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INTERIM REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ON
LAND ADJACENT TO 'THE CHESTNUTS',
HALLGATE,
FLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 3885 2358
Site Code: HGFL21
Accession No: LCNCC: 2021.198
Planning Reference: H05-0659-21

PREPARED FOR MR. JULIAN WARWICK ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENTS - MR. & MRS.
KIERMAN

By

Neville Hall with
contributions by Jane Young & Zoe Tomlinson

March 2022

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling (Plot 1) with a detached garage on land adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall at the development site on the 13th-15th and on the 21st of December 2021.

The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new detached garage along with those of the first house plot (Plot 1) were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

A prior heritage impact assessment of 2019 had established that this development site lay on the approximately north-south orientated line of a relict medieval former watercourse that was known as the River Fleet. This ran parallel to the present Hall Gate to the immediate east. The evidence for this was found during an archaeological watching brief in 2001 at the former Crooked Billet public house to the north, which produced finds of medieval pottery.

This study also concluded that this watercourse would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement with the potential for medieval settlement activity on this site thus being low, but that there was a high potential for finds from the medieval period to be made on this site.

These conclusions were confirmed by the results of this archaeological monitoring. The line of this former relict watercourse was first detected by the monitoring of the groundworks for the detached garage at the southern end of the site. This confirmed the postulated line of this channel. The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks of the first house plot to the north also confirmed the line of this former watercourse here. This was found to be cut into at least two later alluvial horizons and had at least two fills. The upper fill was distinguished by a uniform darker charcoal content or staining (which also assisted in confirming the line of this former watercourse) along with a lower fill which had a high organic content and which appeared to be waterlogged in nature. Both deposits were only encountered at depth and were sealed by later alluvial horizons. The upper fill yielded finds of one sherd of medieval pottery and four sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. One alluvial horizon at the southern end of the site produced finds of fragments of 18th-19th century bottle glass.

The archaeological monitoring also established that this former watercourse had had a wide and an irregular profile. Its full width was not reached, the western side of this former watercourse being located further to the west.

The remaining findings consisted of several modern refuse pits along with a further larger area of modern disturbance/pitting, which was both deep and substantial at the southern margins of the new build area of the first house plot. The nature, purpose and function of which could not be determined. Modern finds of pottery and concrete paving slab fragments were retrieved from its backfill.

The tithe map for the parish of Fleet of 1840 features an east-west orientated former field boundary bisecting this site in the area of the southern margins of the new build area of the first house plot. This may provide an alternative and perhaps more probable interpretation for the area of deep and substantial disturbance/pitting here. This may be seen as a probable deep and substantial former drainage dyke, which may also have functioned as an enclosure boundary. The relationship between this drainage dyke and the medieval relict watercourse to the west was not determined, but it is considered highly likely that this drainage dyke of probable post-medieval date may have truncated the earlier watercourse to the north of the site monitored area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Julian Warwick on behalf of his clients - Mr. and Mrs. Kierman - to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new residential dwelling (Plot 1) with a detached garage on land adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 3885 2358. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 13th-15th and on the 21st of December 2021.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (ClfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of this interim report on the results of the archaeological monitoring of the first house plot with detached garage will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

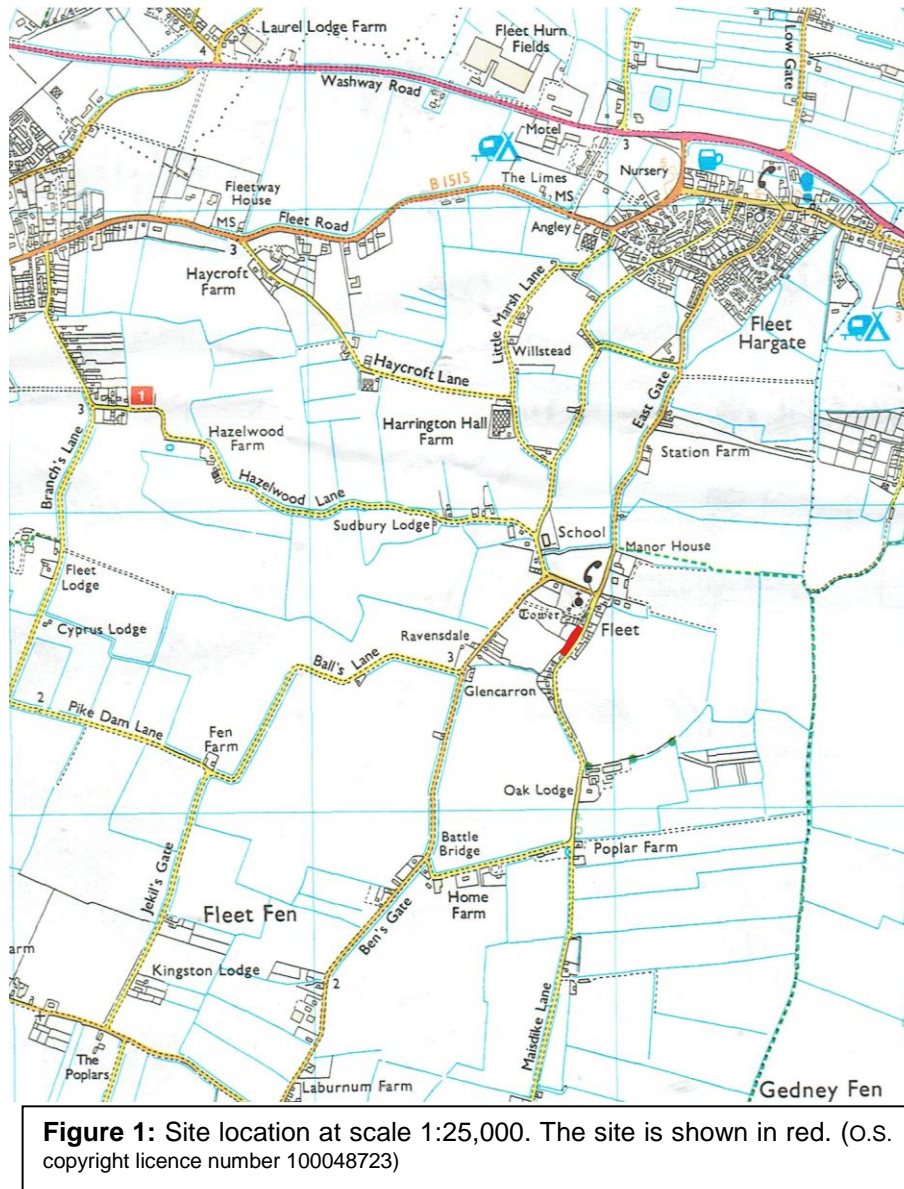
- 2.1 The development site comprises a parcel of land that is situated off the north-western frontage of Hallgate. The development site lies to the south of the parish church, to the immediate south-east of the grounds of the Old Rectory, within the historic core of the settlement of Fleet and within the flat and low lying Lincolnshire Fens at National Grid Reference TF 3885 2358 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The development site currently comprises an enclosure under grass. The development site is situated within the village of Fleet and the modern civil parish of the name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1-3**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on deep stoneless and calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. These deposits in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey, 1984; BGS, 1992].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed construction of two new residential dwellings with detached garaging on land adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H05-0659-21) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 4**]. However, as the proposed development site was situated within an archaeologically sensitive area and within an area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 3-5) were attached to this consent.
- 3.2 Following consultations by the author with Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it had been established that the requirement for the

fulfilment of these conditions would be the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring of the two house plots with detached garaging was submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of these on-site works as required by Condition 3 of the planning consent.



- 3.4 Following the approval of this specification by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), the required notification period of fourteen days of the start of the site groundworks programme was given to same as required by Condition 4 of the planning consent.

