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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
LAND AT  
FLEET ROAD  
FLEET HARGATE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(FHFA 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

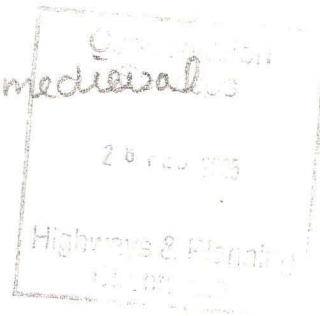
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EVENT L15801

INTERVENTION L19894

EXCAVATION L19895

PRN 23941 Post medieval



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
 LAND AT  
 FLEET ROAD  
 FLEET HARGATE  
 LINCOLNSHIRE  
 (FHFA 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
 Wilson Homes Limited**

November 2004

Report Compiled by  
 Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 3930 2510  
 Planning Reference: H05/0892/99  
 LCNCC Accession Number: 2002.437

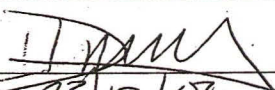
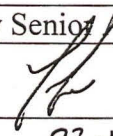
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 65/04

**Land at Fleet Road  
Fleet Hargate  
Lincolnshire  
(FHFA 02)  
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Date: <u>28/12/04</u>	Date: <u>23-12-04</u>

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Fleet Road, Fleet Hargate, Lincolnshire to monitor the excavation of groundworks during residential development.*

*The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lay within the Fleet Hargate Conservation Area in the historic core of the settlement.*

*The watching brief found ditches and pits and a corner of a brick cellar floor. Two sherds of late medieval pottery were the only finds of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century date and it is therefore unlikely that any of the features date from earlier than the latter period. However, the sherds do indicate activity of late medieval date in the vicinity.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

*"... a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. 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 Wilson Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief of development on land at Fleet Road, Fleet Hargate, Lincolnshire. Approval for the building of ten dwellings with garages was sought through the submission of planning application

HO5/0892/99. Two plots (3 and 4) had been dug without monitoring. The remainder were subject to a watching brief carried out between 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2002 and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the local planning authority.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Fleet Hargate lies 14km east of Spalding and 21km south of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies adjacent to The Bull public house, on the north side of Fleet Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 3930 2510 (Fig. 2).

Fleet Hargate lies on an east-west band of high ground at a height of approximately 5m OD. Local soils are the Romney Series calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 26).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The name Fleet comes from the Old English '*flēot*' meaning 'a stream or creek' (Cameron 1998, 45) to which it is referred in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. At that time the land was owned by the King and contained 500 acres of meadow, a fishery and two saltpans (Foster and Longley 1976). Hargate originates from the Old Norse words '*herr*' meaning an army and '*gata*' a road, literally translating as a road suitable for the passage of an army, or highway (Cameron 1998, 45).

An earlier mention of a place named *Angharhala* may refer to Fleet. It exists within a grant of King Eadgar dating to 975 AD to Thorney Abbey of land at Gedney, Lutton, *Angharhala* and Tydd (Hart 1966).

Prehistoric to Saxon remains have yet to be identified from Fleet Hargate. Any remains of these periods are likely to be

buried under a depth of alluvium. Possible Late Saxon sea banks are visible north of the village.

Fleet Hargate was probably in existence soon after the Domesday Survey of 1086 although it most likely only overshadowed Fleet in importance in the 13th century, when a market and three religious buildings are known to have existed in Fleet Hargate. It continued as a commercial centre and small port and was boosted by the formation of the Spalding to King's Lynn Turnpike through the village in the 18th century.

Fleet Hargate retains much of its medieval street pattern, notably the broad Fleet Road, presumably designed for the market established in the 13th century. Fleet Road and the properties fronting this main thoroughfare fall within the Fleet Hargate Conservation Area (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered; recover dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the houses and garages were excavated by machine. Where features were observed the sections 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. Artefacts recovered were examined and period date assigned where possible (appendix 3).

### 5. RESULTS (Figs 3-7)

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits
Phase 4	Undated deposit

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

#### 5.1 Natural Deposits

The natural subsoil consisted of alluvial silts, variously coloured: light brown (002) and (013) on Plots 8, 9 and 10, yellowish brown on Plots 1, 2 (033), 5, 6 and 7 (018) and light grey (048) on the garages for Plots 1 and 2.

#### 5.2 Post-medieval deposits

##### Plots 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 5)

Plot 7 contained the corner of a red brick cellar floor in its northwest corner, which was not fully recorded due to the danger of trench collapse. Visual study of the cellar floor would suggest a late post-medieval or modern date.

**Plots 1 and 2 (Fig. 6)**

The earliest feature recorded in Plots 1 and 2 was a sub-rounded pit [042] dated to the post medieval period from brick fragments recovered from fill (037). Deposit (037) was additionally rich in oyster and cockleshells probably introduced as domestic detritus (Fig. 7, Section 8). Pit [042] was truncated by two parallel linear features [032], which was cut through on its western side by a cable trench and [040] which was becoming very shallow at its northern end. Neither of these ditches was observed in the footings for the garages to the north and their stratigraphic relationship with [042] is only visible in section (Fig. 7, Section 8). Fill (031) of ditch [032] contained a single sherd of medieval pottery though this is almost certainly residual as this feature cut the post medieval pit [042] (Fig. 7, Section 8). The upper fill (029) of the ditch contained post-medieval brick fragments. Ditch [040] has also been dated to the post medieval period, although no dateable material has been recovered, this feature clearly post dates pit [042].

**5.3 Modern deposits**

**Plots 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 5)**

A modern brick-lined circular pit with associated stone filled trench was recorded in Plot 6.

**Plots 1 and 2 garages**

A large pit [050] in the western side of the footings, (Fig. 7, section 10) measuring 1.2m deep and containing pottery, glass and metalwork has been dated to the early 20th century.

**5.4 Undated deposits**

**Plots 8, 9 and 10 (Fig. 4)**

The footings of Plots 8,9 and 10 contained a deep east-west cut [003] and a large pit [009]. Feature [003] (Fig. 7, section 1) may have been a recent machine dug trench as it was near vertical sided, 0.5m

wide and contained loose fills. Pit [009] (Fig. 7, Section 2) contained a dump of shells as its primary fill, and is similar to the post medieval and modern features noted elsewhere on the site.

