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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CHURCH LANE
ADDLETHORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLA03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Highways & Planning
Directorate



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CHURCH LANE
ADDLETHORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLA03)**

**Work Undertaken For
G. Barker and Sons**

January 2006

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker BA (Hons) MA

Planning Application No. S/002/0398/98
National Grid Reference: TF 555 691
City and County Museum Accession No: 163.99

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 141/05

Quality Control
Church Lane, Addlethorpe,
Lincolnshire
CLA 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Aaron Clements, Mary Nugent, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Neil Parker
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Neil Parker

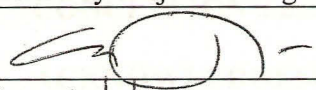
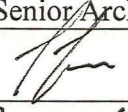
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 20/1/06	Date: 23-01-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land at Church Lane, Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.

Numerous Iron Age (800 BC-AD 42) and Romano-British (AD 42-410) salt-making sites have been identified in the general vicinity of Addlethorpe. The adjacent church is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) but may have replaced an earlier church. Additionally, medieval occupation sites have been identified at various locations around the village.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits. Subsoil, a former topsoil, a dumped deposit and two ditches are undated and a medieval and post-medieval ditch were identified. A small quantity of pottery was recovered and included medieval and post-medieval examples. Coke and fired clay 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

Planning permission (application number S/002/0398/98) for development of the land has been granted by East Lindsey

District Council, subject to archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the site. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by G. Barker and Sons to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief during the groundworks on Plots 1-3, 9 and 10 (Fig 3). The watching brief took place between 16th February 2001 and 2nd September 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

Addlethorpe is located 11km northwest of Skegness and 52km east of Lincoln in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site is situated at the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the graveyard of St. Nicholas' Church on Church Lane at National Grid Reference TF 551 691 (Fig 2). The site lies on level land at approximately 2.5m OD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils overlie a variable drift geology of boulder clay that has formed "hummocks" between which are alluvial deposits. These drift deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Welton Chalk (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Addlethorpe lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. Iron Age archaeology is indicated by three salterns (salt producing sites) located to the east and west of the village. These are typified by deposits of ash with associated briquetage. Due to the cover of marine alluvium, these and the subsequent Romano-British sites are generally exposed only in the sides of deep dykes

and ditches. East of Addlethorpe is a number of undated salterns, which may be of either Iron Age or Romano-British date (HTL parish files).

The Romano-British period is represented by a total of eight saltern sites, all located to the west of Addlethorpe in the slightly lower land adjacent to the Orby Drain. As mentioned above, all these salterns were exposed at depth in the sides of modern watercourses. A crudely sculpted fired clay figurine 120mm tall was recovered from beneath 2m of silt during drainage operations in the vicinity (Lane and Morris 2001, 410).

Romano-British pottery has been found south of the village in two locations. One site produced sizeable sherd fragments possibly indicating a settlement site (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

Addlethorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Called *Arduluetorp*, The name is derived from the Old English personal name "Eardwulf" and the Old Danish '*þorp*' meaning a small hamlet or farm settled from an existing settlement (Cameron 1998, 1). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Addlethorpe is recorded as being held by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained two churches, 1060 acres of meadow and approximately 80 acres of wasteland (Foster and Longley 1976). Much of Addlethorpe is recorded as being Sokeland or Inland of neighbouring villages and a total of 55 sokemen are listed. In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c.1115, Hugh de Vallo is recorded as controlling the Archbishop of York's lands (*ibid*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are best represented by the church of St. Nicholas (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 91). The church dates from the 15th century and must have replaced an earlier building as

two churches are referred to in the Domesday Book. One was given to Spalding Priory in the 12th century, however it is possible that the church relates to that of Ingoldmells, especially as the two villages were referred to as the "Manor of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe" (Cope Faulkner 1999, 2). Cropmarks and earthworks of probable medieval field systems occur immediately northeast and southeast of the church and elsewhere around Addlethorpe. The Ordnance Survey also records the existence of a moated site from the medieval period in Addlethorpe although no trace survives on the surface (HTL Parish Files).

A desk-top assessment and fieldwalking exercise were undertaken to the west, north and east of Addlethorpe in advance of a proposed bypass (Cope-Faulkner 1998). This identified the earthwork remnants of medieval field systems to the north of the village. Additionally, two medieval sites were found and a previously unknown saltern of Romano-British date was found within the bypass corridor.

