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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
CHURCH LANE,  
TALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TCL00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

SMR

EVENT L11464  
SOURCES L16228/29  
DR1 35317, 481048

15 DEC 00

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
CHURCH LANE,  
TALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TCL00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr A. E. Corbett

Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor MA

November 2000

National Grid Reference: TF 0919 0790  
Planning Application No: SK98/1218/75  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2000.273

A.P.S. Report No. 174/00



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during construction of a house at Church Lane, Tallington. Immediately south of the site is the 13<sup>th</sup> century parish church and prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains have been found in close proximity.*

*Two undated but possibly early ditches or pits were revealed. One of these was truncated by a clearance cut that was also undated but likely to be recent. Animal bone and painted plaster, which perhaps implies the demolition of a building in the proximity, was recovered from this clearance cut. A recent service trench and a cess pit were also revealed.*

## 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

A planning application (SK98/1218/75) for the erection of a single dwelling house was submitted to South Kesteven District Council. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during development groundwork. A brief for investigations was produced by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A. E. Corbett to undertake the investigation and the

fieldwork was carried out on 31<sup>st</sup> October and 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2000 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tallington lies 7km east of Stamford and 5km west of Market Deeping in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development site is in the southwestern corner of the village, just north of the parish church and on the north side of Church Lane at National Grid Reference TF 0919 0790 (Fig. 2).

Located about 100m north of the River Welland, which is canalized in this area, the development site lies at a height of c. 15m OD on a gentle slope down to the north. Local soils are Fladbury 1 Association soils, pelo-alluvial gleys, with Badsey 2 Association typical brown calcareous earths immediately to the south. These soils are developed on, respectively, river terrace drift previously covered by now degraded peat and calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 194; 101). Natural deposits observed during the investigation comprised brownish yellow sands (Appendix 3).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Tallington is situated within a landscape that contains a relatively high density of archaeological remains, possibly one of the most important in the British Isles (Bradley 1984).

Prehistoric remains have been identified in aerial photographs of the region. These vary from a possible Neolithic henge monument north of the village to a Bronze Age barrow cemetery adjacent to the Welland, both representing ritual sites. A

rectangular enclosure situated next to the Casewick road may also indicate prehistoric settlement in the vicinity (Herbert 1999).

King Street Roman road passes almost 2km east of Tallington and once connected the Romano-British settlement at Bourne with that of *Durobrivae* (modern Water Newton, near Peterborough).

A scatter of Romano-British pottery, most probably representing an accumulation of occupation debris, has been recorded in the vicinity of the north bank of the Welland and is dateable to the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century. A quantity of Roman coins were also found during development close to the church.

Place-name evidence would suggest that the present settlement most probably originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. The name is derived from the Old English and means 'the tūn (village) of *Tæl's* or *Tala's* people (Ekwall 1974, 459). A number of Late Saxon pots and Middle Saxon inhumation burials were found northeast of the village.

The Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 records that Tallington was owned by Robert de Todei and Alfred of Lincoln and contained a watermill (Foster and Longley 1976). Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the church of St. Lawrence which dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 740) and is located immediately south of the development site. Medieval pottery is known from the village.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological remains exposed during the development were recorded and, if present, to determine

their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to the required depths needed for the new development. Following excavation of the trenches, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and selected areas were 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 was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 2	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**

In the lower parts of the trenches, and extending below the limits of excavation, was a light brownish-yellow gritty sand with some iron-staining (003). This deposit, which was at least 0.5m thick, was interpreted as natural river terrace sands.

## **Phase 2 Undated Deposits**

In the southwestern corner of the site the natural sand (003) was cut by a steep sided feature (010). Only the north side of this feature was revealed but it was at least 0.6m wide, over 0.25m in depth and was apparently aligned east-west. This feature is thought to be a ditch, or possibly a pit, and was filled with a medium brown sandy silt with clay patches (009).

Cutting the natural sand (003) in the northeastern part of the site was a steep-sided feature with a U-shaped profile (004). Apparently aligned east-west, this was 1.06m wide and over 1m deep and is interpreted as a possible ditch.

Filling ditch (004), and observed elsewhere above the natural in the northern part of the site, was a deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles (002). This is interpreted as a subsoil and where it occurred as a layer was up to 0.7m thick.

