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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CHAPEL LANE,
NORTH COCKERINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(NCC01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L14045
Sources L18619 L18620
L16394
44510, L183365 Settlement
Record.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CHAPEL LANE,
NORTH COCKERINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(NCC01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr Mackay

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

September 2002

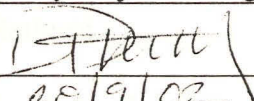
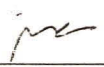
Planning Application No: N/128/00511/01
National Grid Reference: TF 3720 9080
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.246

A.P.S. Report No.179/02



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North Cockerington Chapel Lane
NCC01

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(Source HTL Parish records)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an outdoor menage (horse arena) on land near New House, Chapel Lane, North Cockerington, Lincolnshire. The site is archaeologically sensitive lying within the core of the medieval village.

During the course of the groundworks only topsoil was removed and no other soils were exposed. It is likely that any archaeological deposits present on the site were not disturbed by the development.

A relatively large pottery assemblage was recovered from the topsoil, together with glass, clay pipe stem fragments and ceramic building material.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. 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

Approval for the construction of an outdoor menage on land at New House, Chapel Lane, North Cockerington, was sought through the submission of planning application number N/128/00511/01 to East Lindsey District Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an

archaeological watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Mackay to undertake the watching brief. The work was undertaken on the 17th September 2001, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

North Cockerington is located approximately 5.5km northeast of Louth, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located on the west of Chapel Lane and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3720 9080. The site lies at approximately 8m OD at the foot of a dispslope on the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The River Lud runs to the north.

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, comprising fine loamy soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No.	Grid Ref.	Details
1	TF3760 9030	Deserted medieval village
2	-	Medieval findspot
3	TF3757 9011	Moated site
4	TF3730 9080	Medieval millstone
5	TF3747 8981	Tumulus
6	-	Medieval findspot

Table 1 – SMR Data

Little archaeological work has been undertaken in North Cockerington. The earliest evidence of activity in the area is a tumulus recorded on Ordnance Survey maps (Fig.2 No. 5).

The place-name derives from Old English, *Cocrinton*, with the first element probably referring to a British river name 'Cocker' meaning crooked or winding. The latter elements indicate the name means 'the farmstead or village called after the Cocker' (Cameron 1998, 32). The suffix north appears in 1547 (*Ibid.*).

The settlement is first referred to in the Domesday survey of c. 1086, where the principal landholder was the Bishop of Bayeux. A total of 3 carucates and 10 bovates, 150 acres of meadow and 58 acres of underwood are recorded, together with a mill (Foster and Longley, 1976).

Approximately 1km southeast of the development are the earthworks of the deserted medieval village of North Cockerington (Plate 1, Fig.2 No.1).

Medieval finds are recorded to the south of the village (Fig.2 – Nos. 2 & 6), while a millstone of medieval date was found within the development area (Fig.2 No. 4). A moated site, and probably associated fishpond, lies some 600m to the south west of the development (Fig. 2 No. 3).

The church of St. Mary, made redundant in 1841, retains features of medieval date, as early as the 12th century. A 14th century alabaster knight's effigy still survives in the church, though was badly mutilated during the reformation (Pevsner 1989, 581). It was at this time that villagers of the parishes of Alvingham and North Cockerington met at the church to protest against suppression of Louth park monastery and the plundering of church treasures by Thomas Cromwell. The men of the parishes joined the Lincolnshire rebellion and their vicar and leader, William Holton, was subsequently executed at Lincoln in 1537.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator to a depth of approximately 0.25m. The full depth of the topsoil was not established with no other soil layers exposed.

The exposed area was examined for archaeological remains. Spoil removed was also monitored to retrieve artefactual material, which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site. The exposed soil was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description which is summarised in Appendix 2.

A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and the recorded deposit. Recording during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

The records of the watching brief and artefactual material recovered (Appendix 3) were examined.

Results are described below. The numbers in bold and in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

A friable, dark brown silt topsoil (**001**) was the only deposit exposed during the

Archaeological Project Services

groundworks. The deposit was partially excavated to a depth of 0.25m and its full thickness was not ascertained. No other soils were exposed by the groundworks. A relatively large assemblage of artefacts (Appendix 3) was recovered from the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

A modern topsoil represented the only soil disturbed by the groundworks. However, this was found to be rich in artefactual material. The artefacts retrieved indicate two phases of activity; medieval (13th – 15th century) and post-medieval (17th – 18th century).

