

JB

M2/15

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON PLOT 4,
MARRIOT'S GATE, LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LMG00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Conservation
Services

14 JUN 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



L13593

Event L13087
Source L17611
L17812

MON L120477
20477

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT ON PLOT 4,
MARRIOT'S GATE, LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LMG00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr I Knight

May 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee Bsc (Hons)

Planning Application No. H12/1161/98
National Grid References: TF 433 25~~8~~4
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.168

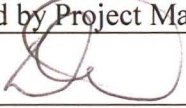
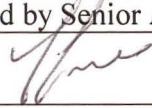
A.P.S. Report No. 108/02



Quality Control

Marriott's Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire (LMG00).

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and James Snee
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Finds Report	Gary Taylor
Post-excavation Analyst	James Snee

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 30/5/02	Date: 30-05-02

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching Brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Topography, Geology and Soils	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	2
3.	Aims and Objectives	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Bibliography	4
10.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3 Plan of development showing area of investigation

Figure 4 Plan of footing showing location of sections and features

Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 and 4

Figure 6 Sections 5 and 6

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the area of investigation, looking north.

Plate 2 Section through post-medieval pit or ditch terminus (012), looking west.

Plate 3 Section through east edge of medieval ditch/channel (021), looking north.

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Marriott's Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire (TF 433 255). The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval core of the village, opposite the 14th century parish church.

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The investigations revealed that the village was located on the silt levee of a former creek (known locally as a roddon). Roddons provided slightly higher and drier ground in this area of the fens, and this may have been a key factor in the establishment of the settlement.

A medieval ditch or channel was revealed, which appeared to follow the course of the roddon and may represent the reduced form of this watercourse. Alternatively the feature could have functioned as a drain or sewer that utilised the natural fall in the land to drain the area.

Post-medieval activity was indicated by the presence of a pit or drain terminus.

Quantities of medieval brick and post-medieval pottery were recovered from 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 within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 20th and 22nd June 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling at Marriot's Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (H12/1161/98) was submitted to South Holland District Council for a residential development comprising 4 separate dwellings with roads and services. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr I Knight to undertake the archaeological watching brief on Plot 4.

This report describes the watching brief for Plot 4, the investigations for Plots 1 to 3 are detailed in a subsequent report.

The investigation was carried out in accordance with a specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Lutton is a small village located 2.5km north of Long Sutton in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is in the core of the village (Fig. 2), centred on National Grid Reference TF 433 255, and lies at a height of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are the Wisbech Association

calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Lutton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. Adjacent to the eastern and northern edges of the village is a former sea bank, often referred to as 'Roman Bank' which was in existence by the 11th century and possibly earlier.

Lutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Luctone* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the farmstead, village by the pool' (Cameron 1998). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the King and contained 60 acres of meadow and a fishery (Morris 1986).

It has been suggested that a reference to a place called *Hludantun* in a charter of King Eadgar dating to AD 975, may refer to Lutton. The document confirms the estates and privileges of Thorney Abbey and includes reference to Gedney, Tydd and *Angarhala*, possibly Fleet (Hart 1966, 180).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to St. Nicholas's church which dates to the 16th century (DoE 1988, 37). This church may have replaced an earlier chapel, also dedicated to St. Nicholas, that was in existence before 1186, when a Robert de Haia granted it to Castle Acre Priory (Owen 1975, 21).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret the archaeological

remains exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHODS

Groundworks began with the excavation of the main drainage trenches, followed by stripping of topsoil from the development area. The footing trenches were then excavated by machine with a 0.6m wide toothless bucket. Subsequently, the sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds recovered examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and their stratigraphic relationships.

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Medieval and Later Deposits
Phase 5	Post-medieval and Later Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a layer of pale brown

alluvial sand (005 & 010) more than 0.43m thick (Figure 4, 5 & 6). This sloped away to the northwest where it was overlain a layer of light grey brown silty alluvium (009) more than 0.40m thick.

