1	1
NOTGL	Nottingham glazed ware Light Bodied	1	1
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	2	2
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	4	4
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	12	11
R	Roman pottery	2	2
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1	1
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1	1
ROUEN	Rouen-type Ware	1	1
SCAR	Scarborough ware	3	3
SLEMS	South Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1	1
SLSQ	South Lincs Shell and Quartz (generic)	3	3
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	4	4
ST	Stamford Ware	2	2
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	5	2
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	71	68
TILE	Lincoln tile fabric	3	3
TORK	Torksey ware	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	324	276
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	19	18
TPW	Transfer printed ware	2	2
WESER	Weser ware	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	3	3

Two Roman sherds were recovered; the remaining post-Roman material mainly dates to between the 13th and mid 16th centuries, although single sherds of Anglo-Saxon and middle Saxon pottery and a small group of late Saxon to early medieval vessels were also recovered (see Table 2).

Table 2: Summary by Ceramic Period of Pottery Recovered from Trenches 1-9

Ceramic period	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9	Total vessels
Roman					1			1		2
Anglo-Saxon									1	1
Middle Saxon			1							1
Late Saxon			7		3		1		1	12
Saxo-Norman			1			1				2
Early medieval		1	1							2
Medieval	3	26	46	13	53	95	34	42	105	417
Late medieval to early post-medieval	4	39	13	22				3	2	83
Post-medieval		23	14	8		2		10		57
Early modern						1		5		6
Not known					1			1		2
Total vessels	7	89	83	43	58	99	35	62	109	585

Anglo-Saxon to Early medieval

Twenty post-Roman vessels predate the second quarter of the 13th century. Another nine vessels (EMHM) may also be of 12th to early 13th century date, however the ware type is found in use until the mid-13th century in parts of Holland and Kesteven and so these vessels have been classified as medieval in Table 2.

Single sherds of Anglo-Saxon (ESAXLOC) and middle Saxon (MAX) type were recovered from Trenches 9 and 3 respectively. A small group of twelve late Saxon vessels came from four Trenches (3, 5, 7 and 9) with a slight concentration in Trench 3. Whilst most of these sherds are only generally datable to the 10th century the rim of a dish vessel recovered from Trench 7 dates to between the late 9th and early/mid 10th centuries.

Two of the three vessels in Stamford ware (ST) are likely of early to mid 12th century date whilst the Copper-glazed vessel (DST) is more likely to belong to the later 12th or early 13th centuries. The single coarse ware vessel is in a shell-tempered fabric (SLEMS) and probably dates to between the late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries.

Medieval

Overall, about four hundred and seventeen of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the 13th and late 15th centuries. Most of these vessels are likely to be of late 13th to 14th century date and include vessels from Toynton All Saints (TOY), Lincoln (LSW2 and LSW2/3), Bourne (BOUA), Scarborough (SCAR) and Nottingham (NOTGL). Much of the pottery is of good quality although few highly decorated vessels are present.

Vessel forms include jugs, jars, bowls, drinking jugs, possible fishsmokers and a rectangular dish. The presence of jugs from Scarborough and Nottingham on a rural site is perhaps unusual and suggests that some of the pottery originated from a high status establishment.

Toynton-type vessels are unsurprisingly the most common pottery type recovered and include a high proportion of jars and bowls. The proportion of decorated jug sherds (about 25% of identifiable jugs) possibly reflects the dating of the three major medieval groups recovered (contexts 604, 607 and 912). It is this period when production of these vessels was at a height at the nearby kilns at Toynton All Saints. The majority of the Toynton-type pottery however, comprises plain jugs, jars and bowls in a range of sizes and shapes. Few examples of the more uncommon forms such as dripping dishes, pipkins and drinking jugs were recovered.

A small number of imports were recovered including a sherd from a highly decorated Rouen jug probably dating to the first half of the 13th century. The other seven imported vessels are all Dutch Red Earthenwares, which are imported into the area between the 14th and 17th centuries. At least two of the vessels are of medieval date and were recovered from a 14th century context in Trench 9 (912).

Late medieval to early post-medieval

The late medieval and post-medieval traditions in Lincolnshire overlap for much of the later 14th, 15th and 16th 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 until the 17th century. The eighty-three late medieval to early post-medieval vessels found on this site probably all belong to the between the 15th and mid-16th centuries. The small number of later post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware vessels recovered (22 vessels) strongly suggests that there is little later 16th or 17th century activity in the area.

Most of the vessels are Toynton/Bolingbroke products (TOYII and TB) with a small number of regional and continental vessels also present. Form types include jugs, jars, bowls, cups and drinking jugs.

Vessels produced at the nearby kilns at Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peter and Bolingbroke again dominates assemblages of this period. There is a dramatic shift in emphasis from the jugs and jars of the late 13th and 14th century groups to bowls in this period. Most of these bowls are of the large 'pancheon' type commonly used in the dairy. The Duchess of Suffolk is known to have purchased them in large numbers from potters at Toynton in 1562 "*1562, October paid to Buckle of Toynton, Potter for two dozen and a half of Milk Pans and for other great and small pots, 11s 8d. For Eresby...1561, July for two butter pottes at ii the piece, for Grimesthorpe*" (Rudkin 1992) and a Thomas Bucke of Toynton billed the Ancaster household for 20s 8d in 1562 for "*11 dozen of milke pannes and for dyverse other greate and small potts*" (White unpublished). This suggests that large households of the period were likely to purchase and use these vessels for the dairy. One bowl in a medieval-type Toynton fabric (TOY) is likely to be of post-medieval date. The bowl has a potter's name stamp impressed into the inner base. The stamp is that of a Robert Stanney

and potters of this name were know at Bolingbroke in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. It is probable however that the name stamp refers to an earlier namesake as neither the fabric of this bowl, or the rim shape of previously found examples is consistent with such a late date. The earliest possible date for the lettering is likely to be in the middle of the 16th century, although final confirmation of date awaits well-stratified examples.

Only one imported vessel, a German stoneware drinking jug (RAER) can be directly attributed to this period, although some of the Dutch Red Earthenware sherds are also likely to be of 15th or 16th century date.

Post-medieval to early modern

Fifty-seven sherds post-date the mid 16th century. Several vessels belong to the second half of the 16th or early part of the 17th century including imported German stoneware drinking jugs (FREC) and slipware (WESER) and a North Holland Slipware vessel. The assemblage suggests that intense activity on the site ceased by the earlier 17th century (supported by the absence of clay pipes on the site) and only sporadic activity of 17th, 18th and later 19th to 20th date took place.

Trench 1

Only seven vessels, mainly dating to between the 15th and mid 16th century, were recovered from this trench.

Trench 2

A large group of eighty-nine vessels was found in deposits in Trench 2. The pottery suggests late post-medieval (mid/late 17th to 18th ?) century activity with groups having a high residual content. The highest number of bowls, probably of 15th to 16th century date, came from this Trench.

Trench 3

A large group (eighty-three vessels) of mainly medieval date was recovered from this Trench. Seven residual late Saxon vessels and one middle Saxon sherd were found in this Trench. The medieval pottery is likely to represent vessels used in a kitchen as most vessels have evidence for sooting and several have possibly broken in use. Silt 306 contained a small group of early/mid to mid 17th century pottery - one of the few groups of this date to occur on the site.

Trench 4

A smaller group of material, mainly late medieval to early post-medieval was found in this Trench. Proportionally a large number of locally made bowls occurred in this assemblage which also includes imported Frechen stoneware and Weser Slipware vessels.

Trench 5

The assemblage (fifty-eight vessels) recovered from this Trench was almost all medieval in date. Several of the vessels could be of mid to late 13th century date, predating the supposed start of the Toynton All Saints industry. The group includes two misfired Toynton vessels, a highly decorated imported Rouen jug sherd and a Roman sherd.

Trench 6

A large group of pottery (ninety-nine vessels), mainly from contexts 604, 606 and 607, came Trench 6. The pottery is almost all medieval in date and comprises mainly jugs and jars, most of which are sooted. The large group recovered from the fills of linear feature 605 (contexts 604, 606 and 607) contains large fresh fragments of late 13th to 14th century pottery. Cross-joins between sherds from contexts 604 and 607 suggest that the material used to backfill the feature came from the same source and a that date in the first half of the 14th century for the activity would be most likely.

Trench 7

A small group (thirty-five vessels) of mainly medieval date was recovered from this Trench. A single late Saxon sherd was found. A high proportion of the pottery has soot residues.

Trench 8

The sixty-two vessels found in this Trench are of mixed date. The pottery suggests considerable late post-medieval to early modern disturbance. The medieval pottery includes two possible fishsmokers. A single Roman sherd was recovered.

Trench 9

The largest assemblage was recovered from this Trench (one hundred and nine vessels). Most of these vessels (eighty-nine vessels) came from the fill of pit 911 (context 912). This large group of vessels includes several large fresh sherds, mainly from jars. The pottery probably dates to the second half of the 14th century and includes two Dutch Red Earthenware sherds. A single Anglo-Saxon sherd also came from the deposit. The much smaller group of pottery from the fill (context 903) of pit 902 is probably of slightly earlier date, sometime between the mid/late 13th and mid 14th centuries and includes a sherd of Scarborough ware. The medieval pottery from the Trench includes two possible fishsmokers.

Summary and Recommendations

The volume of pottery from this site is unusually high for a rural site. The ceramic assemblage suggests that there must have been almost continuous occupation in the area from the 13th to the mid 16th centuries. The pottery studied suggests that there were two main peaks of activity. The first peak is in the medieval period (late

13th to 14th century) and the second in the late medieval period (mid/late 15th to mid 16th century). The lack of large groups of post mid 16th century pottery suggests that intensive occupation in the area had probably ceased by then.

The assemblage is in essence a rural one with an emphasis on plain domestic vessels, however several sherds (the imported Rouen jug, the medieval Dutch cooking pots and the Scarborough and Nottingham jugs) hint at nearby high status activity. Certainly the groups of late medieval/early post-medieval bowls suggest large scale dairy activity in the area.

The assemblage should be kept for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of the fabrics and forms for a type series. Eighteen 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.

