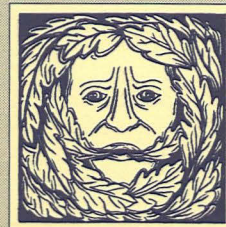


LJ
BL/JS (school)

M3/11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CHURCH END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(FPS03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



EVENT L14232
SOURCES L18761
L18762

MON 44715
MEDIÆVAL / POSTMEDIÆVAL
DITCH
MON 44716
POTTERY SCATTER

Quality Control
Friskney Primary School
FPS 03

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
ALL SAINTS PRIMARY SCHOOL,
CHURCH END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(FPS03)**

**Work Undertaken For
DIOCESE OF LINCOLN BOARD OF EDUCATION**

June 2003

Report Compiled by
Michael Bamforth

National Grid Reference: TF 462 553
Planning Reference: S/053/01179/02
City and County Museum Accession No. LCNCC 2003.37

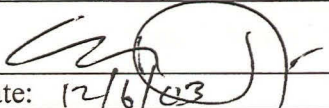
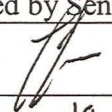
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 87/03

Quality Control
Friskney Primary School
FPS 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Vikki Mellor
Finds	Gary Taylor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Michael Bamforth and Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Bamforth

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 12/6/03	Date: 18-06-03

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Planning Background	1
2.2	Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation	1
2.3	Topography, Geology and Soils	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Project Aims.....	2
4.	Methods.....	2
5.	Results	3
5.1	Phase 1: Post-Medieval Deposits.....	3
5.2	Phase 2: Modern Deposits	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions.....	3
8.	Acknowledgements.....	3
9.	Bibliography.....	3
10.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context summary
3	The finds by Gary Taylor and Hillary Healey
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Detailed site plan
- Figure 4 Site Plan

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of development area, looking east.
- Plate 2 General view of development area, looking west.

1. SUMMARY

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

Works did not penetrate below the topsoil horizon. However, a possible linear feature of early post-medieval date was recorded. Redeposited residual finds recovered from the topsoil deposit ranged from the 13th - 18th century, including several pot sherds and fragments of building material. The site seems to have been in use from the medieval to the early post-medieval period, with buildings present in the vicinity during the late medieval - early post-medieval.

A lack of material from the late post-medieval period would suggest that the site was not in use at this time.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by the Diocese of Lincoln Board of Education to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at All Saints Primary School, Friskney, Lincolnshire. Approval for the

development was sought through the submission of planning application S/053/01179/02.

The watching brief was carried out between 21st and 28th January 2003, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Friskney is located approximately 17km northeast of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The site lies near the crest of a slight rise at approximately 3m OD in the centre of the village. Located on the east side of Church Road, the development is centred on National Grid Reference TF 462 553 (Fig.2).

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Romano-British salterns have been identified within the parish, to the southwest and west of the village (SMR 41175, 41172, 41173, 41174). In addition, there is also an aqueduct, believed Roman, found in 1882 close to the school at the southern tip of the moated site (Dr Beryl Lott, pers comm).

Anglo-Saxon occupation has been identified in the form of a inhumation burials (SMR 41788) approximately 2km west of the

village. A spearhead and comb were associated with the burials but little is known of the original discovery.

The place name is variously described as *Friscenei*, *Freschena*, *Freskena* but is believed to be a partially Scandanavianised form of the Old English *aet frescan ea*, meaning the river with fresh water (Cameron 1998 47).

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

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

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

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

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

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

A recent watching brief carried out at the school, immediately to the south of the current development, identified a possible pond, believed to date to the 13th – 15th century. This suggests occupation during the Medieval period on, or in immediate proximity to the school site (Thomson 2002).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Following the removal of a concrete surface, which partially covered the site, much of the topsoil was removed from the c. 30m x 10m development area utilising a mechanical excavator, to create a level surface. However, the topsoil was not completely removed and a clear view of the subsoil or underlying natural deposit was not possible.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. A plan of the development area and features was produced at 1:50. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were recognised:

- 5.1 Phase 1 – Post-Medieval Deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 – Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1 – Post Medieval Deposits

A possible linear feature [002] extending east-west for a distance of at least 15m, with a maximum width of 2m was recorded (Figure 4). One fill was recorded in plan only, (003), a soft, light reddish brown, sandy silt with lenses of silty clay and occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles from which fragments of late-medieval and early post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered.