Subsoil was not evident in the southern part of the site and possible ditch (010) in this area was truncated by an apparently extensive, relatively flat-based cut (012) of uncertain dimensions. This feature is interpreted as a clearance cut and above or infilling it was a yellow-brown sandy gravel (008) from which a single animal bone was recovered. Above this deposit was a thin layer of mixed brown sandy silts and stone (007) which contained fragments of painted mortar. This deposit was up to 100mm thick but thinned out to

the north and may be a surface, or a dump to further infill clearance cut (010).

## **Phase 2 Modern Deposits**

Above the subsoil (002) and the surface or dumped deposit (007) was a dark brown silt topsoil (001). This was cut by a rectangular-profiled service trench (006) that contained a pipe and mixed backfill (005). Sealing this service trench was a 0.15m thick layer of yellow gravel (011) that formed a surface. Additionally, a recent brick-built cess pit with a lead sheet and concrete cover was observed on the west side of the development area but not formally recorded.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural (Phase 1) deposits of sand were revealed during the investigation and are typical of the river terrace drift deposits alongside the Welland in this area.

Cutting into the natural, two undated (Phase 2), apparently east-west, ditches were exposed in the northern and southern parts of the development area, about 9-10m apart. These possibly functioned as boundaries and perhaps also for drainage. Although no dating or other functional evidence was recovered from either feature it seems likely that they may be early. The more northerly ditch, (004), was filled with a deposit indistinguishable with the overlying subsoil. As this material contains pebbles it is unlikely to be a flood alluvium in its present form and is more probably a transformed soil, perhaps agricultural in origin. Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered which would have provided a date for the features.

Modern deposits include a clearance cut, indicating that the site had previously been levelled, topsoil, a brick-built cess-pit and



drains.

A fragment of painted plaster and animal bone were the only finds retrieved during the investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church Lane, Tallington because the site lay in the presumed medieval core of the village and near to known archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date.

Two ditches were revealed and although both were undated they were apparently below the subsoil and are, therefore, potentially early. Finds retrieved include a fragment of plaster and a cattle shoulder blade. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, shells *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A.E. Corbett who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

