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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND OFF WHITEHOUSE LANE,  
FISHTOFT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(FIWL 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Liam Pocklington**

June 2009

Report Compiled by  
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: TF 3450 4305  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.51  
Planning Application B/06/0081  
Oasis ID No: archaeo11-59412

APS Report No. **43/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





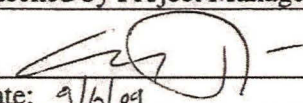
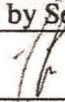
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Lincolnshire County Council  
16 OCT 2009  
Support Services

## Quality Control

Archaeological Watching Brief  
 at  
 Whitehouse Lane,  
 Fishtoft,  
 Lincolnshire  
 FIWL09

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Andy Failes
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Andy Failes
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analysts	Andy Failes

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/6/09	Date: 12.6.09

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings associated with the construction of a new dwelling.*

*The site lies within an area of archaeological interest where previous investigations immediately to the south of the site have revealed Late Saxon settlement. Remains of this period included ditched enclosures and two buildings along with a significant amount of fired clay which may represent saltmaking at the site, or alternatively building remains possibly associated with a catastrophic fire. Investigations to the north of the site have identified medieval activity including possible saltmaking of 13<sup>th</sup> century date.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits of uncertain date, a post-medieval pit and recent topsoil deposits.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation included pieces of coal, a fragment of animal bone and a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The finds were all recovered from the post-medieval pit.*

## 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 (APS) was commissioned by Liam Pocklington to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/06/0081. The watching brief was carried out on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Fishtoft is located 3km southeast of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig 1). Whitehouse Lane is located 2km northwest of the village centre, on the outskirts of Boston. The development site is at the junction of Whitehouse Lane and Rider Gardens at national grid reference TF 3450 4305 (Fig 2).

Lying between several drains that are partially-canalised watercourses, the site and surrounding area is on level ground at 3m OD. Soils at the site are Tanvats Association alluvial gleys developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319)

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although prehistoric remains are known from the vicinity of Fishtoft itself, the development site lies closer to Boston where few prehistoric remains have been recovered.

Roman remains have been recorded at the site of Fogerty’s Factory c. 500m south of the site, though here the remains lay beneath approximately 3m of silt and alluvium. However, occasionally in the Boston area, sites relating to Roman settlement occur closer to the present



ground level, where sub-surface 'islands' or elevations outcrop through post-glacial sediment formations (Palmer-Brown & Johnson 1997, 3).

The site itself lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Previous investigations have revealed important and well preserved Late Saxon settlement features immediately to the south. It appears that this site was occupied on a permanent basis with the community engaged in the farming of animals and the practice of agriculture (Palmer-Brown & Johnson 1997, 37). The investigations identified substantial ditches containing well-preserved (due to waterlogging) palaeo-environmental remains of two possible buildings. The presence of burnt silt/clay fragments from secondary contexts found within almost all of the Late Saxon features may represent saltmaking at the site, or alternatively building remains, possibly associated with a catastrophic fire (Palmer-Brown & Johnson 1997, 37). It appears the site was abandoned by the middle of the 10<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.

To the north of the development site features dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century have been identified, along with possible evidence for saltmaking of the same date. Although no hearths or briquetage forms were retrieved, steep-sided pits associated with standing water and backfilled with deposits containing large lumps of fired clay were uncovered, along with a natural pool or channel overlain by a spread of fired clay fragments (Palmer-Brown 1995, 17).

Fishtoft is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 when it is referred to as *Toft*. This name is Old Danish in origin (Cameron 1998, 44), and the prefix is first documented in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. At the time of Domesday the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and contained a church with a priest, a mill and 80 acres of meadow (Foster and

Longley 1976).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

### 4. METHODS

The house footings were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, representative sections of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. 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	Flood deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets



are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5.1 Flood Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered on the site consisted of alluvial silts and clays. In Section 1 at the north-western end of the footings (Fig 3), a firm mid greyish yellowish brown silty clay (002), at least 0.40m thick, lay at the base of the trench (Figs 3 & 4; Plate 3).

