



ArcHeritage



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAND
ADJACENT TO 20 CHURCH STREET,
OWSTON FERRY,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Report Number 2010/120 April 2012



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A small but interesting group of medieval archaeological features was investigated during a watching brief on land to the west of 20 Church Street Owston Ferry, North Lincolnshire. The earliest of these dated to the late 13th or the early 14th century, with later features from the late 15th to early 16th century. Ephemeral evidence for structures was found in the form of a series of post-holes, two areas of cobble yard or floor surfaces and a feature possibly related to drainage. A number of small finds were recovered from these well-dated contexts including an Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian pin, and a large pair of tongs or pincers.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Land Adjacent to 20 Church Street, Owston Ferry
ArcHeritage Project No.	5362
Report status	Full Report for Submission
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	Mr and Mrs Lindley
Planning Application No.	PA/2009/1339
NGR	SE 8066 0038
Museum Obj. Entry Form No.	3852
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between 4th August 2010 and 9th September 2010, ArcHeritage carried out an archaeological watching brief on behalf of Mr and Mrs Lindley, during groundworks for a dwelling house with garage, on land adjacent to 23 Church Street, Owston Ferry, North Lincolnshire (NGR SE 8066 0038) (Plates 1 and 2). Further monitoring was carried out on 1st November 2011 during groundworks for the installation of a ground coupled heat-exchanger and landscaping.

The planning condition for the implementation of a watching brief was imposed on the development due to the proximity of the site to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Kinaird Castle (Plate 3).

A small but interesting group of medieval archaeological features was investigated during a watching brief. The earliest of these dated to the late 13th or the early 14th century, with later features from the late 15th to early 16th century. Ephemeral evidence for structures was found in the form of a series of post-holes, two areas of cobble yard or floor surfaces and a feature possibly related to drainage. A number of small finds were recovered from these well-dated contexts including an Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian pin, and a large pair of tongs or pincers.

2 METHODOLOGY

A mechanical digger was used to remove the turf and topsoil, reducing the ground level within the footprint of the new building (Plate 4). Digging ceased temporarily when a cobble surface and a number of archaeological features were discovered. Investigation and recording of the archaeological features was carried out by hand. Mechanical ground reduction and the digging of foundation 'strip trenches' to a depth of between 1.6m and 1.85m below the present ground level (BPGl = 13m OD) continued when the archaeological recording was completed (Plate 5). All excavation and recording was carried out to the specifications in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 7).

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying solid geology consists of Triassic Mercia Mudstone bedrock. This is overlain by more recent Quaternary period glacial and Post-glacial alluvium deposits which are in turn overlain by brown soil and surface water gleys (Van der Noort and Ellis 1998, 9-13).

Owston Ferry lies at the western edge of the river Trent on the isle of Axholme, a tract of land elevated slightly above the wetlands of the Trent Valley bounded by the Rivers Trent, Torne and Idle.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The development site lies at the west end of the village of Owston Ferry, near to the 11th-century site of Kinaird or 'Owston' castle (NGR SE 805 003; Scheduled Ancient Monument 30124). A prominent earth mound and other traces of the motte and bailey castle earthworks remain in the wooded landscape within 50m west of the site (Plate 3). The castle was one of many built soon after the Norman conquest in strategic defensive points in the Humber

Wetlands to control the major waterways. It is thought to have been built by Geoffrey de Wicre, lord of Axholme in 1086. The strategic location in the lower Trent valley afforded control of the cross-Trent ferry and thus access to the Isle of Axholme (Van de Noort 2004, 137–8). It is thought to have originally included a motte enclosed by a moat ditch, with two baileys to the north-west, surrounded by a bank with an outer moat ditch. The eastern Bailey contains St Martin's church and graveyard (English Heritage, 2007).

No archaeological work has previously been carried out within the development area. However, an archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1995 within the nearby scheduled area of the Motte and Bailey. Evidence for the 11th century palisade was found in the form of three posts and other later features, and the watching brief concluded that in situ 11th–12th century deposits survive in the vicinity (Archaeological Data Service, 2009).

5 RESULTS

The earliest stratigraphic deposits comprised several layers of probable alluvial origin observed in section within one of the machine-dug foundation trenches (Plate 5; Figure 5). The earliest of these deposits was a 200mm deep layer of smooth waxy red-brown clay (1023). This was overlain by laminated layer of light blue-grey sandstone 200mm thick (1022) and a soft mid-red-brown sand 100mm thick (1021). Overlaying these there was a light red clay with light blue-grey sandstone fragments 250mm thick (1020), and a mid-red-brown clay, 200mm thick (1019). These were superseded by an orange sand 250mm thick (1018). No dating evidence was recovered from any of the alluvial deposits. Across the entire site the natural deposits were covered by compact mid-brown, sandy silty-clay subsoil (1017) which was superseded by a soft dark grey-brown humic topsoil (1007).

Whilst the deposits described above were typical of those observed across the site, a number of archaeological features were discovered during the ground reduction for the house plot. These included a number of pits or possible post-holes cut into natural, and two cobble surfaces.

A large sub-circular pit was found near the north foundation trench (1009). Its exact dimensions could not be ascertained due to truncation, but it measured more than 1.2m x 1.5m. The fill of the pit was a moderately compact mid-red-brown, silty-clay, mottled with occasional mid-grey, silty clay patches containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles (1008). Pottery recovered from Context 1008 indicates that the pit was filled in during the late 15th or early 16th century.

A few metres to the south of Pit 1009 there was a group of six cut features (Figures 3, 6 and 7; Cuts 1001, 1003, 1011, 1014, 1016, 1024).

The northernmost of the group was pit/post-hole cut 1011. This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6m in diameter. Its edges stepped in to a smaller circular base (0.4m diameter), possibly a depression resulting from a circular post positioned within the wider cut. The cut was backfilled with firm, dark grey brown silty clay within which there were frequent charcoal flecks and fragments (1010). A small ferrous metal object was also recovered from the fill and has been identified as a punch or other small tool (sf 6; Table 3). Pot recovered from context 1010 indicates a probable late 13th–early 14th-century date.

To the south-east of pit 1011 there was another probable post-hole, measuring 0.7 x 0.45 and 0.55m deep (1014; Plate 7). This was backfilled with a charcoal-rich, friable, mid red-brown, slightly sandy, silty clay (1013) dated to the 13th century by pottery.

Immediately south of post-hole 1014 there was a shallow, elongated pit (1024). Pit 1024 was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 0.6m x 1.5m, and contained a buried pot (1006) dated to the mid—late 13th century (Plate 8; see also pot report, Section 6). The pot appeared to have been buried intentionally because several pieces of flat sandstone had been placed in layers on its east and west sides, some had been packed down the sides of the vessel (Plate 9). The nature of its burial suggested that it might have been a funerary urn or that it could contain buried artefacts. After the surrounding fill was excavated, the vessel was temporarily consolidated using domestic food-wrapping film and carefully lifted upon a plywood board along with its contents intact so that it could be x-rayed. X-ray analysis was inconclusive, the density of the fill preventing penetration. The pot was excavated by hand. It was filled with pieces of flat sandstone approximately 25mm thick (Plate 10), similar to those which had been used as packing around the vessel.

To the south-east of pit 1024 there was a larger pit measuring approximately 1.2m x 1.35m and 0.2m deep (1003; Figure 3), backfilled with firm dark brown-grey clay silt (1002). Pot from the backfill indicates a probable 14th/15th century date.

Another large pit was identified to the west of pit 1003 (1016; Figure 3; Plate 10). Pit 1016 was oval in plan measuring 2m east-west and 0.65m deep and cut into natural alluvial deposits. Its width is unknown due to extensive truncation. The backfill of this pit was not excavated, but was recorded in section (1015).

To the south of pits 1003 and 1001 there was a smaller pit or post-hole (1001; Figure 3), measuring 0.44m x 0.47m and 0.23m deep, which was backfilled with a firm dark grey-brown clay silt dated to the 14th century (1000).