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Pottery Archive HLS04

Jane Young, Anne Boyle and Alan

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	101	TB		large bowl	1	1	75		rim		sloping & folded rim
1	101	TB		large bowl	1	1	187		base		abraded edges
1	101	TOY		jug	1	1	19		BS		
1	101	TOYII		jug	1	1	69		rim with UHJ		grooved strap handle;hollow everted rim
1	103	TOYII		jug	1	1	75		handle		wide ribbed strap;flat top curved under
1	111	MEDLOC	Mareham ?	jug	1	1	127		handle		small neat rod handle;fabric similar to TOY but stylistically similar to Lsw
1	111	TOY		bowl	1	1	78		base		sharp angle
2	200	BL		?	1	1	12		base		
2	200	BOU		small jug	4	1	97		base & BS		very abraded
2	200	GRE		bowl/jar	1	1	11		base		
2	200	GRE		large bowl	1	1	43		BS		
2	200	STMO		cup	1	1	8		neck		
2	200	TB		small bowl	1	1	24		rim		drawable
2	200	TB		jug/urinal	1	1	69		LHJ		thin strap handle poss sideways on

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	200	TB		jug/jar	1	1	100		BS		
2	200	TB		jug/jar	1	1	80		base		
2	200	TB		bowl	1	1	35		rim		slightly everted;concretions;drawable
2	200	TB		large bowl	1	1	92		rim		everted & hooked;abraded
2	200	TB		jug/jar	1	1	67		BS		
2	201	NHSLIP		small jar	1	1	9		BS		abraded;most of int glaze gone
2	201	PMLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	11		BS		thick glossy int glaze;abun fine subround-round quartz mod fe
2	201	PMLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	15		BS		thick glossy ext glaze;abun fine subround-round quartz mod fe
2	201	TB		jug/jar	1	1	26		BS		
2	201	TB		bowl	1	1	24		base		worn int
2	201	TB		jug/jar	1	1	35		BS		
2	201	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	35		BS		
2	201	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	20		BS		
2	201	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	42		base		
2	201	TOYII		bowl	1	1	23		BS		
2	202	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	11		rim		drawable
2	202	GRE		bowl	1	1	6		BS		
2	202	GRE		mug ?	1	1	10		base		late 16th/early 17th;poss white clay dec
2	202	GRE		large bowl	1	1	59		rim		18th
2	202	GRE		bowl	1	1	18		rim		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	202	STSL		posset pot	1	1	4		BS	vessel 1	
2	202	TB		large bowl	1	1	160		rim		slightly everted rim;drawable
2	202	TB		bowl	1	1	12		BS		
2	202	TB		bowl	1	1	61		rim		worn interior
2	202	TB		large bowl	1	1	72		rim		wide everted rim;drawable
2	202	TB		jug/jar	1	1	9		rim		
2	202	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		
2	202	TOY		drinking jug	1	1	5		BS		underfired ext glaze;poss int glaze
2	202	TOYII		jug	1	1	48	applied horiz strip dec	LHJ		
2	203	BL	GRE	tall drinking vessel	2	1	24		base		small base
2	203	DUTR		dish	5	1	124		rim & BS		soot;abraded int;drawable;Norwich Jennings ill 934
2	203	DUTR		dripping dish	2	1	140		base		soot
2	203	GRE		jar/pipkin	1	1	6		base		cu bichrome
2	203	GRE		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
2	203	LHUM		bowl	1	1	33		rim		possibly Boston;upright rim
2	203	PMLOC	A	jar	1	1	11		BS		soot
2	203	TB		jar	1	1	20		rim		
2	203	TB		large bowl	1	1	173		BS		soot
2	203	TB		jar	1	1	17		rim		abraded;concretions
2	203	TB		large bowl	1	1	165		base		spacer

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	203	TB		large bowl	1	1	40		BS		
2	203	TB		bowl	1	1	8		BS		
2	203	TB		bowl	1	1	79		rim		soot;drawable;rounded rim
2	203	TB		bowl	1	1	60		rim		soot;abraded int;drawable;rounded rim
2	203	TB		small jug	1	1	14		handle		oval handle
2	203	TB		large bowl	1	1	114		rim		everted rim;drawable;ridged body
2	203	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		
2	203	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
2	203	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	17		BS		
2	203	TOYII		small vessel	1	1	2		BS		int & ext glaze
2	203	TOYII		jug	1	1	27		BS		
2	206	SCAR		jug	1	1	13	vert scale dec btwn notched vert strips	BS		very abraded;cu glaze
2	206	TOY		jug	1	1	17		BS		? ID or TOYII
2	207	DUTR		large dish	1	1	67		rim		soot;worn int rim edge;? ID
2	207	GRE		large jar	1	1	32		rim		
2	207	STSL		posset pot	4	1	49	applied pad dec on rim	rim & BS	vessel 1	drawable
2	210	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	66		base		
2	211	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		
2	216	TB		bowl	1	1	85		base		abraded ext basal edge;prob late med
2	217	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	14		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	217	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		
2	220	TOY		bowl ?	1	1	8		BS		int glaze;abraded
2	220	TOY		jug	2	1	62		BS		fresh
2	220	TOYII		bowl	1	1	68		rim		drawable;fresh sherd
2	224	BOU		bowl/jar	1	1	68		BS		int glaze;fresh breaks
2	224	DUTR		bowl ?	1	1	55		BS		
2	224	DUTR		open	1	1	32		BS		
2	224	PGE		large bowl	1	1	55		BS		
2	224	TB		bowl	2	1	117		base		soot over broken edges
2	224	TOY		jar	1	1	161		rim	DR01	fresh;corrugated body
2	224	TOY		small jar	1	1	8		neck		abraded;drawable
2	224	TOY		small jug	1	1	58		rim with handle		rod handle;burnt ext;hollow rim;drawable
2	224	TOYII		small jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		fresh
2	224	TOYII		jug	1	1	17		BS		fresh
2	224	TOYII		jug	1	1	61		BS		fresh
2	224	TOYII		jug	1	1	146		handle		plain oval handle;fresh
2	224	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		concretions
2	226	TB		small jar	1	1	15	multi horizontal grooves	BS		
2	230	BOSTTT		jug	5	1	184		base & BS		worn basal edge
2	230	EMHM		jar	1	1	8		base		thick int carbonised deposit;soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	230	SLEMS		jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
2	230	TOY		jug	1	1	8		BS		
3	303	LKT		jar	1	1	4		BS		
3	306	BL	MP/Staffs type	jar ?	1	1	6		BS		int deposit
3	306	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
3	306	BOU		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
3	306	GRE		jar ?	2	1	13		BS		
3	306	GRE		hollow	1	1	2		BS		
3	306	GRE		large jar	1	1	22		BS		
3	306	GRE		bowl	1	1	42		BS		abraded
3	306	GRE		bowl	1	1	47		base		
3	306	GRE		bowl	1	1	10		BS		
3	306	GRE		mug/jug	1	1	41		LHJ		
3	306	GRE		small jug/mug	1	1	7		BS		
3	306	LMLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	16		BS		burnt ext glaze
3	306	MY		bowl	2	1	27		rim & BS		
3	306	RGRE		hollow	1	1	16		BS		
3	306	ST	B/G	pitcher	1	1	8		BS		? ID
3	306	TB		large bowl	1	1	41		rim		
3	306	TB		large bowl	2	1	67		rim & BS		soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
3	306	TB		bowl	1	1	78		rim		worn int rim edge;abraded ext
3	306	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
3	306	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
3	306	TOY		bowl	1	1	11		BS		
3	306	TOY		jug ?	1	1	6		BS		burnt glaze
3	306	TOY		jug	1	1	12		BS		
3	307	TOY		jug	1	1	1		BS		
3	308	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	3		BS		abraded;comm med subround quartz
3	314	TB		large bowl	1	1	59		BS		int dep;large separator sherd stuck to vessel
3	314	TB		large bowl	2	1	168		rim		drawable
3	314	TB		jug	1	1	41		BS		soot;int dep
3	314	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	26		base		
3	316	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	13		BS		comm fine-med subround quartz occ round
3	316	TOY		bowl	1	1	13		BS		
3	316	TOY		jug	1	1	9	fe strip dec	BS		black int deposit
3	321	BOSTTT		jar	1	1	36		BS		thick soot
3	321	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		soot
3	321	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	1		BS		abundant fine quartz
3	321	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	2		BS		soot;abundant fine quartz

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
3	321	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		abundant fine quartz
3	321	SLST		?	1	1	2		BS		soot
3	321	SLST		jar	1	1	7		rim		
3	321	TOY		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		soot int & ext
3	321	TOY		?	9	1	70		base & BS		thick soot int & over break
3	321	TOY		jug	1	1	4		BS		
3	321	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	23		base		soot
3	321	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		internal deposit
3	322	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		
3	322	LSW2		jug	3	1	30	thumbed basal edge	base		abraded
3	322	MEDLOC	oxid;med-coarse sandy;hard	jar	4	1	41		base		soot;comm med subround-round quartz mod greensand mod fe
3	323	LKT		?	1	1	5		BS		abraded;soot
3	323	LKT		jar	1	1	5		BS		abraded;soot
3	323	LS/SNLS		?	1	1	3		BS		abraded;soot
3	323	LSW2		jug	1	1	2		BS		slightly abraded
3	323	LSW2/3		?	1	1	6		base		? ID;very abraded
3	323	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	3	1	9		BS		comm med subround-round quartz comm fe;abraded
3	323	SLSQ		?	1	1	1		BS		abraded
3	323	TOY		?	1	1	5		BS		abraded
3	323	TOY		jug	1	1	3		BS		abraded

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
3	323	TOY		?	1	1	1		BS		abraded
3	323	TOY		jug	1	1	3		BS		int deposit;slightly abraded
3	323	TOY		jug	1	1	14		base		
3	324	DST	B/C	jug	1	1	57		handle		strap handle
3	324	GRIMT		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		? ID
3	324	LKT		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		soot
3	324	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS		soot
3	324	LKT		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		soot
3	324	MAX	B	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		soot;? ID
3	324	TB		jug	1	1	47		BS		soot over breaks & int
3	324	TB		jar	1	1	19	multi horizontal grooves	BS		
3	324	TB		jar	1	1	23		BS		int & ext glaze
3	324	TB		bowl	1	1	18		BS		
3	324	TB		jug	1	1	10		BS		
3	327	SLST		jar	1	1	11		BS		soot
3	333	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		soot
3	333	GRE		mug ?	1	1	39		base		fabric incl white incl;soot
3	333	GRE		jar ?	1	1	28		BS		
3	333	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	4		BS		comm med subround-round quartz
3	333	TB		jug	1	1	16		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
3	334	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	32		rim		abraded surfs;comm subround med quartz comm fe
3	334	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	49		BS		soot ext & over break;med round-subround quartz
3	334	TOY		jar	1	1	27		rim		everted rim
3	334	TOY		jar	1	1	27		BS		soot
3	334	TOY		jug	1	1	15		rim		hollow cuff rim;int soot
3	334	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		glaze
4	400	PGE		large bowl	1	1	68		base		wear mark on basal edge
4	400	TB		large bowl	1	1	41		rim		wide everted rim
4	400	TB		large bowl	1	1	31		base		
4	400	TB		large bowl	1	1	51		BS		
4	400	TB		large bowl	1	1	28		BS		
4	400	TB		jug/jar	1	1	54		base		
4	400	TB		large bowl	1	1	114		BS		
4	400	TOY		bowl	1	1	36		rim		sloping rim
4	400	TOY		jug	1	1	11		rim		
4	400	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	37		base		
4	400	TOYII		large jug	1	1	160	thumb pressed strip around neck	rim with UHJ		slightly abraded;everted rim;grooved oval strap
4	401	TB		jug	1	1	14		lip		
4	405	BL	GRE	tall drinking vessel	1	1	5		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	405	BOU		bowl/jar	1	1	13		BS		int glaze
4	405	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	26		BS		comm fine subround quartz
4	405	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	4		BS		abundant fine subround to round quartz
4	405	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	57		base		abraded;slightly concave base;comm fine subround to round quartz
4	405	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	10		BS		abraded;abundant fine quartz
4	405	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	5		BS		abun fine subround quartz
4	405	TB		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
4	405	TB		large bowl	1	1	71		rim		everted rim
4	405	TB		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		glaze
4	405	TB		cup	1	1	36		base		glossy glaze;stacking scar of another cup on underneath
4	405	TOY		?	1	1	4		BS		
4	405	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		
4	405	TOY		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
4	405	WESER		dish	1	1	7	slipped	BS		
4	409	CIST		cup	1	1	5		BS	vessel 2	
4	409	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	20		BS		
4	409	TB		jug	1	1	5		BS		abraded
4	409	TOY		jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
4	415	CIST		cup	1	1	17		LHJ	vessel 2	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	415	TB		bowl	1	1	24		base		
4	415	TB		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		crawled glaze;? ID
4	415	TB		jug	1	1	9		BS		
4	415	TB		bowl	1	1	23		rim		everted rim;? Cu specks;? ID or RGRE
4	423	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	20		BS		
4	423	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
4	423	TB		bowl	1	1	7		BS		
4	423	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
4	423	TOYII		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
4	424	TB		large bowl	1	1	131		base		soot
4	424	TOYII		jug/jar	2	1	44		BS		int soot
5	501	TOY		jug	1	1	32		BS		misfired/burnt ext glaze
5	501	TOY		bowl	1	1	71		base		thick int glaze;cracked during firing ?
5	501	TOY		jug	1	1	59	applied vert pellets btwn applied strips & complex strip dec fe ?;shoulder	BS		
5	503	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	18	thumbed basal angle	base		soot
5	503	SLST		?	1	1	6		BS		soot
5	505	POTT		jar/bowl	1	1	28		BS		soot
5	505	TOY		jug	1	1	8		BS		
5	505	TOY		jug	1	1	4	fe strip dec	BS		
5	505	TOY		jug	1	1	17		LHJ		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
5	507	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	18		BS		internal deposit
5	507	LSH		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		
5	507	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	28		base		soot;abundant fine quartz
5	507	POTT		jar ?	1	1	10		BS		
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	9		rim		
5	507	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	15		BS		soot
5	507	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		? ID or Mareham
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	6		BS		soot
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	35		rim		
5	507	TOY		jug	1	1	6		BS		
5	507	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		
5	507	TOY		bowl	1	1	13		base		
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	13		BS		soot
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	8		BS		
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	7		BS		soot
5	507	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		
5	507	TOY		jar	1	1	12		BS		
5	507	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	34		BS		soot
5	509	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	16		base		soot
5	509	LKT		jar	1	1	3		BS		abraded

