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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF HALLGATE LANE,
HOLBEACH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHL 98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event LI 3126
Source LI 7837
LI 7838
Mon. LI 82931
23775

Conservation
Services

02 JUL 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF HALLGATE LANE,
HOLBEACH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHL 98)**

Work Undertaken For
Langwith Builders Limited

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

December 2001

National Grid Reference: TF 354 242
Planning Application No: H09/1134/96
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 152.98

A.P.S. Report No: 90/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land off Hallgate Lane, Holbeach, Lincolnshire as the investigation area lies adjacent to a medieval cemetery and on the periphery of the settlement core of the town.

Three house plots were monitored. A pit, undated but beneath a flood layer and, therefore, probably ancient, was revealed. A wall foundation trench, also undated but probably modern was also identified.

No funerary evidence, as previously identified on adjacent land, was revealed and no artefacts were recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'as a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operations carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (H09/1134/96), for the construction of fourteen dwellings, was submitted to South Holland District Council. The Assistant Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, considered the proposed development to lie within an area of archaeological sensitivity and recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken.

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Langwith Builders Ltd to undertake the watching brief. The investigation was carried out between the 22nd November and 22nd December 1999, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (APS) (Appendix 1) and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Assistant Archaeology Officer.

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Holbeach is situated 11km east of Spalding and 20km south of Boston, in the civil parish of Holbeach, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

The proposed development is located within the southern part of the town, on the south side of Hallgate Lane and adjacent to a former railway line at National Grid Reference TF 3540 2420 (Fig.2). Holbeach town sits on an east-west linear band of high ground, along which run the High Street and West End. The crest of this bank is at a height of c. 4m OD, dropping away to the south and north.

The town is located on soils of the Romney series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26). South of the town are Wisbech Series, calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Holbeach is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery was found c.600m southeast of the development site (Figure 2 - SMR 22231). These finds were made at

c.1m below ground surface, indicating that the Roman land surface is buried.

Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to variably as *Holebech*, *Holeben*, *Holobech* and *Holobec*, derived from the Old English and meaning 'hollow or deep brook' (Cameron 1998, 64). At the time of the Domesday Survey Holbeach comprised several manors which belonged to the King, Crowland Abbey, Count Alan and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976).

Holbeach was a prosperous market centre in the medieval period. This wealth was perhaps partly derived from nearby salt-making that took place between the 12th and 15th centuries.

The only extant structural feature of the medieval period is All Saints' parish church (Figure 2 - SMR 22221) which was largely built in the 14th century by the then Bishop of Lincoln. This replaced an earlier church, first referred to in AD 1177 (Macdonald 1890, 19). Besides the church, Holbeach also had a number of chapels, the locations of which are unknown, although the Chapel of St. Peter is believed to lie in the vicinity of the former railway station in close proximity to the investigation site.

Immediately adjacent to the investigation area (Figure 2 - SMR 22218) is the recorded site of a medieval cemetery first identified in 1719. Levelling of the area in 1867 revealed more than 130 skeletons along with medieval pottery. The cemetery may be related to the Chapel of St. Peter.

Medieval finds in the vicinity include an iron spur (Figure 2 - SMR 22219) to the north; two medieval jugs (SMR 23028) to the east and a 14th century coin of Richard II (SMR 22222).

Investigations on the High Street, an Park Road, in the town centre, revealed 1.5-2m of post-medieval deposits that perhaps represent ground raising activities. Medieval remains were virtually absent from the area with only a single ditch of the period identified at Park Road (Dymond 1998, Herbert 1998). These two investigations were located in the area of the site of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1351 by Sir John of Kirton. This hospital had ceased to exist by 1545 and was demolished in the 17th century by the father of William Stukeley, the antiquarian (Page 1998, 235).

