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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT CHAPEL LANE  
LITTLE HALE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
LHC 03**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14518

SOURCES L19112  
L19113

ARN: 61156

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT CHAPEL LANE  
LITTLE HALE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
LHC 03**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr. And Mrs. A. Buchanan**

December 2003

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 1455 4169 NKDC  
Planning Reference: N/37/1039/03, N/37/0118/02  
LCNCC Accession Number: 2003.353

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**




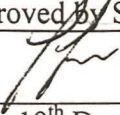
APS Report No. 182/03





## Quality Control

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2003	Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2003

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 3 Chapel Lane, Little Hale, Lincolnshire to monitor the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling and garage.*

*The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lay within an area of archaeological interest. Previous investigations at the site revealed Saxo-Norman and post-medieval ditches and gullies.*

*Two east-west ditches were revealed during this investigation, one undated and one containing 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century finds. Artefacts of Saxo-Norman to post-medieval date in the topsoil concur with finds from previous investigations indicating occupation of the site during these periods.*

## 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

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs A. Buchanan to undertake an archaeological watching brief of development on land adjacent to 3 Chapel Lane, Little Hale, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning applications N/37/1039/03 and N/37/0118/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> October 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Little Hale is situated approximately 10km southeast of Sleaford and 17km west of Boston in the civil parish of Little Hale, North Kesteven district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located on the western fringe of the village and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1455 4169 (Fig. 2). The village lies on the north bank of the Helpringham Eau on a very gentle slope down to the watercourse at a height of 5m OD.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 association, typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial sands and gravels which lie above boulder clay (BGS 1995). Beneath the drift deposits is a solid geology of Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little Hale is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and is likely to have been grouped in with Great Hale. The name is derived from the Old English *halh* meaning 'at the nook of land' (Cameron 1998, 57). Domesday Book records that Hale was sokeland owned by Gilbert de Gand (Foster and Longley 1976). Little Hale is first referred to in the Pipe Rolls of 1180 (Cameron 1998, 57).

Little Hale village is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Early to Middle Saxon period through to the present day, though Roman and Saxon finds have also been reported just north of



the village. Ditches and rubbish pits from the Early Saxon period were identified during previous investigations immediately to the east of the site (JSAC 2000, 3). Settlement continued into the Late Saxon period and after a brief hiatus continued through the medieval period (*ibid.* 13). Undated ditches have also been identified a little further to the northeast (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1). During an evaluation on the site in 2002 Saxo-Norman ditches and gullies were discovered. These were probably the boundaries of crofts or paddocks. The area appears to have had an agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Several post-medieval ditches and gullies aligned north-south or east-west were identified and probably formed a pattern of rectangular enclosures. A sequence of post-medieval boundary ditches and banks was found near the northern edge of the evaluation (Walker and Taylor 2002).

There are earthworks of a possible hollow-way within the field and geophysical survey has registered these remains, and others, including ditches and possible pits (PCG 2002).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to locate surviving archaeological deposits, and, if present, record them in detail to enable their date, function and origin to be determined.

### 4. METHODS

The footings for the buildings were excavated to a depth of 1m by a mechanical excavator. Footings for the small extension to the north of the house were excavated to a depth of 2.5m as requested by the buildings inspector. Selected parts of the trenches were cleaned and made vertical. The depth and thickness

of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were then examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Phase 1. Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a mid reddish yellowish brown silty sand (007) which was only reached in the house footings. This was overlain by a mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.68m thick, with grey clay and gravelly lenses, (006) in the house footings and (012) in the garage footings (Fig. 5).

### 5.2 Phase 2. Undated deposits

An undated east-west ditch [003](Figs 4, 5) measuring 2m wide by 0.68m deep filled with mid grey silty clay (004) and mid to dark brown silty, clayey sand (005) was identified in the southern part of the house footings.

