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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT BARN HILL,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBH01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L13831
SOURCES L18475 L18476
Negative



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT BARN HILL,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SBH01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr G. Szyborska

December 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc. (Hons)

Planning Application No: S00/0705/69
National Grid Reference: TF 0280507184
City and County Accession No: LCNCC: 2001.273

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 236/02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 02805 0718), because the site was within the walled medieval town and in the vicinity of the Danish burgh.

A post-medieval, stone lined, soak away was revealed cutting an undated make up layer. The most recent deposits were a garden wall and makeup and topsoil deposits associated with a raised garden bed.

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

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 (APS) was commissioned by Mr G. Szyborska to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a single story extension to 2 Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (S00/0705/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed extension. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of

an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

The watching brief was undertaken on the 2nd August 2001, to fulfil a brief issued by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1), and in accordance with a specification produced by APS (Appendix 2).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough, in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig. 1). The site lies in the northwest part of the town centre on Barn Hill close to All Saints Church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0280507184 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on ground sloping southwards towards the river, at approximately c. 36m OD. Soils at the site have not been mapped, as the area is urban, but based on surrounding areas are probably Elmton 1 calcareous fine loamy soils over Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified in Stamford itself, however in other areas along the valley of the River Welland prehistoric artefacts and sites are well documented (May 1976).

Evidence of Romano-British activity in the town is very limited. The major Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the river Welland just west of the town. Within the town itself, a Roman cemetery and possibly associated crematorium have been identified but general occupation debris is scarce (Tann 2000).

Saxon Stamford extended on both banks of the River Welland, but the nucleus of the settlement remained the north bank. Evidence of pottery manufacture, iron

working and quarrying has been recorded. The historical records indicate that in the 9th century AD part of the northern bank was fortified by the Danes. In 918 Stamford submitted to Edward the Elder who ordered a new *burh* (fortified settlement) to be built south of the river (Sawyer 1998). Although as yet unconfirmed, the site is believed to be encompassed within the Danish *burh*.

Prior to the Norman Conquest industrial areas, primarily iron smelting, were present within the town. Excavation of one iron-smelting site identified archaeological deposits, including furnace structures and deposits of slag and ore, surviving to a thickness of 1.4m below the 1960s ground level (Burchard 1982).

The entry in the Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to the town as the King's borough of Stamford and describes the town as having six wards, five in Lincolnshire and one in Northamptonshire '*across the bridge*'. Following the conquest the king built a castle at Stamford in the Lincolnshire part of the town (Morris 1986). All Saints Church, to the southeast of the current investigation, is recorded in the Domesday Book, although the surviving fabric is mainly 13th century.

During the medieval period, Stamford was a walled market town that prospered from traffic along the Welland and the medieval Great North Road (Smith 2000, Tann 2000). Early industry (11th to 13th century) has been recorded in the town, on sites close to St Paul's Gate and close to the town wall at Elm Street (Wilson & Hurst 1965).

The site of the current investigation lies close to the line of the medieval town wall, with a former medieval gate (Scot Gate) located approximately 150m to the west, and a 17th century postern gate is located at the northwest end of Barn Hill (RCHME 1977). Pottery scatters have been recorded in the vicinity of Scot Gate and North Road

suggesting medieval occupation of this area (Wilson & Hurst 1965).

Speed's map of c.1600 shows the site as gardens or yards to houses fronting Barn Hill and Scot Gate (Cope-Faulkner 2001). At this time, at least one of the houses in Barn Hill (now Nos 5 and 6) had a range of buildings extending southwest towards Scot Gate (RCHME 1977), and it is possible that the majority of the street was composed of long narrow burgage plots.

Knipe's map of 1833 indicates that the area immediately around the site was built up by the early 19th century, although the area to the northwest was largely gardens, dominated by the late 17th /early 18th century Barn Hill House (RCHME 1977).

