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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT CHAPEL FARM DRIVE,  
CHAPEL ST. LEONARDS,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CCF 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Conservation  
Services

05 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning  
Directorate





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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT CHAPEL FARM DRIVE,  
CHAPEL ST. LEONARDS,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CCF 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Wilkinson and Tomlinson**

August 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 553 721  
Planning Reference: S/031/01199/01  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.77

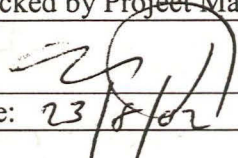
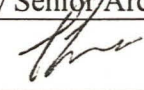
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 154/02

**Quality Control**  
Chapel Farm Drive  
Chapel St. Leonards  
CCF 02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land off Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St. Leonards, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.*

*The development lies in an area of known Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) and Romano-British (AD 50 - 410) salt-making although earlier material remains are known in the vicinity. A medieval (AD 1066-1540) settlement is located adjacent to the site and was known in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as Mumby Chapel.*

*A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil was revealed along with a post-medieval brick wall, originally associated with Chapel House Farm. Finds retrieved from the site include a range of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery along with a single medieval sherd.*

## 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 Wilkinson and Tomlinson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St. Leonards, Lincolnshire. Approval for the

development was sought through the submission of planning application S/031/01199/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 15<sup>th</sup> February 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Chapel St. Leonards is situated c. 30km east of Horncastle and c. 36km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located on the east side of Chapel Farm Drive 100m north of Chapel St. Leonards church (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 553 721 the site lies at c. 3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils overlie a drift geology of young marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Welton Chalk (BGS 1996).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Chapel St. Leonards is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Survey work along the coastal fringe has retrieved Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools from a layer of peat which represents this earlier prehistoric land surface (Brooks 1990, 69).

During the Iron Age the area became a focus for salt-production that continued into the Romano-British period. No salterns (salt-producing sites) are known from the immediate vicinity but are numerous in Addlethorpe and Ingoldmells to the south. Romano-British pottery has also been retrieved along the foreshore.



Chapel St. Leonards is first mentioned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, although the settlement was first referred to as Mumby Chapel. Mumby, named after the village 4.5km to the northwest, derives its name from the Old Norse personal name *Mundi* and the Danish *by*, meaning a subsidiary settlement (Cameron 1998, 89). No mention is made of the village in either the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 or the Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, although a tenurial arrangement with Mumby is possible.

Medieval remains in the area comprise earthworks of a shrunken village immediately south of the site and an area of saltworking to the southwest. The medieval chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, was washed into the sea in 1570 and the present church dates to 1794 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 219).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken 100m northwest of the site identified medieval deposits and also retrieved Romano-British pottery (Herbert 1995, 5).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Topsoil was stripped from the development area as foundation trenches were excavated to the required depths. Following excavation by machine, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured

from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed 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.

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

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were recognised

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. 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 a layer of reddish brown clay (003). This was over 0.75m thick and was identified as the underlying drift geology.

#### Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural clay was a 0.12m thick subsoil comprising reddish brown clay with charcoal and chalk flecks (002). A very abraded sherd of pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved from the subsoil.



Constructed upon the subsoil was an L-shaped brick structure (004). The two walls were aligned north-south and east-west. A total of 9m length of wall was identified, equally divided between the north-south and east-west sections, measuring 0.3m wide.

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a topsoil of reddish brown clayey silt (001) which was 0.14m thick and contained 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay (Phase 1) relate to the underlying marine alluvium and is probably post-Roman in date.

A subsoil and a brick building were identified (Phase 2). A worn fragment of medieval pottery was retrieved from the subsoil and may suggest the deposit originated as an agricultural layer during that period. The brick building probably relates to the former Chapel House Farm which is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1" survey dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a single medieval sherd and a collection of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The later pottery is probably associated with the former farm buildings.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Chapel Farm Road, Chapel St. Leonards as the site lay in close proximity to known archaeological remains, in particular a shrunken medieval village.

No distinct medieval or earlier remains were identified and it is possible that the area was agricultural land in the medieval

period. The only archaeological remains identified were part of a post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup> century, building.

Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved as was a single medieval sherd. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J. Wilkinson of Wilkinson and Tomlinson for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services



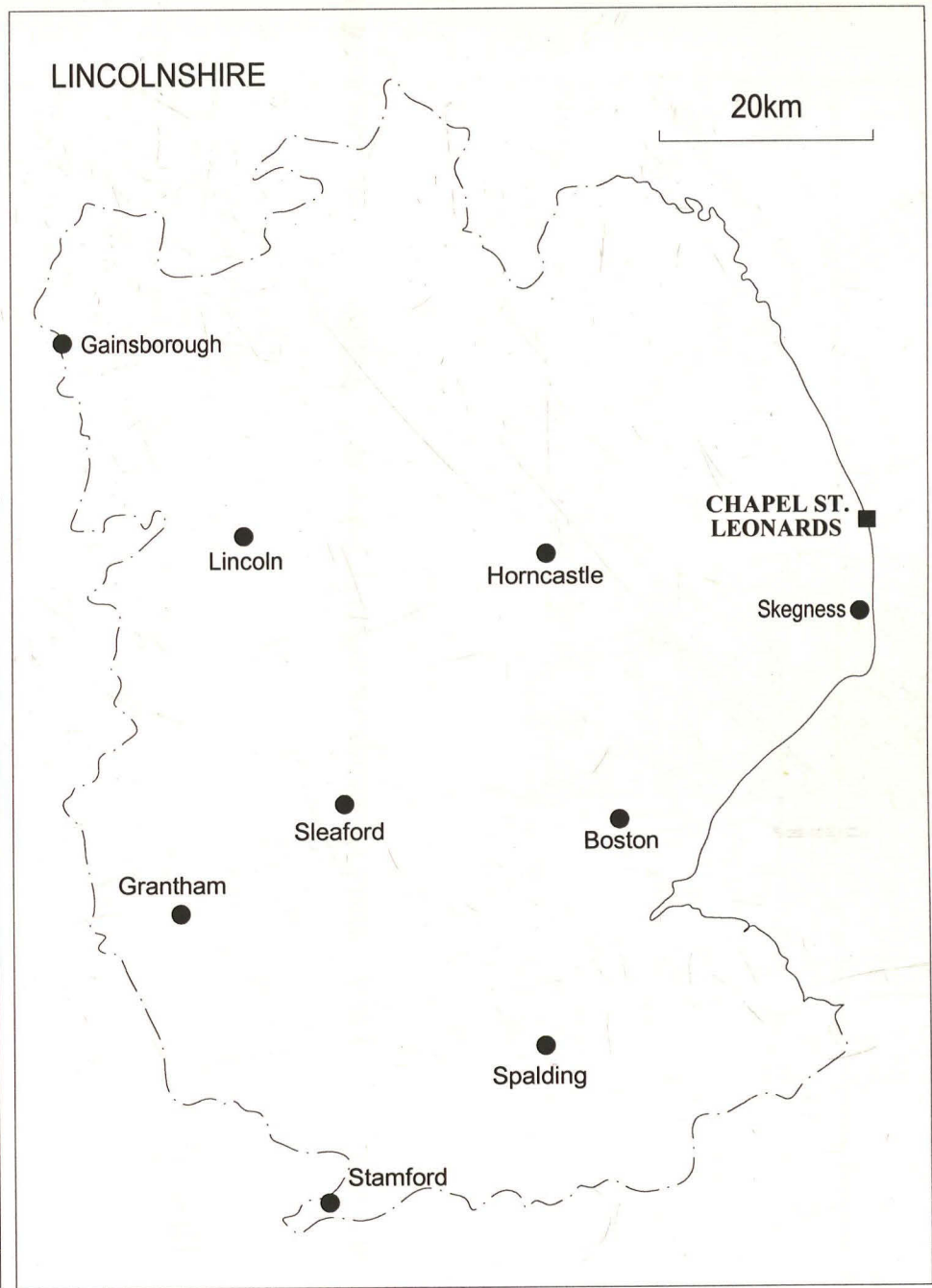
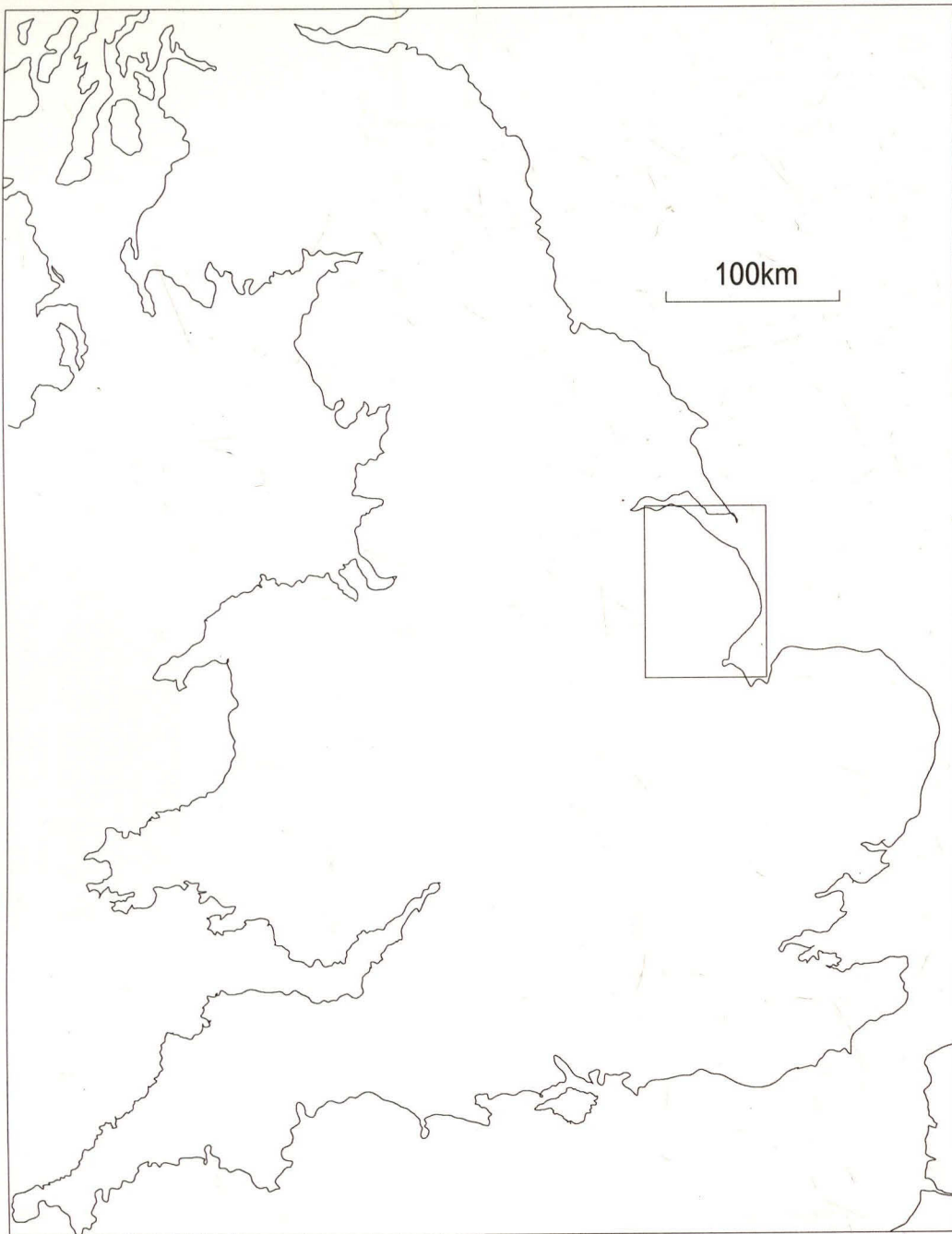
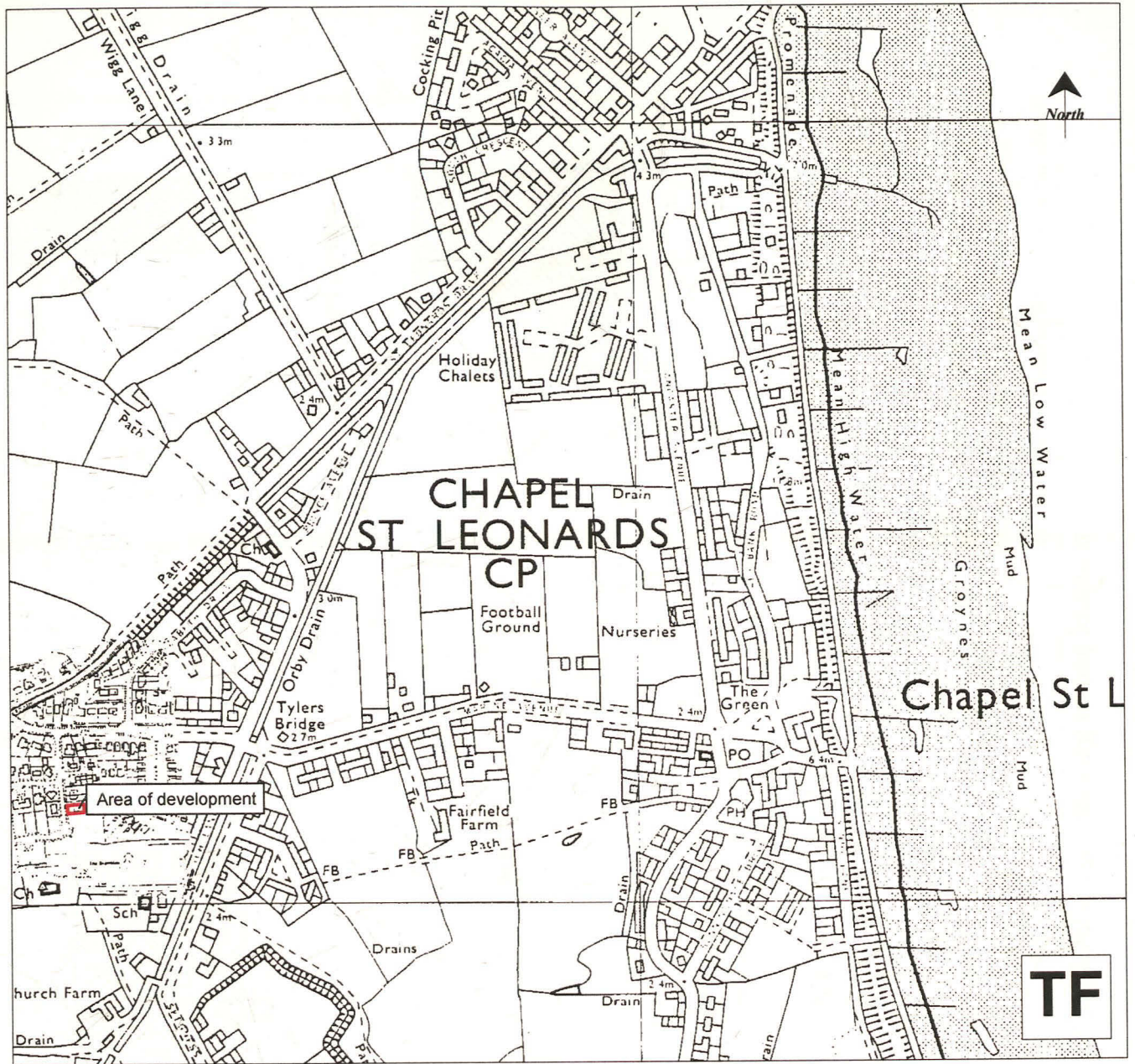