Illustration: Mark Dymond

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

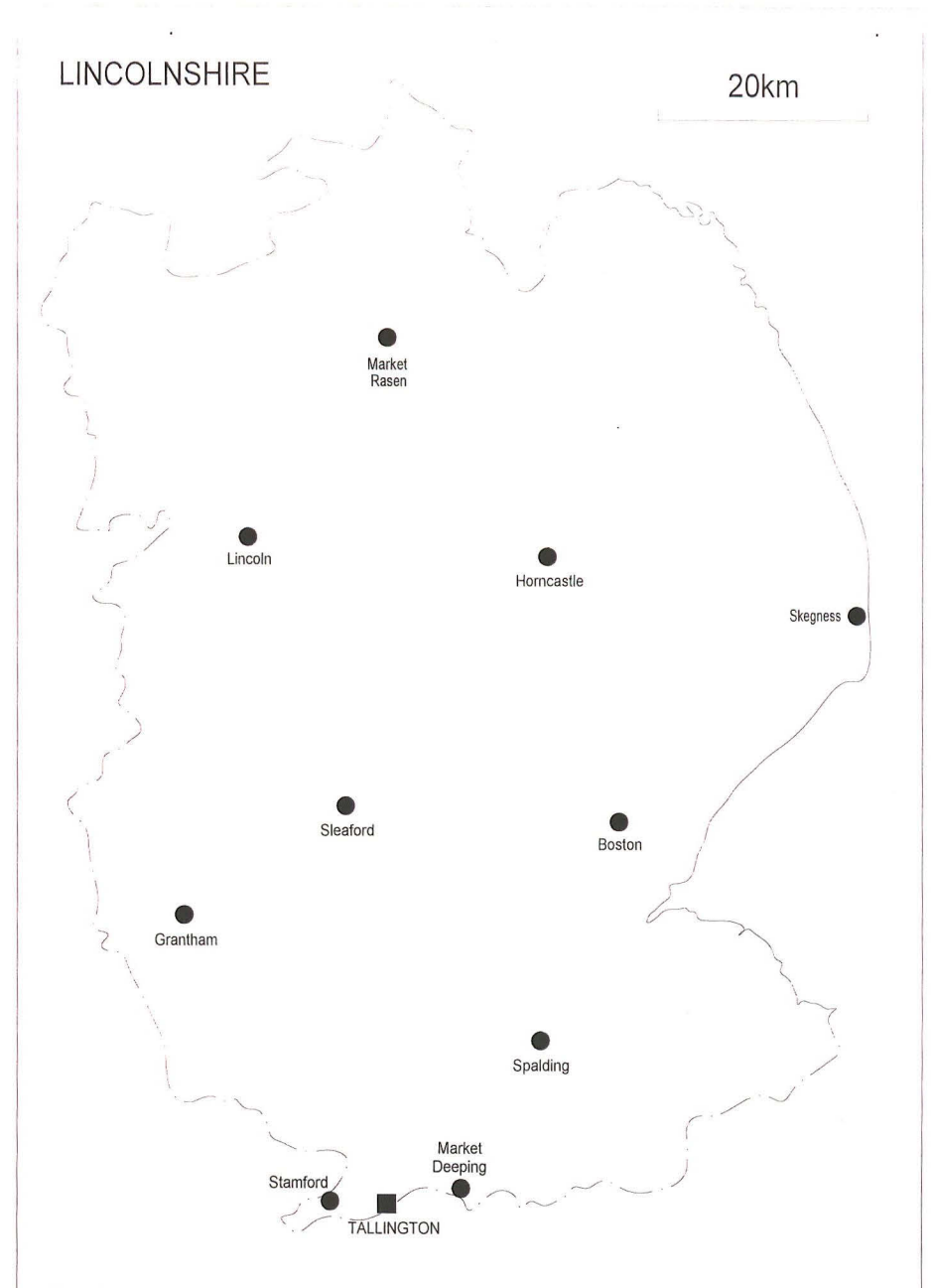


Figure 1 General Location Plan







