

**Land at Scotton Road / Westcliffe Road, Scotter,
West Lindsey, Lincolnshire**

Fieldwalking Report

Approx. central NGR: SE 88529 00415
Planning Authority: West Lindsey District Council
Planning app.: pre-application
Acc. No. : LCNCC 2016.50
PCAS Site code: SRSF 16
PCAS Job No.: 1670
OASIS ref: preconst3-250100

Report prepared for

JH Walter LLP

A. Lane

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Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX
Tel. 01522 703800
Fax. 01522 703656
e-mail info@pre-construct.co.uk

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Summary

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out on land at Scotton Road / Westcliffe Road, on the southern periphery of Scotter, to inform a forthcoming planning application.

There are a small number of monument records surrounding the site relating to prehistoric – Saxon activity, however the majority are findspots or un-investigated cropmarks. The site lies outside of the probable extent of the medieval settlement, with historic mapping indicating that although in the late 19th century occupation extends southwards, the site has remained on the periphery of the village.

The artefacts recovered during this scheme of fieldwalking are largely medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building materials, with no particular pattern of distribution identified. Much of the material encountered was abraded and therefore may not indicate the presence of any significant in situ archaeological remains at this location, and the scatter probably represents medieval and post-medieval manuring of agricultural lands using domestic midden material. A single sherd of late Saxon Torksey ware was recovered, but with only a single sherd it is not possible to speculate on the likelihood of Saxon dated features being encountered during groundworks on the site.

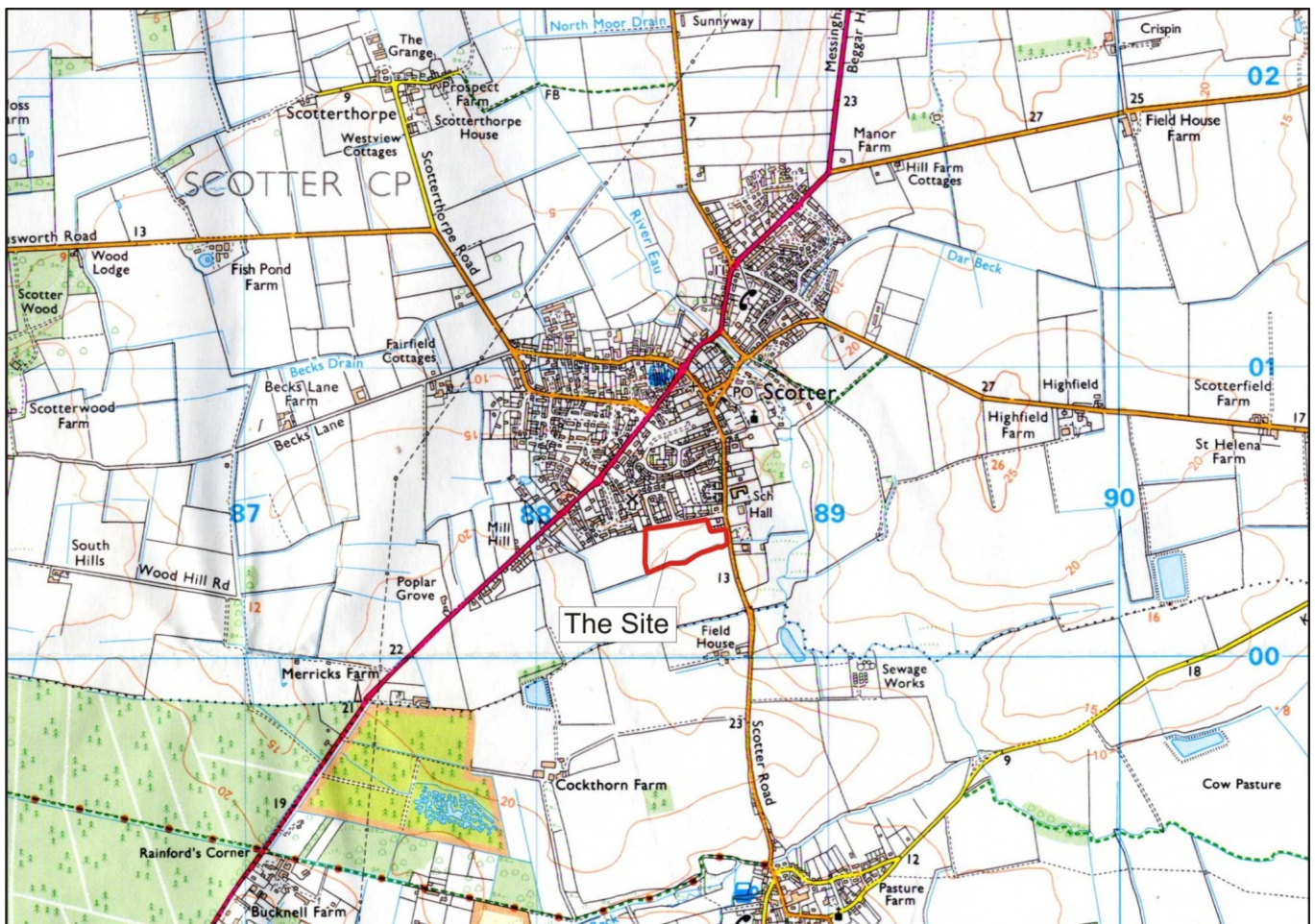


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000: the survey area is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by JH Walter LLP to carry out an archaeological fieldwalking survey as the first stage of archaeological investigations to inform a forthcoming planning application for a site off Scotton Road / Westcliffe Road, Scotter, in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire.

The purpose of the survey was to identify and recover any surface artefacts that may indicate archaeological activity within the redline boundary of the site, to establish the distribution and, if possible, the nature of archaeological remains across the proposed development site. The results of the survey are intended to investigate and advise the requirements and design of any further archaeological investigation of the site that may be required in association with the planning proposals.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 & 3)

Scotter lies on the northern periphery of the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, lying on the A159 between Gainsborough 12km to the south and Scunthorpe 8km to the north. Kirton in Lindsey lies c.5km to the southeast.

