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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CHURCH END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FPS01)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CHURCH END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FPS01)**

**Work Undertaken For
BUJ + Palmer Architects**

April 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 4615 5533
Planning Reference: ES53/1883/01
City and County Museum Accession No. LCNCC 2002.68

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES


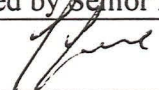


APS Report No. 24/02



Quality Control Friskney Primary School FPS01

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Date: <u>4/6/02</u>	Date: <u>05-04-02</u>

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development at All Saints Primary School, Friskney, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in the core of the medieval village, close to the parish church.

Levelling or terracing appeared to have taken place on the site, probably at the time of the construction of the school and may have disturbed archaeological deposits. However, a possible pond of medieval date was identified with pottery of 13th -15th century date recovered, suggesting occupation during this time on or in immediate proximity to the site.

The site appears to have been abandoned at the end of the medieval period and not reoccupied until the present school was constructed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by BUJ + Palmer Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at All Saints Primary School, Friskney, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application ES53/1883/01.

The watching brief was carried out on the 15th and 16th January 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Friskney is located approximately 17km northeast of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The site lies at approximately 3m OD in the centre of the village. Located on the east side of Church Road, the development is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4615 5533 (Fig.2).

Local soils are the Wallasea 2 Association, pelo-alluvial gley soils on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984. 338)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Friskney is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by three flint axes discovered to the west of the village (SMR 41782).

No evidence of Romano-British activity has been recovered within the village but Romano-British salterns have been identified within the parish, to the southwest and west of the village (SMR 41175, 41172, 41173, 41174).

Anglo-Saxon occupation has been identified in the form of a inhumation burials (SMR 41788) approximately 2km west of the village. A spearhead and comb were associated with the burials but little is known of the original discovery.

The place name is variously described as *Friscenei*, *Freschena*, *Freskena* but is

believed to be a partially Scandinavianised form of the Old English *aet frescan ea*, meaning the river with fresh water (Cameron 1998 47).

The Domesday survey of 1086 records 2 bovates of land held by Sortebrand (Foster and Longley 1976, 201) However, the Lindsey Survey records a total of 8 carucates and 14 bovates held by other landowners (*ibid.* 253).

The medieval period is well represented in the village. All Saints church (Fig. 2 SMR 41784), approximately 100m northwest of the development area, retains fragments of a reused Norman Arch and doorway. The doorway to the tower is also of Norman date and the northern doorway is 12th century. Predominantly perpendicular in style, the church was restored in 1847 and 1849 (Pevsner, 1989 288-89). A medieval cross (Fig. 2 SMR 41783) is located in the churchyard.

Medieval pottery has also been found in the village approximately 400m northeast of the development (Fig. 2 SMR 41837).

Approximately 300m to northeast of the school, is the site of a moated hall and associated fishponds surviving as an earthwork. (Fig.2 SMR 41781). Recorded as partly extant in 1709 the hall was the seat of the Friskney family.

Post-medieval pottery has been found in proximity to the development area (Fig. 2 SMR 41838, 42964). Although undated, a brick and tile works to the northeast is likely to be post-medieval (Fig. 2 SMR 41785).

Some 200m to the northwest of the school is the recorded site of a mooring post (Fig. 2 SMR 41776) which, according to White (1882 305), the Fen men usually fastened their boats whilst attending divine worship.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret archaeological features and deposits exposed during the groundworks, and where revealed, determine their form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence.

4. METHODS

Following the removal of a concrete surface, the ground surface was stripped, using a mechanical excavator, to create a level surface. Footing trenches for the new building were then machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m.

The exposed sections of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals to identify archaeological remains. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site. 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 scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A plan of the footings and features was produced at 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, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

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 were recognised;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Medieval Deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation consisted of a firm, light brown silt (**005**) greater than 0.55m thick and identified as alluvium.