An area of cobble surface was discovered near the middle of the new house plot (1004; Figure 3; Plates 12 and 13). An investigative trench was dug through Surface 1004 to establish the nature of its deposition/construction and to gather dating evidence (Plate 13). This showed that the feature consisted of a shallow layer of small and medium cobbles and pieces of sandstone which were spread loosely over an area measuring approximately 6 x 3m, directly upon the natural alluvial deposits (Figures 2 and 3). A substantial quantity of pottery was recovered from the feature, dating it to the late 13th or the early 14th century. Several small finds, mainly metal objects, were also recovered from this deposit (see Section 7). The most significant of these was a ferrous metal object found at the western edge of the surface (sf 3; Plate 14), which is discussed in more detail in the following sections. Surface 1004 was covered by a dump or levelling deposit (1005) dated to the late 15th to the early 16th century. A number of cross-joins were identified between pot sherds in Post-hole fill 1010 and Cobble Surface 1004, suggesting the two may have been contemporaneous.

A similar surface was identified some 8m to the south of 1004 (1012; Figure 3). Surface 1012 was situated some 4.5m north of the perimeter fence at the south side of the site (Plate 15). A small area was investigated to characterise the feature, but it was not fully exposed because the depth at which it lay was below that of the groundworks in that area. It remains in situ,

preserved beneath the car park/turning area in front of the new building. Finds recovered from the upper surface indicate the feature was probably of 16th-century date.

Although there was no positive evidence that Surfaces 1004 and 1012 were connected, they were of a similar construction and were approximately level with one another. This suggests that they were related, and may once have formed a single continuous cobbled area.

A small pit, dated to the 13–15th centuries by evidence from pottery dates, was identified during groundworks for the installation of a ground coupled heat-exchanger (1027; Figure 2) to the south-east of the new building. In addition, a large ditch (1026; Figs 2 and 4) aligned east-west broadly parallel to the street bounding the south side of the site was identified to the south of Pit 1027. Nothing of archaeological interest was found to the north of the building because landscaping was restricted mainly to within the depth of disturbed topsoil and subsoil.

6 DISCUSSION

The dating evidence indicates medieval activity, from the late 13th—early 14th centuries and later activity in the late 15th or early 16th century. The two surfaces (1004 and 1012) may have been part of a single larger cobbled area, possibly a yard, road or path, or perhaps a floor within a building. It is difficult to interpret the surfaces with any certainty although the nature of their construction and some of the finds associated with them do offer additional clues about their possible use. Both were made from loosely consolidated cobbles interspersed with, and upon which, there was an unusual quantity of pot. Given the relatively crude nature of their construction, they were probably external surfaces such as yards or paths, or may have been within an outbuilding where a fairly basic, functional surface was required.

The pits and possible post-holes found in the vicinity of the two surfaces (1001, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1014, 1016) may be interpreted as structural elements related to an associated building. Cuts 1001, 1014 and 1011 were characteristic of post-holes; their round and square bases suggest they contained posts, although no timber post remains were found. Other features may have been related to structures, but due to the limited area of investigation it was not possible to identify any alignments which might define the position of a building.

A number of the small finds which were recovered from the cobble surfaces seem to have been related to light metalworking such as smithing. Despite testing for hammerscale using a strong magnet, no evidence was found. Although small or moderate amounts of charcoal flecks were present in some of the pit fills, little, if any, was present on the cobble surfaces. It is probable that, given the location on the road into Kinaird Castle, buildings in this area may have been occupied by tradespeople. Items such as tongs and punches (Small Finds 3 and 5) may be interpreted as evidence for metal working. They were commonly used by blacksmiths or farriers. Such activities are not likely to have produced large amounts of waste, but some degree of metallurgical debris would be expected.

The purpose of the buried stone-filled pot (SF 2; Context 1006) is uncertain; it is a peculiar feature with no obvious function. The pot had no base and had been placed in a hole in the ground and filled with pieces of sandstone, the ceramic forming a collar around the stones. One plausible explanation for this arrangement might be that it was intended as a soak-away,

or perhaps, if associated with a blacksmith's workshop, was related to a quenching pit, although the pit within which it was placed was quite shallow for such purposes. Similar features were found at Lurk Lane, Beverley and were associated with a hearth, in a building thought to have had a light industrial function although the excavation report gives no interpretation of their function (Armstrong, Tomlinson and Evans 1991, 26—28). However, unlike the Owston Ferry pot, the Lurk Lane ones had intact bases and had not been filled with stones.

LIST OF SOURCES

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/search/fr.cfm?rcn=NLHER10-MLS2479&CFID=4905873&CFTOKEN=57381982> (accessed 02.02.11)

http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1698181&resourceID=990 (accessed 02.02.11)

<http://www.isleofaxholme.net/owston-ferry.html> (accessed 02.09.10)

http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=60921 (accessed 02.02.11)

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Armstrong, P., Tomlinson, D., and Evans D. H., 2001. *Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley 1979—1982*. Sheffield Excavation Reports. 1. Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield. (Sheffield)

Ottaway, P. and Rogers, N., 2002. *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds From Medieval York*. The Archaeology of York; The Small Finds 17/15.

Van de Noort, R., 2004. *The Humber Wetlands; the archaeology of a Dynamic Landscape*

FIGURES



Figure 1 Site location map

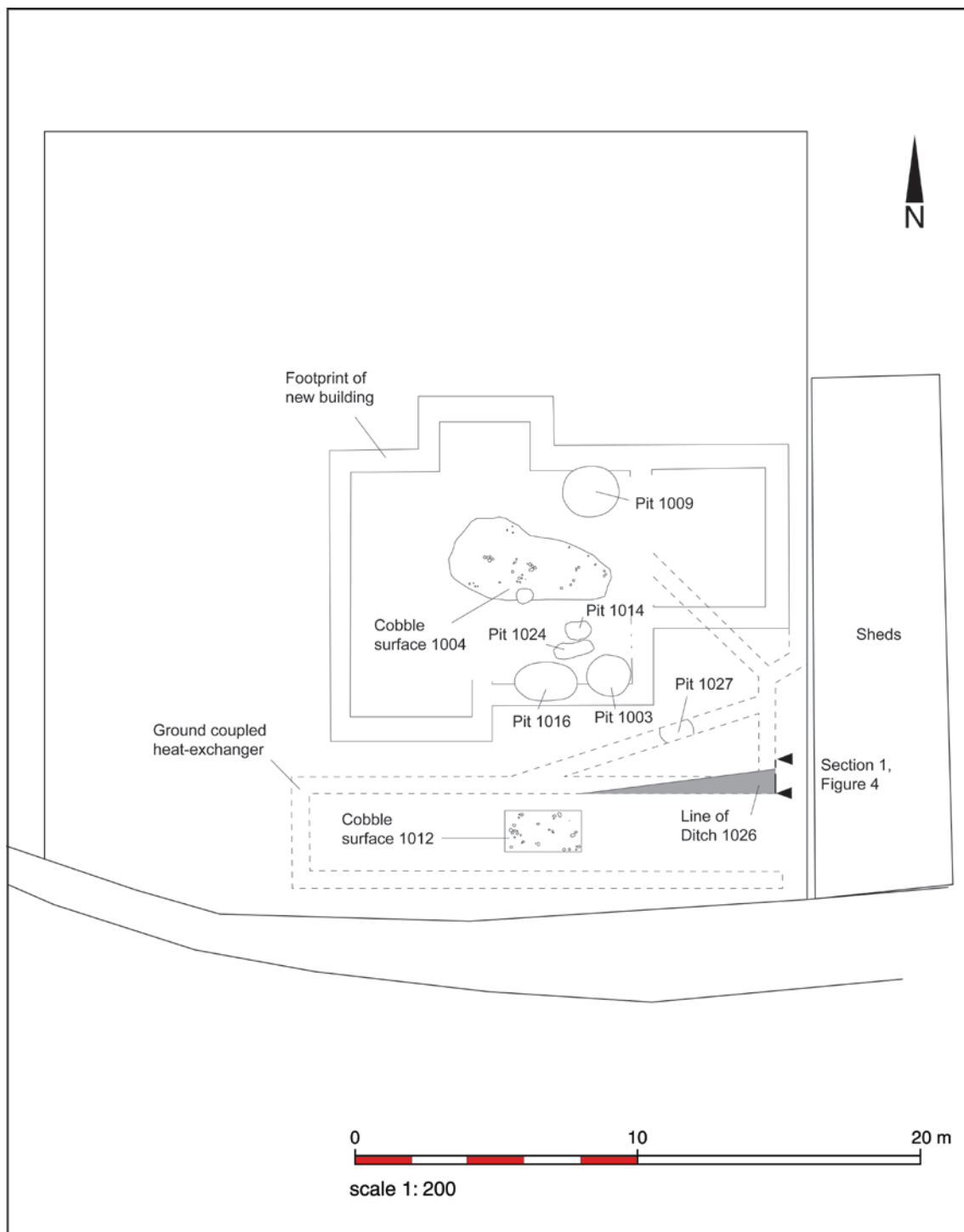


Figure 2 Footprint of new-build with location of principal archaeological features (see Figure 3 for detail)

