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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT,  
ST MARY'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
COWBIT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CSM02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L13796  
Sources L18437 L18438  
23817 L183877 AMED

Conservation  
Services  
02 SEP 2002  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT,  
ST MARY'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
COWBIT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CSM02)**

Work Undertaken For  
DB Lawrence & Associates

August 2002

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No. H01/0230/02  
National Grid Reference: TF 2602 1800  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.340

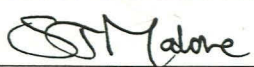
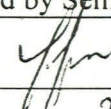


APS. Report No. 158/02

**Cowbit, St. Mary's Primary School  
CSM 02**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a classroom extension at St. Mary's Primary School, Cowbit, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive lying in the centre of the medieval village and immediately adjacent to the church. An Iron Age saltern lies west of the site and Romano-British remains have been recorded to the north and the southeast.*

*During the course of the investigation a series of dumped deposits related to previous construction and demolition on the site were identified. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.*

*Pottery and glass dating to the post-medieval period was retrieved. The earliest artefact recovered was a single sherd of Bourne D ware of 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H01/0230/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the proposed development. Permission was granted subject to a

condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during development groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by DB Lawrence and Associates to undertake the archaeological investigation. APS carried out the work between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> July 2002 in accordance with a specification designed by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Cowbit is located 5km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development site lies in the centre of the village at the junction of Stone Gate and the A1073, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2602 1800.

The site lies at c. 3m O.D. on land that slopes gently to the northeast and is located behind the Barrier Bank which rises to 6m OD. Local soils are of the Stockwith and Agney Series, silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 28).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

This area of the Fenland has been examined during two major archaeological surveys, those undertaken by Hallam as part of a study of the Roman Fenland (Hallam 1970) and more recently by Hayes and Lane (1992) as part of the Fenland Survey. These two surveys have enabled a well defined picture of changing settlement patterns, environmental change and local topography to be built up.

Cowbit parish is located at the junction of the silty clays of Deeping Fen and the so-called Wash silts. It lies on the wide levees

of a prehistoric course of the river Welland. During the late Saxon period the course of the river was canalised to pass through the gravel island of Crowland. Not only did this enable a direct riverine passage for the Barnack stone used to construct Crowland Abbey but also connected the Welland to the Nene, by means of a channel to the southeast, enabling access to the Fenland waterway network as a whole.

The western part of the parish lies in Cowbit Wash, an area of washland formed during deliberate repositioning of the river Welland in the mid 17th century. Numerous Iron Age and Roman pottery scatters were found in the Wash during the Fenland survey (Hayes and Lane *op. cit.*). Subsequently, one saltern, at Tollbar Drove, 1.8km northeast of Backgate, was excavated. The second of three phases of saltmaking at the site was dated by radiocarbon to 195-95cal BC (Lane 2001a).

Roman settlements and salterns are known to the southeast of the village (Hayes and Lane 1992). A concentration of Roman pottery was recovered approximately 500m southeast of the development area (Fig.2) during fieldwalking (Lane 2001b).

Cowbit is first referred to in 1267 as *Coubiht*, from the Old English 'cŭ' meaning 'a cow, and 'byht' meaning a bend, a bight'. This gives a topographical derivation denoting a bend in the River Welland which partially encloses pasture for cows (Cameron 1998, 34).

St. Mary's Church is believed to have been built by Prior de Moulton of Spalding c. 1400, though possible remains of an earlier church may be found in enormous stones reused in the south porch walls and the heads from a corbel table reused in the chancel roof (Pevsner 1989, 235).

Recent archaeological work, to the southeast of the site, at Curlew Drive and Backgate has revealed Romano-British and medieval features and pottery (Malone 2002, Rayner, *forthcoming*)

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function, spatial arrangement and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Soils were stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with either a 1m wide toothless bucket or a 0.45m wide toothed bucket prior to piling the foundations for the extension. The piling phase of the works was not monitored.

Soils were stripped to depths of 0.8m. Exposed areas were inspected and selectively hand cleaned to identify archaeological remains. Spoil was monitored and searched to retrieve artefactual material, which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

Each deposit exposed during the watching brief 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 and their locations plotted on plans drawn at scales of 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they

constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A summary of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Records of the deposits and features recognised 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 where appropriate (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below, with the context number assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified.

