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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
PILLEYS LANE,
FISHTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FPL01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L12758
Source L17394
L17395

Mon L182566
13598

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
PILLEYS LANE,
FISHTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FPL01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. S. Jakes

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

December 2001

Planning Application No: B00/0642/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 3390 4655
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 2001.94

A.P.S. Report No.174 /01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Pilleys Lane, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within an area of considerable Romano-British settlement and a medieval levelling deposit has been identified immediately adjacent to the site.

During the course of the investigation an undated post hole and possible pit were identified together with a modern cut. A dumped layer was also identified, which though undated, was possibly contemporary with the medieval ground raising in the adjacent building plot.

No artefacts of Romano-British or medieval date were recovered.

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (B00/0642/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the development of the site. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of enhanced observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Jakes to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The

investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief and a specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Boston is in the south Lincolnshire Fens, 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located in Fishtoft parish, 2.5km northeast of the centre of Boston on the north side of Pilleys Lane near to its junction with Sibsey Road at National Grid Reference TF 3390 4655.

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at a height of between 2m to 3m OD on fairly flat level land. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous coarse silty soils, developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford clays (Hodge *et al* 1984).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period. Prehistoric finds have been located in the parish, though these have originated around the village centre where part of the 'Stickney moraine', which underlies the area, is exposed to form an 'island' within later alluvial deposits. Romano-British pottery has been found in proximity to the site (Figure 2 - SMR 12995, 12710, 12714, 12713, 12719). Together with cropmark evidence in the area, fairly widespread settlement is indicated.

Fishtoft receives its first mention in the Domesday survey of 1086 when the land was owned by Count Alan and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). A single church is recorded, a mill and 80 acres of meadow.

Referred to therein as *Toft*, the name derives from the old Scandinavian meaning 'the messuage, the curtilage' (Cameron 1998). The first known reference to 'Fishtoft' is a personal name reference on a stone from the parish church. The meaning of the element 'fish' is unknown and no family of that name is recorded in the area. It is likely to have a fishing connection (*ibid*).

The medieval period is represented by Cowbridge Hall (SMR 12708). Though little is known of the medieval hall, quantities of finds are known from this vicinity.

A watching brief undertaken on the immediately adjacent building plot revealed evidence of an extensive medieval deposit representing an early phase of ground raising (Palmer Brown 2000).

A further watching brief at Willoughby Road (Cope-Faulkner 1997) revealed evidence of a driveway and recovered pottery of Late Saxon and medieval date though these were from unstratified contexts.

Post-medieval activity is evidenced by the Maud Foster drain which was constructed in 1568.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Foundation trenches for a new dwelling and garage were excavated, using a mechanical excavator, to varying depths between 0.70m

and 0.86m. Sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Plans of the foundation trenches and archaeological features within them were produced at a scale of 1:50. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS 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 summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were identified;

- 5.1 Natural deposits
- 5.2 Undated deposits
- 5.3 Late Post-medieval and Modern deposits

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the

course of the investigation were a soft mid-yellow reddish brown silty sand (002) which showed signs of lamination and represented an alluvial layer. A soft light brownish yellow sandy silt (015) was sealed by a firm, mid-grey and reddish brown sandy silt (014), both layers were identified as natural geological deposits.

5.2 Undated deposits

Overlying (002) was a moderately compact mid-greyish brown clayey silt (011). The deposit was 0.40m thick and was interpreted as a dumped or levelling deposit.

Cutting through (011) and partially exposed within the dwelling foundation trenches (Figure 4) was a sub-circular cut, with slightly concave sides (010). The feature was interpreted as a probable pit and was filled by a firm dark brown clayey silt (009) and a soft mid-dark brown sandy silt (008) containing occasional ceramic building material fragments (Figure 6 - section 3).

A circular cut (007) observed in the garage footing (Figure 5) was filled by a soft mid-grey sandy silt (006) and was identified as a post hole.

5.3 Late Post-medieval and Modern deposits

Also cut through (011) within the garage footings (Figure 6 - Section 1) was a probable linear feature, greater than 7m long, 4.4m wide and 0.80m deep (005) (Figure 5). The full extent of the feature could not be ascertained due to the limit of the excavation, but the feature appeared to be either a large pit or ditch. The feature was filled by a soft mid-dark brown sandy silt (004) and a soft light yellowish brown silty sand (003). Both deposits appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling of the feature. A pot sherd of late 19th to early 20th century

date and a fragment of glass were recovered from (004).

A soft light brown sandy silt (013) was identified as a dumped deposit and two fragments of late post-medieval tile were recovered.

