

**Manor Farm
Manton
North Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey



for
MTS Manton Manor
Solar Ltd

CA Project: 660389
CA Report: 15105

March 2015



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Manor Farm, Manton
Location:	North Lincolnshire
NGR:	SE 9331 0348
Type:	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey
Date:	15–19 December 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museum Service
Site Code:	MMF 14

In December 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological fieldwalking survey at Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire.

The fieldwalking survey recovered artefacts dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, including worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material, metal objects and slag. The survey recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the eastern part of the site, as well as a low background level of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. This corresponds with the results of previous archaeological investigations of the site.

The prehistoric activity may have been associated with the immediately adjacent Jurassic Way. The Roman activity is probably associated primarily with an enclosure complex documented by a recent geophysical survey, as well as further Roman activity known to the immediate west of the present survey area. The slag recovered during the present survey supports previous evidence that the site was a focus of Roman metal working.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological fieldwalking survey for MTS Manton Manor Solar Ltd at Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire (centred on NGR: SE 9331 0348; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform a planning application for the development of a solar farm at the site. The scope of the survey was defined by Alison Williams, Historic Environment Record Officer, Places Directorate, North Lincolnshire Council.
- 1.3 The survey was carried out in accordance with a detailed written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Alison Williams. The fieldwork also followed the *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (2012), *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Alison Williams.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development site lies on the western side of the B1398 (Kirton Road). The main body of the site is some 450m north of the hamlet of Manton, approximately 4.2km south-west of the village of Scawby and some 8.5km south-east of Scunthorpe.
- 1.5 The proposed development site encloses a total area of approximately 75.4ha. At the time of the survey, it comprised an irregular "L"-shaped parcel of arable land. The site boundaries are mainly formed by hedge and tree lines, although part of the southern boundary of the main body of the site is ditched and part of the northern boundary is formed by an embankment.
- 1.6 The main body of the site rises gradually from c. 16m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its western extent to c. 60m aOD at its eastern end, where there is a small plateau. The southern part of the site slopes upwards from this plateau to c. 67m aOD at its southern boundary.

- 1.7 The underlying geology in the main body of the site mainly comprises rocks of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, although there are minor areas of Marlstone Rock Formation limestone and sandstone and Pecten ironstone (BGS 2014).
- 1.8 The eastern part of the site, including the southern projection, covers an area of varying geology, with a series of bedrock types running on approximate north/south bands. From west to east, these are: Whitby Mudstone Formation; Northampton Sand Formation; sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Grantham Formation; Raventhorpe Beds limestone and argillaceous rocks; Santon Oolite limestone; and Kirton Cementstone Beds mudstone and limestone (ibid).
- 1.9 The bedrock geology in most of the site is overlain by Sutton Sand Formation sand, although there are substantial patches where this is absent, including most (but not all) of the area of varying geology described above (ibid).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following section is largely summarised from a previous desk-based heritage assessment of the site (WA 2014), which should be referred to for a more detailed historic/archaeological background. The results of a geophysical survey (PCG 2015) which was undertaken contemporaneously with the present fieldwalking survey are summarised at the end of this section. Field identifiers used in this section (Field A, Field B, etc.) refer to the identifiers applied during the present fieldwalking survey; these are shown on Fig. 1.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 The line of the Jurassic Way, a major prehistoric trackway, runs adjacent to the route of the B1398 (and therefore along the eastern site boundary).
- 2.3 Previous fieldwalking surveys undertaken across the eastern part of the site (Fields A, C, D and E of the present survey) recovered prehistoric flints.
- 2.4 A previous archaeological evaluation recorded a Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC) cremation within the south-western corner of Field A. A round barrow which contained at least two Bronze Age cremations lies near Cleatham Hall Farm, some

2km south-west of the present survey site. It is possible that further barrows may have existed in the immediate region but were lost to later agricultural practices.

- 2.5 Previous archaeological investigations have recorded extensive evidence for Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) activity to the immediate north of the present survey site, including a “D”-shaped enclosure and evidence for *in situ* iron working.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.6 In 1951, Scunthorpe Museum carried out a small archaeological excavation within the site boundary. The exact location and scale of these works is not known, but they are believed to have taken place within the north-western corner of Field C. This excavation revealed a Roman cremation cemetery.
- 2.7 A small-scale geophysical survey undertaken in the north-western area of Field C identified the remains of a potential Roman building, although this has not been tested by excavation.
- 2.8 The previous fieldwalking surveys of the site recorded spreads of Roman pottery, tile and slag.
- 2.9 Two geophysical surveys and two archaeological evaluations undertaken in the western half of the main body of the site (the area between Fields B and E) recorded a substantial Roman enclosure and evidence for iron working. This area of the site was subsequently subject to intensive aggregates extraction, and was therefore excluded from the present fieldwalking survey.
- 2.10 An archaeological evaluation undertaken along the eastern part of the southern boundary of Field D and the western boundary of Field A revealed extensive archaeological remains, including Roman settlement features and evidence for iron working.
- 2.11 Evidence for Roman occupation was also uncovered by archaeological works to the immediate north of the present survey site, including hut circles and limestone building rubble.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 2.12 The hamlet of Manton appears to have been an Anglo-Saxon foundation. Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered during the previous fieldwalking surveys at the site; an intensive concentration of pottery, loom weights, bone, slag, whetstones and hearth stones in an area outside of the north-eastern site boundary might be indicative of settlement activity. An Anglo-Saxon pottery kiln has also been identified some 500m north-east of the site.

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.13 The present survey site probably lay within arable fields associated with medieval Manton, and medieval pottery consistent with spread from manuring was retrieved from the site during the previous fieldwalking surveys.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.14 The site appears to have retained its rural character throughout the post-medieval period. A rectangular enclosure cropmark visible in the eastern end of the site corresponds with an earthwork depicted on 19th and earlier 20th-century cartographic sources, and is likely to be a post-medieval agricultural feature. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map depicts small farm buildings in the north-western corner of Field A and at the south-eastern boundary of Field D (see Fig. 1 for field identifiers).
- 2.15 The central and western parts of the main body of the site (the area between Fields B and E) were subject to intensive aggregates extraction in the 20th and early 21st centuries.

Geophysical survey (December 2014)

- 2.16 A geophysical survey (PCG 2015) was undertaken contemporaneously with the present fieldwalking survey. This recorded an enclosure complex and associated features in the southern and central parts of Field A. Limited numbers of potential pits and ditches were recorded elsewhere, including a possible trackway and a ditch in Field E, a possible rectilinear enclosure in the north-eastern corner of Field D, and other scattered pits and linear features within Fields C and D.

- 2.17 There was no clear evidence for the potential Roman building identified by a previous geophysical survey in the north-western area of Field C (see above), although the possible rectilinear enclosure in the north-eastern corner of Field D may be an indication of Roman activity on this part of the site. There was also no clear evidence for a cremation cemetery in Field C, although it is possible that some of the pit anomalies may represent isolated cremation burials.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the fieldwalking survey were to provide information about the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent and date.
- 3.2 The fieldwalking survey is one element of the evaluation strategy defined by Alison Williams; a geophysical survey has also been carried out (PCG 2015) and the results of the fieldwalking and geophysical surveys will inform an archaeological trial trench evaluation. Once all three evaluation elements are completed, the data generated will aid an assessment of the likely significance of any below-ground archaeological remains at the site, and will inform any archaeological mitigation proposals associated with the application, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwalking survey excluded that area of the site which was quarried in the modern era (the area between Fields B and E; Fig. 1). As such, the survey covered approximately 50.5ha.
- 4.2 The individual fields within the site were assigned letters (A–E; Fig. 1). A series of transects was then established within the individual fields using a Leica Smart Rover GPS, in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Transects were spaced at 20m intervals (i.e. 25 collection units per hectare). Transects were tied in to the OS grid and were to be assigned alphanumeric identifiers (e.g. Transect A-A, Transect A-B, etc., in Field A; Transect B-A, Transect B-B, etc., in Field B; etc.).

- 4.3 The fieldwalking team walked the transects and observed 2m-wide corridors centred on each individual transect as a basis for artefact collection.
- 4.4 The length of each transect was subdivided into a series of 20m stints. Artefacts recovered from each individual stint were bagged together. Bags were marked with the CA site code, the alphanumeric transect number and the stint (e.g. MMF 14, A-A, 0–20m).
- 4.5 There was provision for detailed fieldwalking at a greater resolution to be carried out in areas where find concentrations were noted. No notable concentrations of artefactual material requiring such intensification of survey were encountered.
- 4.6 With the exception of modern material (19th century or later) and animal bone, all artefacts were collected. Artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7 Record sheets were completed for each field, detailing land use, ground conditions, visibility and fieldwalking personnel.
- 4.8 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their office in Milton Keynes. CA will make arrangements with the North Lincolnshire Museum Service (NLMS) for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The NLMS has been contacted to obtain a museum site code and for confirmation that they will accept the archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 The survey recovered artefacts dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, including worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), metal objects and slag. This section provides an overview of the fieldwalking survey results. Detailed reports on the artefacts recovered from the site are provided in Appendices A–C.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) (Figs. 2–6)*Worked flint*

- 5.2 A total of 70 worked flint items was recovered, comprising 59 flakes, five cores and six tools. There were also two pieces of burnt, unworked flint. Where dateable, the worked flints originated variously in the Mesolithic (10,000 BC–4000 BC), the Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC) and the Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC).
- 5.3 The flints were collected from the eastern half of the site only (Fields A, C and D). They were distributed fairly generally through Fields A and C, but were almost absent from the western half of Field D.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410) (Figs. 7–11)*Pottery*

- 5.4 A total of 31 small and abraded sherds of Roman pottery was recovered. Where closely dateable, the majority of this assemblage originated in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, although there were also three sherds dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- 5.5 The Roman pottery was recovered mainly from Fields A and C, although sparse amounts were also retrieved from the eastern parts of Fields D and E. The primary concentrations of this material were in the central/south-west central area of Field A and the south-eastern corner of Field C.

CBM

- 5.6 Tile and brick of Roman date was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E, with the greatest concentration being in Field D.



Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066) (Figs. 12–16)*Pottery*

- 5.7 Five small and abraded Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recovered. Where closely dateable, the assemblage is mainly of 5th to 6th-century AD date. The Anglo-Saxon material was mainly clustered in the north-eastern part of Field D, with just one outlier in the eastern half of Field C.

Medieval (1066–1539) (Figs. 12–16)*Pottery*

- 5.8 Ten medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Where closely dateable, these originated in the 13th to 14th centuries, although a sherd found in Field C is 14th to 15th century in date and two sherds (one from Field A and one from Field E) date from the 15th to mid 16th centuries. The medieval pottery was retrieved from Fields A, C, D and E, with the greatest concentration being in Field C.

CBM

- 5.9 Tile fragments dating from the mid 12th to 16th centuries were recovered from Fields A, D and E, with just one outlier in Field B and two in Field C. The greatest concentration was observed in the eastern half of Field C.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present) (Figs. 18–26)*Pottery*

- 5.10 Post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E, with concentrations visible in the eastern half of Field D and, particularly, the north-western corner of Field A.

CBM

- 5.11 There was a broad scatter of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material across all five fields, with concentrations visible in the eastern half of Field D and the north-western corner of Field A.

Glass

- 5.12 A total of 41 fragments of glass was recovered. Of these, eight were identified as post-medieval in date and 33 as modern.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.13 A total of four fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and two bowl fragments (dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries) was recovered from Fields A and C.

Undated (Figs. 22–26)*Metal objects*

- 5.14 Single iron objects were found in Fields A, D and E. That from Field A is identified as a nail of uncertain date. The object from Field D is too heavily corroded for confident identification but may be a bolt of relatively modern date. The fragment from Field E is an unclassifiable bent rod with tapering ends.

Slag

- 5.15 A total of 20.4kg of slag was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E. This material was mainly distributed across the eastern half of Field D, suggesting that this area was a focus of iron-working activity. A substantial proportion of the slag was identifiable as smelting slag; the remainder was indeterminate.



6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The fieldwalking survey recovered artefacts dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, including worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), metal objects and slag.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 6.2 A total of 70 worked flint items was recovered, dating from the Mesolithic (10,000 BC–4000 BC), the Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC) and the Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC). These flints were collected from the eastern half of the site only (Fields A and C, and the eastern half of Field D). This tallies broadly with the results of the previous fieldwalking surveys (see *Archaeological background*, above), which collected low quantities of prehistoric flints in the eastern part of the present site.
- 6.3 The Jurassic Way ran along the eastern site boundary, and the distribution of prehistoric artefacts in the eastern part of the site may represent activity adjacent to this major prehistoric thoroughfare.
- 6.4 A Bronze Age cremation has previously been identified within the south-western corner of Field A; while no particular concentration of flints was noted in this area, the present survey has demonstrated a low background level of Bronze Age activity within the eastern part of the site.
- 6.5 Previous archaeological investigations to the immediate north of the present survey site have recorded extensive Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) activity, including an enclosure and evidence for *in situ* iron working. No Iron Age artefacts were recovered by the present survey, which suggests that the area of Iron Age settlement activity does not extend into the present survey site. There was evidence for iron working within the site, but this is likely to be Roman in date (see below).

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 6.6 Small amounts of Roman pottery, tile and brick were recovered from the site. Where closely dateable, the majority of this assemblage originated in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, although there was also some material dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

- 6.7 As with the prehistoric flints discussed above, the Roman artefacts were recovered from the eastern part of the site only. Concentrations of Roman pottery were visible in the central/south-west central area of Field A and the south-eastern corner of Field C, while the greatest concentration of Roman CBM was within Field D.
- 6.8 These results are broadly in line with those of the previous fieldwalking survey, which documented Roman pottery concentrations in Field A and C but which retrieved Roman CBM from Field A only. A pottery concentration recorded by the previous survey in the north-western corner of Field C corresponded to the probable location of a Roman cremation cemetery investigated in 1951 and a possible Roman building detected by a previous geophysical survey (see *Archaeological background*, above). The present fieldwalking survey recovered little Roman material from this area, perhaps reflecting its removal by the previous fieldwalking teams.
- 6.9 The concentration of Roman material in the central/south-west central area of Field A corresponds to the enclosure complex recorded by the recent geophysical survey (PCG 2015), and suggests that these features are Roman in date. This conclusion is supported by previous archaeological works along the western boundary of Field A, which revealed Roman settlement features.
- 6.10 The present survey recovered relatively large quantities of slag from the eastern part of the site, with the majority of this material being distributed across the eastern half of Field D (where the main concentration of Roman CBM was noted). This tallies with the results of the previous fieldwalking surveys and evidence for iron working recorded by previous archaeological investigations at the site (see *Archaeological background*, above), and supports the notion that the central and east-central region of the site was a focus of Roman iron working activity.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 6.11 The survey recovered five Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, most of which came from the north-eastern part of Field D. This indicates a low level of Anglo-Saxon activity at the site. The previous fieldwalking surveys recorded an intensive concentration of Anglo-Saxon activity outside of the north-eastern site boundary; the present survey results do not suggest that this activity extended into the site.

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 6.12 The survey recovered small amounts of medieval pottery and tile. Where closely dateable, the pottery was generally 13th to 14th century in origin. This low level of medieval material is consistent with the results of the previous fieldwalking surveys. It is probable that the site lay within arable fields associated with Manton during the medieval period, with the medieval artefacts recovered by the present survey being spread by manuring.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)

- 6.13 Post-medieval/modern pottery, CBM, glass and clay pipe was recovered from all five fields, with pottery and CBM concentrations visible in the eastern half of Field D and the north-western corner of Field A. The 1891 Ordnance Survey map depicts small farm buildings in the north-western corner of Field A and at the south-eastern boundary of Field D, and is probable that these account for the majority of the post-medieval/modern artefacts uncovered in these areas.

Summary and conclusion

- 6.14 The fieldwalking survey recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the eastern part of the site (Fields A, C, D and E), as well as a low background level of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. This corresponds with the results of previous archaeological investigations of the site.
- 6.15 The prehistoric activity may have been associated with the immediately adjacent Jurassic Way. It is also possible that some of the linear and pit features detected by a recent geophysical survey are prehistoric in date.
- 6.16 The Roman activity is probably associated primarily with an enclosure complex documented in Field A by the recent geophysical survey, as well as further Roman activity known to the immediate west of Field E (outside of the present survey area). The slag recovered by the present survey supports previous evidence that the site was a focus of Roman metal working. There was no clear evidence for a possible Roman building and cremation cemetery recorded previously in Field C.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter James, assisted by James Coyne, Emily Evans, Edwin Pearson, Kostantinos Papagiannakis, Jonathan Madge and Leah Harding. The report was written by Derek Evans, incorporating a specialist finds report written by Ruth Leary, Jane Young and Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 28 November 2014

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Geophysical Survey and an Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

PCG (Pre-Construct Geophysics) 2015 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire*

WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2014 *Manton Manor (Solar), Near Scawby, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Wessex Archaeology Report Ref: **106020.01**

APPENDIX A: THE POTTERY

By Ruth Leary, Jane Young and Jacky Sommerville

A total of 253 sherds of pottery, dating from the 1st century AD to the 20th century, was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E. Table A1 details the pottery assemblage by fabric and date.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

A total of 31 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The sherds were catalogued by fabric and form and assigned a date range. The Lincolnshire Roman fabric codes were used (Darling and Precious 2014), with reference to samples from the North Lincolnshire fabric series held at Scunthorpe Museum.