- 5.1 Phase 1 – Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 – Post-medieval and modern deposits

### 5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposit was a mid-yellowish grey, fine sandy silt (**003**), which represented natural alluvial deposition.

### 5.3 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Cut into the phase 1 alluvium was a linear feature (**004**) (Fig 4) 0.9m wide and 3m long. The cut was identified as a foundation trench for the existing school building and was filled with a dark brown sandy clayey silt (**005**).

Overlying the natural was a 0.3m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (**007**). Contemporary with the subsoil

were a series of dumped demolition or construction deposits (**002=006, 008**). Deposit (**008**) was contained within (**007**) and was composed, primarily, of coal fragments. A sherd of pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (**008**).

The subsoil and dumped deposits were sealed by a dark brown silty clay topsoil (**001**). Pottery, glass and ceramic building material of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (**001**), together with a sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century Bourne D ware.

Towards the southeast of the site (Fig. 4), a dark reddish brown silty clay dumped deposit was recorded (**009**) overlain by a hardcore and tarmac ground surface (**010**) (Fig. 5 – section 3).

Modern disturbance, in the form of drains and service trenches was also noted, and their locations recorded on plan.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits were represented by a sandy silt alluvium. This is likely to represent tidal activity or marine transgression and is in keeping with sediments known in the area. These sediments may seal early prehistoric deposits, but at considerable depth. Iron Age and Romano-British remains are visible in the vicinity of the site, as post-medieval flood deposits only reached land north of the site (Hayes & Lane 1992, Fig. 107, 179).

Phase 2 deposits comprised a subsoil, dumped deposits, a foundation trench and topsoil and tarmac ground surfaces.

The dumped deposits identified would appear to be spreads of material related to previous construction or demolition on the



site. This may relate to previous school buildings, or given the dating of the recovered artefactual material, to a possible structure of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date. However, no structural evidence to support this was encountered.

The level of disturbance on the site, in the form of service trenches, drains and construction related dumped material, may suggest that archaeological deposits have been truncated or erased.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at St. Mary's Primary School, Cowbit, as the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying adjacent to St. Mary's Church.

No archaeological deposits were encountered during the investigation with artefactual material being recovered from the topsoil and a dumped deposit. The earliest artefact recovered was of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date, suggesting that deposits earlier than this date have either been truncated by later activity or remain buried beneath alluvial deposits. Post-medieval activity on the site is attested, perhaps in the form of structural remains which have subsequently been demolished.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D Hall of DB Lawrence & Associates who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Steve Malone, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

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**10. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

