

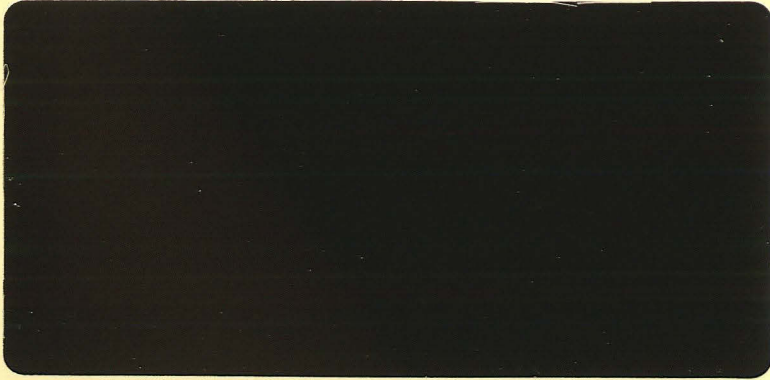
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL ROAD,
FILLINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCR 06)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHAPEL ROAD,
FILLINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FCR 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Sebco Homes Limited**

April 2006

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

Planning Application No: M02/P/0541
National Grid Reference: SK 9453 8580
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.39

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 65/06



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Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner


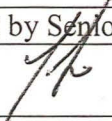
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 16/05/06	Date: 16-05-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Chapel Road, Fillingham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

The site is located close to remains of Late Saxon date (AD 850-1066) including a cemetery. Medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains of former crofts and ridge and furrow of the field system have also been identified in the vicinity and the site lies within the core of the medieval village best represented by the 12th century church of St. Andrew. Evaluation of the site undertaken prior to this development identified pits of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) features have also been found close to the site and Early Saxon (AD 410-650) finds are also known from the site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Undated deposits include a single pit containing animal bone. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of 17th – 20th century date, plastic and clinker.

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 Sebco Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Chapel Road, Fillingham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application M02/P/0541. The watching brief was carried out on the 13th March 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fillingham is situated 12km north of Lincoln and 14km southwest of Gainsborough in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 150m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Andrew at National Grid Reference SK 9453 8580 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the east side of Chapel Road at a height of 36m OD on a west facing slope at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff.

Local soils are of the Beccles 1 Association, typically fine loamy ferritic over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Middle Jurassic Marlstone Rock Beds (BGS 1999).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Fillingham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. A Bronze Age collared urn was found within a shallow pit to the north of the village. No other artefacts were recorded and the urn did not appear to contain a cremation (Field 1983, 97).

Early Saxon pottery has been found in the western part of the village, though no *in situ* remains of the period have been

recorded. A Late Saxon cemetery is located to the north of the site in the vicinity of Lakeside Cottage. This was first identified when a single inhumation was revealed in 1953. Two east-west aligned burials within stone lined graves were excavated in 1982 and further burials noted (Field 1983, 96).

A further six burials were identified during excavations undertaken in 2000, leading to speculation that at one time Fillingham may have contained two churches or that the present church may have been relocated (Buckberry and Hadley 2001, 13).

Fillingham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Felingham*, *Filingham* and *Figelingham* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the village (*ham*) of Fygl's family' (Cameron 1998, 44). The Domesday Survey records that the village was held by King William, Roger of Poitou and Colsuain and contained a church, 370 acres of meadow and 20 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land is recorded as being held by Robert de Haia, Helpo the Arblaster and the Count of Mortain (*ibid.*).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Andrew which has a 12th century west doorway, though much of the fabric dates from 18th and 19th century restoration and rebuilding (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 276).

Survey work undertaken in this part of the village identified the earthwork remains of a number of crofts along the west side of Chapel Road with ridge and furrow of the medieval field system located to the west of this (Buckberry and Hadley 2001, 12).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site identified a Late Saxon pit with medieval and later pits also recorded as well as an undated posthole alignment.

