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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
REDDINGS FARM,
WHARF LANE
KIRKBY ON BAIN, ^{ET}
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KOB 98)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT,
REDDINGS FARM,
WHARF LANE
KIRKBY ON BAIN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KOB 98)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Briscoombe

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

June 2000

0939
Planning Application No: S/094/0930/98
National Grid Reference: TF 2422 6249
City and County Museum Accession No: 277.98

A.P.S. Report No: 78/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a house at Wharf Lane, Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.

Finds of Romano-British (AD 50-410) date are recorded from within the village and a possible settlement of this period lies to the north. The development lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village, although there are no extant remains of the period.

The investigations revealed a Romano-British pit, medieval dumped layers and three undated pits and a posthole. Pottery retrieved from the investigation include Roman, medieval and 16th - 18th century forms. A clay pipe and animal bone fragment were also retrieved.

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr M. Briscoombe to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a new house and three car garage at Reddings Farm, Wharf Road Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire. Approval for

the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/094/0939/98. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirkby on Bain is located 7km south of Horncastle and 20km north of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located within the village core (Fig. 2). The development site is situated at a height of c. 13m OD adjacent to the River Bain and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2422 6249.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically sandy gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127) and the Fladbury 2 Association, pelo-alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 196). The village lies on a drift geology of lower River terrace deposits formed of sand and gravel with alluvial deposits covering the valley floor. Beneath drift deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clays (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Kirkby on Bain lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Roman pottery dating to the 3rd century has been found 120m west of the site. Possibly of Romano-British origin, or perhaps even earlier, are cropmarks of a double ditched enclosure, 500m to the north in the parish of Haltham.

Kirkby on Bain is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Chirchebi*, the name is derived from the Old Norse 'village with a church' (Ekwall 1974,

279). At the time of Domesday the land was owned by the Bishops of Durham and Bayeaux and Eudo, son of Spirewic and contained 32 acres of meadow, 410 acres of woodland and the site of a mill (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey in c. 1115, the land was owned by the Bishop of Durham and Ralf Paganel (*ibid.*).

There are no extant remains of the medieval period. The parish church was rebuilt in 1802 and no trace survives of an earlier church, or of a church indicated by the place-name evidence. However, Royal Arms within the church and a tombstone dating to 1724 attest to an earlier church (DoE 1987, 9).

Other buildings in the village include Rose Cottage, a 17th century mud and stud cottage, and the Old Rectory dating to the 18th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 417).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.1m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique

reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

5. RESULTS

Following specialist descriptions, five phases of activity were identified:

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| Phase 2 | Possible Romano-British deposits |
| Phase 3 | Medieval and post-medieval deposits |
| Phase 4 | Undated deposits |
| Phase 5 | Modern deposits |

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a mid reddish yellow silt (005) which was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of yellowish brown silt (014) and a 0.12m thick deposit of greyish brown silt (019). These deposits are believed to be alluvium of unknown date.

Phase 2 Possible Romano-British deposits

Cut into the underlying natural deposits was a pit (009) measuring 0.76m by 0.2m and 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was filled with brown silt (008) from which a single sherd of unabraded greyware was retrieved.

Phase 3 Medieval and post-medieval deposits

Developed above the natural deposits and sealing the possible Romano-British pit was a subsoil varying from brown silt (006 and 013), reddish brown silt (007) to greyish brown silt (019).

Impacted into subsoil (013) was a 0.23m thick dumped deposit (Fig. 4, Section 3) of dark blackish brown silt (015) containing a single fragment of 14th - 15th century pottery.

Along the southern edge of the site a second dumped deposit of brownish black sandy silt (018) had a maximum thickness of 0.45m and a visible extent of 2m by 4m (Fig. 5, Sections 5 and 6). This contained pottery of the medieval period as well as sherds of 16th - 17th century date.

