

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND TO  
THE REAR OF 25 NORTHGATE,  
LOUTH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LNG00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND TO  
THE REAR OF 25 NORTHGATE,  
LOUTH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LNG00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Daral Ltd

Report Compiled by  
James Albone MA, PIFA

September 2000

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Planning App: N/105/0338/98 + N/105/0374/99.

A.P.S. Report No. 129/00



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses to the rear of 25 Northgate, Louth, Lincolnshire. Investigations were undertaken because the site lay within the area of the medieval town of Louth.*

*Late medieval (14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century) make-up deposits were identified on the southern part of the development. No structural evidence of medieval date was identified although buildings were probably once present along the road frontage of Northgate, to the south of the site. A possible boundary ditch of late medieval or post-medieval date was recorded along the western side of the site.*

*Undated (post-medieval or later) chalk wall foundations were identified in the southern part of the site. The building to which these relate was demolished during, or after, the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. No structures are shown at the site on Espin's 1808 Plan of Louth. Consequently, the building at the site was either demolished before, or constructed after that date. A brick chimney base, relating to a 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial building was identified on the northern part of the site.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed,' (IFA 1999).

## 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses to the rear of 25 Northgate, Louth was granted by East Lindsey District Council. As the site lay within the historic core of the town, the planning permission was subject to an archaeological watching brief condition during the groundworks of the development.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Daral Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches at the site. The work was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1999.

## 2.3 Topography and Geology

The town of Louth is situated in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, approximately 22km south of Grimsby and 40km northeast of Lincoln (Fig.1). The site is located in the town centre on the north side of Northgate at National Grid Reference TF 3288 8755.

The site is situated on a gentle north facing slope c.100m south of the River Lud, at approximately 25m OD. Due to the urban nature of the area, the soil types in the immediate vicinity of the site have not been accurately surveyed. However, these are likely to be fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association, which surround the town (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). The underlying geology consists of boulder clay over Cretaceous Carstone (BGS 1980).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest archaeological evidence from within the town of Louth is of Romano-British date. A variety of coins, ranging from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD were apparently found at locations within the town in the

early 19<sup>th</sup> century, including at the site of St. Mary's chapel (Bayley 1834). However, these artefacts do not survive and the accuracy of their identification cannot be confirmed. Although there have been no Romano-British finds from the town during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, activity of this period has been postulated (Owen 1997, 62-63).

The place-name Louth is derived from the River Lud which flows through the town. The name was first recorded in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century (Cameron 1998, 82). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that Abbot Aethelheard, of a monastery at Louth (*Hludensis monasterium*), was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 790 AD (Garmonsway 1992, 54). A small quantity of late Saxon pottery has been found at Eastgate, c.100m south of the development site (Tann 1996).

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Louth (*Ludes*) was a borough with a market and was held by the Bishop of Lincoln (Morris 1986, 7;56). The population at that time has been estimated as having been in excess of six hundred (Darby 1971, 82). During the medieval period the town became prosperous, drawing its fortune from the wool and cloth trades.

Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the development have identified evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity. A sequence of undated, probably medieval, and post-medieval deposits were identified at 76a Eastgate (Albone 1998). Further post-medieval deposits were identified at 47/51 Eastgate, 80m south of the development site. Pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date from that investigation was of an unknown fabric and may indicate a Louth pottery industry during that period (Albone 1999).

Sunken structural remains, possibly tanning vats of 18<sup>th</sup> century date have been identified at Spout Yard, to the west of the site (Taylor 1999).

Buildings are indicated on the Northgate (formerly *Finkle Street*) frontage adjacent to the site on Armstrong's 1778 *Map of Lincoln-shire*. A detached building, set back from the road frontage, was shown at the site on Espin's 1808 *Plan of Louth* (Fig. 6). The street is referred to as *Padehole or Finkle Street* on this plan.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains encountered.

