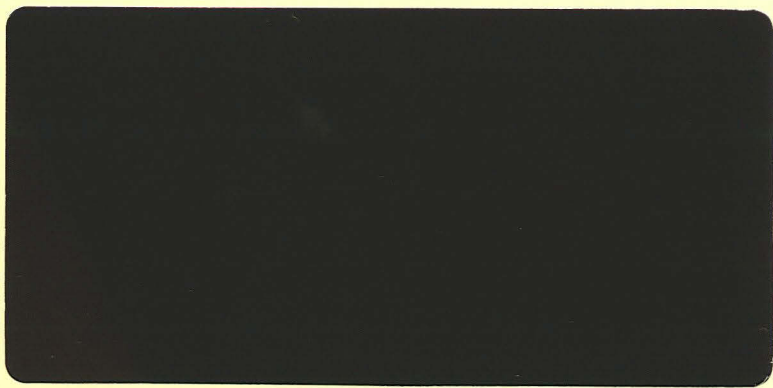


99/23

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO
STOREY'S LANE, LITTLE BYTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBR 99)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO
STOREY'S LANE, LITTLE BYTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBR 99)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs J. Turner

December 1999

Report Compiled by
Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: S99/0874/52
National Grid Reference: TF 01262 17892
City and County Museum Accession No: 304.99



A.P.S. Report No. 121/99

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Descriptions
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development
- Figure 4 Ground plan with section locations
- Figure 5 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of development area, looking north
- Plate 2 Section 3, representative section, looking south
- Plate 3 Section 7, showing building rubble, looking east
- Plate 4 Plan view of limestone wall [105], looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling on land adjacent to Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire.

The development site lies close to a Bronze Age (2250 - 800 BC) cemetery represented by ring ditches and a cinerary urn. Romano-British (AD 50-410) enclosures identified on aerial photographs are known in the vicinity. A possible Saxon (AD 410 - 1066) burial was found adjacent to the site and the parish church has elements dating to the late 10th or 11th century.

The investigation identified limestone foundations, probably of a building depicted on the 1950 6" Ordnance Survey map. Two undated postholes, a concrete surface and a quantity of building debris were also recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is 'defined as a formal program 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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 23rd and 24th November 1999 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a new dwelling on land adjacent to Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs J. Turner to undertake the archaeological watching brief. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/0874/52). Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Little Bytham is located 11km north of Stamford and 19km southeast of Grantham, in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 150m southwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Medard (Fig. 2 and 3, Plate 1). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 01262 17892, the site lies at a height of c. 40m OD. To the south of the site is a slope down to a minor stream valley.

Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, typically brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Northampton Sand, although outcrops of Upper Lias Clay and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone are also apparent in the vicinity (GSGB 1964).

2.4 Archaeological Background

Little Bytham is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Medieval periods. Several ring ditches, representing the ditches around Bronze Age barrow mounds, are known in the area from aerial photographs and a Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn was found 150m northwest of the site.

A square feature identified on aerial photographs, located 1km to the west of the village, possibly represents a ditch enclosure of prehistoric or Romano-British date. Roman

artefacts, tiles, pottery, bone pins and coins, have been found in the village and may signify the presence of a settlement.

A female and a child's skeleton found 100m to the east are thought to date to the Anglo-Saxon period. The only Saxon remains are portions of St. Medard's church which can be dated to the late 10th or 11th centuries (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 120).

Little Bytham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Bitham* the name is derived from the Old English *Byþn-hām* meaning 'settlement in the valley' (Ekwall 1974, 80). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by Drew de Beurere and Robert of Stafford and contained a mill, an ironworkers shop, 8 acres of meadow and 300 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

An watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on an adjacent plot to the west of the development site recorded several undated features including gullies, a posthole and a fragmentary limestone wall. Locally produced Stamford and Bourne ware medieval pottery was also recovered (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the project specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to the depths required for the development (Fig. 4). Following excavation, selected portions of the trenches were rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed 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. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practise.

