

**LAND NORTH OF WEIR FARM Paddock, SCOTHERN,
WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Approx. central NGR: TF 03523 77680
Planning Authority: West Lindsey District Council
Planning app.: 132790
Acc. no.: LCNCC 2015.138
OASIS ref: preconst3-218134
PCAS Site code: WFPE 15
PCAS Job No.: 1496

Prepared for Globe Consultants Ltd.

On behalf of Jackson & Jackson Developments

by R. Mandeville

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Non-Technical Summary

This document is a report detailing the results from archaeological trial trenching on land proposed for residential development north of Weir Farm Paddock and Lime Tree Paddock, on the northern edge of Scothern.

There is limited physical evidence for early occupation in the Scothern area: an early 4th century coin has been found within the site itself, and the village lies between the Roman villa site at Sudbrooke and an outlying farmstead at Dunholme.

Settlement in Scothern originated in the Saxon period. The current site was thought to lie within the area of settlement, but no remains of any great archaeological interest were discovered during the course of this investigation, which suggests the site was part of the agricultural hinterland.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location outlined in red. OS Explorer map sheet 272. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was requested by Globe Consultants Ltd on behalf of Jackson & Jackson Developments to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land to the north of Weir Farm Paddock and Lime Tree Paddock, Scothern.

The site is proposed for a residential development, and the Historic Environment Officer for West Lindsey District Council advised that, to inform a planning application, an investigation of the sites archaeological potential was required. This has involved a trial trench evaluation, and the results of this scheme will be used to inform the planning process.

This document details the results of trial trenching. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance, including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- IFA Code of Conduct (1994 as revised);
- IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2008);
- IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2008);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE);
- The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2012)

This strategy is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment officer for East Lindsey District Council.

2 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2; Plate 1)

Scothern is a small village that lies between the A46 at Dunholme (approx. 1.8km north) and the A158 at Sudbrooke (approx. 2km south), approximately 5km northeast of the outskirts of Lincoln. The village is situated where the minor roads connecting the neighbouring villages of Dunholme, Langworth, Sudbrooke and Nettleham meet.

The proposed development site lies on the northern periphery of the village, on the north side of the cul-de-sacs of Weir Farm Paddock and Lime Tree Paddock. It comprises of 1.98 hectares of arable farm land, which at the time of writing was under a mature crop. OS mapping dating from 2006 shows this site was previously divided into three smaller fields and the southwest corner of a fourth. A copse of trees lies on the northern boundary.

Access to the site is via Weir Farm Paddock. There is also access from the northern end of Lime Tree Paddock, although this is slightly narrower, and on the northern side of the site there is access into at least two of the neighbouring fields. There is a public footpath running through the site from the southwest corner at Lime Tree Paddock to the northern boundary, on the east side of the copse of trees.

There are overhead cables running across the site; these extend from partway along the eastern boundary across the site to the west, to a telegraph pole directly north of Lime Tree Paddock, turning south at this point to extend south to that road, as well as beyond the boundary to the north west. The positions of these cables have been plotted on Figure 2, and trenches located to maintain a 10m safe working gap.

The central NGR of the site is TF 03523 77680.

3 Topography and Geology

The site lies on a bedrock geology of Kellaways Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. This is overlain by Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by glacial conditions (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site is generally flat, rising very gently from south to north, with the 15m contour line lying close to the northern boundary of the site. The closest recorded benchmark is a cutmark on the north facing wall of the village Methodist chapel, on the south side of Main Street. It is recorded at 11.575m OD (0.30m above EGL) (<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/benchmarks/>).

4 Planning Background

A planning application for residential development of the site was submitted to West Lindsey District Council in April 2015 (Ref: 132790). The proposals are for the erection of 33 new dwellings, with associated landscaping, services and access from Weir Farm Paddock. The application also includes outline permission for two self build plots in the northeast and northwest corners of the site.

The Historic Environment Manager for WLDC advised that the archaeological potential of the site had not been explored in the documents submitted with the planning application, and that it was necessary to investigate this potential in order to assess if any archaeological remains would be impacted by the planning proposals, and if any archaeological mitigation should be considered as part of the construction process.

This requirement is consistent with current planning policy, the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), which states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (Paragraph 128, NPPF, 2012).

