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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 1, STATION ROAD,  
THORPE ST PETER,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TSP102)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



L17869  
EVENT L14224  
SOURCE L18750  
L18751  
MON 44714  
MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 1, STATION ROAD,  
THORPE ST PETER,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(TSP102)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Graham Coupland Ltd**

March 2003

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 4831 6077  
Planning Reference: ~~S/184/00723/02~~  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.248

S/184/181/101

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

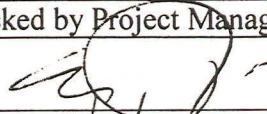



APS Report No. 67/03

## Quality Control

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to Station Road, Thorpe St. Peter, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 4833 6077). The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*Neolithic (4000-2201 BC) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) finds are known from the vicinity, and the site lies within the core of the shrunken medieval (AD 1066-1540) village, close to the 13<sup>th</sup> century church of St. Peter.*

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

*Two medieval boundary ditches were identified, overlain by an undated subsoil believed to date from the same period.*

*Finds of pottery and bone were recovered from this investigation.*

## 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 Graham Coupland Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Plot 1, Station

Road, Thorpe St. Peter, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/184/00723/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Thorpe St. Peter is located 51km southwest of Lincoln and 8km west of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 200m northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Peter (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 2.8m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4831 6077.

The local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). These soils have developed upon older and younger marine alluvium which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1996).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Thorpe St. Peter lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. Neolithic stone axes are known from the vicinity of the village. Romano-British pottery has been recorded to the west of Thorpe St. Peter.

Thorpe St. Peter is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Torp*, the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian '*Porp*' meaning a small settlement that was settled from a nearby larger village (Cameron 1998, 126). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the Bishop of Durham and Ivo

Taillebois and contained a church and at least 280 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period are confined to St. Peter's church which dates from c. 1200 with additions in the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (DoE 1988, 39). A watching brief undertaken at the church retrieved medieval pottery although no archaeological features were identified (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

Located some 200m to the southwest of the site are the extensive earthworks associated with Thorpe Hall. These comprise a moated enclosure with an attached fishpond. The present hall is 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and replaced an earlier, 17<sup>th</sup> century, building. Crop and soil marks, identified from aerial photographs, to the north and south of the site represent the former extent of the medieval village.

### 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, nature, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, turf was removed from the area of development. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an

individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were recognised;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval and later deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was more than 0.23m of light reddish brown silt (004) (Figure 5).

#### Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Cutting natural substrate (004) were two ditches (Figure 4). East-west oriented ditch (003) was 2.85m wide and at least 0.23m deep and filled with reddish brown silty clay (002 & 007) (Figure 5). Ditch (006) was 2.95m wide and more than 0.30m deep, oriented north-south and filled with reddish brown silty clay (005) (Figure 5).

Finds of medieval pottery were recovered from both ditch fills.

Overlying the two ditches (003) and (006) was a undated reddish brown silty clay layer (008) (Figure 4) up to 0.20m thick and covering the south east corner of the footing. A similar layer was identified during a previous investigation and identified to the medieval period.

### **Phase 3 Post-medieval and later deposits**

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil of reddish brown silty clay (001), up to 0.20m thick.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural silts (Phase 1) represent the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium.

Two medieval (Phase 2) ditches were identified, cutting the natural alluvium. Unfortunately the intersection of these features was not available for inspection and the relationship between the ditches was not established. It is probable that these ditches represent property or field boundaries. Only a small quantity of abraded pottery was recovered and although this does not preclude the possibility of impoverished occupation of the site, it makes the interpretation of the ditches as field boundaries more likely.

Overlying the fills of the ditches was an undated soil layer (008), which is believed to be a continuation of a medieval subsoil identified in a previous investigation immediately to the east of the present site.

Nearby medieval settlement seems to have terminated by the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the area was not reoccupied until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Also, the lack of any material earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> century suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior

to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

The final phase identified during the watching brief (Phase 3) was a layer of topsoil.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Station Road, Thorpe St. Peter, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

Two medieval boundary ditches were identified, overlain by an undated subsoil believed to date from the same period.

Finds of pottery and bone were recovered from this investigation.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Coupland who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 Plan of the site showing the location of the footing.