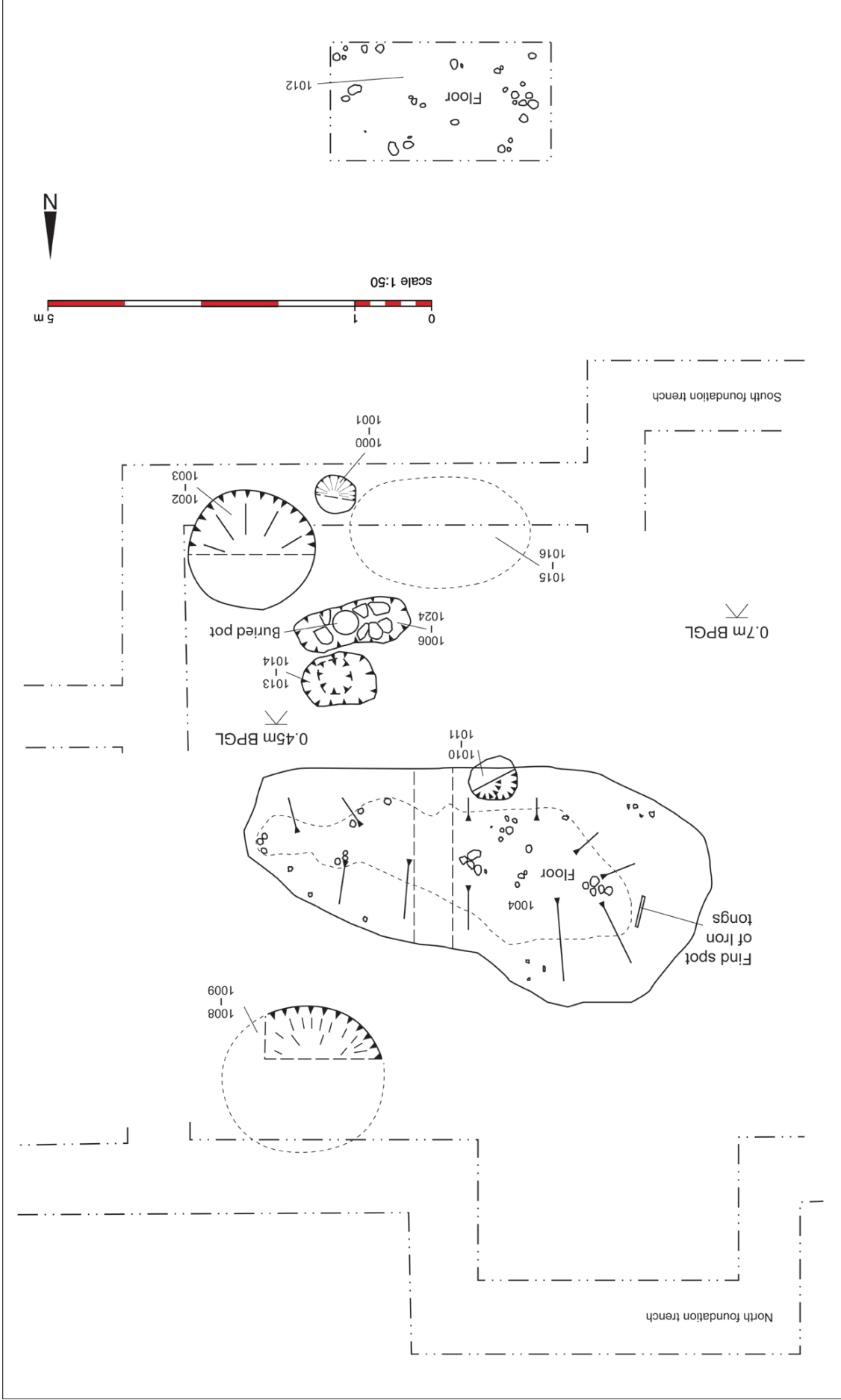


Figure 3 Plan of excavated features

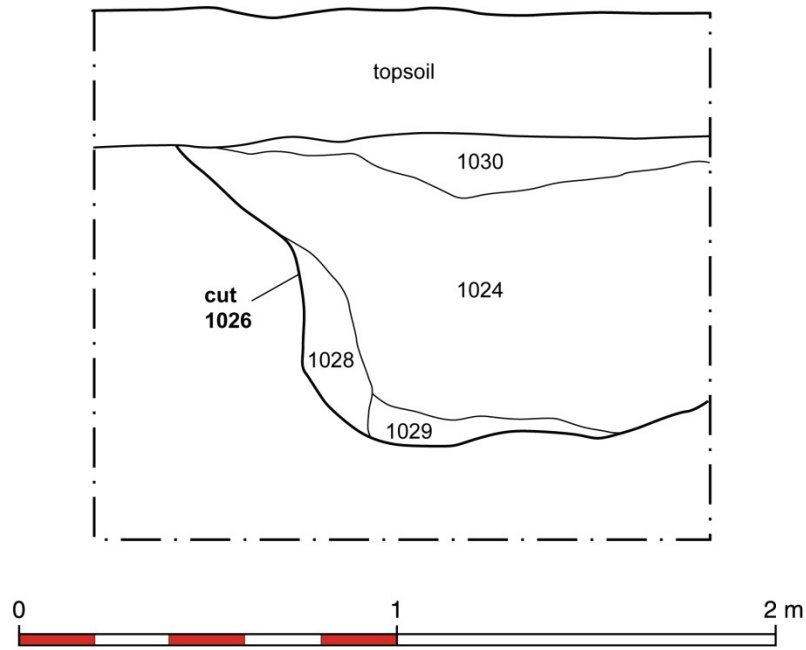


Figure 4 Section drawing of pit/ditch cut 1026

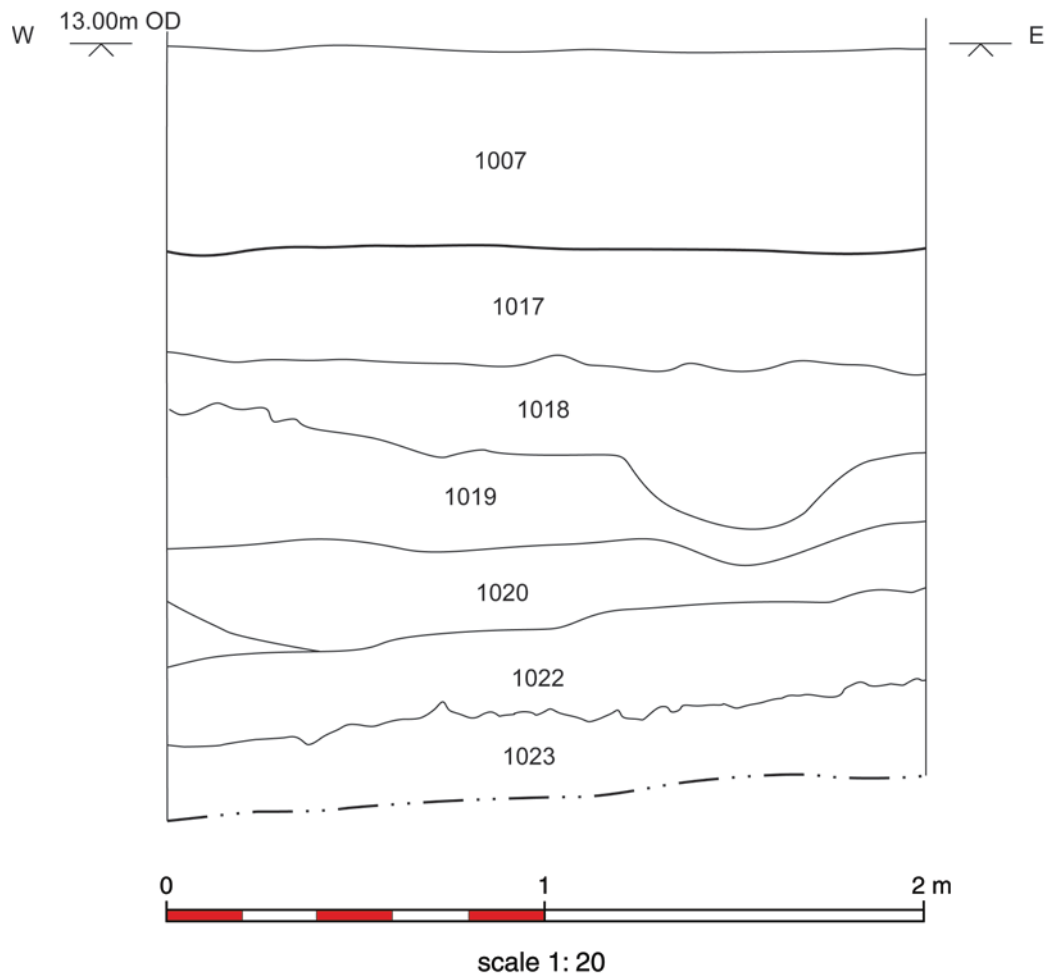


Figure 5 Representative section through natural deposits, subsoil and topsoil

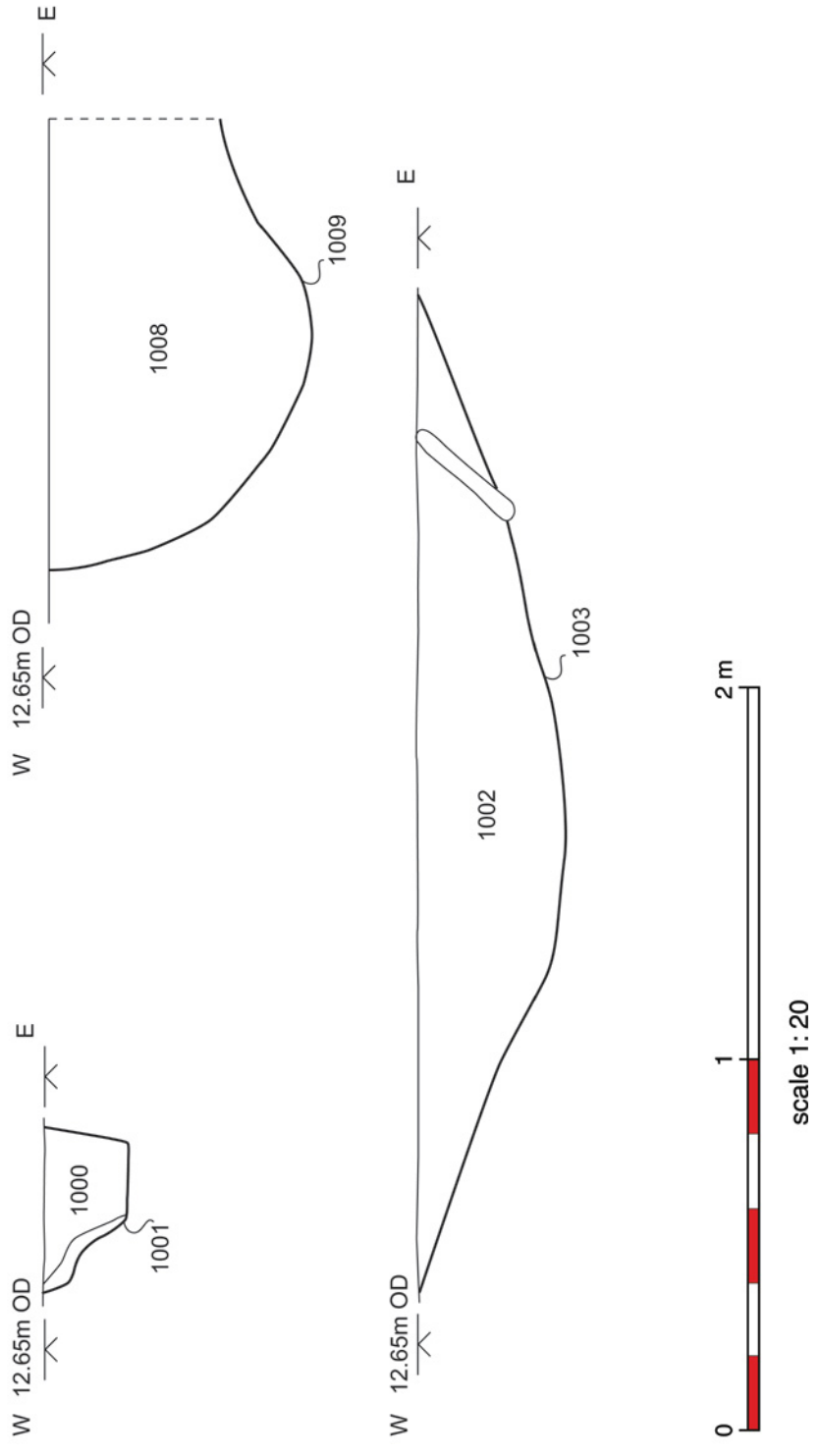