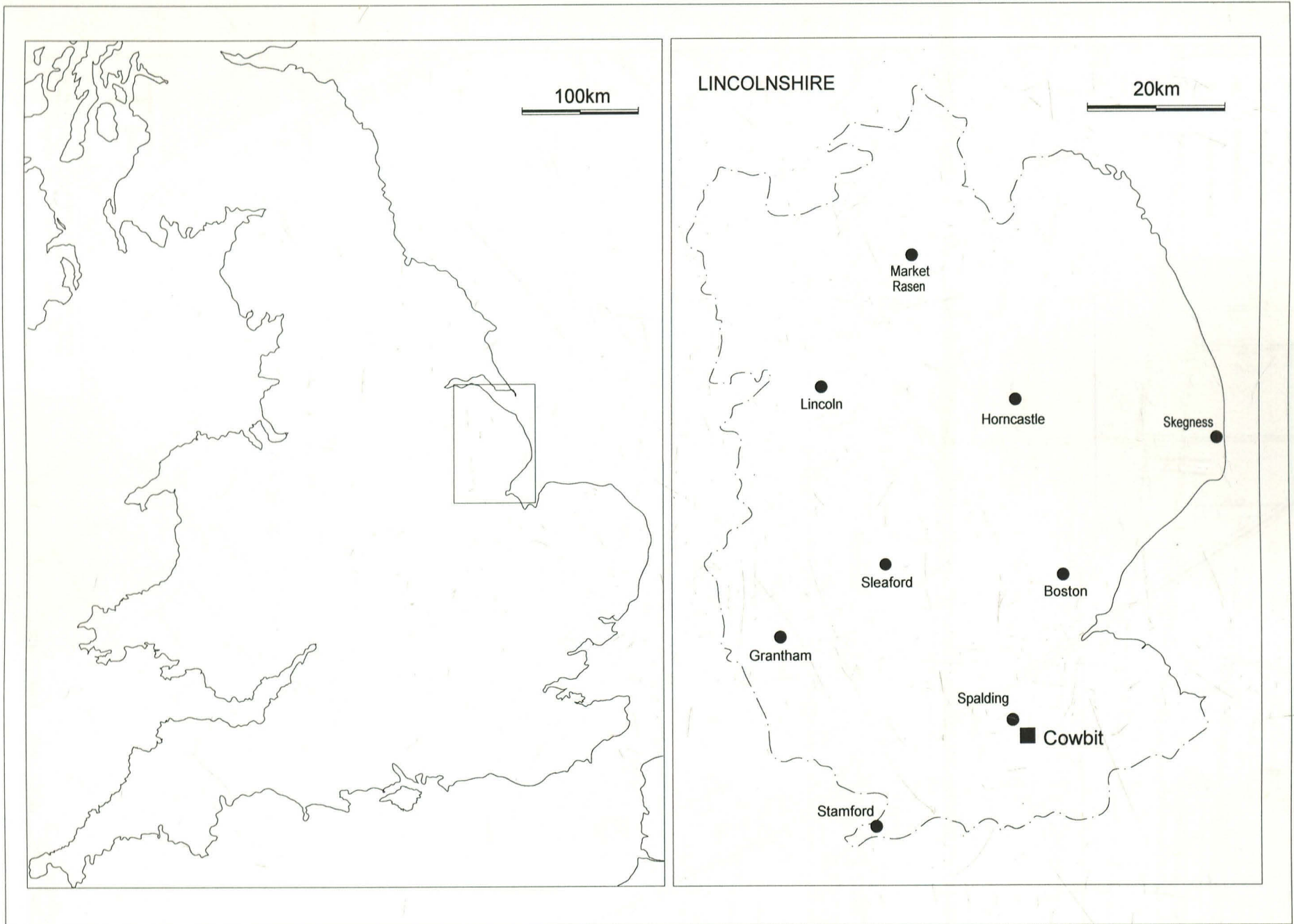
