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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SPOUT YARD,
CHEQUERGATE,
LOUTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSYC06)
Planning Application No. N/105/01204/01



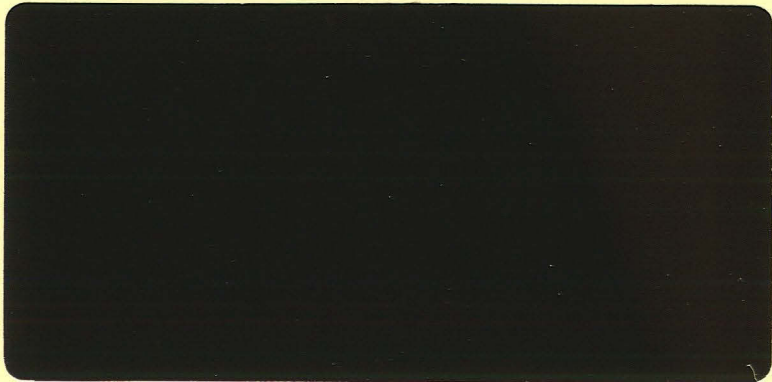
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

*acknowledged receipt of rpt
12/19/06
J. McNeill*

Conservation
Services

13 OCT 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate



CL16868

EVENT ELI 7280

SOURCES SLI 11061
SLI 11062

PRN 43134 POST
MEDIEVAL

Quality Control
Spout Yard, Chequergate,
Louth
LSYC 06

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SPOUT YARD,
CHEQUERGATE,
LOUTH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LSYC06)**

Planning Application No. N/105/01204/01

Work Undertaken For
Lindum Group Limited

August 2006

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference TF 3272 8755
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.126



APS Report No. 109/06

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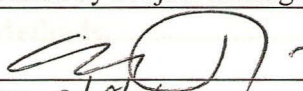
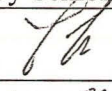
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Quality Control
Spout Yard, Chequergate,
Louth
LSYC 06

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Jennifer Kitch, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/8/06	Date: 10-06-06

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1 SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Spout Yard, Chequergate, Louth, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a sewer trench.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the town in an area where a 13th century school was established. Previous investigations at the site revealed medieval pits and the remains of a post-medieval tannery.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, post-medieval, undated and recent deposits. A post-medieval buried soil was identified close to Chequergate and an undated levelling deposit, perhaps associated with the canalisation of the River Lud, to the north of the site. Evidence that the southern part of the site had been lowered was also revealed. Pottery of Late 19th to 20th century date, a post-medieval brick, fire residue and animal bone were collected from the investigation.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Lindum Group Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief

on groundworks during residential development on land at Spout Yard, Louth, Lincolnshire. Planning permission (Number N/105/01204) has been granted for construction of dwellings on the site subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief was carried out between the 23rd May and 29th June 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

Louth is situated 19km north of Horncastle and 34km northwest of Skegness in East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 160m northeast of the town centre at National Grid Reference TF 3272 8755. The site is bounded by Chequergate to the south, Broadbank to the east and the River Lud to the north. Lying at approximately 25m OD the site is on land that slopes down to the north, towards the River Lud.

The site is urban in character and the soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Holderness Association, typically slowly permeable fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils overlie boulder clay above Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1980).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the centre of Louth, though there have been few previous archaeological investigations in the town. Similarly, Romano-British archaeology is absent within the immediate vicinity of the site though it has been suggested that Louth was a Romano-British town and that the line of Broadbank, just east of Spout

Yard, preserved a Roman trackway (Owen 1997, 63). However, there is virtually no supporting evidence for this suggestion.

Louth is first referred to as *Hludensis monasterii* took its place-name from the River Lud which is derived from the Old English *Hlūde* meaning 'the loud one', with Scandinavian influence in the development of *-d* to *-th* (Cameron 1998, 82). There are several early historical references to Louth, the earliest secure source dating to 675 when the town was given to Peterborough Abbey by King Ethelred (Swanton 1997, 37). A monastery in Louth is referred to in AD790 when its Abbot Ethelheard was chosen as the Archbishop of Canterbury (*ibid.* 54).

