

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
THOMAS GIBSON DRIVE,  
HORNCastle,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HTG01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

CONSULT L14678

EVENT L14207

SOURCES L18722, L18723

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Quality Control  
Horncastle, Thomas Gibson Drive  
HTG01

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
THOMAS GIBSON DRIVE,  
HORNCASTLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HTG01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Procon D. B.

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson Bsc (Hons)

February 2003

Planning Application Number: S/086/01801/99  
National Grid Reference: TF 2650 6930  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.117


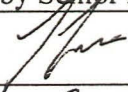


A.P.S. Report No: 223/02



**Quality Control**  
**Horncastle, Thomas Gibson Drive**  
**HTG01**

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 3-2-03	Date: 03-02-03

## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching Brief.....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography, Geology and Soils .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Background .....	1
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Methods.....	2
5.	Results .....	3
6.	Discussion .....	3
7.	Conclusions .....	4
8.	Acknowledgements.....	4
9.	Bibliography .....	4
10.	Abbreviations .....	4

### Appendices

1	Specification for a watching brief
2	Context Summary
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

## List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Detailed site plan

Figure 4 Section drawings

## Plates

Plate 1 General view of Plots 7 & 8, looking east

Plate 2 Section 2, looking south

Plate 3 Modern wall foundation 009, looking west

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development on land at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains, including several Roman cremations.*

*During the course of the investigation modern wall foundations and a cellar were recorded, together with a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits.*

*Other than modern building remains, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved.*

## 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

A planning application (S/086/01801/99) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for residential development on Land at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during development.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Procon D.B. to undertake the archaeological watching brief in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. The work took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2001.

### 2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Horncastle is located 27km east of Lincoln and 29km west of Skegness, in the valley of the Rivers Bain and Waring, in East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

The development site is located on Thomas Gibson Drive, approximately 600m southeast of the centre of Horncastle, to the north of Mareham Road at National Grid Reference TF 2650 6930 (Fig. 2). The site lies on a low ridge between the Old River Bain and a small tributary of the River Waring at approximately 35m OD.

Local soils are of the Cannamore Association, calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 140).

### 2.4 Archaeological Background

The site is located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day.

Prehistoric finds are limited, but are represented by Mesolithic flint tools found along the High Street and early Neolithic tools from Bridge Street, both locations lie approximately 500m northwest of the current site. Neolithic polished stone axes have also been found to the northeast and northwest of the site. A Bronze Age perforated basalt hammer was found to the

south of the River Waring.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the antiquarian, William Stukeley identified Horncastle with the Roman settlement *Bannovallum*, and considered that the Roman name signified the fortification on the River Bain (Stukeley 1776, 30). The Roman place-name was recorded in the Ravenna Cosmography, an early 8<sup>th</sup> century geographical compilation. However, the identification of *Bannovallum* with Horncastle is disputed (Robinson 1983, 26).

Romano-British settlement is well-known in Horncastle, with Roman defences in the town centre dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. However, the earliest Romano-British settlement appears to be concentrated to the south of the town, along South Street, Boston Road and Mareham Road, associated finds include several cremation urns, quern stones and brooches. To the west of the development site is an area with a dense cropmark complex of enclosures, field systems and trackways, forming part of the early Roman settlement. Roman

Archaeological evaluation undertaken approximately 500m to the southwest, on Southfield Place, revealed a deep deposit of dark earth, sealed 0.90m beneath the topsoil, containing Romano-British pottery and a metal surface edged by a ditch (Albone 1998).

An Anglo-Saxon burial with grave goods and associated features has been found on the east side of the Romano-British stone-walled enclosure in the current town centre (Taylor 1993)

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Horncastle was owned by William the Conqueror from Queen Edith, the wife of Edward the Confessor. The survey states

that there were two mills and 100 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Between 1135 and 1154 the manor of Horncastle was held by Adalias de Cundi who is recorded as having built a castle in the town. Adalias took part against Stephen during the anarchy and her estates were consequently confiscated, although were later restored on condition she demolished the castle (Walter 1908, 11).

