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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
SOUTH SOMERCOTES,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SSP97)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
SOUTH SOMERCOTES,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SSP97)**

Work Undertaken For
Marshall Sisson Architect

March 1997

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

A.P.S. Report No. 9/97

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the removal of a modern cement floor within the nave of St. Peter's Church, South Somercotes, Lincolnshire. The church, which was built c. 1200, is a Grade I listed building.

Several undated layers, interpreted as possible floor surfaces, were revealed. Foundation trenches for the standing 15th century nave walls were also recorded. The remains of two substantial east-west walls, on the same alignment as the north and south arcade piers, were the earliest features encountered.

Finds recovered from the site included several fragments of unstratified pottery that have been dated to the 13th-14th centuries. A single piece of human skull was also observed during the investigation, but not removed.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

On the 18th and 19th February 1997, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the removal of an existing floor within the nave of St. Peter's church, South Somercotes, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF41589380). Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application (N162/0009/97). It was recommended that a condition be imposed on the permission, requiring that the applicant should instigate an archaeological watching brief during the works. The archaeological work was commissioned by Marshall Sisson Architect and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief for works set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for

Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

South Somercotes is located 9km northeast of Louth and 21km southeast of Grimsby within the District of East Lindsey (Fig. 1). Situated at the base of the Lincolnshire Wolds, within 5km of the North Sea, the village of South Somercotes lies on a broad expanse of flat reclaimed marsh at a height of approximately c. 2m OD.

The land surrounding South Somercotes is dominated by a pattern of rectilinear fields bounded by linear drainage ditches. Occasional patches of marsh portray the remnants of what was originally a saltmarsh environment. St. Peter's church lies at the centre of the modern village, forming part of a linear settlement developed alongside the route of the north and south drains (Fig. 2).

Local soils form part of the Wallasea 2 Association, extensive on reclaimed marine alluvium in the marshlands of Lincolnshire. The soils are mainly Wallasea series, calcareous alluvial gley soils. Towards the sea there is a higher incidence of creek ridges and, consequently, the proportion of coarser soils increase where the Agney series becomes more common (Hodges *et al.* 1984, 338).

Archaeological investigations at the site of St. Peter's church did not identify any natural deposits.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Place-name evidence would suggest that South Somercotes originated during the medieval period (AD 1066-1500). South Somercotes is first mentioned in the Domesday Book, written AD 1086, and is referred to as *Summercotes*. The Lindsey Survey, compiled c. AD 1115 mentions *Sumercotis*, presumed to be the same

settlement. These place-names translate literally as 'huts used in summer' (Ekwall 1974, 430). Seasonal or summertime occupation of the area during the medieval period, as implied by the place-name, may suggest that the local environment was marginal, perhaps due to the proximity of the coastline.

Although there is no available evidence for occupation of the parish during the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 450-1066), early historical references imply that South Somercotes may have been part of the Kingdom of Lindsey. Bede's *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, completed in AD 731, contains a number of references to Lindsey (Foot 1993, 128). Throughout his history, Bede consistently referred to the people of Lindsey as *Lindisfari*, and to their territory as *prouincia Lindissi*. Further evidence that Lindsey was indeed an independent kingdom, may, however, be derived from the inclusion of the people of *Lindesarona* in the text known as the Tribal Hidage. This text was compiled as a census list, a per-capita assessment for the purposes of taxation during the Anglo-Saxon period (*ibid*).

Situated in the Wapentake of Louthesk, in the South Riding of Lindsey, South Somercotes is referred to several times in the Domesday Book. Landowners recorded within the parish included King William I, Roger of Poitou and Rainer de Brimou. At that time the king possessed some 80 acres of meadow in the parish (Foster and Longley 1976, 23). A mill is mentioned as part of a recorded dispute between Siward Boss and Alfred within the Somercote hundred, as part of the same record (*ibid*, 207). Somercote hundred is known to incorporate the modern villages of North and South Somercotes, and it is therefore possible that the mill referred to could exist outside of the modern parish.

St. Peter's at South Somercotes is one of a group of northeast Lincolnshire churches that were rebuilt or remodelled in the 15th century. These alterations were carried out to allow space in the nave and aisles for the preacher and congregation (Owen 1981, 109-110).

2.4 Description of the church (Fig. 3)

St. Peter's church (Plate 1) dates to the 13th century, and is constructed of limestone, greenstone and ironstone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar and some red bricks. Alterations have occurred throughout the life of the church, including those undertaken in restoration work during 1866 and 1896 (DoE 1986, 53).

The nave consists of an arcade of five bays, including circular piers with octagonal abaci (flat slabs forming the tops of capitals) of 13th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 668). The columns are topped by 15th century chamfered arches (Anon.). The chancel arch is early 13th century in date, with keeled responds and a double chamfered pointed head. Within the chancel there is an early 13th century blocked doorway with a steeply pointed head and chamfered surround (DoE 1986, 54).

At the western end of the church, the main tower is of mid-14th century date, though the octagonal spire is later and was added during the 15th century. The south aisle contains two 15th century windows, both with triangular heads, panel tracery and hood mould (*ibid*, 53).

