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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 6 STOCKHOUSE LANE,
SURFLEET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SSHL 06)**

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Archaeological Services & Development
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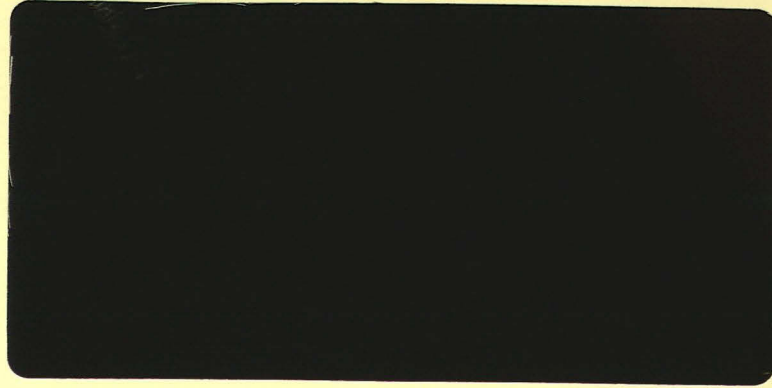


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Highways & Planning
Directorate



ELI 7081

SLI 10938 10939

PRN 23981
23982

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 6 STOCKHOUSE LANE,
SURFLEET,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SSHL 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
KRB Builders Ltd**

June 2006

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

Planning Application No: H17/0603/05
National Grid Reference: TF 2506 2816
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.42

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **84/06**

Quality Control
6 Stockhouse Lane,
Surfleet
SSHL 06

Project Coordinators	Steve Malone
Supervisors	Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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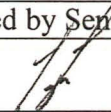
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 30-6-06	Date: 30-06-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village as represented by St. Laurence's church. Romano-British (AD 42-410) pottery is also known from the parish.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and post-medieval deposits. An undated deposit, perhaps the infill of a former ditch, was identified crossing the foundation trenches. A post-medieval ditch and pit were also exposed during the groundworks.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single post-medieval pot sherd along with a tile fragment and a fragment of slag.

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 KRB Builders Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire.

Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H17/0603/05. The watching brief was carried out on the 28th April 2006 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

Surfleet is situated 5.5km north of Spalding and 17km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 95m southwest of the centre of Surfleet as defined by the parish church of St. Laurence at National Grid Reference TF 2506 2816 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of Stockhouse Lane at a height of c. 4m OD on land adjacent to the River Glen.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils, with calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Wisbech Series to the north and west (Robson 1990, 26, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Surfleet lies in an area of known remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Quantities of Romano-British pottery are known from the parish although no associated settlement has yet been identified.

Surfleet is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Ssuerefelt* the name is derived from the Old English *sūr* and *flēot* and means 'the sour inlet or creek' (Cameron 1998, 120). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Heppo the Arblaster and contained

two salt-pans (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. Laurence of which the west tower dates to the 14th century with the remaining portions dated to the 14th and 15th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 729).

A watching brief undertaken to the south of the River Glen revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits and post-medieval features associated with former buildings at the site (Cope-Faulkner 2004, 1).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

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

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

supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	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 deposits encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown silt (005, 006 and 015). These ranged from 0.15m to over 0.65m in thickness.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located along the southern foundation trench was a linear band of grey silt with organic material (009) which was at least 1.5m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2). This is likely to indicate the position of an infilled ditch, though no cut was observed.

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Located within the eastern foundation trench was a pit (004). This measured 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Two fills were recorded, an upper of brown silt (002) and a lower of grey silt (003) from which a single sherd of 18th-century pottery was retrieved.

In the northwest corner of the plot was an east-west aligned ditch (014). This was over 5.5m long by 5m wide and over 0.4m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). Brown sandy silt (012) and dark grey silt (013) filled the feature. A fragment of tile and slag were

collected from the lower fill.

