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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HANTHORPE ROAD,  
MORTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MHR 00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Mon L182774  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HANTHORPE ROAD,  
MORTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(MHR 00)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Wynbrook Limited**

April 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 092 239  
Planning Reference: S00/0811/58  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 2001.289

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**


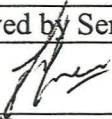


APS Report No. 70/02



**Quality Control**  
Hanthorpe Road, Morton  
MHR 00

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisors	Barry Martin, Chris Moulis, Tobin Rayner, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	-
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2002	Date: 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2002



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to Hanthorpe Road, Morton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.*

*The development site lies west of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of Morton and adjacent to the former Roman (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, Mareham Lane which connected Bourne to Sleaford and beyond.*

*The watching brief identified three ditches, a posthole, a pit, a stone-lined well and a cobble surface. The well was capped by a recent brick structure. However, none of these features could be dated due to a lack of associated artefactual material.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as *"a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Wynbrook Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land at Hanthorpe Road, Morton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/0811/58. The watching brief was carried out between the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2000 and the 29<sup>th</sup> May 2001, in

accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Morton is located 2km north of Bourne and 21km southwest of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 600m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John the Baptist (Fig. 2). Situated at a height of c. 14m OD the site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0925 2393. The local topography describes the village as lying in a shallow east-west valley, sloping down to the east, towards the fens.

Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, typically fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99) with Curdrige Association soils, argillic gley soils, north of the village (*ibid.* 153). These soils overlie a solid geology of either Jurassic Kellaways Sand and Clay or Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Morton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. Extensive field survey of the fens indicate that from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, settlement was located on the fen edge, generally over 1km to the east (Hayes and Lane 1992, 121).

During the Romano-British period, the site lay adjacent to Mareham Lane (sometimes referred to as King Street). Mareham Lane has been identified as a Roman thoroughfare connecting Bourne with Sleaford and beyond to Lincoln (Margary 1973, 234).



Morton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Mortun*, the name is derived from the Old English 'mōr' and 'rūn' meaning a settlement by the marsh (Cameron 1998, 89). The Domesday Survey records that Morton, along with Hanthorpe, was held by Gilbert de Gand, Oger the Breton and Heppo the Arblaster and had a church with a priest and contained 132 acres of meadow, 80 acres of wood for pannage and 52 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. John the Baptist which has a chancel dating to the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century with additions in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 566). This presumably replaced the church mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The extent of the medieval field system was mapped for the Fenland Survey and indicates that the development area once contained ridge and furrow (Hayes and Lane 1992, 128).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped across the site. Trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of between 0.9m and 1.5m as required by the development. Following the excavation of the foundation trenches, selected portions of the sides of each trench 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

was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit 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. Recording of deposits and features encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

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

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the base of the foundation trenches were layers of yellowish white (004, 015, 020 and 024) or reddish brown (032) limestone. These were interbedded with layers of reddish yellow silty sand (003), yellow clayey silt (009), yellowish brown clay (033) and brownish yellow silty clay (046). These were identified as the underlying solid geology.



## Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural in Plot B4 was a north-south aligned linear feature (014 and 019). This was visible for a length of 10m and varied between 0.7m and 0.85m wide and between 0.23m and 0.38m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 4 and 5). This ditch contained a single fill of reddish brown silty clay (013 and 018).

Cut into the natural in Plot B3 was a feature only visible in the side of the trench (026). This measured 0.35m wide by 0.4m deep and was identified as a posthole (Fig. 5, Section 7). This was filled with greyish brown clayey silt (025).

Located 6m to the east of the posthole, within the same plot, was a north-south aligned linear ditch (028). Measuring 1.7m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 5, Section 8), it contained a single fill of reddish brown clayey silt (027).

Located adjacent to the former barn (Plot B1) was a feature (031) that was 2.3m wide and over 1m deep (Fig. 5, Section 9). Identified as a pit, it contained a single fill of black silt (030). Located 5m to the north of this pit was a circular cut (040) measuring 2.1m in diameter. Contained within this cut was a mudstone structure (039), which was identified as a well (Fig. 6, Section 11), and a backfilled deposit of grey to black clay (038).

To the east of this well and adjacent to the barn was a former surface comprising flint cobbles set in slag (035) or sand (036).

