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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING AT  
SOUTH FARM,  
STANTON LE VALE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SVSF 11)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Signet Planning  
on behalf of  
Sir Richard Sutton's Settled Estates**

November 2011

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TF 1779 9447  
Planning Application No: 126228  
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APS Report No. **126/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at South Farm, Stainton le Vale, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of foundation and service trenches for new agricultural buildings.*

*The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential with a number of Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) monuments surrounding the village including a possible henge. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) round barrows are also known from the general area. Later prehistoric or Romano-British (AD 43-410) enclosures have been mapped from aerial photographs. The site lies south of the core of the shrunken medieval (AD 1066-1540) village best represented by the church of St Andrew and extensive earthworks in the surrounding area.*

*The investigations revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Undated layers include three furrows, four ditches, an intermittent buried soil and subsoil. The furrows are likely to be of medieval date and relate to the ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. The ditches relate to a separate phase and are aligned differently to the furrows.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single Early Saxon sherd with a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Post-medieval tile was also recovered. Other finds include a medieval silver coin, a Roman brooch and a Bronze Age flint scraper along with a small collection of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Signet Planning on behalf of Sir Richard Sutton's Settled

Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of cattle sheds at South Farm, Stainton le Vale, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 126228. The investigations were carried out between the 19<sup>th</sup> May and 17<sup>th</sup> August 2011 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Stainton le Vale is located 8.5km northeast of Market Rasen and 16km northwest of Louth in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 500m southeast of the parish church of St Andrew and 450m east of South Farm at National Grid Reference 1779 9447 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 75m OD on flat land at the base of the vale.

Local soils are of the Andover 1 Association, typically shallow well drained calcareous soils, with Wickham 2 Association, permeable loamy over clayey soils, to the south of the site (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils overlie a drift geology of fluvioglacial sands and gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Lower Cretaceous Carstone (BGS 1990).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Stainton le Vale is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. Surrounding the village on the higher ground are a number of Neolithic long barrows, some with associated mortuary enclosures. To the east of the site, aerial photographs have revealed the presence of a Neolithic henge which is protected as a Scheduled Monument (County No.

27919). Stone tools of the period are also known from the general vicinity.

Cropmarks have also identified Bronze Age round barrows along with enclosures and linear boundaries that may be of Iron Age or Romano-British date. Finds of Romano-British pottery have been made to the east and northeast of the village.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the north of the site revealed undated ditches, pits and postholes as well as features of Late Iron Age date, including a crouched inhumation. Six Romano-British ditches were recorded along with a Saxon pit (Cope-Faulkner 2010, 6).

Stainton le Vale is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Stainton*, the name is a partial Scandinavianisation of the Old English *Stāntūn* meaning 'the village or farmstead on stony ground' (Cameron 1998, 116). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by William de Perci, Hugh son of Baldric, Drew de Beurere and Rainer de Brimou and contained a mill and the sites of two others and 171 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land is recorded as being held by the earl of Albermarle, the Count of Mellent, Ralf de Criol and Alan de Perci (*ibid*).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Andrew which dates to c. 1300 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 684). Extensive earthworks survive to the west and south of the church and comprise tofts, hollow ways and enclosures indicating the former extent of the medieval village and are probably one of the most extensive complexes in the country. Within these earthworks are the remains of four manors relating to the Domesday holdings (Everson *et al.* 1991, 180).

Prior to this investigation, a geophysical survey was undertaken at the site. This

revealed a north-south anomaly, perhaps a ditch or track, and a series of parallel features suggestive of agricultural practises (Malone 2010, 3).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, stanchion pits for two circular cattle sheds and trenches for drainage and services, topsoil was stripped from the area with a bulldozer. Trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Natural deposits were encountered across the site and comprised yellowish brown sandy clay (002) and yellowish brown clayey sand (013, 014, 016, 018, 019 and 021), most of which contained chalk fragments. These measured in excess of 0.58m thick.

Partly overlying the natural in the area of the northern cattle shed were deposits of grey silty clay (005) and brown organic sandy silt (034). Interpreted as a former topsoil it measured between 60mm and 0.11m thick (Fig. 7, Section 2; Fig. 9, Section 16).

Situated on the western edge of the site was a north-south aligned furrow (003) which measured over 7.6m long by 2.75m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 7, Section 1; Plate 2). Contained within the furrow was a deposit of orange brown silty clay and sandy silt (004) that produced fragments of animal bone.

Situated on the east side of the northern cattle shed was another furrow (007 and 009), also aligned north-south. This was over 1.28m wide and was 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 3 and 4; Plate 3). The furrow contained a fill of greyish brown silty clay (008 and 010).

A further feature was located to the northeast of (007 and 009). Interpreted as a furrow (037) it measured over 0.52m wide and was deeper than 70mm (Fig. 9, Section 17; Plate 7). Yellowish brown sandy silt (036) was identified as its fill.

Located within the drainage trench of the southern cattle shed was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (038) that was cut into natural. This measured 0.95m wide

and was 0.32m deep (Fig. 9, Section 18; Plate 8) and contained a single fill of yellowish brown silty clay with chalk fragments (039).

An east-west aligned ditch (023) was located within the drainage trench (Fig. 6). This measured 1.1m wide by 0.23m deep (Fig. 8, Section 9; Plate 4) and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (022).

Also recorded within the drainage trench, towards its northern end was another east-west aligned feature (029). It measured 2.2m wide and over 0.3m deep (Fig. 8, Section 10; Plate 5). Three fills were recorded, a lower of greyish brown clayey silt with chalk fragments (028) followed by grey sandy silt (027) and then reddish brown clayey silt (206).

Situated within the service trench, 20m from the field boundary adjacent to the cattle sheds (Fig. 3), were two linear features. The eastern feature (042) was 2.8m wide by 0.8m deep and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments (044).

The second feature (041) measured 1.3m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single fill also of greyish brown clayey silt with chalk fragments (043).

Sealing the above features was a subsoil that consisted of greyish brown silty clay (006), brown sandy silt (012 and 015), yellowish brown clayey silt (017), greyish brown clayey silt (025), yellowish brown sandy silt (032, 033 and 035) and orange brown clayey silt (045).

Cut into the subsoil in the northern cattle shed area was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (030). This was over 1.63m wide and deeper than 0.22m (Fig. 9, Section 14; Plate 6). A single fill of yellowish brown clayey silt with chalk fragments (031) was recorded.

