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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
THE NAG'S HEAD  
HIGH STREET,  
HELPRINGHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HNH 00)**



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DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
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HIGH STREET,  
HELPRINGHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HNN 00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Bomber Design Build Ltd  
and Enterprise Inns

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

December 2000

National Grid Reference: TF 1399 4081  
Planning Application No: N/33/0836/00  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2000.271

A.P.S. Report No. **188/00**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services at the Nag's Head public house, High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings for four adjoined dwellings.*

*The watching brief was imposed because the site lay close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of the village which is represented by St. Andrew's church, the base of a cross and ridge and furrow earthworks of the former medieval field pattern. Additionally, a Saxon (AD 410-1066) spindle whorl is known from the village.*

*The investigation identified an undated pit and boundary ditch. Pottery sherds and a clay pipe fragment, all dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were retrieved during the watching brief.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Bomber Design Build Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of two extensions to the Nag's Head public house,

High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/33/0836/00. The watching brief was carried out on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> October 2000 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and agreed to by the North Kesteven heritage Officer (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Helpringham is located 9km southeast of Sleaford and 19km west of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is situated 150m east of the village centre as defined by St. Andrew's parish church (Fig. 2). Located at National Grid Reference TF 1399 4081, the site is in an area of relatively level ground at a height of c. 8m OD. Heights drop down to the north, towards the valley of the Helpringham Eau.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically fine loam over clay soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial outwash overlying boulder clay which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. A Anglo-Saxon ceramic spindle whorl was found towards the southern extent of the village.

Helpringham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Referred to as *Helperincham* and *Helpericham*, the name is derived from the Old English



*Helprīc's-hām* or *Helprīcinga-hām* meaning 'the settlement of Helprīc's people' (Ekwall 1974, 232). The Domesday Survey records that the land was owned by Ivo Taillebois, Colsuain, Gilbert de Gand, Robert de Veci and Godfrey of Cambrai and contained a church and at least 22 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the 13<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Andrew (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 379), which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday account of the village, and a medieval cross base reused as a foundation for the war memorial. Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified immediately south of the village (Albone 2000, 4).

A watching brief undertaken during trenching for new water mains identified a buried soil horizon overlain by road make-up deposits (Hambly 2000, 1).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required for the new development. Portions of the trench were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated 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 descriptions 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 practise

Finds 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 also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis a total of three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

Situated at the base of the foundation trenches was a yellow sand and gravel (011) or just yellow sand (019) identified as the underlying glaciofluvial deposits.

#### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located within the foundations for the eastern extension was a feature (013) identified as a possible ditch (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was 4m wide and 0.7m deep and contained a single fill of brown



clayey silt (012).

Cut into the south side of pit (013) was an east-west aligned linear feature (010). Identified as a ditch, this was 3m wide and deeper than 0.7m. Although not fully excavated, a total of six fills were recorded. The lowest was yellowish brown silty sand (008), then brown sandy silt (007) and overlain by yellowish brown silt (009). A dumped deposit of yellowish brown silt (006) and layers of yellowish brown and brownish grey clayey silt (005) and brown sandy silt (004) represent the final fills of the ditch.

### **Phase 3      Recent deposits**

Sealing the undated ditch (010) was a 0.32m thick subsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (003). A mid 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe was retrieved from this subsoil. Sealing the subsoil was a topsoil that varied between brown silt (001) and brown sandy silt (002).

In the northern extension footings were subsoils of greyish brown sandy silts (017 and 018) that overlay natural deposits. These were sealed by a 0.11m thick dumped deposit of black ash (016) which in turn was overlain by stone rubble (015) and black tarmac (014) of the present car park surface.

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) are derived from glaciofluvial sands and gravels deposited towards the end of the last ice age.

Undated deposits comprise a ditch and a pit (Phase 2). The ditch may have served a boundary function, possibly with the road which is parallel to the ditch. No function could be determined for the possible pit. Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered

which would have provided a date for these features.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) indicate a subsoil gradually built up over these features before being sealed by topsoil. A layer of black ash may represent a former car park surface prior to stabilisation with tarmac.

Fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay pipe were the only artefacts retrieved during this investigation.

## **7.      CONCLUSION**

Archaeological investigations at High Street, Helpringham, were undertaken as the site lay in the proximity of the medieval village core.

A ditch and a probable pit of unknown function were the only archaeological features identified during this investigation. Both features were undated.

Sherds of pottery and a clay pipe, all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, were the only artefacts retrieved. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring, although waterlogged deposits may survive at depth.

## **8.      ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Moreland of Bomber Design Build Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, permitted access to the relevant parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Mark Dymond, Rachael Hall  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-Excavation Analysis: Paul Cope-  
Faulkner

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

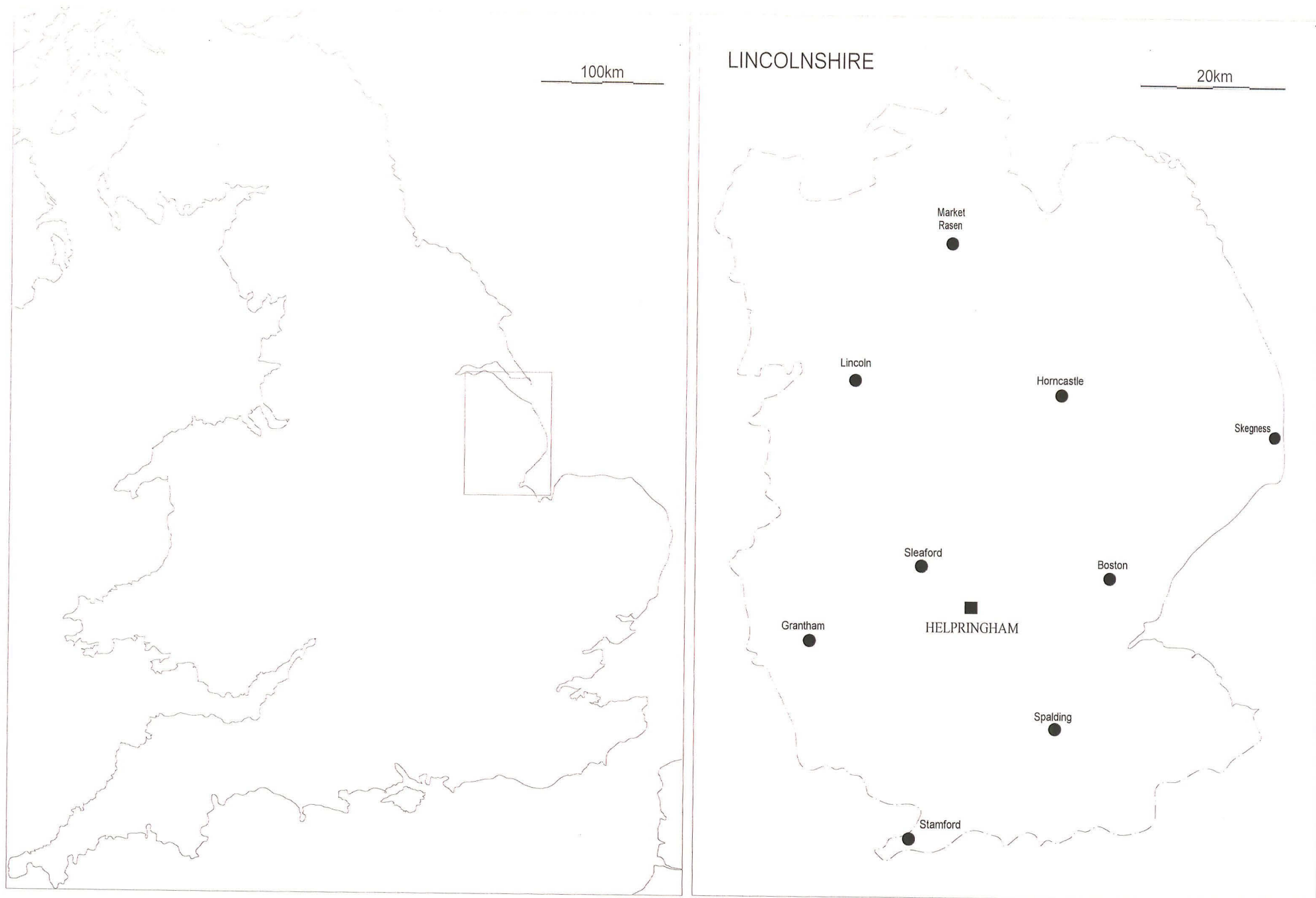


Figure 1 - General Location Plan





Figure 2 - Site location plan



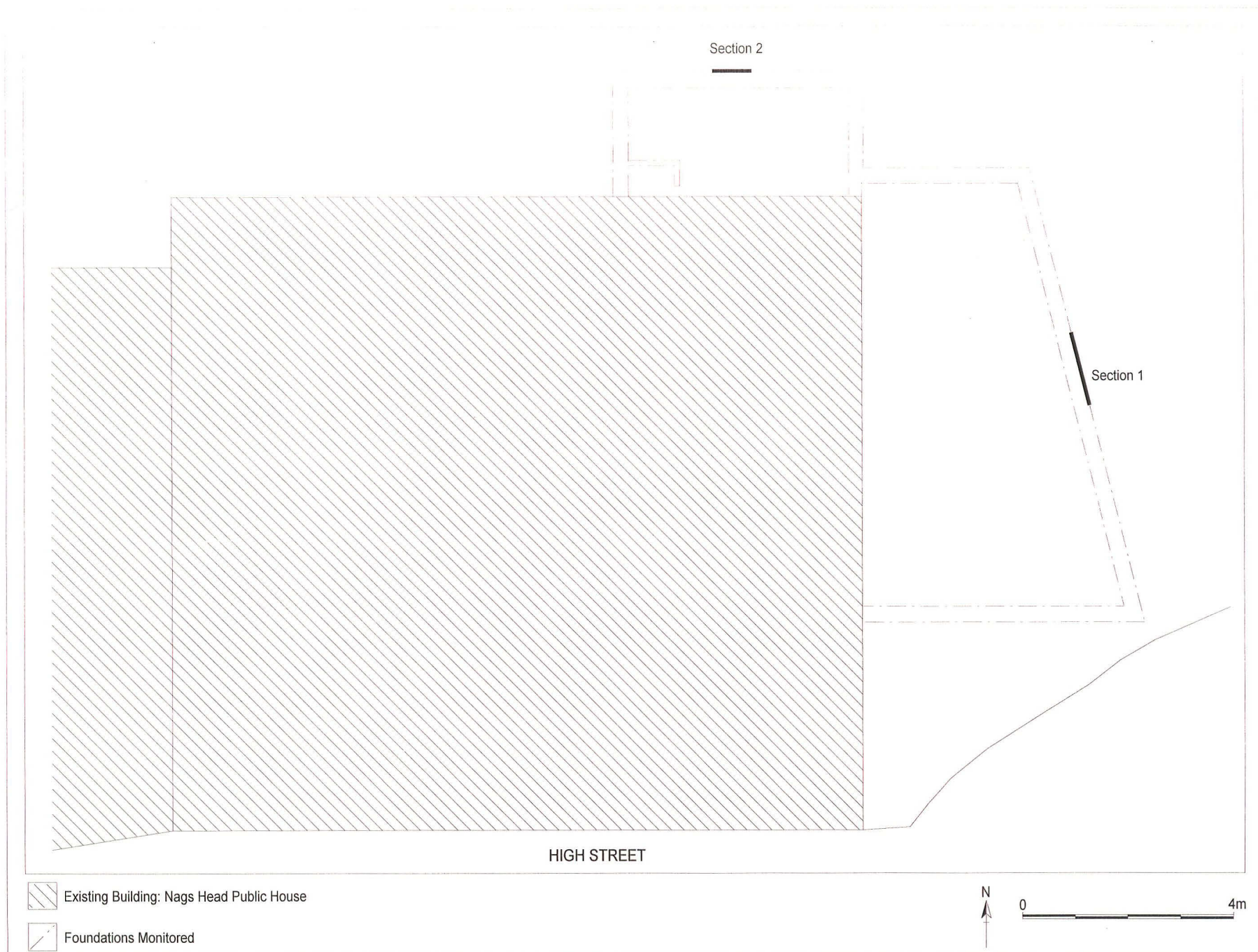


Figure 3 - Foundation Plan showing section locations

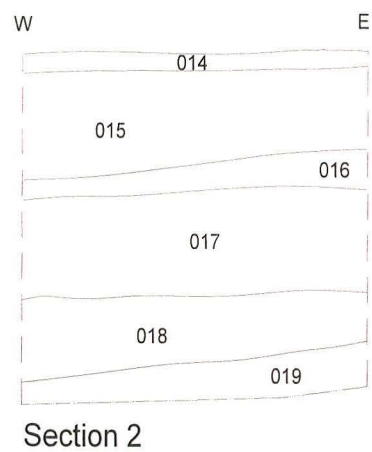
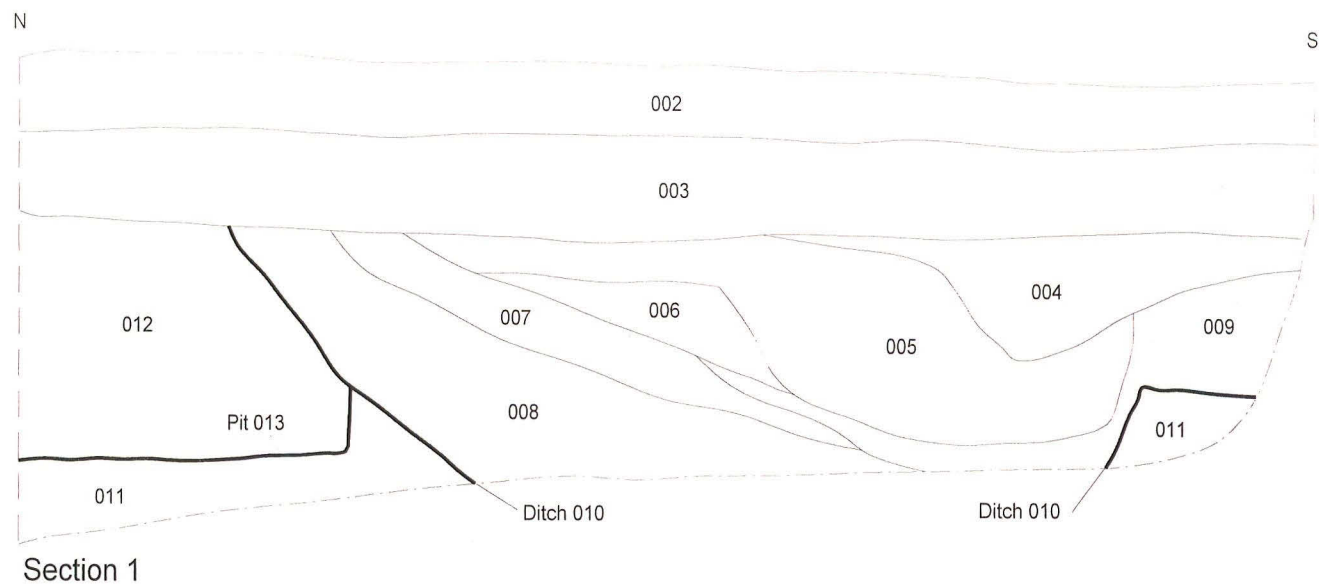


Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2





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



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing pit (013) and ditch (010), looking southeast

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT THE NAG'S HEAD, HELPRINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1. SUMMARY

1. *A watching brief is required during construction of extensions to the Nag's Head, Helpringham, Lincolnshire.*
2. *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval village core. Elements of the medieval property boundaries still survive in the area.*
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.*
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

1. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for construction of extensions to the Nag's Head, Helpringham, Lincolnshire.
2. This document contains the following parts:
  1. Overview.
  2. Stages of work and methodologies.
  3. List of specialists.
  4. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3. SITE LOCATION

1. Helpringham is located 8km southeast of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place at the Nag's Head public house on the north side of the Green, in the village centre, at National Grid Reference TF 1399 4081.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

1. A planning application (N/33/0836/00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed extensions. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

#### 5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

1. The site is on fairly level ground at approximately 8m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 3 Association fine loamy over clayey soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121-2).

