

M1/21

Introduction
2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief
2.2 **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO
30 BECK STREET,
DIGBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DBS 01)**
Aims
Methods



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Enend

L12598

MON L122345

Source

L17196
L17197

PRN 61942

CONTENTS

List of Figures

Conservation Services
09 NOV 2001
Highways & Planning Directorate

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Summary | 1 |
| 2. | Introduction | 2 |
| 2.1 | Definition of a Watching Brief | 2 |
| 2.2 | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF | |
| 2.3 | OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO | |
| 2.4 | 30 BECK STREET, | |
| | DIGBY, | |
| 3. | Aims | LINCOLNSHIRE |
| | | (DBS 01) |
| 4. | Methods | 2 |
| 5. | Results | 2 |
| 6. | Discussion | 3 |
| 7. | Conclusions | 3 |
| 8. | Acknowledgements | 3 |
| 9. | Personnel | 3 |
| 10. | Bibliography | 3 |
| 11. | Abbreviations | 3 |

Work Undertaken For
Steven Dunn Architect

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

Appendices

October 2001

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Specification for archaeological recording | 1 |
| 2. | Context Descriptions | 1 |
| 3. | Glossary | 1 |
| 4. | The Archive | 1 |

Planning Application No: N22/0128/01
National Grid Reference: TF 0841 5473
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.202

A.P.S. Report No: 127/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Summary | 1 |
| 2. | Introduction | 1 |
| | 2.1 Definition of a 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 | 2 |
| 6. | Discussion | 3 |
| 7. | Conclusions | 3 |
| 8. | Acknowledgements | 3 |
| 9. | Personnel | 3 |
| 10. | Bibliography | 3 |
| 11. | Abbreviations | 3 |

Appendices

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Specification for archaeological recording |
| 2 | Context Descriptions |
| 3 | Glossary |
| 4 | The Archive |

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
Figure 2 Site Location Plan
Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
Figure 4 Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4

Prehistoric stone tools, probably of Neolithic date (4200-2250 BC), and an undated bronze spearhead are known from the vicinity of the village and attest to occupation in this area during prehistory. The site lies on the western fringe of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village.

The investigations revealed two undated ditches representing early land division. No finds were encountered during the watching brief.

2.0 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 Steven Dale Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to 30 Beck Street, Digby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N22/B128/01.

Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Lincolnshire District Council (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 7th August 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Digby is situated 19km southeast of Lincoln and 9km north of Sleaford, North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 320m west of the village centre as defined by St. Thomas & Becket parish church at National Grid Reference TF 0842 5473 (Fig. 2). The site is situated at a height of c. 12m OD within a slight east-west aligned valley along which Digby Beck flows to the east.

Local soils are of the Awarby Association, generally fine foamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodgk et al. 1984, 95). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Coralline and Kellaways Sand and Clay, although alluvium is present adjacent to Digby Beck (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Digby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic stone axes and worked flints have been retrieved from the parish and a bronze spearhead of uncertain date was discovered north of the village.

Digby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Recorded as *Digbi* the name is Anglo-Saxon in origin and means 'settlement by the ditch' (Cannon 1992, 38). At the time of the Domesday

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to 30 Beck Street, Digby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.

Prehistoric stone tools, probably of Neolithic date (4200-2250 BC), and an undated bronze spearhead are known from the vicinity of the village and attest to occupation in this area during prehistory. The site lies on the western fringe of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village.

The investigations revealed two undated ditches representing early land division. No finds were encountered 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, 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 Steven Dunn Architect to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to 30 Beck Street, Digby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N22/0128/01.

Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 7th August 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Digby is situated 19km southeast of Lincoln and 9km north of Sleaford, North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 370m west of the village centre as defined by St. Thomas á Becket parish church at National Grid Reference TF 0842 5473 (Fig. 2). The site is situated at a height of c. 12m OD within a slight east-west aligned valley along which Digby Beck flows to the east.

Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, generally fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash and Kellaways Sand and Clay, although alluvium is present adjacent to Digby Beck (BGS 1973).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Digby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic stone axes and worked flints have been retrieved from the parish and a bronze spearhead of uncertain date was discovered north of the village.