The site lies on the southern periphery of the town, the eastern end of a larger field between the A159 Gainsborough Road and Scotton Road. Westcliffe Road and Mill Crescent form the northern boundary of the site. Scotter Town Hall lies on the opposite side of Scotton Road, and there are three private dwellings (bungalows) on the north-eastern corner of the site.

The field boundary onto Scotton Road is a low bank, allowing for pedestrian access. Vehicular access to the site is via Westcliffe Road where there is also access to one of the bungalows; care should be taken not to block this access at any time. There is a low bank which forms the western boundary, and a bank and ditch, partially marked by a hedgerow, forms the southern boundary.

The Site is a single field that at the time of writing is understood to be under arable cultivation. The site area is 3.259 hectares (8.053 acres). The redline site boundary is shown in Figure 1&2. The survey area was extended to include the field directly to the west, where a field boundary has been removed, giving a total survey area of 6hectares.

The approximate central National Grid Reference is SE 88529 00415.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Scotter lies on the west bank of the River Eau, and is therefore generally low-lying and flat. The topography of the site is generally flat at around 15m OD with some minor undulations and bank / ditches around the majority of the boundaries. There are no benchmarks within 250m of the site boundaries; however a benchmark on the side of Field House c.380m south of the site is recorded at 14.481m, and another close to the junction of Gainsborough Road (A159) / Southcliffe Road c.290m west lies at 20.031m. Topography at the time of the survey is described as being generally flat with slight undulations.

The bedrock geology of the site is Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation – interbedded Mudstone and Limestone, formed in a shallow lime-mud sea in the Jurassic – Triassic period. Across the majority of the site the bedrock is covered by Sutton Sand Formation sand

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Exposed topsoil noted during the survey is described as friable sandy silt.

4.0 Planning Background

The c.3.26 hectare site is being considered for a forthcoming planning application, the details of which are unavailable at the time of writing.

The results of this fieldwalking survey are intended to inform and advise the requirement for and design of further archaeological investigations and mitigation to be associated with the proposals.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no known archaeological monuments or findspots recorded within the redline boundary itself.

Immediately south of the site a findspot of a polished felsite axe, dating from the Neolithic – Bronze Age, is recorded (LHER ref: 50061). A flint knife and a sherd from a collared urn, both dating from the same period, have also been found in Scotter, and earthworks thought to indicate prehistoric settlement have been identified on aerial mapping c.300m southwest of the site (LHER ref: 53734), adjacent to a second cropmark of a triple ditch system (LHER ref: 53742). This triple ditch system is undated, although thought to be pre-Roman, and one of a wider complex of features that lie along the Jurassic Spine of Lincolnshire.

The most significant evidence of early occupation around Scotter is a dug out boat, probably dating from the Bronze Age, which was revealed in 1836 on the bank of the River Eau, around 500m north of the site. Nothing of this boat survives today, although it is described in contemporary accounts as being around 50ft long and 4t wide, and being hewn out of the trunk of a large tree (LHER ref: 50080). If so, this vessel is comparable to the Brigg Boat, found adjacent to the River Ancholme in 1886. This vessel was of similar dimensions, constructed of a dug out oak tree trunk with grooves and holes along the sides for lashings and stretchers and brackets that may have secured bench seats. The Brigg Boat also showed signs of repair, indicating extended use. Radio-carbon dating of the Brigg Boat gave a date of 2784 ±100 bp, dating it to the late Bronze Age. It is likely the Scotter boat dates from the same period.

To date no Iron Age dated remains have been identified within 1km of the site, although cropmarks of enclosures and possible settlement remains in the wider area have been seen on aerial photographs. Evidence of Roman occupation in the immediate area is also very limited, with just three findspots of Romano British date recorded within 1km; scatters of unstratified pottery and a single late Roman coin (denomination unrecorded) from a Scotter garden and the farmland beyond the village (LHER ref: 51278, 51267, 54493).

Settlement around Scotter appears to originate in the Saxon period, however evidence for this is also tentative. A scatter of Saxon pottery has been recovered from an area nearly 1km to the southeast of the site (LHER ref: 51277), however no features associated with this scatter have been recorded. Closer to the site there are historic records of inhumations burials “in the early Saxon manner” found pre 1892 between the graveyard and the river, and in the mid 20th century during the excavations for the school c.100m north of the site human bone was found with an “Anglian knife and other remains” (LHER ref: 50050).

Although the focus of the Saxon settlement at Scotter has yet to be identified, occupation in the village was well established by the mid 11th century when the Domesday Book records Scotter as a single large manor held by the Abbey of St. Peter in Peterborough. 32 villagers, 13 smallholders and 15 freemen are the recorded households, with land for 4 lord's plough teams and 7 mens plough teams, nearly 150 acres of meadow and woodland, 2 mills and 2 fisheries (<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE8800/scotter/>). Land at Scotter had previously been granted to the abbey by King Edward in 1059 (Sawyer, 1998).

St Peter's Church lies nearly 400m north of the site in an enclosed graveyard. This Grade I Listed Building dates from the very early Norman period (List entry ID 1064133), and has been altered and restored several times throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. It is possible the building dates from the grant of land in the manor to the Abbey of St. Peter in 1059, but no church is recorded in the Domesday Book.

Scotter remained monastery owned land throughout the medieval period, and as such it is likely that much of the land in the early medieval period was used for grazing sheep as the Church thrived on the profits of the Wool Trade, with Lincoln wool and cloth being highly sought after. Wool from here is likely to have been transported by via the river to the larger markets. The church is likely to have been a focus for the settlement, with the distribution of recorded medieval features and artefacts reflecting this focus. A charter for a weekly market and annual was granted to the Abbey for Scotter in 1180, with the village green to the northwest of the church probably the focus of the market (LHER ref: 50071).