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
5	509	LSH		jar	1	1	9		rim		
5	509	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jar	1	1	3		BS		abun fine-med subround to round quartz;? TOY
5	509	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	7		rim		abraded;abun med subround to round quartz;? TOY
5	509	R		jar ?	1	1	5		BS		abraded
5	511	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
5	511	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	2		BS		
5	511	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	22		base		soot
5	511	BOSTTT		jar/bowl	1	1	3		BS		int glaze
5	511	BOSTTT		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
5	511	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	3		BS		
5	511	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		
5	511	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		abundant fine subround quartz
5	511	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	8		BS		soot;abundant med round-subround quartz
5	511	MISC	oxid;fine-med sandy	?	1	1	9		base		flake;comm fine-med quartz occ shell & limestone;? Date
5	511	ROUEN		jug	1	1	4	applied roller stamped strips;yellow on	BS		
5	511	TOY		jug	1	1	3	fe pellet	BS		
5	511	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		
5	513	MEDLOC	light oxid;med sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		comm fine-med subround quartz

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
5	513	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	11		rim		soot;? Mareham
5	513	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med-coarse sandy;hard	jar	1	1	14		BS		comm round-subround quartz some larger
5	513	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	3		BS		comm round-subround quartz
5	513	POTT		jar	1	1	17		rim		
5	513	TOY		bowl	1	1	19		BS		int glaze
5	513	TOY		bowl	1	1	17		BS		soot;int glaze
5	513	TOY		jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
5	513	TOY		small jug	1	1	6		BS		
5	513	TOY		bowl	1	1	49		BS		int glaze
5	513	TOY		jar	1	1	5		neck		
6	600	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	6		BS		soot;abundant mixed subround-round quartz
6	600	MEDLOC	reduced oxid surfs;med	rectangular dish	1	1	192		base		slab made;thick walled;int glaze ?;coomm subround quartz occ fossil shell;corner;abraded
6	600	TOY		jug	1	1	25	thumbed basal angle	base		
6	600	TOY		bowl	1	1	20		base		
6	600	TOY		large jug	1	1	28		BS		
6	600	TOY		?	1	1	7		BS		
6	600	TOY		bowl	1	1	45		rim		sloping rim;no glaze
6	600	TOY		jar	1	1	10		BS		soot
6	600	TOY		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	601	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	pipkin ?	1	1	22		base		soot;abun mixed quartz incl greensand
6	601	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	13		BS		mod fine quartz;white slip with cu ? Glaze spots;a very early odd BOU ?
6	601	TOY		?	1	1	7		BS		abraded
6	601	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
6	603	BL	GRE	mug	1	1	46		base		
6	603	GRE		bowl ?	1	1	73		BS		int glaze
6	603	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	8		handle		
6	603	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	11		BS		soot;comm mixed subround quartz
6	603	NOTGL		jug	1	1	3		BS		
6	603	POTT		bowl	1	1	68		rim		
6	603	POTT		jar ?	1	1	25		BS		
6	603	ST	B	pitcher	1	1	26		BS		glaze
6	603	TOY		bowl	1	1	71		base		int glaze
6	603	TOY		jug	1	1	5		BS		
6	603	TOY		jar	1	1	21		base		
6	603	TOY		jug	1	1	13		BS		white clay striations
6	603	TOY		jug	1	1	2		BS		
6	604	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar/bowl	1	1	36		BS		no glaze;abun mixed subround to round quartz mod fe occ ca
6	604	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	30	1	619	ridged shoulder	rim base & BS	DR08	? ID as underfired TOY;int deposit;int soot on lower base;ext soot;comm-abundant med subround

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	604	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy	small footed jug	1	1	7		BS	DR07;vessel 5	
6	604	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy + shell;hard	lipped jar	1	1	21		rim		? Mareham;comm subround quartz mod shell mod fe
6	604	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	15		base		soot ext & lower base int;comm subround quartz mod fe clay pellets ?
6	604	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy + shell	jar	1	1	19		base		soot;? Mareham;comm med subround quartz mod shell
6	604	MEDLOC	OX/R;med sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	20		BS		abun med subround quartz mod fe
6	604	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	35		BS		thick soot;abun med subround quartz mod fe
6	604	POTT		jar/bowl	1	1	39		BS		soot
6	604	POTT		?	2	1	112		base		soot;leached interior
6	604	TOY		drinking jug	1	1	8		BS		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	44	fe strip dec	BS		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	29		BS		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	71		handle		ribbed oval handle
6	604	TOY		small jar	2	1	36		rim		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	152		rim with UHJ		oval rod handle;2 upper thumbed joins;neck cordon;cuff rim
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	25		BS		
6	604	TOY		small jug	1	1	43		shoulder		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	6		BS		
6	604	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		
6	604	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	604	TOY		?	1	1	5		BS		abraded
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	4		BS		
6	604	TOY		jar	1	1	16		rim		
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	18	fe strip dec	BS		
6	604	TOY		small jar/drinking jug	1	1	4		BS		
6	604	TOY		jar	1	1	11		BS		soot
6	604	TOY		bowl ?	1	1	12		base		int glaze
6	604	TOY		small bowl	1	1	17		BS		internal glaze
6	604	TOY		jug	1	1	31		shoulder		
6	604	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	19		BS		
6	604	TOY		jug	4	1	511	thumbed basal edge set of 3	base	vessel 4	
6	606	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jar/bowl	1	1	28		BS		abundant mixed quartz;abraded
6	606	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	5		BS		? Poss early TOY;abun fine-med quartz mod fe
6	606	MEDX	reduced oxid surfs;fine	jug/jar	1	1	29		BS		? GRIMT;abun fine subround quartz
6	606	TOY		jar	1	1	76		base		
6	606	TOY		jar	1	1	13		BS		
6	606	TOY		jar	1	1	19		BS		soot;streaks of white clay
6	606	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	37		base		
6	606	TOY		?	1	1	9		BS		abraded

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	606	TOY		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS		soot;int glaze
6	606	TOY		jar	1	1	14		BS		soot;white clay inclusions
6	606	TOY		?	1	1	5		base		stacking scar
6	606	WHITE		?	1	1	5		base		
6	607	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	17		base		
6	607	HUM		drinking jug	2	1	199		rim & BS	DR 12	
6	607	HUM		drinking jug	1	1	50		base		
6	607	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;fine-med	jar/bowl	1	1	58		BS		thick int soot & over breaks;abun fine-med subround quartz
6	607	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;fine-med	jar	2	1	36		base		soot;abraded;abundant fine-med subround to round quartz mod fe
6	607	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;fine-med	jar	1	1	32		BS		abraded;comm white clay streaks;comm fine-med subround to round quartz mod larger incl greensand
6	607	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy	small footed jug	8	1	566	multi body cordons	base & BS	DR07;vessel 5	very odd;underfired ext & part int glaze ? Over red slip;analyse;? ID or import;pocked light brown glaze;abun med subround quartz mod larger rounded
6	607	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	2	1	49		BS		comm fe comm mixed subround quartz;purple glaze spots;very odd TOY
6	607	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	11	1	560		rim & BS	DR02	? TOY;soot;comm-abun mixed quartz mod fe
6	607	TOY		dripping dish	1	1	182		part profile	DR03	
6	607	TOY		?	1	1	11		BS		abraded
6	607	TOY		small squat jug	2	1	191	ridged shoulder	rim	DR 13	white clay streaks;soot
6	607	TOY		jug	1	1	44	thumbed basal edge	base		soot

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	607	TOY		jug	1	1	95	thumbed basal edge sets of 3	base	vessel 4	soot
6	607	TOY		jug	6	1	555		rim handle & BS	DR05	
6	607	TOY		jar	1	1	17		BS		abraded;int soot
6	607	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		soot
6	607	TOY		large jar	16	1	921		rim & BS	DR04	soot
6	607	TOY		small jug	1	1	19	thumbed basal angle	base		soot
6	607	TOY		small jug	1	1	5		BS		
6	607	TOY		jug	1	1	25		BS		soot
6	607	TOY		jar/pipkin	1	1	30		base		soot from 15mm upwards from basal angle & over breaks
6	607	TOY		jar/pipkin	1	1	11		base		soot
6	607	TOY		small jug	1	1	10		BS		
6	607	TOY		jug	1	1	36	applied fe strips	BS		soot
6	607	TOY		jug	8	1	584		rim handle & BS	DR06	
6	607	TOY		jug	1	1	11		BS		
6	607	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		soot
6	607	TOY		bowl	1	1	56		BS		soot ext part int;burnt int glaze
6	839	MEDX	oxid;med sandy;hard	jug ?	1	1	35		BS		? Very odd BOU;red ext slipped surface;sparse-mod subround quartz;mod to comm ca
6	839	TILE		fish smoker/curfe	1	1	52		applied part		streaks of white clay occ flint comm med subround quartz;light firing