Digby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Dicbi* the name is Anglo-Scandinavian in origin and means 'settlement by the ditch' (Cameron 1999, 38). At the time of the Domesday

Survey, the land was held by Geoffrey Alselin and contained 100 acres of meadow and 10 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the parish church of St. Thomas á Becket, which has a south doorway and nave dating to the 11th century, and a village cross (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 252).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of 0.9m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the

watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Two phases of activity were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated and Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was brownish yellow sand and gravel (001). This deposit represents the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated and Modern deposits

Cut into the natural sand and gravel were two north-south aligned linear features, probably representing the same ditch (Fig 3; Fig 4, Sections 3 and 4). Both features (007 and 009) were 1.1m wide and both contained yellowish brown silt (006 and 008).

This ditch was subsequently sealed by a 0.47m thick layer of yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel (005). This deposit was identified as a subsoil.

Cut through the subsoil was a ditch (004) which was aligned north to south (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2). This was wider than 0.95m and contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (002).

The site was sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit

of grey sandy silt (003) representing the modern topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sands and gravels (Phase 1), were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and are probably alluvial in origin.

Undated features comprise two north-south aligned ditches which represent earlier land divisions. No finds were retrieved during the investigation to date these features.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at 30 Beck Street, Digby, because the site lies within an area of prehistoric and medieval settlement.

Two ditches were recorded and represent land division at the site. No finds were retrieved and these features remain undated. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Steven Dunn 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, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisor: Mark Dymond
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1973, *Lincoln, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50000 map sheet 114

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

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 uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

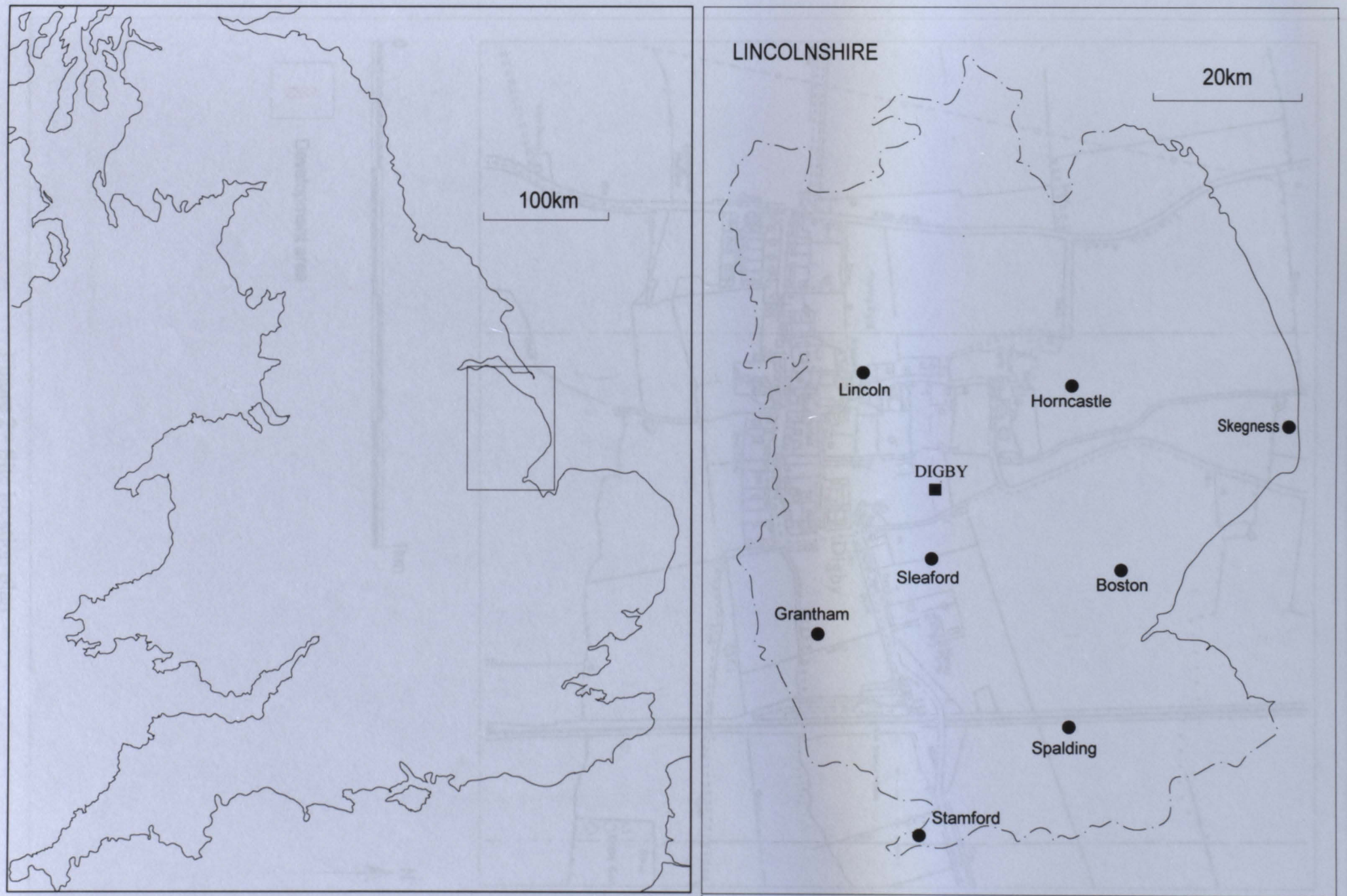
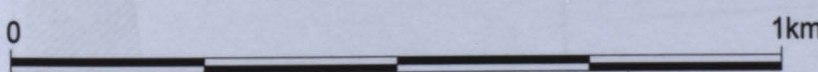