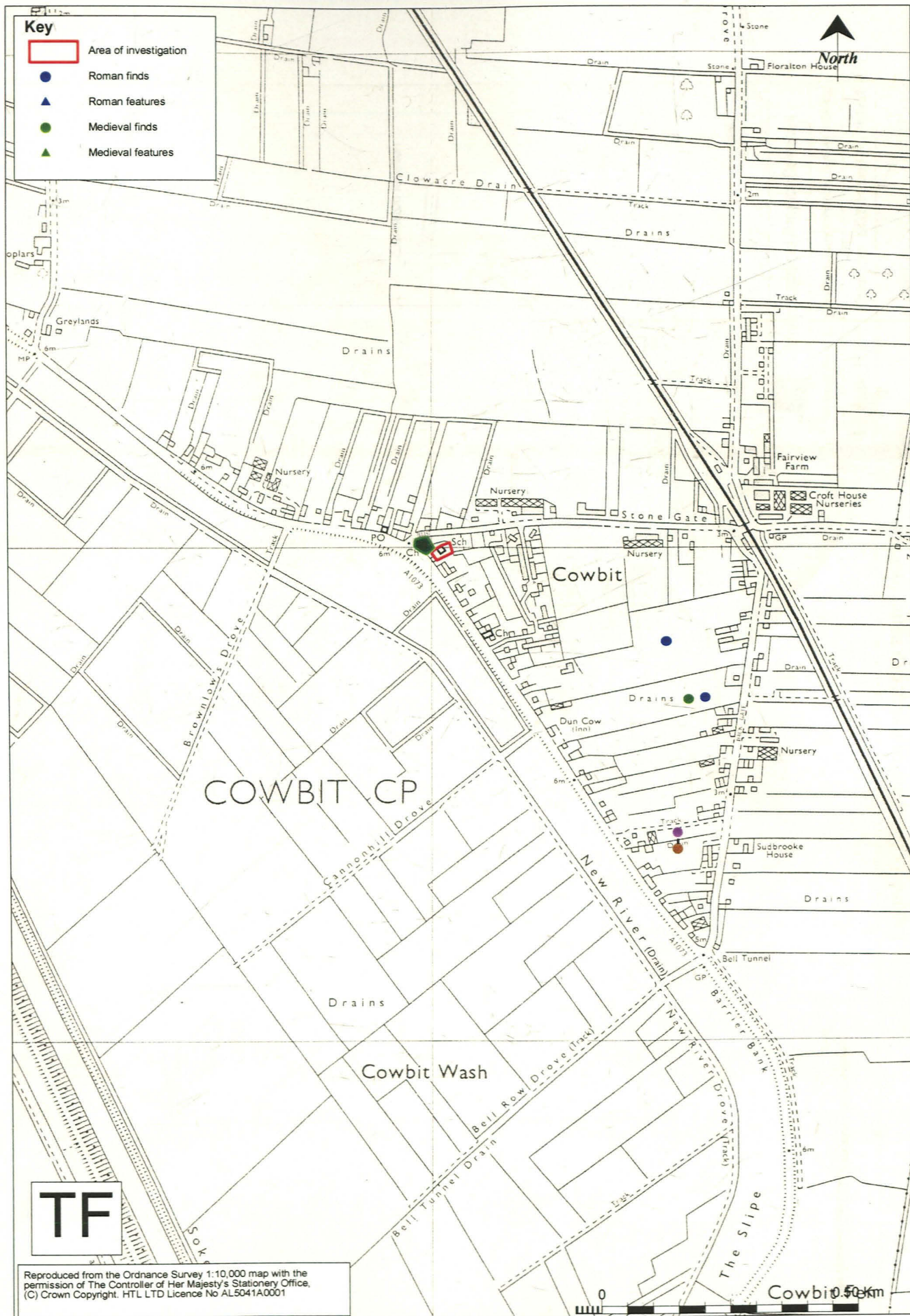