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil that comprised greyish brown sandy silt with flint and chalk fragments (001 and 020) and brown clayey silt (024). This measured up to 0.32m thick. A number of finds were recorded from the topsoil (001) and include pottery of Middle Saxon to post-medieval date, a Bronze Age end scraper, a medieval silver coin and a Romano-British brooch.

Topsoil had largely been replaced at the western end of the service trench, immediately adjacent to South Farm, by a dumped deposit of greyish white rubble with brick fragments (046), which contained a 19<sup>th</sup> century glass vase or egg cup.

In the vicinity of the cattle sheds, as part of this development, a layer of grey stones and clayey silt (011) provided a temporary surface during the development works.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sandy clays, clayey sands and clayey silts, often with chalk fragments, and represent the upper surface of the underlying drift geology of fluvioglacial sands.

A number of deposits and features remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. These consist of an intermittent buried soil, furrows, subsoil and ditches. The buried soil probably owes its survival to having been buried beneath the ridges associated with the furrows. Although undated, three furrows are typical of the ridge and furrow of the medieval field system and earthworks still survive in places around the village. Ridge and furrow was a favoured means of arable farming until the time of enclosure during the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A further furrow may lie in the field immediately west of the site.

Two east-west aligned ditches and one

aligned northeast-southwest do not share the same alignment as the north-south aligned furrows and indicate a different phase of land management, although of uncertain date.

The subsoil evident across the site seals the furrows of the field system and it is likely that the area has been under an arable regime for some time. Differing thicknesses of the subsoil may also indicate traces of the ridges of the former field systems.

A ditch post dates the subsoil and may be post-medieval in date. No such ditch is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, indicating it must pre-date 1888.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery dating from the 5<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> century to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A silver coin of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly of Richard II (1377-99), was also found along with part of a Romano-British brooch. A flint scraper of Bronze Age date was also recovered

## 7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at South Farm, Stainton le Vale, as the site lay within an area of prehistoric cropmarks and close to the medieval core of the village.

However, no prehistoric deposits were revealed. Instead, a series of undated furrows, relating to the probable medieval field system, and three ditches of a separate phase of land management were recorded. The ridge and furrows had helped preserve an intermittent buried soil in the north of the site. An extensive subsoil was also encountered along with modern deposits.

Pottery of medieval and later date was the most common artefact retrieved. A single



sherd of Saxon pottery was also recovered along with a medieval coin, possibly of Richard II (1377-99), a Roman brooch fragment and a Bronze Age scraper. Other finds include glass and animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Pardoe of Signet Planning for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Sir Richard Sutton's Settled Estates. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisors: Alex Beeby, Bob Garland, Liz Murrar, Mark Peachey  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Steve Malone, Liz Murray  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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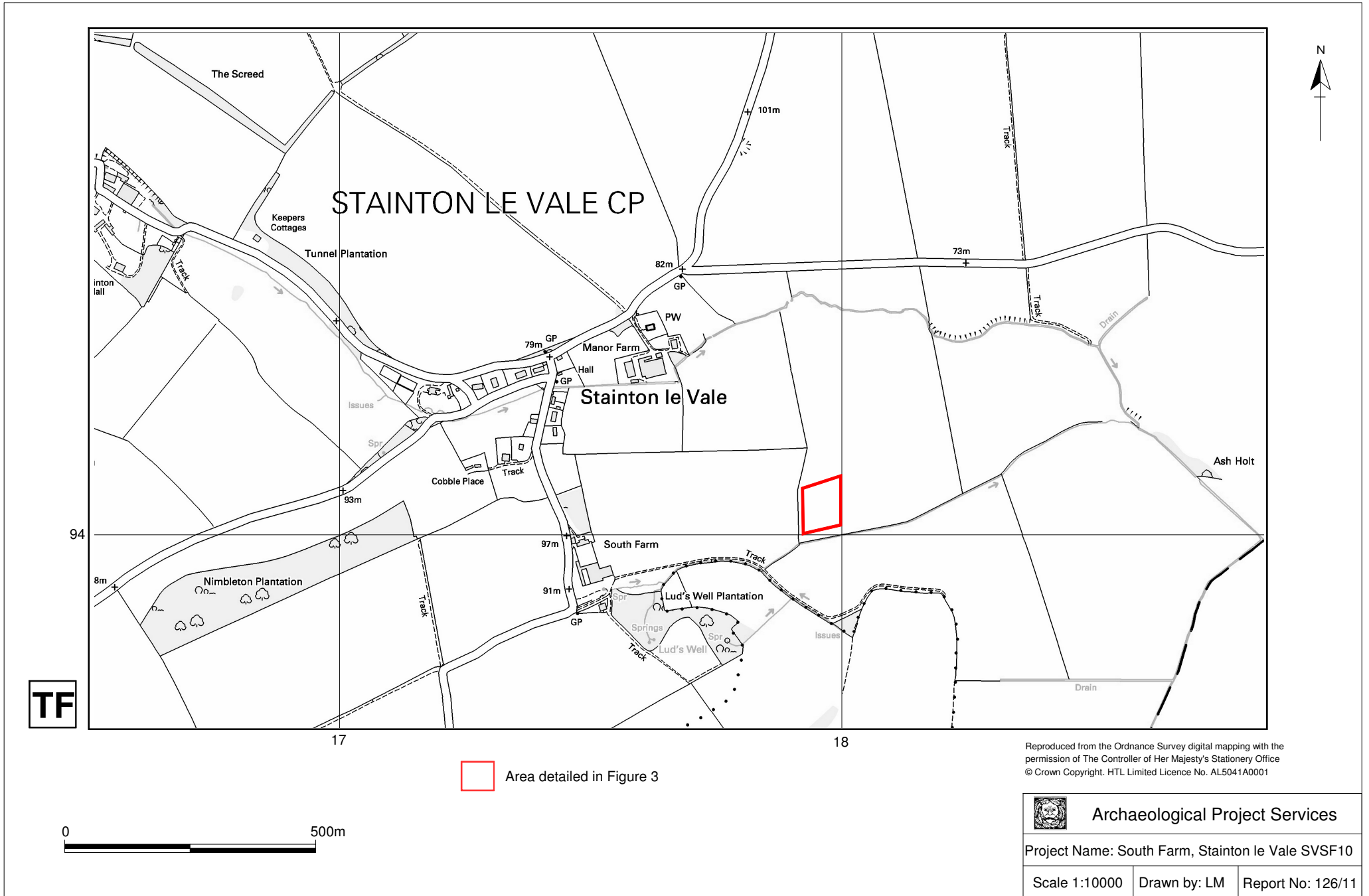
Pevsner, N and Harris, J, 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N)


## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan



 Area detailed in Figure 3


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Farm, Stainton le Vale SVSF10		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: LM	Report No: 126/11

Figure 2 - Site location plan

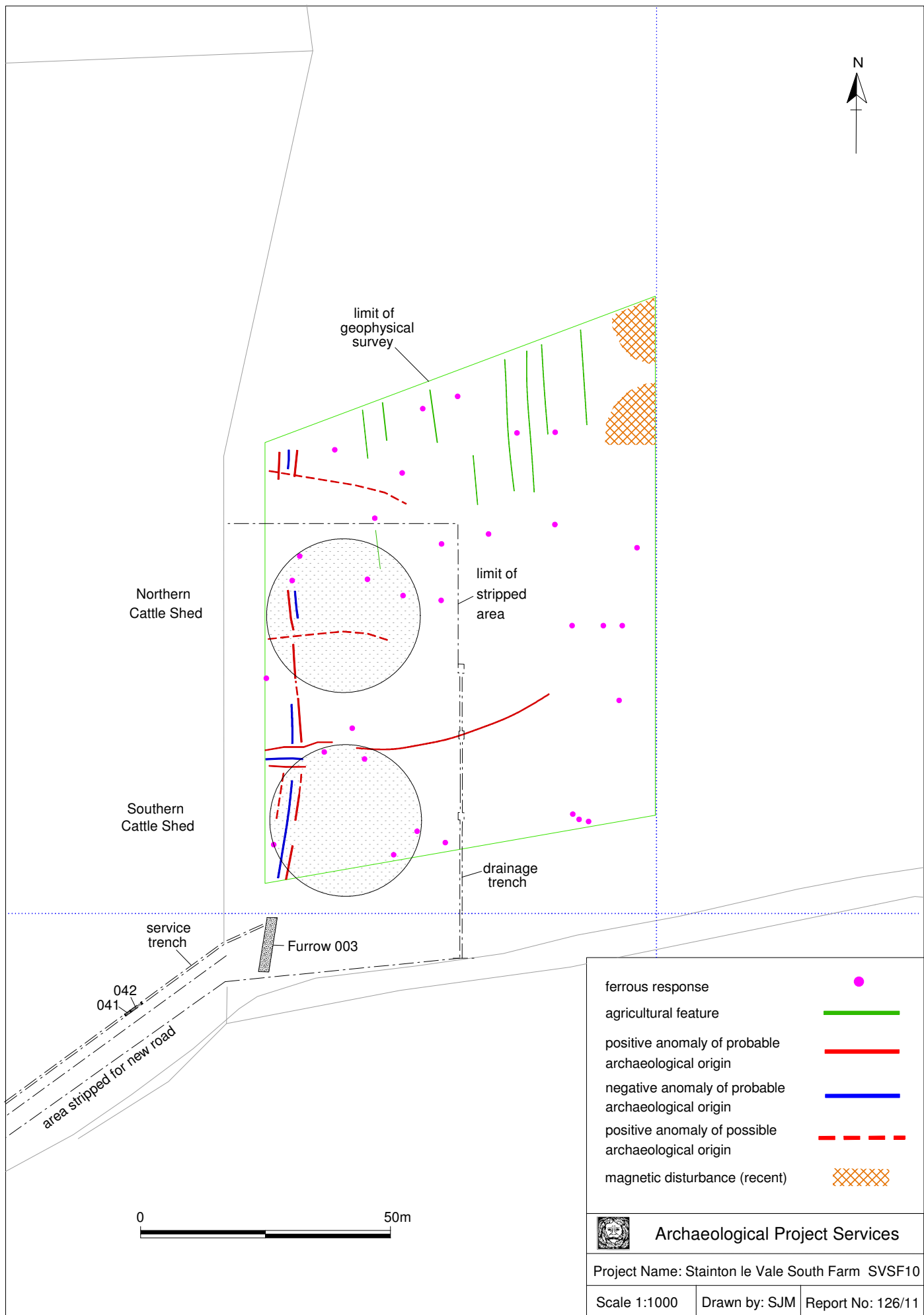
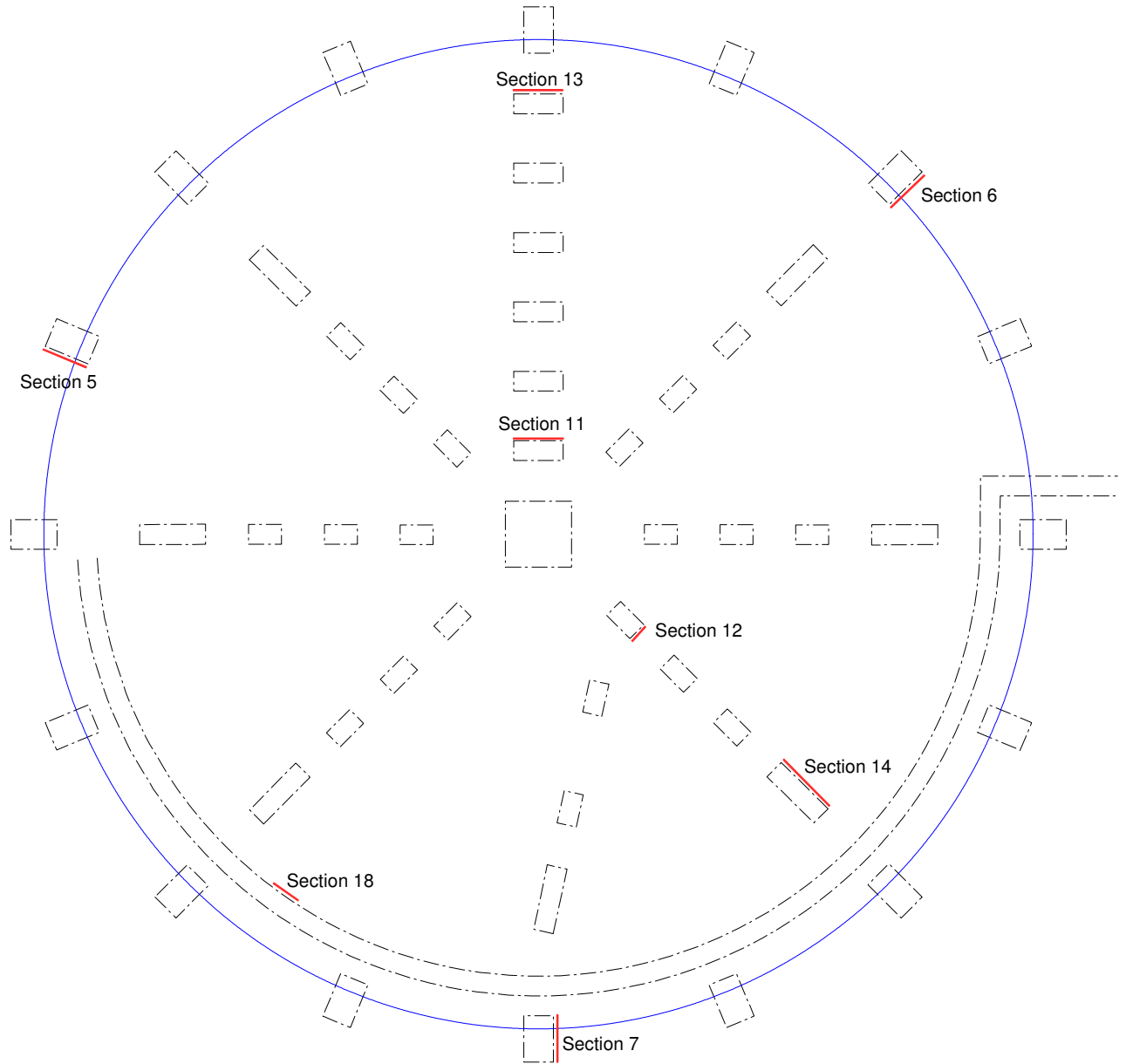


