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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT STABLE MEWS,  
HOLTON ROAD,  
TETNEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TEHR16)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mr T. Bridges**

**December 2016**

**Report produced by  
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and Mark Peachey BA (Hons)**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on land at Stable Mews, Holton Road, Tetney, Lincolnshire in advance of residential development. This was because the area was archaeologically sensitive, lying north of the medieval core of the village. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were close by while further earthworks, possible house platforms lay to the north of the site.*

*The evaluation revealed a rectangular structure constructed of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century red brick. There were also several late post-medieval linear features and a yard surface. No medieval remains were revealed.*

*Finds comprised post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and glass.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (CIfA 2014).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of two planning applications (nos: N/178/01664/15 and N/178/00834/14) for residential development comprising five dwellings and three apartment units. The apartment block was constructed without prior

archaeological work being undertaken. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr T Bridges to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the remaining development, which was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Service (LHES).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tetney is situated 13.5km north of Louth and 24km northeast of Market Rasen in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 1.3km northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St Peter and St Paul. The site is located on the east side of Holton Road, south of Tetney Hall Farm, centred on National Grid Reference TA 3087 0199 (Fig 2).

The site is at a height of c.9m OD within the Lindsey coastal marshes. Local soils are of the Holderness Association, fine loamy typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of glacial till which overlies a solid geology of Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1990).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tetney is first mentioned in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century. Referred to as *Tatenaya* and *Tatenai*, the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the island of land (*ēg*) belonging to someone called *Tāte*’ (Cameron 1998, 124).

The Domesday Survey of c.1086 records that Tetney was held by Ivo Taillebois and contained extensive arable land, 140 acres of meadow, 13 salt-pans and a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St Peter and St Paul which dates principally to the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 753). Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system have been identified around the village as well as between the village centre and the separate hamlet of North End. Earthwork platforms, perhaps indicating settlement, have been identified close to Grange Farm to the north of the Site.

Remains spanning the Bronze Age to Saxon periods have also been recorded from within the parish.

There are two brick Listed Buildings of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date in the vicinity. Tetney House (List no: 1063128), 200m to the south, is mid Georgian with a five bay front (Pevsner and Harris 1989), altered c1908 and there is also a stable block (List no: 1063085) of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### **4. METHODS**

On a prior visit on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016, a single trial trench measuring 7m by 1.2m was excavated close to the apartment block, then under construction. Subsequently, in the remaining area of development, five trenches, four 12-15m long, one 9m long due to services, and 1.2m wide (Fig. 3), were excavated by mechanical excavator to the surface of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). A photographic record was also compiled and sections were drawn at

a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was recorded with a survey grade GPS.

## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was excavated, prior to the remaining trenches, adjacent to the apartment block then under construction. Levelling layers of at least 0.67m thick sand and gravel (1004) and 0.1m thick yellow sand (1003) were overlain by a thin asphalt bedding layer (1002) supporting the current concrete road surface (1001).

### Trench 2 (Figs. 3, 5, Section 2; Plate 2)

The only feature revealed cutting the light brown clay natural deposit (2002) in this trench was a drain which had steep straight sides [2003] and was 0.5m wide. It was lined with red un-frogged bricks (2004) and had accumulated an infill of firm mid brown clay (2005), which contained 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century brick and 18<sup>th</sup> century glass fragments. This feature was not fully excavated and was sealed by 0.24m thick topsoil (2001).

### Trench 3 (Figs. 4, 5, Section 3)

At the southwestern end of the trench, the natural light brown clay (3002) was cut by a ditch [3003] (Fig. 5, Section 8) orientated southeast-northwest, but potentially curving round to the west at the northwestern end. It had moderately steep,

concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by a firm mid greyish brown clay (3004) which contained 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century roof tile.

To the northeast of this was a succession of modern features, consisting of a gravel-filled land drain and four roughly parallel linear gullies. Each of these was c0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with flat bases and moderately steep concave sides. The fill of each seemed to be continuous with the topsoil and one of the features contained 20<sup>th</sup> century brick which was not retained. They are likely to be modern planting trenches and were sealed by topsoil (3001).

### Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

The natural light brown clay (4002) was only visible in the north part of the trench. South of this, it was overlain by the foundations and brick floor of a building, and truncated by a pond (4005). The building consisted of two red brick walls [4003] (Fig. 5, Section 7; Plate 3) 2.5m apart, which was spanned by a floor of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century red bricks [4004] (Plate 4). The brick structures were overlain by at least 0.33m thick dark yellow grey brown silt layer (4006) (Fig. 5, Section 6) which contained a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

The pond was immediately to the south and could not be fully excavated due to crumbling edges. However it was dug to 1m, at which depth plastic and crisp packets were still being retrieved, indicating a late 20<sup>th</sup> century date for its upper deposits. The features were sealed by 0.25m thick topsoil (4001) which contained concrete and glass.

