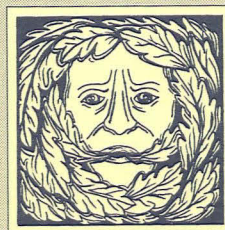
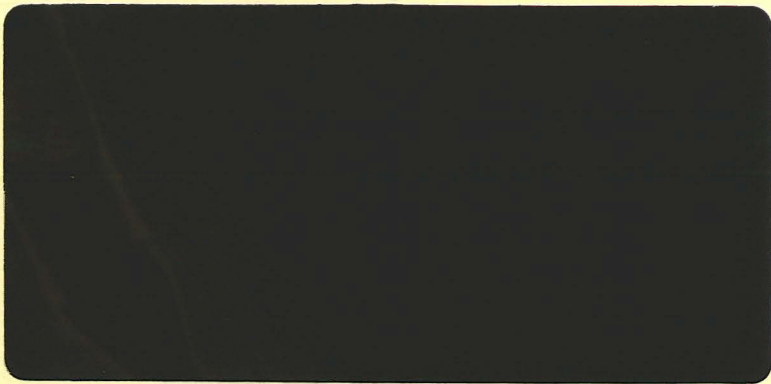


ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH LANE
ADDLETHORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLA99)

L180873



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council
Administration Section
06. APR 00
over 07/4/00

00/17

Event LE 1335
PRN 43853

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH LANE
ADDLETHORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLA99)

LI 80873

Work Undertaken For
G. Barker and Sons

March 2000

Report Compiled by
Mark Dymond HND

Planning Application No: S/002/0398/98
National Grid Reference: TF 551 691
City and County Museum Accession No: 163.99

A.P.S. Report No. 96/99



CONTENTS

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Archaeological 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	3
	5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits	3
	5.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval Deposits	3
	5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	3
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Specification of Work
2	Context Tables
3	The Finds, by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Showing site Location
- Figure 3 Showing Location of Sections and Monitored Areas
- Figure 4 Sections 1, 2 and 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General View of Site
- Plate 2 Ditch [006]
- Plate 3 Pit/Depression [008]

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches and a service trench at Church Lane, Addlethorpe, East Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

Prehistoric remains in the vicinity comprise Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) salt production sites. These sites are located along watercourses that also provided the same suitable conditions for salt extraction during the Romano-British period (AD 50-410). Concentrations of Romano-British pottery have also been found to the south of the village and may indicate settlements. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) the village was the focus of settlement and initially contained two churches, of which only one survives today. Earthworks of this period are apparent in and to the north of Addlethorpe and comprise complex field systems.

The watching brief identified a 16th-17th century ditch that probably represents a former property boundary, and a modern backfilled pit/depression. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery and animal bone was retrieved during this investigation.

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 G. Barker and Sons to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to Church Lane, Addlethorpe. Planning permission (application number S/002/0398/98) for development of the land was granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. However, construction of the roads and sewers were undertaken without archaeological monitoring. The archaeological advisor to the Planning Authority suggested that trenches be excavated alongside the roads and archaeologically recorded to comply with the planning condition.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Addlethorpe is located 8km northwest of Skegness and 29km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is situated at the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the graveyard of St. Nicholas' church on Church Lane at National Grid Reference TF 551 691 (Fig. 2). The site and surrounding area are on fairly level land at approximately 2.5m OD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils overlie a variable drift geology of boulder clay that has formed 'hummocks' between which are alluvial deposits (BGS 1996). These drift deposits overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Welton Chalk.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Addlethorpe lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron

Age to the present day. Iron Age (800 BC - AD 50) archaeology is indicated by three salterns (salt-producing sites) located to the east and west of the village. These are typified by deposits of ash with associated briquetage. Due to the cover of marine alluvium, these, and the subsequent Romano-British sites, are generally exposed only in the sides of deep dykes and ditches. East of Addlethorpe are a number of undated salterns, which may be either Iron Age or Romano-British in date (HTL parish files).