The medieval phase is represented exclusively by pottery manufactured relatively locally, at Toynton All Saints, and is entirely domestic in nature. This strongly suggests occupation on, or in close proximity to, the site during this period. However, much of the pottery is abraded and may suggest subsequent ploughing has possibly truncated remains which may lie beneath the level of the topsoil.

The post-medieval assemblage is also of a domestic character. A mixture of fine table wares and more utilitarian ceramics, suggest moderately high status occupation in the vicinity. Of particular interest is a perfume bottle fragment which is a German import, emphasising the higher status aspect of the assemblage.

There is a noticeable gap between the two phases of pottery which may suggest that the site was abandoned between the 15th and 17th centuries. However, the artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil and only further investigation could elucidate the exact nature of occupation on the site.

Nonetheless, it would appear, from the artefacts retrieved, that the site was occupied during the late medieval and post-medieval periods and it is likely that any remains present on the site associated with this, or earlier occupation, remain undisturbed by the development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at New House, Chapel Lane, North Cockerington, were undertaken as the site lies within an area of archaeological interest, within the core of the medieval village.

No archaeological deposits were exposed by the development, but the relatively large artefact assemblage suggests occupation of medieval and post-medieval date, the remains of which are unlikely to have been disturbed by the development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Mackay who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Mark Bennet kindly allowed access to the County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

