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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
DURING CONSTRUCTION
AT HEALTHLINE HOUSE,
CLIFF ROAD,
WELTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WHD 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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EVENT L14216

SOURCES L18736 L18737

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
DURING CONSTRUCTION
AT HEALTHLINE HOUSE,
CLIFF ROAD,
WELTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WHD 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mike Alford (Welton) Ltd**

May 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0078 7976
Planning Reference: M03/P/0062
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.38

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 99/03

Conservation
Services

12 JUN 2003

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Healthline House, Welton
WHD 03

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

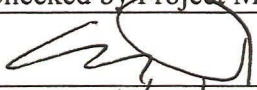
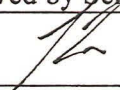
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/5/03	Date: 30-05-03

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the construction of a new daycare centre at Healthlinc House, Welton, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new development.

The site is located in close proximity to a known Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) inhumation cemetery and lies on the edge of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village core. Neolithic (4200-2200 BC) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains are also known from the vicinity.

The investigation identified a sequence of natural and recent deposits. No archaeological features were identified and it is possible that any such features had been removed prior to current development at the site. 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mike Alford (Welton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological scheme of works during groundworks associated with the construction of daycare facilities at Healthlinc House, Cliff Road, Welton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application M03/P/0062. The archaeological investigation was carried out between the 24th and 29th April 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. Due to the potential for disturbance of significant archaeological remains on the site the specification required that all phases of groundworks and soil movement be undertaken under archaeological supervision and control.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Welton is situated 9km north of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is 340m west of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary at National Grid Reference TF 0078 7976 (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at heights of c. 25m OD. There is a general drop in height to the east and towards a slight valley to the south.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically fine loamy over clay soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils are developed upon glacially derived till which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Snitterby Limestone Formation (BGS 1999).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Welton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. A Neolithic stone axe was retrieved from north of the village. Also to the north are several enclosures that may also be prehistoric in origin.

Pottery of 4th century date and tiles, including one stamped with an inscription, have been recovered from the site of a

Roman building 380m to the southwest of the current investigation area and a small quantity of Roman pottery has also been found 200m to the southwest.

An early history of the village records that when a Roman camp was levelled in Chapel Close in about 1860, "many Roman urns were found and unfortunately broken to pieces..." (Hunt c.1925, 3). Chapel Close is located on the opposite side of Norbeck Lane to the evaluation site. Although the suggestion that a Roman camp had existed there is perhaps fanciful, the pottery, if correctly identified as Roman, indicates some activity at that location. Hunt (*ibid.*) also records that a Roman quernstone had been found in the vicarage garden. In Hunt's time, the finds were kept at the church, but unfortunately their present whereabouts are unknown. Coins of 3rd and 4th century date have been found at a number of locations within the village.

Significant remains of the Anglo-Saxon period have previously been recorded adjacent to the evaluation site. During the construction of Healthlinc House in 1971 an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered adjacent to Cliff Road. Eleven graves were recorded accompanied by annular brooches, beads, pottery vessels, shield bosses and a spearhead. This range of artefacts dated the burials to the 6th century. The graves were very shallow with the deepest extending only 0.3m in to the natural subsoil. In the majority of cases the skull extended into the lower part of the overlying 'topsoil' layer. Further burials are believed to have been exposed during the laying of a gas pipe along Cliff Road (Notes in SMR file).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately south of the proposed development site in 1998 revealed structural remains of late Saxon date. These included foundation trenches and cobbled surfaces of 10th to 11th century date. A post-built structure was identified

in another evaluation trench, 40m further to the west (Albone 1998). It was considered likely that the remains discovered during the evaluation were part of a late Saxon precursor to the prebendal manor of West Hall, supporting a suggestion by Everson *et al.* (1991, 28) that this manor fossilised a pre-Conquest pattern. A small quantity of late Saxon pottery and a loomweight fragment were also recovered during the excavation of the cemetery site in the north of the field. A second evaluation to the south of the site identified a Late Saxon pit and gully and a medieval stone wall (Albone 2003, 1).

