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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO THE
PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
MARKET DEEPING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MPR98)**



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OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO THE
PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
MARKET DEEPING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MPR98)**

Work Undertaken For
Sheard Partnership

August 1999

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

Planning Application No: SK97/1171/56/48
National Grid Reference: TF 1332 1083
City and County Museum Accession No: 83.98

A.P.S. Report No. **87/99**

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological
Organisation (No. 21)*

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches on land adjacent to Peterborough Road, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

To the north of the development are a number of Early Bronze Age (2250-1800 BC) funerary monuments, of which one was examined before the construction of the Market Deeping bypass. Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains include the Car Dyke, a watercourse connecting Lincoln with Peterborough, and aerial photographs indicate settlement of this period to the east and west connected by a trackway, which is now followed by Towngate East. To the south of the development lies the medieval (1066-1500) core of the village.

The investigation revealed two linear boundary ditches which remain undated. Finds included a range of modern pottery, a sherd of 16th - 17th century Bourne ware and a stone window mullion, of the same date, which perhaps indicates post-medieval occupation in the vicinity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning background

Between the 13th and 18th March 1998, an archaeological watching brief was

undertaken during excavation of trenches for redevelopment of The Winning Post, Peterborough Road, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 1332 1083). The archaeological work was commissioned by Sheard Partnership and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Market Deeping is located 16km southwest of Spalding and 32km southeast of Grantham, in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 650m to the north of Market Deeping town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Guthlac (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 6.5m OD, the development covers an area measuring approximately 4160 square metres.

Local soils are predominantly of the Badsey 2 Association, fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). Beneath these deposits is a drift geology of first river terrace deposits, usually silty to sandy pebbly clay, 0.6m thick, that lie over a solid geology of Oxford Clay (Booth 1983, 104).

Local topography describes a gentle slope to the south towards the River Welland and a similar gentle slope eastwards towards the fens of south Lincolnshire.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Market Deeping is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and later periods. A Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) barrow located 450m to the north was partially excavated in advance of the construction of the Market Deeping Bypass (Trimble and Cope-Faulkner 1999). Cropmarks show a number of similar features in the vicinity that may represent a barrow cemetery.

Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains are highlighted by the Car Dyke, the course of which passes within 600m of the proposed development. This watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough and may have had a drainage function (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997). Located 600m east of the site are numerous cropmarks of enclosures and trackways. The course of one trackway is taken up by Towngate East, passing the proposed development site and continuing to the west to join King Street Roman road north of West Deeping (*ibid.* 121). Artefacts of this period include a number of 1st century brooches and other metalwork, found to the northwest (SMR 34695).

Although both West Deeping and East Deeping (now Deeping St. James) are both mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it appears that Market Deeping had not been established at this time. The Deepings derive their name from the Old English *Dēoping* meaning 'deep fen' (Ekwall 1974, 141). However, it is thought that Market Deeping may have been created before 1130 by Richard de Rulos during his enlargement of Deeping St. James (Hayes and Lane 1992, 190).

Evidence for medieval occupation of this area is represented by St. Guthlac's church which has a 12th century doorway, although the remainder of the building is 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 552). Located adjacent to the church is the Old Rectory of early 14th century date and a medieval cross is situated aside Peterborough Road, across from the proposed development area.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to

locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches to various depths as required by the new building. Following excavation by machine, the sides were observed and the sides cleaned and rendered vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the contemporary ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed within an opened area was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 1.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENCHES

Following post-excavation analysis a total of three phases were recognised:

- Group 1 Natural deposits
- Group 2 Undated deposits
- Group 3 Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Group 1 Natural deposits

Located in the base of the foundation trenches was a deposit of yellowish white sandy gravel

(005) which was overlain by a 0.2m thick deposit of yellow sandy silt. Both of these deposits were identified as the underlying alluvial drift geology.

Above the drift geological deposits was a layer of greyish green silty clay with gravel (003). Measuring up to 1.06m thick, this layer was identified as a naturally formed subsoil. A lense of loose red yellow gravel (004) was contained within the subsoil.

