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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON
LAND ADJACENT TO
LOWGATE, LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LLO 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT: L15870
CON : L14570

INTERVENTION : L19948
EXCAVATION : L19949

PRN's 20477 medieval - post med
23950 undated

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON
LAND ADJACENT TO
LOWGATE, LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LLO 01)**

Work Undertaken For
D and H Buildings Ltd

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

December 2001

Planning Application No: H12/0719/01
National Grid Reference: TF 4345 2558
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.143

H12/0504/96

A.P.S. Report No: 181/01



Conservation
Services

04 JAN 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of four dwellings on land adjacent to Lowgate, Lutton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.

Place-name evidence indicates that Lutton was in existence during the Late Saxon period (AD 850-1066) when land here was bought for the foundation of Thorney Abbey. The site lies east of the 16th century church within the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of the village.

The investigations revealed three pits and a ditch of which two are medieval or early post-medieval in date, and the remainder undated. Finds include pottery produced at Bourne and Yorkshire as well as a small quantity of burnt clay.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by D and H Buildings Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of four dwellings with detached garages on land adjacent to Lowgate, Lutton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application H12/0719/01. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the County Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 30th August 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Lutton is located 19km east of Spalding and 21km southeast of Boston, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 150m east of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 4345 2558 the site is situated at a height of c. 3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are either of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils, Agney Series, medium silty calcareous alluvial gley soils, or Wisbech Series, coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 9, 26, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays which in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill Clay (GSGB 1978).

2.4 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 held by the King and contained 60 acres of meadow and a fishery (Foster and Longley 1976).

It is generally accepted that a reference within a foundation charter to a place called *Hludantun* may refer to Lutton. The foundation charter, dating to AD 973, indicates that Lutton, along with Gedney, Tydd and a place known as *Angarhala* (possibly Fleet) were bought by Bishop Æthelwold (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 requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.55m and 0.9m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed

was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Four phases of activity were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Medieval/early post-medieval deposits
- Phase 3 Undated deposits
- Phase 4 Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches for Plot 2 was a reddish brown sandy silt (019). This was overlain by a 0.23m thick greyish brown silt. This sequence of deposits was also evident in Plots 1 and 3 and the house foundations for Plot 4.

In the Plot 4 garage, the earliest deposit was reddish brown clay (007) overlain by reddish

brown sandy silt (006).

These deposits represent the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Medieval/early post-medieval deposits

Cut through the natural in the Plot 4 garage foundations was a feature (010) that was 1.23m long by 0.5m deep (Figure 4, Section 2). Identified as a pit, it contained two mixed fills, a greyish white sand (009) and a brown clayey silt (008) from which 12th - 14th century pottery was retrieved.

A 90mm thick subsoil of greyish brown silt (013) was located 3m to the west of Pit (010). Cut through this was an east-west aligned linear feature (012), probably a ditch. This was 0.8m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a single fill of blackish brown clayey silt (011) with charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from this deposit is dateable to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

Phase 3 Undated deposits

An undated pit (005) was recorded 4m to the north of the medieval pit. This was 1m long by at least 0.6m wide and was 0.62m deep (Fig. 5, Section 1). Three fills were recorded, the lowest was dark grey silt with shell and charcoal (004), overlain by brownish grey silt (003) and sealed by yellowish brown silt (002).

A further pit (017) was located east of the medieval pit. This example was over 0.92m wide and deeper than 0.45m (Fig. 5, Section 4). The pit contained three fills, the lowest of brown silty clay containing fired clay (016) which was sealed by black charcoal and silt (015) and greyish brown silt (014).

Phase 4 Modern deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil comprising brownish grey clayey silt (001) that measured up to 0.25m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural clays and silts (Phase 1), were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and can be identified as marine alluvium. Subsoil had then developed upon this in the western part of the site.

