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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
AT SANDYGATE LANE,
HORBLING, *
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HSL02) ***



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event L13919
Sources L18540 L18541
36131 L183943 undated
36132 L183944 Medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
AT SANDYGATE LANE,
HORBLING, *
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HSL02) ***

**Work Undertaken For
Fieldview Homes Ltd**

February 2003

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA (PIFA)

National Grid Reference: TF 1197 3511
Planning Ref: SO2/1086/44
LCNCC: HSGLO2 2002.506

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**



APS Report No. 29/03 *

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Horbling, Sandygate Lane HSL02

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Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin


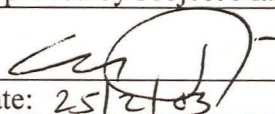
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire.

The site of the development was considered archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the medieval settlement, close to the medieval parish church of St. Andrew.

Although a small quantity of redeposited Medieval, 12th-14th century pottery was recovered, only two undated archaeological features were identified. A recent animal burial was also located within the groundworks.

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 Fieldview Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings trenches for a single detached house at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the client's planning

permission (S02/1086/44) by the local authority, South Kesteven District Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was carried out on the 2nd, 3rd and the 9th of December 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Horbling is located 20km east of Grantham and 22km southwest of Boston in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Sandygate Lane runs north-south along the eastern perimeter of the medieval village core. Located 100m southeast of the parish church, the site itself is centred on National Grid Reference TF1197 3511. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association typical fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). The site is on fairly flat land at a height of 7m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Horbling is in an area of prehistoric and later remains. South of the village are two early Bronze Age (2250-1850BC) barrows, both of which are scheduled ancient monuments (SMR32844 and SMR32845). Sandygate Lane is thought to have originated as a Roman road connecting Donnington to Horbling and beyond to the Roman settlement at Sapperton (Simmons 1975, 75). Roman pottery has been recovered 700m southwest of the church and may mark the position of a settlement (SMR32840).

Horbling is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised several manors with a church (Foster and Longley 1976). The place name is of Old English (Early Saxon) origin and means 'Billings on the muddy land', the *Billings*, or *Bilmingas*, being a local Saxon tribe. The prefix 'Horb' being

derived from 'horh' meaning filth dirt or mud (Cameron, 1998, 65-6). The Domesday survey records that Horbling was owned by the Archbishop of York, count Alan, Colsuain and Waldin the Breton. The development area lay 180m to the south of the parish church of St. Andrew. This dates to the 11th century, with 13th-14th century additions and is probably on the site of the church mentioned in Domesday (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 392)

The termination of a medieval ditch was identified during a watching brief that was undertaken on in 1997 Sandygate Lane, 210m to the north of the present development. This ditch produced 12th century pottery and may represent an earlier boundary along the northern limit of the churchyard. Other ditches and pits were revealed but were undated (Cope-Faulkner, 1997).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches, this was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those archaeological features encountered to be determined.

4. METHODS

The groundworks involved the excavation of footings trenches for a single detached house. The position of the groundworks are shown on Fig 3. The trenches were up to 1.25m deep. All the trenches were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their

descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

A range of archaeological finds as recovered during the watching brief. These have been retained and are reported on in Appendix 3.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis three phases of archaeological activity were identified:

Phase 1 The natural deposits

Phase 2 Undated features

Phase 3 Recent deposits

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers that were assigned on site. The contexts are also listed in Appendix 2.

The positions of all the archaeological features identified during the watching brief are shown on Fig.3.

5.1 Natural deposits

A uniform natural yellowish brown sandy gravel (003) was exposed through out the groundworks. This deposit lay between 0.45m and 0.84m below the pre-development ground level.

5.2 Undated features and deposits

Two undated features were recorded. A large ditch [004] was recorded running east-west along the southern end of the groundworks (See Fig.3 and Fig. 4 Section 3). The ditch was at least 7m long, at least

1.6m wide and was 0.75m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of yellowish brown silty clayey sand (005). A pit [007] was identified in the northwest corner of the groundworks (See Fig.3 and Fig. 4 Section 3). This was sub-circular, measured 1.30 in diameter and was 0.45m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clayey sand (006).

5.3 Recent features and deposits

A pit [008] was cut into (005) in the southeast corner of the groundworks (See Fig. 3). This pit contained articulated animal remains encased in white lime (009). Health and safety considerations meant that the burial could not be recorded as the presence of lime implied that the animal may have been diseased. Both the pit and the burial were aligned east-west. The pit was sub-rectangular 1.05m long and approximately 0.80m deep. The animal was a mammal, possibly a sheep or a pig. The bones were not retained on health and safety grounds. Although no datable artefacts were recovered from the feature, the composition of the lime was clearly recent.