The present parish church of St. Mary was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1987, 19). It is not known whether there was a church prior to St. Mary's, although the fact that Horncastle was a Royal estate centre would suggest some ecclesiastical importance at the end of the Saxon period (Stocker 1993, 117).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function, origin and spatial arrangement.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket to depths of up to 1.35m below ground surface. The sides of the trenches were inspected and selectively cleaned to identify archaeological deposits. Each identified deposit was assigned a unique reference number (context number). The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

Representative sections of the soil profiles

were recorded at a scale of 1:10 and their locations plotted on 1:50 scale annotated sketch plans. Recording of deposits was undertaken to standard APS' practice.

Spoil heaps were monitored and searched for artefacts to assist in the interpretation of the site. A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and the recorded deposits.

Phasing of the site was assigned based on recognised relationships between the recorded deposits.

Archaeological contexts are described below, with the numbers shown in bold and brackets being the context numbers assigned in the field.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified;

### 5.1 Phase 1 – Natural geological deposits

### 5.2 Phase 2 – Modern deposits

#### 5.1 Phase 1 – Natural geological deposits

The earliest recorded deposits comprised a light reddish-yellow brown limestone brash (003) and a light reddish-yellow brown sand containing occasional flint, pebbles and limestone fragments (008).

#### 5.2 Phase 2 – Modern Deposits

Within Plots 21 & 22 to the southwest of the site (Fig. 3), four courses of a brick wall foundation (009) and a concrete ring beam foundation (010) were recorded. Within Plots 7 & 8, a further concrete ring beam foundation (004) and the remains of a brick constructed basement or cellar (005) were

also identified.

In Plots 5, 6, 7 & 8, a mid-brown to mid reddish-yellow brown subsoil was recorded (002, 007) (Fig. 4 – sections 1-3, Plate 2).

In Plots 5 and 6, the subsoil was sealed by a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (006).

A levelling deposit of dark greyish brown silty clayey sand (001) containing frequent rubble sealed the topsoil in Plots 7 & 8. A further dumped levelling deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand (011) was recorded in Plots 13 & 14.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits represented natural geological deposition. The recorded deposits are interpreted as representing the underlying drift geology deriving from glacial and fluvial action.

Phase 2 deposits consisted primarily of modern structural remains in the form of a cellar and wall foundations. Several buildings are recorded on the site on Ordnance Survey maps and the foundations identified are likely to relate to these structures. Dumped and levelling deposits, probably associated with the current construction work and demolition of the buildings on the site were also recorded.

No artefacts of the Romano-British period were recovered from the site. Given the fact that the development exposed natural geological deposits likely to have dated to the last ice age, it is unlikely that Romano-British remains were present on the site. Alternatively, modern construction on the site may have eradicated any trace of prior archaeological deposits.



## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, as the site lies in an area of known Romano-British archaeological remains.

The investigation revealed only natural geological deposits and modern disturbance and structural remains. No evidence of the Romano-British settlement of Horncastle was encountered, with no artefacts recovered.

The nature of the exposed soils suggests that paleo-environmental indicators are unlikely to survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Walker of Procon D.B. who commissioned the watching brief and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

