

97/14

# AOC

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ARCHAEOLOGY  
Ltd

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
CHURCH FARM  
FILLINGHAM  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS**

**Site Code: CFF 97**

**Accession Number 196.97**

**National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 9470 8580**

**AOC (Archaeology) Ltd**

*on behalf of:*

**W & A C Rose (Farms) Ltd**

**October 1997**



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## 1 SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC (Archaeology) Ltd. on the site of a proposed residential development, situated to the south of Fillingham High Street and east of the road to Willingham. The site is currently occupied by the buildings and farmyard of Church Farm, alongside paddocks to the east and west with a further area of two small gardens beyond. Eight trenches and four test pits were opened, of which only the two easternmost trenches revealed significant archaeological remains. These took the form of linear features including a limestone pathway and ditches of medieval date cut into the natural subsoil. The remaining trenches and test pits were either barren of archaeology or only contained recent post-medieval features.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Site Location

The site (NGR SK 9470 8580) is located to the south of the High Street and east of the road to Willingham. The parish of Fillingham spans the western slope of the Lincoln Cliff and the eastern side of the Trent Valley with the geology varying from Lincolnshire Limestone in the east to till in the west. The village itself lies on the till at the foot of the escarpment. The site is covered by the buildings and farmyard of Church Farm, with three paddocks to the west and a further area of two small gardens beyond, one of which is wooded. The eastern part of the farm is also currently used as pasture.

### 2.2 Planning Background

A planning application for residential development of the southern part of this site was made in 1995. Planning consent for the development of the northern part of the site had previously been granted by West Lindsey District Council. A condition covering a programme of archaeological investigation was attached to this consent. Due to the presence of known sites of archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity of the development, and in line with PPG 16, the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council, on behalf of the local planning authority, requested that an archaeological evaluation of the present application site be undertaken to confirm the presence/absence and significance of any remains, so that the impact of the proposed development could be assessed. For practical purposes the applicant, W & A C Rose (Farms) Ltd, commissioned AOC (Archaeology) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of both proposed development areas at the same time.

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

#### Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity within the parish and the local area is well attested with finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material having been made, mainly during ploughing



# CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

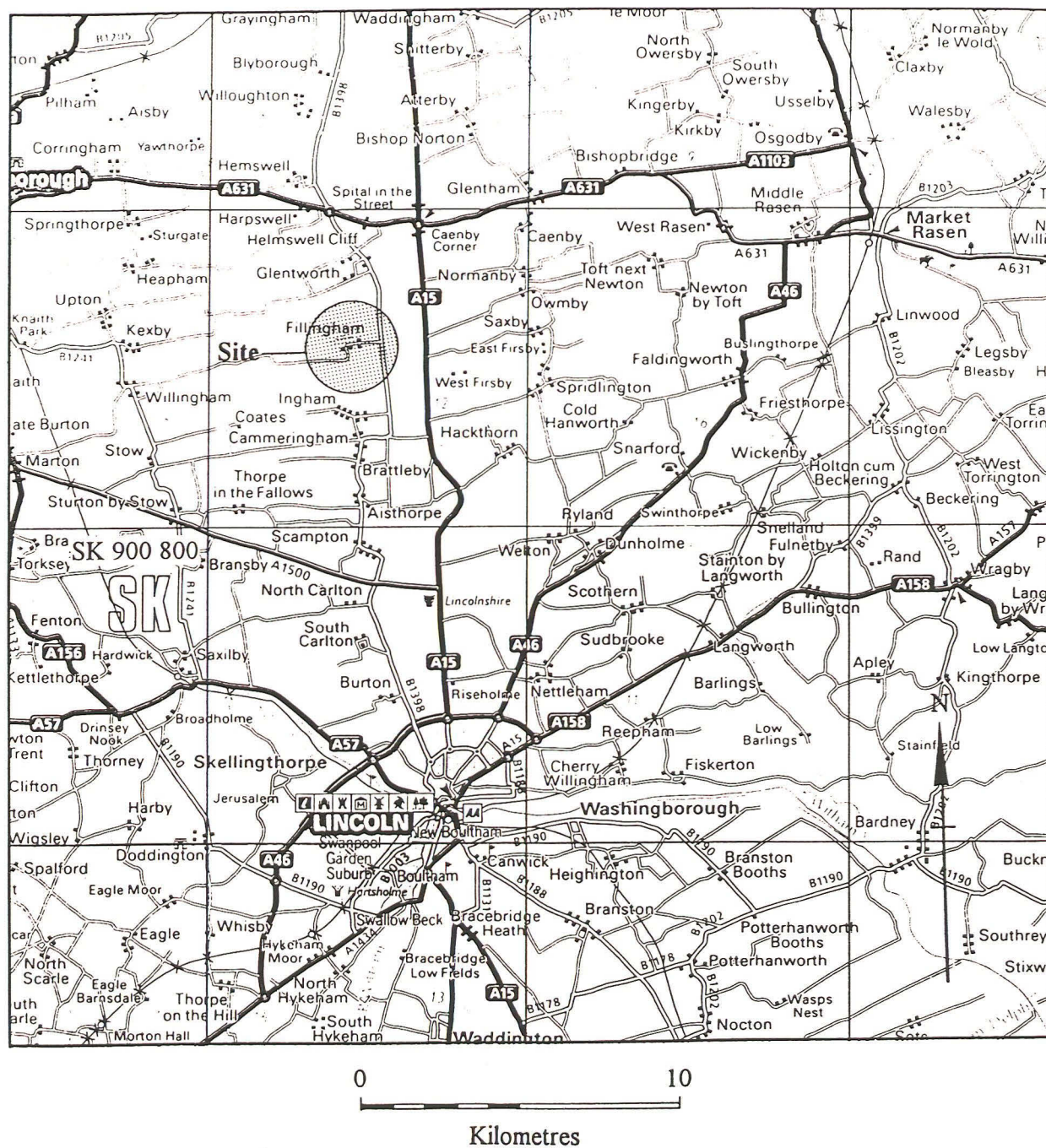


Figure 1. Site Location



north of the site under consideration. There is also a large amount of cropmark evidence for enclosures and boundaries, particularly in the north and east of the parish. To the north of the village there is a group of ring-ditches which could be a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. The area around Owmbly Cliff is particularly rich in findspots with a large Iron Age settlement close to the A15. A Bronze Age collared urn was found during excavation on a cemetery at the north end of Chapel Road some 200m to the northwest of the site.

#### Roman

The A15, 2.25km to the east of the site, follows the line of Roman Ermine Street where a fort of possibly early date is located. Although further finds of Roman date have been made in the parish, including coins from an area to the northwest of Manor Farm, nothing of this date has come from the village itself.

#### Saxon

Anglo-Saxon material including pottery, loom weights and a square-headed brooch has been found north of Fillingham at Blacklands and at Manor Farm. Of particular interest is the Pagan Saxon pottery found during the cemetery excavations on Chapel Road.

#### Medieval

The settlement of Fillingham itself appears to have had a large population in the 11th century and maintained its size through the 14th and 15th centuries. Evidence for ploughed earthworks exists at the east end of the village as well as a fragmentary earthwork at the west end around the lake. The Manor House is located to the north of the lake. Excavations at the end of Chapel road in the early 1980's revealed a cemetery of inhumations in stone lined graves. These were presumed to be Christian and Medieval in date. Similar burials were recorded in 1953 to the northwest along with stone building foundations which might suggest another church site. The present church stands across the road from the north eastern corner of the proposed development site and contains 12th century fabric although a church is mentioned in 1086. Whether this was St. Andrews or another earlier church in the vicinity of the burials is not known.

While the proposed development site does not contain any known remains, slight unidentified earthworks are visible in the area of paddock to the west of the farm buildings, and medieval earthworks including ridge and furrow exist in fields to the north and east.

*The above archaeological background information has been obtained from the Brief prepared by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council and Lincolnshire County SMR.*

## **2.4 Aims of the Investigation**

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.



In particular to determine whether remains relating to the medieval settlement are present on the site.

To determine whether further Saxon activity took place in the village.

In addition to consider whether evidence exists for prehistoric activity on this site, perhaps contemporary with the barrow cemetery to the north.

To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

### 3 STRATEGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

A scheme of investigation for the site was designed by AOC (Archaeology) Ltd. and approved by the County Archaeologist, with the agreement of the applicant. As there was a lack of specific archaeological information concerning the area of the site itself, it was thought necessary to conduct limited excavation in the form of an evaluation as well as non intrusive survey. The scheme of investigation provided for a geophysical survey to be undertaken and for nine evaluation trenches to be positioned, each measuring 15-30m x 1.6m and allowing for up to 235m of trench at 1.6m. Topsoil and made-up ground were to be removed by machine in spits not greater than 0.50m in thickness in order to reveal any archaeological horizons. Archaeological deposits thus exposed would then be hand excavated to determine their date and character.

It was understood that the present landuse precluded the use of fieldwalking as a survey technique

The archive is currently being prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994).

Provision was made for post-excavation analysis and reports to Level 3 as outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and the Archaeology Section, Lincs. C.C. Brief.

The work was carried out in accordance with the standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994), and was monitored by Mr. Jim Bonner, Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.



CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Figure 2. Development Site with Trench Location.



### 3.2 Methodology

The geophysical survey was implemented over suitably accessible areas of the site by GSB Prospection using a gradiometer. The results of the survey are described in Appendix E.