**Plots 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 5)**

A large feature [026] (Fig. 7, Section 7, Plate 2), located in one of the excavated footings, was not present in the parallel footings trench. There were also three pits [017] (Fig. 7, Section 4), [020] (Fig. 7, Section 5) and [022] (Fig. 7, Section 6). In Plot 7, Pit [022] cuts the large feature [026] (Fig. 7, Section 7) however there are no stratigraphic relationships between the pits. Although no finds were recovered to accurately date [026], [017], [020] and [022] it is probable that the earliest they could date from is the late post medieval, in common with other similar pits dated from the site.

**6. DISCUSSION**

The natural undisturbed deposits are represented by alluvial silts in common with the local geology.

A number of features were discovered notably the corner of a brick cellar floor in the northwest corner of Plot 7 and parallel linear features, probably boundary ditches in Plots 1 and 2. A single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from [032], however this is almost certainly residual in nature. The most likely date for the linear features is late post medieval based on a quantity of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century brick fragments present within [032]. None of the pits dated to earlier than post-medieval and the undated pits encountered are likely modern given their similarity to known 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century features on the site.



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at Fleet Road, Fleet Hargate as the site lay within the historic core of the settlement. Two 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century sherds of pottery were the only finds of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century date and it is therefore unlikely that any of the several ditches and pits discovered predate the post medieval period. However, the sherds do suggest residual medieval activity in the vicinity. Given the location of the site within the historic town core the presence of medieval pottery would be not be unexpected. No features earlier than post-medieval were present with the majority of deposits dating from the early 19th to 20th century.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of R.K. Wilson Builders in carrying out the project. The work was co-ordinated by Denise Drury who also edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisors: Michael Bamforth, Barry Martin, Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker  
 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