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	839	TOY		jar	1	1	7		BS		
6	839	TOY		jar	1	1	8		neck		
6	839	TOY		jug	1	1	19		BS		
6	839	TOY		jug	1	1	34	thumbed basal edge	base		
6	840	TILE		fish smoker/curfe	1	1	42		applied part		soot ext & part int;streaks of white clay occ flint comm med subround quartz
7	701	EMHM		small jar	1	1	1		neck		
7	701	GRIMT		jug	1	1	44		base		
7	701	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar	2	1	19		BS		soot;mixed comm subround to round quartz
7	701	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	large jar	1	1	38		rim		part soot;comm med subround quartz mod ca
7	701	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	7		BS		part soot;mixed subround to round quartz;? TOY
7	701	POTT		?	1	1	13		base		
7	701	TOY		jug	1	1	3	fe pellet dec	BS		early ?
7	701	TOY		large jar	1	1	31		rim		
7	701	TOY		jug	1	1	14	fe pellet dec	BS		early ?
7	701	TOY		small jar	1	1	3		BS		soot
7	701	TOY		jug	1	1	9		BS		
7	701	TOY		jug	1	1	18		BS		
7	701	TOY		small jug	1	1	13		rim		
7	701	TOY		pipkin ?	1	1	13		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
7	701	TOY		jar	2	1	58		base & BS		odd soot pattern; ext soot corresponds to int dep & unsooted ext to internal carbonised dep
7	702	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy	?	1	1	10		BS		soot;comm mixed subround quartz mod fe
7	702	MEDLOC	dull oxid;fine sandy;hard	jar/pipkin	3	1	140		base & BS		soot;comm fine round-subround quartz mod fe mod ca
7	702	POTT		large jar	1	1	54		base		burnt
7	702	TOY		?	1	1	8		base		soot ext & part int
7	702	TOY		jar	1	1	15		BS		? ID as light firing
7	702	TOY		small jar/pipkin	1	1	22		base		
7	702	TOY		small jar/pipkin	1	1	27		base		part int soot
7	702	TOY		?	1	1	6		BS		abraded;? ID
7	702	TOY		jar	2	1	147		rim	DR10	
7	702	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	86		base		soot
7	702	TOY		small jar/pipkin	1	1	44		base		soot from 10mm upwards from basal angle & over break;thick walled
7	702	TOY		?	1	1	4		BS		burnt
7	703	MEDLOC	oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	small jar	1	1	10		BS		comm med subround quartz mod fe
7	703	MEDX	LSW2 ?	small jug	1	1	3		BS		
7	703	POTT		?	1	1	15		base		
7	703	TOY		jar	1	1	56		base		soot; footed ?
7	706	TOY		?	1	1	5		BS		flake;burnt

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
7	714	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	12		BS		soot
7	714	EMHM		large hemispherical jar	66	1	1224		rim & BS	DR 11	soot
7	715	LKT		dish	1	1	11		rim		upright rim;soot
8	800	BL		large side-handled	1	1	99		rim		late 18th-20th
8	800	BL		jar	1	1	50		BS		soot;late 18th to 20th
8	800	BOU		jug	1	1	49		handle		
8	800	MP		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		
8	800	PMLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	bowl/lid	1	1	14	pressed rim	rim		thick amber glaze;white clay streaks
8	800	RAER		drinking jug	1	1	10		BS		
8	800	TOY		bowl	1	1	11		BS		
8	800	TOY		bowl	1	1	32		BS		internal misfired glaze
8	800	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	40		base		
8	800	TOY		?	1	1	3		BS		
8	800	TOY		jug	1	1	18		BS		ext burnt/misfired glaze
8	804	GRE		bowl	1	1	34		base		
8	804	LERTH		garden pot ?	1	1	7		BS		early modern
8	804	TB		large bowl	1	1	22		base		
8	804	TOY		bowl ?	1	1	3		BS		
8	804	TOY		jug	1	1	10		BS		white clay streaks
8	804	TOY		small jug	1	1	4		rim		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
8	804	TOY		jug ?	1	1	22		BS		? Id as red slipped
8	804	TOY		jug	1	1	5	applied fe strips	BS		internal deposit
8	804	TOY		jar	1	1	26		rim		
8	810	MISC		?	1	1	19		rim		date ?;pmed/Rom;med-coarse dull OX/R/OX;abun subround quartz some greensand occ flint
8	810	TB		bowl ?	1	1	6		BS		abraded
8	813	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	40		UHJ		comm mixed subround quartz mod fe;could be odd TOY
8	813	MEDX	dull oxid;fine sandy;hard	tiny jug	1	1	5		BS		well thrown;very thin walled;abun fine subround quartz occ larger occ flint occ ca;? GRIMT
8	813	TOY		jug	1	1	25	applied fe strips	BS		internal soot
8	813	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	81		BS		
8	813	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	40		base		soot;thick int white deposit
8	813	TOY		large jug/jar	1	1	148		base		spalled in kiln
8	813	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	6		BS		
8	813	TOY		jug	1	1	72		LHJ		
8	816	TOY		large jar	1	1	28		rim		
8	816	TOY		jug	1	1	25	fe pellet/scale	BS		
8	816	TOY		jug	1	1	12		BS		
8	817	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	8		rim		
8	817	TOY		bowl	1	1	18		base		soot;int glaze
8	818	TOY		jar	1	1	18		rim		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
8	818	TOY		jug	1	1	19		rim		
8	818	TOY		jar	1	1	9		BS		soot
8	829	LERTH		vessel/tile	1	1	11		BS		18th-20th
8	829	LSTON		bottle	1	1	7		BS		grey interior glaze
8	829	SLIP		small oval dish	1	1	42		base		brown glaze;19th-20th
8	829	TPW		dish	1	1	15	rim	BS		
8	829	TPW		saucer/small bowl	1	1	31	teddy bears playing cricket	base		colour print;early to mid 20th
8	829	WHITE		?	1	1	3		BS		
8	829	WHITE		large dish	1	1	34	blue feather edge	rim		
8	833	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	30		rim		? ID or EMHM
8	833	MEDLOC	oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	13		BS		soot int & ext;abun fine-med subround quartz
8	833	R	greyware		1	1	70		rim		
8	833	TOY		bowl/jar	1	1	72		base		int soot;abraded ext
8	833	TOY		small jug	1	1	5		BS		misfired ext glaze
8	833	TOY		jar ?	1	1	8		BS		abraded
8	833	TOY		large bowl	1	1	55		base		
8	833	TOY		small jug	1	1	6		BS		
8	833	TOY		jug	1	1	38		handle		
8	833	TOY		bowl	1	1	11	stamped ROBERT STANNEY ?	base	DR09	incomplete stamp on inner base
9	900	TB		large jug	1	1	197		base		cracked during firing;glaze over break

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	900	TOYII		jug/chafing dish	1	1	42		base		splayed base;soot int & ext;poss low handle scar
9	903	EMHM		jar	1	1	6		BS		
9	903	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	?	1	1	12		BS		soot;fine subround quartz larger fe
9	903	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS		ext red slip;fine-med subround quartz comm fe
9	903	MEDX	OX/R/OX;med sandy + fe;hard	jug	1	1	32		rim	vessel 3	bridge spout;attatched with left hand
9	903	SCAR		jug	1	1	9		handle		rod
9	903	TOY		?	1	1	4		BS		
9	903	TOY		jug	1	1	17		BS		
9	903	TOY		jar	1	1	5		BS		soot
9	903	TOY		bowl	1	1	46		rim		soot ext & over rim edge
9	903	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	19		BS		
9	912	DUTR		cookpot/pipk in	1	1	21	ridged shoulder	BS		
9	912	DUTR		cookpot/pipk in	1	1	18		BS		
9	912	ESAXLOC	Trent valley sand + larger rounded	jar ?	1	1	10		BS		semi burnished ext
9	912	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	7		BS		soot;very abraded;abundant fine round to subround quartz
9	912	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy + shell	jar	1	1	40		base		abun mixed round-subround quartz incl some larger rounded comm shell
9	912	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar/bowl	1	1	25		BS		soot;comm mixed subround to round quartz mod fe occ flint
9	912	MEDLOC	dull oxid;fine-med sandy;hard	jar	2	1	74		rim	DR16	comm fine-med mixed quartz mod rounded mod-comm fe

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	912	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	large jar	1	1	121		rim	DR18	comm mixed round-subround quartz mod ca mod fe
9	912	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	?	1	1	2		BS		soot;abraded;mixed subround to round quartz mod fe mod ca
9	912	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	6		BS		soot;abraded;comm subround to round quartz mod fe mod ca
9	912	MEDLOC	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	15		rim		abun mixed round to subround quartz mod fe
9	912	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	jar	1	1	15		base		soot;abun fine subround quartz comm fe occ ca
9	912	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	jar/bowl	1	1	25		BS		abundant mixed subround quartz occ ca mod fe;int glaze
9	912	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jar	1	1	10		BS		comm fine round-subround quartz
9	912	MEDLOC	oxid;fine sandy;hard	jar	3	1	12		BS		very abraded;abun fine round-subround quartz
9	912	MEDX	light OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	large jug	1	1	46		base		light firing;comm med subround to round quartz mod fe mod-comm ca;looks like a NOTG/HUM cross!
9	912	MEDX	LSW2 ?	small jug	1	1	4		BS		
9	912	MEDX	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	17		BS		cu specks in glaze;abun fine round-subround quartz mod fe
9	912	MEDX	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar	1	1	10		BS		soot;? LSW;clay pellets
9	912	MEDX	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	fish smoker/curfe	1	1	89	thumbed handle edges & applied central strip	handle		abun fine-med round-subround quartz comm fe;similar fabric to EMHM
9	912	SLSQ		bowl/curfew	1	1	30		BS		int soot
9	912	SLSQ		?	1	1	5		BS		abraded
9	912	TILE	site Fabric J	fish smoker/roof furniture ?	1	1	78	incised dec	BS		very thick walled;not sooted;? ID

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	912	TORK		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	24		BS		
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	8		BS		thin walled
9	912	TOY		drinking jug	1	1	13		BS		underfired glaze
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	11		rim		
9	912	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	21	ridged shoulder	BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	13		BS		
9	912	TOY		pipkin	1	1	22		base		soot
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	46		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	33		base		soot ext & part int
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	22		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	17		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	9	fe pellet	BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	11		BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	12		BS		
9	912	TOY		small jar	1	1	11		BS		fine fabric
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	127		handle		triangular handle
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	32		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	2	1	31		BS		
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	4		rim		int & ext glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	4		BS		abraded
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	11	fe strip	BS		underfired
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	85		base		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	13		BS		
9	912	TOY		pipkin	1	1	26		base		soot ext & part int
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	15		BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	10		BS		soot
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	40		BS		soot
9	912	TOY		bowl	1	1	47		base		int underfired glaze
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	13	fe pellet;neck cordon	BS		
9	912	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		fine fabric
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	7		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	2	1	46	complex applied fe strips	BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	23		BS		soot
9	912	TOY		bowl	1	1	35		BS		int underfired glaze
9	912	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	28		BS		soot
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	11	fe strip	BS		
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	61		base		
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	47		BS		
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	32		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	12		BS		
9	912	TOY		?	1	1	17		base		soot ext & part int
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	79		rim	DR17	
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	3		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	13		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	6	fe strip	BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	29		base		soot;int deposit
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	125	thmbed basal edge;set of 3	base		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	22		BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	25		rim		
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	40		BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	46		rim	DR15	abraded;underfired
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	61		rim	DR14	soot
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	10		BS		soot
9	912	TOY		small jug	1	1	15		BS		
9	912	TOY		large jug	1	1	61		BS		
9	912	TOY		jar	1	1	9		BS		
9	912	TOY		jug	2	1	48		BS		
9	912	TOY		bowl/lid	1	1	14		rim		no glaze
9	912	TOY		small jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	51		base		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	15	thumbed basal edge	base		
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	52	thumbed basal edge	base		soot
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	58	thumbed basal edge	base		soot
9	912	TOY		jug	1	1	26		BS		
9	913	TOY		jug	1	1	39	ridged shoulder	BS		
9	914	MEDX	OX/R/OX;med sandy + fe;hard	jug	1	1	81		UHJ	vessel 3	oval/strap handle;thumed at join with left hand;splashed glazefine subround quartz mod-comm fe
9	914	TOY		bowl	1	1	46		rim		glaze towards bottom of vessel
9	914	TOY		?	1	1	6		BS		
9	918	MEDX	bright oxid;smooth;med	drinking jug	1	1	21		BS		BEVO2 or odd HUM
9	918	TOY		jug	2	1	4		BS		
9	922	TOY		jug	2	1	39		BS		
9	922	TOY		jug	1	1	13	applied fe complex strips	BS		
test pit 1	1101	TOY		jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
test pit 2	1203	SCAR		jug	1	1	45		handle		very abraded
test pit 2	1209	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;hard	?	1	1	7		BS		fine subround quartz mod fe
test pit 3	1300	TB		large bowl	1	1	42		BS		
test pit 3	1300	TB		large bowl	1	1	57		rim		hooked;soot
test pit 3	1300	TB		bowl	1	1	86		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
test pit 3	1300	TB		bowl	1	1	18		rim		sloping rim folded inwards
test pit 3	1303	LKT		?	1	1	2		BS		
test pit 3	1303	MEDLOC	OX/R;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	24		BS		? Ext red slip;fine subround quartz cc larger angular
test pit 3	1303	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	?	1	1	4		BS		fine subround quartz larger rounded
test pit 3	1303	MEDLOC	oxid;med-coarse sandy;hard	?	1	1	18		BS		fine subround quartz larger rounded
test pit 3	1303	MEDLOC	reduced;med sandy;hard	jar/bowl	1	1	1		BS		glazed int;soot;fine subround quartz larger rounded
test pit 3	1303	POTT		jar	1	1	21		rim		
test pit 3	1303	TB		jug/jar	1	1	11	multi horiz shoulder grooves	BS		int & ext glaze
test pit 3	1303	TOY		jar	1	1	14		rim		

APPENDIX 3: Archaeometallurgical assessment by M Allen

A small assemblage of metallurgical waste (weighing 238g) was recovered from archaeological deposits during an evaluation on land off Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire (Table 1).