Following the Reformation Scotter was leased to Sir William Tyrwhitt. The foundations of an earlier, substantial building were identified at the site of the current manor house, and are thought to be the remains of the medieval manor house that King John reputedly spent the night in 1216AD (LHER ref: 50068). A charter dating from 1200AD records the then Abbot of St. Peter's building "halls, chambers and other edifices" at several manors, including Scotter (Allen, 1834). The current manor house is a Grade II* Listed Building (List entry ID 1064137) that was built in 1773.

The majority of the Listed Buildings in Scotter lie at the historic core of the village, and scatters of post-medieval artefacts and features are also concentrated in this area to the northeast of the site. The two post-medieval LHER monuments closest to the site are both mills. A post-mill demolished in the early 20th century which stood on the northern edge of the allotments to the north of the site (LHER ref: 50070), reputedly dating from the Elizabethan period. The second is a windmill, the remains of which are standing just off Mill Crescent (Grade II, List entry ID 1165893), which was built in 1874 to replace an earlier mill in the same location. Both these mills are shown on the 1st edition OS map for Scotter.

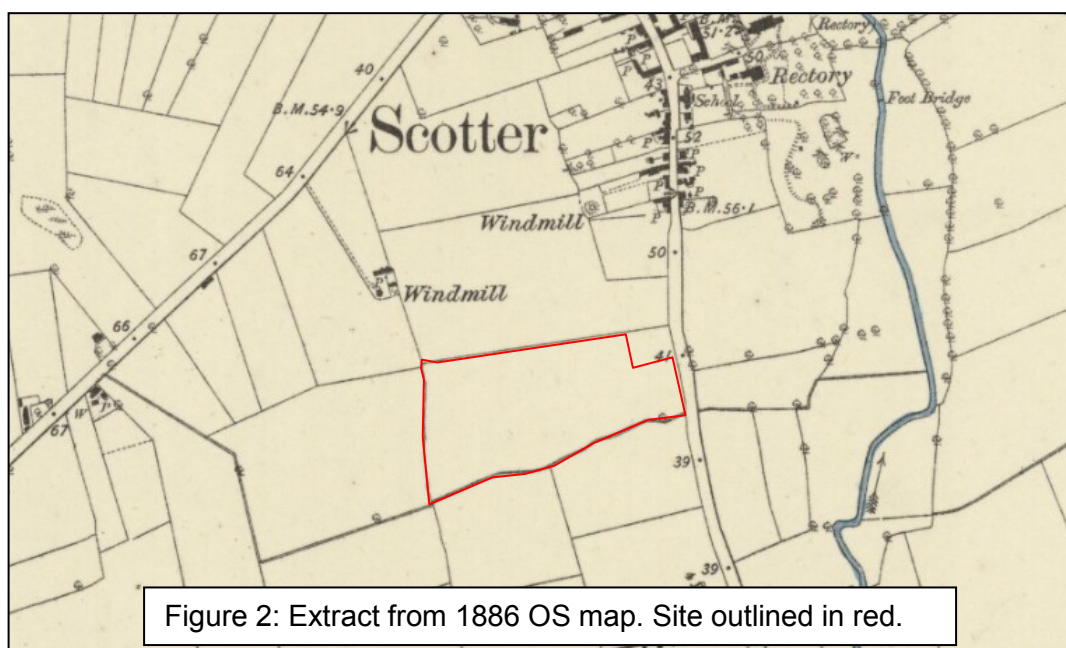


Figure 2: Extract from 1886 OS map. Site outlined in red.

6.0 Methodology

Fieldwork methodology is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Lane, 2016). Baselines were set out along the east and west field boundaries, with 20m wide transects marked by canes. Field staff walked these transects across the survey area, giving approximately 10% coverage, with the ground c.1m either side of the transect being visually scanned for surface artefacts. All finds barring what appeared to be latter half 20th century pottery and animal bone were collected; wherever there was doubt in the identification of an object it was also collected. All finds were bagged and labelled, and their locations were recorded using handheld GPS units accurate to +/- 3m.

A brief written record of the condition on site at the time of the survey, supplemented with a digital photographic record, was kept. A selection of the digital photographs are reproduced within this report.

The survey was undertaken on the 23/5/16 by Iain Pringle and Rebecca Dickinson. Weather conditions were generally good. Surface visibility was generally good, the field being void of any growing crops etc, although the majority of the site was compressed by heavy machine tyre marks.

The recovered finds were returned to the offices of PCAS in Saxilby, Lincolnshire for initial processing and dispatch to the relevant specialists for identification. The overall finds data table is recorded here as Appendix 1. Pottery and CBM were identified by J. Young (Appendix 2&3), Slag by M. Wood (Appendix 4), and the other finds catalogued in-house by C. Bentley (Appendix 5 – animal bone pers. comm. J. Wood).

7.0 Results (Fig. 3)

A total of forty-six individual finds were recovered during the field walking, incorporating ceramic building material, abraded pottery, slag, glass and a single fragment of animal bone. Four of the logged finds were later identified as un-worked, natural stone. The majority of the finds were situated towards the southern edge of the redline site boundary, but with no distinct pattern in terms of distribution.

7.1 Pre-medieval

None of the recovered artefacts dated from the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon period.

7.2 Medieval

Five of the sherds of pottery and five fragments of ceramic building material were identified by specialist as being medieval in date.

A single sherd of *Torksey Ware*, in production from the mid 9th – late 11th century was recovered at findspot D002 in the south-eastern quadrant of the redline site boundary. This rim sherd is noted as being abraded.

Of the remaining four sherds of medieval pottery two are *Beverley Orange wares Fabric 2* produced from the early 13 – mid 14th century (Findspots D006 & D033), both from the eastern half of the redline site boundary. A single sherd of *Humberware* (Findspot D024) and a sherd of *Coal Measures Whiteware* (Findspot D019), both dating from the 14th – mid 16th century, were also recovered, one each from the eastern and western sides of the searched area.