The site on the west side of the churchyard was previously occupied by almshouses dating to the 18th century and later (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 92).

A watching brief undertaken on Plots 7 and 8 and service trenches along the road within this development revealed a 16th – 17th century ditch and a modern backfilled depression (Dymond 1999, 3).

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 site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. 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, the 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 five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

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

Contexts (001)-(008) have previously been described on the monitoring of Plots 7 and 8 (Dymond 2000).

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits in Plot 1 comprised reddish brown silty clay (024) that was in excess of 0.66m thick. In Plot 2, natural was recorded as greyish brown silty clay (018) and in Plot 3 as yellowish brown silty clay (012). Natural in Plot 10 was a brown silty clay (036).

No natural deposits were encountered in Plot 9.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying natural in Plot 2 was a subsoil that comprised brown clayey silt (016). This was 0.3m thick and was cut by a north-south aligned ditch (017). This ditch was 2.1m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5) and contained a single fill of greyish brown silt (014) with frequent ash, coal and brick fragments.

The earliest deposit encountered in Plot 9 was a subsoil layer comprising brown clayey silt (031) with brick and charcoal fragments. This measured in excess of 0.33m thick (Fig. 5, Section 8). Above this lay a former topsoil of greyish brown silt (030) that contained brick and tile fragments and was 100mm thick. This was in turn sealed by a dumped deposit of brown silty clay (029).

Cut into the natural (036) in Plot 10 was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (035). This was 0.8m wide and 0.62m deep (Fig. 5, Section 9). A single fill of grey clayey sand (034) was recorded in which bricks were recorded but not collected.

To the east of this ditch was a layer of brick demolition rubble (038) that was 0.1m thick (Fig. 5, Section 10).

Sealing (038) and (034) was a layer of greyish brown sandy silt (033), identified as a subsoil deposit. This measured up to 0.28m thick.

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Cutting natural in Plot 1 was a north-south aligned ditch (013). A width of 2m was established though no depth could be ascertained (Fig. 4, Section 4). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey silt and clay (011), from which 12th to early 13th century pottery was retrieved, and an upper of yellowish brown clayey silt (010).

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Aligned north-south through Plot 1 was a ditch (023 and 027). This measured 1.4m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 4, Section 6; Fig. 5, Section 7). The lowest fill of the ditch comprised greyish brown sandy silt (022 and 039) from which a sherd of 18th century pottery was collected. Above this was yellowish brown silty clay (021 and 026) with a final fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (020 and 025) that contained 19th century pottery.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits in Plot 1 was a 0.3m thick topsoil of brown clayey silt (016). Plot 2 was sealed by a 60mm thick topsoil of yellowish brown silt (015).

A greyish brown clayey silt (009) that measured 0.3m thick was recorded as the topsoil in Plot 3 and in Plot 9, topsoil comprised a grey sandy clay and silt (028).

A 0.13m thick topsoil of grey sandy silt (037) was recorded for Plot 10 where a hardcore surface of grey stone chippings (032) was also identified.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprised silty clays of the underlying drift deposits of marine alluvium.

A number of deposits and features remain

undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. These include subsoils, a former topsoil, two ditches and a dumped deposit. The subsoils may indicate that the site had been under an agricultural regime in the past. Bricks were recorded in both ditches which would suggest a later medieval to modern date for these features.

A medieval ditch was identified in Plot 3 (Phase 3) and probably served a boundary function. Parallel to this ditch in Plot 1 was a post-medieval ditch (Phase 4) which may also have served a boundary function, indicating that this area had formerly been parcelled up. The general scarcity of occupation debris suggests the area had an agricultural function, perhaps as enclosed paddocks, during the medieval and post-medieval period, rather than being inhabited.

Finds include medieval pottery from North Lincolnshire as well as types dated to the 18th and 19th centuries. Coke and fired clay was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations on land at Church Lane Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day.