Figure 3 - Plan showing the development area and route of the service and drainage trenches




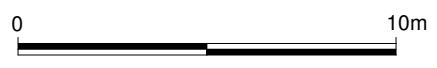
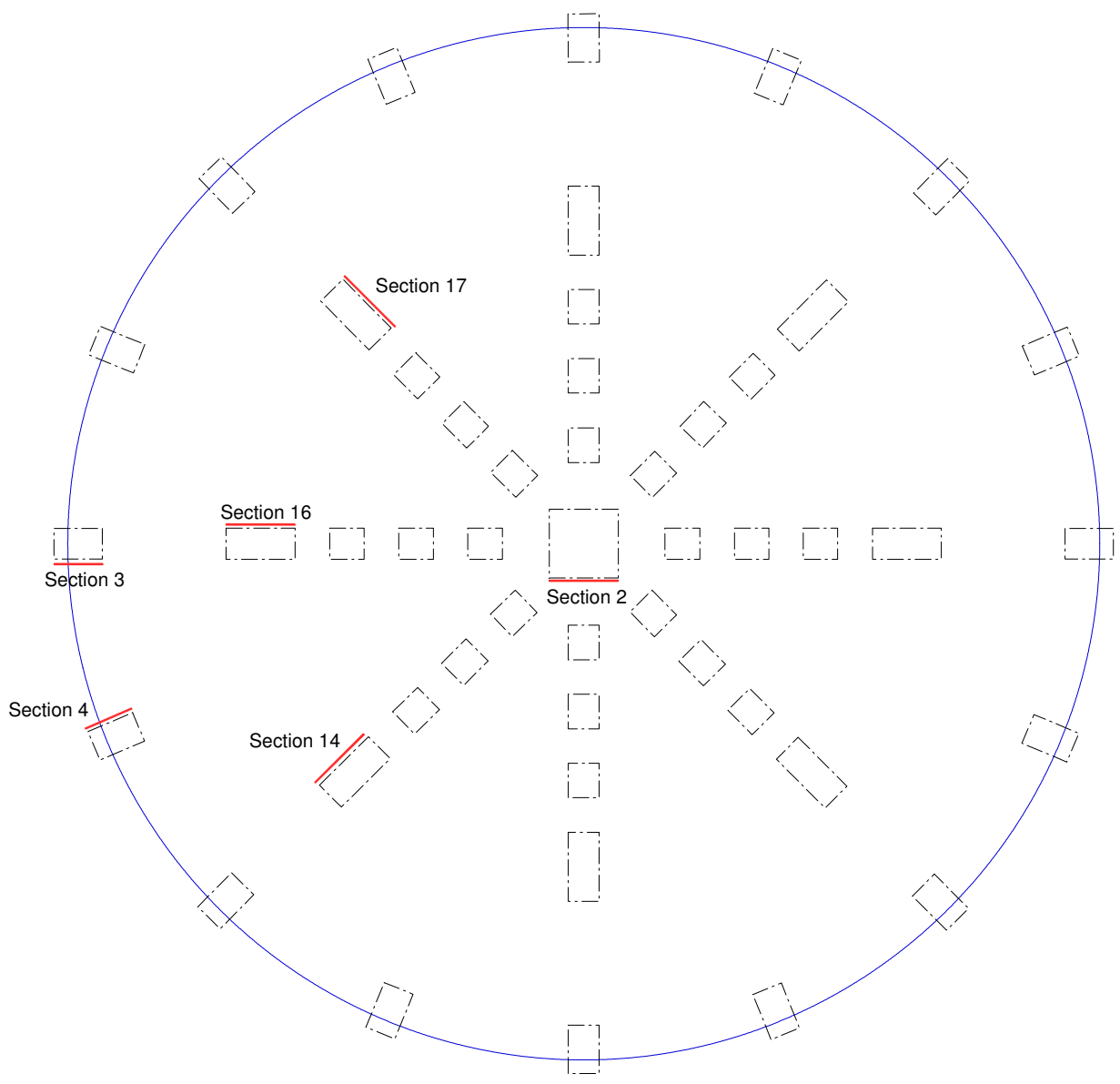
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: South Farm, Stainton le Vale SVSF10		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 126/11

Figure 4 - Plan of the southern cattle shed




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: South Farm, Stainton le Vale SVSF10		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 126/11

