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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
4 FEN ROAD,
LITTLE HALE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LHFR 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L16203

SOURCE L110224
L110225

PRN 61156 - post medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
4 FEN ROAD,
LITTLE HALE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LHFR 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Willow Homes Lincolnshire Ltd**

December 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: N/37/1067/03
National Grid Reference: TF 1461 4178
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.83

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 194/04



Quality Control
Fen Road, Little Hale
LHFR 04

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Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner


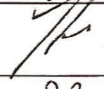
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 21/12/04	Date: 22.2.04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land adjacent to 4 Fen Road, Little Hale, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new dwellings and a detached garage.

The site lies close to an area where Early Saxon (AD 410-650) and Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) remains have previously been discovered. Although the site lies in the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village, few remains of this period have so far been identified. Romano-British (AD 43-410) finds have also been recorded to the north of the village.

The watching brief revealed three undated pits, two of which may have been excavated to extract gravel from the underlying geology. An undated subsoil was also recorded. Pottery was found of which one sherd was medieval in date, the remainder dating to the 18th – 20th centuries. Tile, glass, clay pipe and animal bone were also retrieved.

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 was commissioned by Willow Homes Lincolnshire Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to 4 Fen Road, Little Hale, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/37/1067/03. The watching brief was carried out between the 5th May and 26th November 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Little Hale is located 10km southwest of Sleaford and 17km west of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located towards the centre of the village at National Grid Reference TF 1461 4178 (Fig. 2). The village lies on the north side of the Helpringham Eau at a height of c. 5.8m OD on land that slopes gently down to this watercourse.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically 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 Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little Hale is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British finds have been reported from north of the village.

Ditches and refuse pits of Early Saxon date were identified during evaluation immediately south of the site (JSAC 2000, 3). Settlement continued into the Late Saxon period and after a brief hiatus throughout the medieval period (*ibid.* 13).

Late Saxon ditches of probable crofts or paddocks were also revealed during evaluation southwest of the site (Walker and Taylor 2002, 1).

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

Evaluation of sites to the south have identified a lack of medieval remains although post-medieval ditches and pits were recorded along with a significant quantity of domestic refuse (Walker and Taylor 2002, 1). A watching brief undertaken to the east of the site revealed two undated ditches (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix

2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches in Plot 1 was a layer of yellow sandy silt (013). In Plot 2, natural deposits comprised yellow sandy silt and gravel (004).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cutting natural deposits in Plot 1 were two pits. The first (010) was oval in shape and measured 1.9m long by 1.4m wide and over 0.7m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). The pit contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (009).

The second pit (012) was located in the easternmost foundation trench and was 7.5m long and over 0.5m wide (Fig. 5, Section 4). This pit contained a single fill

of greyish brown clayey silt (011).

A single pit (005) was recorded in Plot 2. This pit measured 4.5m long, over 0.5m wide and deeper than 0.5m (Fig. 4, Section 2). This contained three fills, grey clayey silt (006) followed by yellow sandy silt (007) and then further grey clayey silt (008).

Sealing the pit in Plot 2 was a subsoil of brown clayey silt (003) that was 0.4m thick.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil. This comprised dark greyish brown clayey silt (002) and was up to 0.3m thick. Medieval and later artefacts were recovered as unstratified finds (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts with gravel. This can be related to the underlying drift geology of glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

Three pits and a subsoil (Phase 2) remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The pit in Plot 2 is sealed beneath the subsoil which may indicate that the feature is of some antiquity. The nature of the two large pits suggests that they may have been dug to extract gravel from the underlying drift deposits. The smaller pit appears to have served a refuse function.

The earliest find retrieved during the excavation is a sherd of medieval pottery. The remaining finds include pottery ranging in date from the 18th century to the present day as well as glass, tile and clay pipe. A single animal bone was also recovered. The 18th century material is the most abundant component of the assemblage and probably reflects occupation of this date in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Fen Road, Little Hale, as the site lay in close proximity to known remains of Saxon and medieval date.