The Romano-British (AD 50-410) period is represented by a total of eight saltern sites, all located west of Addlethorpe in the slightly lower land adjacent to the Orby Drain. As mentioned above, all these salterns were exposed at depth in the sides of modern watercourses. Romano-British pottery has been found south of the village in two locations. One site produced sizeable sherd fragments possibly indicating a settlement site (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

Addlethorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Called *Arduluetorp*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name 'Eardwulf' and the Old Norse '*Porp*' meaning a small hamlet or farm settled from an existing settlement (Ekwall 1974, 3, 468). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Addlethorpe is recorded as belonging to the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained two churches, 1060 acres of meadow and approximately 80 acres of wasteland (Foster and Longley 1976). Much of Addlethorpe is recorded as being Sokeland or Inland of neighbouring villages and a total of 55 sokemen are listed. In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, Hugh de Vallo is recorded as controlling the Archbishop of York's lands (*ibid.*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are

best represented by the church of St. Nicholas (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 91). The church dates from the 15th century and must have replaced an earlier building as two churches are referred to in the Domesday Book. One was given to Spalding Priory in the 12th century. However, it is possible that the second church relates to that of Ingoldmells, especially as the two villages were referred to as the 'Manor of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe' (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 2). Cropmarks and earthworks of probable medieval field systems occur immediately northeast and southeast of the church and elsewhere around Addlethorpe. Additionally, earthworks of probable medieval house sites have been identified to the

A desk-top assessment and fieldwalking exercise were undertaken to the west, north and east of Addlethorpe in advance of a proposed bypass (Cope-Faulkner 1998). This identified the earthwork remnants of medieval field systems to the north of the village. Additionally, two medieval sites were found and a previously unknown saltern of probable Romano-British date was found within the bypass corridor.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as stated in the specification (Appendix 1), were to determine the spatial arrangement, date, form, function and sequence of any archaeological features encountered (Appendix 1).

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches were excavated by machine to a depth of 0.9m. The service trench, which followed the route of the access road (Fig. 3) measured between 0.8m and 1m wide and was 0.9m deep. The depth

and thickness of each deposit was measured from the present 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 compiled at scale 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases of activity were identified:

<i>Phase 1</i>	Natural deposits
<i>Phase 2</i>	Post-medieval deposits
<i>Phase 3</i>	Modern deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered comprised reddish brown silty clay [003] and was recorded at the base of all trenches at a depth of 0.1m below the ground surface (Fig. 4).

5.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

A ditch [008] cut through the natural deposits at the point where the access road turns west (Fig. 3). Aligned north - south,

this ditch was 4m wide and 0.9m deep. A single fill of blackish grey ash and sand [007] that contained fragments of 16th-17th century pottery, fired clay and brick filled this feature (Fig. 4).

5.3 Phase 3 Modern deposits

Overlying the natural deposit [003] in the house foundation trenches was a clayey silt ploughsoil [002] comprising brown clayey silt which was 0.3m thick.

Cutting through the natural near Church Lane was a possible pit [006] some 14m in length and 1.1m deep. This was filled by two deposits of dumped builders refuse mixed with silty clay [004, 005] which contained animal bone and pottery of the 18th century and earlier (Fig. 4).

These deposits were sealed by the present topsoil [001] of brown clayey silt.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) encountered during the watching brief comprised silty clay, probably marine alluvium.

The post-medieval ditch (Phase 2) is likely to have formed a boundary, possibly demarcating the western (rear) limit of the Church Cottages.

Modern deposits (Phase 3) comprise a modern refuse pit, a former ploughsoil and a topsoil. Redeposited pottery of the 16th-18th century was recovered from the refuse pit.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out during development at Church Lane, Addlethorpe, because the site is in proximity

to known archaeological remains, in particular the core of the medieval village.

The only feature of archaeological interest was a north-south aligned ditch of post-medieval date, which may represent the original rear boundary of the row of Church cottages.