All the features were sealed by a uniform deposit of greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (02) which was on average 0.50m thick. Although this deposit contained a small quantity of 12th to 14th century Bourne pot sherds, the presence of later artefacts date it to the 20th century. This was sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (01).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural glaciofluvial gravels were observed across the area. Cut into these deposits was a substantial east-west ditch [004]. This was probably a boundary and ran perpendicular to the adjacent Sandygate Lane and parallel with other land boundaries running from that highway. This ditch was undated, as was a

large pit observed in the northern part of the site.

However, both the pit and ditch are apparently sealed by a subsoil deposit (002). It is virtually certain that the pit and ditch originally cut through both topsoil and subsoil deposits, which covered the natural, but that soil transformation processes have erased the upper parts of the feature. This soil transformation process, perhaps agriculture, is responsible for the current subsoil at the site. Artefacts recovered from the deposit suggest that the soil altering process took place between the medieval period and the early 20th century.

An apparently recent animal burial, cut into the backfilled boundary ditch, was also observed.

The limited quantity of 12-14th century pottery suggests that the site was subject to low intensity usage during the medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a single detached dwelling at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire. The site is located close to the medieval core of the village.

A limited amount of archaeological remains were revealed beneath a transformed subsoil. Very few artefacts of medieval date were recovered during the investigation, suggesting that the site served a non-occupation function during that period.

The finds recovered during the watching brief and the archive produced from it will be deposited at the Lincoln County Museum.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr A.P. Brotherton of Fieldview Homes Ltd for commissioning the project and the support he gave whilst it was being undertaken. The project was monitored by Gail Smith, the South Kesteven community archaeologist, who kindly allowed access to the parish records maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and Barry Martin
 Volunteer: Neil Parker
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