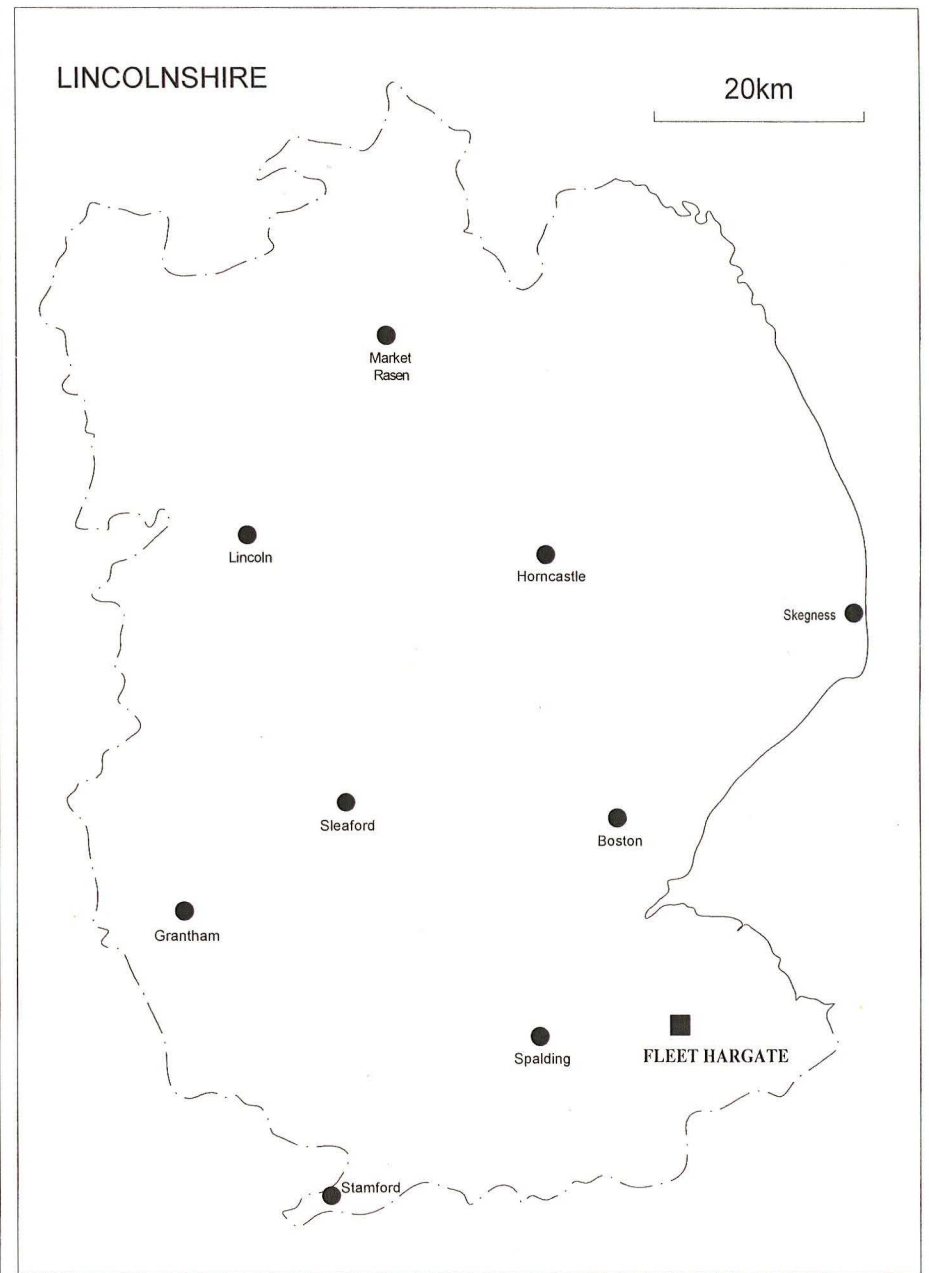


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

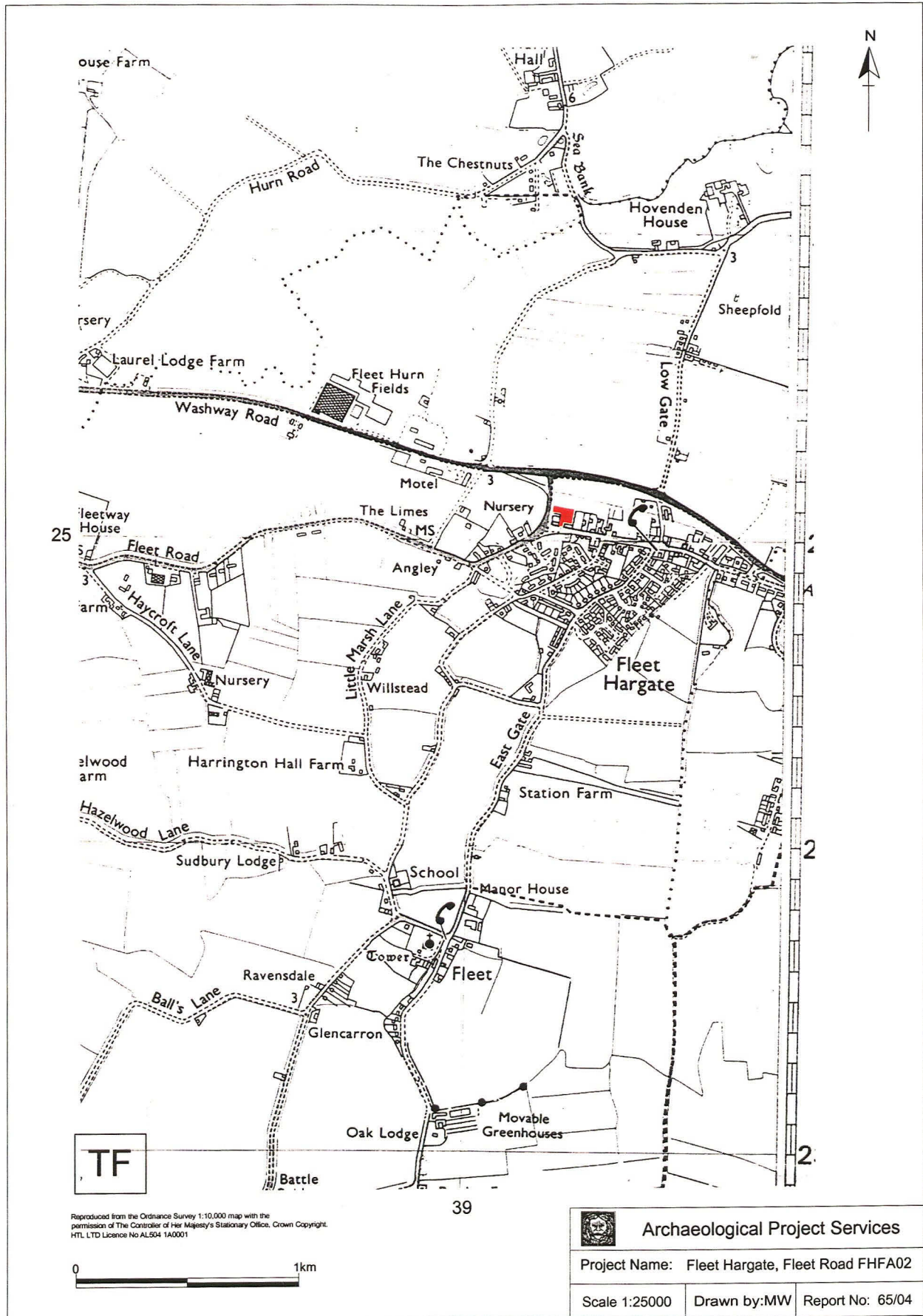


Figure 2 Site Location Plan

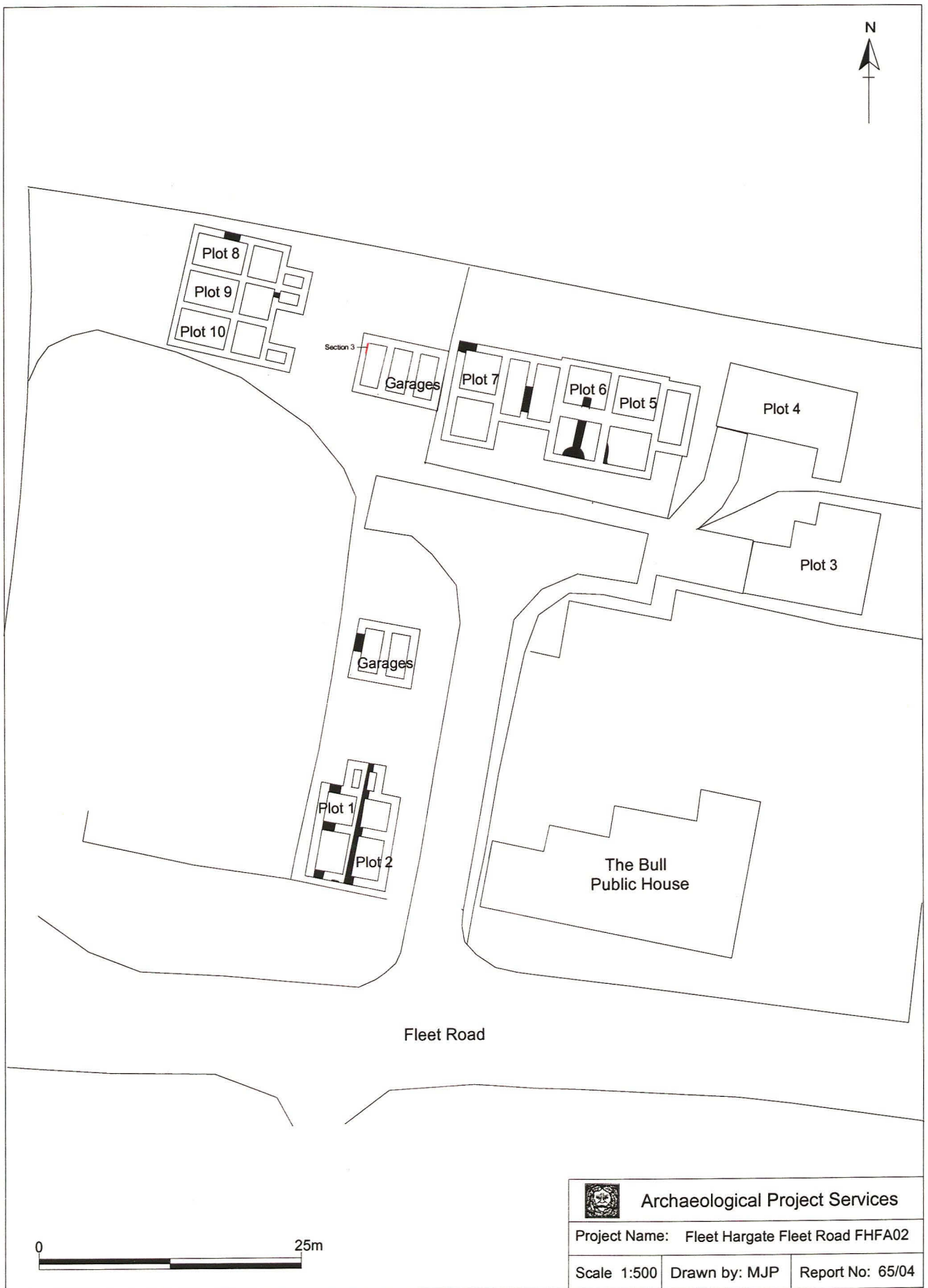