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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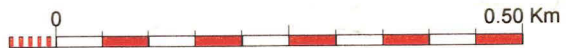


Figure 2 - Site location plan



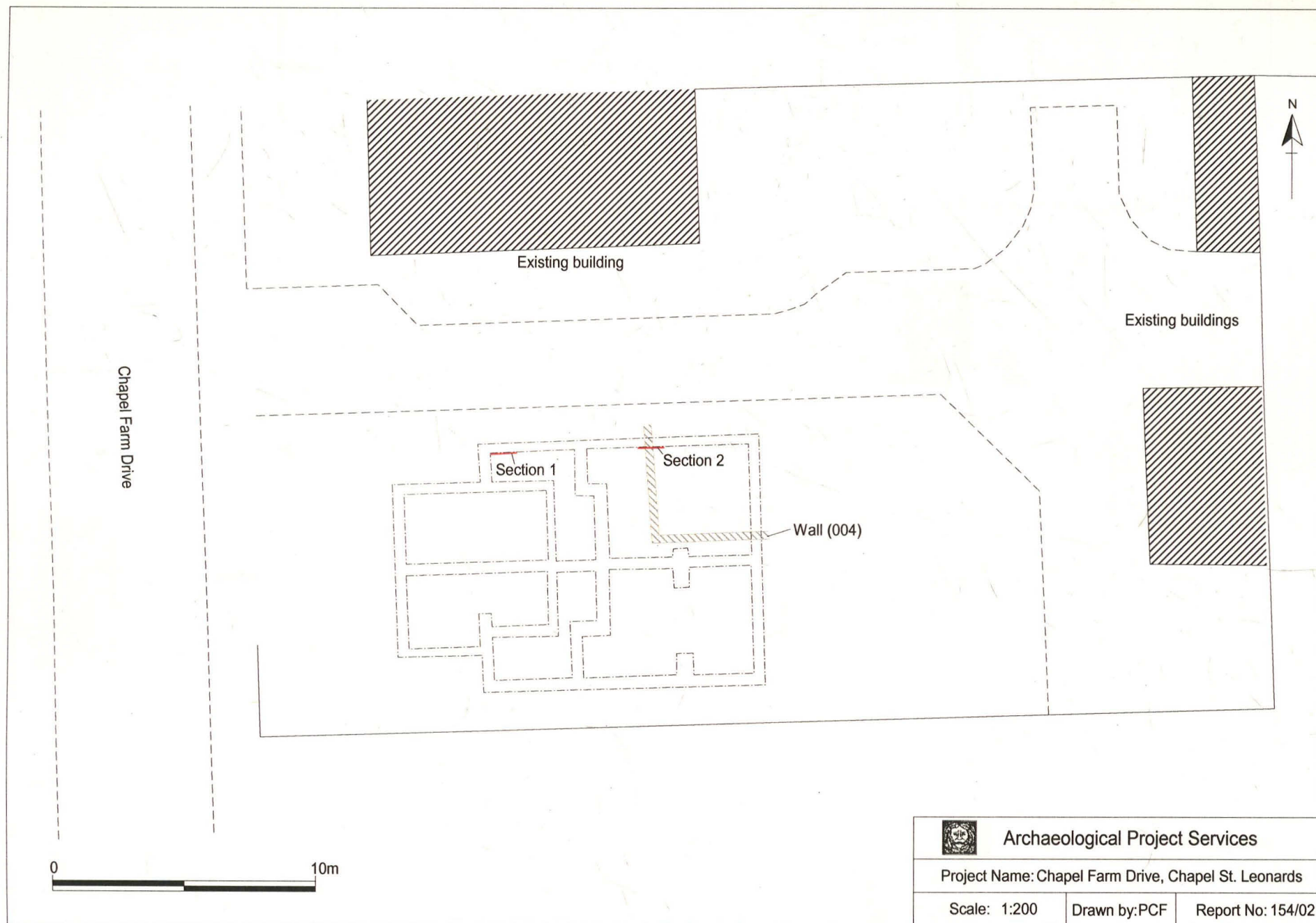
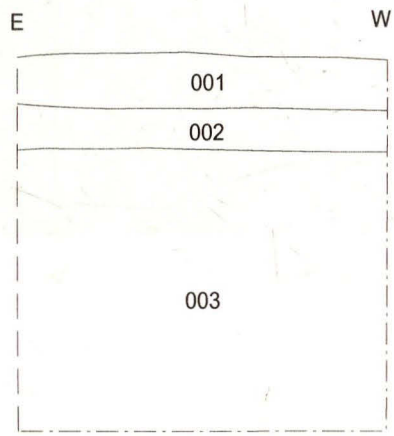
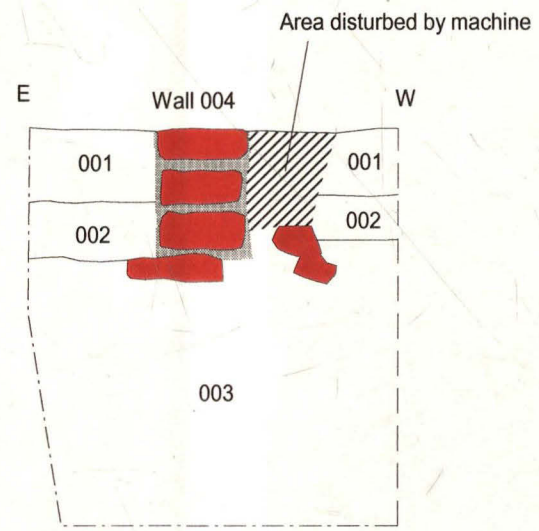