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 G. Barker of G. Barker and Sons, who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Field Staff: Neil Herbert
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Neil Herbert
Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Dymond

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1996, *Skegness, solid and drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet 116

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1998, *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Northern Bypass, Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire (ANB98)*, Unpublished APS report No. 75/98

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1999, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Test Pits and Boreholes Along the Route of the Proposed Northern Bypass Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire (ANB98)* Unpublished APS Report No. 53/99

Ekwall, E., 1974, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (Eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 13

IFA, 1997, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition revised Antram, N.)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

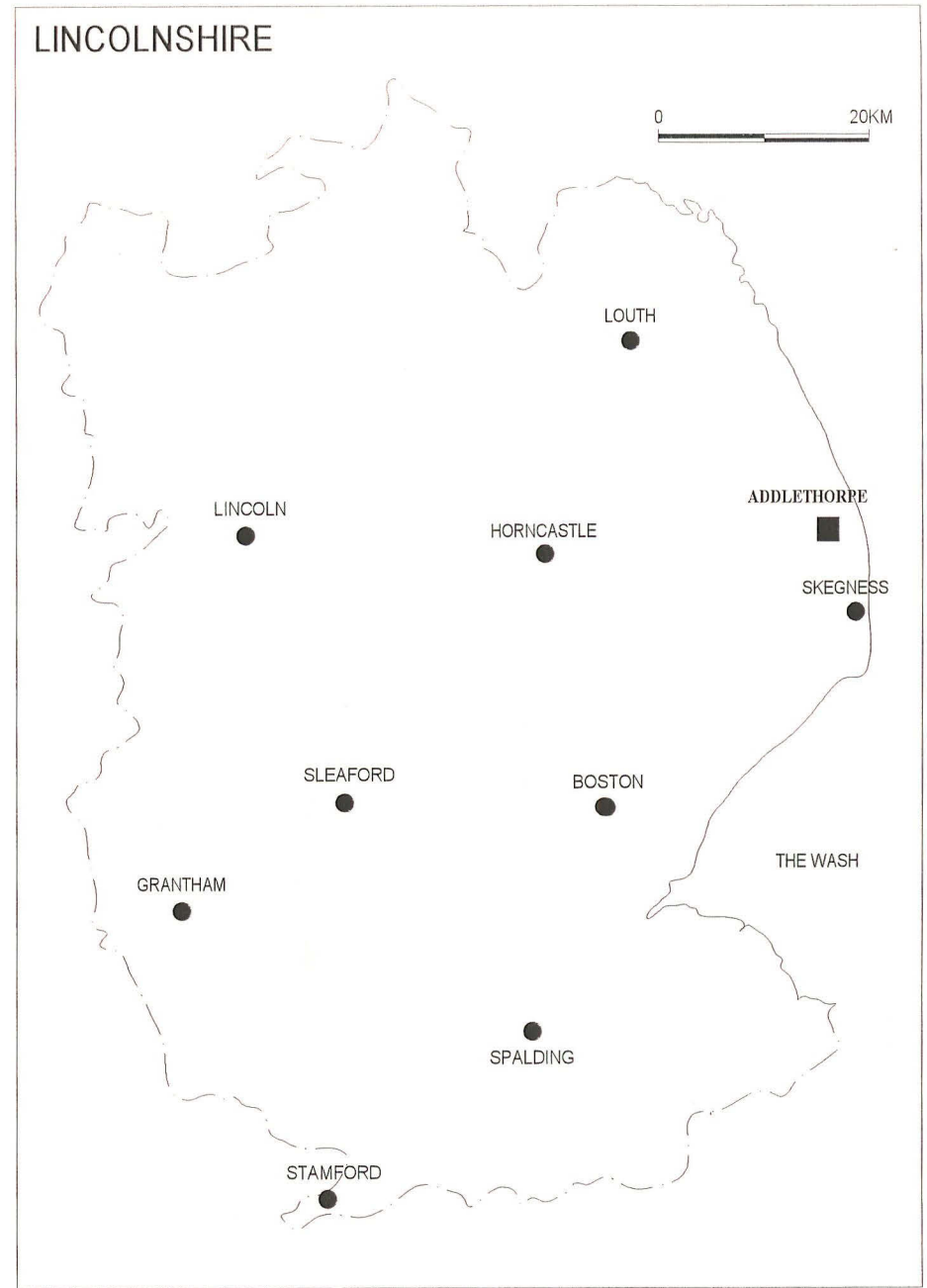


Figure 1 - General location map



0 400m

Development area

N

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

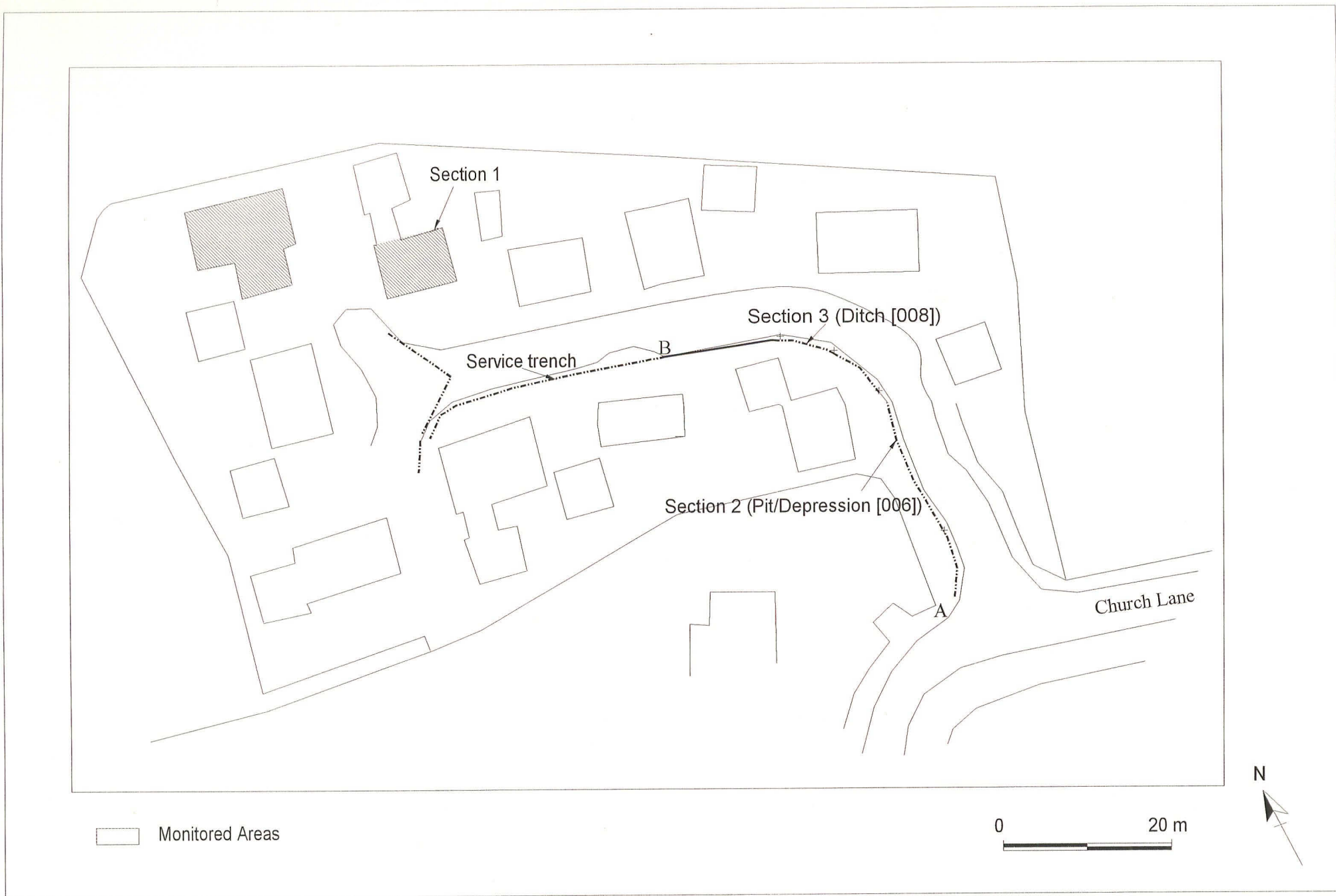


Figure 3 - Plan Showing Location of Sections and Monitored Areas

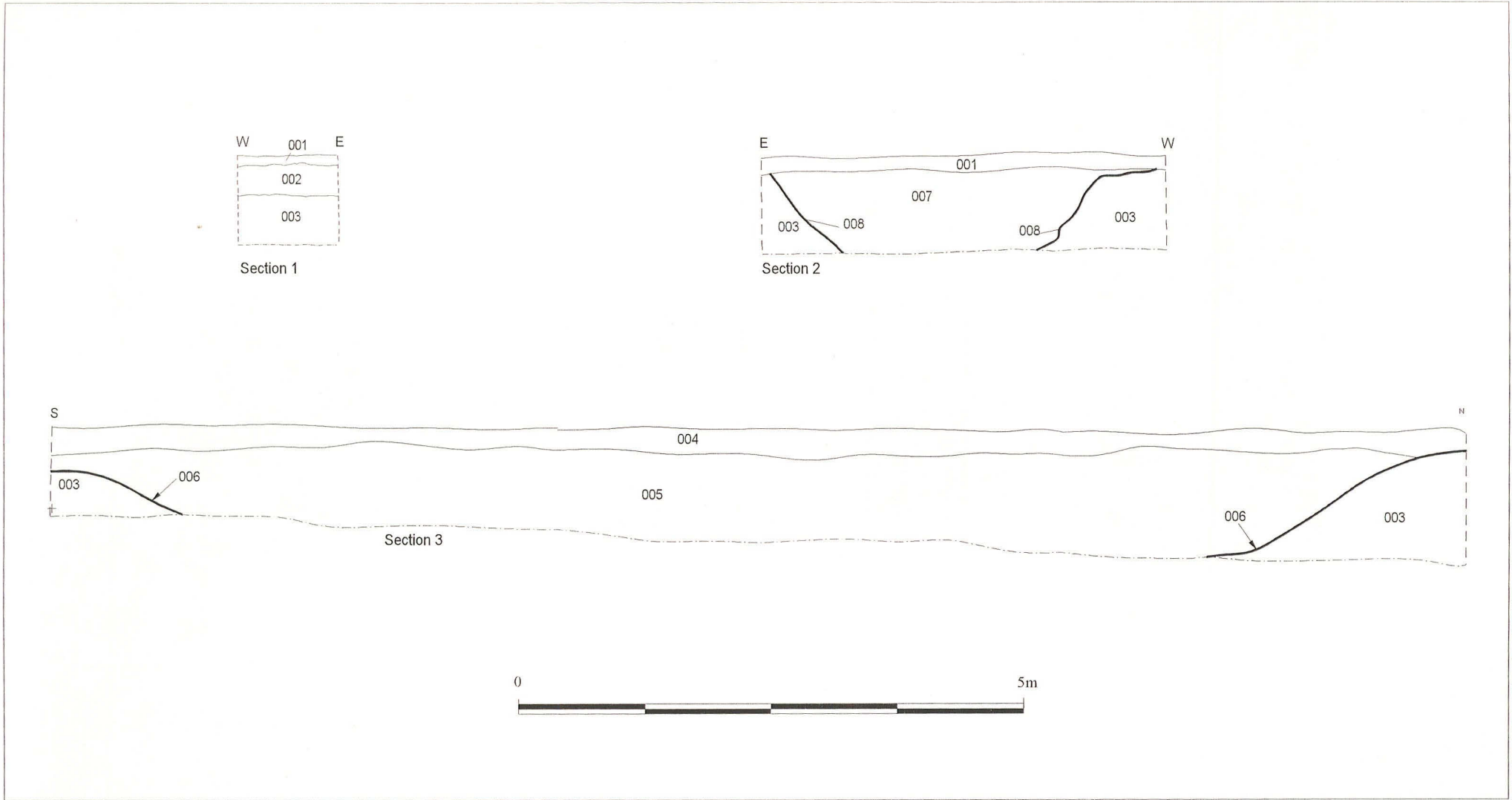


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1
General view of site



Plate 2
Pit/Depression [006]



Plate 3
Ditch [008]

Appendix 1

LAND AT CHURCH LANE, ADDLETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during development at Church Lane, Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *Numerous Iron Age, Roman and undated salt-making sites have been identified at Addlethorpe. The adjacent church is late medieval but probably replaced an earlier church. Additionally, medieval occupation sites have been identified at various locations around the village, including in the field north of the church.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Church Lane, Addlethorpe. The site is located at national grid reference TF 551 691.
- b. 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

- a. Addlethorpe is located 1km west of Ingoldmells near to the east coast of Lincolnshire, and 60km east of Lincoln, in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is situated at the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the graveyard of St. Nicholas' church on Church Lane at national grid reference TF 551 691.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Planning permission (application number S/002/0398/98) for development of the land has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording. However, construction of the roads and sewers were undertaken without archaeological monitoring. The archaeological advisor to the Planning Authority has suggested that trenches be excavated alongside the roads and archaeologically recorded to comply with the planning condition.