### 5.3 Post-medieval Deposits

A large east-west ditch [008] measuring over 11m long by at least 5.5m wide and in excess of 1.9m deep was identified in the northern part of the house footings. The lowest fill to be excavated (014) was an organic dark grey/black mottled silty clay containing animal bone. Above this, and containing no finds, was a mid yellowish brown/dark grey mottled sandy



clay fill (013). Overlying this, fill (010), a brownish grey sandy silty clay contained no finds. Post-medieval and modern pottery and glass was found in top fill (009) along with plentiful animal bone (Fig. 5).

All archaeological deposits were sealed by a 0.4m-0.5m thick dark brown topsoil, (002) in the house footings, (011) in the garage footings (Fig. 5). Artefacts of Saxo-Norman to modern date were recovered as unstratified finds from the site.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clays, sands and gravels represent the underlying drift geology of glacial sands and gravels and possibly boulder clay.

Two large features were recorded during the investigation of the house footings. An undated 2m wide east-west ditch was identified in the southern part of the footings. A broad, deep feature [008] containing modern pottery discovered in the northern part of the footings appears to be the same ditch as [108]/[216] in trenches 1 and 2 on the evaluation (Fig. 3). Ditch [108] had contained 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. However, the current investigation would suggest that the ditch remained partially open as an earthwork until the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Unstratified and redeposited artefacts dating from the 9<sup>th</sup> century and later were recovered. These concur with previous discoveries at the site indicating occupation of these periods at the site or in close proximity.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land adjacent to 3 Chapel Lane, Little Hale after Saxo-Norman and

post-medieval features were found at the site during an earlier evaluation.

Finds of a similar date were found in the topsoil during the watching brief confirming occupation of the area from the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Two features were discovered, one an undated ditch and the other a large post-medieval boundary ditch which had finally been filled in during the modern period.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs A. Buchanan who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Vicky Mellor  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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## **11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