5.2 Phase 2: Medieval and Later Deposits

Cutting into alluvium (009) in the western half of the site (Figure 4) was the east edge of a ditch or channel (021), greater than 5m wide and more than 0.65m deep. The lower grey silty fill (013 & 014) (Figures 5 & 6) contained a hand made brick fragment of late medieval date. An upper fill of yellow sand (018) was also observed.

Overlying the edge of the ditch/channel (Figure 5) was a 0.14m thick lens of greyish brown silt (015) sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of yellowish grey silt (020) that extended east for at least 10m.

5.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

Cutting the upper fill of ditch/channel (021) was a pit or ditch terminal (012), 1.17m wide and 0.45m deep with a brownish clayey fill (011) (Figure 6).

In the southeast corner of the footing (Figure 4) was the north side of a sub-rectangular pit or pond (008) 8m long and *c.* 0.80m deep, with a lower greyish brown clayey silt fill (007 & 004) (Figures 5 & 6). The upper fill (006 & 004) comprised greyish brown sandy silt and, in the centre of the feature, a yellowish brown sandy lens (003), up to 0.02m thick (Figure 5). Pottery, dated to the 19th century, was recovered from the lower fill (007).

Overlying all of these was a silty subsoil (002 & 019) (Figures 5 & 6). In the centre of the site an ashy surface (016) was observed

(Figure 5) and the entire site was covered with a silty topsoil (001).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest phase (Phase 1) of the site was dominated by two alluvial deposits (009) and (010). The earliest (010) was the courser of the two and sloped gently to the west. It is probable that this these courser sandy silts represent the levee of a roddon or defunct watercourse. The later, finer alluvium is probably represents the silting up of the roddon channel itself.

The presence of the roddon may also have shaped the form of the medieval and later (Phase 2) features. The large ditch or channel (021) may have been a reduced remnant of the roddon's channel, or it may have been a drainage ditch or sewer that utilise the natural fall of the former watercourse. By the late medieval period Lutton was protected from the eastern salt marsh by a bank, the channel would have prevented flooding on the west of the bank, probably draining to the Lutton Leam, a short distance to the south.

The overlying lenses of silt are probably the result of changes in the landscape after the medieval ditch or channel had silted up. Lens (015) may even be a buried soil.

Post medieval and later deposits (Phase 3) included a pit or ditch terminus dated to the 18th or 19th century. This may have been a refuse pit, or part of a system of drains to improve the land.

The large rectangular pit (008) was probably a pond, although it may have had some other agricultural function.

Recent activity on the site was represented by an ashy yard surface (016) and topsoil

formation (001).

Investigations conducted for the other plots in the development supported the idea that the village was located on the silt levee of a roddon. In addition, a layer containing burnt or fired clay was revealed that may indicate the presence of early salt making in the locality (Snee 2002).

An undated channel, which is probably the continuation of channel (021), was exposed during groundworks to the north. A further undated ditch or channel and an undated drain were recorded, as were a number of post-medieval and later deposits (Snee 2002).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An Archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Marriott's Gate, Luton, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval core of the village, opposite the 14th century parish church.

However, no evidence of medieval settlement in close proximity to the excavated area was identified.

The investigations revealed that the village was located on the silt levee of a roddon. Roddons provided slightly higher and drier ground in this area of the fens, and this may have been a key factor in the establishment of the settlement.

A medieval ditch or channel was revealed, which appeared to follow the course of the roddon and may represent the reduced form of this watercourse. Alternatively the feature could have functioned as a drain or sewer that utilised the natural fall in the land to drain the area.

Post-medieval activity was indicated by the presence of a pit or drain terminus.

A quantity of medieval brick and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr I Knight and Status Design Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start permitted examination of the parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society.

DoE, 1988, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: District of South Holland*

Hart, C.R., 1966, *The Early Charters of Eastern England*

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 Bulletin No. 13

IFA, 1997, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore, Chichester.