Aligned north to south through Plot B5 was a linear ditch (045). This had a visible length of 14m and was 2.8m wide by 0.8m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 13 and 14). A lower fill of brownish grey silt (044) and an upper of reddish brown sandy silt (043) were recorded. Partly sealing this ditch was a subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt (042 and 047).

Subsoil was also encountered in Plot A6-7, comprising a greyish yellow silty sand (002), in Plot A4 a reddish brown silt (008), in Plot B4 a brown silty clay (012 and 017) and in Plot B3 a yellowish brown silty clay (023).

## Phase 3 Recent deposits

Although topsoil and other surface deposits had largely been stripped from the site prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches, it was still evident in Plot A6-7 where it comprised a brown silty sand (001). Where the topsoil had been buried beneath other deposits, it comprised brownish grey clayey silt (011, 016 and 022) in Plots B3 and B4.

Capping the well in Plot B1 was a brick structure (037) measuring 2.3m by 0.5m in extent.

Other recent deposits encountered include concrete (034) and tarmac (005) surfaces associated with the former farm and a number of dumped deposits.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise limestone, sands and clays of the underlying solid geology.

Three ditches, a posthole, a well, cobble surface and a pit were recorded but remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of associated artefactual material. The ditches were all aligned north-south and probably formerly served as field boundaries and are aligned perpendicular to Hanthorpe Road. The well, the cobble surface and the pit all lie adjacent to the former barn along the eastern edge of the development. These are probably associated with the former farm at the site. Moreover, all the identified archaeological remains occur in the central and eastern parts of the site, which further suggests that the features



probably relate to the former use of the site as a farm.

No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation, although a number of modern remains were noted but not collected.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to Hanthorpe Road, Morton, because the site lay close to a Roman Road and the medieval core of the village.

Archaeological remains were only identified in the central and eastern part of the site. These included three north-south aligned ditches, a posthole, pit, well and cobble surface were identified and recorded during the investigation. However, a paucity of finds means these features remain undated, though they probably all relate to the former use of the site as a farm. No artefacts were retrieved and the nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen, etc.) would survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J. Mayfield of Wynbrook Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone

Site Supervisors: Barry Martin, Chris Moulis, Tobin Rayner, Fiona Walker  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