Archaeological evaluation carried out on the Park Road site (Herbert 1999), identified one possible medieval feature which contained evidence suggesting that the area was rural in that period. Additionally, the site first became a focus for urban occupation in the post-medieval period, probably the 17th century. The uppermost 1.5m of the site comprised dumped material deposited from the 17th to 20th century, perhaps in a deliberate attempt to raise the ground surface.

Approximately 350m to the north of the development is the site of Stukeley Hall, constructed in 1922, on the site of the residence of the family of William Stukeley the antiquarian. The gardens are 18th century in origin.

Forming the southern boundary of the investigation site is the route of a now dismantled rail track.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the groundworks. The

objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

The excavation of three plots was monitored (Figure 3). Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were excavated, using a mechanical excavator, to varying depths between 0.68m and 1.8m and 0.65m wide. Sections of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, 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 deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

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

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were recognised:

- 5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3: Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Within Plot 10, a firm yellow clayey silt (**011**) (Figure 4 - section 3) and a firm dark reddish brown silty clay (**006**) and (**015**) (Figure 4 - sections 2 and 4) were the earliest layers encountered. A similar reddish brown silty clay was identified in Plot 12 (**020**) and (**022**) (Figure 4 - sections 5 and 6). These layers were identified as alluvial deposits.

5.2 Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the alluvium (**015**) in Plot 10, and only partially seen in section, was a probable circular feature of unknown dimensions (**016**) (Plate 3). The cut (Figure 4, section 40) appeared to be for a pit and was filled by a loose, dark reddish brown clayey silt (**014**) which contained occasional limestones, gravel and brick fragments and represented the disposal of rubbish, though no artefacts were recovered.

Sealing this pit, and occurring elsewhere in Plot 10, was a loose light to mid yellowish sandy silt (**005**) and (**013**), and a loose dark yellowish red sandy silt (**010**) (Figure 4 - sections 2, 3 and 4) which were identified as representing a flooding episode.

Within Plot 12 was a near vertical-sided east-west cut (**017**) (Figure 4 - section 5). Measuring 0.78m wide and seen to a depth of 0.51m the feature was identified as a probable wall foundation trench and contained a loose mid-brown clayey silt with frequent brick rubble (**018**).

5.3 Phase 3 Modern deposits

Sealed by (**005**) in Plot 10 was a linear, east-

west, convex cut (007), 0.10m wide x 0.15m deep (007) filled by a mid-yellow brown silt (008) which was identified as a field drain.

In Plot 14 a firm reddish brown clayey silt (002) (Figure 4 - section 1) was interpreted as a subsoil. A similar deposit was also identified in Plot 10 (004) and Plot 12 (021) (Figure 4 - sections 2 and 6).

Within Plot 12, and also sealing the foundation trench (017), was a loose, dark brown clayey silt containing redeposited natural soils, gravel and road material (019). This was identified as a levelling dumped deposit.

In Plots 10 and 14 a loose, generally dark brown clayey silt (001), (009) and (012) and a loose, mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (003) represented the modern topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits identified during the investigation consisted of alluvial silts and clays and are in keeping with sediments recorded and mapped in the Holbeach area. They are likely to represent marine alluviation.

A pit and a probable wall foundation trench were revealed but both were undated (Phase 2). The function of the pit is unknown but it yielded no artefacts and is likely to have been for refuse disposal. Also the pit was sealed by a flood deposit and is hence likely to be ancient, possibly late medieval or earlier.

The foundation trench, apparently robbed out, was also undated but likely to be of relatively recent date.

Subsoil and topsoil deposits of modern date (Phase 3) were also identified. A field drain

(008) was observed cutting through the natural in Plot 10. However, no trench was observed for this feature, suggesting it is a relatively recent mole drain.

A dumped/levelling deposit (019) was observed in Plot 12 in the area of the robbed foundation trench (017) and may be associated with it. If this is the case it may further indicate the probable late date for the wall.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations during groundworks for a new residential development off Hallgate Lane, Holbeach, Lincolnshire were undertaken because of the proximity of a medieval cemetery and the core of the settlement of the period.

