

MS/12

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH END,
FLEET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCE 05)

SHDC
Planning & Development
19 SEP 2005
Ref: 1303/05



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

INTERVENTION REPT. SLI 10341

EXCAVATION REPT. SLI 10342

negative

Quality Control
Church End, Fleet
FCE 05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH END,
FLEET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCE 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr D. Nichols**

September 2005

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

Planning Application No: H05/0647/05
National Grid Reference: TF 3891 2355
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.147

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 128/05

Conservation
Services
26 SEP 2005
Highways & Planning
Directorate

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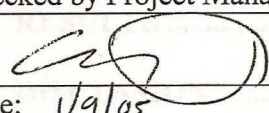
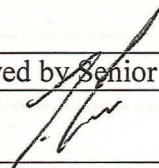
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Quality Control
Church End, Fleet
FCE 05

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	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: 1/9/05	Date: 07-09-05

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submission of planning application HOS/0647/05. The watching brief was carried out on the 27th July 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Enforcement Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.1 Topography and Geology

The site is located within the Elston and Elton parishes of Lincolnshire and is situated on the eastern side of the village of Elston. The site is bounded to the north by the Elston Road, to the south by the Elston Road, to the east by the Elston Road and to the west by the Elston Road.

The site is situated on a gentle slope to the south of the Elston Road. The ground level is approximately 100m above sea level. The site is bounded to the north by the Elston Road, to the south by the Elston Road, to the east by the Elston Road and to the west by the Elston Road.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the archaeological watching brief carried out at Church End, Elston, Lincolnshire, on the 27th July 2005. The site is bounded to the north by the Elston Road, to the south by the Elston Road, to the east by the Elston Road and to the west by the Elston Road.

1.2 Planning Background

The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Mr D. Nichols in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Enforcement Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The site is situated on a gentle slope to the south of the Elston Road. The ground level is approximately 100m above sea level. The site is bounded to the north by the Elston Road, to the south by the Elston Road, to the east by the Elston Road and to the west by the Elston Road.

2.1 Archaeological Setting

The site is situated on a gentle slope to the south of the Elston Road. The ground level is approximately 100m above sea level. The site is bounded to the north by the Elston Road, to the south by the Elston Road, to the east by the Elston Road and to the west by the Elston Road.

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Church End, Fleet, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension to existing buildings.

Pottery of Middle Saxon date (650-850 AD) has been found in the vicinity and place-name evidence suggests that a settlement was here as early as the mid 10th century. The development site lies close to St. Mary Magdalene's church within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of dumped and levelling deposits overlying natural silts. The dumped and levelling layers may be associated with the construction of the existing dwelling. Finds retrieved during the investigation comprise pottery of late 19th to early 20th century date.

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 Mr D. Nichols to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new extension to existing buildings at Church End, Fleet, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application H05/0647/05. The watching brief was carried out on the 27th July 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fleet is situated 14km east of Spalding and 21km south of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is in the core of the village 120m south of the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene at National Grid Reference TF 3891 2355 (Fig. 2). The local topography describes a linear band of higher ground aligned south to north along Hall Gate and Proudfleet Lane. The crest of this bank is at a height of c. 3m OD, dropping away to the east and west to heights of 2m OD.

The village is located on soils of the Snargate Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 27). East of the village are Wisbech Series, calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 36) and to the west are Stockwith Series, clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn overlies a solid geology of Upper Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Fleet lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Middle Saxon period to the present day. Iron Age pottery was reported from south of the village although this is considered unlikely and a probable Saxon date cannot be excluded (Healey 1992, 249). Middle Saxon pottery has been retrieved from two areas located south and west of the village

(Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

Fleet is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and is referred to as *Fleot* or *Flet*, derived from the Old English *flēot* meaning a 'stream or creek' (Cameron 1998, 45). The Domesday Survey records that the land was owned by the King and contained 500 acres of meadow, approximately 1000 acres of arable land, a fishery and two saltpans (Foster and Longley 1976).