The site is currently under a mature crop, therefore it was not possible to complete a geophysical survey to identify any magnetic anomalies on which to target trial trenching. The Historic Environment Officer recommended the excavation of twelve 30m trenches located at random around the site to fully explore the archaeological potential.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Evidence of prehistoric activity around Scothern is limited to a scatter of artefacts recovered around the village. From Scothern itself the finds comprise a Neolithic polished stone axe found in a garden off Elmdene, less than 150m south of the site, and a bronze gouge which is now in the British Museum (LHER ref: 53105; 53129). In the wider area, scatters of Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints have been found around Dunholme and Scothern Grange. West of Scothern, the cropmarks of three undated enclosures, two double ditched and one with a probable hut circle, have been identified on aerial photographs (LHER ref: 52410).

Occupation in the area appears to originate in the late Iron Age. The drip gully of a roundhouse containing sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery was identified during excavations at Sudbrooke Roman villa, and to the north of the site at Dunholme a network of enclosures alongside a probable driveway and a series of pits and postholes associated with late Iron Age pottery is interpreted as a possible farmstead (LHER ref: 56521; 53155). A gold Iron Age coin has been found on the outskirts of Dunholme (LHER ref: 54495).

Settlement at the sites in Dunholme and Sudbrooke continues into the Roman period. At Dunholme the evidence is for an outlying farmstead, with only scanty dating evidence, however at Sudbrooke a large villa has been identified during multiple phases of excavation by Bishop Grosseteste University. Several rooms have been identified, including a three-room bath suite, and the remains of an extensive hypocaust system (LHER ref: 50991). In Scothern scatters of Romano-British pottery have been recovered, and in the front garden of a cottage on Sudbrooke Road there is a beehive quern stone dating from this period (LHER ref: 53122). Evidence suggests that the area around Scothern was used for agricultural purposes, probably connected with the neighbouring sites.

From within the development site itself a coin minted during the reign of Emperor Constantine I in the early 4th century was found (LHER ref: 53134).

Settlement in Scothern originates in the Saxon period. The place name derives from Old English, meaning *the Scot's or Scots' thorn tree* (Cameron, 1998). There are seven entries for Scothern in the Domesday Book, including five tenurial holdings. This resulted in several foci of settlement. One of the entries records the presence of a mill; another records a church with a priest (<http://opendomesday.org/place/TF0377/scothern/>).

Despite the extensive occupation here in the late Saxon period, there is little known physical evidence of the early settlement. The earliest archaeological remains from the occupation of the village are the original 12th century parts of St. Germain's Church, which lies some 200m to the southwest (LHER ref: 53113).

The proposed development site lies within the area identified as the historic settlement of Scothern. Ridge and furrow features have been identified about 500m to the west, but no such features have been identified within the site itself.

The Manor House lies in an enclosed plot 250m west of the site (LHER ref: 53130). This and the Old Barn on Back Lane (LHER ref: 56497) both date from the early 19th century, and apart from the church are the oldest buildings in the village.

Weir Farm Paddock and Lime Tree Paddock lie on the site of the early 20th century village brewery and Weir Farm, both of which have since been demolished. Historic mapping records a small building on the southern edge of the site, close to the southern end of the overhead cables. Due to this modern service it is not possible to investigate this area for any buried remains of these buildings.

6 Methodology

The evaluation consisted of twelve 30m x 1.5m trenches spaced across the site, avoiding both the overhead cables and the public footpath (located on Fig. 2). In the absence of a geophysical survey, the trenches were randomly positioned to sample the whole site, as there was no earlier information on which they could be targeted. The trenches were machine excavated under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand where necessary, and the features encountered were excavated.

The evaluation trenches were photographed from each end and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:100. Excavated features were drawn in section at scales of 1:20, and representative sections of the trench baulks were also drawn at 1:20. Cuts and deposits of all features encountered were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was kept. A digital photographic record, supplemented by black and white slide photography, was made, and extracts from this are reproduced in Appendix 1. Finds were stored in labelled finds bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing.

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the finds were taken to PCAS to be washed, marked and sorted. Given the nature of the features, no environmental samples were necessary. An online record of the project data has been initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database), OASIS ref: **preconst3-218134**. This record will be completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the approved report.

The fieldwork was carried out by Richard Mandeville and Ben Wheeliker, and took place between the 29th July and 3rd of August 2015. Weather conditions were variable; apart from heavy rain on the 30th the weather was favourable.