5.2 Phase 2 - Modern Deposits

Above the linear feature [002] was a topsoil (001). This was a soft, dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles and flint fragments. The maximum thickness exposed was 0.35m.

6. DISCUSSION

Works did not penetrate deeper than the topsoil (001) over much of the area. Topsoil contained residual material including pot sherds dating to the 13th - 18th century and ceramic building material from the early post-medieval period.

Although it seems possible that linear feature [002] was a result of un-even machine clearance, it does remain possible that it may represent *in-situ* archaeological remains. If this is a linear feature, its visibility within the topsoil suggests a relatively modern date, this is supported by fragments of ceramic building material dated to the late-medieval and early post-medieval periods recovered from fill (003). It would seem likely that the late-medieval material from the fill is residual, suggesting an early post-medieval date for the feature.

7. CONCLUSION

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

Works did not fully remove the topsoil and no other archaeological remains were revealed. However, the topsoil did contain residual material including pot sherds dated to the 13th - 18th century and fragments of building material.

A linear feature dated to the early post-medieval period was revealed. This is probably a ditch but its specific function as a drain, boundary or other purpose was not established.

Ceramic building material recovered from the possible linear feature indicates the possible presence of buildings in the vicinity during the late-medieval - early post-medieval period.

The lack of any material dated to later than the early post-medieval period indicates that the site may have been abandoned from this point until the modern period.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Diocese of Lincoln Board of Education who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984

Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Thomson, S., 2002, *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at All Saints Primary School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire (FPS 01)*, Archaeological Project Services 24/02, unpublished.

White, W., 1882 *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Lincolnshire*