### Trench 5 (Fig. 3, Fig. 5, Section 1)

The natural deposit in this trench was light brown clay (5005). At the eastern end a buried yard surface was seen in section. The lowest layer was red, un-frogged

bricks laid on edge (5006), extending 0.35m into the trench. At the western end of the trench, the lowest layer was large roughly hewn limestone blocks (5007), extending 0.7m into the trench. Over both of these and extending the whole length of the trench was a compact layer of crushed limestone (5004) 0.05m thick, followed by a layer of compact slag and cinder (5003), 0.05m thick. In places the surface looked to have been repaired with limestone and grey mortar (5008). The use of crushed limestone and slag may indicate a 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date for this phase of the yard surface.

The surfaces were sealed by a 0.08m thick light brown clay subsoil or levelling layer (5002), above which was 0.15m thick topsoil (5001).

#### **Trench 6** (Fig. 4; Plate 5)

Trench 6 was located immediately east of Trench 1. It was shortened to 8m long due to the presence of known services at the north end. The natural deposit, light brown clay (6006) was revealed at a depth of 1.15m in a sondage near the south end of the trench (Fig. 5, Section 4). This was overlain by made ground comprising three distinct layers of clay: the lowest, 0.2m thick mid greyish brown clay (6005) contained 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century brick fragments above which was 0.2m thick redeposited natural (6004), overlain by 0.3m thick dark brown silty clay (6003) which contained two sherds of late 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Cutting the made ground was north-south aligned steep-sided linear feature [6007] which contained a brick built culvert or drain (6008). This arched feature was 0.5m wide, 0.45m deep, ran the whole length of the trench and was constructed from red un-frogged bricks. It had mid yellowish brown clay packing (6009) around it. The drain trench was backfilled with mortar, silty soil and brick rubble (6011)

Overlying the drain was east-west aligned wall footing (6010). The wall was a single course thick and constructed from red un-frogged bricks (Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 6). It was sealed by a 0.1m thick mid brown clay levelling layer (6002) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (6001).

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The natural deposit across the site was light to mid brown clay.

In Trench 4, the archaeological evidence matches the cartographic evidence. The features are recorded on the 1888 25" Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) and the building, constructed of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century bricks, continues to be shown on every edition up to and including the 1965 map, but has disappeared by the 1969 edition. The pond has been expanded across the area of the trench by the 1939 edition. It is not shown on the 1953 1:25000 edition.

There are two nearby brick built Listed Buildings of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The absence of anything earlier may imply that brick was late arriving in Tetney and earlier buildings may have been of mud and stud construction. Four such cottages are known to have remained in Tetney into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Cousins 2000, 46) with Carlton Cottage, at least, surviving to the Rural Housing Survey of 1938 and 1946-8 (*ibid*, 52).

Trench 6 contained made ground layers dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries cut by a substantial trench containing a brick drain. A similar, parallel feature was also revealed in Trench 2. There was also a post-medieval ditch in Trench 3. Trench 5 contained a probable 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century yard surface.



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on land at Stable Mews, Holton Road, Tetney, Lincolnshire, on the remaining development area, adjacent to a building already under construction.

The evaluation revealed a rectangular structure constructed of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century red brick. There were also several late post-medieval linear features and a yard surface.

Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and glass.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Mr T Bridges for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Preliminary site visit: Chris Moulis  
Site Supervisor: Jonathon Smith  
Site Staff: Denise Buckley  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey  
CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith and Mark Peachey  
Post-excavation Analysis: Jonathon Smith and Mark Peachey

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey  
CIfA Institute for Archaeologists  
LHES Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Service