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 2.

5. RESULTS

Three phases were recognised:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Modern deposits

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

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a mid yellow sandy clay with frequent angular limestone pebbles (004) being the underlying geology. This layer was overlain

by a light mid reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (003) containing occasional rounded and angular gravel and flint inclusions (Section 2 and 3, Fig. 5, Plate 2).

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Cut into the natural deposits in the southeast corner of the development was a foundation cut for a north-south aligned dry bonded limestone wall (005), measuring 0.70m wide x 0.55m deep (to limit of excavation), (Sections 4 and 5, Fig. 5, Plate 4). The wall extended for 1.60m from the north facing section before turning and extending beneath the eastern limit of excavation. Recorded within the west facing section and contained within the wall was a mid green/grey brown sandy clay fill (007).

Recorded within the west facing section, to the north of the wall, was a square cut feature (009), measuring 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep (to limit of excavation), containing a black sandy clay fill (008). A similar feature (011) was recorded within the south facing section and contained a similar fill (010). Both of these features have been interpreted as postholes (Section 6, Fig. 5).

Phase 3: Modern deposits

Recorded centrally within the development area was a sequence of deposits (012), (013), (014) forming a concrete surface (Section 7, Fig. 5, Plate 3). Below these deposits was a firm grey sandy clay deposit (015), measuring 80mm in thickness this has been interpreted as a buried soil.

Within the southeast corner of the development and overlying the limestone wall (005) was a dark greyish brown sandy clay deposit (002) that has been interpreted

as a buried topsoil.

Overlying (002) and the whole area was a dark greyish brown sandy clay deposit (001), measuring up to 0.50m thick this has been interpreted as a redeposited topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised a layer of weathered limestone, overlain by a mid reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (Phase 1) characteristic of the underlying geology.

Undated features are represented by two postholes and a wall, sealed by topsoil. Due to the lack of artefactual material being recovered from any of the features, no dates can be attributed to them. However, a building is depicted within the development area on the 1950 6" Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that the wall is part of the foundations of this building.

The physical appearance of the postholes and their fills suggests that they are probably modern and associated with the recently demolished farm buildings, removed to clear the site for development.

The concrete area recorded within the centre of the site is probably a modern hardstanding area, also associated with the recently demolished farm buildings.

A recently deposited modern sandy clay topsoil (Phase 3) overlay all the recorded features.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire were undertaken because the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains, notably the proximity of prehistoric and possible

Anglo-Saxon remains and the core of the medieval village.

The limestone foundations, postholes and a quantity of building debris, identified during the investigation contained no artefactual material and therefore remain undated.

Undated features appear to represent the remains of recently demolished farm buildings. The lack of evidence dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval periods suggests that the development site had not been utilised in these periods and that the medieval village of Little Bytham did not encompass the development area.

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 would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs J. Turner who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated and edited by Gary Taylor. Jo Simpson, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files. Other background information was obtained from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Tobin Rayner
Illustration: Tobin Rayner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation analysis: Tobin Rayner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