Archaeological remains were revealed in two of the three plots monitored. These remains were undated but perhaps represent structural and pit features. No evidence for any funerary remains were revealed during the investigation.

The nature of the soils exposed would suggest that few paleo-environmental indicators (seeds, wood, *etc.*) would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Langwith Builders Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor of APS. This report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Background information was kindly provided by Mark Bennett and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section,

Lincolnshire County Council.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: James Albone, Philip Mills and Tobin Rayner
Illustration: Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

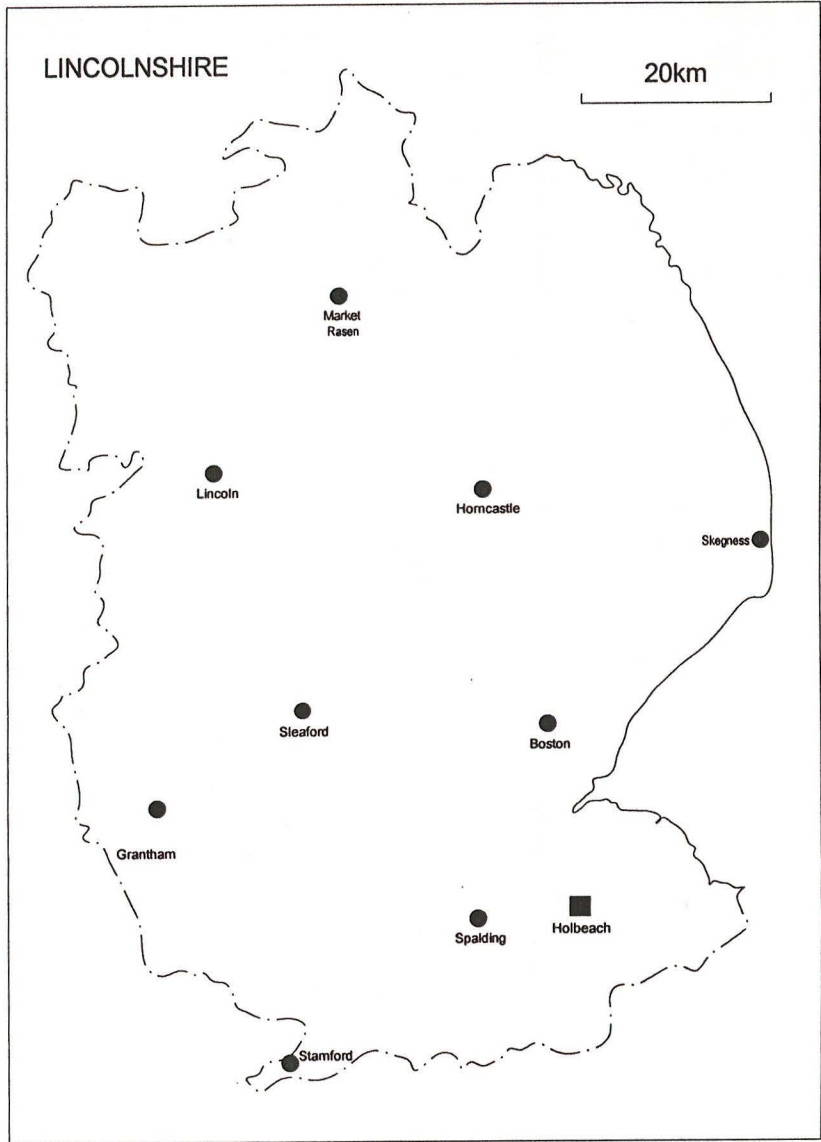
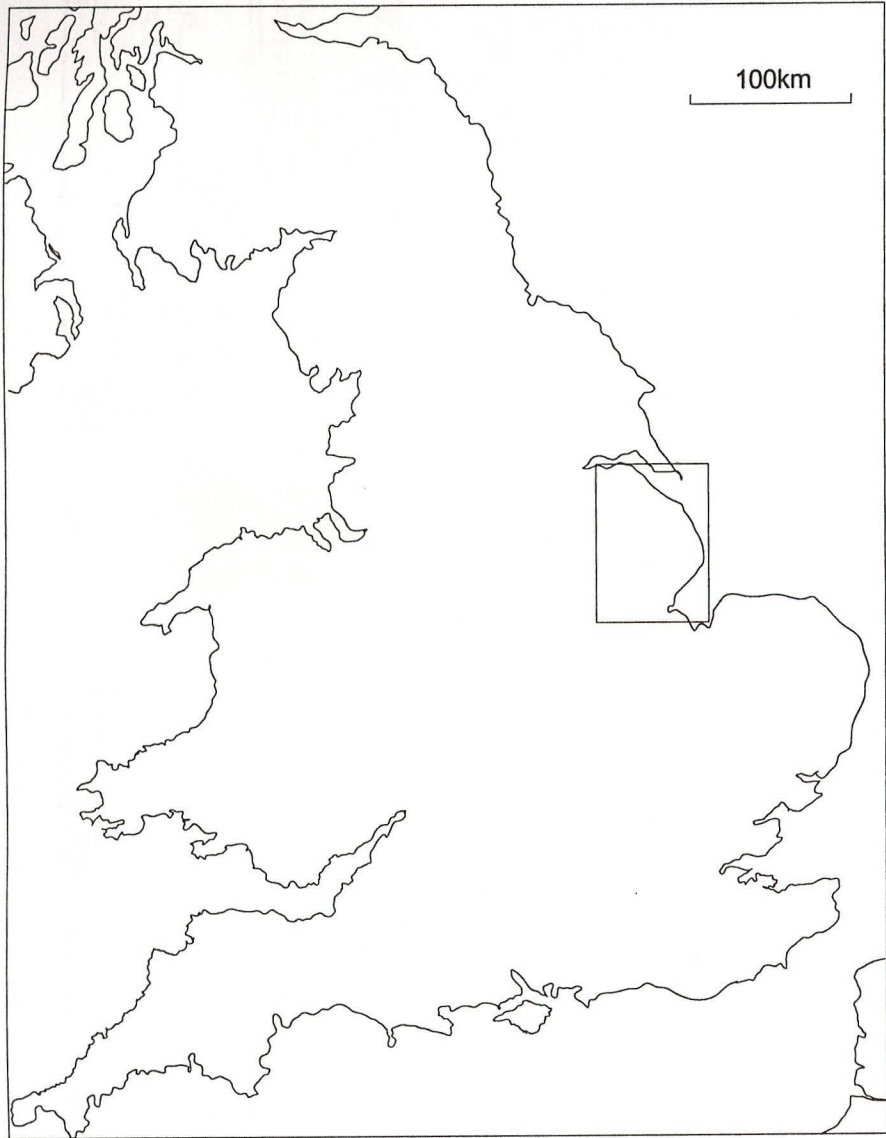