Figure 1: General Location Plan



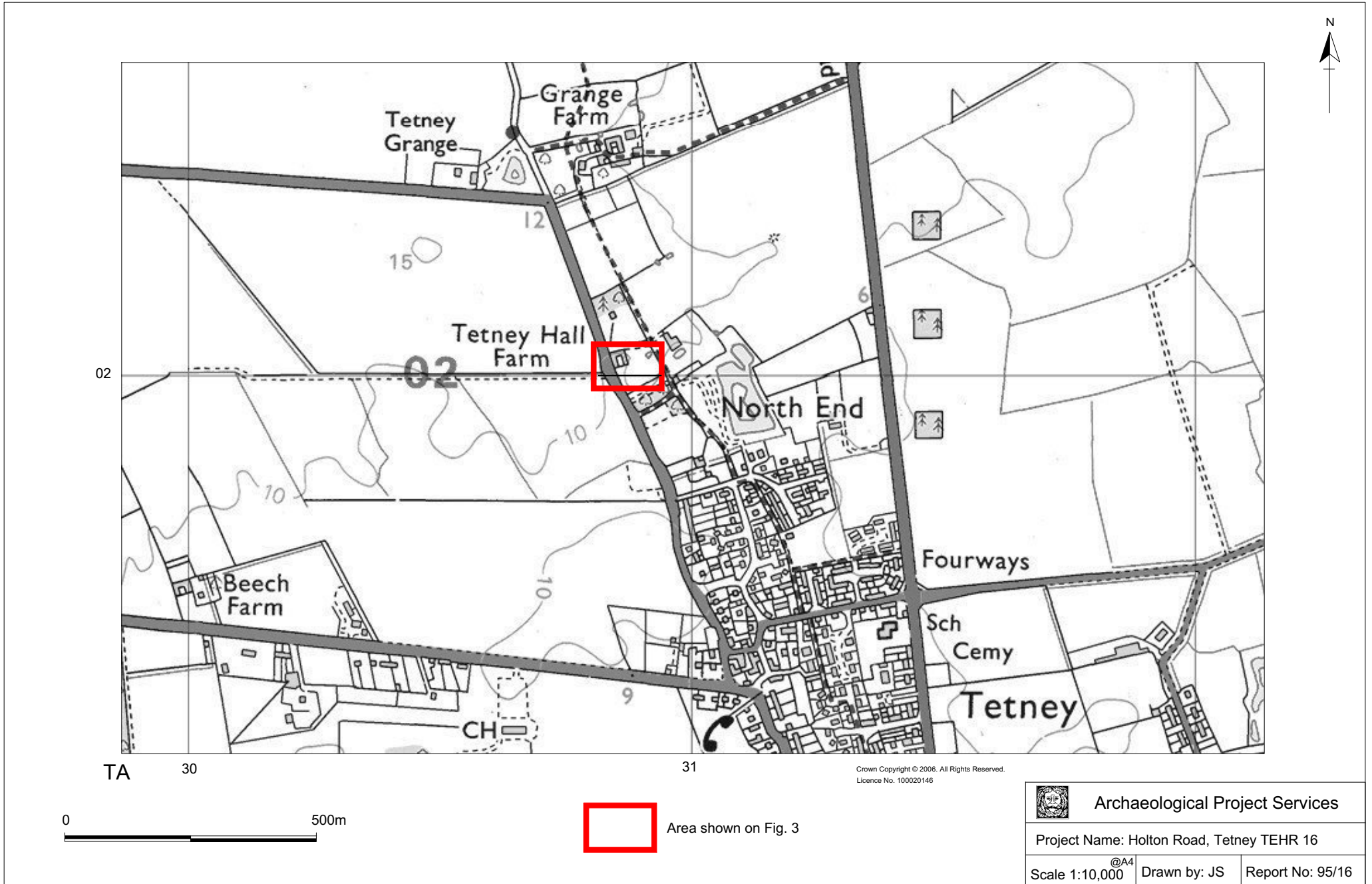


Figure 2. Site location plan