The rest of St. Peter's church, which is a Grade I listed building, consists mainly of features that are of 15th century in date, with occasional 14th and 13th century attributes.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the brief for works, were to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks were recorded and interpreted. It was anticipated by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council that evidence associated with the make-up of the church floor was likely to be encountered during the scheme of works (Appendix 1).

4. METHODS

The watching brief involved the archaeological supervision of the removal of the existing floor surfaces. Deposits exposed by the removal of the floor were then cleaned by hand. Each archaeological deposit or feature exposed beneath the stripped floor was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all identified contexts is given in Appendix 2. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled, using colour print film.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

Finds recovered from the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined and a date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Two phases were identified:

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Possible medieval deposits |
| Phase 2 | Modern deposits |

Archaeological phases are listed below and

described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field to archaeological deposits. A comprehensive summary of these contexts, including their interpretation, appears in Appendix 2.

Phase 1 Possible medieval deposits

Although no stratified archaeological artefacts were recovered during the watching brief, deposits underlying the mid-20th century floor are likely to be medieval in date as they have formed within the confines of a 13th century church. Unstratified fragments of 13th-14th century pottery, recovered during the watching brief, are likely to have been disturbed from these deposits.

The earliest deposits recorded during the watching brief were (001) and (011), interpreted as the remains of early walls (Fig. 4). These consisted of mainly of roughly faced sandstone blocks surrounding a core of flint cobbles. A mid-yellowish sand, containing occasional fragments of shell and charcoal, served to bond this stonework.

Several layers of firm, dark-brown clayey silt had been deposited over the fabric of these walls (003, 006, 013, 014). These layers have been interpreted as possible floor surfaces.

Piers, supporting the north and south arcades, were constructed at a similar date. Arcade abutments, either side of the chancel arch, and the first pier west of the chancel arch in the north arcade, rest directly onto the stonework of (001) and (011; Plates 3 and 4). The remaining piers within the area of investigation rest upon a foundation platform of 19th century brick and tile (Plate 2). This brick and tile directly overlies (001) and (011).

Following the deposition of (003, 006, 013

and 014) a small curving cut, interpreted as a gully (005), was dug into the southeast corner of the area of investigation. The brown sand fill of this feature, context (004), contained a single fragment of human skull, though this was not removed.

Layers of light-grey or greyish-white mortar (002, 017), interpreted as more recent floor surfaces, or foundations for floors, had been deposited at the same time as the cut for the small gully (005).

Cutting into the mortar floor deposits were the foundation trenches for the northern and southern walls of the nave; (021) and (019), respectively. A layer of loose, mid-brown sand, interpreted as a backfill deposit (020 and 018), was contained within both of the foundation trenches.

A small, sub-rectangular feature (016), located mid-way between the northern arcade and the north wall of the nave, was cut at the same time as the foundation trenches for the north and south walls of the nave. The shape and orientation of this feature suggests that it may be a grave-cut. However, the fill of the feature was composed of loose, light yellowish-brown sandy mortar (015). It is therefore more likely that cut (016) is the result of construction activity, possibly a mortar-mixing pit.

Phase 2 Modern deposits

A series of deposits, associated with the construction of more recent floors, were recorded overlying the possible medieval archaeological features. These consisted mainly of light-brown or yellowish-white sand and mortar deposits (008, 009, 010 and 007), forming the most recent deposits encountered during the investigation.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations at St. Peter's Church have revealed a sequence of possible medieval and modern deposits.

The earliest recognised activity on the site was the construction of two substantial east-west walls, made of roughly finished sandstone blocks, with a core of flint cobbles. It is possible that these features are the remains of the north and south walls of an earlier (smaller) nave. Alterations to the church in the 15th century to provide more space in the nave and aisles (Owen 1981, 109-110) may have been responsible for the removal of these walls. Moreover, the columns founded on these wall footings support a 15th century arcade. Alternatively, the walls may have been constructed to form a foundation for the piers that support the present arcade. The nature of these walls, made of sandstone and flint cobble, is quite unusual in comparison to the rest of the church, and is therefore more likely to suggest that these are an early feature.

The circular arcade piers date to the 13th century, though they have 15th century chamfered arches, and are occasionally based upon 19th century brick plinths. Alterations are therefore likely to have disturbed the original position of these piers. However, the situation of the walls, recorded beneath the piers, may suggest that they date to the establishment of an earlier church.

These walls had been overlain by a series of clayey silts, interpreted as the remains of a beaten earth floor. At the same time as the deposition of this earthen flooring, the piers of the present north and south arcade were constructed. Earthen floors are likely to have been a feature of the early church, though they may also represent the location of wooden flooring, that has since been removed.

Later deposits, interpreted as floor surfaces, or flooring foundations, overlay these surfaces. Consisting mainly of sandy mortar deposits, these surfaces contrast with the earlier clayey silt floors, and imply a greater investment into the construction of floors within the nave. A small, curving gully, in the southeast corner of the area of investigation, is of unknown function. This feature was cut at the same time as the deposition of the mortar floor surfaces, and contained a single fragment of human skull. A fill of sandy mortar, within this small gully may suggest that it has been backfilled by later construction activity in the near vicinity.

Construction of the outlying southern and northern walls of the nave truncated several of these underlying deposits. These walls are provisionally dated to the 15th century, on the basis of two stylistically distinct windows contained by the standing walls. The foundation trenches were recorded, exposed in plan, parallel to the line of these standing walls.

