

# ABBEY FARM, ALVINGHAM



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY (LINCOLN)

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# ABBEY FARM, ALVINGHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

FOR

AE GRAVES & SON

BY

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## 1.0 Non-technical summary

A retrospective, but intensive, archaeological watching brief took place at Abbey Farm, Alvingham. The site of investigation lay within the abbey precinct of the Gilbertine priory.

Deep, well-preserved archaeological deposits were exposed during the brief, incorporating stone foundations, floors, occupation deposits and destruction layers.

## 2.0 Introduction

Mr AE Graves (farmer) was granted full planning permission to erect a new steel-framed agricultural shed on land within the abbey precinct. The site is set within a complex of archaeological remains which are intermittently expressed as extant earthworks.

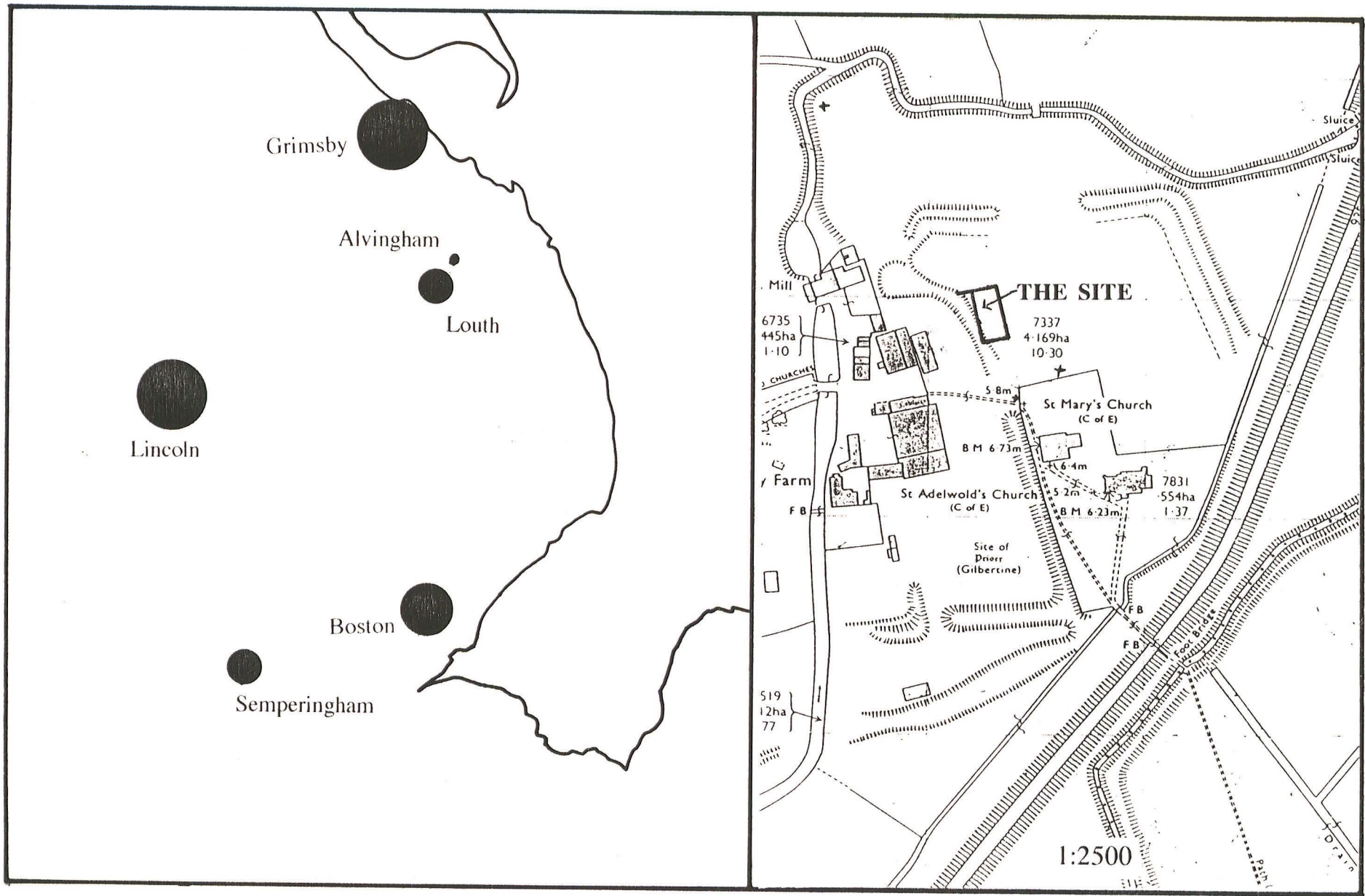
Planning approval was granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to an archaeological scheme of works (watching brief). Regrettably, the client failed to secure such a scheme of works and initiated construction trenching without informing the County Archaeologist. When he inspected the site early in July 1995, the County Archaeologist noted that the client had excavated some thirteen foundation pits. The building programme was then suspended and Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were asked to undertake a full programme of recording, with a view to rescuing as much information as possible in advance of further construction. Contrary to the advice of the on-site field archaeologist, the client excavated three further pits which effectively constituted a violation to the original planning consent (ie design).

Archaeological field work was undertaken over a period of eight working days, during which time one or two archaeologists were present to record the resource. Recording took the form of limited excavation, horizontal and vertical scale drawing, photography and artefact retrieval. Upon the completion of field work, all artefacts recovered during the brief were submitted to relevant specialists for recording and written appraisal (Appendix 11.6, Appendix 11.7).

The site central national grid reference is ~~TF-3675-9190.~~  
3672 9139



Fig. 1 Site location



### **3.0 Planning background**

AE Graves & Son applied for planning permission in March 1995 to erect a new agricultural shed at Abbey Farm (ref. N/004/0423/95). The application was approved by the Director of Planning in June 1995, subject to nine conditions. Condition No. 4 was as follows:-

"Prior to the commencement of development, details of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeologist nominated by the District Planning Authority, shall be submitted to, and approved by, the District Planning Authority. The archaeologist shall be allowed access to monitor all stages of the development involving ground disturbance. A report on the archaeologists findings shall be submitted to the District Planning Authority within one month of the completion of the watching brief."

The County Archaeological Officer, whilst en route to a different site within the District, noted that some ground works had already taken place at Abbey Farm. The planners were informed of this development and the matter was taken up with the client; who explained that he had not understood the archaeological condition set by the planning authority. He was informed regarding possible actions which could be taken by the planners and was also advised that a retrospective watching brief should be undertaken, with a view to remedying (in part) this regrettable situation. At that time, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were contracted to undertake the recording brief.

### **4.0 Geology and topography**

Alvingham lies in the district of East Lindsey in north Lincolnshire, approximately 36km north-east of Lincoln, 2km north-east of Louth. It is situated within the interface of the chalk Wolds and the boulder clay edge of the Marsh at an altitude approximately 6.0m OD. The development site is immediately west of the River Lud, which is the official parish boundary between Alvingham and North Cockerington. It is surrounded by a complex of extant earthworks.

### **5.0 Archaeological and historical background**

The Gilbertine priory of St Mary was founded between the years 1148 - 54; by William de Friston, Hugh de Scotene or Hamelin the Dean (Knowles & Hadcock, 1971). The Gilbertine order (the only purely English religious order) took its name from St Gilbert of Semperingham who, on the death of his father, used his inheritance to form and establish the order: he is said to have taken in 'seven maidens' whom he had taught as children and, with help from the Bishop of Lincoln, established buildings and a cloistered enclosure to the north of his parish church at Semperingham.



The fame of Semperingham spread rapidly and the convent sent out colonies to people new foundations (apart from Semperingham and Alvingham, Gilbertine houses existed at Newstead on Ancholme, Tunstal, Nun Ormsby, Sixhills, Bullington, Catley, Haverholme, and Bridge End).

Gilbert appears to have copied the Cistercian order as much as possible: in 1148, he travelled to Citeaux in Burgundy to ask the Cistercian abbots to take charge of his order. They refused, declining to undertake the government of women, and Gilbert returned to England; determined to add a community of canons to his convents to act as chaplains and spiritual directors to the nuns (Appleton, c. 1909, 556). To these he gave the rule of St Augustine: each Gilbertine house then consisted of four communities; one of nuns, one of canons, one of lay sisters, one of lay brothers. Popularity of the order grew and, for two years upon Gilbert's return from France, he was continually founding new houses on lands granted him by the nobles and prelates (*ibid*). As the only purely English order, the Gilbertines found great favour with the Crown: unlike the Cluniacs and Cistercians, they owed no allegiance to foreign superiors.

Like other religious foundations of the C12th, the priory at Alvingham would have functioned on a (largely) self-sufficient basis; with wool/sheep farming being central to the economy. Monastic farmers dominated their localities and were able to impose their own measures on the neighbourhood (Owen 1971, 63). During the C13th and later, there is evidence of considerable rivalry between religious orders where land rights and ownership were concerned. Meeting in 1164 at Kirkstead and Semperingham, the Cistercians and Gilbertines formed an agreement that, thenceforth, no house of either chapter should build a grange or sheepfold within two leagues of a similar building belonging to the other order, unless separated by a considerable river, with no bridge, ford or ferry between them: in 1174, Louth Park (Cistercian), Nun Ormsby (Gilbertine), and Alvingham agreed that none of them would acquire land of any kind in twenty named parishes in the wapentakes of Louthesk and Ludborough without the advice and consent of the others (*ibid*, 65).