Phase 4 Undated deposits

Cut into the subsoil at the eastern extent of the development was a possible pit (010) measuring 1.1m wide and deeper than 0.5m (Fig. 4, Section 1). Contained within it was a single fill of brown silt (003).

Cut into pit (010) was a possible circular feature, identified as a posthole (020). This was 0.58m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with greyish brown silt (002).

Located to the west of the pit and posthole was a further pit (012). Measuring 0.83m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) it

contained a single fill of brownish yellow clay (011).

Located towards the southwest of the development was a further circular feature (017), possibly a small pit. This had a diameter of 0.4m and was 0.32m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4). This was filled with brownish yellow clay (016).

Phase 5 Modern deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil of blackish brown silt (001), measuring between 0.2m and 0.45m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural silts (Phase 1), were the earliest layers encountered during the watching brief. Identified as the underlying alluvium, it is probable they formed through flooding of the nearby River Bain.

A pit of probable Romano-British date (Phase 2) was recorded and may be related to pottery of this period previously recorded in close proximity to the site. Although only a single sherd was found, it was unabraded and therefore likely to have been incorporated into the fill before being subject to weathering and abrasion by ploughing *etc.*

Medieval and post-medieval layers (Phase 3) include a subsoil and the dumping of material. The dumped material forms discrete layers that have impacted into underlying deposits and may possibly represent midden heaps.

Three pits and a posthole remain undated (Phase 4) as no artefacts were retrieved from these features. They are likely to be post-Roman in date and may be of the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Several finds were recorded from the site and comprise medieval, post-medieval and 18th century pottery fragments. Other finds include clay pipes and animal bone. The finds derived from the topsoil, may indicate no more than discarded rubbish incorporated into midden heaps and later spread on the land to improve soil fertility.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Kirkby on Bain because the site lies within an area of medieval settlement and earlier remains.

A Romano-British pit and medieval dumped layers represent the only dateable features recorded during this investigation. A further three pits and a posthole remain undated due to an absence of artefacts from these features. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring. Pottery includes a single fragment of Romano-British date and several of the medieval and later periods. Other finds include a clay pipe fragment and an animal bone.

This represents the first archaeological intervention in Kirkby on Bain and indicates that there is potential for survival of archaeological features in the area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Briscoe who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by David Fell and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Sarah Grundy kindly provided information from the

County Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Hilary Healey commented upon the pottery.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: David Fell
Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. **ABBREVIATIONS**