7 Results (Figs. 3-8; Plates 4-12)

Of the twelve trenches opened, six were blank and six contained predominantly linear features of limited archaeological interest. The composition of the uppermost soil layers followed the same pattern throughout the site, although the thicknesses exhibited slight variations. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty clay, typically between 0.20m thick on the slightly higher ground to the north, and 0.27m elsewhere. In the absence of subsoil, the topsoil covered the natural substrate, which was a mid brownish grey clay with flint and siltstone inclusions.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeological remains

Trench 3 (Fig.3, Plate 4)

Trench 3 was situated towards the south-central area, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a single U-shaped ditch [303] aligned approximately north to south. This was 0.68m wide, and shallow at 0.15m deep, filled with dark brown silty clay of a modern or post-medieval date - confirmed by a single sherd of 18th century Staffordshire Ware. The alignment of the ditch was identical to [403] in Trench 4 to the north.

Trench 4 (Fig.4, Plates 5-6)

Trench 4 was aligned east to west, and located to the north of Trench 3. It exposed a U-shaped ditch [403] running north to south. This was 0.67m wide and 0.18m deep, filled with dark brown silty clay of a modern date - confirmed by two pieces of late 19th or early 20th century Creamware pottery. To the west of this a very shallow gully [405] was noted as having highly irregular edges and base; close examination suggests this was a natural course for runoff water heading down slope to the south. A single piece of 18th century Staffordshire Ware was recovered from this feature.

Trench 5 (Fig.5, Plate 7)

Situated in the north-eastern corner of the site, Trench 5 was aligned north-west to south-east. One feature was revealed; a U-shaped ditch [503] running east-west, measuring 0.94m wide by 0.28m deep, and filled with dark brown silty clay. The ditch followed exactly the same alignment as the northern hedgerow along the adjoining field to the east, and this was confirmed by its presence as a field boundary on three maps of Scothern (Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1907, 1950).

Trench 6 (Fig.6, Plates 2, 8-10)

Trench 6 was in the north-western corner of the site and aligned east to west. Three features were revealed. The southernmost [603] was a U-shaped ditch running north-south, 0.72m wide by 0.20m deep, and filled with dark brown silty clay. This was the same feature as [903] in Trench 9, and followed exactly the same line as the western hedgerow along the adjoining field to the north. This was confirmed by its presence as a field boundary on the three maps

of Scothern consulted. The other, parallel, linear features, [603] and [605], were shallow but steep sided. No land drain was located within these features, and their fills contained few inclusions. Three sherds of modern ceramic building material were recovered from deposit (604) fill of [603], tile, brick and pantile all dating from the 18th – 20th century.

Trench 7 (Fig.7, Plate 11)

Trench 7 was situated towards the northern edge the site and aligned north-east to south-west. One feature was revealed in the southern end; a U-shaped ditch running east-west measuring 0.72m wide by 0.20m deep, and filled with dark brown silty clay. This ditch was the same feature as [503], and followed exactly the same line as the northern hedgerow along the adjoining field to the east. This was confirmed by its indication as a field boundary on the three maps of Scothern. No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Fig.8, Plate 12)

Trench 9 was situated in the north-western corner of the site and aligned east to west. One feature was revealed; a U-shaped ditch [903] running north-south measuring 0.66m wide by 0.22m deep, and filled with dark brown silty clay. The ditch was the same feature as [607], and followed exactly the same line as the western hedgerow along the adjoining field to the north. This was confirmed by its presence as a field boundary on three maps of Scothern (Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1907, 1950). A small amount of modern rubble and debris was noted half way along the trench, which had been deposited and spread by the plough.

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (not illustrated)

These trenches were situated close together in three groups: Trenches 1 and 2 were in the south-eastern corner of the site, Trenches 10, 11 and 12 were in the south-western area, and Trench 8 was along the northern edge. All six were completely empty and exposed nothing of archaeological interest, although the handle of a 13th-15th century locally made jug was recovered from the topsoil (101) of Trench 1.

8 Discussion and Conclusion

With the exception of a small building on to the south of the site indicated by historical mapping, the area has traditionally been agricultural. The evaluation result was largely negative, revealing nine features in total. Four of these were proven field boundaries confirmed by historic mapping, and three were probably natural. The other two appeared to be the same feature; a ditch running through Trenches 3 and 4. If the single sherd of 18th century pottery found within can be regarded as reliable dating evidence, then this suggests this ditch too was a field boundary, which became redundant some time prior to the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of Scothern. The presence of the medieval jug handle in the topsoil of Trench 1 indicates activity in the area in this period although the absence of cut features dating to this period may suggest this area was utilised as agricultural land.