Archaeologically, the priory at Alvingham has been relatively unexplored and the excavations initiated by the client may be seen as the first 'controlled' opportunity for the undertaking of an assessment of sub-surface remains. The site lies on the north side of the abbey precinct, approximately 50m north of the church of St Mary. The cemetery at Alvingham is occupied by two churches; St Mary's and the Saxon church dedicated to St Adelwold. The original church of St Adelwold was destroyed in the C11th and receives no mention in Domesday. Its foundations were later incorporated into the Norman church which was built on the same site. The church of St Mary, although in Alvingham, belongs to the parish of North Cockerington (Mee 1971, 15).

## 6.0 Project aims

It is clear that the site lies within a monument complex of some considerable importance. Indeed, the abbey precinct is currently being assessed as part of the much wider Monument Protection Programme (MPP); as a candidate which may, on the basis of that assessment, receive future statutory protection. In this context, the intrusive excavations associated with the current development may be viewed as an important window which could aid a better and more complete understanding of the buried resource (and ways by which it may be protected). As noted above, however, a more satisfactory account would have been possible, had trenching been monitored by an archaeological body at the time the pits were actually excavated.

In essence, the project aims centred on the recovery and interpretation of archaeological data; brought together in this report, copies of which have been lodged with the client, the Sites and Monuments Record, the District Planning Authority and the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

## 7.0 Methodology

The site was first inspected on July 10th, 1995. At that time, thirteen rectangular or sub-rectangular pits were open, vertical RSJ's inserted, and concrete set in the bases. Most of the foundation pits were surrounded by a thick bed of limestone hardcore which made access difficult: the exceptionally dry conditions made matters worse.

A basic project brief was issued to the on-site archaeologists to:

- cut-back and record a representative number of section faces in each of the thirteen foundation pits
- to recover as many stratified artefacts as possible
- to recover unstratified artefacts from spoil heaps
- to undertake a full programme of written, drawn and photographic recording

Subsequent to the clients excavation of three further foundation pits (Pits 14 - 16; Fig. 2), the site was inspected by Mr P Barker of East Lindsey District Council. Mr Barker extended the brief, issuing a requirement that some of the pits be slightly extended, with a view to gaining a better understanding of the archaeology, and that a more intensive drawing programme be undertaken. A second archaeologist was then contracted to assist.

The written record was prepared using standard daily log sheets and context record sheets. Section and plan surfaces were drawn at 1:20 (not all of which have been reproduced for the purpose of this report - available in archive format).



Artefacts recovered from the site (principally, domestic pottery, roofing tile and animal bone) were washed, marked and sorted and were then submitted to relevant specialists for appraisal (the animal bone was not submitted on this occasion as the sample was simply too small to allow meaningful quantification).

The overall project has now been completed, though a short note will be submitted to the editor of the local county journal, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, for inclusion in a future edition. A detailed project archive is currently being prepared and the completed paper and physical element will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months.

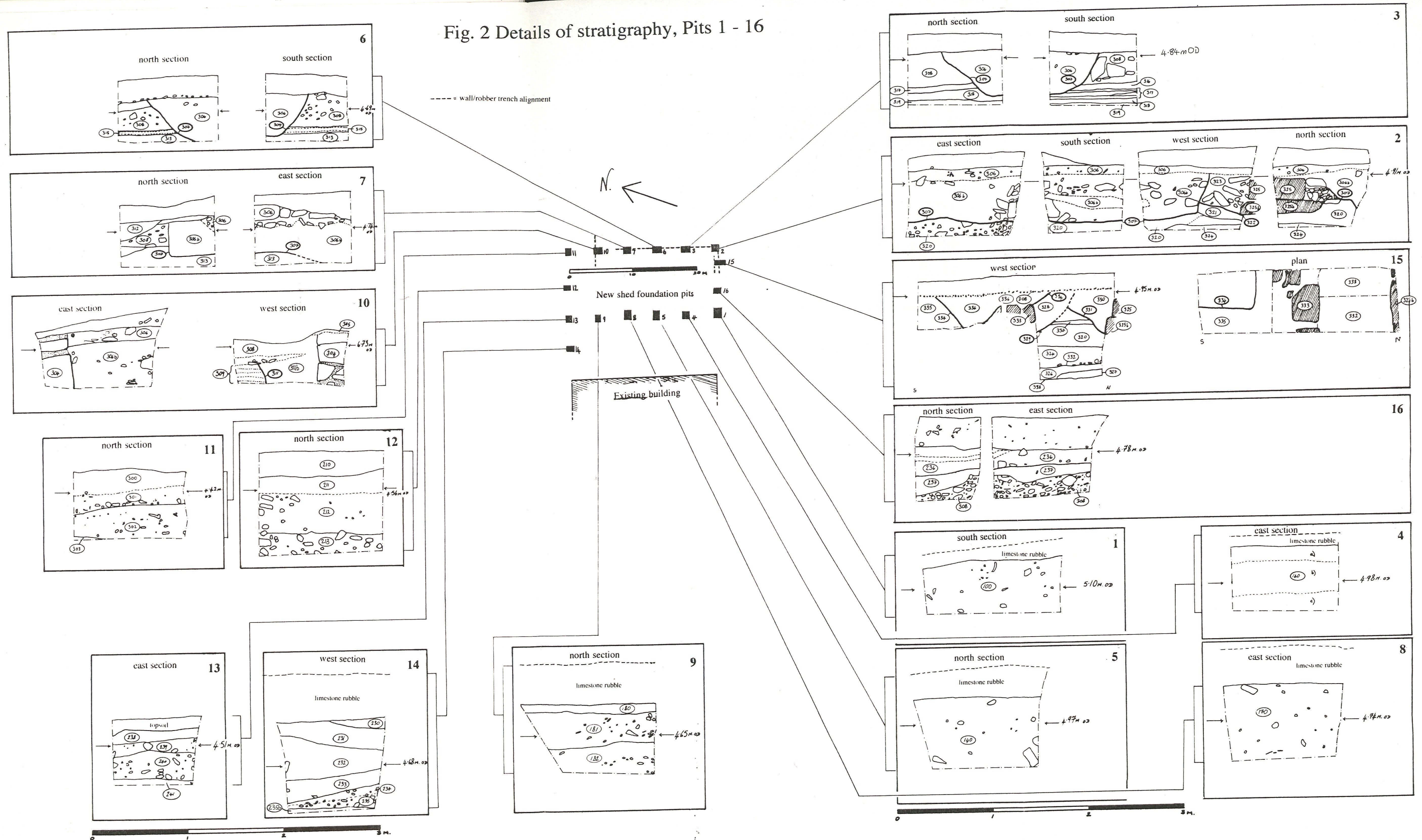
## 8.0 Results

Presented below is a brief descriptive account on the remains exposed and recorded in each of the sixteen foundation pits; which are, hopefully, ordered in a logical, rather than chronological fashion. The text should be followed in conjunction with Fig. 2. A more general, brief, interpretative summary may be read in section 9.0 below.

Given the circumstances by which the data was gathered, there should be little surprise that the results are, at best, ambiguous: the archaeological window was simply too small to allow the desired level of interpretation; a situation made worse by the conditions in which the brief took place. However, the results do demonstrate the well-preserved nature of the archaeological remains, their potential for future study and their vulnerability to development.



Fig. 2 Details of stratigraphy, Pits 1 - 16





### 8.1 Pit 16

The stratigraphy was dominated by modern make-up deposits of clay-based soils and limestone rubble (of limited archaeological value); [236] and [237]. Taken together, these measured more than 300 mm. in thickness. Scattered within them were fragments of modern brick, glass and plastic: the lower horizon, [237], was probably a topsoil which was buried in the 1960's (Mr A Graves, pers. comm.). Beneath this, sloping from east to west, was a less disturbed deposit of limestone rubble, tile, mortar and soil, [308], which was common to the east side of the development site (present in pits 3, 6, 7, 10, 13 and 15). It is suggested this was an *in situ* demolition horizon, the westerly slope possibly reflecting the proximity of the east bank to the main earthwork shown in Fig. 1

### 8.2 Pits 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9

Each of these foundation pits had cut through similar ?make-up/infill deposits to those described above: broad layers of soil and rubble, often mixed with modern building debris; including brick, slate and asbestos sheeting. The lowest level in Pit 9, however - [182] - contained two sherds of Toynton ware pottery and, although broad, the suggested date range (between the C13th - C14th) is inconsistent with the suggested field interpretation, unless the pottery was purely residual.

The bases in each of the above pits had been concreted to support vertical RSJ's which were *in situ* when recording took place. As the concrete measured some 600 mm in depth (Mr A Graves, pers. comm.), it is likely that *in situ* archaeological deposits were destroyed to c.4.47 m. OD.