- Key:
- Ceramic building material
 - Pottery
 - Stone
 - Animal bone
 - Slag
 - Glass
- D024 Medieval dated findspot
 - E012 17th - 18th century findspot
 - D021 18th - 19th century findspot
 - D017 19th - 20th century findspot

WESTCLIFFE ROAD

SITE AREA
3.259 Ha
(8.053 Ac)

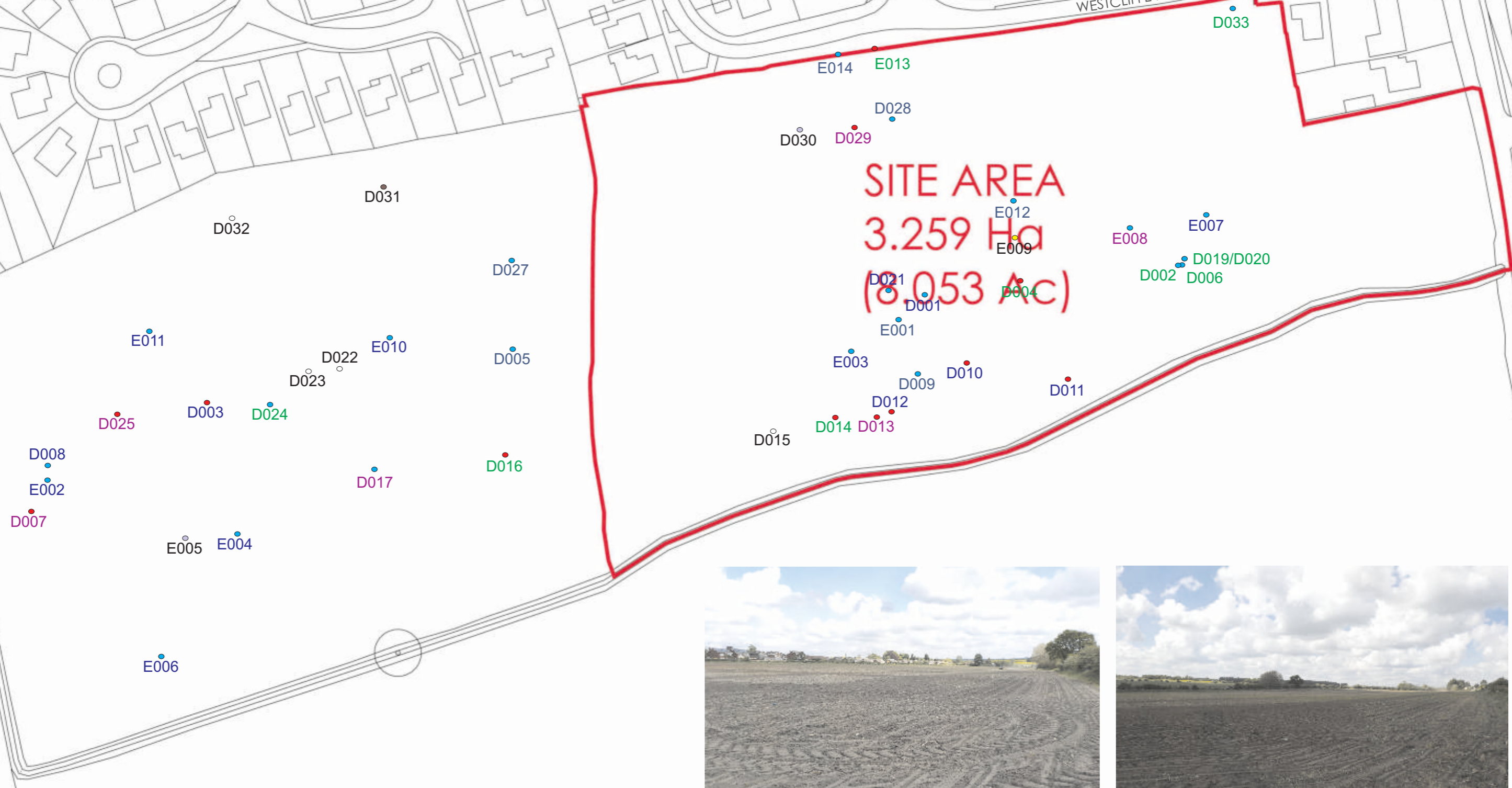


Figure 3: Redline site boundary and surveyed area, showing findspot locations.
1:1250 @ A3



Above: View of site from SW corner



Above: View of site from NE corner, adj to Westcliffe Road

The five fragments of medieval ceramic building material were also recovered from dispersed locations across the field. A very abraded flake of tile was recovered towards the centre of the redline site boundary (Findspot D004), which could only be identified as dating from between the 12th – 18th century. A single fragment of tile (Findspot D016) was recovered from the western half of the searched area, with over 75m between this and Findspot D024 the only other medieval artefact from this side of the site. A similar fragment was recovered at Findspot D014 within the redline boundary, also dating from the 13th – 16th century, and a third from the northern edge of the site at Findspot E013. The fragment recovered from D020 was of a similar date, and was found in the immediate vicinity of D006 & D019. This small cluster of artefacts may indicate the presence of a medieval feature, of likely 13th – early 15th century date.

7.3 Post-medieval & Modern

The vast majority of the artefacts assemblage dates from the post-medieval / modern period. Of the 30 artefacts dating from this period, 6 date from the 19th – 20th century. Artefacts are scattered with no distribution pattern discernible.

Seven sherds of pottery dating from the 17th – 18th century were recovered during the survey. This assemblage includes 3 sherds of Brown Glazed Earthenware (Findspots D005, E012 & E014), 3 sherds of Black Glazed ware identified as forms dating from the early period of this pottery production (Findspots D009, D027 & E001), and a single sherd of late Humber Type ware (Findspot D028) towards the northern edge of the site.