A sub-rectangular cut, orientated east-west was also dug at this time, and is likely to be the remains of a mortar mixing pit within the northern arcade of the nave. Stratigraphically, this feature occurs at the same time as the cutting of the foundation trenches for the northern and southern walls of the nave.

The latest recorded deposits within the area of investigation were sandy mortar deposits that are likely to have been deposited as a result of floor construction, possibly during restoration dating to the Victorian period.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken during alterations at St. Peter's Church, South Somercotes, due to the

church being an important, and protected, ancient building. It was probable that the development works could affect archaeological deposits associated with the church and recording of any such remains revealed during the alterations was required as a condition of planning permission.

The watching brief fulfilled the Requirements for Work as stated in paragraph 5 of the Brief for Archaeological Observation and Recording (Appendix 1).

Archaeological features exposed by the groundworks were recorded and have been interpreted. No excavation of the deposits exposed was carried out. As a consequence, the interpretation of any and all of the deposits recorded is limited, and can only be provisional.

Deposits recorded during the brief included a sequence of possible medieval and modern floor surfaces, as anticipated by the Brief for archaeological works (Appendix 1). Additionally, the remains of possible earlier nave or aisle walls were recorded.

These features are typical of those expected within a church, though they are likely to contain information that is locally important, including a more comprehensive sequence of the development of the structure of the church. An assessment of the quality of the stratigraphy encountered, in terms of preservation and legibility, is beyond the scope of this watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Limentani of Marshall Sisson, Architect, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Hilary Healey identified

and commented on the pottery finds.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustrations: Denise Buckley
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

'DoE' refers to publications by the Department of the Environment.

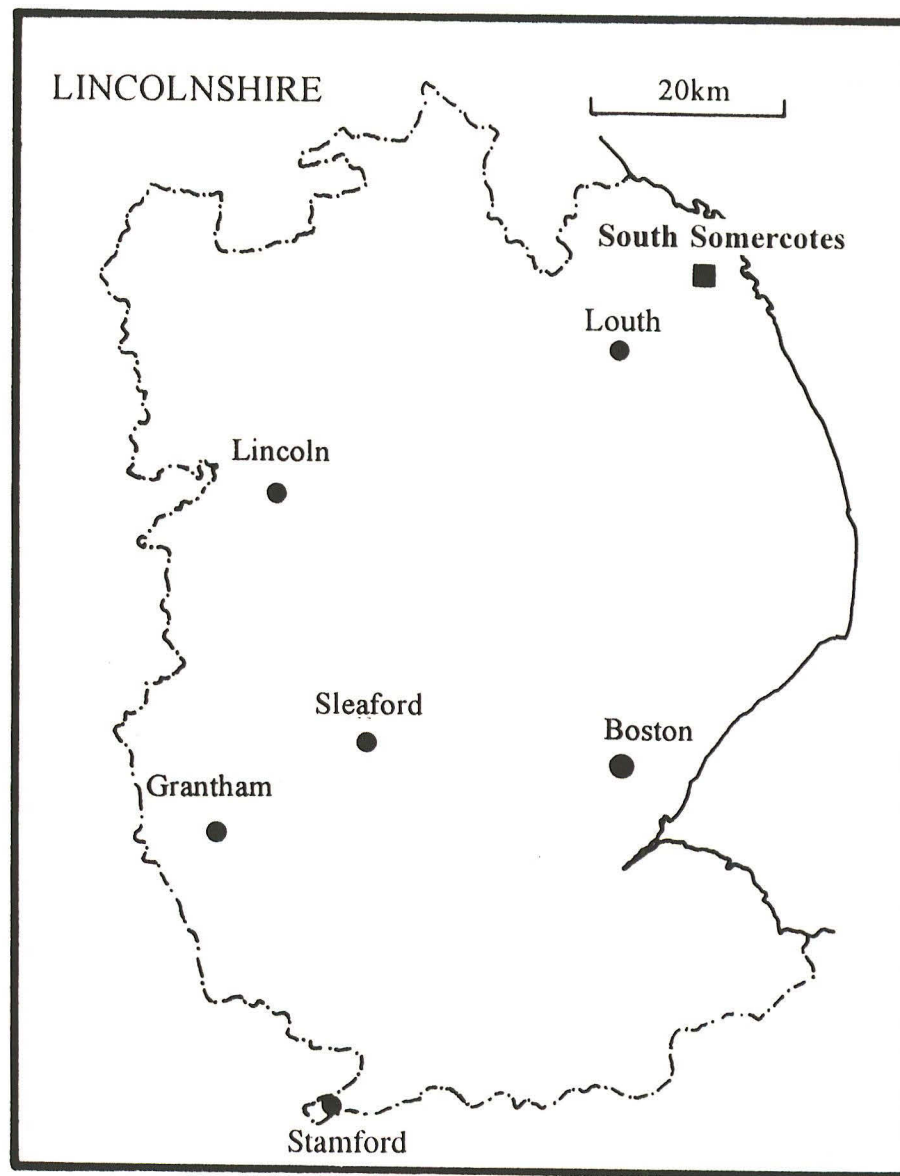
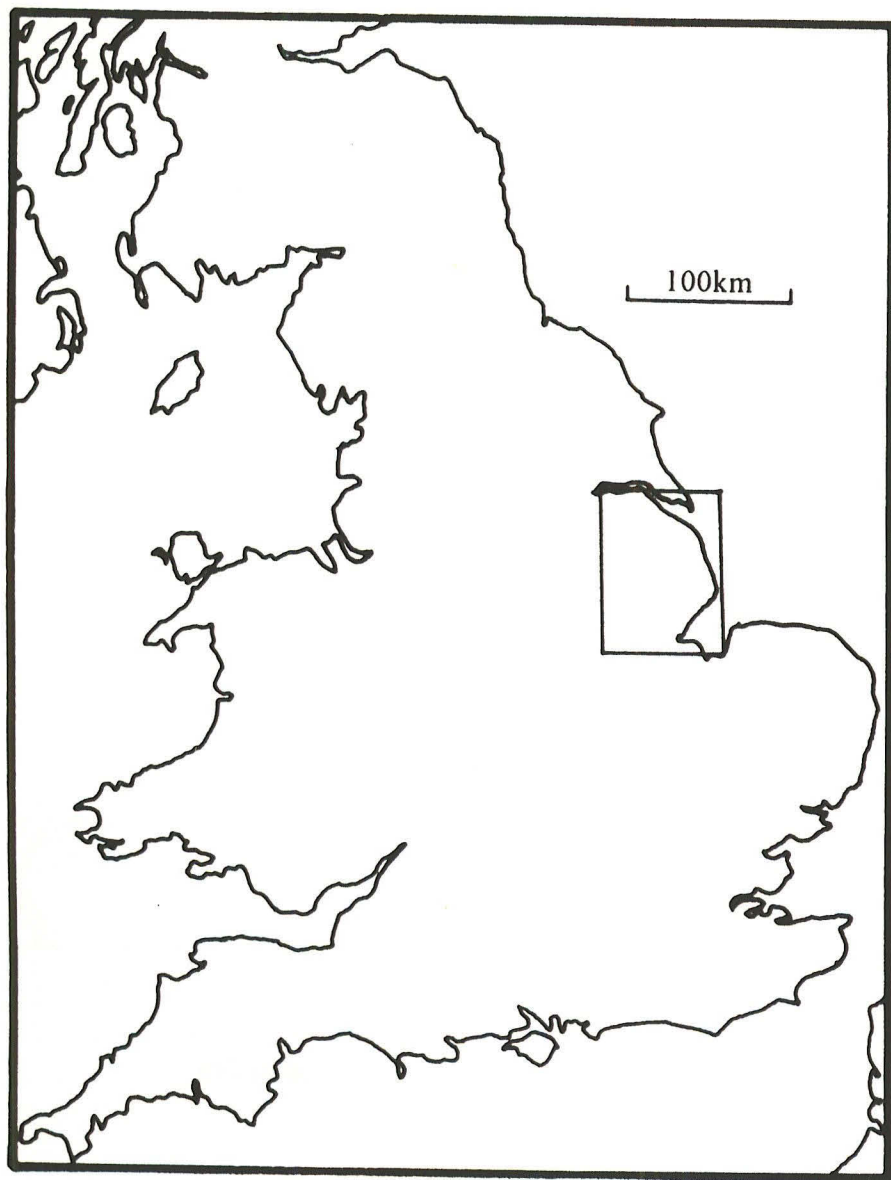