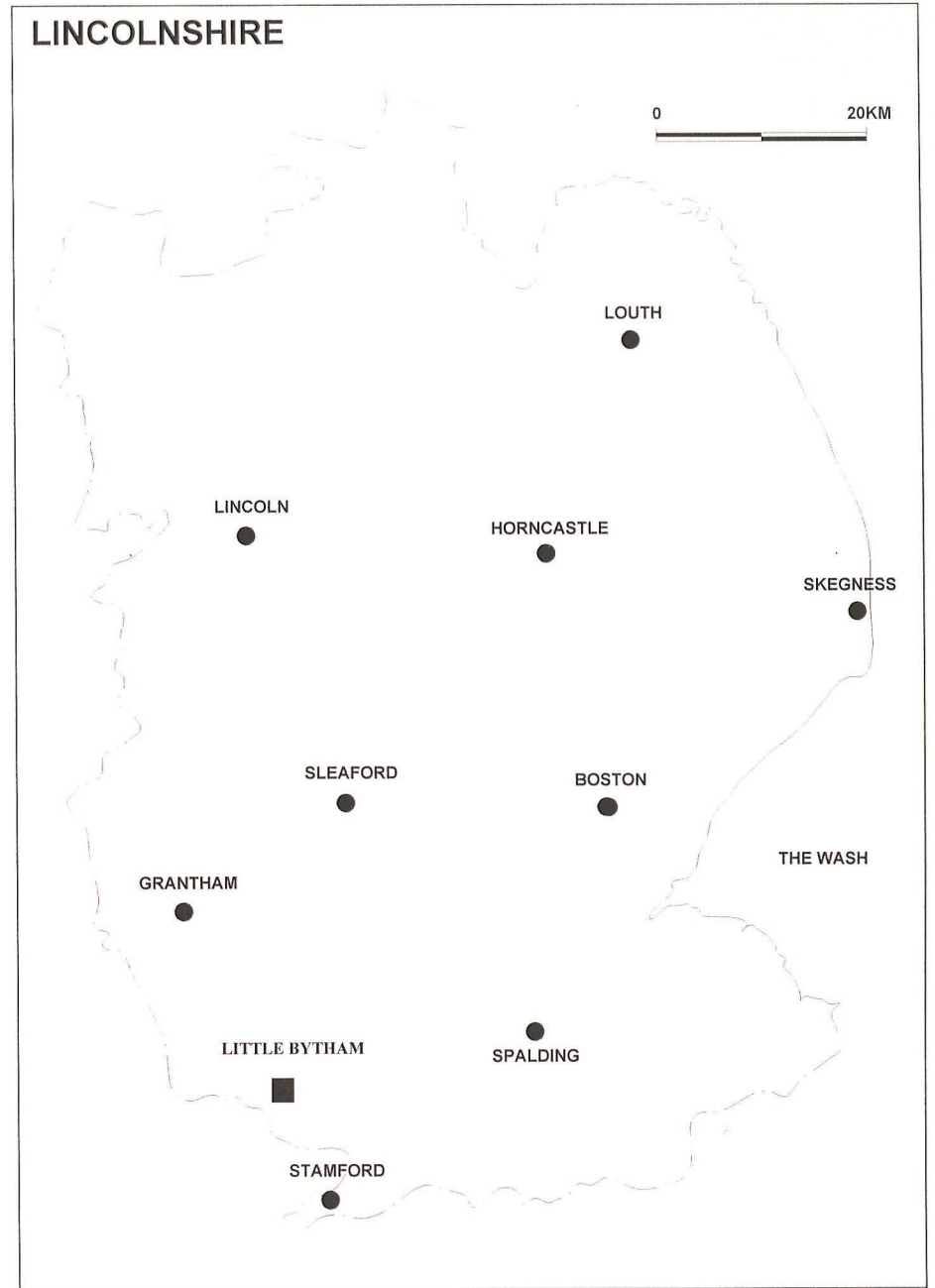