Group 2 Undated activity

Cut through the natural deposits were two east-west aligned parallel features (Figure 5, Sections 3 and 4). The first (010) was wider than 2m and 1m deep and contained a dark grey black silty clay fill (009). The second (012) was 2.5m wide and 1m deep with a brown silty clay fill (011). Both these features were interpreted as boundary ditches.

Group 3 Modern activity

Within the natural subsoil was a 1.3m diameter brick structure (013). This tapered towards the top and a height of 1.4m was recorded (Figure 4, Section 2). This cistern contained a backfill of brown sandy silt with brick fragments (008). No cut for the cistern was observed.

Limestone and brick aggregate (001) sealed all deposits and was 0.1 to 0.15m thick. A quantity of artefacts were recovered as unstratified finds. These were mostly 19th to 20th century in date, but there was also pottery and masonry of post-medieval date.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural sands and gravels (Group 1) relate to the underlying First Terrace Deposits of the underlying drift geology. Above this was

a subsoil which may also have originated as an alluvial deposit.

Two undated boundary ditches were located (Group 2). Both are aligned east-west and are parallel to Towngate East, which may have had its origins in the Romano-British period. Although the distance between the ditches, 2.8m, is considered too small for a driveway, the ditches may represent just one side of such a trackway.

Modern remains (Group 3) include a brick cistern, presumably associated with the former public house on the site, and deposits of aggregate associated with the car park.

Finds include a range of 19th and 20th century pottery, tile and glass, all from unstratified contexts. Earlier material was also recovered and included post-medieval Bourne D ware pottery of the 16th and 17th century and a stone window mullion of similar date. These later objects would suggest the possibility of an early post-medieval structure in proximity to the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Peterborough Road, Market Deeping were undertaken as the land fell within an area of archaeological interest, notably the close proximity of Bronze Age funerary remains, Romano-British trackways and medieval settlement.

Two substantial ditches were revealed, though remain undated. Their alignment may suggest a connection with Towngate East, which possibly had its origins in the Romano-British period.

Artefacts recovered from this investigation include a range of 19th and 20th century pottery and glassware and represent a typical

assemblage from Lincolnshire. Pottery and masonry of the 16th to 17th century was retrieved and may indicate occupation or buildings of the period in the vicinity, though no *in-situ* remains were identified. All finds were unstratified. The material has little potential and probably represents nothing more than a manuring scatter, when discarded rubbish was incorporated into midden heaps and later spread on the ground to improve fertility of the soil. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish acknowledge the assistance of Ron Blessett of Sheard Partnership for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Hilary Healey commented upon the fragments of pottery found during this investigation and Rebecka Blenntoft examined the masonry.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Martin Griffiths, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Simmons, B.B. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 1997, *The Lincolnshire Car Dyke: Past Work, Management Options and Future Possibilities*, APS unpublished report 51/97

Trimble, D. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999, *Archaeological Evaluation of the Lincolnshire section of the Market Deeping Bypass, Lincolnshire*, APS unpublished report 76/98

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services.
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR Numbers prefixed with this letter are the reference codes used by the County Sites and Monuments Record.