Figure 1 General Location Plan

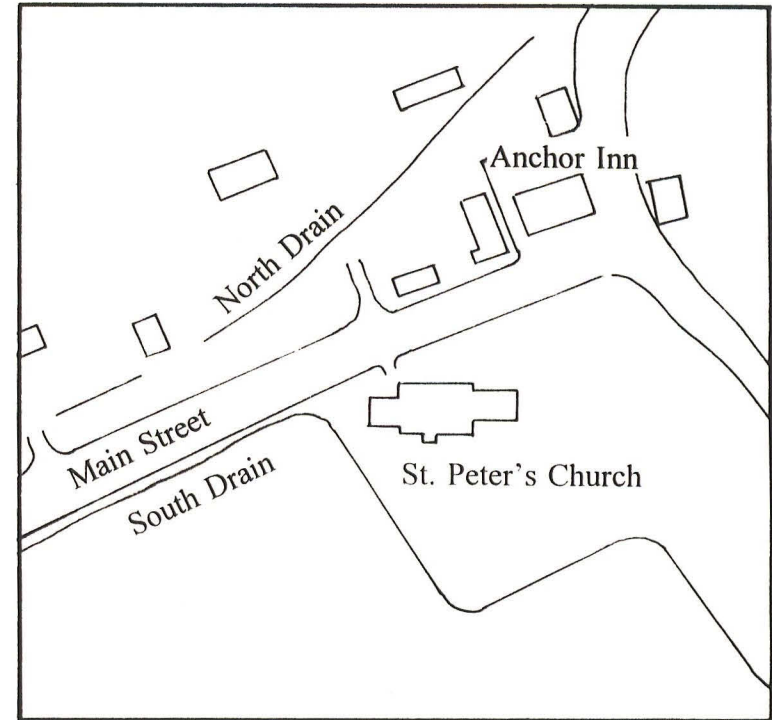