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

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

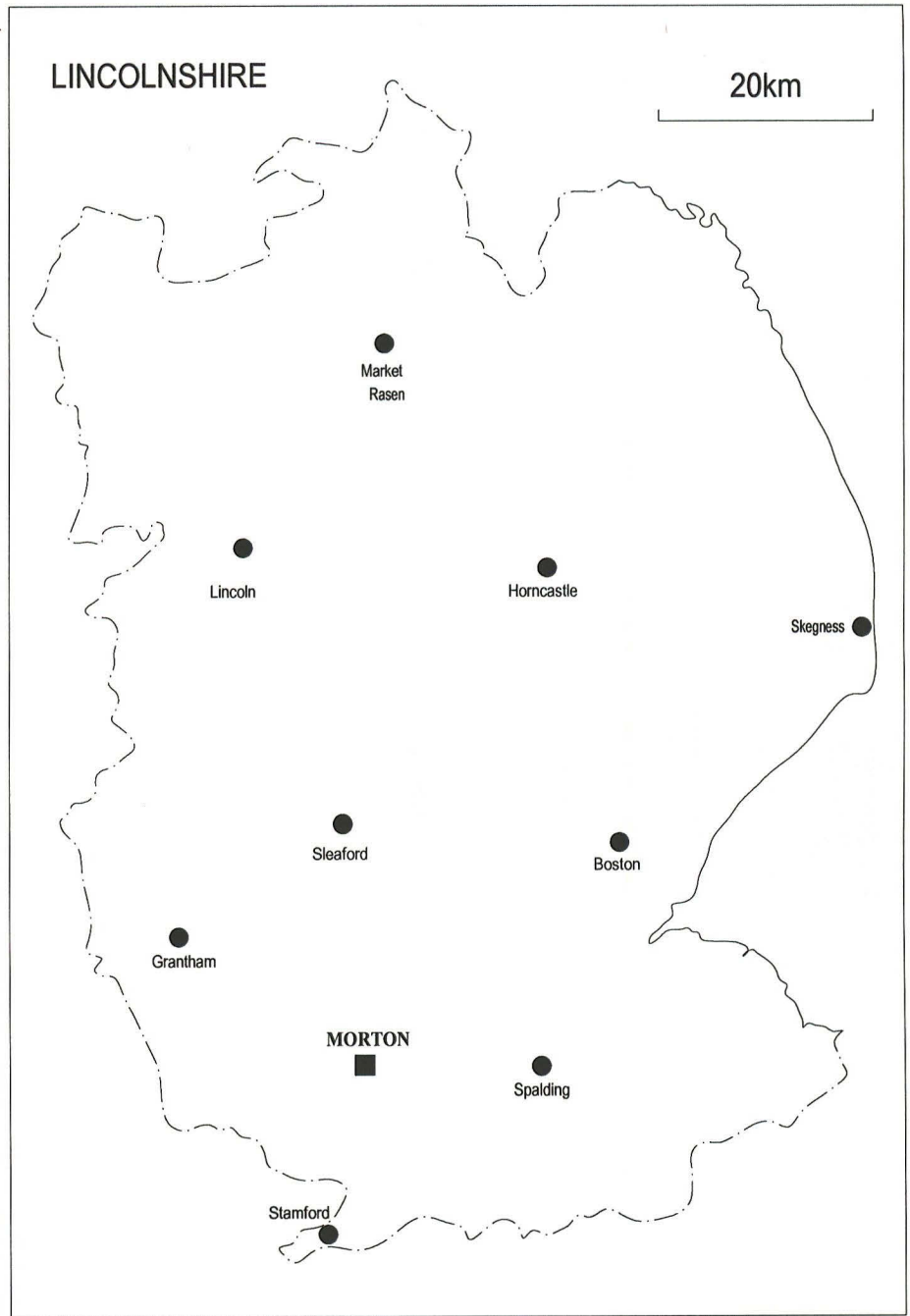
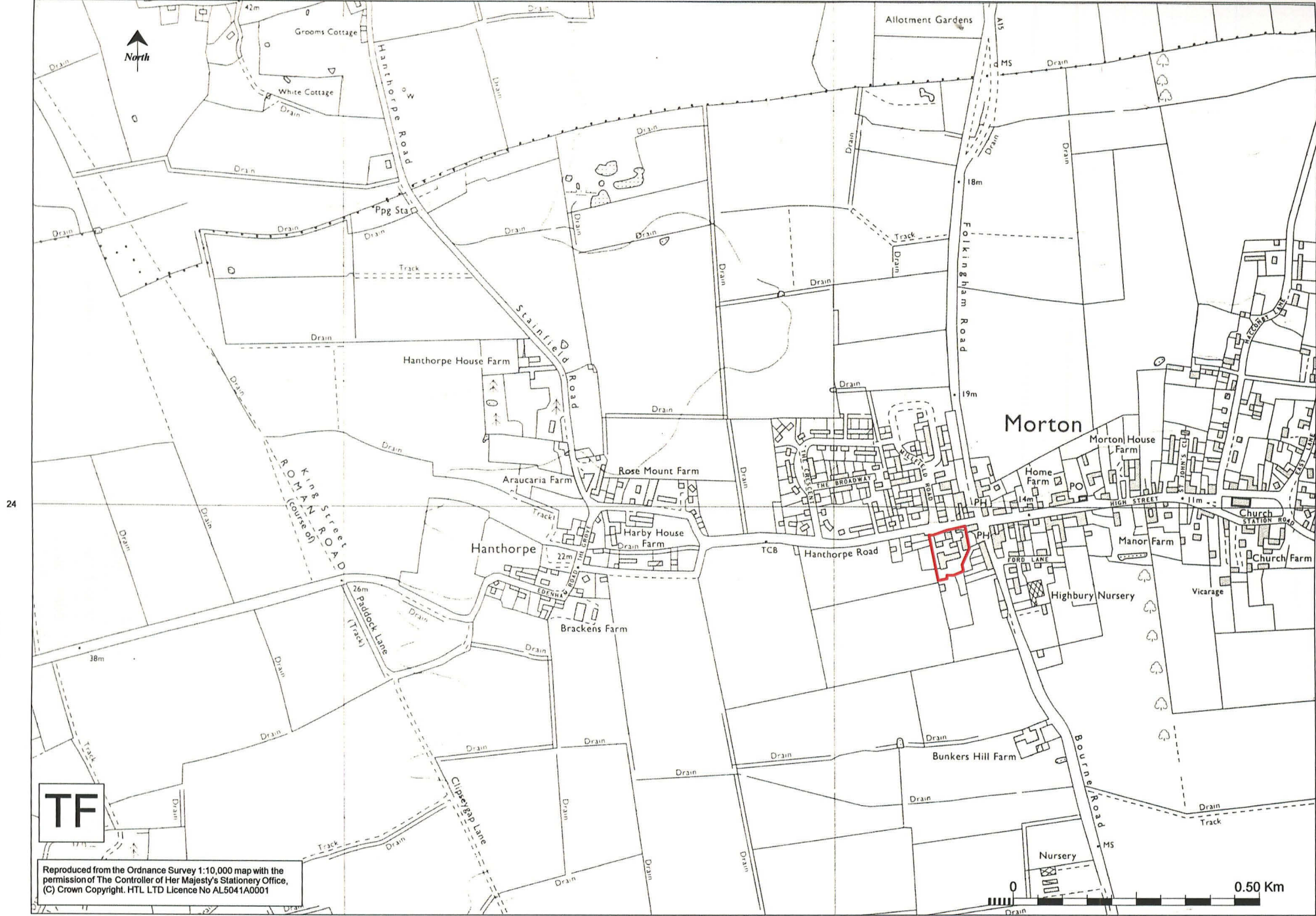