Figure 1 General Location Plan

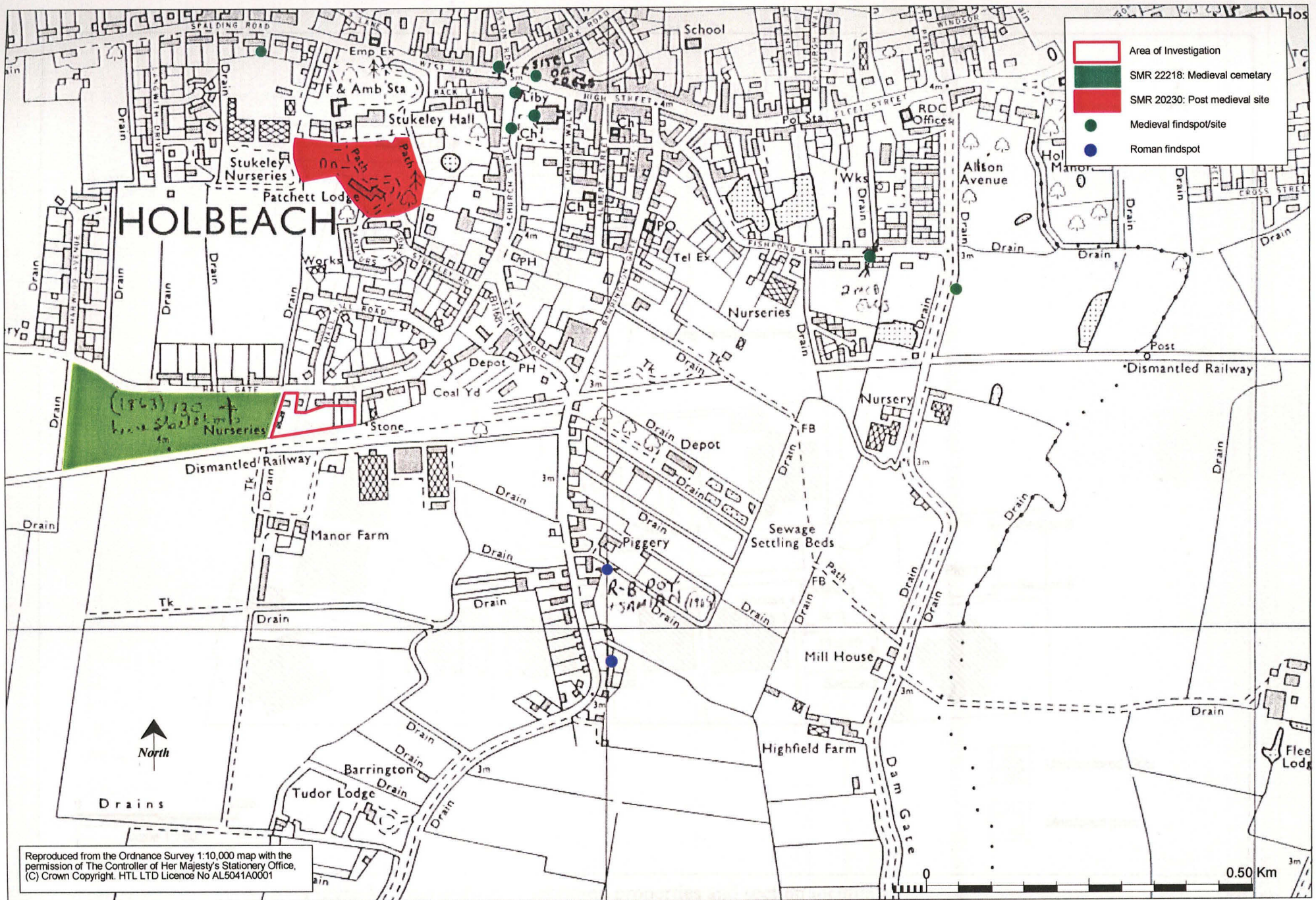


Figure 2 - Site location within archaeological setting