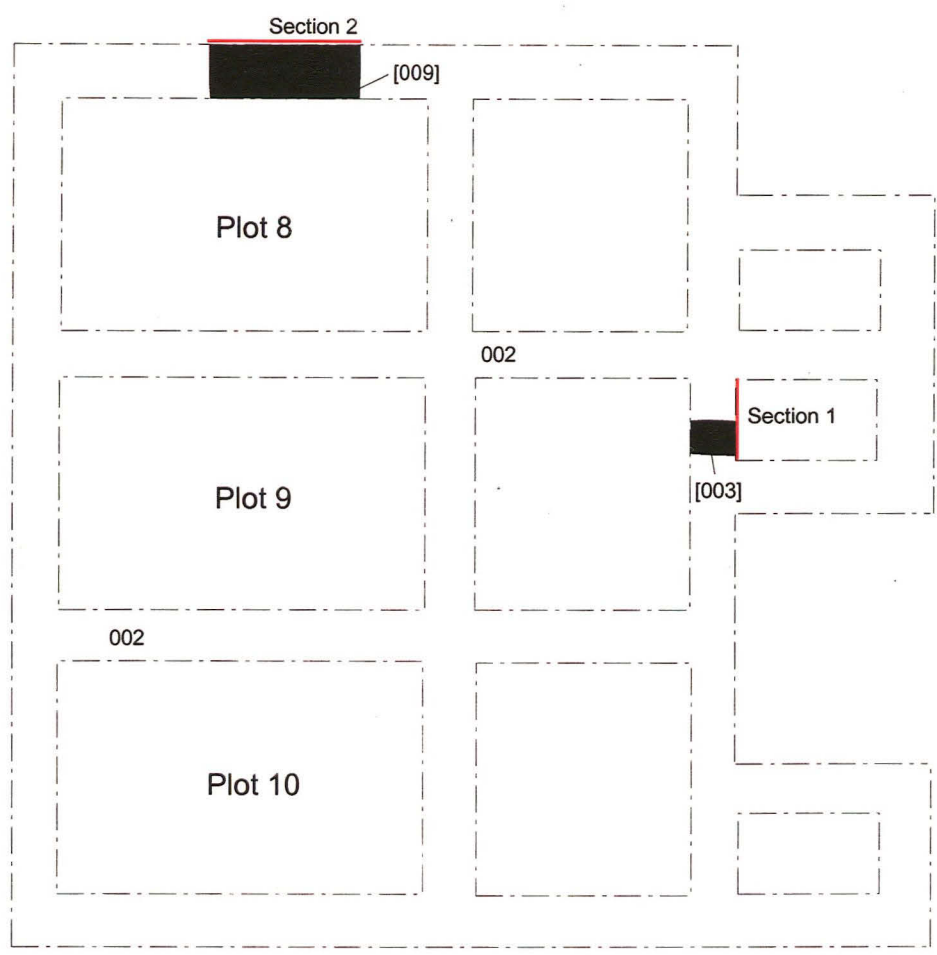


Figure 3. Plan of Development




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Project Name: Fleet Hargate Fleet Road FHFA02		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 65/04