Figure 5 - Plan of the northern cattle shed

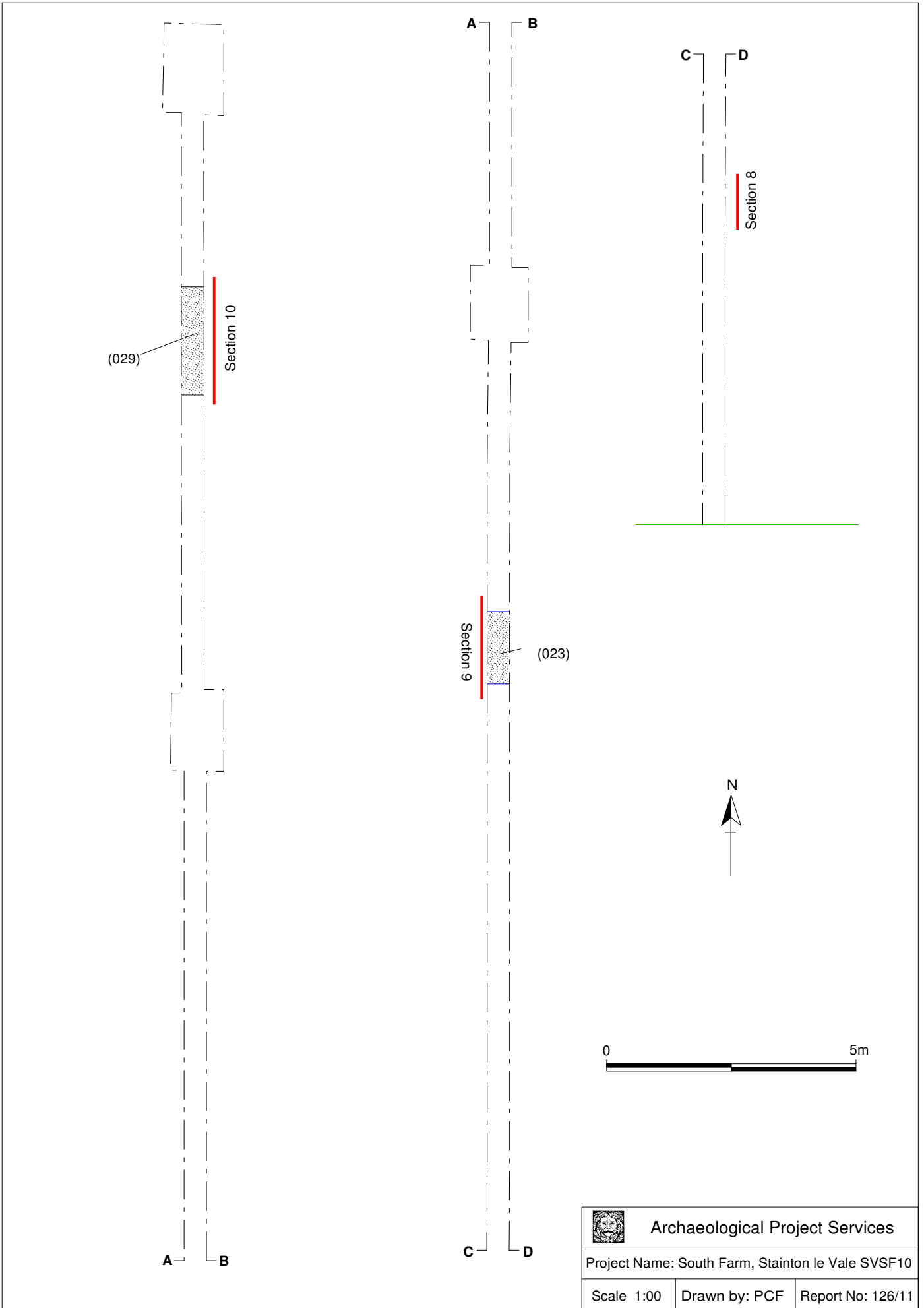


Figure 6 - Plan of the drainage trench showing principal features and section locations