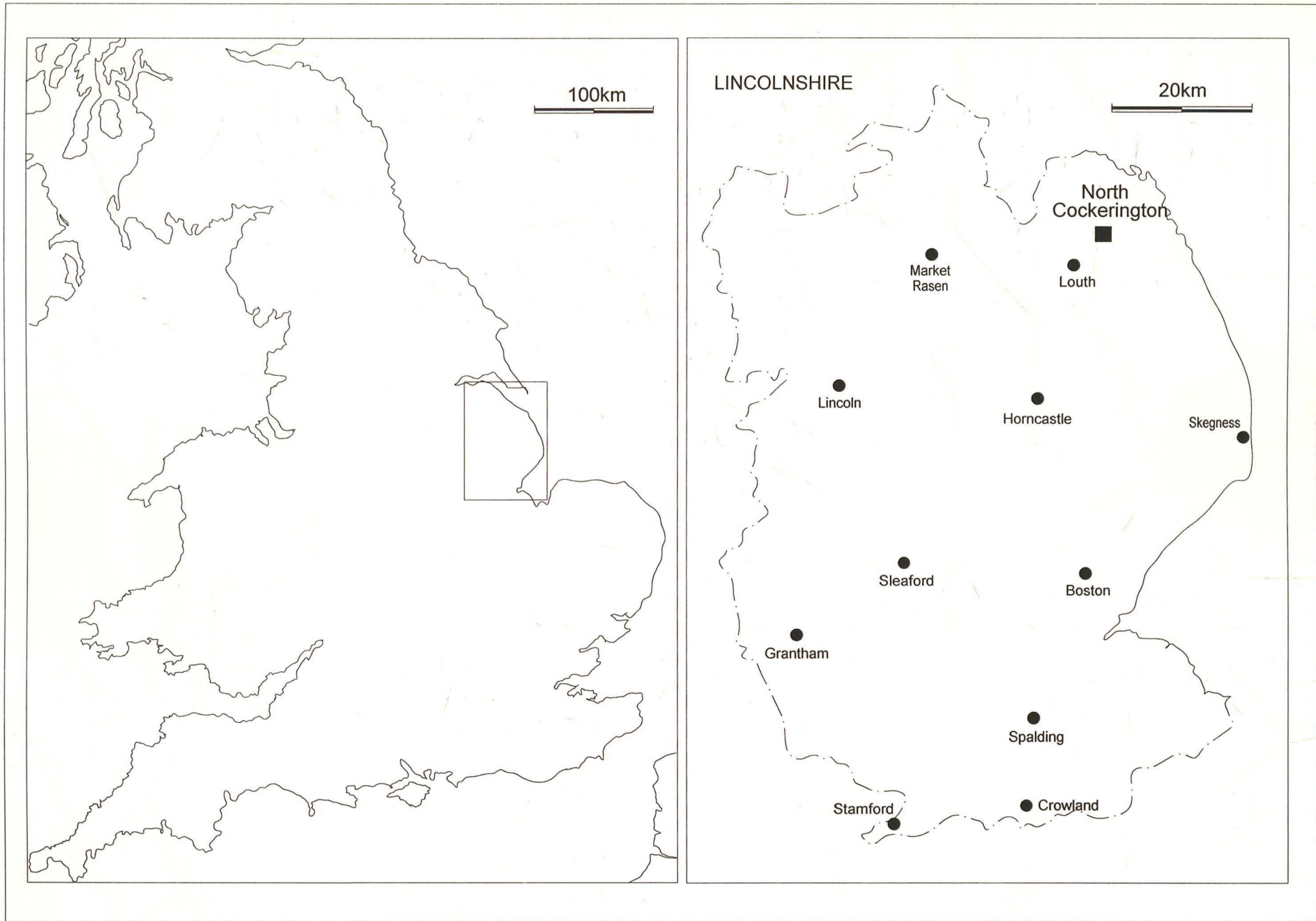


Figure 1: General Location Plan

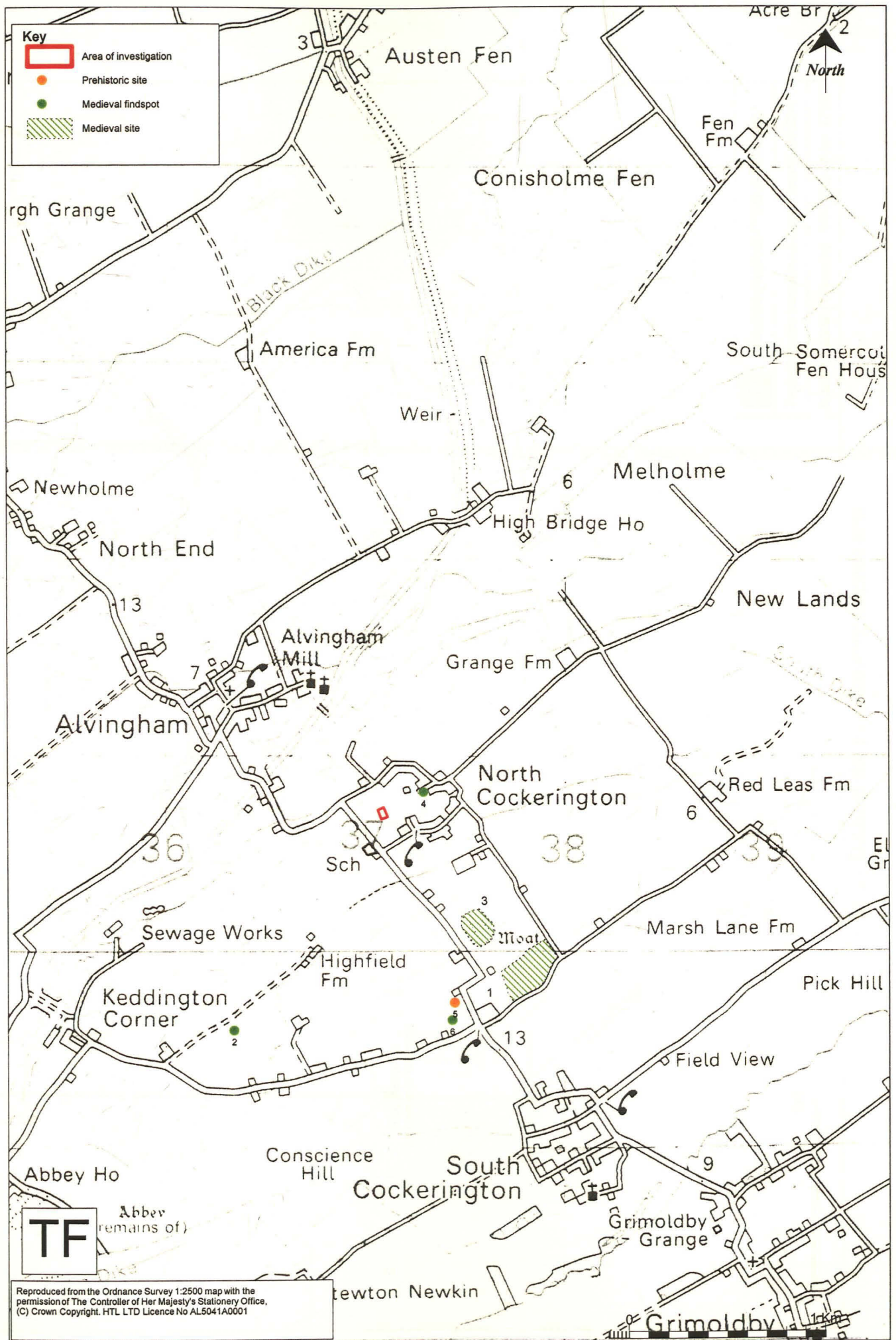


Figure 2 Site location plan

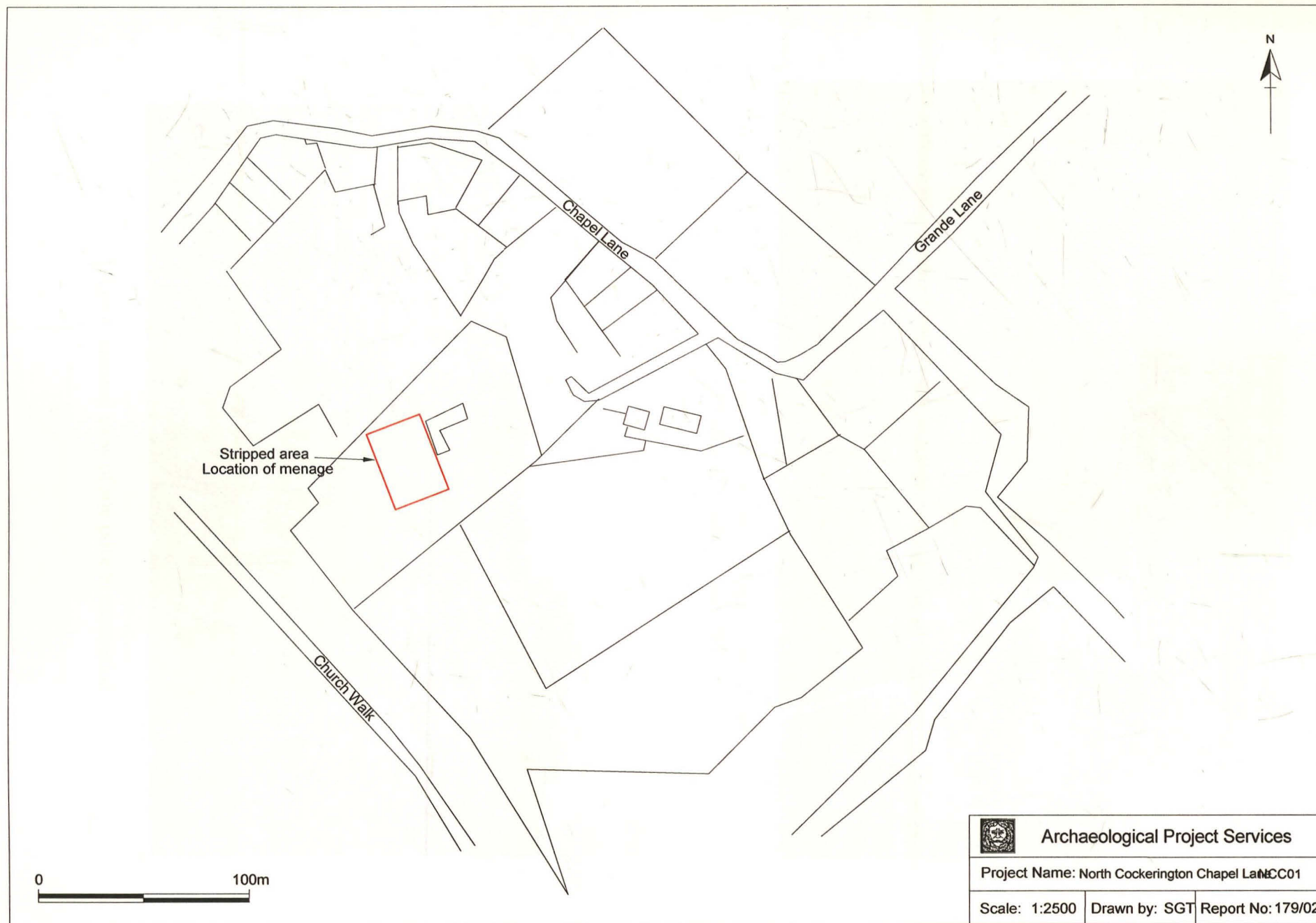


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing stripped area

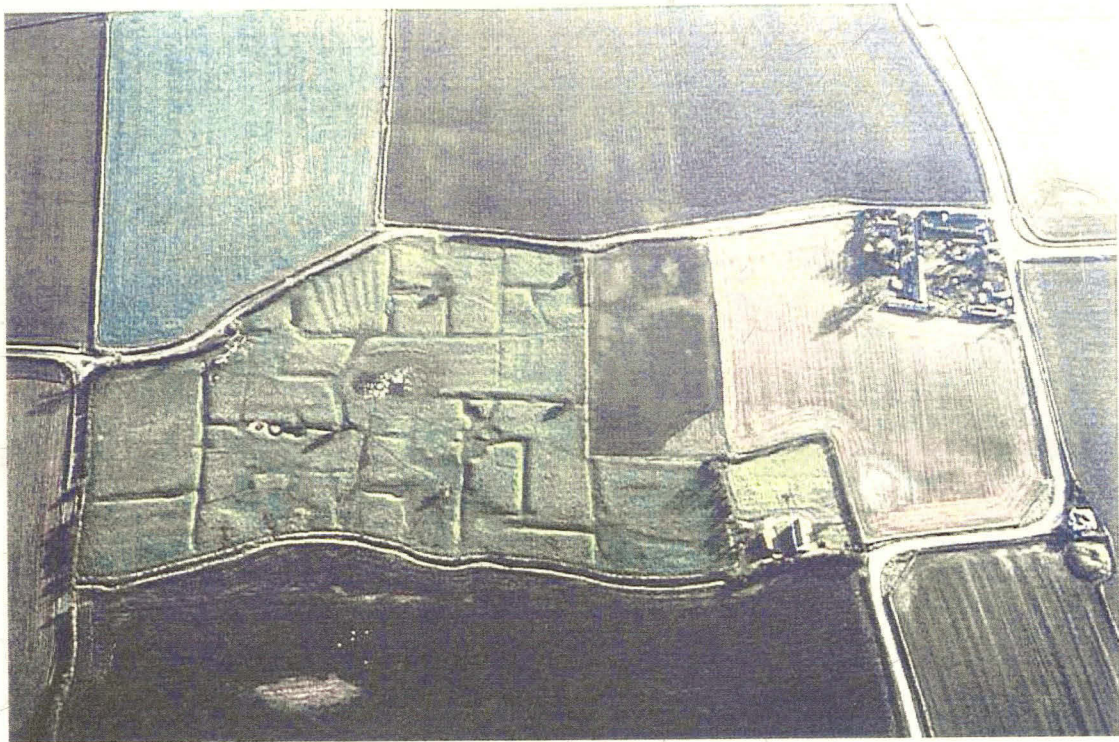


Plate 1 North Cockerington deserted medieval village
(Source HTL Parish records)



Plate 1 General view of site prior to excavation



Plate 2 General view of stripping in progress



Plate 3 View of stripped soil

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
NEW HOUSE
CHAPEL LANE
NORTH COCKERINGTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR MACKAY**

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

AUGUST 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the development of an outdoor menage on land near New House, Chapel Lane, North Cockerington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the village where medieval earthworks have been identified.*
- 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 land near New House, Chapel Lane, North Cockerington, Lincolnshire at National Grid Reference TF 372 908.
- 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 North Cockerington is located approximately 5.5km northeast of Louth and 2km northwest of South Cockerington in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The development site lies to the west of Chapel Lane, centred on National Grid Reference TF 372 908 (Fig. 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/128/00511/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the installation of an outdoor menage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 8m OD at the foot of the dip-slope on the eastern edge of the Lincolnshire wolds, on the south side of the River Lud. Local soils are the Holderness fine loamy soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 A settlement at Cockerington is recorded in the Domesday book indicating settlement originating in the late Saxon period or earlier, one of a line of villages at the foot of the dip-slope, but the precise location is uncertain. There are now two distinct villages, North Cockerington and South Cockerington.
- 6.2 North Cockerington's parish church, (St Mary's) shares a churchyard with St Adelwold in Alvingham to the north of the River Lud. St Mary's was built as the chapel to the Gilbertine priory, which was founded at Alvingham in the 12th century. St Mary's church is now redundant.
- 6.3 The remains of a medieval moated site (a Scheduled Monument, number 197) lie approximately 600m to the south of the development site. Earthworks have also been identified in the centre of the village, including a bank lying close to the proposed development site.