9 Effectiveness of Methodology

Archaeological evaluation was effective in demonstrating the absence of archaeological remains on the site, and proving the majority of the features encountered were modern in date. The body of data thus produced will be sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10 Project Archive

Following acceptance of the report, a project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). The entire archive will be prepared at the offices of PCAS and stored until transfer to The Collection, Lincoln can be arranged. Archive deposition will be deposited within 12 months of completion of fieldwork, under the accession number LCNCC 2015.138.

11 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank by Globe Consultants Ltd. for this commission.

12 References

Cameron, 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. English Place Name Society, Nottingham

Ordnance Survey, 1886, *Lincolnshire LXII.NW, (incl. Dunholme; Scothern; Stainton by Langworth)*, Ordnance Survey: Southampton

Ordnance Survey, 1907, *Lincolnshire LXII.NW, (incl. Dunholme; Scothern; Stainton by Langworth)*, Ordnance Survey: Southampton

Ordnance Survey, 1950, *Lincolnshire LXII.NW, (incl. Dunholme; Scothern; Stainton by Langworth)*, Ordnance Survey: Southampton

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/records/>

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: The site as seen from the entrance, looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 6, looking north. A field boundary ditch [607] can be seen in the centre of the trench



Plate 3: Section through Trench 7. The absence of subsoil is evident throughout the entire site



Plate 4: Section through ditch [303]. The size and profile suggests a redundant field boundary

Plate 5: Section through ditch [403]. This is on the same line as [303] and probably the same field boundary



Plate 6: Section through gully [405], certainly a naturally formed feature.



Plate 7: Section through ditch [503], a former field boundary ditch

Plate 8: Section through shallow ditch [603]. Its function is unclear



Plate 9: Section through shallow ditch [605]. Similar and running parallel to ditch [603], its function is unknown



Plate 10: Section through ditch [607], a former field boundary ditch which continued to the north to link up with a current hedgerow

Plate 11: Section through ditch [703], a former field boundary ditch and the same feature as ditch [503]



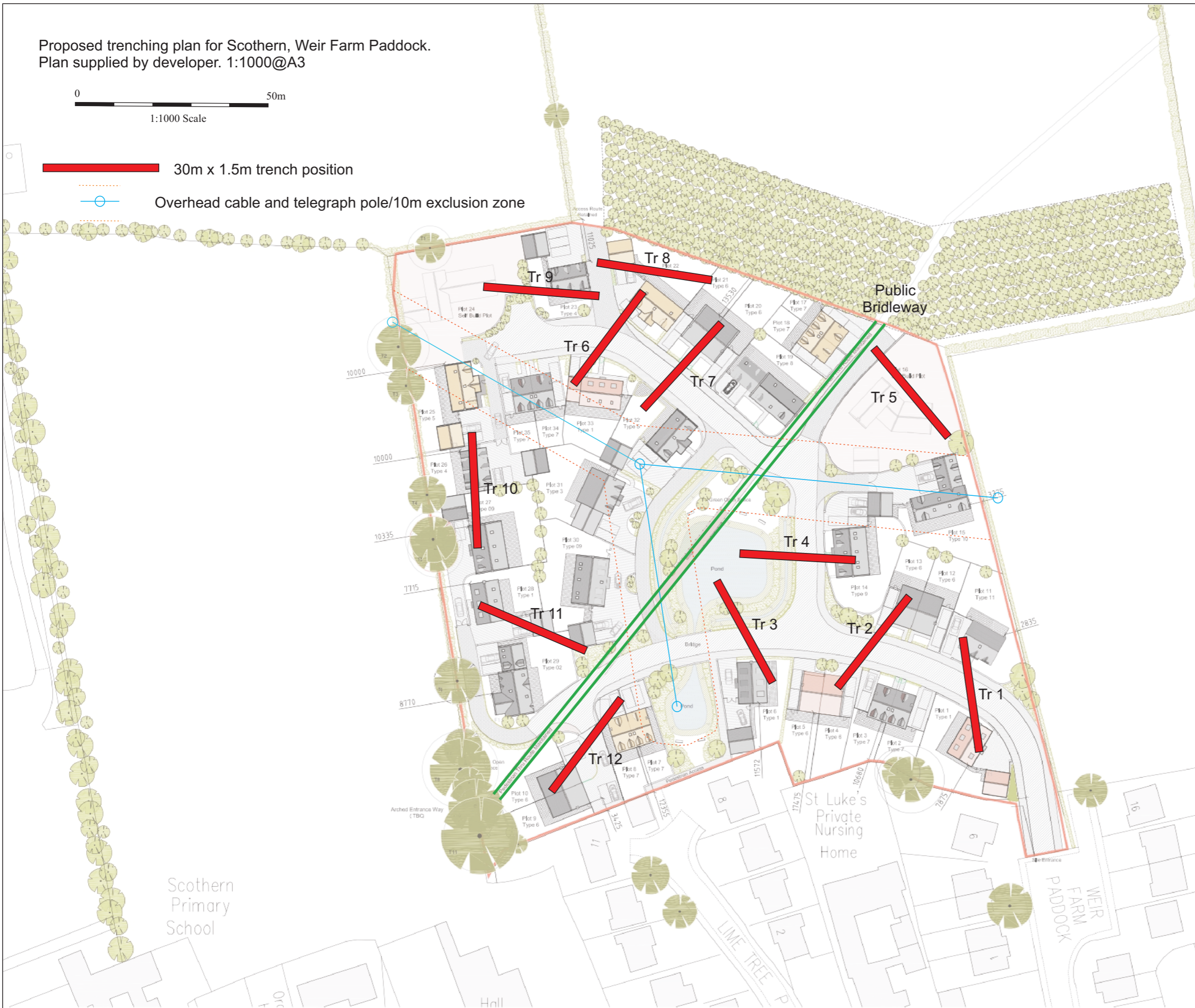
Plate 12: Section through ditch [903], a former field boundary ditch and the same feature as [607]