Middle Saxon pottery was also recovered (Albone 2003, 6).

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

Foundation trenches and two soakaway pits were 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

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 at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown limestone (003). This measured in excess of 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 -3).

Developed upon the natural geology was a 0.4m thick subsoil deposit of yellowish brown clayey silt (002).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located east of centre was a feature identified as a pit (006). This measured 1.78m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of yellowish brown silt (005) from which a quantity of animal bone was retrieved.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising a 0.2m thick deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (001).

The extent of the 2002 evaluation trench was also noted.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise the underlying solid geology and subsoil development. The subsoil implies that the site was under an agricultural regime in the past.

A single pit remains undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. This contained a small quantity of animal bone and probably functioned as a refuse pit.

No further evidence for Saxon and medieval activity was identified at the site,

despite the foundations encompassing the evaluation trench in which these deposits were previously identified.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include, plastic, clinker and pottery of 17th to 20th century date, all retrieved as unstratified material.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Chapel Road, Fillingham, as previous evaluation of the site had identified a Late Saxon pit and medieval and post-medieval features.

However, only an undated pit was revealed during the investigation that was cut through a naturally developed subsoil. No other features were identified despite Saxon and later remains having previously been identified at the site.

A number of artefacts were retrieved as unstratified material and comprise pottery of 17th – 20th century date, a fragment of modern plastic and clinker.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Richardson of Sebco Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Neville Hall and Dale Trimble. Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Neville Hall, Dale Trimble

Site Supervisors: Barry Martin

Finds processing: Denise Buckley	APS	Archaeological Project Services
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth		
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner	BGS	British Geological Survey
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner	IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists

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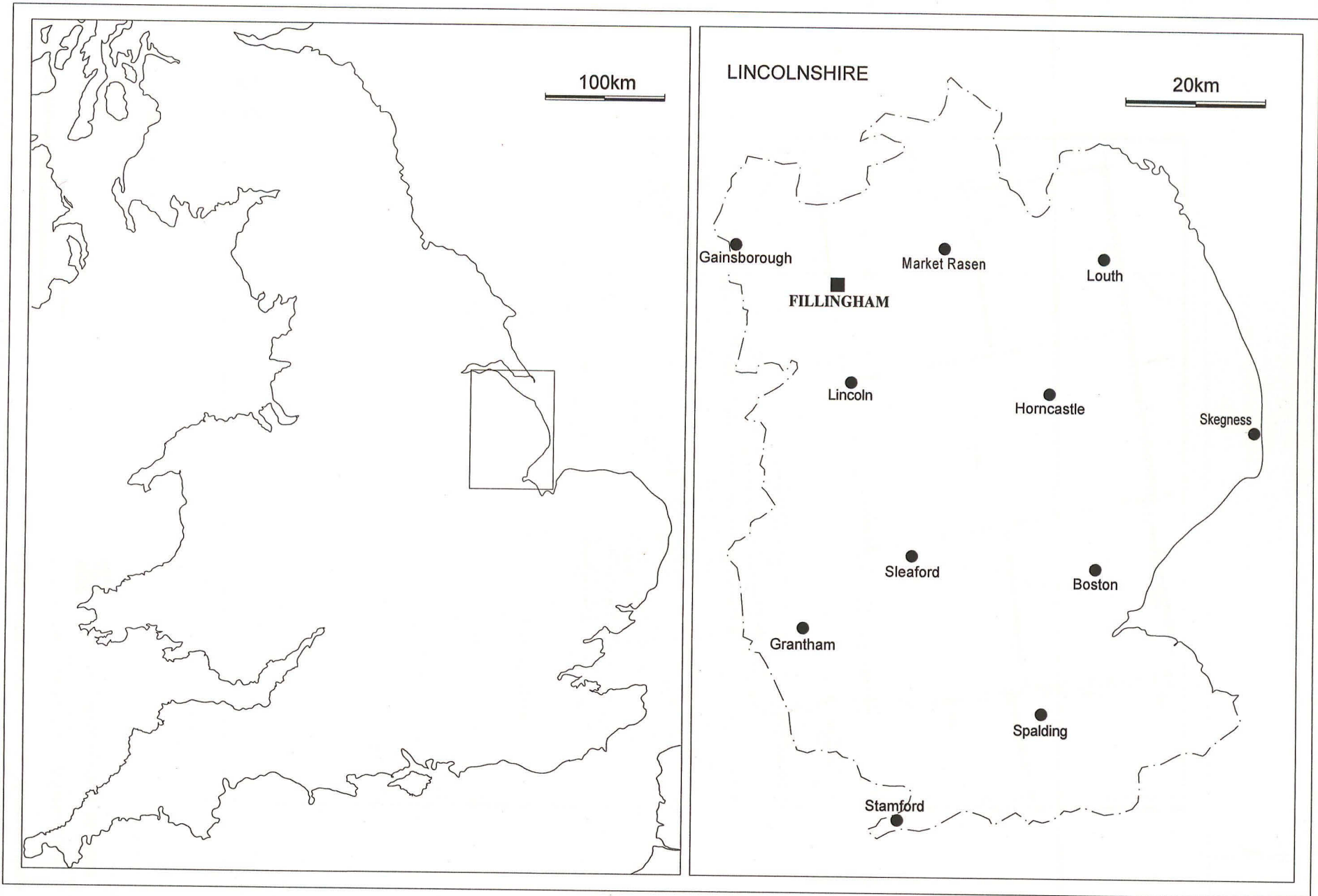