### 4. METHODS

Remains of earlier buildings had been removed from the site prior to the commencement of the watching brief. The strip footings for the dwelling were machine excavated to a depth of approximately 0.9m. All section faces of the excavated trenches were examined for archaeological features. The depth and thickness of each deposit was recorded. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a recorded scale and the location of these were marked on a plan of the foundation trenches. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Description of the results**

Three phases were recognised:

Phase 1: Late medieval deposits

Phase 2: Post medieval structural remains

Phase 3: Modern structures and deposits

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

### **5.2 Phase 1: Late medieval deposits**

The earliest deposit exposed during the watching brief was a dark grey brown silty clay (006) containing sherds of 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This deposit was greater than 0.75m thick and extended across the southern part of the site. It appears to represent an urban soil build-up, or make-up layer, of late medieval date.

To the north, deposit 006 was truncated by a cut feature (009). The full extent of this feature was not revealed as it had also been truncated by later activity (see 5.3 below). Consequently its interpretation was difficult. However, it is possible that it is a ditch with the recorded section representing an oblique line through the feature (Fig. 4, Pl. 2). It was filled by medium brown clayey silt (008). A single sherd of 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from this context. However, this may originally have been derived from the make-up deposit (006).

### **5.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval structural remains**

The remains of a post-medieval structure were identified. An east to west aligned wall foundation of chalk blocks (003) was identified on the southern part of the site (Fig.4, Pl.3). This extended across the site but did not continue to the west of the footprint of the development. At this point it appears to have joined a smaller chalk foundation which was located along the west wall foundation trench (012). The 1m wide, flat-bottomed construction trench (005) for wall 003 contained medium yellow brown mortar with frequent chalk fragments (004). The wall had been purposely demolished and was sealed beneath a medium grey brown silty clay (002). A single sherd of late 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery from this deposit indicates the earliest date at which the demolition could have occurred.

### **5.4 Modern structures and deposits**

The northern part of the site had been extensively disturbed by 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings. Part of a brick chimney base, with an estimated diameter of 1.7m, was revealed (Fig. 3). The construction cut from these buildings (013) had truncated the late medieval deposits, including the possible ditch (009).

Sealing the chimney base was a mixed brown clay and dark brown clay silt demolition deposit (011). This layer contained a large quantity of brick rubble and pottery dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In the southwest part of the site the mortar floor surface (001) from the previous building survived beneath a layer of demolition debris (Fig.5). Along the west section of the foundation trenches the topsoil deposit in the adjacent garden was exposed (007). This was a dark grey brown

silty clay up to 0.6m thick. Pottery dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from this deposit.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a soil build-up or dumped deposit of 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date (006). The absence of any contemporary structural remains suggest that this particular site was not developed during the late medieval period. However, buildings may have been located immediately to the south of the site, on the Northgate frontage.

The late medieval deposit was cut on the west side of the site by a possible ditch (009). This feature also contained 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, although this may have been derived from the make-up layer. The ditch was probably a property boundary dating to the late medieval or post-medieval period. It is possible that this feature corresponds with one of the boundaries shown on Espin's 1808 map (Fig.6).

The chalk wall foundations (003 and 012) relate to an undated structure that was demolished at some time after the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This building does not seem to correspond to any shown on Espin's plan (Fig. 6) and may have been constructed after 1808. If this was the case it could relate to the industrial building and was probably demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century brick chimney base relates to an industrial structure of unknown function. This structure appears to have been completely demolished in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Both of the earlier buildings at the site were replaced by a further structure, which was demolished prior to the present development.

The floor (001) of this structure was identified on the southern part of the site

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at 25 Northgate, Louth, were undertaken because the site lay close to the historic core of the town.