However, only three undated pits and a subsoil were revealed during the investigation. Two of the pits may have been for the extraction of gravel, the other served a refuse function.

A single sherd of pottery of 13th – 15th century date was found along with pottery of 18th – 20th century date. Tile, glass, clay pipe and an animal bone were also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ms J. Robinson of Willow Homes Lincolnshire Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

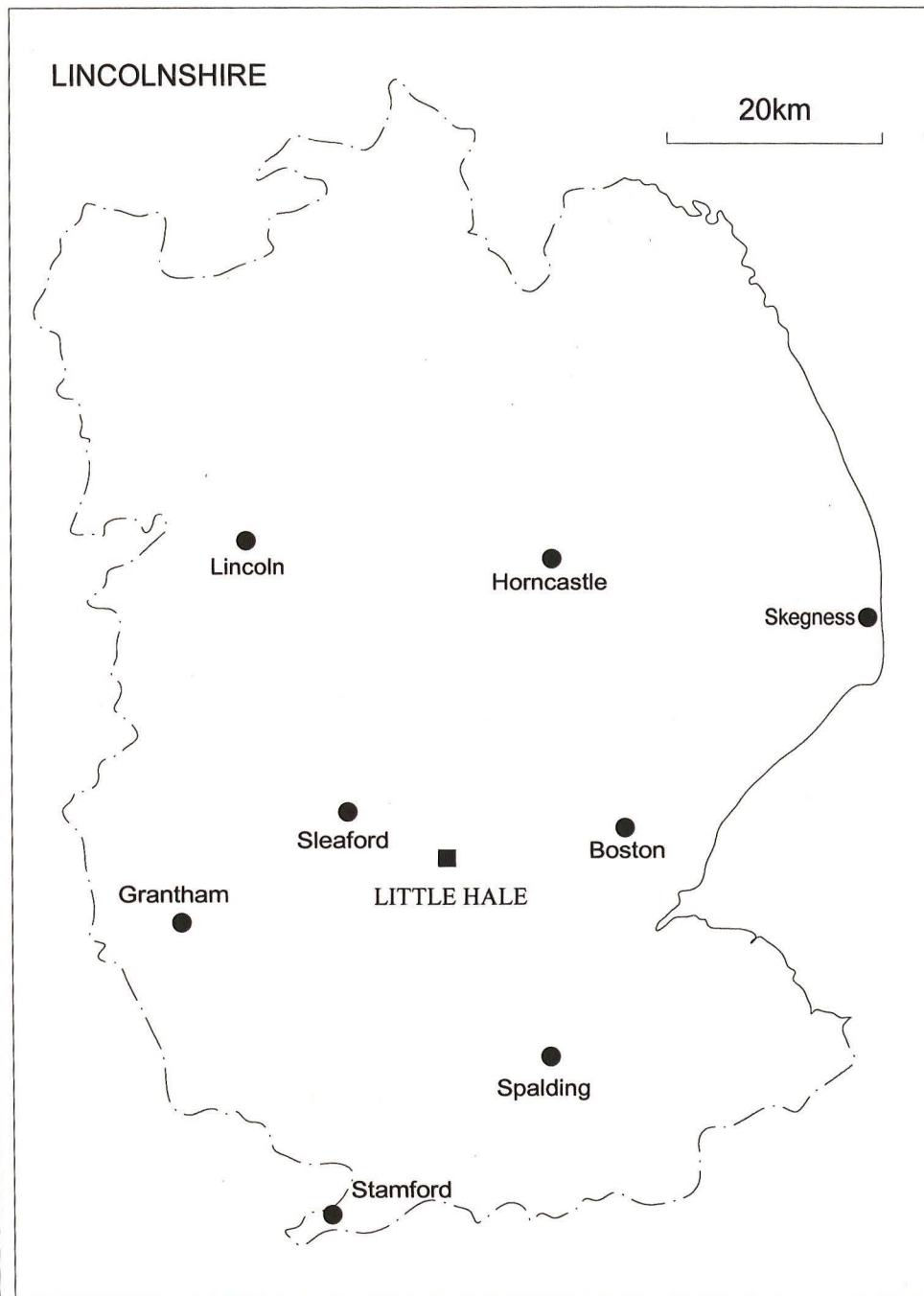
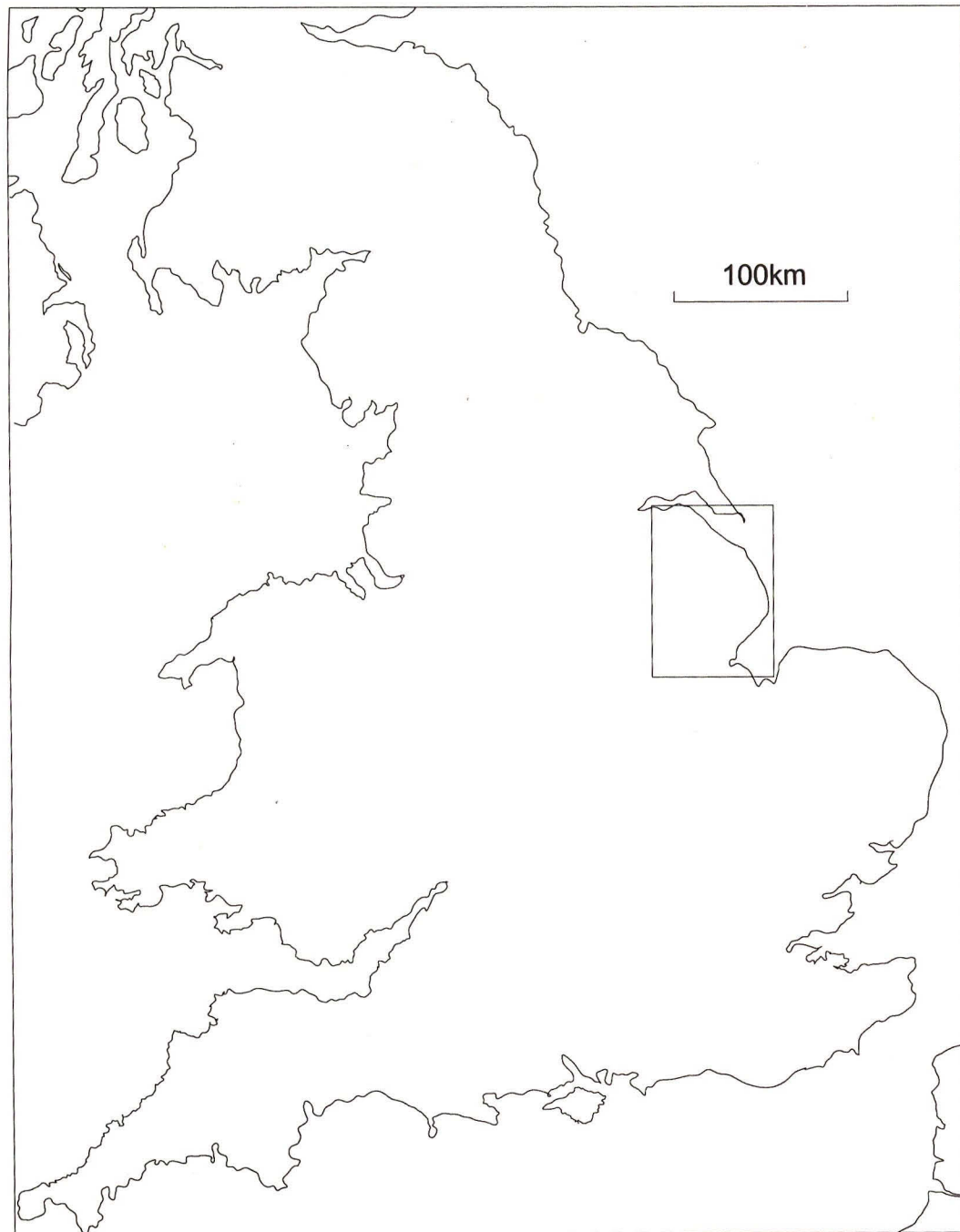