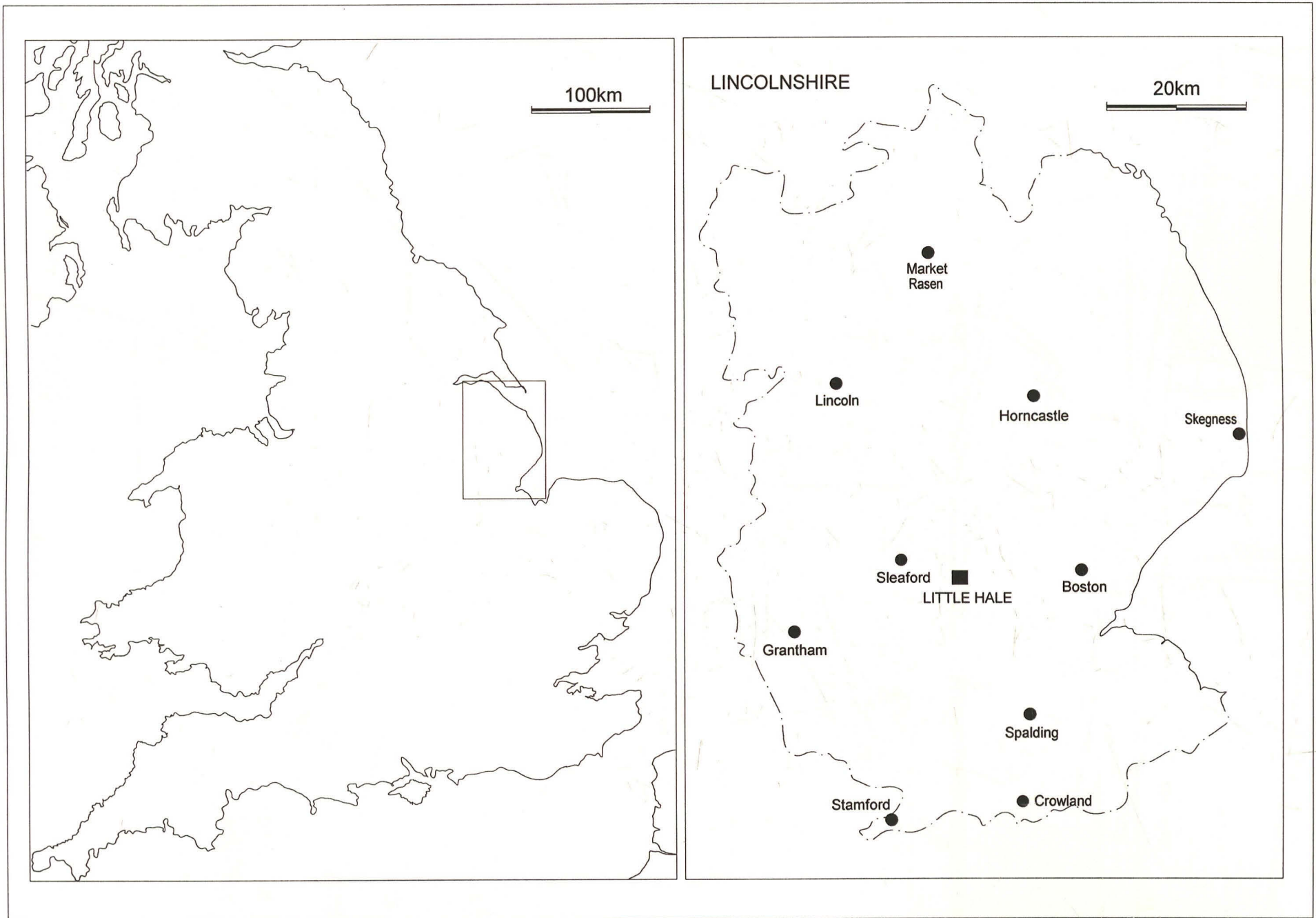