No Saxon finds are known from the investigation area although two 9th-11th century pottery sherds were recovered 180m southwest of the site (Tann 1996).

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Louth was recorded as owned by the Bishop of Lincoln. The town contained 80 burgesses (merchants and property owners), two knights, a market, 21 acres of meadow, 400 acres of woodland and 14 mills (Foster and Longley 1976).

The town of Louth had a schoolmaster as early as 1276 and by the 16th century the Guilds in the town were contributing 40 shillings for the maintenance of the master (Hodgett 1975, 142). In 1556-7 John Badby gave a tenement of land in *Cheker* to the Grammar School (Goulding 1918, 41). A petty school is recorded in Chequergate in 1564 (Robinson 1992, 62). The place-name element *Chequer* may be derived from the Middle English *Cheker* given as a name to land with a chequered appearance (Smith 1956, 92).

Medieval sites in the investigation area are set within the medieval street plan which still survives. The market provided the

focus for the town and was dominated by St. James's Church to the west.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church which dates to the late 15th century. This is generally believed to have replaced an earlier church, the remains of which were partially revealed during restoration work in 1868 (Field 1978, 15)

In 1920 Louth was affected by a severe flood in which 23 inhabitants lost their lives (Robinson 1992, 123). The effect the flood had on the proposed development area is not known although a published photograph partly shows the development site, where a collapsed building is located adjacent to the river with further wreckage beyond (Robinson 1995, 26). The site was referred to as Stor's Tanyard.

Few post-medieval remains have been identified in the area though a wall of the period is recorded just south of the church. Additionally, post-medieval artefacts were recovered during development of the new market hall (Merrony 1989, 13) and the Mason's Arms hotel is recorded as having a 17th century origin (Field 1989, 22). Other post-medieval buildings are known in the vicinity and a fuller's mill is recorded on Bridge Street (Wright 1982, 27). Historic maps depict buildings on the Chequergate frontage in the late 18th century and in the yard in the early 19th century (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

Archaeological evaluation of the site in 2000 revealed two intercutting pits dated to the medieval period (Rayner 2000, 1). The evaluation also revealed evidence of 18th century brick structures which may relate to a documented tannery.

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, determine their nature, date, and function.

4 METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the sewer trench, tarmac was removed from the southern portion of the site. The trench was then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Sections of the trench were cleaned and drawn at intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

5 RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Undated 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

Natural deposits were exposed towards the south of the trench and comprised yellowish brown clay (002, 004, 006 and 010). These deposits measured in excess of 1.4m thick.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural clay adjacent to Chequergate was a buried soil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (009). This was 0.28m thick (Fig. 4, Section 4) and contained fragments of handmade brick of post-medieval date.

Phase 3 Undated deposits

A deposit of greyish brown sandy clay (011) was identified within the service trench adjacent to the River Lud. Identified as a levelling deposit, this was over 0.64m thick (Fig. 4, Section 5).

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Overlying the natural deposits and the post-medieval buried soil at the southern end of the site were make-up layers of mixed tarmac and brick rubble (001, 003, 005 and 008). The tarmac surface had largely been removed though was recorded in section adjacent to Chequergate (007).

A buried soil had developed upon the levelling deposit at the northern end of the site. This comprised a 0.64m thick layer of brownish black sandy clay (019) from which a fragment of late 19th or 20th century pottery was retrieved.

Cut through the buried soil was an east-west aligned foundation trench (020). This was 0.42m wide and deeper than 0.62m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5). Within this was a

brick wall foundation (021).

Also cut into the buried soil was a pit (012). Measuring over 1.36m wide and over 0.6m deep this contained a single fill of crushed chalk rubble (013).

Sealing the pit and foundation trench was a layer of grey sandy gravel (018) levelling or landscaping. Cut through this was a modern service trench (014) containing an electric cable. Overlying this was a brownish grey sandy silt (017) topsoil of a flower bed.

6 DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays and may relate to the underlying drift geology of boulder clay or, given the site's location adjacent to the River Lud, alluvium.

A post-medieval (Phase 2) buried soil was evident adjacent to Chequergate. This would suggest that there had been no buildings in this vicinity prior to the creation of Spout Yard.