In Section 2 a firm mid greyish brown silty clay (007) with a moderate amount of shell flecks and a thickness of at least 0.29m was the earliest deposit encountered (Figs 3 & 4; Plate 4). This deposit was overlain by a 0.34m thick layer of plastic and slightly soft mid yellowish brown silty clay (006) with patches of lighter brown and bluish grey clay (Fig 4; Plate 4).

### 5.2 Post-Medieval Deposits

Cutting through alluvial deposit (002) at the north-western end of the site was a sub-circular feature with steep, slightly concave sides [004] (Figs 3 & 4, Section 1; Plate 3). This 1.84m wide x 1.10m deep cut was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay (003) with bands of lighter yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions within (003) included frequent cinders, shell fragments, charcoal, and flecks and fragments of ceramic building materials (Fig 4; Plate 3). A fragment of animal bone, pieces of coal and a single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century Glazed Red Earthenware pottery were retrieved from this fill.

### 5.3 Recent Deposits

Sealing pit [004] in the north-western area of the site was a firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay (001) topsoil with frequent charcoal flecks, glass fragments and fragments of ceramic building material (Fig 4, Section 1; Plate 3).

In Section 2 a plastic mid greyish brown

slightly sandy clay (005) topsoil, 0.36m thick, with frequent flecks of shell overlay natural deposit (006).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The deposits from Phase 1 comprise alluvial silts and clays which represent episodes of flooding. These natural flood silts are of uncertain date and could be prehistoric or post-Roman.

Cut through one of these alluvial deposits was a pit of post-medieval date containing domestic debris indicative of settlement of the period in the area.

Recent topsoil deposits were the latest deposits encountered on the site. To the north the topsoil contained a large amount of inclusions suggesting the area has been disturbed.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon period to the present day. Previous investigations immediately to the south of the site have uncovered Late Saxon settlement remains of regional significance. Investigations to the north have identified medieval activity including possible saltmaking.

However, no Late Saxon or medieval remains were encountered during the present investigation. Rather, the watching brief revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits of uncertain date, a post-medieval pit and recent topsoil deposits. The post-medieval feature was cut through one of the alluvial deposits, which raises the possibility that archaeology of greater antiquity may exist at a lower depth than that observed during this investigation.



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Liam Pocklington for commissioning the excavation and analysis. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Andy Failes  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Andy Failes  
 Post-excavation analysis: Andy Failes

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)  
 PCA Pre Construct Archaeology