Owen, D.M., 1975, 'Medieval Chapels in Lincolnshire', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* Vol. 10

Snee, J., 2002, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Plots 1 to 3, Marriott's Gate, Luton, Lincolnshire, (LLS00)*, unpublished APS report No. **109/02**

10. ABBREVIATIONS

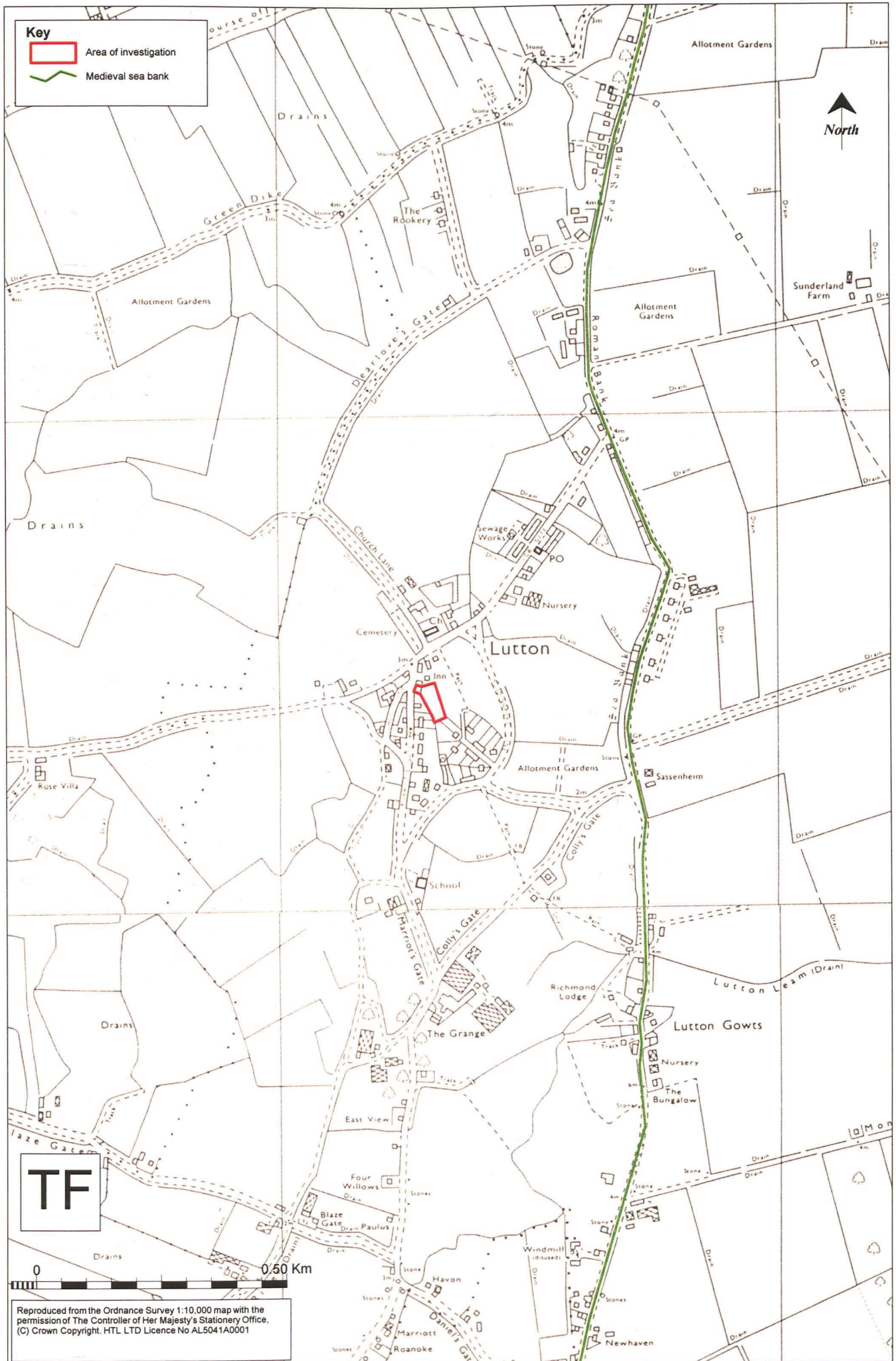
APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General Location Plan.