5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 2.5m OD. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association peilo-alluvial gley soils, developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. Salt-making sites of Iron Age, Roman and unknown date have been identified at numerous locations at Addlethorpe and within c. 500m of the present investigation area.
- b. Cropmarks and earthworks of probable medieval field systems occur immediately northeast and southeast of the church and elsewhere around Addlethorpe. Additionally, earthworks of probable medieval house sites have been identified about 300m to the west.
- c. Fieldwalking by staff of Archaeological Project Services at Addlethorpe identified several previously unknown medieval occupation sites and a salting site of unknown but possibly medieval date. One of the occupation

sites is located in the field immediately north of the church.

- d. The site is adjacent to the parish church of St. Nicholas. This building is of 15th century date and probably replaced an earlier church referred to at least as early as the mid 12th century and probably in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Archaeological Project Services 1998). The church would probably sit at the core of Late Saxon and medieval settlement and the extent of the graveyard in those periods may have been greater than at present.

7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. 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.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. 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), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (no. 21).
 - iii. 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.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - iv. 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
 - v. 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

- a. 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.
- b. Stage 2
- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
 - ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- c. Stage 3
- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
 - ii. 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

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client, East Lindsey District Council Planning Department and to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

11. ARCHIVE

- a. 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

- a. 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 of the Society for 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

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14. VARIATIONS

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

15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. 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.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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

- a. 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 - J Young, independent specialist 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Northern Bypass Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire (ANB98)*, unpublished APS report 75/98

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context tables are arranged by section and are presented in descending stratigraphic order. Context numbers in **bold** type denote cut features.

Context	Description	Dimension	Interpretation
001	Loose dark brown clayey silt	0.10m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose dark brown clayey silt	0.30m thick	Ploughsoil
003	Plastic reddish brown silty clay	0.50m thick	Natural
004	Tarmac, brick and sand and plastic strips	0.30m thick	Dumped fill of 006
005	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	0.90m thick	Dumped fill of 006
006	Linear feature	14.50m long by 1.1m deep to base of trench	Pit/depression
007	Plastic black-grey ashy sand	0.80m thick to base of trench	Dumped fill of 008
008	Steep sided linear feature	0.70m long (within trench) by 4m wide by 0.90m deep to base of trench	Ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill (005) of a pit and a deposit (007) in a ditch.

Some of the pottery was probably made at Boston, 33km to the southwest, with one piece perhaps from Old Bolingbroke, 20km west of Addlethorpe.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of probably 16th-17th century date is the earliest material recovered and forms the bulk of the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery, cinder (probably incinerated brick), and animal bone were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
005	1x Bolingbroke/Boston-type ware, large bowl/pancheon, 16th-17th century	18 th century
	1x brown glazed earthenware, 18th century	
	1x cattle-size pelvis fragment, butchered	
	1x sheep tooth	
007	2x Boston ware, 16 th -17 th century	16 th -17 th century
	1x fired clay	
	1x cinder, ?incinerated brick	

The pelvis fragment from (005) is sawn, which would suggest a post-medieval date corresponding to the artefacts.

One of the Boston ware sherds from (007) copies Dutch red earthenware.

Condition

All the material is in good condition, though the Bolingbroke/Boston pottery fragment from (005) is abraded. The objects present no long-term storage problems and archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been a few previous archaeological investigations at Addlethorpe which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential in that much of it seems to be early post-medieval and probably signifies the proximity of habitation of the period.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Iron Age	Part of the prehistoric era (<i>qv</i>) characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 43.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by square brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, construction 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.
Dumped Deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be backfilled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Medieval	Pertaining to 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.
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 when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066..

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
9	colour slides
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:	163.99
Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Site Code:	CLA99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	ACL99

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

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