Figure 1 - General Location Plan





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Figure 2 - Site location plan



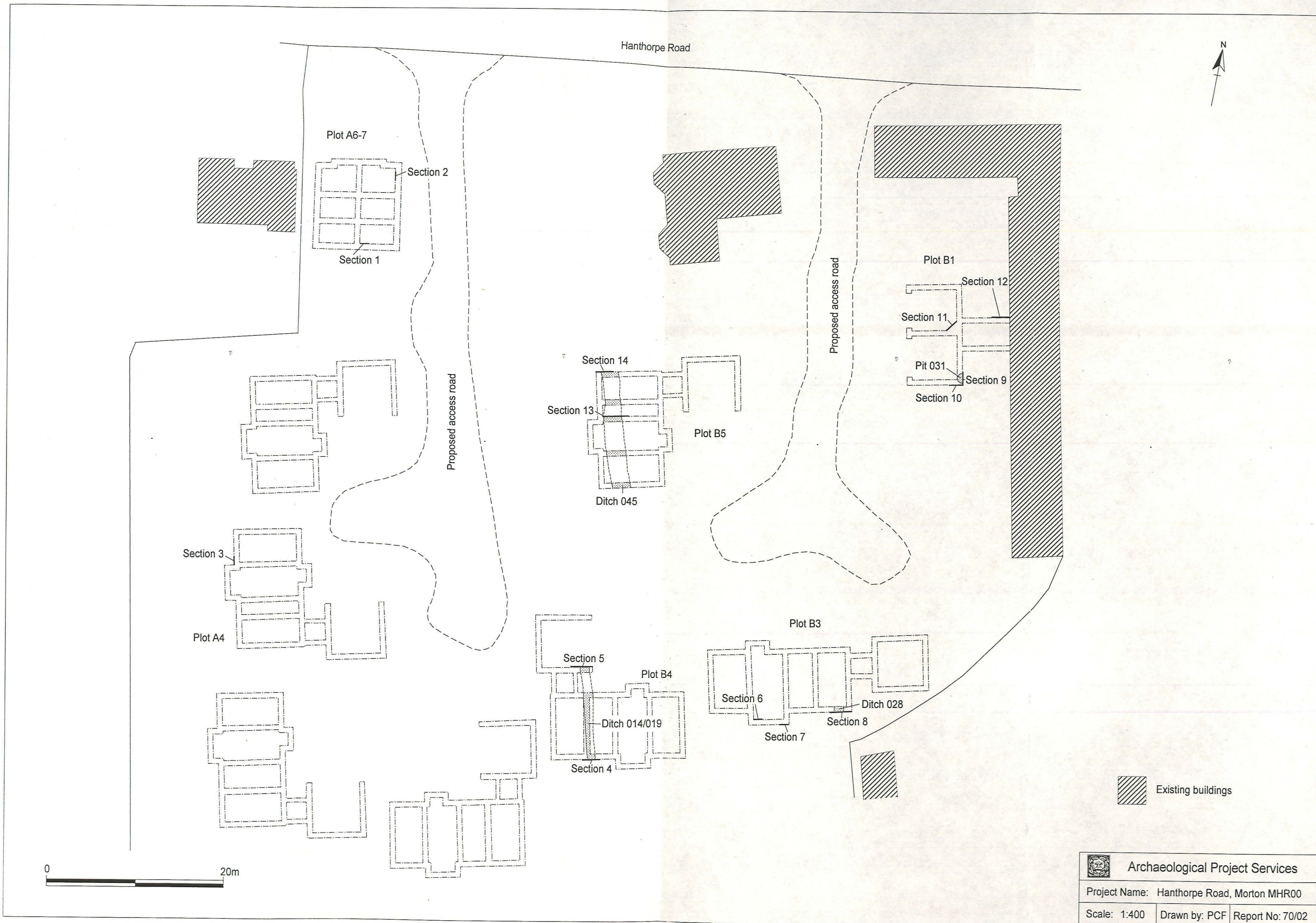
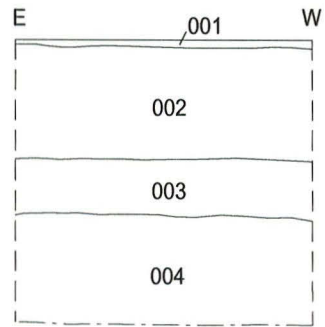
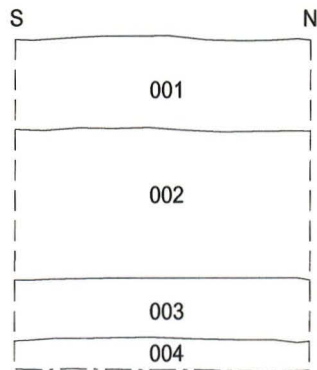