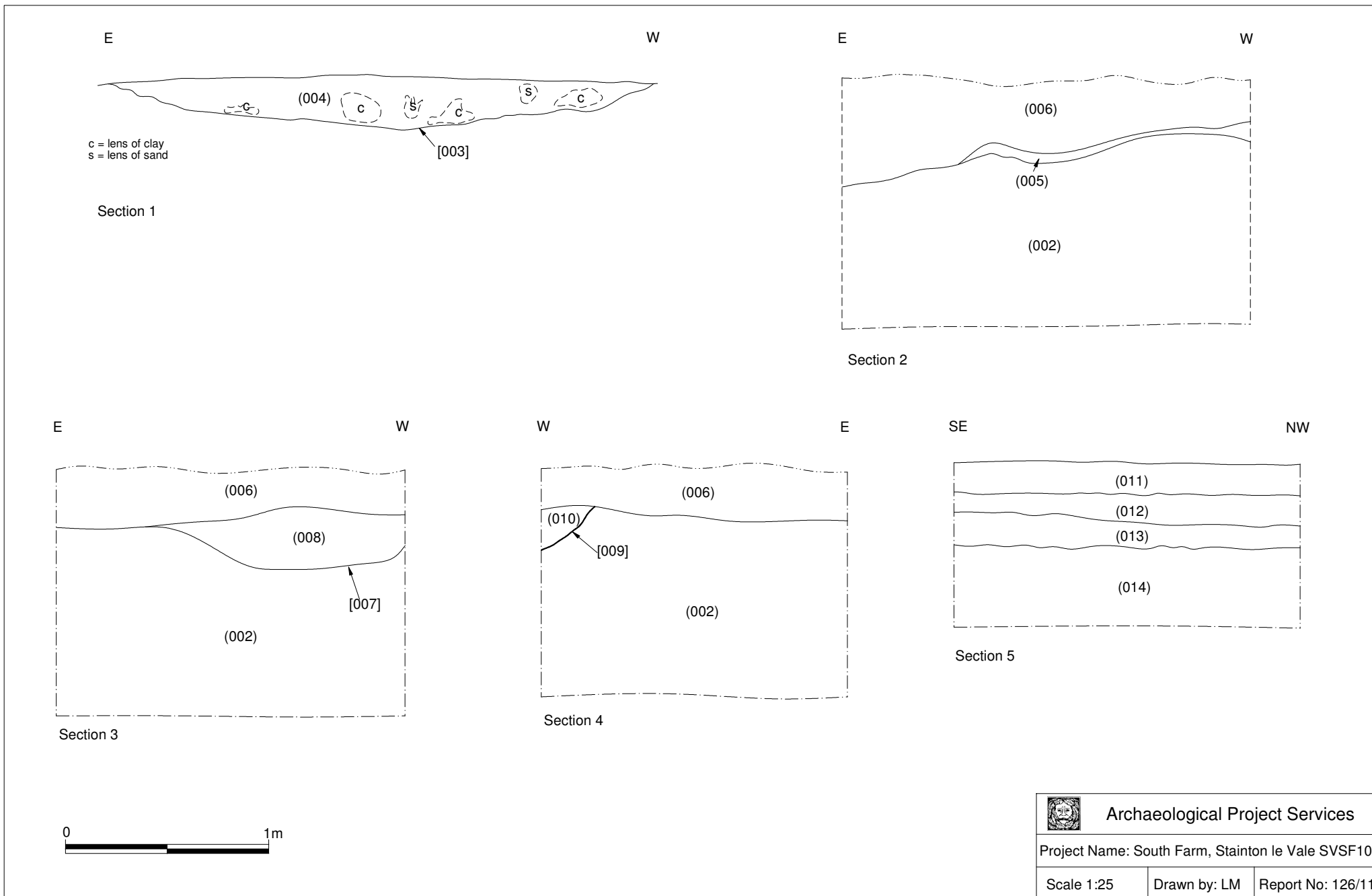


Figure 7 - Sections 1 to 5



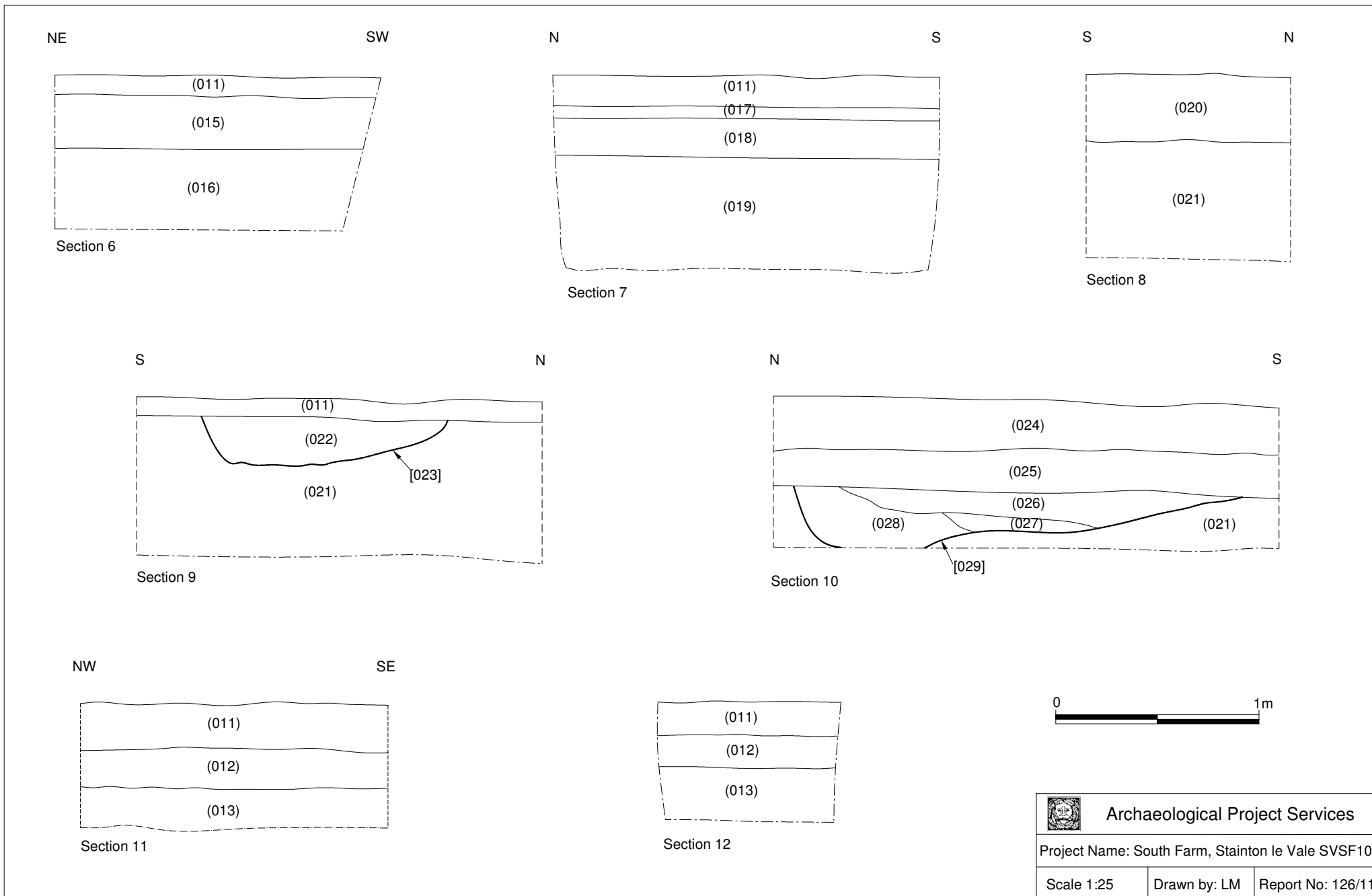


Figure 8 - Sections 6 to 12

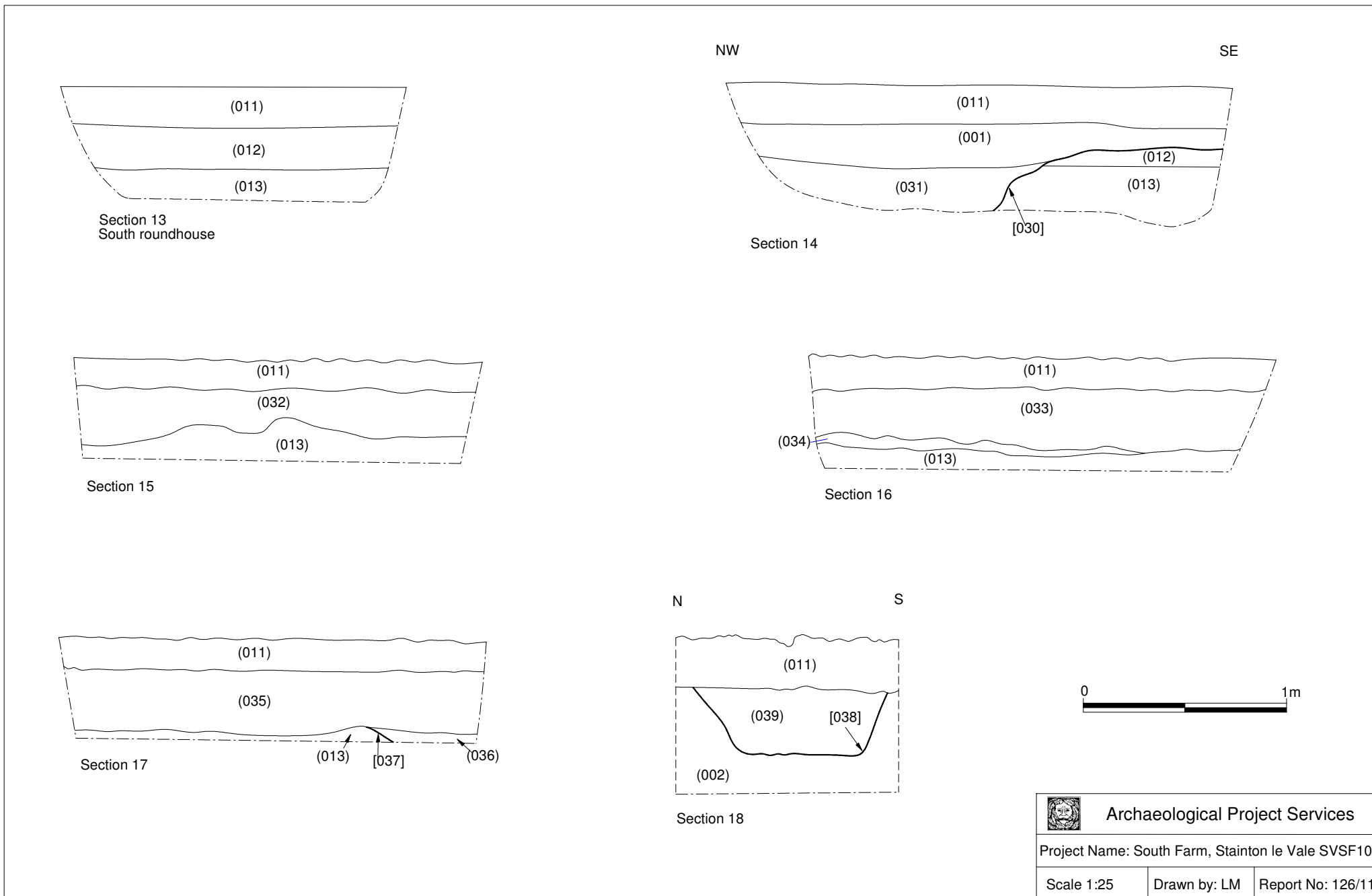


Figure 9 - Sections 13 to 18



Plate 1 – View across the development site, looking north



Plate 2 – Furrow (003), looking south



Plate 3 – Section 3 showing furrow (007), looking south



Plate 4 – Section 9 showing ditch (023), looking west



Plate 5 – Section 10 showing feature (029), looking southeast



Plate 6 – Section 14 showing ditch (030), looking northeast



Plate 7 – Section 17 showing furrow (037), looking northeast



Plate 8 – Section 18 showing ditch (038), looking northeast

## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CS	General Cattle Shed area
NCS	North Cattle Shed
SCS	South Cattle Shed
DTr	Drainage trench
STr	Service trench

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, >0.15m deep	Topsoil
002	CS	Friable light yellowish brown sandy clay with chalk fragments	Natural deposit
003	CS	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >7.6m long by 2.75m wide by 0.25m deep, gentle sides and rounded base	Furrow
004	CS	Firm mid orange brown silty clay and sandy silt	Fill of (003)
005	NCS	Friable to loose dark grey silty clay, 0.11m thick	Former topsoil
006	NCS	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.54m thick	Subsoil
007	NCS	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.3m deep, gentle sides and rounded base	Furrow
008	NCS	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (007)
009	NCS	Linear feature, aligned north-south ( <i>continuation of (007)</i> )	Furrow
010	NCS	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (009)
011	CS	Loose light grey stones with dark grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Surface
012	SCS	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
013	SCS	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent chalk fragments, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
014	SCS	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
015	SCS	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
016	SCS	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
017	SCS	Firm to plastic mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 60mm thick	Subsoil
018	SCS	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent chalk fragments, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
019	SCS	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
020	DTr	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
021	DTr	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent chalk fragments, >0.58m thick	Natural deposit
022	DTr	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (023)
023	DTr	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.1m wide by 0.23m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch
024	DTr	Loose dark brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
025	DTr	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
026	DTr	Friable dark reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of (029)
027	DTr	Loose mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (029)