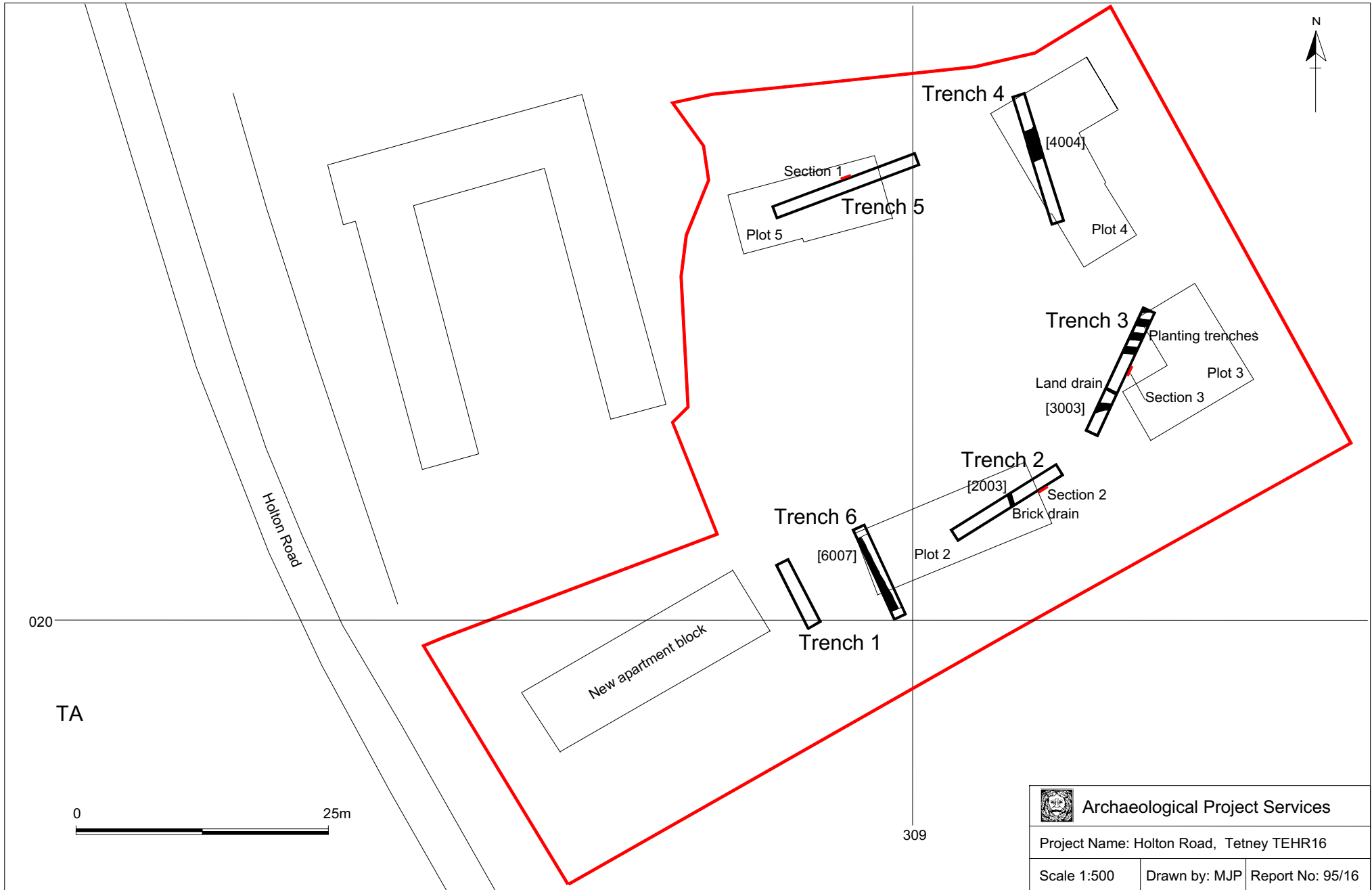
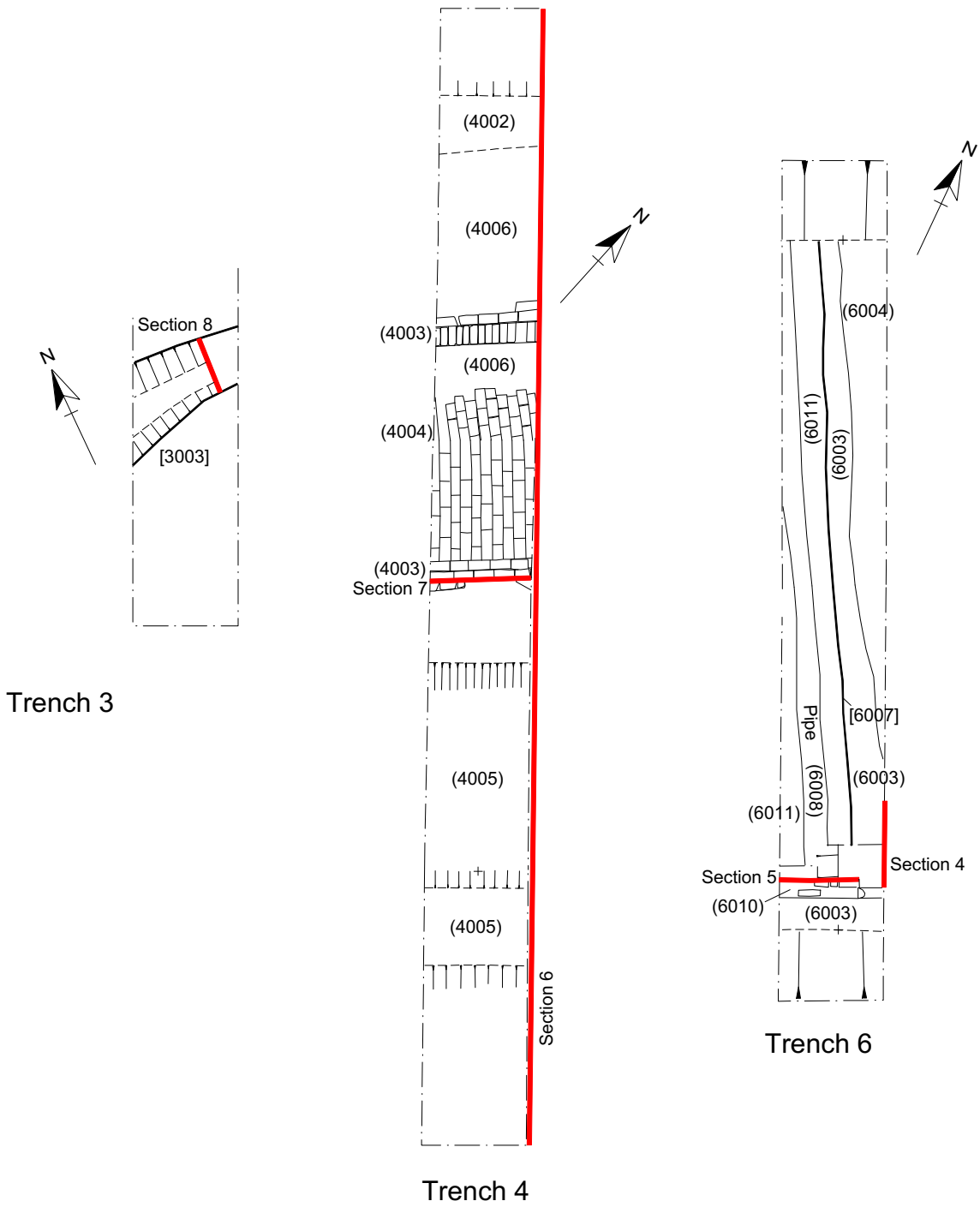