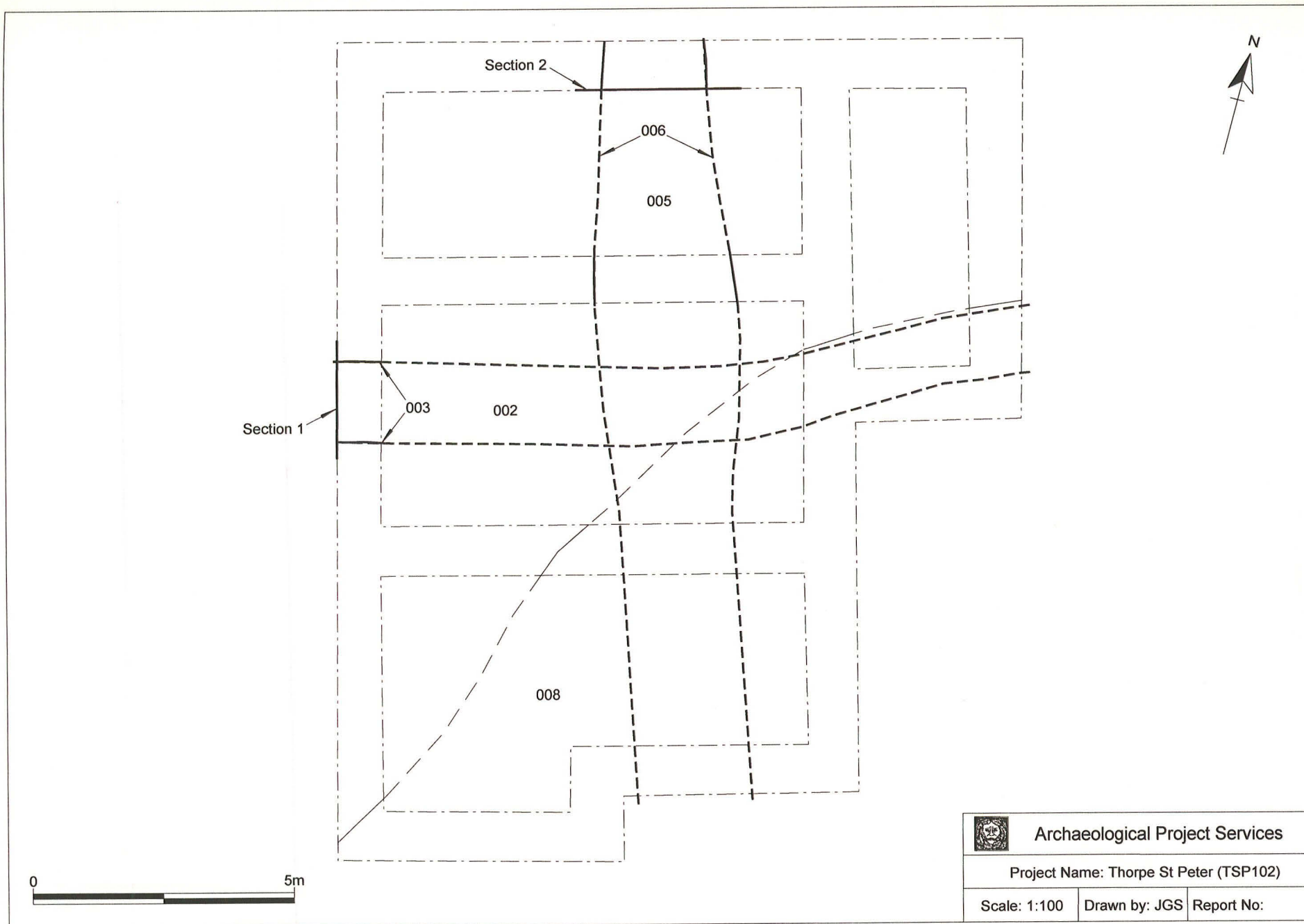
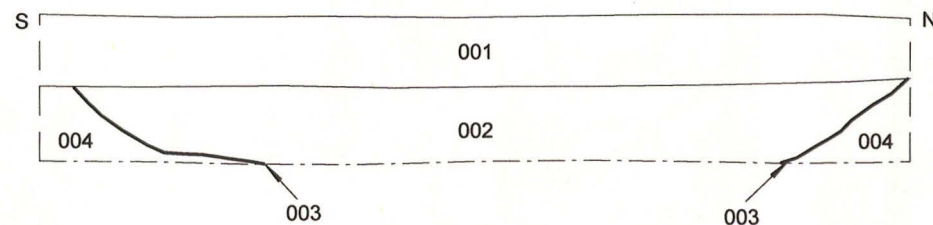
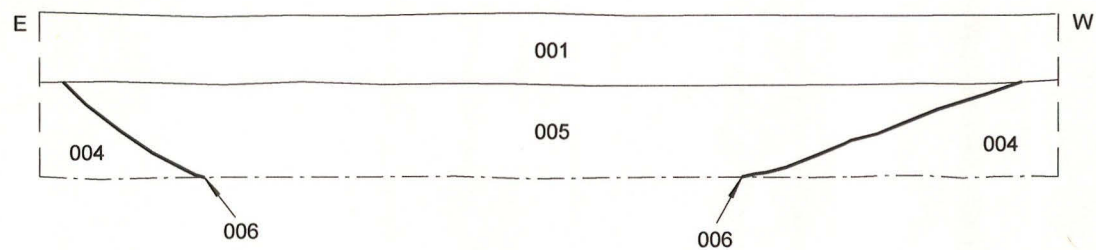