The earliest archaeological features identified include a medieval ditch which lies parallel to a later, post-medieval, ditch. Two ditches, subsoils, a former topsoil and a dumped deposit remain undated but are probably late medieval or later.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery was collected along with coke and fired clay.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B. Barker of G. Barker and Sons Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Mary Nugent, Fiona Walker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Neil Parker
 Post-excavation analysis: Neil Parker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

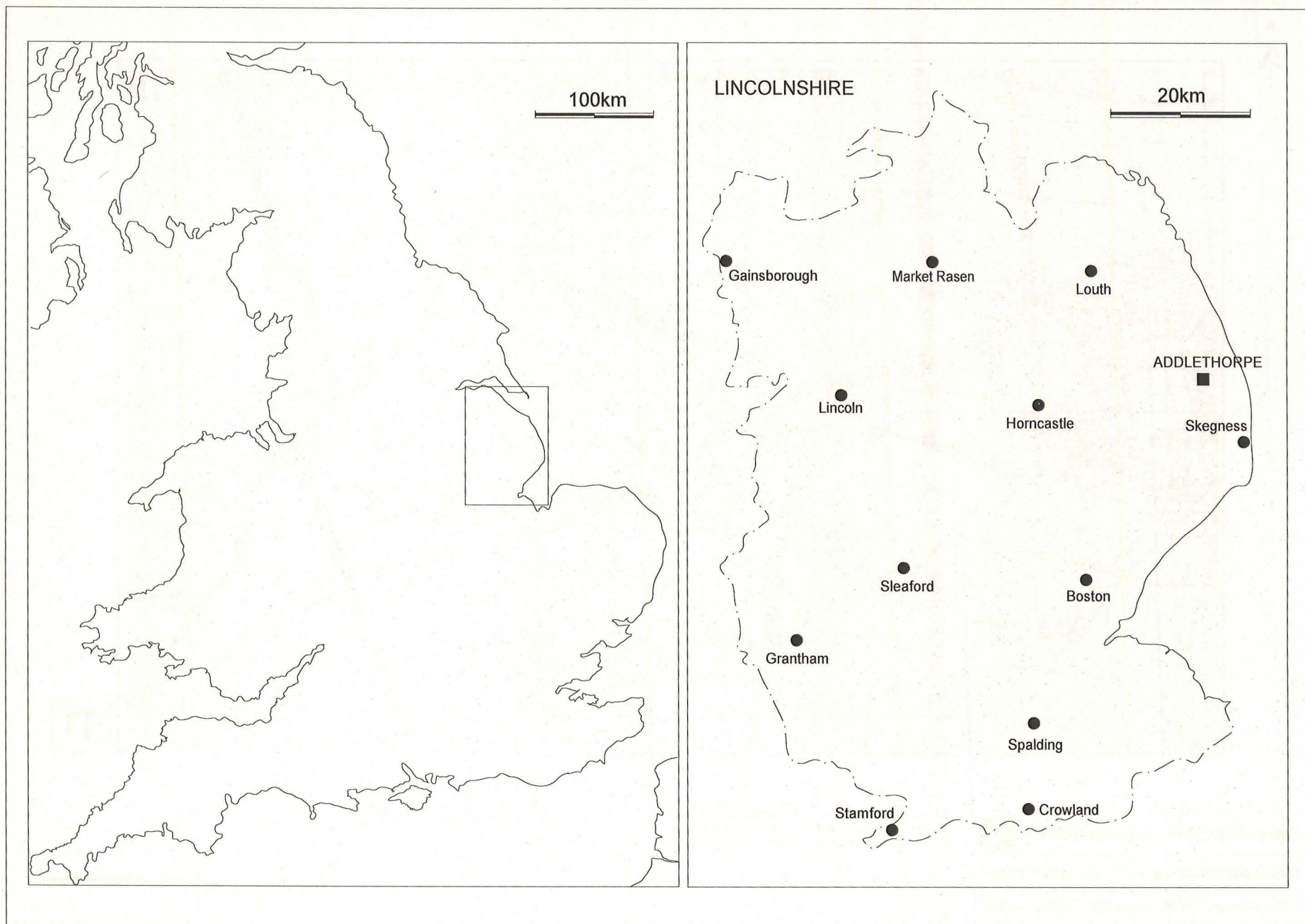
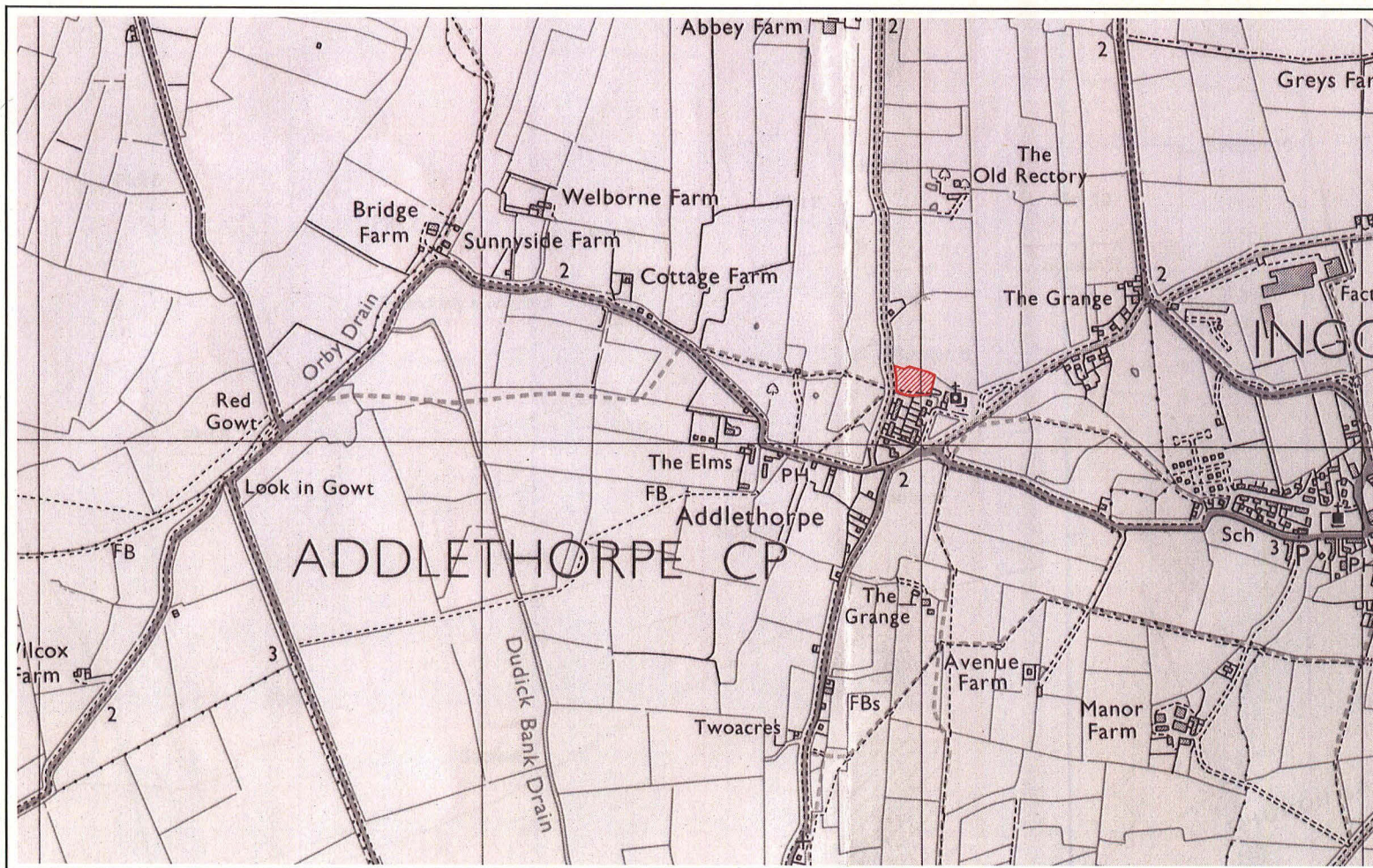