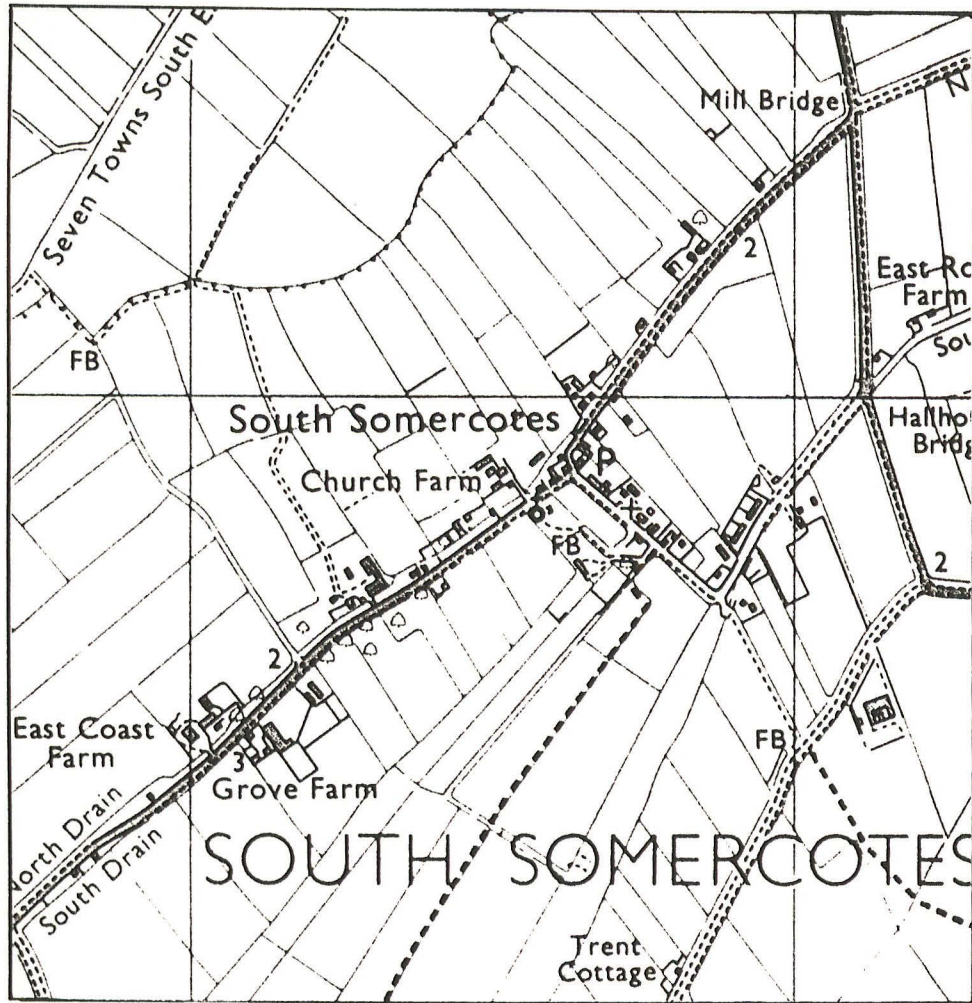
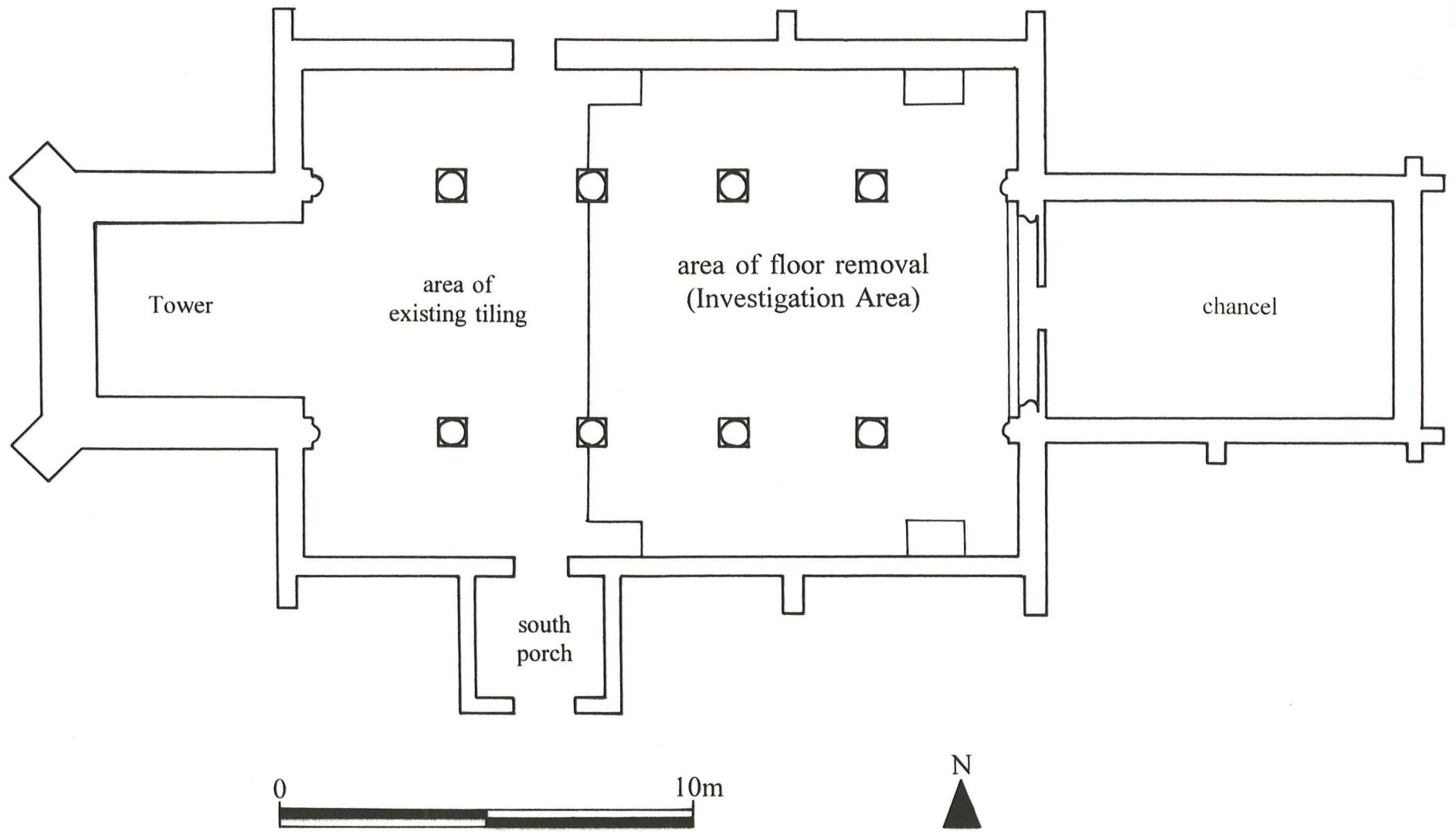