The condition of the pottery is poor, comprising small and abraded sherds with few diagnostic features.

The largest ware group is the reduced wares, with a group of small oxidised sherds coming second. Earlier types such as the shell- and grit-tempered wares of the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD are present in very small numbers and only three samian sherds and a white ware sherd belong to the fine tableware group.

In terms of sources, most of the pottery is of local origin within North Lincolnshire. The earliest wares, IASHD and IAGR, are of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD date and were used to make Romanised versions of the “native” cooking jars. These are known to have been produced at sites such as South Ferriby (North Lincs fabric series sample) and Dragonby (Dragonby kiln 3 dated Flavian-Trajanic, Rigby 1976, fig. 64 no. 4–5) and perhaps other undiscovered sites along the Trent Valley. These types are dated from the mid 1st to the mid 2nd centuries AD in these fabrics (Darling and Precious 2014, 88; 104). The samian and cream ware sherds are the only fine wares present and date to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Second century AD greyware is represented by two jars with acute lattice burnish and a grooved greyware sherd in a fabric comparable to Roxby products. A second GREY sherd with a horizontal groove demarcating a zone of impressed decoration is most likely to be part of a Roxby jar type A or B (Rigby 1976, Darling and Precious 125 nos 1002 and 1004), of 2nd century AD date. To these may be added an incomplete rim in fabric Ox from a flanged segmental bowl which dates to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Darling and Precious 2014 nos 618–9, Darling 1984 nos 45–6) and a greyware bowl with bead rim and median cordon of similar date range. Such vessels developed from the late pre-Roman Iron Age cordoned carinated bowls; although the plain type without cordons are more common in North Lincolnshire, this type is likely to be late 1st to early 2nd century AD in date.

An indeterminate greyware sherd from a wide-mouthed jar may date from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, while a heavily-beaded rim, wide-mouthed jar with extensive burnishing compares better with the late 3rd to 4th century AD types from Swanpool and related industries. A rather fine-textured grey dish base is the only sherd which compares with greyware samples from the 4th century AD Messingham kiln (Rigby 1976, 147–53). This vessel had a graffito “V” scratched on its underside.

The assemblage is too small to infer very much about the nature of the settlement or the chronology. The majority of datable sherds belong to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD, with rather less from the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD. Fine traded wares were only present in the earlier of these two periods but a graffito on the Messingham type dish may suggest some level of literacy in the late Roman period. No traces of burning, repair or limescale were noted but the degree of abrasion may have removed such evidence.

The Roman pottery was recovered mainly from Fields A and C, although sparse amounts were also retrieved from the eastern parts of Fields D and E. The primary concentrations of this material were in the central/south-west central area of Field A and the south-eastern corner of Field C.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066) to medieval (1066–1539)

A small group of 15 pottery sherds ranging in date from the Anglo-Saxon to the medieval periods was recovered from the site. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures (number of sherds, vessel count and weight) and the resulting archive was entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). 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 Archaeology Handbook* (2012; sections 13.4 and 13.5).

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a slightly abraded to abraded condition, with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 18g). The material is in a stable condition.

A range of six identifiable pottery ware types was identified. The type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table A1. The assemblage includes locally and regionally imported vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered, with forms mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

Five small and abraded sherds recovered from Field C, Transect E and Field D, Transects T, V and Y, are of Anglo-Saxon type. The sherds are in a Northern Lincolnshire early to mid Anglo-Saxon sandstone-tempered fabric (SSTNL). Most vessels of this type are of 5th to 6th century AD in date, but the fabric may have continued in use into the early-middle Anglo-Saxon period. One sherd from Field D, Transect Y appears to come from a small jar, whilst the other from this transect may be from a jar or a bowl. The remainder of the sherds are too fragmentary for further classification.

The Anglo-Saxon pottery was mainly clustered in the north-eastern part of Field D, with just one outlier in the eastern half of Field C.

Medieval (1066–1539)

Seven sherds (each representing a separate vessel) are of 13th to 14th century date. A tiny abraded sherd and a larger basal sherd recovered from Field D are from vessels in North Lincolnshire Oxidised sandy ware (NLOXSW). The basal sherd found in Transect N is from a jug of 13th to early/mid 14th century date. A smaller sherd recovered from Transect V comes from a jug or jar of similar date. This ware was possibly manufactured near to Scunthorpe (Young 2009) between the 13th and 14th centuries.

Two jug sherds are in 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware (LSW2). The smaller sherd was recovered from Transect K in Field C and comes from a 13th century jug with a copper-coloured glaze. A basal sherd found in Transect D in Field A is also from a 13th century jug. Two bodysherds from Field C and one from Field E represent sandy coarseware fabrics of uncertain origin.

A small and abraded sherd found in Field C (Transect C) is from a Humber Basin jug (HUMB). The jug would have been produced within the Humber basin between the 14th and 15th centuries. Two regional imported sherds are from Coal Measures Whiteware jugs or jars (CMW). The sherd recovered from Transect D in Field A is in a cream fabric and is of 15th to mid 16th century type. That found in Transect E in Field E is in a grey fabric and dates between the mid 15th and mid 16th centuries. Coal Measure fabrics (CMW) were produced at a number of centres in South Yorkshire, including Firsby and Rawmarsh (Hayfield and Buckland 1989). They are described in detail as South Yorkshire Gritty ware in Cumberpatch (2002). Production of these types spans the 13th to 16th centuries, with harder-fired vessels developing by the mid 15th century.

Medieval pottery was retrieved from Fields A, C, D and E, with the greatest concentration being in Field C.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)

Two sherds of Frechen stoneware (FRE), imported from the Rhineland during the mid 16th to late 17th centuries, were recovered from Fields D and E. That from Field E (Transect C) featured applied oak leaf decoration immediately above the base. Single sherds of Midlands Purple (PURP) were recovered from Fields A and D, dating to the 15th to 17th centuries. A total of 11 sherds of glazed earthenware (GLEW) was recovered from Field A, C, D and E. This ware type is dateable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries.

A single sherd of yellow slipware, produced at centres including Staffordshire from the late 17th to 18th centuries, was found in Field A. Other pottery types dating to the 18th century include: 13 sherds of Creamware (CRM) from Fields A and C; and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (SALT) from Field D.

A total of 11 sherds of black-glazed earthenware (BLGLEW) was recovered from Fields A and D, in addition to three of brown-glazed earthenware (BRGLEW) plus two of refined, black-glazed earthenware (REFBL), all from Field A. The former included a large bowl from Field A and the latter included a rimsherd from a subrectangular vessel, possibly a tureen, with moulded grapes and vine leaf decoration immediately below the rim. These pottery types were manufactured during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Nottingham/Derby stoneware (SWND), of mid 18th to late 19th century date, was represented by five sherds from Fields A, C and D, several of which featured rouletted decoration. Of late 18th to 19th century date are: 14 sherds of Pearlware (PEAR) (five of which feature transfer-printed decoration) from Fields A, C and D; and 83 sherds of refined whiteware (REFWH) (32 with transfer-printed decoration) from Fields A, C, D and E. Identifiable forms mainly comprise plates and dishes.

Of 19th century date are: 15 sherds of English porcelain (PORC) and four sherds of mocha-type wares (MOCH) from Fields A and D.

A detached fragment of applied decoration in a fine orange-red fabric (LERTH) was recovered from Transect E in Field E. It appears to form part of a petal or coxcomb motif and come from a garden vessel or from a decorative tile. The surface finish suggests a 19th to 20th century date.

A total of nine sherds of yellow industrial ware (YELIN) was recovered from Fields A and D and one sherd in a flowerpot fabric (FPOT) came from Field A; these sherds are all 19th to 20th century in date. A total of 30 sherds of 'late' English stoneware (SWL), which were in use from the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries, was recovered from Fields A, D and E. Many of the latter sherds are from cylindrical containers.

Post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E, with concentrations visible in the eastern half of Field D and, particularly, the north-western corner of Field A.

Table A1: Pottery by fabric and date

Period	Code	Description	Count	Date Range
Roman	IAGR	Mixed "native" ware as Lincolnshire fabric series, Darling and Precious 2014	2	MC1-MC2
	IASHD	Hard shell- and quartz-tempered native" ware as Lincolnshire fabric series, Darling and Precious 2014	1	MC1-MC2
	Ox	Oxidised ware, medium quartz-temper	10	LC1-C2
	Samian	Samian	3	MC1-C2
	CR	Medium white ware comparable to Lincoln CR cream wares	1	MC1-C2
	Grey	Medium, quartz tempered grey ware, where individual fabrics could be suggested this is noted in the catalogue	14	C2-C4
Anglo-Saxon	SSTNL	Northern Lincolnshire Early to Mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	5	EC5-LC8
Medieval	CMW	Coal Measures Whiteware	2	MC13-MC16
	HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1	MC13-LC15
	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	2	EC13-EC14
	MISC	Miscellaneous sandy fabrics	3	C12-C15
	NLOXSW	North Lincolnshire Oxidised Sandy ware	2	EC13-MC15
Post-medieval/ Modern	BLGLEW	Black-glazed earthenware	11	C18-C19
	BRGLEW	Brown-glazed earthenware	3	C18-C19
	CRM	Creamware	13	C18
	FPOT	Flowerpot	1	C19-C20
	FRE	Frechen stoneware	2	MC16-LC17
	GLEW	Glazed earthenware	11	MC16-C18
	LERTH	Fine orange-red fabric	1	C19-C20
	MOCH	Mocha type wares	4	C19
	PEAR	Pearlware (5 transfer-printed)	14	LC18-MC19
	PORC	Porcelain	15	C19
	PURP	Midlands Purple	2	C15-C17
	REFBL	Refined black-glazed earthenware	2	C18-C19
	REFWH	Refined whiteware (32 transfer-printed)	83	LC18-C19
	SALT	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	C18
	SWL	'Late' English stoneware	30	MC19-MC20
	SWND	Nottingham/Derby stoneware	5	MC18-LC19
YELIN	Yellow industrial ware	9	C19-C20	
YELSL	Yellow slipware	1	LC17-C18	
Total			253	

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APPENDIX B: THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jane Young and Jacky Sommerville

Five hundred and ninety-one fragments of ceramic building material, weighing a total of 16.077kg, were recovered from the site. This material ranges in date from the Roman to the early modern periods. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and the *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook* (2012; sections 13.4 and 13.5).

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition. Some of the hard-fired early modern material has been obviously plough chipped. Few fragments have mortar adhering. A number of small fragments with no surviving external surfaces have been discarded, along with most of the modern material. A limited range of ceramic building mainly comprising fragments of field drain, brick and flat roof tile was examined (Table B1).

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

Only 20 pieces of Roman tile could be positively identified, although a further twenty-six fragments (RTMISC) could either be of Roman or post-Roman date (undated ceramic building material has not been plotted). A small and abraded fragment in a fine orange sandy fabric found in Field C is probably from an imbrex (IMB), along with five more substantial fragments, in fine to medium orange sandy fabrics, from Fields D and E. A flake from a Roman brick in a coarse fabric (RBRK) was recovered from Field A. Six fragments from Fields A, D and E were identifiable as tegulae (TEG). All are in fine to medium orange sandy fabrics apart from a fragment from Field D which was grey with an orange core. A fragment in an orange-red medium sandy fabric is of definite Roman date but of unknown form (RTIL). A fragment in a fine orange sandy fabric with a T-shaped cross-section from Field D (RTIL) is an unusual type and its precise use could not be determined.

The Roman ceramic building material was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E, with the greatest concentration being in Field D.

Medieval (1066–1539)

Twenty-five fragments come from unglazed flat roof tiles (PNR) of mid 12th to 16th century date. The recovered fabrics suggest several sources for the tile, including at least two examples from Beverley in East Yorkshire (Armstrong 1991). These two tiles are of mid 12th to 14th century type and are potentially the earliest to be recovered. Most of the other tiles can only be classified as of 13th to 15th century or 13th to 16th century type. The absence of suspension nibs in the recovered material precludes tighter dating. A fragment of floor tile (MFTIL) from Field A features shallow, knife-cut keying. It has lost its glazed upper surface and is broadly dateable to the 13th to 15th centuries.

The medieval ceramic building material was recovered from Fields A, D and E, with just one outlier in Field B and two in Field C. The greatest concentration was observed in the eastern half of Field C.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1801–present)

Tile

Most of the remaining flat roof tile (PNR) and single unglazed ridge tile (RID) are of mixed post-medieval to early modern date. At least 29 tiles in a number of fabrics are of 15th or 16th to 18th century date. Four of these tiles have pre-fired square peg holes. The overwhelming number of the flat roof tiles are of 18th to 20th century type and probably would have been produced in small local tileries.

Thirty-nine pieces of pantile (PANT) and at least 29 flat roof tiles are of late 18th to 20th century type. Some of these are products of large local workshops such as those at Barton upon Humber, whilst other are from larger industrial tileries in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. One fragment comes from a white-glazed earthenware wall tile of late 19th to 20th century date (MODTIL).

Brick

One hundred and ten fragments of brick (BRK) were recovered. Two of these fragments are of 16th to 18th century date and are similar to bricks hand-made at several centres in the Humber Basin. Forty-eight fragments come from handmade bricks of variable 18th to mid 20th century date. These are also likely to have been manufactured within the Humber Basin or South Yorkshire. The remaining fragments are from handmade bricks of 19th to 20th century date, or industrially-made bricks of late 19th to 20th century date. The handmade bricks appear to be of mainly local production, but the industrially-made examples are likely to come from a wide range

of production sites, including one stamped example of an early to mid 20th century Britannia brick made in the Coppenhall area of Crewe in Cheshire.

Drain

One hundred and seventy-five fragments of land drain (DRAIN) were recovered. Sixty-nine of these pieces come from industrially manufactured drains of late 19th to 20th century date. The other pieces were made at local and regional brick and tile works between the 18th and 20th centuries. The presence of a large number of fragments identifiable as flat sole plates suggests the use of a two-part drainage system using a curved upper and partially flat lower plate. A few fragments could come from horseshoe-type drains but this is not conclusive.

Discussion

A mixed range of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. While the greater number of fragments are of late post-medieval to early modern date, fragments of Roman tile suggest occupation in the area, as does the small number of medieval tiles. Two handmade late medieval to early post-medieval bricks indicate the use of early brick in the village. Much of the early modern or fragmentary material has been discarded.

Table B1: Ceramic building material codes and total quantities by fragment count and weight

Code	Description	Total fragments	Total weight (g)
BRK	Brick	110	5859
DRAIN	Drain (general)	175	4315
IMB	Imbrex	6	214
MFTIL	Medieval floor tile	1	76
MODTIL	Modern tile	1	73
PANT	Pantile	39	1022
PEG	Peg tile	4	116
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	206	3057
RBRK	Roman brick	1	112
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	134
RTIL	Roman tile	7	321
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	26	62
TEG	Tegula	6	619
UNC	Unclassifiable fragments	9	97
Total		591	16077

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APPENDIX C: MISCELLANEOUS ARTEFACTS

By Jacky Sommerville

Worked flint

A total of 70 worked flint items was recovered, comprising 59 flakes, five cores and six tools. Two pieces of burnt, unworked flint were also recovered, weighing a total of 3g. The flakes are variable, including a number of small, thin types, which might be expected in a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblage, in addition to several chunky examples, one of which featured an incipient cone of percussion. The latter would be more typical of the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. The items recorded as flakes include three blade fragments and one bladelet. The bladelet is typically Mesolithic débitage and blade production is a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic technology.

The five cores include two with single platforms, one dual-platform and two multi-platform types. One single platform core (from Field D) is pyramidal in shape and was used to produce flakes and bladelets; the dual-platform core also features flake and bladelet scars. Both are Mesolithic items. The very small, worked out, multi-platform flake core from Field C is typical of the Neolithic period (Malone 2001, 217). The remaining cores are only broadly prehistoric in date.

The tools consist of a 'thumbnail' scraper, two end scrapers, two retouched flakes and a notched flake. The thumbnail scraper is D-shaped and features fine, invasive retouch along the dorsal distal edge. Such tools are Late Neolithic or, especially, Early Bronze Age in date (Edmonds 1995, 140). None of the other tools are diagnostic types.

The flints were collected from the eastern half of the site only (Fields A, C and D). They were distributed fairly generally through Fields A and C, but were almost absent from the western half of Field D.

Glass

A total of 41 fragments of glass was recovered. Of these, eight were identified as post-medieval in date and 33 as modern.