Figure 4. Plan of Plots 8, 9, 10

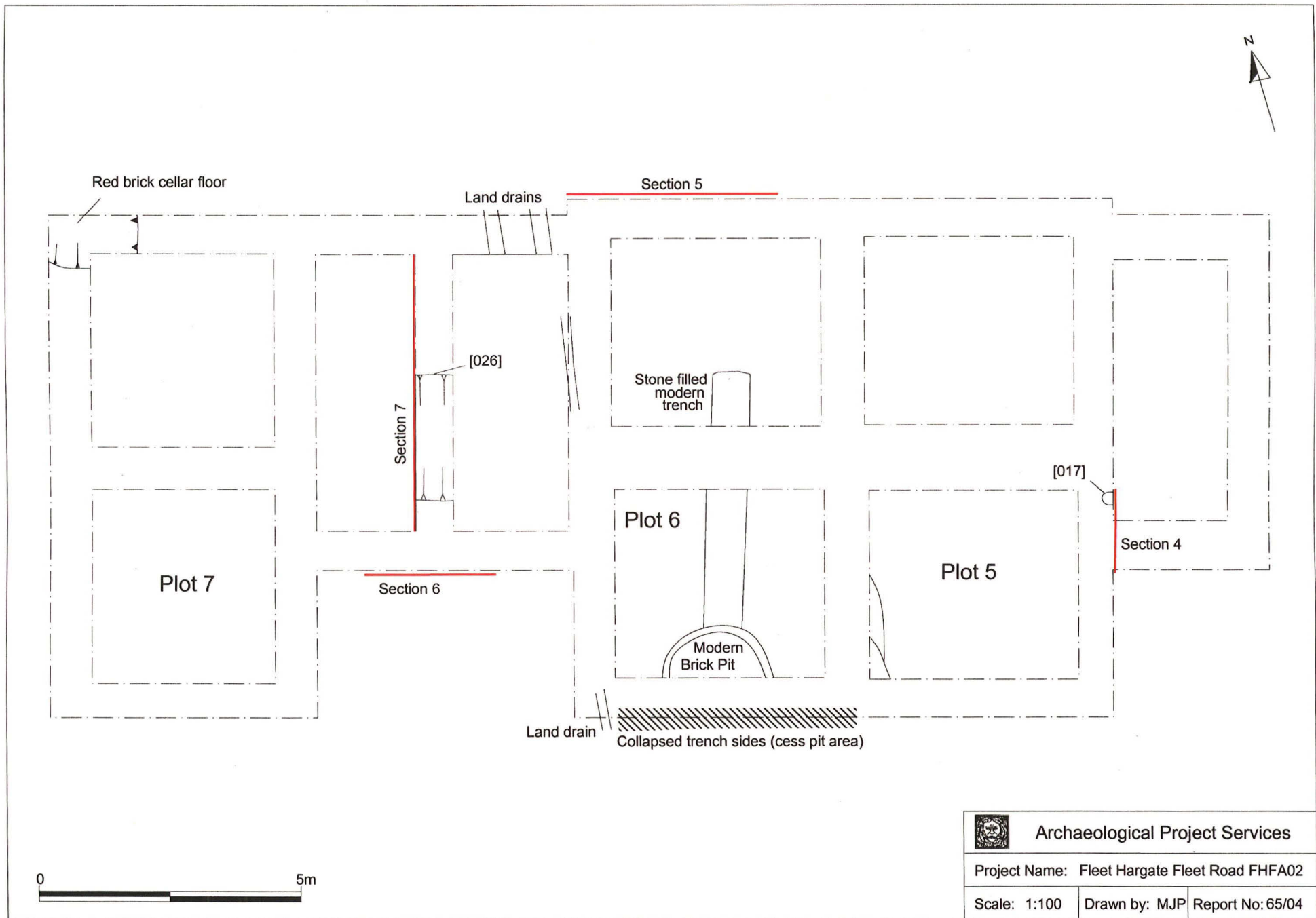


Figure 5. Plan of Plots 5, 6 and 7

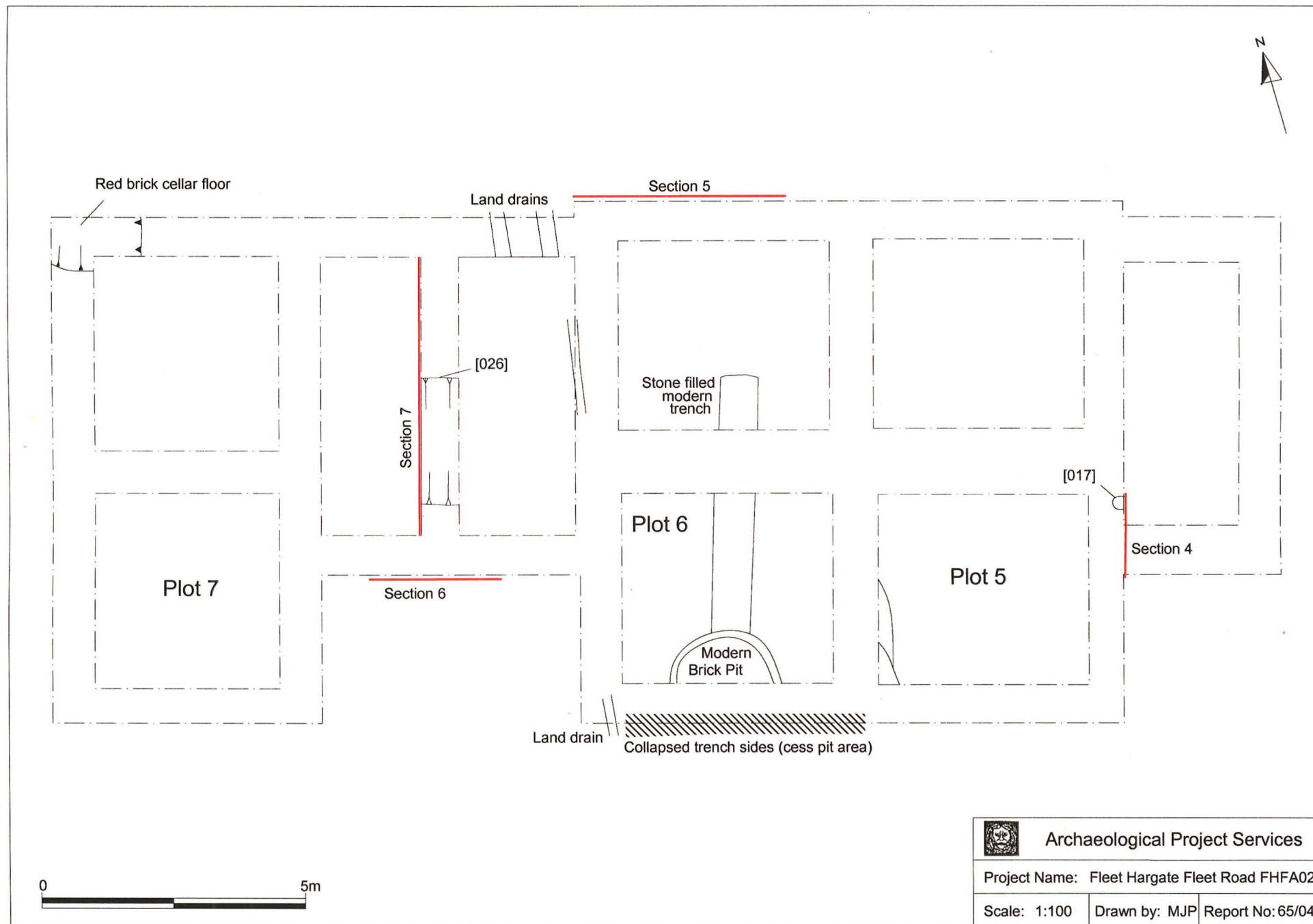



Figure 5. Plan of Plots 5, 6 and 7

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fleet Hargate Fleet Road FHFA02		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 65/04