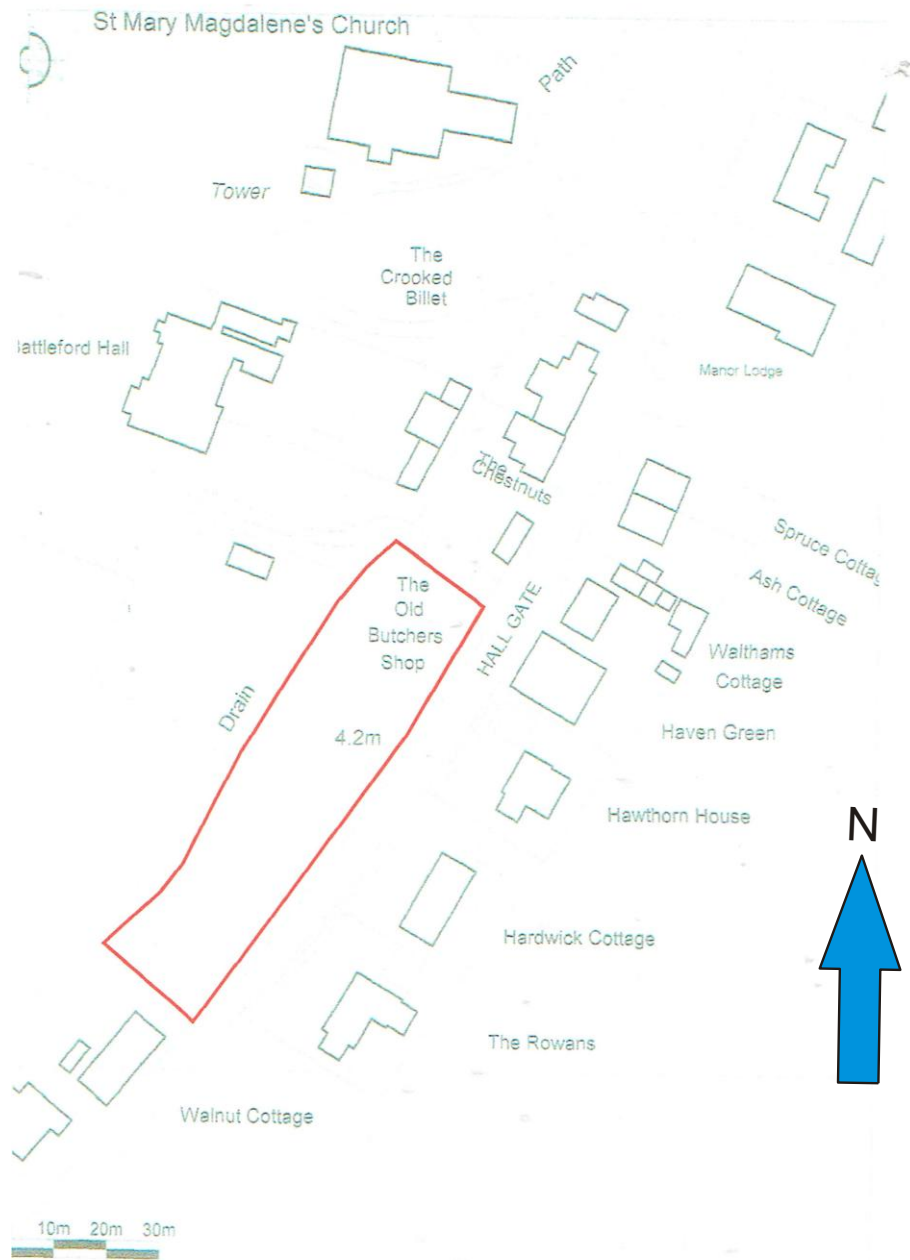


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:2,500. The development site is shown outlined in red.

- 3.5 All of the archaeological site work in relation to this first house plot and detached garage were was carried out in accordance with the approved specification as required by Condition 3 of the planning consent.
- 3.6 This interim report documents the results of the programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording of the first house plot (Plot 1) with a detached garage on the development site and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 5 of the planning consent.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)



Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract form Architects plan)

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which in this instance comprised the mechanical excavation of foundations for the first house plot (Plot 1) and detached garage.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A prior heritage impact assessment of this development site of 2019 had concluded that the site lay on the line of a relict medieval watercourse known as the River Fleet, which would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement. The study concluded that there was a low potential for contemporary settlement activity because of this, though the potential for medieval finds to be made here would be conversely high. This assessment also concluded that there was a high potential for post-medieval settlement activity and finds to be made on this site. So, the specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 A prior Heritage Impact Assessment of this development site had been compiled in 2019 [Hall, 2019]. Amongst other considerations, this had made an assessment of the potential impact of any development on this site on the identified archaeological potential of the site.

5.2 This study did not identify any potential for archaeological activity and finds from the various prehistoric periods and from the Romano-British period to be found on this site, the potential for which was considered to be low [*ibid*].

5.3 Despite the settlement of Fleet first being documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 and thus having late Anglo-Saxon origins and finds of Mid Saxon pottery having been made to the west of this assessment site, which may point to earlier origins for this settlement, no other archaeological activity or finds from this period were identified by this study within the vicinity of this assessment site. So it was considered that archaeological settlement activity and finds from this period would possibly be encountered on this assessment site, though this potential was considered to be low [*ibid*].

5.4 The study considered that documentary evidence from the early 14th century had shown that the medieval settlement of Fleet was concentrated to the north and west of the parish church. From the medieval period onwards there was a gradual shift of the focus of this settlement to the settlement of Fleet Hargate to the north. There was evidence for the shrinkage of this medieval settlement to the north and west of the parish church. It was established by this study that this development site lay on the line of a relict and silted up watercourse that was known as the River Fleet, (which would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement) and which lay to the west of and was parallel to Hall Gate.

Evidence for this was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief at the former Crooked Billet public house in 2001 to the north, the fill of which produced finds of medieval pottery. Other evidence for this medieval settlement was found by previous archaeological investigations at The Cottage in 2001-2 to the north-east and by an archaeological evaluation on land off Hall Gate in 2006, also to the north-east. In the light of these considerations, the study concluded that the potential for medieval settlement activity to be found on this development site would be low, but that the potential for finds from this period to be made here would be high [*ibid*].

- 5.5 The study also established that early maps from the late 18th century showed that there had been little change to the layout of Fleet since that time. The construction of the contemporary turnpike road through Fleet Hargate to the north had caused expansion of the settlement at Fleet to effectively cease. This study also established that the map regression that was carried out for this assessment, established that this site had remained unoccupied in terms of settlement since at least the early-mid 19th century. The title map of 1840 features an east-west orientated enclosure boundary of post-medieval date that traversed the site. So it was considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval period to be found on this site would be high [*ibid*].
- 5.6 The map regression that was undertaken for this assessment had also established that a further east-west enclosure boundary ditch of late 19th-early 20th century date had also traversed the northern portion of this assessment site. So it was considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the early modern period to be made here would also be high [*ibid*].

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 13th-15th and on the 21st of December 2021. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the first new residential dwelling (Plot 1) along with the first new detached garage on the site. These excavations were undertaken using a 7-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.80m and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the monitored groundworks for the new detached garage to the first new residential dwelling (Plot 1) was compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 and is reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5**. A second plan of the monitored groundworks for the first new residential dwelling (Plot 1) was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 and is similarly reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 6**. A total of fifteen sections of the observed site deposit sequences [designated as **Representative Sections 1-15**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figures 5-8**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-165, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 5-8; Appendix 1; Plates 1-165]

7.1 The Detached Garage

- 7.1.1 The site had been cleared of surface vegetation and the foundations for the new detached garage at the southern end set out prior to arrival [Plates 1-2]. The foundations for the new detached garage were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 1.20m-1.50m below ground levels with the trench depths stepped at various points [Plates 3-6, 8-13, 16-22, 24-32 and 34].
- 7.1.2 Over the eastern half of the new build area, these monitored mechanical excavations extended through a modern topsoil horizon (001), which was in turn above a sequence of three alluvial horizons (002), (003) and (004), with the final deposit (004) encountered at the base of the foundation excavations here. Six fragments of bottle glass of 18th-19th century date were recovered from the alluvial horizon (003). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 3** [Plates 7 and 23].
- 7.1.3 Over the western portion of this new build area, a variation to this site deposit sequence was recorded with the addition of a fill of the former medieval relict water course (005), which was recorded at depth below the alluvial horizon (004) and was encountered at the base of the foundation excavations here. This relict watercourse fill (005) was differentiated from the deposits above it by its darker charcoal staining and inclusions as opposed to the overlying alluvial horizons which had no inclusions. This second deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2 and 4** [Plates 14-15 and 33]. The line of this former water course was plotted by the position of the fill (005) within the foundation trench excavations and the line of this feature within this new build area is shown on **Figure 5**.