Figure 1 - General Location Plan




 Development area

Figure 2 - Site location plan

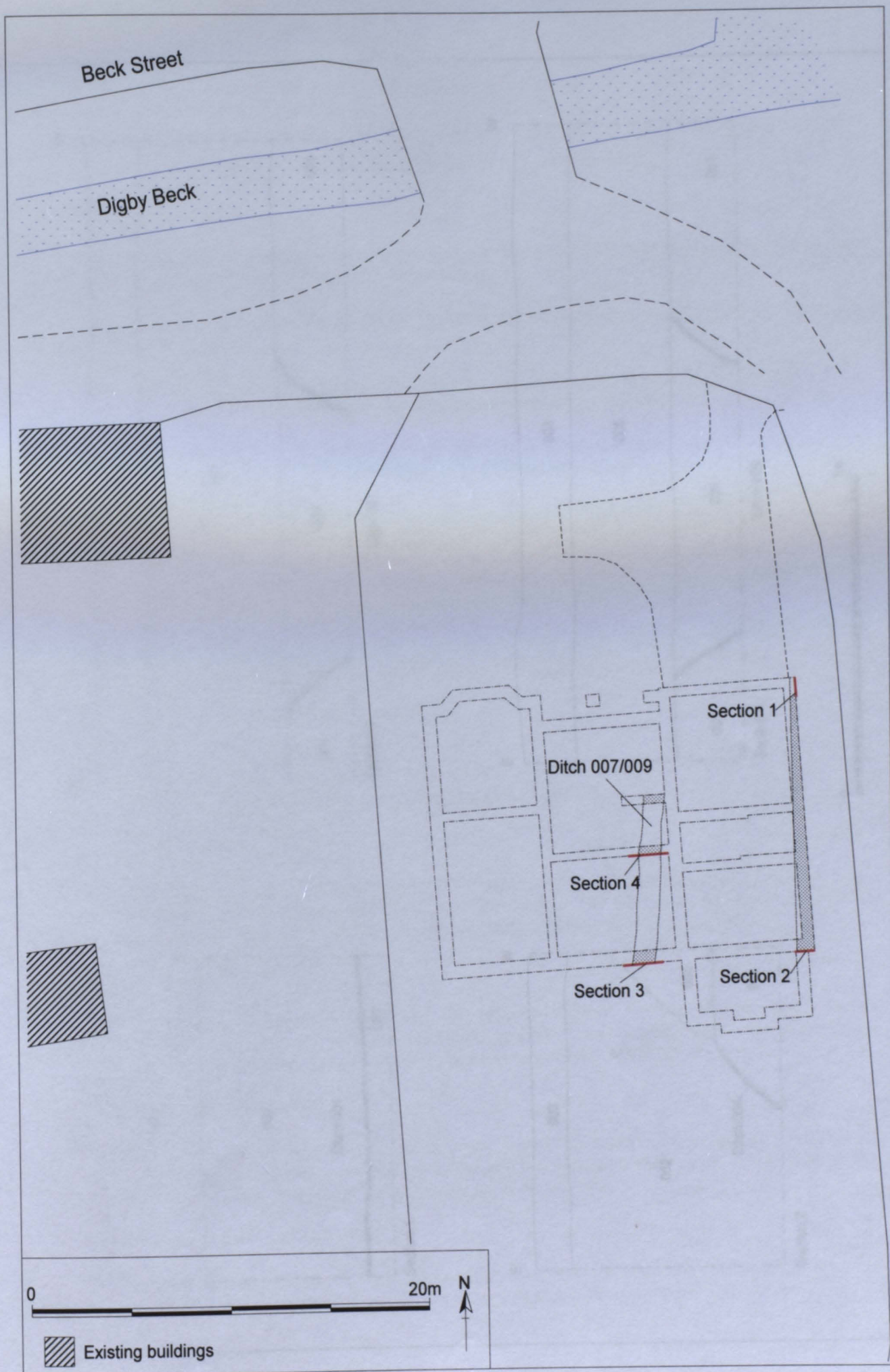


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