Fig. 2 Site Location Plan

Fig. 3 St. Peter's Church, South Somercotes, showing area of investigation



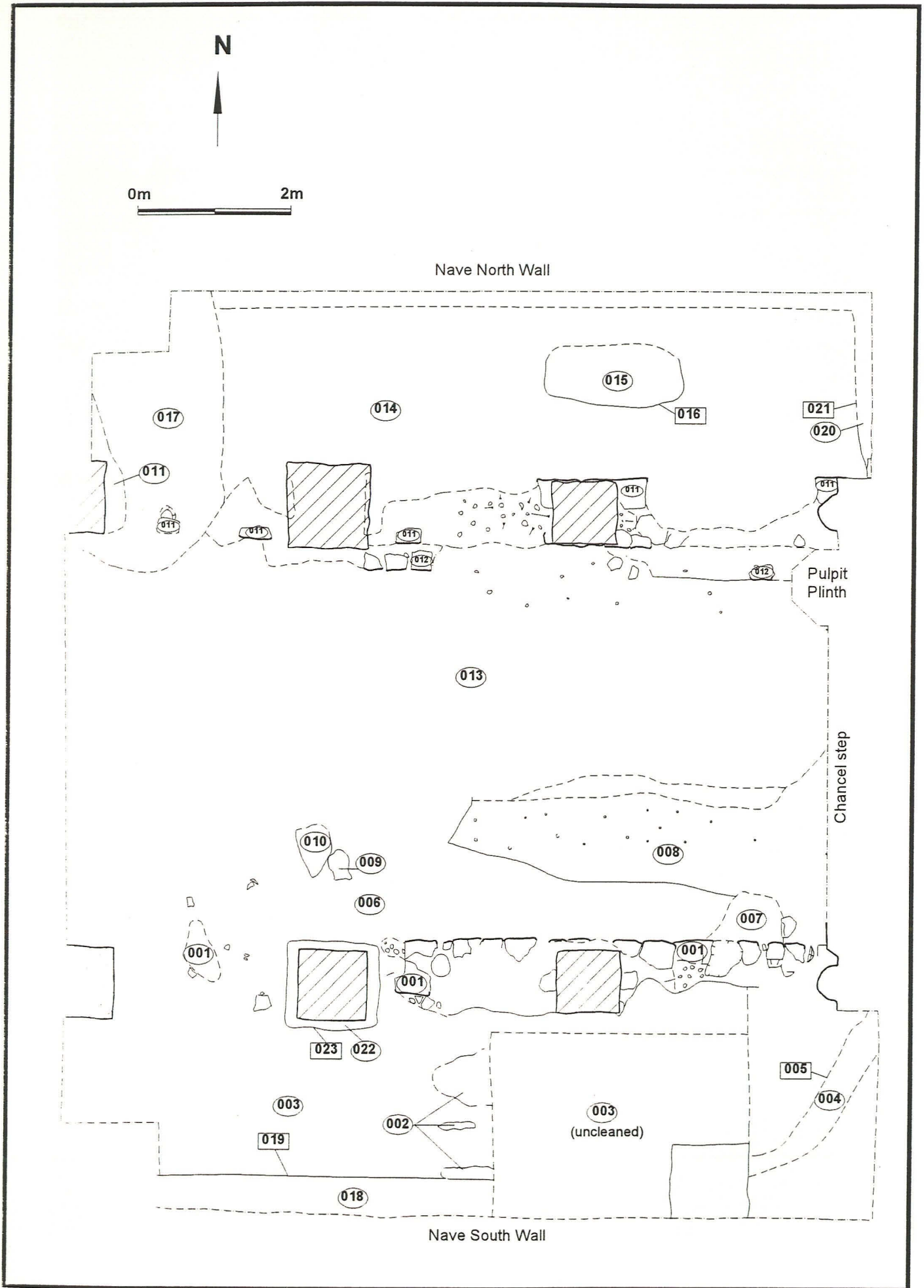


Fig 4 - Investigation area showing archaeological remains



Plate 1 : General view, showing south porch.