5.2 Phase 2 - Medieval Deposits

Cutting the alluvium (**005**) was a feature (**007**) (Fig. 4, Fig. 5 – section 1) at least 8m wide east-west and greater than 4m wide north-south, which was interpreted as a probable pond. The full depth of the feature was not exposed in the footing trench. Filling the pond was a mid-dark bluish grey silt (**006**) containing pebbles and ceramic building material fragments. Pottery of 13th – 15th century date was recovered from (**006**). The upper fill of the pond comprised a firm, mid-dark brown silt (**004**) (Fig. 5 - section 3) containing occasional ceramic building material and glass fragments. Pottery of the 13th – 15th centuries was also recovered from (**004**).

5.3 Phase 3 - Modern Deposits

A firm, dark bluish grey silt (**003**) (Fig. 5 – section 1) containing occasional ceramic building material fragments was identified as a dumped deposit, possibly related to levelling during construction of the school. The most recent deposits encountered comprised a brick rubble make up layer

(**002**) for the concrete school yard surface (**001**).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1, natural alluvium represented the earliest deposit encountered during the course of the investigation and is in keeping with soils mapped in the area.

A large feature, measuring at least 8m x 4m, has been interpreted as a pond. Both fills of the pond contained pottery of the 13th - 15th centuries. The bluish grey colouration of the lower fill is suggestive of the deposit being laid down in water, which lends support to the interpretation of the cut as a pond.

The condition of the pottery, large unabraded fragments, suggests occupation on or in immediate proximity to the site.

Moreover, the lack of evidence of post-medieval activity on the site is suggestive of abandonment at the end of the medieval period with reuse not occurring until the construction of the school.

The final phase of deposits comprised a dumped layer and the modern schoolyard.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Friskney Primary School as the site lies in the core of the medieval village, close to the parish church.

A medieval pond was identified during the watching brief, with occupation during this period occurring on or in close proximity to the site. The site appears to be abandoned at the end of the medieval period with reuse not occurring until construction of the school.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Stephen Palmer of BUJ + Palmer Architects who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