Figure 3. Trench location plan








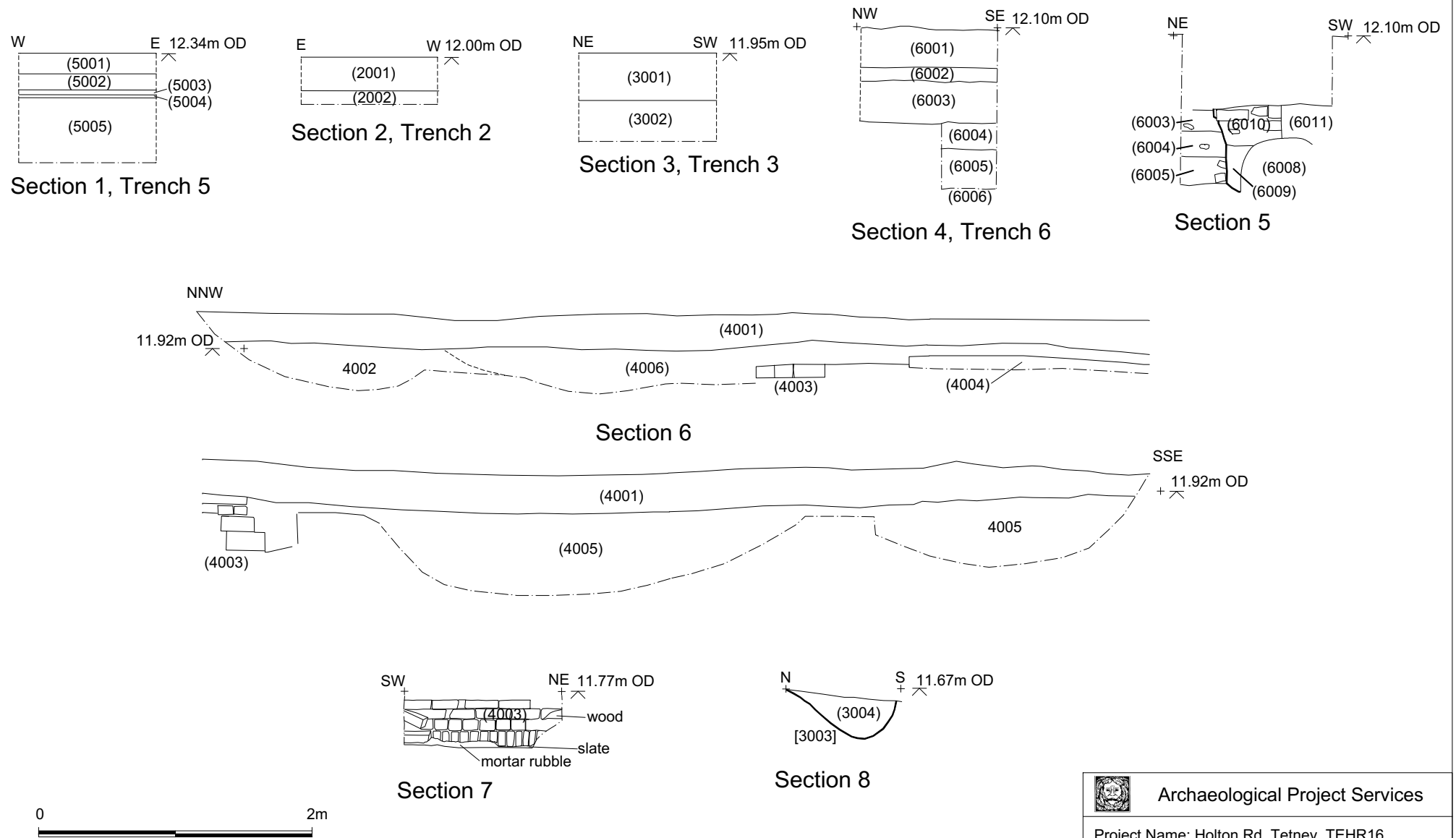
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Holton Road, Tetney TEHR16		
Scale 1: 75	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 95/16