Late medieval make-up deposits and a possible boundary ditch of contemporary, or post-medieval, date were identified. No structural evidence of these periods was identified, although buildings may have been located along the Northgate road frontage at that time. Undated (post-medieval or later) and 19<sup>th</sup> century building remains were also recorded.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S.R. Lampard of Daral Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
Site Supervisor: James Albone  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
CAD Illustration and Post-excavation Analysis: James Albone

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

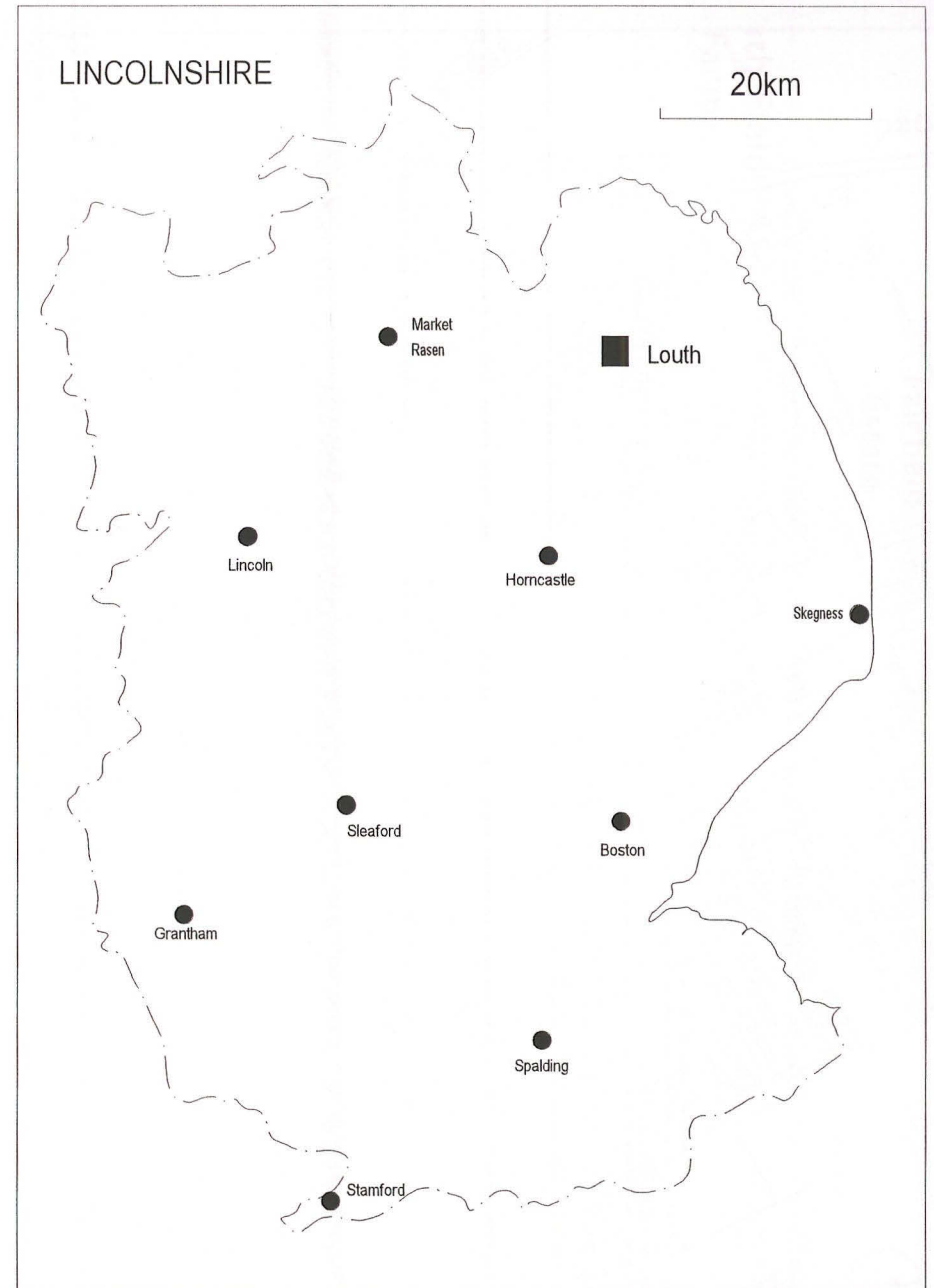
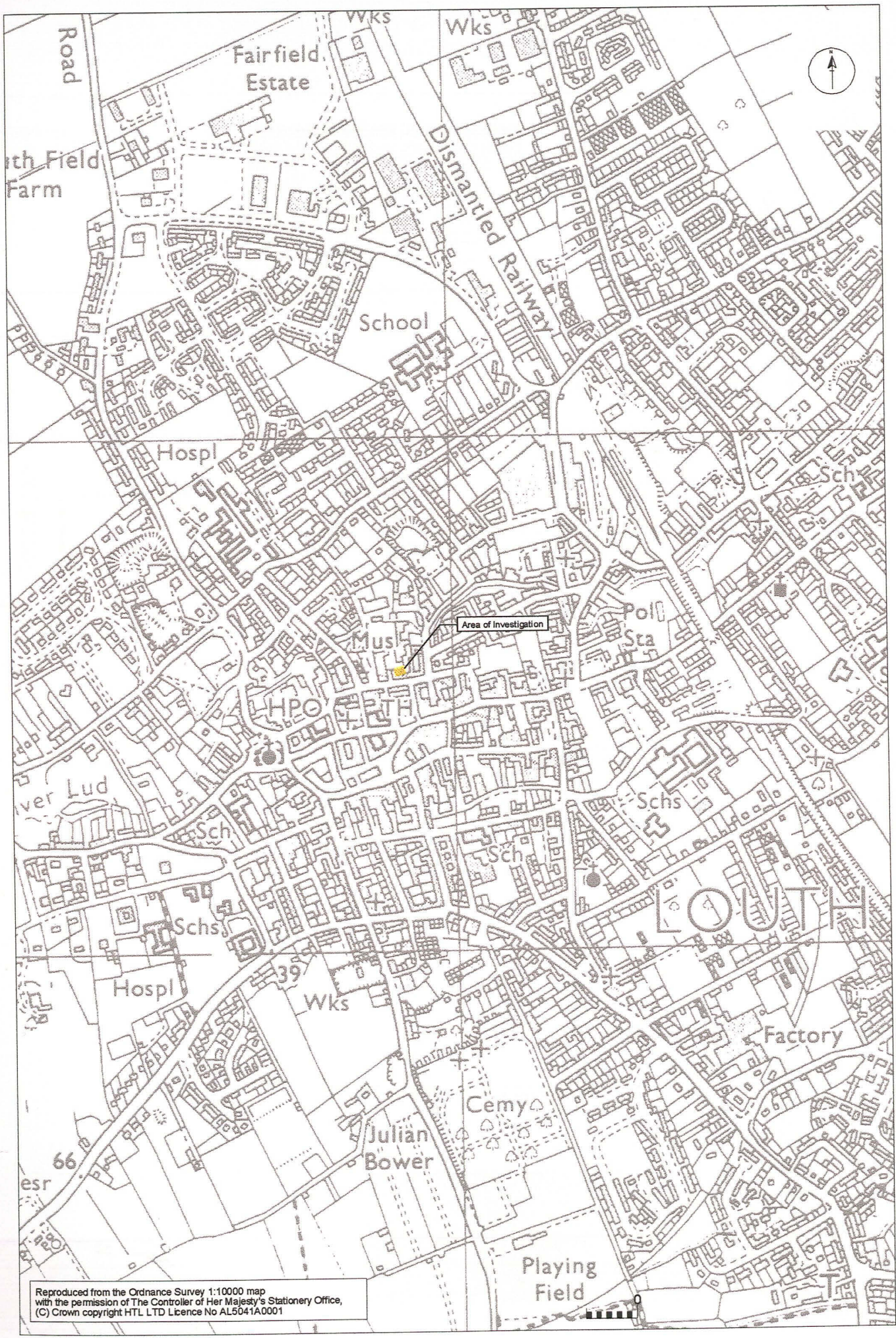