Figure 6 Section drawings of post-hole 1001, and pits 1009 and 1003

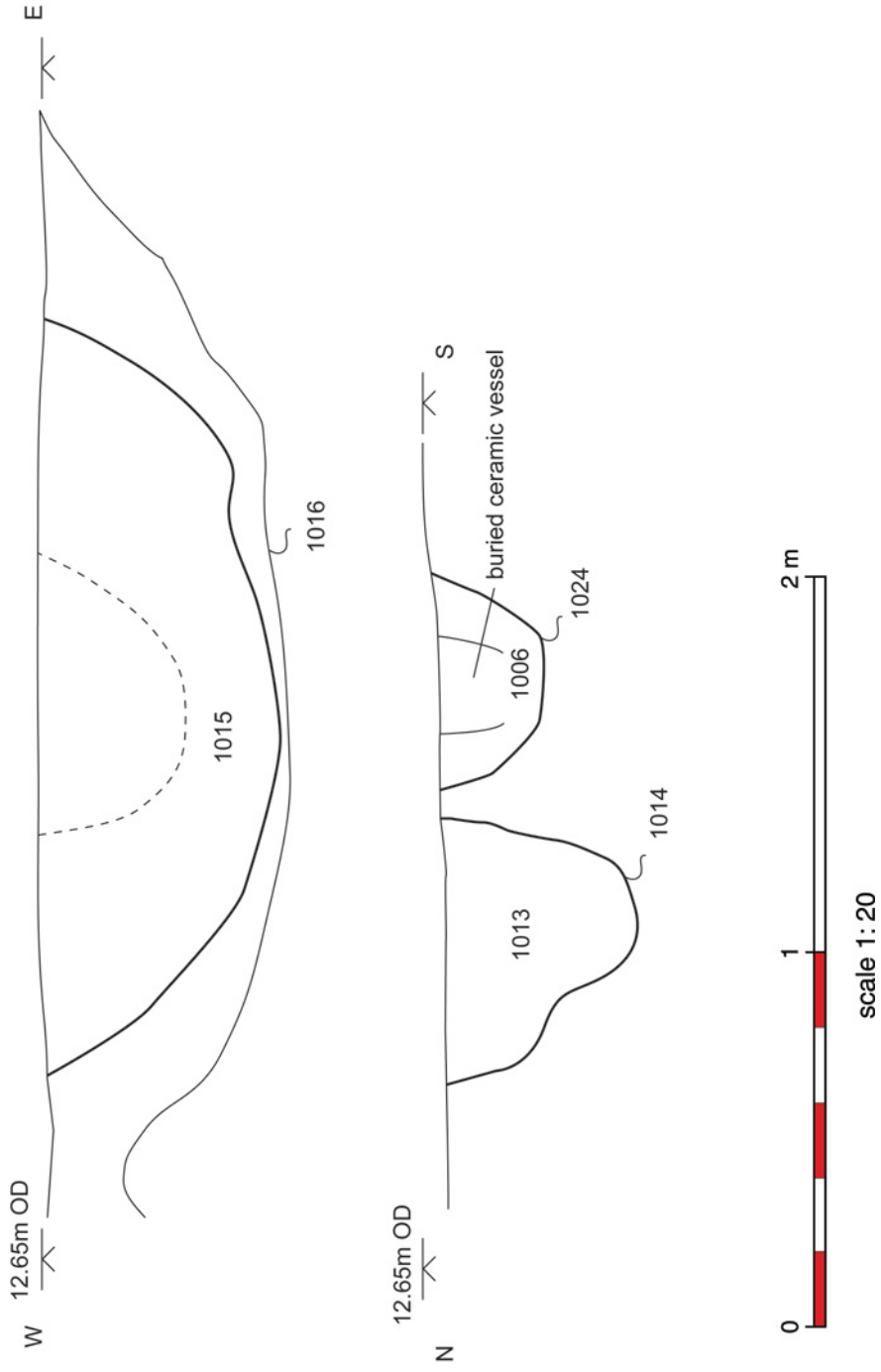


Figure 7 Section drawings of pits 1014, 1016 and 1024



Plate 1 The site from Church Street, looking north-west



Plate 2 The site before groundworks began, looking south



Plate 3 Google Earth aerial view showing the outer ditch and motte, Kinaird Castle



