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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 90 CHURCH STREET  
LONG BENNINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LBC02) \***



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event LI 3862

Source LI 8515  
LI 8516

35499 - Long  
Bennington settlement

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO 90 CHURCH STREET  
LONG BENNINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(LBC02) \***

**Work Undertaken For**  
Oaktree Developments (Nottinghamshire) Ltd

February 2003

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 8420 4393  
Planning Reference: S02/0825/55  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.439

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

Conservation  
Services

07 MAR 2003

Highways & Planning  
Directorate


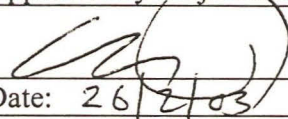


APS Report No. 61/03 \*

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Church Street, Long Bennington  
LBC 02

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|  |  |
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| Date: 26/2/03  | Date: 26/2/03  |

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land adjacent to 90 Church Street, Long Bennington (NGR SK 8420 4393), as the site lay within the historic core of the village and close to substantial Roman and medieval remains.*

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

*A single post-medieval boundary ditch was revealed during the works. This feature cut through transformed and natural soils.*

*A single post-medieval nail was 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 was commissioned by Oaktree Developments (Nottinghamshire) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling on land adjacent to 90 Church Street, Long Bennington in Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S02/0825/55. The watching brief was

carried out on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of December 2002 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Long Bennington lies approximately 12km northwest of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site is in the southern part of the village on the western side of Church Street (Figure 2) at National Grid reference SK 8420 4393, and lies at approximately 23m OD on a gentle slope eastward down to the River Witham.

Local soils are the Evesham 2 Association, typically clayey soils developed in clay shales (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

A significant quantity of archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric to modern periods has been identified in the area around Long Bennington.

A limited amount of prehistoric evidence has been identified to the south of the village, including stone artefacts and a trackway (Albone 2000).

A significant Romano-British (50-410 AD) roadside settlement site at Long Bennington lies in fields to the east of the village. It is possible that this site is more extensive than is currently known as Roman pottery has been recovered some distance from the known cropmarks. It has also been hypothesised that there may be a fort associated with this settlement (Boutwood 1998, 309).

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066 AD) evidence is limited, although the village is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, which suggests that it was established before that time.

The Domesday Survey land holdings included those of Count Alan and William of Warrenne (Foster & Longley 1976). A church was recorded at the time of the Survey and the parish church of St Swithun, which lies 150m to the southeast of the development site, has features dating from the Norman period (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

The place-name is derived from the Old English personal name *Be(o)inna*. The affix Long was present from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards and denotes a long straggling village (Cameron 1998).

A large amount of medieval (1066-1485) archaeology is known within the village

The site of a Cistercian priory, founded in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, and earthwork remains of fishponds are located to the south of St Swithun's church (Albone 2000).

Other earthwork remains, within and round the settlement, also indicate that Long Bennington is a shrunken medieval village (Albone 2000).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were partially 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 or feature 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 encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds retrieved during the examination were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were recognised;

|         |                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits                 |
| Phase 2 | Post-medieval and later deposits |

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was more than 0.65m of laminated pale brown and grey clay (003). Overlying this was a transformed subsoil deposit of mid brownish grey slightly silty clay (002), 0.22m thick.

**Phase 2 Post-medieval and later deposits**

Cutting through subsoil (002) was a slightly curving northeast-southwest oriented ditch (004, 006 & 008), 3.50m wide and 0.70m deep and filled with reddish brown silty clay (005, 007 & 009). A single post-medieval nail was recovered from the fill.

Sealing the fill of the ditch and overlying the subsoil layer (002) was 0.28m of topsoil (001).

**6. DISCUSSION**

Natural clays (Phase 1) are typical of the local soils and are probably developed over clay shale. The subsoil (002) was probably a transformed soil formed as the result of root activity and groundwater or possibly agriculture.

Post-medieval (Phase 2) ditch (004, 006 & 008) was probably a former field boundary. The absence of occupation debris at the site probably indicates that the site did not serve a habitation function.

**7. CONCLUSION**

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to 90 Church Street, Long Bennington, as the site lay within the medieval core of the village and close to substantial Roman and medieval remains.

A single post-medieval boundary ditch was revealed during the works. This feature cut through archaeologically sterile transformed and natural soils.