The post-medieval glass consisted of one window fragment and seven shards from wine or spirits bottles in dark green-coloured glass.

The modern glass fragments all came from vessels, many of which were identified as bottles. The majority were made in clear glass, but brown, blue and green glass were also represented. Fragments from Field A included a finial, presumably from the top of a lid, in white, opaque 'milk' glass.

Glass was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E, with a concentration visible in the north-western corner of Field A.

Clay tobacco pipe

A total of four fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and two bowl fragments, all of which are dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was recovered from Fields A and C. The decorated bowl fragment from Transect I of Field A is very small, but features oak leaf decoration along the seam; this motif is common on 19th century pipes.

Metal objects

Single iron objects were found in Fields A, D and E. That from Field A is identified as a nail of uncertain date. The object from Field D is too heavily corroded for confident identification but may be a bolt of relatively modern date. The fragment from Field E is unclassifiable but takes the form of a bent rod with tapering ends.

Slag

A total of 20.424kg of slag was recovered from Fields A, C, D and E. This material was mainly distributed across the eastern half of Field D, suggesting that this area was a focus of iron-working activity. A substantial proportion of the slag was identifiable as smelting slag and the remainder was indeterminate. However, as both types were recovered together, it can be assumed that all of this assemblage relates to iron smelting.

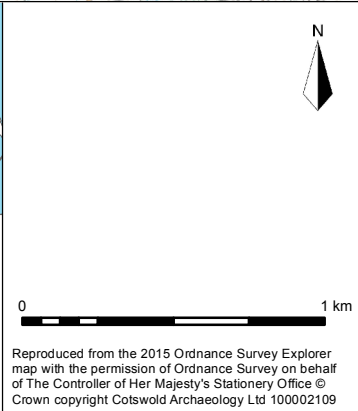
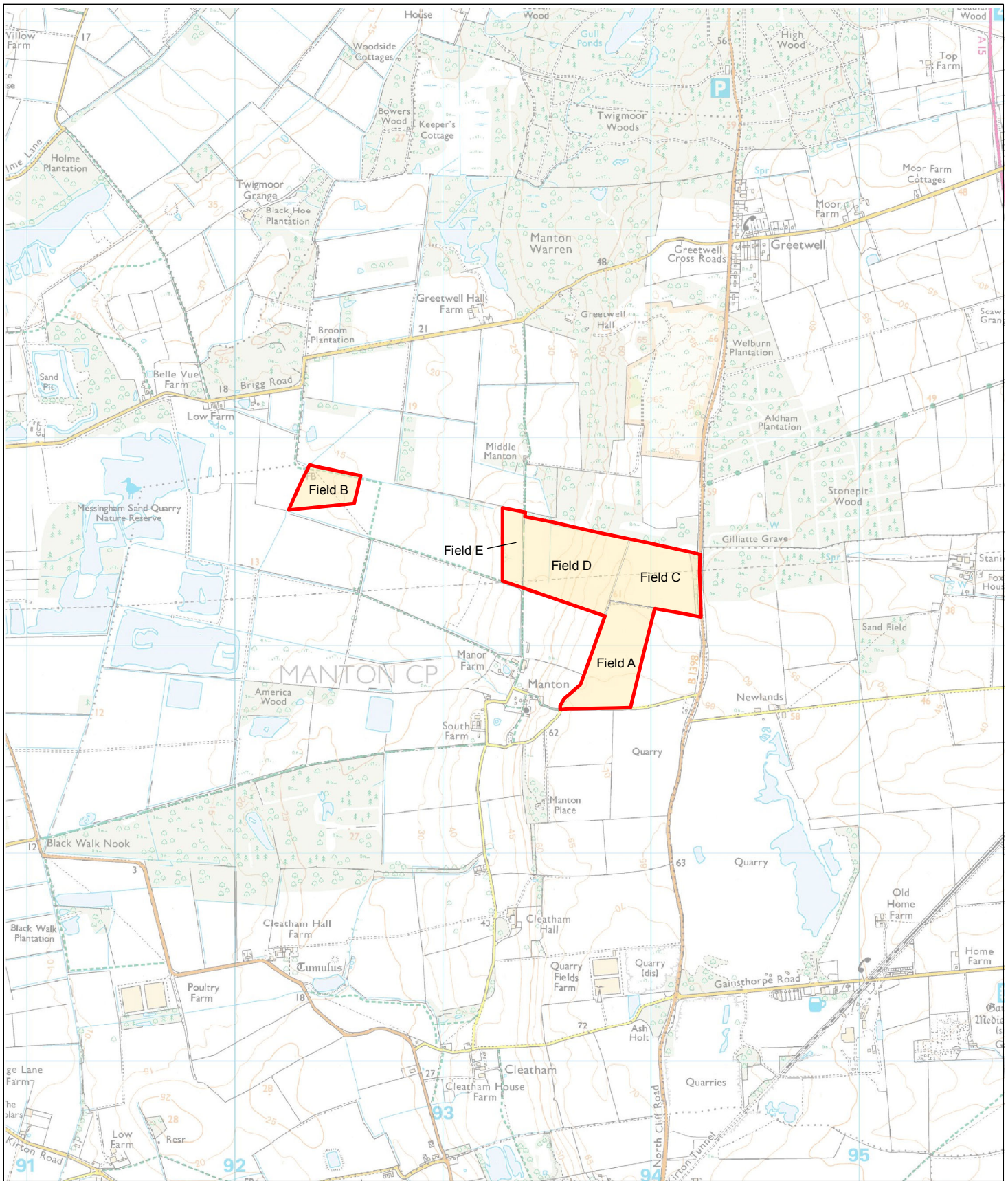
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APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>In December 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological fieldwalking survey at Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The fieldwalking survey recovered artefacts dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, including worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material, metal objects and slag. The survey recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the eastern part of the site, as well as a low background level of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity. This corresponds with the results of previous archaeological investigations of the site.</p> <p>The prehistoric activity may have been associated with the immediately adjacent Jurassic Way. The Roman activity is probably associated primarily with an enclosure complex documented by a recent geophysical survey, as well as further Roman activity known to the immediate west of the present survey area. The slag recovered during the present survey supports previous evidence that the site was a focus of Roman metal working.</p>	
Project dates	15–19 December 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc.)	Fieldwalking survey	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers, etc.)	Desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014) Geophysical survey (PCG 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	50.5ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SE 9331 0348	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	North Lincolnshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Peter James	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, etc.)
Physical	North Lincolnshire Museum Service	Ceramics, slag, glass, metal
Paper	North Lincolnshire Museum Service	Record sheets, registers, etc.
Digital	North Lincolnshire Museum Service	Database, digital photos etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2015 <i>Manor Farm, Manton, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey</i> CA typescript report 15105		





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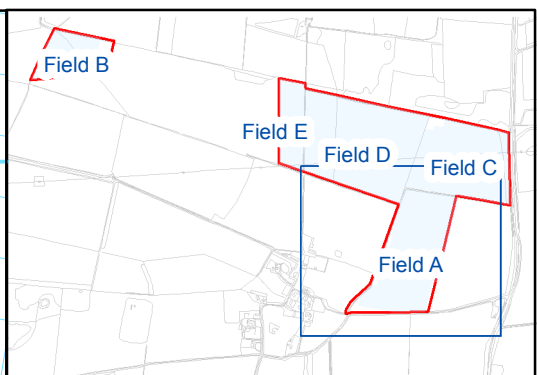
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**Manor Farm, Manton
 North Lincolnshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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FIGURE NO.
1

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flint core - by count

■ 1

flint tool - by count

▲ 1

□ site boundary

flint flake - by count

● 1

● 2

● 19

burnt flint - by weight (g)

▲ 2



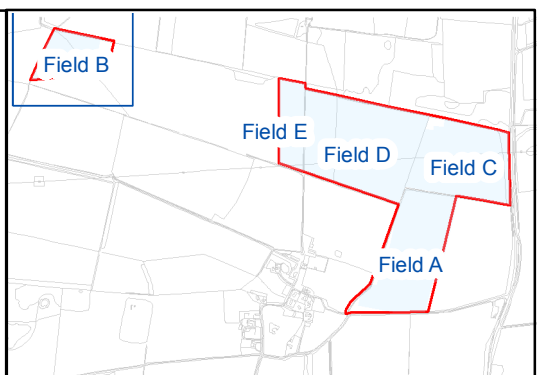
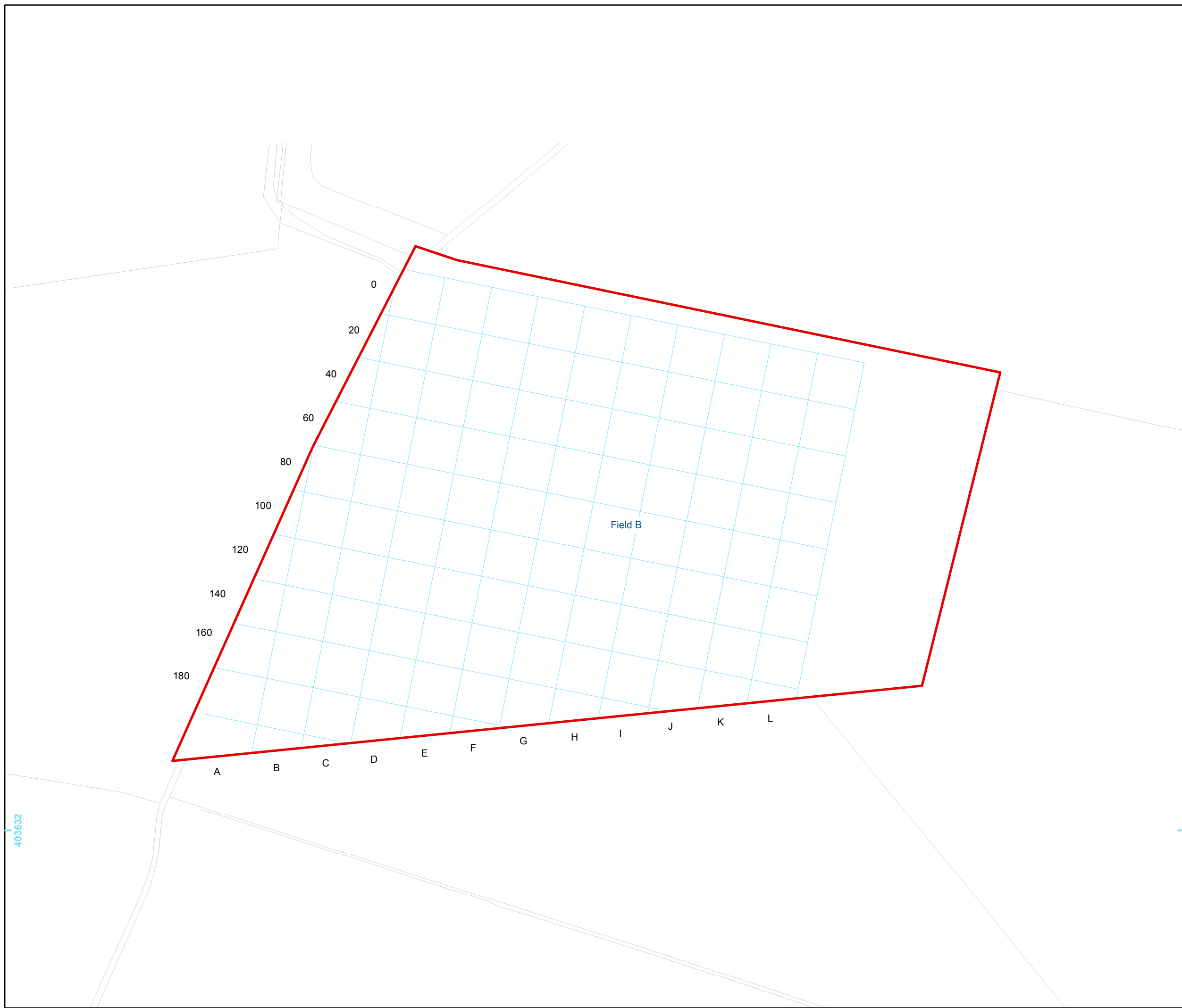
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PROJECT TITLE
 Manor Farm, Manton
 North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Prehistoric

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 site boundary



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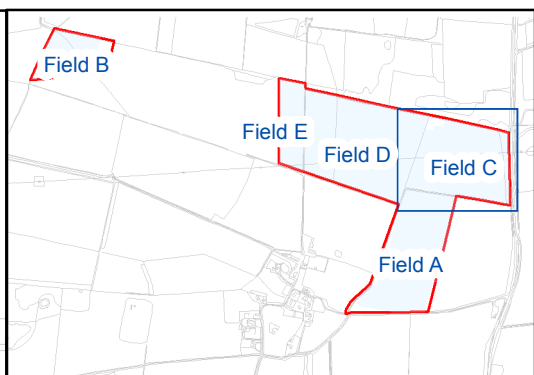
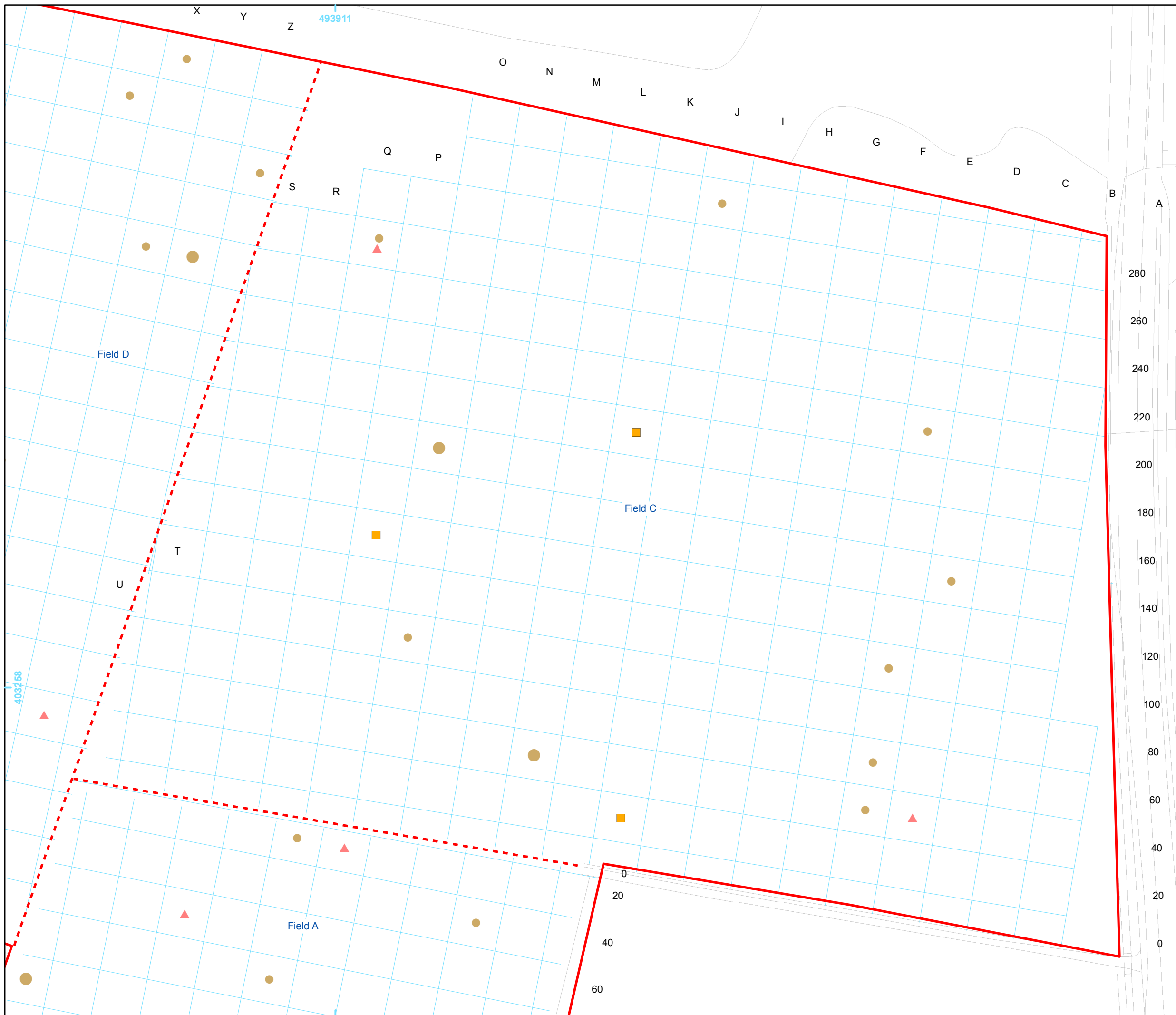
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flint tool - by count

