

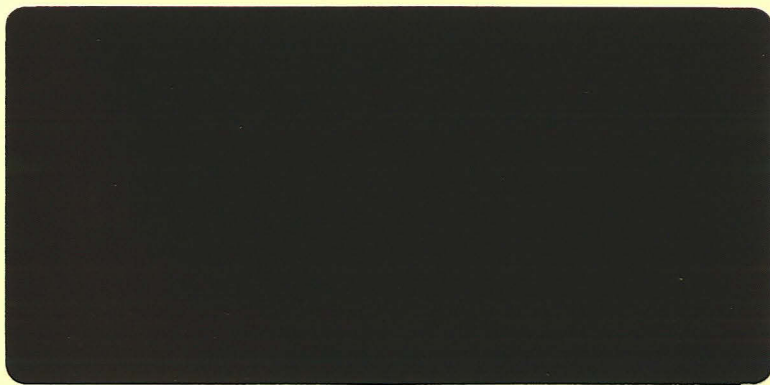
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 16 HIGH STREET,
HELPRINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHS 02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



EVENT LI 4213

MON 62843 UNDATED

MON 645516

SOURCES LI 8730 LI 8731

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 16 HIGH STREET,
HELPRINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HHS 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Melbourne Holdings Ltd**

June 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 1380 4083
Planning Reference: N/33/0941/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.504

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 94/03



Quality Control
High Street, Helpringham
HHS 02

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Tobin Rayner
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

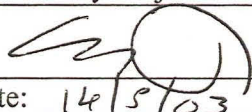
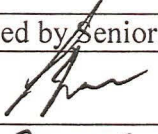
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/5/03	Date: 20-06-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land to the rear of 16 High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for three new buildings and a drainage trench.

The watching brief was required as the site lay close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by St. Andrew's church, the base of a cross and ridge and furrow of the former medieval field system. Additionally, a Saxon (AD 410-1066) spindle whorl is known from the village.

The investigation identified a number of undated features, including quarries, ditches, pits and a posthole and a single, possible, medieval quarry pit. The quarry pits are broadly similar in appearance and fills and may all be contemporary. A single sherd of medieval pottery was the only artefact retrieved during 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 Melbourne Holdings Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land to the rear

of 16 High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/33/0941/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 28th November 2002 and the 6th March 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council. The condition required all groundworks to be monitored but as the drainage trench through Plot 3 was examined, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer permitted development of this plot without further observation.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Helpringham is located 9km southeast of Sleaford and 19km west of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 120m northwest of the village centre as defined by St. Andrew's parish church (Fig. 2). Located at National Grid Reference TF 1380 4083 the site is in an area of generally level ground at a height of c. 8m OD. Heights drop down to the north, towards the valley of the Helpringham Eau.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typically fine loamy over clay soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial outwash overlying boulder clay which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. An Anglo-Saxon spindle whorl was found towards the southern extent of the village.

Helpringham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to *Helperincham* and *Helpericham* the name is derived from the Old English and means the settlement (*hām*) of 'Helprīc's' people (Cameron 1998, 62). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Ivo Taillebois, Colsuain, Gilbert de Gand, Robert de Veci and Godfrey of Cambrai and contained a church and at least 22 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the 13th century church of St. Andrew (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 379), which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday account of the village, and a medieval cross base reused as a foundation for the war memorial. Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow have been identified immediately south of the village (Albone 2000, 4).

A watching brief undertaken 200m to the east identified an undated pit and boundary ditch with pottery and clay pipes of 19th century date (Cope-Faulkner 2000, 1). Just to the south, a second watching brief monitoring trenching for a new water mains identified a buried soil horizon overlain by road make-up deposits (Hambly 2000, 1).

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 nature, function, date and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. 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 or feature 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. Recording of deposits was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation records of the deposits and features encountered were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were also examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing is assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	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 in the base of the trenches was a dark grey clay (007, 015, 020 and 024). This was overlain by yellowish brown sandy gravel (003). Both these deposits relate to the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located at the west end of Plot 1 and cut into natural layers was a sub-rectangular feature (009). Identified as a quarry pit this was over 6m long and over 1.25m wide and more than 1m deep. This was filled with greyish brown silty clay with gravel (010).

Situated 9.5m to the east was a posthole (008). Measuring 0.41m wide by 0.37m deep (Fig. 8, Section 2) it contained a single fill of grey clay with gravel (006).

A second quarry pit (001) was located 3m northeast of the posthole. This was over 4.3m long and greater than 2.5m wide with a depth of 0.9m (Fig. 8, Section 1). The pond contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (002).

Located within the drainage trench was a feature (017) recorded in section only. No extent could be determined but a depth of 0.75m was established. Possibly representing a further quarry pit, this was filled with greyish brown sandy silt (018).

Located in the northeastern corner of Plot 4 was a northeast-southwest aligned curvilinear ditch (033). This was visible for a length of 5m and was 1.2m wide by 0.6m deep (Fig. 9, Section 9). A brownish grey silty clay (034) filled the ditch.

To the northeast of the ditch were two pits. One (029) was 1.55m wide by 0.57m deep and filled with brownish grey clayey sand (030). The other (031), which lay adjacent to the first, was 2.15m long by 1m wide and remained unexcavated. A single fill of brownish grey silty clay (032) was recorded.

A further ditch and pit were located at the southern end of Plot 4. The ditch (028) was aligned east-west and measured 3.2m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 9, Section 6). Contained within the ditch was a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (027).

South of the ditch was the pit (026) which was 0.73m wide by 0.5m deep with a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (025).