A single post-medieval nail was recovered during the watching brief.

**8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Knight of Oaktree Developments (Nottinghamshire) Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Denise Drury coordinated the work and Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor edited this report. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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Albone, J., 2000, *Desk-Based Assessment for the Route of a Proposed Water Pipeline Between Long Bennington and Westborough, Lincolnshire, (LBW00)*, APS Report No.001/00

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**10. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



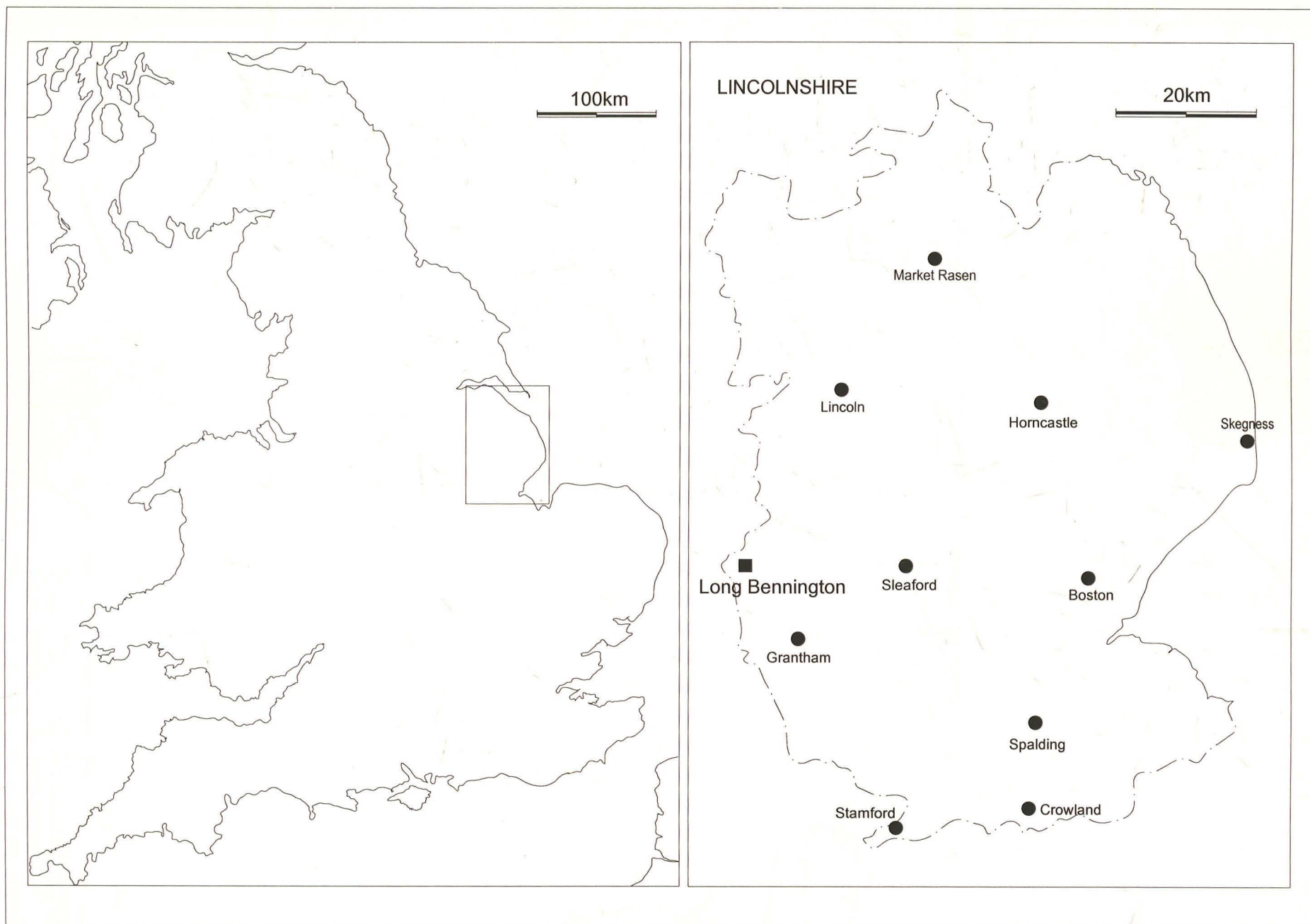


Figure 1: General Location Plan

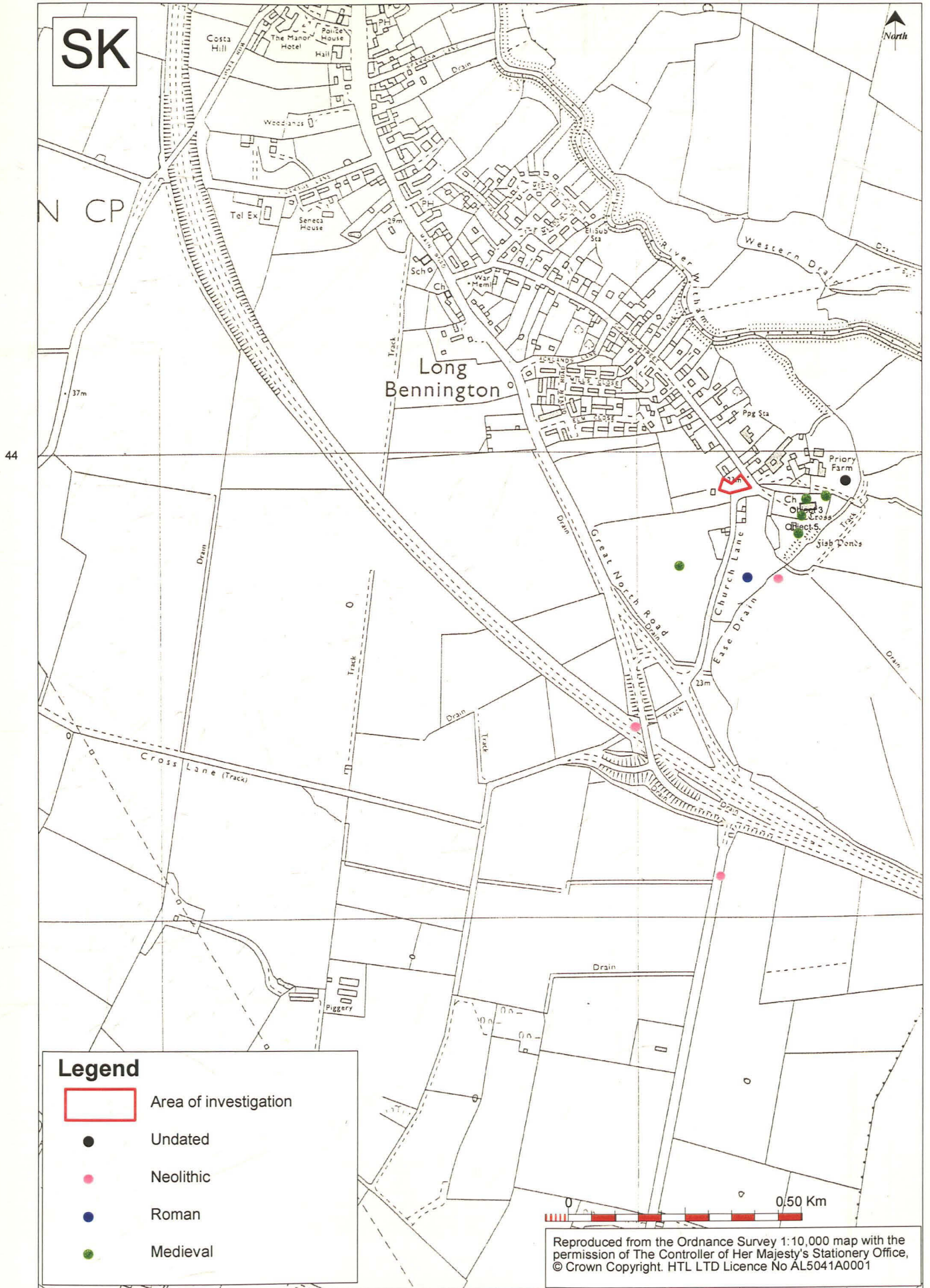
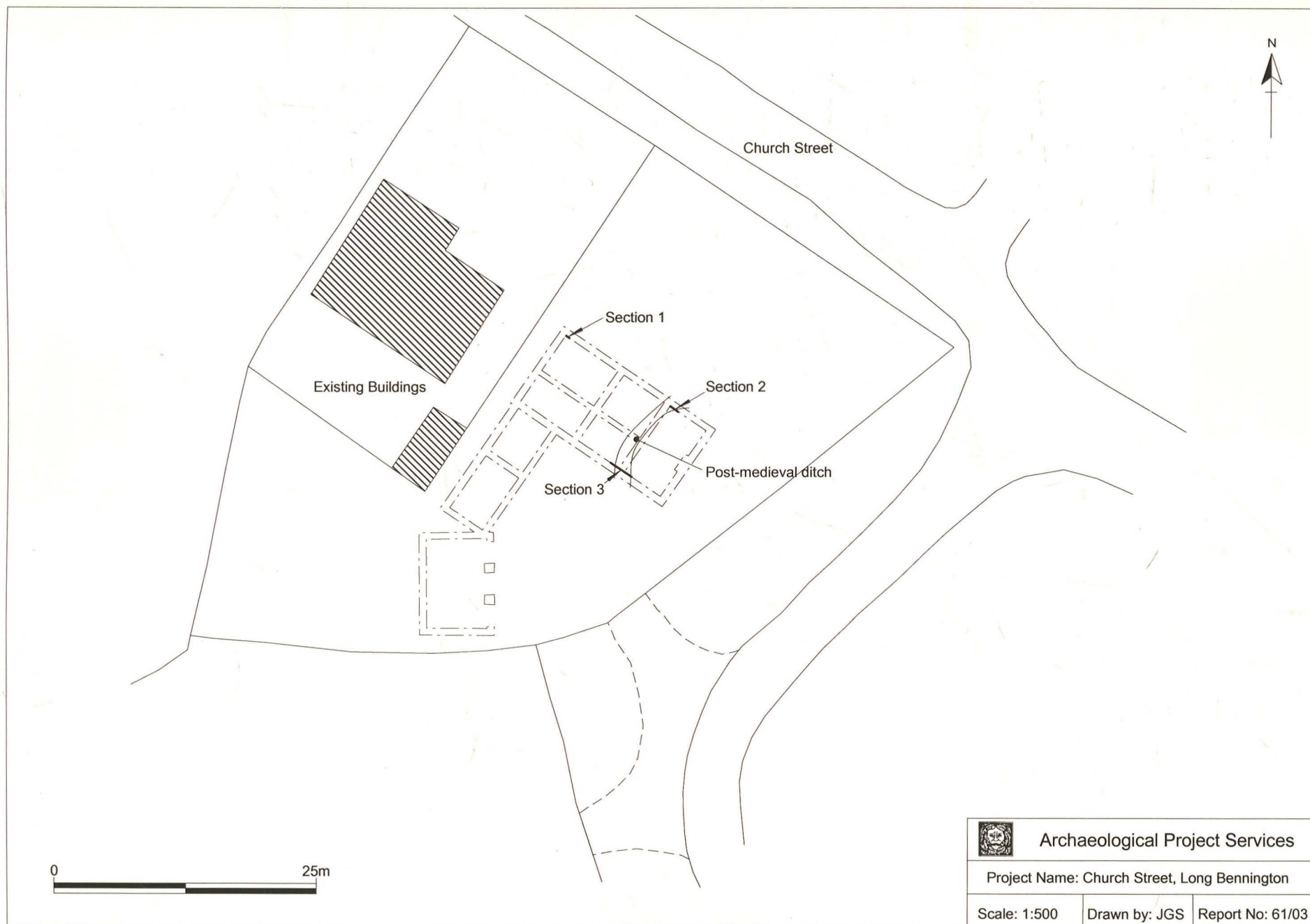