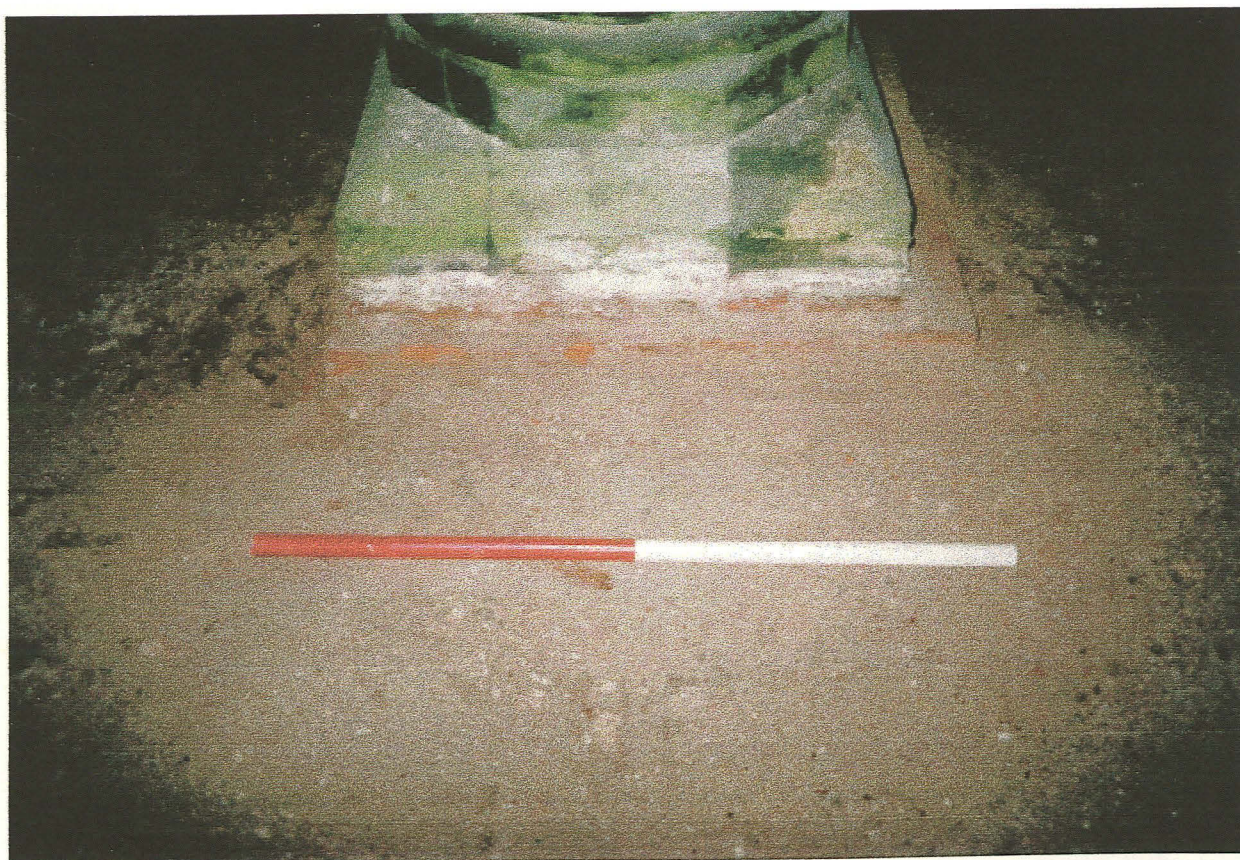


Plate 2 : Brick plinth at base of 13th century column



Plate 3 : Early wall, underlying columns of the south arcade.
Note possible floor surface (foreground).



Plate 4 : Early wall, underlying columns of the south arcade.
Note possible foundation trench cut (darker material to right of columns).

APPENDIX 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING

SITE: St. Peter's Church
COMPANY: Marshall Sisson Architect
LOCATION: South Somercotes
PLANNING APP. NO.: N162/0009/97

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological observation and recording work to be carried out during the laying of a new floor at the church of St. Peter, South Somercotes, Lincs. on behalf of Marshall Sisson Architect.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification will be submitted for approval by the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 South Somercotes is situated in the district of East Lindsey, approximately k northeast of Louth and close to the east cost. The church of St. Peter is situated within the village on the main street at NGR TF41589380.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to East Lindsey District Council (N162/0009/97) to remove the present floor and to lay a new one. It was recommended that a condition be imposed on the permission to require the application to instigate an archaeological watching brief during the works.
- 3.2 The work will take place in the eastern half of the nave and aisles which are at present covered with wood block. The wood block is set on a cementous screed which is presumed to have been laid in the early to mid 20th century. The application is to remove the rotted wood block and screed and to lay a covering of sand before putting back clay pamets. The area is approximately 120 sq m.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The church of St. Peter is medieval, exhibiting architecture from the early English to the Perpendicular periods. It was restored in 1893 and in 1991 the rare recessed spire at the west end was underpinned. No archaeological work was undertaken.