### 8.3 Pit 14

A series of deposits relating to 1960's soil dumping and ground-raising ([230] - [232]) dominated the upper sequence; amounting to some 800 mm. of mixed soils and rubble. Beneath these lay a uniform, loose, dark soil containing abraded medieval tile fragments, brick and limestone, [233], which sloped noticeably from north to south. Like [237] in pit 16, this was interpreted as the pre-1960,s topsoil.

In the base of Pit 14, below the 'old' topsoil, were primary deposits of mixed soil and rubble, [234] and [235], which also sloped in a southerly direction. Some of the stone rubble inevitably derived from building demolition, perhaps associated with structures located further to the north or west. Context [234] contained early medieval pottery; dating somewhere between the mid-C12th and mid-C13th.

In the base of the pit, extending c. 50mm above the concrete foundation, was further infill/demolition-type debris, [235]b.

#### 8.4 Pit 13

Again, the upper c. 400 mm of stratigraphy ( [238] and [239] ) consisted of further infill deposits, which were sealed beneath a modern topsoil. Below these layers was a thick horizon of limestone rubble mixed with dark clay-based soil to a depth of c. 300 mm, [240] : possibly *in situ* demolition, though the soil matrix varied from that more generally associated with demolition horizons on the site. It may be that this layer also was deposited during landscaping in the 1960's.

In the base of the pit, beneath the above, was a clean layer of clay, [241], the depth and status of which was not determined. There were no associated datable finds.

#### 8.5 Pit 12

Again, the deposit sequence appeared to relate to modern levelling and make-up. Sealed beneath the upper topsoil [210], were three well-defined, broad, horizons to a depth of c. 600mm: the upper stratum, [211] was a sterile clay band containing no coarse inclusions. This sealed [212], a layer of coarse sandy clay with occasional inclusions of limestone, mortar fragments and tile: the basal layer, [213], contained much more tile and limestone. Although thought to have been further evidence of modern infilling, this did contain medieval pottery, dating somewhere between the early 13th and later C15th (Appendix 11.6).

#### 8.6 Pit 11

The modern topsoil [300] sealed a dark sandy clay, [301], which contained c. 40% limestone/medieval tile inclusion, as well as pottery sherds dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval periods. The interface between this and an underlying horizon was well-defined: [302] was also a dark grey/black clay-based soil, which contained only occasional small limestone fragments, as well as three sherds of C13th pottery and six iron nails.

A uniform light grey sticky clay was minimally exposed in the base of the north and east section, [303]. As the construction pit base was concreted, there was little room for interpretation. It is just possible that [303] was the same as [241] in pit 13; its colour possibly having been modified by leaching through the upper strata.



## 8.7 Pit 10

The earliest exposure, [310], (which was only visible in the lower south section) was a band of homogenous, light reddish-brown clay: possibly a floor, sealed by [309]G - an occupation horizon 60 mm. deep of dark silty detritus with limestone flecks and **an abundance of fish bone and shell fragments**. Above this lay a sequence of mortar floors (c. 10 mm. deep) and clay bedding layers (c. 60-65 mm. deep), [309]b-[309]f. No datable finds were recovered from these layers, the only artefact being an iron nail.

Sealing the above was a layer of brown flecked clay containing limestone chippings, [309]a. This was clearly associated with a later development; possibly a construction horizon associated with an east-west stone wall, [304], the trench for which had cut through the sequence of floors described above. The wall/foundation consisted of a rubble core between rough ashlar facing stones, bonded with light brown sandy mortar. Its south face, above [309]a, was butted by a substantial demolition horizon, [308]; comprising mainly rubble, mixed with yellow mortar and soil. The same layer was exposed in pits 3, 6 and 7: the latest date suggested for pottery recovered from this horizon was mid-C14th and a post-dissolution date suggested by the excavator is, at best, tenuous.

The latest phase of activity related to a north-south linear cut [307] which was exposed in the east section (also visible in pits 10, 7, 6, 3 and 2). The cut was bowl-shaped, with 40° sides. It contained two distinct fills: [306]; a mid-brown clay containing frequent rubble inclusion, and [306]b - similar to [306] but with fewer inclusions. The feature was interpreted as a backfilled stone robbers trench, its fill consisting of soil and rubble not salvaged. The robbing phase may have post-dated the destruction of the priory as it cut through the widespread demolition layer [308]. However, pottery recovered from the trench fill has been dated no later than the ?C14th.

## 8.8 Pit 7

Examination of this pit showed the continuation of the robber trench [307] through the north, south and east sections.

The earliest horizon exposed was a mid-grey clay soil, [314], (depth 40 mm.); again interpretation was difficult due to the smallness of the exposure. It lay beneath a firm mid-brown sandy clay, [313], which thinned northwards, as did [308], the demolition horizon which was present in Pits 10, 6, 3 and 2. It was cut through by the north-south robber trench [307].

### 8.9 Pit 6

The earliest stratum, exposed in the base of the north section was [313], the same sandy clay layer seen at a similar level in pit 7. It was beneath a layer of loose sandy grit containing two dark (?leached) horizons, [315]: possibly a path. This ?path was beneath the demolition horizon, [308] which, as before, was cut through by robber trench [307].

### 8.10 Pit 3

Further structural and occupation strata were exposed in this cutting: [319], a layer of corn yellow sand, was the earliest stratum exposed in section. It appeared to be a levelling horizon which lay beneath c. 40mm of compact grey clay mixed with reddish-brown patches [318]; the latter was deposited as a bedding for a mortar floor, [317]b/c -two distinct, superimposed mortar surfaces. They lay beneath an occupation horizon, [317]a, comprising soft grey-black sandy silt mixed with charcoal and fired clay and an apparent abundance of fish bones. This was beneath the possible remains of a later clay floor, [316]. The archaeology was eventually sealed beneath the extensive demolition layer, [308], and the stratigraphy was cut through by robber trench [307], which lay on the east edge of the pit.

### 9.11 Pit 2

The stratigraphy was heavily truncated by the north-south stone robbing trench [307], which was visible in all four sections.

The earliest stratum, [324], resembled a buried soil - a brown/grey clay with charcoal flecking. It lay beneath a layer of rubble and clay, containing red gravel and patches of sandy mortar, [320]. This may have been a levelling/terrace dump, though the interpretation is tenuous. It contained pottery sherds dating somewhere between the early C13th and the ?mid-C14th. It was sealed beneath a layer of dark grey sandy clay with lighter striations and limestone flecks, [321]. As this was substantially truncated by robber trench [307], it was not possible to suggest a functional interpretation.

The base of an east-west wall, [325], (and its off-set foundation [325]b) was observed extending through the north section. It was made of rough ashlar facing stones and a rough rubble core, bonded with yellow sandy mortar. Very little of its fabric remained; it being visible only in the north and west sections, surviving to only one course.



## 8.12 Pit 15

This was one of the most complex of the sixteen pits monitored during the brief. Within the more widespread destruction horizon, [308], was an amorphous chunk of lead (213x123x18 mm).

The wall first seen in Pit 2, [325], was exposed longitudinally in the north section face. Its construction trench, [331]/[322], may have been truncated by the construction of a later wall ( [333] ), which was parallel, c. 840 mm. to the south.

At the request of Mr P Barker (East Lindsey District Council) the pit was extended 1.0m. to the south to determine the width of wall [333]. However, it transpired that the south face had been completely robbed and the true width of the wall was not determined.

The pattern of stone robbing is interesting: emerging from the west section the robber trench followed the course of wall [333] for c. 400 mm. before turning 90° and extending to, and through, the south section face. This implied a further wall, possibly contemporary with [333], aligned north-south - possibly an internal partition.

Near the base of the cutting, a dirty, flecked, green-grey clay layer, c. 120 mm. thick, appeared to be a cumulative occupation layer; the green tinge possibly reflecting the presence of cess. Towards its base, was a deposit of charcoal mixed with green-grey clay [327]. It was not determined whether this was hearth remains or just residue; or, perhaps more importantly, whether it was indicative of pre-priory occupation. It was associated with unglazed Saxo-Norman pot sherds which may be dated somewhere between the late C10th and early C13th. Certainly, these were the earliest levels sampled on the site, and contained the earliest stratified material. They were also waterlogged or semi-waterlogged and could therefore contain important environmental remains.

## 9.0 Summary and conclusions

Given the inevitable constraints associated with working in extremely confined spaces, coupled with the complexity and depth of archaeological strata exposed, it has not been possible to produce anything more than a catalogue of events and a broad insight into the quality and type of archaeological remains present. The site is clearly located within an area of stone buildings, immediately east of earthworks which were partially levelled/backfilled in the 1960's (some of the deposits associated with infilling were recorded in Pits 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14).

At least four stone wall alignments were traced, in pits on the north and east sides of the site. Although it was not possible to assign precise functional diagnoses, it would appear likely that at least two buildings were standing at the time of the priory's

demolition. It is suggested that [325] was the south wall of a building; possibly associated with floor deposits recorded in pit 3. It is further suggested that an east-west wall may lain between pits 3 and 6, as implied by the proximity of a ?gravel path, exposed in the latter. Wall [333] may have been the north boundary to a later building.