#### 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

1. Evidence of prehistoric activity has been revealed north of the village by Helpringham Eau, and to the south near the hamlet of Thorpe Latimer. Roman remains in the area are represented by the Car Dyke waterway, east of the village, and a single Roman coin found at Thorpe Latimer.



2. Helpringham is recorded in the Domesday Book of c. 1086, indicating a Saxon origin to the settlement. A Saxon spindle whorl has been found by the railtrack, south of the village, though it is likely that the Late Saxon settlement was concentrated around the area of the church. Elements of the church are of Norman date.
3. The site is in the medieval village core, about 100m east of the church. Immediately south of the public house is the Green, almost certainly the site of the market and fair granted in 1259. Elements of the medieval property boundary pattern still survives in the area and encompasses the development site (Albone 2000).

## 7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

## 8. SITE OPERATIONS

1. General considerations
  1. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  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.
  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.
2. Methodology
  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.
  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.
  3. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
  4. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record 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
5. Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. If exhumation is 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 relevant.

## 9. POST-EXCAVATION

### 1. Stage 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.
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.

### 2. Stage 2

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

### 3. Stage 3

1. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
2. 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 trenches and 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

1. Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

#### 11. ARCHIVE

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

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

1. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

#### 14. VARIATIONS

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

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

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	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

#### 17. INSURANCES

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

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

Albone, J, 2000 *Desk-based Assessment of land off Orchard Close, Helpringham, Lincolnshire (HOC00)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no: **148/00**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Friable dark brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Firm dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
003	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
004	1	Soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
005	1	Friable mixed yellowish brown and brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (010)
006	1	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
007	1	Firm light to mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
008	1	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (010)
009	1	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (010)
010	1	Linear feature, c. 3m wide and >0.7m deep, aligned east-west, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
011	1	Firm brownish yellow sand and gravel, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
012	1	Friable mid to dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (013)
013	1	Feature, 4m extent by 0.7m deep, near vertical sides and undulating base	Possible pit
014	2	Indurated black tarmac, 60mm thick	Car park surface
015	2	Firm mixed yellow, red and greyish brown stone rubble, 0.3m thick	Make-up for (014)
016	2	Firm black ash, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit
017	2	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
018	2	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
019	2	Firm dark yellow sand, >0.14m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and the subsoil (003).

Both pottery fragments are likely to be Staffordshire products. However, the clay pipe was made locally, in Boston.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single clay pipe bowl of the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century is the earliest artefact recovered though the pottery is perhaps only slightly later. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x blue and white transfer printed tableware, plate/saucer and cup	19 <sup>th</sup> century
003	1x clay pipe bowl, bore 4/64", c. 1815-27	early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century

The clay pipe bowl is decorated with raised fluting and a six point star on the rear mould seam. Additionally, just below the rim are the raised words 'WINN BOSTON'. This is the mark of Robert Winn, a clay pipe maker who is recorded in directories of the period 1819-26 working in the West Street area of Boston. His clay pipes have a distribution of about 27km from Boston, with this find from Helpringham therefore occurring at the limit of the range for the pipes (Wells 1979, 132; Walker and Wells 1979, fig. 4). The pipe has a ferrous stain on the front and therefore has been in contact with an iron object in the burial environment.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Helpringham, but reports have been produced on site reconnaissances in the vicinity of the present monitoring. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small, late post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity of the period in the vicinity.

#### References

Wells, P K, 1979 'The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 63

Walker, I C, and Wells, P K, 1979 'Regional Varieties of Clay Tobacco Pipe Markings in Eastern England', in P Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 63



## 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).
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 19 | Context records                             |
| 1  | Photographic record sheet                   |
| 1  | Drawing sheets, containing 2 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

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: LCNCC : 2000.271

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

HNH 00

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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