It has been suggested that an earlier mention of a place named *Angarhala* may refer to Fleet. It exists within a grant of King Eadgar dating to 975 AD to Thorney Abbey of land at Gedney, Lutton, *Angarhala* and Tydd (Hart 1966, 180). Apart from being in the same region, Fleet along with the other villages were subsequently owned by Earl Ælfgar prior to the Norman invasion of 1066 and then by the King. A possible meaning for *Angarhala* is derived from the Old English '*angr*' and '*halh*' and may mean 'grazing land on flat alluvial land adjacent to a river' (Ekwall 1974, 10, 212) which on topographic and historic grounds may well be applied to Fleet.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is St. Mary Magdalene's church which was largely built between 1180 and 1190 with additions in the 14th century and which replaced an earlier church that had been granted to Castle Acre priory in the 11th century (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

South of the church are the ploughed remains of a circular earthwork which was also enclosed by a ditch and believed to be the site of a small motte and bailey castle (Downman 1912, 60). An excavation carried out in 1912 retrieved medieval pottery and a human tibia (SGS 1913). The mound was ploughed in 1947 and the site subsequently fieldwalked during the 1970s when further quantities of medieval pottery were retrieved (*pers. comm.* H. Healey). This was believed to be the site of Fleet manor and this notion is supported by a

reference within a Terrier of Fleet dating to the early 14th century (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

A watching brief undertaken to the north identified a channel, perhaps that of the Fleet River, which was open during the medieval period (Cope-Faulkner 2001a, 1). Another watching brief, some 170m southwest of the site, revealed a ditch and a later gully with finds of pottery and tile of mainly post-medieval to modern date (Cope-Faulkner 2001b, 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, a concrete patio was removed from the area of the new extension. 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. 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

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

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a mottled light and dark brown silt (007). This measured in excess of 80mm thick and was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Overlying the natural silt was a dumped deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (006). This was 0.27m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1) and contained pottery of late 19th to early 20th century date. Further dumped deposits were recorded comprising a layer of black charcoal (004) and limestone rubble (005). Above these dumped layers was a 0.55m thick levelling deposit of brown clay (003).

Sealing the levelling deposit was a brown clayey silt (002) subsoil that measured 0.22m thick. This was in turn sealed by the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural silts were the earliest deposit encountered and are likely to be marine alluvium.

Upon the natural was a sequence of recent dumped deposits and a levelling layer. It is probable that these deposits are associated with the construction of the existing dwelling at the site. Given that these recent dumps are directly laid on natural it seems likely that the area was stripped in the past. Subsoil and topsoil development was also

recorded.

Finds comprise three sherds of late 19th to early 20th century date retrieved from the base of the dumped sequence.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church End, Fleet, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval settlement.

However, only a sequence of natural silts overlain by dumping and levelling deposits was identified with current subsoil and topsoil also recorded.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise three sherds of late 19th – early 20th century pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Nichols for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: 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
SGS	Spalding Gentleman's Society