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record and interpret the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHODS

The footing of the extension was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The sides and base of the footing were inspected and hand cleaned at intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and a plan of the footing and any archaeological features was drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and their stratigraphic relationships. Three phases were identified during the investigation.

| | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural Deposits |
| Phase 2 | Undated Deposits |
| Phase 3 | Post-medieval and Later Deposits |

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was more than 0.15m of brown sandy clay (008).

5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

Overlying (008) was up to 0.90m of grey-brown silty clay (003).

5.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

On the north side of the site, undated soil (003) was overlain by 0.40m of orange-brown and grey-brown silty clay make up (002) and 0.32m of grey-brown silty clay garden soil (001).

On the east side of the site, (003) was cut by a sub-circular, vertical sided pit (005), 0.95m in diameter and 1.05m deep. The upper 0.60m of the pit were lined with seven courses of roughly dressed (or possibly undressed) limestone blocks (004). A recent garden wall (007 & 006) truncated the southern edge of the pit lining.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered (Phase 1) was natural subsoil (008), probably overlying limestone bedrock. The nature of the deposit suggests that local soils belong to the Aberford series of the Elmton 1 association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

Overlying the natural substrate was an undated (Phase 2) make up layer (003).

Cutting the undated make up was a post-medieval (Phase 3) soak away pit (005), which had been lined with stone (004). This had been truncated by a recent garden wall (007 & 006). Overlying (003) was a post-medieval makeup layer (002) and a recent topsoil deposit (001).

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire, because the site was within the walled medieval town and in the vicinity of the Danish *burgh*.

A post-medieval, stone lined, soak away was revealed cutting an undated make up layer. The most recent deposits were a garden wall and makeup and topsoil deposits associated with a raised garden bed.

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Szymborska for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South

Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| APS | Archaeological Services | Project |
| IFA | Institute of Archaeologists | Field |
| LAS | Lindsey Services | Archaeological |
| RCHME | Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England | |