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

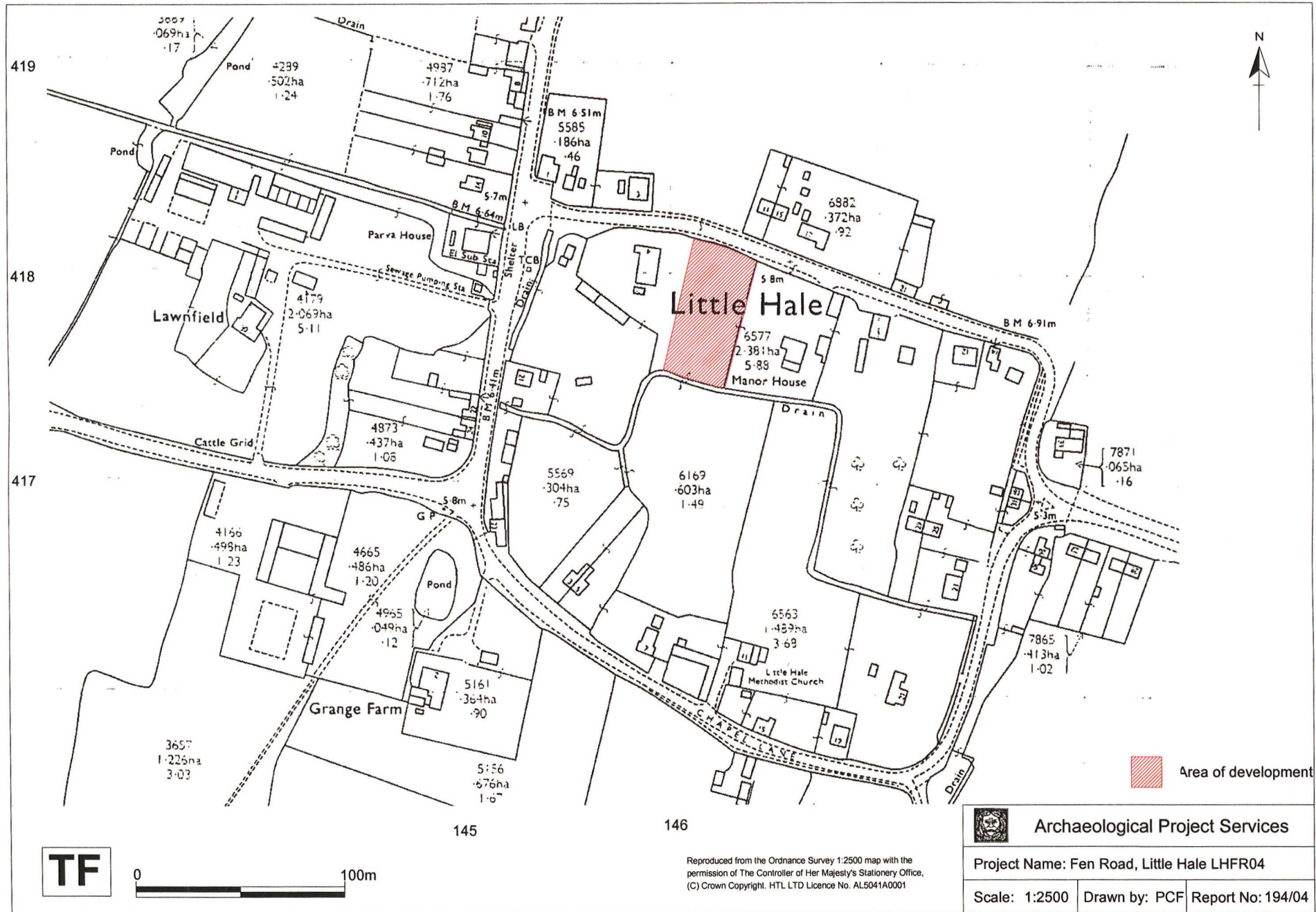
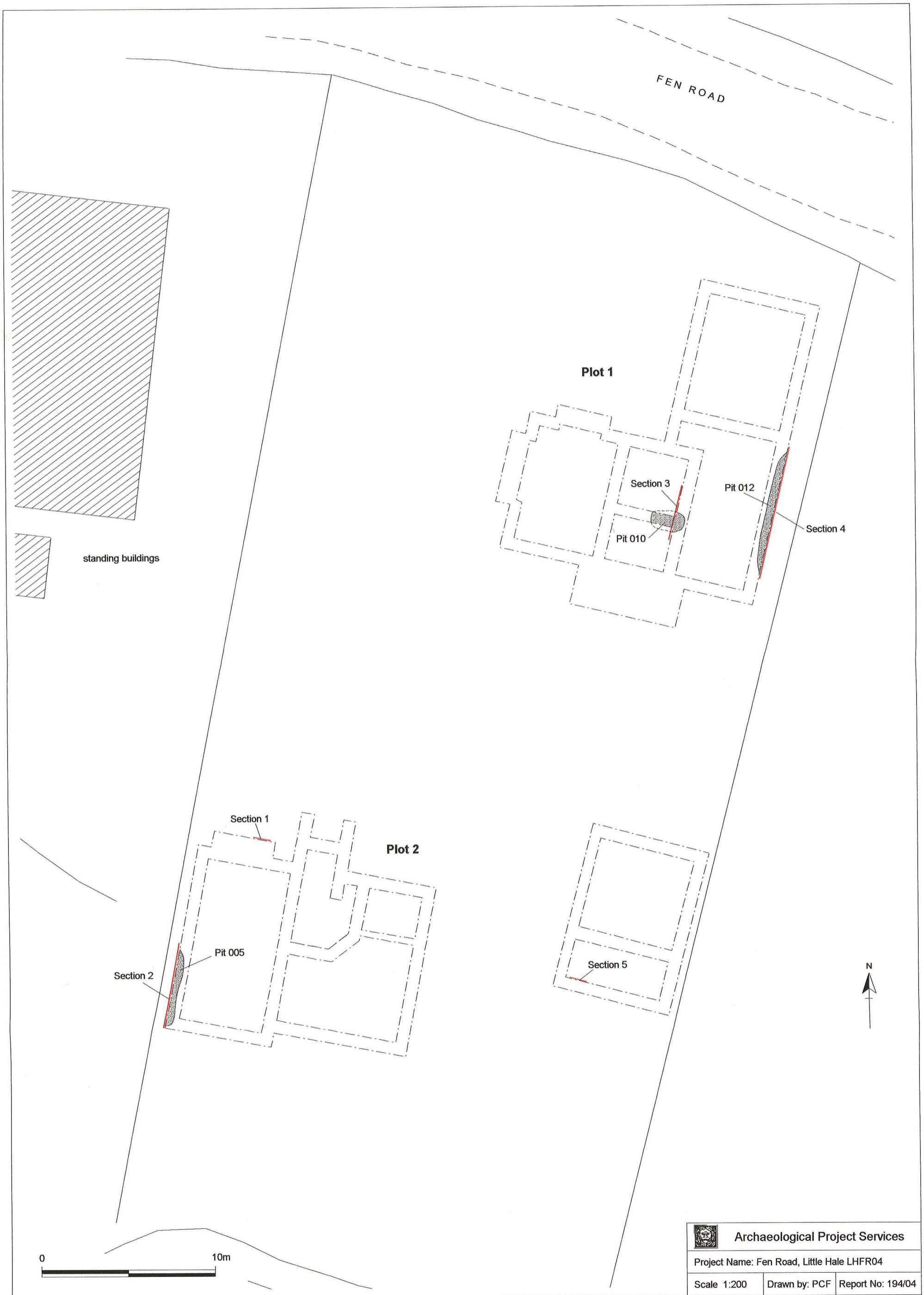