The 18th – 19th century artefacts were slightly more varied, including 9 sherds of pottery and 5 fragments of CBM. Pottery wares are varied and are imported wares such as later Black Glazed ware (Findspots D021, E011), Nottingham stoneware (Findspots E004, E007) and Staffordshire / Bristol wares (Findspots D008, E003). Cream ware and Pearl wares both typical of this period were also recovered. Ceramic building materials of brick, pantile and ceramic field drain were found within the redline site boundary with a possibly handmade brick (Findspot D003) in western half of surveyed area.

Of the 19th – 20th century artefacts just 2 are pottery; a sherd of later Black Glazed ware, and an Unspecified English Stoneware (Findspots E008 and D017 respectively). The remaining 4 are fragments of ceramic building material, identified as pantile or modern tile. As with all the post-medieval artefacts, the assemblage is small and the distribution is too dispersed to form the basis of any pattern.

Two sherds of glass were recovered during the fieldwalking; D030 and E005 were both identified as being post-medieval in date.

The single fragment of tap slag (Findspot E009) and the fragment of animal bone (Findspot D031) could not be dated.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The paucity of prehistoric – Saxon finds retrieved during the survey is perhaps to be anticipated based on the recorded evidence to date for activity and occupation around Scotter throughout these periods. Although there are a number of probable prehistoric monuments identified as cropmarks and earthworks around the modern village, to date these features have not been investigated. Findspots of this period are scarce, and activity may have been more intensive around the river or on the slightly higher ground to the west of the site. Flint is not naturally occurring in this area, therefore it is more likely that any identified

flint would have been imported and utilised, however no such artefacts were recovered during this survey.

Roman and Saxon dated records for the village are also sparse, with settlement activity provisionally identified nearly 1km to the southeast of the redline site boundary.

The early medieval settlement of Scotter was probably focused around the church and The Green, presumably so named due to its origins as the village green, both traditionally found at the historic core of a medieval settlement. This settlement features lie c.500m to the north of the site, leaving the redline boundary on the periphery of settlement activity. It is likely, given the accessibility of the site via Scotton Road and the close proximity of the neighbouring village in this direction, that the redline site was utilised as agricultural land throughout the medieval period. The scatters of pottery from this period may be the result of manuring using domestic midden material to improve soil quality, where ceramics fragments are valued and incorporated to break up heavy soils.

This process may also explain the presence of post-medieval pottery and slightly later building material recovered from the site, as this process of manuring continued into the later post-medieval period. The animal bone and glass sherds may also have been midden material. Historic mapping indicates settlement only began to approach the site in the late 19th century, therefore an agricultural use is considered the most likely.

The single piece of iron working tap slag could not be dated. Tap slag is produced where molten slag is tapped out of a furnace and settles, cooling quickly, resulting in a wrinkled upper surface and smooth lower surface. This type of slag is therefore found on sites dating from the Iron Age – modern period, and cannot be further identified without additional information.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The fieldwalking survey results indicate only medieval – post-medieval agriculture. The fieldwalking survey has proved an effective non-intrusive evaluation technique...

10.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Ltd would like to thank JH Walter for this commission.

11.0 Site Archive

The site archive for this project will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln. Archive deposition is scheduled for April 2017. The archive will be available under the accession number LCNCC 2016.50.

12.0 References

Allen, T, 1834, The History of the County of Lincoln, Vol I.
<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bVo-AQAAIAAJ&pg=RA1-PA51&lpg=RA1-PA51&dq=abbey+of+st.+peter,+peterborough,+scotter&source=bl&ots=5umnOWbBZv&sig=pdtYRjiHIQz6vLvbRXwH1rIDxXM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjJn7r3urHMAhVLNj4KHc--BqAQ6AEIRjAl#v=onepage&q=abbey%20of%20st.%20peter%2C%20peterborough%2C%20scotter&f=false>

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2012 1:25,000 OS Explorer Map sheet 280 *Isle of Axholme* (PCAS licence no. 100049278)