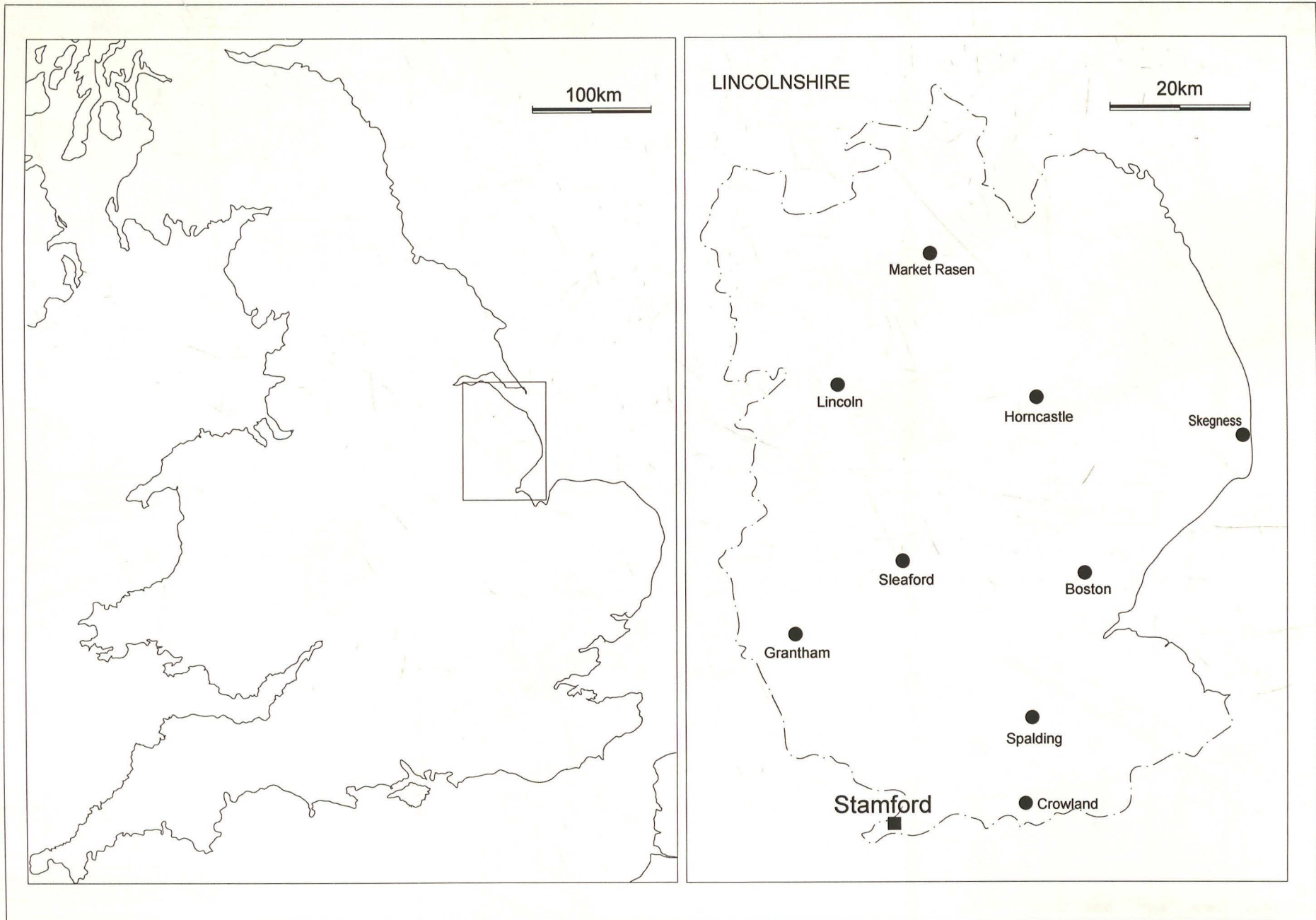