Figure 1: General Location Plan

TF



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54

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Area of development

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Lane, Addlethorpe CLA03

Scale 1:15000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 141/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

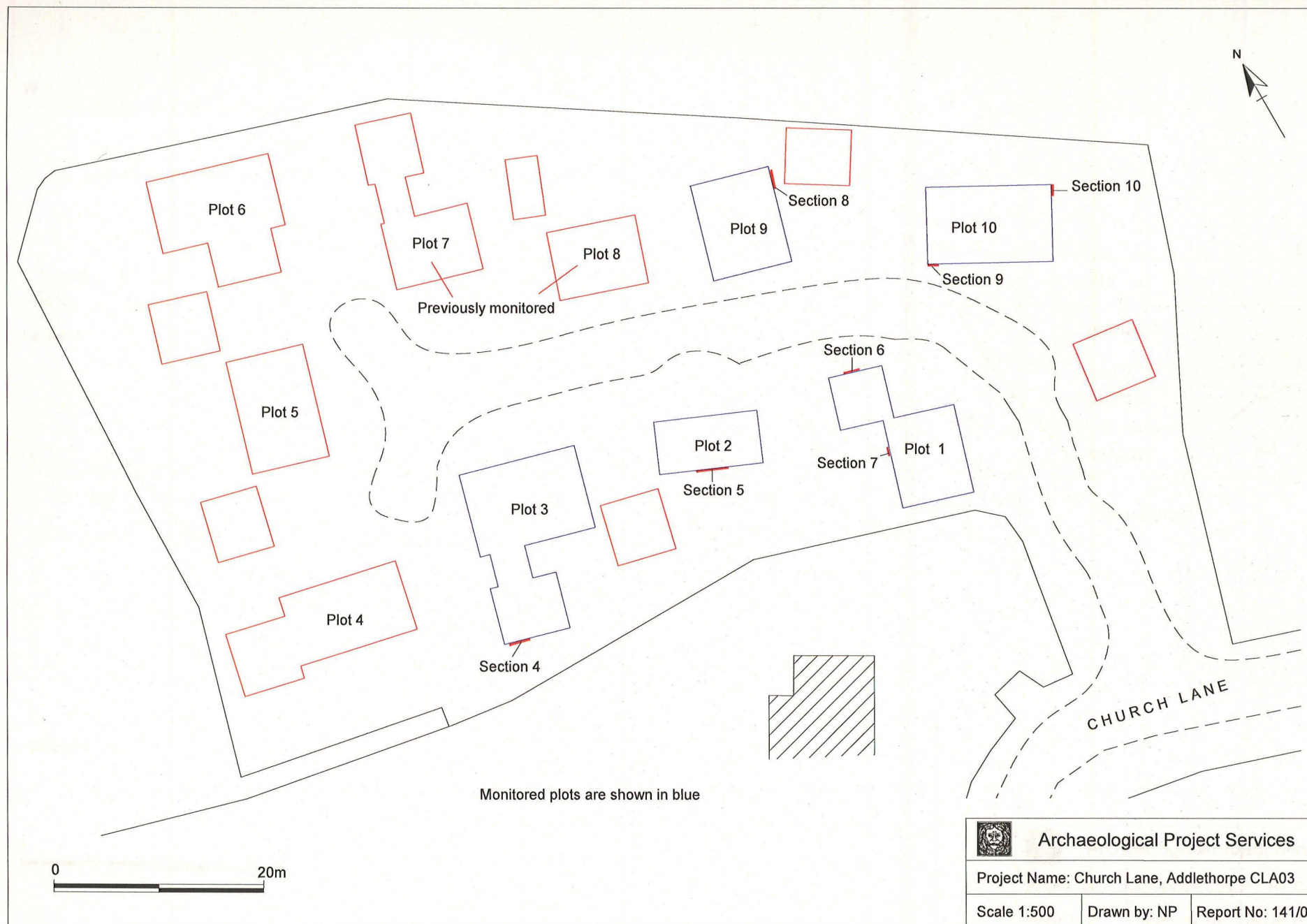
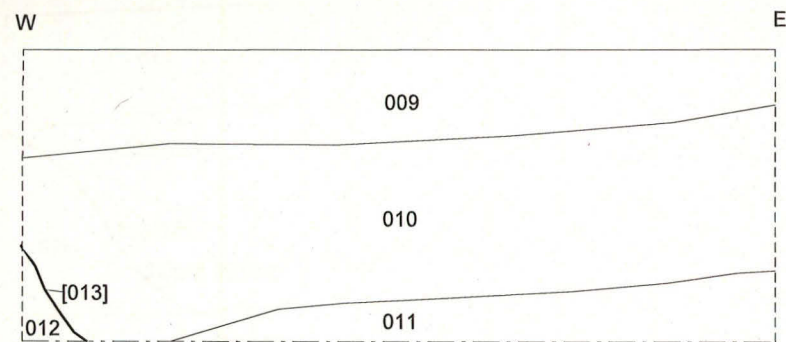
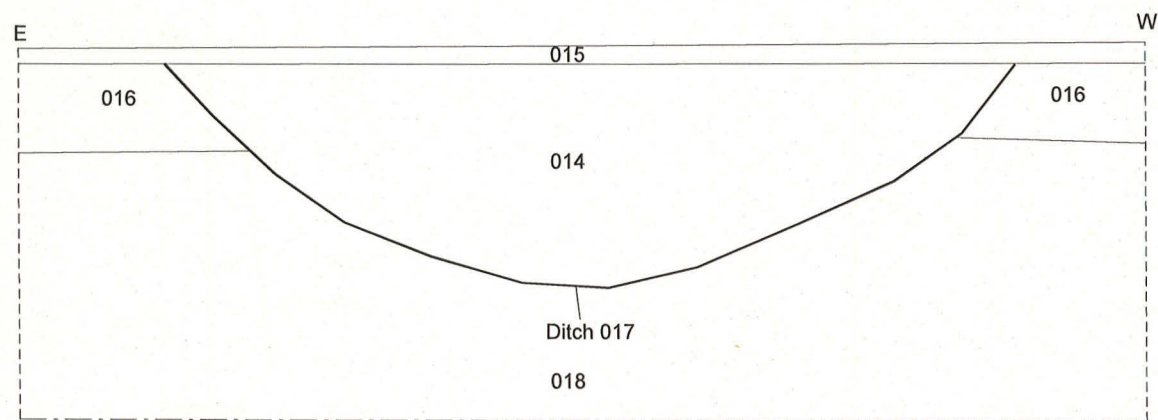