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

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=True>

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/101587640>

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/488557/400434>

Appendix 1: SRSF 16 Fieldwalking at Scotton Road / Westcliffe Road, Scotter

Overall finds list

| Find no | Quantity | Weight | Material | Date | Comments | Easting | Northing |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|---|-----------|---------|----------|
| D001 | 1 | | CBM | Late 18 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88489 | 00386 |
| D002 | 1 | | Pot | 10 th – mid 11 th | | SE88571 | 00397 |
| D003 | 1 | | CBM | Handmade? 18 th – mid 20 th | Discarded | SE88256 | 00347 |
| D004 | 1 | | CBM | 12 th – 18 th | Discarded | SE88520 | 00391 |
| D005 | 1 | | Pot | Late 17 th – 18 th | | SE88355 | 00366 |
| D006 | 1 | | Pot | 13 th to early / mid 14 th | | SE88572 | 00397 |
| D007 | 1 | | CBM | 19 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88200 | 00311 |
| D008 | 1 | | Pot | 18 th | | SE88205 | 00326 |
| D009 | 1 | | Pot | Late 17 th – 18 th | | SE88487 | 00360 |
| D010 | 1 | | CBM | 18 th – mid 20 th | Discarded | SE88503 | 00364 |
| D011 | 1 | | CBM | 18 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88536 | 00360 |
| D012 | 1 | | CBM | Late 18 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88479 | 00348 |
| D013 | 1 | | CBM | 19 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88474 | 00346 |
| D014 | 1 | | CBM | 13 th – 16 th | | SE88460 | 00346 |
| D015 | 1 | | Stone | | Discard | SE88440 | 00341 |
| D016 | 1 | | CBM | 13 th – 16 th | | SE88353 | 00332 |
| D017 | 1 | | Pot | Mid 19 th – 20 th | Discarded | SE88311 | 00327 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|--------|---|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| D018 | VOID | | | | | | |
| D019 | 1 | | Pot | 14 th – mid 16 th | | SE88573 | 00399 |
| D020 | 1 | | CBM | 13 th – 16 th | | SE88573 | 00399 |
| D021 | 1 | | Pot | 18 th – 19 th | | SE88477 | 00387 |
| D022 | 1 | | Stone | | Discard | SE88299 | 00359 |
| D023 | 1 | | Stone | | Discard | SE88289 | 00358 |
| D024 | 1 | | Pot | 14 th – mid 16 th | | SE88277 | 00347 |
| D025 | 1 | | CBM | Late 19 – 20 th | Discard | SE88227 | 00343 |
| D027 | 1 | | Pot | Late 17 th – 18 th | | SE88354 | 00395 |
| D028 | 1 | | Pot | Late 17 th – 18 th | | SE88477 | 00443 |
| D029 | 1 | | CBM | 19 th – 20 th | Discard | SE88465 | 00440 |
| D030 | 1 | 32g | Glass | Post Med | olive bottle glass | SE88447 | 00439 |
| D031 | 1 | | A Bone | Post Med | Cow humerus, left side, sawn | SE88312 | 00418 |
| D032 | 1 | | Stone | | Discard | SE88263 | 00407 |
| D033 | 1 | | Pot | 13 th – early mid 14 th | | SE88587 | 00481 |
| E001 | 1 | | Pot | Mid 17 th – 18 th | | SE88481 | 00378 |
| E002 | 1 | | Pot | Late 18 th – mid 19 th | Discarded | SE88205 | 00321 |
| E003 | 1 | | Pot | 18 th | | SE88465 | 00367 |
| E004 | 1 | | Pot | 18 th | Discarded | SE88267 | 00305 |
| E005 | 1 | 1g | Glass | Post Med | aqua, bottle rim | SE88250 | 00303 |
| E006 | 1 | | Pot | Late 18 th – mid 19 th | Discarded | SE88243 | 00265 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|-----------|---------|-------|
| E007 | 1 | Pot | 18 th | Discarded | SE88580 | 00414 |
| E008 | 1 | Pot | 19 th to mid 20 th | | SE88555 | 00409 |
| E009 | 1 | Slag | | Tap slag | SE88518 | 00405 |
| E010 | 1 | Pot | Late 18 th – mid 19 th | Discarded | SE88315 | 00369 |
| E011 | 1 | Pot | 18 th | | SE88237 | 00370 |
| E012 | 1 | Pot | Mid 17 th – 18 th | | SE88517 | 00417 |
| E013 | 1 | CBM | 13 th – 16 th | | SE88471 | 00466 |
| E014 | 1 | Pot | Mid 17 th – 18 th | | SE88459 | 00464 |

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY REPORT FOR LAND OFF SCOTTON ROAD/WESTCLIFFE ROAD, SCOTTER, LINCOLNSHIRE (SRSF 16)

Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-three sherds of pottery recovered from the site were examined for this report. The vessels range in date from the late Saxon to early modern periods and were recovered from twenty-three findspots across the site. The pottery 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) and other nationally agreed codenames (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The pottery recovered is in a slightly abraded to abraded condition. Individual sherd sizes are between 1 gram and 81 grams.

THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

The recovered pottery dates from the late Saxon to early modern periods and is mainly comprised of regional imports. The range of vessel forms includes jugs, jars, bowls and a range of drinking vessels as well as a pipkin, a bottle and a possible chamber pot.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

| Codename | Full name | Earliest date | Latest date | Total sherds | Total vessels |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1800 | 3 | 3 |
| BEVO2 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | 1230 | 1350 | 2 | 2 |
| BL | Black-glazed wares | 1550 | 1750 | 6 | 6 |
| CMW | Coal Measures Whiteware | 1250 | 1550 | 1 | 1 |
| CREA | Creamware | 1770 | 1830 | 1 | 1 |
| ENGS | Unspecified English Stoneware | 1750 | 1900 | 1 | 1 |
| HUM | Humberware | 1250 | 1550 | 1 | 1 |
| LHUM | Late Humber-type ware | 1550 | 1750 | 1 | 1 |
| NOTS | Nottingham stoneware | 1690 | 1900 | 2 | 2 |
| PEARL | Pearlware | 1770 | 1900 | 2 | 2 |
| STMO | Staffordshire/Bristol Mottled-glazed | 1690 | 1800 | 2 | 2 |
| TORKT | Torksey-type ware | 850 | 1100 | 1 | 1 |

Late Saxon to medieval

Five vessels are of late Saxon to late medieval date. The rim of a Torksey-Type (TORKT) jar of 10th to mid 11th century date was recovered from findspot **D002**. Two Beverley-type 2 (BEVO2) sherds are from a jug (**D006**) and a pipkin (**D033**) of 13th to early/mid 14th century date. A large Humberware (HUM) jug of 14th to mid 16th century date was found at findspot **D024** and a small sherd from a Coal Measures Whiteware jug, jar or bowl of similar date came from findspot **D019**.

Post-medieval

Twelve vessels are of mid 16th to 18th century post-medieval types. Three Brown-glazed vessels (BERTH) were recovered from findspots **D005**, **E012** and **E014**. A jar or bowl of late 17th to 18th century type came from **D005** whilst **E012** and **E014** produced vessels of mid 17th to 18th century date. The six Black-glazed (BL) vessels found at the site. A small sherd from a cup found at findspot **E001** dates to between the mid 17th and 18th centuries. Vessels of late 17th to 18th century type were recovered from findspots **D009** and **D027**. A large bowl recovered from findspot **D021** is of 18th to 19th century date whilst a similar vessel found at findspot **E008** is of

19th to mid 20th century type. A small sherd from an 18th century jar or bowl produced in Yorkshire came from findspot **E011**. A large late Humberware bowl (LHUM) of late 17th to 18th century date was found at findspot **D028**. Two 18th century Staffordshire-type Mottled ware sherds were recovered from findspots **D008** and **E003**.