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

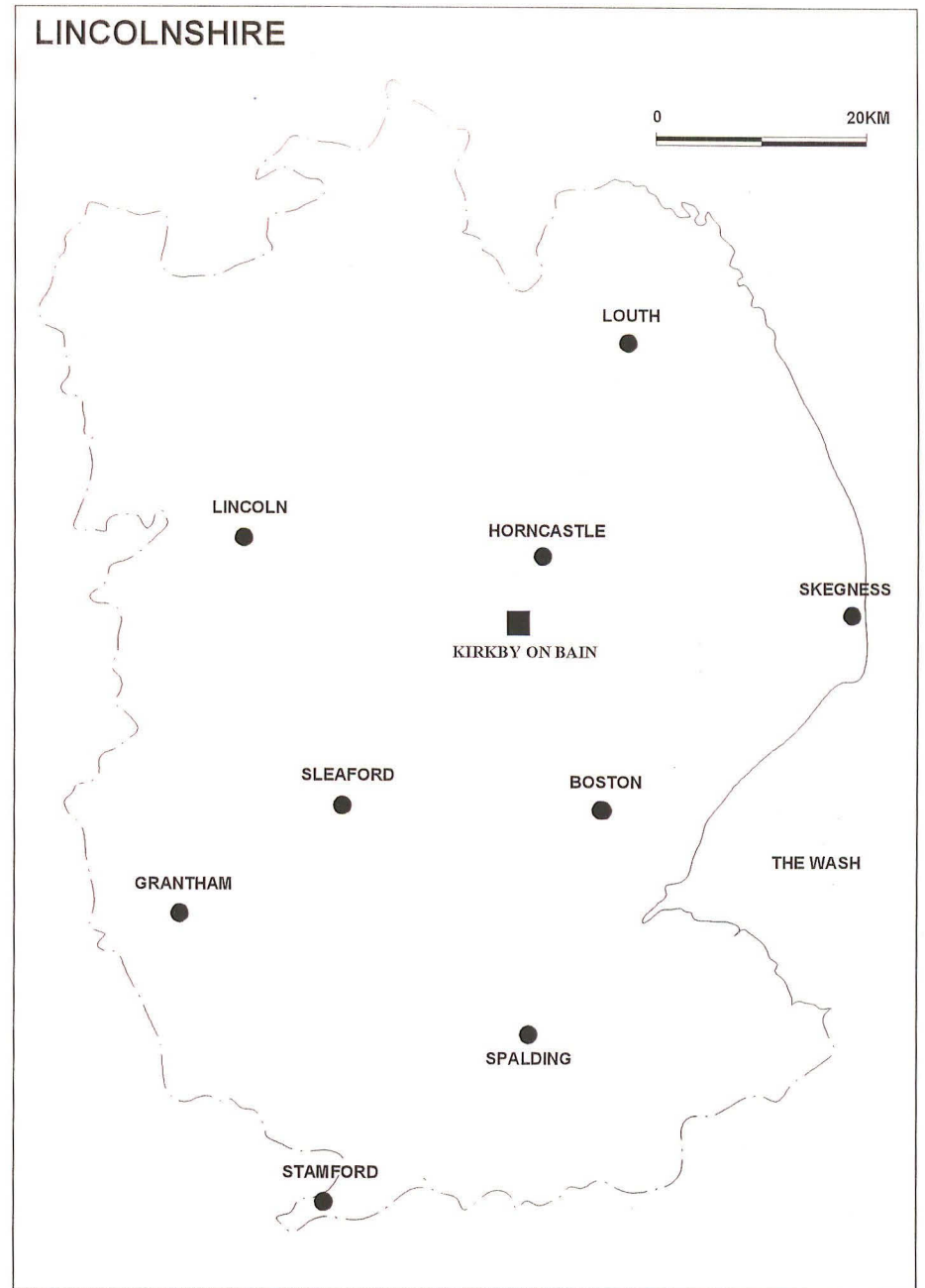
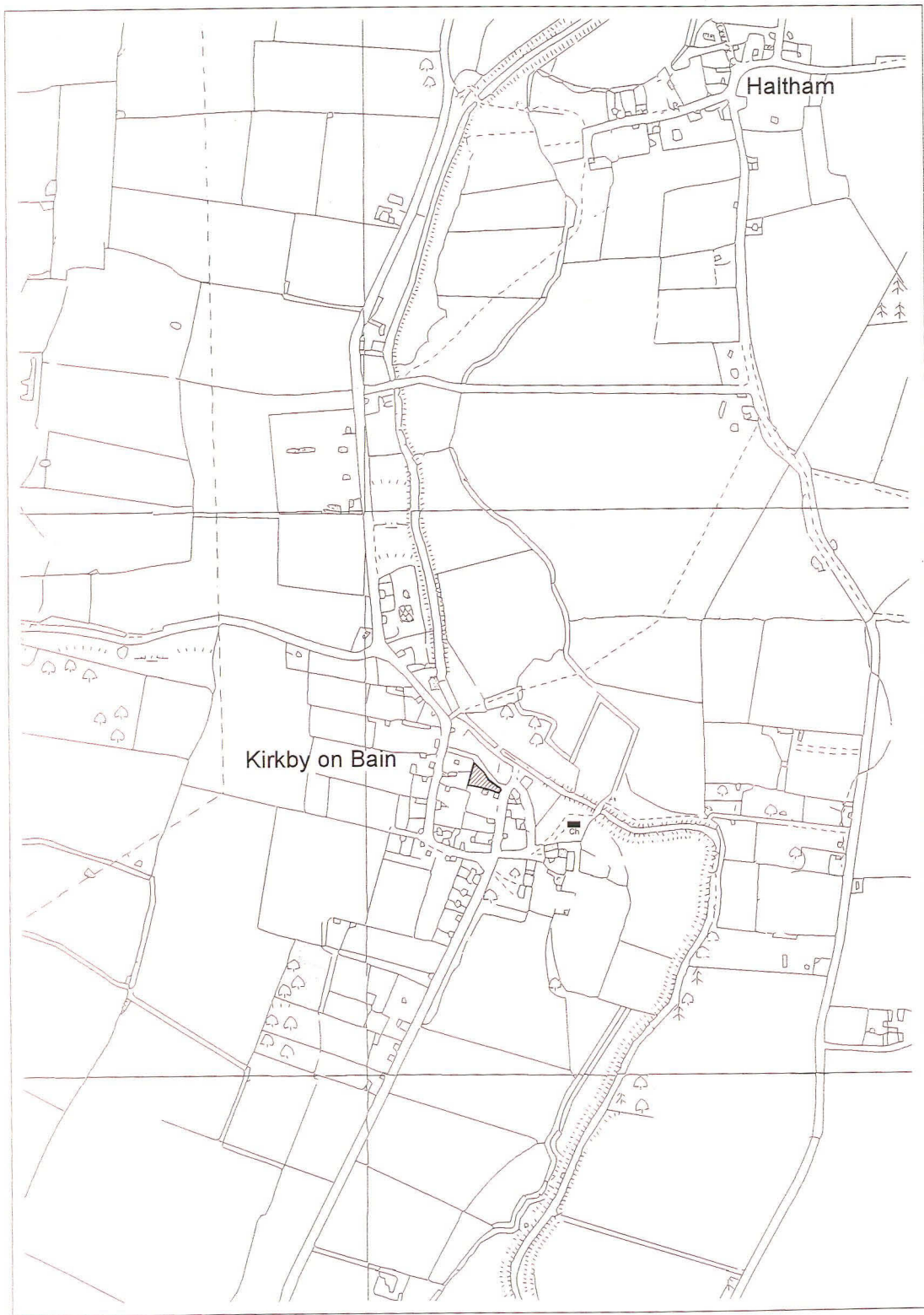