Figure 2 - Site location plan

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No. AL5041A0001




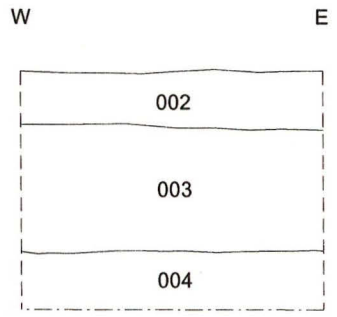
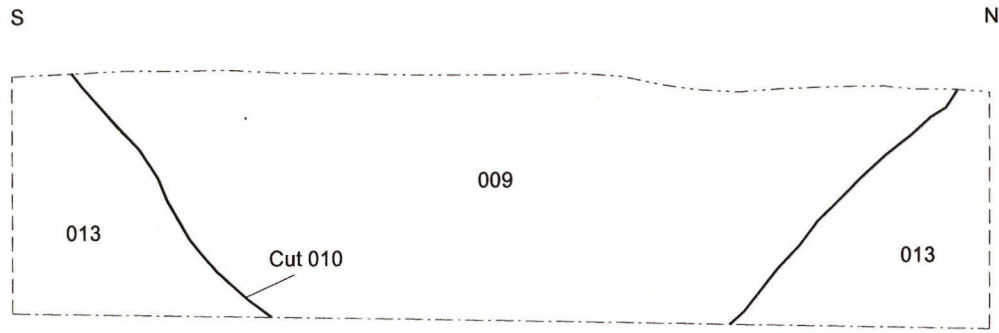
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Project Name: Fen Road, Little Hale LHFR04		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 194/04

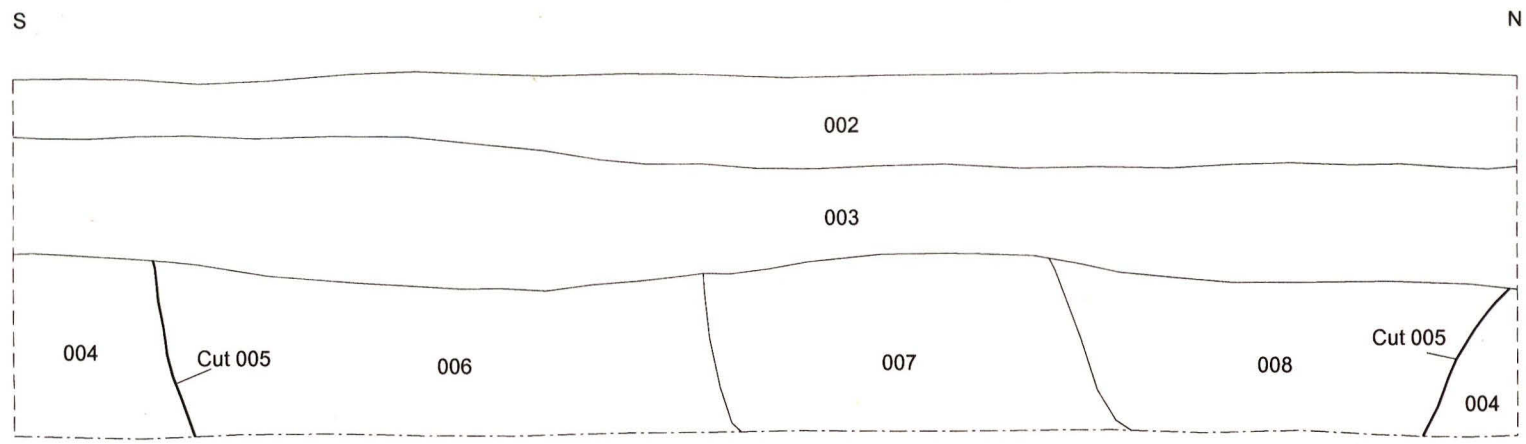
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 3



