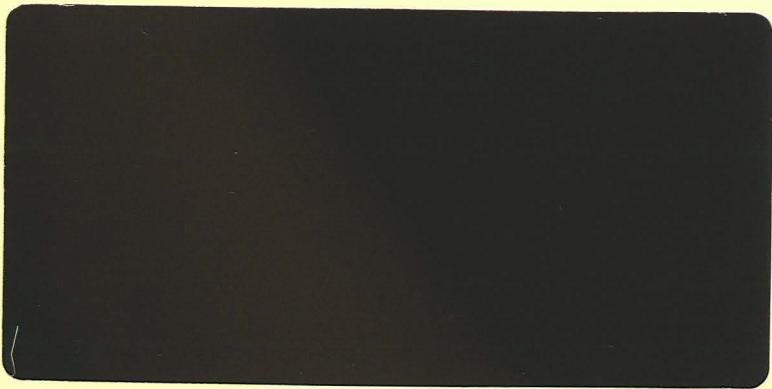


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
10 SCHOOL LANE,
ROPSLEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RSL 99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincelnsire County Council
Archaeology Section
20. APR 00
ad 20/4/00

35245 - Early med -

35246 - Undated ^{modern}

Event LI1224

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
10 SCHOOL LANE,
ROPSLEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RSL 99)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr. Wood

April 2000

Report Compiled by
Rachael Hall BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: S99/0465/65
National Grid Reference: SK 99077 34284
City and County Museum Accession No: 209.99

A. P. S. Report No. 105/99



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to 10 School Lane, Ropsley, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored topsoil stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches.

The earliest archaeological remains in the area date to the Neolithic period (4200-2250 BC) and comprise flint tools. Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) remains include flint scatters and possibly three round barrows. Romano-British (AD 50-410) settlement has also been located in the vicinity. Saxon remains are limited to St. Peter's church, which has a nave dating to the 10th - 11th centuries.

The investigation revealed three undated pits, an undated posthole, a post-medieval pit and a modern ditch. Pottery retrieved during the investigation included a number of medieval, post-medieval and 18th - 20th century types. Clay pipe, glass and brick were also collected.

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 on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA, 1997)

2.2 Planning Background

On the 14th and 16th September 1999 an archaeological brief was undertaken during excavation of foundation trenches for a

single storey dwelling on property adjacent to 10, School Lane, Ropsley, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/0465/65. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The work was commissioned by Mr Wood and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ropsley is situated approximately 5km east of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies approximately 200m northwest of the village centre as defined by St. Peter's church (Fig. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 99077 34284. The settlement lies on land which is slope down from north to south and from west to east. The surface of the site lies at approximately 86m OD

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association typically shallow brown rendzinas with small areas of deeper brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). Beneath the soils is a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ropsley village is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. An extensive field survey undertaken in the late 1970s revealed evidence of Neolithic settlement 1km south of the village with flint tools and waste from their manufacture being recorded throughout the parish (Lane 1995, 11).

Bronze Age remains were also identified throughout the parish and include three possible barrows as well as a number of pottery fragments and flint tools (*ibid.*).

A Romano-British settlement, from which a small quantity of Iron Age material was recovered, lies less than 1km south of the village (*ibid.* 22).

Saxon remains include the nave at St. Peter's church, which dates from the 10th - 11th century (Taylor and Taylor 1965, 522). Additions were made in the 11th, 13th and 15th centuries with restoration work taking place in 1894 (Pevsner and Harris, 1989, 613).

Ropsley is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Ropeslai*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name *Hroppa* and *Lēah* which means an opening in a wood (Ekwall 1974, 392). The Domesday Survey records that Ropsley had a church, 120 acres of wood for pannage and 450 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley, 1976, 98).

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as detailed in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHOD

An area of approximately 31m x 15m was stripped of topsoil. Foundation trenches were excavated by mechanical digger to a maximum depth of 0.9m and width of 1m. The sides of the trenches were then hand cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were fully or partially 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 was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. A full list of contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated sketch plan was produced. A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded deposits.

Finds recovered during the groundworks were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Post Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Undated deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural Geology

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a brownish yellow sand with decayed limestone (009). This was recorded at approximately 0.3m below the present ground surface and continued beyond the foundation depth.