7.2 The House Plot

- 7.2.1 The foundation trenches for the new house plot were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths and widths, the extents of which are featured on **Figure 6**. These various trenches were excavated to depths of between 1.30m-1.50m below the site ground levels [Plates 35-38, 40-44, 46-54, 58-62, 64-68, 71-76, 78-83, 85-115, 117-129, 131 and 133-163].
- 7.2.2 Over the eastern portion of the new build area, these monitored mechanical excavations extended through the modern topsoil horizon (001), the alluvial horizon (002) and into the a further alluvial horizon (003), which was recorded at the base of these excavations. The topsoil horizon (001) yielded one sherd of mid 15th-16th century pottery. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Sections 5-7, 9, 11-12 and 14** [Plates 39, 45, 55, 63, 77, 84 and 130].
- 7.2.3 As with the earlier detached garage foundation excavations, over the western portion of the new build area of this house plot, the same variation to this site deposit sequence was recorded with fill of the former medieval relict water course (005) being encountered at the base of the foundation trench excavations here. Here and at these shallower trench excavations to the east, this former watercourse was found to be cut into the alluvial horizon (003). The fill (005) produced finds of one sherd of medieval 13th-14th century pottery and four sherds of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery (15th-16th century).
- 7.2.4 Further to the west and along the western margins of this new build area, the foundation trench excavations here attained greater depths of more than 1.90m-2.0m and to 2.20m-2.30m below ground levels as the fill of the former medieval relict water course (005) was removed and the base of the former relict watercourse was not attained here. The

foundation trench excavations here were stepped to reflect these greater depths. These excavations also revealed that this relict watercourse had a wide profile with an irregular approximately north-south orientated line and irregular depths. The full width of this former watercourse was not reached with its eastern side being situated beyond this new build area and further to the west. It was also established that this former watercourse was cut into a further alluvial horizon (006). The deposit sequence within this western portion of the new build area was recorded within **Representative Sections 8, 10 and 15 [Plates 56-57, 69-70 and 132]**. Where these foundation excavations attained their greatest depths at the western edge of the new build area, a further fill of this former medieval relict water course (007) was identified. This was below the upper fill (005) and appeared to have a dark and high organic content with the appearance of a former waterlogged horizon. The deposit sequence of this former medieval relict watercourse showing the basal fill (007) was recorded at depth within **Representative Section 13 [Plate 116]**. The basal fill (007) did not yield any finds.

- 7.2.5 The remaining findings comprised a modern refuse pit recorded at the eastern side of the new build area. This was cut from just below the modern topsoil horizon (001) and was sealed by it. This feature was cut into the alluvial horizons (002) and (003) and its fill was composed of redeposited alluvial material that had originated from these horizons.
- 7.2.6 A further small modern refuse pit, which was also cut from just below the modern topsoil horizon (001) and was sealed by it was recorded at the southern margins of the new build area.
- 7.2.7 In addition, a large area of further modern disturbance or of pitting, which probably consisted of a cluster or grouping of modern pitting activity was also detected at the southern end of this new build area. All of these modern features were similarly cut into the alluvial horizons (002) and (003) and also appeared to be cut from just below the modern topsoil horizon (001). This large area of further modern disturbance appeared to be both very deep and substantial and extended to a depth of 1.90m and to other depths of greater than 2.40m below ground levels [**Plates 97-98 and 139-144**]. A number of sherds of modern 20th century pottery were recovered from the fills here, but were not retained. Further finds from the backfill include fragments of modern concrete paving slabs. It was unclear what this modern disturbance could be attributed to and may have been an attempt perhaps at modern drainage works of uncertain purpose and function.
- 7.2.8 An alternative interpretation for the area of pitting activity at the southern end of the new build area is that this activity may represent the line of a deep and substantial drainage dyke, which is featured on the tithe map for the parish of Fleet of 1840, but is not shown on the First Edition O.S. map of 1888, presumably having gone by the late 19th century. The relationship between this drainage dyke, (which also served as an enclosure boundary) and the medieval relict watercourse was not determined during the course of this archaeological monitoring. But it is considered highly likely that this drainage dyke of probable post-medieval date may have truncated the earlier watercourse to the north of the site monitored area.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new detached garage along with those of the first house plot (Plot 1) were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 A prior heritage impact assessment of 2019 had established that this development site lay on the approximately north-south orientated line of a relict medieval former watercourse that was known as the River Fleet. This ran parallel to the present Hall Gate

to the immediate east. The evidence for this was found during an archaeological watching brief in 2001 at the former Crooked Billet public house to the north, which produced finds of medieval pottery.

- 8.3 This study also concluded that this watercourse would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement with the potential for medieval settlement activity on this site thus being low, but that there was a high potential for finds from the medieval period to be made on this site.
- 8.4 These conclusions were confirmed by the results of this archaeological monitoring. The line of this former relict watercourse was first detected by the monitoring of the groundworks for the detached garage at the southern end of the site. This confirmed the postulated line of this channel. The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks of the first house plot to the north also confirmed the line of this former watercourse here. This was found to be cut into at least two later alluvial horizons and had at least two fills. The upper fill was distinguished by a uniform darker charcoal content or staining (which also assisted in confirming the line of this former watercourse) along with a lower fill which had a high organic content and which appeared to be waterlogged in nature. Both deposits were only encountered at depth and were sealed by later alluvial horizons. The upper fill yielded finds of one sherd of medieval pottery and four sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. One alluvial horizon at the southern end of the site produced finds of fragments of 18th-19th century bottle glass.
- 8.5 The archaeological monitoring also established that this former watercourse had had a wide and an irregular profile. Its full width was not reached, the western side of this former watercourse being located further to the west.
- 8.6 The remaining findings consisted of several modern refuse pits along with a further larger area of modern disturbance/pitting, which was both deep and substantial at the southern margins of the new build area of the first house plot. The nature, purpose and function of which could not be determined. Modern finds of pottery and concrete paving slab fragments were retrieved from its backfill.
- 8.7 The tithe map for the parish of Fleet of 1840 features an east-west orientated former field boundary bisecting this site in the area of the southern margins of the new build area of the first house plot. This may provide an alternative and perhaps more probable interpretation for the area of deep and substantial disturbance/pitting here. This may be seen as a probable deep and substantial former drainage dyke, which may also have functioned as an enclosure boundary. The relationship between this drainage dyke, and the medieval relict watercourse to the west was not determined, but it is considered highly likely that this drainage dyke of probable post-medieval date may have truncated the earlier watercourse to the north of the site monitored area.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated both the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and of the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the archaeological activity and deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record and confirm both the nature of the archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Julian Warwick and his clients - Mr. and Mrs. Kierman for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his kind assistance.

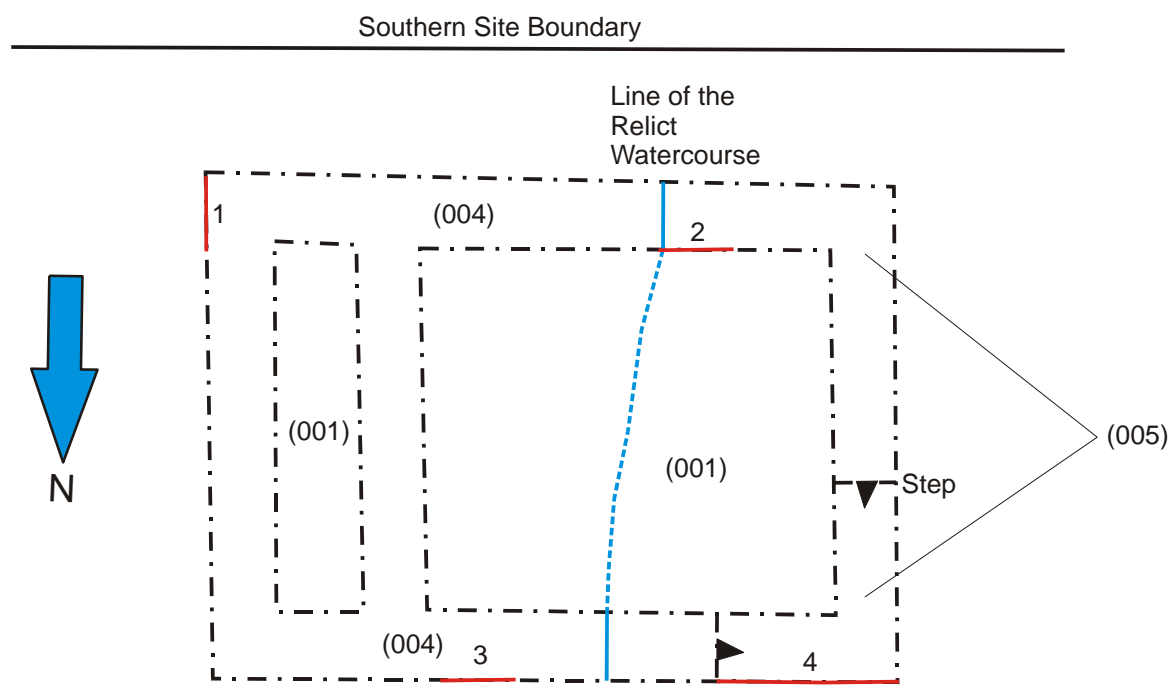
11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1992), Sheet 144, *Spalding, Solid & Drift Edition*, Scale 1:50,000.