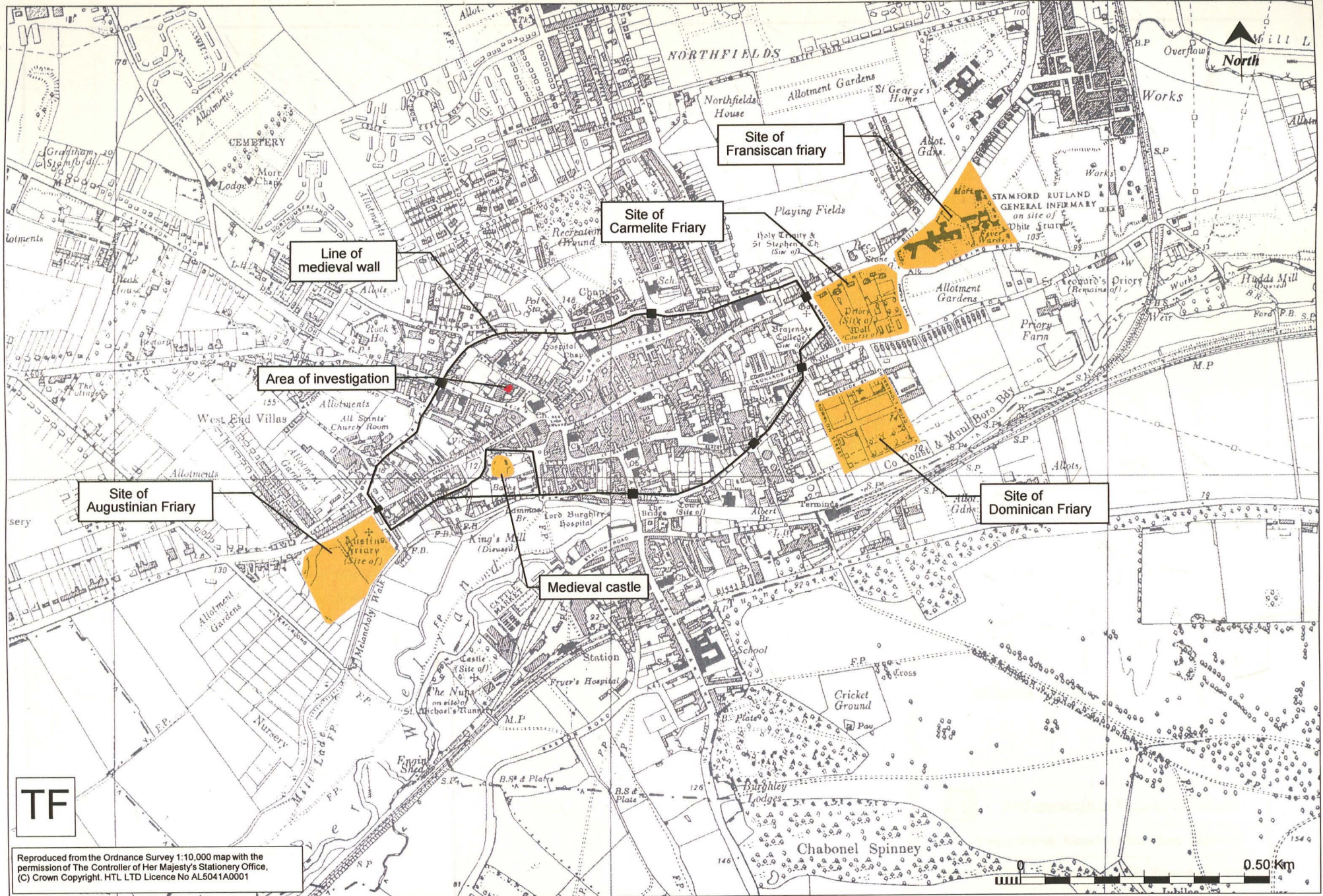


Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 plan showing location of 2 Barn Hill.



Figure 4 Plan of 2 Barn Hill showing location of extension footing.

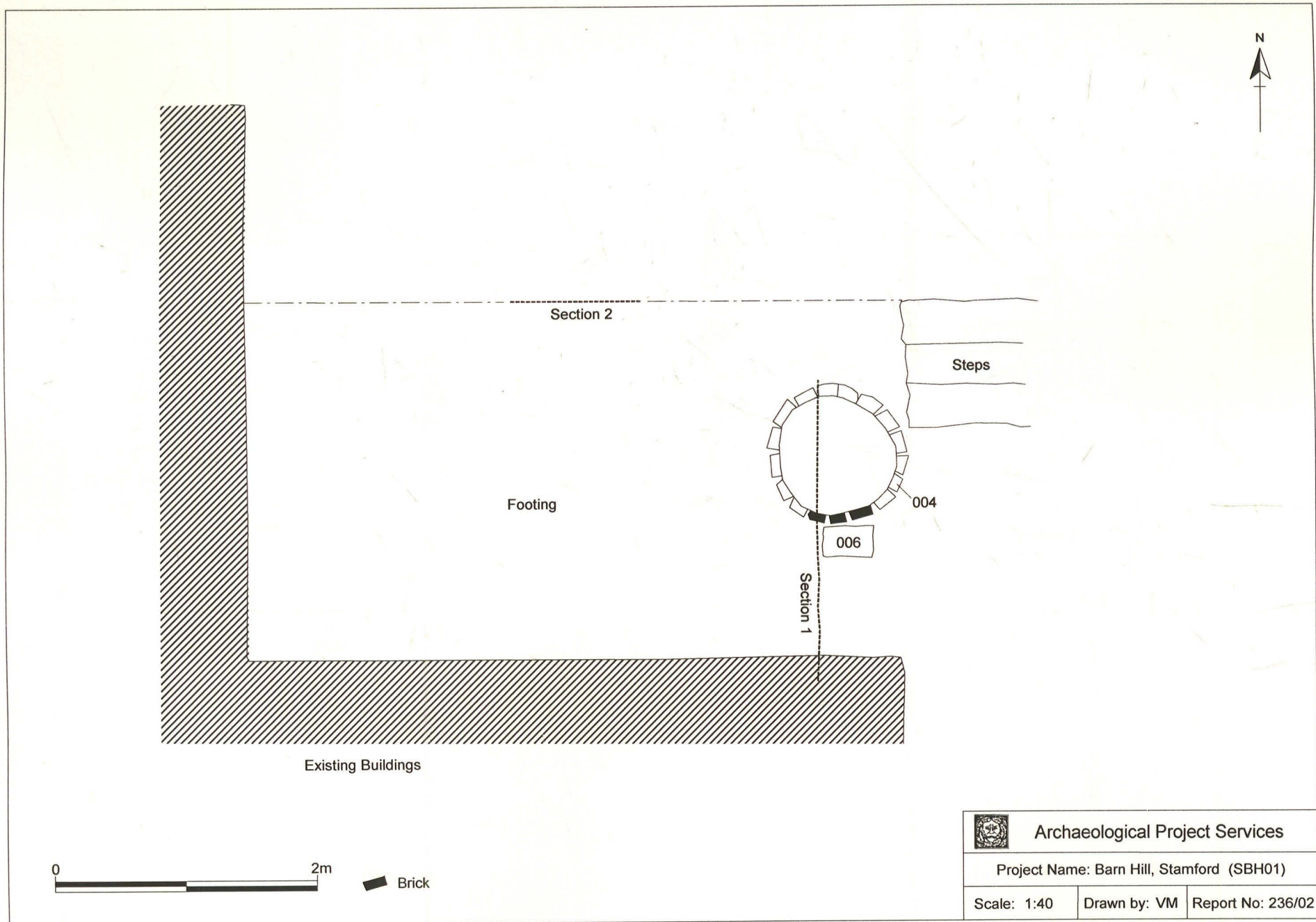


Figure 5 Plan 1.