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations and principal features

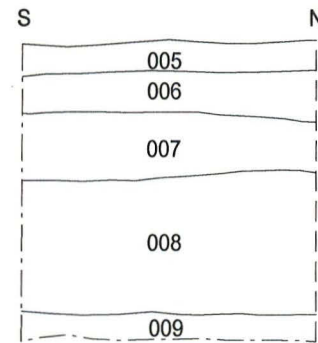




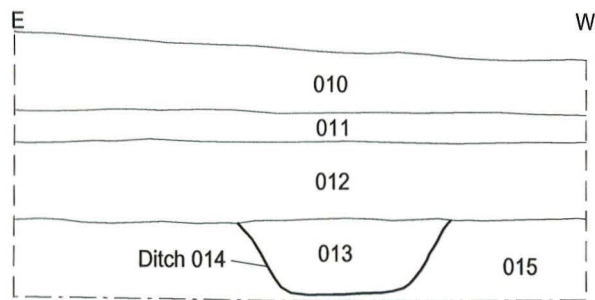
Section 1



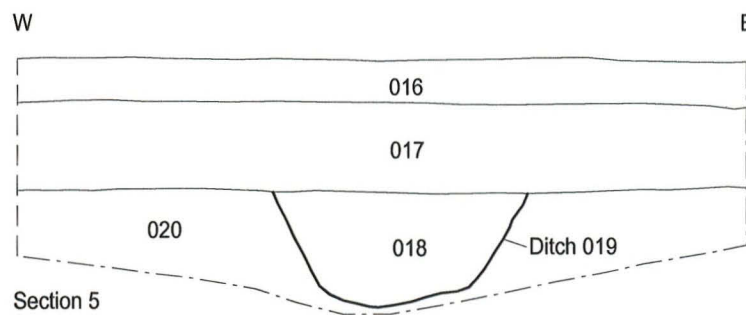
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



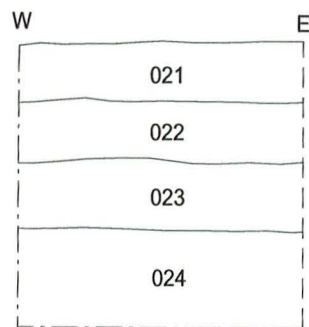
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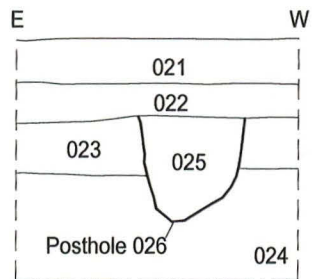
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Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5