The final deposit encountered during the course of the watching brief was a soft, dark brownish grey to dark brown sandy silt (001, 012) which represented the modern topsoil

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits represented the earliest layers encountered and are in keeping with soils previously identified in the area.

Phase 2 deposits consisted of a post hole (007), a probable pit (010) and a dumped or levelling deposit (011).

The fill (006) of the post hole showed signs of soil transformation and may be of an early date. However, the evidence of a single post hole is insufficient to confirm the presence of structural remains and it may just as likely be part of a boundary.

The probable pit (010) contained brick fragments within its upper fill (008) and although these were not retained they are suggestive of a later or more modern date for the feature perhaps contemporary with the large pit or ditch (005) which relates to modern disturbance in the area.

The dumped deposit (011) was seen to undulate, filling hollows in the underlying natural deposits and is likely to be connected with levelling and raising of the ground surface. Although no dating evidence was obtained from the deposit, it was identified throughout the footing trenches and is highly

likely to represent a continuation of the medieval ground raising deposit identified adjacent to the site.

Phase three deposits, were represented by a further dumped deposit (013), a probable pit or ditch (005) and the modern topsoil.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Pilley Lane Fishtoft, as the site lay in proximity to Romano-British settlement evidence and immediately adjacent to medieval ground raising deposits. No traces of Romano-British activity were evident on the site. The probable continuation of medieval levelling was identified during the course of the watching brief, though no dating evidence was recovered to support this hypothesis.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Jakes, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. The community archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisors: Tobin Rayner and Chris Moulis
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*

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Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