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown copyright HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Site Location Plan



Figure 3: Plan showing location of development area

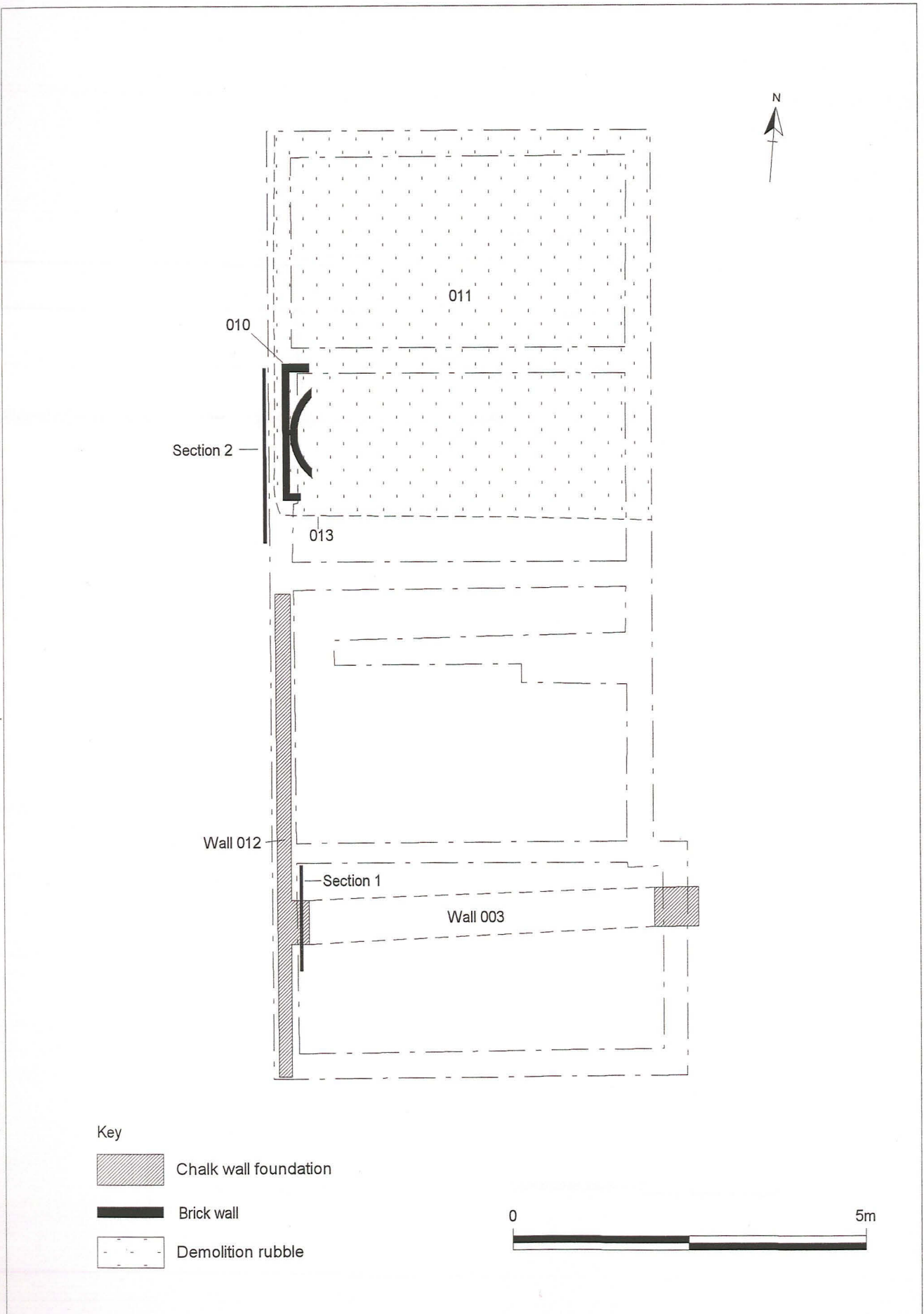
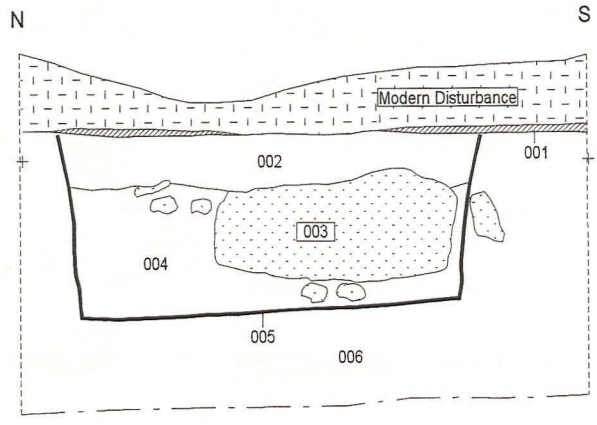
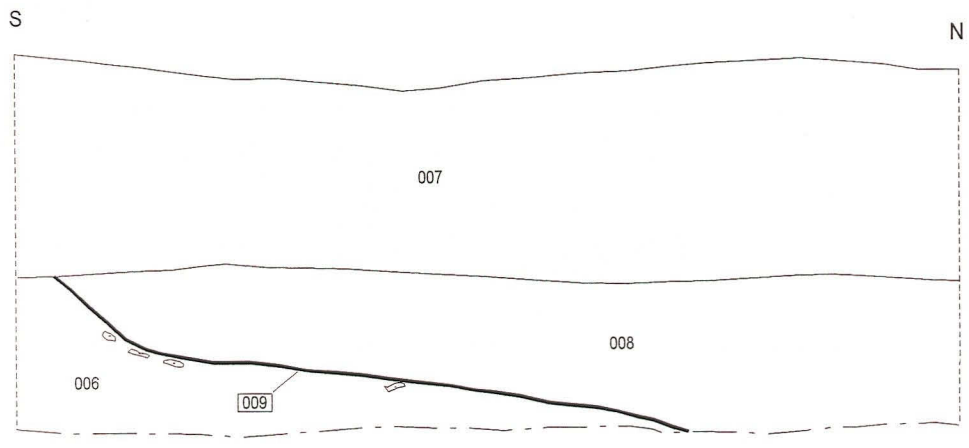