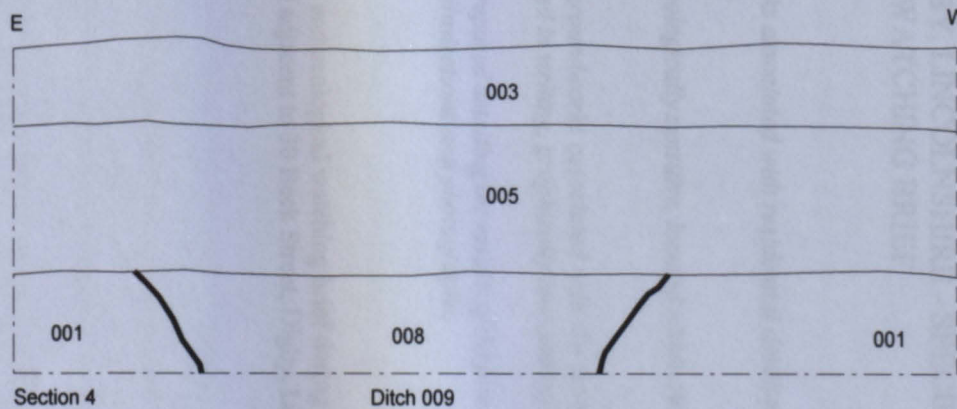
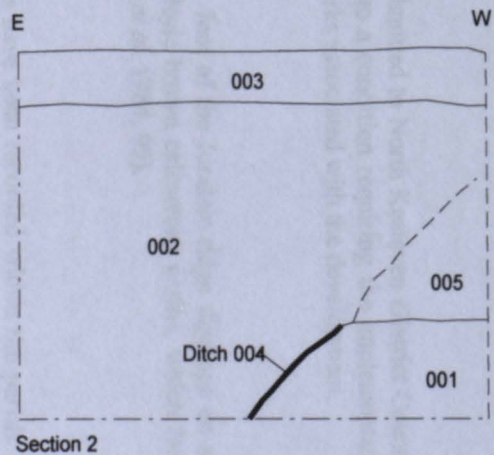
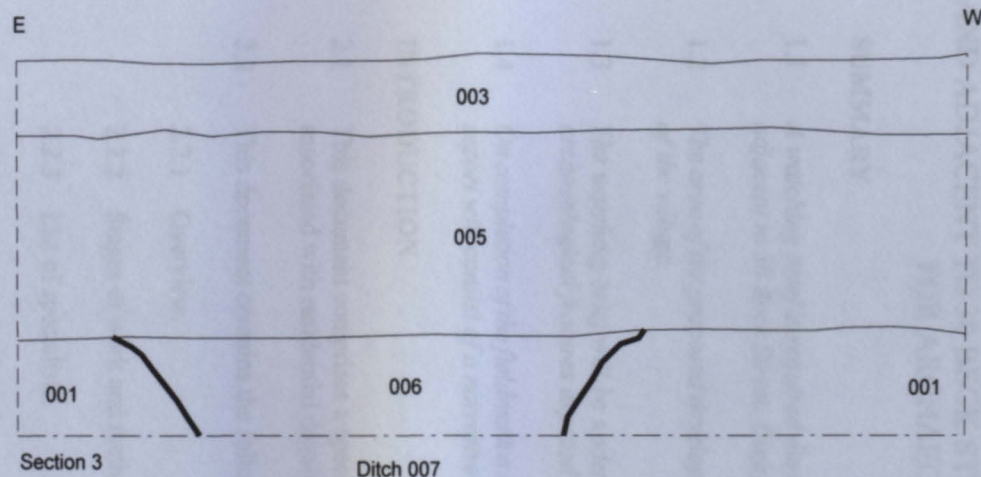
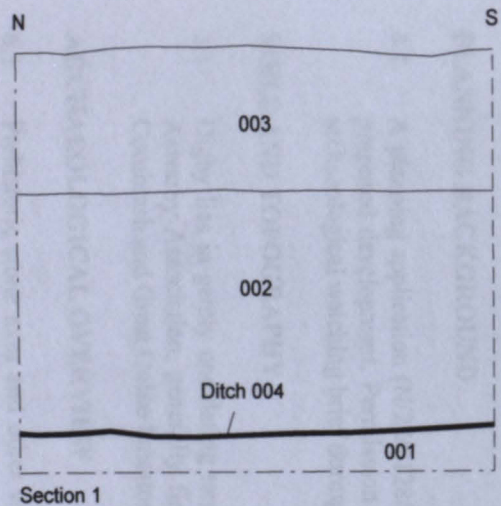