Adjacent to the river was an undated (Phase 4) levelling deposit that may have been created when the river was canalised. A number of recent deposits were then recorded above this. Towards the southern end of the site, recent deposits overlay natural layers which may suggest that deposits had been truncated.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a fragment of late 19th - 20th century pottery, a post-medieval brick, fire residue and animal bone.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Spout Yard, Louth, as the site

lay in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the medieval period.

However, no medieval remains were encountered. Instead, natural clay, a post-medieval buried soil and recent deposits were recorded. An undated levelling deposit adjacent to the River Lud was also identified, which may have been created when the river was canalised. There was evidence that the southern part of the site had been reduced in height, which may have truncated archaeological remains.

Recent pottery, post-medieval brick, fire residue and animal bone were all retrieved from the investigation.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Howgate of Lindum Group 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: Jennifer Kitch, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11 ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

OD Ordnance Datum

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

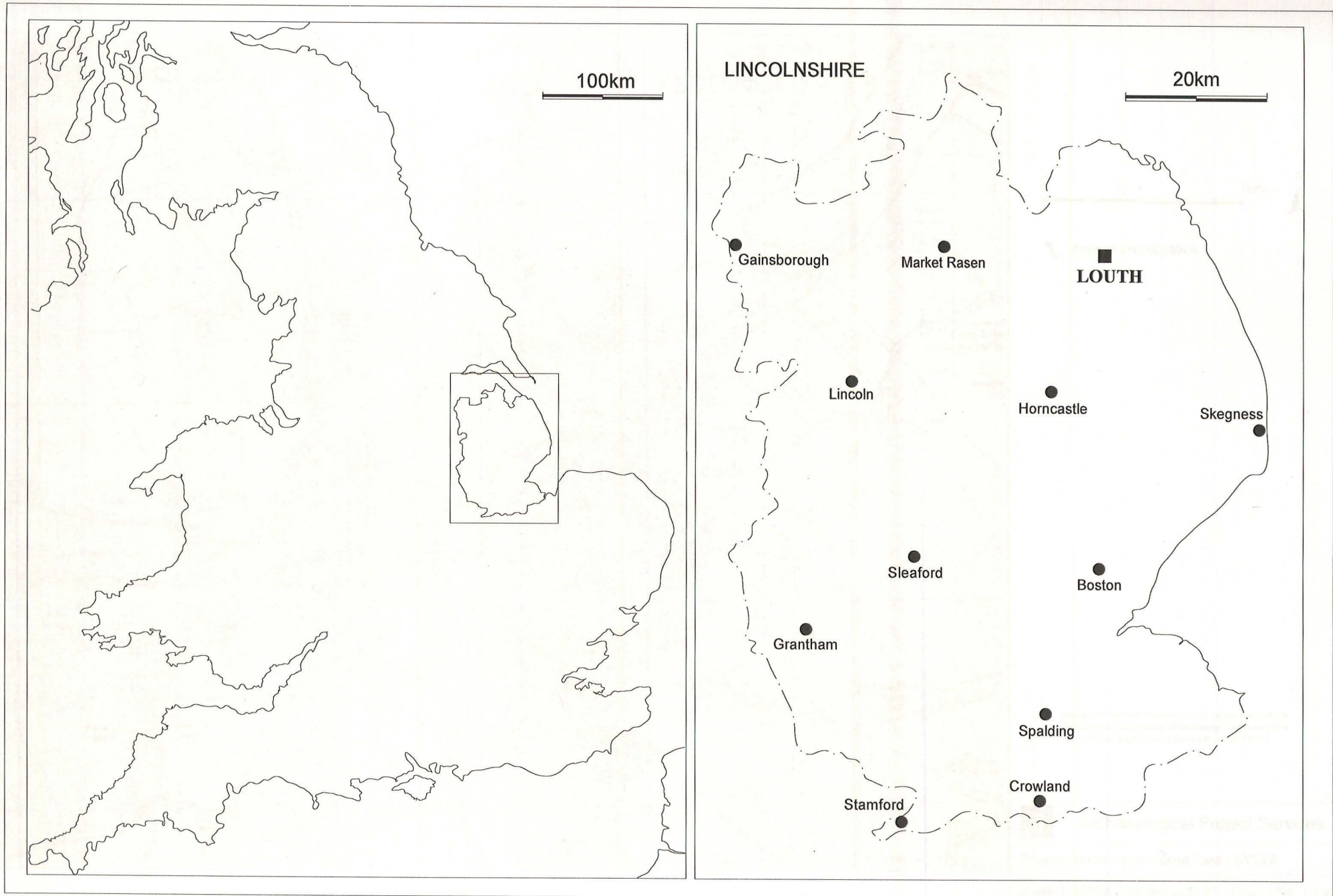
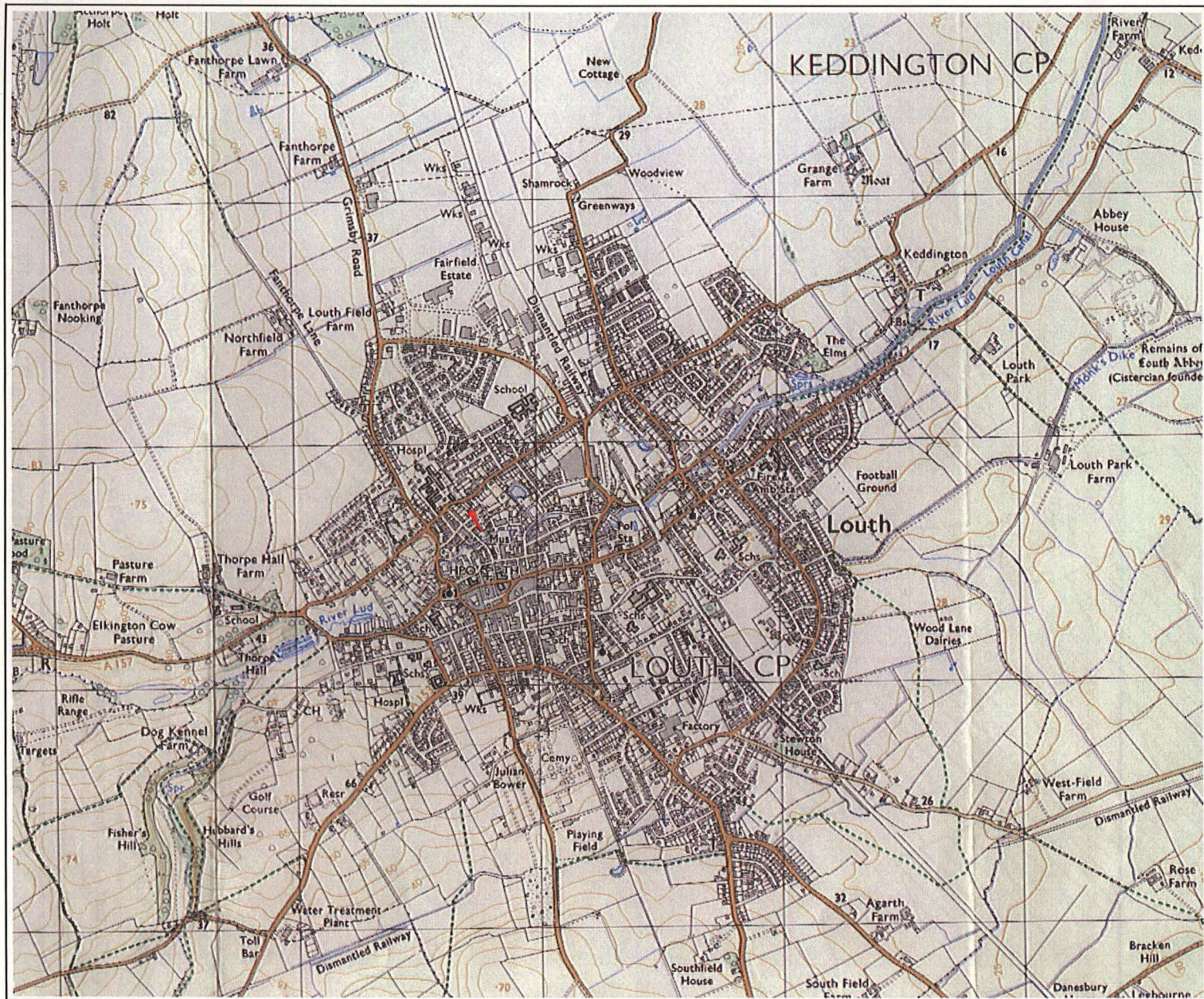