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 groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Exposed features will be recorded and rapidly investigated as necessary. Plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. 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 stripped area.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence

forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

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

- 9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the 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; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County 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 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 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

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 13/08/2001

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable, dark brown silt, containing charcoal, ceramic building material fragments, small stones and pebble and chalk fragments, >0.25m thick	Topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, 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 79 fragments of pottery weighing 1945g and representing a maximum of 64 vessels was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass and clay pipe, comprising 12 items weighing a total of 555g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001).

All of the earlier, medieval, pottery was made in moderate proximity to North Cockerington, at Toynton All Saints, 26km to the north. By contrast, most of the later post-medieval ceramics are Staffordshire products. There is also a glass bottle from Germany.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CREAM	Creamware, cup/bowl, 18 th century	1	6	19 th century
	WS	Scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	2	
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	2	12	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 th century	1	7	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	2	21	
	BL	Blackware, drinking vessels, 17 th -early 18 th century	2	4	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware tankard, early 18 th century	1	3	
	NOTS?	Nottingham? brown salt-glazed stoneware, 3 separate vessels, 18 th century	17	524	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19 th century	1	32	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	23	
	LPM	Blue sponged ware, 19 th century	1	10	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	5 (2 link)	137	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, incl. several pancheons, 17 th century	21	633	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, incl. 1 pancheon, 3 jugs; 3 have limey encrustation internally; 1 sub-standard/waster; several abraded, 13 th -15 th century	20	491	
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 17 th -18 th century	2	40		

Two phases are evident in the ceramic assemblage. A medieval phase, represented entirely by Toynton All Saints wares, is the earlier. The material of this date appears to be generally domestic in nature, with jugs and pancheons evident and some of the vessels have an off-white limey interior encrustation.

Pottery of the 17th-18th century denotes the latter phase. Material of this date is, however, mixed in nature. About one-fifth of this group is provided by fine tablewares. Some of these, the white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue ware, creamware and the Nottingham stoneware tankard, would be more expected in a thriving town than a small village and, consequently, suggest moderately high status occupation of the area. The remainder of the large post-medieval group is made up of utilitarian wares in black glazed or glazed red earthenware and salt glazed stoneware. These may have been used in kitchens or perhaps in a farming environment and it is not clear if they represent a different aspect of the same occupation that used the fine tablewares, or a separate site.

Although these medieval and post-medieval phases are evident in the pottery assemblage, all the material is from the topsoil and some 19th century sherds date the context. The chronological gap between the two phases of pottery suggests that the site was abandoned between the 15th and 17th centuries.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Context date
001	Ceramic building material	Pantile, post-medieval	2	315	19 th century
	Ceramic building material	Tile, post-medieval	2	135	
	Ceramic building material	Fired clay/brick	1	21	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	8	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	2	
	Glass	Colourless screw-top moulded scent bottle, embossed decoration	1	52	
	Glass	Olive bottle	1	5	
	Glass	Window glass, diamond quarry, grozed on 2 edges, much iridescence	1	6	
	Glass	Burnt	1	11	

The scent bottle has an embossed decoration on one face. This is an elaborate representation of: 'No. 4711', with a bell hanging from a leg of the 'N'. This is part of the trademark of a Cologne (Germany) perfumer, based at number 4711 *Glockengasse* (Bell Lane), in that city. Examples of other bottles, probably to hold *eau de Cologne* and bearing a similar bell motif and full address have previously been found in Lincolnshire, at Sutterton near Boston (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002).

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Cattle sized	Skull	1	5	
	Cattle sized	unknown	1	3	

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

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the North Cockerington area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The large collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate-high local significance and potential. Both groups, of medieval and post-medieval artefacts, are fairly large and are likely to indicate habitation of both periods at the site or in the immediate proximity. The post-medieval aspect of the assemblage has internal diversity and this is of moderate potential also.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th 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

Cope-Faulkner, P., Hall, R., Healey, R. and Taylor, G., 2002 'The Finds', in S. Thomson, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at The Vicarage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (STV01)*, Archaeological Project Services report no. 186/01

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Carucate	A unit of land measurement of approximately 120 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).
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.
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 earliest part of the Stone Age dating from the first period of human occupation to the end of the last ice age (approximately 10,000 years ago). It is usually sub-divided into lower, middle and upper, each characterised by differing stone tools and sub-species of humans.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 - Context record
- 1 - Photographic record sheet
- 2 - Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 - Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:

LCNCC :2001.246

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

NCC01

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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