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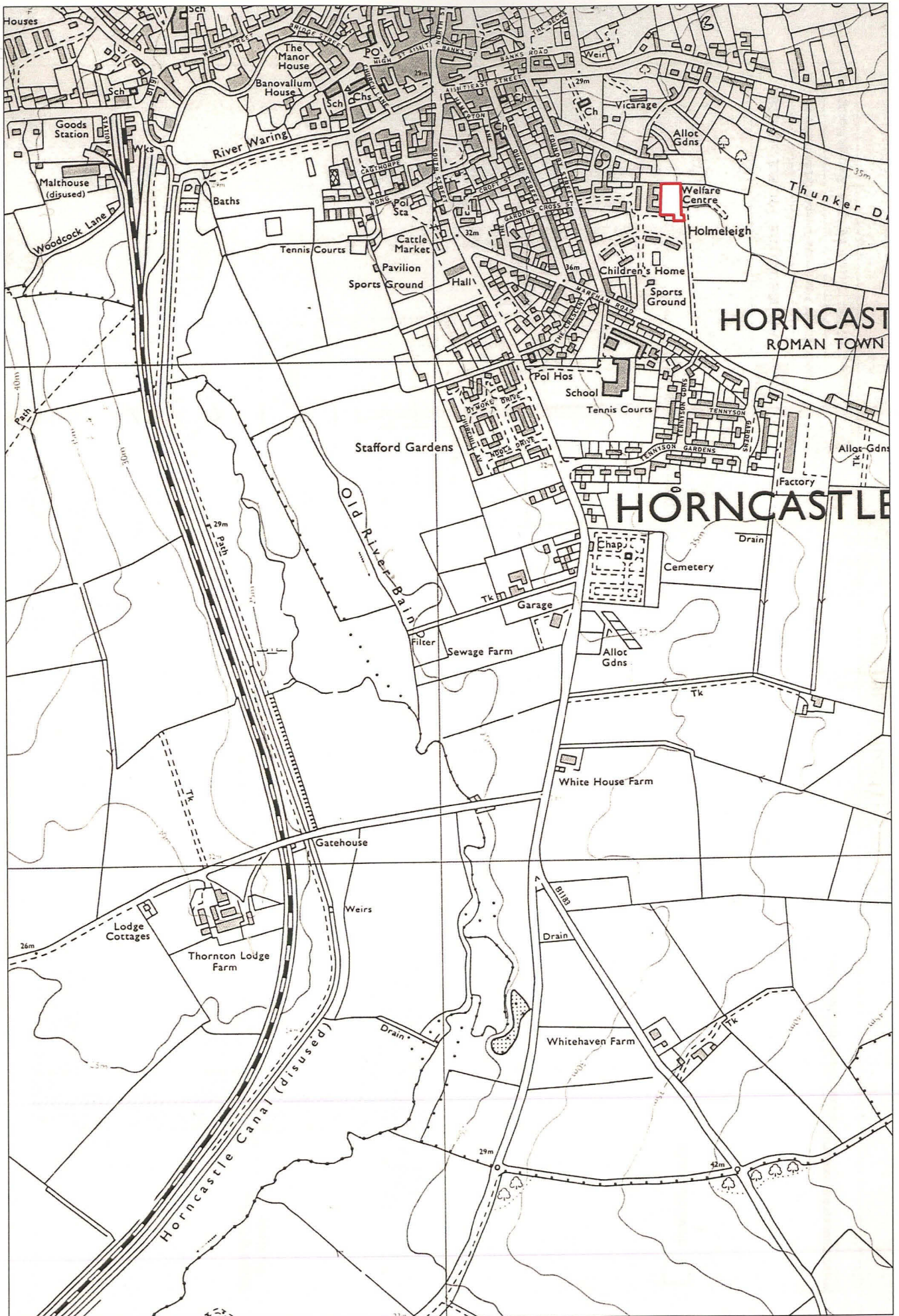
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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



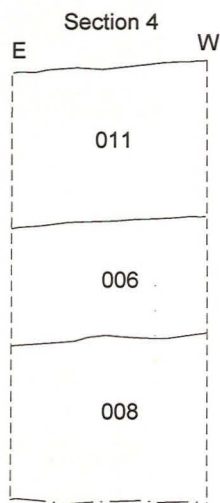
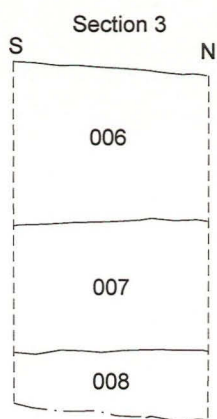
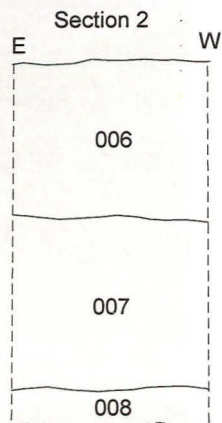
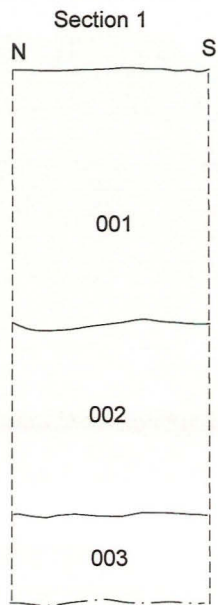
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 Location plan



Figure 3 - Detailed site plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Homcastle Thomas Gibson Drive HTG01

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by:SGT

Report No:223/02

Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view  
of Plots 7 & 8,  
looking east



Plate 2 Section 2,  
looking south



Plate 3 Modern wall  
foundation 009,  
looking west

SUMMARY

## Appendix 1

A watching brief is required during residential development at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

The development consists of a new house and a garage, with a new driveway and a new front garden, to be built on the site of the former Thomas Gibson Drive.