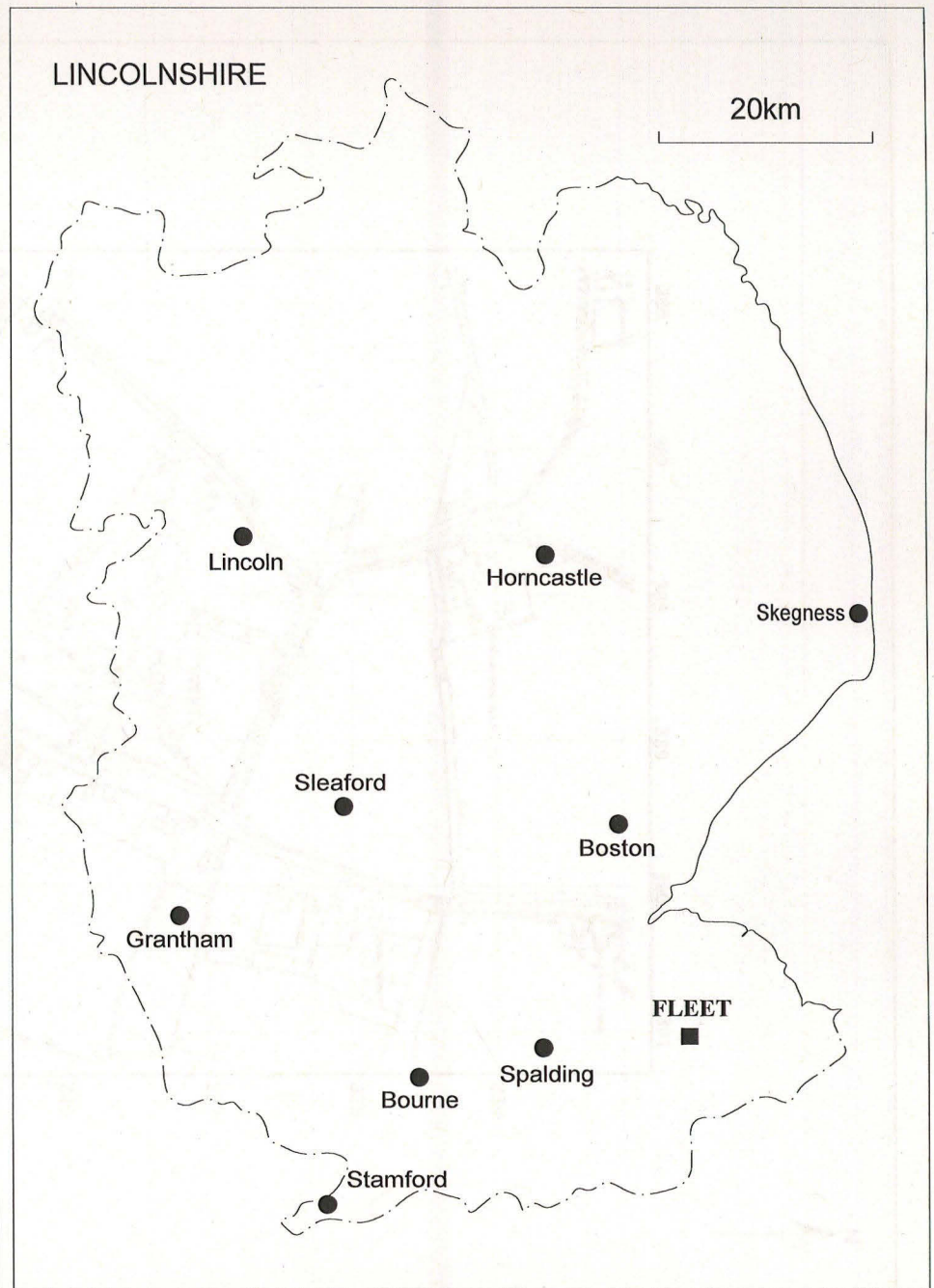
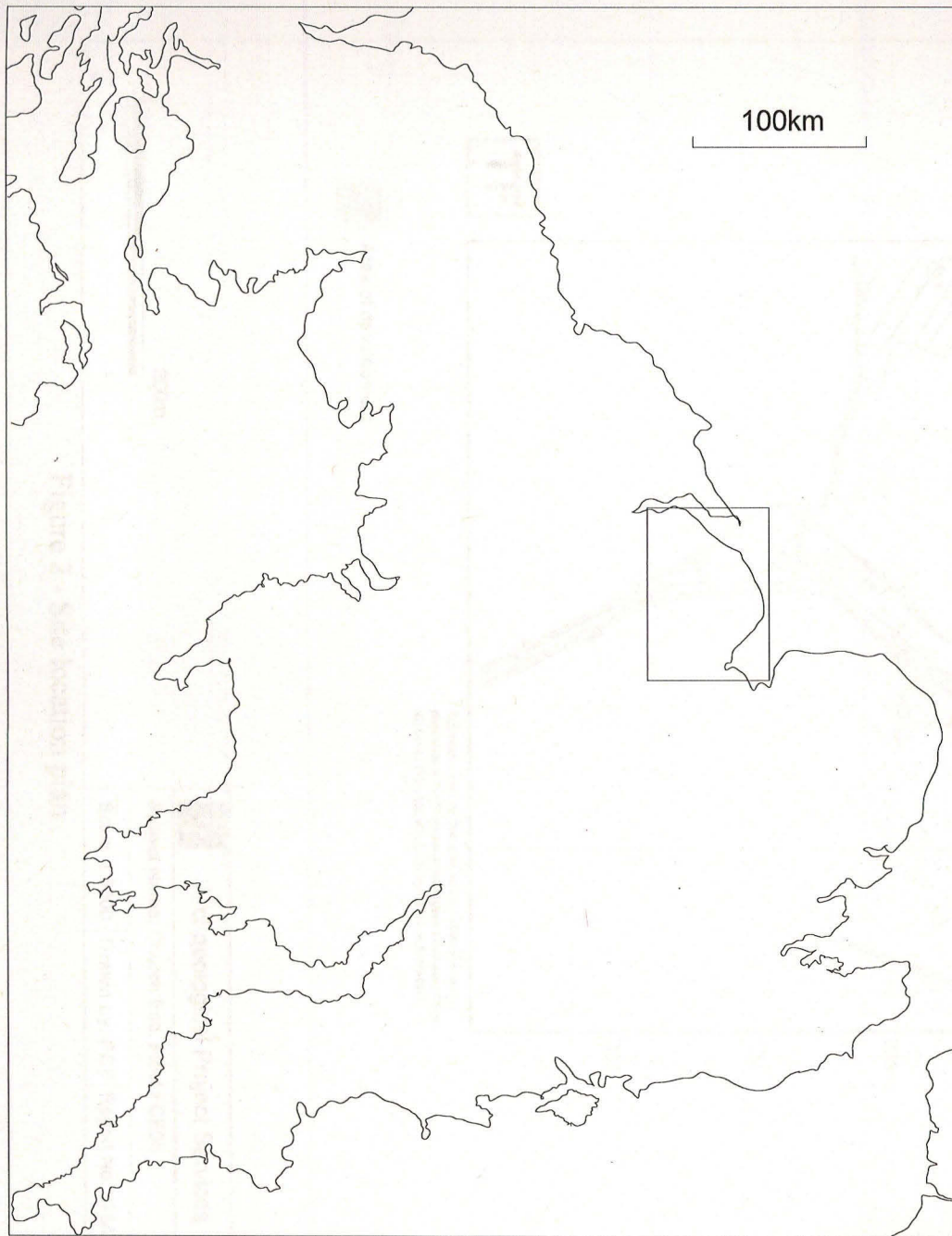