Evidence of further building remains on the north side of the site was provided by the floors exposed in pit 10. These had been substantially truncated by the construction trench of wall [304], which may have been either a terracing revetment or boundary.

In Pit 15, semi-waterlogged deposits were exposed in the base of the cutting which could pre-date or date within the years during which the priory was founded.

Overall, the brief has shown that well preserved archaeological deposits lie close to the modern ground surface. It appears that the site may have escaped the investigations of Victorian antiquaries; this, taken with the fact that Gilbertine sites have not received the same levels of investigation as some other monastic sites, this site is one of regional, if not national, importance, which may require formal protection.

Should any further development take place, careful consideration should be given to whether low-impact foundations are the most appropriate mitigation; given the complexity of deposits present: with the present scheme, one may ponder how much clearer the phasing and overall chronology of the site would have been, had the sample area been slightly larger.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like, firstly, to thank Mr AE Graves for this archaeological commission. Thanks are due also to the County Archaeological Officer, Ian George and to Paul Barker (Conservation Officer, East Lindsey District Council). Thank you to Mark Bennett for allowing access to the County Sites and Monuments Record and to staff at the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit for finds assessment reports.



## AFA 95 Context List

No	Trench	Above	Below	Description
100	Pit 1	-----	-----	Uniform dark brown sandy clay with c. 10% limestone inclusions. Contained modern glass and occasional tile & brick fragments. Corresponds to 1960's infill of earthwork.
130A	Pit 4	130B	-----	Orange-brown clay with brick, limestone & slate inclusions. Infill dump.
130B	Pit 4	130C	130A	Uniform dark brown light sandy clay (40%-60%) with c. 20% limestone inclusions and occasional brick fragments. Infill dump.
130C	Pit 4	-----	130B	As [130B] but without brick inclusions and only c. 5% limestone flecking. Infill dump.
140	Pit 5	-----	-----	Comprises a very compacted, dry and brittle light reddish-brown clay containing brick, Welsh slate and limestone inclusions. Infill dump.
170	Pit 8	-----	-----	Homogenous light reddish-brown clay with c. 5% limestone inclusions together with occasional brick and Welsh slate fragments. Infill dump, probably same as [140] in Pit 5.
180	Pit 9	181	-----	Light brown homogenous sandy clay (40%-60%). Very humic and containing no apparent inclusions. Recent topsoil horizon.
181	Pit 9	182	180	Very compact mixed clay. Light reddish-brown containing c.30% limestone inclusions, modern brick and asbestos fragments. Infill dump.
182	Pit 9	-----	181	Compact mid-brown clay containing c. 10% limestones. Infill dump.
210	Pit 12	211	-----	Mid-brown friable homogenous humic clayey loam. Topsoil.

211	Pit 12	212	210	Homogenous mid-brown sandy clay (30%-70%). Completely sterile of finds or other inclusions. Infill.
212	Pit 12	213	211	Mixed layer principally of a coarse firm, sandy clay with c. 5% limestone inclusions and occasional pieces of tile. Infill dump.
213	Pit 12	-----	212	Essentially the same as [212] but containing a higher frequency of tile and limestone. This represents another infill dump but may itself represent the redepositing of post-dissolution demolition material.
230	Pit 14	231	-----	Homogenous light reddish -brown clay band truncated by topsoil removal. Infill deposit.
231	Pit 14	232	230	Dark grey uniform clay with occasional fragments of tile and c. 5% limestones. Infill.
232	Pit 14	233	231	Layer of light brown clay with occasional grey flecks. Limestone inclusions generally less than 10mm. (max. dimension) but often up to 60mm. Infill deposit.
233	Pit14	234	232	Homogenous layer of silty clay. Almost certainly the topsoil horizon, within the linear earthwork, prior to the 1960's infilling.
234	Pit 14	235	233	Uniform light brown-grey clay containing tile fragments and c. 10% limestone inclusions. Principally, same as [235] but with less limestone inclusions.
235A	Pit 14	235B	234	Layer of compacted limestone hardcore c. 20-100x30mm. (max. dim.) in a matrix of light brown-grey clay. Possibly a general rubble infill in base of earthwork from post-dissolution robbing/demolition. It may conceivably suggest buildings to the west of the earthwork.
235B	Pit 14	-----	235B	Layer barely visible at base of trench, same as bonding matrix in [235]. Probably a lower demolition (bonding) layer



236	Pit 16	237	----	Series of general dumps of mixed reddish-mid brown clay and limestone. Infill
237	Pit 16	308	236	Topsoil horizon prior to 1960's infill: sloping east-west above demolition layer (general context) [308] . This suggests beginnings of earthwork's inner bank.
238	Pit 13	239	----	General layer below topsoil comprising of a brownish grey clay with c. 15% charcoal and limestone flecks. Inclusions of modern brick, nails and ?medieval tile fragments. Recent subsoil/ infill deposit.
239	Pit 13	240	238	Dark grey-brown clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and c. 5% limestone flecks; very occasional abraded fragments of tile. Infill of earthwork, material may be imported as is distinct from other strata seen on site.
240	Pit 13	241	239	Limestone rubble within a dark grey-black clay matrix. This may be an <i>in situ</i> demolition layer is more likely to be redeposited since all other demolition layers, general context [308] have a reddish clay bonding, [240] also has a higher degree of crushed stone to solid fragments.
241	Pit 13	----	239	Clean, homogenous layer of mid brown clay at base of trench.
300	Pit 11	301	----	Dark grey sandy clay (30%-70%). very humic with occasional pea gravel/grit inclusions. Topsoil
301	Pit 11	302	300	Dark grey black sandy clay: only distinguishable from topsoil in c. 40% limestone inclusions/rubble. ????????????????????
302	Pit 11	303	301	Homogenous dark grey-black clay loam with very occasional limestone inclusions less than 30 mm. (max. dim.). Contains occasional charcoal flecks, pot and tile. May be ????????????????????
303	Pit 11	----	302	Uniform light grey sticky clay at base of the trench.

304	Pit 10	311?	-----	East-west aligned wall, core showing in north section. Partially cut through by machining. Rubble core bonded with a light brown sandy mortar with occasional black grit inclusions. Facing of regular rough ashlar surviving to two courses. May be a terrace revetment/boundary wall.
305	Pit 10	304	-----	Lens of mid-brown clay over wall [304]. Possibly bonding debris or from demolition phase
306	Pit 10	306B	-----	Also runs through pits 7, 6, 3, 2: Comprises a mid brown clay with various sizes of small angular lumps of limestone. Essentially same as 306B, but with greater concentrations of stone/rubble. Upper fill of robber trench [307].
306B	Pit 10	-----	306	Mid brown clay with occasional flecks of limestone and ?charcoal. Fill of robber trench [307].
307	Pit 10	-----	-----	Linear cut running north-south along east section through pits 10, 7, 6, 3, 2: Bowl shaped, it may turn in south section of pit 2 and head west. Robber trench post dating demolition. Contains [306]-[306B].
308	Pit 10	315 317	312	Also pits 7, 6 and 3: Context comprises 70% limestone rubble with 30% mixed mortar and reddish-brown clay. Appears to thin northwards and is truncated to the east by robber trench [307]. Building demolition.
309A	Pit 10	309B	308	40 mm. deep layer of mid-brown flecked clay. Occupation layer or detritus from interval between dissolution and demolition.
309B	Pit 10	309C	309A	10 mm. band of whitish grey sandy mortar with limestone inclusions. Floor.
309C	Pit 10	309D	309B	60 mm. layer of reddish-brown clay with occasional limestone flecks. Floor Foundation.



309D	Pit 10	309E	309C	10 mm. band of mortar; whitish grey sandy mortar with limestone inclusions. Floor.
309E	Pit 10	309F	309D	65 mm. layer of reddish-brown clay with occasional limestone flecks.
309F	Pit 10	309G	309E	10 mm. band of whitish-grey mortar, sandy with limestone inclusions. Floor.
309G	Pit 10	310	309F	60 mm. layer of dark grey/black clayey silt with limestone flecks. Contained an abundance of fish bone and shell fragments. Occupation level.
310	Pit 10	309G	----	Homogenous light reddish brown clay at base of trench. Bedding of, or , original floor ?
311	Pit 10	----	308	60° Cut showing in north end of west section. Despite size, is presumably the construction trench for wall 304. Cuts floor deposits [309]. Lack of associated floor material (cut sealed by demolition) plus the changes to the north may suggest an earlier building being redundant and a terracing wall [304] being built.
311b	Pit 10	----	308	Homogenous red-brown clay: fill of [311]
312	Pit 7	308	----	Mid brown clay deposit with white limestone flecks visible in west section. Appears to be filling a depression in demolition layer [308].
313	Pit 7	314	315 308	Also seen in pit 6: Mixed mid brown clay deposit with white limestone flecks and red patches at base of trench. Since [308] is thinning northwards this may represent a soil horizon to the north of a building.
314	Pit 7	313	----	Mid grey clay: lowest layer visible in pit 7. Interpretation must remain open may be a cultivation layer.
315	Pit 6	308	313	Level layer of loose orange sandy gravel sealed by demolition [308]. Below are two lenses of darker material c. 10 mm. thick and probably due to leaching through the levels above.