The material was exclusively from contexts within Trench 8.

Context No.	Weight (g)	Identification	Notes
804	86g	Undiagnostic piece	Possible tap slag
817	112g	Undiagnostic piece	Possible smithing hearth bottom
833	40g	Fired clay	Possible Furnace/hearth lining

Table 1: Summary of material by context.

Context 804
A single piece of undiagnostic slag were recovered from the alluvial fill of steep sided ditch 805. The fragment exhibits some of the characteristics of tap slag however it is not possible to identify with any certainty.

Context 817
The form suggests this may be a fragment of a smithing hearth bottom, however it is difficult to properly identify. It was recovered from the alluvial fill of ditch 819.

Context 833
This fragment of fired clay is of some interest. It has one well-fired surface (oxidised centre) and is likely to have been associated with some form of structure. The depth of the piece shows the structure was at least 44mm thick. The clay may have been part of a hearth, furnace or oven, although there is a possibility it is associated with a burnt down structure. On balance of evidence one of the first three interpretations is the more likely however.

Conclusions
It is not possible to make any interpretations as the assemblage is too small and undiagnostic. It does not appear that metal working is occuring on the site, based on the size of the sample.

A quantity of material was recovered from site that initially appeared to comprise metallurgical waste. Following processing at the offices at PCA it became apparent that the material was in fact a naturally occuring concretion that had been observed within the natural sand geology.

Glossary

Smithing hearth bottom
Normally plano-convex to concavo-convex in section, and circular or oval in plan. Form at the base of the hearth during smithing.

Tap slag
A dense slag, with few relatively large bubbles, that is generally grey or black in colour. Forms when hot fluid slag is tapped from the furnace.

Undiagnostic
Pieces that do not have diagnostic surfac morphology.

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M. Allen 04/06/04

Appendix 4

Assessment of the finds from Hall Lane, Stickney (HLS04)

Alan Vince

Four finds from site HLS04 were submitted for identification and assessment. The consist of a medieval silver penny, a post-medieval glass wine bottle, an 18th or 19th-century copper alloy button and an unidentified bone object.

Description

Bone

Context 1303 produced an object made from animal bone or ivory. It is **mm long with an oval cross-section and is decorated at one end with a spherical knop and two deep grooves. The surfaces are polished but retain evidence for manufacture using a knife rather than a lathe. The object is hollow and the core has been removed using a drill. The drilled end of the object has chipped.

The function of the object is not known. It might be a handle for a metal object, although there is no sign that anything was ever fixed into the cylindrical hole. The polish may be due to use, which would support the identification as a handle, as might the fact that the object has chipped at the open end and the oval cross-section. However, it is shorter than most medieval and post-medieval knife handles and might therefore be a more specialised tool, such as an awl.

Copper Alloy

Context 600 produced a copper alloy disc which appears to have been cut from sheet metal. The metal surface was roughly scratched before cutting, probably by accident, and two lines at right angles were scratched onto the upper surface running across the disc and meeting at right angles at the approximate centre of the disc. The other side of the disc has two small scars, interpreted as being from solder, and shows traces of a light coloured plating, presumably a tin/lead alloy. The disc has subsequently been bent and a fragment snapped off.

It is likely that this disc was part of a button with an attachment loop soldered onto the back. However, the poor finish and the thinness of the metal suggests that the button was originally coated in an organic material, although it could simply mean that the button was a very cheap and crude product.

Glass

The base of a dark green wine bottle of 'onion' form was recovered from context 300 (?). Such bottles were used to store wine from c.1640/50 onwards but the onion form is conventionally dated c.1680-1710.

Silver

A silver penny of Edward I was recovered from context 101.

OBV: EDWR R ANGL DNS HYB

REV: CIV TAS CAN TOR

The penny is of Edward's new coinage, introduced in 1279 and continued until his death in 1307. The Canterbury mint started to produce these pennies after the first issue (Class 1) but continued throughout the rest of Edward's reign. The coin is in fair condition and was probably lost within this period or soon after although the sterling coinage was not withdrawn from circulation and would have remained legal tender until the late 14th century.

Assessment

None of these finds requires further treatment although the coin should receive a conservation assessment and be packaged for long-term storage. The bone object could probably be identified by being photographed and the photograph being submitted to a specialist in bone artefacts.

Appendix 5

Assessment of the Ceramic Building Material from Hall Lane, Stickney (HOLS04)

One hundred and ninety nine fragments of ceramic building material from an archaeological evaluation at Hall Lane, Stickney, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln were submitted for identification and assessment.

The material consists of medieval and later bricks, floor tiles and roof furniture and is notable for the wide variety of sources exploited.

Description

The material was all examined at x20 magnification using a stereo-microscope and the principal petrological characteristics of the fabric were recorded. Original dimensions (length, breadth and thickness) were recorded in mm. Traces of mortar were also examined under the microscope and their characteristics were also noted. A record was made by context, fabric, form, dimensions, mortar details and other comments (Appendix One). The material was quantified by fragment count, number of objects represented in each recorded group and weight. The total collection consisted of 199 fragments, representing no more than 185 objects and weighting 36.562kg

Fabrics

The study of ceramic building material in Lincolnshire is in its infancy and there are no accepted ware names in use. A considerable amount of work has taken place on the Lincoln ceramic building material fabrics but this remains unpublished. It was therefore necessary to devise a site-based fabric series which with further work can hopefully be identified to source.

Fabric A

This fabric contains sparse quartz and muscovite silt and has numerous rounded clay pellets. Most of the fragments found have a black core suggesting that the parent clay was organic.

The fabric has a lower quantity of silt than fabric S and is not calcareous. It is likely to have been made from a Jurassic clay.

Fabric C

Ten fragments of fabric C were found. The fabric has a calcareous groundmass but lacks the silt of Fabric S or the quartz sand of fabric CS.

Untempered calcareous fabrics were used at the Beverley tilery in the medieval period, although most were sand-tempered or silty, and are also common in the 19th century. It is not known where these later tiles were made but calcareous, untempered clays occur widely (for example in the Jurassic as well as in recent estuarine muds).

Fabric CS

Two fragments of fabric CS were recovered. The fabric contains a rounded quartz sand and has a calcareous matrix.

Similar fabrics were produced at Beverley in the medieval period.

Fabric F

Thirteen fragments of Fabric F were recovered. The fabric contains a poorly sorted quartz silt/sand with a calcareous groundmass and rounded calcareous clay pellets. Only the texture of the silt/sand distinguishes this fabric from Fabric S.

Fabric F is probably of Flemish origin and is similar to that of glazed Flemish floor tiles, which are found in large numbers on later medieval sites in Eastern England. Study of the chemical composition of examples from Launceston Castle (Cornwall), Hull and Barton-upon-Humber show that there are two distinct fabrics which may differ in source or date and it would be interesting to see if the Stickney examples belong to either of these groups.

Fabric J

There are eleven examples of Fabric J from the site. The fabric is distinguished by the presence of large angular fragments of relict clay or shale. Some of these are black and therefore organic, others are light-firing and the remainder red-firing, like the groundmass. One example has a black core with sparse calcareous inclusions and the remainder have a fine oxidized groundmass with no visible inclusions. Rounded quartz sand is found in most of the fragments.

The characteristics of this fabric indicate a Jurassic origin. The presence of light-firing clays might suggest the inclusion of either lower or upper estuarine beds clay. The latter outcrops closer to Stickney, in the Washingborough/Cherry Willingham area but similar clays outcrop along the eastern side of the Jurassic limestone ridge throughout the county.

Fabric M

Four fragments of fabric M were recovered. The principal characteristic of this fabric is that it consists of marbled red-firing and yellow-firing sandy clays. The latter are likely to be calcareous clays. Sparse fragments of flint are present.

Without further analysis it is not possible to suggest a source for this fabric but options include the Jurassic clays of the central clay vale (the Kimmeridge and Oxford clays both include marls which might fire yellow) and glacial till composed of a mixture of these clays.

Fabric MS

Two fragments of fabric MS were recovered. Like fabric M, the most obvious characteristic is the marbled red-firing and yellow-firing clays. However, in contrast to fabric M these clays are silty.

Both of the fragments come from tiles which are likely to be modern in date and therefore although a local source is possible it is equally possible that the tiles were made at some distance from Stickney. Further analysis of the fabrics would probably allow a better estimate of their source.

Fabric MOD CMW

Three fragments of this fabric were recovered. The distinctive features of the fabric are the light colour and numerous rounded relict clay pellets. These suggest the use of a Coal Measures Whiteware clay.

The form of the tiles indicates a recent date (19th or 20th century) and therefore any number of potential sources are possible, for example the Staffordshire potteries or West Yorkshire.

Fabric S

One hundred fragments of Fabric S were recovered. The fabric contains quartz silt with some muscovite and biotite visible. The groundmass is calcareous. Sparse organic inclusions, perhaps straw, were noted in some examples but are not thought to be a deliberate temper. Complete bivalve shells were noted in three examples and in two cases these were identified as *cardium sp.* In most cases the calcareous inclusions in the groundmass have been altered by firing but in a few underfired examples individual microfossils and shell fragments can be identified.

The bricks and tiles in this fabric were formed in a mould which was sometimes lined with straw (perhaps the origin of the organic temper) and sometimes with fine quartz sand.

All of the characteristics in Fabric S suggest a fenland origin for the fabric, but there is a visual overlap with tiles produced in the Beverley tilery.

Fabric SM

Four fragments of fabric SM were recovered. The fabric has no visible inclusions larger than c.0.1mm across and has a silty micaceous groundmass. One example is underfired and soft.

The form of the tiles made in this fabric suggests a recent date and no source can be suggested without further analysis of the clay.

Fabric T

Thirty eight fragments of Fabric T were recovered. The principal characteristic of this fabric is the presence of ill-sorted rounded inclusions, which include polished rounded quartz, other quartz, sandstone, flint, chalk and shell. This mixed suite of inclusions is typical of glacial till from the central clay vale and, quite likely, from the boulder clay on which Stickney itself is located. By contrast with boulder clays from the north and east of the Wolds, there are no visible fragments of basic igneous rock or other obvious erratics. Some examples include organic inclusions, but whether these were deliberate temper or present in the raw clay is unknown.