Figure 1 - General location plan



Area of investigation

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Louth Spout Yard LSYC06

Scale 1:25000 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 109/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

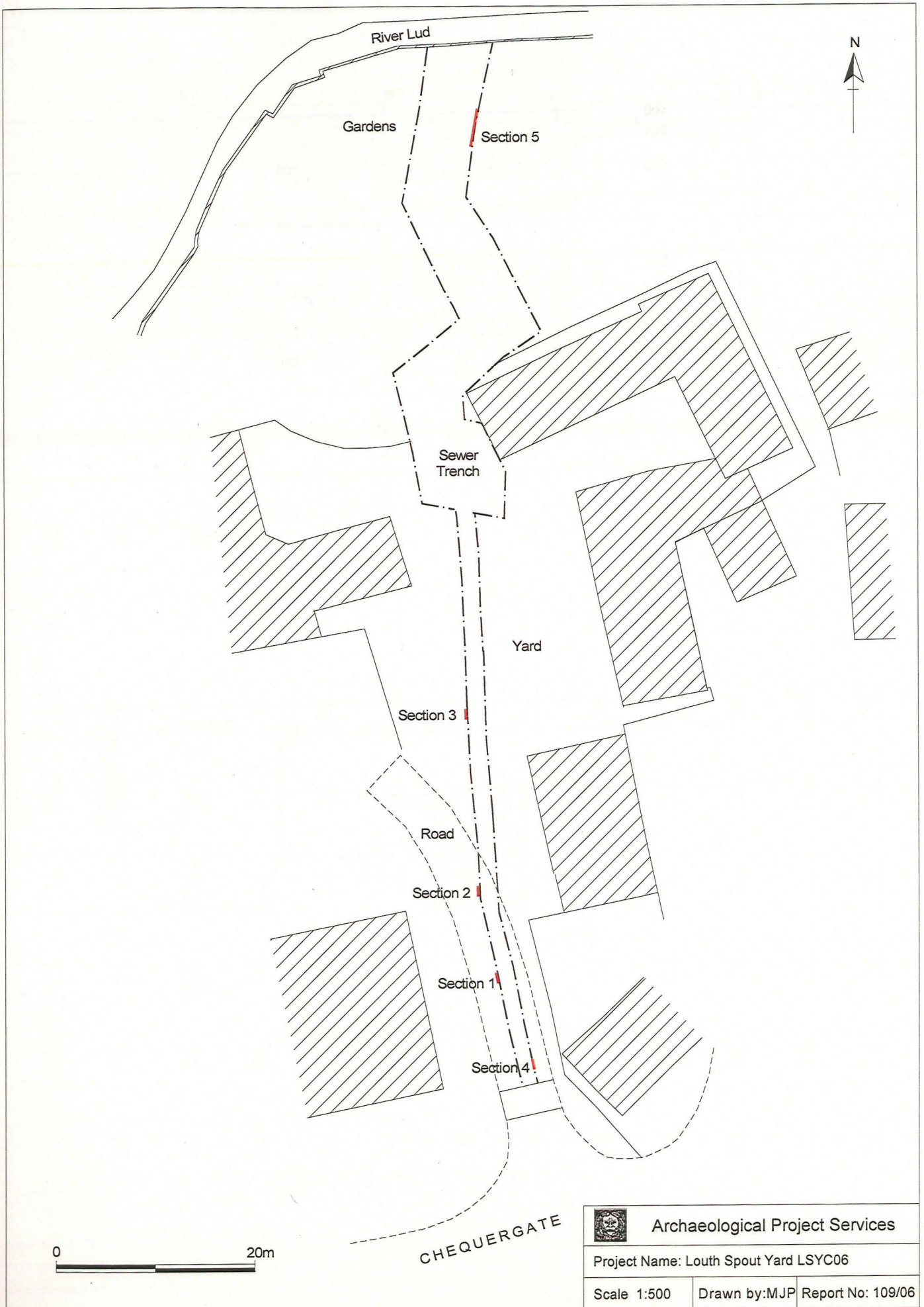
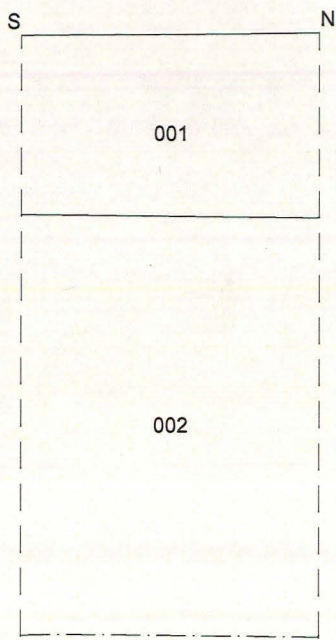
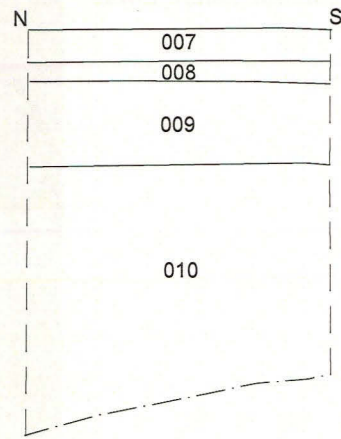