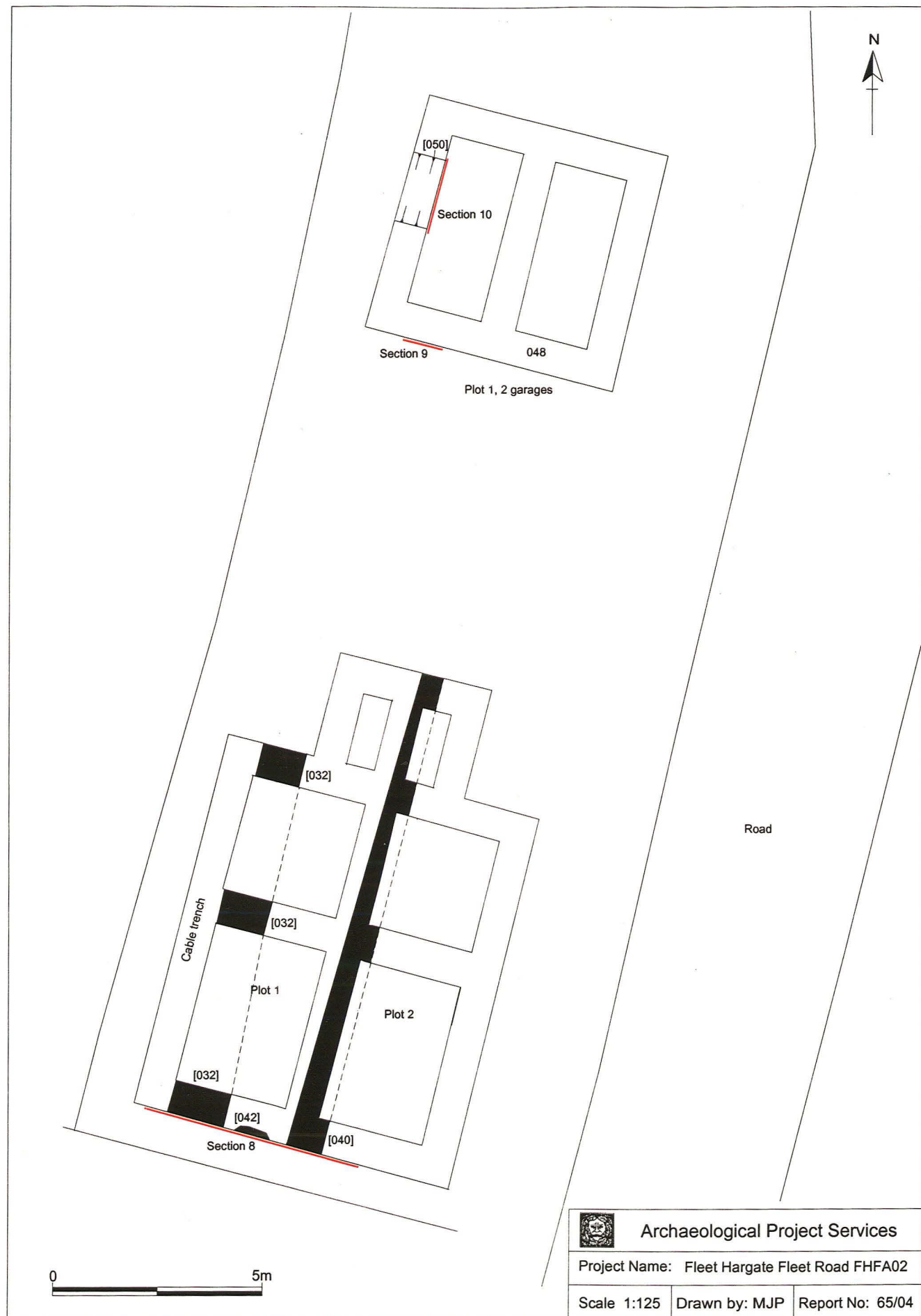


Figure 6. Plan of Plots 1 and 2

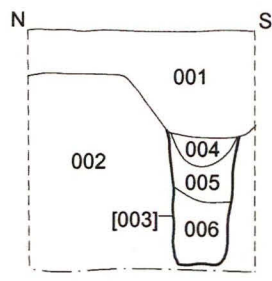


Archaeological Project Services

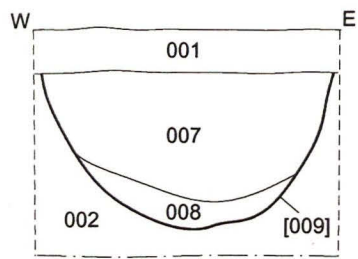
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Scale 1:125 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 65/04

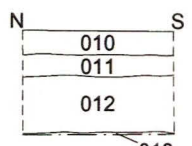




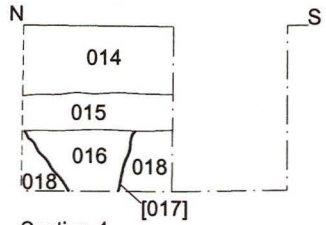
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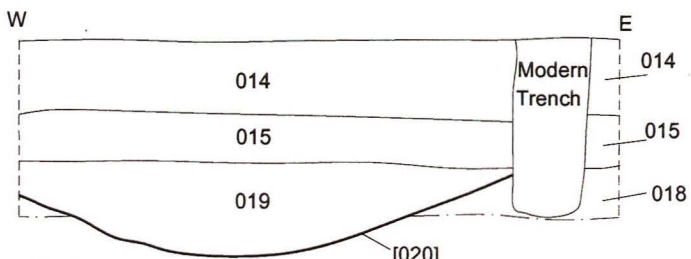
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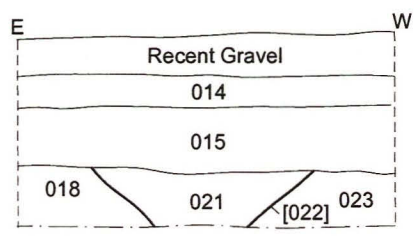
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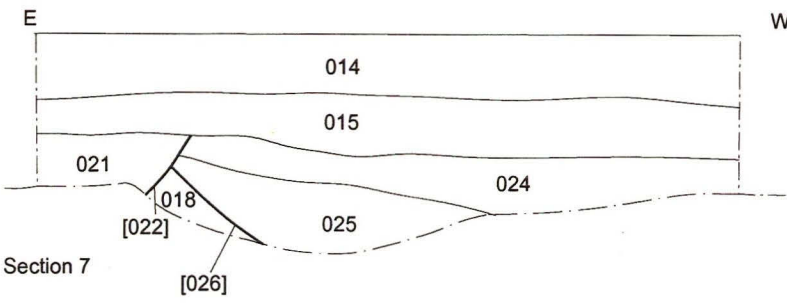
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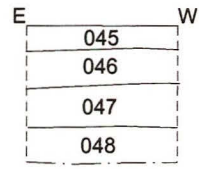
Section 5