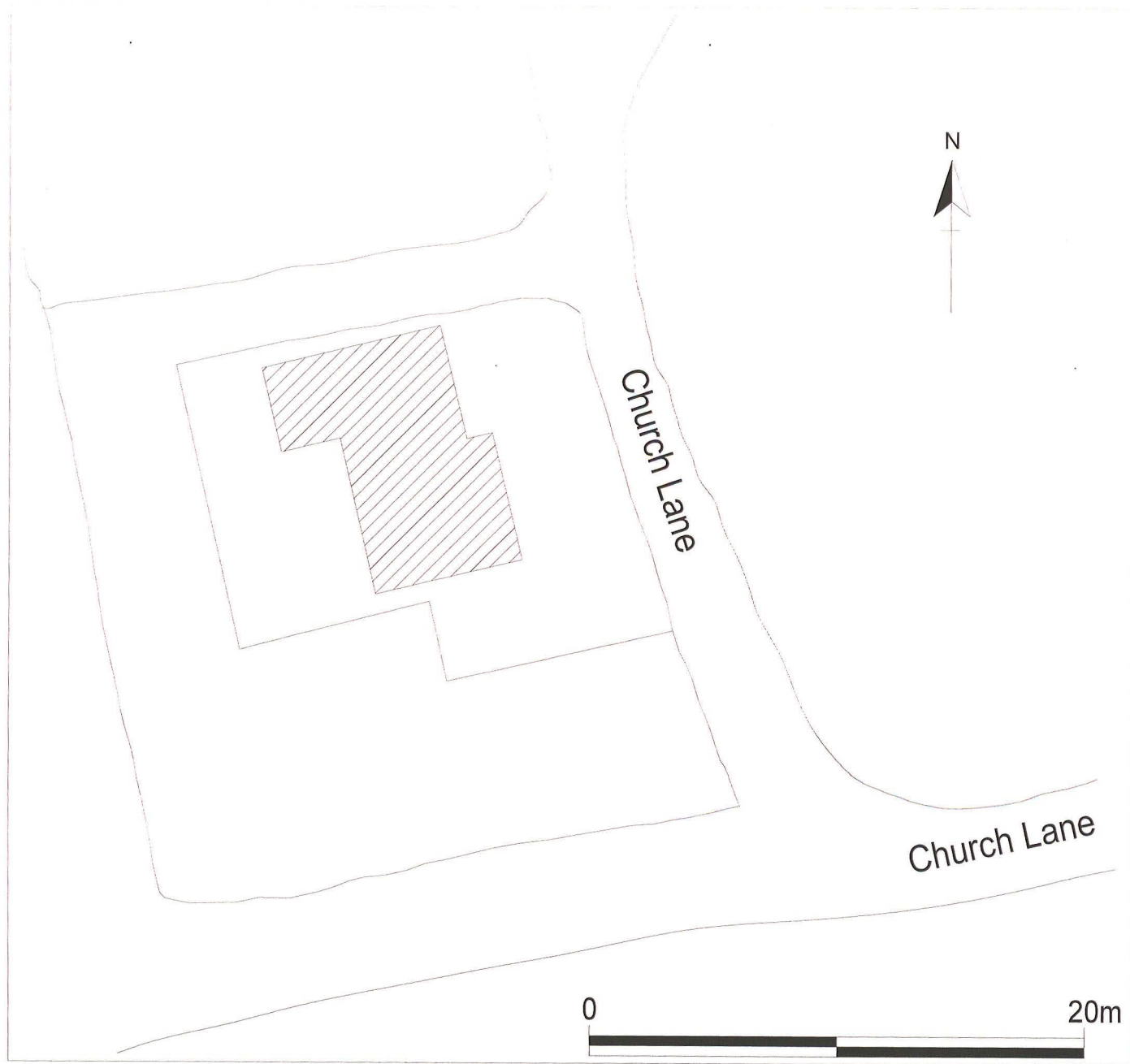


Figure 3 Area of investigation

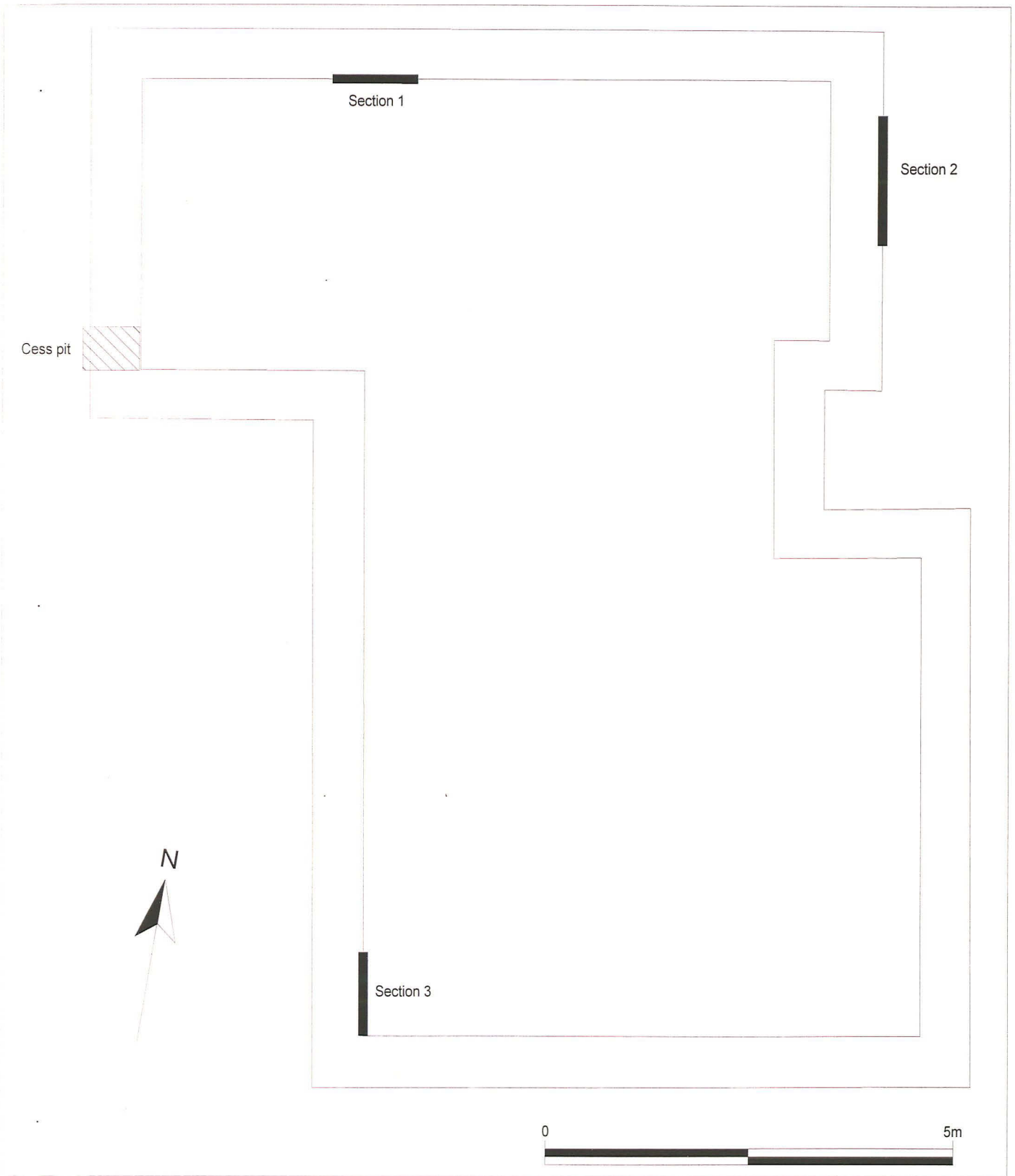


Figure 4 Plan showing section locations