The outcome of the geophysical survey influenced the final location of the evaluation trenches which were placed to intercept the features the survey revealed. It was decided to alter the original position of trench 2 proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation by aligning it north-south as opposed to east-west in order to examine any features fronting onto the High Street. An east-west extension was made to the northern end of trench 3 to investigate the linear anomaly shown by the geophysical survey in Area A. The garden in which one of the trenches, trench 9, was to be located had no machine access, so, following consultation with Mr. Jim Bonner and the applicant, four 1m x 1m test pits were substituted for the single trench. See Appendix A for full trench descriptions.

Excavation of the trenches was initially carried out using a JCB type excavator with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. This proceeded to the level at which archaeological deposits were encountered, which was at a depth of between 1.00m and 0.30m. All further excavation was conducted by hand. The four 1m x 1m test pits were entirely excavated by hand. Where no archaeological deposits were apparent, the top of the natural subsoil was exposed by machine before continuing down to the first indications of the limestone bedrock in order to be certain that no features had been missed.

Standard AOC (Archaeology) Ltd. techniques were used throughout, involving the completion of written trench sheets and/or context sheets for each deposit and cut encountered, with scale plans and/or section drawings where appropriate. Levels for each context were established relative to a height above Ordnance Datum, based on a temporary bench mark, the height of which was calculated from a nearby O.S. benchmark. A full photographic record was also made, using black and white and colour slide film. The trenches were backfilled following completion of the appropriate records and consultation with the Mr Jim Bonner.

## 4 CONDITIONS

During the four days of excavation the weather was generally warm, sunny and dry with some overcast periods. Upon exposure the deposits were slightly damp although well drained, providing good conditions for recognition and excavation of archaeological features.

## 5 RESULTS

The earliest deposit in all the trenches and test pits was the fragmented limestone known by the geological term of Lincolnshire Limestone and contexted as [018, 020 and 022]. This was encountered at a minimum height of 30.66mOD in the north-eastern part of the site sloping up to a maximum height of 33.93mOD in the south-western part. The bedrock was overlain by a layer of mid yellowish brown firm silty or sandy clay with limestone inclusions



[017, 028, 029, 044] which had a maximum depth of 0.60m. This material was the natural subsoil and was also found within any fissures or depressions in the bedrock.

*The following trenches have been grouped according to the nature of the archaeology and full details of the pottery are listed in Appendix C.*

#### Trenches 2 and 3

The earliest features of archaeological significance were in trenches 2 and 3 located in the paddocks to the east of the farm buildings.

The earliest deposit in trench 2, Fig. 3, was a brown silty clay layer 0.10m thick [006] which was interpreted as redeposited natural subsoil mixed with domestic material, possibly indicating that this was an early ploughsoil. A copper or lead alloy pin collected from layer 006 was conserved and examined (Appendix D) but had no distinguishing marks and could not be dated. However pottery from the same deposit had a 12th century date. Layer 006 appeared to have been truncated from a height of 30.83mOD by a linear cut orientated north-west to south-east with straight sides sloping at 45° [009], which was 2.00m by 0.75m and 0.20m deep. Ditch 009 was filled by a dark brown sandy silt [008] with occasional small stones and pottery dating to the 12th century. Fill 008 appeared to represent the silting up and disuse of the ditch 009.

A 0.25m thick rubble layer consisting of a high percentage of burnt and unburnt limestone [012] appeared to seal ditch fill 008, although the relationship was partially obscured by a later linear feature [007]. Layer 012 may have been deliberate levelling, possibly following demolition. No datable finds were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying layer 012 was an east-west orientated linear feature [007], constructed from unmortared limestone slabs laid randomly on their beds or edges with edging stones along the north and south "faces". This had surface heights between 30.93mOD and 31.05mOD and a slight camber. The stones of the masonry 007 were worn and suggested that it was used as a pathway, which is supported by the 0.60m x 0.60m patch of small limestone pieces in the north east part of the exposed surface that may have been a repair. The pathway was 1.70m wide, extended beyond the limits of the trench and, where exposed, had a minimum depth of 0.10m and was built directly on the surface of levelling 012, without any discernible construction cut. Lying on the surface at the eastern end of 007 was a copper alloy coin, the conservation of which is described in Appendix D. Although extremely worn, the original surface of the coin has survived well with a head just visible on the obverse side while the reverse is worn completely smooth. Consultation with Barrie Cook at the British Museum resulted in the object being tentatively identified as a George III or William IV farthing (late 18th/early 19th century) or even a token of that date. The dated deposits beneath the stone feature 007 imply that it is Medieval or later, while the coin above it suggests that its use at least continued into the post-medieval period. It should be noted that coins are small objects which can be displaced from their original position in the stratigraphic sequence.

Sealing path 007, and covering the majority of the trench, was a brown sandy silt and rubble deposit [005] forming a 0.25m thick layer. This was present across the whole trench except