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO 30 BECK STREET, DIGBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with residential development on land adjacent to 30 Beck Street, Digby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area of the proposed development is archaeologically sensitive, located within the historic core of the village.*
- 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 associated with residential development on land adjacent to 30 Beck Street, Digby, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Digby village is situated approximately 19km southeast of Lincoln and 9km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site lies on the eastern edge of the village, on the south side of Beck Street at National Grid Reference TF 0842 5473.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/22/0128/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Digby lies in gently undulating terrain at the foot of the Jurassic ridge dip slope on soil of the Aswarby Association, generally fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths, which form on the Cornbrash and Great Oolite limestones (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric stone axes and other worked flints have been recorded within the parish. A bronze spearhead of uncertain date was discovered approximately 2km northeast of the village.

- 6.2 The place-name Digby is Anglo-Scandinavian in origin and means 'By at the ditch', literally 'settlement by the ditch' (Ekwall 1974, 504). It is first recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 as *Dicbi* and then in late thirteenth century Pipe Rolls as *Diggebi*.
- 6.3 The medieval church of St. Thomas a Becket, which incorporates a south doorway and elements of the nave dating to the Norman period (Pevsner and Harris, 252), lies approximately 350m to the west of the development site. A well preserved medieval village cross stands southeast of the church.
- 6.4 Medieval pottery has been recovered from the site of Digby Grange, a monastic farm, known to be located east of the village on the fen edge.
- 6.5 The application area is located within the historic core of Digby village, at the eastern end of the main east - west street. An enclosure survey of 1801 shows that the land was occupied by several buildings at that time. It is possible that these were built on or incorporated earlier structures and the groundworks may disturb evidence of medieval occupation.

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. 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

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 trenches and 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. 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.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 three 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 - G Taylor, APS with 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

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

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

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

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

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*

Pevsner, N., Harris, J. and Antram, N. 1995 *Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Specification: Version 1, 31/07/2001

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 001 | Loose brownish yellow sand and gravel, 80mm thick | Natural deposit |
| 002 | Loose greyish brown sandy silt | Fill of (004) |
| 003 | Loose dark grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick | Topsoil |
| 004 | Linear feature, north-south aligned, >0.95m wide, gradual sides, not fully excavated | Ditch |
| 005 | Loose yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel, 0.47m thick | Subsoil |
| 006 | Firm yellowish brown clayey silt | Fill of (007) |
| 007 | Linear feature, north-south aligned, 1.1m wide, gradual sides, not fully excavated | Ditch |
| 008 | Firm yellowish brown clayey silt | Fill of (009) |
| 009 | Linear feature, north-south aligned, 1.1m wide, gradual sides, not fully excavated | Ditch |

Appendix 3

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, *e.g.* (004).
- Cut** A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* 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.
- Neolithic** The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
- 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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 9 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheets |
| 2 | Drawing sheets |
| 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: 2001.202

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DBS 01

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.