Plate 4 Stripping of the turf and garden/agricultural layers



Plate 5 Foundation strip trenches looking towards the castle



Plate 6 Section through alluvial deposits, subsoil and garden soils



Plate 7 Half section through post-hole 1014



Plate 8 Pot 1006 in situ



Plate 9 Pot 1006, showing stone used as packing around the vessel



Plate 10 Pot 1006 during excavation



Plate 11 Pit 1016 in section



Plate 12 Cobble surface 1004



Plate 13 Investigative trench cut through cobble surface 1004



Plate 14 SF 3, Iron object in-situ at the edge of cobble surface 1004



Plate 15 Cobble surface 1012



Plate 16 Small Find 1

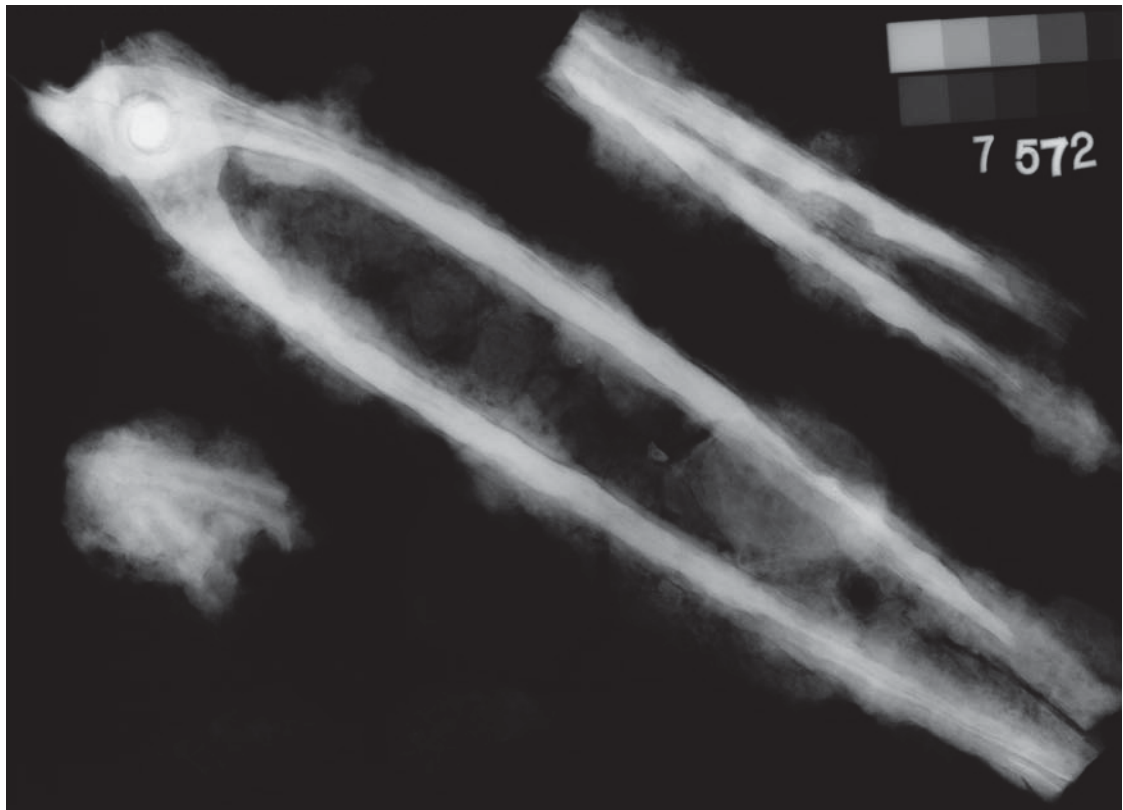


Plate 17 Small Find 3, tongs

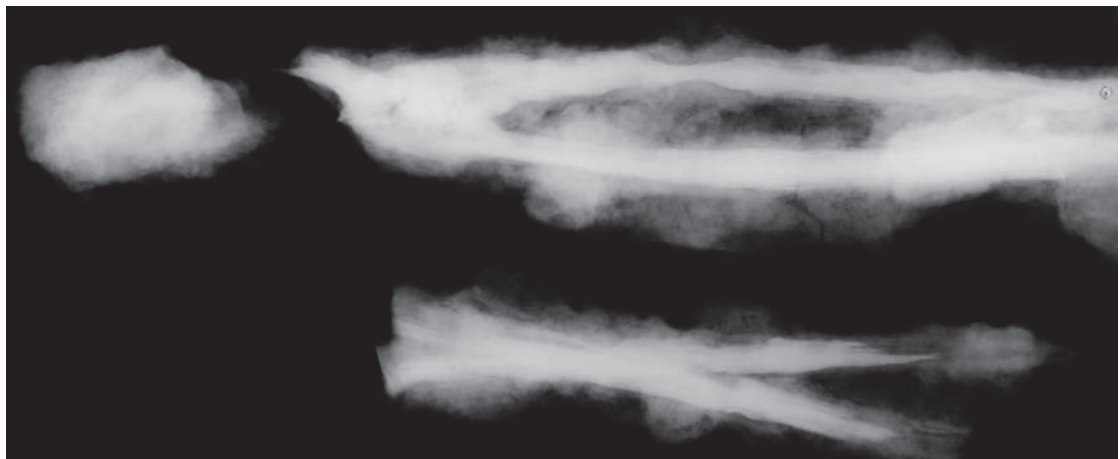


Plate 18 Small Find 3, tongs, x-ray side view

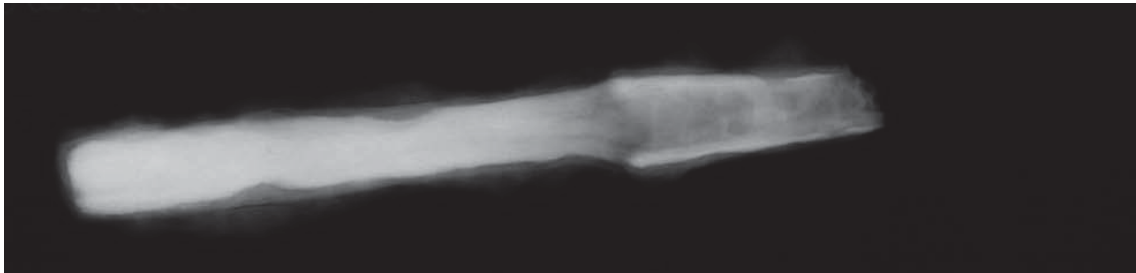


Plate 19 Small Find 5

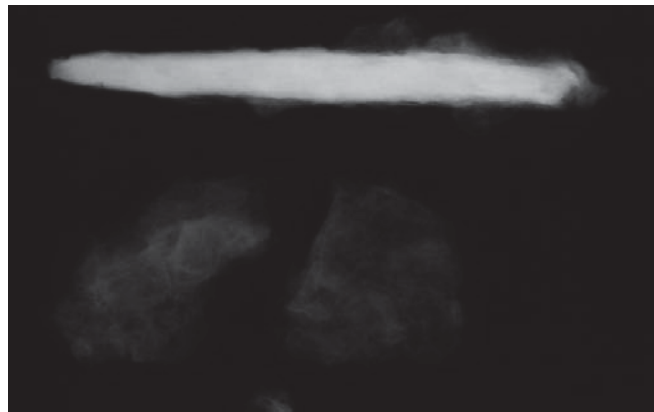


Plate 20 Small Find 6

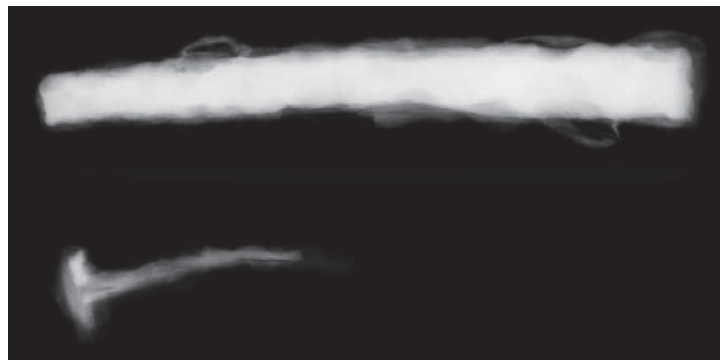


Plate 21 Small Find 7

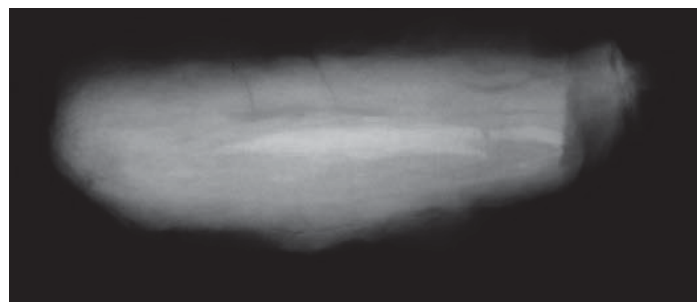


Plate 22 Small Find 8

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE**Table 1 Index to archive**

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	24
Levels register	N/A
Photographic register	1
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	7
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	N/A
Colour slides (films)	N/A
Digital photographs	95
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Table 2 Context list

Context no.	Type	Description
1000	Backfill	Firm dark grey-brown clay-silt
1001	Pit/post-hole cut	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope from surface, stepped on north-west side with a steep side on south-east, breaking quite sharply to a sub-circular, flat base. 0.44 x 0.47 x 0.23m deep
1002	Backfill	Compact, dark brown-grey, clay silt
1003	Pit cut	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope from surface with gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. 1.2m x 1.35m and 0.2m deep
1004	Surface	A rough surface measuring approximately 2m x 0.7m, made from cobbles and pebbles between 20mm and 100mm in a mid grey-brown silty clay. Contained frequent pot sherds.
1005	Dump/levelling	Friable, mid-grey brown, sandy silty clay
1006	Buried pot	A pot measuring ?? in diameter, made from a mid grey fabric containing a high proportion of crushed shell grog. Buried and packed in with flat pieces of sandstone.
1007	Topsoil and turf	Friable, dark grey-brown humic sandy silty clay topped with turf
1008	Backfill	Moderately compact mid red-brown silty clay mottled with occasional mid grey silty clay patches that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles
1009	Pit/post-hole cut	Moderately large pit measuring 1.2m x more than 1.5m (complete dimensions could not be ascertained due to truncation), cut into natural alluvial deposits
1010	Backfill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate charcoal fragments
1011	Pit cut	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope from surface with steep sides, stepped on the south-west side tapering to a gradual break of slope and a concave base, circular in plan.
1012	Surface	Frequent small and medium cobbles and a few pieces of brick and tile, pressed into a mid red-and grey-brown silty clay to form a surface.
1013	Backfill	Friable, mid red-brown, slightly sandy silty clay, mottled with occasional mid grey, silty clay patches with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles
1014	Pit/post-hole	An irregularly shaped rectangle in plan with a sharp break of slope from surface, steep sides and a moderate break of slope at the base to a flat, square base. Approximately 0.7m wide at top, 0.55m deep and 0.3m wide at base.
1015	Backfill	Soft mid-red and mid-orange-brown silty sand with occasional orange brown clay patches
1016	Pit cut	Oval in plan with a sharp break of slope from surface and sides gently sloping to a concave base. Not excavated.
1017	Subsoil	Compact mid brown sandy silty clay containing moderate small and medium pebbles
1018	Geological	Very soft orange sand, 0.25m thick