The settlement of Welton is first recorded in 1072 in a writ issued by King William granting the manor to the newly founded cathedral at Lincoln (Foster 1931, 2). The place-name 'Welletona' is Old English in origin and refers to the 'farmstead or village with a spring' (Cameron 1998, 136).

In the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 the manor was still held by Lincoln Cathedral. The holding included ploughlands, 150 acres of meadow, 40 acres of underwood and five mills (Foster and Longley 1976). Welton was divided into six prebendal manors with the prebends, or benefices, of these providing the living for the canons of the Cathedral. The six prebendal manors were West Hall, Gore Hall, Beck Hall, Rive Hall, Pans Hall and Brink Hall (Everson *et al.* Fig.19). The proposed development site was located in the West Hall manor, which was combined with Gore Hall at an unknown date before the 19th century.

The 1998 evaluation carried out to the south of the evaluation area identified a stone wall associated with 13th to 14th century roof tiles and an iron pivot from a door or window shutter. Medieval remains were also identified during the construction of Healthlinc House. The site appeared to have originally been divided into four separate crofts by ditches. Pottery

of 13th to 14th century date was recovered and the site of a possible house was noted in the southwestern corner of the northwestern croft (Notes in SMR file). Late medieval to early post-medieval tiles fragments, dating to the 15th to 16th centuries, were also recovered at that time. A small quantity of pottery of 13th to 14th century date has also been found during a recent watching brief on an extension to Healthlinc House (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record archaeological features and, if present, determine their nature, date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

All phases of groundworks and soil movement during construction were undertaken under archaeological supervision and control. Where appropriate, and always during the excavation of footings, machine excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches tarmac was removed from within the footprint of the new building. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered 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 1:10 and plans at 1:50. Recording was undertaken according to

standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records of the deposits encountered were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing is assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	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 brownish yellow sandy silt (005) which exceeded 0.65m in thickness. This was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Developed upon this was a 0.35m thick intermittent subsoil comprising reddish brown silty sand (006).

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Cut into the subsoil was a number of service trenches associated with Healthlinc House (004). These were sealed by a 0.3m thick make-up layer of limestone fragments (003), possibly within a preparatory cut, upon which tarmac surfaces had been laid (001 and 002).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts of the underlying glacially derived till upon which a subsoil had formed. The intermittent nature of the subsoil and the lack of a buried topsoil indicates that the site was heavily truncated during the construction of Healthlinc House. As such, no archaeological remains may have survived at the site. The tarmac surface was laid following the ground reduction at the site.

No artefacts were observed or retrieved during the examination.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Healthlinc House, Welton, because of the known proximity of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

However, no archaeological remains were encountered, possibly due to truncation during the construction of Healthlinc House in 1971, and only a sequence of natural and modern deposits was encountered. No artefacts were recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Alford of Mike Alford (Welton) Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy allowed access to the Sites and Monuments Record. Dave Start permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis

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

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

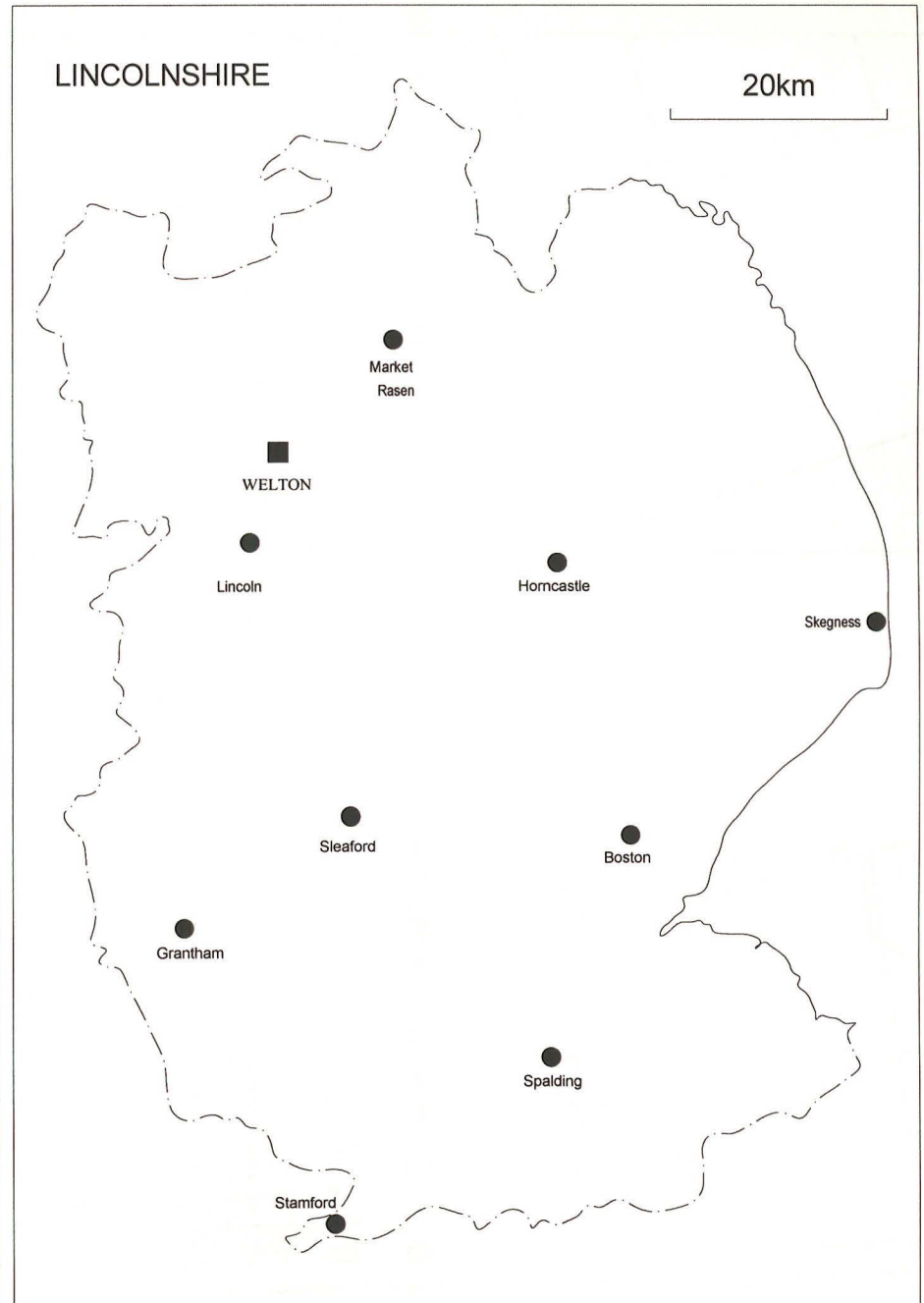
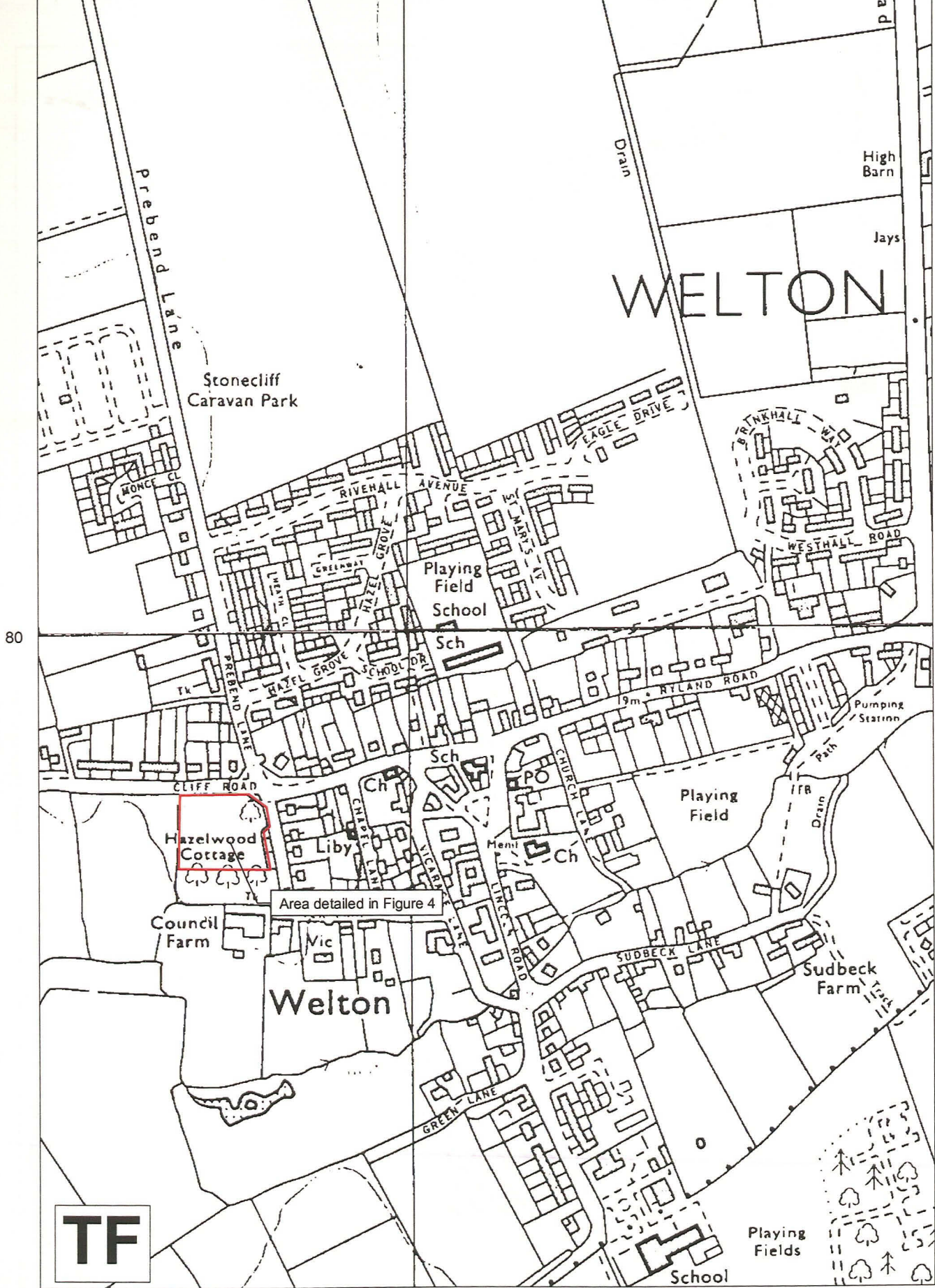