				Truncated by robber trench [307] to the east. A layered surface, probably a path or other hard surface.
316	Pit 3	308	317A	Mid brown clay deposit with black, white, and red flecks. Thicker under large rubble in south-west corner of trench. May be remains of a late clay floor in building or bonding from the large rubble which suggests a wall close to this point.
317A	Pit 3	317B	316	Dark grey/black sandy clay deposit containing a high frequency of charcoal and fish bone. Occupation level.
317B	Pit 3	317C	317A	Yellow mortar layer, 20-30 mm. thick with limestone inclusions. Floor
317C	Pit 3	318	317B	Lower layer of greyish white mortar with charcoal flecks a reddish band appears at base owing to leaching of iron salts. Floor bedding layer
318	Pit 3	319	317C	Clean grey clay mottled red at base of trench; bedding for mortar floor.
319	Pit 3	320	318	Corn yellow sand with lumps of clay inclusions. Levelling deposit on top of terrace dump [320] for floor bedding.
320	Pit 2	324	321	Layer of limestone rubble c.10-65 mm. (max. dim.) in a matrix of reddish brown clay, red gravelly sand and patches of sandy mortar. General construction debris deposited as a levelling or terracing dump prior to the building of wall [325].
321	Pit 2	320	323	Dark grey sandy clay layer cut by [307], [322] & [329] with occasional limestone flecks and lighter striations. Probably a mixed soil horizon or tread deposit over terrace dump [320].
322	Pit 2	-----	306	Cut only showing in western section, truncated by robber trench [307]. Cuts layer [321]. Construction trench for east-west aligned wall [325].



323	Pit 2	----	306	Fill of construction trench [322]: Limestone rubble in a sandy mortar matrix with occasional patches of dark grey-black sandy clay. Cut by [307]
324	Pit 2	332	320	Brownish grey clay with charcoal flecking, seals [332] . Unsure whether this relates to the earlier occupation layers.
325	Pit 2	----	306	East-west aligned wall also visible in pit 16. Survives to one course above off-set foundation [325]B. Robbed out by [307] in east section. Regular coursed rough ashlar bonded with a sandy mortar and patches of grey brown clay. Contained by [322].
326	Pit 15	327	332	Flecked green-grey clay with 5-10% grit inclusions. Green tinge may be indicative of cess presence. Occasional charcoal flecks. Seems to be a continuously built up occupation layer.
327	Pit 15	----	326	Charcoal mixed with greenish grey clay, thicker to the north. Principally a lens within [326]. Hearth material/rakeout ?
328	Pit 15	----	308	Mid brown sandy clay matrix with limestone rubble. Fill of construction trench [329].
329	Pit 15	----	----	Bowl shaped cut only seen in north section. Wide based which suggest this may have been the access side (bottom flat for c. 300 mm. from wall [333]. Cuts [331] , [330] & [337].
330	Pit 15	----	----	Same as [323]
331	Pit 15	----	----	Construction trench for wall [325]. Same as [322]
332	Pit 15	326	324	Line of stones sealing occupation level [326]. Limestones c. 60-70 mm. (max. dim.) with occasional cobble stones. Possibly some form of hard or floor: may also be stone at base of terracing.

- |     |        |       |       |  |
|-----|--------|-------|-------|--|
| 333 | Pit 15 | ----- | 336   | Wall surviving to one course which may itself be the foundation: Regular coursed rough ashlar. Robbed out to the south. Wall was originally in the region of 7-800 mm. wide. Bonding is by a reddish brown sandy clay. Contained by [329]. |
| 334 | Pit 15 | ----- | ----- | L shaped cut in south extension: South of wall [333], 45 <sup>o</sup> sided. Removes south facing stones. Robber trench, suggests a north-south aligned wall perpendicular to [333].   |
| 335 | Pit 15 | ----- | ----- | Demolition layer: as [308] but a larger % soil content -mid brown clay with crushed limestone and mortar patches.  |
| 336 | Pit 15 | ----- | ----- | Fill of robber trench [334] Upper lens a mid brown clay with limestone and charcoal flecks. Underlying this is a dump of faced plaster and crushed limestone wall core within a mid brown clay matrix.                                     |
| 337 | Pit 15 | ----- | ----- | Same as [321]  |
| 338 | Pit 15 | ----- | 327   | Green, hard, layer of fired clay with burnt patches of reddish brown. Waterlogged. Possibly a hearth base.   |



Appendix 11.2 Colour photographs



P1. West section, Pit 15; semi-waterlogged occupation layers in base, below levelling/construction deposits



P2. Top of demolition horizon, Pit 15



P3. General view, Pit 15; the large stone is part of wall [333]

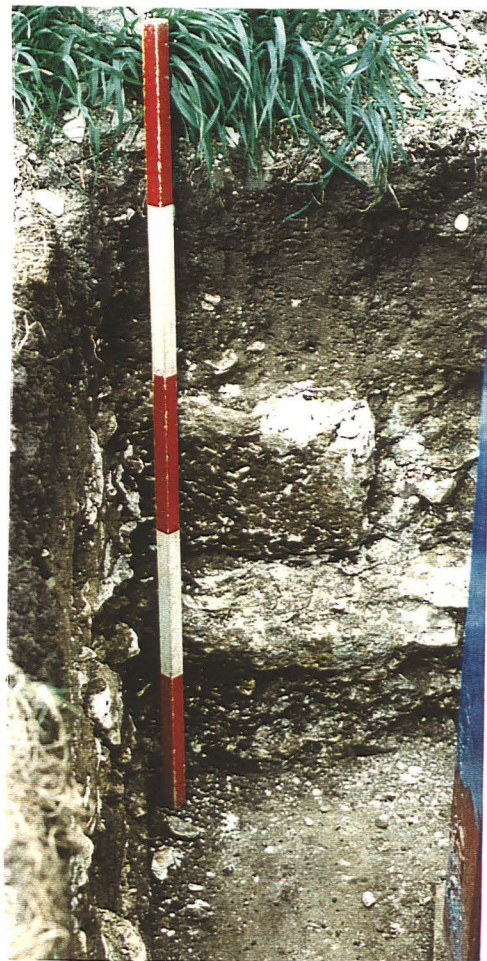


P4. Close-up of truncated floor deposits [309] in south-west corner of Pit 10





P5. South section, Pit 6, showing robber trench [307] cut through demolition [308], [313], [315]



P6. North section, Pit 2, showing wall [325] and off-set foundation [325]b



P7. Pit 14, showing buried topsoil horizon/make-up and infill in N + W sections



P8. West section, Pit 3, showing floor/occupation horizons [317] below demolition layer [308]



### 11.3 Site archive

The basic site archive consists of the following elements:

x1 A4 file containing 75 context record sheets, watching brief daily log sheets and site drawings made on A4 graph paper

1:100 site plan (trench locations)

x1 colour print film

x2 boxes of finds (pottery, animal bone, tile); iron nails at LCCM Conservation Laboratory, lead find discarded

A detailed project archive is currently being prepared; to be submitted to LCCM within six months.

### 11.4 References

Appleton, R c. 1909 *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (in 15 Vols; Vol VI)

Knowles, D and Hadcock, RN, 1971 *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales*

Mee, A 1970 *The Kings England: Lincolnshire*

Owen, D, 1971 *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire: History of Lincoln Volume V*

## 11.5 Relevant entries extracted from the County Sites and Monuments Record

PRN No	NGR	Description
41253	TF 36609160	C4th Roman and Medieval pottery
41252	TF 37009200	Prehistoric axe-hammer found in 1963 from a sectioning of High Bridge Road.
41251	TF 37119339	Sherds of Romano-British pottery ploughed up in 1974/5 near America Farm, mostly c4th and including greyware.
41259	TF 36659142	Remains of a water mill, may be on the same site as one given to St Mary's Priory in 1155 by William de Frieston.
41258	TF 36759131	Base of a stone churchyard cross, not <i>in situ</i> .
41644	TF 36789131	Site of Saxon church: probably built in late C10th and destroyed in the C11th. Not mentioned in Domesday, it's Norman church foundations were incorporated in the later Church. Dedicated to St Adelwold. Present retains a rare C13th west tower.
41256	TF 36769132	St Mary's Church, belonging to North Cockerington, nave and walls retain Norman stonework and a Saxon window on the north side of the chancel.
42793	TF 36139150	Extant ridge and furrow north of village.
42792	TF 36129138	Medieval village earthworks including possible water management features running parallel to stream adjacent to Mill, possible house plots located to the north.
41255	TF 36789131	Site of Gilbertine Priory of St Mary. Dissolved 1538.
42794	TF 36059180	Ridge and furrow, only shows on AP.
41254	TF 36509150	Extensive Medieval earthworks around the village: evidence for tofts, crofts and strip fields with an undated rectangular enclosure.