1019	Geological	Compact mid red-brown clay, 0.2m thick
1020	Geological	Compact light red clay with light blue grey sandstone fragments 0.25m thick
1021	Geological	Soft mid red-brown sand, 0.1m thick
1022	Geological	Laminated light blue grey sandstone, 0.2m thick
1023	Geological	Compact, smooth waxy red-brown clay, 0.2m thick

1024	Backfill deposit	Compact mid-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and light blue-grey mudstone fragments
1025	Backfill deposit	Soft dark grey silty, sandy clay. Backfill of pit 1027
1026	Pit cut	Only the north side of this feature was observed in section. Sharp break of slope at top with a moderately sloping edge then stepping sharply to an almost undercut vertical edge with a moderate break of slope to a slightly irregular flat base.
1027	Pit cut	A 0.6m wide strip along the top of this feature was seen only in plan. Sub-circular/oval in plan. 1.3m in diameter along south-west / north-east axis. Other dimensions unknown.
1028	Natural/use deposit	Friable, light blue-grey mudstone and silt derived from degraded mudstone. Silting in pit/ditch 1026, pieces of the mudstone were tipping down toward the base of the pit.
1029	Natural/use deposit	Very soft, mid-slightly orange-brown sandy silt. Sand and silt washed into pit/ditch 1026
1030	Backfill deposit	Friable mid-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and light blue-grey mudstone fragments

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY

Ailsa Mainman

The pottery from this site constitutes a small but interesting assemblage of medieval pottery (344 sherds) which dates from the 13th to the 16th century, with the majority being of 13th-15th century date (Table 2). Later wares were recovered from the clearance levels. The wares are all of local or regional origin and are of domestic character, although some appear to have been used for specific, possibly industrial function.

The earliest material recognized is shell-tempered pottery which probably relates to the North Lincolnshire Shelly wares (Young and Vince 2005) which were current from the early 12th to the beginning of the 15th century (ibid). The forms are typically cooking vessels and bowls, and both these are represented here and include vessels with flanged and everted rims, and flat bases. The association of these wares with early Humber-type ware jug forms places them in the late 13th or early 14th century in some of the features. They include the near-complete vessel from Context 1006 (see below), the pottery from two small pits or post-holes (Contexts 1010 and 1013) and the material from Context 1004. Further investigation of the pottery might enable sherds from these features to be joined (this is certainly the case with material from Context 1004 and 1010), thus strengthening the case for them being contemporaneous features.

Later activity on the site is indicated by later Humber wares, Purple glazed wares and greater quantities of the Firsby or Rawmarsh coal measures pottery types, which date a number of contexts to the late- 15th or early- 16th century. These were recovered from the pit or features containing Context 1002 and the spread, Context 1005, which overlay Context 1004 and in the pit/feature containing Context 1008.

In the earlier phase of activity, postulated to be late 13th/early 14th century some of the pottery has been used for specific, but unrecognized, activities. The pot in Feature 1006 (see Table 3 small finds) has been deliberately packed about and filled with sandstone fragments (Plate 10). The stones might have been used as potboilers to raise the temperature of a liquid in the pot, but there is little convincing sign of burning on the stones. Other shelly wares have blackened interiors resulting from burning and heavy sooting on one or possibly two of the vessels.

Recommendations:

This is a useful group of contemporary pottery and further work might tie the pottery types down more firmly to the known North Lincolnshire types. There is the potential for reconstruction of the pottery which would make at least one of the vessels suitable for display.