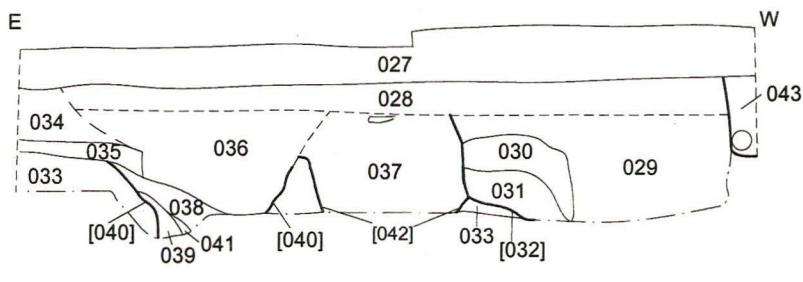
Section 6



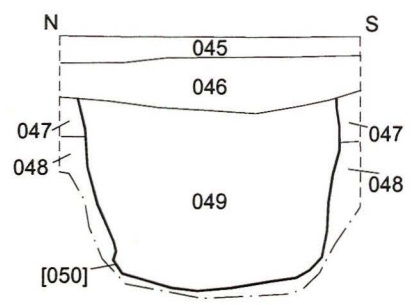
Section 7



Section 9



Section 8



Section 10




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Fleet Hargate Fleet Road FHFA02		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 65/04

Figure 7. Sections



Plate 1: General view Plots 5, 6, 7 looking southeast



Plate 2: Ditch [026] looking southwest

## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### PREPARED FOR RK WILSON BUILDERS

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to The Bull Public House, Fleet Road, Fleet Hargate, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the Fleet Hargate Conservation Area in the historic core of the settlement.*
- 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 residential development on land adjacent to The Bull Public House, Fleet Road, Fleet Hargate, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3930 2510.
- 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 Fleet Hargate is located 14km east of Spalding and 21km south of Boston in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies adjacent to The Bull Public House, on the north side of Fleet Road. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3930 2510 (Figures 1 and 2 - at rear of document).

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H05/0892/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of ten dwellings with garages. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.
- 4.2 Two plots (Plot 3 and Plot 4) were dug without archaeological monitoring. The remainder of the plots will be subject to archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Fleet Hargate lies on an east-west band of high ground at a height of approximately 5m OD. Local soils are the Romney Series calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 26).

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## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric to Saxon remains have yet to be identified from Fleet Hargate. Any remains of these periods are likely to be buried under a depth of alluvium. Possible Late Saxon sea banks are visible north of Fleet Hargate.
- 6.2 Fleet Hargate was probably in existence soon after the Domesday Survey of 1086 although it probably only overshadowed Fleet in importance in the 13th century, when a market and three religious buildings are known to have existed in Fleet Hargate. It continued as the commercial centre and was boosted by the formation of the Spalding to King's Lynn Turnpike through the village in the 18th century.
- 6.3 Fleet Hargate retains much of its medieval street pattern, notably the broad Fleet Road, presumably designed for the market established in the 13th century. Fleet Road and the properties fronting this main thoroughfare fall within the Fleet Hargate Conservation Area.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

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

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

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- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- § the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

- § groups of features where their relationship is important

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

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- § A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

- § A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

- § Description of the topography of the site.

- § Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- § A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

- § A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- § Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- § Sections of the archaeological features.

- § Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- § Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

§ Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Holland District Planning Department; Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATION 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.

*Archaeological Project Services*

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist
Anglo-Saxon	J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P., *Archaeological Implications of the Reappraisal of Fleet Hargate Conservation Area, Fleet Hargate*, Lincolnshire Unpublished APS Report No. 58/00

Robson, P., 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain  
*Archaeological Project Services*