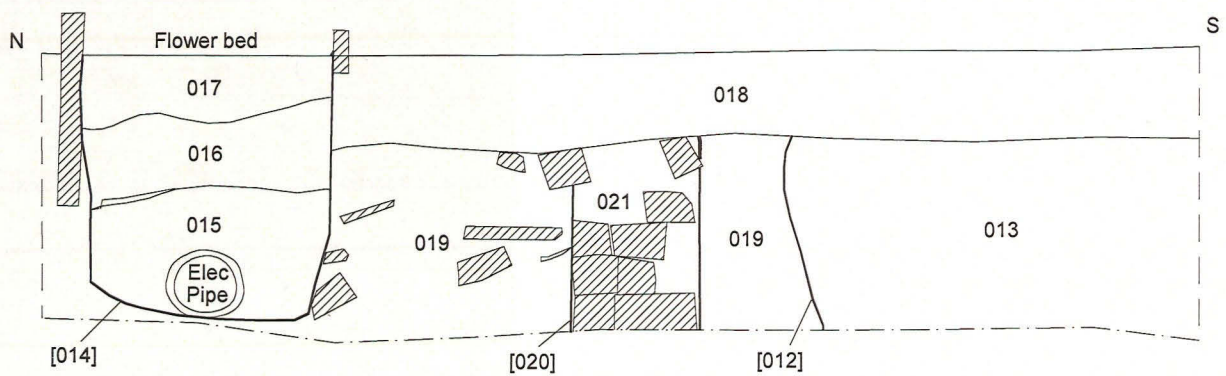
Figure 3 - Plan showing location of drawn sections



Section 1



Section 4



Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Louth Spout Yard LSYC06

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 109/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1, 4 and 5