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

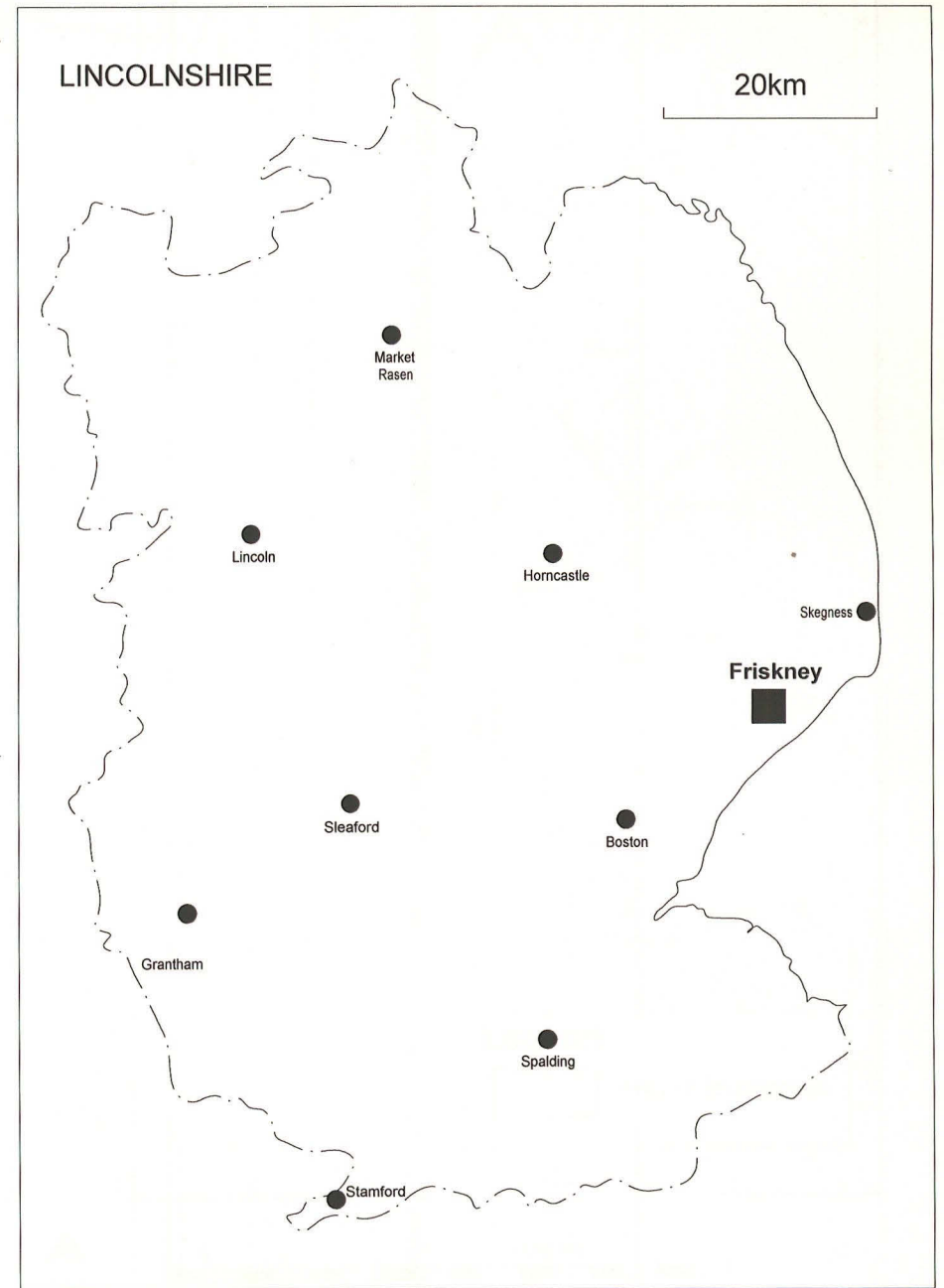
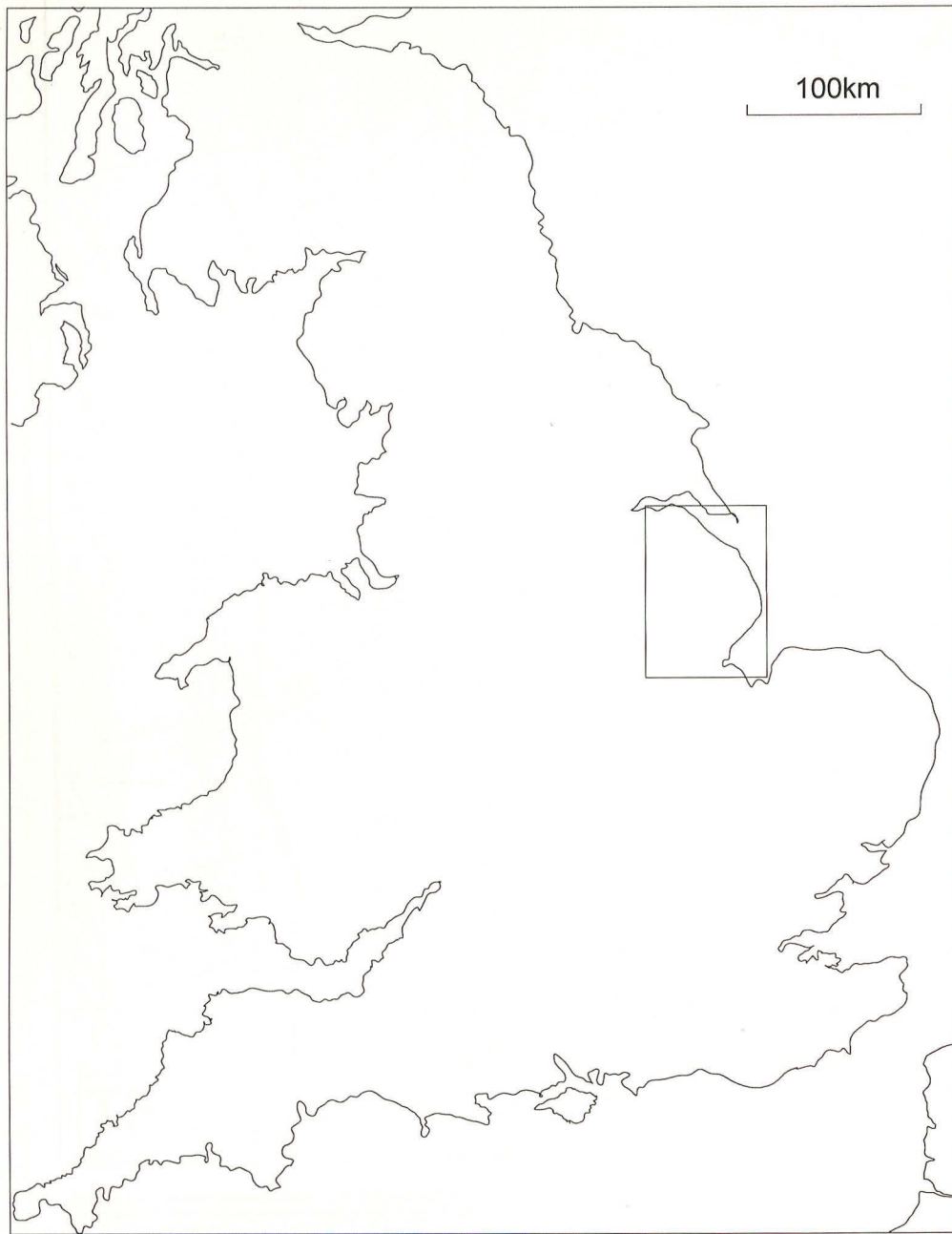