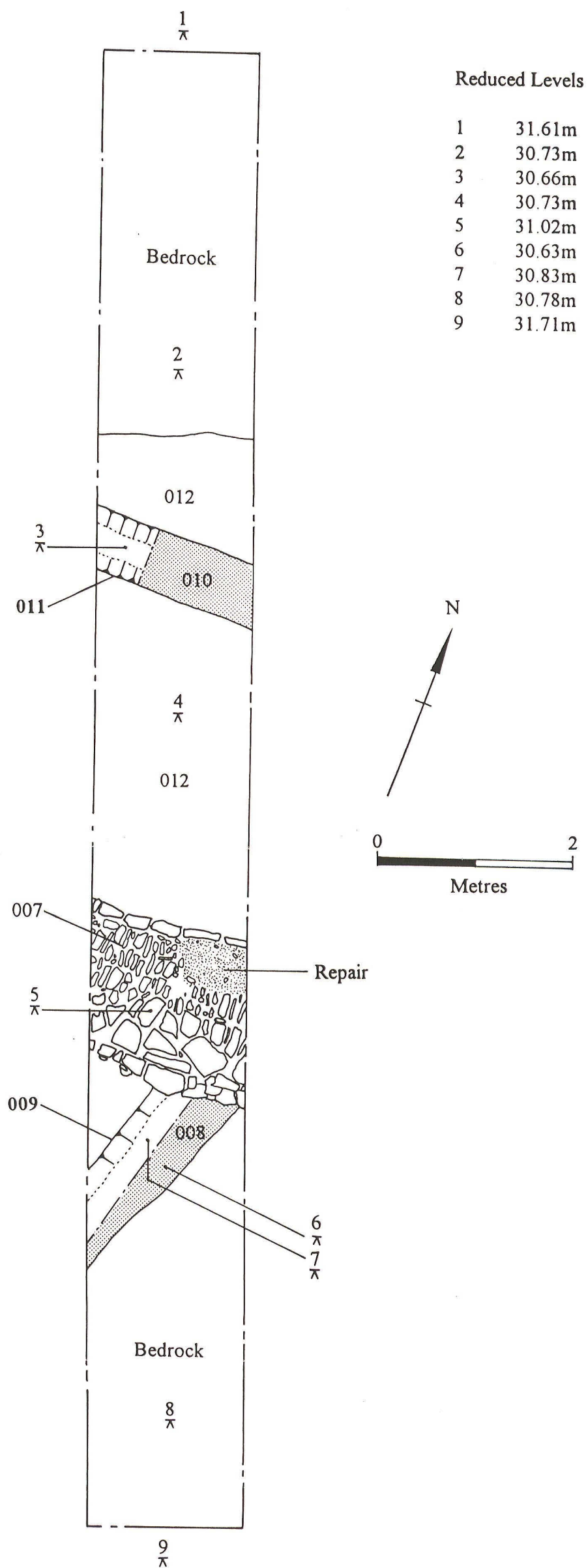


Figure 3 Trench 2



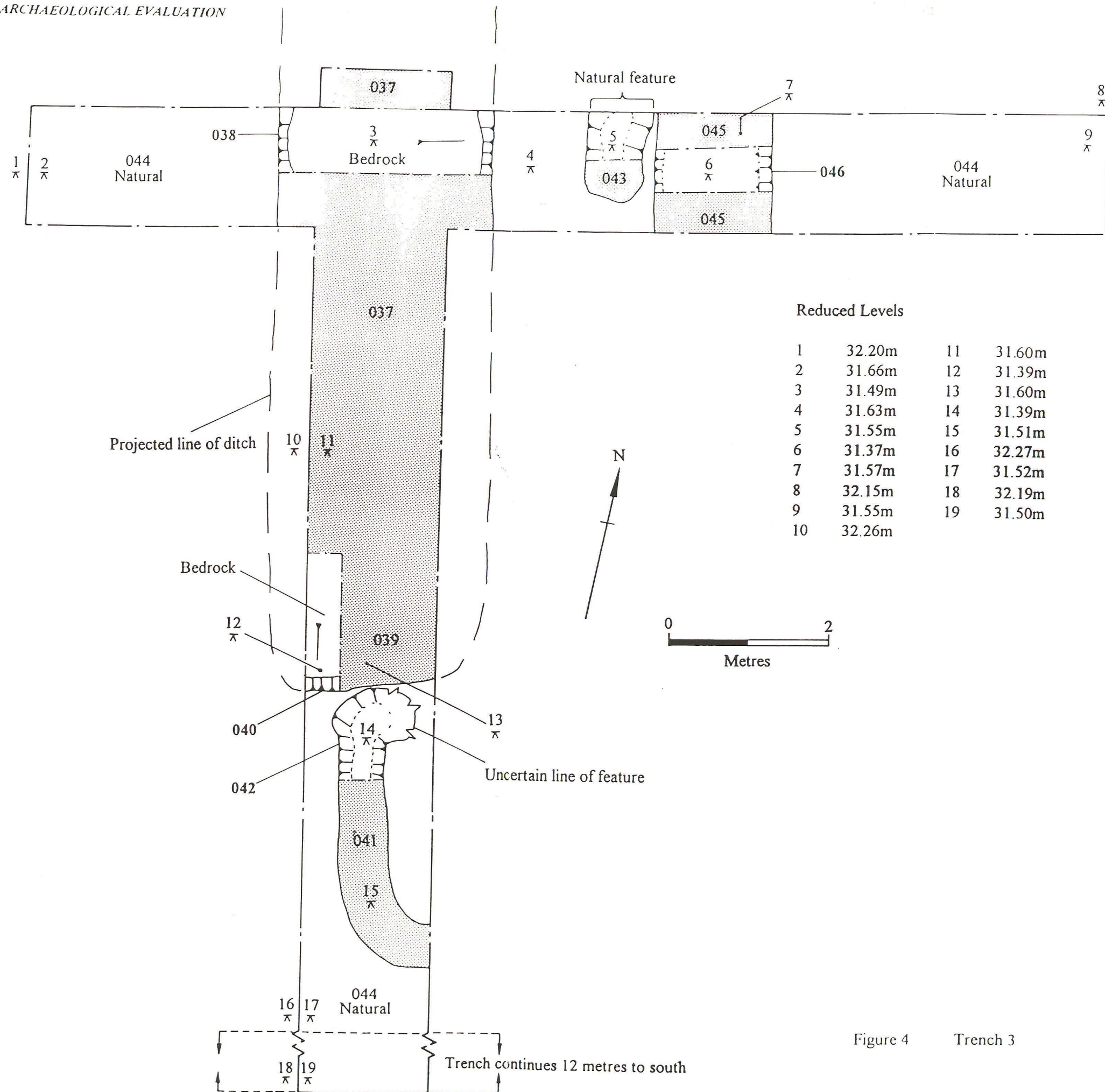


Figure 4 Trench 3



where it was truncated by a 0.60m wide linear cut running east-west, [011], which contained a modern drain pipe [010]. The topsoil in trench 2 [004] was 0.55m deep and contained Post Medieval pottery ranging from the 16th to the 18th century.

The features in trench 3, Fig. 4, were all cut into the natural subsoil 044 described above. Unfortunately they are discreet so that no relative stratigraphic sequence could be established for features where no datable artefacts were collected. The soil matrices of the deposits in the cuts truncating 044 were similar to that of the subsoil 044 but very slightly darker, so that this trench was partially over-machined by less than 0.10m to be certain that the features existed.

The most extensive feature in trench 3 was a 2.55m wide north-south linear cut [038/040] which terminated 7.50m south of the northern limit of the trench. The ditch 038/040 was observed as having a depth of 0.25m although it may originally have been deeper, being cut from a maximum height of 31.66m with sides sloping at 45° and mainly stopping at the bedrock to form a flattish base. Along the eastern and southern edges the ditch had been cut slightly deeper into the bedrock to form a slight channel on these sides of the ditch, (see Fig. 4). Ditch 038/040 was filled by a mid yellowish brown sandy silt fill [037/038] from which an undated fragment of bone was collected.

A north-south orientated curvilinear feature [042] 0.54m wide by 3.00m long was cut through 044 from a height of 31.57mOD. The northern end had a gentle U-shaped profile 0.15m deep, but the north-eastern edge of this presumed ditch was very indistinct and could not be located with certainty. This may have been due to natural disturbance by plants as there was some evidence for root activity in the mid brownish yellow sandy silt fill [041]. Once again no datable finds were present.

A shallow feature [043], maximum 50mm deep, in the eastern extension to trench 3 seemed upon investigation to consist of disturbed natural covering an area of 1.10m by 0.75m and was interpreted as a natural feature, almost certainly a tree hole.

A section was also dug through a 1.30m wide linear feature orientated north-south [046], which was approximately parallel to ditch 038. The bottom 0.20m of ditch 046 survived cut from a height of 31.57mOD with steeply sloping sides (the east side also being stepped) and a flat base. This may have been a boundary ditch. The yellowish brown sandy silt fill [045] contained fragments of burnt limestone and pottery attributed to the 12th or 13th century.

The latest deposit in trench 3 was a sandy silt topsoil [024] which varied from mid greyish brown to mid yellowish brown, and was 0.70m thick. Pottery of the 18th to 19th century was recovered from 024.

#### Trenches 7 and 9

Neither trench 7 nor the test pits comprising trench 9 revealed any archaeological features, although some finds were collected during their excavation. A slightly undercut steep-sided irregular linear feature [050] in the bedrock of test pit 9d was interpreted as a natural fissure in the bedrock. The silty clay material [049] within 050 was very similar to the slightly sandier layer [048] above and it was concluded that the two contexts represented variations in worked subsoil. Pottery retrieved from both 048 and 049 was dated to between the late 9th and 11th centuries (late Saxon period). The fact that there was no apparent truncation



of 048 by 050 increases the likelihood that 050 is a natural feature. The topsoil [047] in the test pits of trench 9 comprised garden soil up to 0.30m thick. The topsoil in trench 7 [019] was 0.13m thick.

#### Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8

The archaeology discovered in trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8 was all considered to be post-medieval.

A 0.81m wide band of compact yellowish mortar exposed to a depth of 0.05m [003] ran east-west across trench 1 with a surface height of 32.16mOD and was thought to be a possible wall footing. This was sealed by a trench-long 0.78m thick spread of rubble [002] which probably resulted from the demolition of buildings that the farmer could remember occupying this position in the past. The overburden [001] above this was 0.56m thick.

The bedrock in trench 4 was cut from a maximum height of 32.29mOD by the north-south linear feature [027]. A sondage through 027 revealed the relatively flat base of the cut at a depth of between 0.12m and 0.44m and the western edge which was lined with roughly squared limestone blocks. The rubble fill [026] consisted of large pieces of broken bedrock butting against the eastern face of the limestone block wall and was given a late 18th/19th century date from the pottery evidence. A foundation cut through solid bedrock would be unnecessary, so it is possible that 027 was a tank which has since been backfilled. The southern end of 026 seemed to have been truncated by a 0.28m wide V-shaped linear [025] aligned north east-south west, lined with tile and capped by irregular limestone slabs. This was almost certainly a drain. These features were sealed by light greyish brown topsoil [013] with a maximum depth of 0.80m.

The sole feature in trench 5 was the sub rectangular cut [016]. The bottom 80mm of pit 016 from a height of 32.66mOD was excavated by hand but 016 definitely truncated the subsoil 017, which was machine-excavated in the search for earlier remains. The mid brown silty clay fill [015] contained a high quantity of large animal bone, so the feature was probably a recent cow burial. The overburden [014] above 015 was 0.42m deep.

A north-south linear structure [036] visible in the sections through the 19th century topsoil [021] of trench 6 comprised loose angular limestone rubble 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. This was clearly seen to be continuing on the surface to the north of the trench as a linear rubble mound about 0.60m high and to the south as one of the previously unidentified earthworks mentioned in the introduction. None of the blocks seemed to have been worked so it is unlikely that this was a collapsed wall, but it probably acted as a barrier or a boundary and may even have been stones discarded to create a level paddock to the east. Trench 6 was positioned between two fields and the presence of a gateway here explains why feature 036 was not upstanding at this point but probably levelled for access.

The subsoil 035 in trench 8 was cut from a maximum height of 33.20mOD by a 6.10m wide north-east to south-west linear feature [034] which had a stepped profile. The primary fill within ditch 034 was a 0.15m thick dark brown clayey silt [033] and the top fill [032] comprised a loose pale grey silt with a minimum thickness of 0.50m. A section through ditch 034 produced a large quantity of iron objects including a kettle and 19th century pottery so the feature was only excavated to a depth of 0.50m. An irregularly shaped shallow disturbance [031] to the north of ditch 034 was filled by a dark brown clayey silt



[030] and interpreted as a tree pit although two pieces of 17th-19th century pottery were retrieved from 030. The topsoil [023] was 0.22m thick.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The completed field evaluation effectively met the original aims of the investigation detailed in the introduction (section 2.4) of this report. As far as was possible within the remit of an evaluation, the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of the archaeological remains encountered has been determined.

The results of the investigation clearly indicated that the most significant area of archaeological interest lies to the east of the buildings of Church Farm where two paddocks are currently situated. The land considered for development slopes towards the river from a height of 33.70mOD at the south-western end (top of trench 8) down to a height of 31.61mOD at the north-eastern end of site (top of trench 2). The gradient of the bedrock is slightly steeper providing stratigraphy to a depth of 1.00m in the two eastern paddocks compared with the less substantial deposition of 0.50m at the top of the slope. The potential for preservation of archaeological horizons is therefore greater in the north-eastern part of the site, which has been proved by the features investigated in trenches 2 and 3.

The two paddocks to the east of the farm buildings were surveyed using a gradiometer, as Area A, Appendix E, and the anomalies plotted seem to correspond to the features encountered by evaluation trenches 2 and 3. The east-west orientated linear anomaly identified by the survey is probably the modern drain 011 while the south-west to north-east orientated interrupted linear anomaly is likely to be ditch 009. The break in the middle of the latter feature probably represents the stone pathway 007 which would have given a similar reading to bedrock on the gradiometer and therefore not have been recognised. The disturbed area at the northern end of Area A which was not resolved by evaluation trench 2 may represent a variation in the overburden 024. The long north-south linear anomaly was recorded in trench 3 as 038/040. One of the rounded features to the east of the linear may correspond to the possible ditch 046.

Although trenches 1 and 4 were also located in the northern part of the site, the modern disturbance that they revealed means that any survival of earlier archaeological deposits is unlikely, especially as none were found during the evaluation. No geophysical survey was carried out in this area.