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▭ site boundary

flint flake - by count

● 1

● 2

flint core - by count

■ 1



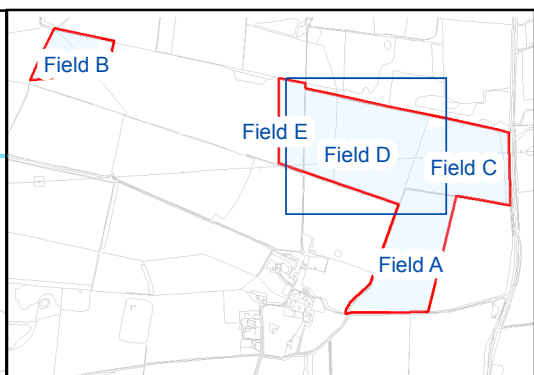
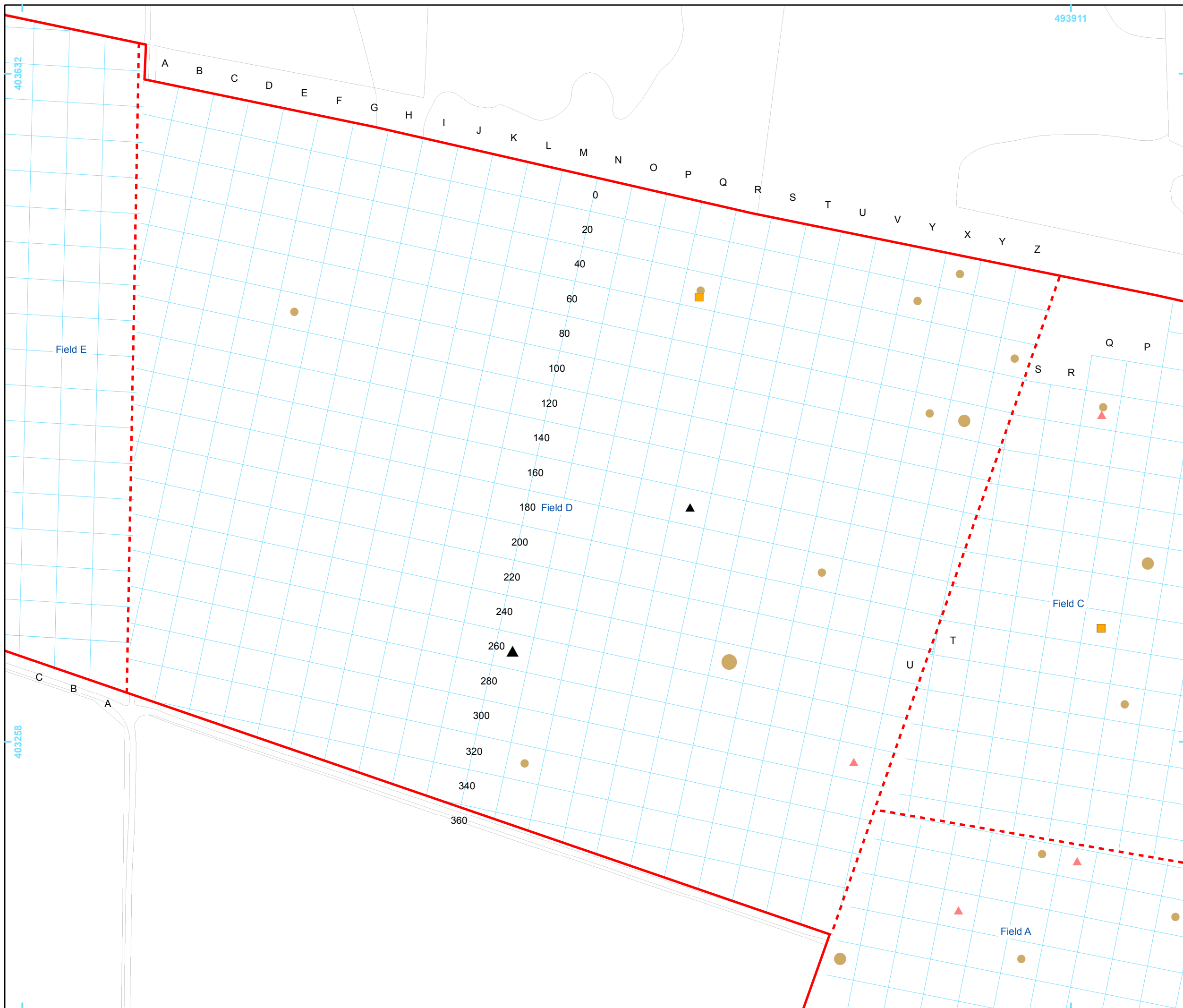
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Prehistoric

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flint core - by count

■ 1

flint tool - by count

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flint flake - by count

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● 19

burnt flint - by weight (g)

▲ 1

▲ 2



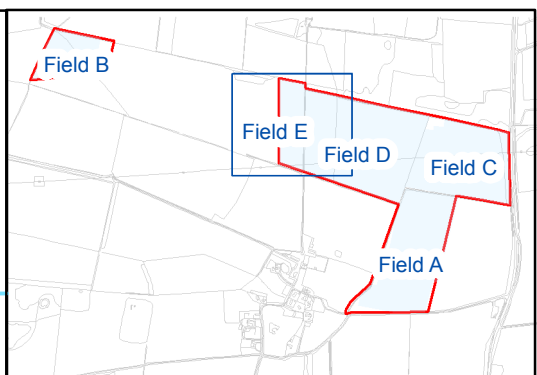
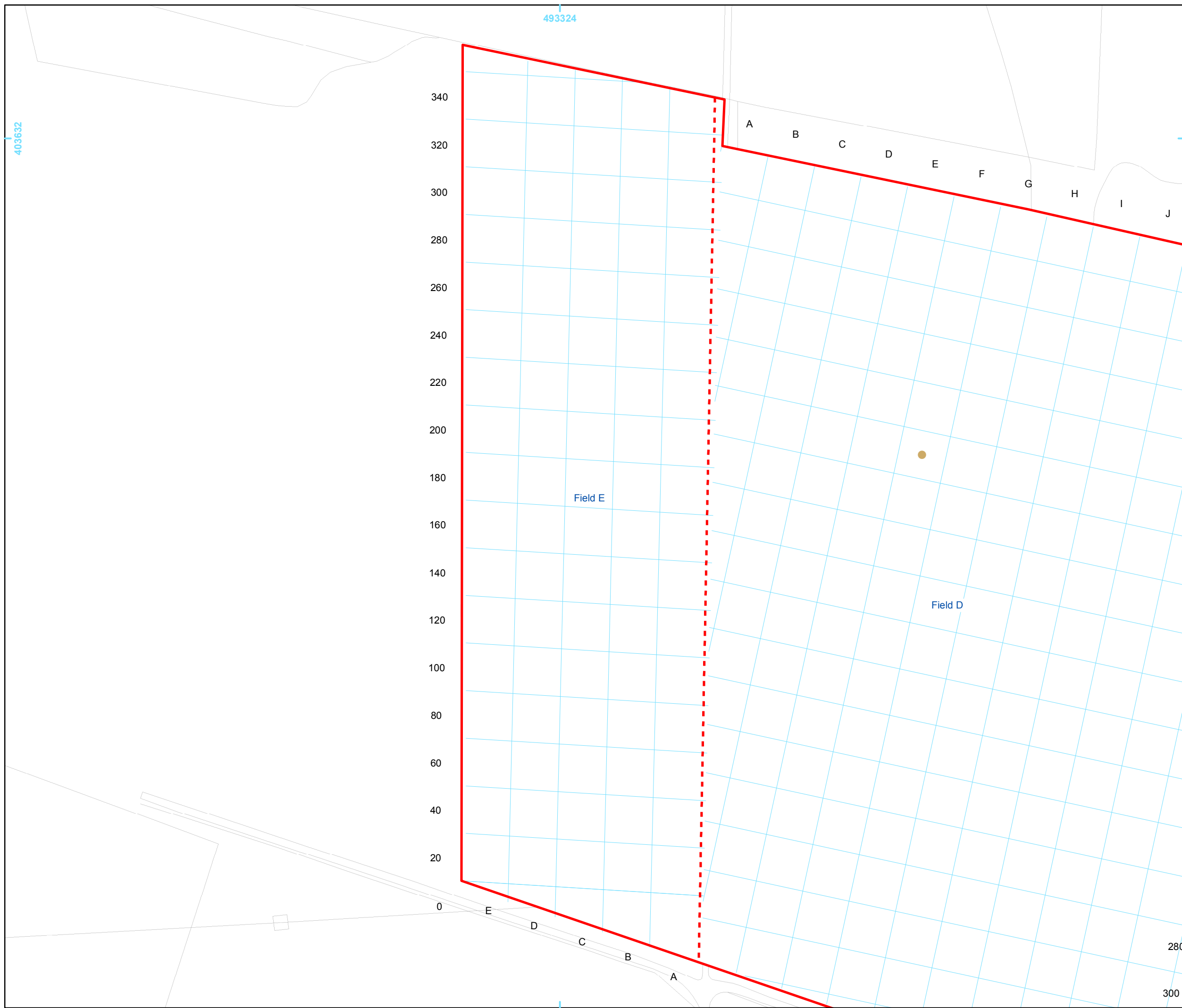
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FIGURE TITLE
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CHECKED BY ATB **DATE** 02/02/2015 **5**
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flint tool - by count

▲ 1

▭ site boundary

flint flake - by count

● 1



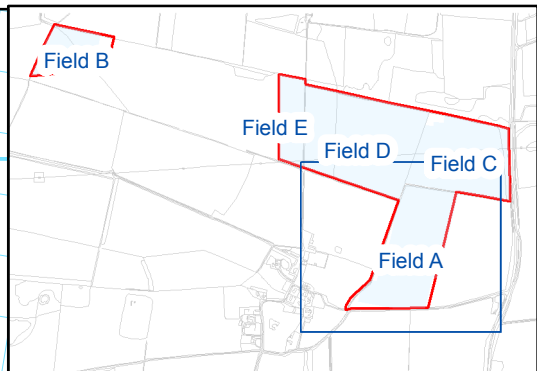
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Prehistoric

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APPROVED BY DE	SCALE@A3 1:1,500	



- site boundary
- Roman pottery - by count
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
- Roman CBM - by weight (g)
 - 4 - 28
 - 29 - 89
 - 90 - 147



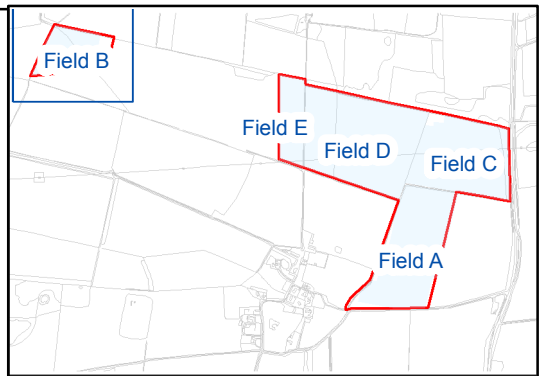
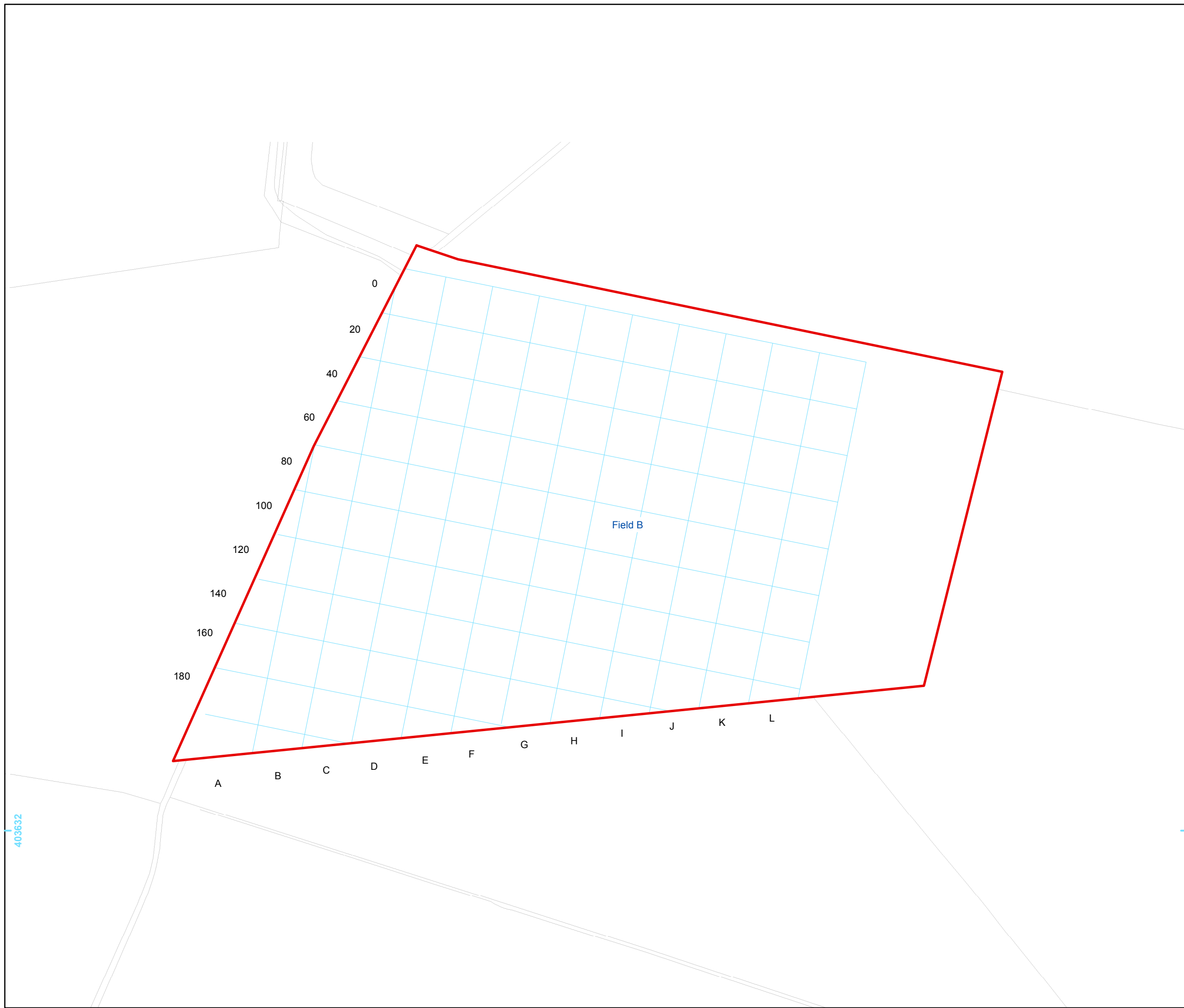
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PROJECT TITLE
 Manor Farm, Manton
 North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Roman