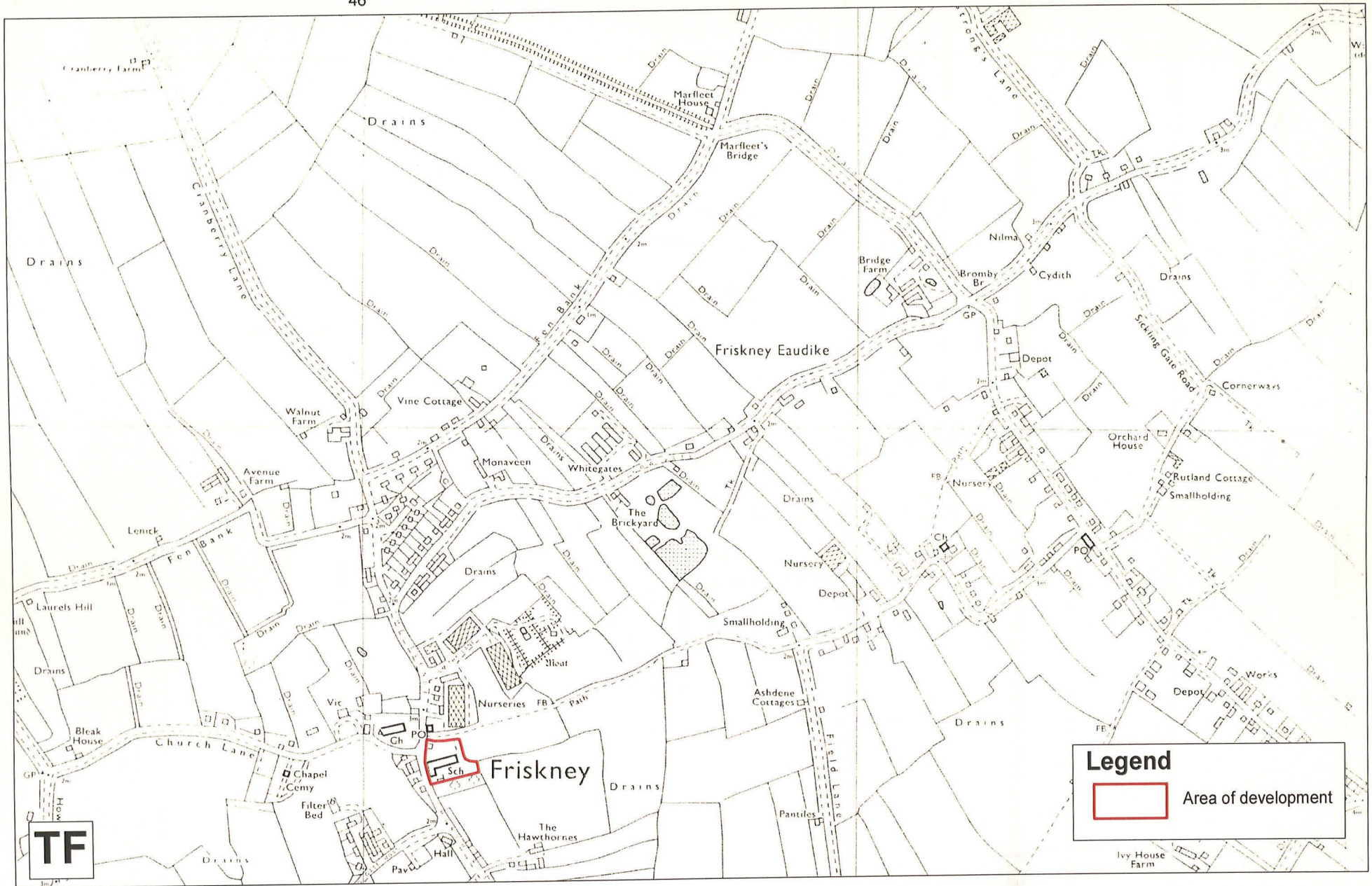