028	DTr	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (029)
029	DTr	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.2m wide by >0.3m deep, steep side to north, shallow to south, not fully excavated	Ditch

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
030	SCS	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1.63m wide by 0.22m deep,	Ditch
031	SCS	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (030)
032	NCS	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
033	NCS	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
034	NCS	Friable dark brown organic sandy silt, 60mm thick	Former topsoil
035	NCS	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.31m thick	Subsoil
036	NCS	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (037)
037	NCS	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.52m wide by >70mm deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Furrow
038	SCS	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.95m wide by 0.32m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
039	SCS	Friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (038)
040	STr	Unstratified finds retrieval	
041	STr	Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.3m deep, gentle sides and rounded base	Indeterminate feature
042	STr	Feature, 2.8m wide by 0.8m deep, gentle sides and rounded base	Indeterminate feature
043	STr	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments	Fill of (041)
044	STr	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint fragments	Fill of (042)
045	STr	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments, >0.7m thick	Subsoil
046	STr	Compacted light greyish white rubble with frequent brick, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Irving

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 28 sherds from 22 vessels, weighing 190 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the early/middle Saxon to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The assemblage is of mixed date and the condition of the sherds suggests all the material is redeposited.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	1	1	3
EMSAX	Early or Middle Saxon wares (generic)	400	870	1	1	9
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	6
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	3	3	37
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	1	1	1
LSWV	Lincoln Sandy ware variant	1280	1325	1	1	10
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	5
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	2	2	2
NLEMS	North Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	6	1	28
NLFS	North Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware	975	1100	1	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	39
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	9
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	3
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	5	4	21
WEST	Westerwald	1600	1800	1	1	9
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1	7
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>190</b>

##### Provenance

Pottery came from topsoil (001) and a dumped deposit (046). Unstratified finds were assigned context number (040).