Table 3 Pottery by context

Context	Find	Quantity	Spotdate	Details
1000	BF1	1	14th century	1 base of handle, probably Humber ware
1002	BF2	2	14th/15th century	2 thick-ish sherds with spots of purple glaze, Humber-type
1004	BF3	67	late 13 th /early 14 th century	19 sherds from at least 3 shelly ware vessels, probably North-Lincolnshire shelly ware, flat bases, flanged or everted rims, dense internal burning/sooting noted on several sherds 47 sherds - remains of 4-5 jugs in a red sandy Humber-type wares, flattened rod handle with speckled lead-copper glaze, applied iron-rich strip decoration, thumbled bases late 13th /early 14th century forms 1 sherd of Rawmarsh-type coal measures
1005	BF4	142	Late 15th/early 16th century	14 sherds of abraded shelly wares, residual? cooking pot forms 4 Cistercian mugs fragments 80 sherds of Humber-type jug fragments 13th-15th century 27 sherds of Purple-glazed wares 17 coal measure- Rawmarsh [check] type
1006	BF5	56	Mid-late 13 th century	1 large grey ware sherd 55 sherds from a shelly ware vessel buried whole and packed with stones. Base is sooted externally on lower body. Rim is everted and it would appear to be a North-Lincolnshire shelly ware -type large cooking vessel. Silty sandstones sherds placed inside and packed around the vessel. This would reconstruct and there might be cross-joins found with context 1013.
1007	BF6	13	19 th century	2 sherds of coal-measures ware, probably Rawmarsh-type 1 stoneware flagon sherd 1 yellow glazed earthenware 2 cream wares 2 white earthenwares 1 brown mottled mug 1 white wares with copper green glaze 3 sherds of an amber glazed earthenware open form
1008	BF7	18	Late 15th/early 16th century	2 shelly wares 6 Purple glazed wares 2 Rawmarsh-type 5 Humber-type1 green glazed fine sandy wares 2 unidentified

1010	BF8	11	Late 13/early 14th century?	3 burned sherds with glazed spots 1 unidentified 7 shell-tempered wares with certain cross-joins to 1004 and possible joins to 1006.
1012	BF9	8	16th century	5 Humber wares with decorated sherds, zones of incised decoration 2 Purple glazed wares 1 Cistercian ware
1013	BF10	26	?13th century	24 shelly wares including examples with internal burning/sooting representing 3-4 vessels, further possible cross-joins 2 earlier Humber types

APPENDIX 4 SMALL FINDS

Nicky Rogers

Nine small finds were recovered (Table 3): eight are assessed here (SF2 is a pottery vessel, and is reported upon in Section 6 of this report). The majority of the small finds are of iron, and most appear to relate to ironsmithing.

One of the small finds, SF1 (1006) (Plate 16), a copper alloy dress pin appears to be of Anglo-Scandinavian (or Anglian) date. It is of a typical Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian type and similar examples have been found in Anglo-Scandinavian deposits at Fishergate and Coppergate in York.

SF3 (1004) is a large pair of tongs or pincers (further conservation investigation of the working end is required to enable a full identification), probably used in blacksmithing.

Small Find 4 (1004) is an antler offcut, which is a common and characteristic material of this period. Its use became less common after the Norman invasion when supply was limited by the introduction of royal forests. However, it could be medieval given the proximity of the site to a Norman castle, where a craftsman might have privileged access to such material.

Other possible tools comprise SF5 (1004), an incomplete possibly tanged tool, SF6 (1010) which may be a punch, and SF7 (1012) which appears to be a punch or possibly a bar. SF8 (1005) may also be a bar. The bars are probably offcuts, and the tongs and punches could also have been used by the blacksmith. Similar tools to those found here are known from the Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval periods, but they are not in themselves datable.

Small Find 9, a lead-alloy perforated sheet SF9 (1004) might be a fragment of roofing strip.

Recommendations:

The iron tools are from well-dated contexts and they should be further investigated to provide more precise identifications and information about the possible blacksmithing activity at this site. The tongs/pincers are an unusual find and these should be preserved if possible.

Table 4 Small finds by context

Find	Context	Object type	Material	
SF1	1006	Dress Pin	Copper Alloy	Dress pin with globular head, single ring collar, slight swelling to shank. Anglo-Scan?

Find	Context	Object type	Material	
SF2	1006	Vessel	Pot	Block lifted on site. X-ray image was completely white, showed no details at all. Soil inside the pot was excavated in the finds lab. Soil had high clay content and was very hard by the time of excavation. Occasional small fragments of charcoal (not retained) and fragments of the pot itself were found within the soil, even amongst the stone suggesting that these sherds had detached from the main pot and fallen down between the stones before the pot filled up with soil. It was discovered that a number of stone had been placed on end in the pot. Several of these stones protruded below the level of the base of the pot. Very little of the base itself was found. It had possibly already been removed before the stones were placed in the pot. See images attached to this record.
SF3	1004	Tongs	Iron	Apparently complete pair of metalworking tongs, pincers or clippers in 3 adjoining fragments, with very long handles. Working end requires further investigation to enable id
SF4	1004	Burr Offcut	Antler	Naturally shed burr with tine, also a beam has been partially cut, partially broken off
SF5	1004	Object	Iron	Possible tool fragment with tanged end for handle, other end broken off. Requires further investigation to confirm id
SF6	1010	Object	Iron	Tapering shank of squarish section, upper end broken - ?punch or other tool. Also fragments (3) adjoining, of undiagnostic object
SF7	1012	Object, Nail	Iron	Tapering shank of squarish section, both ends appear broken, possibly a tool or tapering bar - further investigation may confirm id. Also nail
SF8	1005	Object	Iron	Fragment, possibly of bar - further investigation of section might aid id.
SF9	1004	Perforated Sheet	Lead Alloy	Folded sheet, with ?one deliberate perforation

APPENDIX 5 CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

K. Kenward

Standard YAT assessment procedures were followed. Seven small finds were assessed and 1 and 2 half X-ray plates produced. The number of objects in each material category is recorded on the YAT database IADB4.

Condition Assessment Summary:

Iron: 5 iron objects were assessed and found to be in a mostly good and stable condition. There are signs of recently active corrosion around broken faces on 3 of the objects but this appears to have stabilised in dry storage. With the exception of one heavily mineralised piece (the object in 3 pieces, part of SF 6) the cores of the objects, although showing degrees of mineralisation, still have a good amount of metal surviving in them.

Copper alloy: One copper alloy pin was assessed and although bent was found to be in a good, stable condition with no signs of active corrosion. It has a dense, even metal core.

Lead alloy The single lead alloy object is in a stable condition although with a thick crust of lead corrosion products present. This should be kept in dry storage and away from sources of organic acids such as paper or card.

Indicators of preservation:

The corrosion products suggest standard damp, aerated burial conditions.

Recommendations:

Further Investigative Conservation

Essential stabilisation; SF 3 (the iron tongs) is at present as lifted and requires repackaging in a desiccated environment.

Investigation for research purposes

The following artefacts are recommended for further investigation if necessary:

SF 3: the tongs; investigation to determine possible function (estimate 3 hours)

SF 5: possible tool; investigate function (estimate 1-2 hrs)

SF 6: possible tool; investigate function (estimate 1-2 hrs)

SF 1: Cu alloy pin could be cleaned for publication (estimate 1-2 hrs)

Long Term Storage

Desiccated environments will need to be maintained for the metal work.

APPENDIX 6 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

J.M. McComish

A small quantity of CBM was recovered from the site (5.1kg) which comprised fragments of medieval and post-medieval date (Table 4). The material was recorded to standard YAT procedures.

The earliest material was medieval roofing tile of 13-16th century date (crested, plain, peg and nib tile). A single fragment of crested roof tile was present, but the crest was too badly damaged to determine the original design. The nib and plain tiles were unusually thick, ranging from 21-27mm. The peg tile was typical in terms of both the thickness and the size of the peg hole. Medieval brick of 14-16th century date, made using sanded moulds, was present in two contexts, while slop-moulded, post-medieval brick of 16-18th century date was present in Context 1005. Two of the CBM fragments were too small to determine the form and date. Another two had clearly been reused; the crested tile in Context 1005 had sooted breaks, while the plain tile in Context 1008 had broken edges covered with mortar. Overall the collection comprises fragments which are of typical form and manufacture, except for the slightly thicker plain and nib tiles.