Phase 2 Post Medieval deposits

Located near the front of the development was a pit (006), measuring 2.55m wide by 0.46m deep (Fig 4, Section 1). The pit contained three fills. The lowest was a mid brown silt (004), which was partly overlain by brown silt and limestone fragments (005) and an upper fill of dark brown silt (003). A single residual fragment of 13th century Lincoln type pottery was retrieved from the basal fill although the upper fills contained 17th, 18th and 19th century pottery and glass.

Phase 3 Undated Deposits

Adjacent to pit (006) was a possible posthole (008). This was 0.3m wide and 0.47m deep and contained a single fill of light yellowish brown silt (007).

Situated on the northern side of the development was an irregular feature (016), possibly representing the base of a hollow or pit. This was 0.27m deep and contained light brownish yellow silt.

At the eastern end of the foundation trenches was a possible pit (018) with an undulating base and irregular sides. This had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.25m (Fig. 5, Section 4) and contained a single fill of mid yellowish brown silt (017).

Phase 4 Modern deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.28m thick layer of subsoil (002 and 010).

Cut through the subsoil and truncating the pit or hollow (016) was a linear feature (014) identified as a ditch, measuring 1m wide and 0.42m deep and visible for a length of c. 14m (Fig. 3 and 5, Section 3). This was filled with brown silt (013).

Topsoil was evident across the site and

comprised a mid brown organic silt topsoil (001), that was 0.26m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) of limestone can be related to the underlying solid geology.

A post-medieval pit was the only securely dated feature identified during the investigation. Other features include three undated pits, an undated posthole and a modern ditch. No function could be ascertained for the pits and posthole. The ditch probably relates to a former land boundary which is visible on recent Ordnance Survey plans of the village.

The earliest finds retrieved from the investigation include medieval pottery produced at Stamford, Lincoln and Potterhanworth. Post-medieval pottery was also found and includes locally made Bourne D ware. The medieval and post-medieval pottery is all considered to be residual. Later pottery includes 18th - 20th century pottery. Clay pipe, glass and brick were also retrieved. The finds recovered from the topsoil may represent nothing more than discarded rubbish incorporated into midden heaps and later spread on the soil to improve fertility.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to School Lane, Ropsley were undertaken as the site lies within an area of considerable archaeological interest, notably the core of the medieval village.

The investigation identified three undated pits, an undated posthole, a post-medieval pit and a modern ditch which may

correspond to former land boundaries identified from maps of the village.

A number of finds were retrieved and include medieval, post-medieval and recent pottery. Clay pipe, glass and brick were also found. 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 Mr. Wood who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Tom Lane. Jo Simpson, the community archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