Proposed trenching plan for Scothern, Weir Farm Paddock.
Plan supplied by developer. 1:1000@A3



30m x 1.5m trench position

Overhead cable and telegraph pole/10m exclusion zone



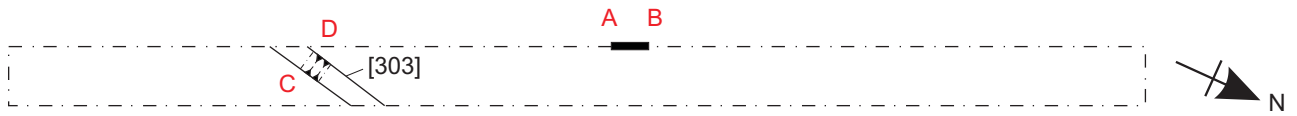
GENERAL NOTES
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indicated on the drawing. All dimensions and levels are in
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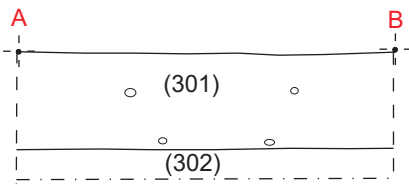
Please see Proposed Landscape Strategy drawing 0100
with details of types of hard surfaces, all boundary
walls and fences and proposed tree locations.

Drawn	Date	Drawn
Client	J&J Developments	
Address	The Terrace	
	Grantham Street	
	Lincoln, LN2 1BD	
Stem Architects Ltd Sparkhouse Studios, Rope Walk Lincoln, LN6 7DD Email: info@stemarchitects.co.uk Tel: +44 (0)1522 837281 Tel: +44 (0)1522 837201 Email: stemarchitects.co.uk LinkedIn Facebook	PROJECT	Scothern House Development
	No.	317
	DWG TITLE	Proposed Site Block Plan
	DWG No.	REV
	0001	B
DRWN BY	AMB	CHECKED BY, PJ
SCALE, A1@ 1:500	DATE 10/03/15	
STATUS	Planning	

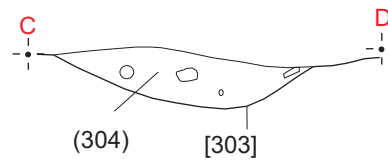
Scothern Site Block Plan



a) Plan of Trench 3

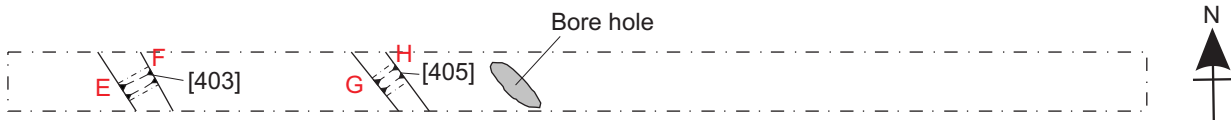


b) ENE facing representative section

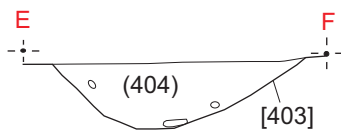


c) NNE Facing section of ditch [303]