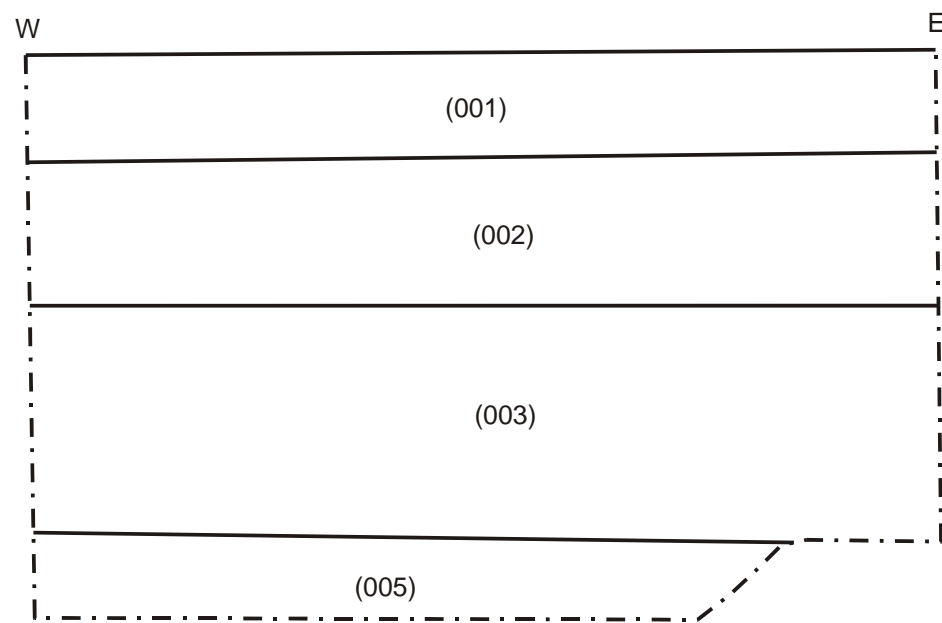
Hall N, (2019), *A Desk Based Heritage Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development Site on Land off Hallgate, Church End, Fleet, Lincolnshire*.

Ordnance Survey, (2015), 1:25,000 scale map, *Spalding & Holbeach, Long Sutton & Kirton*, Explorer Sheet No. 249.

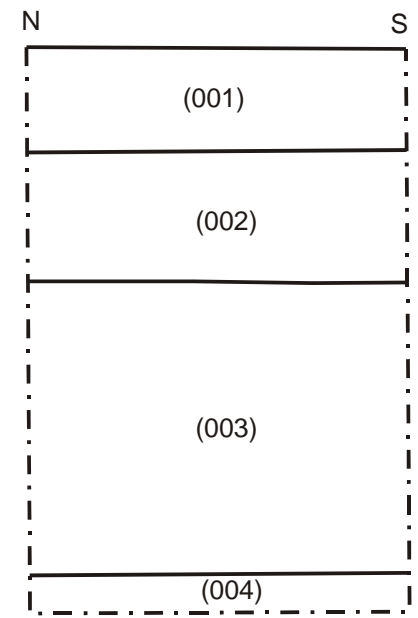
Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4, 1:250,000 scale.



THE DETACHED GARAGE



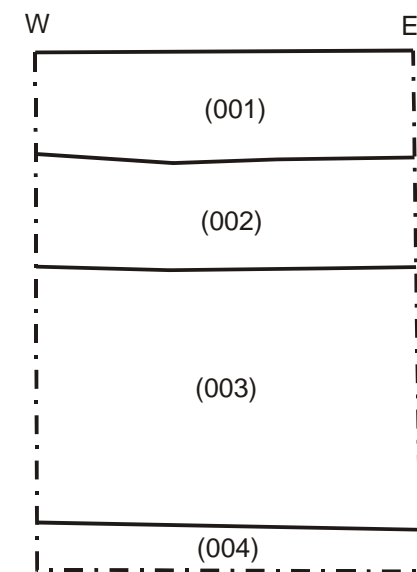
Representative Section 4, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 1, West Facing Section, scale 1:20

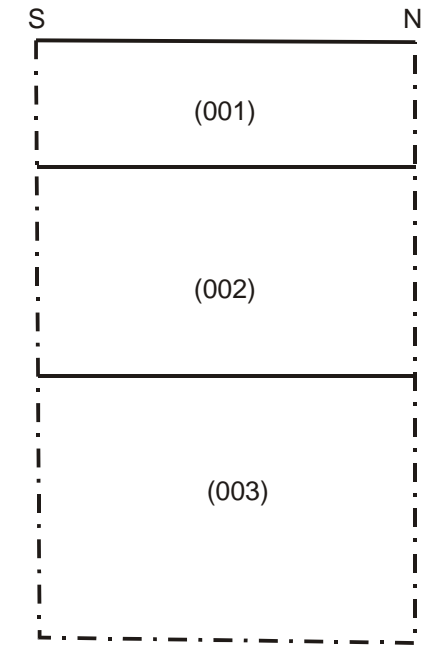
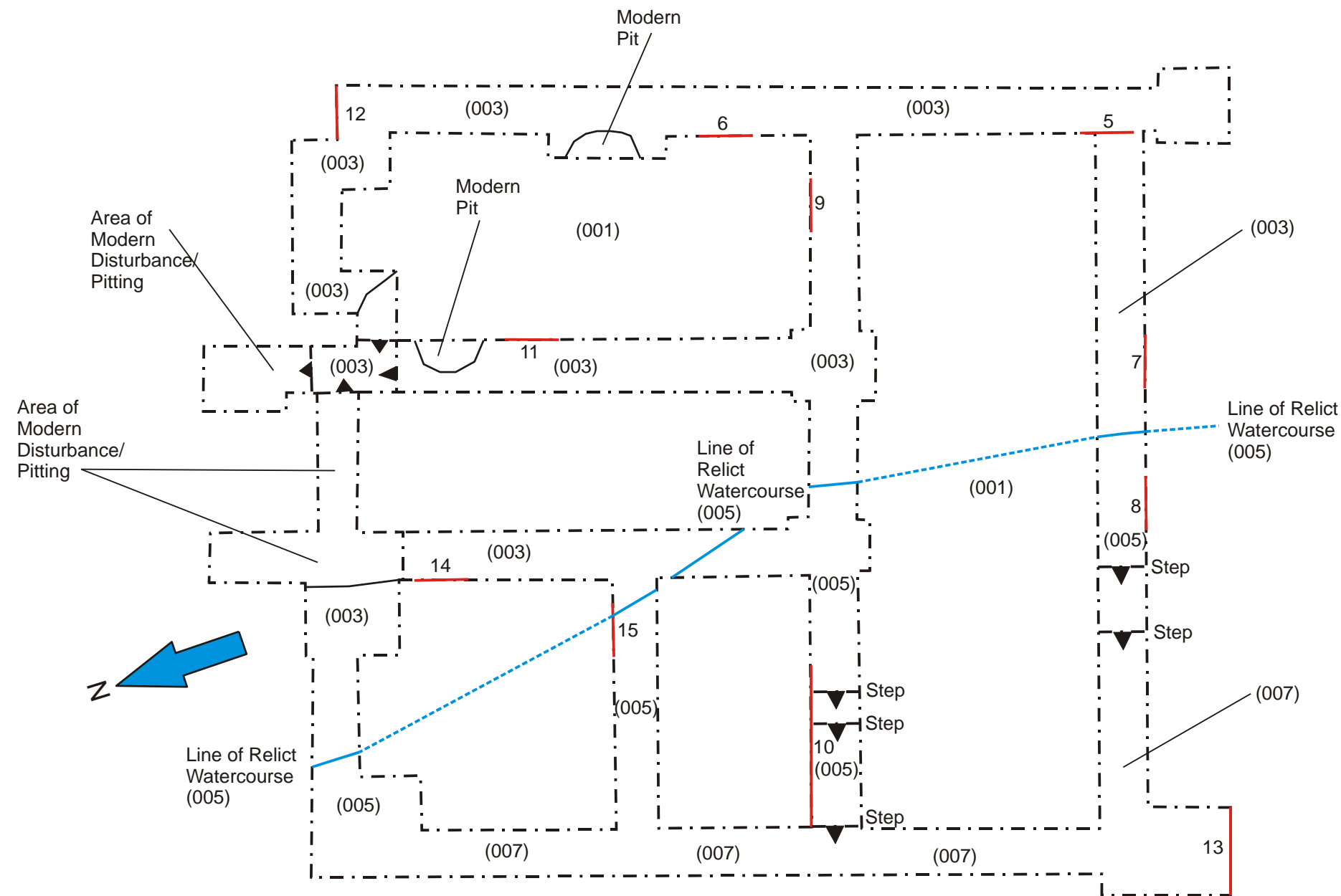


Representative Section 2, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

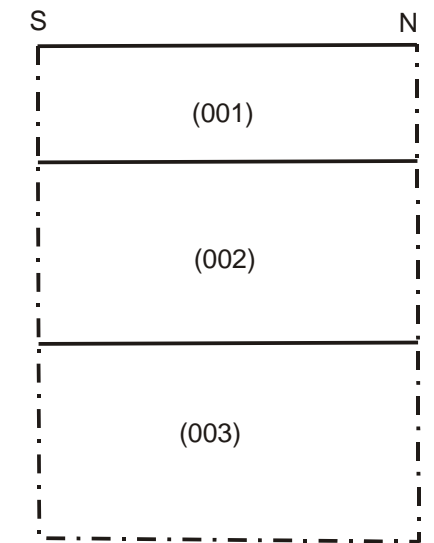


Representative Section 3, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure..: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks for the Detached Garage at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Section 1-4 at a scale of 1:20