Figure 1: General Location Plan

19

18

17



**Key**

- Area of investigation
- Roman finds
- ▲ Roman features
- Medieval finds
- ▲ Medieval features

**TF**

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

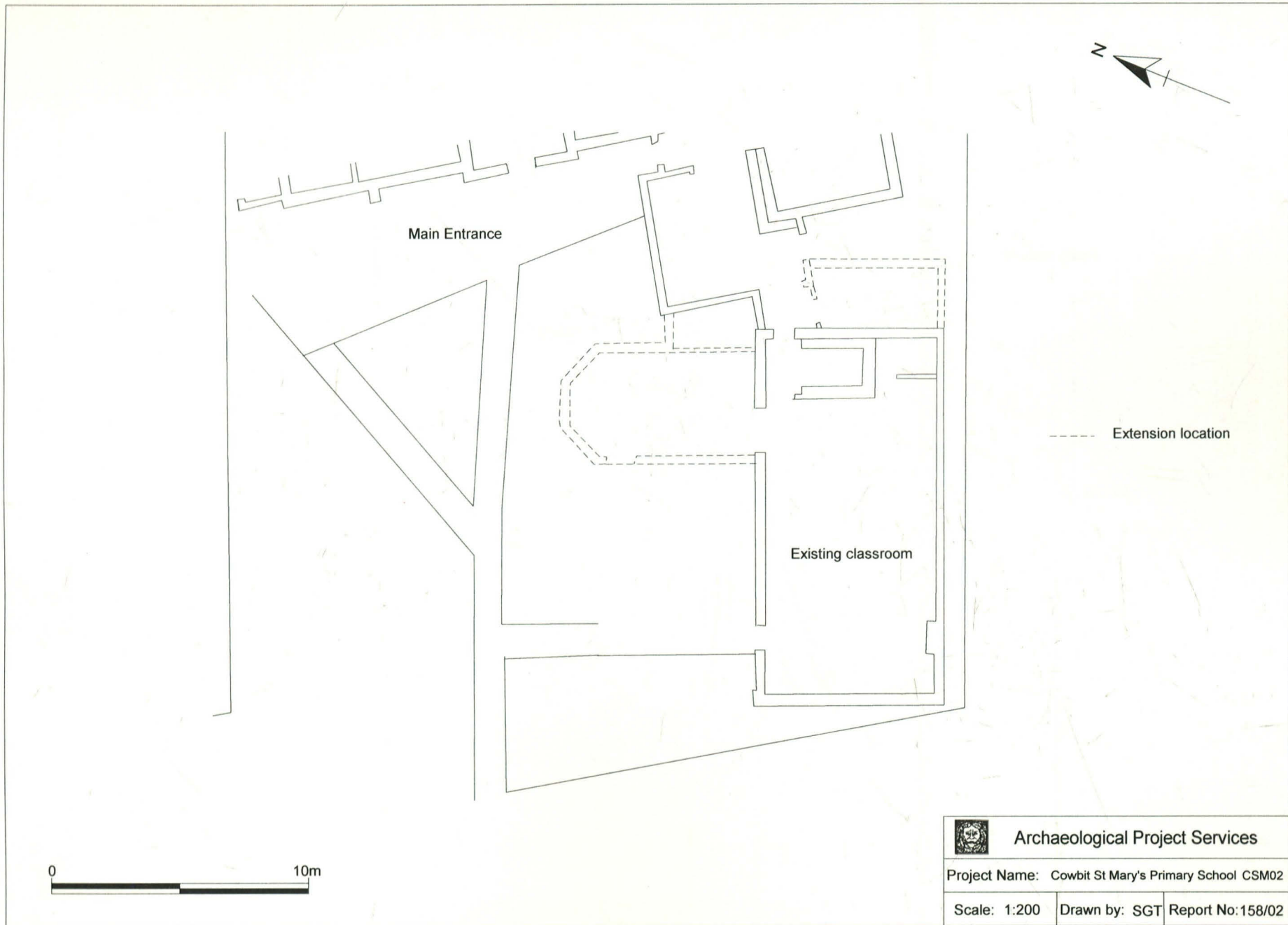

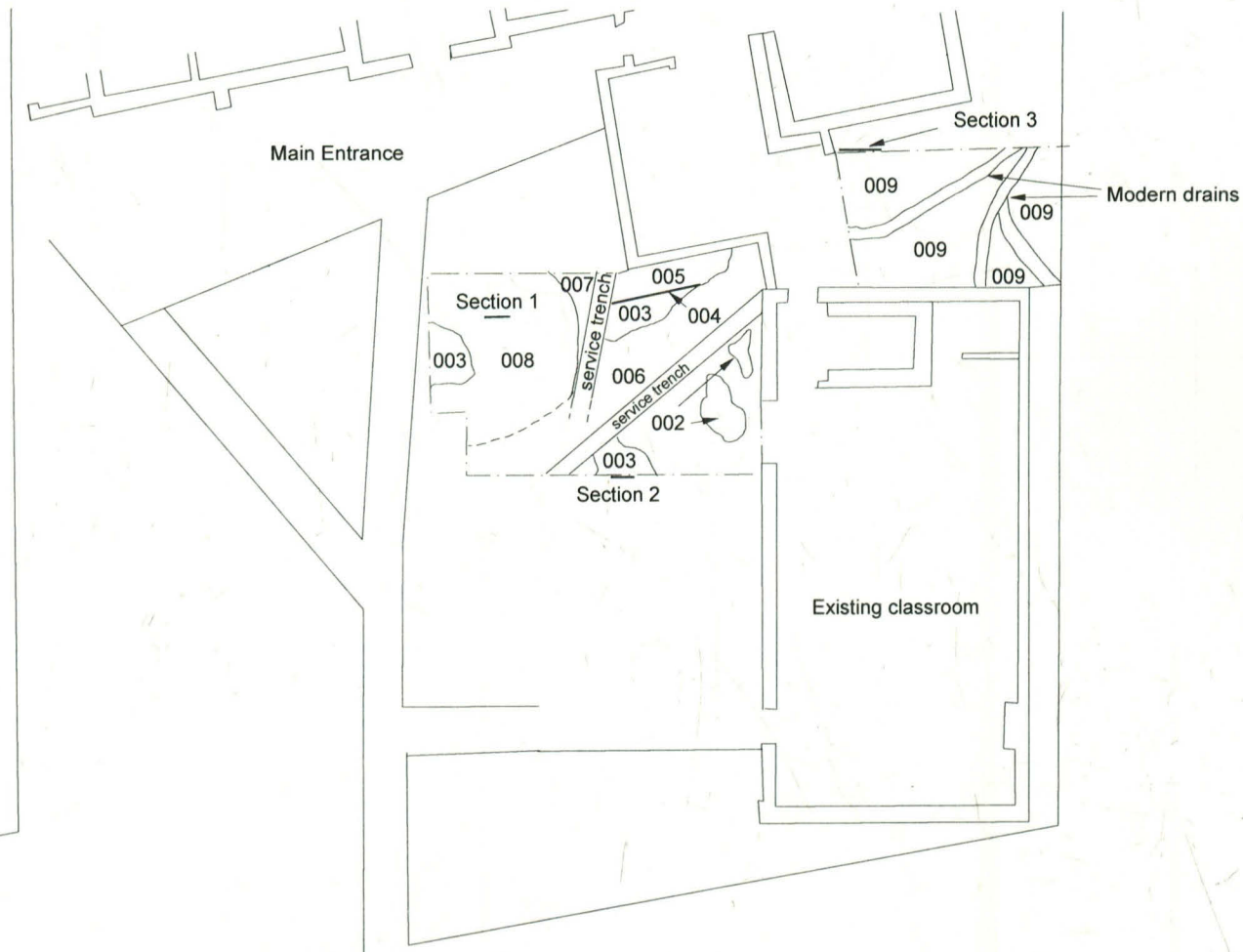


Figure 3 - Site plan showing extension location