A medieval pit and early post-medieval ditch (Phase 2) were identified during the investigation. The ditch may have served a boundary function and the pit used to contain refuse. Two further pits (Phase 3) were also identified but remain undated due to a lack of dateable artefacts. However, the presence of burnt clay from the fill of one pit may preclude against this being a modern feature.

Finds from this investigation comprise medieval and early post-medieval pottery from Bourne and medieval pottery from Yorkshire. A small quantity of baked clay was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Lowgate, Luton, because the site lies within the core of the medieval village.

A medieval pit and early post-medieval ditch were located and a further two pits were identified, although these remain undated.

A small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery sherds included examples from Bourne and Yorkshire. Burnt or fired clay was also recovered. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs J.K. Hook of D and H Buildings Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of Lincolnshire County Council permitted examination of the Sites and Monuments Record. David Start kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
DoE Department of the Environment
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

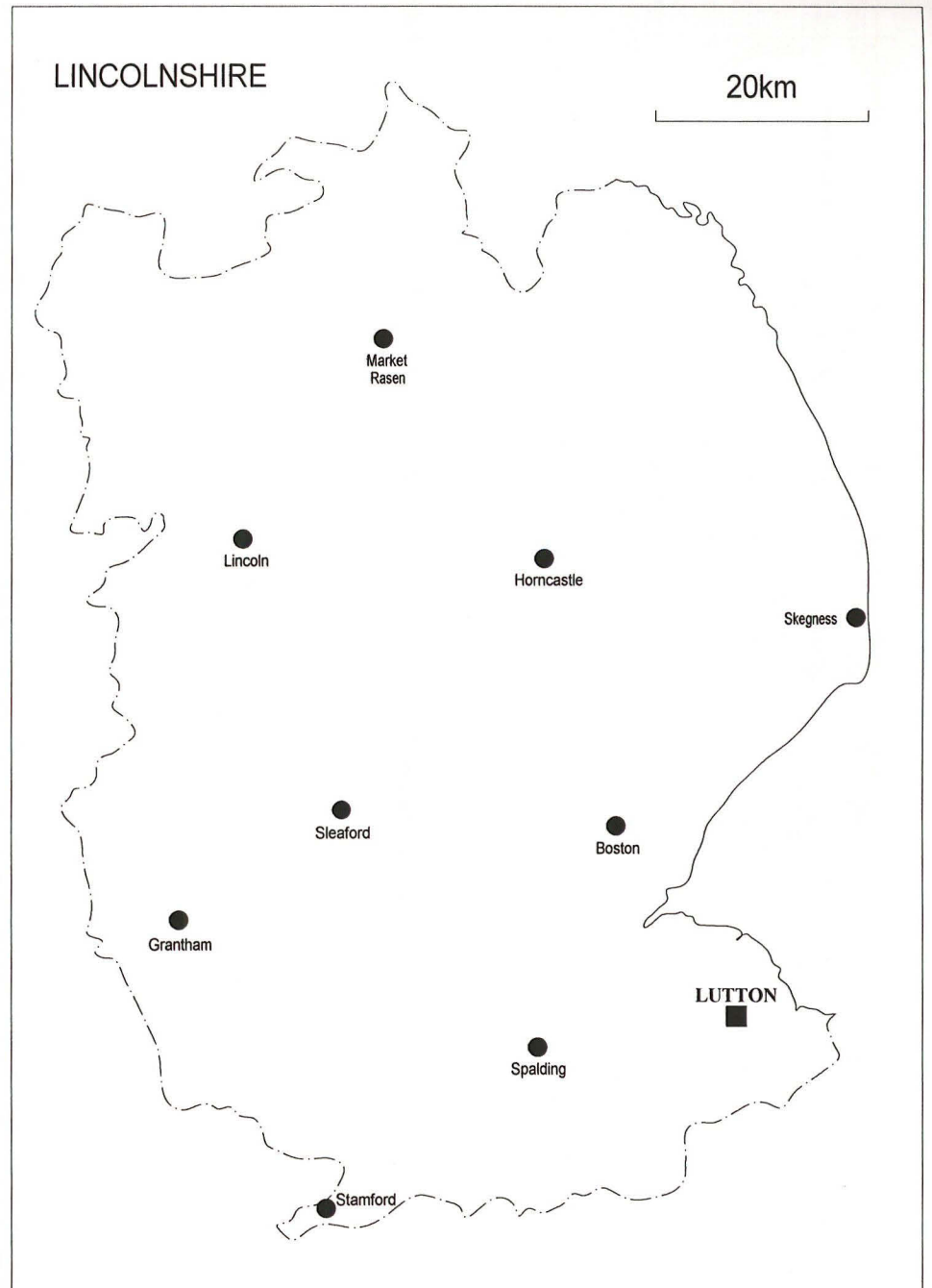
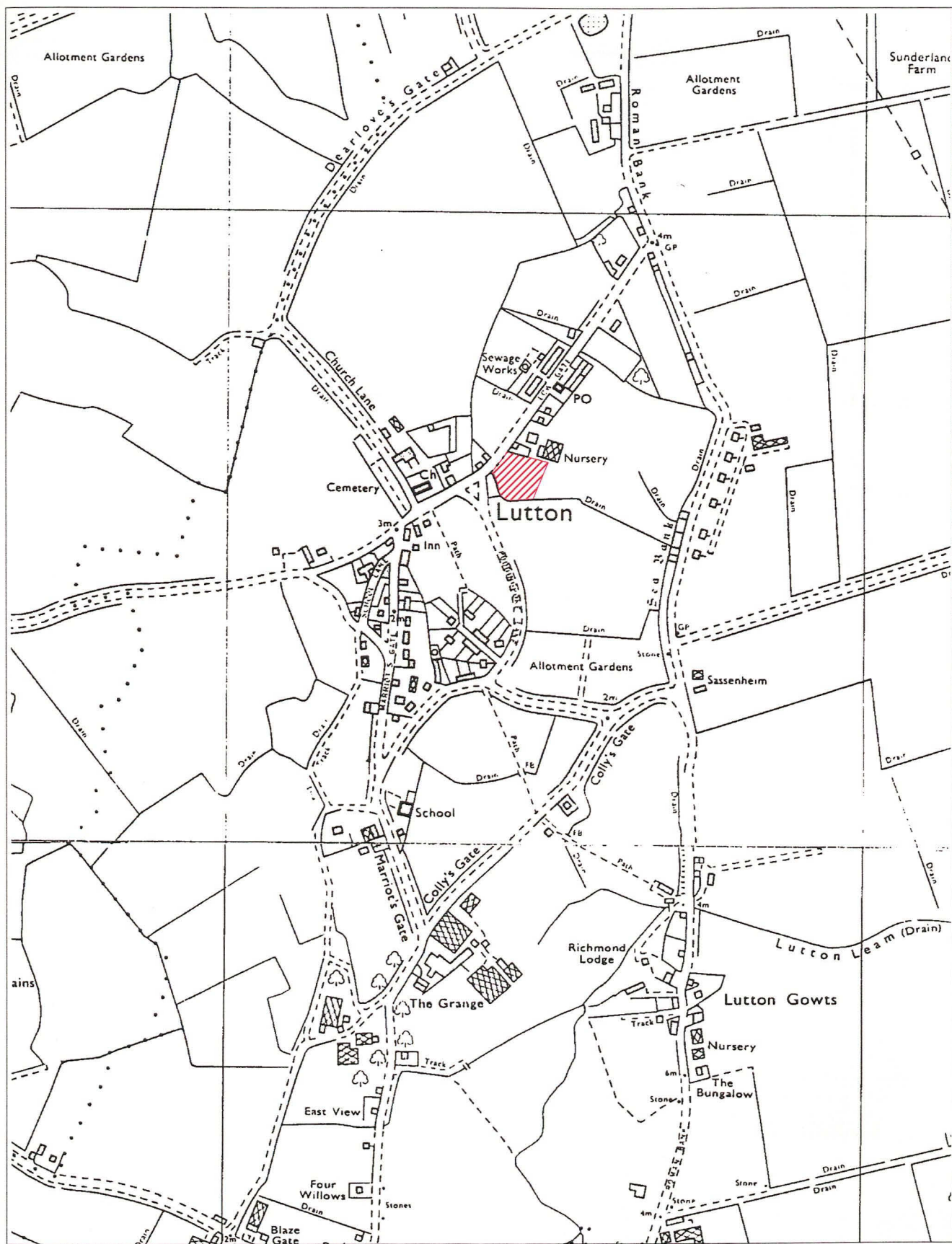