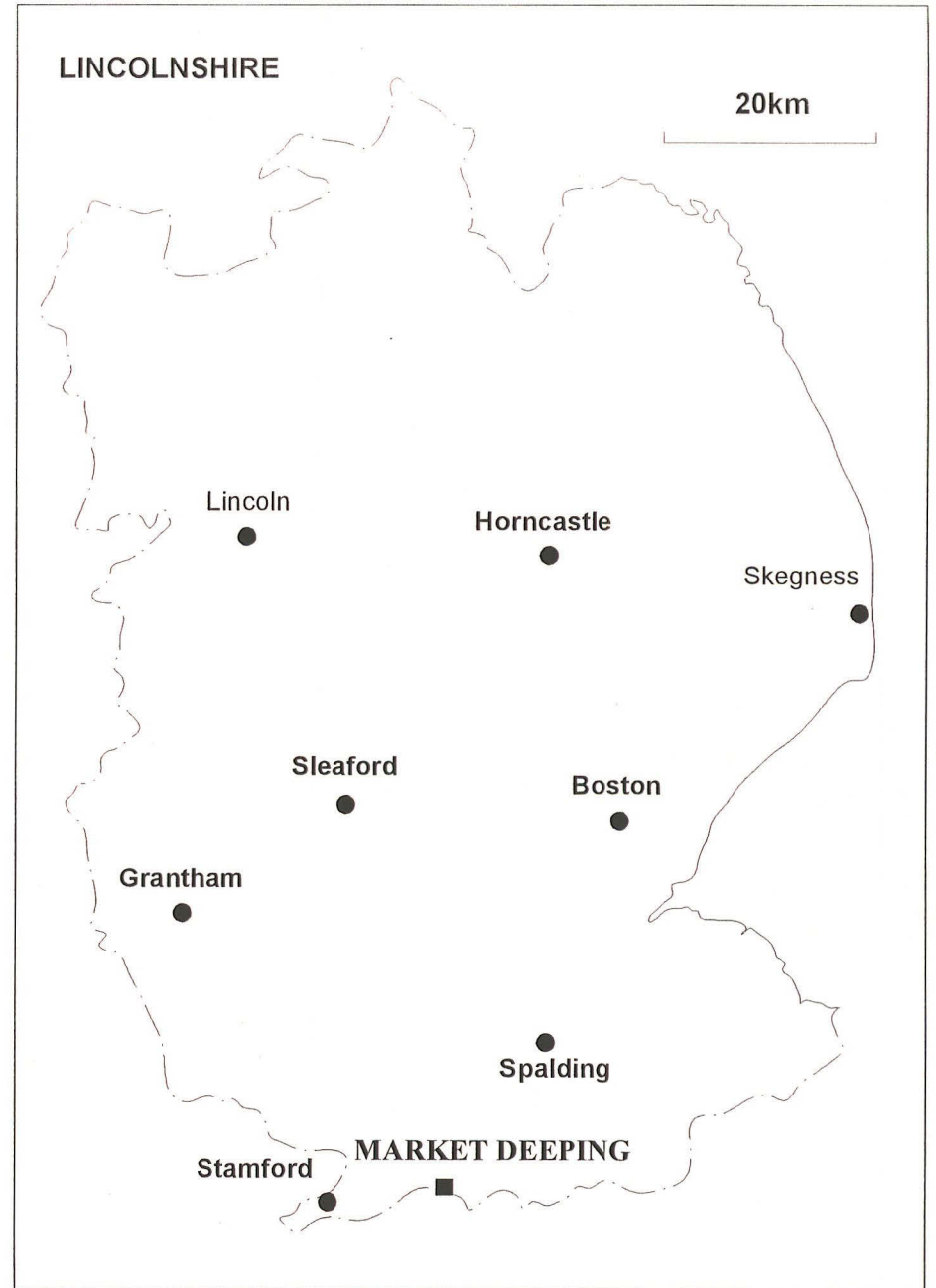