Figure 4. Trench plans






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Holton Rd, Tetney TEHR16		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 95/16

Figure 5. Sections



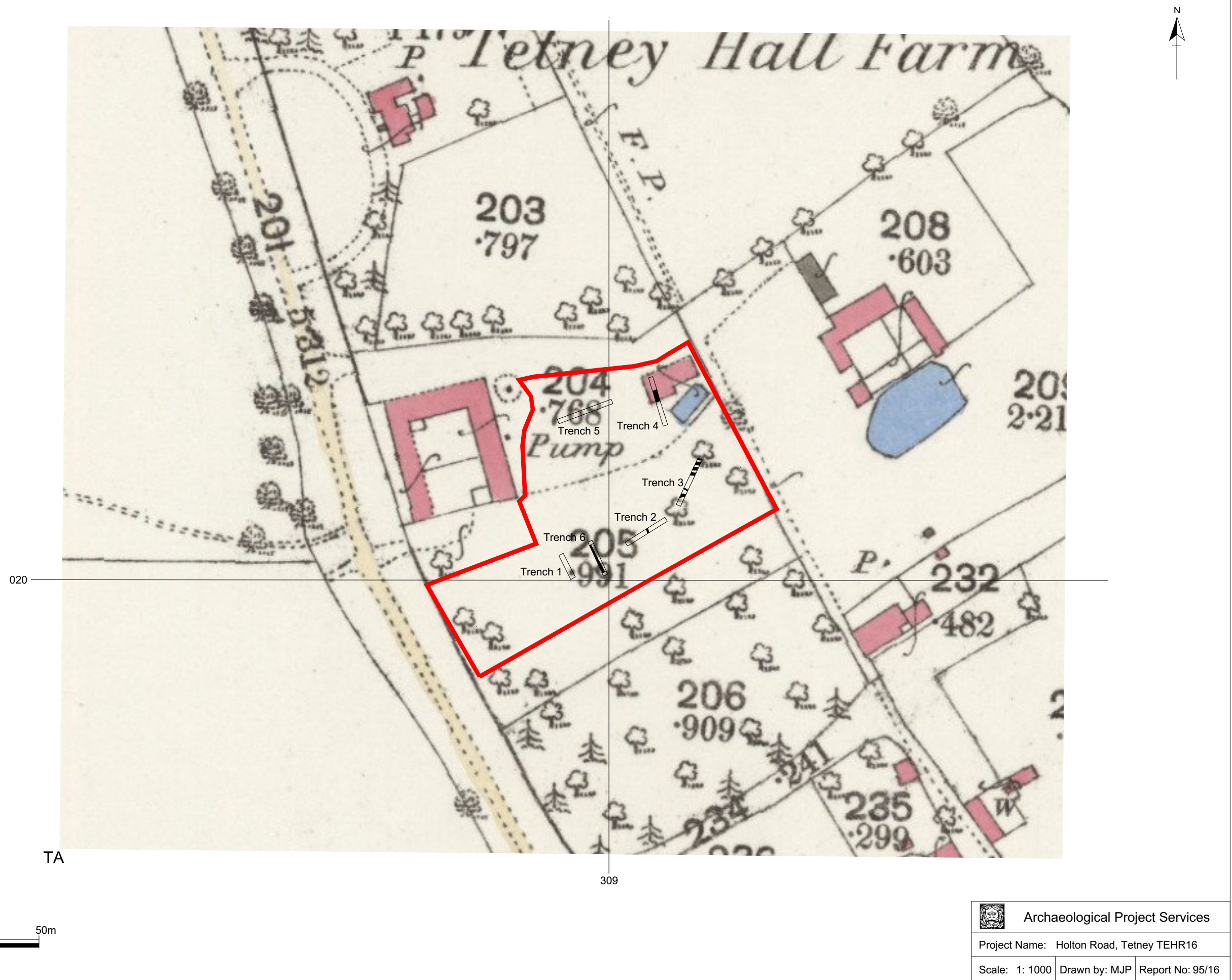


Figure 6. Trenches overlaid on OS 1888 25" Lincolnshire sheet XXXI.9





Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northwest



Plate 2. Trench 2 looking southwest







Plate 3. Trench 4, brick floor [4004]  
looking northwest



Plate 4. Trench 4, wall foundation [4003], Section 7, looking northwest







Plate 5. Trench 6 looking south



Plate 6. Trench 6, pipe trench [6007] and wall footing [6010], Section 5, looking south