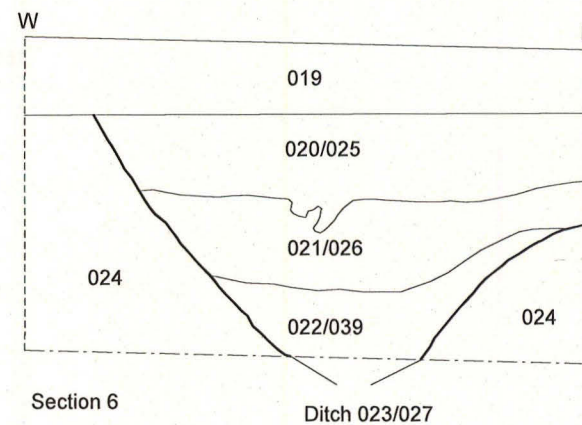
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing monitored plots and section locations



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Archaeological Project Services

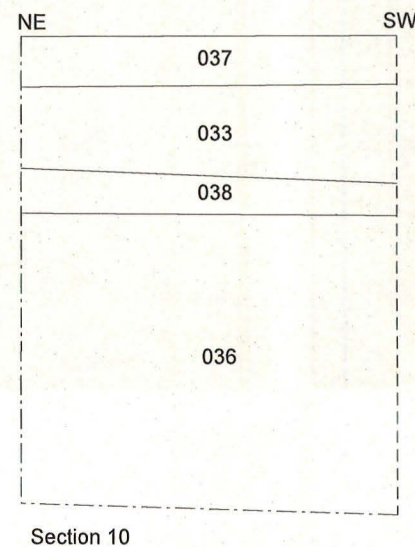
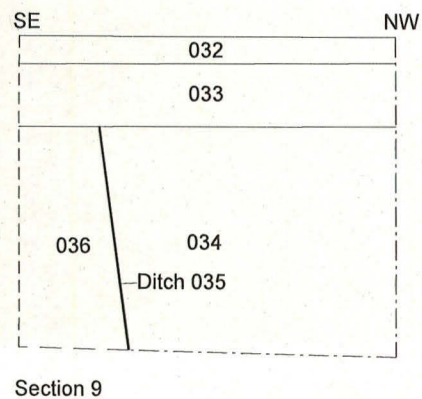
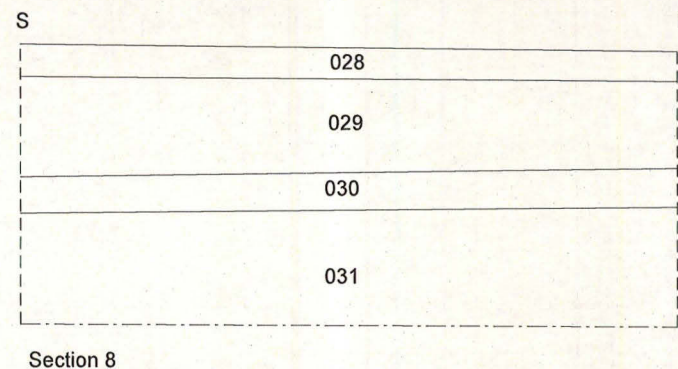
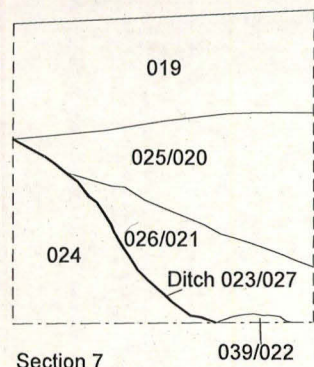
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Drawn by: NP