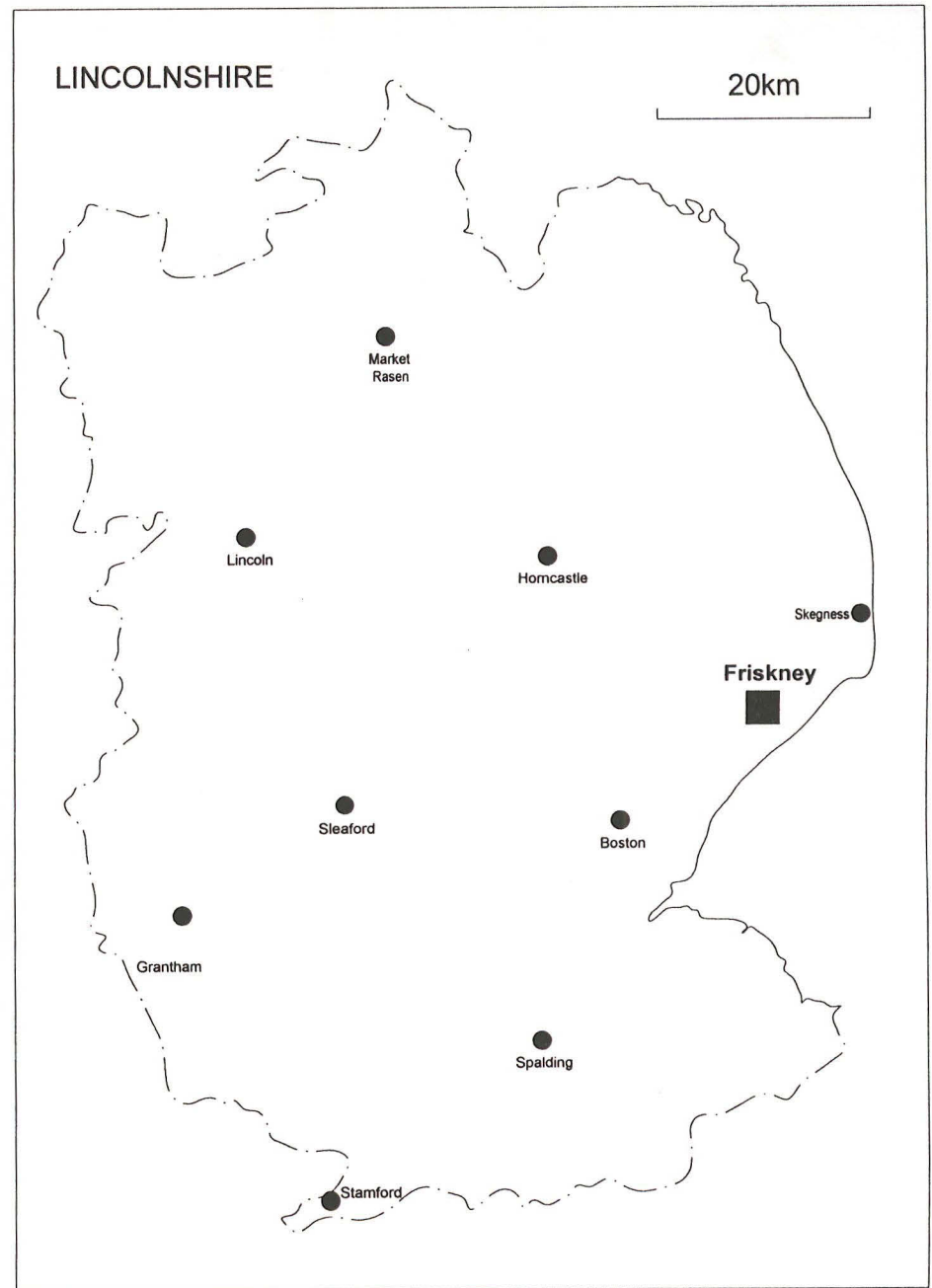