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Cowbit St Mary's Primary School CSM02		
Scale: 1:200	Drawn by: SGT	Report No:158/02



0 10m


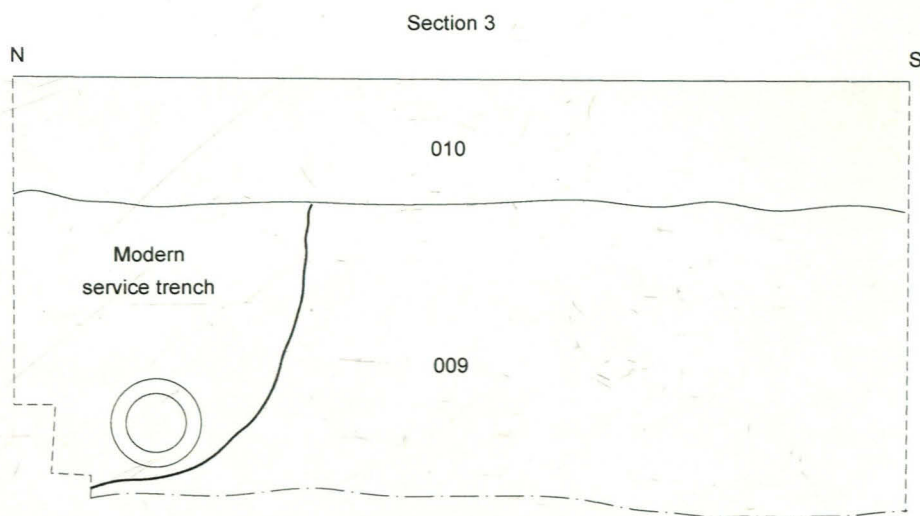
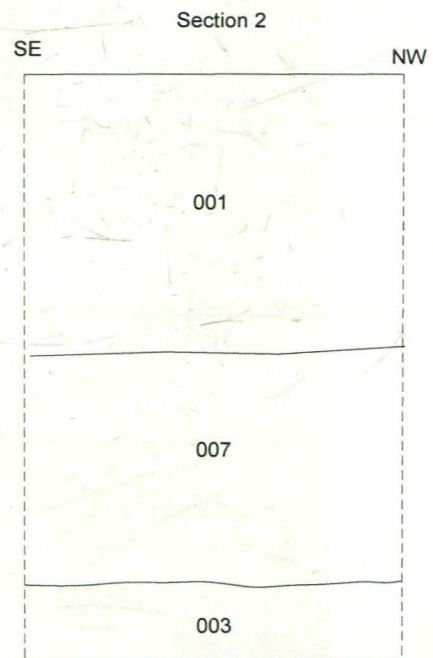
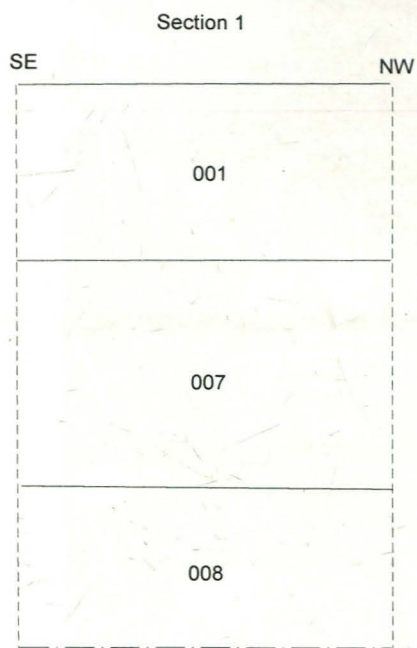
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Cowbit St Mary's Primary School CSM02	
Scale:	1:200	Drawn by: SGT
		Report No: 158/02