## Appendix 11.6

## AFA95 ARCHIVE: WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT NUMBER

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
233	LSW3	1	JUG	BS
233	LSW1	1	JUG/PIT	CORDON AT NECK;? ID;BS
315	MEDLOC	2	JUG	SV;FE PAINTED STRIP;? EARLY TOY
213	MEDLOC	1	JUG	INTERIOR DEPOSIT;FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ WITH OCC CA;BS
182	TOY	1	JAR?	? ID;BS
182	TOY	1	JUG	? ID;BS;THUMBED BASE
302	DST	1	JUG	-
302	LSW2	1	JUG	-
302	LSW1/2	1	JUG	-
302	MEDLOC	1	JUG	SPL GLZE
302	EMX	1	JUG	SEEN AT FLAX;HARD FABRIC;STRAP HANDLE;?? HEDON
330	LSW2	1	JUG	? ID
336	LSW1/2	1	JUG	-
336	MEDLOC	1	-	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ;NO GLZE
212	MEDLOC	1	-	FABRIC INCLUDES QUARTZ;AMBER GLZE
306	LSW1/2	1	JUG	-
301	TOYII	1	JUG	SPL GLZE;OR TOY;THUMBED STRIP DEC
301	TOYII	1	JUG/JAR	SPL GLZE;OR TOY
301	HUM	1	JUG/JAR	OR BEVO
234	EMLOC	1	JUG/JAR	OR EARLY TOY
326	BEVO	2	JUG	SV;SPL GLZE
306	TOY	1	JUG?	-
327	CHALK	1	JAR?	FABRIC INCLUDES CHALK IN A FINE QUARTZ WITH OCC LARGER SUB ROUND;UNGLZE
327	CHALK	1	JAR?	FABRIC INCLUDES CHALK IN A FINE QUARTZ WITH OCC LARGER SUB ROUND;UNGLZE
327	LFS	1	-	SCRAP
320	TOY	1	JUG;SMALL	SMALL ROD HANDLE
320	BEVO	5	JUG	SPL GLZE WITH CU;APP STRIP;? ID
308	HUMB	4	JUG/JAR	UNDERFIRED;LEAD LUMPS;SPL GLZE
	U/S	ST	1	JUG
U/S	NLST	1	JAR	12/13TH;FABRIC INCLUDES SHELL +SUB ROUND QUARTZ
U/S	LSW1/2	1	JUGPIT	? ID
U/S	LSW1/2	4	JUG;CORR	EARLY CORRUGATED NECK INTURN RIM; FE BOW DECORATION;EARLY 13TH U/S
U/S	TOY	1	JUG/JAR	? ID;OR TB
U/S	TOY	1	JUG/JAR	? ID;OR TB
U/S	TOY	1	JUG/JAR	? ID;OR TB
U/S	TOY	1	JUG/JAR	? ID;OR TB
U/S	LERTH	1	-	NO SURFS;17TH TO EARLY MODERN
U/S	BEVO	1	-	NO GLZE; OR HUM
U/S	HUM	1	-	? ID; THUMBED STRIP
U/S	MEDLOC	1	JUG;LARGE	? ID;? TOYNTON PRODUCT
U/S	TOYII	1	JUG	? ID;RIM
U/S	UNGS	1	JUG;SMALL	-
U/S	HUMB	13	JUG	PATCHY SPL GLZE;UNDERFIRED;APP DEC OF VERT LINES + SNAKE

AFA95 ARCHIVE: WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT NUMBER

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon
182	MH5	MH6	-
212	MH4	MH9	-
213	MH4	MH9	-
233	MH6	MH9	-
234	MH3	MH4	-
301	MH10	PMH2	-
302	MH4	MH4	MH4
306	MH5	MH6	-
308	MH1	MH10	MH4-MH6
314	MH4	MH5	-
320	MH5	MH6	-
326	MH1	MH3	-
327	ASH11	MH7	ASH11-MH3
330	MH4	MH6	-
336	MH3	MH6	-



CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY CODES

Ware code	description	period	earliest horizon	latest horizon
AARD	LOW COUNTRIES HIGHLY DECORATED WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
ANDA	ANDALUSIAN LUSTREWARE	MED	MH5	MH9
ANDE	ANDENNE WARE	SN	ASH11	MH3
ARCH	ARCHAIC MAIOLICA	MED	MH6	MH8?
BA	BRONZE AGE	PREH	0	0
BADO	BADORF-TYPE WARE	MSAX-LSAX	ASH2	ASH8
BALT	BALTIC-TYPE WARES	LSAX-SN	ASH7?	ASH14?
BEAU	BEAUVAIS-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7?	ASH11?
BERTH	BROWN EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH2	PMH10
BEVO	BEVERLEY ORANGE WARE	EMED-MED	MH1	MH7
BL	BLACKWARE	PMED	PMH3	EMH
BLBURN	BLACK BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BLGR	PAFFRATH-TYPE OR BLUE-GREY WARE	SN-EMED	ASH12	MH3?
BLSURF	BLACK SURFACED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BOU	BOURNE;FABRIC D	PMED	MH10	PMH4
BOUA	BOURNE;FABRICS A-C	MED	MH5?	MH7
BRANS	BRANDSBY-TYPE WARE	MED	MH5	MH8
BRBURN	BROWN BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
BRILL	BRILL WARES	MED	MH5	MH7
BRUNS	BRUNNSUM-TYPE FLASKS	EMED	MH2?	MH3?
BS	BROWN STONEWARE	PMED	PMH7	EMH
CEP	CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN	PMED	PMH6	PMH10
CHALK	UNGLAZED SANDY FABRICS WITH CHALK	SN-MED	ASH11	MH7
CHARN	CHARNWOOD FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
CHINS	CHINESE STONEWARE	MED-EMOD	MH4	EMH
CIST	CISTERCIAN-TYPE WARES	PMED	MH10?	PMH5
CITG	CENTRAL ITALIAN TIN-GLAZED WARE	LMED-PMED	MH9	PMH2
CMW	WHITE COAL MEASURE FABRICS	MED-PMED	MH7	PMH3
CRMWARE	CREAMWARE	EMOD	PMH9	EMH
CROW	CROWLAND ABBEY-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH12	ASH14
DERB	DERBY-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH10?	ASH13?
DONC	DONCASTER-HALLGATE FABRICS	EMED-MED	MH3	MH4
DST	DEVELOPED STAMFORD WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
DUTR	LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARES	LMED-PMED	MH8	PMH5
DUTRT	LOW COUNTRIES RED EARTHENWARE-TYPES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
EALMT	EAST ANGLIAN LMED/TRANSITIONAL WARE	LMED-PMED	MH9	PMH3
ECHAF	CHAFF-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
EGSW	EARLY GERMAN STONEWARES	MED	MH5	MH6
ELFS	EARLY FINE-SHELLED WARE	MSAX	ASH6	ASH7
ELSW	EARLY GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
EMED	EARLY MEDIEVAL	EMED	MH1	MH4
EMHM	EARLY MEDIEVAL HANDMADE FABRICS	EMED	MH1?	MH3?
EMLOC	EARLY MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	EMED	MH1	MH4
EMOD	EARLY MODERN	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
EMSAX	ESAX OR MSAX	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH6
EMX	EARLY MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	EMED	MH1	MH4
ESAX	EARLY SAXON	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2

ESAXLOC	EARLY SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
ESAXX	EARLY SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
ESG	YORK EARLY GLAZED WARE;TYPE 1	LSAX	ASH8	ASH12
ESGS	GREENSAND FABRICS	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
EST	EARLY STAMFORD WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
FE	IRONSTONE ORE-TEMPERED FABRIC	ESAX	ASH1	ASH2
FERTH	FINE EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH9	EMH
FINSF	FINE SPLASHED WARE	EMED	MH2?	MH4?
FREC	FRECHEN/COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH8
FREN	FRENCH WARES (GENERAL)	MED-PMED	MH3	PMH5
FLINT	FLINT TEMPERED FABRICS	PREH-MSAX	0	ASH3
GLGS	GLAZED GREENSAND FABRICS	EMED-LMED	MH2	MH10
GRAP	GRAPHITIC CRUCIBLE FABRICS	PMED	PMH3	EMH
GRBURN	GREY BURNISHED WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH4?
GRE	GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH9
GRIM	GRIMSTON-TYPE WARE	MED	MH3	MH8
GS	GREY STONEWARES	EMOD	PMH5	EMH
HLKT	HORNCastle-TYPE LKT WARE	LSAX	ASH9?	ASH11?
HUM	HUMBERWARE	LMED-PMED	MH7	PMH2
HUMB	HUMBER BASIN GLAZED FABRICS	MED	MH1	MH10
IA	IRON AGE	PREH	0	0
IALSAX	IA OR LSAX	PREH-LSAX	0	0
IMP	UNDATED IMPORTED FABRICS	ND	ASH1	PMH7
INDUS	UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL	ND	ASH1	EMH
IPS	IPSWICH-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH6
IS	UNIDENTIFIED IMPORTED STONEWARE	PMED	PMH1	PMH7
ISLG	ISLAMIC GLAZED WARES	SN-MED	ASH11	MH8
ITGE	IMPORTED TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES	LMED	MH7	MH10
KEUP	MERCIAN MUDSTONE-TEMPERED WARE	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH?
KOLN	COLOGNE STONEWARE	PMED	PMH1	PMH2
L/LSW4	LLSW OR LSW4	LMED	MH9	PMH1
LANG	LANGERWEHE STONEWARE	LMED	MH7	PMH1
LARA	LANGERWEHE/RAEREN STONEWARE	LMED	MH8	PMH1
LEMS	LOCAL EARLY MEDIEVAL SHELLY WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
LERTH	LATE EARTHENWARES	EMOD	PMH9	EMH
LEST	LEICESTER-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7?	ASH9?
LFS	LINCOLN FINE-SHELLED WARE	SN	ASH11	MH3?
LFS/ELFS	LFS OR ELFS	MSAX-SN	ASH6	MH3?
LG	LINCOLN GRITTY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH7
LG/LSLS	LG OR LSLS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LHUM	LATE HUMBERWARE	PMED	PMH2	EMH
LIGU	LIGURIAN BERRETINO TIN-GLAZED WARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH6
LIM	OOLITE-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX-SN	ASH2	ASH13
LKT	LINCOLN KILN-TYPE WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LLSW	LATE GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH8	MH10
LMED	LATE MEDIEVAL	LMED	MH7	MH10
LMF	LATE MEDIEVAL FINE WARES	LMED	MH9	PMH1
LMIMP	LATE MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS	LMED	MH7	MH10
LMLOC	LATE MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	LMED	MH8	PMH1
LMPM	LMED OR PMED	LMED-PMED	MH7	PMH10
LMX	LATE MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	LMED	MH7	MH10
LOCC	LOCAL SPLASHED WARE	EMED	MH1	MH3?
LONS	LONDON STONEWARE	PMED	PMH7	EMH