Sealing both the ditches was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown silt (008 and 011) which was between 0.15m and 0.18m thick. This was not evident across the eastern part of the site.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits across the site was a topsoil of brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments (001, 007 and 010).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprised silts of the underlying marine alluvium.

An undated deposit (Phase 2) was partially revealed though not sufficiently to determine if this was the fill of a ditch. However, based on the fill, this interpretation seems more likely.

A post-medieval pit and ditch (Phase 3) were also revealed which were sealed beneath a subsoil that may indicate past agricultural activity at the site.

Finds retrieved include a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, a fragment of tile and a piece of slag.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

However, only a possible undated ditch along with a post-medieval ditch and pit were revealed during the investigation.

A fragment of slag, roof tile and a sherd of 18th-century pottery were retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Burton of KRB Builders Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Status Design provided ground plans of the site. Steve Malone coordinated the work and 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: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great
Britain

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

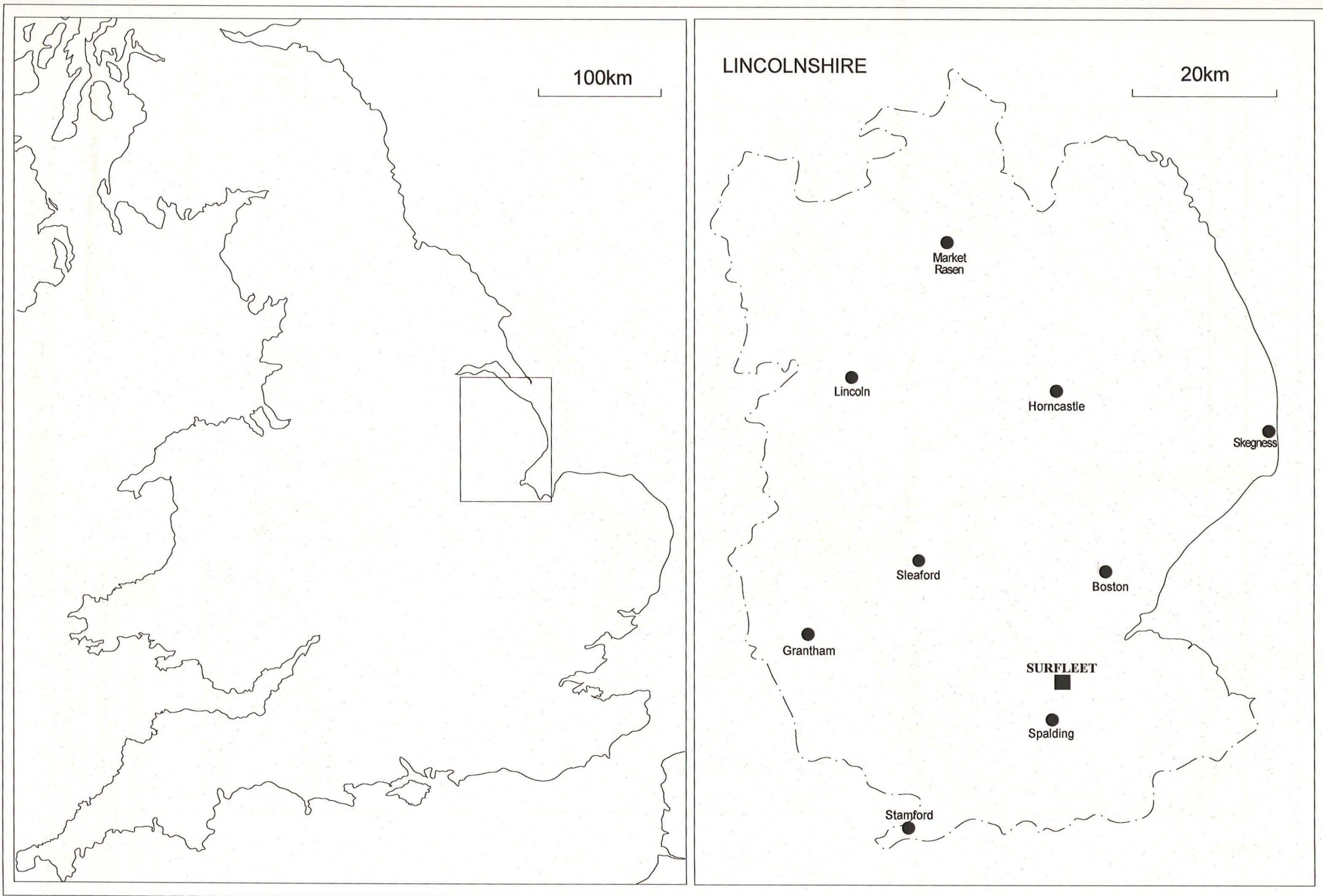
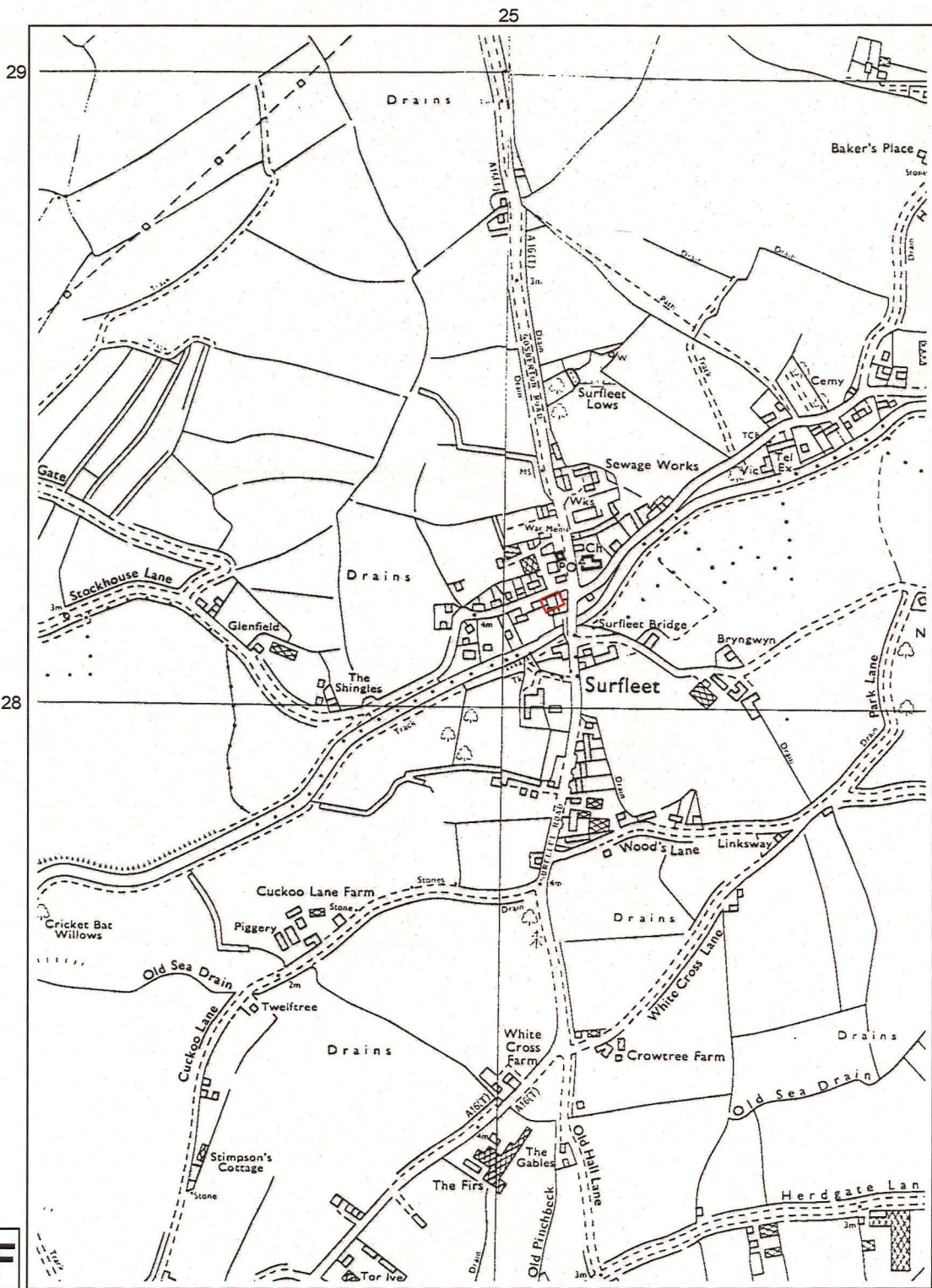


Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

 Area detailed in Figure 3

0  500m


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet SSHL06		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 84/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

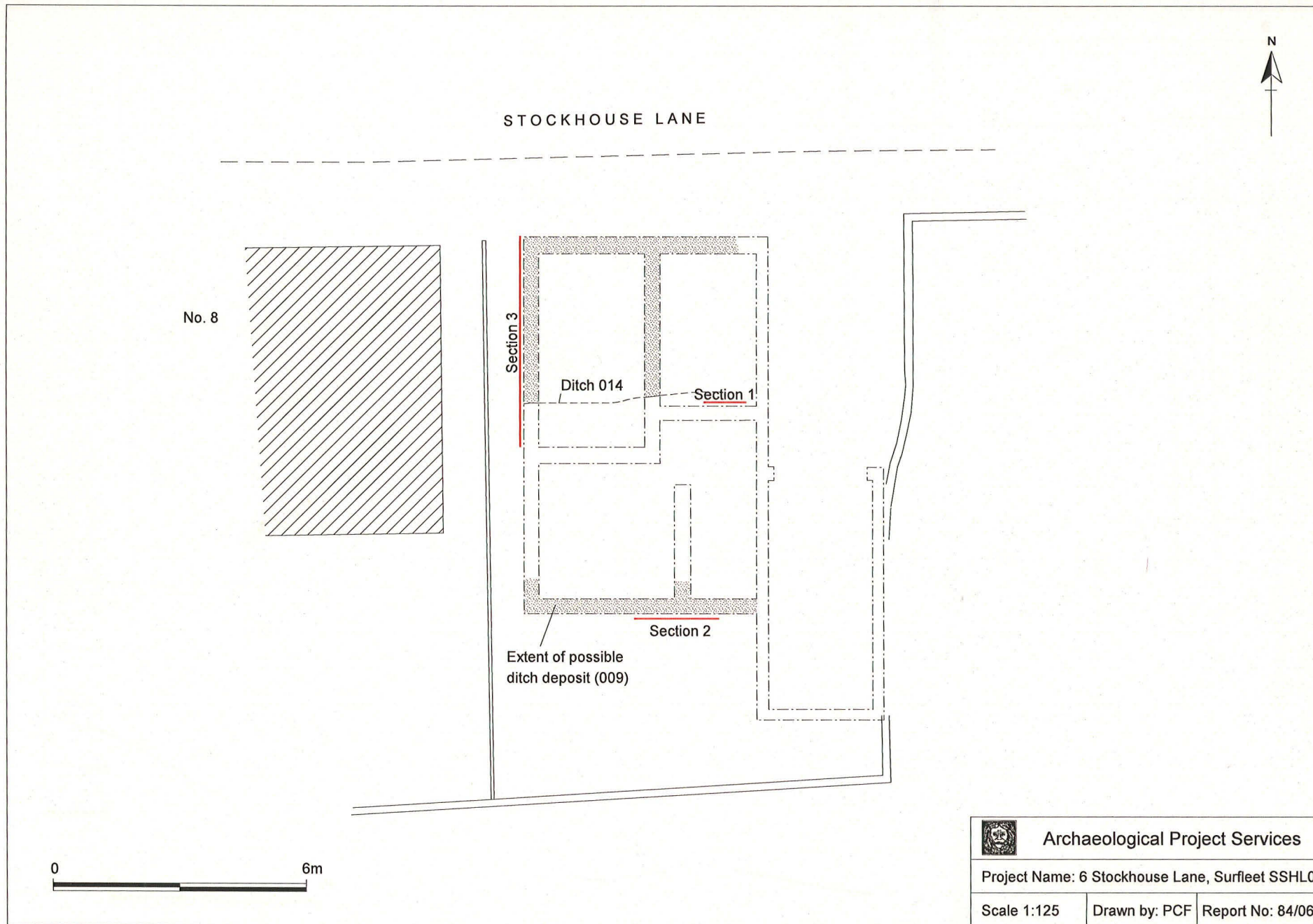
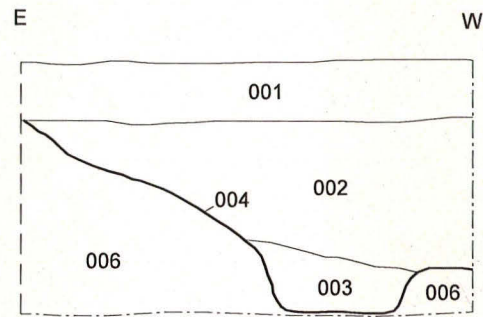
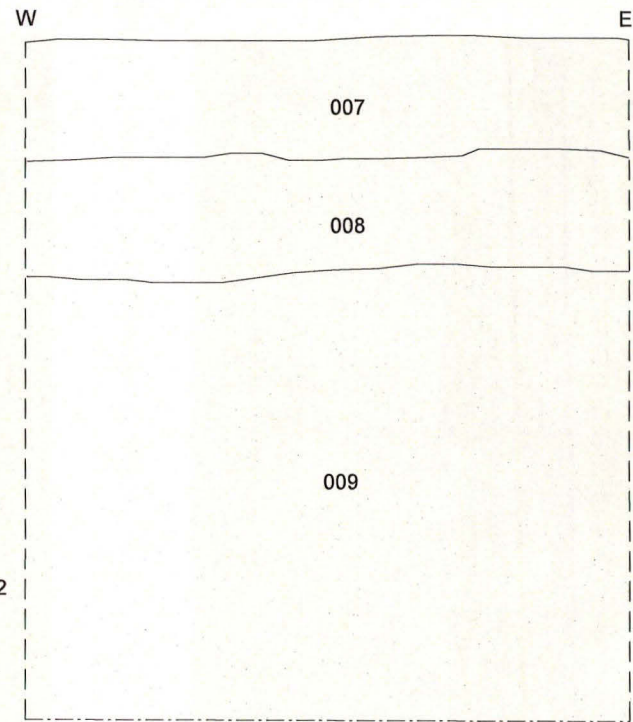