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 site boundary



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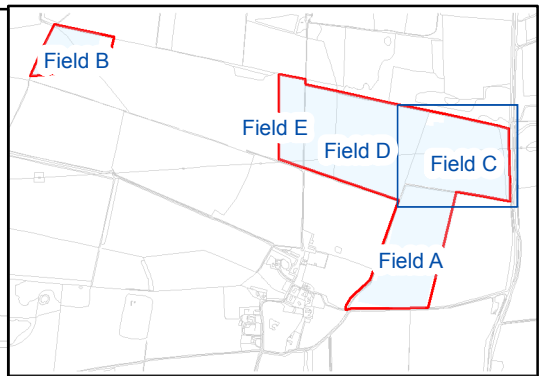
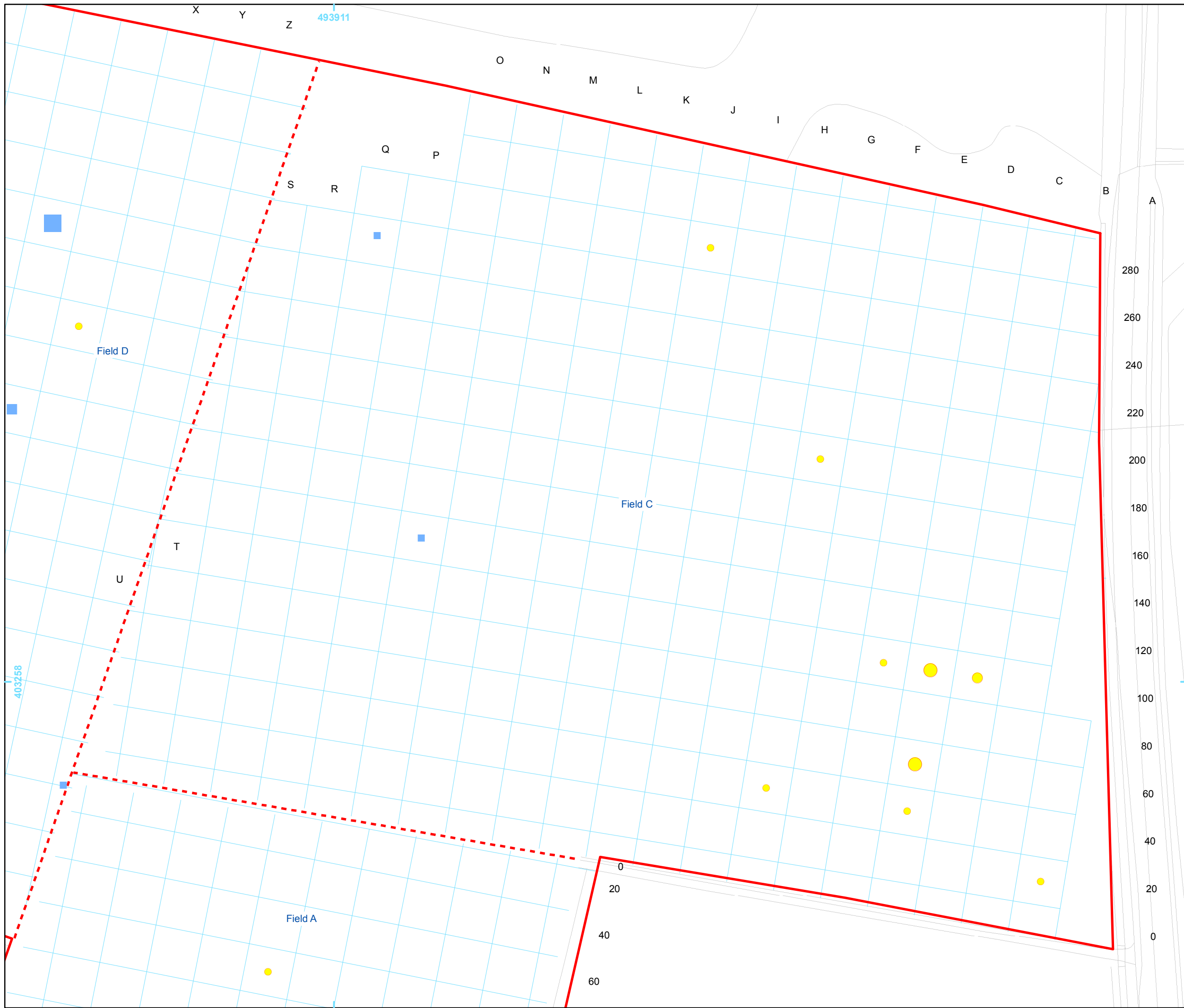

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PROJECT TITLE
**Manor Farm, Manton
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: Roman

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403632



- site boundary
- Roman pottery - by count
- 1
- 2
- 3
- Roman CBM - by weight (g)
- 4 - 28
- 29 - 89
- 148 - 294

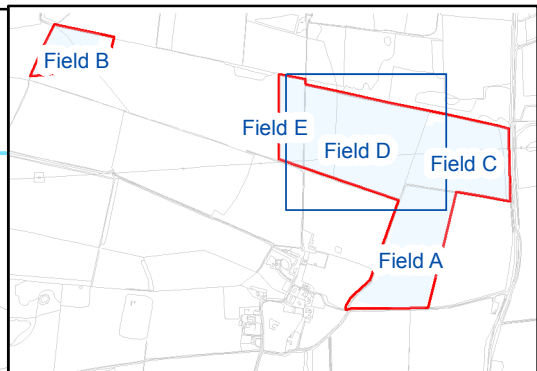
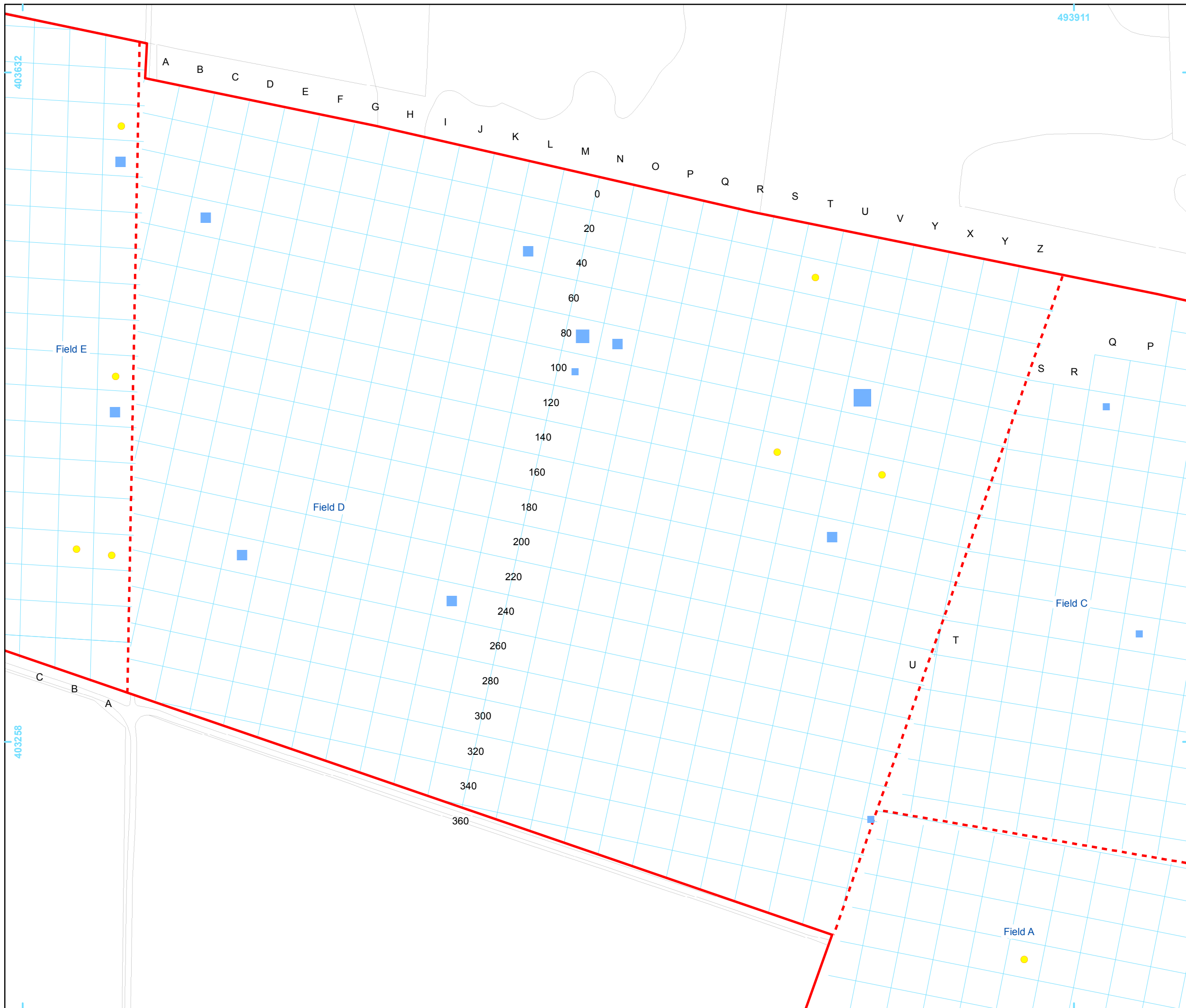


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PROJECT TITLE
Manor Farm, Manton
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 FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: Roman

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CHECKED BY	ATB	DATE	02/02/2015		
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- site boundary
- Roman pottery - by count
- 1
- Roman CBM - by weight (g)
- 4 - 28
- 29 - 89
- 90 - 147
- 148 - 294



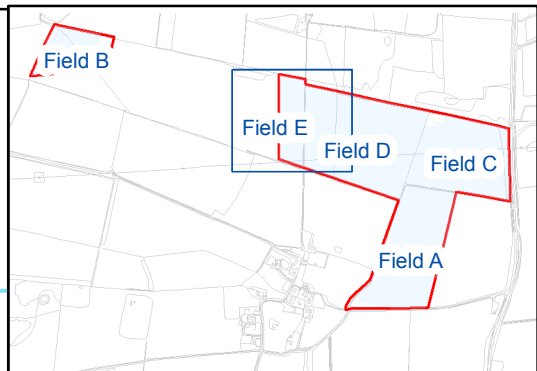
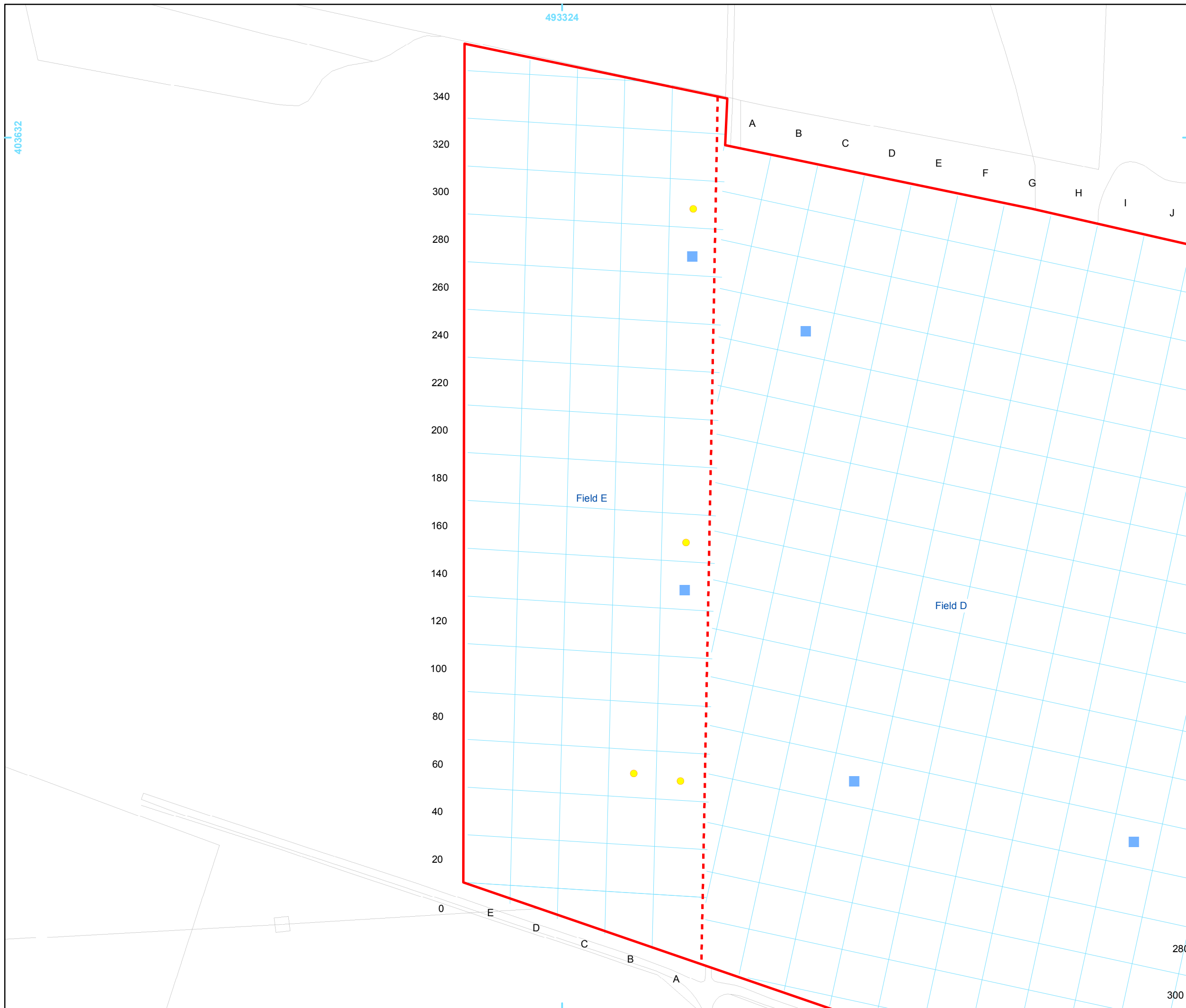
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: Roman

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- site boundary
- Roman pottery - by count
- 1
- Roman CBM - by weight (g)
- 29 - 89



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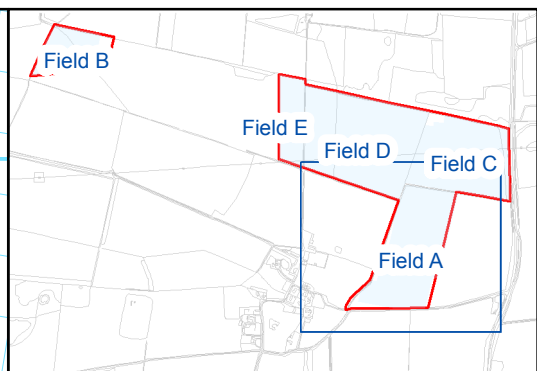
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Roman

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- site boundary
- Saxon pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval cbm - by weight (g)
- 1 - 11
- 12 - 22
- 23 - 33
- 34 - 66



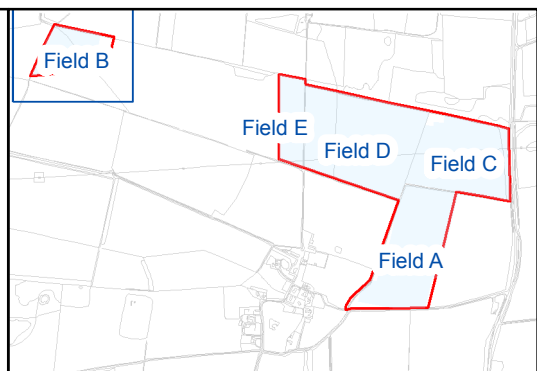
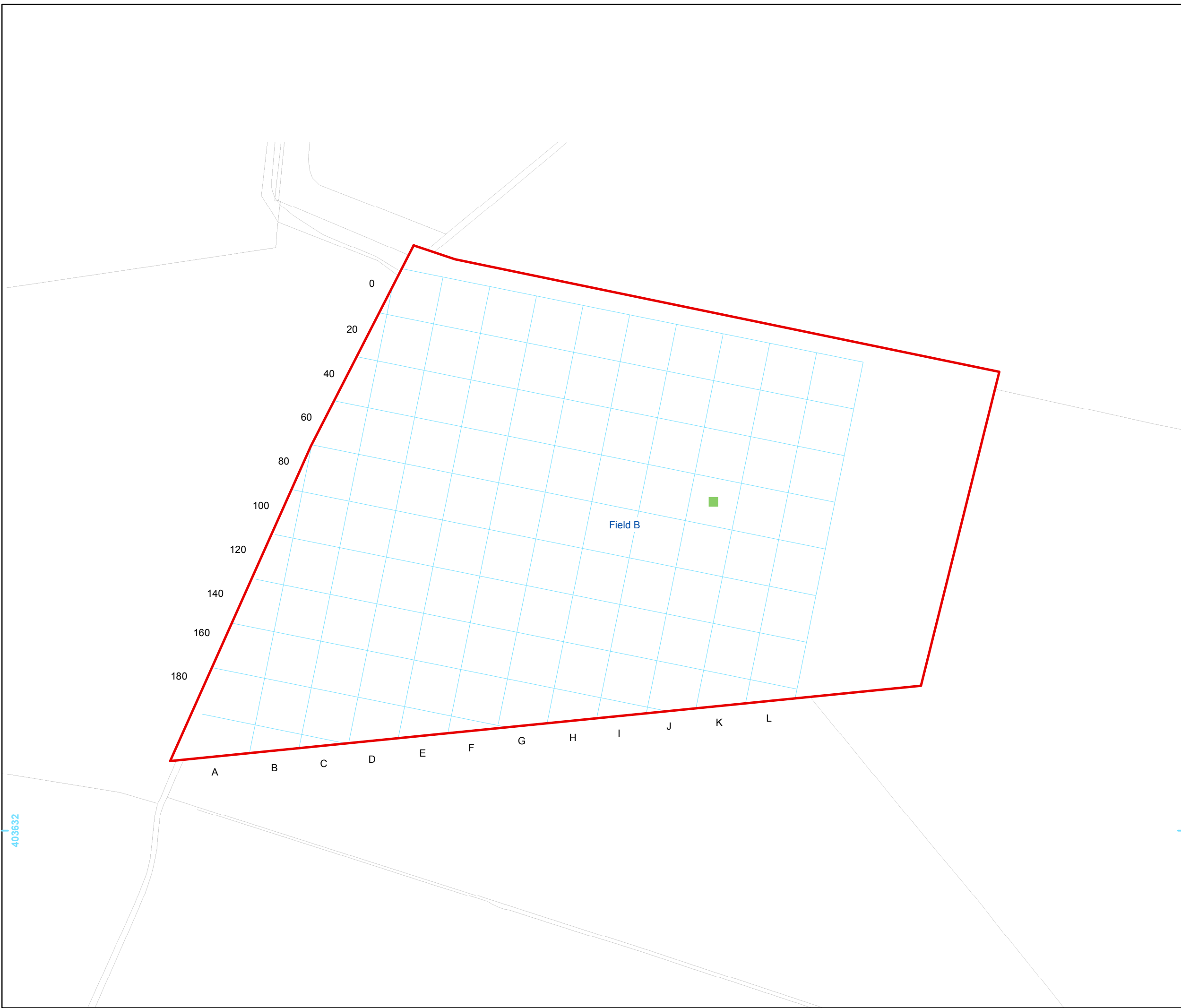
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: Saxon and medieval