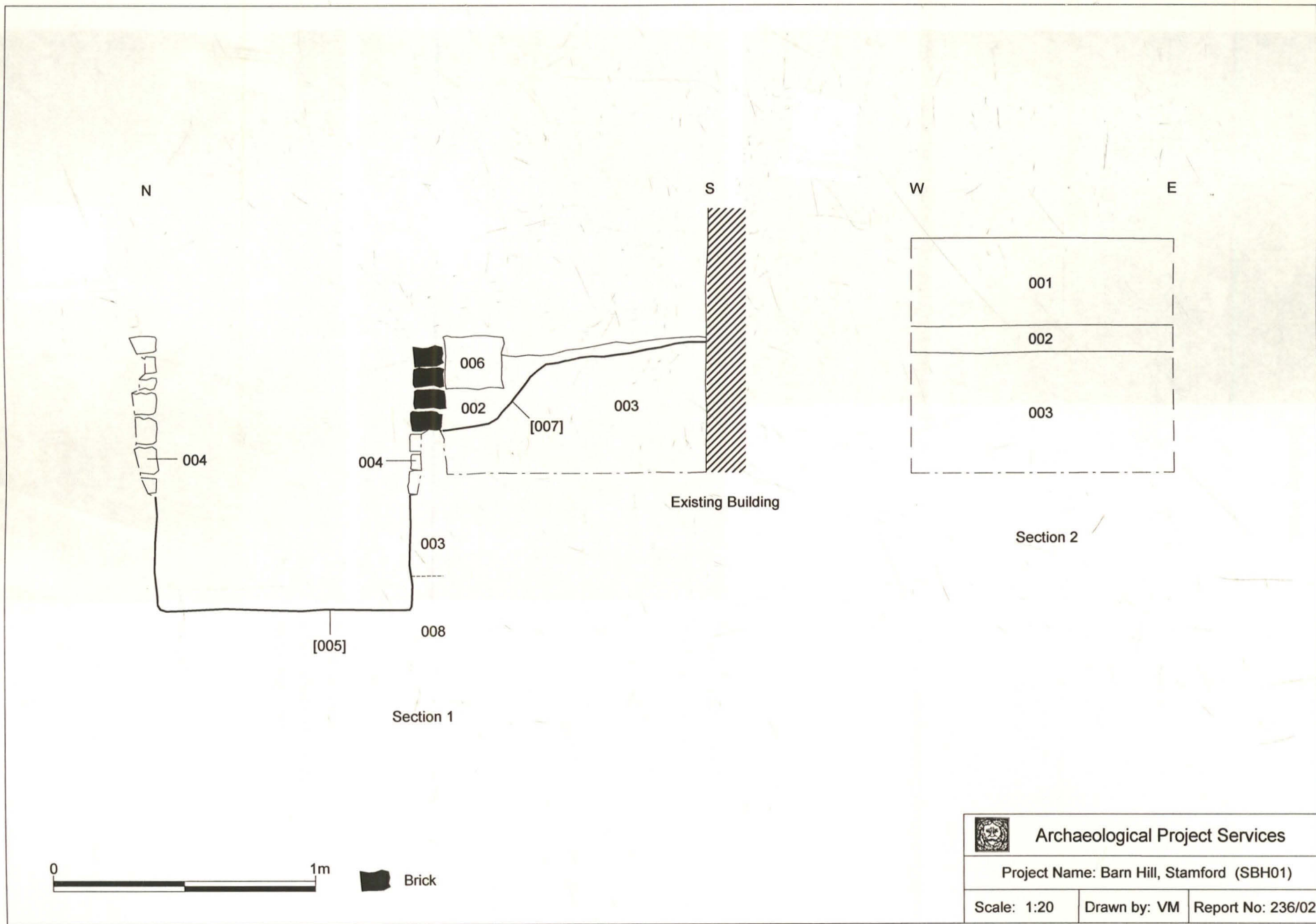



Figure 6 Sections 1 & 2.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
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| Project Name: Barn Hill, Stamford (SBH01) | | |
| Scale: 1:20 | Drawn by: VM | Report No: 236/02 |

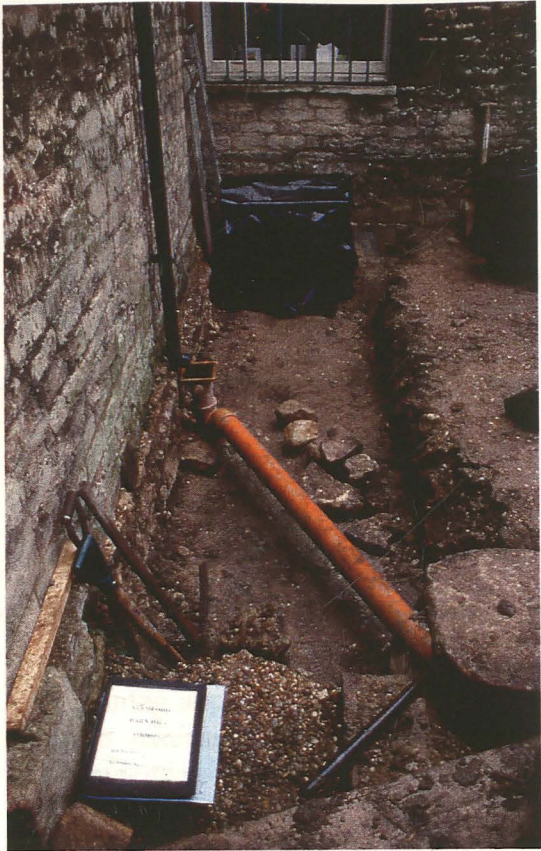


Plate 1 General view of footing,
looking west.



Plate 2 Section 2,
looking northeast.



Plate 3 General view of
soak away (004 & 005),
looking east.

SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S00/0705/69

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Single storey lean-to extension, 2 Barn Hill, Stamford

NGR: TF 0280 0718

APPLICANT: Mrs Y Szymborska
2 Barn Hill
Stamford

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed development is situated on the outskirts of historic core of Stamford, very close to All Saints Church.