Fabric T might well be of local origin and is certainly very similar to material made from boulder clay in the area of Mareham-le-Fen, to the north of Stickney.

Fabric Y

Seven examples of Fabric Y were noted. Fabric Y is distinctive because of its yellow colour. All the examples present have quartz sand temper. In three cases, the moulding sand on the tiles has a red colour, due to haematite coating of the quartz grains. This might indicate that a ferruginous sandstone was the source of the sand.

Yellow bricks and tiles are known to have been imported to eastern England from the low countries and especially Flanders. However, upper Jurassic marls which outcrop locally were also used to make such tiles, for example in Cambridgeshire, and a local origin is also possible.

Forms

Most of the fragments found could be assigned to a form (Table 00).

The bricks included several whose width and thickness could be determined (Figure 1). These suggest that in addition to variation as a result of shrinkage on drying and firing there were also differences in the desired shape of the bricks. The majority of the bricks ranged from 117 to 138mm in breadth and 46 to 65mm in height. In addition, there were three bricks with a lower breadth:height ratio (112:56mm, 119:60mm, 132:76mm) and two which were even narrower (102:60mm and 105:60mm). Almost all of the measureable bricks were of fabric S so this variation is dimensions is not related to fabric. Furthermore, most of the

bricks were recovered from deposits of similar age (associated with pottery of late 15th to 16th century or later 16th to 17th century date). They may indicate that precise shape and size was not important (which would imply the use of thick mortar beds to level up the courses) or that at least three different batches of tiles, made for three separate structures, are represented in the measured bricks.

Five fragments are tentatively identified as daub, although in no case was a wattle impression noted. In one case the daub has a flat face and had straw impressions on the inner surface, which was not precisely parallel with the flat face.

One fragment of an unknown form was noted (Fabric MS). It comes from a curved tile and has a projecting nib on the outside of the nib. It might be either a U-sectioned land drain or a pantile. In either case a 19th or 20th-century date is likely.

Twenty five flat roof tiles were recovered. Most of these were moulded tiles, one of which has a nib formed in the mould and later folded up (Fabric J). Four of these tiles had mortar coating suggesting that mortar was used between the layers of tile. The MOD CMW tiles were machine-moulded and one has a circular nail or peg hole.

Thirteen fragments of floor tile were found. Two of these had complete sides, both 225mm long. the tiles ranged from 29mm to 34mm thick. The tiles were unglazed with traces of trimming on the top and bottom surfaces and knife-cut slightly bevelled edges. The tiles have circular nail holes in the top surface at the four corners.

A single unidentified object was recovered (Fabric C). It appears to have been cut using a metal mould and is trimmed or sliced on both flat surfaces. The shape appears to be a trefoil with the slight trace of a circular hole. The regularity of the tile suggests a modern date and it is reminiscent of edging tiles used in the Victorian period and later to line garden paths and lawns. Alternatively, it might be from an elaborately decorated ridge tile.

Two definite fragments of pantile were recorded.

Table 1

Form	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	Grand Total
BRICK	5	57	34	18	3	9	1	13	2	4	3	149
BRICK/FLAT								1				1
BRICK?			1									1
DAUB									1			1
DAUB?			3				1					4
DRAIN/PANT				1								1

FLAT		2		4	2	2	1	12	2			25
FLAT/PANT						1						1
FLOOR	11			2								13
OBJECT								1				1
PANT				1				1				2
Grand Total	16	59	38	26	5	12	3	28	5	4	3	199

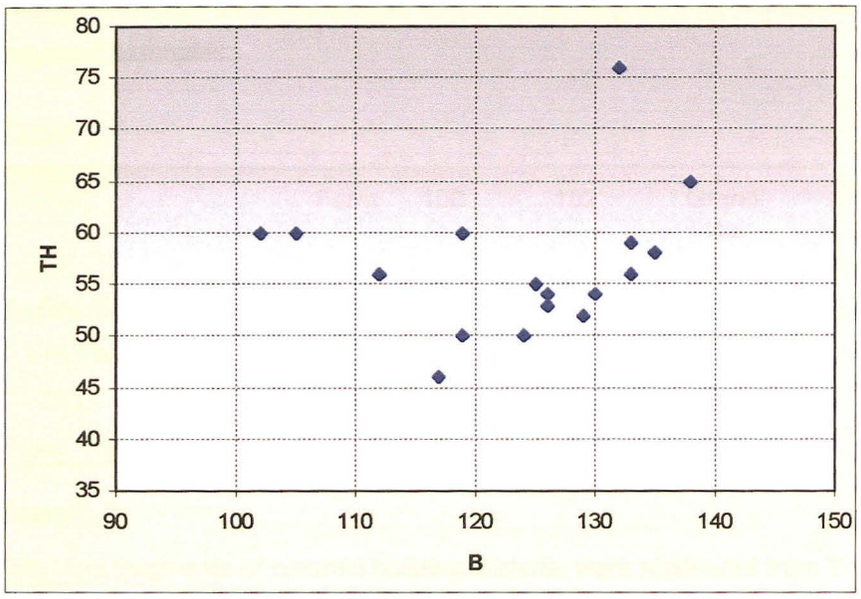

Figure 1

Mortar

Twenty fragments of ceramic building material had mortar attached to them. These include a Flemish floor tile, 15 bricks and four flat roof tiles. In most cases the mortar trace consisted solely of a thin veneer of white lime mortar but in a few cases larger fragments were present. These showed that there were at least two very different mortar recipes being used on the site. In the first, the mortar was mixed with quartz sand, containing sparse angular flint fragments, whereas in the second it was mixed with a recent shelly beach sand, including fragments of *cardium* and *mytilus.* It is possible that this shell sand came from a quaternary beach deposit in the Stickney area but the mussel shells retain their purple colour, which, being organic based, is unlikely to have survived. Therefore, it is possible that the shell sand was obtained from the coast. It is likely that thin section analysis would allow the source of the lime to be identified (through the presence of unburnt relict limestone fragments) as well as providing more evidence for the source of the shell and quartz sands.

Discussion

Trench 1

Sixteen fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 1 (Table 00). They came from contexts 102 and 101. The most notable finds were large fragments of unglazed Flemish floor tiles (Fabric F). There is little sign of wear on these tiles and it is likely that they were either only used for a small period of time or were used in a part of a structure where they would receive little wear. Glazed Flemish floor tiles were imported mainly in the later medieval period, and this is a likely date for the manufacture of these unglazed examples.

Table 2

FABRIC	Form	100	102	Grand Total
S - CALCAREOUS SILTY	BRICK	1	2	3
F - FLEMISH?	FLOOR	1	10	11
T - TILL	BRICK	1	1	2
Grand Total		3	13	16

Trench 2

Fifty-nine fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 2 (Table 00). The earliest stratified fragments came from context 220, the fill of ditch 220 (a fabric J flat roof tile) and context 211, the fill of ditch 212 (a fragment of Fabric A brick).

Following a flooding episode, ditch 212 was sealed by a spread, 203, which produced 24 fragments of brick (fabrics A, S and T) and one fragment of flat roof tile (Fabric S).

The fills of ditch 218 (217, 216 and 215) produced six fragments of brick, of fabrics C, S, J and T.

This ditch was cut by two further ditches which produced ceramic building material. Ditch 214 (fill 202) produced two brick fragments of fabrics CS and J whilst ditch 225 (fills 224 and 226) produced 16 fragments of bricks, mainly of fabric S but including one of fabric T.

Table 3

FABRIC	Form	201	202	203	211	215	216	217	220	224	226	Grand Total
A - FABRIC A	BRICK			1	1							2
C - CALCAREOUS	BRICK					1						1

CS - CALCAREOUS SANDY	BRICK		1									1
J - JURASSIC CLAYS	BRICK		1			1						2
	FLAT								1			1
S - CALCAREOUS SILTY	BRICK	7		10			3			8	7	35
	FLAT			1								1
T - TILL	BRICK	1		13				1		1		16
Grand Total		8	2	25	1	2	3	1	1	9	7	59

Trench 3

Thirty-eight fragments of ceramic building material were recorded from Trench 3 (Table 4). These came from five contexts. The earliest of these, stratigraphically, is a dump of builders waste, 301, and an occupation deposit, 323. These produced fragments of Fabric T daub? and brick. The remaining deposits are all likely to date to the later 16th century and produced fragments of Fabric S bricks as well as four fragments of Fabric T bricks.

Table 4

fabric	Form	301	306	314	316	323	Grand Total
S	BRICK		24		6		30
	BRICK?			1			1
T	BRICK	1	3				4
	DAUB?					3	3
Grand Total		1	27	1	6	3	38

Trench 4

Twenty six fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 4. The earliest stratified pieces come from context 415, the fill of a drainage ditch 416. They consist of a fragment of fabric J flat tile and two pieces of Fabric S bricks. These are consistent with the early 16th century or later date assigned to the pottery from the feature.

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from context 405, the fill of ditch 406. They consist of three fragments of Fabric S brick, a fragment of fabric T brick and a fragment of Fabric T flat tile, the only example from the site. These too are consistent with the date of the associated pottery (late 16th-century or later).

Two fragments of Fabric S brick were recovered from context 407, the fill of a shallow ditch 408. The relationship of this ditch to ditch 406 is indeterminate and the brick is only broadly datable to the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

Thirteen fragments were recovered from deposits associated with early 17th century or late pottery (contexts 409, 423 and 424). They consist of fragments of brick in Fabric C (409), Fabric S (409 and 424) and fabric SM (409 and 423); fragments of pantile in fabric SM (423) and fragments of floor tiles in fabric F (423 and 424). The floor tile fragments, unlike those from Trench 1, come from worn, glazed tiles. The pantile from context 423 suggests a later 17th century date, which would be consistent with the position of this context, immediately below topsoil.

Three fragments were recovered from context 400, topsoil, and these include a fragment of a Fabric MS drain or pantile for which a modern date is likely.

Table 5

FABRIC	Form	400	405	407	409	415	423	424	Grand Total
C	BRICK	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
F	FLOOR	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J	FLAT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MS	DRAIN/PANT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
S	BRICK	0	3	2	5	2	0	1	13
	FLAT	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SM	BRICK	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	PANT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
T	BRICK	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	FLAT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total		3	5	2	8	3	3	2	26

Trench 5

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recorded from Trench 5. They come from four contexts, all of which are likely to be of medieval date. Contexts 503, 505 and 507 are likely to date to the later 13th or 14th centuries and produced fragments of fabric J flat roof tiles and Fabric T bricks. Context 511 has no associated finds and is the fill of a ditch which cuts another ditch containing later 11th or 12th-century pottery and is cut by a pit containing 14th to 15th-century pottery. The single fragment of Fabric Y flat roof tile is likely to date to the later medieval period and this is consistent with its stratigraphic position.

Table 6

fabric	Form	503	505	507	511	Grand Total
J	FLAT			1		1
T	BRICK	1	1	1		3
Y	FLAT				1	1
Grand Total		1	1	2	1	5

Trench 6

Twelve fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 6. They come from five contexts (Table 7).

Of these, three probably date to the medieval period. Context 601 is a layer of subsoil cut by pit 621 and contexts 604 and 607 are fills of ditch 605. The former produced Fabric T brick and the latter produced Fabric C, S and T brick fragments and a Fabric J flat roof tile.

Context 603 is probably post-medieval and produced another fragment of Fabric J flat roof tile whilst context 600 is modern and produced Fabric C and S bricks and a Fabric SM flat roof tile or pantile.