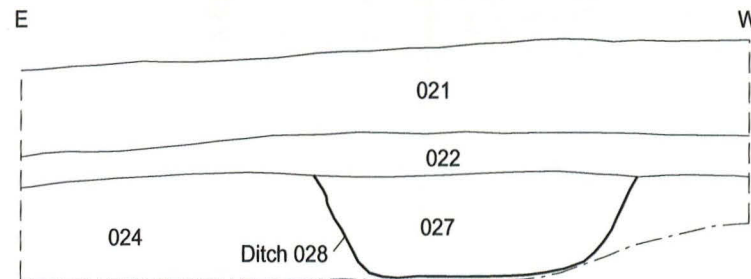




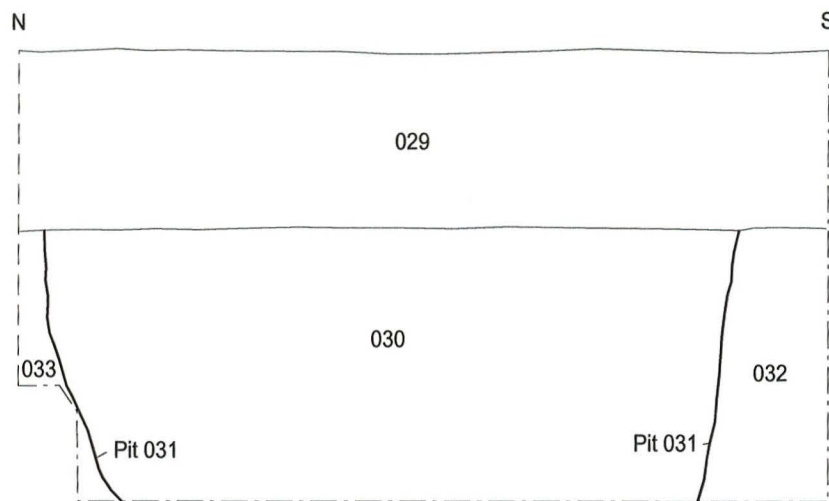
Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



Archaeological Project Services

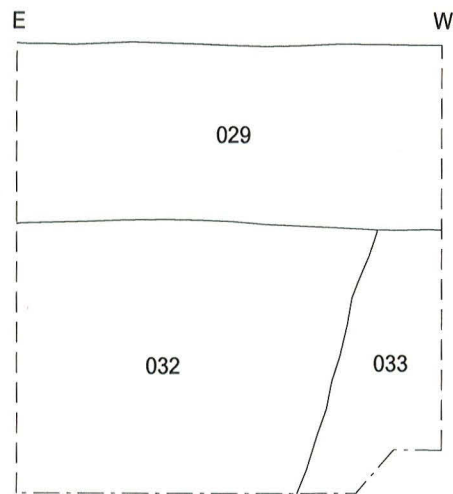
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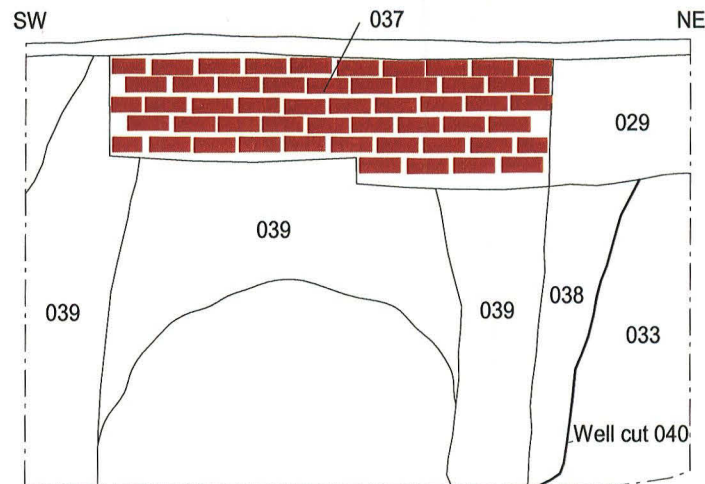
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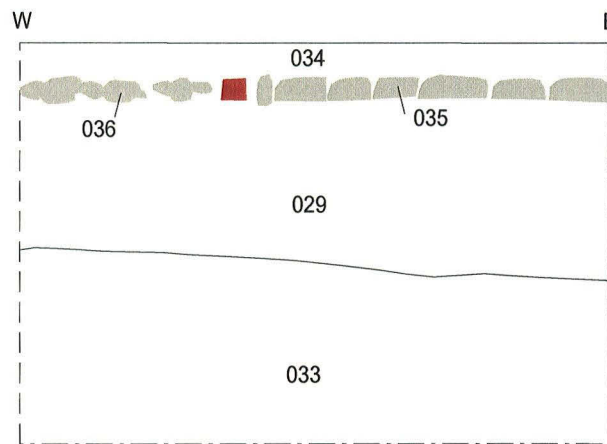
Figure 5 - Sections 6 to 9





