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Alexander Archaeological Services

M1/24

Event L12657
Source L1273

neg

LAND ADJACENT TO SPRING BANK
CHURCH STREET,
FULLETBY
LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

NGR: TF 297 734

TF 29754 73369

PREPARED FOR
EVERGREEN CORPORATION LTD

BY

MELANIE ALEXANDER
OF
ALEXANDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

PLANNING APPLICATION NO:-

S/055/00461/01

will discharge
condition on S/055/1249/01

NOVEMBER 2001

Site visit Early August 2001

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was required during residential development on land adjacent to Spring Bank, Church Street, Fulletby, Lincolnshire, where information for the area is limited, and there has been very little archaeological investigation in that Parish.

The watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the development, where no archaeological remains were known but the potential for chance finds was high. However there was found to be no archaeological remains on the site.

I. INTRODUCTION

Alexander Archaeological Services was commissioned by Evergreen Corporation Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to Spring Bank, Church Street, Fulletby.

The purpose of the watching brief was to assess the archaeological potential of the development area and the possible impact of development on any archaeological remains.

I. SITE LOCATION

5km North east of Horncastle and 15km south of Louth, Fulletby is in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The proposed site is located approximately national grid reference TF 297 734 (Fig. 1).

I. PLANNING BACKGROUND

The residential development of the land had been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to conditions including the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording, in accordance with a written scheme of works approved by the Local Planning Authority.

I. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Fulletby is on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The soil type was found to be top-soil covering Lincolnshire Wold Chalk.

I. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The name, Fulletby, is of Scandinavian origin, '-by' denotes at least a small settlement from the Scandinavian period.

Fulletby is first recorded in the Saxon period in several documents including the 1086 Domesday Survey as "Fullobi". In the Domesday book, two major landholders are mentioned – The Bishop of Durham, whose land was worked by several tenants, and also Earl Hugh, whose jurisdiction seems to have been over a small settlement at that time.

A Priest is also recorded by the Domesday records which indicates that there must have been a Saxon church in the area, which predated a later medieval church, of which the current church of St Andrews, built in 1705 and remodelled in the 19th Century, retains several features including fourteenth century Selilia, which has been partly restored.

There is also documentary evidence of a manor house in Fulletby.

The development area is within the catchment area for the Saxon settlement and church, and any finds were expected to be related to this.

Summary list of Archaeological Sites and Artefacts

(Source: Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record)

NGR (TF)	Description
TF 298 732	Manor House Placename
TF 297 734	Site of Medieval Church
TF 298 734	Lizzies House – Grade II Listed
TF 298 733	Church of St Andrew – Grade II Listed

I. METHODOLOGY

The watching brief was undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and included the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

Trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record if any archaeological features were exposed and to record any changes in the geological conditions.

Finds recovered were bagged and labelled for later analysis.

Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints was compiled. (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

I. RESULTS

The site proved to have no archaeological en situ within the confines of the site. The entire site was Lincolnshire Wold Chalk covered by top soil which appeared to be undisturbed and completely natural throughout the site.

The only finds from the top soil were a couple of fragments of white Victorian pottery.

I. CONCLUSION

The lack of any archaeological evidence on site suggests that the area has always been a green field site, this is backed up by the shallowness of the soil and the undisturbed nature of the natural chalk.

From this we must conclude that the medieval village of Fulletby does not extend to the West end of Church Street, the remains of the village must lie from the site of the current Church and east or southwards underneath the modern housing.

I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS. 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Marsden, W 1977 *Lincolnshire* B.T. Batsford, London