5. Requirements for Work

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

- 5.3 It should be expected that evidence associated with the make up of the church floor will be observed.
- 5.4 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 5.4.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.4.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.
 - 5.4.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
 - 5.4.4 The recovery and recording strategies must be described in full.
 - 5.4.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The watching brief should involve:
- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of the removal of the floor surface;
 - 6.2.2 inspection for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
 - 6.2.5 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licenses regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

- 7.1 The Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work.

8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, East Lindsey District Council and Marshall Sisson Architect. The report should contain:
- 8.1.1 location plan of the area examined;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

- 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 8.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives'.

9. Publication and Dissemination

- 9.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

10. Additional Information

- 10.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Archaeological Officer.

Brief prepared by Jim Bonnor, Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, 3rd February 1997

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

| Context Number | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|---|--|
| 001 | Roughly faced sandstone blocks, approximately 0.44m x 0.25m, bonded with a mid yellowish-brown sandy matrix. | Remains of an early south wall of the nave, overlain by (003) and (006). |
| 002 | Firm, light-grey mortar. Surface only exposed. | Floor surface, or floor foundations, overlying (003). |
| 003 | Moderate to firm, dark brown clayey silt. Containing: frequent fragments of mortar and chalk and moderate rounded pebbles. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (001) and (011). |
| 004 | Loose to friable, mid brown sand. Containing: moderate fragments of crushed building materials, and one fragment of human skull. | Fill of (005) |
| 005 | Linear cut, approximately 2m long and 0.3m wide, orientated southwest-northeast. | Gully. Cuts (003) and contains fill (004). |
| 006 | Firm, dark brown clayey silt. Containing: moderate pebbles, sub-angular chalk and sandstone fragments. Exposed in plan only. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (001) |
| 007 | Loose, light brown sand and mortar. Exposed in plan only. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (008). |
| 008 | Loose, greyish-white sandy mortar. Exposed in plan only. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (006). |
| 009 | Loose, light yellowish-white mortar. Exposed in plan only. | Deposit, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (006). |
| 010 | Loose, whitish-grey sandy mortar. Exposed in plan only. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (006). |
| 011 | Sandstone and flint cobbles, roughly finished, approximately 70mm x 90mm. Matrix consists of sand containing small fragments of shell and stones. | Northern wall of an early church building, parts of which have been retained as foundations for existing arcade piers. Overlies (012). |

| Context Number | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|---|---|
| 012 | Mixed chalk and flint cobbles, not finished. Matrix consists of a mid reddish-brown sand. | Possible wall foundation, underneath north arcade. |
| 013 | Firm, dark brown clayey silt. Containing: frequent small, sub-angular chalk and limestone fragments and moderate small sandstone fragments. | Layer, possibly associated with a floor surface, overlying (011). |
| 014 | Firm, dark brown clayey silt. Containing: frequent small fragments of chalk, limestone, flint and sandstone. Exposed in plan only. | Layer, overlying (011). |
| 015 | Loose, light yellowish-brown. Containing: sub-angular limestone, chalk, sand and mortar fragments. Exposed in plan only. | Fill of (016). |
| 016 | Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners. Approximately 1.8m x 0.8m, orientated east-west. | Possible grave cut, cuts into (014). |
| 017 | Loose, greyish-white chalky sand with occasional fragments of mortar. | Possible floor surface, overlying (014). |
| 018 | Loose, light brown sand. Containing: occasional lumps of dark brown clayey silt. | Fill of (019). |
| 019 | East-west linear cut, approximately 0.5m wide. | Foundation cut for a wall, cuts into (002). |
| 020 | Loose, mid brown sand. Exposed in plan only. | Fill of (021). |
| 021 | Linear cut, approx. 0.2m wide. | Possible foundation cut for a wall. Cuts (014). |
| 022 | Fairly loose dark brown clayey silt with frequent mortar and chalk. | Fill of (023). |
| 023 | Rectangular cut, approximately 1.2m square. | Possible foundation cut for arcade pier/column. |

APPENDIX 3

The Finds, by Hilary Healey

| Context No. | Description | Date |
|--------------|--|-------------------|
| unstratified | 3 sherds of medieval shelly ware pottery | 13th-14th century |

The three fragments of pottery recovered as unstratified finds are limestone and shell tempered wares that are typical of Potterhanworth type products of the 13th and 14th centuries. Two of the sherds of pottery are conjoined though it is probable that all three came from the same vessel. The fragments are part of cooking pots.

APPENDIX 4

Glossary

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Anglo-Saxon | Pertaining to the period following the Roman era when Britain was invaded, settled and ruled by Angles, Saxons and other peoples from mainland Europe. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| 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, <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. |
| Dumped deposits | These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface. |
| 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 used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | 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. |

APPENDIX 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|---|
| 23 | Context records |
| 5 | Scale drawings |
| 20 | Photographs (1 photographic record sheet) |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1 | Bag of finds |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Archaeological Project Services project code: SSP97
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 29.97