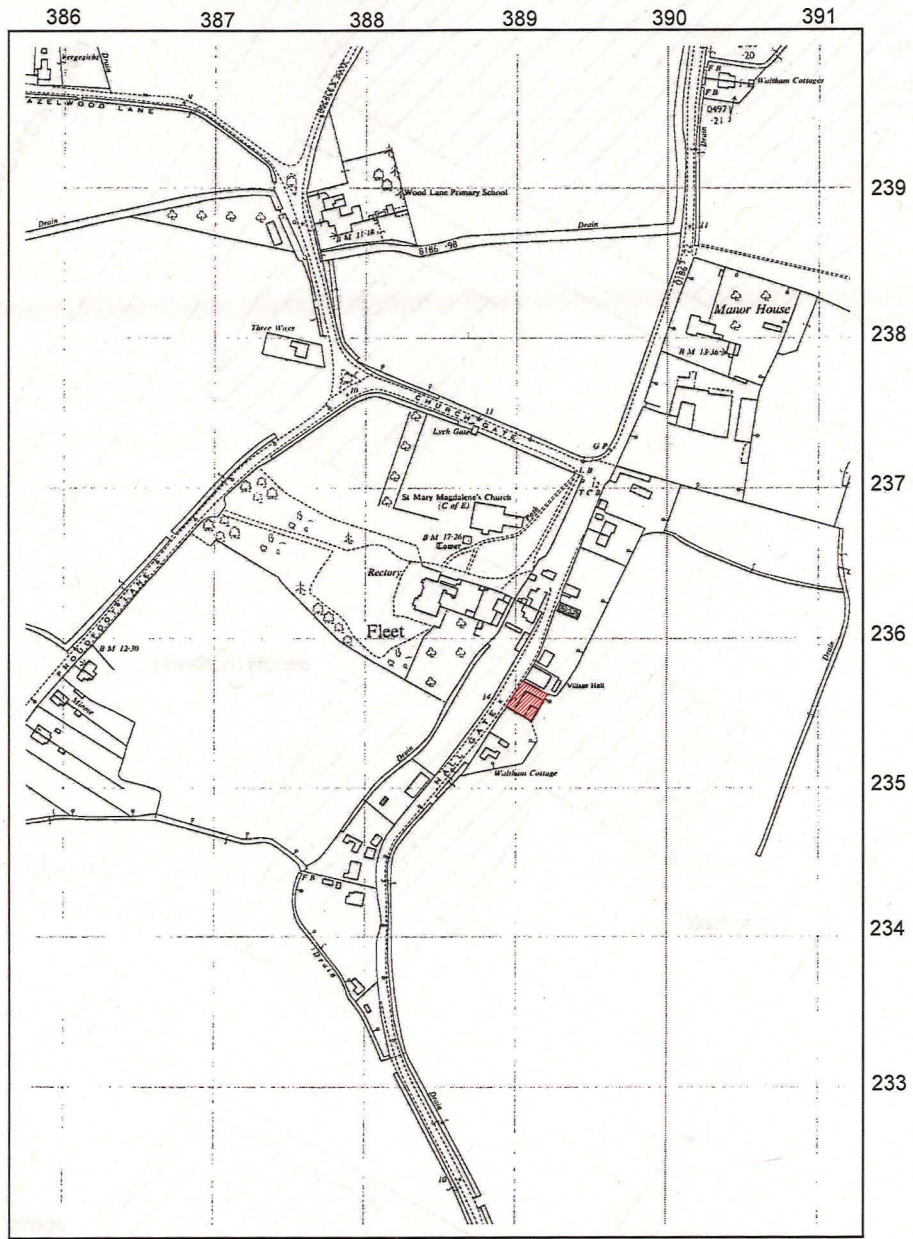