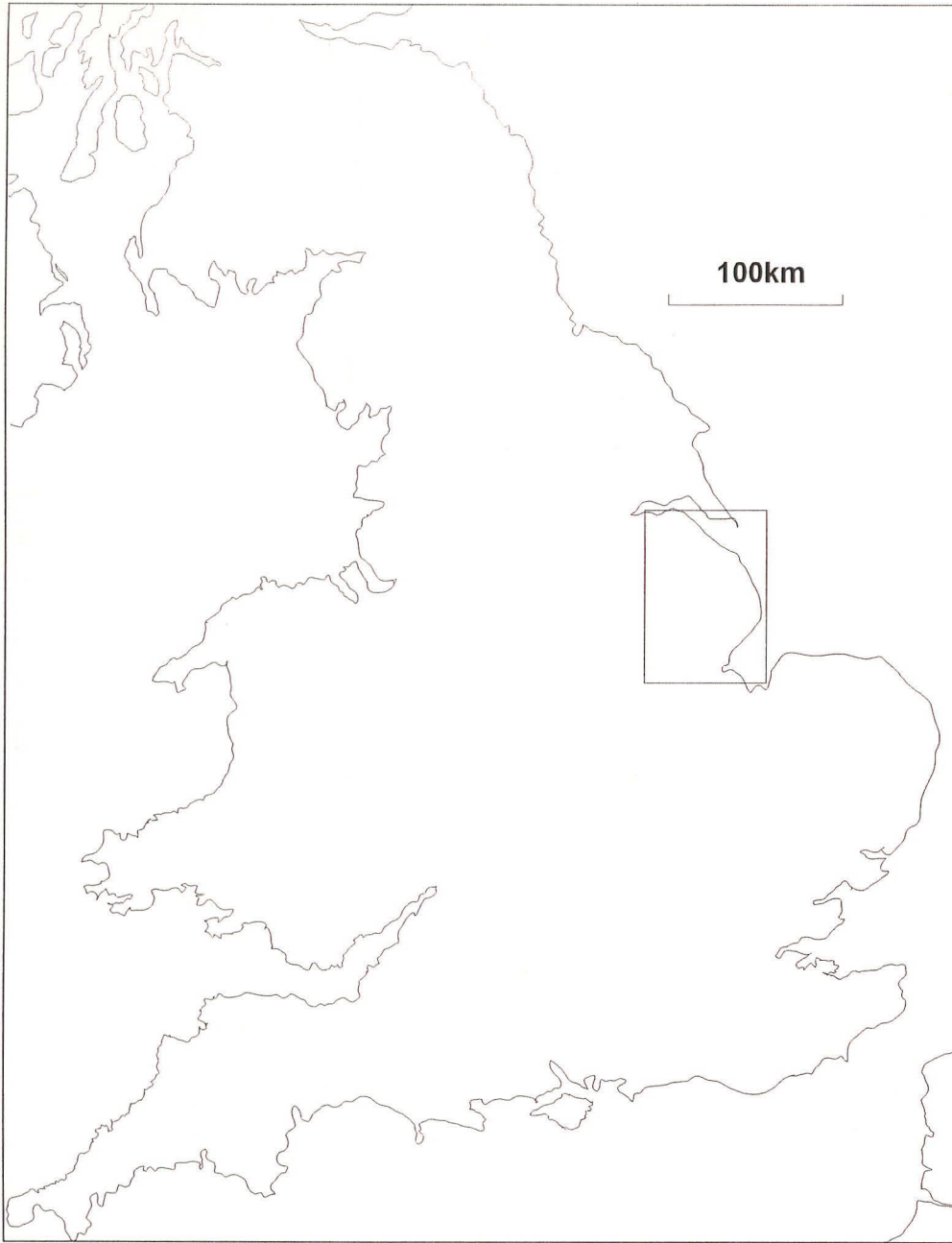