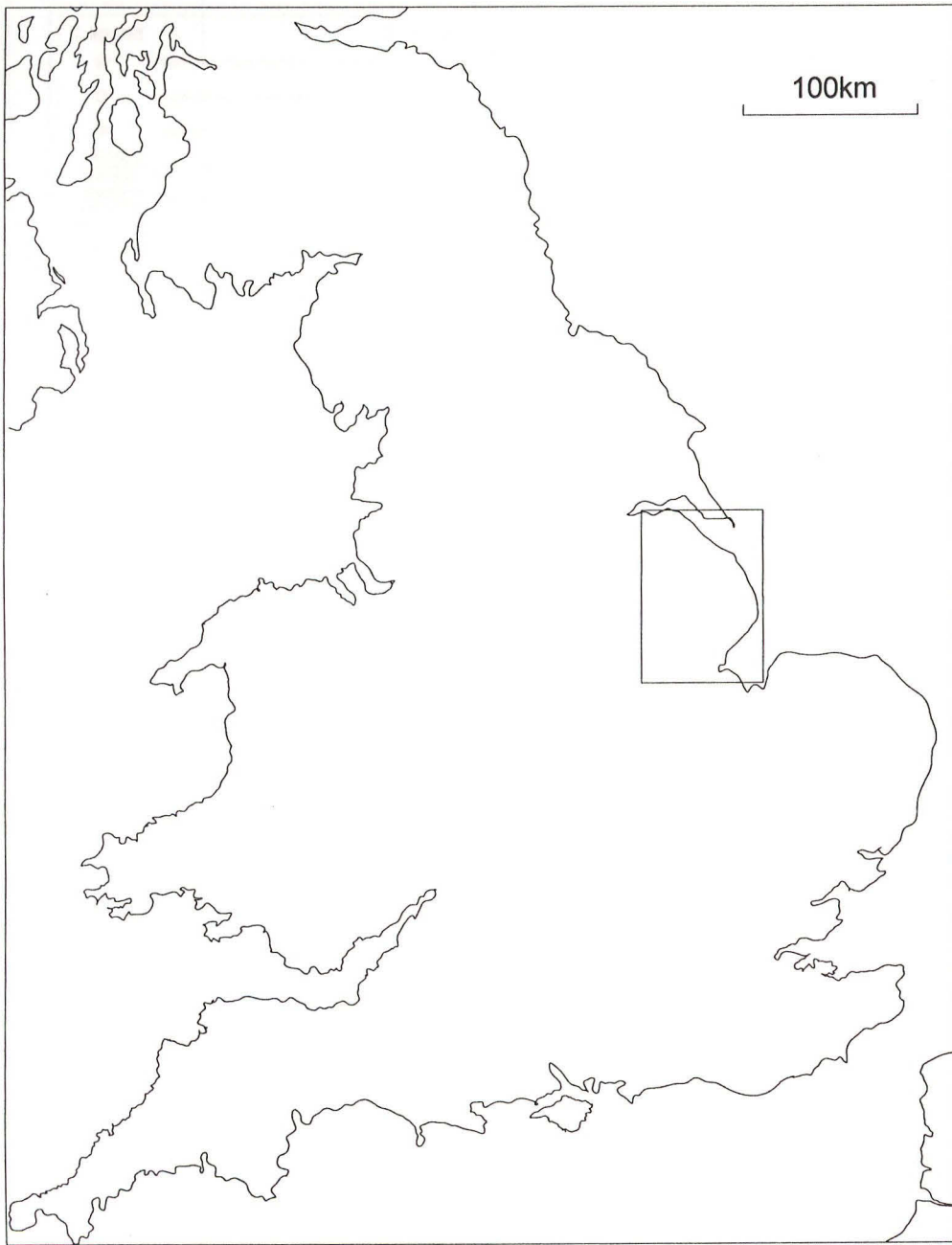