Figure 1 - General location map



0 1km

N


 Location of Development

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

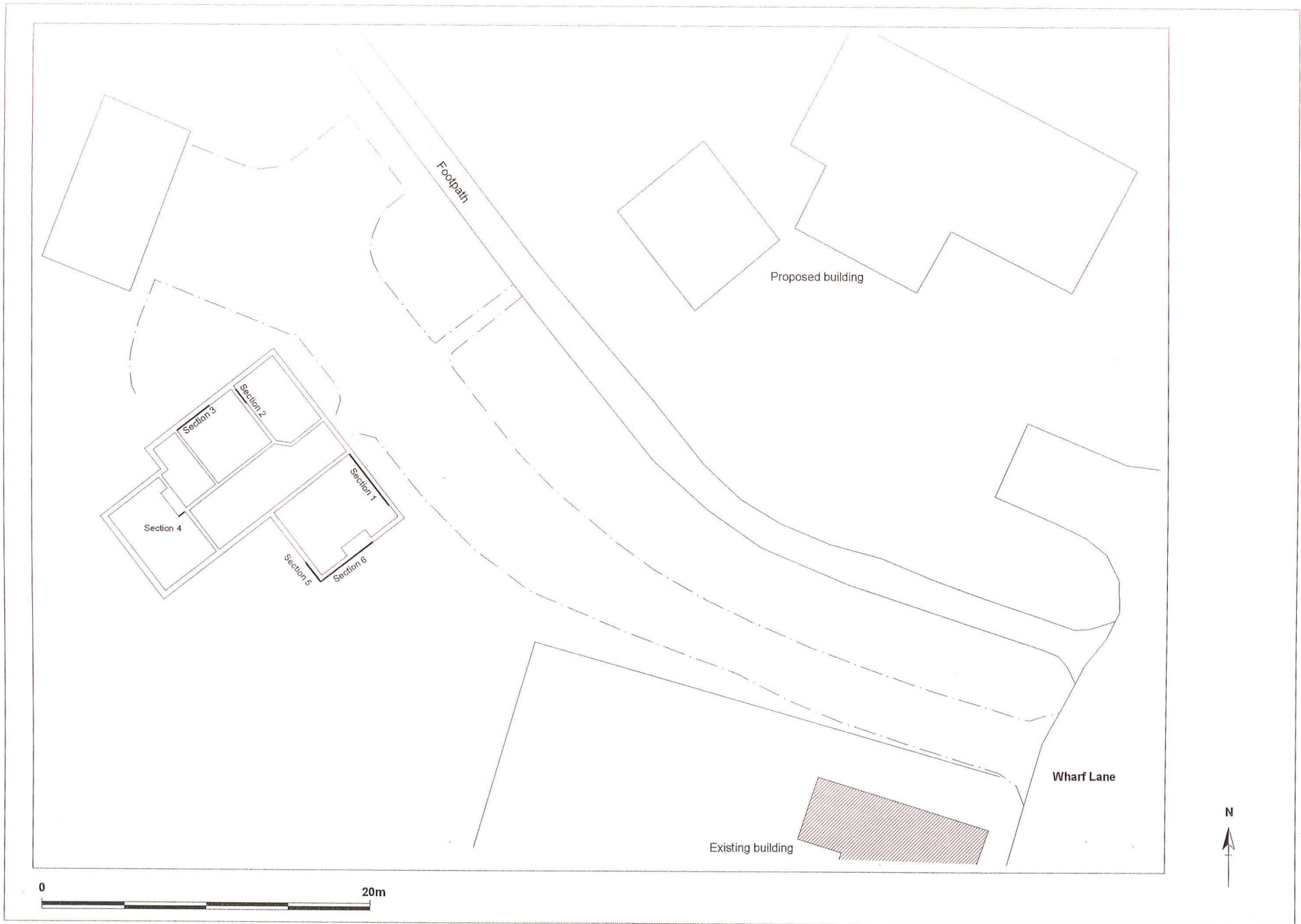


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing the location of drawn sections