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting




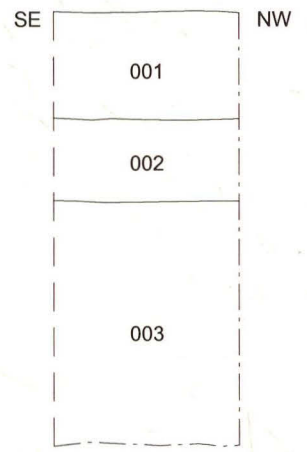
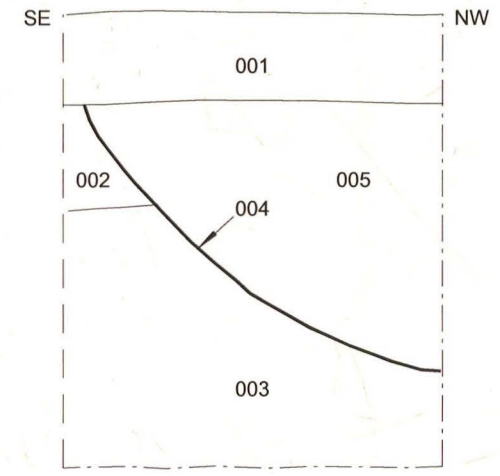
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|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                  |
| Project Name: Church Street, Long Bennington   |               |                  |
| Scale: 1:500   | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 61/03 |

Figure 3 General site plan showing section locations.



Section 1 Northeast Facing



Section 2 Northeast Facing




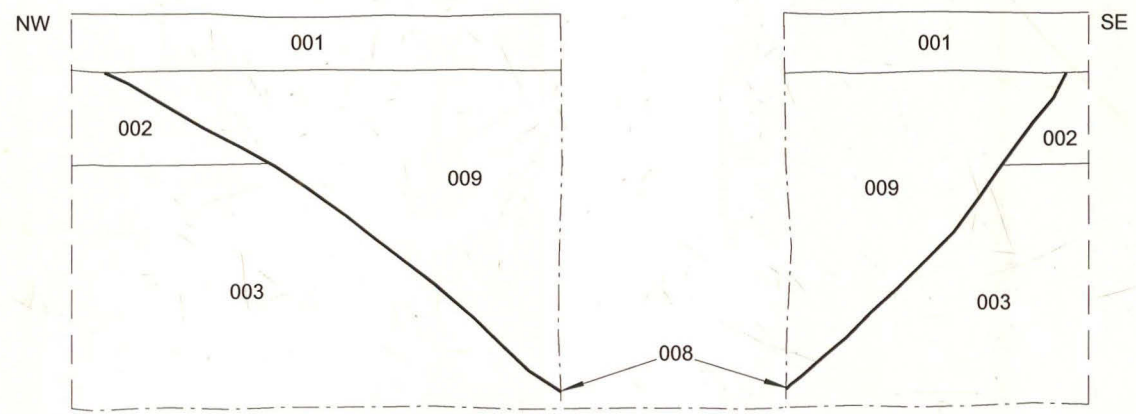
|   |               |                  |
|---|---------------|------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services |               |                  |
| Project Name: Church Street, Long Bennington  |               |                  |
| Scale: 1:20   | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 61/03 |

Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2.



Section 3 Southwest Facing




|   |               |                  |
|---|---------------|------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services |               |                  |
| Project Name: Church Street, Long Bennington  |               |                  |
| Scale: 1:20   | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 61/03 |

Figure 5 Section 3.



Plate 1 General view of development, looking east.



Plate 2 Section through post-medieval ditch (008), looking west.

## SOUTH KESTEVEN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMMENTS

APPLICATION NUMBER: S02/0825/55

PROPOSAL & LOCATION: Erection of dwelling, opposite Priory Farm, Church Street, Long Bennington

NGR: SK 8420 4393

APPLICANT: Mr D Knight

AGENT: Mr Tony Sharpe, The Olde Barn, Church Walk, Brant, Broughton, Lincoln

### SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed development is situated in the southern part of Long Bennington, close to St Swithun's Church. The land is currently undeveloped.

### PLANNING BACKGROUND:

A full planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of one dwelling. Two previous applications for this site (SK98/0723/55 & SK01/0131/55) had recommended that a watching brief condition be attached.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

Long Bennington is recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The survey mentions that there was a church and the church of St Swithun (near to the development site) appears to date from at least the Norman period. However, there are a number of archaeological sites in the parish which indicate that there was human activity in this area long before the medieval period. These include an early Bronze Age saucer barrow and a significant Romano-British roadside settlement.

The development site lies close to two important archaeological sites, from different periods. Just to the south is a large Roman site where Roman pottery (including high status Samian and also colour coated ware) has been found. Also on this site, medieval pottery was found, along with worked flint (from the prehistoric period). Directly east of the site are the remains of a 12<sup>th</sup> century Cistercian priory and Grange, including a series of earthworks interpreted as the priory fishponds.