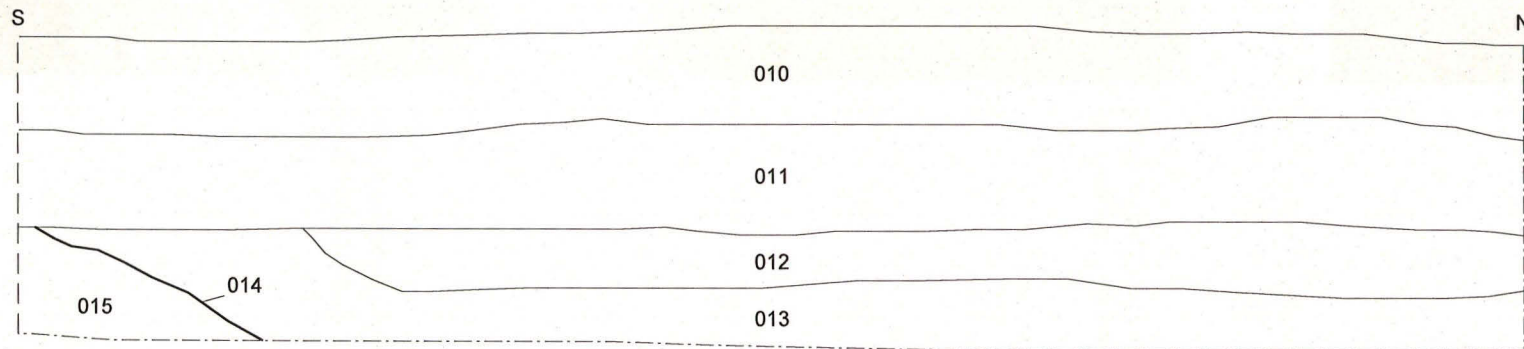
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet SSSL06