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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



Figure 2 - Site Location plan

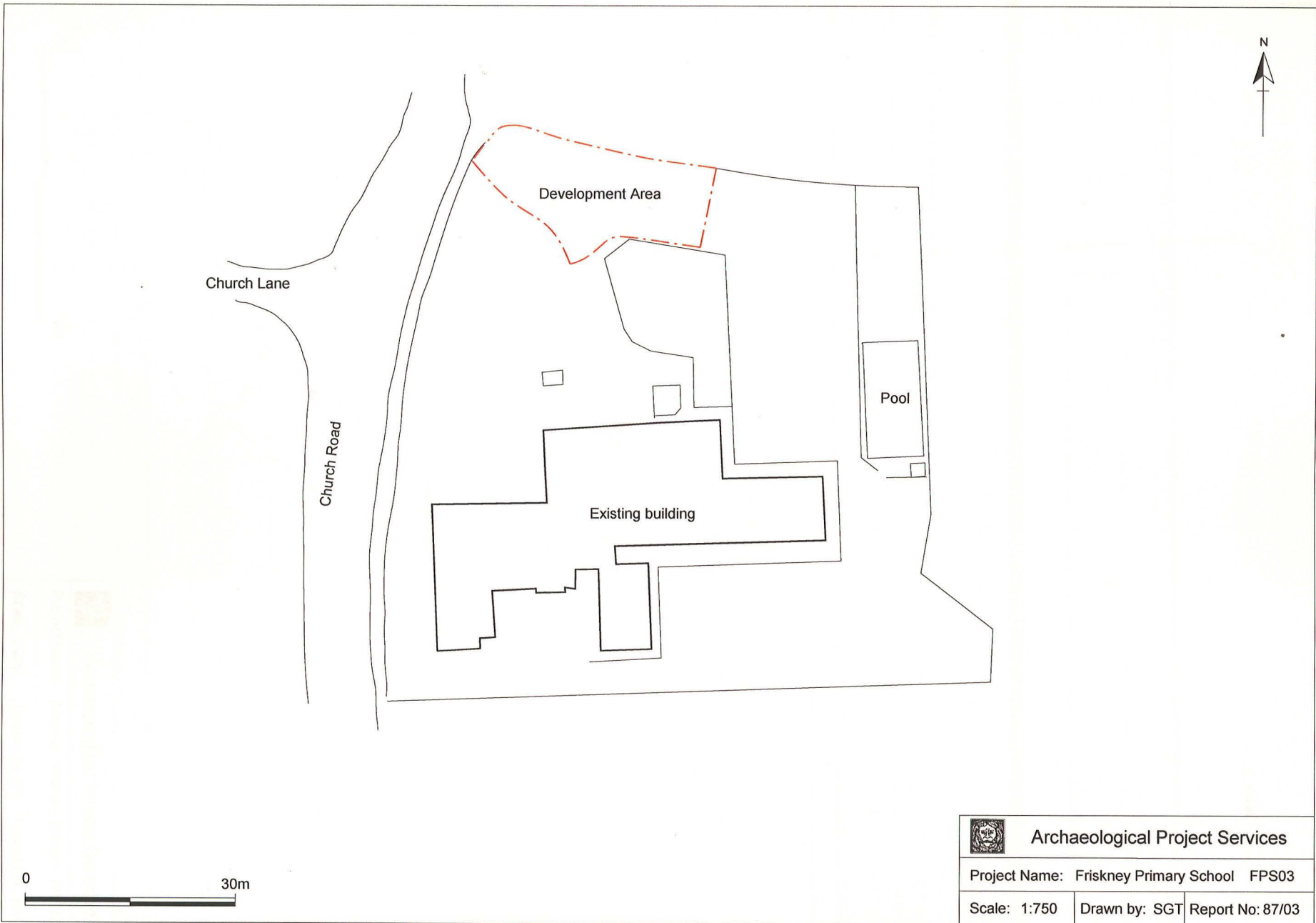

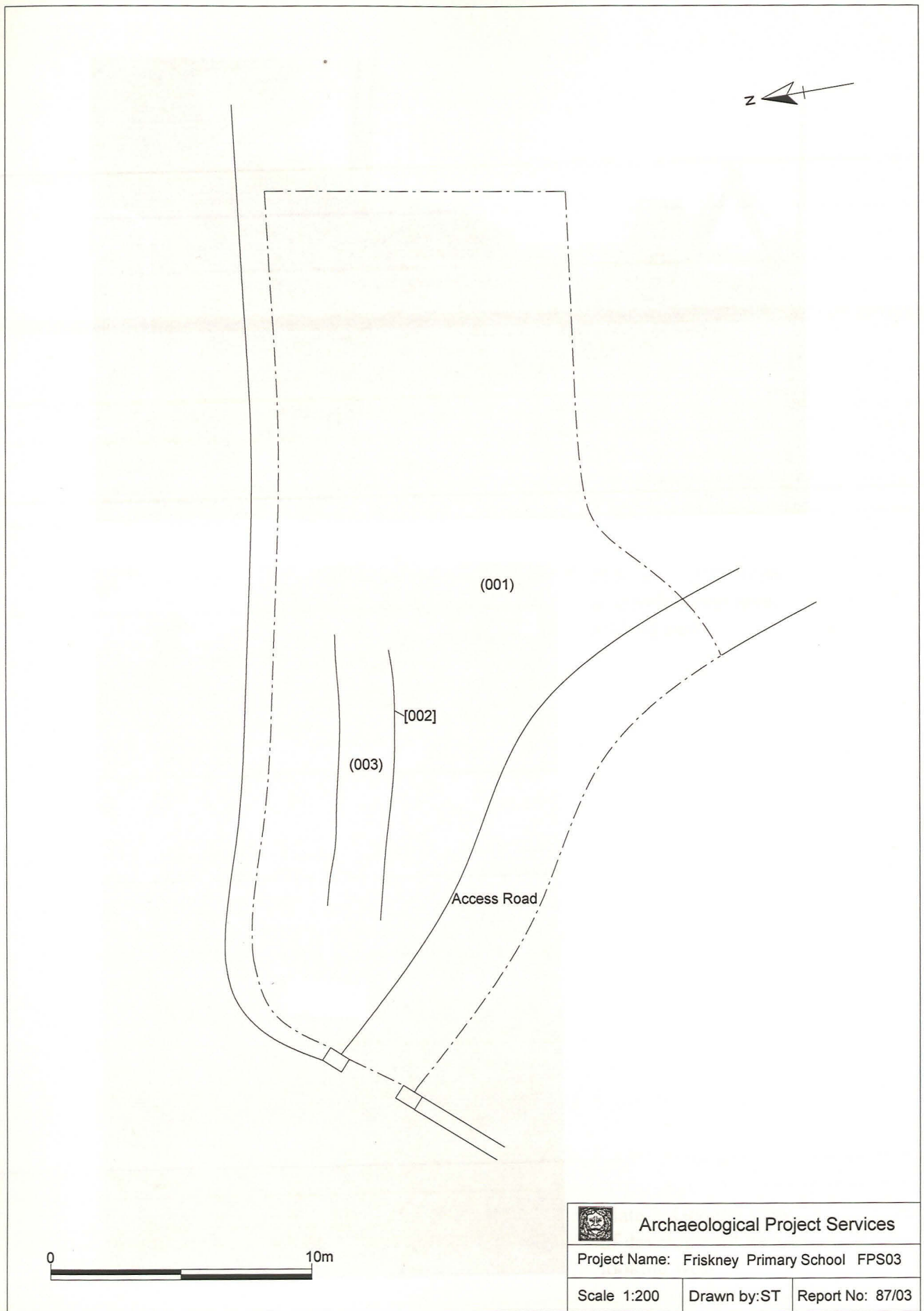


Figure 3 - Detailed location plan

Figure 3 - Detailed location plan

	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Friskney Primary School FPS03			
Scale: 1:750	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 87/03	



0 10m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Friskney Primary School FPS03

Scale 1:200

Drawn by: ST

Report No: 87/03

Figure 4, Site Plan



▲ Plate 1 General view of development area, looking east



◀ Plate 2 General view of development area, looking west

Appendix 1

Project Specification

LAND AT ALL SAINTS CE PRIMARY SCHOOL CHURCH END, FRISKNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a car park and cycle park at All Saints CE Primary School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, located in the historic core of the medieval village. Friskney was in existence in the Late Saxon period and the present parish church, immediately to the west, contains Norman elements. A medieval moated site, a nationally important scheduled ancient monument, and an aqueduct, believed Roman, are located a short distance to the northeast.*
- 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 car and cycle park on land at All Saints CE School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Friskney is located approximately 17km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The site, All Saints CE Primary School is located in the centre of the village, immediately east of the parish church, on the east side of Church End. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 462 553.
-

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/053/01179/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a car and cycle park and the erection of a 1.2m high fence. 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 approximately 2.5m OD on a gentle slope down to the south. Local soils are the Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site, All Saints CE Primary School, is in the historic core of Friskney village. Friskney is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 which indicates there was Late Saxon settlement there. Immediately to the west, on the opposite side of Church End, is the parish church of All Saints. This incorporates Norman elements. The church would have provided the focus of settlement in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Late Saxon-medieval salt-making evidence has also been identified in Friskney (Lane 1993). A medieval moated site, protected as a nationally important scheduled ancient monument, is located about 200m northeast of the school. There is also an aqueduct, believed Roman, found in 1882 found close to the school at the southern tip of the moated site (Dr Beryl Lott, pers comm).