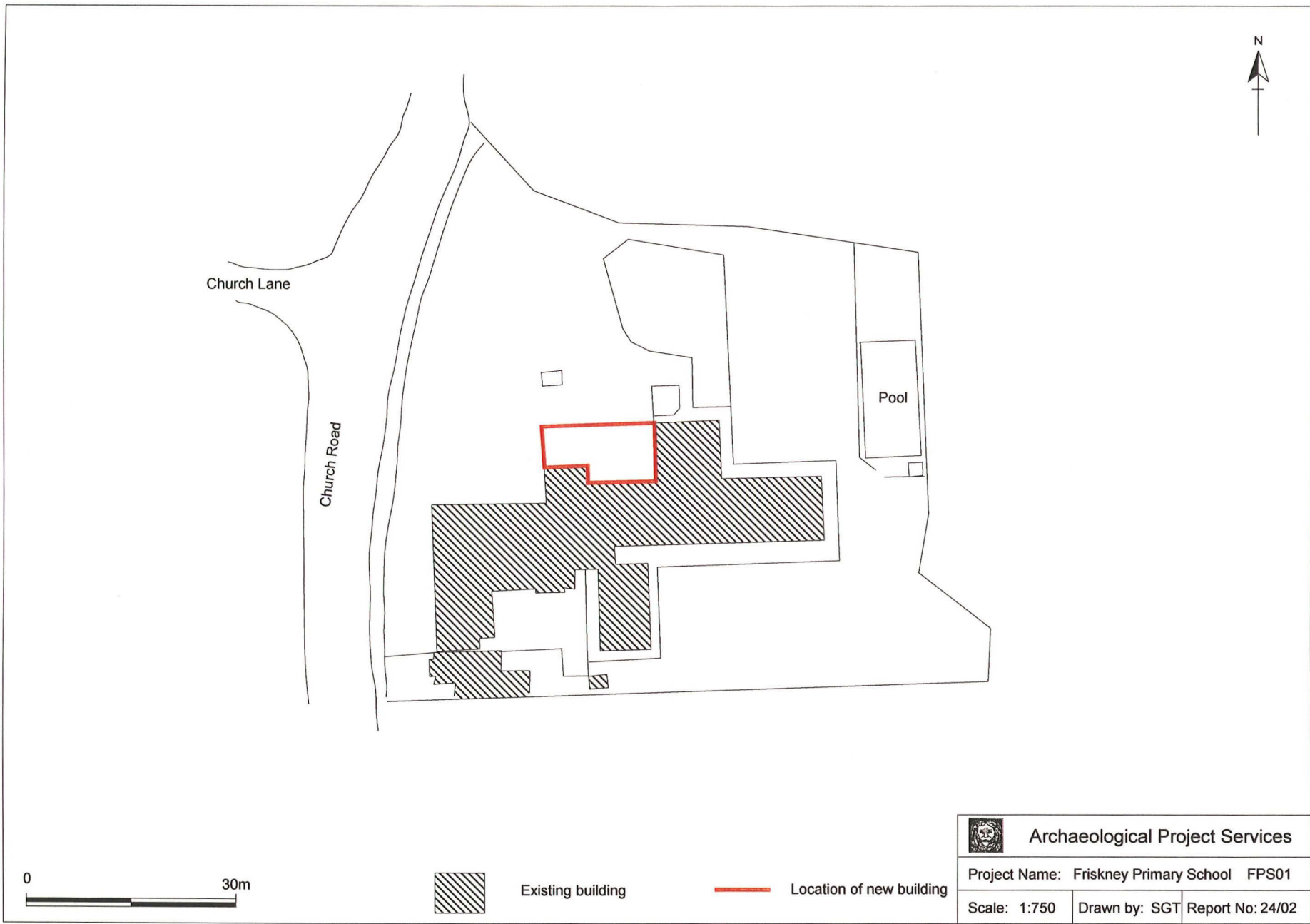