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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1km

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Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

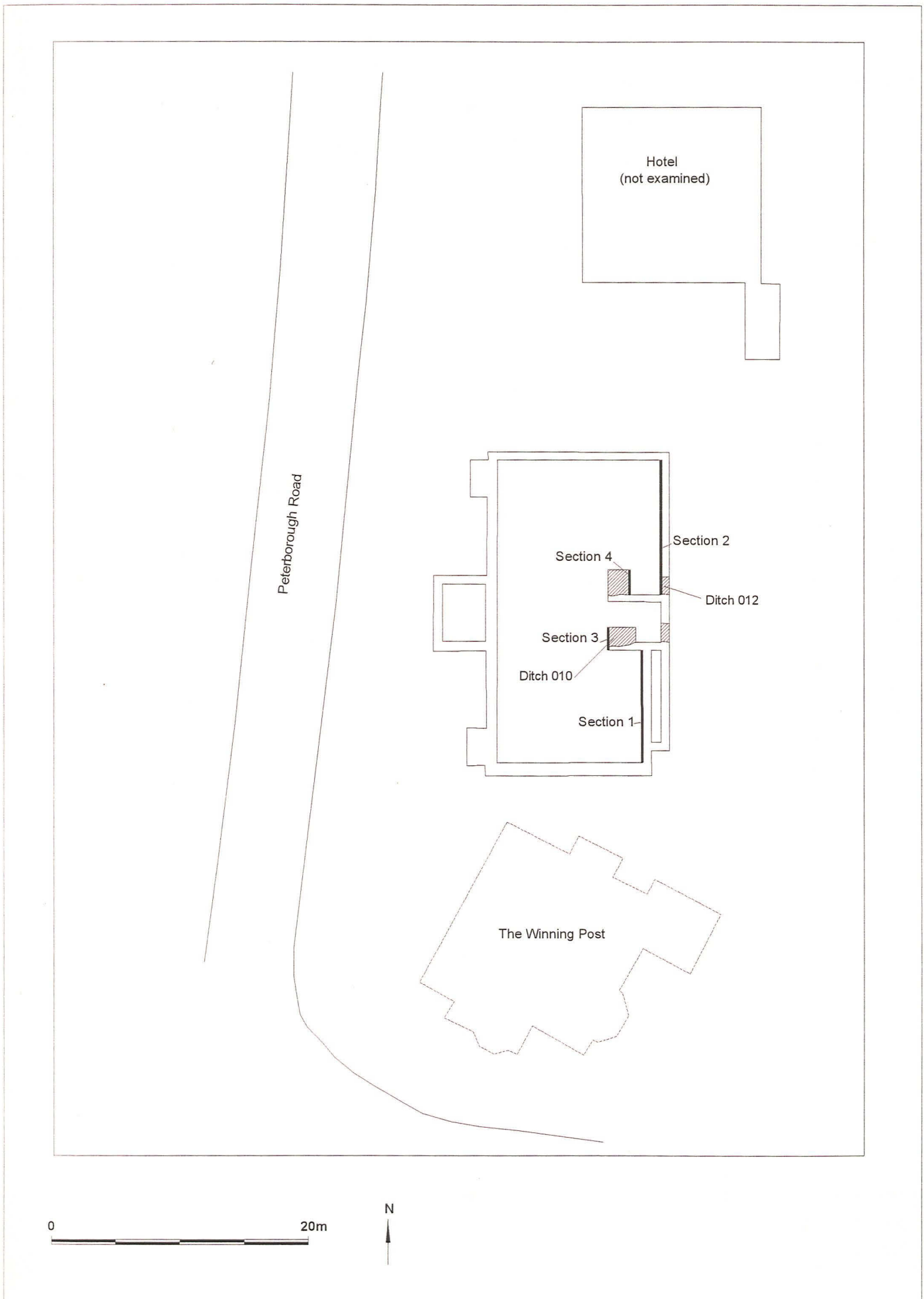
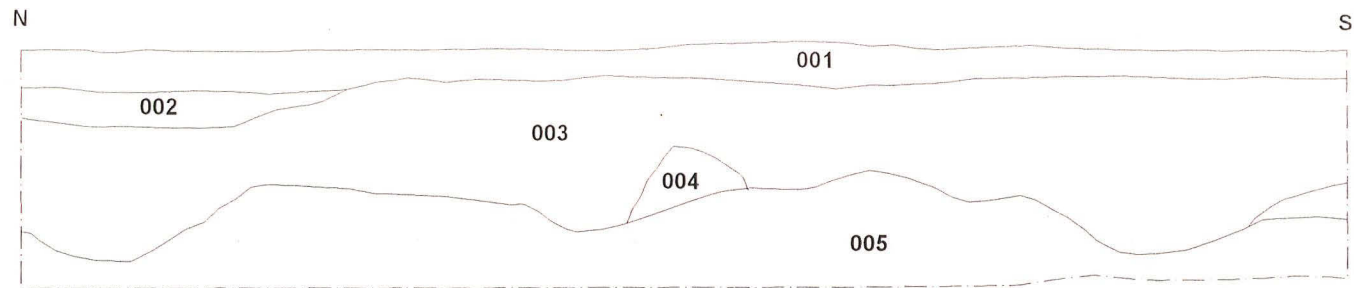
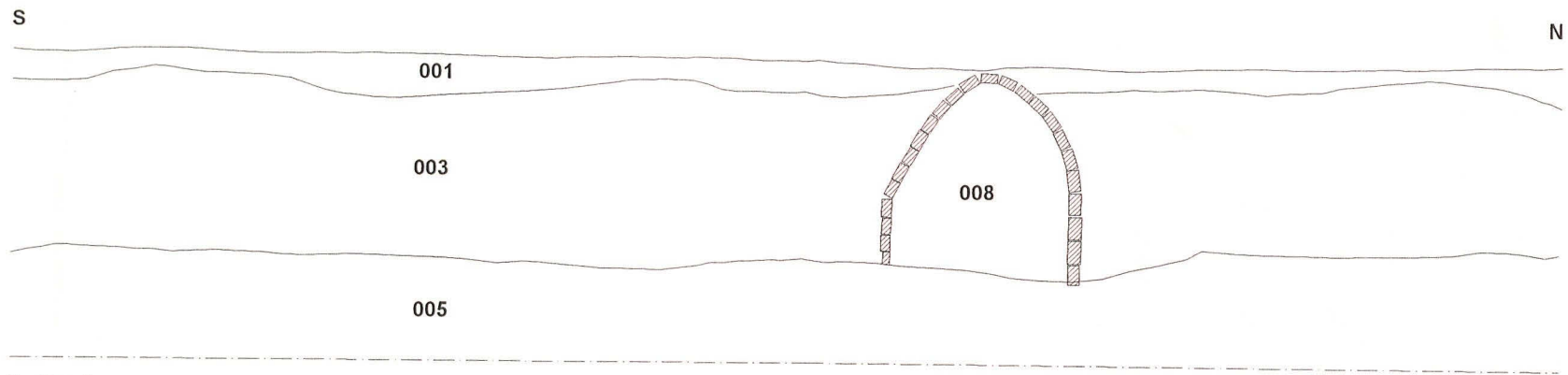