There were fewer archaeological features in the southern and western areas of the site and those that there were appeared to belong to the late Post-Medieval period. Late Saxon deposits from test pits 9 were the exception but this area was disturbed by gardening and no distinct features were observed. There were no archaeological features in trench 7 which coincided with survey Area B where a few possibly natural features were plotted. The linear rubble feature 036 in trench 6 probably represents the north-south anomaly in the north eastern part of Area C. The two features along the western edge of Area C are probably the same as those investigated in trench 8 - the north-east to south-west linear 034 and the possible tree pit 031 to the north of it. No archaeological remains were encountered in the south eastern part of trench 8 where the ground was too overgrown to be surveyed.



## 7 CONCLUSION

Archaeological activity within the area of the proposed development site has been established.

The two paddocks in the eastern part of the site produced the clearest evidence for the survival of significant archaeological remains. A number of extensive early Medieval features in the form of ditches, containing pottery up to the later 12th century, were encountered. Whilst some of these may represent field boundaries their density and the variety in their form suggests a that degree of complexity is present. Some of these features contained no clear dating evidence and the possibility that they represent a period other than medieval should also be considered. The stone pathway of an unknown, but clearly later, date also suggests that this area contains multi-period archaeological remains .

On the higher ground in the south and west the trenches were generally either devoid of archaeological features or encountered deposits of the late Post Medieval period. The recovery of late Saxon pottery from possibly ploughed subsoil indicates early activity on the site, but it may simply be in the form of manuring of fields. It seems unlikely that significant earlier features exist in this area but the possibility of there being features which were not intercepted by the geophysical survey or the evaluation trenches remains.

Whilst any decision regarding further archaeological works on the site must rest with the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council it is the opinion of the author and of AOC (Archaeology) Ltd, that in the event of significant groundworks taking place within the eastern part of the development area then further works would be necessary.

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Farm, Fillingham



## APPENDIX A

### List of Trenches

TRENCH	DIMENSIONS ( x 1.60m)	ORIENTATION	LOCATION	CONTEXT
1	18m	N-S	Raised rubble area in farmyard	001, 002, 003
2	15.20m	N-S	Paddock in NE Coincides with survey area A Perpendicular to street	004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012
3	24m 13.50m	N-S E-W	Paddock in E Coincides with survey area A	024, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046
4	18.75m	N-S	Hard ground west of stables Perpendicular to street	013, 025, 026, 027
5	18m	E-W	Long grass of orchard	014, 015, 016, 017, 018
6	20.60m	E-W	Paddock in centre-west Coincides with survey areas B & C	021, 029, 026, 036
7	24.80m	NE-SW	Paddock in S Coincides with survey area B	019, 020, 028
8	24.40m	NW-SE	Long grass/rough ground in W Coincides with survey area C	023, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035
9	"16m"	NW-SE	Four 1x1m test pits Disused garden in NW	047, 048, 049, 050



## APPENDIX B

## List of Recorded Contexts

<u>Context</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Find</u> s
001	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.56m	-
002	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.78m	-
003	Masonry	0.81 m	Trench	0.05m	-
004	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.55m	BONE, POT, Fe
005	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.25m	CBM, BONE, Fe
006	Deposit	4.90m	Trench	0.10m	POT, BONE, Cu
007	Masonry	1.61m	Trench	0.10m	Cu
008	Deposit	1.12m	0.76m	0.20m	POT
009	Cut	1.12m	0.76m	0.20m	-
010	Deposit	0.60m	Trench	0.20m	-
011	Cut	0.60m	Trench	0.20m	-
012	Deposit	5.00m	Trench	0.25m	CBM, BONE
013	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.80m	POT
014	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.42m	BONE, CLAY PIPE
015	Deposit	0.92m	0.52m	0.22m	BONE, CLAY PIPE
016	Cut	0.92m	0.52m	0.22m	-
017	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.22m	-
018	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	-
019	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.13m	CBM
020	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	-
021	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.18m	BONE, POT, CLAY PIPE
022	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	-
023	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.22m	POT
024	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.70m	POT, BONE, CBM
025	Masonry	Trench	0.28m	0.28m	CBM
026	Deposit	6.00m	0.75m	0.44m	POT, GLASS, Fe
027	Cut	6.00m	0.75m	0.44m	-
028	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.46m	-
029	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.50m	-
030	Deposit	1.14m	0.78m	0.12m	POT, Fe
031	Cut	1.14m	0.78m	0.12m	-
032	Deposit	3.92m	Trench	0.50m	POT, BONE
033	Deposit	6.10m	Trench	0.15m	POT, CLAY PIPE
034	Cut	6.10m	Trench	-	-
035	Natural	11.60m	Trench	-	-
036	Masonry	0.70m	Trench	0.25m	-



*CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION*

**List of Recorded Contexts (cont.)**

037	Deposit	7.50m	2.55m	0.20m	BONE
038	Cut	7.50m	2.55m	0.20m	-
039	Deposit	1.60m	0.90m	0.24m	BONE
040	Cut	1.60m	0.90m	0.24m	-
041	Deposit	3.50m	0.54m	0.15m	-
042	Cut	3.50m	0.54m	0.15m	-
043	Natural	1.10m	0.53m	0.50m	-
044	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	-
045	Deposit	Trench	1.30m	0.20m	POT, BONE
046	Cut	Trench	1.30m	0.20m	-
047	Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.30m	POT, BONE, CBM
048	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	POT, BONE, SLAG
049	Natural	1.00m	0.50m	0.26m	POT, BONE
050	Natural	1.00m	0.50m	0.26m	-



## APPENDIX C

### Ceramic Reports

#### CFF97: Assessment Report on the Post-Roman Pottery.

*Jane Young*

CLAU 18.09.97

##### 1. Introduction

A group of 68 sherds of mixed pottery were recovered from the CFF97 site, dating to between the Late Saxon and the early modern periods.

##### 2. Condition

With few exceptions the pottery recovered was unworn. The material however was fragmentary and it was not always possible to determine the vessel form.

##### 3. Overall Chronology and Source

Some of the sherds can only be ascribed to the period between the late 9th and the 12th century, although the material suggests that occupation continues through from at least the late 9th/early 10th century into the 11th and 12th centuries. Material from this early period is coming from Lincoln, Torksey, Nottingham and Stamford. No medieval sherds dating to later than the early 13th century are present, other than two Hum-berware (HUM) sherds that are more likely to be of late medieval or post medieval date. There is a large amount of late post-medieval and early modern material on site and whilst most of it cannot be tightly dated, it gives the impression of mainly belonging to between the mid 18th and the late 19th centuries.

ware type	sherds
BERTH	1
BL	16
EMX	2
HUM	5
LEMS	9
LERTH	3
LFS	4
LKT	3
LPM	8
LSLOC	2
LSTON	2
LSW1	1
LSW1/2	1
MISC	2
NSP	3
ST	1
STMO	2
TORKT	3
total	68



CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CFF97 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
004	BL	1	JAR/JUG	MP TYPE;16/17TH
004	HUM	1	JUG;SMALL	BS
004	HUM	4	CISTERN	PLAIN BUNG
006	EMX	1	JUG/PIT	BASE;SPL GLZE
006	LFS	1	JAR	SOOT
006	LFS	1	JAR	SOOT
006	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BASE;SOOT
006	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BS
008	EMX	1	JUG	BASE;SOOT CHARCOAL
008	LEMS	1	?	BASE
008	LEMS	1	?	BASE
008	LEMS	1	?	BS
008	LEMS	1	?	BS
008	LEMS	1	?	BS
008	LEMS	1	?	BS
008	LEMS	1	?	BS
008	LEMS	1	BOWL	EVERT RIM
008	LFS	1	?	SCRAP
008	LFS	1	JAR	BS;SOOT
008	LKT	1	DISH/BOWL	UPR RIM
008	LKT	1	JAR	EVERB3 RIM
008	LKT	1	JAR;SMALL	EVERB3 RIM
008	LSW1	1	JUG/PIT	BS
008	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BS
008	ST	1	JUG/PIT	BS;12TH
008	TORKT	1	JAR	BS
013	BL	4	BOWL	BASE;18/19TH
013	LPM	1	-	PLAIN
021	BL	1	BOWL	BS;18TH
021	BL	2	BOWL	BS;18TH
021	BL	2	BOWL	RIM;18TH
021	LPM	1	?	COLOUR GLZE
021	LSTON	1	?	BASE;19/20
023	BL	1	BOWL	BS;18TH
023	BL	1	BOWL	RIM;18TH
023	LPM	1	-	BL/W
024	BL	1	BOWL	RIM;18/19TH
024	LEMS	1	BOWL	BS;SOOT
026	LERTH	1	FLOWERPOT	RIM
026	LSTON	1	?	18/19TH
030	BL	1	-	17/18TH
030	LERTH	1	BOWL	NO GLZE;18/19TH
032	LPM	1	-	BL/W
033	BL	1	HOLLOW	17/18TH
033	LERTH	1	BOWL	NO GLZE;18/19TH
033	LPM	1	DISH	BL/W



# CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

033	STMO	2	MUG	BASE
045	LSW1/2	1	JUG	BASE
047	BERTH	1	?	16/17TH
047	BL	1	?	18TH
047	LPM	3	-	BL/W
048	LSLOC	1	JAR?	QUARTZ FABRIC
048	MISC	1	-	TILE SCRAP
048	MISC	1	-	TORKT OR R
048	TORKT	1	JAR	BS
049	LSLOC	1	JAR	SST FABRIC
049	TORKT	1	JAR	BASE

## POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CFF97 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
004	PMH3	PMH8	-	16-18th
006	MH1	MH4	-	12th
008	MH1	MH4	-	12th
013	EMH	EMH	-	19th
021	EMH	EMH	-	19th
023	EMH	EMH	-	19th
024	PMH8	EMH	-	18/19th
026	PMH10	EMH	-	late 18/19th
030	PMH7	EMH	-	late 17-19th
032	EMH	EMH	-	19th
033	EMH	EMH	-	19th
045	MH3	MH5	-	mid/late 12/13th
047	EMH	EMH	-	19th
048	ASH7	ASH13	-	late 9-11th
049	ASH7	ASH13	-	late 9-11th



*CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION*

CLAU MEDIEVAL POTTERY CODES USED IN THIS REPORT

Ware Code	Description	Period
BERTH	Brown Earthenwares	PMED
BL	Blackware	PMED
EMX	Early Medieval Non-Local Fabrics	EMED
HUM	Humberware	LMED-PMED
LEMS	Local Early Medieval Shelly Ware	EMED
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	EMOD
LFS	Lincoln Fine-Shelled Ware	SN
LKT	Lincoln Kiln-Type Ware	LSAX
LPM	Early Modern or Modern	EMOD
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics	LSAX
LSTON	Late Stonewares	EMOD
LSW1	Glazed Lincoln Ware	EMED
LSW2	Glazed Lincoln Ware	MED
MISC	Undated Miscellaneous Fabrics	ND
NSP	Nottingham Splashed Glazed Ware	EMED
ST	Stamford Ware	SN
STMO	Staffordshire Mottled Ware	PMED
TORKT	Torksey-Type Ware	SN

Clay Pipe J. Moore

**CONTEXT DESCRIPTION**

014	1 stem fragment
015	1 stem
021	1 stem
033	1 stem
	1 spur: indecipherable mark on one side of spur



APPENDIX D

**Church Farm, Fillingham (CFF 97):  
conservation of two copper alloy objects**

AOC Project No. 5290

*Client: AOC Archaeology*

*Clydesdale, A*

*Date: 28 August 1997*



## **CONSERVATION REPORT ON TWO COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS FROM CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.**

Project No. 5290

List of artefacts

Site Code: CFF 97; Accession no. 196.97

Find No. 006 Copper alloy pin with biconical head

Find No. 007 Copper alloy disc/coin

### **Summary**

Two small copper alloy finds: both are likely to have corroded in an aerobic environment with little soil movement; corrosion is considerable, but there is little evidence of a high chloride presence. Both artefacts appear to be relatively stable.

### **Features of interest**

Both had few surface details or decoration, although the preservation of the surface was excellent.

### **Conservation summary**

Mechanically cleaned; stabilised, and consolidated under vacuum with a lacquer containing a corrosion inhibitor.

### **Handling and storage requirements**

Keep dry; do not handle with bare hands. The surfaces are fragile and easily damaged by abrasion or impact.

Although a potential carcinogen has been used, it is unlikely to pose a health hazard as the quantity used is extremely small, and it is sealed inside the lacquer. Nevertheless, for the safety of personnel and the artefacts, it is strongly advisable to wear gloves when handling the objects.

### **Materials used**

Benzotriazole (possible carcinogen); Incralac lacquer (contains benzotriazole).



Site Code CFF 97   Acc No. 196.97   Finds No.: 006   Copper alloy pin with biconical head.

### Description

Copper alloy pin with slightly curved shaft, biconical head, and a small collar at the junction of head and shaft. The pin is incomplete: approximately 75 mm is missing from the tip. This break appears to be fairly recent, or at least occurred after the object corroded. There do not appear to be any other marks or decorations on the pin, or any traces of mineralised organics.

White corrosion products on the surface may be corrosion products of lead or tin rather than copper alloy, and probably indicate a high proportion of one or both of those metals in the alloy.

### Measurements

<i>Length (cms)</i>	6.4 (overall; incomplete)
<i>Head, diam. (cms)</i>	0.7
<i>Head, length (cms)</i>	0.8
<i>Shaft (cms)</i>	4.7
<i>Shaft diam (cms)</i>	0.15

### Condition

When received, the surface of the piece was covered with a thin layer of light brown silty soil. Beneath this, the original surface of the pin was preserved as a thin dark green layer, overlying a fragile powdery light green layer of corrosion products. The break at the tip indicated that the interior of the shaft at least was completely mineralised, although the weight of the piece indicates that a considerable amount of uncorroded metal remains in the head.

The original surface was fragile and easily detached; for this reason it was consolidated under vacuum, rather than just being lacquered.

### Treatment

Mechanically cleaned with scalpels and glass bristle brushes; treated with 3% weight/vol benzotriazole in industrial methylated spirit, rinsed in industrial methylated spirit, allowed to dry then consolidated under vacuum with *Incralac*.

### Documentation

*Photographic (35mm colour slides)*

Pre conservation

Pre conservation, detail

Post conservation

Post conservation, detail



*CHURCH FARM, FILLINGHAM - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION*

*Illustrations*

None

*Radiography: Plate No(s).*

None

**Storage and handling requirements**

Keep dry ( in a sealed polyethylene box with silica gel at RH 40% or below); handle carefully, as the surface is still fragile; do not handle with bare hands. Do not leave out of its controlled environment for longer than is absolutely necessary.



Site Code CFF 97 Acc No. 196.97 Finds No.: 007 Copper alloy disc/coin

### Description

Copper alloy disc: the edges are even and slightly convex, with no rilling. One side is completely worn, with no surface details; the other is also very worn, but the right-facing profile of a man is just visible. The original surfaces survive, although they were evidently worn away before burial.

### Measurements

<i>Diameter (cms)</i>	2.2
<i>Thickness (cms)</i>	0.18
<i>Weight (gms)</i>	5.65

### Condition

The object appears to be stable; the original surface, although very worn, has survived well, but is very fragile. There is a mark across the face on the coin - possibly a recent scratch, possibly due to corrosion forming along a piece of organic material such as a grass blade, but now lost.

### Treatment

Mechanically cleaned with scalpels and glass bristle brushes; treated with 3% weight/vol benzotriazole in industrial methylated spirit, rinsed in industrial methylated spirit, allowed to dry then consolidated under vacuum with *Incralac*.

### Documentation

*Photographic (35mm colour slides)*  
(probable) obverse, pre conservation  
(probable) reverse, pre conservation  
Obverse, post conservation  
Obverse, post conservation, raking light  
Detail: obverse, post conservation, no scale.  
Reverse, post conservation

### Illustrations

None

*Radiography: Plate No(s).*

None



**Storage and handling requirements**

Keep dry ( in a sealed polyethylene box with silica gel at RH 40% or below), handle carefully, as the surface is still fragile; do not handle with bare hands. Do not leave out of its controlled environment for longer than is absolutely necessary.



## APPENDIX E Report on Geophysical Survey

### SITE SUMMARY SHEET

97 / 65 Church Farm  
Fillingham

NGR: SK 947 856

#### Location, topography and geology

The site lies within the village of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, which is situated west of the Lincoln Cliffe. The survey lies within an area of till, with grass cover of variable height. The fields were reasonably flat. The site soils can be grouped as typical stagnogleys and comprise slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clays. Past surveys over such soils have demonstrated their ability to contain strong and clear magnetic enhancements in archaeological contexts despite their periodic waterlogging.

#### Archaeology

The general area of the application is rich in archaeological potential with good evidence for both prehistoric and historic sites. The settlement at Fillingham is documented from at least the 11th century. Physical remains in the form of earthworks have been noted within the village, including some low earthworks in the application area.

#### Aims of Survey

A gradiometer survey was undertaken at three points within the application area, the rest of the land being unsuitable for magnetic survey. It was hoped that the gradiometer would detect the presence of unknown buried remains within the survey area, as well as assessing the low earthworks.

#### Summary of Results \*

Most of the areas contain substantial zones of magnetic disturbance due to modern ferrous objects within the application boundary. Despite this interference, the interpretation of the data suggests that there are a number of low level anomalies that are likely to be archaeological in origin. Some of these anomalies appear to be associated with the low earthworks in the western part of the application area.

\* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.



## SURVEY RESULTS

97 / 65 Church Farm  
Fillingham

### 1. Survey Area

- 1.1 The application area covers approximately 1 ha, of which c. 0.6ha was subject to detailed gradiometry. The 0.6ha was divided between three fields and the position of the surveys are indicated on Figure 1 (1:1250).
- 1.2 The survey grid was set out by *GSB Prospection* and tied in to existing boundaries. A copy of the tie in information has been lodged with the client. In addition, to facilitate relocation of the grid, a number of points were paint sprayed on the ground. Note that the position of the survey areas are approximate as some of the tie-in points are not on the base map.

### 2. Display

- 2.1 X-Y trace plots, dot density plots, greyscale images and digitised interpretations for each individual survey area are produced at 1:500 in Figures A.1 - C.3.
- 2.2 The display formats referred to above are discussed in the *Technical Information* section at the end of the text and a complete list of figures precedes the diagrams.

### 3. General Considerations - Complicating factors

- 3.1 The conditions for survey at the site were mixed. Two of the fields (Fields A and B) were grazed, or partially grazed, by horses and, therefore, had minimal ground cover. The third (Field C) was not grazed and the grass was in part very overgrown. Part of the area in Field C could not be surveyed due to the presence of head-high nettles. The other fields also contained physical obstacles such as horse jumps. Where appropriate, the obstacles were temporarily moved.
- 3.2 Adjoining fences, buildings and stationary metal objects have also contributed a large amount of noise to the dataset.