Representative Section 5, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

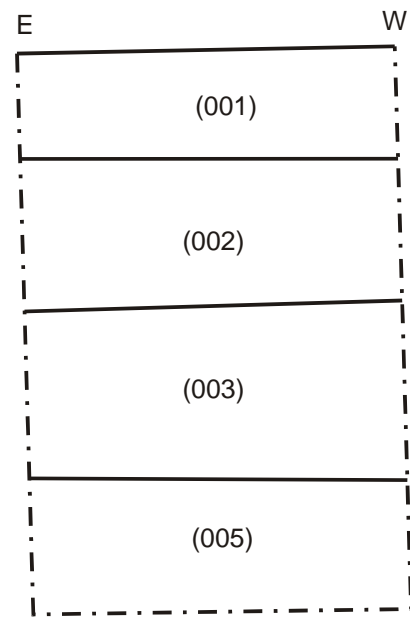


Representative Section 6, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

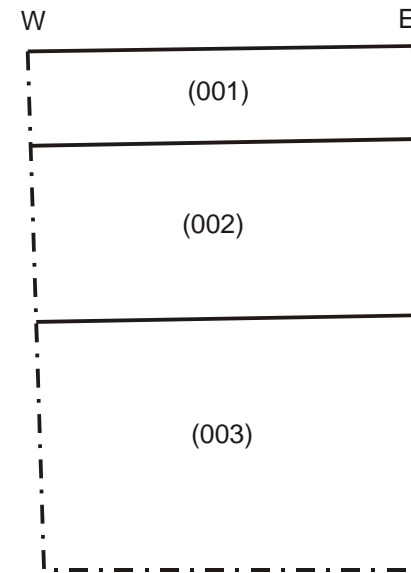
Figure 6: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of the First Residential Dwelling (Plot 1) at a scale of 1:100 and Representative Sections 5-6 at a scale of 1:20



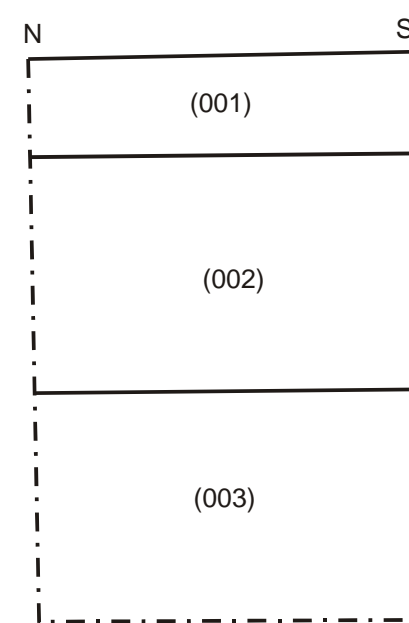
Representative Section 7, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



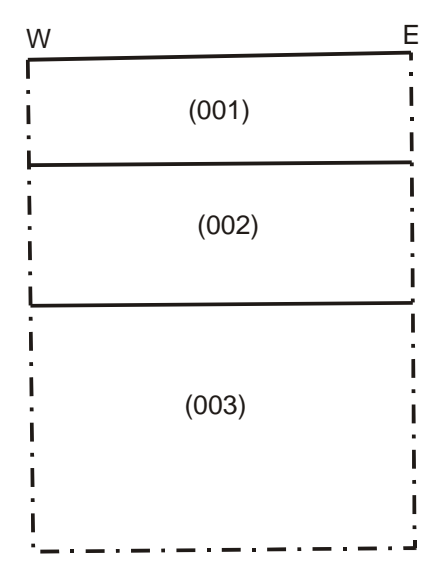
Representative Section 8, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



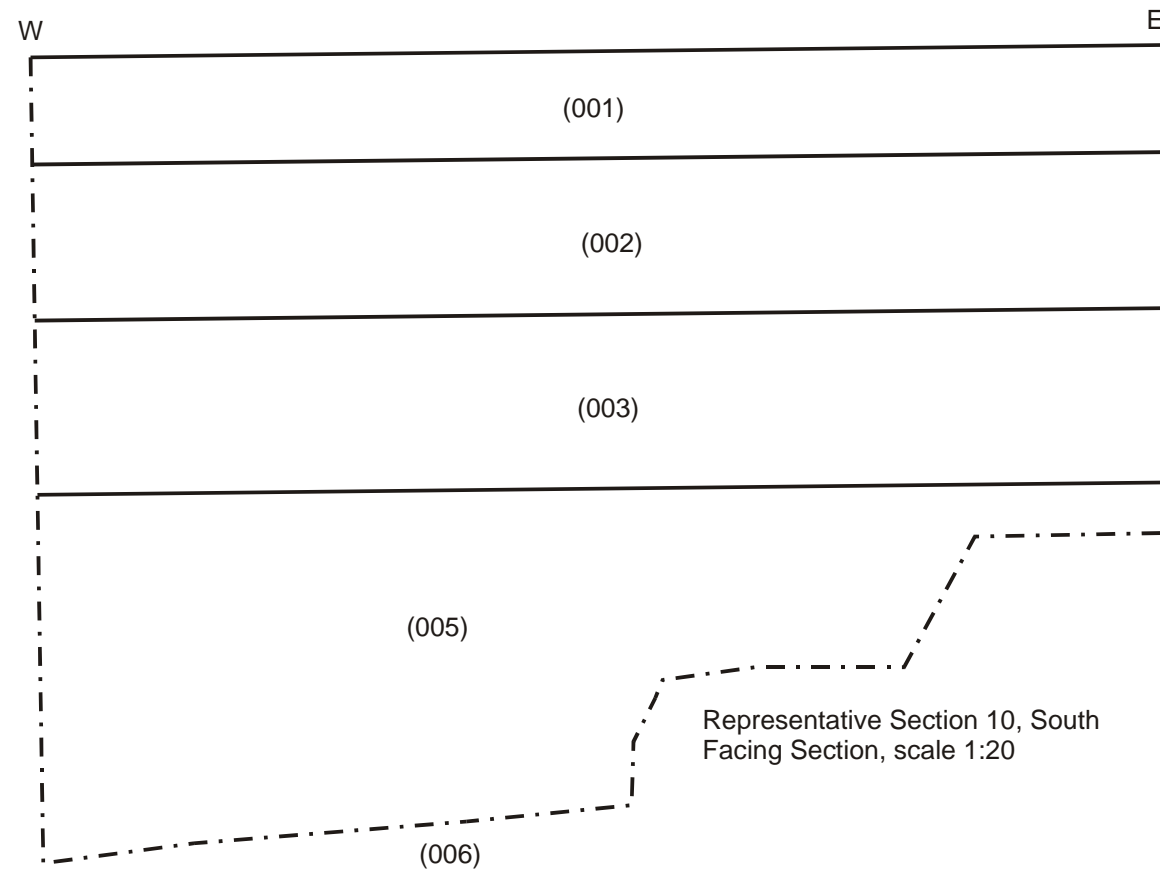
Representative Section 9, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



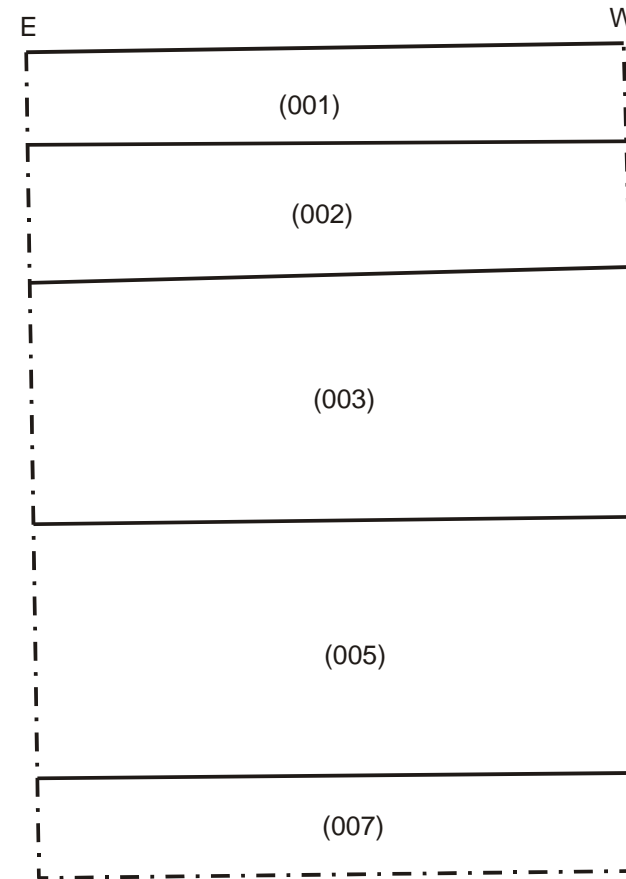
Representative Section 11, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 12, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