Figure 1 - General Location Plan




 Area of development

Figure 2 - Site location plan

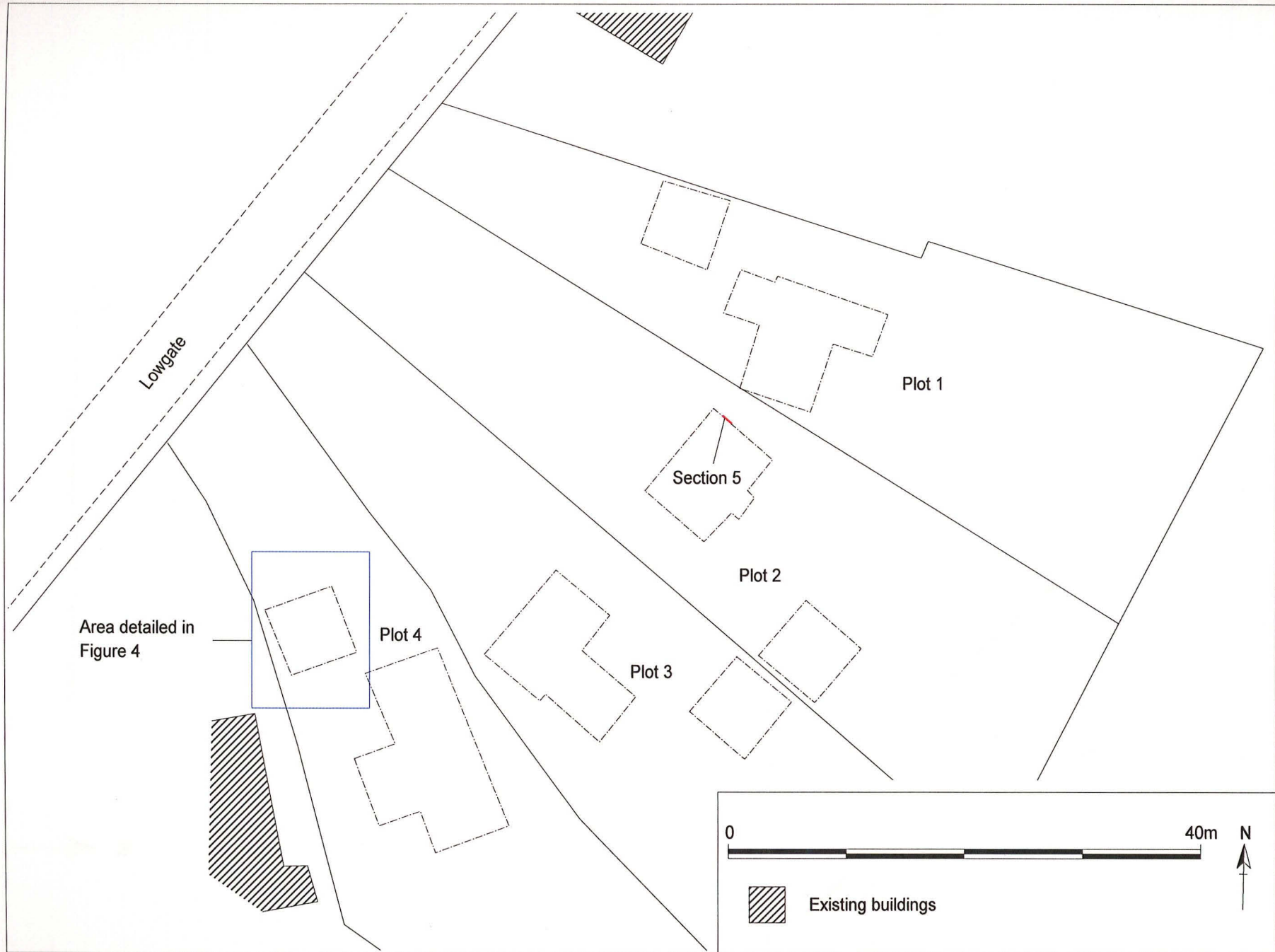


Figure 3 - Plan of the development

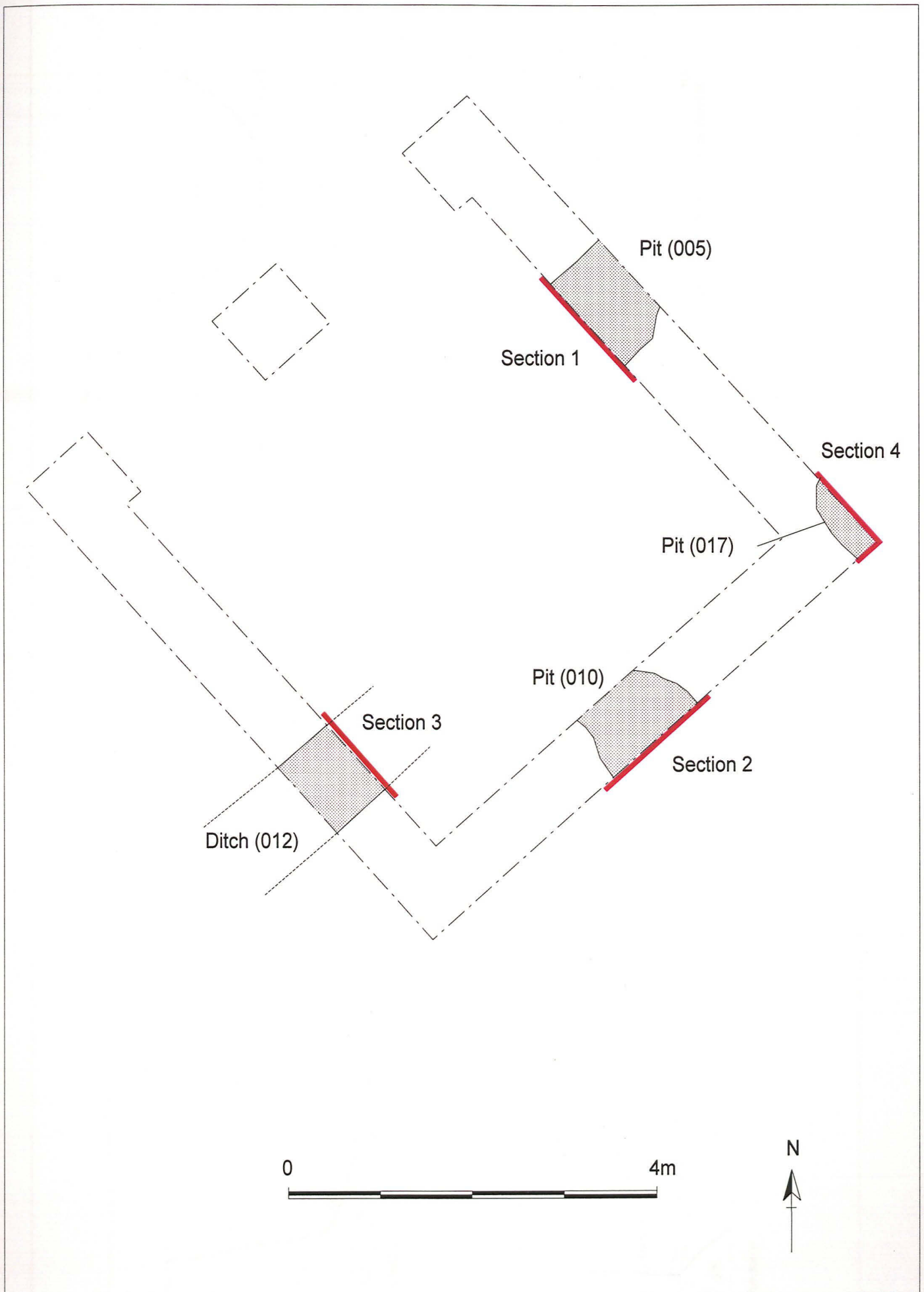


Figure 4 - Plot 4 garage, showing principal features and section locations

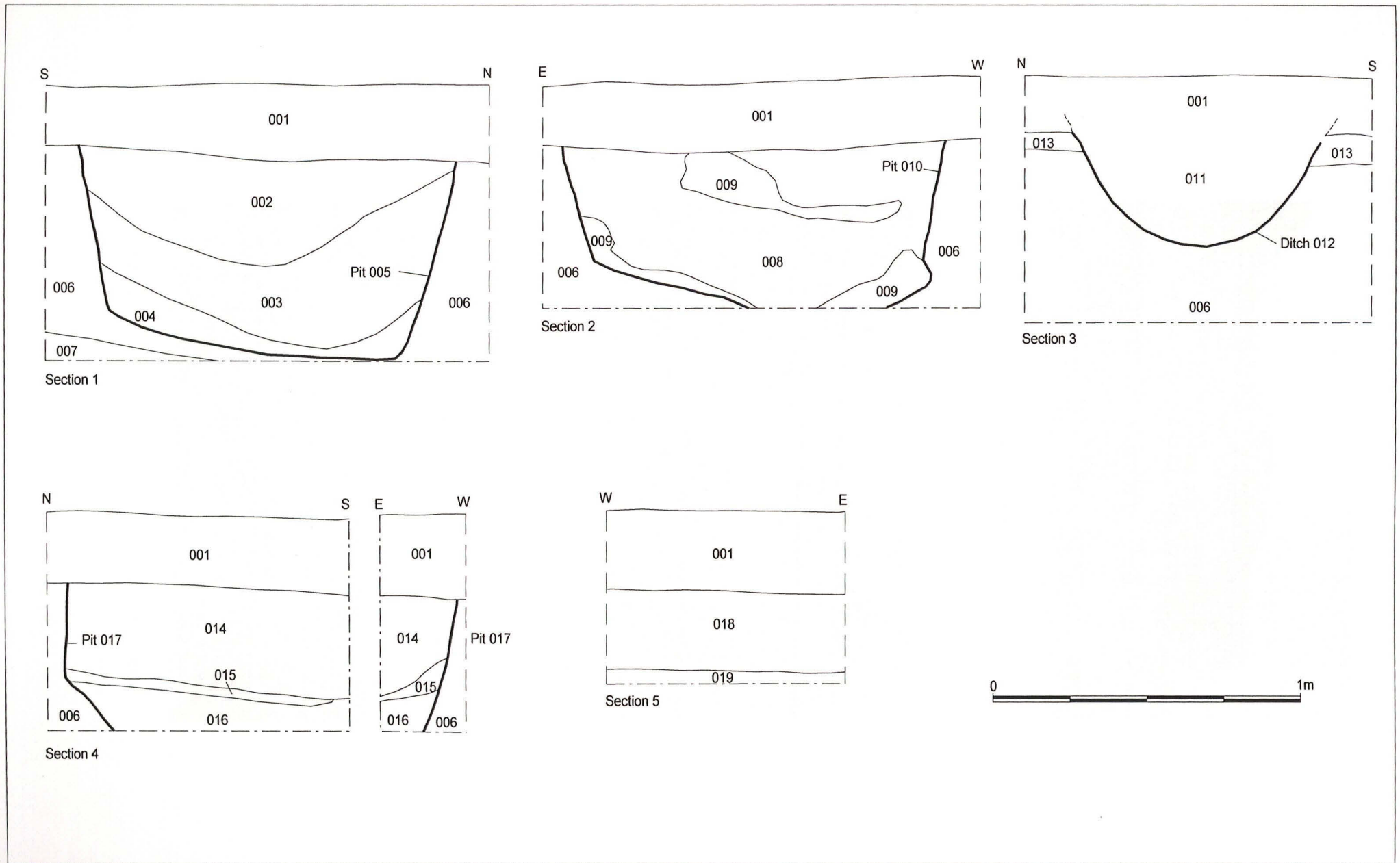


Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing pit (005), looking south



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing ditch (012), looking north

Appendix 1

PLOTS 1 - 4, LOWGATE, LUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Plots 1 - 4 Lowgate, Lutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval core of the village, close to 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 Plots 1 - 4 Lowgate, Lutton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4345 2560.
- 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 on east side of Lowgate, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4345 2560 (Fig. 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Planning application no. H12/0504/98) has been granted for four dwellings and garages on the site, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, during all stages of 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, approximately 100m