Section 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Fen Road, Little Hale LHFR04		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 194/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3

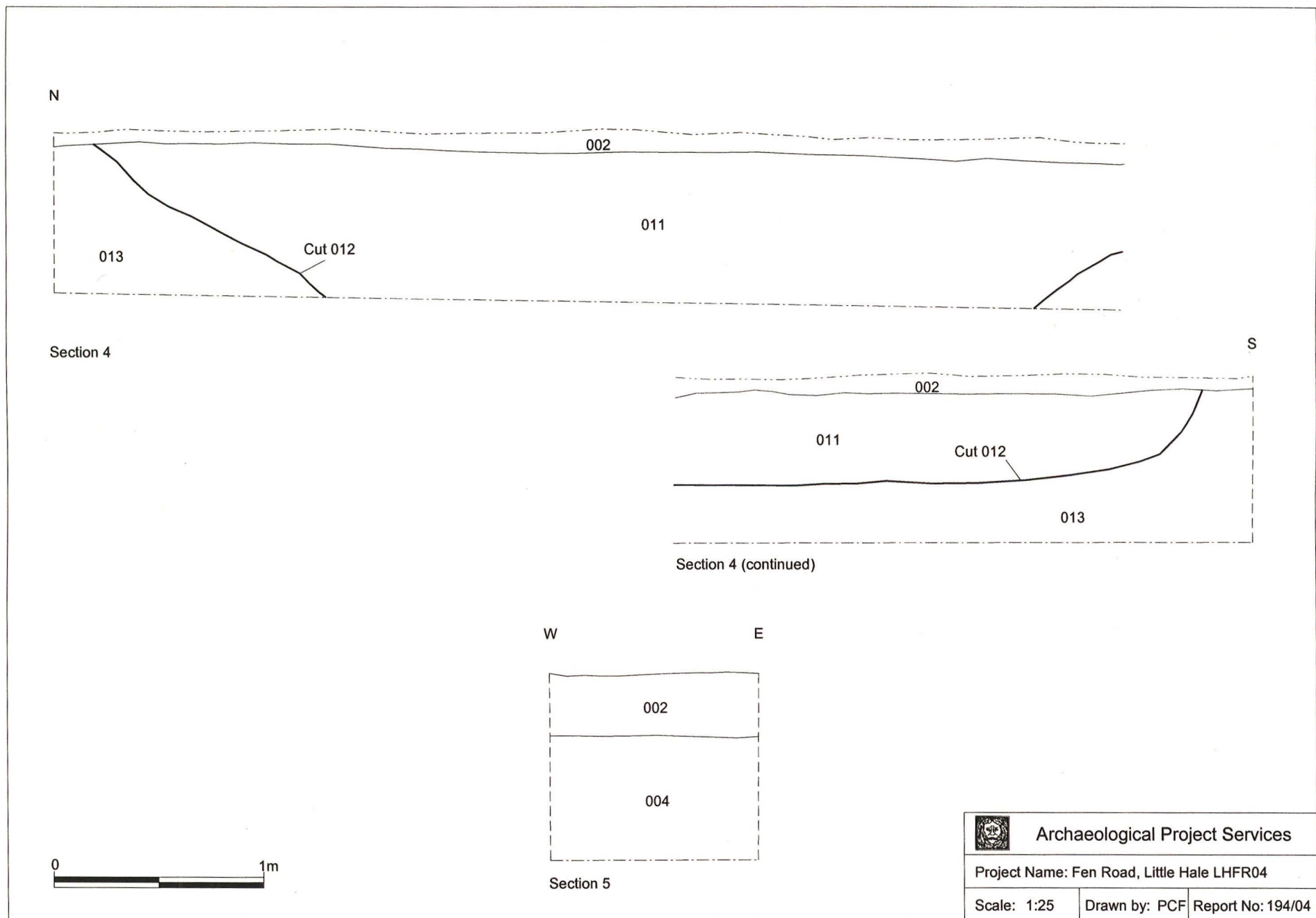


Figure 5 - Sections 4 and 5



Plate 1 - General view across Plot 2, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the undated pit (010), looking southwest