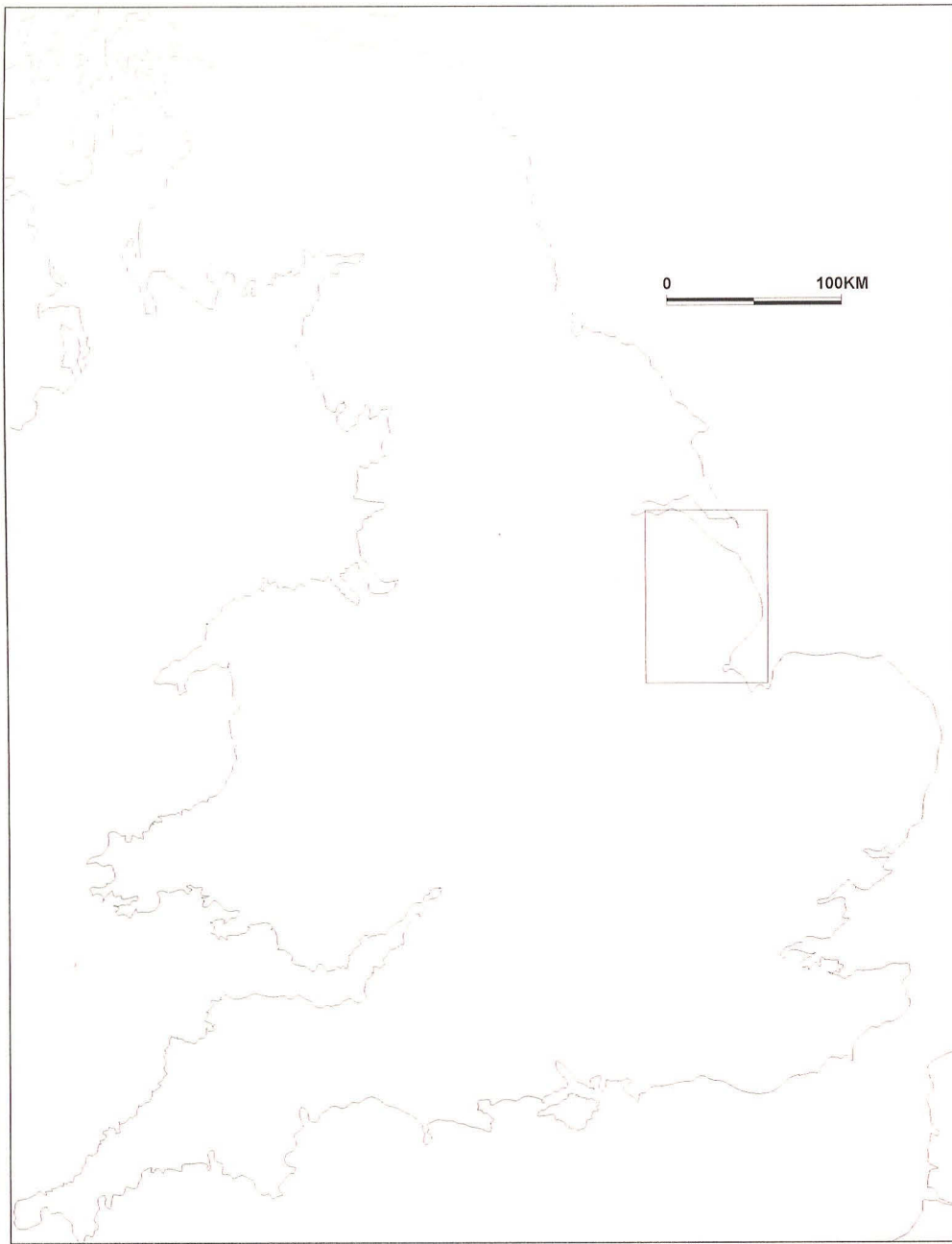