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Area of development




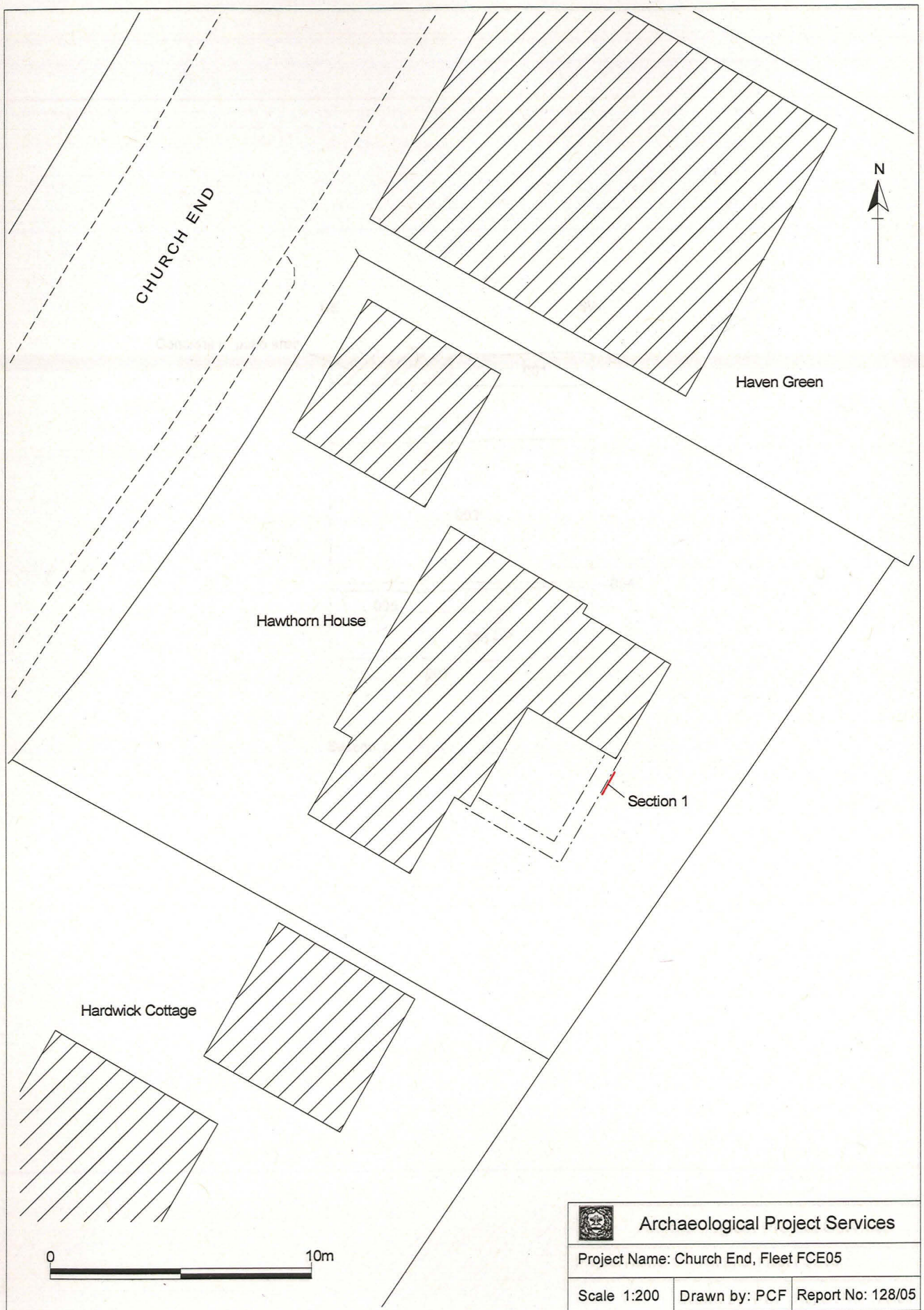
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Project Name: Church End, Fleet FCE05		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 128/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan




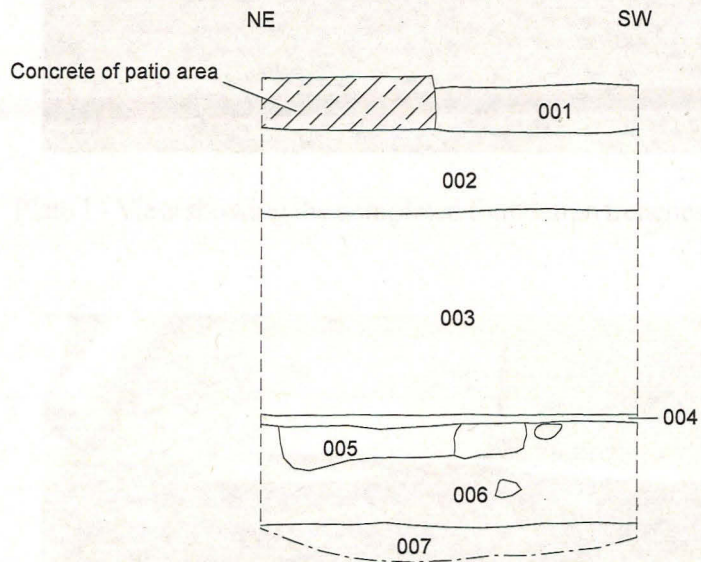
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church End, Fleet FCE05		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 128/05

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn section



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church End, Fleet FCE05

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 128/05

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - View showing the completed foundation trenches, looking northeast