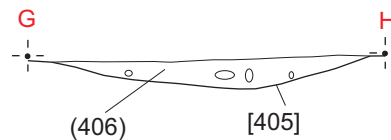
Fig. 3: Trench 3 plan and sections



a) Plan of Trench 4

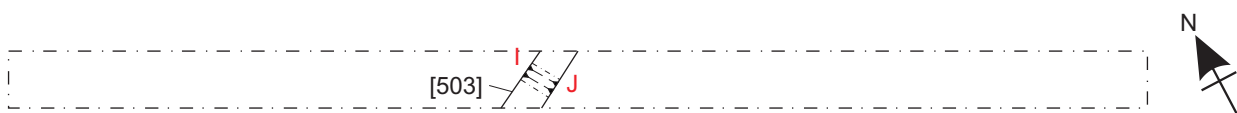


b) SE facing section of ditch [403]

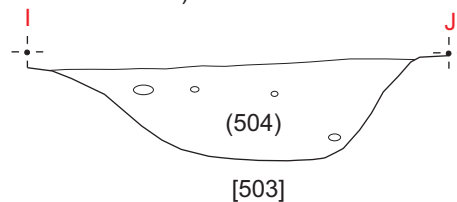


c) SE facing section of gully [405]

Fig. 4: Trench 4 plan and sections

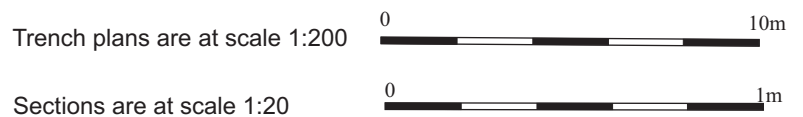


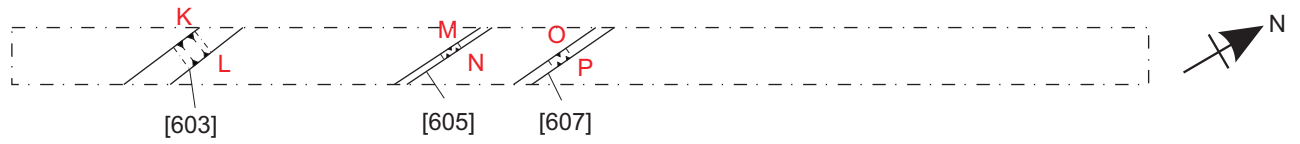
a) Plan of Trench 5



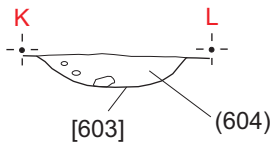
b) SW facing section of ditch [503]

Fig. 5: Trench 5 plan and section

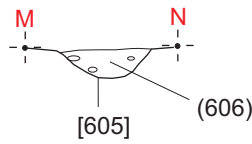




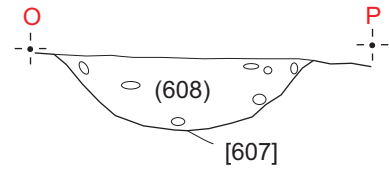
a) Plan of Trench 6



b) S facing section of ditch [603]

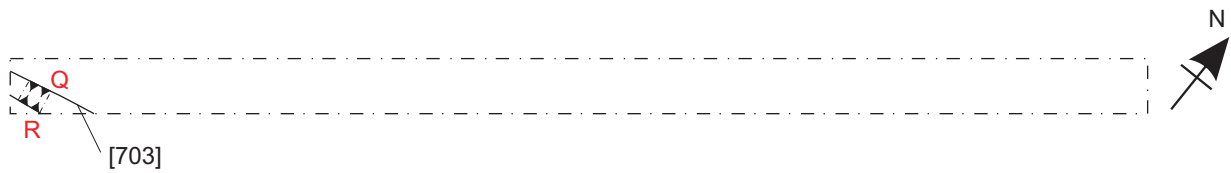


c) S Facing section of ditch [605]

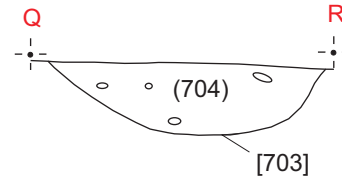


d) S facing section of ditch [607]