25

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

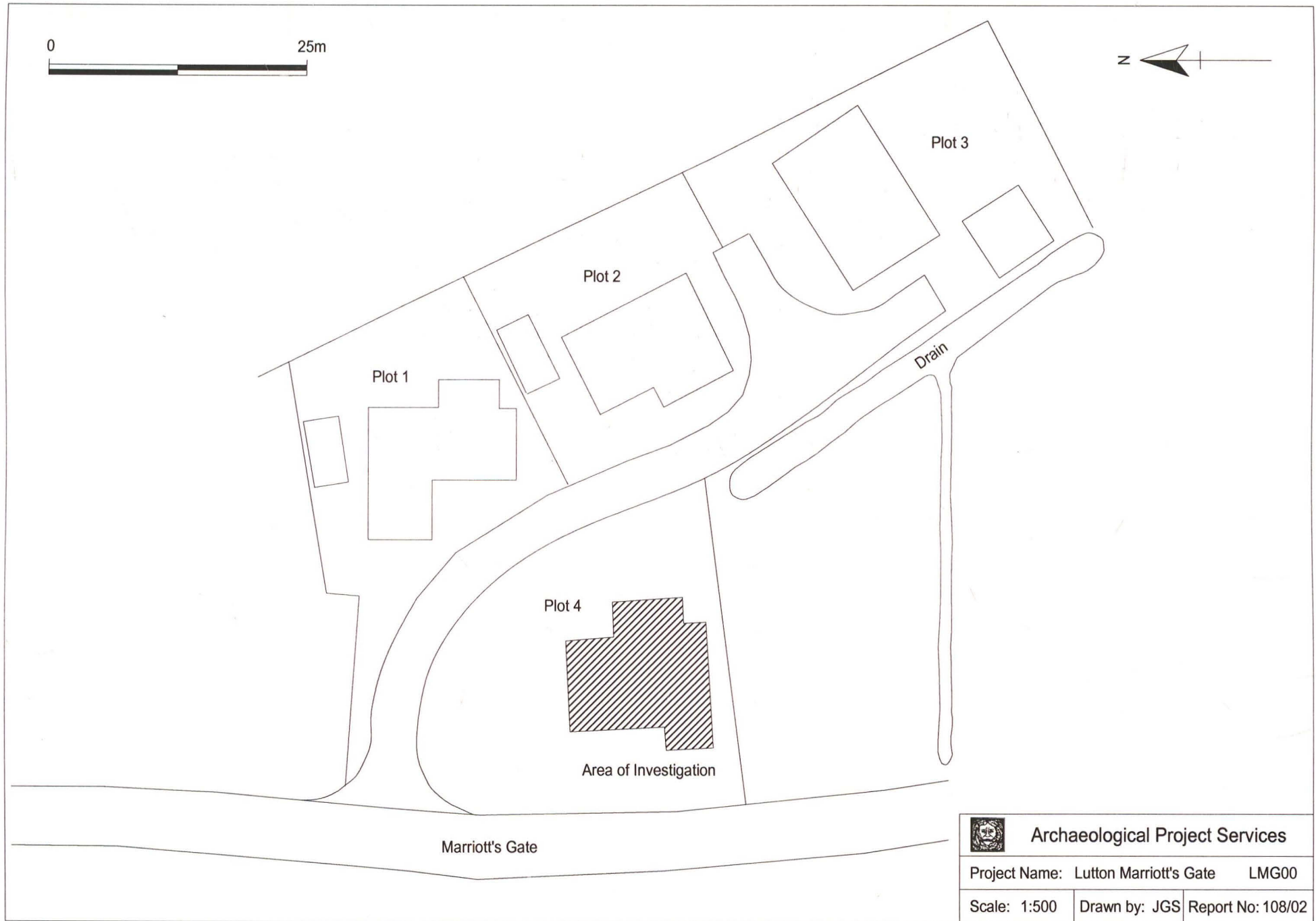