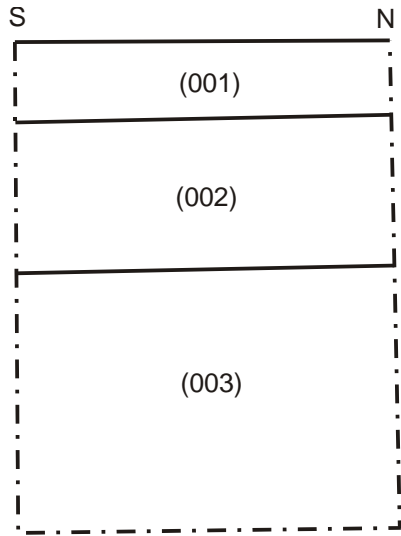


Representative Section 10, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

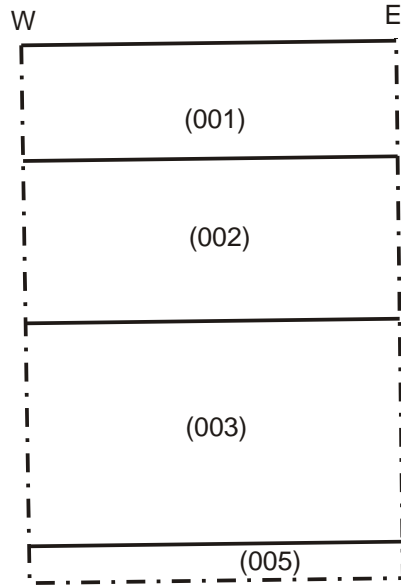


Representative Section 13, North Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 7: Representative Sections 7-13 at a scale of 1:20



Representative Section 14, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 15, South Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 8: Representative Sections 14-15 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

The Detached Garage to Plot 1



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the north-east



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 7: Representative Section 1, from the west



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 14: Representative Section 2, from the south-east



Plate 15: Representative Section 2, from the south-west



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 22: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 23: Representative Section 3, from the south



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 33: Representative Section 4, from the south



Plate 36: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 37: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

The House Plot (Plot 1)



Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 38: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 39: Representative Section 5, from the east



Plate 41: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 42: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 43: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 45: Representative Section 6, from the east



Plate 44: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 46: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 47: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 50: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 48: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 51: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 49: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 52: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 53: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 56: Representative Section 8, from the north



Plate 54: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 57: Representative Section 8, from the north



Plate 55: Representative Section 7, from the north



Plate 58: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 59: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 62: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 60: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 63: Representative Section 9, from the south



Plate 61: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 64: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 65: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 68: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 66: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 69: Representative Section 10, from the south-west



Plate 67: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 70: Representative Section 10, from the south-east



Plate 71: Representative Section 10, from the south-west



Plate 74: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 72: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 75: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 73: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 76: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 78: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 77: Representative Section 11, from the west



Plate 79: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 80: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 81: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 84: Representative Section 12, from the south



Plate 82: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 85: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 83: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 86: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 89: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 87: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 90: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 88: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 91: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 92: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 95: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 93: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 96: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 94: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 97: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 98: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 101: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 99: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 102: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 100: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 103: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 105: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 104: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 106: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 107: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 110: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 108: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 111: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 112: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 109: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 113: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 115: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 114: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 116 :Representative Section 13, from the north



Plate 117: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 119: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 118: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 120: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 121: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 124: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 122: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 125: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 123: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 126: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 127: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 128 Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 129: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 130: Representative Section 14, from the east



Plate 131: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 132: Representative Section 15, from the south



Plate 135: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 133: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 136: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 134: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 137: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 138: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 141: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 139: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 142: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 140: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 143: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 146: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 144: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 147: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 145: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 148: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 149: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 152: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 150: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 153: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 151: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 154: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 155: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 158: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 156: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 159: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 157: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 160: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 161: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 162: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 163: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

The Detached Garage to Plot 1

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Soft, dark grey brown silt with small angular stones 1% and small-medium brick fragments 1%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - 0.25m.
- 002** Alluvial horizon. Soft, dark orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - 0.39m.
- 003** Alluvial horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(002)** and above **(004)**. This yielded finds of fragments of 18th-19th century bottle glass. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - 0.78m.
- 004** Alluvial horizon. Soft, light orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(003)** and above **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 3**. Depth - >0.12m.
- 005** Fill of the former relict watercourse. Soft, mid orange brown silt with small fragments of charcoal and flecking 30%. Below **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2 and 4**. Depth - >0.21m.

The House Plot (Plot 1)

- 001** As above. This deposit yielded finds of one sherd of mid 15th-mid 16th century pottery. Recorded within **Representative Sections 5-15**. Depth - 0.32m.
- 002** As above. Recorded within **Representative Sections 5-15**. Depth - 0.56m.
- 003** As above. Recorded within **Representative Sections 5-15**. Depth - 0.76m.
- 005** Upper fill of the former relict watercourse. Soft, mid orange brown silt with small fragments of charcoal and flecking 30%. Below **(003)** and above **(006)** and **(007)**. This fill produced finds of one sherd of 13th-14th century pottery and four sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. Recorded within **Representative Sections 8, 10, 13 and 15**. Depth - 0.68m.
- 006** Alluvial horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silt with no inclusions. Below **(005)** and **(007)**. Cut by the former relict watercourse. Depth - not determined owing to depth of foundation excavations.
- 007** Basal fill of the former relict watercourse. Soft, dark grey/black silt with no apparent inclusions. Below **(005)** and above **(006)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 13**. Depth - >0.25m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Seven context records

A plan of the monitored groundworks of the detached garage at a scale of 1:100 and four section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

A plan of the monitored groundworks of the first residential dwelling (Plot 1) at a scale of 1:100 and two section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

Nine section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on two sheets of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2021.198** and site code **HGFL21**

Appendix 4: The Finds by Jane Young

Pottery report for land adjacent to The Chestnuts, Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire (HGFL 21)

Johanna Gray

Introduction

Six sherds of post-Roman pottery representing five vessels and weighing a total of 0.220 kgs. in total were presented for examination. The assemblage is of medieval to late medieval/early post-medieval type. The material was examined visually using a x20 binocular microscope, and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendix 1). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and the joint PCRG, SGRP and MPRG guidelines (2016).

Condition

The material is in a stable, slightly abraded to abraded condition, with individual sherd size varying from 14gram to 116grams. A number of sherds have post-depositional deposits.

The range and variety of materials

The recovered pottery came from the topsoil layer (deposit 001) and the upper fill (deposit 005) of a relict watercourse. The range of material recovered is extremely limited with only three Lincolnshire produced ware types occurring (Table 1). Form types are limited to small jugs and large sloping bowls.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd, vessel count and weight in grams

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	4	3	90
BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	1150	1400	1	1	14
TB	Toynnton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	1	1	116

The site sequence

The pottery was recovered from two deposits encountered during excavation. Topsoil layer 001 produced a single rim sherd from a large Toynnton/Bolingbroke sloping bowl of mid 15th to mid 16th century type. The internally glazed bowl has heavy wear marks on the internal body suggesting a long period of use.

Deposit 005 contained five sherds from four vessels of mixed date. The earliest sherd is from a large Medieval Bourne ware sloping bowl in Fabric A (BOUA). The bowl appears to have faint incised wavy decoration below the external rim and is unglazed. Such bowls date to the 13th or 14th centuries. Two small Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval Bourne ware (BOU) jugs appear to be in early sandier fabrics and are most likely to date to the 15th century, although, potentially they could be of 15th or 16th century date. The other sherd found in this deposit is also of Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval Bourne ware (BOU) type but is in a more traditional fine fabric typical of mid 15th to 16th century production. The rim sherd is from a large sloping bowl.

Discussion

This is a small group of mixed medial to late medieval or early post-medieval date of limited type. The ware types are typical for the local area and the form types are limited to small jugs and large sloping bowls, often referred to in medieval documents as 'milk pans'.

The assemblage should be retained in a museum for future study of post-Roman pottery in the local area.