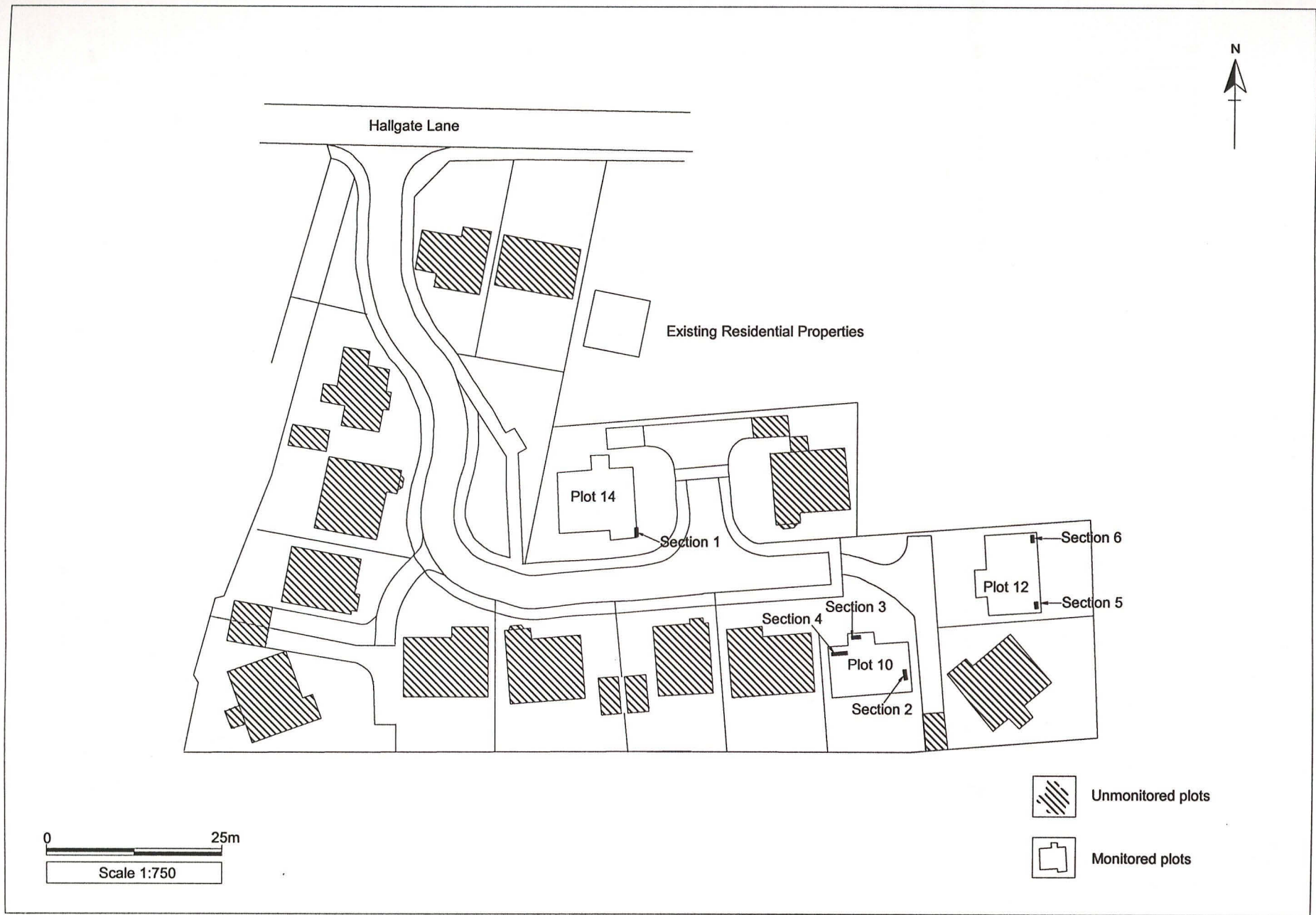
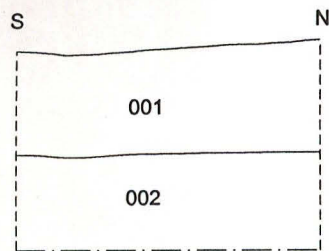
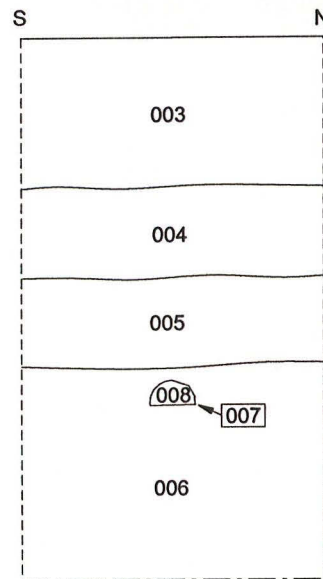