PLANNING BACKGROUND:

A planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for a single storey lean-to extension. Given the archaeological potential of the site, Heritage Lincolnshire has recommended that an archaeological Watching Brief be undertaken during groundworks to record and retrieve any archaeological remains that are disturbed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

Stamford has a long and well-recorded history, being mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. It was an important town in the Middle Ages, being on the transport route to the north, and had 14 churches as well as a number of religious houses. Although the town declined in importance, by the Georgian period it has recovered again due to the development of the coaching route and much of this fabric survives today.

This particular development is located on the outskirts of the medieval core of the town, clearly demonstrated by two important sites adjacent to it. Directly to the east is the medieval church of All Saints (mainly 13th century with 15th century additions), whilst at the far end of Barn Hill itself (to the west), a fairly large area has been scheduled as part of the medieval town.

Although the proposed development is small, due to the fact that it is within the historic core of the town, it is highly possible that archaeological remains may be present on site. It is recommended therefore that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a Watching Brief.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Gail Smith is the new South Kesteven Community Archaeologist

SIGNED:

DATE: 27 July 2000

Brief is valid for 6 months from this date.

Appendix 2

**LAND AT
BARN HILL,
STAMFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR. SZYMBORSKA**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

SEPTEMBER 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a single storey extension on land at 2 Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying on the fringes of the historic core of Stamford and close to All Saints Church.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of a single storey extension on land at 2 Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 0280 0718.
- 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 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the northwest part of the town centre on Barn Hill close to All Saints Church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0280 0718.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0705/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed extension. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 35m OD on ground sloping generally southwards towards the River Welland. Soils at the site have not been mapped as the area is urban, but the site lies on the Lincolnshire Oolitic Limestone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The major Roman road, Ermine Street, crosses the River Welland just west of the town. Within the town itself a Roman cemetery and possibly associated crematorium have been identified but general occupation debris is scarce.
- 6.2 In the 9th century AD part of the northern bank of Stamford was fortified by the Danes. In 918 Stamford submitted to Edward the Elder who ordered a new burh (fortified settlement) built south of the river, but the nucleus of the settlement remained on the north bank.
- 6.3 The walled town of the medieval period lay wholly on this north bank of the river. The development site lies just without the medieval walled town but within an area of significant early settlement and close to the church of All Saints, which is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, although the surviving fabric is mainly 13th century.

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:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced

during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 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 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 written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 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 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 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 |

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

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

Specification: Version 1, 26 September 2001

Appendix 3

Context Descriptions

| Number | Section | Description | Interpretation |
|--------|---------|--|------------------|
| 001 | 2 | Friable, mid grey-brown silty clay, with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.32m thick. | Garden soil. |
| 002 | 1 & 2 | Compact, pale orange-brown and grey-brown silty clay and crushed limestone, with frequent limestone gravel, up to 0.40m thick. | Make up deposit. |
| 003 | 1 & 2 | Compact, grey-brown silty clay, with occasional small limestone fragments, at least 0.40m thick. | Older Soil. |
| 004 | 1 | Circular limestone wall, roughly dressed stone in 7 irregular courses, repaired with modern brick on the south edge. | Lining of (005). |
| 005 | 1 | Sub-circular cut, 0.95m diameter and c. 1.05m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. | Soak away. |
| 006 | 1 | Concrete block, 0.40m long by 0.20m wide and 0.20m thick. | Concrete block. |
| 007 | 1 | Linear cut, 5m long by 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. | Cut for wall. |
| 008 | 1 | Pale brown sandy clay, with frequent limestone fragments, at least 0.15m thick. | Natural soil. |

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Anglo-Saxon | Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| Bronze Age | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC. |
| 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 interpretation 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]. |
| Crop mark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| 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. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| 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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| Huvvers | The space between the land of different proprietors or occupiers, an unenclosed field the grass of which is mown for hay. |
| Layer | A layer is a term used 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. |
| 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. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| Saxon | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany. |
| Tilth | Land which had been ploughed in the previous autumn and was ready for sowing in early spring. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 - Context records
- 1 - Photographic record sheets
- 3 - 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:

LCNCC : 2001.273

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

SBH02

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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