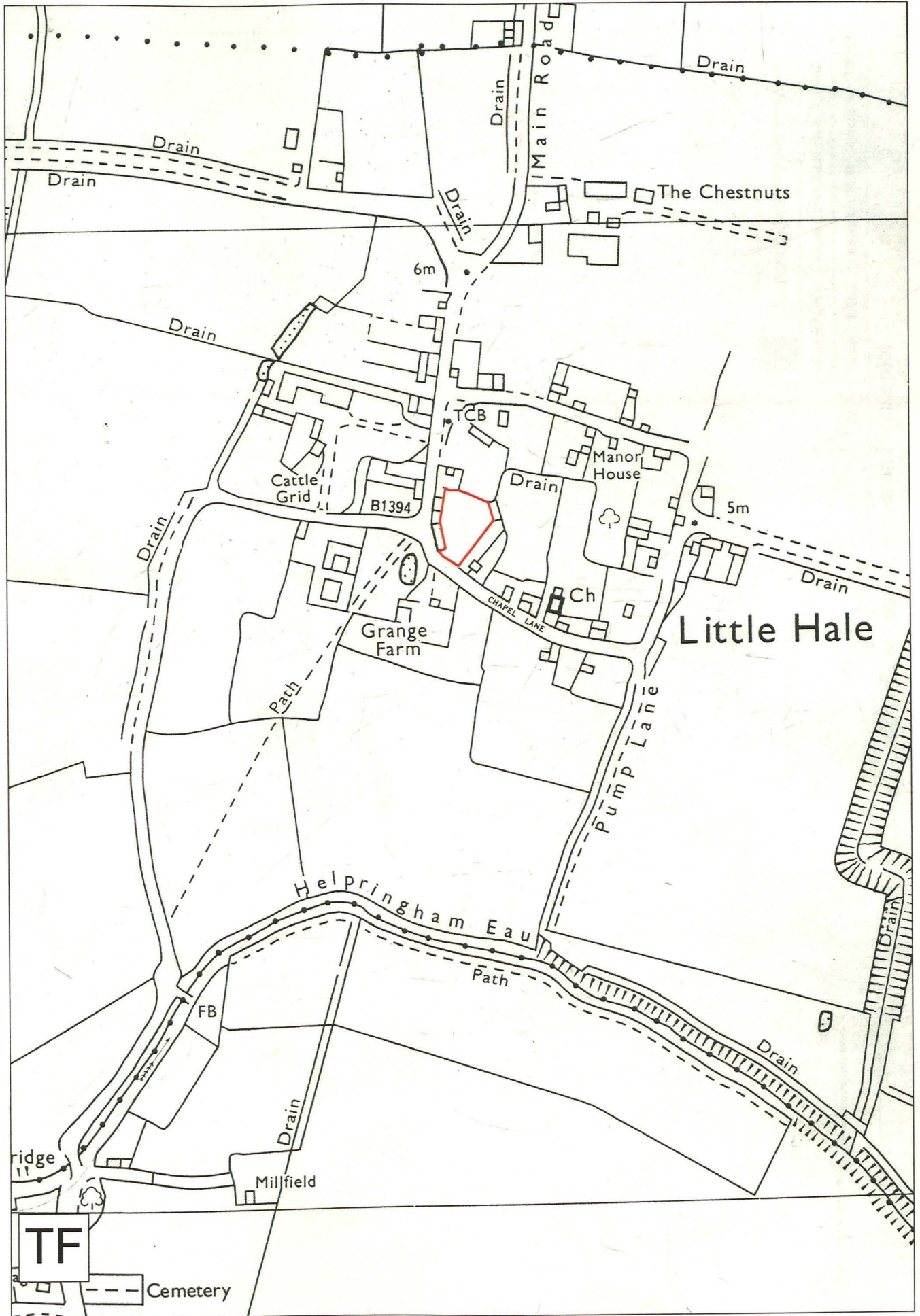