Table 7

fabric	Form	600	601	603	604	607	Grand Total
C	BRICK	1			1		2
J	FLAT			1			1
S	BRICK	1			1	2	4
T	BRICK		2		1		3
Y	FLAT				1		1
SM	FLAT/PANT	1					1
Grand Total		3	2	1	4	2	12

Trench 7

Trench 7 produced three fragments of ceramic building material, from two contexts (Table 8).

Context 715 is only dated by the Fabric S brick and Fabric T daub fragments it produced, whilst the Fabric Y flat roof tile from context 701 is dated to the late 13th-century or later by associated pottery.

Table 8

fabric	Form	701	715	Grand Total
S	BRICK		1	1
T	DAUB?		1	1
Y	FLAT	1		1
Grand Total		1	2	3

Trench 8

Twenty-eight fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 8. They come from 10 contexts (Table 9). One context can be dated to the medieval period (804). This produced flat tiles of fabrics C and J and the unidentified Fabric C object. The

contextual date for the latter suggests that it must be from an elaborate ridge tile rather than a modern edging tile, or that the deposit is contaminated, or actually does date to the modern period but only contains earlier finds. Two contexts can be dated to the later medieval period either by associated pottery by their relationship to deposits containing later medieval pottery. Here too there is a possible discrepancy, since context 833 has produced a fragment of Fabric SM pantile. Whilst this might be a very early, possibly imported, tile from the low Countries it is perhaps more likely to be of later 17th-century or later date.

Table 9

fabric	Form	800	804	813	814	817	818	829	831	833	839	Grand Total
A	BRICK	1			1						1	3
C	BRICK				1							1
	FLAT		1									1
	OBJECT		1									1
J	FLAT		1							2	2	5
M	BRICK									2		2
S	BRICK			1				1		1	1	4
	FLAT								2			2
SM	PANT									1		1
T	BRICK					3						3
Y	BRICK/FLAT									1		1
	FLAT						1					1
MOD CMW	FLAT	2						1				3
Grand Total		3	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	7	4	28

Trench 9

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trench 9. They come from four contexts (Table 10). All of these contexts might be of later medieval date, mostly being dated by associated pottery. These include the fills of a large quarry pit, 911, which produced a fragment of Fabric T brick and fabric Y flat tile. The latter might be expected to be of late medieval date although the fills of the pit suggest it might be slightly earlier (i.e. later 13th to 14th-century lower fills and 14th-century upper fill). Context 916 comes from the filling of a small gully and is dated solely by the fragment of fabric M brick. A post-medieval or modern date seems likely for this fabric although a fragment came from an apparently late medieval deposit in Trench 8.

Table 10

fabric	Form	903	908	912	916	Grand Total

M	BRICK				1	1
T	BRICK			1		1
	DAUB	1				1
Y	FLAT		1	1		2
Grand Total		1	1	2	1	5

Test Pit 2

Four bricks were sampled from the brick structure excavated in Test Pit 2. These bricks were all of Fabric S, made in straw-lined moulds and in two cases had recent marine shell fragments in the mortar. Three had measurable widths (125mm to 138mm) and all four had measurable thicknesses (55m to 65mm thick).

The only other instances of this shelly mortar were recovered from later 16th-century deposits (Ditch 319 in Trench 3 and Ditch 416 in Trench 4) but since these contained bricks from destroyed buildings, the buildings themselves are likely to be somewhat earlier.

Test Pit 3

Three fragments of brick were recovered from Test Pit 3. These bricks were of fabrics C, S and CS and cannot be closely dated.

Dating and sequence

It seems clear from the stratigraphic information presented above that Fabric J flat roof tiles were in use on the site in the 13th to 14th centuries and that their use pre-dates the introduction of the Fabric Y flat roof tiles and the use of brick. Neither of these types could have been made in the immediate area around Stickney. However, there is less clear evidence for the relative date of the various brick fabrics although there are hints that Fabric T might have come into use before Fabric S. Both of these fabrics could have been made locally although similar raw materials occur further afield and without further analysis it is not possible to discount a more distant source. The Fabric F floor tiles were clearly used for two separate pavements, not necessarily of the same date, and it is not known whether the two pavements were made in the same centre or not. This too could be established with further analysis. It is likely that they are both of later 15th-century or later date, since this is the period at which such tiles were imported in large quantities from the Low Countries. There is very little evidence for any activity on the site after the end of the 16th century until the 19th or 20th century and this too helps to provide a date before which the tiles were made. Several types found in the evaluation have a late appearance (i.e. late 18th, 19th or 20th century) but some of these occur in association with much earlier pottery and stratigraphy, especially in

Trench 8. Pending the excavation of larger, better stratified groups of ceramic building material it is best to keep an open mind about these groups (Fabrics A, M, and MS).

Assessment

The Stickney ceramic building material shows a remarkable variety in terms of the range of fabrics present, the exploitation of raw materials (ranging from the Jurassic upper estuarine beds to the modern coast, as well, possibly the Low Countries) and the size and shape of the bricks and tiles used. At present, there is very little useful comparative material available, because the material comes from different sources from those used at Lincoln and Boston, where the study of ceramic building material has progressed further.

It is likely that the analysis of a sample of the material would allow the tentative conclusions given here for the source of the various fabrics to be enhanced and tested and would also provide a foundation for the study of medieval and post-medieval building material in this part of the Lincolnshire Fens.

It also seems likely, from the evidence of these trenches, that different fabrics and forms were being used in different parts of the site, either indicating different building histories in those areas or the exploitation of different resources at the same time. This also potentially provides a means of correlating the archaeological sequences in different parts of the site.

It is recommended, therefore, that samples of the various fabrics identified in this study are selected for thin section and chemical analysis, in order to provide a secure basis for future work and to test and expand the various suggestions made here for the origin of the fabrics. In addition, it is recommended that samples of the two different mortars are thin sectioned.

Table 11 lists the number of samples recommended for each fabric group. Ideally, a single thin section and six chemical analysis samples would be selected for each fabric group. However, in many cases there are not sufficient examples of the fabric in the collection. Where possible, the samples are chose from the earliest stratified examples in the collection and from contexts which can be independently dated (by pottery) in preference to those which cannot.

Table 11

fabric	ICPS	TS	TS;ICPS	Grand Total
A	2		1	3
C	4		1	5
F	6	1	1	8
J	5		1	6
M			1	1
MS			1	1

S	5	1	1	7
SM	4		1	5
T	5		1	6
Y	5		1	6
Grand Total	36	2	10	48

Thin sections would be made at the Department of Earth Sciences, University of Manchester and the chemical analyses would be carried out at the Royal Holloway College, London, using Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. Samples are costed at £22.50 per thin section and £23.50 for each chemical analysis. These prices include the petrological and statistical analysis and the preparation of a written report. Thus, the total cost of the recommended work is £1351, excluding VAT or £1587 inclusive of VAT.

Because of the small size of the individual assemblages, and the need to have more material from securely stratified assemblages, it is not recommended that the ceramic building material from the evaluation is published on its own, although it should be included in any post-excavation work following further archaeological investigation of the site. None of the material requires illustration, photography or special storage.

The collection contains a large number of fragments of Fabric S bricks. It is recommended that only a sample of these is retained but that this sample should contain all material stratified in medieval deposits.

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
2	201	T	BRICK	1	1							
2	202	CS	BRICK	1	1							
2	202	J	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
2	203	A	BRICK	1	1							TS;ICPS
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD				54		
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD	MORTARED		129	52		
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	SHELL-SANDED MOULD			119	60		
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD				58		
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD			112	56		
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
2	203	S	BRICK	2	2							
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
2	203	S	FLAT	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
2	203	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD				58		
2	203	T	BRICK	1	1							
2	203	T	BRICK	2	1					60		
2	203	T	BRICK	1	1					71		
2	203	T	BRICK	9	9							
2	211	A	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
2	215	J	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
2	215	C	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						ICPS
2	216	S	BRICK	3	3							ICPS

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
2	217	T	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
2	220	J	FLAT	1	1	PULLED-UP NIB						ICPS
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD			126	53		
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD				56		
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD	MORTARED					
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD	MORTARED			53		
2	224	S	BRICK	2	2							
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	KT SIDE				54		
2	224	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD			102	60		
2	224	T	BRICK	1	1							
2	226	S	BRICK	6	1							
2	226	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD	MORTARED OVER BREAKS		133	59		
3	301	T	BRICK	1	1							
3	306	S	BRICK	2	2	STRAW-LINED MOULD						
3	306	S	BRICK	2	2							
3	306	S	BRICK	1	1	FLANGE ALONG ONE SIDE						
3	306	S	BRICK	2	2		HEAVILY WORN UPPER SURFACE					
3	306	S	BRICK	15	15							
3	306	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
3	306	S	BRICK	1	1		MORTARED					

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
3	306	T	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
3	306	T	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD						
3	306	T	BRICK	1	1	WIDTH MAY BE ABRADED			105	60		
3	314	S	BRICK?	1	1							
3	316	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED MOULD				73		
3	316	S	BRICK	1	1		MARINE SHELL AND R QUARTZ MORTARED					
3	316	S	BRICK	4	4							
3	323	T	DAUB?	1	1	FLAT FACE;STRAW BACKING						
3	323	T	DAUB?	2	2							
4	400	S	FLAT	1	1		MORTARED					
4	400	S	FLAT	1	1							
4	400	MS	DRAIN/PANT	1	1	U-SHAPED FIELD DRAIN? OR JUST POSSIBLY PANTILE?						TS;ICPS
4	405	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES			133	56		
4	405	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES;FAINT FLANGE ON NARROW SIDE	MORTARED		119	50		
4	405	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES	MORTARED		126	54		
4	405	T	FLAT	1	1							
4	405	T	BRICK	1	1							
4	407	S	BRICK	2	1	SANDED AND STRAW-LINED BASE AND SIDES				73		

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
4	409	SM	BRICK	1	1							TS;ICPS
4	409	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES				49		
4	409	S	BRICK	1	1	FLANGE ALONG ONE EDGE;SANDED BASE AND SIDES	MORTARED			56		
4	409	S	BRICK	1	1							
4	409	S	BRICK	1	1							
4	409	S	BRICK	1	1							
4	409	C	BRICK	2	1							ICPS
4	415	S	BRICK	1	1		RECENT SHELLY SAND (INC PURPLE MUSSEL SHELL)					
4	415	S	BRICK	1	1							
4	415	J	FLAT	1	1							
4	423	SM	BRICK	1	1		HEAVILY WORN SURFACE					ICPS
4	423	F	FLOOR	1	1	KT SIDES;SANDED BASE;DARK CUGL						TS;ICPS
4	423	SM	PANT	1	1							ICPS
4	424	F	FLOOR	1	1	SANDED BASE;CUGL ON BASE	VERY WORN SURFACE					ICPS
4	424	S	BRICK	1	1							
5	503	T	BRICK	1	1							ICPS

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
5	505	T	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
5	507	T	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
5	507	J	FLAT	1	1							ICPS
5	511	Y	FLAT	1	1	SANDED BASE						TS;ICPS
6	600	SM	FLAT/PANT	1	1							ICPS
6	600	C	BRICK	1	1	MOD?;KT SIDES						
6	600	S	BRICK	1	1							
6	601	T	BRICK	2	1							ICPS
6	603	J	FLAT	1	1							
6	604	S	BRICK	1	1		MORTARED					ICPS
6	604	T	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
6	604	C	BRICK	1	1							TS;ICPS
6	604	Y	FLAT	1	1	SANDED BASE						ICPS
6	607	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES				65		ICPS
6	607	S	BRICK	1	1		WORN UPPER SURFACE					ICPS
7	701	Y	FLAT	1	1	SANDED BASE						ICPS
7	715	T	DAUB?	1	1	ONE FLAT FACE						TS;ICPS
7	715	S	BRICK	1	1							TS;ICPS
8	800	A	BRICK	1	1	FABRIC IS LIGHT-FIRING SLIGHTLY SILTY ORGANIC						ICPS
8	800	MOD CMW	FLAT	2	2	PRESS MOULDED;MOD						