Fig. 6: Trench 6 plan and sections

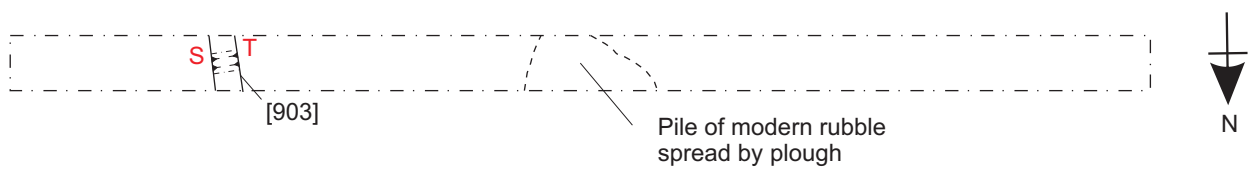


a) Plan of Trench 7

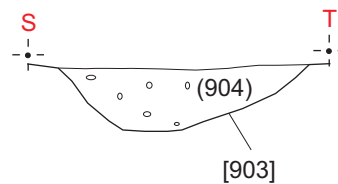


b) SSW facing section of ditch [703]

Fig. 7: Trench 7 plan and section



a) Plan of Trench 9



b) S facing section of ditch [903]

Fig. 8: Trench 9 plan and section

Trench plans are at scale 1:200

Sections are at scale 1:20



Appendix 2: Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Finds/dating
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional pebble and sub-angular flint to 2cm. Depth 0.22m.	Modern
102	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with occasional flint to 2cm.	Natural

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional small pebble and sub-angular flint to 8cm. Depth 0.24m.	Modern
202	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with occasional flint and siltstone to 7cm.	Natural

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional small pebble and sub-rounded/ sub-angular flint to 5cm. Depth 0.26m.	Modern
302	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with occasional flint and siltstone to 5cm.	Natural
303	Cut	Cut of ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Irregular, slightly concave sides and base, appears disturbed by rootage. Same as [403]. Width 0.68m, depth 0.15m, length >2m.	Modern
304	Fill	Fill of ditch [303]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebble.	Modern/18 th cent

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
401	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional small pebble and sub-rounded/ sub-angular flint to 3cm. Depth 0.25m.	Modern
402	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with uncommon flint and siltstone to 4cm.	Modern
403	Cut	Cut of ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Clear edges, slightly concave sides and base, appears. Same as [303]. Width 0.67m, depth 0.18m, length >2m.	Modern
404	Fill	Fill of ditch [403]. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebble to 8cm.	Modern
405	Cut	Shallow gully appears to be a natural course for water runoff. Irregular sides and edges. Width 0.78m, depth 0.07m,	Natural?

		length >2m.	
406	Fill	Fill of gully [405]. Mid orangey brown silty clay with stones along base. Occasional small pebble.	Natural?

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the uncommon small pebble and rounded/ sub-angular flint to 3cm. Depth 0.20m.	Modern
502	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with uncommon flint and siltstone to 8cm.	Modern
503	Cut	Cut of ditch aligned NNE-SSW with different sides and clear edges. NNW side concave, SSE side straight and irregular. Follows line of hedgerow to NE. Same as [703]. Width 0.94m, depth 0.28m, length >2m.	Modern
504	Fill	Fill of ditch [503]. Very loose, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small pebble to 2cm.	Modern

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the uncommon small pebble and sub-angular flint to 3cm. Depth 0.29m.	Modern
602	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly ochre hued brownish grey clay with uncommon flint and siltstone to 5cm.	Modern
603	Cut	Cut of shallow gully aligned almost N-S running parallel to [605]. Fairly straight sides, steeper to west, base irregular. Width 0.35m, depth 0.11m, length >2m.	Modern
604	Fill	Fill of ditch [603]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with some mottling towards the base. Occasional small sub-angular pebble to 3cm.	Modern
605	Cut	Cut of shallow gully aligned almost N-S running parallel to [603] but steeper and shallower, almost disappears to the south. Concave sides and base. Width 0.20m, depth 0.09m, length >2m.	Modern
606	Fill	Fill of ditch [606]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular pebble to 2cm.	Modern
607	Cut	Cut of ditch aligned N-S following the same line as a hedgerow to the north. Concave sides and base, same as [903]. Width 0.70m, depth 0.20m, length >2m.	Modern
607	Fill	Fill of ditch [607]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebble to 3cm.	Modern

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
701	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the uncommon small pebble and rounded/ sub-angular flint to 3cm. Depth 0.24m.	Modern
702	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with uncommon flint to 4cm.	Modern
703	Cut	Cut of ditch aligned SSW-NNE with different sides and clear edges. NNW side slightly concave, SSE side steeper. Follows line of hedgerow to NE. Same as [503]. Width 0.72m, depth 0.20m, length >2m.	Modern
704	Fill	Fill of ditch [703]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with orangey mottling in places, and occasional small pebble.	Modern