Figure 1: General Location Plan





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Figure 2 Site location plan

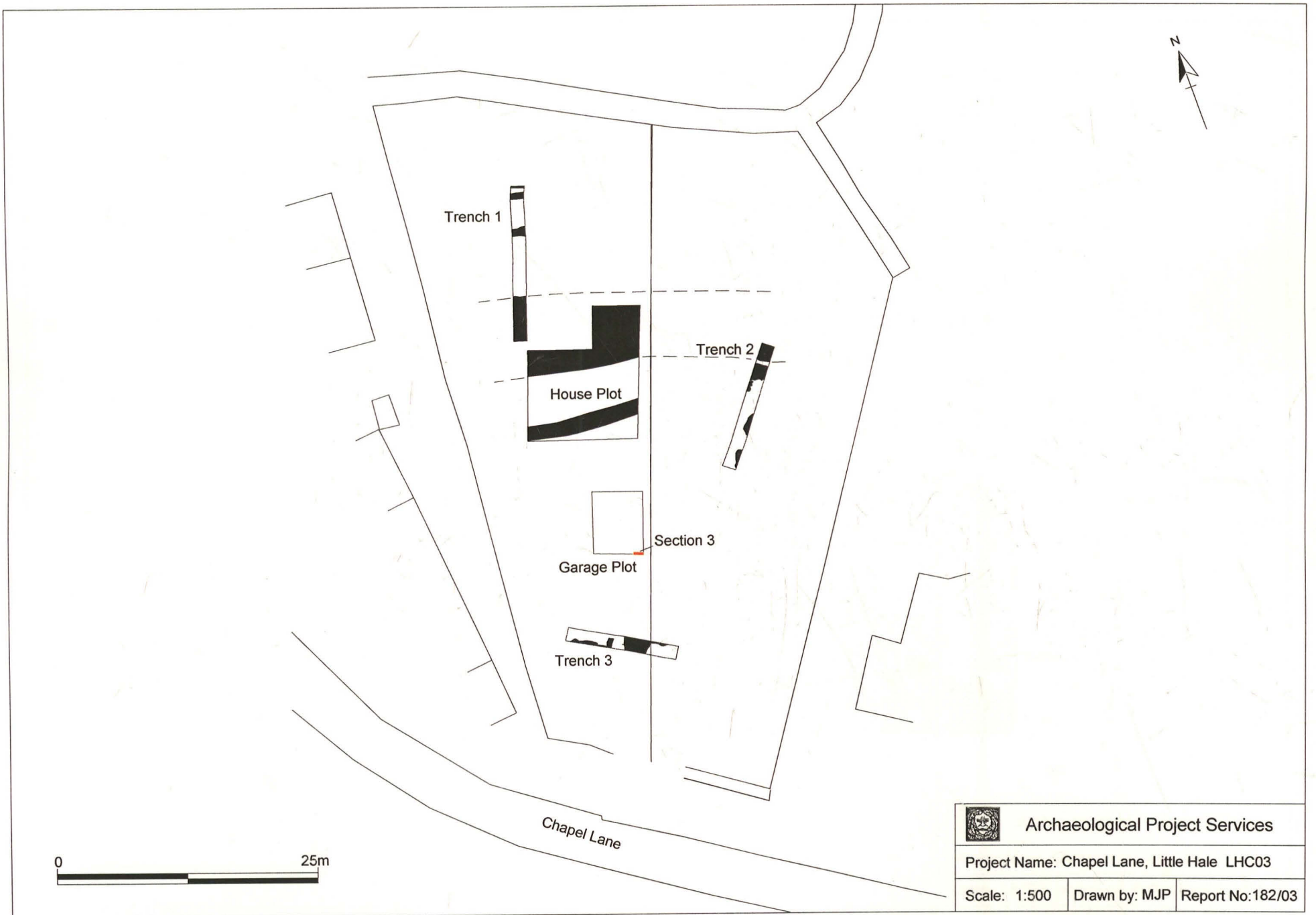



Fig. 3. Site Plan showing location of evaluation trenches and house plot

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Chapel Lane, Little Hale LHC03		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No:182/03