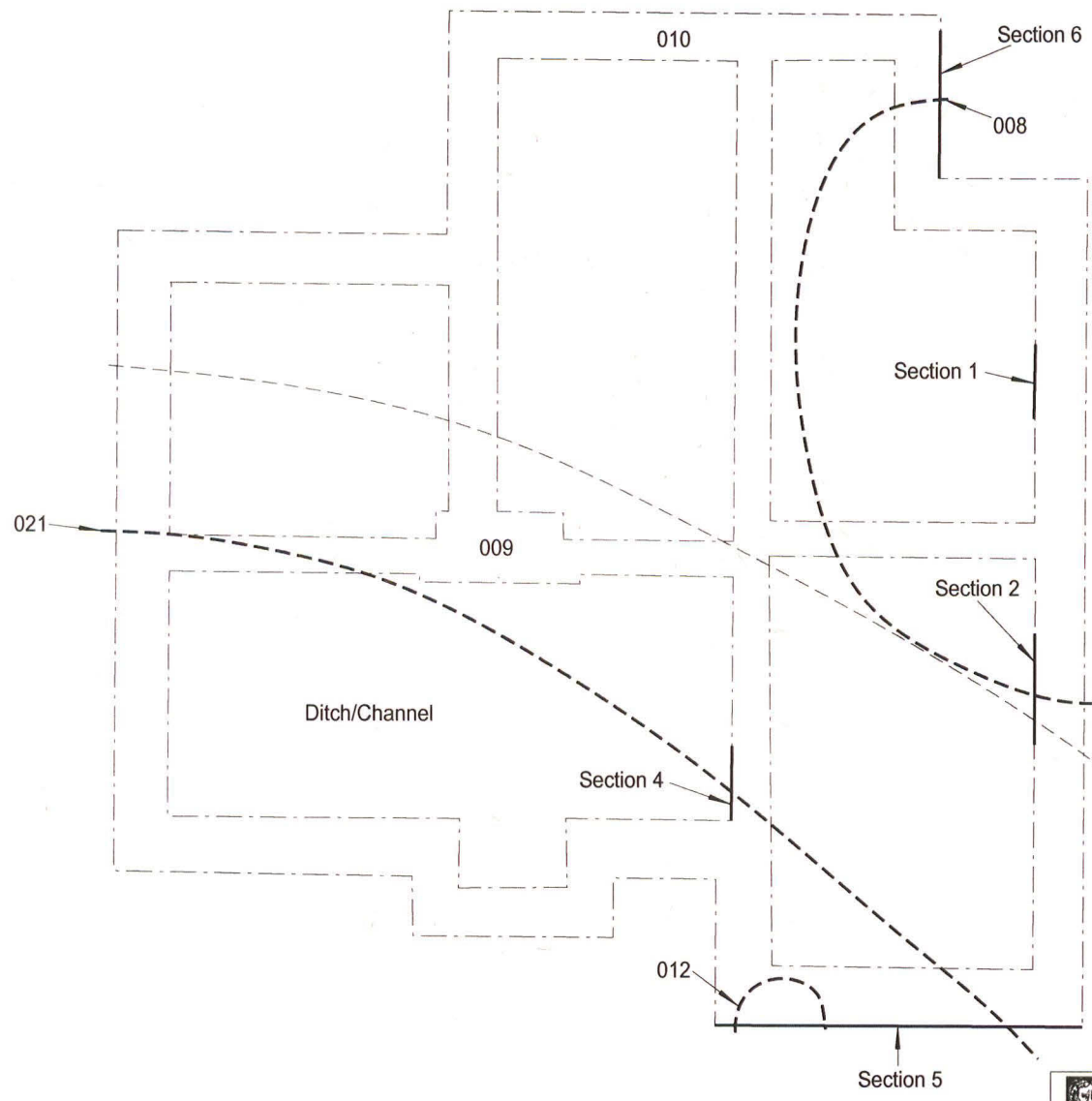


Figure 3 Plan of Development Showing Area of Investigation.