Figure 1 General Location Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Friskney Primary School FPS01		
Scale: 1:750	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 24/02

Figure 3 - Detailed location plan

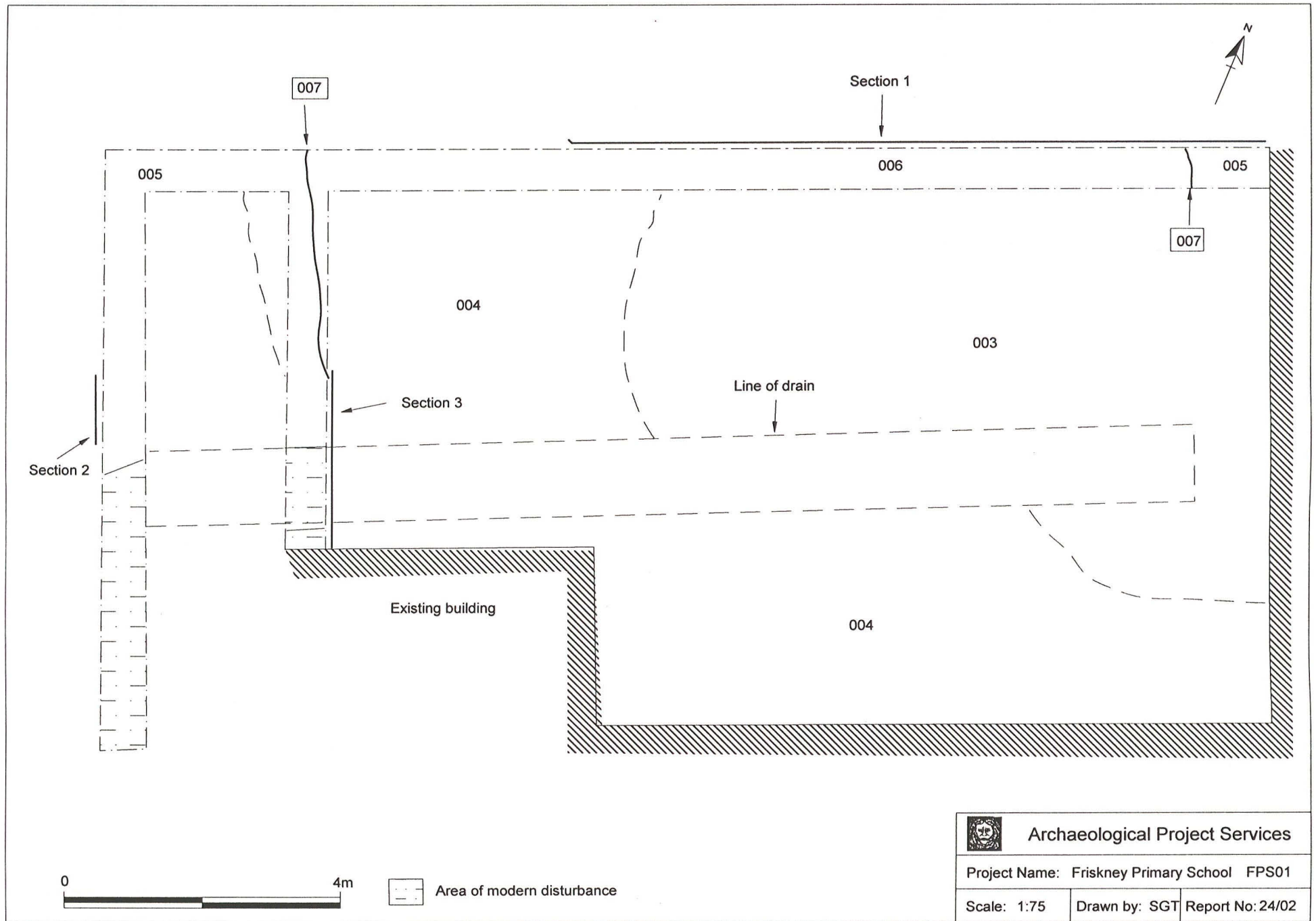
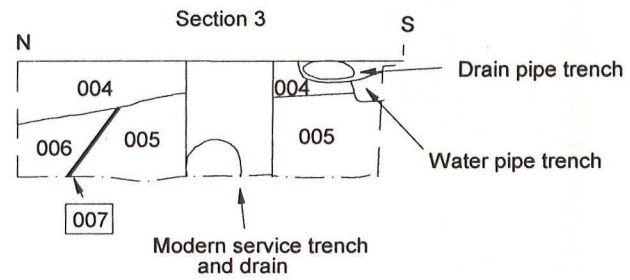
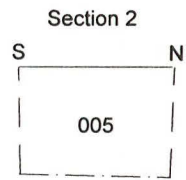
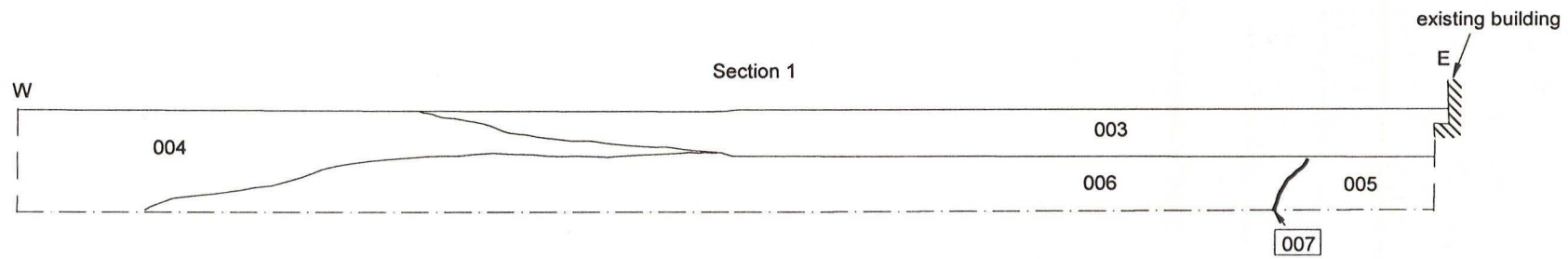


Figure 4 - Plan of Footings , features and section locations




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Friskney Primary School FPS01		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 24/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of stripped area looking east



Plate 2 View of cut 007, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT
ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL
CHURCH END
FRISKNEY
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Planning Application No. ES53/1883/01

PREPARED FOR
BUJ + PALMER ARCHITECTS

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

NOVEMBER 2001

SUMMARY

- 0.1 *A watching brief is required during during works at All Saints Primary School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire.*
- 0.2 *The area lies in the core of the medieval village of Friskney, close to the parish church.*
- 0.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 0.4 *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.*

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development at All Saints Church of England Primary School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 4615 5533.
- 1.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 1.2.1 Overview.
 - 1.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 1.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 1.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 Friskney is located approximately 17km northwest of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place All Saints Primary School, on the east side of Church Road at National Grid Reference TF 4615 5533.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A planning application (ES53/1883/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for development at All Saints School. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all phases of the groundworks.