The site is located on the south side of the A153, between the A153 and the A153.

**LAND AT  
THOMAS GIBSON DRIVE  
HORNCASTLE  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

The watching brief is to be carried out in accordance with the following specification:

**PREPARED FOR  
PROCON D.B.**

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

**APRIL 2001**

The watching brief is to be carried out in accordance with the following specification:

## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies in an area of archaeological significance, close to the areas of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement to the south of the site of the later Roman walled town.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development at Thomas Gibson Drive, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 265 693.
- 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 Horncastle is located 27km east of Lincoln and 29km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies on Thomas Gibson Drive, approximately 600m southeast of the centre of the town, to the north of Mareham Road at National Grid Reference TF 265 693.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (S/086/01801/99) for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all stages of the development involving ground disturbance.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Horncastle lies in the valley of the rivers Bain and Waring. The site lies to the south of the centre of Horncastle on a low ridge between the Old River Bain and a small tributary of the River Waring at approximately c35m OD. Local soils are Cannamore Association calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 140).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Romano-British settlement is well-known in Horncastle with Roman defences in the town centre dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. However, the earliest Romano-British settlement appears to be concentrated to the south of the town, along South Street, Boston Road and Mareham Road, Roman finds being widespread in this area. A dense cropmark complex of enclosures, field systems and trackways is recorded further to the west alongside the River Bain.



- 6.2 Roman cinerary urns and other pottery, plus querns, brooches and bone pins were recovered during the construction of the workhouse (now College) buildings immediately to the west of the development site in the nineteenth century. These are among the easternmost finds from the settlement area although a small cropmark enclosure lying a few hundred metres to the southeast may be of this date.

## 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 stripping for the access road 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 sections of strip-footing and service trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record 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 County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *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 Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the 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 A contingency cost has been included to allow for a second member of staff to assist on site if merited by the level of investigation and recording required to adequately record the

archaeological remains. The contingency would only be enacted following consultation with the client and curator.

- 16.2 Post-excavation contingency costs have been included to allow for an appropriate level of analysis should large quantities of artefacts be recovered. Provision has been made in the project budget for small to moderate amounts of material. The contingency would only be enacted following consultation with the client and 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, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit 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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Specification: Version 1, 30th April 2001

Appendix 2  
Context Summary

Context No.	Area	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	Plots 7 & 8	1	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clayey sand, 0.65m thick, containing frequent rubble	Levelling deposit
002	Plots 7 & 8	1	Firm, mid reddish-yellow brown, 0.5m thick, containing occasional limestone fragments	Subsoil
003	Plots 7 & 8	1	Firm, light reddish-yellow brown limestone fragments in silty clayey sand matrix, >0.2m thick	Natural geological deposit
004	Plots 7 & 8	1	Vertically sided cut containing concrete ring beam and demolition rubble	Modern structural remains
005	Plots 7 & 8	1	Vertically sided cut lined with brick walls and backfilled with demolition debris	Modern basement/cellar
006	Plots 5 & 6	2,3	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick containing occasional flint gravel, pebbles, ash and rubble	Topsoil
007	Plots 5 & 6	2,3	Friable, mid-brown silty sand, 0.45m thick containing occasional flint gravel and pebbles	Subsoil
008	Plots 5 & 6	2,3	Loose, light reddish-yellow brown sand containing occasional flint, pebbles and limestone fragments, >0.8m thick	Natural geological deposit
009	Plots 21 & 22	-	Brick built wall foundation, 4 courses extant	Modern wall foundation
010	Plots 21 & 22	-	Concrete ring beam with brick foundation and rubble backfill	Modern structural remains
011	Plots 13 & 14	4	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick, containing frequent ash, rubble, refuse and roots	Dumped deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<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, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<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>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>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

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily site record sheets

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:	2001.117
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HTG01

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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