Report No: 141/05

Figure 4 - Sections 4 to 6




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Project Name: Addlethorpe Church Lane CLA03			
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Figure 5 - Sections 7 to 10



Plate 1 General site
view, looking west



Plate 2 Section 4
(Plot 3) showing cut
(013), looking north



Plate 3 Section 5
(Plot 2) showing ditch
(017), looking south



Plate 4 Section 6 (Plot 1) showing ditch (023/027), looking north



Plate 5 Section 7 (Plot 1) showing ditch (023/027), looking northwest



Plate 6 Section 8 (Plot 9), looking west

Appendix 1

CHURCH LANE, ADDLETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE – SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Church Lane, Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Numerous Iron Age, Roman and undated salt-making sites have been identified at Addlethorpe. The adjacent church is late medieval but probably replaced an earlier church. Additionally, medieval occupation sites have been identified at various locations around the village, including in the field north of the church.*
- 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 findings 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 development at Church Lane, Addlethorpe. The site is located at national grid reference TF 551 691.
- 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 Addlethorpe is located 1km west of Ingoldmells near to the east coast of Lincolnshire, and 60km east of Lincoln, in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is situated at the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the graveyard of St. Nicholas' church on Church Lane at national grid reference TF 551 691.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (application number S/002/0398/98) for development of the land has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording. However, construction of the roads and sewers were undertaken without archaeological monitoring. The archaeological advisor to the Planning Authority has suggested that trenches be excavated alongside the roads and archaeologically recorded to comply with the planning condition.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 2.5m OD. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association peilo-alluvial gley soils, developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Salt-making sites of Iron Age, Roman and unknown date have been identified at numerous locations at

Addlethorpe and within c. 500m of the present investigation area.

- 6.2 Cropmarks and earthworks of probable medieval field systems occur immediately northeast and southeast of the church and elsewhere around Addlethorpe. Additionally, earthworks of probable medieval house sites have been identified about 300m to the west.
- 6.3 Fieldwalking by staff of Archaeological Project Services at Addlethorpe identified several previously unknown medieval occupation sites and a salting site of unknown but possibly medieval date. One of the occupation sites is located in the field immediately north of the church.
- 6.4 The site is adjacent to the parish church of St. Nicholas. This building is of 15th century date and probably replaced an earlier church referred to at least as early as the mid 12th century and probably in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Archaeological Project Services 1998). The church would probably sit at the core of Late Saxon and medieval settlement and the extent of the graveyard in those periods may have been greater than at present.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record 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 practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological 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 The section of the trench 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 consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

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

8.2.4.2 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 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: 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 watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, East Lindsey District Council Planning Department and to the County 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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for 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 Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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 archaeological curator.