#### 4. Results of Detailed Survey

- 4.1 An initial 'walkover' of the site indicated that much of the land was unsuitable for survey, with large areas of overgrown grass and physical obstacles. Three areas were thought suitable for survey, see Figure 1, and the results will be described by survey area.
- 4.2 **Area A.** This sample lies at the eastern edge of the application area and covers part of two fields separated by a metal fence. The results are largely dominated by general ferrous type responses that are due to modern material. Of some interest is the curving anomaly that bisects the east - west fenceline and the possible associated ditch and pit anomalies. The northern extremity of the survey area also exhibits a high degree of noise. This differs from the ferrous noise elsewhere in the area and it is suggested that it may be the result of a former building. Alternative suggestions are that the responses may result from dumped brick type material or even a highly variable magnetic fill for a pipe trench.
- 4.3 **Area B.** The data from this area are dominated by ferrous type responses. A few pit type anomalies have been identified, but this interpretation is tentative. The low magnitude responses which appear on the greyscale image are believed to be natural. The area directly to the south of Area B could not be surveyed due to high grass.
- 4.4 **Area C.** Some of the land within this field was found to be unsuitable for survey due to the high nettles. Within this overgrown area there are some low earthworks of unknown date. The magnetic survey to the south and north of the overgrown nettles has indicated a clear set of archaeological type anomalies, which presumably relate to the low earthworks. An unusually strong anomaly can be seen near the north - west corner of this area (labelled 'A' on Figure C.3). There is the possibility that the anomaly may be the result of burnt material. However, given its proximity to the edge of the grid, it is possible the data has not covered the whole of the anomaly and that the origin may be ferrous rather than archaeological. A distinct negative anomaly can be seen running approximately north - south. It is uncertain what this negative anomaly indicates, although it may be due to drainage.

#### 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The majority of the anomalies detected by the detailed survey relate to ferrous materials associated with nearby farm buildings, fences and scattered debris within the topsoil which is presumed to be modern in origin. Several anomalies of possible archaeological interest were found within the survey, especially within Areas A and C. Anomalies were noted in the region of the low earthworks, although direct correlation was not possible as the ground around the earthworks was inaccessible for survey.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr C Gaffney  
Project Assistants: K Hamilton & A Shields

Date of Survey: 7th August 1997  
Date of Report: 19th August 1997



List of Figures
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Figure A.2	Area A: X-Y traces	1:500
Figure A.3	Area A: interpretation.	1:500
Figure B.1	Area B: dot-density, X-Y traces and greyscale	1:500
Figure B.2	Area B: interpretation	1:500
Figure C.1	Area C: dot-density and greyscale	1:500
Figure C.2	Area C: X-Y traces	1:500
Figure C.3	Area C: interpretation	1:500



## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The following is a description of the equipment and display formats used in **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF BRADFORD (GSB)** reports. It should be emphasised that whilst all of the display options are regularly used, the diagrams produced in the final reports are the most suitable to illustrate the data from each site. The choice of diagrams results from the experience and knowledge of the staff of **GSB**.

*All survey reports are prepared and submitted on the basis that whilst they are based on a thorough survey of the site, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.*

Magnetic readings are logged at 0.5m intervals along one axis in 1m traverses giving 800 readings per 20m x 20m grid, unless otherwise stated. Resistance readings are logged at 1m intervals giving 400 readings per 20m x 20m grid. The data are then transferred to portable computers and stored on 3.5" floppy discs.

### Instrumentation

#### (a) Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36

This instrument comprises of two fluxgates mounted vertically apart, at a distance of 500mm. The gradiometer is carried by hand, with the bottom sensor approximately 100-300mm from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT) or gamma. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. Generally features up to one metre deep may be detected by this method.

#### (b) Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4 or RM15

This measures the electrical resistance of the earth, using a system of four electrodes (two current and two potential.) Depending on the arrangement of these electrodes an exact measurement of a specific volume of earth may be acquired. This resistance value may then be used to calculate the earth resistivity. The "Twin Probe" arrangement involves the pairing of electrodes (one current and one potential) with one pair remaining in a fixed position, whilst the other measures the resistance variations across a fixed grid. The resistance is measured in Ohms and the calculated resistivity is in Ohm-metres. The resistance method as used for area survey has a depth resolution of approximately 0.75m, although the nature of the overburden and underlying geology will cause variations in this generality. The technique can be adapted to sample greater depths of earth and can therefore be used to produce vertical "pseudo sections".

#### (c) Magnetic Susceptibility

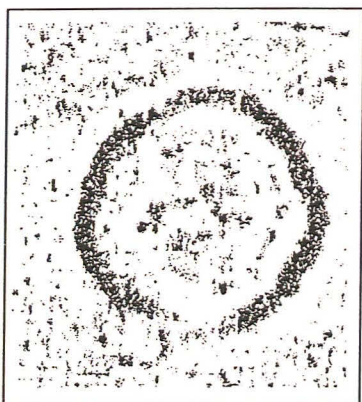
Variations in the magnetic susceptibility of subsoils and topsoils occur naturally, but greater enhanced susceptibility can also be a product of increased human/anthropogenic activity. This phenomenon of susceptibility enhancement can therefore be used to provide information about the "level of archaeological activity" associated with a site. It can also be used in a predictive manner to ascertain the suitability of a site for a magnetic survey. The instrument employed for measuring this phenomenon is either a field coil or a laboratory based susceptibility bridge. For the latter 50g soil samples are collected in the field.



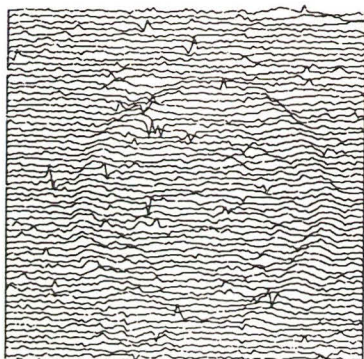
## Display Options

The following is a description of the display options used. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, it may be assumed that no filtering or smoothing has been used to enhance the data. For any particular report a limited number of display modes may be used.

### (a) Dot-Density



In this display, minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum cut-off value will appear white, whilst any value above the maximum cut-off value will appear black. Any value that lies between these two cut-off levels will have a specified number of dots depending on the relative position between the two levels. The focus of the display may be changed using different levels and a contrast factor (C.F.). Usually the C.F. = 1, producing a linear scale between the cut-off levels. Assessing a lower than normal reading involves the use of an inverse plot. This plot simply reverses the minimum and maximum values, resulting in the lower values being presented by more dots. In either representation, each reading is allocated a unique area dependent on its position on the survey grid, within which numbers of dots are randomly placed. The main limitation of this display method is that multiple plots have to be produced in order to view the whole range of the data. It is also difficult to gauge the true strength of any anomaly without looking at the raw data values. This display is much favoured for producing plans of sites, where positioning of the anomalies and features is important.

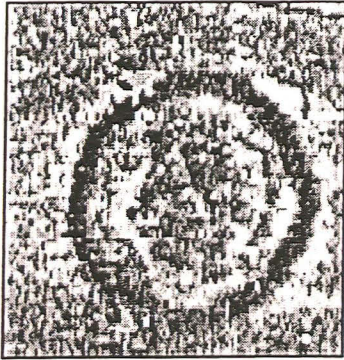


### (b) X-Y Plot

This involves a line representation of the data. Each successive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a stacked profile effect. This display may incorporate a hidden-line removal algorithm, which blocks out lines behind the major peaks and can aid interpretation. Advantages of this type of display are that it allows the full range of the data to be viewed and shows the shape of the individual anomalies. Results are produced on a flatbed plotter.



## Display Options cont'd



(c) Grey-Scale

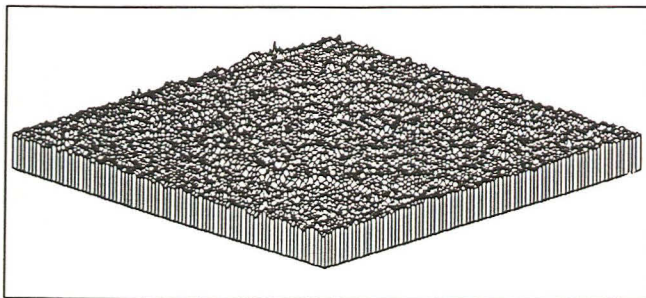
This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots or shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey scale.

Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. While colour plots can look impressive and can be used to highlight certain anomalies, grey-scales tend to be more informative.



(d) Contour

This display format is commonly used in cartographic displays. Data points of equal value are joined by a contour line. Closely packed contours indicate a sharp gradient. The contours therefore highlight an anomalous region. The range of contours and contour interval are selected manually and the display is then generated on the computer screen or plotted directly on a flat bed plotter / inkjet printer.