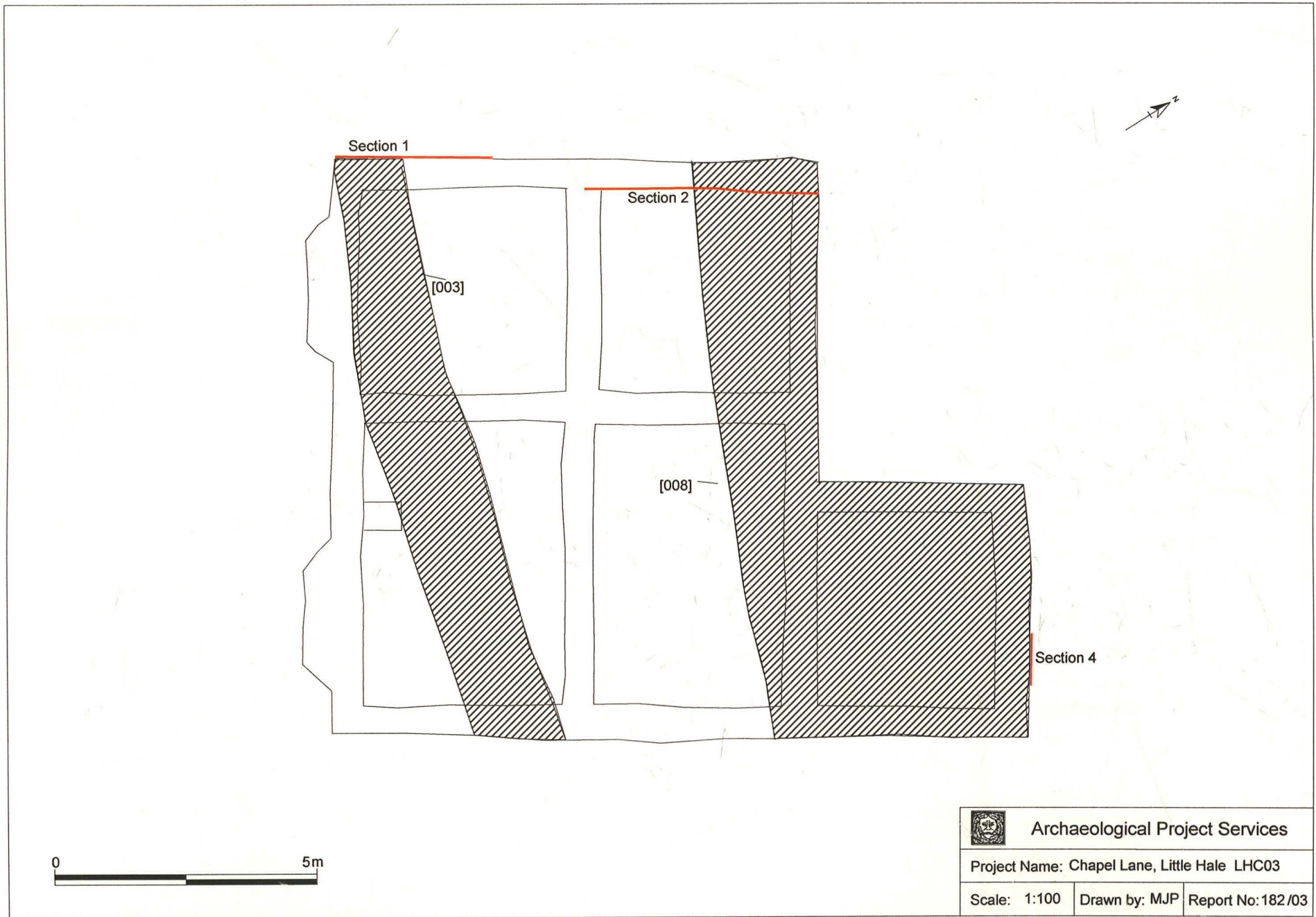


Fig. 4. House Plot Trench Plan showing Sections 1, 2 and 4

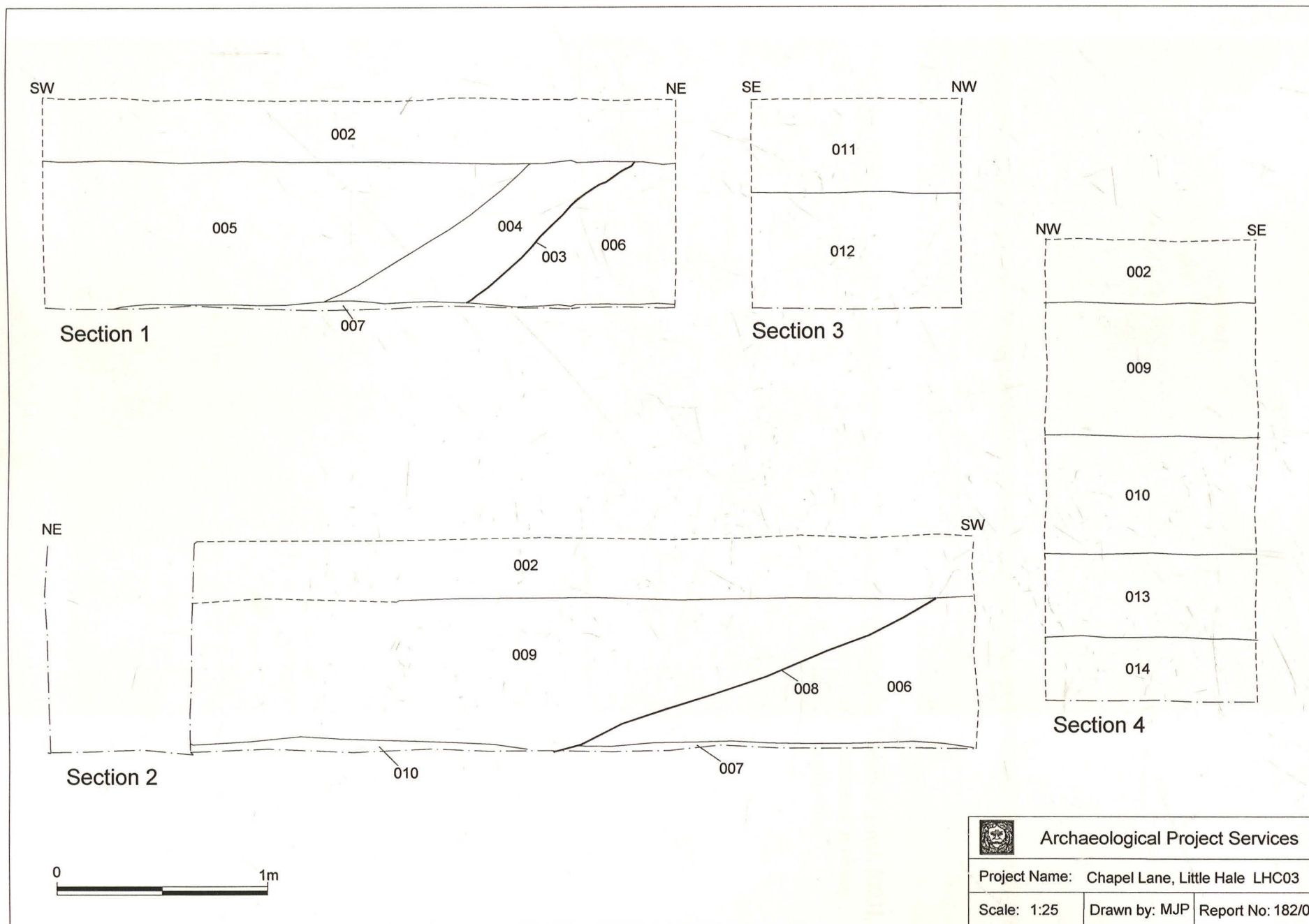


Fig. 5. Sections 1-4





Plate 1 General  
View of Site looking  
South



Plate 2 Ditch [003],  
Section 1 looking  
north-west



Plate 3 Ditch [008],  
Section 2 looking  
east



**Appendix 1  
LAND OFF  
CHAPEL LANE,  
LITTLE HALE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR. A. BUCHANAN**

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

**OCTOBER 2003**



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Chapel Lane, Little Hale, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located near the medieval core of the village. Settlement remains of Early Saxon to medieval date have been identified immediately to the east of the site. Late Saxon to post-medieval ditches and pits have also been recorded in the development area.*
- 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 residential development on land at Chapel Lane, Little Hale, Lincs.
- 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 Little Hale is located 10km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is on the southwest side of the village, on the north side of Chapel Lane at National Grid Reference TF 1455 4169.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/37/1039/03) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling and detached garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Little Hale is on the north bank of Helpringham Eau. The site and surrounding area is on a very gentle slope down to the watercourse at a height of approximately 5m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 3 Association stagnogleys developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is near the medieval core of the village. Remains of settlement of Early Saxon to medieval date have previously been identified immediately east of the development site. Late Saxon and medieval remains were also found just to the east and there is an earthwork of a possible hollow-way along the northern boundary of the site.
- 6.2 Previous investigations at the site revealed ditches and pits of Saxo-Norman and medieval date.

There was evidence of some of these being maintained into the post-medieval period. A possible rubble wall foundation, probably a boundary, was also identified. Redeposited prehistoric flints and Roman artefacts were also found in the area, but in small quantities (APS 2002).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 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 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 trenches.