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
8	804	J	FLAT	1	1							TS;ICPS
8	804	C	FLAT	1	1	MOD?						ICPS
8	804	C	OBJECT	1	1	MOD?; 34MM WIDE;SLICED AND MOULD CUT						ICPS
8	813	S	BRICK	1	1							ICPS
8	814	C	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES						
8	814	A	BRICK	1	1							
8	817	T	BRICK	3	1							
8	818	Y	FLAT	1	1	RED SANDED BASE						
8	829	MOD CMW	FLAT	1	1	PRESS-MOULDED;MOD;CIRCULAR PEG HOLE						
8	829	S	BRICK	1	1		MORTARED					
8	831	S	FLAT	1	1							
8	831	S	FLAT	1	1	SANDED BASE						
8	833	M	BRICK	2	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD						TS;ICPS
8	833	S	BRICK	1	1	KT SIDES						
8	833	J	FLAT	1	1		MORTARED					ICPS
8	833	SM	PANT	1	1							ICPS
8	833	J	FLAT	1	1							ICPS
8	833	Y	BRICK/FLAT	1	1							ICPS
8	839	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES				60		
8	839	J	FLAT	1	1		MORTARED					

trench	context	fabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Use	L	B	TH	Condition	action
8	839	J	FLAT	1	1		MORTARED					
8	839	A	BRICK	1	1							
9	903	T	DAUB	1	1							
9	908	Y	FLAT	1	1	RED SANDED BASE						ICPS
9	912	T	BRICK	1	1							
9	912	Y	FLAT	1	1	RED SANDED BASE						ICPS
9	916	M	BRICK	1	1							
Test Pit 2	1202	S	BRICK	1	1	ASH GLAZED;BASE AND SIDES	MODERN MARINE SHELL SAND MORTAR			65		
Test Pit 2	1202	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD			125	55		
Test Pit 2	1202	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD?	MODERN MARINE SHELL SAND MORTAR		135	58		TS
Test Pit 2	1202	S	BRICK	1	1	STRAW-LINED MOULD			138	65		
Test Pit 3	1303	C	BRICK	1	1							
Test Pit 3	1304	S	BRICK	1	1	SANDED BASE AND SIDES	SANDY WHITE MORTAR					
Test Pit 3	1310	CS	BRICK	1	1							

Appendix 6

Land off Hall Lane, Stickney, Lincolnshire (HLS 04)
Sample Assessment
Dr H Willmott

Six samples were processed using a combination of bucket and Siraf-type machine flotation. The samples ranged in volume from 18 litres – 28 litres, flotation residues were retained on 300µm mesh, and heavy residues were initially retained to 1mm. The flotation residue was allowed to air dry, heavy residues were scanned for cultural material and charred remains and retained for further assessment. The air-dried flotation residues, ranging in volume from 60ml – 190ml, have been scanned and assessed by eye and under magnification up to x 7.

The preliminary assessment of the samples indicates that all are rich in charcoal, and all excepting sample <3> contained notable quantities of grain. All the samples contained both charred and uncharred weed seeds, often in substantial quantities. All samples contained some modern root material and snails. Preservation of the grain in the samples varied from poor – good both within and between samples indicating that the potential for species identification will be variable (see Table 1).

As all the samples produced some material of interest they are discussed individually below.

<2> (702)
This sample produced moderate quantities of charcoal and grain, with rare charred and uncharred weed seeds and interestingly rare possible pulses. The preservation of the grain in this sample was poor to moderate. This assemblage of material is consistent with low density domestic waste being discarded. This sample also produced animal bone including probable avifauna and rodent remains which appear to represent whole carcasses.

<3> (314)
This was the only sample not to produce grain although it did contain high levels of charcoal and both charred and uncharred weed seeds. The presence of charred material but the absence of grain suggests that this material was derived from a non-domestic area of the site, possibly where plant fuel was being utilised for industrial processes.

<4> (321)
This sample produced moderate quantities of charcoal, grain and both charred and uncharred weed seeds. The presence of grain indicates that there is some domestic origin to the material. The poor preservation is due to high vitrification suggesting that the material present was subjected to higher than normal temperatures or was repeatedly exposed to charring.

<5> (323)
This was one of the richest deposits with charcoal, grain, and both charred and uncharred weed seeds being present in abundance. The preservation of the grain was

poor to good indicating that while some of the material has been subjected to intensive or ongoing charring it is also being replenished with 'fresh' material. The material recovered from this deposit is consistent with the occupation horizon interpretation put forward.

<6> (606)
This sample produced an assemblage very similar in general character with that of <4> (321), moderate quantities of charcoal, grain and weed seeds. The preservation of the grain was poor to moderate, the poor preservation again due to high vitrification. The similarity in character of these two samples probably reflects the similarity in the character of their deposition, i.e.: dumps / rake outs of material into ditch features {(606) is the FO [605] not [650]?}.

<8> (203)
This sample produced the largest flot and contained high levels of charcoal, grain, charred and uncharred weed seeds and rare chaff; preservation of the grain was poor – moderate. This sample also contained high levels of clinker which would be in accordance with industrial fuel contributing significantly to this deposit consistent with the interpretation of the context proposed.

The samples described are predominantly suggesting that activity involving grain is occurring in the near vicinity, whether this is an industrial or domestic process is unclear from these deposits. The grain is composed of several different species which in some though not all instances would be identifiable. Unfortunately much of the grain is vitrified to such an extent that identification may only be possible to type rather than to species, and in some instances for example <4> the preservation may be too bad to identify even to type with any confidence. Despite the problems of the preservation issues an attempt to determine the range of species present and possibly trends in the levels of vitrification and general abundance may be useful in determining the domestic and / or industrial origin of the material. The virtual absence of chaff from the site indicates that primary grain processing was not occurring in the near vicinity. The abundance of charred weed seeds in the deposits may provide useful data in interpreting the origin of the material e.g.; are they crop weeds? Are they fuel plants or associated with fuel plant sources such as woodland? The rare presence of pulses is more indicative of domestic activity; although their frequency at this level of assessment appears low more thorough sorting may produce more frequent examples. All of the samples contained modern roots, uncharred weed seeds and snails to varying extents. While this is a concern in terms of the integrity of the archaeobotanical remains, the abundance of the archaeobotanical material would tend to suggest that their presence cannot be ascribed to accidental incorporation or naturally occurring contamination. Providing the deposits in question are considered to be archaeologically contextually secure and rarities such as the chaff and pulses are not given too much emphasis the problems of modern intrusions should be within acceptable bounds.

In conclusion the samples at assessment level have produced interesting assemblages which on the whole are consistent with the interpretations suggested for the deposits of origin. Unfortunately at this level of analysis it is not possible to suggest whether the consistently high representation of grain is due to its' being the subject of an industrial process, representative of domestic waste discarded within an industrial

area or domestic waste produced and discarded within a domestic rather than industrial area. Further assessment and identification of the grain and weed seeds may shed further light on this issue. While the residues of these samples have been retained for their charred plant remain content, given the range and quantity of material recovered by the flotation procedure, it is not anticipated that these residues will produce material not already represented in this assessment.

Sample no.	Context no.	Charcoal >1mm	Grain	Weeds	Chaff	Modern weeds	Other	Preservation
2	702	moderate	moderate	rare		rare	Pulse-rare; mod roots	poor - moderate
3	314	abundant		abundant		moderate	modern roots; snails	
4	321	moderate	moderate	moderate		frequent	mod roots; snails	poor
5	323	abundant	abundant	abundant		abundant	mod roots; snails	poor - good
6	606	moderate	moderate	occasional		frequent	mod roots; snails	poor - moderate
8	203	frequent	abundant	abundant	rare	abundant	mod roots ; clinker; snails	poor - moderate

Rare= 1-4 items; occasional= 5-10 items; moderate= 10 – 50 items; frequent = 50-100 items; abundant= >100 items

Table 1 Summary of processing for archaeobotanical remains of Hall Lane, Stickney samples.

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07 SEP 2004
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WITH COMPLIMENTS

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
- 9 SEP 2004
HIGHWAYS AND PLANNING DIRECTORATE

Highways & Planning Directorate
- 6 SEP 2004
Planning & Conservation

HERITAGE
LINCOLNSHIRE

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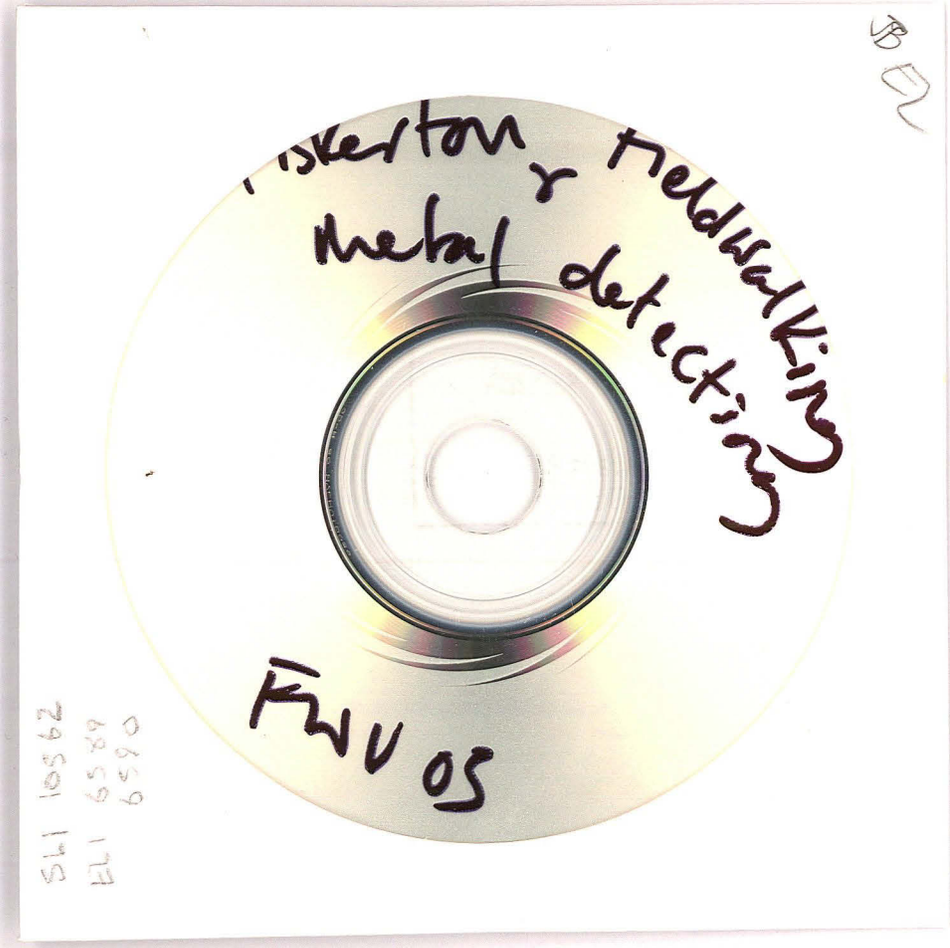
Fiskerton & Fieldwalking
metal detecting
FWV 05
SLI 10562
ELI 6589
6590

Conservation
Services

07 SEP 2004

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