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations





Section 1



Section 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St. Leonards		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 154/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east



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



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing wall (004), looking south



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT CHAPEL FARM DRIVE, CHAPEL ST. LEONARDS, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a pair of semi-detached houses on land off Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St Leonards, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. An area of Romano-British and medieval remains with possible evidence of salt-making has been identified in close proximity to the site. Additionally, aerial photographs suggest the remains of medieval settlement in the area.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 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 archaeological watching brief during construction of a pair of semi-detached houses and integral garages on land at Chapel Farm Drive, Chapel St. Leonards, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 553 721.
- 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 Chapel St. Leonards is located on the east coast, approximately 30km east of Horncastle, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Chapel Farm Drive lies on the western fringe of the village. The development site is on the east side of the road, about 100m northeast of the parish church of St. Leonard's at National Grid Reference TF 553 721.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/031/01199/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses with an integral garage and pedestrian and vehicular access routes. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on fairly level ground at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Wallsea 2 Association, peilo-alluvial gleys on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Archaeological remains of Iron Age to post-medieval date have previously been identified in the area. Iron Age and Romano-British salterns have been identified close to the coast in the general



locality and a piece of briquetage from salt-making was found in an investigation about 120m to the northwest. At that same site Roman and medieval pottery was recovered and several ditches of these periods were identified (Archaeological Project Services 1995).

- 6.2 The development site lies some 100m north of the church of St Leonard within the area of the shrunken medieval settlement of Mumby Chapel. St Leonard's church, now on the western edge of the settlement of Chapel St Leonards, lies on the site of the 16<sup>th</sup> century chapel. Although incorporating some old masonry, the building as it now stands represents 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century structure, with a tower added in 1901. Earthworks of the shrunken medieval settlement have been recorded north of the church. Previous work in the vicinity at Sea Road has identified medieval ditches with evidence of activity from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The general area of the site was previously occupied by Chapel House Farm.

## 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 practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organization 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; East Lindsey 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 Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst, as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

## 17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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

## 18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

## 19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.



20      **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.14m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid reddish brown clay with frequent charcoal and chalk flecks, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm light reddish brown clay, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
004	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, N-S and E-W aligned walls traced, 0.3m wide, 4.7m (E-W) long by 4.3m (N-S) wide	Building



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Jane Young 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 7 fragments of pottery weighing 134g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) deposits.

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the earliest piece was made probably in moderate proximity to Chapel St Leonards, and incorporates greensand temper from the Lincolnshire Wolds.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of late 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	27g	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, separate vessels, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	14g	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	47g	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29g	
002	GLGS	Glazed greensand ware, jug rim, very abraded	1	17g	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> -early/ mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century

The earliest sherd is in fabric that does not occur commonly but previous examples have largely been found on the east coast of the county.

#### 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 Chapel St. Leonards that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small and predominantly recent collection the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The single piece of medieval pottery is abraded and this worn condition, together with its isolation, perhaps indicate that it entered the area in manuring scatter. This would, in turn, indicate that the area was agricultural land in the medieval period.

The dearth of material earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

#### 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

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g.(004).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 3 Drawing sheets
- 1 Bag of finds
- 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: 2002. 77

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CCF 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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