Figure 3 - Plan of development, showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2

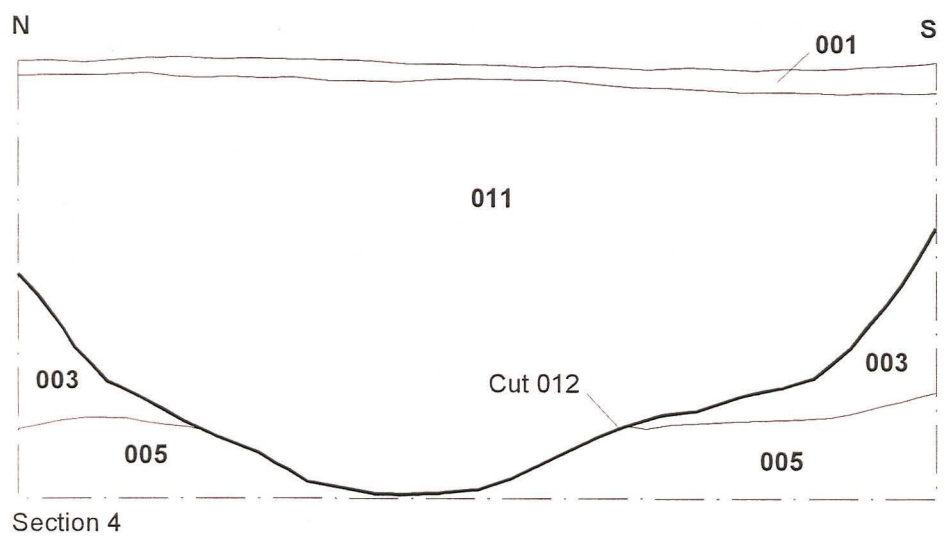
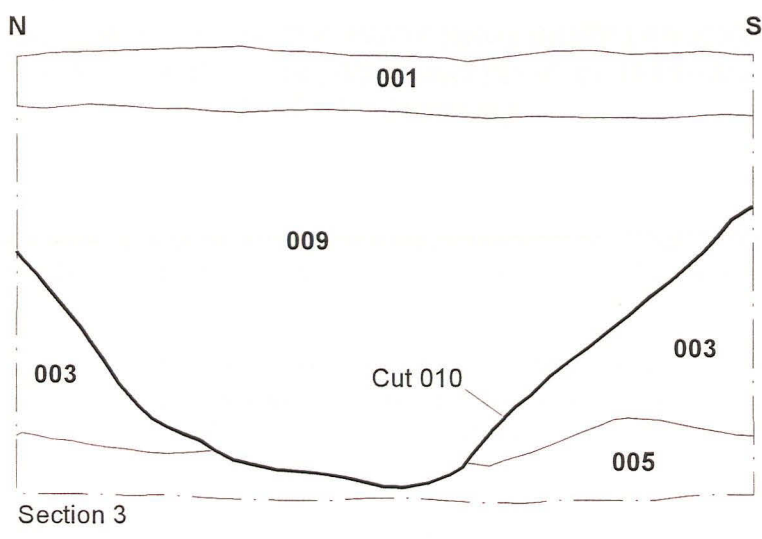