References

PCRG, SGRP, MPRG, 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Published by the

Medieval Pottery Research Group on behalf of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group,

the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group

Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper 2. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

site code	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
hgfl 21	001	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		large sloping bowl	1	1	116		rim	int glaze;heavy wear on int body;concretions incl breaks
hgfl 21	005	BOUA	Bourne-type medieval Fabrics A to G	Fabric A	large sloping bowl	1	1	14	faint incised wavy line dec ext below rim	rim	abraded;concretions incl breaks
hgfl 21	005	BOU	Bourne D ware	oxid fine sandy	small jug	1	1	14		BS	early ?;? Not a Bourne product;unmatured ext glaze;very abraded;spalling surfaces;concretions incl breaks
hgfl 21	005	BOU	Bourne D ware	oxid fine sandy	small jug	2	1	18		BS	early ?;abraded;? Not a Bourne product
hgfl 21	005	BOU	Bourne D ware	OX/R/OX fine	large sloping bowl	1	1	58		rim	slightly everted rim;concretions incl breaks

Pottery Archive HGFL21

Appendix 5: The Glass by Zoe Tomlinson

An Assessment of the Glass from Land Adjacent to The Chestnuts, Hallgate, Fleet. Site Code: HGFL21

Zoe Tomlinson. BSc. MSc.

14/03/2022

Introduction

Six pieces of dark green glass weighing a total of 232 grams were presented for assessment. They were recovered from alluvial horizon (003) as part of a watching brief. The fragments were found to join to form part of a kicked base of what appears to be a beverage bottle probably dating from the 18th to the 19th century.

Methodology

The material was recorded using an Excel spreadsheet including fragment count, weight, colour, form and type.

Condition

The material is in a fair condition and the six pieces join with fresh breaks to form part of the base. There is a small amount of typical ware on the rim of the base where it would have come into contact with a surface during use. The material is in a stable condition.

The Glass

The pieces join to form part of a circular kicked base with a rounded edge and a small part of the body of a bottle (possibly straight sided rather than globular). The base has a diameter of 85mm and the walls of the bottle are between 8mm and 9mm thick. There is a round abrasion area on the outer surface of the kick of the base possibly part of a pontil scar. The bottle was probably either handblown or mould blown.

Context No.	Type	Form	Colour	No. pieces	Weight grams.	Date	Description
003	bottle	base	dark green	6	232	18 th – 19 th century	External base diameter 85mm; kick 60mm; walls 8mm – 9mm; air bubbles

Table 1: *Glass by context, fragment count and weight*

Conclusions & Recommendations

The pieces appear to be part of a beverage bottle, most likely dating from the 18th century (possibly mid-18th) to the 19th century (probably relatively early 19th century). It is fairly typical and I recommend that it may be discarded. No further work is necessary.

References

Cool, H.E.M. and Baxter, M.J. (1999) 'Peeling the onion; an approach to comparing vessel glass assemblages.' *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 12, 72-100.

Dungworth, David. (2012) 'Three and a half centuries of bottle manufacture'. *Industrial Archaeology Review*, 34, pp.36-49.

Tait, H. (ed.), (1991) *Five Thousand Years of Glass* (London).

Tyler, K. & Willmott, H. (2005) *John Baker's late 17th-century glasshouse at Vauxhall*. MoLAS Monograph 28. Museum of London Archaeology Service.

Tyson, R. The Glass in N. Corcos et al. Excavations in 2014 at Wade Street, Bristol - a documentary and archaeological analysis, *Internet Archaeology* 45. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.45.3.5> (Last accessed 14/03/2022)



Appendix 6: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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THE	DETACHED GARAGE TO			PLOT 1	
1	Pre-groundworks	NE		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
2	" "	E		" "	"
3	Excavation of the Foundation	W		" "	"
4	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
5	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
6	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
7	Representative Section 1	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
8	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
9	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
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12	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
13	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
14	Representative Section 2	SE		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
15	Representative Section 2	SW		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
16	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		At 13/12/21	HGFL21
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18	Excavation of	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	the Foundation						
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20	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
21	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
22	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
23	Representative Section 3	S		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
24	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
25	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
26	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
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29	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
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32	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
33	Representative Section 4	S		At 13/12/21	HGFL21		
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THE HOUSE PLOT (PLOT 1)							

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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37	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/14/21	HGFL21	
38	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
39	Representative Section 5	E		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
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41	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
42	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
43	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 12/14/21	HGFL21	
44	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
45	Representative Section 6	E		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
46	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 12/14/21	HGFL21	
47	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
48	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
49	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21	
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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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65	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		AA 12/12/21	HQFL21	
66	Excavation of the Foundation	W		AA 12/12/21	HQFL21	
67	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		AA 12/12/21	HQFL21	
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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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75	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
76	Excavation of the Foundation	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
77	Representative Section 11	W		MA 14/12/21	HGFL21
78	Excavation of the Foundation	E		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
79	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 14/12/21	HGFL21
80	Excavation of the Foundation	N		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
81	Excavation of the Foundation	E		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
82	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		MA 14/12/21	HGFL21
83	Excavation of the Foundation	E		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
84	Representative Section 12	S		MA 12/12/21	HGFL21
85	Excavation of the Foundation	W		MA 14/12/21	HGFL21

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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87	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 14/12/21	HGFL21	
88	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		AT 14/12/21	HGFL21	
89	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 14/12/21	HGFL21	
90	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 14/12/21	HGFL21	
91	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 14/12/21	HGFL21	
92	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
93	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
94	Excavation of the Foundation	N		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
95	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
96	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
97	Excavation of the Foundation	S		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
98	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
99	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
100	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
101	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	
102	Excavation of the Foundation	E		AT 21/12/21	HGFL21	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Unit & Date	Site	
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105	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
106	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
107	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
108	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
109	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
110	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
111	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
112	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
113	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
114	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
115	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
116	Representative Section 13	N		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
117	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
118	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	
119	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HQFL21	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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121	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
122	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
123	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
124	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
125	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
126	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
127	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
128	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
129	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
130	Representative Section 14	E		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
131	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
132	Representative Section 15	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
133	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
134	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
135	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		
136	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 21/12/21	HGFL21		

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Unit & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
137	Excavation of the Foundation	S		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
138	Excavation of the Foundation	S		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
139	Excavation of the Foundation	N		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
140	Excavation of the Foundation	E		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
141	Excavation of the Foundation	E		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
142	Excavation of the Foundation	E		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
143	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
144	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
145	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
146	Excavation of the Foundation	W		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
147	Excavation of the Foundation	S		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
148	Excavation of the Foundation	E		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
149	Excavation of the Foundation	W		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
150	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
151	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
152	Excavation of the Foundation	N		M 21/12/21	HQFL21
153	Excavation of the Foundation	E		M 21/12/21	HQFL21

Appendix 7: OASIS Summary Sheet

Appendix 8: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
on Land Adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate,
Fleet, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Julian Warwick on behalf of his
clients - Mr. & Mrs. Kierman**

National Grid Reference: TF 3885 2358

Site Code: HGFL21

Accession No: LCNCC: 2021.198

Planning reference: H05-0659-21

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

November 2021

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new residential dwellings with detached garaging on land adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A prior heritage impact assessment of this development site of 2019 had concluded that the site lay on the line of a relict medieval watercourse known as the River Fleet, which would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement. The study concluded that there was a low potential for contemporary settlement activity because of this, though the potential for medieval finds to be made here would be conversely high. This assessment also concluded that there was a high potential for post-medieval settlement activity and finds to be made on this site. So, the specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the two new residential dwellings and detached garages. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1-3]

- 1.1 The development site comprises a parcel of land that is situated off the north-western frontage of Hallgate. The development site lies to the south of the parish church, to the immediate south-east of the grounds of the Old Rectory, within the historic core of the settlement of Fleet, and within the flat and low lying Lincolnshire Fens at National Grid Reference TF 3885 2358, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The development site currently comprises an enclosure under grass. The development site is situated within the village of Fleet and the modern civil parish of the name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on deep stoneless and calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. These deposits in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 4]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of the two new residential dwellings with detached garaging on land adjacent to 'The Chestnuts', Hallgate, Fleet, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H05-0659-21).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 A prior Heritage Impact Assessment of this development site had been compiled in 2019. Amongst other considerations, this had made an assessment of the potential impact of any development on this site on the identified archaeological potential of the site.
- 3.2 This study did not identify any potential for archaeological activity and finds from the various prehistoric periods and from the Romano-British period to be found on this site, the potential for which was considered to be low.