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 site boundary

medieval cbm - by weight (g)

 12 - 22



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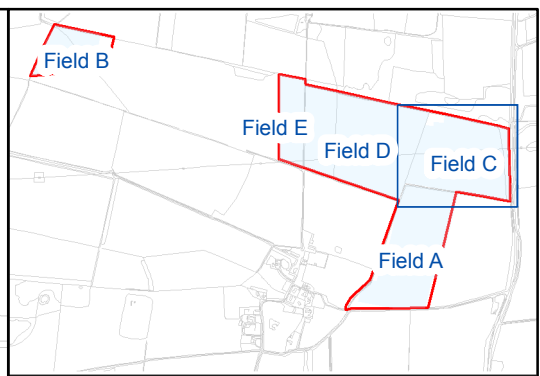
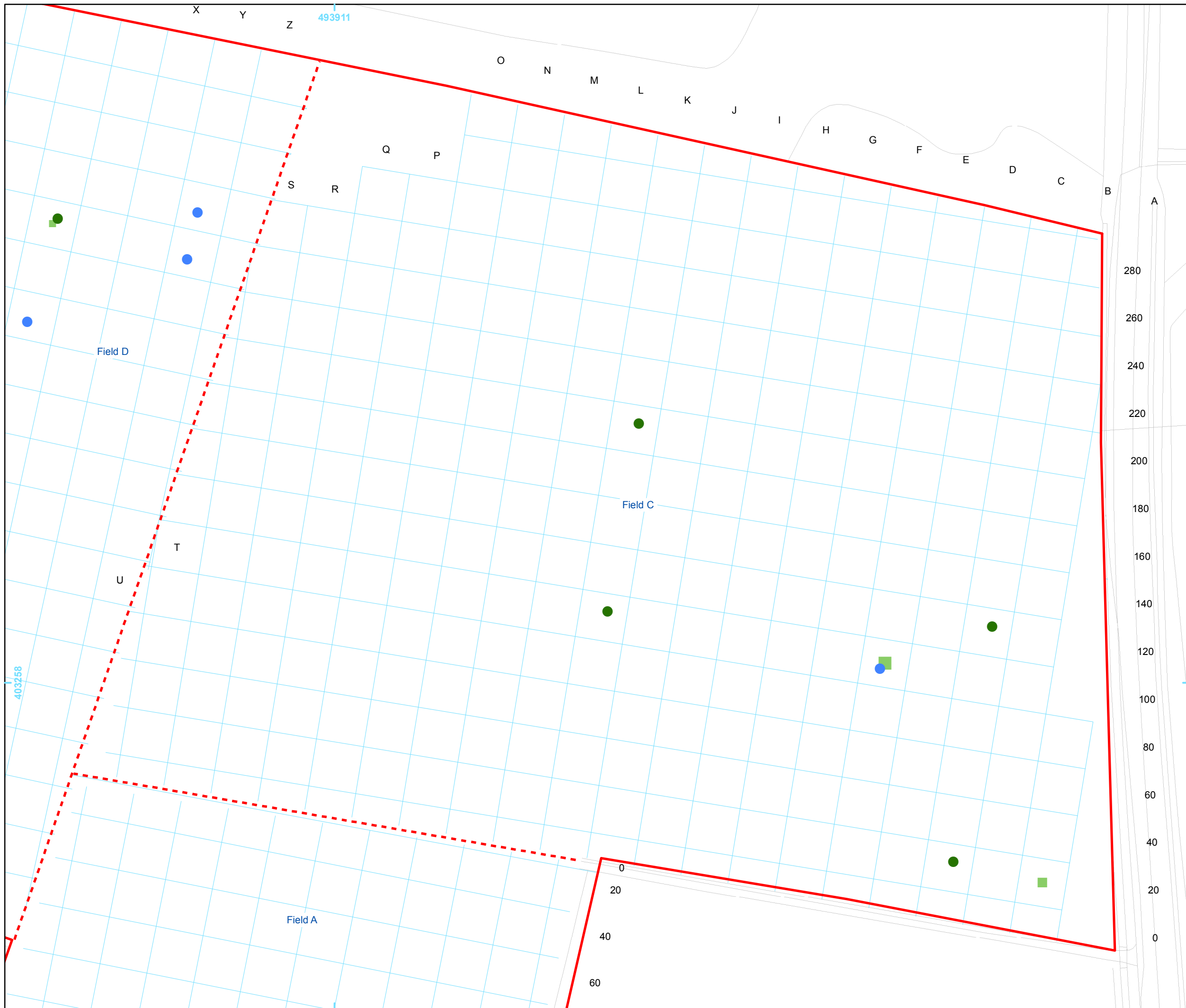

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: Saxon and medieval

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- site boundary
- Saxon pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval cbm - by weight (g)
- 1 - 11
- 12 - 22
- 23 - 33



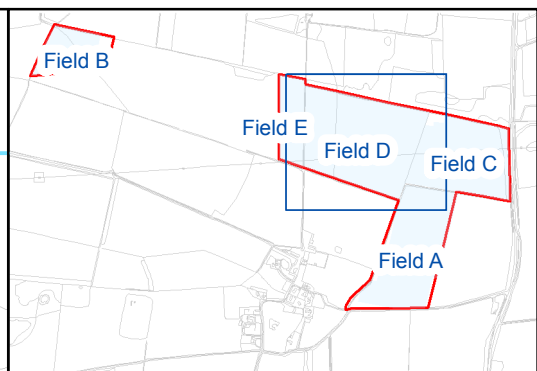
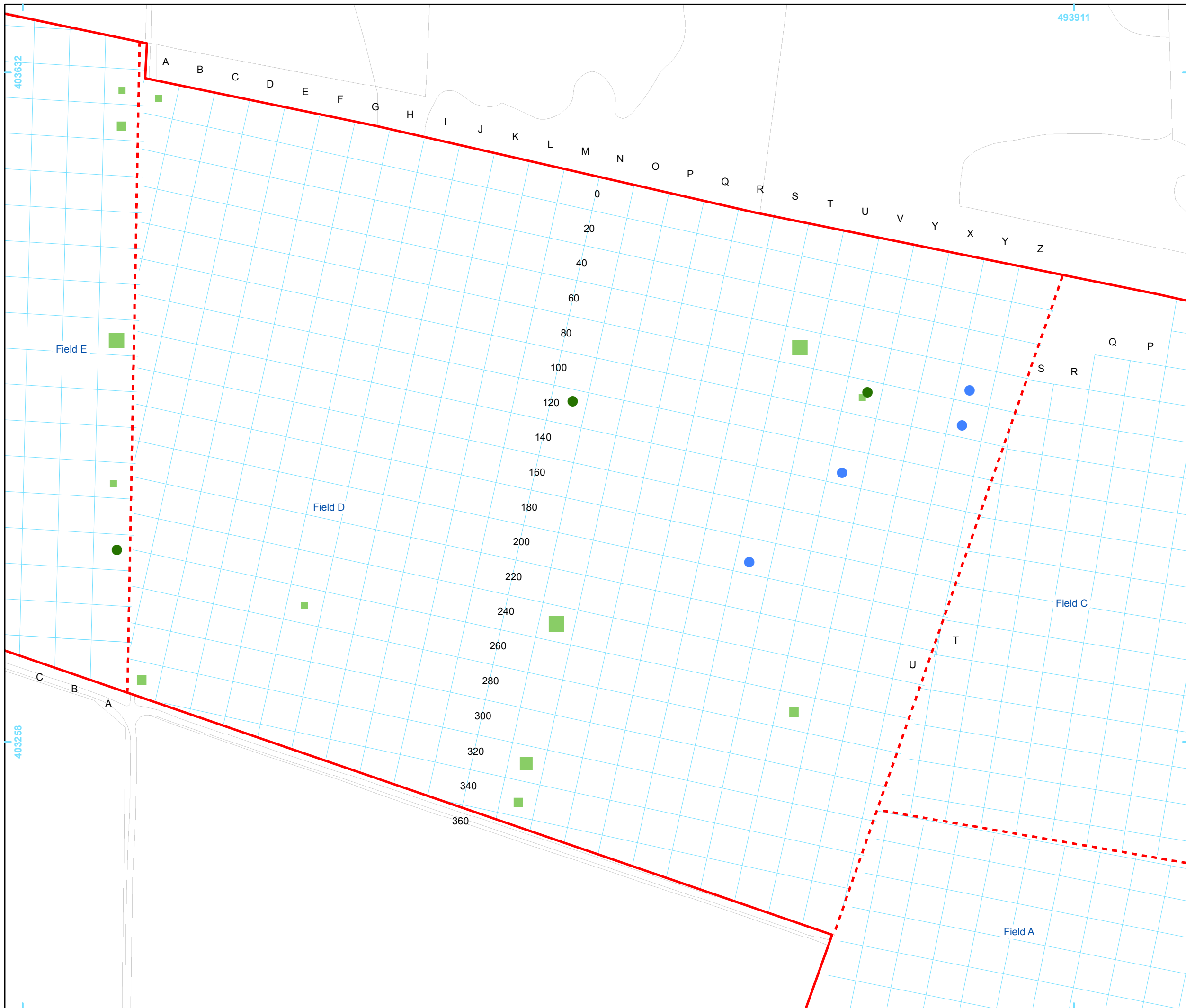
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Saxon and medieval

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APPROVED BY DE	SCALE@A3 1:1,500	



- site boundary
- Saxon pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval pottery - by count
- 1
- medieval cbm - by weight (g)
- 1 - 11
- 12 - 22
- 23 - 33
- 34 - 66

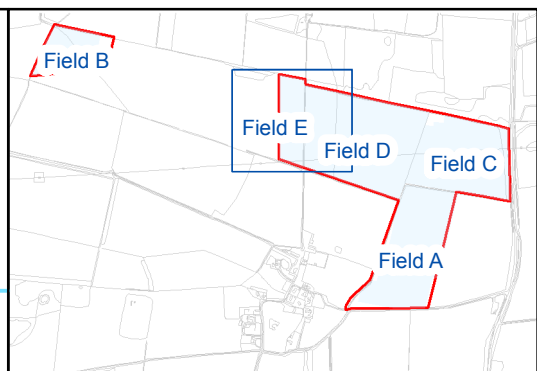
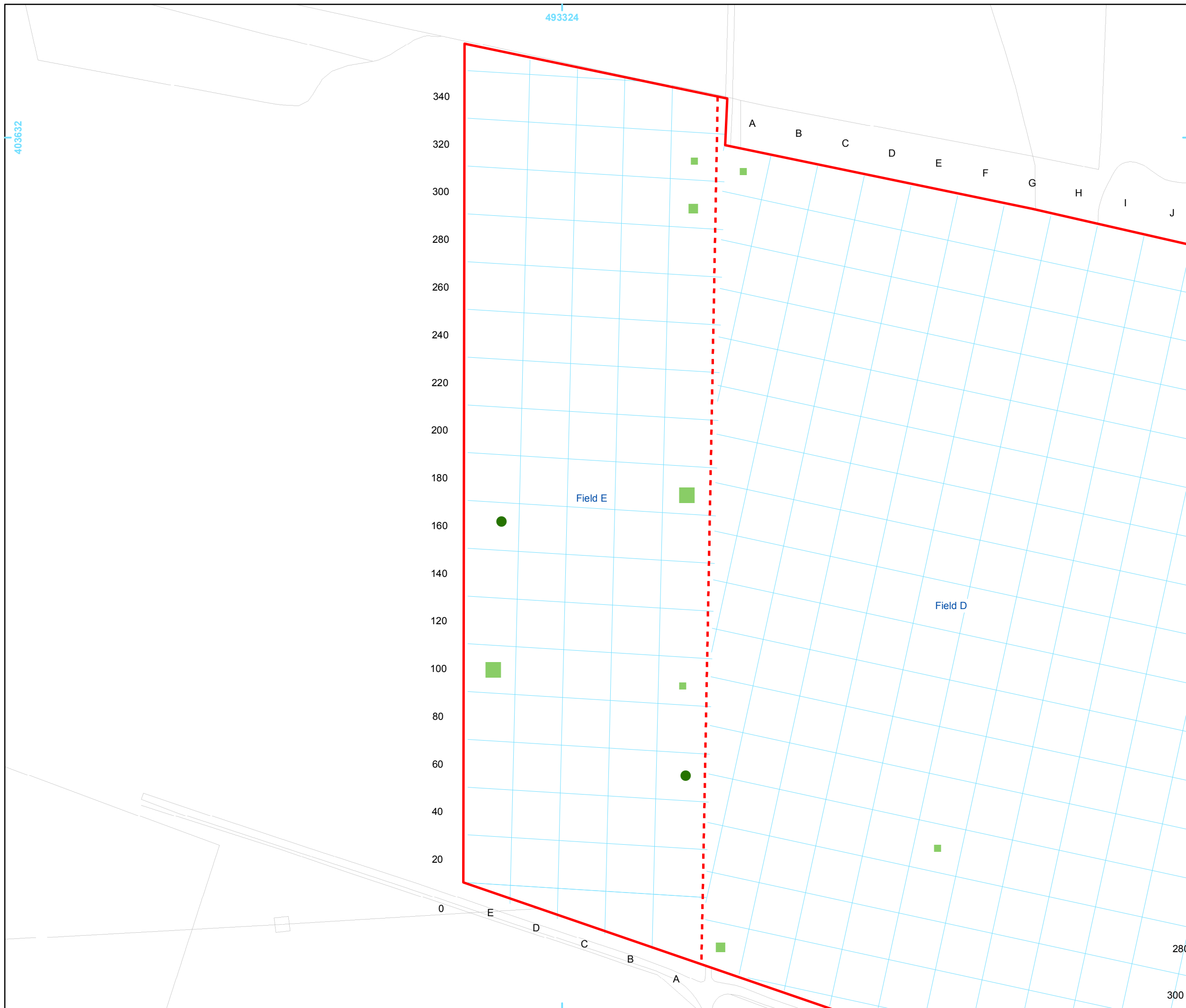


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 FIGURE TITLE
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 site boundary


medieval pottery - by count

 1

medieval cbm - by weight (g)

 1 - 11

 12 - 22

 34 - 66



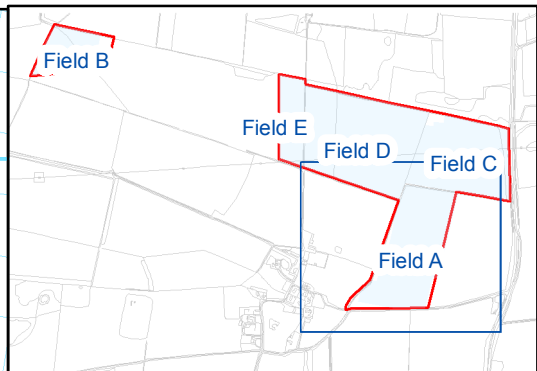
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: Saxon and medieval

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- site boundary
- post-medieval pottery - by count
 - 1 - 2
 - 3 - 7
 - 8 - 14
 - 15 - 46
- post-medieval CBM - by weight (g)
 - 1 - 21
 - 22 - 315
 - 316 - 930
 - 931 - 1908
- clay pipe - by count
 - 1