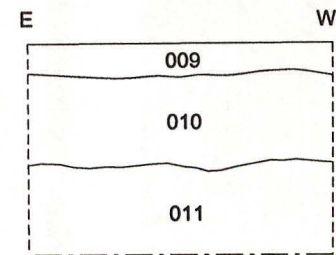
Figure 3 - Plan showing monitored properties and section locations.



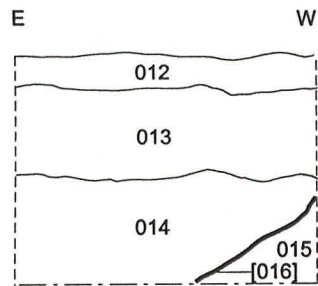
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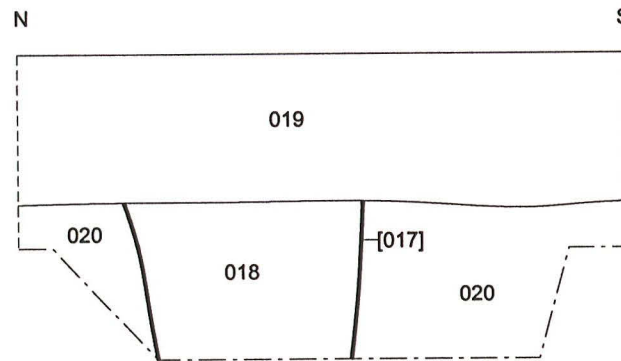
Section 2



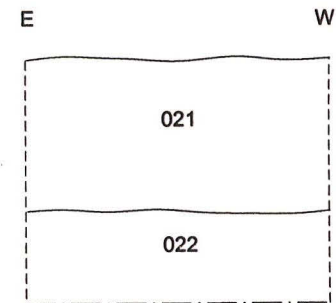
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Section 6