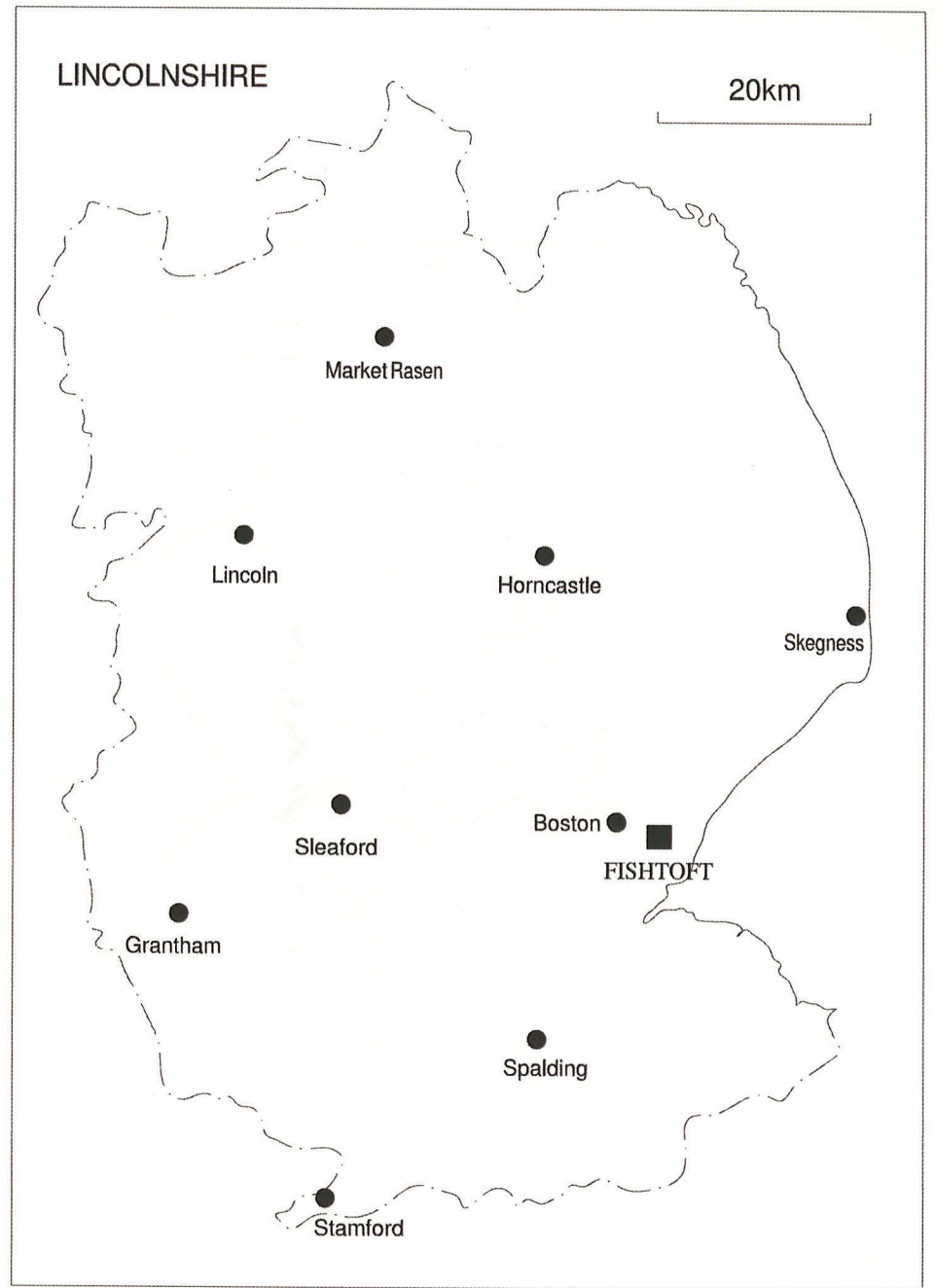