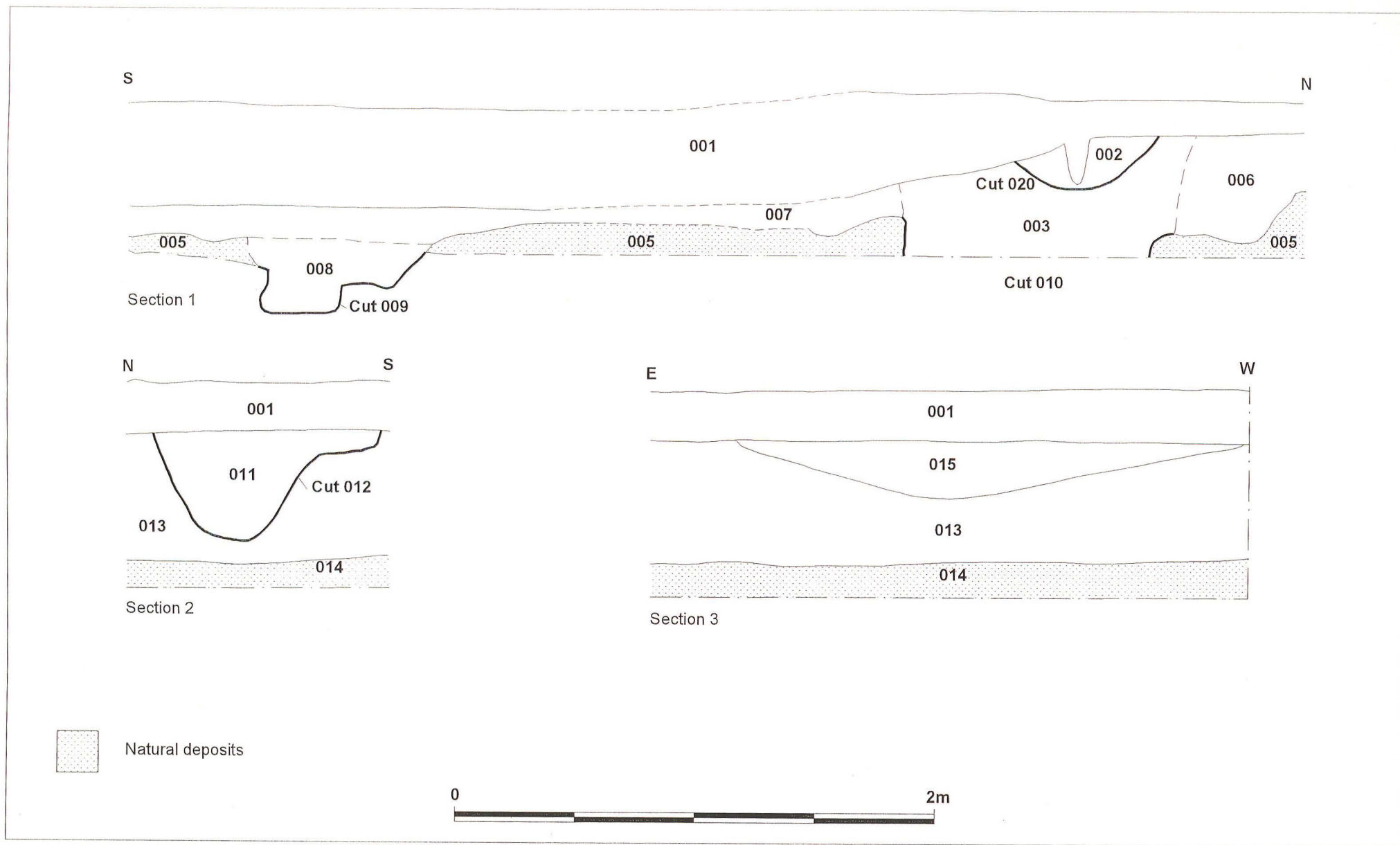
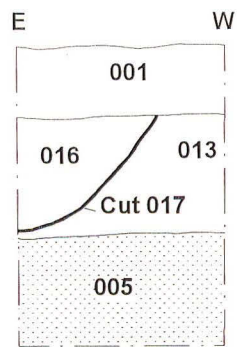
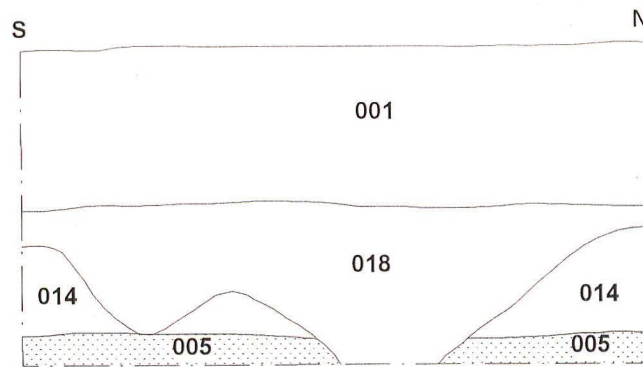