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
(1001)	Indurated dark grey concrete, 0.10m thick.	Road Surface	Modern
(1002)	Indurated black asphalt with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.05m thick.	Bedding surface for road	Modern
(1003)	Loose light yellow sand with frequent angular gravel inclusions, 0.10m thick.	Levelling layer	Modern
(1004)	Loose light yellow mixture of 50% sand and 50% gravel, at least 0.67m thick.	Levelling layer	Modern
(2001)	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil	
(2002)	Firm light brown clay, at least 0.1m thick	Natural	
[2003]	North-south aligned linear cut, 0.6m wide, steep sides, not excavated	Culvert	Modern
(2004)	Red brick drain lining in [203], bricks not frogged (0.24 by 0.11m)	Drain lining in [2003]	Modern
(2005)	Firm mid brown clay	Infill of [2003]	Modern
(3001)	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
(3002)	Firm light brown clay, at least 0.3m thick	Natural	
[3003]	Roughly NW-SE aligned curvilinear cut, steep sides and flat base	Ditch	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
(3004)	Firm mid greyish brown clay	Fill of [3003]	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
(4001)	Loose grey brown silt with frequent plastic, rubble, concrete, brick, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	Modern
(4002)	Firm mid yellow brown silt	Natural	
(4003)	Edge of laid brick floor of cottage. Bricks 230mm x 110mm x 80mm. Overall 3.36m on NW-SE axis, 1.2m NE-SW axis, between 0.17 and 0.36m thick. Laid at 90° to floor surface. NW end 2 courses deep, SE end 4 courses, possibly more substantial as near to pond.	Brick floor edging/wall foundation	
(4004)	Brick surface. Bricks 230mm x 110mm x 80mm. Overall 3.36m by 1.2m. Single course. Slightly uneven and worn.	Brick floor surface	17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century
(4005)	Very loose dark grey brown silt with frequent bricks, stones, plastic, rubble, post-med pottery, wood , wire, possible piece of stone door jamb, excavated to depth of 0.9m	Dump deposit in old pond next to cottage	Modern
(4006)	Soft dark yellow grey brown silt with frequent bricks, stones, mortar frags, at least 0.33m thick.	Layer	
(5001)	Soft mid brown silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil	
(5002)	Firm light brown clay, 0.08m thick	Subsoil, or levelling layer	
(5003)	Compact black slag, 0.03m thick	Yard surface	
(5004)	Compact white crushed limestone, 0.02m thick	Yard surface	
(5005)	Firm light brown clay	Natural	
(5006)	Frogless red bricks laid on edge, bricks 80mm x 100mm x 170mm	Yard surface	
(5007)	Rough limestone blocks, unworked and heterogenous	Yard surface	
(5008)	Loose light grey mortar and limestone	Yard surface repair?	
(6001)	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.3m	Topsoil	
(6002)	Firm mid brown clay with frequent small angular limestone and brick, 0.1m thick	Dump or levelling layer	
(6003)	Soft dark brown silty clay with frequent large	Top of series of	Late 18 <sup>th</sup>

	angular brick, 0.3m thick	made ground layers	century
(6004)	Firm light brown clay with frequent small coal flecks and occasional large angular brick, 0.2m thick	Made ground with redeposited natural	
(6005)	Firm mid greyish brown clay with frequent chunks of brick (up to 75%), 0.2m thick	Lowest level of made ground	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
(6006)	Firm light brown clay	Natural	
[6007]	North-south aligned linear cut with steep convex sides, at least 8m long, 0.8m wide, 0.7m deep	Cut for brick drain/culvert	
(6008)	Arched brick structure in stretcher bond. Light grey mortar. Bricks 180mm x 70mm x 70mm. Overall at least 8m long, 0.5m wide, 0.45m deep	Drain or culvert	
(6009)	Soft mid yellowish brown clay, 0.35m thick	Packing around [6008]	
(6010)	East-west aligned brick foundation. Bricks frogless and 220mm x 100mm x 70mm. Light grey mortar. At least 1.2m long, 0.2m wide, 0.3m deep	Wall foundation across drain. Wall had been removed	
(6011)	Friable light grey mortar (70%), silty soil (20%), brick rubble (10%)	Backfill in drain trench [6007]	