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



SK

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 Area of development




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Chapel Road, Fillingham FCR06		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 65/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

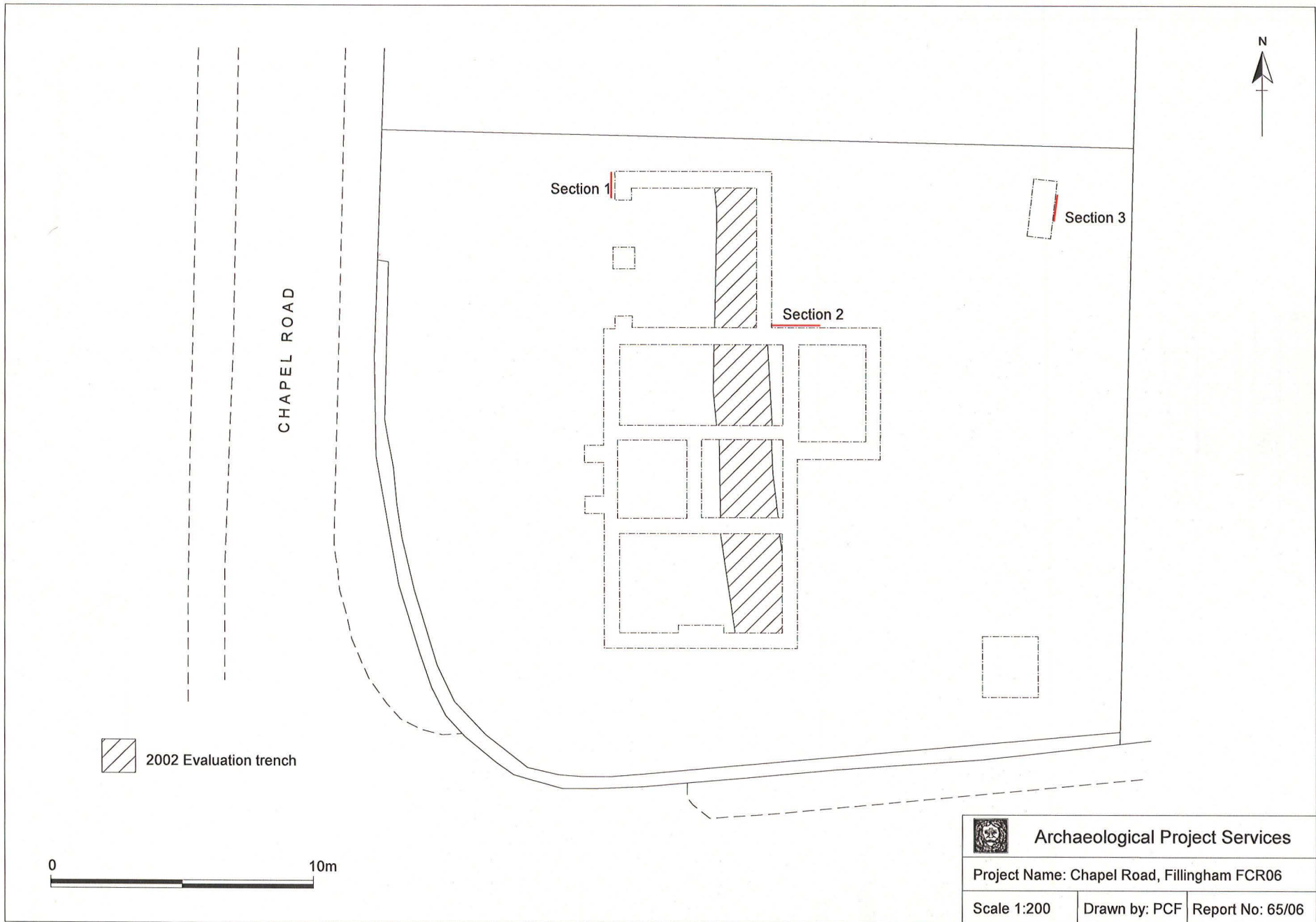