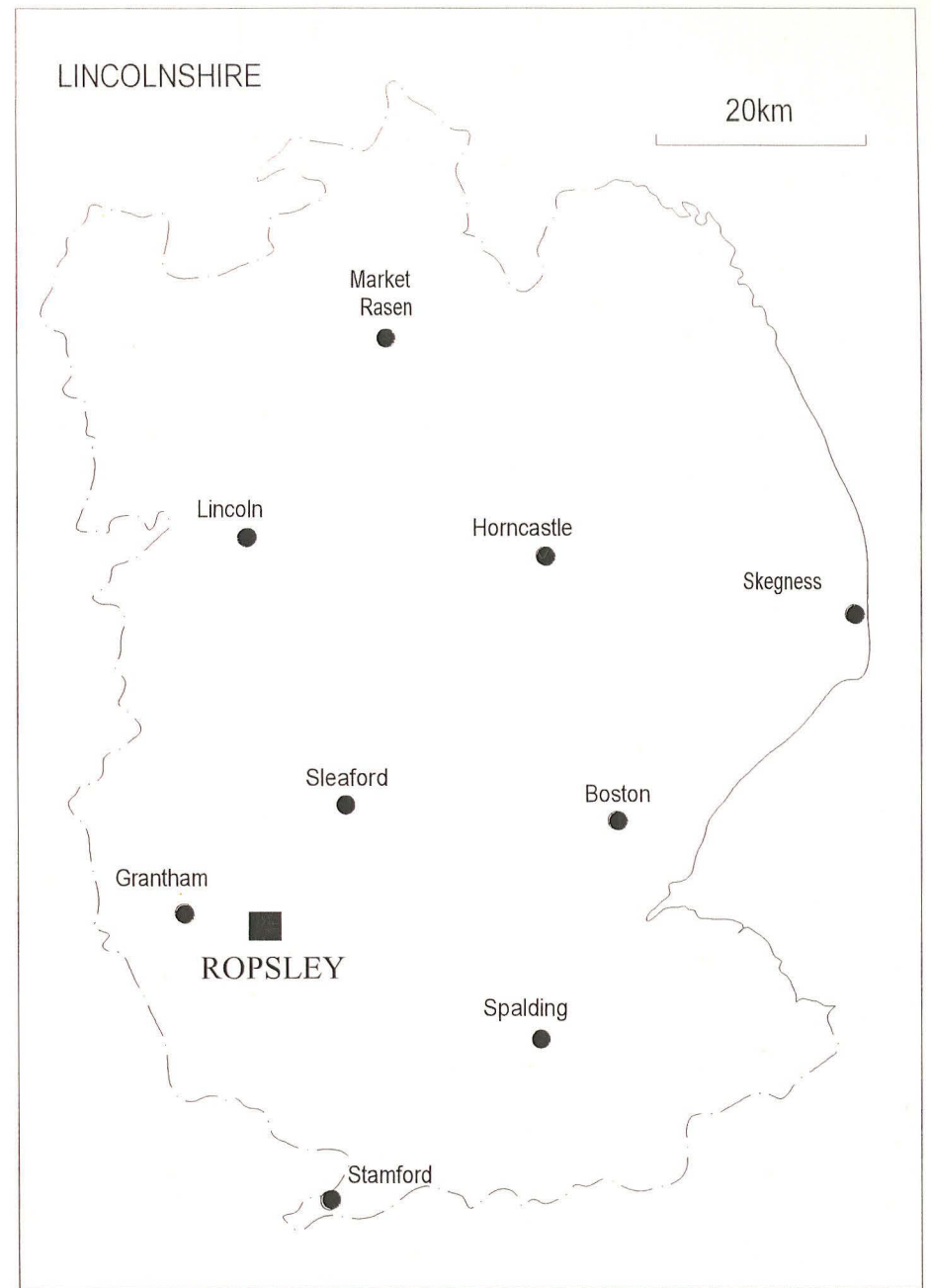


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



Figure 3 - Foundation Plan Showing Location of Sections

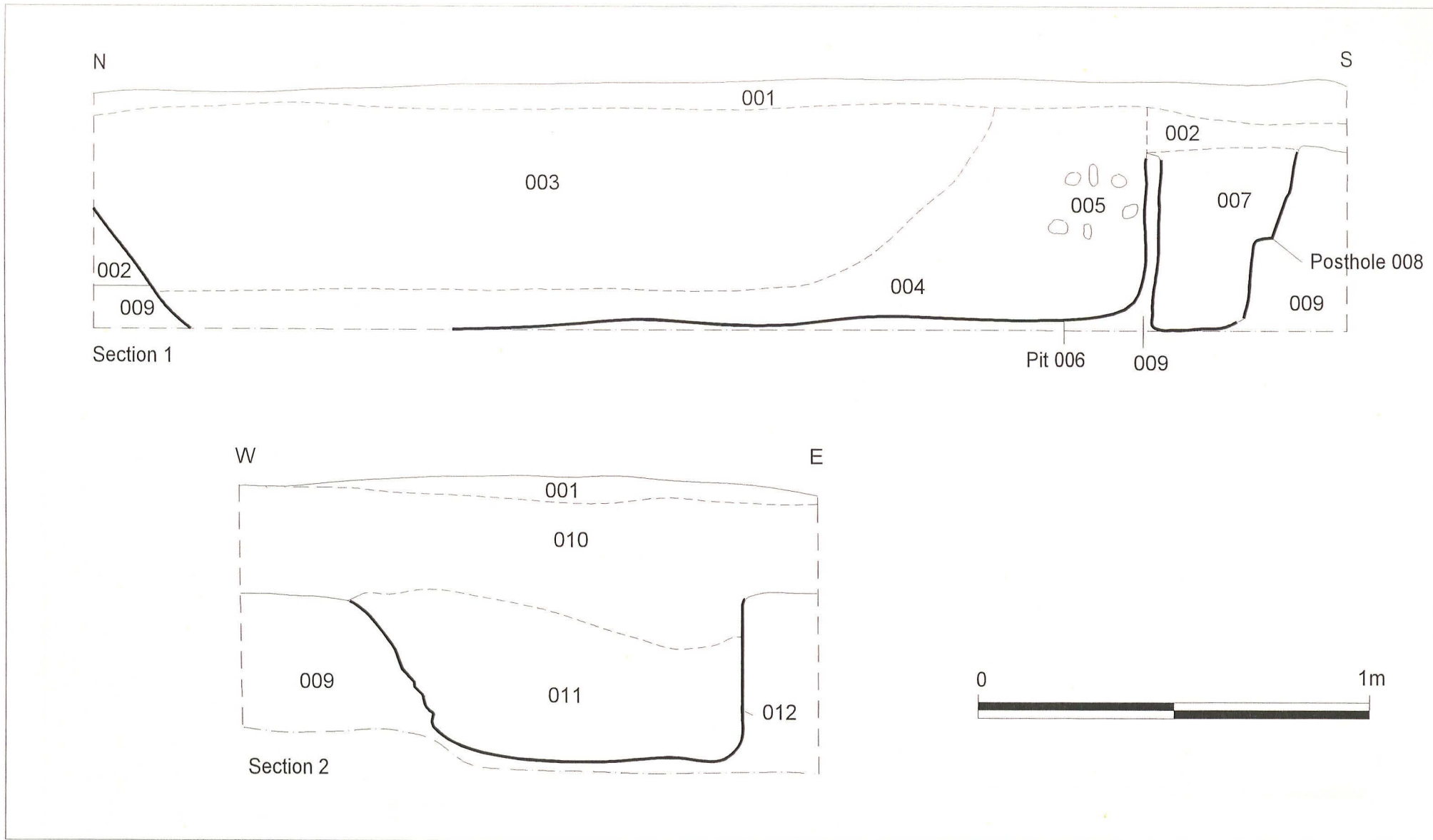


Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2

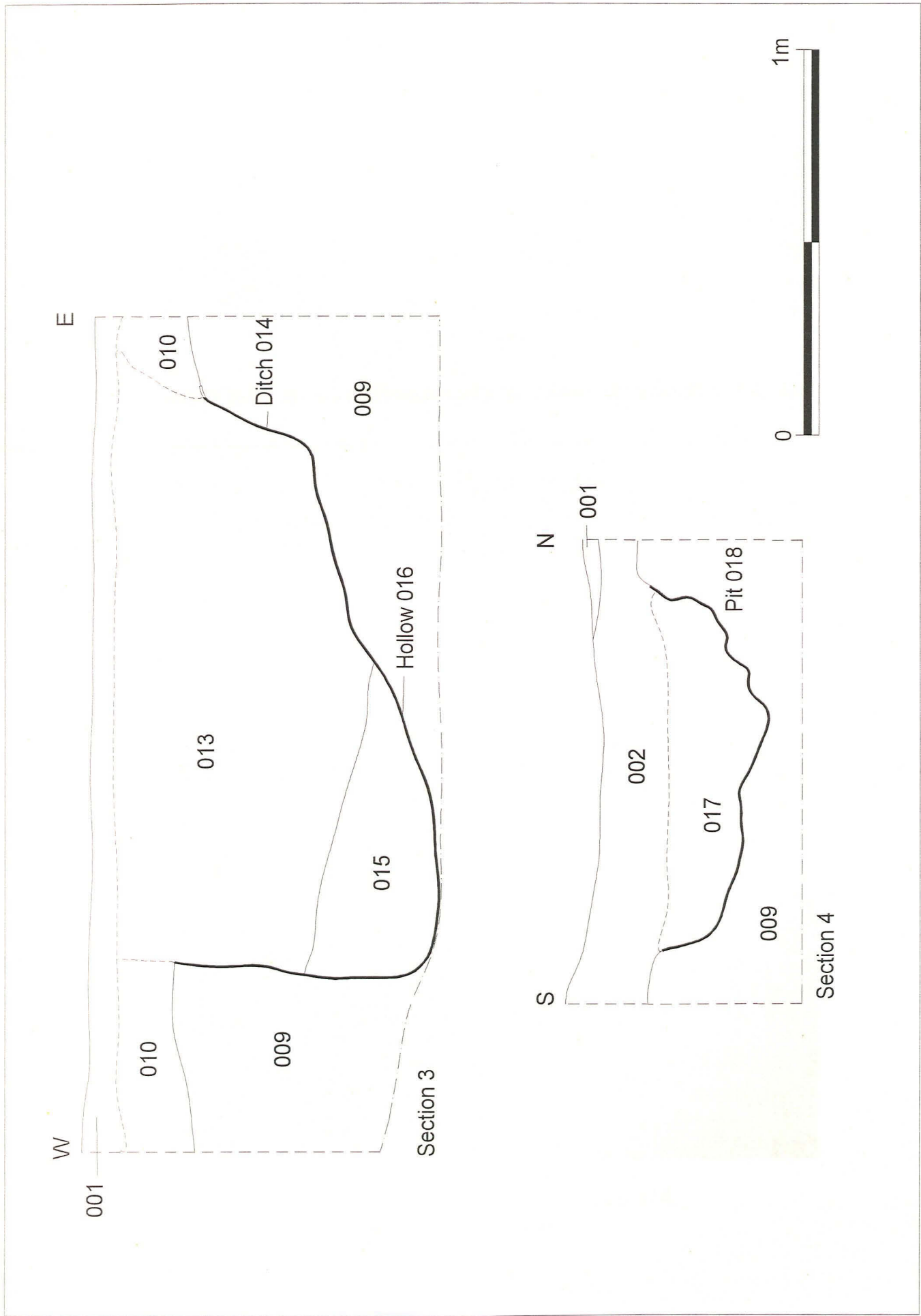


Figure 5 - Sections 3 and 4



Plate 1 - General view across the development area,
looking west



Plate 2 - Section 3, showing ditch 014,
looking north

Appendix 1

WATCHING BRIEF DURING THE ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY DWELLING, SOUTH PLOT, ADJ. 10 SCHOOL LANE, ROPSLEY.

SUMMARY.

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during erection of single storey dwelling, south plot, adj. 10 School Lane, Ropsley.
- 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. (The Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel 0118 931 6446.)
- 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 application site lies near the centre of the village, to the west of the church. Ropsley is in the middle of the South Kesteven district. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: SK 99077 34284. Please see location map.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