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### 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 six sherds from six vessels, weighing 88 grams were 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 Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late post-medieval to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in a generally fragmentary, although unabraded state.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
2	2005	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	Jar or Bowl			17th-M18th	1	1	1
3	3004	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Large Bowl		Rim	17th-18th	1	1	38
3	3004	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	Jar or Bowl			17th-18th	1	1	10
4	4006	PEARL	Pearlware	Tureen	Blue transfer print - floral design/rustic scene	Rim	19th	1	1	9
6	6003	CREA	Creamware	Flat		Base	L18th-EM19th	1	1	2
6	6003	WEST	Westerwald stoneware	Jug	Moulded fluting; blue wash	BS	17th-18th	1	1	28
<b>Total</b>								<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>

##### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from (2005) within culvert [2003] in Trench 2, (3004) in ditch [3003] in Trench 3 and layers (4006) in Trench 4 and (6003) in Trench 6.

**Range**

There is a range of later post-medieval and early modern dated pottery. With the exception of a single fragment from a tureen in Pearlware, which came from layer (4006), the pottery is likely to predate 1800 AD. The assemblage is domestic in character.

**Potential**

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Alex Beeby*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 5864 grams were 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 below.

**Condition**

There are some large and fresh fragments. One brick, from (4004) is complete.

**Results**

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
2	2005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine	Probably slop moulded post med brick	16th-19th	1	43
3	3004	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; medium sandy		17th-19th	1	14
4	4004	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy; calcareous	Complete; sand moulded; partially vitrified; 232mm x112mm x 56mm	17th-18th	1	2391
6	6005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	Half brick; sand moulded; stacking scar on one stretcher; mortar over the break; 110mm x 45mm	16th-18th	1	1011
6	6005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	Partially vitrified header; mortar adhered; slop moulded 110mm x 50mm		1	888
6	6005	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	Sooted over the break; sand moulded; mortar adhered; 105mm x 57mm	16th-early 18th	1	1517
<b>Total</b>							<b>6</b>	<b>5864</b>

**Provenance**

Ceramic building material was recovered from (2005) within culvert [2003] in Trench 2, (3004) in ditch [3003] in Trench 3, floor surface (4006) in Trench 4 and layer (6005) in Trench 6.



**Range**

There is a range of later post-medieval dated handmade bricks and single fragment from a pantile.

**Potential**

There is no potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose non problems for long term storage.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Two pieces of glass weighing a total of 42g were recovered.

**Condition**

The glass is in good condition, though one of the pieces exhibits pronounced iridescent decay.

**Results**

*Table 3, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
2005	Very pale green vessel, probable bottle, much iridescence	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> century
4001	White opaque vessel, tumbler or cup	1	37	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from the fill of a drain culvert (2005) and topsoil (4001).

**Range**

Both pieces of glass are from vessels. One is a probable bottle of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the other is an early modern cup or tumbler base.

**Potential**

Other than providing indications of date the glass is of limited potential and can be discarded.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley*

**Introduction**

A single item weighing 1020g was recovered.

**Condition**

The other find is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 4, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
4001	Concrete	Pre-formed concrete paving slab	1	1020	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The other find was retrieved from the topsoil.

**Range**

A single piece of a modern concrete paving slab was recovered.

**Potential**

The other find is of negligible potential and has been discarded.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
2005	17 <sup>th</sup> -Mid 18 <sup>th</sup>	
3004	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
4001	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
4004	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	
4006	19 <sup>th</sup>	
6003	Late 18 <sup>th</sup>	
6005	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2016, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## 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 interpretation 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>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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is 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>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Redeposited</b>	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual ( <i>q.v.</i> ).
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
17	Context record sheets
3	Trench record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
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: 2016.191
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TEHR 16
OASIS record number	archaeo11-271246

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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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol1-271246**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Stable Mews, Holton Road, Tetney, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Six trenches excavated prior to a residential development revealed the wall footings and floor of a 17th-18th century brick structure, an 18th century ditch, two late post-medieval brick drains and a yard surface.
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2016 End: 30-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TEHR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2016.191 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	N/178/00834/14 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	N/178/01664/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK AND TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition Between deposition of an application and determination

Position in the  
planning process

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TETNEY Stable Mews, Holton Road  
 Postcode DN36 5LN  
 Study area 3795 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TA 3087 0199 53.498035963294 -0.026846710587 53 29 52 N 000 01 36 W  
 Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 11.5m Max: 12m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Project director/manager Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Project supervisor Jonathon Smith  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr. T. Bridges

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection  
 Physical Archive ID LCNCC:2016.191  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"  
 Digital Archive recipient The Collection  
 Digital Archive ID LCNCC:2016.191  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"  
 Paper Archive recipient The Collection  
 Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2016.191  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Glass"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"  
 "

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evalaution on land at Stable Mews, Holton Road, Tetney, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith, J.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peachey, M.
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