Figure 5 - Sections 3 and 4

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF. WATCHING BRIEF DURING ERECTION OF PUBLIC HOUSE AND HOTEL. THE WINNING POST, PETERBOROUGH ROAD, MARKET DEEPING.

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the construction of a new public house and associated hotel, at The Winning Post Public House, Peterborough Road, Market Deeping.
- 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 be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

- 2.1 The town of Market Deeping lies in the most southerly part of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The application site is situated in the northern part of Market Deeping at the junction of Towngate and Peterborough Road, the Winning Post Public House, associated garden and car park is currently situated on the north east corner of this junction at NGR TF1332 1083.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 The proposal is to demolish the current building and erect a new public house with associated hotel. Application No. SK97/1171/56/48. Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be situated within the development area, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist has recommended that a Comprehensive Watching Brief take place during the groundworks stages.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in an area of Market Deeping where there has been human activity since Prehistoric times. Evaluation and excavation work carried out prior to the construction of the Market Deeping Bypass has revealed the presence of human activity in the area just to the north of this site including a probable Roman enclosure, a Bronze Age barrow (burial site) as well as other features. The Saxon and Medieval origins of Market Deeping are less clear. Early settlement (as today) is thought to have concentrated on the area alongside the River Welland. However, the presence of a Medieval Cross at the crossroads formed by Peterborough Road and Towngate indicates that there may have been a focus of settlement here in Medieval times. The Medieval Cross is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No.22668) and it is believed to be stand either on or near its original location. Standing crosses were normally used within a settlement as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary, they were also used to mark boundaries between parishes, property or settlements. (From English Heritage Scheduling Document). Although far smaller in comparison, this area of Market Deeping (known as Towngate) mirrors in shape other fen edge villages, such as Baston and Langtoft, which also run in an east- west direction either side of a fen road. Aerial photographs and previous work indicate the presence of ridge and furrow in the area, so people were farming the land in Medieval times.
- 4.2 Lying to the south of the crossroads, almost half way between this site and the modern town centre is St, Guthlac's church. Parts of the church are as early as the 12th century and incorporated into the south porch is a fragment of 10th/11th century (Saxon) grave cover. Alongside is Market Deeping rectory which may have started out as a single open hall up to 70 feet in length and dating to the 12th century. Pevsner records

that local tradition states that it was either the refectory or dormitory of Market Deeping Priory, a cell annexed to Thorney Abbey.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by any groundworks associated with the development are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.
- 5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
 - 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
 - 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.
 - 5.3.3 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.
 - 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. **It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;**
 - 5.3.5 **An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation and report production in the form of 'person hours.' This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.**

6. METHODS

- 6.1 The investigation 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 inspection, once existing ground surface and buildings have been removed, in order to check for archaeological features which may have been revealed;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts 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 method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
 - 6.2.8 If discovered during excavation finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the

procedures of Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

7. **MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

- 7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District 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. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the development;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, 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 should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