- 3.1 A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for: erection of single storey dwelling (S99/0465/65). Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in the heart of the village of Ropsley. Ropsley parish was the subject of a large scale archaeological/historical survey in the late 1970s which was published in 1995, *The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Ropsley and Humby* by T.W.Lane. This survey showed that there had been settlement of some form in Ropsley from at least the Late Saxon period. The Domesday Survey recorded the presence of plough-teams, woods and meadows. Ropsley, Great Humby and Little Humby were established population centres with a church in Ropsley. St. Peter's church has elements which are Anglo-Saxon in style, indicating that the building was well established by the time the Domesday Survey was compiled. The church is also built on what appears to be a mounded location and may be the result of the Late Saxon church having succeeded earlier religious activities on the site. Evidence for occupation in the area around the church was found in 1967 by Grantham Archaeological Society. They recorded a visit to a building on the site of Hall field, north of the church and east of the proposed development site. *Numerous sherds of Medieval pottery and unglazed tile had been unearthed with a large portion of stone wall which ran parallel to the church.* The church was often the centre of the village, with areas of occupation in close proximity. The site of the proposed development lies in relatively close proximity to the village church, there is a possibility therefore that archaeological remains may exist on the application site.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted 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 contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following details:
- 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 report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

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. **If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.**
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:
- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 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 the 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.
 - 6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT.

- 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 fourteen 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 REQUIREMENT.

- 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.
- 8.4 A summary of the results will be published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.
- 8.5 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