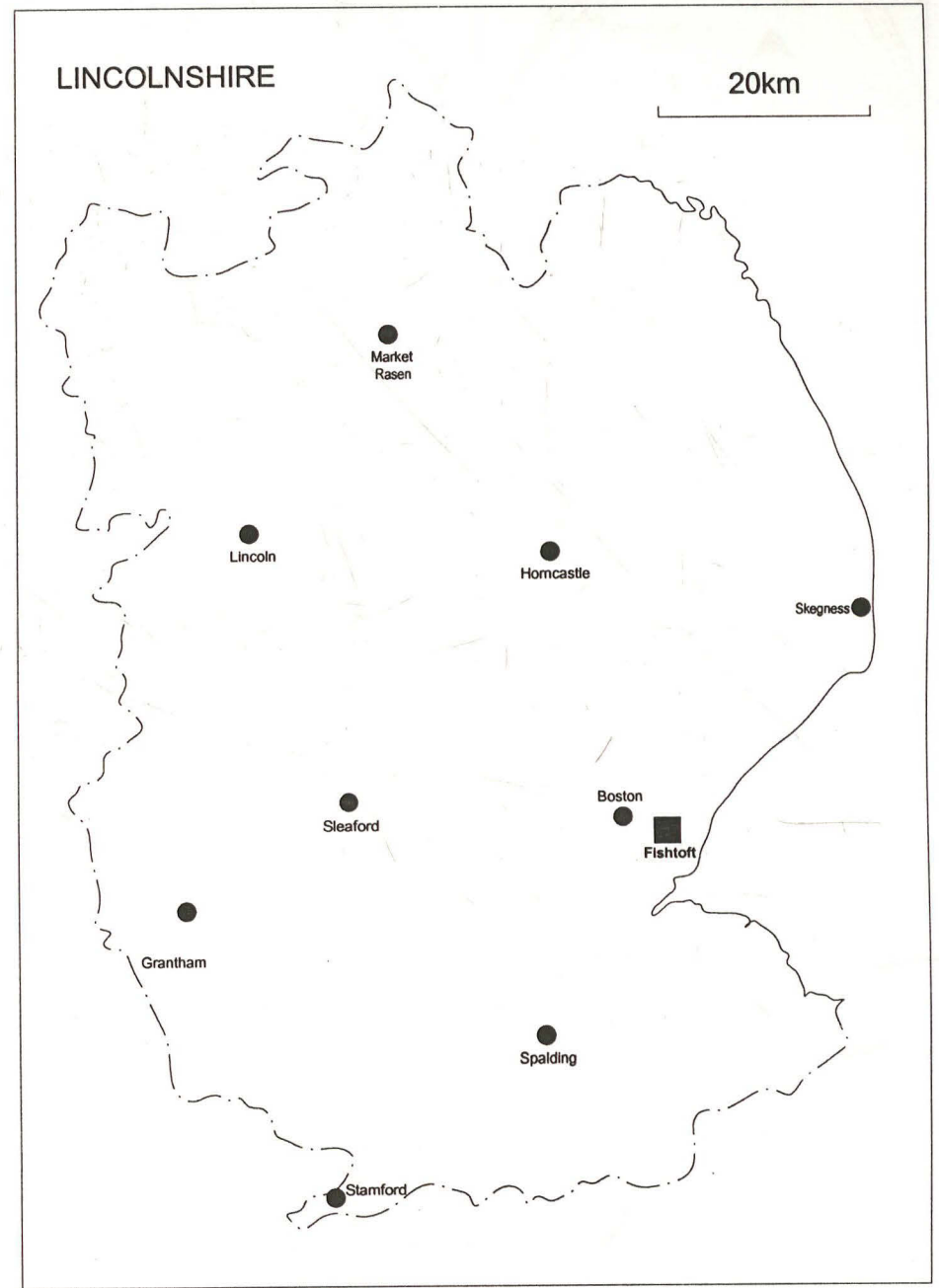
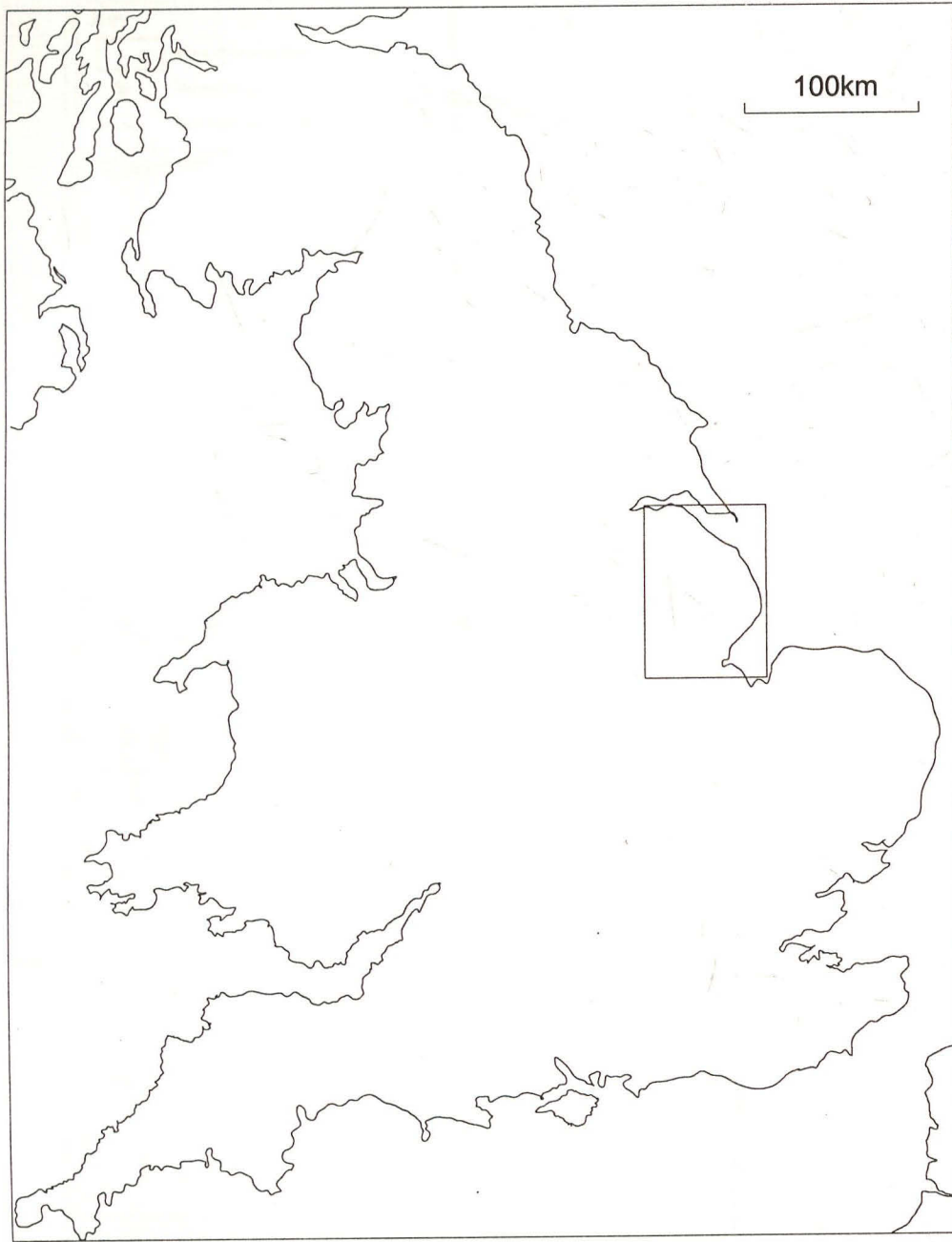