LPM	EARLY MODERN OR MODERN	EMOD	EMH	EMH
LPMDISC	EARLY MODERN OR MODERN (DISCARDED)	EMOD	EMH	EMH
LS/SNLS	LSLS OR SNLS	LSAX-SN	ASH7	ASH13
LSAX	LATE SAXON	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LSCRUC	LINCOLN CRUCIBLE FABRICS	LSAX-SN	ASH7	ASH12
LSH	LINCOLN SHELLY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH12?
LSIMP	LATE SAXON IMPORTED FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH11
LSLOC	LATE SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH13
LSLS	LATE SAXON LINCOLN SANDY WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LSMED	LSAX OR MED	LSAX-MED	ASH7	MH10
LSPLS	LIGHT-BODIED LSLS WARE	LSAX	ASH7	ASH8
LSTON	LATE STONEWARES	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
LSW	UNDATED LINCOLN FABRICS	LSAX-LMED	ASH7	MH10
LSW1	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4
LSW1/2	LSW1 OR LSW2	EMED	MH1	MH6
LSW2	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	MED	MH4	MH6
LSW2/3	LSW2 OR LSW3	MED	MH4	MH9
LSW3	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH6	MH9?
LSW4	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE	LMED	MH10	PMH1
LSWA	GLAZED LINCOLN WARE;FABRIC A	EMED-MED	MH1	MH10
LSWE/1	ELSW OR LSW1	LSAX-EMED	ASH7	MH4
LSX	LATE SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	LSAX	ASH7	ASH13
MAGR	MAGREBI WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
MAMPH	ROMAN/MEDIEVAL AMPHORA	ROM-MED	0	0
MARTI	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE I	PMED	MH10	PMH2
MARTII	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE II	PMED	PMH1	PMH3
MARTIII	MARTINCAMP WARE;TYPE III	PMED	PMH3	PMH7
MAX	NORTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6?
MAY	MAYEN-TYPE WARES	MSAX	ASH3	ASH6?
MED	MEDIEVAL	MED	MH4	MH10
MEDLOC	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MEDPM	MED OR PMED	MED-PMED	MH4	PMH10
MEDX	MEDIEVAL NON-LOCAL FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MIMP	MEDIEVAL IMPORTED FABRICS	MED	MH4	MH10
MISC	UNDATED MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS	ND	ASH1	EMH
MLSAX	MSAX OR LSAX	MSAX-LSAX	ASH2	ASH11
MLTG	MONTELUPO POLYCHROME	PMED	MH10	PMH7
MMAX	RMAX WITH QUARTZ	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH6?
MP	MIDLAND PURPLE-TYPE WARE	LMED-PMED	MH8?	PMH3?
MSAX	MID-SAXON	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MSAXLOC	MID-SAXON LOCAL FABRICS	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MSAXX	MID-SAXON NON-LOCAL FABRICS	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6
MVAL	MATURE VALENTIAN LUSTREWARE	LMED	MH7	PMH3
MY	MIDLAND YELLOW-TYPE WARE	PMED	PMH2	PMH8
NEWS	NEWARK SANDY WARE	SN	ASH11	ASH12
NFM	NORTH FRENCH MONOCHROME	MED	MH4	MH5
NFRE	NORTH FRENCH FABRICS	EMED-MED	MH3?	MH5
NFSVA	NORTH FRENCH SEINE VALLEY FABRIC A	MSAX	ASH2?	ASH4?
NHSLIP	NORTH HOLLAND SLIPWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH7
NITALS	NORTH ITALIAN SGRAFFITO WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
NLST	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE	EMED-MED	MH1	MH8
NOTG	NOTTINGHAM GREEN-GLAZED WARE	MED	MH4?	MH7
NOTS	NOTTINGHAM WARE	LSAX	ASH9?	ASH12?



NSP	NOTTINGHAM SPLASHED GLAZED WARE	EMED	MH1	MH4?
ORP	OXIDISED RED-PAINTED FABRICS	MSAX	ASH4?	ASH6?
PBIC	LIGHT-BODIED BICHROME FABRICS	PMED	PMH2?	PMH3?
PGE	LIGHT-BODIED GLAZED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
PING	PINGSBORF-TYPE WARE	SN-EMED	ASH7	MH3
PMED	POST-MEDIEVAL	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PMF	POST-MED FINE WARES	PMED	PMH1	PMH7
PMIMP	POST-MED IMPORTED FABRICS	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PMLOC	POST-MED LOCAL FABRICS	PMED	PMH2	PMH9
PMX	POST-MED NON-LOCAL FABRICS	PMED	PMH1	PMH10
PORC	PORCELAIN (GENERAL)	PMED	PMH8	EMH
PORTF	PORTUGESE TIN-GLAZED WARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH5
POTT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE	MED	MH4?	MH9?
PREH	PREHISTORIC	PREH	0	0
R	ROMAN	ROM	0	0
RAER	RAEREN STONEWARE	PMED	MH10	PMH2
RESAX	ROMAN OR ESAX	ROM-ESAX	0	0
RGRE	REDUCED GLAZED RED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH3	PMH9
RLG	ROMAN OR LG	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RLSAX	ROMAN OR LSAX	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RLSLS	ROMAN OR LSL	ROM-LSAX	0	0
RMAX	SOUTHERN MAXEY-TYPE WARE	MSAX	ASH2	ASH6?
RMED	ROMAN OR MED	ROM-MED	0	0
RMSAX	ROMAN OR MSAX	ROM-MSAX	0	0
ROUEN	ROUEN-TYPE WARES	EMED-MED	MH3	MH5
RSN	ROMAN OR SN	ROM-SN	0	0
RSTON	RED STONEWARES	PMED	PMH8	PMH10
SAIC	SAINTONGE CHAFING DISH	PMED	PMH1	PMH4
SAIG	SAINTONGE GREEN-GLAZED WARE	MED	MH5	MH6
SAIM	SAINTONGE MOTTLED WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
SAIP	SAINTONGE POLYCHROME WARE	MED	MH5	MH6
SCAR	SCARBOROUGH WARE	EMED-MED	MH3	MH7
SIEG	SIEGBURG STONEWARE	MED-LMED	MH6	PMH1
SLIP	SLIPWARE (GENERAL)	PMED	PMH4	EMH
SLST	SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE SHELLY WARE	EMED-MED	MH1?	MH7?
SN	SAXO-NORMAN	SN	ASH7	ASH14
SNEMED	SN OR EMED	SN-EMED	ASH11	MH4
SNEOT	ST.NEOTS-TYPE WARE	SN-EMED	ASH11	MH3?
SNIMP	SAXO-NORMAN IMPORTED FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SNLOC	SAXO-NORMAN LOCAL FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SNLS	SAXO-NORMAN LINCOLN SANDY WARE	SN	ASH11	ASH13
SNTG	SOUTH NETHERLANDS TIN-GLAZED WARES	PMED	MH10	PMH1
SNX	SAXO-NORMAN NON-LOCAL FABRICS	SN	ASH7	MH3
SPAN	SPANISH UNGLAZED COARSEWARES	PMED	PMH1	EMH
SRCRUC	STAMFORD OR ROMAN CRUCIBLES	ROM-SN	0	0
SST	SANDSTONE-TEMPERED FABRICS	ESAX-MSAX	ASH1	ASH6
ST	STAMFORD WARE	SN	ASH7	MH3
STANLY	STANION/LYVDEN-TYPE WARE	MED	MH5	MH7
STCRUC	STAMFORD WARE CRUCIBLES	SN	ASH7	MH3
STMO	STAFFORDSHIRE MOTTLED WARE	PMED	PMH6	PMH8
STSL	STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE	PMED	PMH5	PMH8
TB	TOYNTON OR BOLINGBROKE-TYPE WARE	PMED	MH10?	PMH8
TGE	TIN-GLAZED EARTHENWARES	PMED	PMH4	PMH10