Figure 4 Plan of the footing showing location of sections and principle features.



Section 1 East Facing



Section 2 North Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Thorpe St Peter (TSP102)

Scale: 1:20 Drawn by: JGS Report No:

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2.



Plate 1 General view of development, looking northwest.



Plate 2 General view of development after completion of the footing, looking northwest.



Plate 3 Section through medieval ditch (006), looking southwest.

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT STATION ROAD, THORPE ST PETER, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage on land at Station Road, Thorpe St Peter, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential within the centre of the medieval village close to the parish church and the remains of a moated complex.*
- 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 house and garage on land at Station Road, Thorpe St Peter, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4830 6076.
- 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 Thorpe St Peter is located approximately 9km southwest of Skegness in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the west of the village on the north side of Station Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4830 6076.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/184/00723/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a house and attached garage. 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 Thorpe St Peter lies on generally level ground at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are stoneless clayey and silty calcareous soils of the Wallasea 2 Association, developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Thorpe St Peter is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The name is of Scandinavian

origin indicating a small settlement established from a nearby larger village. The Domesday survey records that the land was owned by the Bishop of Durham and Ivo Taillebois and contained a church and at least 280 acres of meadow.

- 6.2 St Peter's Church, some 200m to the southeast, dates largely to the later 13th century with additions in the 14th-16th centuries. It was restored in the 19th century. A similar distance to the south and west lies the moated site of Thorpe Hall.
- 6.3 Extensive crop and soil marks occur to both north and south of the site and represent the remains of shrunken medieval settlement.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

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

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, which will include excavations for house and garage foundations, soakaways and septic tank.
- 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.

- 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
- 8.2.4 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; 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 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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).
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.

## 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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters

directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Number	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1 & 2	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay, with occasional small to medium pebbles and coal flecks, 0.20m thick.	Topsoil.
002	1	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal fragments.	Fill of (003).
003	1	Linear cut, at least 11.60m long by 2.85m wide and more than 0.23m deep, with sloping sides, oriented approximately east-west.	Ditch.
004	1 & 2	Firm, light reddish brown clayey silt, more than 0.23m thick.	Natural substrate.
005	2	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of (006).
006	2	Linear cut, at least 9m long by 2.95m wide and more than 0.30m deep, with sloping sides, oriented approximately north-south.	Ditch.
007	1	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal fragments.	Fill of (003).
008	-	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small to medium pebbles, up to 0.20m thick and extending up to 11m wide.	Buried soil.

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 4 fragments of pottery weighing 24g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. No other artefacts were retrieved though a small quantity of faunal remains was collected.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and ditch fills (002), (005) & (007).

Most of the pottery was made in close proximity to Thorpe St Peter, at Toynton All Saints, 10km to the northwest. There is also a Staffordshire product.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century
002	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware	1	6	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
005	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug? slightly abraded	1	7	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
007	BOU	Toynton All Saints ware	1	9	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century

Most of the pottery is medieval and probably reflects occupation during that period at the site or close by.

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	pig	Canine	1	2	
002	Cattle sized	unidentified	1	5	Possible mandible fragment

#### 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 in close proximity to the current site on Station Road, Thorpe St Peter, which yielded a comparable though larger artefact assemblage (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2002). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

Although a fairly small collection, the medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate local potential and suggests occupation of the site or in close proximity. The significance of the medieval material is slightly enhanced by a similar though slightly larger collection of contemporary ceramics from an adjacent site.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned during

this period.

#### References

Cope-Faulkner, P., Hall, R., Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2002 'The Finds', in P. Cope-Faulkner, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 2, Station Road, Thorpe St Peter, Lincolnshire (TSP02)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 190/02

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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>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>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<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.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Context records
2	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.248

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TSP102

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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