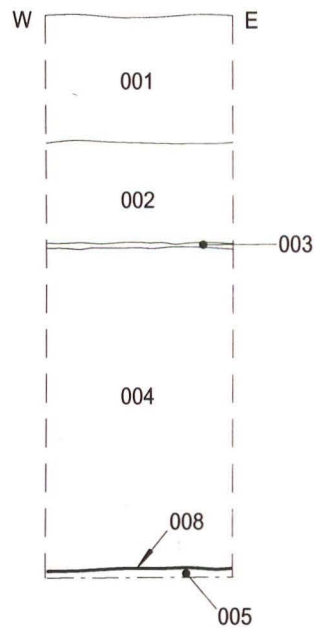


Archaeological Project Services

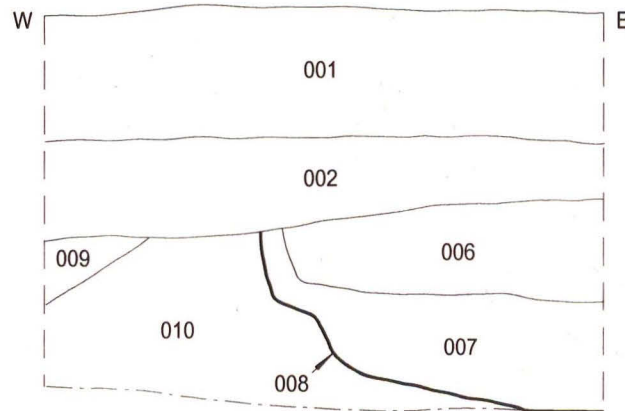
Project Name: Luton Marriott's Gate LMG00

Scale: 1:100 Drawn by: JGS Report No: 109/02

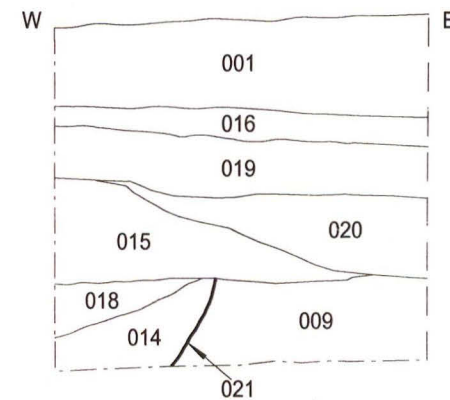
Figure 4 Plan of Footing Showing Location of Sections and Features.