TGEM	MAIOLICA (ANGLO-NETHERLANDS)	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
THET	THETFORD OR THETFORD-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH7	MH2
TILE	TILE FABRIC	MED	MH3	MH10
TORK	TORKSEY WARE	SN	ASH7	ASH13
TORKT	TORKSEY-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH7	ASH13
TOY	TOYNTON WARE;KILN 1 (ROSES)	MED	MH5	MH6
TOYII	TOYNTON WARE;KILN 3	LMED	MH10?	PMH1
UNGS	UNGLAZED GREENSAND	SN-MED	ASH11	MH7
VGF	VICTORIAN GARDEN FURNITURE	EMOD	PMH10	EMH
VITR	UNIDENTIFIED VITRIFIED SHERDS	ND	ASH1	EMH
WERRA	WERRA/WANFRIED WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
WESER	WESER WARE	PMED	PMH3	PMH4
WEST	WESTERWALD STONEWARE	PMED	PMH4	EMH
WINC	WINCHESTER-TYPE WARE	SN	ASH10	ASH14
WS	WHITE SALT-GLAZED WARES	PMED	PMH8	PMH9
YG	YORKSHIRE-TYPE GRITTY WARES	SN	ASH13	MH3
YORK	YORK GLAZED WARE	EMED-MED	MH3	MH5?
YORKSPL	YORK-TYPE SPLASHED WARES	EMED	ASH14?	MH4?
YW	YORK WARE	LSAX	ASH6	ASH9

CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY DATING 5TH TO 19TH CENTURIES SEP 1994

HORIZONS	DATING	PERIOD
ASH1	5TH - ?L7TH	ANGLO-SAXON
ASH2	?L7TH - ?L7/E8TH	MIDDLE SAXON
ASH3	?E8TH - ?M8TH	
ASH4	?M8TH - ?L8TH	
ASH5	?E9TH - ?M9TH	
ASH6	?M9TH - ?L9TH	
ASH7	?L9TH	
ASH8	L9TH - E10TH	
ASH9	E/M10TH - M10TH	
ASH10	M10TH - L10TH	
ASH11	L10TH	
ASH12	E11TH - ?E/M11TH	SAXO-NORMAN
ASH13	?E/M11TH - M/L11TH	
ASH14	L11TH - E/M12TH	
MH1	?E/M12TH - M12TH	EARLY MEDIEVAL
MH2	M12TH - M/L12TH	
MH3	M/L12TH - E13TH	
MH4	E13TH - E/M13TH	
MH5	E/M13TH - ?L13TH	HIGH MEDIEVAL
MH6	?L13TH - ?M14TH	
MH7	?M14TH - ?L14TH	LATE MEDIEVAL
MH8	?L14TH - ?E15TH	
MH9	?E15TH - M/L15	
MH10	M/L15TH - L15TH	
PMH1	E16TH-M16TH	EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL
PMH2	M16TH-M/L16TH	
PMH3	M/L16TH-E17TH	POST MEDIEVAL
PMH4	E17TH-M17TH	
PMH5	M17TH-M/L17TH	
PMH6	M/L17TH-L17TH	
PMH7	L17TH-E18TH	
PMH8	E18TH-M18TH	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL
PMH9	M18TH-L18TH	
PMH10	L18TH-E19TH	
EMH	L18TH-20TH	EARLY MODERN



## **AFA95: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material**

*Richard Kemp*

CLAU 31.7.95

### **1. Introduction**

Eighty-one pieces of Ceramic building material were recovered from the site. This was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic sub-form) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

### **2. Condition**

Many of the tiles are broken into large fragments some with mortar adhering to both faces, and others (20%) showing signs of secondary use.

### **3. Overall Chronology and Source**

The brick and tile appears to be of medieval origin, probably dating between the 14th and 15th century. Of this material 79 are flat roofing types with 4 of these tiles having nibbed suspensions. The fragment of brick and 1 fragment of ridged tile are contemporary with these flat roofing tiles. The tiles recovered show under binocular examination variations in the type of fabrics, although the indication is that these tiles are most likely the products of the tile kilns at Hull and/or Beverley.

### **4. Further work**

Because of the closeness of these tile kilns, a fabric analysis would enable local products to be identified and distinguished from non-local ones. This will entail the thin-sectioning and description of the fabrics of the tiles.

APPENDIX 1: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE NAMES

Form code	Description
BRK	<i>MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL BRICK</i>
NIB	<i>UNGLAZED NIB TILE</i>
NIBDISC	<i>DISCARDED UNGLAZED NIB TILE</i>
PNR	<i>UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE</i>
PNRDISC	<i>DISCARDED UNGLAZED UNDIAGNOSTIC ROOFING TILE</i>
RID	<i>UNGLAZED RIDGE TILE</i>



APPENDIX 2: TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
U/S	PNRDISC	1	10	FLAT	LN2	-
U/S	PNRDISC	3	245	FLAT	LN1	CORNS X2
U/S	PNRDISC	1	300	FLAT	LN3	CORN
U/S	PNRDISC	1	120	FLAT	LN4	MORTAR; CORN
U/S	PNRDISC	1	30	FLAT	LN1	-
U/S	PNRDISC	1	35	FLAT	LN1	-
100	PNRDISC	4	180	FLAT	LN1	-
182	PNRDISC	1	10	FLAT	LN3	CORN
182	PNRDISC	3	235	FLAT	LN2	MORTAR
182	PNRDISC	1	25	FLAT	LN4	MORTAR
182	PNRDISC	1	35	FLAT	LN1	-
212	PNRDISC	2	110	FLAT	LN1	*T-S
212	PNRDISC	1	65	FLAT	LN2	*T-S
213	PNRDISC	1	140	FLAT	LN3	MORTAR
213	PNRDISC	1	60	FLAT	LN4	-
231	PNRDISC	1	140	FLAT	LN3	CORN
231	PNR	1	115	FLAT	LN3	SHAPED?
233	PNRDISC	1	40	FLAT	LN2	-
233	PNRDISC	2	15	FLAT	LN4	-
234	PNRDISC	1	10	FLAT	LN4	-
234	PNRDISC	1	10	FLAT	LN1	-
234	PNRDISC	1	40	FLAT	LN3	-
235	PNRDISC	1	25	FLAT	LN5	*T-S
235	PNRDISC	2	65	FLAT	LN1	-
301	PNR	1	90	FLAT	LN4	PAW PRINT?; CORN
301	PNRDISC	1	25	FLAT	LN2	-
301	PNRDISC	1	50	FLAT	LN1	-
301	PNRDISC	1	20	FLAT	LN2	-
302	NIB	1	230	2A	LN4	CORN
302	PNRDISC	3	370	FLAT	LN4	MORTAR; CORN
302	PNRDISC	1	155	FLAT	LN2	-
302	PNRDISC	4	105	FLAT	LN3	CORN
306	PNRDISC	1	15	FLAT	LN1	MORTAR ALL OVER
306	PNRDISC	1	255	FLAT	LN4	MORTAR
306	PNRDISC	1	145	FLAT	LN2	MORTAR
306	PNRDISC	2	120	FLAT	LN2	MORTAR
308	PNR	1	25	FLAT	LN5	CORN; *T-S
308	PNR	4	760	FLAT	LN1	WIDTH; MORTAR
308	PNRDISC	3	610	FLAT	LN1	WIDTH; MORTAR
308	RID	1	125	-	LN1	MORTAR
308	PNRDISC	2	425	FLAT	LN4	CORN; MORTAR
308	PNRDISC	3	355	FLAT	LN4	CORN
308	PNRDISC	3	250	FLAT	-	?BEV (A); CORN
309	PNRDISC	1	95	FLAT	LN3	MORTAR
316	PNRDISC	1	500	FLAT	LN1	MORTAR
316	NIBDISC	1	50	A?	LN1	-
316	BRK	1	90	-	-	MORTAR; CORN

323	PNRDISC	2	120	FLAT	LN4	MORTAR
325	PNRDISC	2	130	FLAT	LN2	MORTAR
330	PNRDISC	1	105	FLAT	LN2	-
336	NIB	1	70	A	LN4	-
336	NIB	1	45	2B?	LN4	-
336	PNRDISC	1	210	FLAT	-	MORTAR; *T-S

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### APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
100	14	15	14-15	-
182	14	15	14-15	-
212	14	15	14-15	-
213	14	15	14-15	-
231	14	15	14-15	-
233	14	15	14-15	-
234	14	15	14-15	-
235	14	15	14-15	-
301	14	15	14-15	-
302	14	15	14-15	-
306	14	15	14-15	-
308	14	15	14-15	-
309	14	15	14-15	-
316	14	15	14-15	-
323	14	15	14-15	-
325	14	15	14-15	-
330	14	15	14-15	-
336	14	15	14-15	-

APPENDIX 4: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

	Form	Sherds
1. MEDIEVAL	BRK	1
	NIB	4
	PNR	75
	RID	1