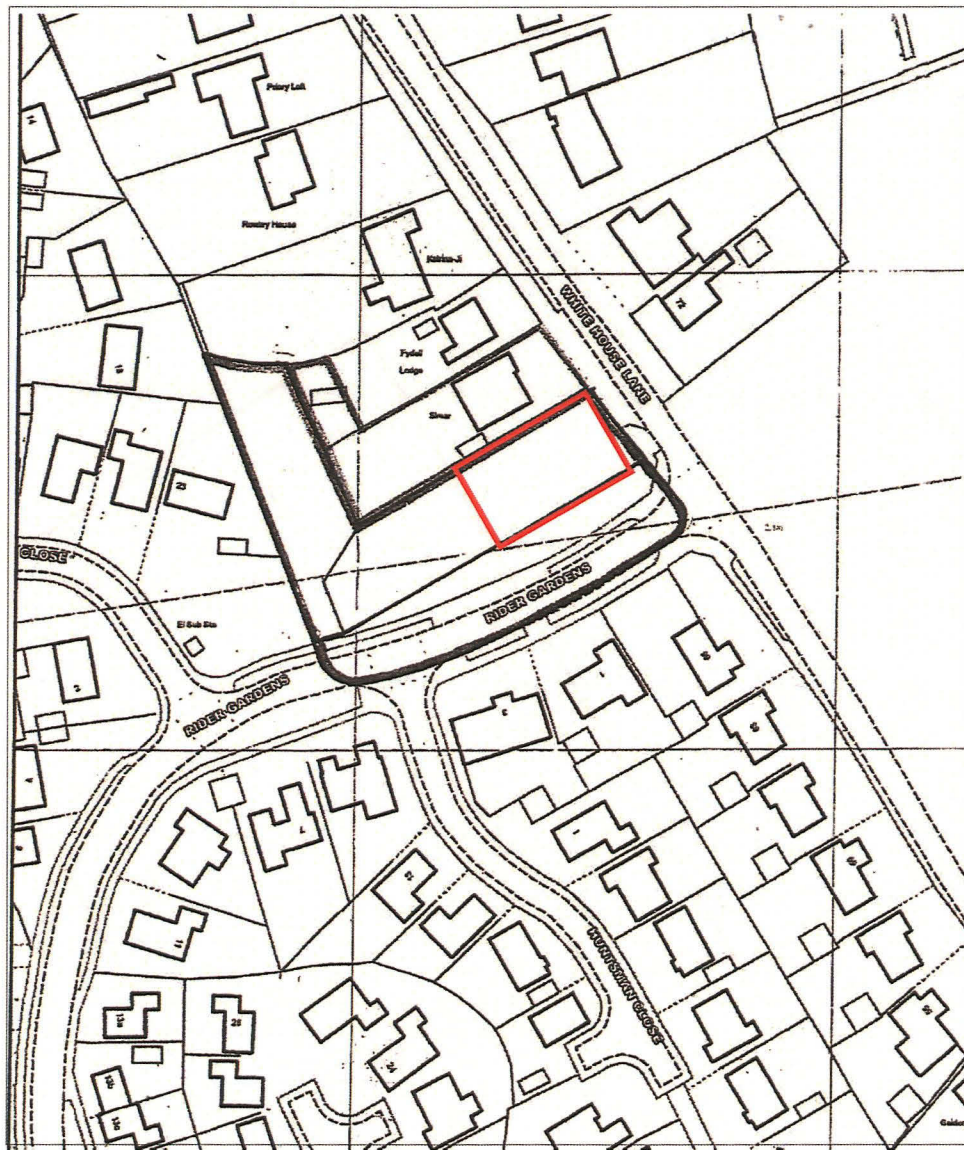