##### Range

A single early/middle Saxon sherd is in poor condition and may be Iron Age in date. Features dating to both these periods are known from the vicinity. A wide range of pottery is present. Although the material is disturbed, the assemblage is typical of that associated with medieval settlement and domestic activities.

##### Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.



**Summary**

A small, mixed group of pottery was retrieved from two features.

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Anne Irving*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 10 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 350 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

**Condition**

The assemblage is in poor condition and some flakes were discarded.

**Results**

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001 R	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	3	68	Flakes; discarded	16th to 20th
040	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	2	8	Flakes; discarded	19th to 20th
040	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	5	274	Abraded; flat roofer	16th to 20th

**Provenance**

The ceramic building material came from Topsoil (001), with unstratified material assigned context number (040).

**Potential**

The remaining tile is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

**Summary**

A small amount of ceramic building material, dating to the post-medieval and early modern periods, was retrieved from the site.

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A total of 7 (55g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Provenance**

The bone was collected from topsoil (001), the fill of a furrow (004) and as unstratified material (040).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good.

**Results**

*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	2	
004	cattle	incisor	-	1	11	
	large mammal	long bone	-	1	4	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	1	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
040	large mammal	long bone	-	2	36	one chalky
	large mammal	?mandible	-	1	1	

### Summary

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential. It is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

### GLASS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 19g was recovered.

### Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

### Results

*Table 4, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
046	Opaque light blue vase/egg cup?	1	19	19 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from a dumped deposit.

### Range

A single fragment of a vessel of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved.

### Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. However, it is from a slightly higher than average status object and probably derives from a moderately affluent household.

### WORKED FLINT

*By Tom Lane*

### Introduction

A single worked flint, a scraper, was collected along with some unworked examples.

### Condition

The worked flint was in fair to good condition with little abrasion. No conservation work will be required.

### Results

*Table 5, Worked Flint Archive*

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
001 (site)	Natural unworked (Discarded)	1		
001 (Road)	Natural unworked (Discarded)			
001 (Road)	Natural unworked (Discarded)			
001 (Road)	Natural unworked (Discarded)			
001 (Road)	Natural unworked (Discarded)			
001 (Road)	End Scraper. 44 x 33 x 10mm. Broken in antiquity. On black but poor quality flint. Steep angle of retouch.	1	14	Bronze Age

### Provenance

The worked flint is unstratified and from the line of the road.

**Potential**

The worked flint indicates little more than a presence, perhaps fleeting, of prehistoric people in the immediate area of the site.

**Summary**

A single broken scraper of Bronze Age date was collected from the road line in an unstratified context.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Six other finds weighing a total of 1128g were recovered.

**Condition**

All of the other finds are in good condition, though the iron items are corroded.

**Results**

*Table 6, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001 (site)	iron	Horseshoes, both with toe clips	2	1092	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century +
001(road)	Copper alloy	Brooch catchplate, 1 <sup>st</sup> century?	1	8	Mid 14 <sup>th</sup> -early 15 <sup>th</sup> century
	silver	Coin, long cross 1d, Richard II? Mid 14 <sup>th</sup> -early 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
040	stone	Bitumen-covered stones, road surfacing material	2	27	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from the topsoil (001) and as unstratified material (040).

**Range**

Most of the other finds are of metal. These include horseshoes, a coin and a brooch. It is probable that all are casual losses. Pieces of modern road surfacing material were also found. This can be discarded.

Both of the horseshoes have toe clips, a feature that was introduced in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Hume 1991, 239).

The brooch fragment is a lower shaft with a large catchplate. Lacking the bow, the brooch is of unidentified form. However, it may be a Colchester or Dolphin type brooch, both of which have similar large catchplates. Both brooch types are early Roman, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Hattatt 2007, figs 155-8).

The coin is a long cross penny of medieval date. Hardly any of the legend survives, or is legible, and the coin may have been clipped. It is perhaps of Richard II (1377-99), but could range from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to early 15<sup>th</sup> century (Spink 2002).

**Potential**

Although the later artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date are of limited potential, the Roman and medieval items are of moderate significance. The brooch fragment indicates Roman activity, whilst the medieval coin probably denotes 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century activity in the area.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 7, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
001(site)	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century+	Based on metal
001(road)	18 <sup>th</sup>	
040	Unstratified	
046	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES***Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
001 R	EMSAX		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	Abraded; ?ID or IA	5th to 9th
001 R	NLEMS		Jar/ bowl	6	1	28	Base + BS		Mid 12th to early 13th
001 R	TOY		Jug/jar	5	4	21	BS	One applied strip; ?ID or local products	13th to 14th
001 R	MISC		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake	-
001 R	RAER		Drinking mug	1	1	9	BS		15th to 16th
001 R	SLIP	Buff	PMD	1	1	3	BS	Brown combed lines	18th
001 S	WEST		?	1	1	9	Base		17th to 18th
040	LKT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS	?ID; abraded	Mid 9th to 10th
040	NLFS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS	Echinoid spine	Late 10th to 11th
040	LFS		Jar/ bowl	3	3	37	BS	Internal soot	Late 9th to 12th
040	MISC		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake; green glaze	-

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
040	LSWV		Jug	1	1	10	LHJ	Finger pressed; abraded	14th to 15th
040	MEDLOC	OX/R; fine to medium shell temper	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS	Abraded; soft fine fabric including common rounded limestone and shell	13th to 15th
040	BS		?	1	1	3	BS	Roller stamped	19th to 20th
046	ENGS		?	1	1	6	BS		19th
046	WHITE		?	1	1	7	Base		19th to 20th
046	NOTS		Bowl	1	1	39	Rim	Rounded rim	18th to 19th

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

46	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
17	Sheets of scale drawings
14	Daily Record Sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2010.149

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SVSF 10

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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