Figure 4: Plan of foundation trenches showing locations of archaeological features



Section 1



Section 2

Key



-  Chalk blocks
-  Modern disturbance



Figure 5: Sections of archaeological features



Figure 6 Extract from Espin's 1808 Plan of Louth Showing Approximate Site Location



Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 Section 1, showing wall [003]



Plate 3 Section 2, showing ditch [009]



**Appendix 1**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF  
25 NORTHGATE,  
LOUTH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
DARAL LIMITED**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 1999**



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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land to the rear of 25 Northgate, Louth, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Louth is a settlement of Saxon origin and may have been monastic. The gridded road pattern of Louth town centre suggests a planned layout, probably originating in the medieval period. It is likely Northgate was integral to this layout and therefore medieval remains may be located alongside the road.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land to the rear of 25 Northgate, Louth. The site is located within Louth town centre approximately 120m south of the river Lud, at national grid reference TF 328 874.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Louth is located 40km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is located in the town centre, on the north side of Northgate, at grid reference TF 328 874.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of two houses at the site by East Lindsey District Council, subject to conditions requiring a

programme of archaeological recording.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 24m OD on land slightly sloping down to the north. As an urban area soils of the site have not been mapped but are likely to be Holderness Association loamy typical stagnogley soils, developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

## 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Documentary evidence suggests the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon monastic settlement at Louth but the town is clearly of Saxon origin and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it had 13 mills, which would all have been water mills.
- 6.2 It is thought that the Bishop of Lincoln created a planned town at Louth and this is reflected in the gridded layout of the road system in the town centre. Northgate runs west to east and appears to form the north limit of this layout. Therefore, this area would have from an integral part of the medieval town and buildings of this date are likely to have fronted onto the road. If so, it is possible that some of the present properties fossilize the medieval plot boundaries. On Armstrong's 1788 'Map of Louth' Northgate appears as Finkle Street.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (no. 21).
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development.
- 8.2.2 The sections of all trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the

watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, East Lindsey District Council and to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - J Young, formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist



Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft, light brownish yellow mortar, to 0.05m thick	Mortar floor of previous building
002	1	Fairly firm, medium grey brown silty clay, 1.10m wide x 0.15m thick	Backfill over wall 003
003	1	Large chalk blocks forming an E-W foundation within trench cut 005	Wall foundation
004	1	Soft, medium yellow brown mortar, 1.10m wide x 0.35m thick	Fill of 005
005	1	Linear cut feature, 1.1m wide x 0.50m deep, E-W orientation	Wall foundation cut
006	1,2	Fairly firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.50m thick	Late medieval soil build-up or dumped make-up layer
007	2	Soft, dark grey brown silty clay, 0.55m thick	Topsoil
008	2	Soft medium brown clayey silt, 0.42m thick	Fill of 009
009	2	Unknown shape cut, at least 2.38m wide x 0.42m deep exposed in section	Late medieval post-medieval boundary ditch
010	-	Modern brick wall, in situ	19 <sup>th</sup> C industrial chimney base
011	-	Mixed, brown clay and dark brown clay silt matrix	Dumped (demolition )deposit
012	-	Small to medium chalk blocks forming a N - S foundation	N - S wall foundation
013	-	Large rectangular cut	Limit of demolition activity

## Appendix 3

### FINDS SUMMARY

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner,  
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

Most of the earlier material was produced in the region at Toynton All Saints, 25km south of Louth, Humberside to the north and probably Lincoln, 37km to the southwest. Much of the late, post-medieval material was probably manufactured in Staffordshire, though there is a single piece of Chinese porcelain in the collection. The clay pipe is probably a local product made in the general vicinity of Louth.

#### Range

A pottery fragment of probably 13th-14th century date is the earliest item recovered and medieval and later post-medieval material are equally represented in the assemblage. However, there is no early post-medieval material of the 16th-17th century. In addition to the pottery, clay pipe and animal bone was retrieved.

Context	Description	Date
unstratified	1x Toynton All Saints ware jug, 14th-15th century 1x clay pipe stem, 4/64" bore, 19th-early 20th century	19th-early 20th century
002	1x red painted earthenware, brown glazed	18th century
006	3x Toynton All Saints ware, linked 1x canine scapula 1x sheep sized tibia	14th-15th century
007	2x Humber ware, 14th-15th century 1x ?Lincoln ware jug, burnt, 13th-14th century 1x creamware plate, 18th century 1x Chinese porcelain tea bowl, 18th century	18th century
008	1x Toynton All Saints ware	14th-15th century
011	2x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, ink bottle and ?bowl, 18th century 1x white lead glazed earthenware/stoneware, 19th-early 20th century 1x red painted earthenware, cream & brown glazed pancheon, 19th-early 20th century	19th-early 20th century

The jug handle from (007) is burnt black and although the fabric is not clear the handle is a typical Lincoln form and lends the ascription to the piece.

Clay pipe production is known in Louth from as early as 1826 and there were at least three pipe kilns operating in the town in the 19th century (Wells 1979, 155).

#### Condition

The material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

#### Documentation

A number of archaeological investigations in Louth have previously been undertaken and reported. Details of these and other archaeological and historical evidence has been compiled (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

### **Potential**

The assemblage has moderate potential and indicates the presence or proximity of both medieval and later post-medieval occupation at the site. The absence of earlier post-medieval material is also noteworthy and suggests the site was abandoned, or used for non-occupation purposes, during the 16th-17th centuries.

### **Reference**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land at Spout Yard, Louth, Lincolnshire (LSY99)*, unpublished APS Report No. 34/99

Wells, P. K., 1979 'The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 63

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 5

### SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

x1	-	Daily site record sheet
x13	-	Context records
x1	-	Photographic record sheet
x1	-	Drawing record sheet
x1	-	Sheet of site drawings
x1	-	Copy of foundation plan (annotated)
x1	-	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 267.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LNG99

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

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