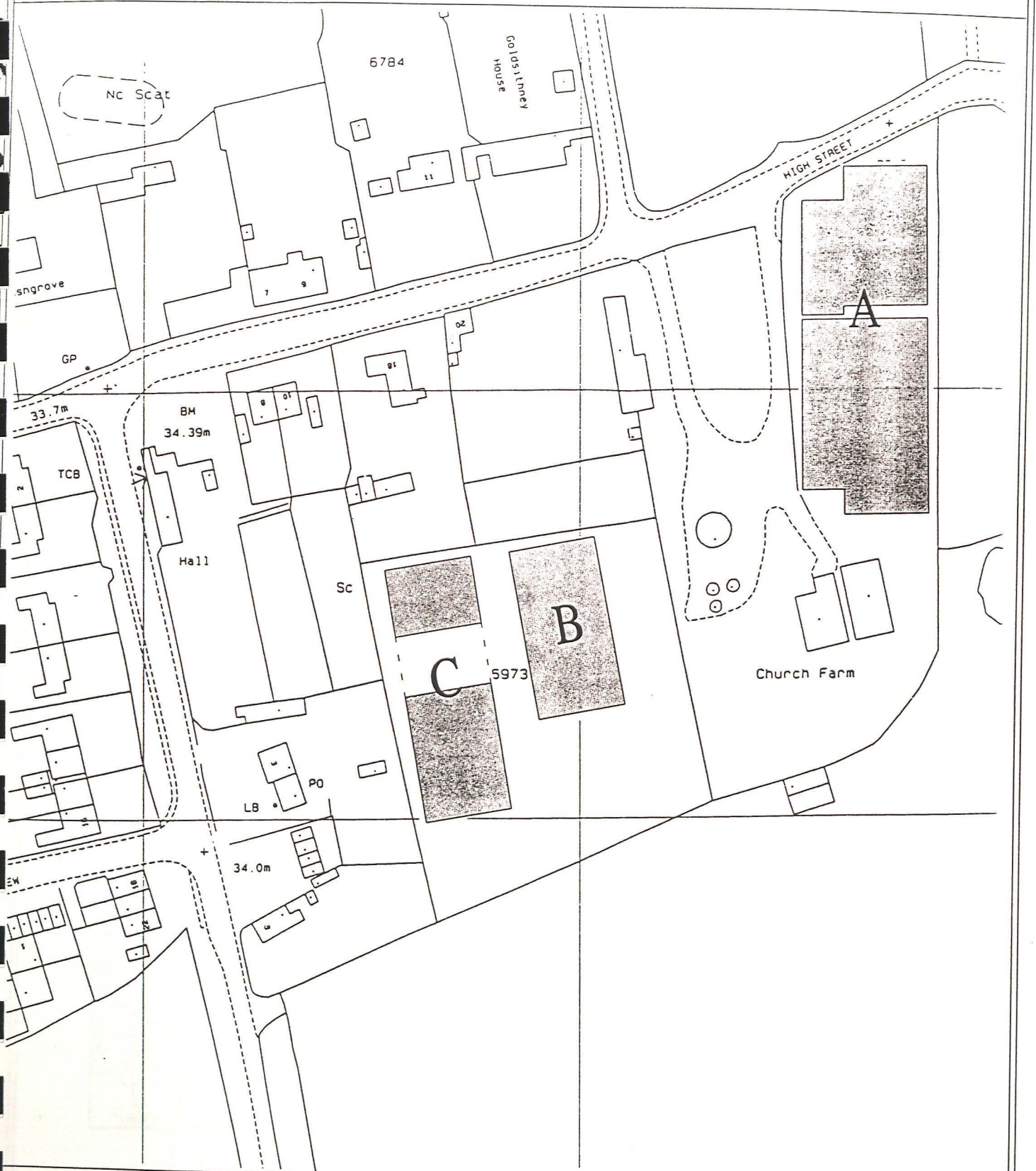
(e) 3-D Mesh

This display joins the data values in both the X and Y axis. The display may be changed by altering the horizontal viewing angle and the angle above the plane. The output may be either colour or black and white. A hidden line option is occasionally used (see (b) above).



# FILLINGHAM

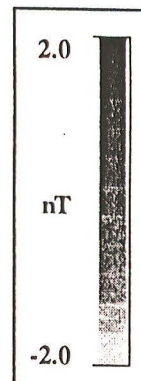
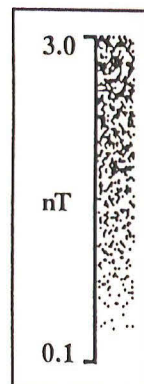
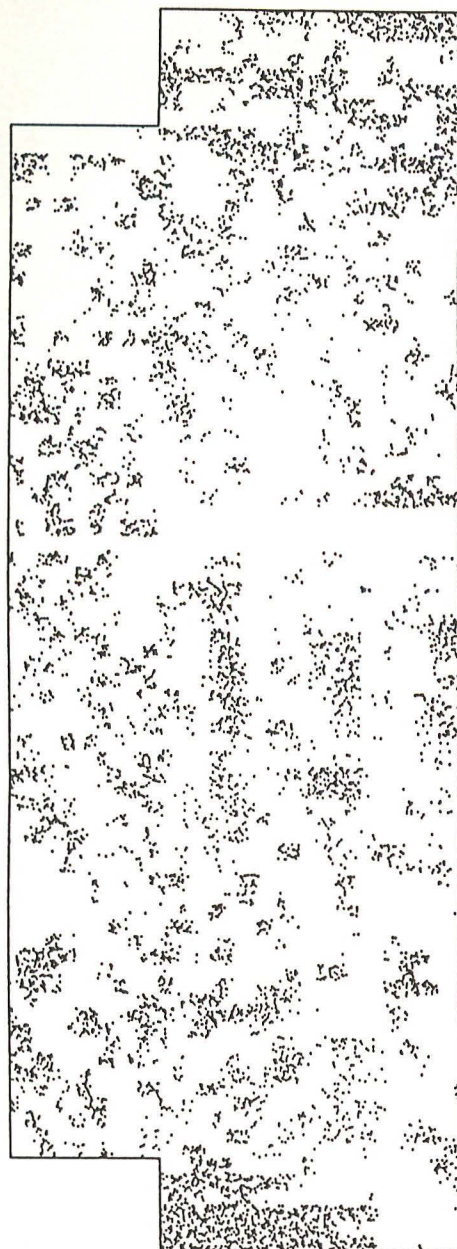
## Location of Survey Areas