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. May 1999. This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Mid brown silt, thickness 0.26m	Topsoil
002	1	Mid brown sandy silt inclusion of limestone fragments, thickness 0.06m	Subsoil
003	1	Dark brown silt with inclusion of fine sand, thickness 0.43m	Fill of 006
004	1	Mid brown silt, thickness 0.12m	Fill of 006
005	1	Dark brown silt with limestone fragments, thickness 0.28m	Fill of 006
006	1	Elongated cut with steep sides, base unclear, width 2.55m, length seen 1.94m, depth 0.46m	Pit
007	1	Light yellowish brown silt, thickness 0.47m	Fill of 008
008	1	Cut with steep sides and a flat base, shape in plan unknown, Width 0.3m, depth 0.47m	Posthole
009	1	Mid brownish yellow sand with limestone, thickness 0.48m	Natural
010	2	Mid brown silt with inclusion of limestone fragments, thickness 0.28m	Subsoil
011	2	Mid yellowish brown silt, thickness 0.38m	Fill of 012
012	2	Steep sides and flat based cut, shape in plan unknown, 1m wide, length unknown, depth 0.42m	Possible Pit
013	3	Mid brown silt, thickness 0.6m	Fill of 014
014	3	Linear cut with slightly concave sides and undulating base. Width 1.35m, length, c. 14m, depth 0.6m	Ditch
015	3	Light brownish yellow silt, thickness 0.27m	Fill of 016
016	3	Not fully excavated cut, shape unknown. Width 0.8m, depth 0.27m	Pit/Hollow
017	4	Mid yellowish brown silt, thickness 0.23m	Fill of 018
018	4	Cut with moderately steep sides and undulating base, shape in plan unknown. Width 0.9m, depth 0.25m	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey Phil Mills and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The majority of finds were retrieved from the topsoil (001), and a pit seen in section 1.

All of the earlier wares are of local production, made at Lincoln, Potterhanworth near Lincoln, and Stamford. However, it is likely that the majority of the post-medieval artefacts are products of Staffordshire or elsewhere in the Midlands, though a single piece from Bourne, only km to the , was also retrieved.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table

Pottery of Saxo-Norman, 10th -12th century date is the earliest material recovered, though later post-medieval ceramics of 18th -20th century date dominate the assemblage. Late medieval to early post-medieval material dating from about the late 14th to early 16th century is absent from the assemblage. In addition to the pottery there were limited quantities of ceramic building material, glass and metal. No faunal remains were retrieved.

The large glass bottle base from (005) is not particularly diagnostic. It bears an external, raised trail that probably resulted from a fault in manufacture.

The three fragments of brick/tile recovered were all manufactured from the same fabric. This fabric is a very hard smooth texture and has inclusions of abundant coarse sub-angular grog, moderate sub-angular quartzite and moderate medium sized calcite. This is similar to material from Kings Lynn recovered with material dated from the late 14th to the late 16th century, and it is very similar to fabric recovered from Old Fletton which was found with material dated to the 12th century.

Context	Description	Date
unstrat	1x Stamford ware 1x Lincoln ware (?) 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed 1x green glazed tableware	10 th - 12 th century 13 th century 17 th -18 th century 20 th century
001	2x red painted earthenware, black glazed 2x blue and white transfer printed tableware 2x blue and white painted tableware 2x Potterhanworth ware 1x Lincoln ware 2x yellow glazed earthenware, possible Staffordshire; very abraded 1x white glazed earthenware 1x plant pot 1x clay pipe stem,, bore 5/64" 2x brick/tile fragments 1x iron nail	18 th - 19 th century 19 th century late 19 th century 13 th - 14 th century 13 th century 18 th century 19 th -20 th century 19 th century 18 th - early 19 th century 14 th - 16 th century
003	1x Bourne D ware 1x Midland Purple ware 1x brick fragment, handmade (?)	16 th - 17 th century 17 th century 14 th - 16 th Century
004	1x Lincoln ware (?)	13 th century
005	2x red painted earthenware, black glazed 1x dark green bottle glass	18 th - early 19 th century Late 18 th -early 19 th century

Condition

Most of the pieces are fresh and unabraded, though a yellow glazed probable Staffordshire product from (001) is very worn. All of the material is otherwise in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. Archive storage of the assemblage is by material class.

Documentation

Although there have been few invasive archaeological investigations in Ropsley, the parish has been subject to detailed archaeological and historic survey (Lane 1995). Details of archaeological sites and finds made at Ropsley are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The medieval aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential and may indicate occupation of the period in the vicinity. It is possible that the medieval artefacts could represent manuring scatter, though the unworn state of the pieces would tend to contradict this. Moderate potential attaches to the pieces from (003) which, although limited in number, are all of comparable 16th-17th century date and indicate the context is of this period.

References

Lane, T. W., 1995 *The Archaeology and Developing Landscape of Ropsley and Humby, Lincolnshire*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports Series No. 2

Appendix 4

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).
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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
5	Scale drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
2	Daily Record Sheets
1	Context record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Report

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: 209.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RSL99

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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