Figure 1 - General location plan



Development area



SCALE 1:10 000

Figure 2: Site location plan



Figure 3: Plan of the development

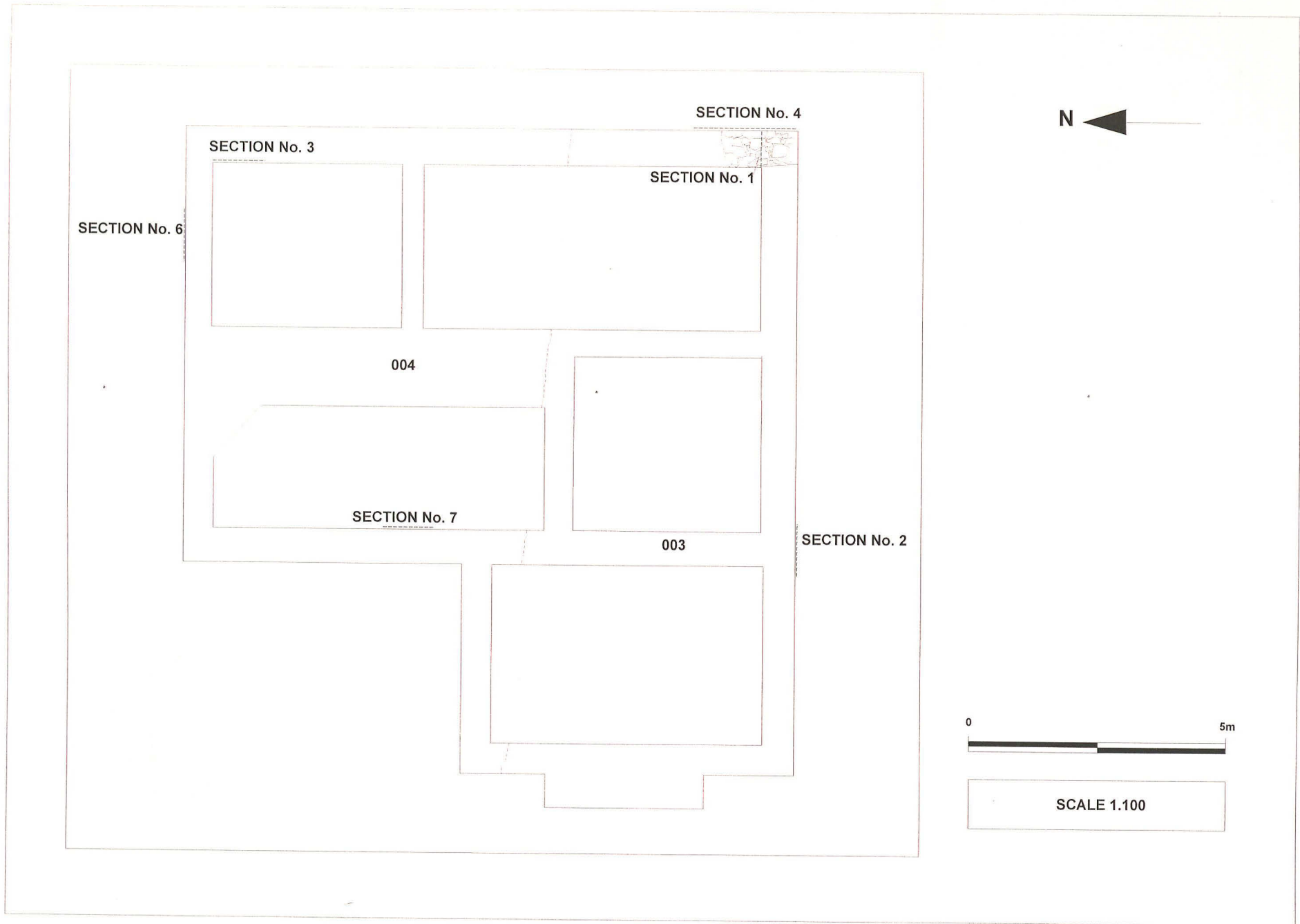
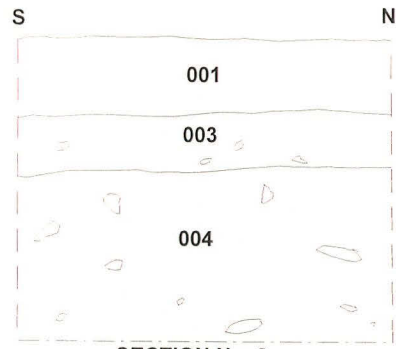
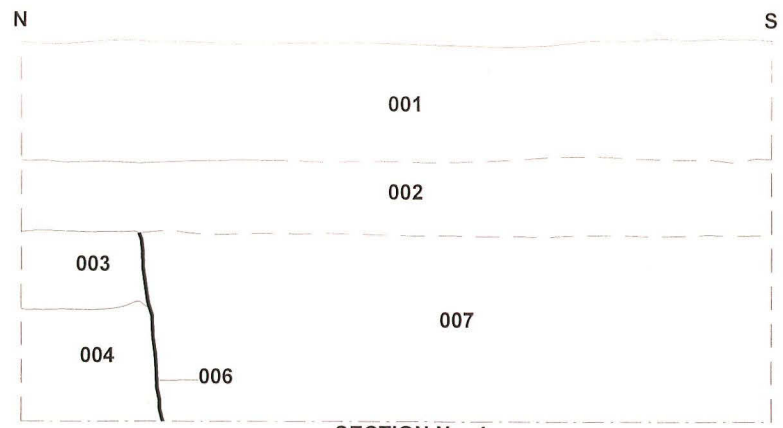