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 for the car and cycle parks 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 fieldwork 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 trenches and 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; East Lindsey 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 Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given 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 - J Young, or 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

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

Lane, T, 1993 *The Fenland project number 8: Lincolnshire survey, the northern Fen-edge*, East Anglian Archaeology 66

Specification: Version 2, 14-01-03

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft, dark grayish-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint fragments. Maximum thickness exposed 0.35m.	Topsoil
002	Linear cut E/W 15m exposed x N/S 2m.	Possible linear feature
003	Soft, light reddish brown, sandy silt with lenses of silty clay and occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles.	Fill of [002]

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By 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 12 fragments of pottery weighing 280g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery a moderate quantity of brick/tile, comprising 14 items weighing a total of 2187g, was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and the fill of a possible linear feature (003).

Most of the pottery was made in proximity to Friskney, in the Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingroke area 10km to the northwest. It is likely that the ceramic building materials were also made in the Friskney locality.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, mainly jugs, 13 th -15 th century	9	179	18 th century
	TB	Toynton/Bolingroke ware, 15 th -17 th century	2	47	
	LERTH	Red glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	54	

Pottery of medieval date dominates the assemblage, though the material is all redeposited, occurring with later artefacts. However, the quantity and unworn nature of the medieval pottery, although redeposited, indicates occupation of the period in the immediate vicinity.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Handmade brick, overfired, accidentally/self-glazed, 105mm wide, late medieval-early post-medieval	3(link)	487	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, 105mm wide, 62mm thick, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	633	
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	3	209	
003	CBM	Handmade brick, overfired, 68mm thick, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	159	late medieval-early post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, late medieval-early post-medieval	5(link)	695	
	CBM	Brick/tile, undatable	1	4	

At least two of the bricks are overfired and sub-standard. This would suggest that the bricks were made locally to the investigation site. The quantity of ceramic building material recovered implies the presence of buildings of the later medieval-early post-medieval periods in very close proximity to, if not on, the site.

There is no type series for ceramic building materials for Lincolnshire and study of this artefact type is under-developed. Due to this, patterns of regional variation or concordance in brick/tile dimensions through the medieval and post-medieval periods are little understood. However, examination has been made of dated bricks from some locations elsewhere in the region. At nearby Boston, bricks with an average thickness of 58mm were found associated with 13th-14th century artefacts at Hussey Tower. Bricks used in the mid-late 15th century tower itself are generally about 65mm thick (Taylor 2001). Further to the south, at Surfleet, bricks 67mm thick are employed in a building dating to 1856 (Taylor 2002). This therefore indicates a gradual increase in size through time, though it must be noted that this is a simplification as the other dimensions are also variable through time, and trends in the changes of dimension are probably not straightforward, nor one-directional. Nonetheless, comparison of the bricks from the current investigation with those from the previous studies noted above suggest that the bricks here are of late medieval to post-medieval date.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Friskney, including elsewhere at the current site, that are the subjects of reports. It is notable that previous investigations elsewhere at the site recovered a broadly similar assemblage, though with much less ceramic building material (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval and early post-medieval pottery fragments and bricks is of moderate-high local potential and significance. The assemblage as a whole suggests the proximity of occupation and buildings of the medieval-post-medieval periods. Previous investigations at the site have recovered comparable collections of medieval pottery that emphasises the likelihood of occupation of this period in the vicinity, and raises the potential of the current assemblage.

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, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Additionally, the dearth of later post-medieval artefacts would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., Lane, T. and Taylor, G., 2002 'The Finds', in S. Thomson, *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at All Saints Primary School, Church End, Friskney, Lincolnshire (FPS 01)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 24/02

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

Taylor, G., 2001 'The Ceramic Building Material', in T. Rayner, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (BSE01)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 153/01

Taylor, G., 2002 *Building Survey at The Methodist Church, Station Road, Surfleet, Lincolnshire (SMC01)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 233/02

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bovate	An area of land of between 15 and 40 acres.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Caracuate	An area of land which could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen, usually between 160 and 180 acres.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original cut is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the cut are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The New Stone Age period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context records
- 2 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2003.37

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FPS03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.