4 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site lies in the centre of the village at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 Friskney is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Flint axes have been recovered to the northwest of Friskney. Roman-British salterns have been identified in the western part of the parish.
- 5.2 Medieval pottery has been recovered in and around Friskney and a moated site (SM 22615) lies approximately 250m northeast of the site. Further moated sites are located to the west of the village at Abbey Hills and Manor Farm.
- 5.3 Friskney is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). The medieval church of All Saints, lying approximately 100m to the northwest of the site, includes fabric dating from the 12th century. The church was partly rebuilt / restored in the 19th century. A medieval cross stands in the churchyard.
- 5.4 Lying in the core of the village the development may reveal features and deposits associated with the medieval and later development of the settlement.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 6.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 6.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 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.
- 7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 7.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 7.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 7.2.5 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.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

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

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

8.3 Stage 3

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

8.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

8.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

8.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

8.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

8.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

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

8.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

8.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

8.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 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.

11 PUBLICATION

11.1 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of

acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 13.2 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).
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 - G Taylor in consultation with 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

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 18/12/2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Concrete	School playground
002	-	Brick rubble	Make up layer for 001
003	1	Firm, dark bluish grey silt containing occasional ceramic building fragments	Dumped deposit
004	1,3	Firm, mid-dark brown silt containing ceramic building material and glass fragments	Fill of 007
005	1,2,3	Firm, light brown silt	Natural alluvium
006	1	Firm, mid-dark bluish grey silt containing occasional pebbles and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 007
007	1	Sub-circular cut, 8m E-W x >4m N-S, truncated at western edge	Probable pond
008	-	Unstratified finds	-

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, 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 11 fragments of pottery weighing 624g and representing at least 9 vessels was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, ceramic building material, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 403g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (003), a buried topsoil (004), a pond fill (006) and as Unstratified finds (008).

All the earlier, medieval, pottery was made in proximity to Friskney, at Toynton All Saints, 10km to the northwest. The later ceramics were probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table. Medieval pottery dominates the moderate assemblage, though recent artefacts were also recovered.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	EMOD	White glazed tableware, including inkwell	2	11g	19 th -early 20 th century
004	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, 13 th -15 th century	2	272g	13 th -15 th century
		Handmade brick, medieval	1	172g	
006	TOY	Toynton All Saints pancheon, 14 th -15 th century	1	143g	13 th -15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, burnt/overfired, 13 th -14 th century	1	36g	
008	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 3 separate vessels, 13 th -15 th century	4(2 link)	157g	20 th century
	EMOD	White, transfer printed tableware, cup, 'Lucy Atwell'-type pattern, 20 th century	1	5g	
		Red earthenware, cannon chimney pot, sooted internally, 19 th -20 th century	1	231g	

Much of the medieval pottery occurs as large, unworn fragments. As such, it is likely to signify activity, possibly occupation, at the site during the 13th-15th centuries.

The early modern pottery includes a ceramic ink well insert and a cup with a 'Lucy Atwell' style pattern. This latter piece was probably a child's vessel. This cup and the ink well reflect the presence of the school at the site.

Table 2: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
004	Cattle	maxilla	1	214	5 molars present
006	Cattle	Unidentified	1	32	Fragment only
	Sheep sized	skull	1	20	

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 previous archaeological investigations at Friskney that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Much of the assemblage is of medieval date and consequently of moderate local potential and significance. This aspect of the collection probably reflects occupation on, or in immediate proximity to, the site during the 13th-15th centuries. The early modern material is of limited local potential but reflects the use of the site as a school.

The absence of any post-medieval artefacts is informative and suggests that the site was abandoned after the medieval period and not reoccupied until the school was constructed.

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

Bovate	An area of land of between 15 and 40 acres.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Caracuate	An area of land which could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen, usually between 160 and 180 acres.
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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological 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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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.
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.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

- Saltern** Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
- Sokeman** A tenant holding land by service of determinate quality.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 Context records
- 4 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bags 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 : 2002.68

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FPS01

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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