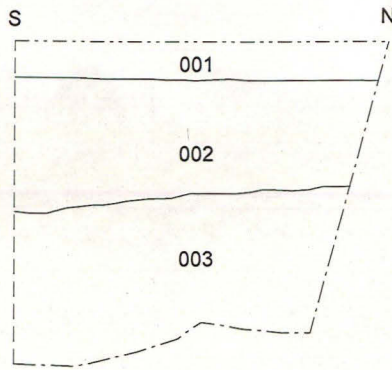
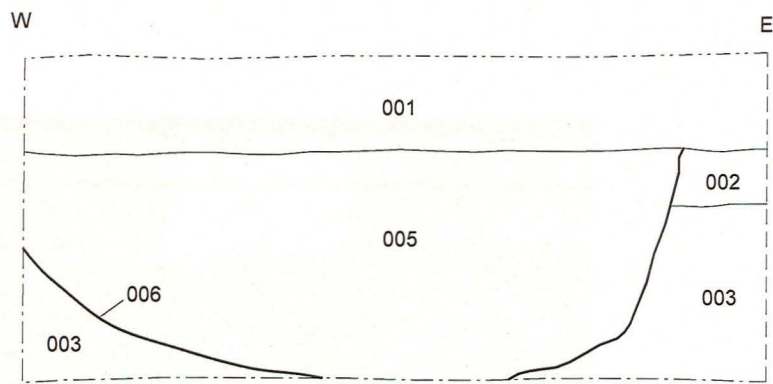


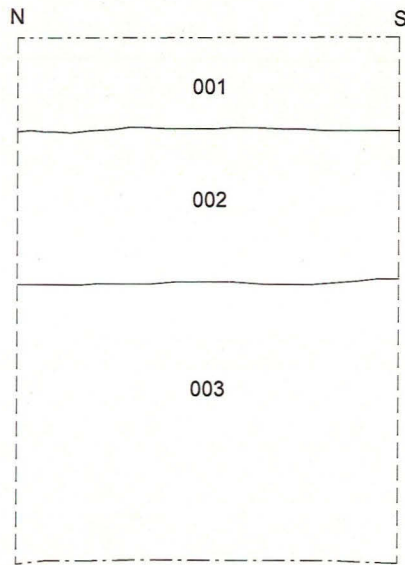
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Chapel Road, Fillingham FCR06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 65/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - View looking towards the development area, looking north-east