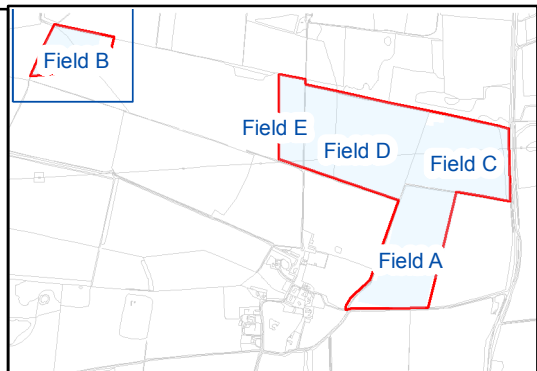
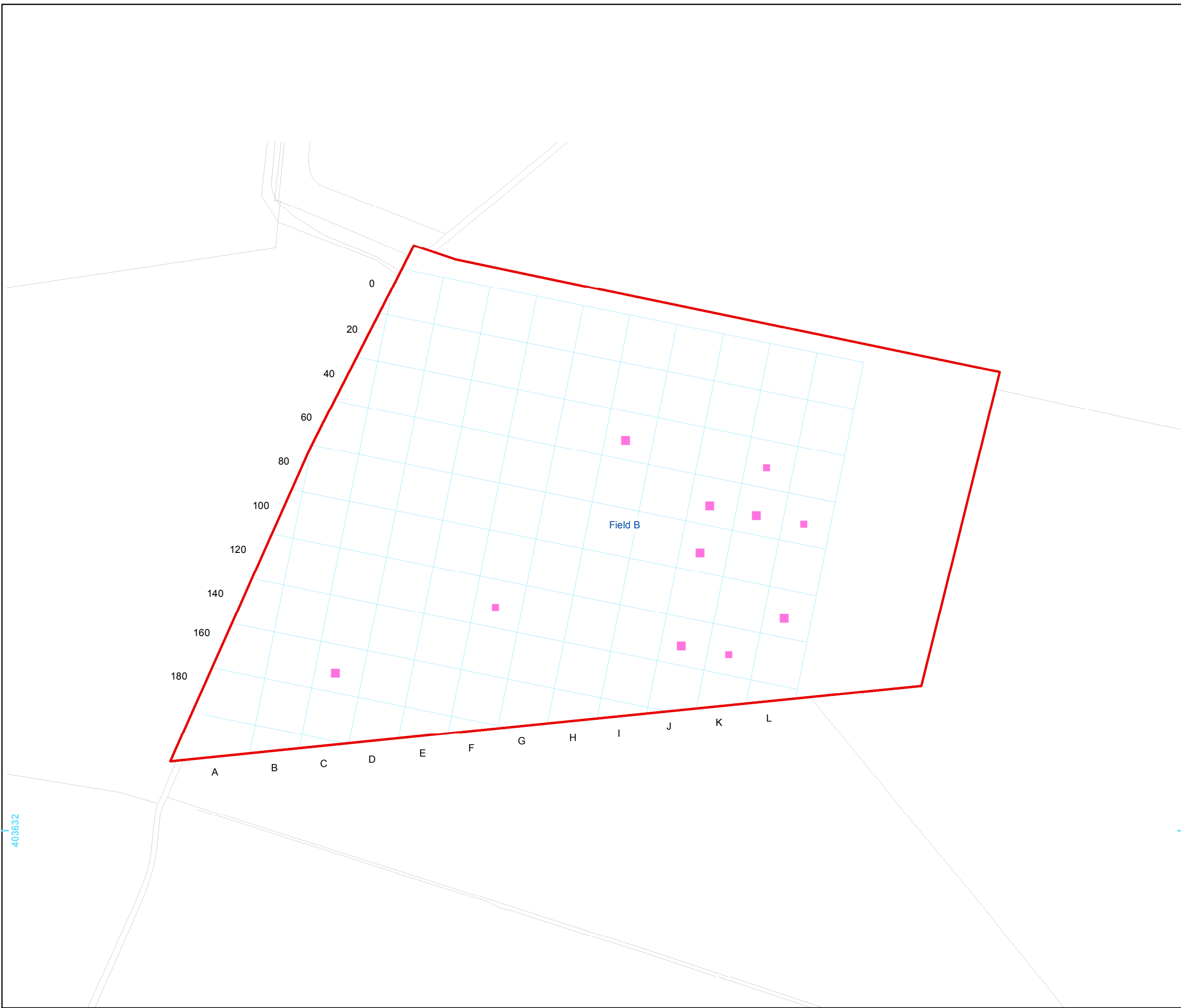
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: post-medieval


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 site boundary

post-medieval CBM - by weight (g)

 1 - 21

 22 - 315



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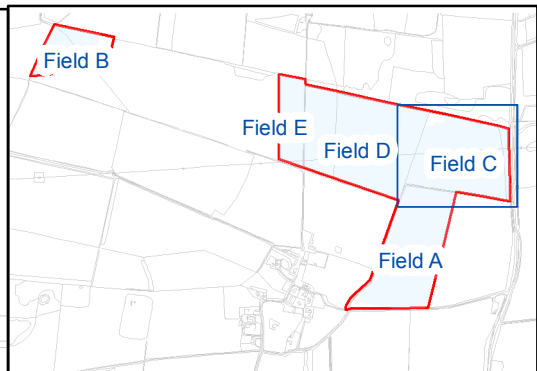
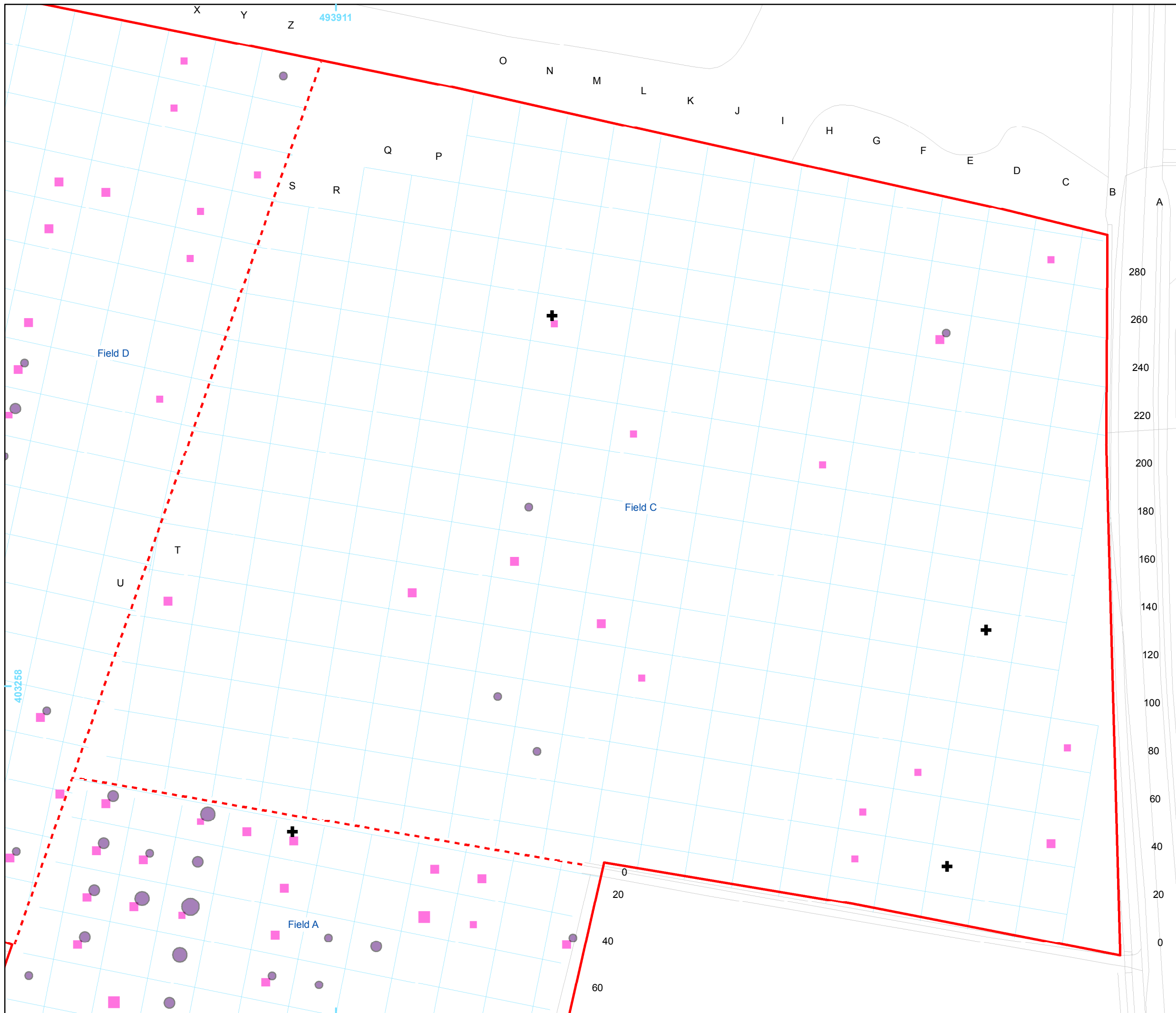

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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: post-medieval

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- site boundary
- post-medieval pottery - by count
 - 1 - 2
 - 3 - 7
 - 8 - 14
 - 15 - 46
- post-medieval CBM - by weight (g)
 - 1 - 21
 - 22 - 315
 - 316 - 930
- clay pipe - by count
 - 1



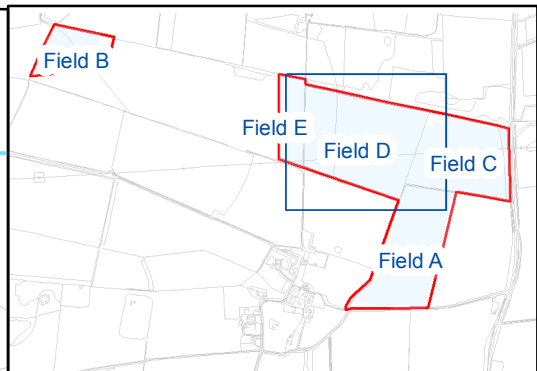
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: post-medieval

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- site boundary
- post-medieval pottery - by count
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 7
- 8 - 14
- 15 - 46
- post-medieval CBM - by weight (g)
- 1 - 21
- 22 - 315
- 316 - 930
- 931 - 1908
- clay pipe - by count
- 1

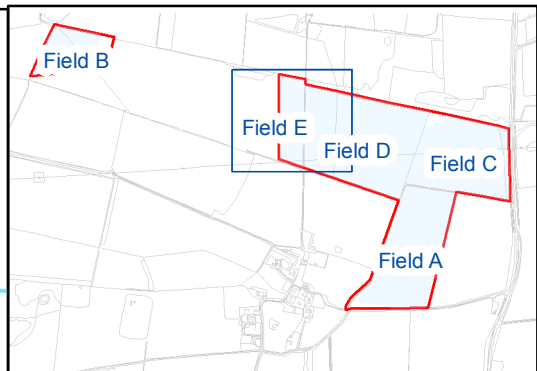
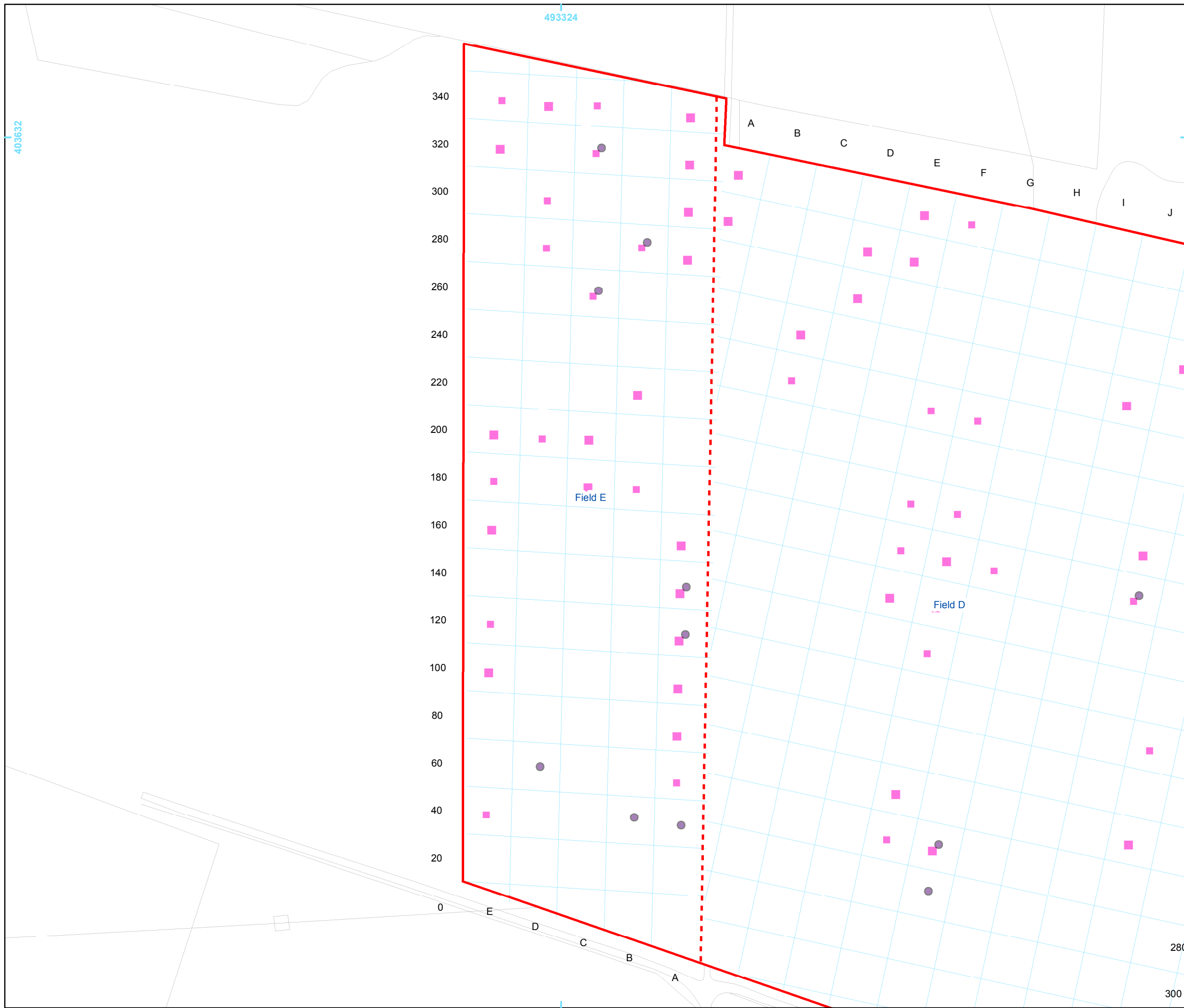


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 FIGURE TITLE
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- site boundary
- post-medieval pottery - by count
- 1 - 2
- post-medieval CBM - by weight (g)
- 1 - 21
- 22 - 315



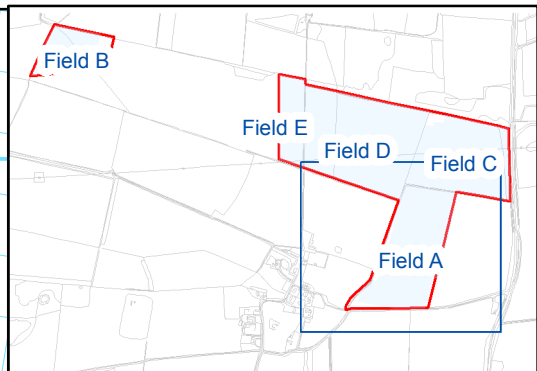
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: post-medieval

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- site boundary
- coal - by count**
- ◆ 1 - 2
- ◆ 3
- slag - by weight (g)**
- ★ 3 - 55
- ★ 56 - 267
- ★ 268 - 548
- ★ 549 - 2256
- ★ 2257 - 3430
- glass - by count**
- ▲ 1 - 2
- ▲ 3 - 5
- ▲ 6 - 7
- metal - by count**
- ▲ 1