TF

Legend

Area of Investigation



9m Co Const & CP Bdy

A52

Holland Road

Swaton Lane

Track

Mill Lane

Rookfield House

HOR

Donington Road

Town Beck

Ppg Sta

Church Farm
Horbling

Sandygate Lane

Horbling Hall
MP

School

Toller Court
El Sub Sta

0 0.25 Km

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

Figure 2 Site location plan

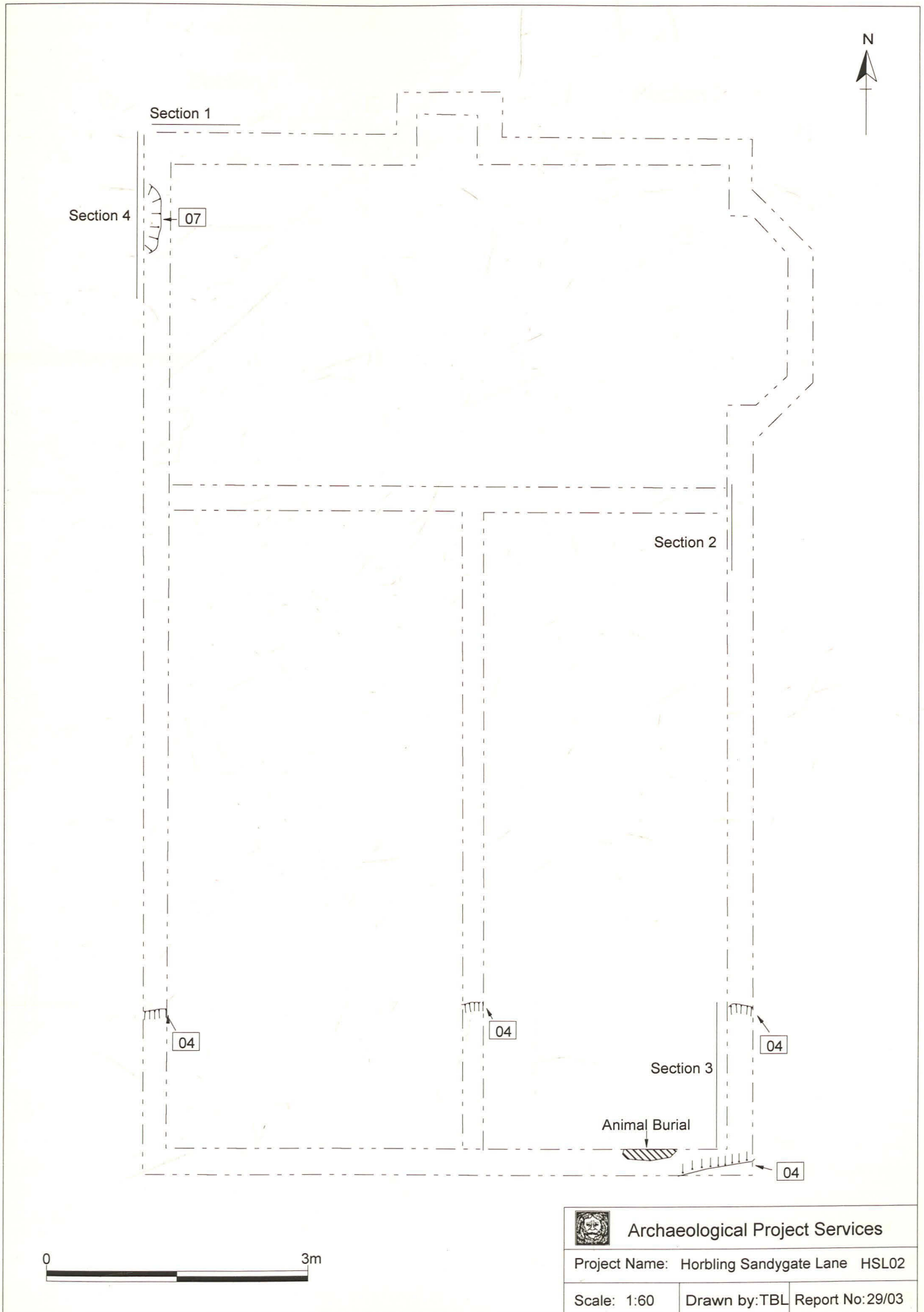
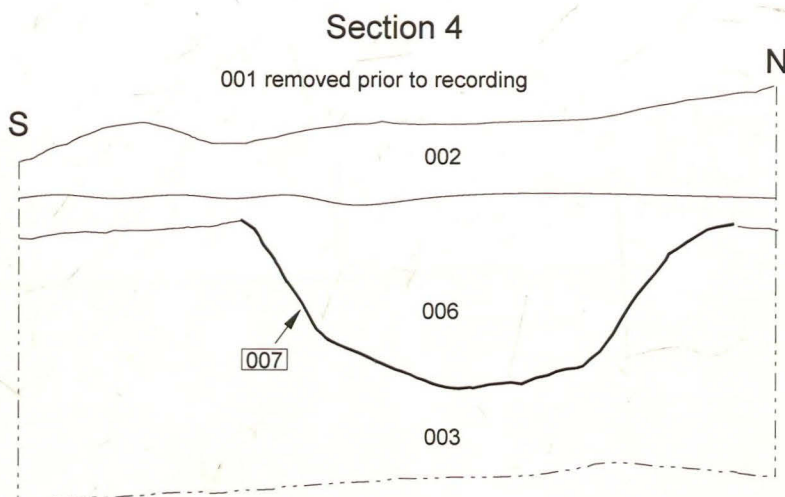
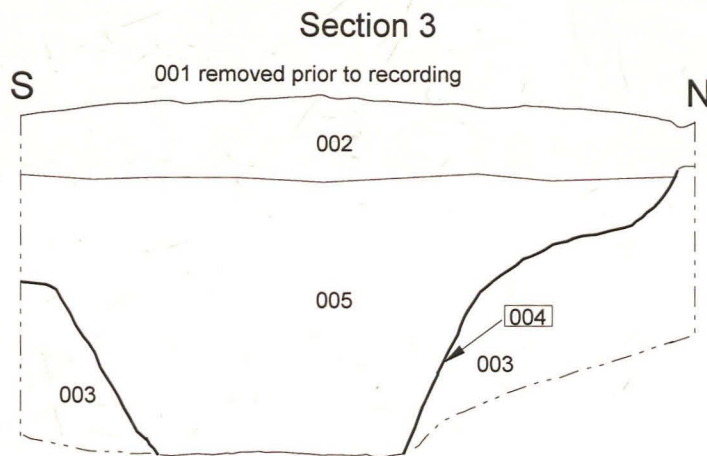
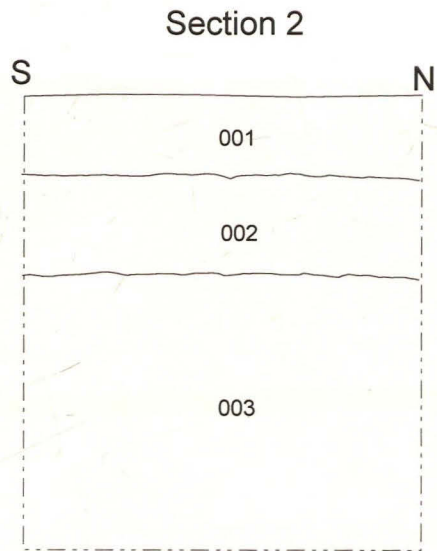
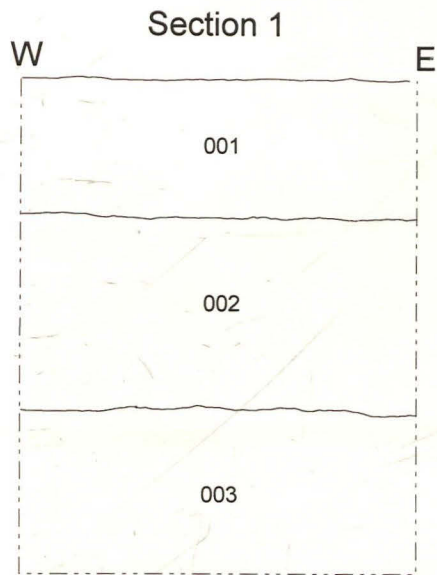