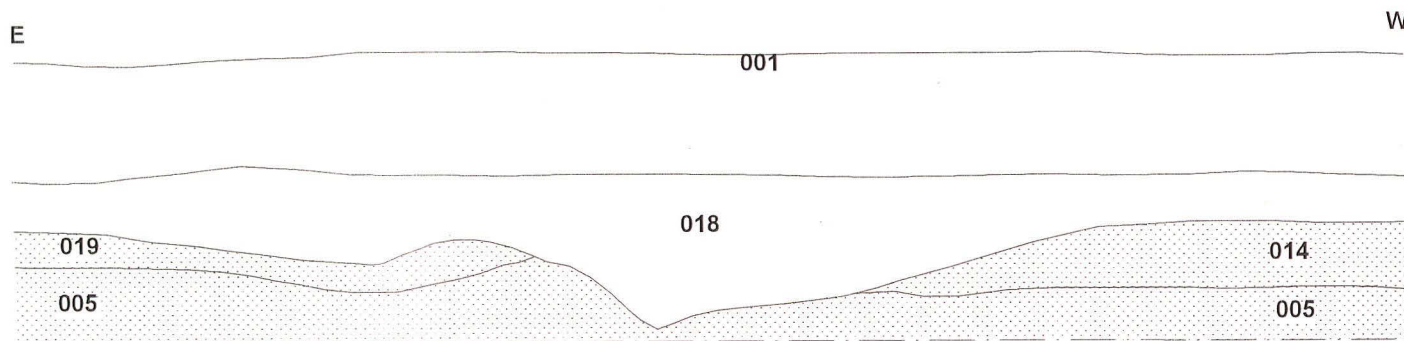
Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Natural deposits



Figure 5 - Sections 4, 5 and 6



◀ Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



◀ Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west



◀ Plate 3 - Section 2, looking south

Appendix 1

REDDINGS FARM, KIRKBY ON BAIN, CONINGSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a new house and garage at Reddings Farm, Kirkby on Bain, Coningsby, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The application area lies west of the River Bain, in the medieval village of Kirby on Bain*
- 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 findings of the work. 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 at Reddings Farm, Kirkby on Bain, Coningsby, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3. SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is situated in the centre of Kirkby on Bain village, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The site is located at national grid reference TF24224 62494 at an elevation of c. 15m OD.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (application number S/094/0939/98) for the development of a new house and three car garage has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition that the applicant should commission an archaeological watching brief, to record any archaeological remains present on the site.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is essentially flat and lies west of the River Bain and consists of soils of the Blackwood Association - typically deep permeable sandy and loamy soils, in glaciofluvial drift.

6. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The site lies 8km south of the Roman town of Horncastle.
- 6.2 The place name suggests that the village is Anglo-Scandinavian in origin, and had a church.
- 6.3 The medieval village is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1087), where it is recorded as *Cherchebi*. The land was held by Godwine and Gunnhvatr.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

- i. To record 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:

- ii. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- iii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- iv. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- v. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered organisation (number 21).
- iii. Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- iv. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- v. The section of the trench 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.
- vi. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- vii. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- viii. 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

- i. 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.
- ii. 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

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

9.3 Stage 3

- v. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- vi. This will consist of:
 - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
 - (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - (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 Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; East Lindsey District Council and to the Lincolnshire County 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 Lincolnshire County Council Museums Service. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Standard Brief for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire*.

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 Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. He 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 Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six 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.

| <u>Task</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking the work</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman- B Precious, independent specialist. Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. Medieval and later - Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist. |
| Non-pottery Artefacts | J Cowgill, independent specialist |
| Animal Bones | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy |
| Human Remains Analysis | R Gowland, independent specialist |

17. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Section | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|---------|--|-----------------|
| 001 | 1-6 | Friable dark blackish brown silt, 0.2-0.45m thick | Topsoil |
| 002 | 1 | Firm greyish brown silt | Fill of 020 |
| 003 | 1 | Firm mid brown silt | Fill of 010 |
| 004 | 1 | Firm mid brown silt, 0.16m thick | Subsoil |
| 005 | 1 | Mid reddish yellow silt | Natural deposit |
| 006 | 1 | Firm brown silt, 0.43m thick | Subsoil |
| 007 | 1 | Firm mid reddish brown silt, 0.12m thick | Subsoil |
| 008 | 1 | Firm mid brown silt, 0.3m thick | Fill of 009 |
| 009 | 1 | Feature, 0.76m x 0.2m by 0.3m deep, vertical sides flat base | Pit |
| 010 | 1 | Feature, 1.1m by >0.5m, steep sides | ?Pit |
| 011 | 2 | Friable light brownish yellow clay | Fill of 012 |
| 012 | 2 | Feature, 0.83m by 0.46m deep, steep sides concave base | Pit |
| 013 | 2,3,4 | Firm mid brown silt, 0.55m thick | Subsoil |
| 014 | 2,3 | Firm yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick | Natural deposit |
| 015 | 3 | Loose dark blackish brown silt, 0.23m thick | Dumped deposit |
| 016 | 4 | Friable light brownish yellow clay | Fill of 017 |
| 017 | 4 | Circular feature, 0.4m diameter by 0.32m deep, steep sides | Pit |
| 018 | 5,6 | Friable dark brownish black sandy silt | Dumped deposit |
| 019 | 6 | Firm light greyish brown silt, 0.12m thick | Subsoil |
| 020 | 1 | ?Circular feature, 0.58m wide by 0.2m deep, concave sides and rounded base | Posthole |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified objects, from topsoil (001), subsoil (004), dumped deposits (15 and 18) and the fill of a pit (008).

Much of the material was probably made at Toynton All Saints, 15km to the east, or related kilns at the south end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Additionally, there are pieces from Boston, 20km to the southeast. A few pieces are probably imported, having been made in Holland, and may have been obtained from markets in Boston or Lincoln.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of probably Romano-British date is the earliest material recovered. These, and pottery fragments of a probable medieval and 16th-17th century date, together dominate the assemblage. In addition to the pottery, individual pieces of clay pipe, ceramic tile and animal bone were retrieved.

| Context | Description | Context Date |
|--------------|---|--|
| unstratified | 3x Toynton All Saints type ware, including jugs, 14 th -15 th century | 17 th century |
| | 1x ?Boston ware, 17 th century | |
| | 1x clay pipe stem, burnt, 17 th century | |
| 001 | 1x tin glazed earthenware, large globular vessel (chamber pot), 18th century | 18 th century |
| | 1x Dutch red earthenware, pancheon, 16 th -17 th century | |
| 004 | 1x sheep metacarpus, gnawed | |
| 008 | 1x sandy greyware, ?Roman | ?Roman |
| 015 | 1x Toynton All Saints jug, 14 th -15 th century | 14 th -15 th century |
| 018 | 1x Boston ware pancheon, 16 th -17 th century | 16 th -17 th century |
| | 1x Toynton All Saints ware, 14 th -15 th century | |
| | 1x Boston (or possibly Dutch) ware, pipkin handle, 16 th -17 th century | |
| | 1x unidentified glazed sherd, severely burnt | |
| | 1x ceramic tile | |

Condition

Although the tile fragment is abraded most of the assemblage is unworn and in good condition with some large pieces present. The objects present no long-term storage problems. Archiving of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been no previous archaeological investigations at Kirby on Bain though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Toynton All Saints and related wares have been studied and reported on.

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential in that much of it seems to be late medieval and post-medieval and probably signifies the proximity of habitation of the periods. This suggestion is emphasised both by the unworn nature of the artefacts and the large size of several of the pieces. Moreover, this occupation is apparently continuous from the 14th-15th century through to the 17th or 18th century. Additionally, the presence of one, possibly two, vessels imported from mainland Europe may indicate that the nearby occupation was moderately high status.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 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. |
| Message | A dwelling and the land surrounding it. |
| 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. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 20 | Context records |
| 6 | Scale drawings |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 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: 277.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KOB98

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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