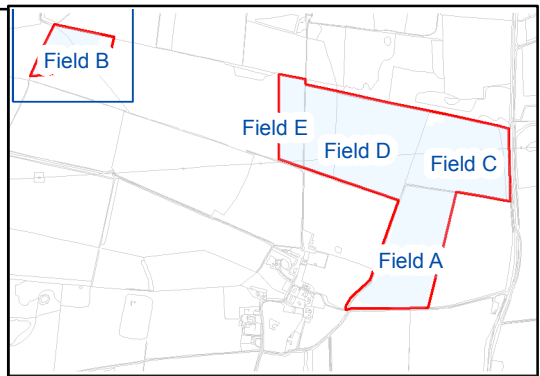
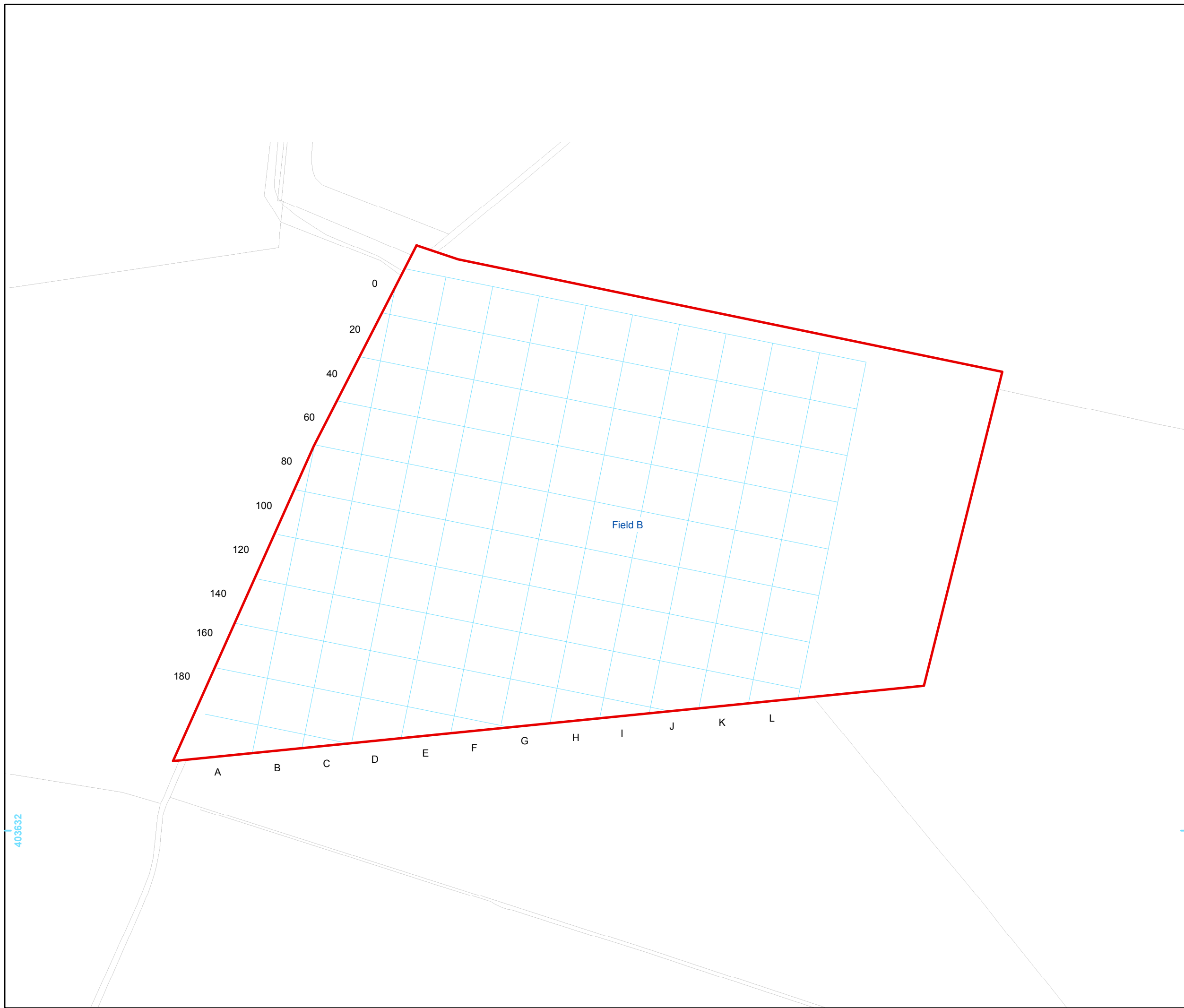


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FIGURE TITLE
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 site boundary



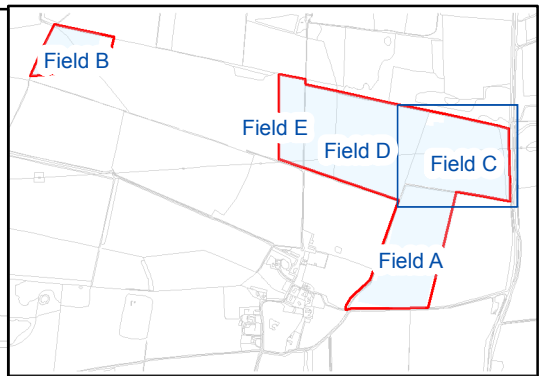
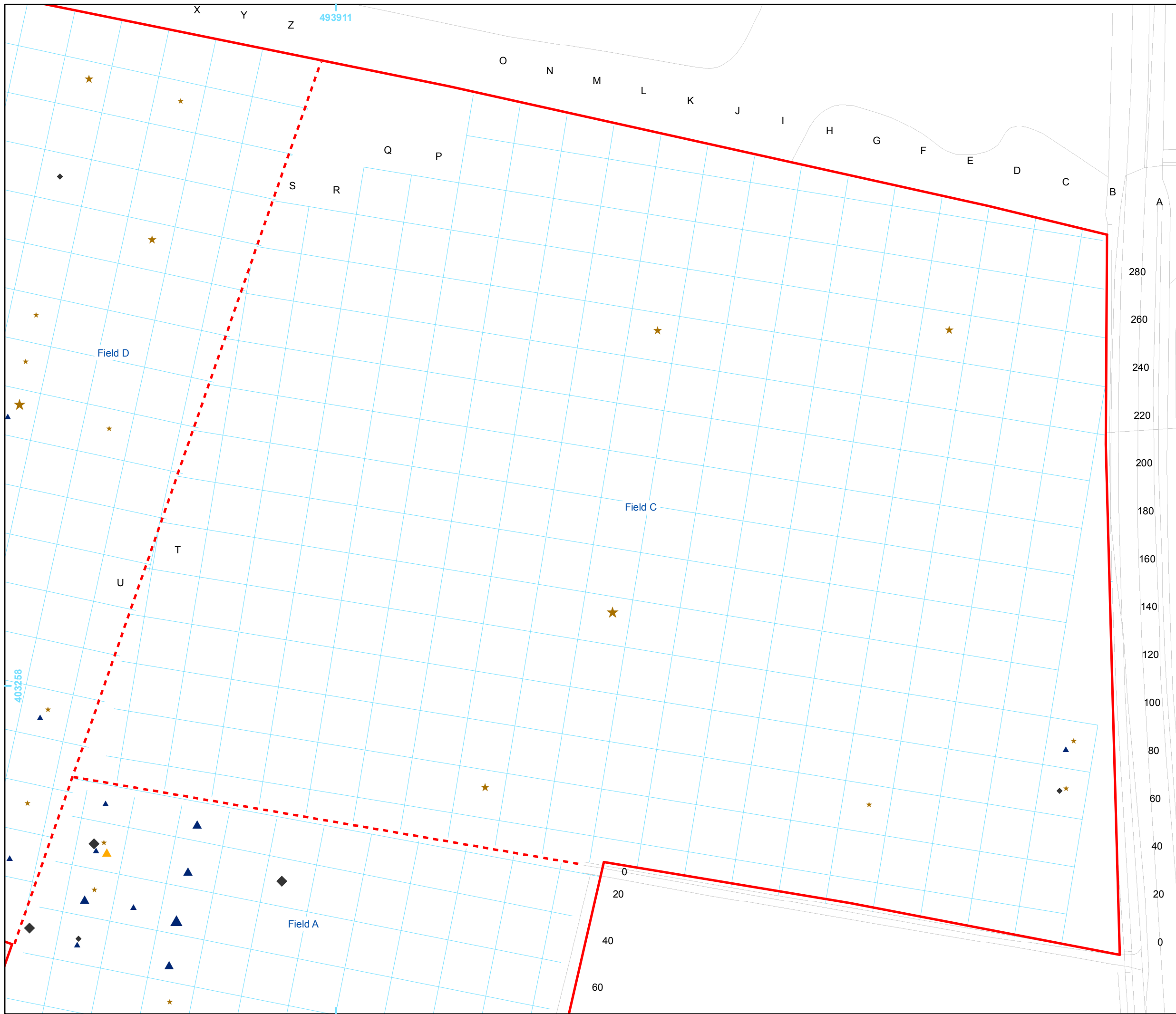
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FIGURE TITLE
Fieldwalking results: miscellaneous

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- site boundary
- coal - by count**
- 1 - 2
- 3
- slag - by weight (g)**
- 3 - 55
- 56 - 267
- 268 - 548
- glass - by count**
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- metal - by count**
- 1



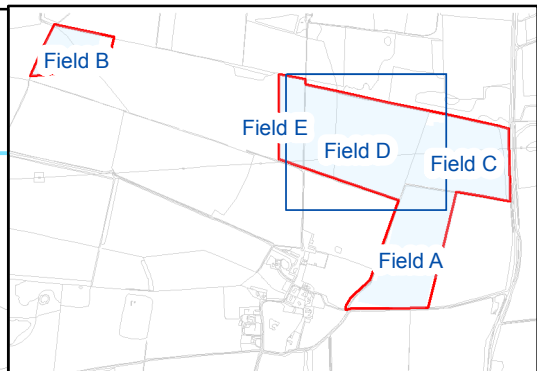
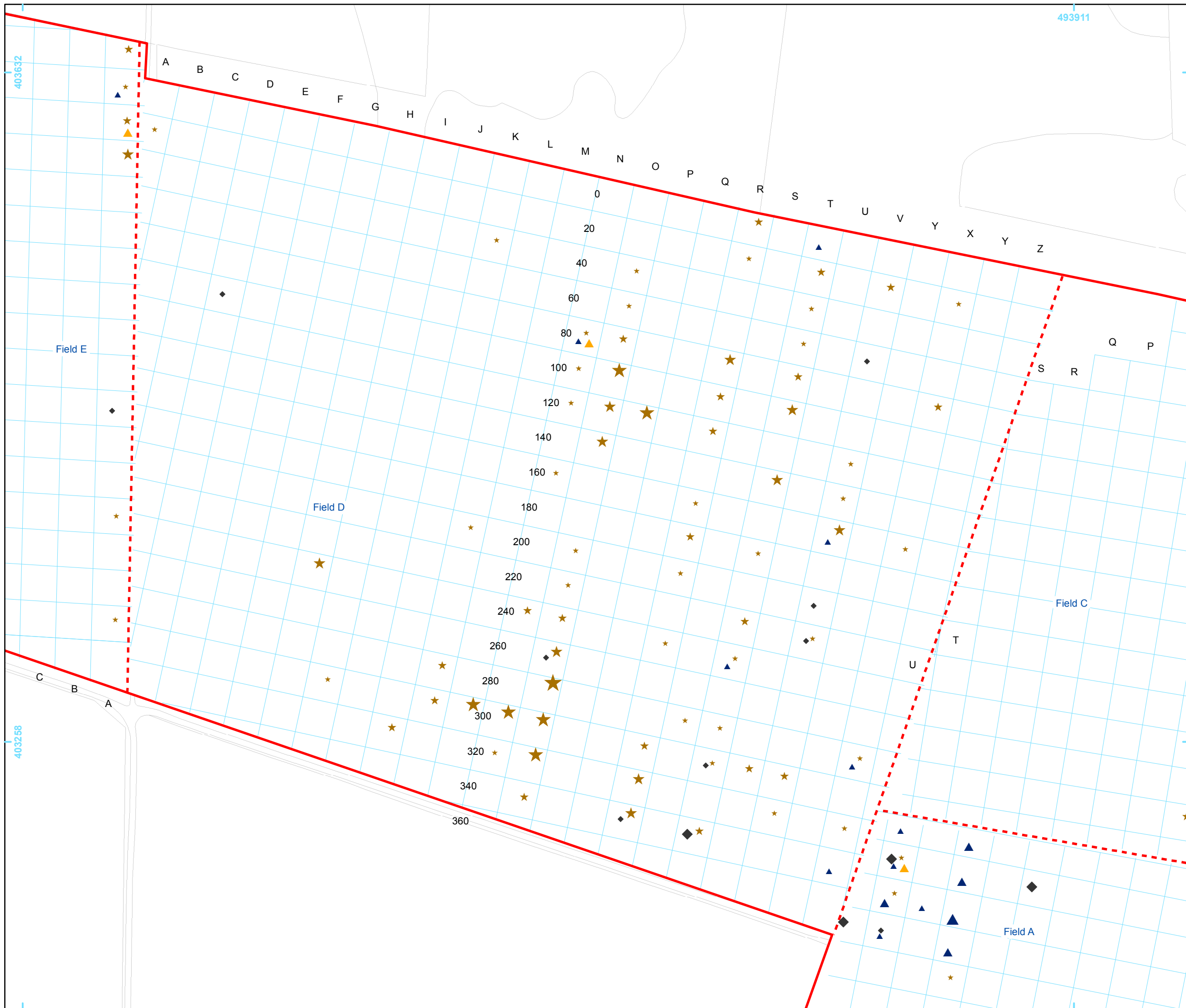
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FIGURE TITLE
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- site boundary
- coal - by count**
- 1 - 2
- 3
- slag - by weight (g)**
- 3 - 55
- 56 - 267
- 268 - 548
- 549 - 2256
- 2257 - 3430
- glass - by count**
- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- metal - by count**
- 1

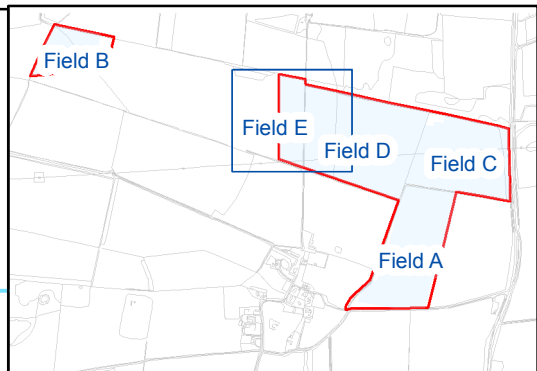
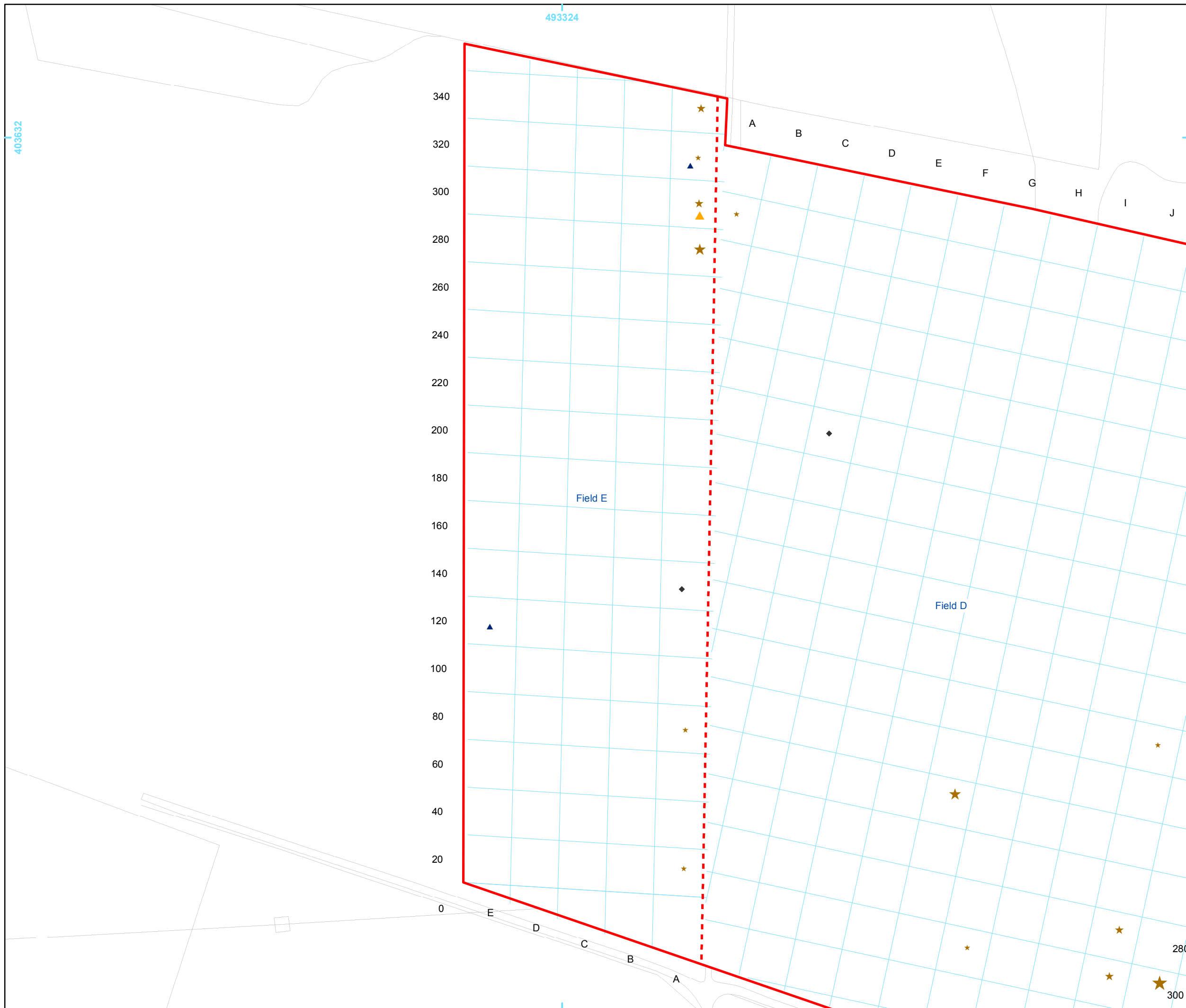


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- site boundary
- coal - by count**
- ◆ 1 - 2
- slag - by weight (g)**
- ★ 3 - 55
- ★ 56 - 267
- ★ 268 - 548
- ★ 549 - 2256
- glass - by count**
- ▲ 1 - 2
- metal - by count**
- ▲ 1



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PROJECT TITLE
 Manor Farm, Manton
 North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Fieldwalking results: miscellaneous

<small>DRAWN BY</small> JB	<small>PROJECT NO</small> 660389	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> ATB	<small>DATE</small> 02/02/2015	26
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