Section 1 South Facing



Section 2 South Facing



Section 4 South Facing




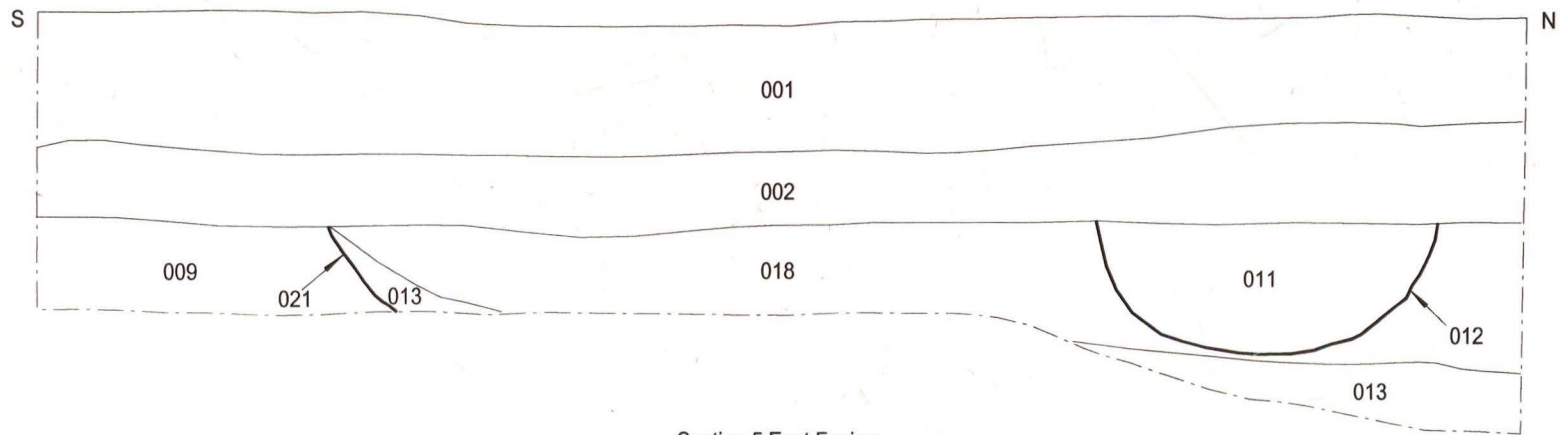
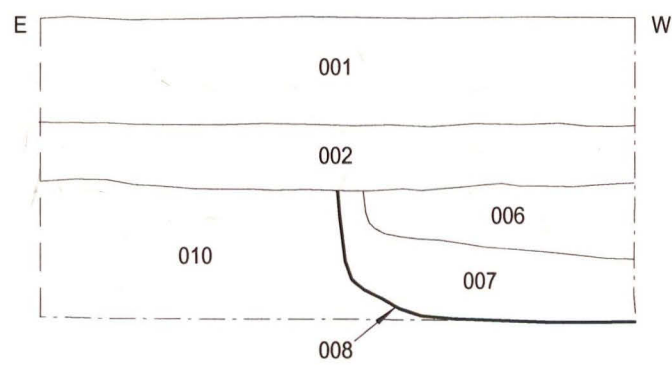
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Lutton Marriott's Gate LMG00		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: FW	Report No: 108/02

Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 and 4.



Section 5 East Facing



Section 6 North Facing




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Luton Marriott's Gate LMG00		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: WC	Report No: 108/02

Figure 6 Sections 5 and 6.



Plate 1 General view of the area of investigation, looking north.



Plate 2 Section through post-medieval pit or ditch terminus (012), looking west.



Plate 3 Section through east edge of medieval ditch/channel (021), looking north.

Appendix 1

LAND AT MARRIOTT'S GATE, LUTTON, LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development works at Marriott's Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval core of the village, opposite the 14th century parish church.*
- 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 development at Marriott's Gate, Lutton, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 433 255.
- 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 Lutton is small village located 2.5km north of Long Sutton in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site is in the core of the village at Marriott's Gate, centred on National Grid Reference TF 433 255.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development comprising 3 separate dwellings with roads and services. Permission is subject to conditions requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, during groundwork, in accordance with an approved written scheme of works. This document provides such a scheme of works.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat, low-lying ground at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Lutton lies to the rear of a seabank of probable Saxon date which passes immediately east of the village. Lutton was in existence in the Late Saxon period and was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it was a royal manor with a fishery and agricultural land.