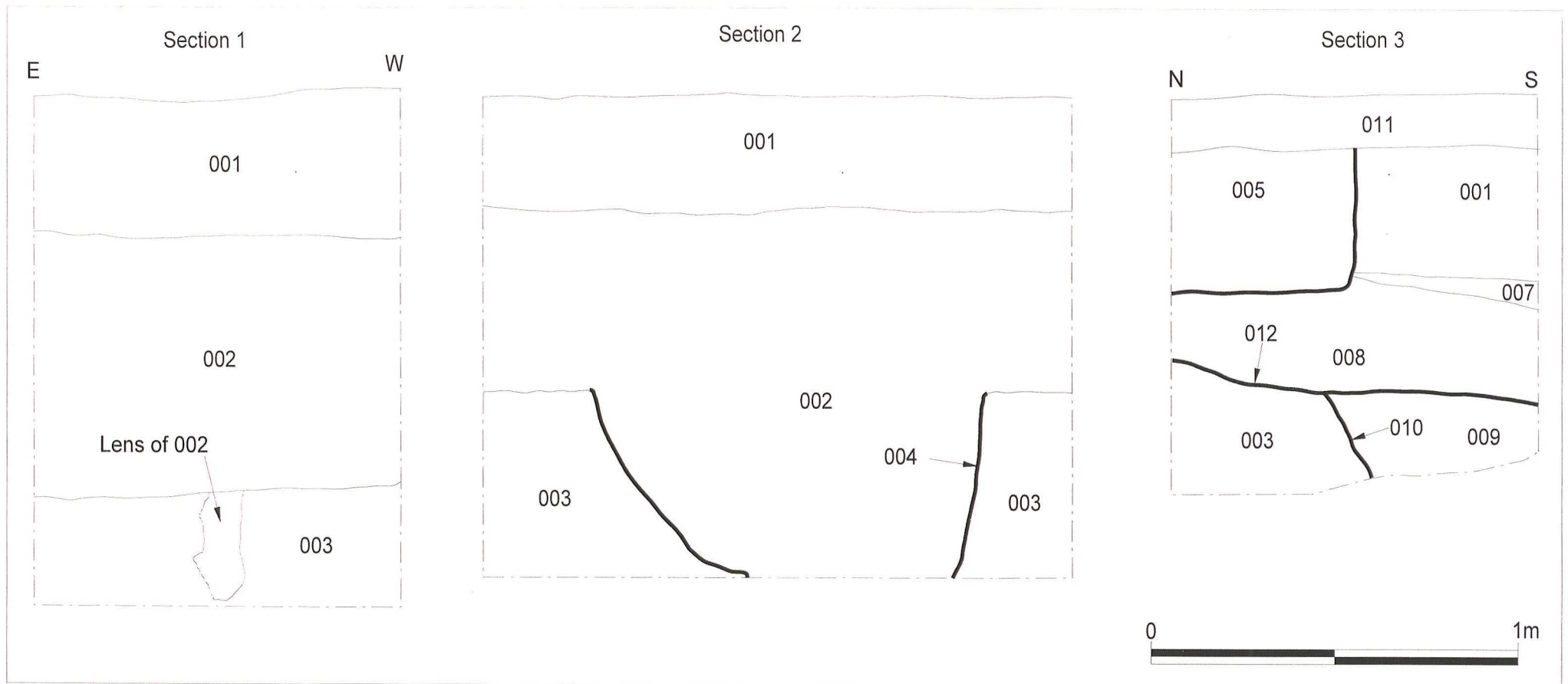


Figure 5 Sections 1 - 3





Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 3, showing ditch (004), looking west