Figure 1 General Location Plan





TF



The Site



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fishtoft, Whitehouse Lane FIWL09

Scale 1:1500

Drawn by: GT

Report No: 43/09

Figure 2 - Site Location Map



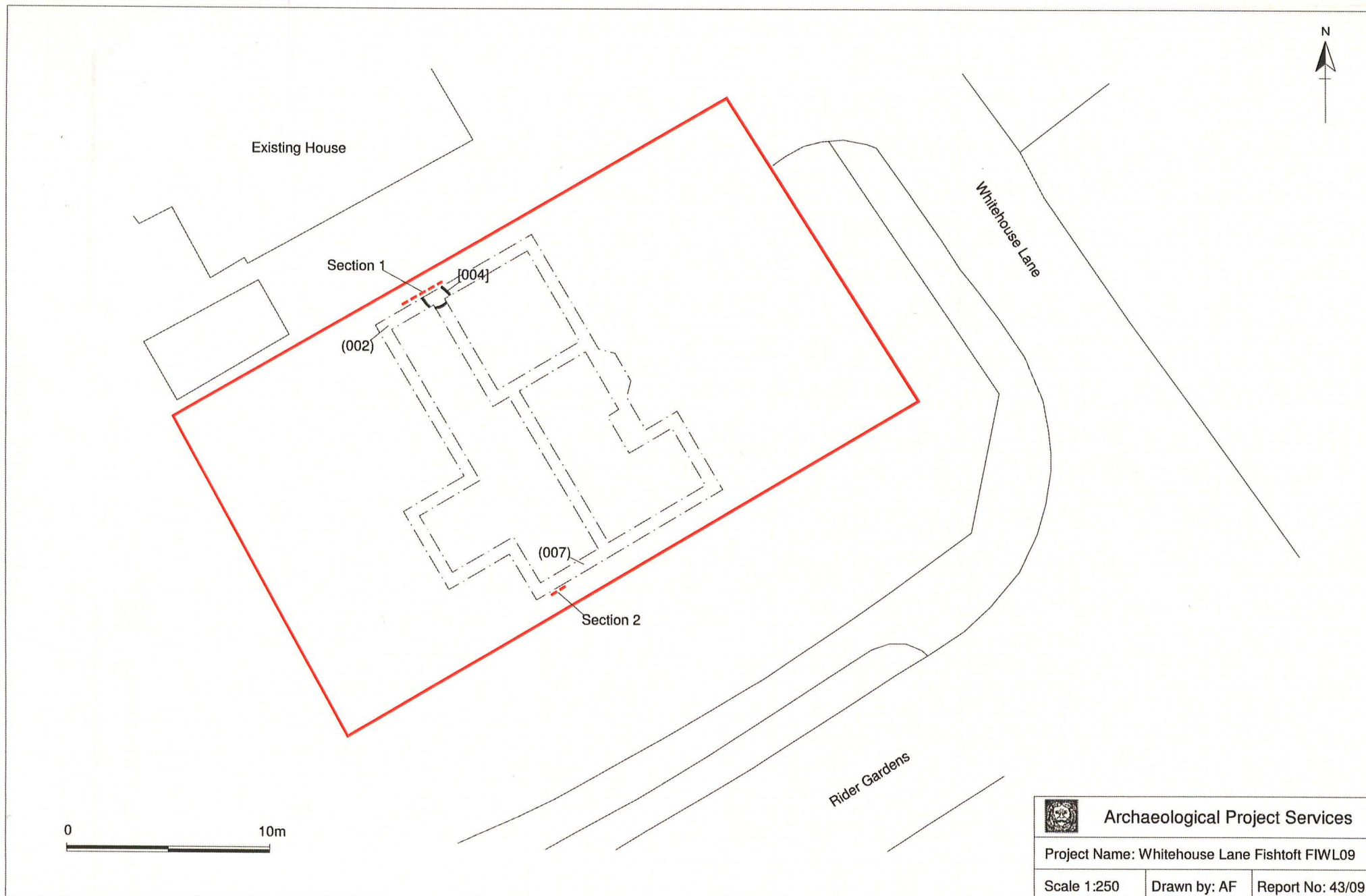
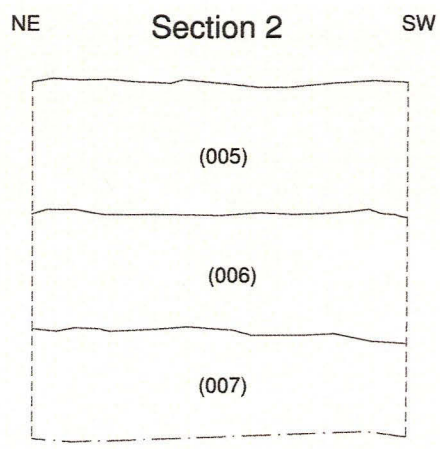
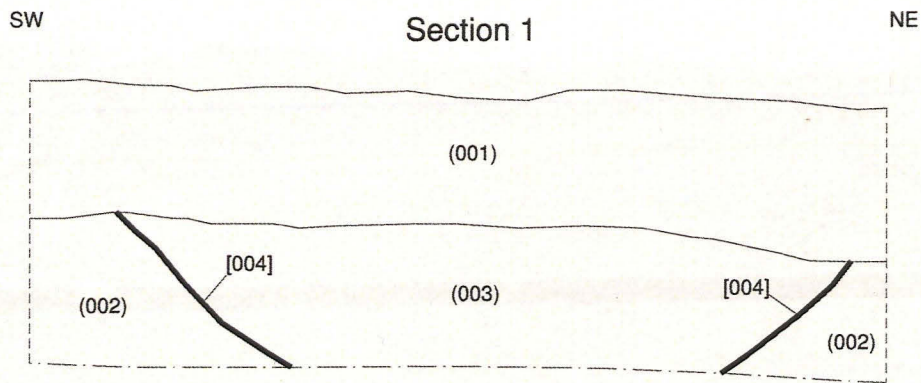


Figure 3 - Footings plan and section locations




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Whitehouse Lane Fishtoft FIWL09		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:AF	Report No: 43/09