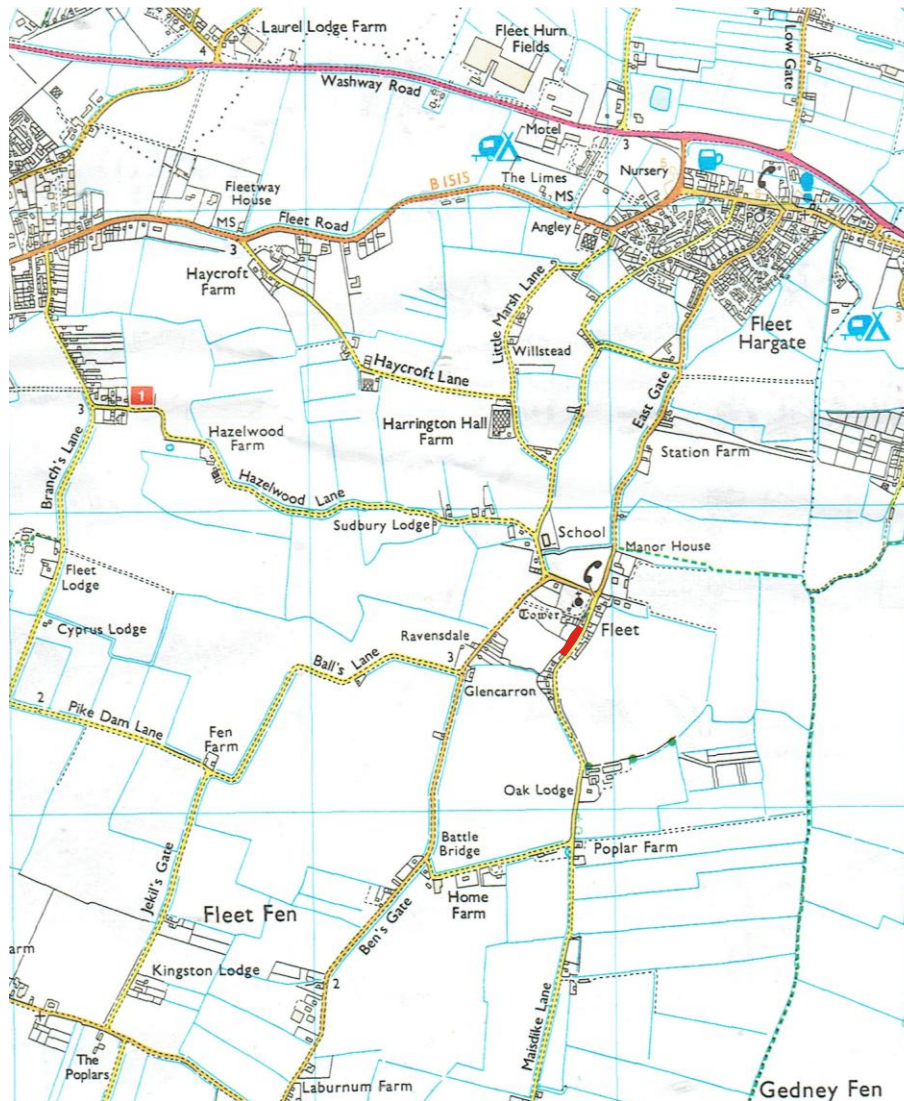


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:12,500. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 Despite the settlement of Fleet first being documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 and thus having late Anglo-Saxon origins and finds of Mid Saxon pottery having been made to the west of this assessment site, which may point to earlier origins for this settlement, no other archaeological activity or finds from this period were identified by this study within the vicinity of this assessment site. So it was considered that archaeological settlement activity and finds from this period would possibly be encountered on this assessment site, though this potential was considered to be low.
- 3.5 The study considered that documentary evidence from the early 14th century had shown that the medieval settlement of Fleet was concentrated to the north and west of the parish church. From the medieval period onwards there was a gradual shift of the focus of this settlement to the settlement of Fleet Hargate to the north. There was evidence for the shrinkage of this medieval settlement to the north and west of the parish church. It was established by this study that this development site lay on the line of a relict and silted up watercourse that was known as the River Fleet, (which would not have been conducive to

contemporary settlement) and which lay to the west of and was parallel to Hall Gate. Evidence for this was found during the course of an archaeological watching brief at the former Crooked Billet public house in 2001, the fill of which produced finds of medieval pottery. Other evidence for this medieval settlement was found by previous archaeological investigations at The Cottage in 2001-2 to the north-east and by an archaeological evaluation on land off Hall Gate in 2006, also to the north-east. In the light of these considerations, the study concluded that the potential for medieval settlement activity to be found on this development site would be low, but that the potential for finds from this period to be made here would be high.

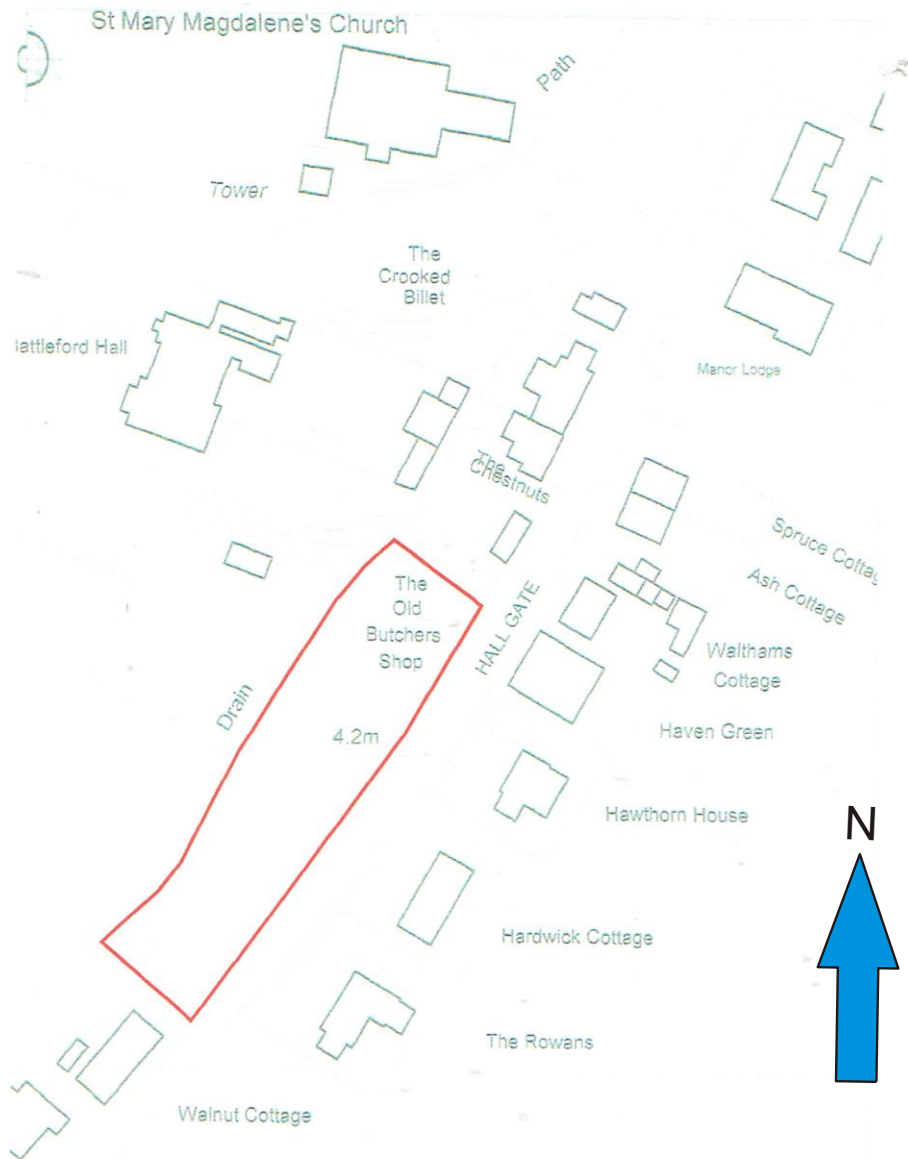


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:2,500. The development site is shown outlined in red.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)



Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.6 The study also established that early maps from the late 18th century showed that there had been little change to the layout of Fleet since that time. The construction of the contemporary turnpike road through Fleet Hargate to the north had caused expansion of the settlement at Fleet to effectively cease. This study also established that the map regression that was carried out for this assessment, established that this site had remained unoccupied in terms of settlement since at least the early-mid 19th century. The tithe map of 1840 features an east-west orientated enclosure boundary of post-medieval date that traversed the site. So it was considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the post-medieval period to be found on this site would be high.
- 3.7 The map regression that was undertaken for this assessment had also established that a further east-west enclosure boundary ditch of late 19th-early 20th century date had also traversed the northern portion of this assessment site. So it was considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the early modern period to be made here would also be high.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations, services and access for the two new residential dwellings and detached garages.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. A prior heritage impact assessment of this development site of 2019 had concluded that the site lay on the line of a relict medieval watercourse known as the River Fleet, which would not have been conducive to contemporary settlement. The study concluded that there was a low potential for contemporary settlement activity because of this, though the potential for medieval finds to be made here would be conversely high. This assessment also concluded that there was a high potential for post-medieval settlement activity and finds to be made on this site. So, the specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances. The mechanical excavation will undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

7.5 Arrangements will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.

8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.

8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2022.

9. Reporting procedures

9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2021).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.