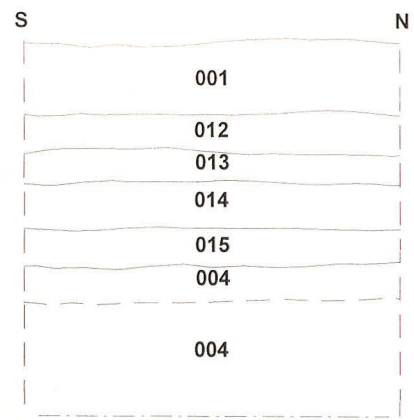
Figure 4: Ground plan with section locations



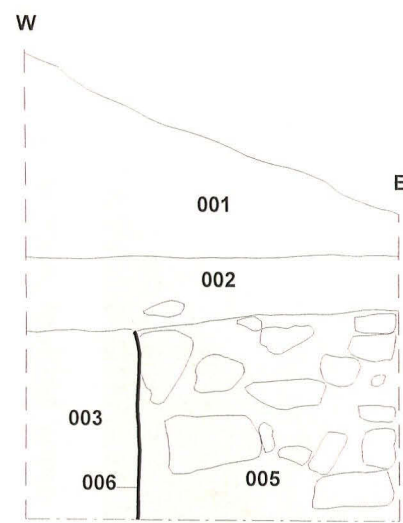
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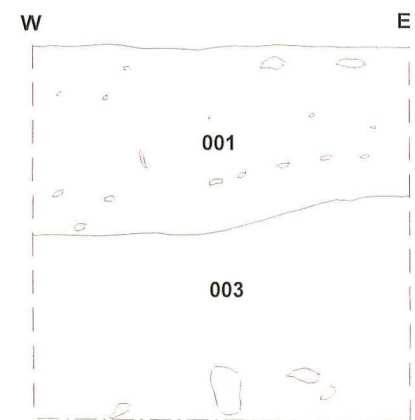
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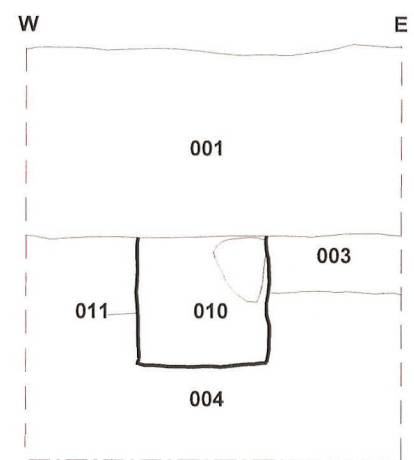
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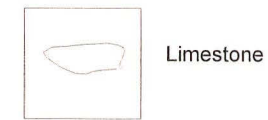
SECTION No. 1



SECTION No. 2



SECTION No. 6



SCALE 1:20

Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1 General view of development area, looking north



Plate 2 Section 3, representative section, looking south



Plate 3 Section 7, showing building rubble, looking east



Plate 4 Plan view of limestone wall [005], looking west

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO
RECTORY FARM,
STOREY'S LANE,
LITTLE BYTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
MRS J A TURNER

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

NOVEMBER 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	THE ARCHAEOLOGY	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS	3
9	POST-EXCAVATION	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	6
14	VARIATIONS	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7
18	INSURANCES	7
19	COPYRIGHT	7