Fig. 3 Plan of contractors groundworks




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Horbling Sandygate Lane HSL02		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 29/03

Fig. 4 Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 West facing view across site prior to groundworks



Plate 2 North facing view of plaster animal burial (008)



Plate 3 East facing Section 3, showing ditch [004]



Plate 4 East facing Section 4, showing pit [007]

Appendix 1

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within an area of medieval settlement and close to the medieval church of St. Andrew.*
- 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 construction of a dwelling and detached garage at Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Horbling is located in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, 20km east of Grantham and 22km southwest of Boston. The works are to take place adjacent to 18 Sandygate Lane, in the centre of the village, south of the parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 1197 3511.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/1086/44) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a detached house and detached double garage off Sandygate Lane, Horbling, Lincolnshire. Planning permission has been granted

subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association typical fine loamy soils over calcareous gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). The site is on fairly flat land at a height of 7m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Horbling is in an area of prehistoric and later remains. South of the village are two Bronze Age barrows (graves). Sandygate Lane is thought to have originated as a Roman road connecting Donnington to Horbling and beyond to the Roman settlement at Sapperton. Horbling is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised several manors with a church (Foster and Longley 1976). The place-name is of Old English (early Saxon) origin and means '*Billings* on muddy land, the *Billings*, or *Bilmingas*, being a local Saxon tribe (Cameron 1998).
- 6.2 The site is immediately south of the parish church of St. Andrew. This dates to the 11th century, with 13th-14th century additions and is probably on the site of the church mentioned in Domesday (Pevner and Harris 1989, 392).
- 6.3 A previous investigation nearby on Sandygate Lane revealed a large ditch of apparent 12th century date that may have once formed the churchyard boundary. Other ditches and pits were revealed but were undated (Archaeological Project Services 1997).
- 6.4 The current development site is likely to be located in the medieval village core.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 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 fieldwork 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 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 21/11/02

Appendix 2
Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Loose to friable dark greyish brown clayey silt.	0.35m	Topsoil
002	Loose to friable greyish brown clayey silt.	0.50m	Subsoil
003	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel	-	Natural strata
004	East-west ditch cut. > 1.75m wide	>0.73m	Ditch cut
005	Friable yellowish brown silty clayey sand.	>0.73m	Fill of [004]
006	Friable dark greyish brown silty clayey sand.	0.45m	Fill of [007]
007	Sub-circular concave ditch cut. 1.20m diameter	0.45m	Pit cut
008	Sub-rectangular cut feature. 1.05m long	c.0.80m	Animal grave cut
009	Plaster fill of [008]. Seals burial	c. 0.80m	Fill of [008]

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 12 fragments of pottery weighing 126g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile, copper alloy and fire residue, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 102g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the subsoil (002).

The earliest pottery was made in proximity to Horbling, at Bourne 16km to the southwest. Later ceramics come from further afield, including Nottingham and Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Pottery of 12th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot, 18 th -20 th century	5	34	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	2	23	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, separate vessels, 18 th century	2	36	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, abraded, 12 th -14 th century	3(2 link)	33	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	Fired clay	Fired clay	1	2	19 th -20 th century
	CBM	Field drain, post-medieval	1	37	
	CBM	Roof tile, post-medieval	1	33	
	Copper alloy	Safety razor top, 19 th -20 th century	1	26	
	Cinder	Cinders	2	4	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	sheep sized	humerus	2	54	juvenile
	sheep sized	pelvis	1	14	juvenile
	sheep sized	unidentified	3	8	juvenile

All the animal bone are from a young sheep, possible the same individual.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Horbling, including in close proximity to the current site, that are subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small medieval aspect of the assemblage is of low-moderate local significance. The pieces are abraded and although possibly indicating medieval occupation in the proximity they could, alternatively, be components of manuring scatter. This latter interpretation would then suggest the land had an agricultural function in the medieval period.

The later artefacts indicate occupation of the area from the 18th century. The lack of any material datable to the 15th-17th centuries is informative and suggests that the site was abandoned at this period. Additionally, the absence of any material earlier than the 12th century indicates that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period do not occur in the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

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].
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).
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
3	Drawing sheets
4	Daily record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
27	Colour slides

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:	2002.506
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HSGL 02

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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