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

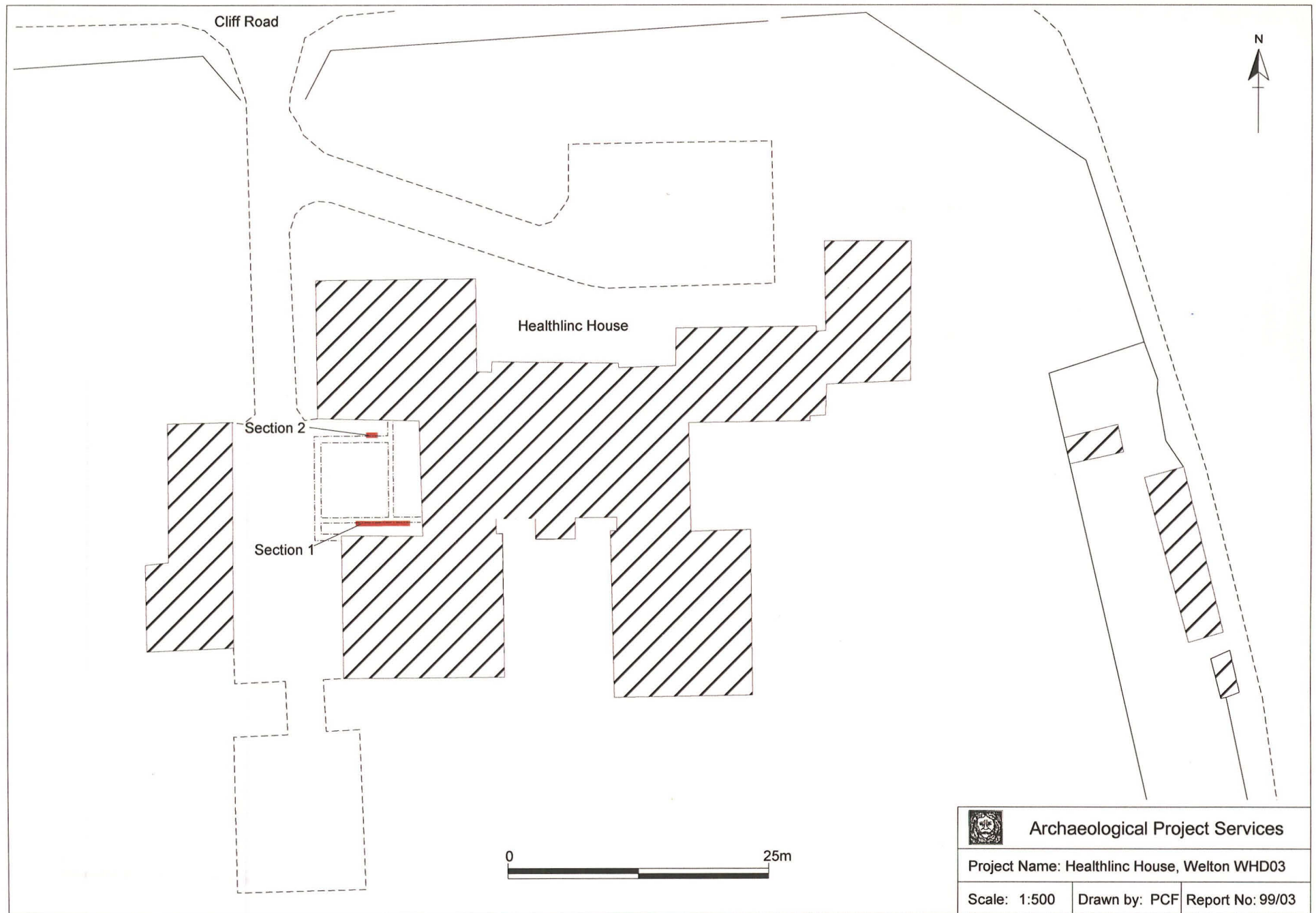
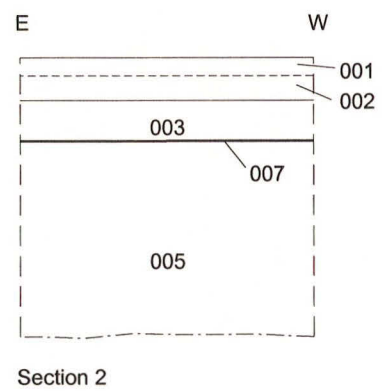
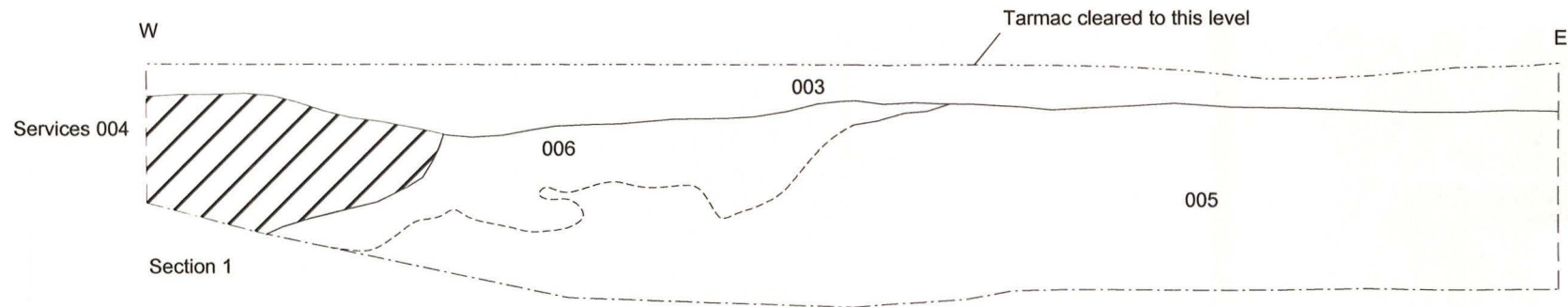