- 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 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; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven 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 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 North Kesteven Heritage 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 or G Taylor APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report,

partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 16th October 2003



**Appendix 2**  
Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	House	Unstratified finds from stripped area and spoilheap		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
002	House	Dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
003	House	Linear feature E-W 2m wide	Ditch cut	
004	House	Mid grey silty clay	Fill of 003.	
005	House	Mid to dark brown silty clayey sand. > 0.7m thick.	Fill of 003.	
006	House	Mid yellowish brown clay. 0.68m thick.	Natural deposit.	
007	House	Mid reddish yellowish brown slightly silty sand. >0.02m thick.	Natural deposit.	
008	House	E-W linear cut	Ditch cut	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century
009	House	Dark brown slightly silty clayey sand. 0.6m thick	Fill of 008	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century
010	House	Mid brownish grey silty sandy clay. 0.55m thick.	Fill of 008	
011	Garage	Dark brown fine sandy silt. 0.5m thick.	Topsoil	Modern
012	Garage	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. >0.55m thick.	Natural deposit.	
013	House	Mottled yellowish brown/dark grey sand and gravel. 0.4m thick.	Fill of 008	
014	House	Dark grey sandy silty clay. >0.3m thick.	Fill of 008	

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, 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 26 fragments of pottery weighing 266g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and glass, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 488g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 10 stratified fragments weighing 688g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001), the fill of a ditch (009) and as unstratified finds (001).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Little Hale, at Stamford 37km to the southwest, in the Bourne area 22km to the south, and at Nottingham 57km west. Many of the post-medieval and later pieces are Staffordshire products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	PEARL	Pearlware cup, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	NOTS	Nottingham saltglazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	32	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	STMO	Staffordshire, mottled ware, separate vessels, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	35	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, separate vessels, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	33	
	ST	Stamford ware, rouletted bowl rim, sooted, 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	SLST	South Lincs. Shelly ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century	2	31	
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	NSP	Nottingham splash glazed ware, separate vessels, 1 sooted, 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century	3	37	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	
002	SLST	South Lincs. Shelly ware, sooted	6(link)	10	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> century
009	WHITE	White glazed earthenware, jar, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, posset pot, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	

Pottery of Saxo-Norman to recent date was recovered, with post-medieval, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century, material being most abundant, the date range and composition of the assemblage concurring closely with the results of previous archaeological investigations at the site (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Ceramic building material	Brick, late handmade, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	323	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Flint	Natural	1	4	
002	Glass	Colourless, flat moulded bottle, embossed	1	156	20 <sup>th</sup> century
009	Glass	Green bottle, much iridescence	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> century

The embossed bottle from (002) bears the legends: 'CALIFIG' and 'SUCCESSORS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO'.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
009	horse	metatarsus	1	180	sawn both ends 3 molars present
	cattle sized	humerus?	2	85	
	cattle sized	unidentified	1	64	
	sheep sized	tibia	1	12	
	sheep sized	mandible	1	28	
	sheep sized	scapula	2	42	
	sheep sized	calcaneus	1	25	
014	cattle	tibia	1	252	butchery marks

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Little Hale, including at the present site itself that yielded an artefact assemblage comparable with that from the current monitoring (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

Although mostly redeposited with later material, the moderately large collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. This material concurs with artefact assemblages previously recovered from the site that indicate occupation of Saxo-Norman to post-medieval date on the site or in proximity.

Again concurring with the results of the previous investigations, the lack of any material earlier than the 9<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

## References

Cope-Faulkner, P., Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2002 'The Finds', in F. Walker and G. Taylor, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Chapel Lane, Little Hale, Lincolnshire (LHC02)*, unpublished APS Report No: 155/02

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



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Croft</b>	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Roman</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Relating to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066, with the Early Saxon dating from <i>c.</i> 450-650 AD, the Middle Saxon from 650-850, and the Late Saxon from 850-1066.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	The transitional period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, the period dates from about AD 950-1150.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context records
4	Scale drawing sheets
2	Day record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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: 2003.353

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LHC 03

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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