## Appendix 1

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

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Church Lane, Tallington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, in close proximity to the 13<sup>th</sup> century parish church in the medieval village core. Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have also been found in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of a dwelling on Church Street, Tallington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 092 079.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Tallington is located 5km west of Market Deeping in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place off Church Lane, immediately north of the parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 092 079.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (SK98/1218/75) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed construction of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a very slight slope down to the north at approximately 15m OD with the canalised River Welland only 100m to the south. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association fine loams over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984 101).



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been revealed throughout the parish. There is a possible henge 200m to the northeast and cropmarks of possible barrows 100m to the west of the development site. Roman coins and pottery have been found just to the east. Saxon burials with grave goods have been found to the northwest.
- 6.2 Investigations about 200m to the north, revealed numerous undated but probably prehistoric pits, ditches and other remains. Flint tools and pottery of the period was also recovered in addition to a concentration of Saxo-Norman pottery (Archaeological Project Services 1999). The present development site is only 30m north of the 13th century parish church in an area that is likely to have been the core of the village in the medieval period.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

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

### 8.2 Methodology

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



- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should exhumation be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the removal of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
  - 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
  - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
  - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting

within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

## 14 VARIATIONS

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

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

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

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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 - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land Between Casewick Lane and West Road, Tallington, Lincolnshire (TCL98)*, APS Report no: 43/99

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Specification: Version 1, 20-10-00



## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

Context Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 2, 3	Moderate, mid-dark brown silt with sand and freq roots. Deposit 0.39m thick.	Topsoil
002	1, 2	Moderate, mid brown silt with sand and mod. rounded pebbles and mod roots. Deposit up to 0.7m thick.	Subsoil
003	1, 2, 3	Moderate, light brownish yellow sand and grit with some iron staining. Deposit >0.5 m thick.	Natural
004	2	E-W cut, 1.06m wide, >1m deep, very steep concave sides.	?Ditch
005	3	Loose mid brown rubbly topsoil with concrete, stone and pipe.	Fill of (006)
006	3	E-W cut, c. 1m wide, 0.4m deep, vertical sides, flat base. Filled by (006).	Service trench
007	3	Moderate, mixed dark orange-brown and mid yellow-brown sandy silt and stone with mortar and moderate iron staining. Deposit 100mm thick.	Dump, surface? ?Fill of (012)
008	3	Loose mid yellow-brown sandy gravel and grit. Deposit 0.3m thick.	Dump; fill of (012)
009	3	Moderate, mid brown (orange hue) sandy silt with clay. Deposit 0.25m thick.	Fill of pit/ditch (010)
010	3	?E-W cut, >0.6m wide, >0.25m deep, steep sided.	?Ditch
011	3	Loose, light yellow grit and gravel. Deposit 0.15m thick.	Temporary gravel surface
012	3	Cut, flattish base gently sloping down to S., extents unknown. Filled by (008) and possible (007).	?Clearance cut

## Appendix 3

### The Finds

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner and Hilary Healey*

#### Provenance

All of the material was recovered from dumped deposits which filled a clearance cut.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Description	Comments
007	plaster	2 small pieces, white painted
008	1x cattle scapula	

#### Condition

Although the plaster is moderately fragile, all the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. Storage of the archive should be by material class.

#### Documentation

Several archaeological examinations at Tallington have previously been undertaken and reported, and prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains revealed. Records of archaeological sites and finds are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small collection of material the assemblage has little potential. The painted plaster is undated though such material occurs on buildings of Roman to modern date. However, in the absence of any associated material it seems likely that the plaster is recent and hence of little potential.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 12 | Context records                             |
| 1  | Photographic record sheets                  |
| 2  | Drawing sheets, containing 3 scale drawings |
| 1  | Stratigraphic matrix                        |
| 1  | Bag of finds                                |

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

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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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