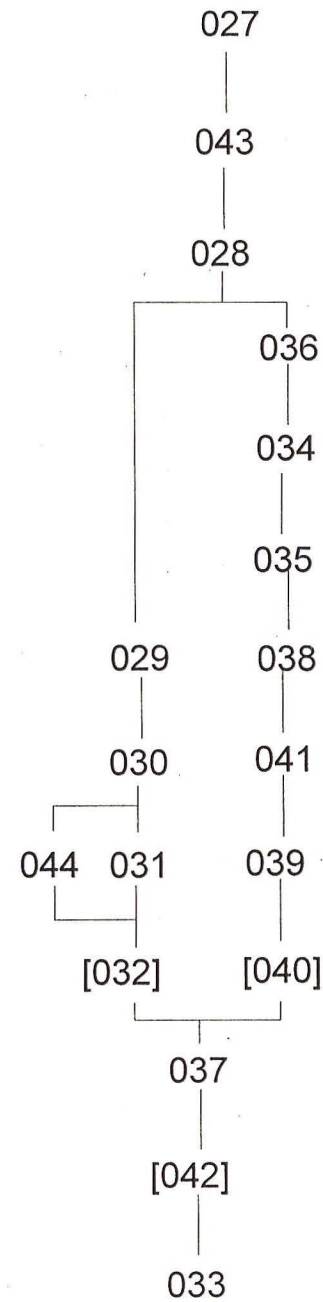
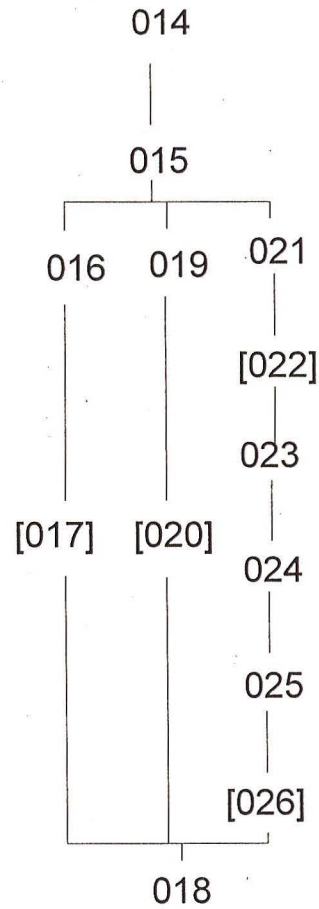
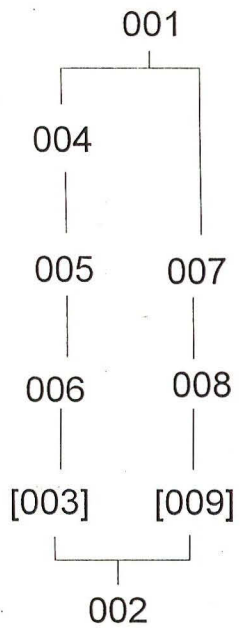
Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	8,9,10	Coarse mid grey silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	8,9,10	Coarse light brown silt 1.2m + thick	Natural
003	8,9,10	Linear cut, 0.5m wide, 0.85m deep	Ditch
004	8,9,10	Black silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [003]
005	8,9,10	Mid reddish brown silt 0.45m thick	Fill of [003]
006	8,9,10	Mid brown silt 0.5m thick	Fill of [003]
007	8,9,10	Mid brown silt 0.85m thick	Fill of [009]
008	8,9,10	Dump of shells/mid brown silt 0.3m thick	Fill of [009]
009	8,9,10	Cut 1.9m wide, 1m deep	Pit
010	9, 10 garages	Dark brown silt 0.2m thick	Made ground
011	9, 10 garages	Dark greyish brown silt 0.2m thick	Buried topsoil
012	9, 10 garages	Mid greyish brown silt 0.35m thick	Subsoil
013	9, 10 garages	Light brown silt 0.05m+ thick	Natural
014	5,6,7	Dark greyish brown silt 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit
015	5,6,7	Dark greyish brown silt 0.25m thick	Buried topsoil
016	5	Mid greyish brown silt 0.4m thick	Fill of [017]
017	5	Sub-circular cut 0.75m diameter, 0.4m + thick	Pit
018	5,6,7	Light yellowish brown silt 0.4m thick	Natural
019	7	Black silt 0.3m thick	Fill of [020]
020	7	Cut 1.8m wide, 0.3m deep	Cess pit
021	7	Mid reddish brown silt 0.4m thick	Fill of [022]
022	7	Cut 1.46m wide, 0.4m deep	Pit
023	7	Light reddish brown silt 0.3m thick	Subsoil
024	7	Light yellowish brown/mid reddish brown silt	Layer
025	7	Dark reddish brown silt 0.65m thick	Fill of [026]
026	7	Cut 2.1m wide and 0.65m deep	Cut
027	1,2	Mid brown sandy silt 0.4m thick	Made ground
028	1,2	Yellowish brown sandy silt 0.3m thick	Subsoil
029	1,2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt 0.7m+ thick	Fill of [032]
030	1,2	Reddish sand 0.3m thick	Fill of [032]
031	1,2	Mid brown sandy silt	Fill of [032]
032	1,2	Linear cut 1.5m wide, 1.1m deep	Ditch
033	1,2	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt 0.25m + thick	Natural
034	1,2	Greyish brown sandy silt 0.32m thick	Subsoil
035	1,2	Red/ black silt and charcoal 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
036	1,2	Yellowish brown silt 0.7m thick	Fill of [040]
037	1,2	Mid greyish brown silt 0.64m+ thick	Fill of [042]
038	1,2	Yellowish brown silt 0.24m thick	Fill of [040]
039	1,2	Light greyish yellow sandy silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [040]
040	1,2	Linear feature 1.2m wide, 1m+ deep	Ditch
041	1,2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	Fill of [040]
042	1,2	Cut 0.94m wide and 0.64m deep	Pit
043	1,2	Finds from electric cable trench	Finds
044	1,2	Black silt	Fill of [032]
045	1,2 garages	Orange/grey gravel 0.2m thick	Made ground
046	1,2 garages	Dark greyish brown silt 0.2m thick	Layer
047	1,2 garages	Light brown silt 0.3m thick	Subsoil
048	1,2 garages	Light grey silt 1.1m thick	Natural
049	1,2 garages	Modern rubbish	Fill of [050]
050	1,2 garages	Cut 1.7m wide, 1.2m deep	Cut of pit



# FHFA 02 Stratigraphic Matrix



## 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 11 fragments of pottery weighing 306g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, glass and metal, comprising 12 items weighing a total of 3306g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments bone weighing 162g. 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 topsoil (001), fill (031) of ditch [032], layer (046) and fill (049) of pit [050].

The earlier pottery fragments were made in moderate proximity to Fleet Hargate, probably at Toynton All Saints or the vicinity, 39km to the north. However, the latest pieces are probably mainly 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	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	1	17	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
031	TOY?	Toynton All Saints-type ware	1	16	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
046	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	75	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, impressed trademark HARTLEY, links to piece from (049), 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
049	WHITE	White glazed tableware, saucers, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4	107	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, jar, links to piece from (046), 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	55	
	LPM	Polychrome glazed tableware, no link but same vessel, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	15	

Two fragments of pottery of probable 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the assemblage is much later, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There is a cross-context join between two pieces of stoneware from (046) and (049). This linking of sherds implies a chronological, functional or physical association between these two contexts.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Complete colourless cylindrical bottle with internal	1	395	20 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
		screw neck, mould produced, punt mark ABC			
046	Iron	Fitting/machinery part	1	67	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Complete colourless cylindrical bottle with internal screw rim, embossed 'J.SHIPSTONE & SONS LIMITED NEW BASFORD', mould produced with applied rim, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	745	
	Glass	Complete colourless condiment jar, mould produced with mould rim, 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Moulded rim of colourless glass jar, 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	284	
049	Iron	?Drainpipe, post-medieval	1	42	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Iron	Handle of bucket or similar, post-medieval	1	246	
	Glass	Body of small colourless cylindrical bottle, embossed at base with MORGANS, mould produced 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	249	
	Glass	Base fragment of colourless jar/bottle, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
	Glass	Decorated body sherd of colourless bowl, cut diaper decorated beneath applied rim, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	28	
	Glass	2 complete colourless cylindrical bottles with internal screw rim, mould produced, punt mark ABC, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	1240	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
046			1	5	
049			1	157	

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

### **Potential**

The small group of medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance and indicates activity of indeterminate nature associated with occupation of the area at that date. However, the larger, late post-medieval group of artefacts is of limited local potential but does indicate 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century activity in the area.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13<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. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned during this period.

### **References**

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

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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>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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Norman</b>	Architectural style current in the 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Old Norse</b>	The language used by the Scandinavian settlers of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

50	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
9	Drawing sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
8	Day record sheets
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: 2002.437

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FHFA02

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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