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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts

J Cowgill, independent specialist

Animal Bones

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Human Remains Analysis

R Gowland, independent specialist

17

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Northern Bypass Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire (ANB98)*, unpublished APS report 75/98

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
009	3	Compacted, dark greyish brown silt including some clay, small stones and brick and tile fragments, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
010	3	Firm, pliable mid yellowish brown clayey silt including occasional charcoal and brick fragments	Fill of (013)
011	3	Firm, mid brownish grey silt & clay containing occasional brick and charcoal fragments	Fill of (013)
012	3	Firm, pliable mid yellowish brown silty clay including occasional small stones, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
013	3	Unexcavated, possibly linear cut feature aligned north-south with a width of 2m	Unidentified cut feature
014	2	Moderately compacted, dark greyish brown silt including frequent deposits of ash, occasional coal and brick fragments, charcoal and small pebbles, 0.64m thick	Burnt dumped deposit
015	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt, 60mm thick	Turf layer
016	2	Moderately firm, mid brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick.	Subsoil layer
017	2	Concave cut feature, elongated in plan, 2.1m wide by 0.64m deep aligned north-south.	Possible pit/ditch cut
018	2	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.74m thick	Natural deposits.
019	1	Moderately firm, dark brown clayey silt including moderate brick, coal and charcoal fragments.	Overburden
020	1	Moderately firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt including occasional charcoal and coal fragments and broken pieces of cement and mortar (Same as 025).	Fill of (023)
021	1	Firm pliable mid yellow brown silty clay including occasional mortar and brick fragments. (Same as 026)	Fill of (023)
022	1	Soft, crumbly dark greyish brown sandy silt including occasional shell, coal, charcoal and brick fragments. (Same as 039)	Fill of (023)
023	1	Unexcavated, steep-sided linear cut feature with an average width of 1.4m, approximate depth 0.7m. Aligned north-south (Same as (027)).	Cut of possible ditch.
024	1	Firm, pliable, reddish brown silty clay excavated up to 0.66m.	Natural deposits.
025	1	Moderately firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt including occasional charcoal and coal fragments and broken pieces of cement and mortar. 0.3m thick. (Same as 020).	Fill of (027)
026	1	Firm, pliable mid yellow brown silty clay including occasional mortar and brick fragments. 0.3m thick. (Same as 021)	Fill of (027)
027	1	Same as (023)	Ditch
028	9	Loose, very dark grey sand, clay and silt.	Topsoil
029	9	Pliable, mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick.	Dumped deposit
030	9	Firm, dark grey brown silt including occasional brick and tile fragments, 0.1m thick	Possible buried topsoil
031	9	Firm, dark brown clayey silt including frequent brick and moderate charcoal fragments, >0.33m thick	Possible subsoil/made up ground.
032	10	Patches of loose, pale grey stone chippings, 70mm thick	Surface
033	10	Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional gravel and small stone inclusions, 0.15-0.28m thick.	Subsoil layer
034	10	Dark grey clayey sand with moderate inclusions of CBM fragments.	Ditch fill.
035	10	Linear cut feature 0.8m wide by 0.62m deep with steep sides and a flat base aligned northeast-southwest	Ditch cut

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
036	10	Firm, mid brown silty clay, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
037	10	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, 0.13m thick	Remaining topsoil
038	10	Loose, red brick/tile rubble, 0.1m thick	Demolition rubble.
039	1	Soft, crumbly dark greyish brown sandy silt including occasional shell, coal, charcoal and brick fragments. Same as (023)	Fill of (027)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor and Jane Young

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. Eight fragments of pottery weighing 162g were recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly fired ceramic, comprising 5 items weighing a total of 31g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 76g. 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 (009) and the fills of ditches (011, 020 and 022).

Most of the pottery are Staffordshire products with one example from north Lincolnshire

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
011	NLQC	North Lincs. Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware	1	1	12 th -early 13 th century
020	LPM	Mocha/cane ware, mid 19 th century	1	6	19 th century
	LPM	Polychrome glazed earthenware, 19 th century	1	1	
022	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	70	18 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
009	Coke	Coke	1	3	
011	CBM	Fired clay (not briquetage)	2	3	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Materials

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 Addlethorpe, including the present site, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the vicinity of the village. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Much of the assemblage is post-medieval in date and probably indicates occupation of this period at the site or nearby. This is of moderate local potential and significance. There is also a single small medieval pottery sherd that could have entered the area in manuring scatter. This would, in turn, indicate the area was agricultural land at that time.

The dearth of material earlier than the 16th 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	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in 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 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, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

31	Context records
9	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
5	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets

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:	163.99
Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Site Code:	CLA99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	CLA03

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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