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



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the undated ditch (006), looking north

Appendix 1

CHAPEL ROAD, FILLINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a new residential dwelling on land at Chapel Road, Fillingham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area of the development site is archaeologically sensitive. The site is in close proximity to the earthworks of a shrunken medieval settlement. A Middle-Late Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery has also been identified in the area, though its extent remains uncertain. Prehistoric, Early Saxon and later medieval material have also been recovered from the area. APS undertook an evaluation on this same site in early 2003. This located residual Middle Saxon pottery and a group of pits dating from the Late Saxon-post medieval periods. Several other undated features including a ditch, three pits and five postholes were also found.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks associated with this 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 the construction of the new residential dwelling on land at Chapel Road, Fillingham, 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 Fillingham is located 14km to the north of Lincoln in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The development site is situated on the western side of the village centre, on Chapel Road, at National Grid Reference SK 945 858.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application has been submitted for the construction of a house (planning reference M02/P/0541). An initial archaeological evaluation was required to assist in the determination of the application. However due to the significant results of this evaluation, a further watching brief is required in order to fully determine the application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Fillingham is located near the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. The site is on a slight down slope down to the west at c.35m OD. Local soils are fine-coarse ferritic brown earths of the Banbury Association developed on shattered ironstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Fillingham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to post medieval periods. Prehistoric finds have also been recovered from this area. Previous archaeological investigations close to the current site have identified an apparently Christian cemetery containing east-west aligned burials of Middle and late Saxon date. The Late Saxon burials occurred in stone-lined graves, though a single excavated Middle Saxon grave was not so defined. Radiocarbon dating on several of the burials indicated that the burial in the unlined grave was of the period AD670-810 (Middle Saxon), while two in stone-lined graves were dated to AD900-1020 and AD980-1035 (both Late Saxon). The burials thus far revealed lacked grave goods to enable firm dating by artefactual association.
- 6.2 The development site is in an area of shrunken medieval settlement, with associated earthworks close by. Some evidence of settlement beginning in the Middle Saxon period has been located close to the development site, though the extent of this is still uncertain. The recent evaluation at this site located a single residual sherd of Bronze Age pottery and further residual sherds of Middle Saxon pottery. A single Late Saxon pit was also found along with other pits attributed to the medieval and post medieval periods. Other undated features were found including a series of postholes indicating a possible fence line.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the test pits.
- 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 an 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:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - 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 trenches and 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 and 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 Planning Archaeologist for West Lindsey District Council. 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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 27-5-05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm light yellowish brown limestone, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	Unstratified finds retrieval	
005	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (006)
006	Feature, 1.78m wide by 0.6m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey
and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Seven fragments of pottery weighing 28g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, clinker and plastic, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 3g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises ## stratified fragments and ## of unstratified bone weighing ##g. 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 a pit fill (005) and as unstratified material (004).

Most, if not 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
004	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	4	19 th -20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	2	2	
	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, 19 th -20 th century	1	16	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 th century	1	2	
	STSL	Staffordshire reverse slipware, 18 th century	1	1	
	BL	Blackware, late 17 th -early 18 th century	1	3	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Clinker?	Clinker?	1	2	
	Plastic	Plastic	1	1	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
005	cattle	premolar	1	6	unworn
	cattle sized	3 rd phalange	1	8	juvenile?
	cattle sized	pelvis	1	6	unfused, juvenile
	sheep sized	radius	1	6	
	unidentified	unknown	1	1	

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 Fillingham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small collection of material that is entirely of post-medieval date, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the composition of the assemblage suggests activity at the site from the 18th century onwards.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th 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., Nenk, 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

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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).
Croft	Enclosed piece of land including a dwelling.
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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
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:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.39

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FCR 06

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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