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies in the medieval village, which probably had its origins in the Late Saxon period. Bronze Age burials are known from the area and there is also evidence of Roman settlement. In addition, there is abundant evidence of iron making, perhaps dating from as early as the Late Iron Age, in the vicinity. Recent investigations on land adjacent revealed undated gullies and a stone wall and recovered a quantity of medieval pottery and iron smelting slag.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, national grid reference TF 0126 1789.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Little Bytham is located approximately 20km southeast of Grantham and 11km north of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is to the southwest of the church in the western part of the village at national grid reference TF 0126 1789. Currently the site is an overgrown grass plot with sets of goalposts and corrugated iron buildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S99/0874/52) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a bungalow and garage. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Little Bytham is located on the Jurassic dip slope of the Lincolnshire limestone in the narrow valley of the West Glen River where a stream meets that river. The site lies in the western part of the town at approximately 45m OD on a slope southward down to the stream. Local soils are the Elmton 3 Association, brown rendzinas over limestone and deeper clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Several ring ditches, apparently representing Bronze Age burials, are known in the area and a Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn has been found locally. Roman remains, including tiles, pottery, bone pins and coins, have been found in the village and probably signify the presence of Romano-British settlement.
- 6.2 There is extensive evidence of ancient iron production in this general area and excavations have been undertaken on a Roman iron smelting site at Creeton, only 2km to the north. An iron worker's establishment is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.
- 6.3 The development site is in the medieval core of the village. The nearby parish church contains Late Saxon architectural elements and the parish is referred to in the Domesday Book. Domesday also records a mill which would have been water-powered and located on the river or stream.
- 6.4 Recent archaeological investigations immediately to the west revealed two gullies, a posthole and remains of a limestone wall. All the remains were undated but the gullies and posthole, in particular, are likely to be medieval. A quantity of medieval pottery and iron smelting slag was recovered from the site (Archaeological Project Services 1999).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled.

The photographic record will consist of:

- 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the

watching brief.

- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will

be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land Adjacent to Storey's Lane, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire (LBS99)*, unpublished APS report **115/99**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

18 **INSURANCES**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

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

- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

Specification: Version 1, 19th November 1999

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent brick, tile and stone, 0.50m thick.	Topsoil
002	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional limestone, charcoal and roots, 0.20m thick.	Buried soil
003	Soft mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional rounded and angular gravel and flint, 0.60m thick.	Subsoil
004	Loose mid yellow sandy clay with frequent limestone angular pebbles, 0.40m thick.	Natural
005	Limestone angular boulders roughly faced with a north face alignment, 0.70m wide x 0.55m ⁺ deep.	Limestone wall
006	Linear cut with right angled corners, vertical sides and a flat base, 1.60m ⁺ long x 0.55m ⁺ deep x 0.70m wide.	Wall cut
007	Soft mid green/grey brown sandy clay with frequent medium to large limestone pebbles, roots and charcoal flecks, 1.60m long x 0.70m wide x 0.50m deep.	Fill within walled area
008	Loose black sandy clay with occasional round limestone and flint pebbles, 0.50m ⁺ thick.	Fill of posthole
009	Square cut with right angles and vertical sides, 0.50m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m ⁺ deep.	Posthole
010	Loose black sandy clay with occasional round limestone and flint pebbles, 0.35m deep x 0.33m wide.	Fill of posthole
011	Unknown shaped cut with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.35m deep x 0.33m wide.	Posthole
012	Indurated light greyish white concrete with frequent rounded limestone pebbles, 0.10m thick.	Hardstanding
013	Loose light yellowish white subangular limestone pebbles, 80mm thick.	Hardcore
014	Soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent bricks and building debris, 0.12m thick.	Building debris
015	Firm mid to dark grey sandy clay with iron staining and occasional small gravel, 80mm thick.	Buried soil

Appendix 3

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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
5	Scale drawings
1	Context record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
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: 304.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LBR99

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

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