The publications of the Lincoln Record Society 1921 *Volume 19*

Fig. 1

Map of Site

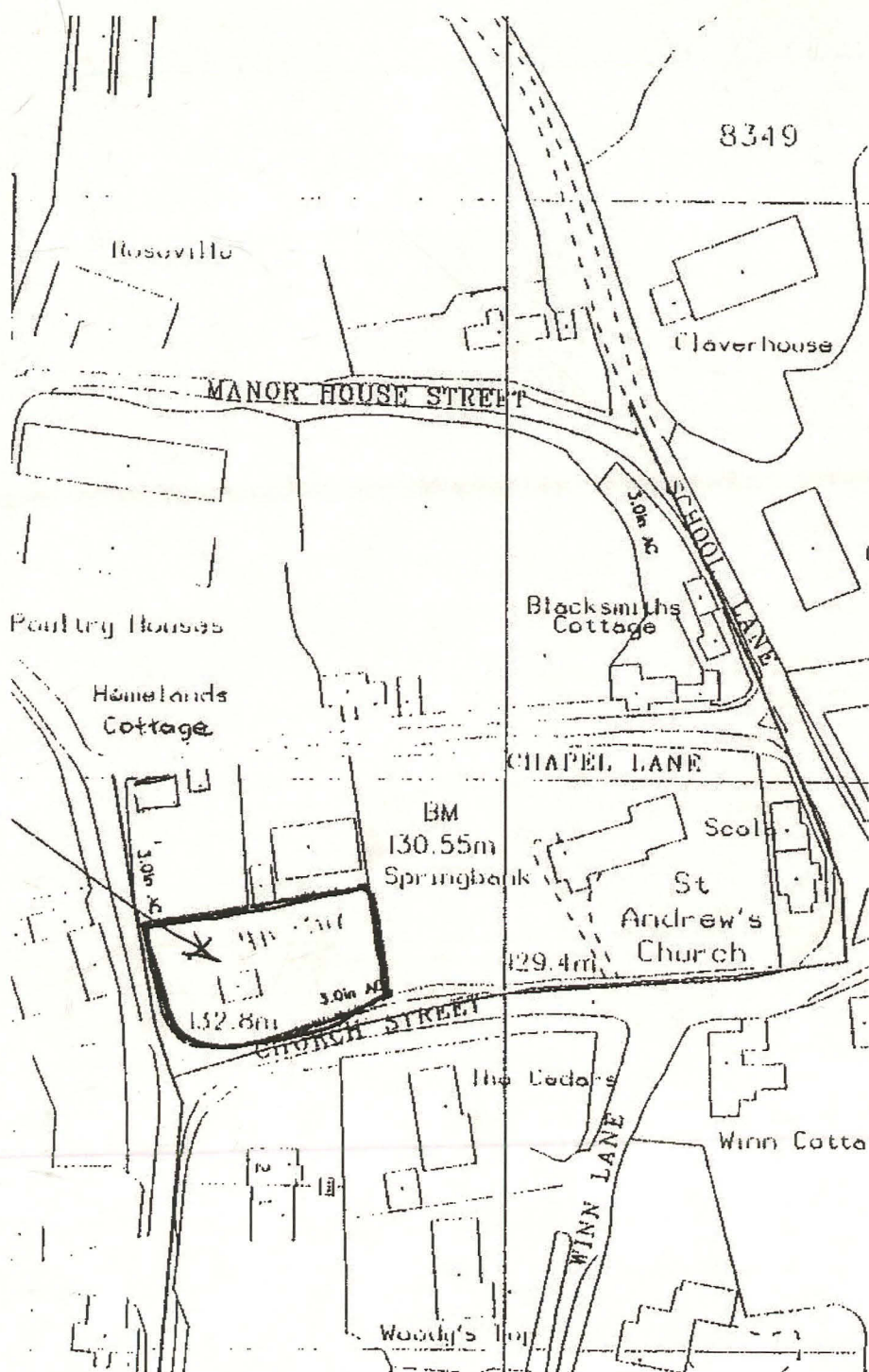


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

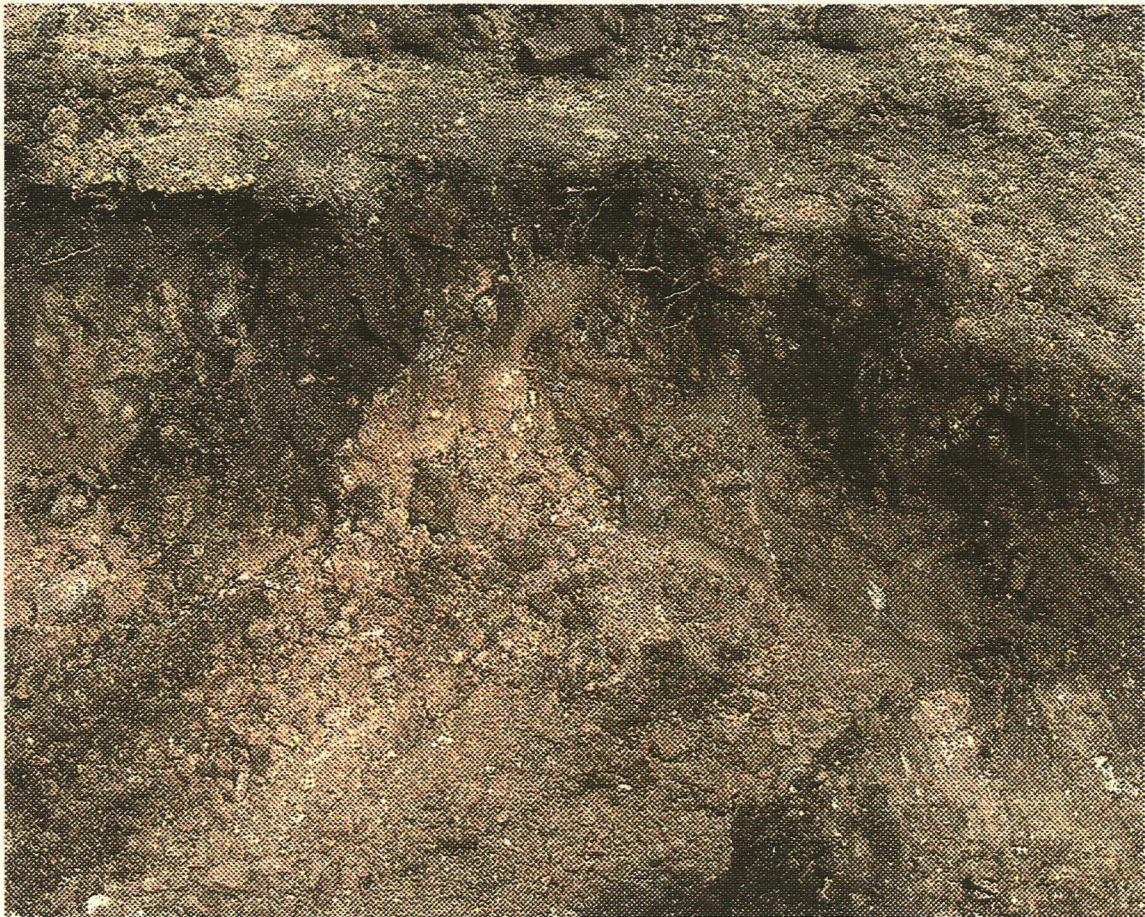


Fig. 4