Early modern

Six vessels are of early modern 18th to 20th century types. A small rim sherd from a Creamware cup (CREA) of late 18th to mid 19th century date was recovered from findspot **E010**. Sherds from Pearlware (PEARL) vessels of similar date came from findspots **E002** and **E006**. A mid 19th to 20th century English Stoneware (ENGS) bottle was recovered from findspot **D017** whilst two 18th century Nottingham Stoneware sherds were found at findspots **E004** and **E007**.

Table 2 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd count

| Findspot | Codename | Date | Sherds |
|----------|----------|------------------------|--------|
| D002 | TORKT | 10th to mid 11th | 1 |
| D005 | BERTH | late 17th to 18th | 1 |
| D006 | BEVO2 | 13th to early/mid 14th | 1 |
| D008 | STMO | 18th | 1 |
| D009 | BL | late 17th to 18th | 1 |
| D017 | ENGS | mid 19th to 20th | 1 |
| D019 | CMW | 14th to mid 16th | 1 |
| D021 | BL | 18th to 19th | 1 |
| D024 | HUM | 14th to mid 16th | 1 |
| D027 | BL | late 17th to 18th | 1 |
| D028 | LHUM | late 17th to 18th | 1 |
| D033 | BEVO2 | 13th to early/mid 14th | 1 |
| E001 | BL | mid 17th to 18th | 1 |
| E002 | PEARL | late 18th to mid 19th | 1 |
| E003 | STMO | 18th | 1 |
| E004 | NOTS | 18th | 1 |
| E006 | PEARL | late 18th to mid 19th | 1 |
| E007 | NOTS | 18th | 1 |
| E008 | BL | 19th to mid 20th | 1 |
| E010 | CREA | late 18th to mid 19th | 1 |
| E011 | BL | 18th | 1 |
| E012 | BERTH | mid 17th to 18th | 1 |
| E014 | BERTH | mid 17th to 18th | 1 |

DISCUSSION

The pottery recovered from the site dates to between the late Saxon and early modern periods. The types recovered are not unusual for the area.

Early modern pottery has been discarded otherwise the collection is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

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| site code | findspot | cname | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | decoration | part | action | description | date |
|-----------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| SRSF 16 | D002 | TORK T | OX/dull R/OX med-coarse sandy | jar | 1 | 1 | 12 | | rim | County Fabric Type Series | abraded;EVERA1 rim;10th to md 11th | 10th to mid 11th |
| SRSF 16 | D005 | BERT H | light orange med sandy | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | abraded;int very dark glaze;late 17th to 18th | late 17th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | D006 | BEVO2 | Fabric B | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | | BS | | abraded;pressed basal angle sets 1(+) | 13th to early/mid 14th |
| SRSF 16 | D008 | STMO | | hollow | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | | | 18th |
| SRSF 16 | D009 | BL | red med sandy | hollow | 1 | 1 | 3 | | BS | | ext glaze;late 17th to 18th | late 17th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | D017 | ENGS | light grey | bottle | 1 | 1 | 40 | | base | discarded | worn ext basal angle;edge of diagonal impressed RB towards base | mid 19th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D019 | CMW | | large jug/jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | BS | | no glaze | 14th to mid 16th |
| SRSF 16 | D021 | BL | fine orange-red sandy | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 11 | | rim | | int glaze;18th to 19th | 18th to 19th |
| SRSF 16 | D024 | HUM | | large jug | 1 | 1 | 81 | | handle | | wide grooved strap handle;pierced;abraded | 14th to mid 16th |
| SRSF 16 | D027 | BL | red fine sandy | jug/drinking vessel | 1 | 1 | 5 | | BS | | int glaze;late 17th to 18th | late 17th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | D028 | LHUM | | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 30 | | BS | | int glaze | late 17th to 18th |
| SRSF | D033 | BEVO2 | Fabric B | pipkin | 1 | 1 | 61 | | BS | | straight handle with | 13th to |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|---|----|------------------------------|--------|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | central hollow & thumb pressing under;missing end;abraded | early/mid 14th |
| SRSF 16 | E001 | BL | fine red | cup ? | 1 | 1 | 7 | | BS | | int & ext glaze;mid 17th to 18th | mid 17th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E002 | PEARL | | flat | 1 | 1 | 4 | int blue Chinoiserie printed | base | discarded | int flake | late 18th to mid 19th |
| SRSF 16 | E003 | STMO | | cup ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | | BS | | dark brown glaze | 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E004 | NOTS | | large jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 42 | | base | discarded | worn basal angle | 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E006 | PEARL | | large bowl/chamber pot | 1 | 1 | 30 | | base | discarded | footring base | late 18th to mid 19th |
| SRSF 16 | E007 | NOTS | | mug ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | BS | discarded | | 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E008 | BL | red fine sandy | large bowl | 1 | 1 | 64 | | rim | | everted rim;wear marks int;Yorkshire;19th to mid 20th | 19th to mid 20th |
| SRSF 16 | E010 | CREA | | cup ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | | rim | discarded | | late 18th to mid 19th |
| SRSF 16 | E011 | BL | red fine sandy | jar/bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | | base | | int glaze;Yorkshire;18th | 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E012 | BERT H | light orange coarse sandy | jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 9 | | BS | | int very dark fe mottled glaze;mid 17th to 18th | mid 17th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | E014 | BERT H | orange-red coarse sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 13 | | handle | | strap handle;very dark glaze;mid 17th to 18th | mid 17th to 18th |

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL REPORT FOR LAND OFF SCOTTON ROAD/WESTCLIFFE ROAD, SCOTTER, LINCOLNSHIRE (SRSF 16)