# FILLINGHAM

## Area A

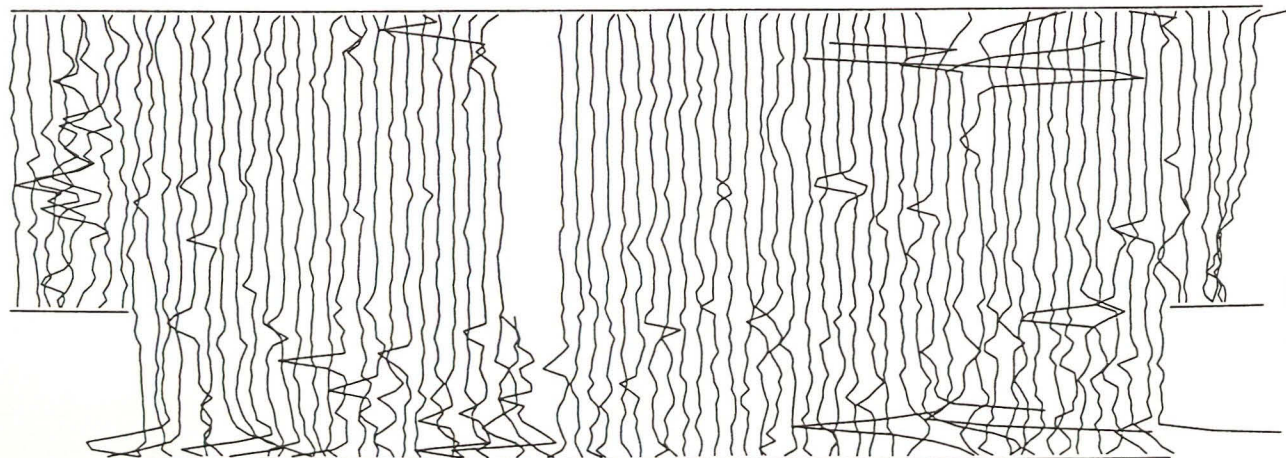


0 m 20



# FILLINGHAM

## Area A

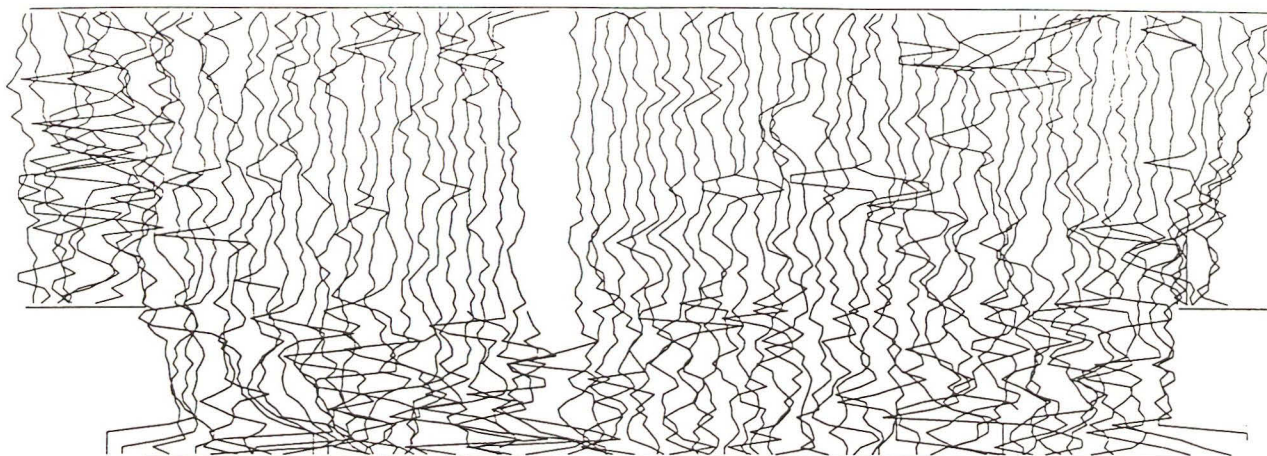


50 nT

15 nT



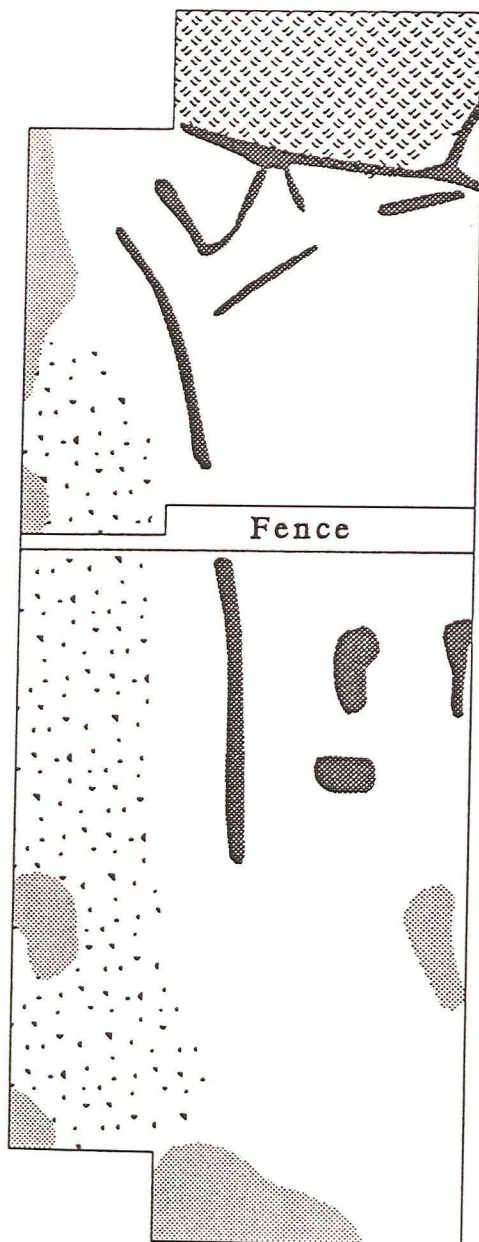
0 20 m





# FILLINGHAM

## Area A



?Ditch/Pit



Disturbed - ?Archaeology



Disturbed - ?Modern



Ferrous

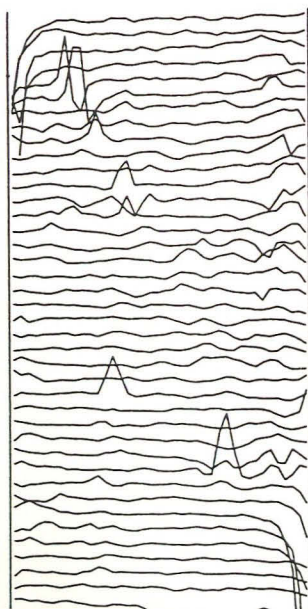
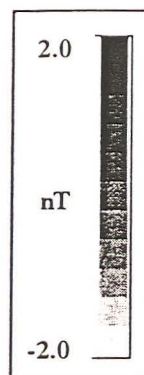
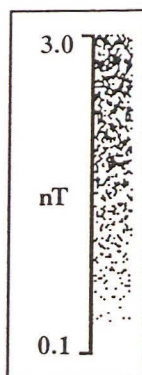
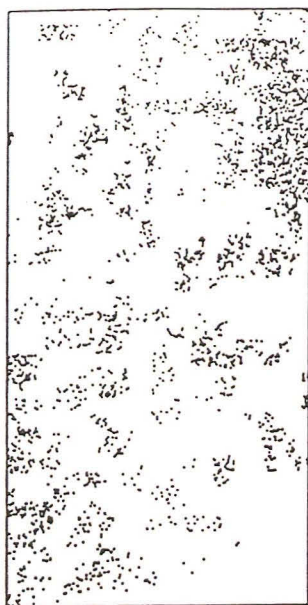


0 m 20



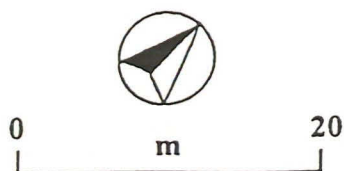
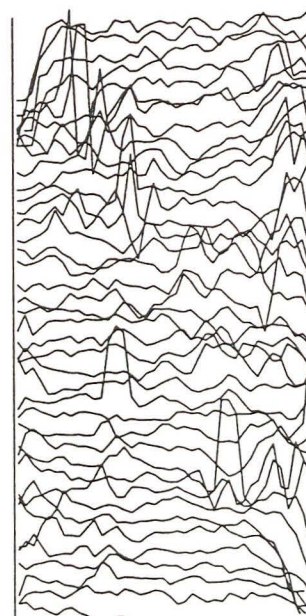
# FILLINGHAM

## Area B



50 nT

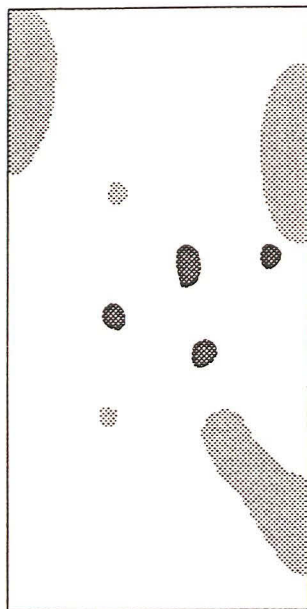
15 nT





# FILLINGHAM

## Area B



?Pit



Ferrous

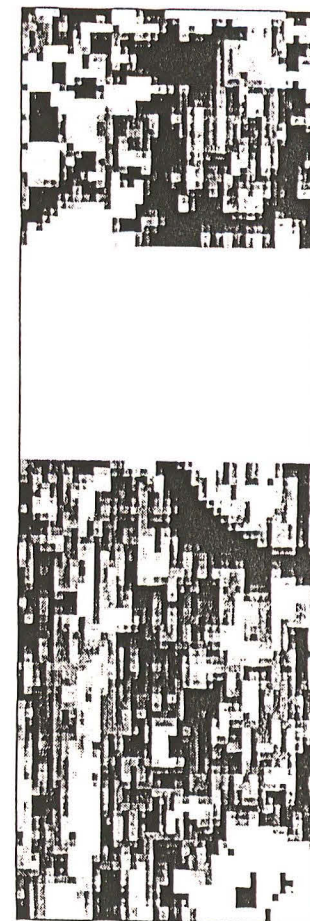
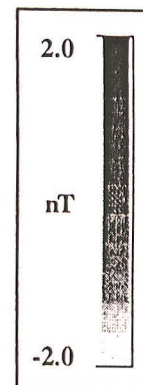
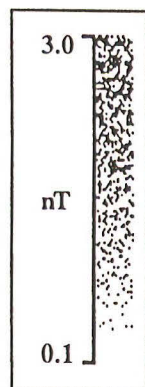
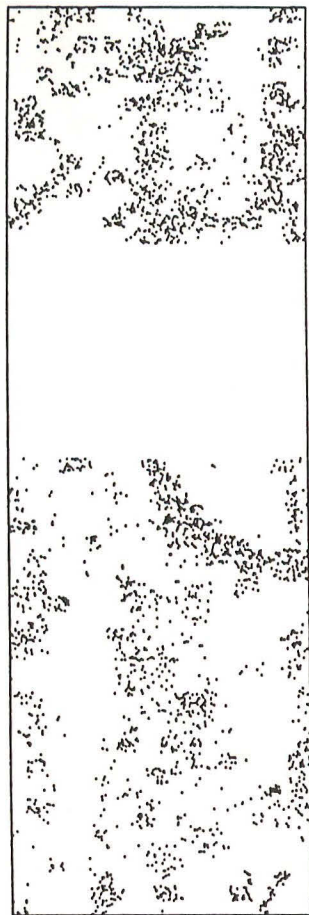


0 m 20



# FILLINGHAM

## Area C

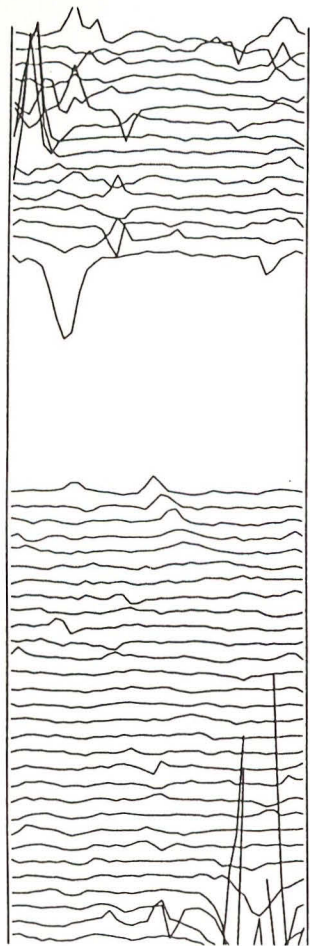


0 m 20

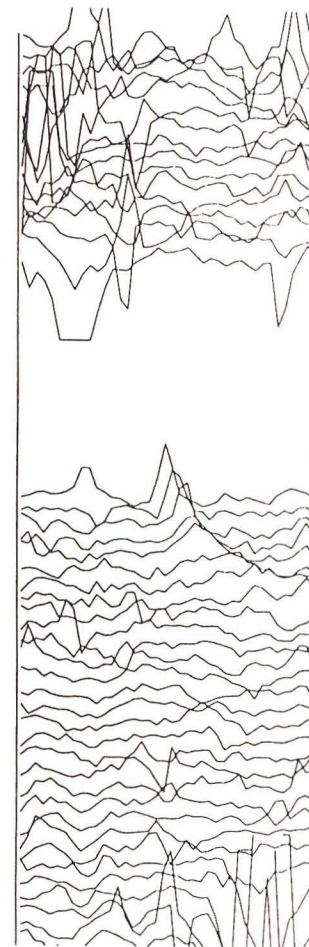


# FILLINGHAM

## Area C



50 nT



15 nT



0 m 20



# FILLINGHAM

## Area C