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 84/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - View of the development area, looking south



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the post-medieval pit (004), looking north



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the undated deposit (009), perhaps the fill of a ditch, Looking southwest

Appendix 1

6 STOCKHOUSE LANE, SURFLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during the groundworks for the proposed construction of a new residential detached house with attached single garage on land at 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area and in the area of the medieval and post medieval historic settlements.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development such as the excavation of foundations, services and any ground reduction and landscaping works such as topsoil stripping. Any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On the 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 to be carried out during the construction of a new detached residential dwelling and garage on land at 6 Stockhouse Lane, Surfleet, 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 village of Surfleet is located some 6km to the north of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire at National Grid Reference TF 250 282.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed erection of a new detached residential dwelling with attached garage has been submitted to and granted full planning consent by South Holland District Council (Planning Reference H17/0603/05/FUL). However, as the application site is located within an archaeological sensitive area, an archaeological condition (Condition No. 2) has been attached to this consent. In consultation with the Planning Archaeologist of South Holland District Council, the undertaking of the watching brief during the construction stage of development would be sufficient to discharge this condition.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development site lies on the northern frontage of Stockhouse Lane, to the immediate west of the centre of the village and close to the parish church of St Laurence at a height of approximately 4m AOD. The local soils are of the Wisbech Association, typically silty calcareous soils that have developed on deposits of marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Surfleet is documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when two salterns are recorded. The early settlement was once much closer to the contemporary coastline and this developed around the then tidal River Glen to the south. The medieval parish church of St Laurence is situated to the east of the development site. The church, which incorporates 11th and 12th century remains within its fabric would have provided a focus for the medieval and post medieval settlements.
- 6.2 The forthcoming groundworks may affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post medieval settlements.

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 construction phase of development such as the excavation of foundations and services and any ground reduction or landscaping works such as topsoil stripping.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
- 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Planning Archaeologist for South Holland District Council, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council and to the Lincolnshire 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 of South Holland 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 - M Darling, 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	Jennifer Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
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.

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

Specification: Version 1, 02-03-06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid brown silt	Fill of (004)
003	Firm mid grey silt	Fill of (004)
004	Feature, 1.5m wide by 0.65m deep, steep sides and flat base. Recorded in section only	Pit
005	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, >0.65m thick	Natural deposit
006	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
007	Firm mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
008	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
009	Soft mid grey silt with frequent organic particles, >1.5m thick	Fill of possible ditch
010	Firm mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
011	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
012	Firm mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (014)
013	Firm and moist mid to dark grey silt	Fill of (014)
014	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 5.8m long by 5m wide and >0.4m deep, moderate sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
015	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, >0.4m 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. One fragment of pottery weighing 18g was recovered. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts was retrieved, brick/tile and industrial residue, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 341g. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fill (003) and ditch fill (013).

The pottery was made in Staffordshire, though the tile may be a more local product of the Surfleet region.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, abraded	1	18	18 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
013	Ceramic building material	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	111	Late post-medieval
	Industrial debris	Iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	1	230	

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 Surfleet 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

The small collection of artefacts is entirely late post-medieval in date and consequently of limited local potential and significance, but perhaps reflects use of the site from the 18th century and later.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th 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

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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
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:

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

Accession Number: 2006.42

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SSSL 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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