- 6.2 The development site is in the medieval core of the village, just south of the 14th century parish church. There is a medieval cross socket adjacent. Lutton House, near the church, is early 19th century.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological remains 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 remains encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, 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:
 - 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, the

coroner and the police will be informed, as 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:
 - 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; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; 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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given written notice of 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 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; Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000; and Professional Indemnity. 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

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Section No.	Description	Interpretation
001	1 - 6	Friable, mid yellowish brown silt, <i>c.</i> 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.
002	1, 2, 3, 5 & 6	Firm, mid-dark brown silt, occasional mortar, charcoal and CBM fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.27m thick.	Subsoil.
003	1	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.02m thick.	Lens/fill of (008).
004	1	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt, occasional pebbles and shells, <i>c.</i> 0.87m thick (probably two layers (006) and (007)).	Fill of (008).
005	1	Firm, pale brown silty sand, > 0.02m thick.	Natural alluvium.
006	2	Firm, greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional coal, charcoal and shell fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.4m thick	Fill of (008).
007	2	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, occasional stones and shells, > 0.3m thick.	Fill of (008).
008	1, 2 & 6	Sub-rectangular cut, 8m long by > 4m wide and > 0.80m deep, with steep concave sides and flattish base.	Pond or large pit.
009	2, 4, 5 & 6	Soft, light grey brown sandy silt, with moderate shell, > 0.4m thick.	Natural alluvium.
010	2 & 6	Firm, mid pale brown sandy silt, > 0.43m thick.	Natural alluvium.
011	3 & 5	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt.	Fill of (012).
012	3 & 5	Terminal cut, 1.17m wide and 0.45m deep, steep concave sides and a rounded base.	Pit or ditch terminus.
013	3 & 5	Firm, light grey clayey silt, > 0.15m thick.	Fill of (021).
014	4 & 5	Firm, mottled light grey sandy silt, > 0.25m thick.	Fill of (021).
015	4	Firm, mid greyish brown silt, up to 0.14m thick.	Lens.
016	4	Firm, blackish grey ash, silt and stone, <i>c.</i> 0.08m thick.	Surface.
017	-	VOID	-
018	4	Firm, light greyish yellow sand, <i>c.</i> 0.3m thick.	Fill of (021).
019	4	Firm, mid grey clayey silt, with moderate charcoal fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.15m thick.	Subsoil.
020	4	Firm, light yellowish grey silt, <i>c.</i> 0.2m thick.	Lens.
021	4 & 5	East edge of cut, > 5m wide and > 0.65m deep, steep sides.	Ditch or channel.

CBM - Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Tom Lane 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 4 fragments of pottery weighing 109g and representing 3 vessels was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile and flint, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 917g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (002), pit or pond fill (007), pit or ditch fill (011), Channel fill (014) and soil lens (015).

Most of the brick and tile was probably made in the general vicinity of Lutton. The red earthenware from (002) may also be a relatively local product though the tableware from (007) was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single prehistoric flint core of Bronze Age date is the earliest material recovered, though the bulk of the small assemblage is much later, dating from the 18th – 19th centuries. The flint core is a most unexpected find from this area of the south Lincolnshire fenland, as the prehistoric landscape is deeply buried below later alluvium and peats. It therefore seems likely that the flint core was introduced to the area, perhaps in imported hardcore.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	BL	Red earthenware, black-glazed, pancheon, 18 th – 19 th century	1	73g	19 th century
	VGF	Plant pot, ?19 th century	1	13g	
007	EMOD	Blue sponged tableware, 19 th century	2 (link)	23g	19 th century
		Brick/tile, post-medieval	1	10g	
011		Pantile, black-glazed	1	83g	18 th -19 th century
014		Handmade brick, 115mm wide, 43mm thick, vegetation-tempered, mortar adhering	1	780g	Late medieval
015		Flint core	1	44g	Bronze Age

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Lutton. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a predominantly late post-medieval collection the assemblage is of limited local potential. The prehistoric flint core is probably imported and therefore of low significance. The medieval brick is a large item but, in the absence of any contemporary material, is likely to be a component of manuring scatter.

The very limited quantity of material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Transformed

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
3	-	Drawing sheets
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 Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.168

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LMG00

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.

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.