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Healthinc House, Welton WHD03		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 99/03

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



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

Appendix 1

LAND AT HEALTHLINC HOUSE NEW DAYCARE CENTRE, WELTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An Archaeological Scheme of Works has been imposed as a condition of planning on the construction of daycare facilities at Healthlinc House, Welton, Lincolnshire. The Scheme of Works requires that the stripping of the footprint of the proposed building and the excavation of strip foundations is undertaken under archaeological supervision and control.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within an area where burials dating to the Early Saxon period have previously been excavated. Late Saxon and medieval remains have also been identified during nearby archaeological evaluations undertaken southwest of the house.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological supervision and recording 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 investigation a report will be prepared detailing the results of the fieldwork. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Works to be implemented during construction of new daycare facilities at Healthlinc House, Cliff Road, Welton, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 00787976.
- 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 Welton is located approximately 15km northnortheast of Lincoln. Situated in the western part of the village, the site is located on the south side of Cliff Road, at Healthlinc House at National Grid Reference TF 0078 7976. The proposed daycare facility is to be built on the west side of the centre in an area currently used as a car park, lying between existing rooms at the northwest and southeast corners of the complex.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application number M03/P/0062) was granted by West Lindsey District Council for the construction of daycare facilities, internal office and storage at Healthlinc House, Cliff Road, Welton, subject to an Archaeological Scheme of Works. The Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council have advised that this should comprise archaeological supervision and control of all stages of groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Welton parish spans the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge in the west, dropping down into the River Langworth valley to the east. The site lies at approximately 25m OD on the north side of a slight, east-west stream valley. The site is on soils of the Beccles 1 Association typical stagnogleys, with Aswarby Association gleyic brown calcareous earths immediately to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99; 118). The soils are developed on Tealby Clay and limestone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The settlement of Welton is first recorded in 1072 in a writ issued by King William granting the manor to the newly founded cathedral at Lincoln (Foster 1931, 2). The place-name 'Wellestone' is Old English in origin and refers to the 'farmstead or village with a spring'.
- 6.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the assessment area is sparse and currently comprises a single Neolithic stone axe recovered to the north of the village and cropmarks to the north and west of the village which possibly represent prehistoric ditched enclosures.
- 6.3 Romano-British deposits and finds identified in the area are relatively rich. Pottery of 4th century date and tiles, including one stamped with an inscription, have been recovered from the site of a Roman building 380m to the southwest of the proposed development. A small quantity of Roman pottery has also been found 200m to the southwest.
- 6.4 An early history of the village records that when a Roman camp was levelled in Chapel Close in about 1860, "many Roman urns were found and unfortunately broken to pieces" (Hunt *c.* 1925). Chapel close is located on the opposite side of Norbeck Lane to the proposed development site. The interpretation of the site as a "camp" is not likely to be accurate but if the pottery was correctly identified, some activity at this location is indicated (Albone, 2002).
- 6.5 During the construction of Healthline House in 1971 an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered. Eleven graves were recorded accompanied by annular brooches, beads, pottery vessels, shield bosses and a spearhead, indicating a date of around the 6th century. The graves were very shallow with the deepest extending only 0.3 into the natural subsoil.
- 6.6 An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately to the southeast corner of the house revealed structural remains of late Saxon date. These included foundation trenches and cobbled surfaces of 10th to 11th century date. A post-built structure was also identified (Albone 1998). It was considered likely that the remains identified during the evaluation were part of a late Saxon precursor to the prebendal manor of West Hall, supporting a suggestion by Everson *et al.* (1991, 28) that the later manor fossilized an earlier pattern. A second evaluation undertaken in January of 2003 within southeast corner of the grounds of the house also identified remains of Late Saxon and Medieval (Albone, 2003).
- 6.7 The proposed development site lies within the area of the shrunken medieval settlement of Welton. The evaluation undertaken immediately to the south identified a stone wall associated with 13th to 14th century roof tiles. An iron pivot from a door or window shutter was also found. Medieval remains were also identified during the construction of Healthline House. The site appeared to have originally been divided into four separate crofts by ditches. Pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered and the site of a possible house was noted in the southwest corner of the northwestern croft (Notes in SMR file).
- 6.8 Approximately 200m to the south earthwork remains of fishponds survive and include three rectangular ponds and two east to west aligned channels (Everson *et al.* 1991, 210). These earthworks are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 31636). St. Mary's church is located 300m to the east and contain fabric of 13th and 14th century date (Pevsner and Harris, 1989, 786).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the stripping of the proposed footprint of the building and the excavation of foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives 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 investigation.