east of the 14th century parish church which has 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:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located 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:

- 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 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 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; 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plots	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
002	4	Soft mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (005)
003	4	Soft mid brownish grey silt	Fill of (005)
004	4	Soft dark grey silt with shell and charcoal	Fill of (005)
005	4	Feature, 1m long by >0.6m wide by 0.62m deep, steep uniform sides, slightly sloping base	Pit
006	4	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt, 0.65m thick	Natural deposit
007	4	Firm reddish brown clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
008	4	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt with brick fragments	Fill of (010)
009	4	Loose greyish white sand	Fill of (010)
010	4	Feature, 1.23m long by >0.6m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides, slightly sloping base	Pit
011	4	Firm blackish brown clayey silt with charcoal	Fill of (012)
012	4	Feature, 0.8m wide by 0.46m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
013	4	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 90mm thick	Subsoil
014	4	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (017)
015	4	Soft black charcoal and silt	Fill of (017)
016	4	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with fired clay	Fill of (017)
017	4	Feature, >0.92m wide by >0.45m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
018	2	Soft light greyish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Natural deposit
019	2	Soft light reddish brown sandy silt, >50mm thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a pit (008) and the fill of a ditch (011).

Most of the pottery was probably made relatively locally to Luton at Bourne, 32km to the west. However, there are two fragments, probably from a single vessel, that was probably made at Scarborough or elsewhere in Yorkshire.

Range

A total of 6 pottery sherds weighing 77g was recovered and the range of material is detailed in the table.

Fragments of medieval pottery dominate the small assemblage, but no faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
008	Bourne A ware, sooted externally, slightly abraded, 12 th -14 th century	2, link	26g	12 th - 14 th century
	Baked clay	1	1g	
011	?Scarborough ware, sherds do not link but probably part of same vessel, ?chafing dish, 13 th -14 th century	2	33g	16 th - 17 th century
	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	17g	
TOTAL		6	77g	

Condition

Although some of the pieces are slightly abraded 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 has been limited previous archaeological investigation at Luton. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although a small group most of the assemblage is of medieval date. As such, it is of moderate local significance and signifies probable settlement activity of the 13th- 14th century in the proximity of the site.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

- 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, *e.g.* (004).
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
- 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).
- 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.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
- Saxon** 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:

19	Context records
5	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.143

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LLO 01

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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