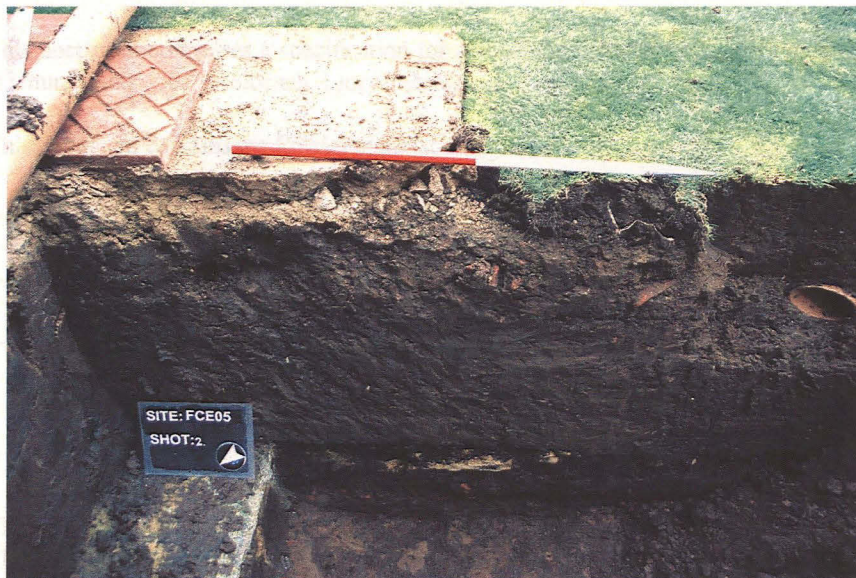


Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking southeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT HAWTHORN HOUSE, CHURCH END, FLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring is required during construction of an extension to a dwelling at Church End, Fleet, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to the centre of the village, approximately 120m south of the church of St. Mary Magdalene.*
- 1.3 *Monitoring 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 archaeological monitoring during development on land at Church End, Fleet, Holbeach, 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 The development area is located in the village of Fleet, approximately 14km east of Spalding and 21km south of Boston in the civil parish of Fleet, South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is located at Hawthorn House on the east side of Church End, immediately southeast of the church of St. Mary Magdalene at NGR TF 3891 2355.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. H05/0647/05) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the erection of a two storey extension to the existing dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The village site lies at approximately 3m OD in the silt fens of south Lincolnshire. Soils at the site are the Snargate Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 27). East of the village are Wisbech Series calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The Domesday survey refers to Fleet as *Fleot* indicating an origin for the settlement in at least the late Saxon period. The place name *Fleot* is derived from Old English and means 'the inlet, the creek,

the stream'. Fleet was at the head of an arm of the sea and in 1316 the stream itself is referred to as *le Flete* (Cameron 45).

- 6.2 The site lies close to the medieval church of St. Mary Magdalene, predominantly in the 14th-century decorated style but probably much altered and restored (Pevsner and Harris, 280-281). Late Saxon pottery and other settlement debris have been recovered from sites within the centre of Fleet and also from fieldwalking of areas to the south of the current village centre.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the monitoring 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 monitoring 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 fieldwork.
- 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 building is to be constructed on strip foundations. Monitoring 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. Should significant archaeological features be exposed these will be investigated further. 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 works a photographic record consisting of colour prints 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

8.2.5 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 fieldwork 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: the colour prints will be 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 investigations 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 investigation.

- Description of the topography of the site.

- Description of the methodologies used during the monitoring.

- A text describing the findings of the investigations.

- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

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

- Sections of the archaeological features.

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

: Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

: Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland 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 investigations 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. A site code and City and County Museum Accession Number will be allocated in advance of the start of the project, subsequent formal appointment of APS as archaeological contractor.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigations 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Office. They will be given written notification of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 Archaeological monitoring 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 such investigations 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 principal 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

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

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Topsoil/turf layer
002	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mid brown clay, 0.55m thick	Levelling deposit
004	Friable black charcoal, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit
005	Loose mid yellow limestone rubble, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Dumped deposit
007	Firm mottled light and dark brown silt, >80mm thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by 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. Three fragments of pottery weighing 24g were recovered from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped deposit (006).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
006	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	1	19 th -early 20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	5	
	LSTON	Late stoneware preserve jar, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	18	

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 Fleet, including in close proximity to the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, 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 collection of artefacts is entirely of early modern date and consequently of limited local potential and significance, but indicates use of the site in the 19th-early 20th centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th 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

- Alluvium** A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
- 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, *e.g.* (004).
- Dumped deposits** These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
- 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.
- 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:

7	Context records
1	Scale drawing
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2005.147

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FCE 05

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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