Section 10



Section 11



Section 12

-  Brick
-  Flint cobbles




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Hanthorpe Road, Morton MHR00		
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Figure 6 - Sections 10 to 12

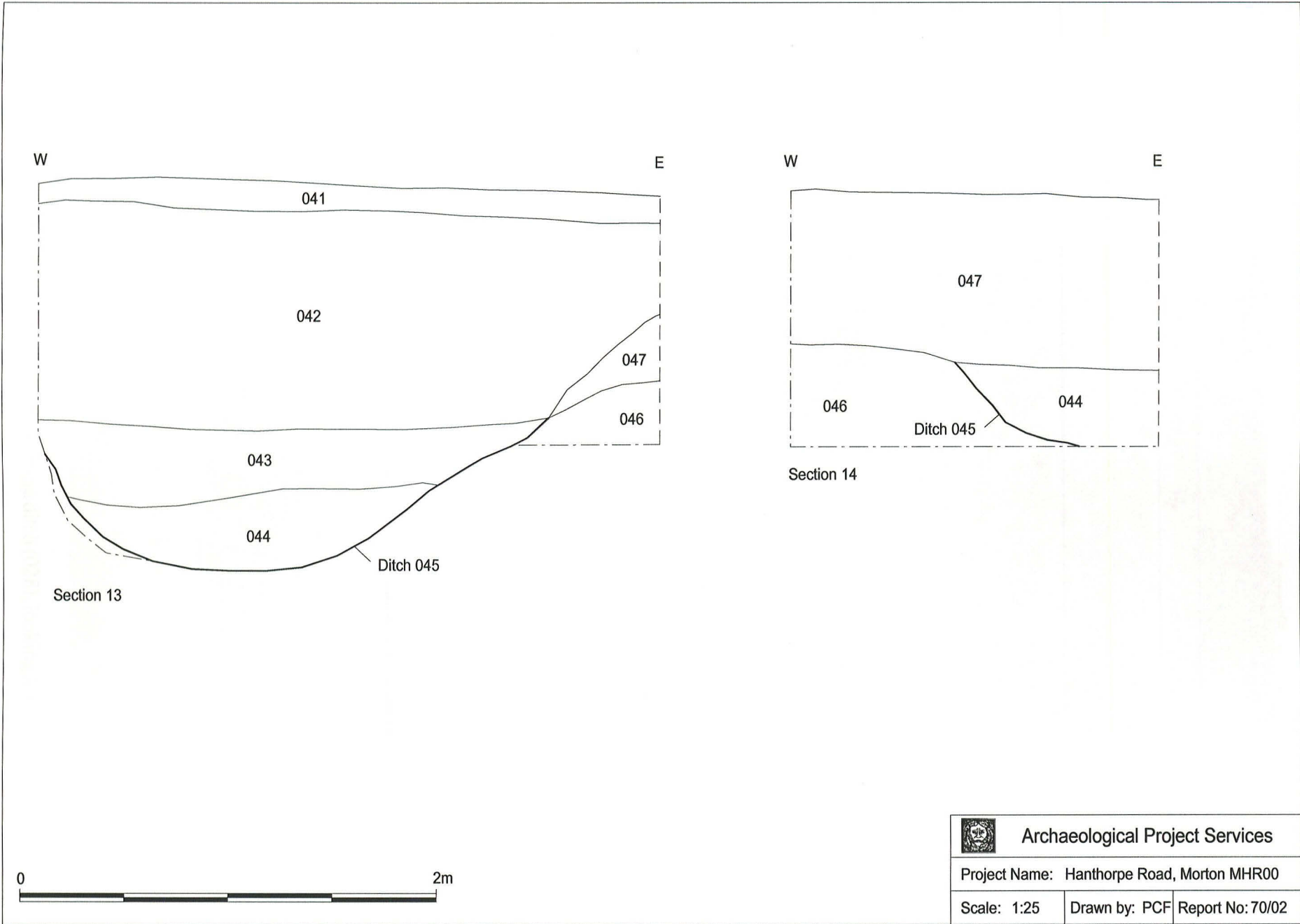


Figure 7 - Sections 13 and 14





Plate 1 - General view across the development area (Plot B5 in the foreground), looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 8 showing ditch (028), looking south