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
801	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with Uncommon small pebbles and sub-angular flint to 3cm. Depth 0.24m.	Modern
802	Layer	Natural. Light to mid slightly ochre brownish grey clay with infrequent pebbles and flint and occasional siltstone to 3cm.	Natural

Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
901	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the uncommon small pebble and sub-angular flint to 7cm. Depth 0.26m.	Modern
902	Layer	Natural. Light to mid slightly ochre brownish grey clay with infrequent pebbles and flint to 3cm.	Natural
903	Cut	N-S aligned ditch following the same line as hedgerow in field to the north. Slightly concave sides and base. Same as [607]. Width 0.66m, depth 0.22m, length >2m.	Modern
904	Fill	Fill of ditch [903]. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebble and flint to 4cm. Two larger sub-rounded unworked stones to 12cm in diameter, 4cm thick.	Modern

Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
1001	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional small pebble and sub-	Modern

		angular flint to 1cm. Depth 0.26m.	
1002	Layer	Natural. Mid slightly orangey brownish grey clay with uncommon pebbles and flint to 4cm.	Natural

Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
1101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the occasional small rounded pebble to 1cm. Depth 0.23m.	Modern
1102	Layer	Natural. Light to mid slightly ochre brownish grey clay with uncommon rounded stone and flint to 8cm. Occasional sub-angular flint to 2 cm.	Natural

Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
1201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with the uncommon small pebble and sub-angular flint to 2cm. Depth 0.26m.	Modern
1202	Layer	Natural. Light to mid brownish grey clay with uncommon sub-angular flint and siltstone to 5cm.	Natural

**THE POST ROMAN POTTERY AND TILE FROM WEIR FARM PADDOCK,
SCOTHERN, LINCOLNSHIRE (WFPE 15)**

JANE YOUNG CERAMIC CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

Five post-Roman sherds and three pieces of ceramic building material were presented for examination. The material was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel or CBM count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The material is in slightly worn but stable condition with fragments weighing between 2 grams and 54 grams.

THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from four trenches. Deposit 101 in Trench 1 produced a handle from a large local medieval jug (MEDLOC) of late 13th to 15th century date. The rim of a decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware (STSL) press-moulded dish of late 17th to 18th century date was recovered from deposit 304 in Trench 3. A similar piece was found in deposit 406 in Trench 4. Deposit 404 in this trench produced two sherds of Creamware (CREA) dating to between the mid/late 18th and mid 19th centuries.

All three pieces of ceramic building material were found in Trench 6. Deposit 604 produced a fragment from a late 18th to 20th century flat roof tile (PNR) and an inner flake from a handmade brick (BRK) of similar date. A small piece of early modern pantile dating to the same period was found in deposit 606.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recovered material suggests some post-Roman medieval, post-medieval and early modern activity in the area of the site.

The early modern pottery and ceramic building material has been discarded otherwise the assemblage should be kept for future study.

REFERENCES

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from

http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf

Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper 2. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Pottery and CBM archive:

Pottery:

site code	trench	contxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherd s	vessel s	weig ht	decoratio n	part	action	description	date
wfpe 15	Trenc h 1	101	MEDLO C	Medieval local fabrics	OX/R/O X fine-med sandy	large jug	1	1	54		handl e		abraded;groov ed oval handle;similar to Mareham le Fen;a Toynton-type production	late 13th to 15th
wfpe 15	Trenc h 3	304	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	pale orange	press mould ed dish	1	1	4	brown trailed on yellow	rim		pressed rim	late 17th to 18th
wfpe 15	Trenc h 4	404	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	2		BS	discarde d		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
wfpe 15	Trenc h 4	404	CREA	Creamware		dish	1	1	6		base	discarde d		mid/late 18th to mid 19th
wfpe 15	Trenc h 4	406	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	light orange	press mould ed dish	1	1	7	brown trailed on yellow	BS			late 17th to 18th

CBM:

site code	trench	cont ext	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
wfpe 15	Trench 6	604	BRK	Brick	med orange sandy	1	12	discarded	handmade;internal flake	18th to mid 20th
wfpe 15	Trench 6	604	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine orange sandy	1	25	discarded	flat roofer	late 18th to 20th
wfpe 15	Trench 6	606	PANT	Pantile	med orange sandy	1	19	discarded		late 18th to 20th

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