Figure 4 - Site plan showing section locations and deposits exposed



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name Cowbit St Mary's Primary School

Scale: 1:10

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 158/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings

Appendix 1



Plate 1 General view of the site looking northeast



Plate 2 Section 2, looking southwest



**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
ST MARY'S SCHOOL  
COWBIT  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
D B LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES**

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

**APRIL 2002**

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a classroom extension at St Mary's School, Cowbit, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the centre of the medieval village immediately adjacent to the church. An Iron Age saltern is known to the west of the site. Roman settlements and salterns have been located previously both to the north and southeast.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a classroom extension at St Mary's School, Cowbit, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2602 1800.
- 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 Cowbit is located 5km south of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. St Mary's School lies in the centre of the village at the junction of Stone Gate and the A1073, at National Grid Reference TF 2602 1800.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H01/0230/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of an extension to the school. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 3m O.D. just behind the Barrier Bank which rises to 6m. Local soils are of the Stockwith and Agney Series, silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 28).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Cowbit lies in an area of dense Roman and Iron Age settlement and industry. Saltmaking was common in the area. An Iron Age saltern has been excavated to the west, in Cowbit Wash. This provided a radiocarbon date of 185-95 BC for the *second* phase of activity on the site (Lane

2001a). Roman salterns and settlement sites are known to the north and to the southeast

- 6.2 Cowbit Village developed from about 1300 along the New Fendyke, now Stone Gate. The site lies in the centre of the medieval village immediately adjacent to the church of St Mary which dates from c. 1400.

## 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.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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.

- 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

8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued 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 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; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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 - G Taylor, APS 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

## 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

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Specification: Version 1, 26 April 2002

**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Soft, dark brown silty clay containing frequent small pebbles and ceramic building material fragments	Topsoil
002	-	Loose, light yellowish brown sand & gravel, >0.1m thick	Dumped deposit
003	2	Soft, mid-yellowish grey sandy silt >0.10m thick	Natural geological deposit
004	-	Linear cut, 0.9m wide x 3m SE-NW	Foundation trench
005	-	Soft, dark brown sandy, clayey silt, containing frequent ceramic building material fragments and coal fragments.	Fill of 004
006	-	Firm, dark blackish brown clayey silt containing frequent brick fragments, coal and mortar fragments	Building/demolition debris
007	1,2	Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silt 0.3m thick	Subsoil
008	1	Soft, dark black coal fragments and silty clay containing occasional brick fragments, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit
009	3	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay, containing occasional coal, charcoal, brick and slate fragments 0.43m thick	Dumped deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey 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 3 fragments of pottery weighing 162g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick and glass, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 468g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and a dumped deposit (008).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Cowbit, at Bourne 16km to the west. The black glazed earthenware may also be a relatively local South Lincolnshire product, though the latest piece was manufactured in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	49	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	104	
008	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, burnt	1	9	19 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Ceramic building material	Handmade brick, 60mm thick, post-medieval	1	125	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Green, part of bottle base push up, pontil scar, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	20	
	Glass	Dark olive cylindrical bottle, deep push up with pontil scarring, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	323	

#### 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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Cowbit. Additionally, there has been reported

study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### **Potential**

As a small and entirely post-medieval collection the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the material does imply activity on the site, or in close proximity, during the late post-medieval period, perhaps the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were 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

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Context record 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 entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

City and County Museum Accession Number: 2002.340

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CSM02

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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