- 8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

9. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**

- 9.1 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 approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. December 1997.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark grey/white limestone and brick aggregate, 0.1 - 0.15m thick	Levelling for modern car park
002	Moderately firm greyish black sandy silt, 1.95m extent by 0.12m deep	Levelling deposit
003	Firm dark greyish green silty clay, with gravel, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
004	Loose red yellow gravel, within 003	Lens within subsoil
005	Firm yellowish white sandy gravel	Natural deposit
006	Firm yellow sandy silt	Natural deposit
007	Loose white gravel aggregate	Fill of recent drain cut
008	Loose dark brown sandy silt, with brick fragments	Fill within 013
009	Firm dark grey black silty clay	Fill of 010
010	Linear feature, >2m wide by 1m deep, aligned east-west	Boundary ditch
011	Dark brown silty clay	Fill of 012
012	Linear feature, 2.5m wide by 1.2m deep, aligned east-west	Boundary ditch
013	Circular brick structure, ø 1.3m by 1.4m high, bottleneck profile	Brick cistern

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*Rebecka Blenntoft MSc, Paul Cope-Faulkner BA, AIFA,
Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA*

Provenance

All of the material was recovered as unstratified objects from the area of Trench 1.

Almost all of the assemblage is relatively modern, of 19th-20th century date and the majority of the pottery of this date is likely to derive from sources/production sites in the Midlands, particularly Staffordshire. The oldest datable pottery fragment was made in Bourne, approximately 11km to the north of the site. The masonry is a piece of Jurassic limestone and is very likely to have come from one of the quarries in the region, such as Ketton or Barnack near Stamford.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Both the masonry fragment and the Bourne D ware pottery date to the 16th-17th and provide the earliest datable artefacts from the site, though the knife blade may be earlier. However, the majority of the assemblage is 19th-early 20th century in date and includes pottery, ceramic tile, glass, bone and plastic.

The masonry is an ovolo-moulded window mullion fragment. It is well-made and likely to derive from a higher status house. Such ovolo-moulded mullions are characteristic of the late 16th -17th century (Alcock and Hall 1994, 38) and near-identical pieces of this date are found in Woolthorpe Manor, 25km to the northwest (National Trust 1990, 6).

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
unstratified, Trench 1	1x salt glazed stoneware jar; 2x yellow glazed earthenware (separate vessels); 1x green and white transfer printed pottery; 1x china cup; 1x painted, glazed tableware; 1x Bourne D ware; 2x pantile; 1x piece of bottle glass, moulded legend 'A.16'; 1x bone knife handle; 1x plastic/bakelite comb; 1x stone window mullion; 1x iron knife blade with tang	19 th -early 20 th century; 19 th -early 20 th century; 19 th -early 20 th century; 19 th -20 th century; 20 th century; 16 th -17 th century; 18 th -early 20 th century; 19 th century; 19 th -20 th century; 20 th century; late 16th-17th century

Condition

In general, all the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. However, the surface of the masonry fragment is slightly decayed and fragile. The earliest pottery fragment, the 16th-17th century Bourne D ware, is a large and unabraded sherd. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Although post-medieval artefact assemblages from throughout the county have previously been examined and reported, the analysis of such generally late material is usually cursory. Bourne ware pottery, both as occupation site assemblages and production evidence, has been studied moderately extensively and is the subject of numerous reports (eg, Healey 1969; Kerr nd). There has been no formally reported previous archaeological investigations in Market Deeping town though records of sites and finds in the area are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

Potential

The two early post-medieval artefacts, the Bourne pottery and the masonry , together have moderate potential and, due to their contemporaneity, may represent some otherwise unrecognised early post-medieval activity on or in the close vicinity of the site. On the basis of its large size and good condition, the Bourne pottery fragment is unlikely to have moved far from its original point of deposition. Additionally, the masonry fragment, which is very well made, is large and unlikely to have been transported far. Although it may have been reused, the mullion would tend to signify the proximity of a stone building of the 16th-17th century.

Mostly of 19th-20th century date, the remainder of the assemblage has limited potential.

References

Alcock, N W, and Hall, L, 1994 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 11

Healey, R H, 1969 'Bourne Ware', in J B Whitwell and C M Wilson, Archaeological Notes for 1968, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 4

Kerr, N A, nd *A Medieval and post-medieval Pottery Industry: Excavations at Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished report

Natial Trust, 1990 *Woolsthorpe Manor, Lincolnshire*

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
5	Scale drawings
2	Sketch drawings
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 83.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MPR98

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.