Due to the sites potential close to two important archaeological sites, it is highly possible that archaeological remains may be present. It is recommended therefore that an archaeologist be contracted to carry out a Watching Brief.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SIGNED:



DATE: 03 July 2002

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

## Appendix 2

### LAND ADJACENT TO 90 CHURCH STREET, LONG BENNINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE. SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to 90 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site lies in the core of the medieval settlement and close to the site of the Cistercian Priory. Roman remains have been found to the south of the development.*
- 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 watching brief. 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 development on land adjacent to 90 Church Street, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 8420 4393.
- 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 Long Bennington lies approximately 12km northwest of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is situated in the southern part of the village on the western side of Church Street at National Grid reference SK 8420 4393.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A full planning application (S02/0825/55) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling. Planning permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 23m OD. Local soils are the Evesham 2 Association, typically clayey soils developed in clay shales (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



- 6.1 Roman pottery (including Samian and colour coated ware) has been recovered from a large site to the south of the development. Other sites of prehistoric and Roman date, including a Bronze Age barrow and a Romano British settlement site, have been identified in the area.
- 6.2 Long Bennington is mentioned in the Domesday Survey when land holdings included those of Count Alan and William of Warrene. A church was recorded at the time of the Survey and the parish church of St Swithun, which lies 150m to the southeast of the development site, has features dating from the Norman period.
- 6.3 The site of a Cistercian priory and earthwork remains of fishponds are located to the south of St Swithun's church. The priory belonged to the Cistercian order and was founded in the late 12th century.
- 6.4 Due its proximity to important sites of Roman and medieval date the groundworks may expose or disturb archaeological remains.

## 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 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:

- 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 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 as a condensed article 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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

## 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

## 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 |

## 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

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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, 12/09/2002

### Appendix 3

#### Context Descriptions

| Number | Section | Description   | Interpretation       |
|--------|---------|---|----------------------|
| 001    | 1 – 3   | Soft, dark blackish brown slightly clayey silt, with occasional small pebbles, 0.28m thick.                                     | Topsoil.             |
| 002    | 1 – 3   | Soft to firm, mid brownish grey slightly silty clay, with occasional small pebbles, 0.22m thick.                                | Subsoil.             |
| 003    | 1 – 3   | Soft to firm, laminated pale brown and grey clay, with occasional pebbles and small angular limestone fragments, > 0.65m thick. | Natural substrate.   |
| 004    | 2       | Linear cut, 3.50m wide and 0.70m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.                               | Ditch.               |
| 005    | 2       | Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles.  | Fill of ditch (004). |
| 006    | -       | Linear cut, 3.50m wide and 0.70m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.                               | Ditch.               |
| 007    | -       | Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles.  | Fill of ditch (006). |
| 008    | 3       | Linear cut, 3.50m wide and 0.70m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.                               | Ditch.               |
| 009    | 3       | Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles.  | Fill of ditch (008). |

## Appendix 4

### THE FINDS LONG BENNINGTON, CHURCH STREET (LBC02) *by Jim Snee and Gary Taylor*

A single artefact, an iron nail weighing 36g, was retrieved. No ceramic artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The artefact was recovered from a ditch fill (005).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

| Context | Description   | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date  |
|---------|---|-----|--------|---------------|
| 005     | Hand wrought iron nail, 123mm long, square section and rose head, clenched. | 1   | 36g    | Post-medieval |

Wrought iron nails with rose heads are a common form of artefact dating from the medieval period onwards, declining with the introduction of cut nails in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Wrought iron nails all but disappeared after the introduction of round wire nails in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small and entirely early post-medieval collection, the assemblage is of limited local significance.

The lack of any material earlier than post-medieval is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Anglo-Saxon</b>     | 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.  |
| <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 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]. |
| <b>Crop mark</b>       | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.   |
| <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>Domesday Survey</b> | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.   |
| <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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).  |
| <b>Layer</b>           | A layer is a term used 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>Neolithic</b>       | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.   |
| <b>Post-medieval</b>   | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.  |
| <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 1st century AD.  |
| <b>Romano-British</b>  | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.   |
| <b>Saxon</b>           | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany  |
| <b>Till</b>            | A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.  |
| <b>Transformed</b>     | Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural   |



processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 2 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2002.439

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LBC02

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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