Figure 1 General Location Plan

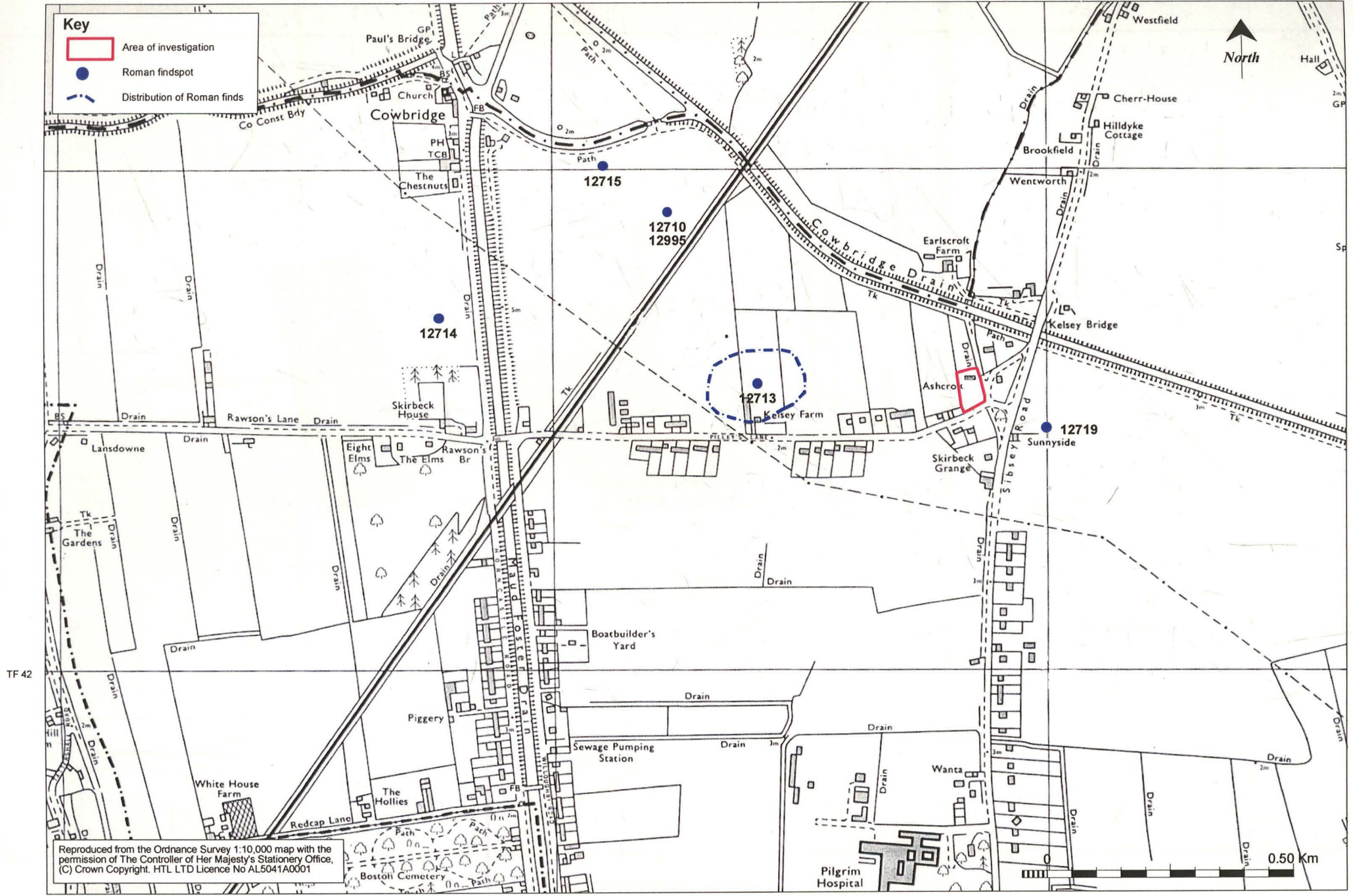


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

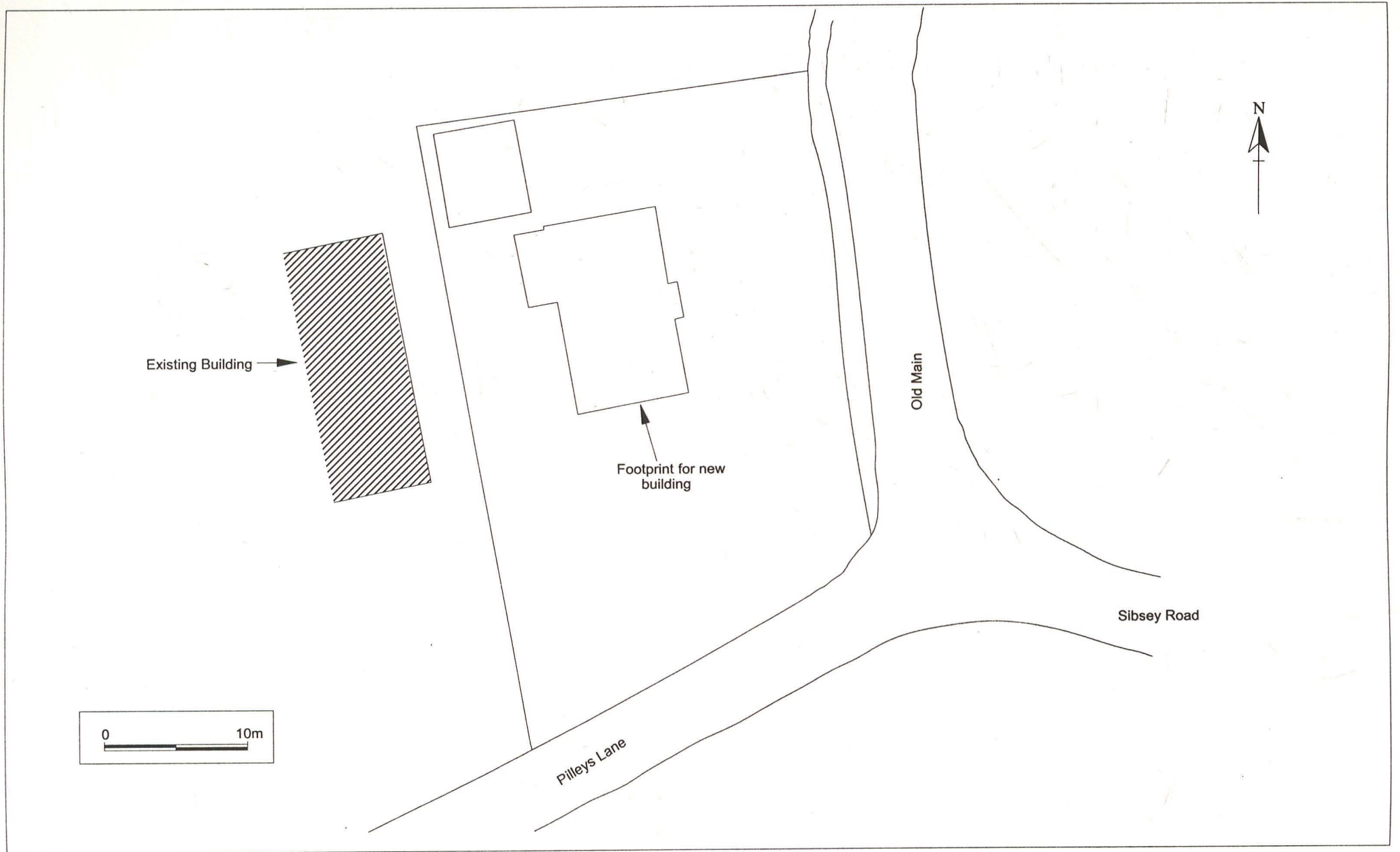


Figure 3 - detailed site plan

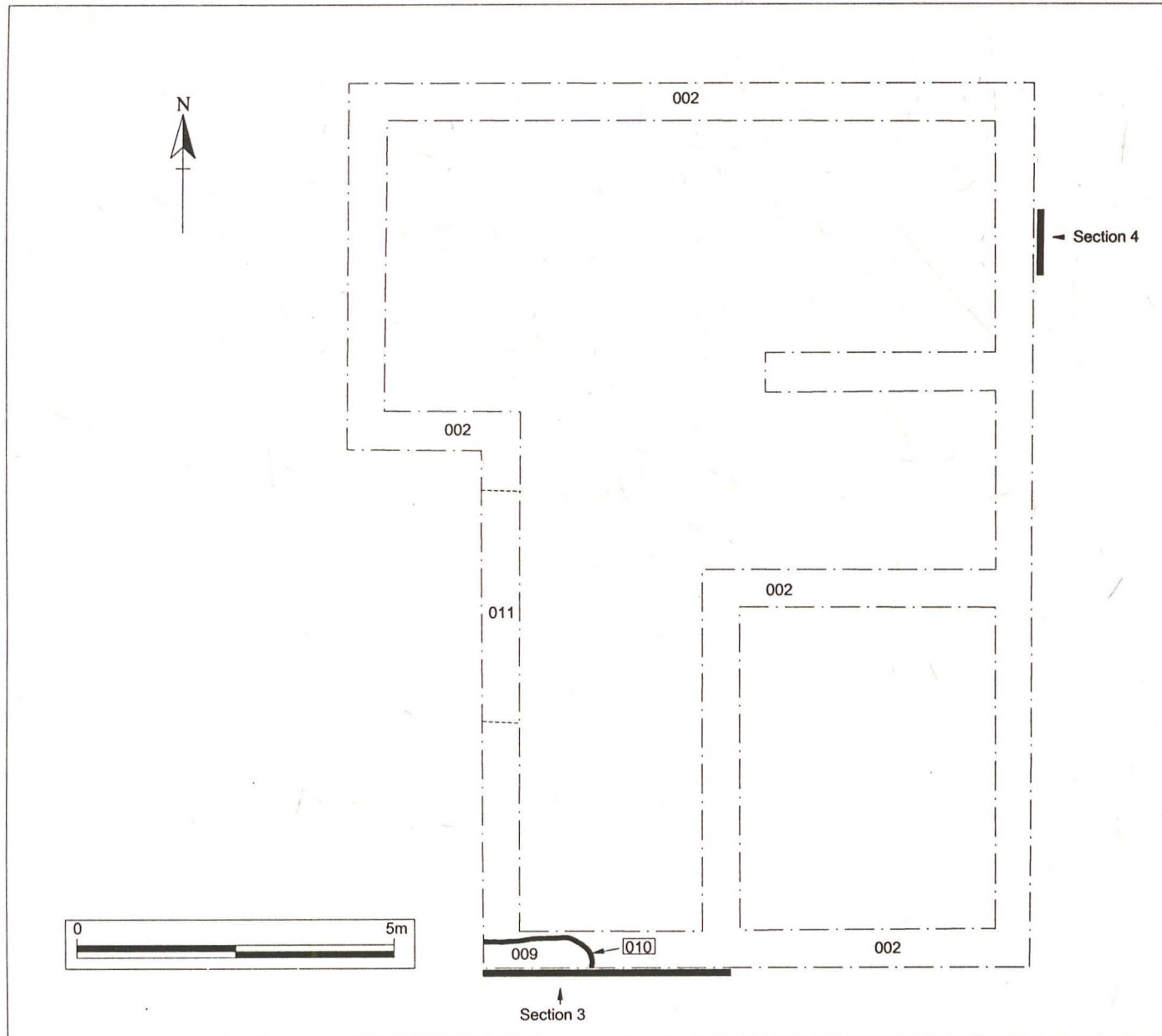


Figure 4 - Dwelling footings - Features and Section Locations

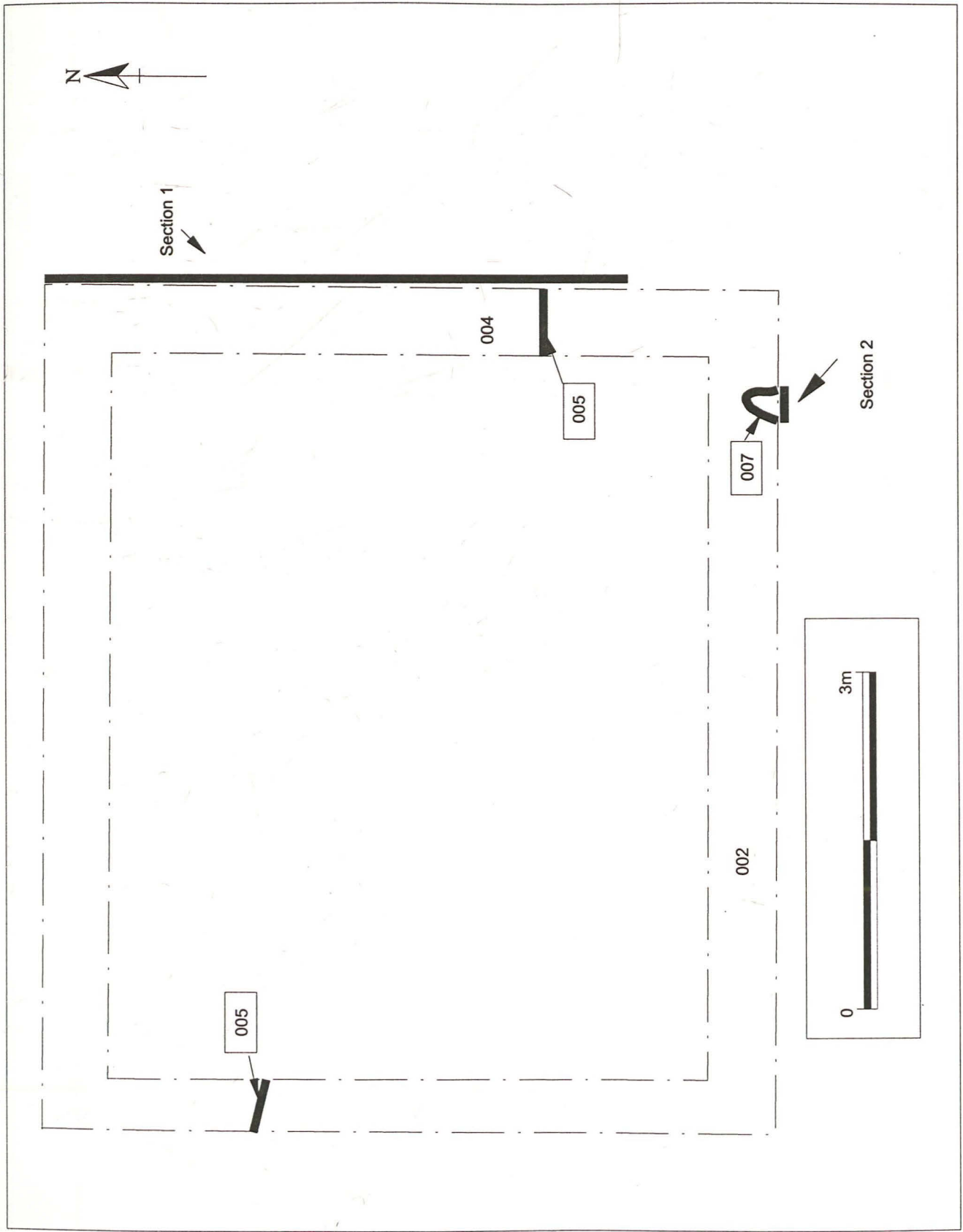


Figure 5 - Garage footings -features ans section locations

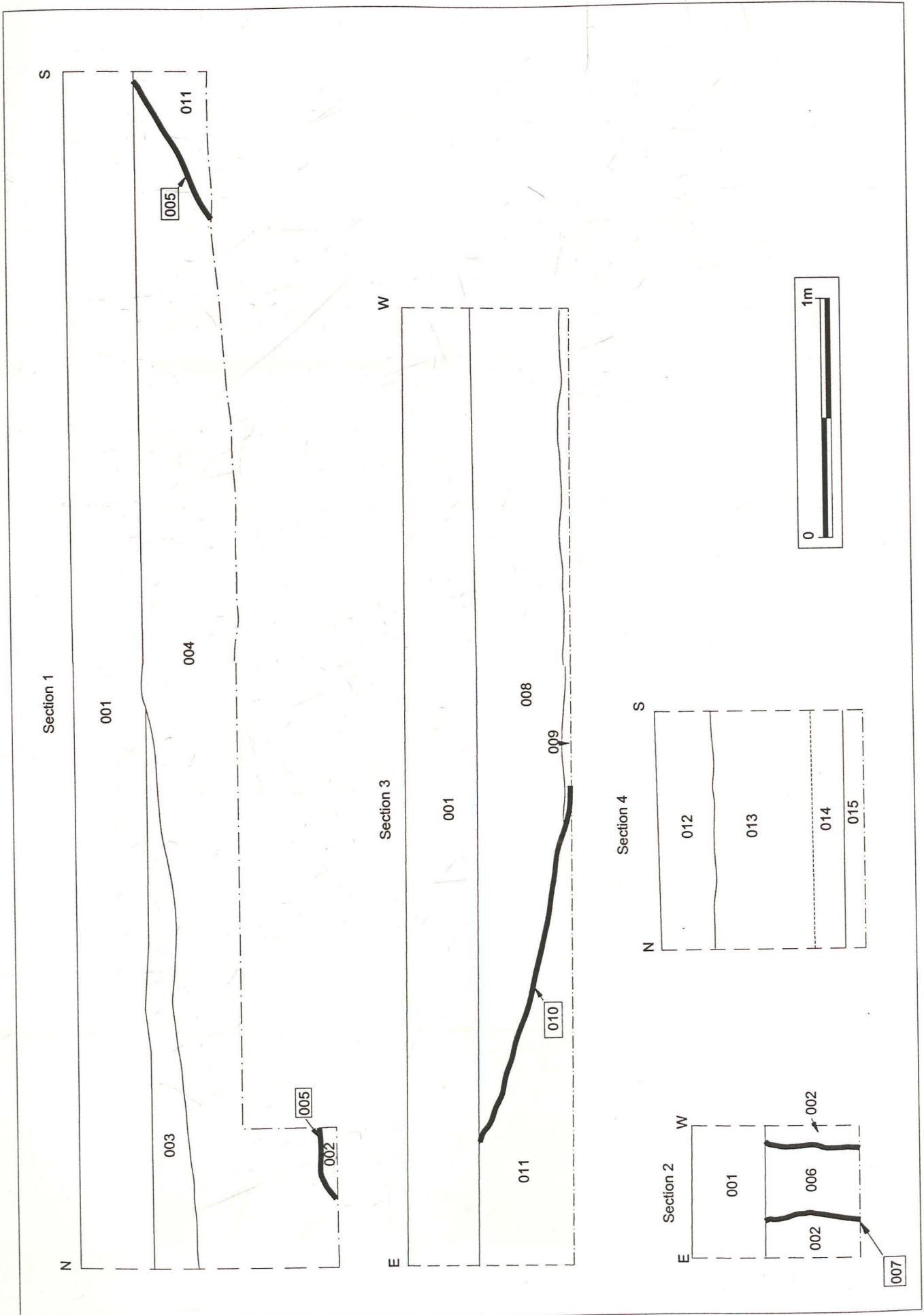


Figure 6 - Section Drawings



▲ Plate 1 General view of site looking northwest



◀ Plate 2 Modern pit/ditch looking northeast

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
PILLEYS LANE,
FISHTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR. JAKES**

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

APRIL 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land at Pilleys Lane, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, in an area with considerable evidence for Romano-British settlement. Watching-brief undertaken on an adjacent plot identified medieval deposits, but nothing of earlier date.*
- 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 results 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 groundworks connected with the construction of a dwelling on land at Pilleys Lane, Fishtoft, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of The Wash in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site lies 2.5km northeast of the centre of Boston on the north side of Pilleys Lane near to its junction with the Sibsey Road at National Grid Reference TF 3390 4655.