Plate 1 - View showing the sewer trench, looking north



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



Plate 3 - Section 4 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east



Plate 4 - Section 5 showing recent levelling deposits and buried soil, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT FORMER SPOUT YARD DEPOT, CHEQUERGATE, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at former Spout Yard Depot, Chequergate, Louth, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the core of the medieval town. Archaeological evaluation in 2000 revealed the presence of medieval features in the form of two intercutting pits, one of which was wicker lined. Also several 18th century buildings were found, probably relating to a documented tannery.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. 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 residential development on land at Former Spout Yard Depot, Chequergate, Louth, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3272 8755.
- 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 Program of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Louth is located 19km north of Horncastle and 34km north west of Skegness in East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire. National Grid Reference TF (TF 3272 8755).
- 3.2 The proposed development site is located 160m northeast of the town centre. The site is bounded by Chequergate to the south, Broadbank to the east and the River Lud to the north.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (N/105/01962/02) has been granted by East Lindsey District Council for the erection of a close circuit television camera, a kiosk and childrens play equipment.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is urban in character and the soils have not been mapped but they are likely to be of the Holderness association, typically slowly permeable fine loamy soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 214). These soils overly boulder clay above Cretaceous Chalk (BGS 1980). The site lies at approximately 25m O.D.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 There are several early historical references to Louth, the earliest secure source is in 675 when the town was given to Peterborough Abbey by King Ethelred (Swanton 1997, 37). A monastery in Louth is referred to in AD790 when Abbot Ethelheard of the Monastery was chosen as the Archbishop of Canterbury (Swanton 1997, 54). Archaeological evidence of this early date has yet to be located although two 9th – 11th century pottery sherds were recovered 180m southwest of the site.
- 6.2 Archaeological evaluation of the site in 2000 revealed two intrcutting pits dated to the medieval period on the site. Its position is within the historical core of the town but the main thoroughfare was likely to have been Eastgate with Chequergate possibly forming a back lane.
- 6.3 The evaluation also revealed evidence of 18th century brick structures, which may relate to a documented tannery. For a full background to the site see Cope-Faulkner 1999 and Raynor 2000.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

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

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during 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 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 East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A note 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days 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 the 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 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 CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 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).

16.2 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.

16.3 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.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P. 1999 *Desk-top assessment of the Archaeological Implications of the Proposed Development of land at Spout Yard, Louth, Lincolnshire (LYS99)*, unpublished APS Report No. 34/99

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Specification: Version 1, 26th April 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Brown/black tarmac, brick rubble up to 0.6m thick	Make-up deposit
002	Deposit	Mid yellow brown clay 1.4m+ thick	Natural deposit
003	Deposit	Same as 001, 0.65m thick	Make-up deposit
004	Deposit	Same as 002	Natural deposit
005	Deposit	Same as 001	Make-up deposit
006	Deposit	Same as 002	Natural deposit
007	Deposit	Black tarmac 0.12m thick	Tarmac surface
008	Deposit	Dark red crushed brick 0.08m thick	Make-up deposit
009	Deposit	Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.28m thick	Levelling deposit
010	Deposit	Mid yellow brown clay with dark grey mottles 1.2m+ thick	Natural deposit
011	Deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy clay 0.64m thick	Levelling deposit
012	Cut	Near vertical sided cut 1.4m wide by 0.6m deep	Pit
013	Deposit	Crushed chalk rubble 0.6m thick	Fill of [012]
014	Cut	Vertical sided cut 0.82m wide by 0.86m deep	Service trench
015	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown sand and pea grit 0.42m thick	Fill of [014]
016	Deposit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt 0.24m thick	Fill of [014]
017	Deposit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt 0.24m thick	Topsoil
018	Deposit	Pale grey sandy gravel 0.3m thick	Landscaping
019	Deposit	Dark brownish black sandy clay 0.64m thick	Buried soil
020	Cut	Construction cut for brick footings 0.62m deep	Foundation trench
021	Masonry	Brick and mortar footings two courses thick and three high	Brick wall

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Jennifer Kitch 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. Two fragments of pottery weighing 114g and representing 1 vessel were recovered from a single contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 100g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment of bone weighing 8g. 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 levelling layer (009) and a dump (019).

The pottery was 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
019	LPM	Sponged ware	2 (link)	114	Late 19 th -20 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
009	Ceramic building material	Handmade brick, 1 extremely smooth on one face, paver	3	98	Post-medieval
019	Fired residue	Fire residue	1	2	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
009	Cattle	Mandible	1	8	Broken into two pieces

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 Louth, including at the current site, 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 post-medieval to early modern material, the assemblage is of very limited local potential and significance but reflects use of the site in the 19th-20th centuries.

Appendix 4

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period, which are known to be located on site, were not disturbed by the development.

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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 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].
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 AD50.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context records
1	Context record sheets
4	Drawings sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Daily record sheets

All primary records 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
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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: 2006.126

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LSYC06

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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