Plate 4 - Section 4 showing the undated pit (012), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO 4 FEN ROAD, LITTLE HALE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to 4 Fen Road, Little Hale, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located near the medieval core of the village. Archaeological remains of Early Saxon to late medieval/early post-medieval date have been identified immediately to the south of the site.*
- 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 adjacent to 4 Fen Road, Little Hale, 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 Little Hale is located 10km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site lies on the south side of Fen Road at National Grid Reference TF 1461 4178.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An planning application (N/37/1067/03) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of two houses. 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 lie at a height of approximately 6m OD on a very gentle slope down to the watercourse. Soils at the site are Beccles 3 Association stagnogleys developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds have been reported just north of the village. The site is near the medieval core of the village and previous archaeological investigations immediately to the south of the proposed development revealed evidence of occupation dating from the Early Saxon to the late medieval/early post-medieval periods. A series of ditches, gullies, pits and ponds were identified and pottery dating to the Early/Middle Saxon period was recovered together with environmental remains indicating domestic occupation. Redeposited prehistoric flints and Roman artefacts have been found in the area, but in small quantities (Archaeological Project Services

2002; 2003). The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and enclosure map for Little Hale (1834) depict a building occupying the southern half of the development 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.
- 7.2 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.

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.

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.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Unstratified finds retrieval	
002	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
003	2	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
004	2	Friable mid yellow sandy silt and gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
005	2	Feature, 4.5m long by >0.5m wide by >0.5m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
006	2	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (005)
007	2	Firm mid yellow sandy silt	Fill of (005)
008	2	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (005)
009	1	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (009)
010	1	Oval feature, 1.9m long by 1.4m wide by >0.7m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
011	1	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (012)
012	1	Feature, 7.5m long by >0.5m wide by >0.7m deep, steep side to north, gentle to south, not fully excavated	Pit
013	1	Friable mid yellow sandy silt, >0.7m thick	Natural deposit

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 12 fragments of pottery weighing 81g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile, glass and clay pipe, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 92g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises one stratified fragment weighing 172g. 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 (002) and as unstratified artefacts (001).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Little Hale, at Toynton All Saints, 30km to the northeast. Some of the utilitarian earthenwares may also be relatively local Lincolnshire products, though most of the pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	3	8	20 th century
	LPM	Cornish ware, 20 th century	1	11	
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, 18 th century	1	4	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, very abraded, 13 th -15 th century	1	7	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	14	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	3	30	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	3	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, mid 18 th century	1	4	

A single fragment of pottery of 13th-15th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, mostly dating from the 18th century. The isolation of the medieval sherd, and its very worn nature, may imply that it was a component of manuring scatter. This would, in turn, suggest the area was agricultural land in the medieval period.

Post-medieval, particularly 18th century, pottery is the largest component of the assemblage and probably reflects habitation at the site or in close proximity at that time.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20 th century	1	2	20 th century
	CBM	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	52	
	CBM	Triangular green tile, mortar adhering, 20 th century	1	36	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	2	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	Cattle	metatarsus	1	172	Butchery marks, slight chalkiness

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 that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of artefacts is of moderate local potential and significance. The isolated and worn nature of the medieval sherd suggests the area was probably agricultural land at that time. However, post-medieval material is more abundant and probably derives from occupation at the site or close by from the late 17th or 18th century onwards.

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.

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

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.83

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LHFR 04

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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