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2





Plate 1 – General view of site



Plate 2 – Digging footings





Plate 3 – Section 1



Plate 4 – Section 2





**A P S**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
**PROJECT**  
**SERVICES**

*Project Designs*

*Desk-top Assessments*

*Evaluations*

*Excavations*

*Watching Briefs*

*Project Management*

*Building Surveys*

*Presentation*

*Interpretation*

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**Appendix 1**

**SPECIFICATION FOR**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**AT**  
**WHITEHOUSE LANE**  
**FISHTOFT**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR**  
**Mr L. POCKLINGTON**

**BY**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**  
**Institute for Archaeologists'**  
**Registered Organisation No. 21**

**MARCH 2009**



**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in an area of Late Saxon settlement and medieval salt-making. A previous archaeological investigation revealed Late Saxon ditches containing well-preserved ancient environmental remains.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. 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 development at Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, 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 Fishtoft is located 3km southeast of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire. Whitehouse Lane is located 2km northwest of the village centre, on the outskirts of Boston. The development site is at the junction of Whitehouse Lane and Rider Gardens, at national grid reference TF 3450 4305.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (B/06/0081) for the construction of a bungalow has been granted by Boston Borough Council with conditions for an archaeological watching brief.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Lying between several drains that are partially-canalized watercourses, the site and surrounding area is on level ground at 3m OD. Soils at the site are alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The development site is in an area that has been the subject of previous archaeological investigation. Those investigations identified extensive evidence of Late Saxon settlement within ditched enclosures. Most of these ditches contained palaeo-environmental remains that were well-preserved due to waterlogging. In addition, there was evidence for salt-making in



the area during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Other indications of medieval settlement have also been found close by.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout

of the archaeology within the area.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 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 investigation 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 investigation 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 investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation 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; the Boston Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; 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 Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist. 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.

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 investigations of this type 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.

**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 - D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - A Boyle, APS/ B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/ G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis Human Remains Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist 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**

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, 13-03-09

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, glass fragments and CBM fragments, 0.50m thick	Disturbed topsoil
002	Firm mid greyish yellowish brown silty clay at least 0.40m thick	Flood deposit
003	Soft dark grey silty clay with bands of mid yellowish brown silt and frequent charcoal flecks, cinders, shell fragments and CBM flecks and fragments filling [004]	Fill of [004]
004	Sub-circular feature, 1.84m wide x 1.10m depth with slightly concave sides	Pit cut
005	Slightly plastic mid greyish brown slightly silty clay with frequent shell flecks, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
006	Plastic and slightly soft mix of mid yellowish brown clay with lighter brown patches and blue grey patches of clay	Flood deposit
007	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate shell fragments, at least 0.29m thick	Flood deposit

#### Abbreviations

CBM Ceramic Building Material (brick/tile)



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of artefacts, three items weighing a total of 47g, was recovered from a single context. Faunal remains were also recovered from the same deposit.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd weighing 30 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

##### Condition

The sherd is in fairly fresh condition.

##### Results

*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Comment	Date
003	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl	1	1	30	Rim	Internally glazed; complex rim	17 <sup>th</sup>

##### Range

Glazed Red Earthenware bowls are common in assemblages from this region.

##### Provenance

The sherd was recovered from deposit (003), the fill of pit [004], and can be dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

##### Potential

The ceramic is stable and suitable for curation. No further work is required.

##### Summary

A single sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) was recovered during a watching brief at the site.

#### FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

##### Introduction

A single (3g) fragment of animal bone was retrieved from the fill (003) of a pit.

##### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor.

**Results**Table 2, *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
003	Medium-sized mammal	unknown	1	3	burnt

**Summary**

As a single bone, the assemblage has low potential though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**OTHER FINDS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

Two pieces of coal weighing 47g were recovered.

**Condition**

The coal is in moderate condition, though fragile.

**Results**Table 3, *Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	Coal	Coal	2	47	

**Provenance**

The coal was recovered from the fill of a pit.

**Range**

Only coal was recovered.

**Potential**

The coal is of very limited potential but indicates fires, or the dumping of fire waste, in the area.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, *Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	17th	Date on a single sherd

**ABBREVIATIONS**

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., 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
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Context</b>	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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	bag of finds

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:

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

Accession Number:	2009.51
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	FIWL09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-59412

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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