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/00/0642/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding land is flat and low-lying at less than 3m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous coarse silty soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984 319; 361). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Little is currently known about Boston and its environs in the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Archaeological deposits of these periods are often deeply buried under alluvial deposits and silts. However there is considerable evidence for Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the proposed development site in the form of crop and soil marks of enclosures and droveways and scatters of Romano-British pottery.
- 6.2 Watching-brief undertaken on the immediately adjacent building plot (Palmer-Brown 2000) identified no further remains of this date, but an extensive medieval deposit was recorded across the area representing an early phase of ground raising. Structural evidence relating to occupation

in this period may occur within the vicinity.

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 IFA registered 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, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections 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 will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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 and 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; the Boston Community Archaeologist; and to the County Council Archaeological 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 presented to the editor of the journal *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 Boston District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four 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 principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Palmer-Brown, C. 2000 'Ashcroft', *Pilleys Lane, Fishtoft, Boston: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished report

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2,3	Soft, dark brown sandy silt, 030m thick	Topsoil
002	1,2,3	Soft, mid yellow, reddish brown silt, 040m thick.	Natural Geological deposit
003	1	Soft, light yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional ceramic building materia fragments	Dumped deposit, fill of 005
004	1	Soft, mid-dark brown sandy silt containing occasional roots and ceramic building material fragments	Dumped deposit, fill of 005