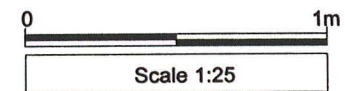


Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view Plot 10,
looking west

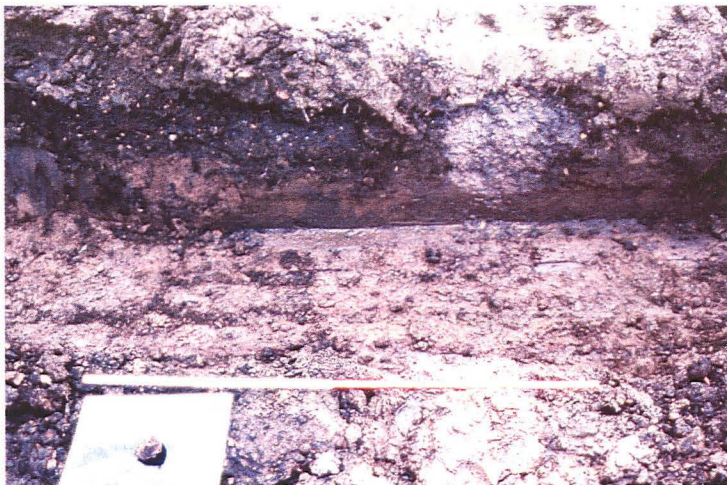


Plate 2 Section 3, looking south



Plate 3 Pit cut [016], section
4, looking south



Plate 4 General view plot 12,
looking northeast

Appendix 1

**LAND AT HALLGATE
HOLBEACH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
LANGWITH DESIGN ASSOCIATES**

JUNE 1998

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a new residential development on land off Hallgate, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site lies on the southern edge of the medieval town of Holbeach. A number of human remains were found on the south side of Hallgate, in the nineteenth century. It is possible that further human remains may be disturbed during the development.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of 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 findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by line drawings.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a residential development of land off Hallgate, Holbeach. The site is located at national grid reference TF 354 242.
- 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 The town of Holbeach is situated 20km south of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland. The site is located in the southern part of the town, adjacent to a former railway line.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (application number H09/1134/96) for residential development has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to a standard negative condition for archaeological recording.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is essentially flat and lies at approximately 4m OD. Holbeach is located on soils of the Romney series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils, developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26). South of the town are the Wishbech Series, calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the Holbeach region is scarce. The prehistoric land surface lies several metres below a series of flood deposits.
- 6.2 The marshland stabilised during the Romano-British period, allowing agricultural and salt making activities to commence. Finds of Romano-British pottery are recorded from two

locations, south of Holbeach town centre. These finds were made at a depth of c.1m and indicates that the Roman land surface is buried.

- 6.3 Holbeach is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it is referred to variably as *Holebech*, *Holeben*, *Holobech* and *Holobec*. At the time of the Domesday Book the town was divided between the King, Crowland Abbey, Count Alan and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976)
- 6.4 A church is first mentioned at Holbeach in AD 1177 (Macdonald 1890, 19). This was rebuilt in the 14th century as the present All Saints' parish church. A number of chapels, the locations of which are unknown, are also recorded at Holbeach.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record 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). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (number 21).

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 The section of the trenches 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 consisting of colour prints 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: the colour prints will be 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 specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the County Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council and to the County 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 of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the relevant 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 Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. 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 Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.

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

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery -D Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman Pottery- B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon pottery- J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and latter- 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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Macdonald, G.W., 1890, *Historical Notices of the parish of Holbeach in the County of Lincoln*.

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain.

Appendix 2

Context Summary

No.	Plot No.	Section No.	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
001	14	1	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	.38	Topsoil	
002	14	1	Firm light orangey brown silt, containing occasional shell	.32	Subsoil	
003	10	2	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey silt, containing occasional flint pebbles	.50	Topsoil	
004	10	2	Loose dark reddish brown clayey silt	.30	Subsoil	
005	10	2	Loose light yellowish sandy silt	.25	Flood deposit	
006	10	2	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay	.70	Natural marine alluvium	
007	10	2	Concave linear east- west cut, 0.1m x 0.15m		Probable field Drain	008
008	10	2	Loose mid yellowish brown silt	.15	Primary Fill	007
009	10	3	Loose dark brown clayey silt, occ. gravel	.10	Topsoil	
010	10	4	Loose dark yellowish red sandy silt, containing occasional gravel and charcoal	.30	Flood deposit	
011	10	3	Firm yellow clayey silt	.40	Natural marine alluvium	
012	10	4	Loose mid dark brown clayey silt, occasional gravel	.10	Topsoil	
013	10	4	Loose mid yellow sandy silt, containing occasional gravel	.30	Flood deposit	

014	10	4	Loose dark reddish brown clayey silt, containing occasional limestone	.40	Fill	016
015	10	4	Loose mid reddish yellowish sandy silt	.20	Natural marine alluvium	
016	10	4	Concaved sided probable circular cut, dimensions unknown		Probable pit	014
017	12	5	Vertical sided east- west cut, 0.78m wide	.51	Wall foundation cut	018
018	12	5	Loose mid brown clayey silt, containing frequent brick rubble	.50	Fill	017
019	12	5	Loose dark brown clayey silt, containing frequent. sub-angular flint gravel	.50	Levelling deposit	
020	12	5	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay	.50	Natural marine alluvium	
021	12	6	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey silt, containing occasional flint	.50	Subsoil	
022	12	6	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay	.30	Natural marine alluvium	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A sediment deposited by the action of water
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
3	Sheets of scale drawings
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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC 152.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HHL 98

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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