JANE YOUNG CERAMIC CONSULTANT

INTRODUCTION

Fourteen fragments of ceramic building weighing 0.418kgs in total were recovered from the site. The material was examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The archive complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

The material is mainly in a fragmentary slightly abraded to abraded condition. Fragment size varies from 4grams to 92grams.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

A limited range of post-Roman ceramic building material was found on the site. The types and are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

| Codename | Full name | Total fragments | Total weight in grams |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| BRK | Brick | 2 | 10 |
| DRAIN | Drain (general) | 1 | 50 |
| MODTIL | Modern tile | 1 | 8 |
| PANT | Pantile | 5 | 242 |
| PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | 5 | 108 |

The assemblage includes a range of medieval to late medieval flat roof tile, early modern pantile, land drain and brick. A summary of the material by findspot is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Ceramic Building material summary by fragment count

| Findspot | Codename | Date | Fragments |
|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| D001 | PANT | late 18th to 20th | 1 |
| D003 | BRK | 18th to mid 20th | 1 |
| D004 | PNR | 12th to 18th | 1 |
| D007 | PANT | 19th to 20th | 1 |
| D010 | BRK | 18th to mid 20th | 1 |
| D011 | DRAIN | 18th to 20th | 1 |
| D012 | PANT | late 18th to 20th | 1 |
| D013 | PANT | 19th to 20th | 1 |
| D014 | PNR | 13th to 16th | 1 |
| D016 | PNR | 13th to 16th | 1 |
| D020 | PNR | 13th to 16th | 1 |
| E013 | PNR | 13th to 16th | 1 |
| D025 | MODTIL | late 19th to 20th | 1 |
| D029 | PANT | 19th to 20th | 1 |

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ceramic building material recovered dates to between the medieval and early modern periods, with four of the flat roof tile fragments being of medieval to late medieval type.

The early modern collection is not worthy of future study and has been discarded, but the retained fragments should be kept for future study.

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| site code | findspot | cname | fabric | frags | weight | action | description | date |
|-----------|----------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| SRSF 16 | D001 | PANT | fine orange sandy | 1 | 25 | discarded | | late 18th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D003 | BRK | coarse red + fe | 1 | 6 | discarded | handmade ?;18th to mid 20th | 18th to mid 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D004 | PNR | fine orange sandy | 1 | 5 | discarded | very abraded flake | 12th to 18th |
| SRSF 16 | D007 | PANT | fine orange sandy | 1 | 25 | discarded | edge | 19th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D010 | BRK | coarse purple + fe | 1 | 4 | discarded | flake | 18th to mid 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D011 | DRAIN | dull orange med sandy | 1 | 50 | discarded | curved;abraded | 18th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D012 | PANT | med orange sandy | 1 | 53 | discarded | | late 18th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D013 | PANT | fine orange sandy | 1 | 47 | discarded | | 19th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D014 | PNR | OX/R/OX med sandy | 1 | 20 | | 13mm thick;fabric contains abundant round to subround quartz & comm mudrock | 13th to 16th |
| SRSF 16 | D016 | PNR | OX/R/OX med sandy | 1 | 28 | | 16mm thick;fabric contains abundant round to subround quartz & moderate mudrock | 13th to 16th |
| SRSF 16 | D020 | PNR | OX/R/OX med sandy | 1 | 31 | | 15mm thick;fabric contains abundant round to subround quartz & moderate mudrock | 13th to 16th |
| SRSF 16 | D025 | MODTIL | R/OX near vitrified | 1 | 8 | discarded | industrial;prob a floor tile | late 19th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | D029 | PANT | fine orange sandy | 1 | 92 | discarded | | 19th to 20th |
| SRSF 16 | E013 | PNR | OX/R/OX med sandy | 1 | 24 | | 16mm thick;fabric contains abundant round to subround quartz & moderate mudrock | 13th to 16th |

Appendix 4: SRSF16 Slag assessment

M.Wood BA (Hons) Mlitt MCIJfA

Introduction

One fragment of slag was recovered during a recent programme of archaeological fieldwalking.

Methodology

The assemblage was cleaned of surface debris, counted, weighed and macroscopically examined to identify diagnostic material. Full reference was made to published guides (Dungworth et al 2012, English Heritage 2011).

Results

A summary of the assemblage is recorded below in Table 1.

| Context | No. Frags | Weight (g) | Description | Recommendations |
|---------|-----------|------------|---|-----------------|
| E009 | 1 | 593 | Fractured tap slag exhibiting signs of iron oxidation but breaks look reasonably fresh. | Retain |

Table 1: Slag

Discussion

The assemblage contains a single piece of iron production slag with minimal abrasion suggesting it has not been present in the plough soil for a long period of time. Although only one fragment of slag was present, both its size and relative lack of abrasion suggests further evidence for iron production remains could well exist below the ploughsoil.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended and the material should be retained as part of the archive. Any future intrusive investigation has the potential to reveal further metal working debris and an appropriate sampling strategy should be included in any project design.

References

Dungworth, D, Crew, P and McDonnel, G. 2012 *Iron: bloomery smelting and associated processes*, The Historical Metallurgy Society Archaeology Datasheet 301

Historic England (English Heritage), 2011 *pre-industrial ironworks* Introductions to Heritage Assets

Appendix 5: Scotter fieldwalking
 SRSF16
 LCNCC:2016.50
 Finds Catalogue

| Context | Material | No. | Weight (g) | Description | Date | Action |
|---------|----------|-----|------------|--|-------------|---------|
| D015 | Stone | | | Natural | | Discard |
| D023 | Stone | 1 | | Natural | | Discard |
| D032 | Stone | 1 | | Natural | | Discard |
| D031 | A Bone | 1 | | Cow humerus, sawn | Post Med | Discard |
| D030 | Glass | 1 | 32g | Olive green bottle glass body fragment | Modern | Discard |
| E005 | Glass | 1 | 1g | Aqua small bottle rim frag | Modern | Discard |

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