005	1	Probable linear cut, shallow concave sides stepping towards base greater than 4.40m wide, 7.00m long , 0.80m deep	Possible ditch or pit cut
006	2	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt containing roots and iron staining	Fill of 007
007	2	Circular cut, 0.30m diameter, vertical sides	Post hole
008	3	Soft, mid-dark brown sandy silt containing occasional roots and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 010
009	3	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, 50mm thick	Fill of 010
010	3	Sub-circular cut, slightly concave sides	Possible pit
011	1,3	Moderately compact, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick	Dumped deposit
012	4	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
013	4	Soft, light brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick	Dump deposit
014	4	Firm, mid grey and reddish brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Natural Alluvial deposit
015	4	Soft, light brownish yellow sandy silt	Natural geological deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 5 items weighing 127g was recovered from 2 separate contexts

Provenance

The material was recovered from a pit/ditch fill (004) and a dumped deposit (013).

The single pottery fragment is probably a Staffordshire product, but the tile is likely to have been made relatively locally in the Boston area.

Range

Pottery, tile glass and animal bone was recovered and are detailed in the table. All the artefacts are of late post-medieval date, probably the 19th-early 20th century.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
004	LPM	White glazed cup rim, late 19 th - 20 th century	1	3g	late 19 th - 20 th century
		Colourless bottle base fragment	1	3g	
013		Ceramic tile, oxidized throughout, 14mm and 18mm thick, late post-medieval	2	112g	late post-medieval
		cattle sized mandible fragment	1	9g	
TOTAL			5	127g	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Fishtoft which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval assemblage the group is of limited local potential. However, the lack of any artefacts earlier than the 19th century would suggest that deposits of this date or earlier were either not present, or not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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 interpretations 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).
Cut	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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
Fill	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 15 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 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 : 2001.94

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FPL01

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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