Recommendations:

Detailed fabric analysis was not undertaken, but visual assessment indicates the presence of at least three different brick fabrics. The bulk of the collection does not merit retention, but ideally the nib tile and plain tile should be retained because they are of unusual thickness. Prior to discard it is recommended that the fabrics present are described in order to establish the number of potential clay sources (and therefore possible number of manufacturers) present.

Table 5 Ceramic building material by context

Context	Spot date	Forms present
1005	16-18TH	Post medieval brick, Nib, Plain, Crested, Uncertain
1007	14-16TH	Medieval brick, Peg
1008	13-16TH	Plain
1012	14-16TH	Medieval brick
1067	Uncertain	Uncertain

APPENDIX 7 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for Mr and Mrs Lindley by ArcHeritage, 28th April 2010.

Site Location:	Land adjacent to 20 Church St, Owston Ferry, N Lincs.
NGR:	SE 8066 0038
Proposal:	The erection of a detached dwelling with a garage.
Planning ref:	PA/2009/1339
Status of WSI:	approved

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of a new dwelling and garage.

1.2 An archaeological condition has been imposed which requires the implementation of a mitigation strategy which has been approved by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office. In this case a watching brief has been deemed an appropriate form of mitigation.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by Alison Williams of North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site lies immediately to the west of 20 Church Street in Owston Ferry. The site is currently an area of residential garden.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 There are no known designations and constraints on the site itself. It lies adjacent to the 11th century site of Kinaird motte and bailey castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument 30124). Kinaird Castle is thought to have originally included a motte surrounded by a moat ditch. To the north there were two baileys, the whole surrounded by a bank and second external moat ditch.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The site is sensitive because of its proximity to the scheduled monument. A watching brief carried out some years ago within one of the baileys found evidence for a palisade. No archaeological investigations have previously been carried out within the development site itself.

5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

5.1 This work will comprise a **continuous/comprehensive** watching brief, on the excavation of all foundations, trenches services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation (including landscaping). The watching brief may be stepped down **to intermittent monitoring**, depending on the results, and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist.

6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 The areas being monitored will be located on suitable OS base plans.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic register will comprise 35mm format black and white prints. Digital photography and/or 35mm colour slides may be used in addition, but will not form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy.

7.9 Evidence for industrial activity is not likely to be present on the site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).

7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.

Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, in relation to OS map data.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance the North

Lincolnshire Museum is recommended and an agreed allowance should be made for the curation and storage of this material.

8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

10.1 The timetable will depend upon the on-site development works. At least **ten working days notice** is required prior to the commencement of site works. All site staff will be fully qualified for their roles. CVs can be provided on request if not already lodged with the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan
- Conservation – Dr Ian Panter

10.3 The North Lincolnshire SMR will be offered the opportunity to visit the site and monitor the site works at any convenient time.

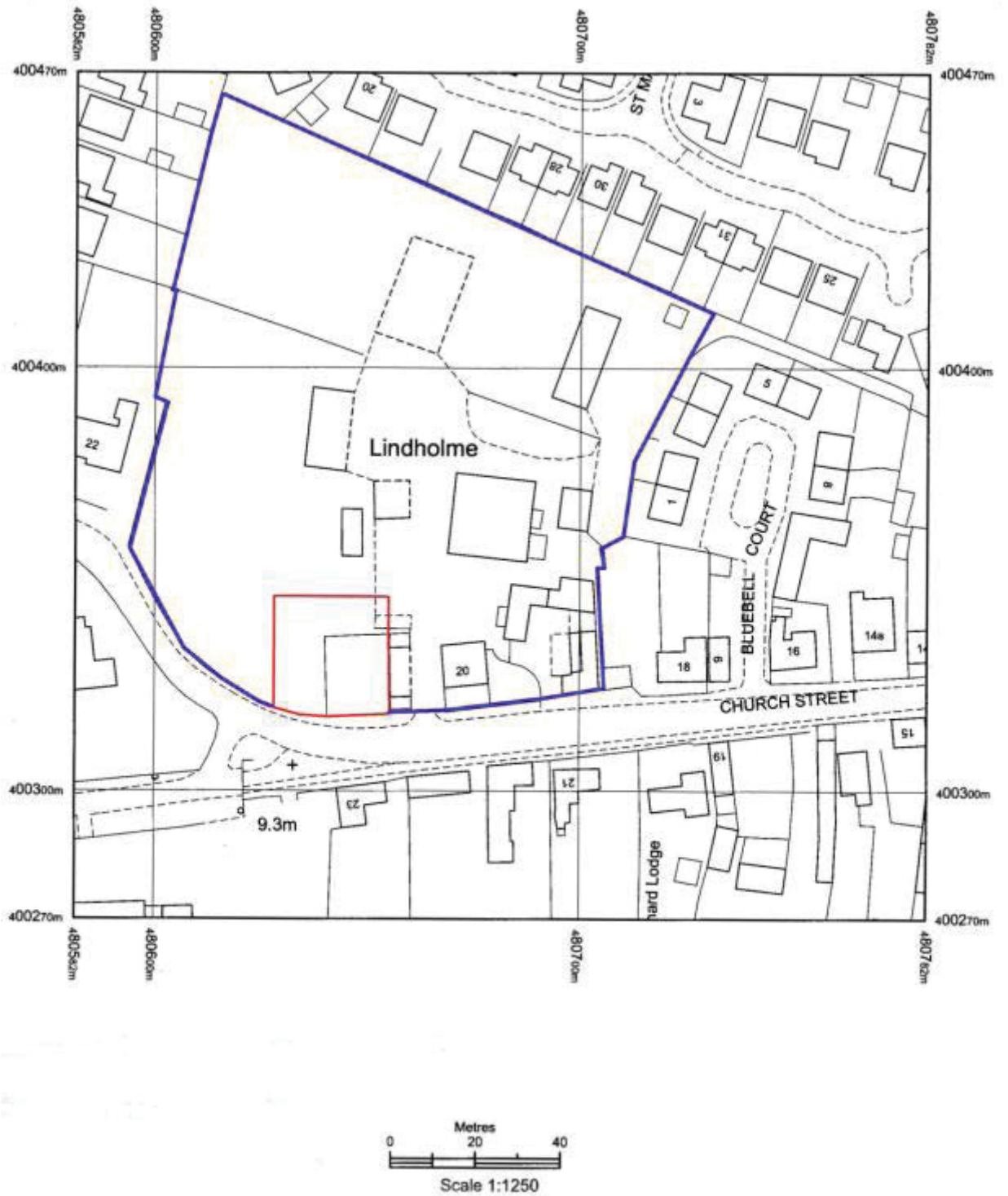
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Any queries relating to this WSI should be addressed to Anna Badcock, ArcHeritage, Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG (Tel: 0114 3279793, email: abadcock@yorkat.co.uk)

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Illustration 1 – location plan

APPENDIX 8 COMPLETED OASIS FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **yorkarch1-121340**

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to 20 Church Street, Owston Ferry, North Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological 'strip and record' and watching brief prior to the construction of a new farm house near to the motte and bailey earthwork remains of 11th-century Kinaird Castle found evidence for late medieval and post-medieval yard or floor surfaces and several pits and post-holes.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2010 End: 31-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PA/2009/1339 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	FE TONGS Medieval
Significant Finds	CU PIN Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FE PUNCH/TOOLS Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Sample Trenches","Visual Inspection"
Development type	construction of dwelling house
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE OWSTON FERRY Land Adjacent to 20 Church Street, Owston Ferry, North Lincolnshire
Postcode	DN9 1RG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 8066 0038 53.4936804217 -0.784041775466 53 29 37 N 000 47 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 12.65m Max: 12.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation ArcHeritage

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Anna Badcock

Project director/manager Martin Stockwell

Project supervisor Ben Reeves

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr and Mrs Lindley

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museum

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"

Digital Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museum

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient North Lincolnshire Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Investigations at land adjacent to 20 Church Street, Owston Ferry, North Lincolnshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Reeves, B.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher York Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication York

Description A4 spiral bound with photographs and drawings.

URL N/A

Entered by Ben Reeves (breeves@yorkat.co.uk)

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