Plate 4 - View across Plot B1 showing the former barn, looking north



Plate 5 - Section 11 showing well (039), looking northwest  
(note: contains brick collapsed in from capping structure)



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT HANTHORPE ROAD, MORTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Hanthorpe Road, Morton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, close to the line of the Roman road known as King Street. A number of prehistoric finds and cropmarks are known, indicating human activity in the area over a substantial period of time.*
- 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 residential development at Hazeland House, Hanthorpe Road, Morton, 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 Morton is located 4km north of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is situated in the centre of the village on the western edge of the High Street at National Grid Reference TF 092 239.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0811/58) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development on the site. Given the archaeological potential of the site, an archaeological watching brief has been recommended during groundworks.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on relatively level ground at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Aswarby Association calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric finds and cropmarks indicate human activity in the vicinity over a substantial period of time. Morton lies on the line of Mareham Lane, a route used in the Iron Age and Roman periods and the Roman road known as King Street also passes close by, directly to the west of Hanthorpe, the two routes meeting just north of Bourne.

- 6.2 Morton and Hanthorpe are both recorded in the Domesday Book, indicating settlement in these places from at least the late Saxon period. Modern infill has blurred the distinction and although the early centre of Morton probably lay around the church of St John the Baptist further to the east, the full extent of medieval settlement is unclear.

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.
- 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 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 - G. Taylor, APS, in consultation with 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

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## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	A6-7	Soft mid brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	A6-7	Firm mid greyish yellow silty sand, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
003	A6-7	Soft mid reddish yellow silty sand, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
004	A6-7	Indurated mid yellowish white limestone, >0.37m thick	Natural deposit
005	A4	Firm dark grey to black tarmac, 100mm thick	Surface
006	A4	Firm mid greyish yellow silt with limestone, 0.18m thick	Make-up for (005)
007	A4	Firm mid grey sandy silt	Former topsoil
008	A4	Firm mid reddish brown silt, 0.46m thick	Subsoil
009	A4	Firm mid yellow clayey silt, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
010	B4	Mid brown silty sand with modern refuse	Dumped deposit
011	B4	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Former topsoil
012	B4	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
013	B4	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of (014)
014	B4	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.7m wide by 0.23m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
015	B4	Indurated mid yellowish white limestone	Natural deposit
016	B4	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
017	B4	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
018	B4	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of (019)
019	B4	Linear feature, continuation of (014), 0.85m wide by 0.38m deep	Ditch
020	B4	Indurated mid yellowish white limestone	Natural deposit
021	B3	Brick, limestone and tarmac rubble	Dumped deposit
022	B3	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Former topsoil
023	B3	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
024	B3	Indurated mid yellowish white limestone	Natural deposit
025	B3	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (026)
026	B3	Feature, 0.35m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and concave base	Posthole
027	B3	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of (028)



No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
028	B3	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.7m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
029	B1	Firm mid reddish brown clay, 0.6m thick	Make-up for
030	B1	Soft black silt	Fill of (031)
031	B1	Feature, 2.3m wide by >1m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
032	B1	Firm mid reddish brown limestone, >1m thick	Natural deposit
033	B1	Firm light yellowish brown clay, >0.7m thick	Natural deposit
034	B1	Concrete, 120mm thick	Surface
035	B1	Flint cobbles in black slag matrix, 80mm thick	Surface
036	B1	Firm cobbles and sand, 80mm thick	Surface
037	B1	Brick structure, 2.3m by 0.5m extent	Well capping
038	B1	Firm dark grey to black clay	Fill of (040)
039	B1	Mudstone structure, 1.8m diameter by >1.5m deep	Well
040	B1	Circular feature, 2.1m diameter by >1.5m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Cut for well
041	B5	Firm mid grey sandy silt, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit
042	B5	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 1.04m thick	Subsoil
043	B5	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (045)
044	B5	Soft mid to dark brownish grey silt	Fill of (045)
045	B5	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.8m wide by 0.8m deep, gradual sides and slightly concave base	Ditch
046	B5	Firm mid brownish yellow silty clay, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
047	B5	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.74m thick	Subsoil

## Appendix 3

### 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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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>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>Pannage</b>	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
<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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

47	Context records
14	Scale drawing
1	Photographic record sheet
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: LCNCC : 2000.289

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MHR 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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