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 Archaeological Supervision and Recording will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Machinery used for all groundworks subject to the Archaeological Scheme of Works will fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

8.2.3 Archaeological monitoring of any reduction within the footprint of the proposed building will be to the level of construction, although any archaeological deposits encountered within, or at, this level will require archaeological investigation and recording. Therefore, pauses in groundworks may be necessary.

8.2.4 Excavation of strip foundation will also be undertaken under archaeological supervision and control. Should archaeological remains be encountered a pause in works may be required to ensure sufficient recording and investigation.

8.2.5 Should burials or other archaeological remains of significance be revealed, the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council will be informed, and if appropriate a site meeting will be convened to decide on a suitable level of investigation and recording. In this case, revision of the approved specification will be necessary.

8.2.6 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.7 Throughout the investigation 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

8.2.8 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 project 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 investigation 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 site.
- A description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the project.
- A text describing the findings of the monitoring.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the recorded archaeological remains.
- 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, West Lindsey District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the project 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 investigation 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 Lincolnshire County Council Built Environment Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The archaeological monitoring 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. However, there is an agreed contingency with the client for extra resources should significant remains be encountered.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of similar projects 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, Professional Indemnity Insurance of £2,000,000 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.

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Specification: Version 3, 23/04/03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Tarmac, 75mm thick	Car Park surface
002	Tarmac, 70mm thick	Surface
003	Limestone fragments, 0.3m thick	Make-up for surfaces
004	Service trenches associated with present building	Services
005	Firm light brownish yellow sandy silt, >0.65m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm mid reddish brown, silty sand, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
007	Clearance cut	Cut for (001) and (002)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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 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).
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from a pproximately 4500-2250 BC.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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 Museum Accession Number: 2003.38

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WHD 03

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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