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Cut into the natural deposits in Plot 1, 2m east of the undated feature (009) was a linear feature (011). This was over 7m long and 3.2m wide and over 0.6m deep (Fig. 4). A single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (011) from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Evident within a small portion of Plot 1 was a 0.25m thick subsoil comprising grey clayey silt (005). A subsoil of greyish brown silty sand (021) was also identified in the drainage trench.

Topsoil sealed all deposits and comprised mainly greyish brown silty clay (004, 013 and 022) or greyish brown clayey silt (016) in the vicinity of the drainage trench.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays and sandy gravels of the underlying drift geology. The clay can be identified as the boulder clay which is overlain by the sandy gravels of glacial outwash.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise three quarry pits, three pits, two ditches and a posthole. The quarry pits were generally excavated through the sandy gravels to the clay beneath and in Plot 1 appear to form a regular pattern. Similar patterns have been noted elsewhere in Lincolnshire. Both ditches were located in Plot 4 and may represent former boundaries.

A single medieval feature (Phase 3) was identified, although the dating is based on a solitary sherd that may be residual. The feature has similarities to the undated

quarries identified in the watching brief which may then indicate that the features are broadly contemporary.

Apart from the single medieval sherd, no other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved during this investigation. The medieval sherd is locally produced of 13th – 15th century date.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at High Street, Helpringham as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

However, only one medieval feature, a possible quarry pit, was identified based on the retrieval of a single sherd. Several undated features were also identified and comprise a further three quarry pits, three pits, two boundary ditches and a single posthole. The similarity of the medieval quarry pit to the undated examples may suggest broad contemporaneity of these features.

The only artefact retrieved during the investigation was a single sherd of Toynton type pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J. Priestly of Melbourne Holdings Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, permitted access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Tobin Rayner
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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(2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

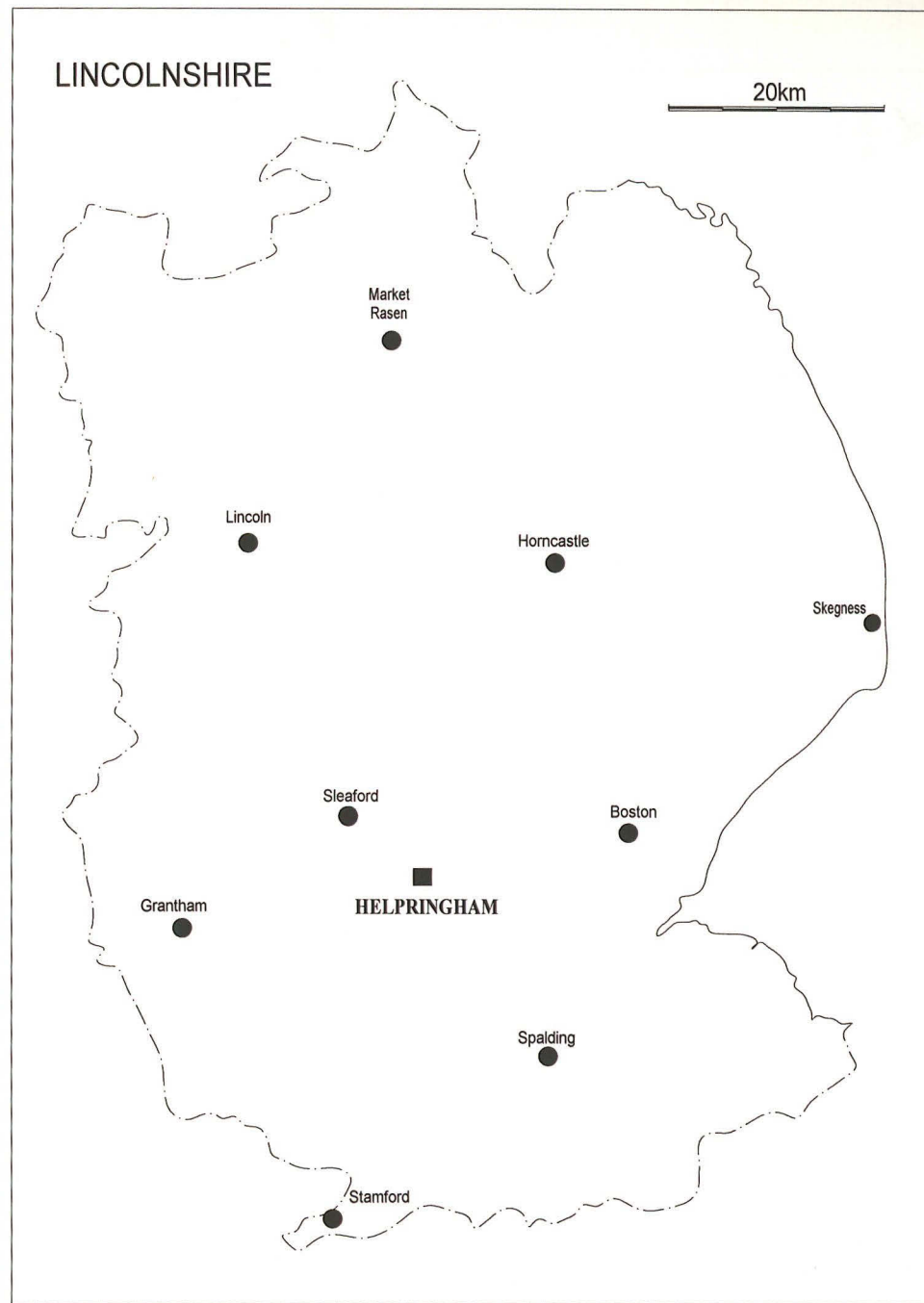
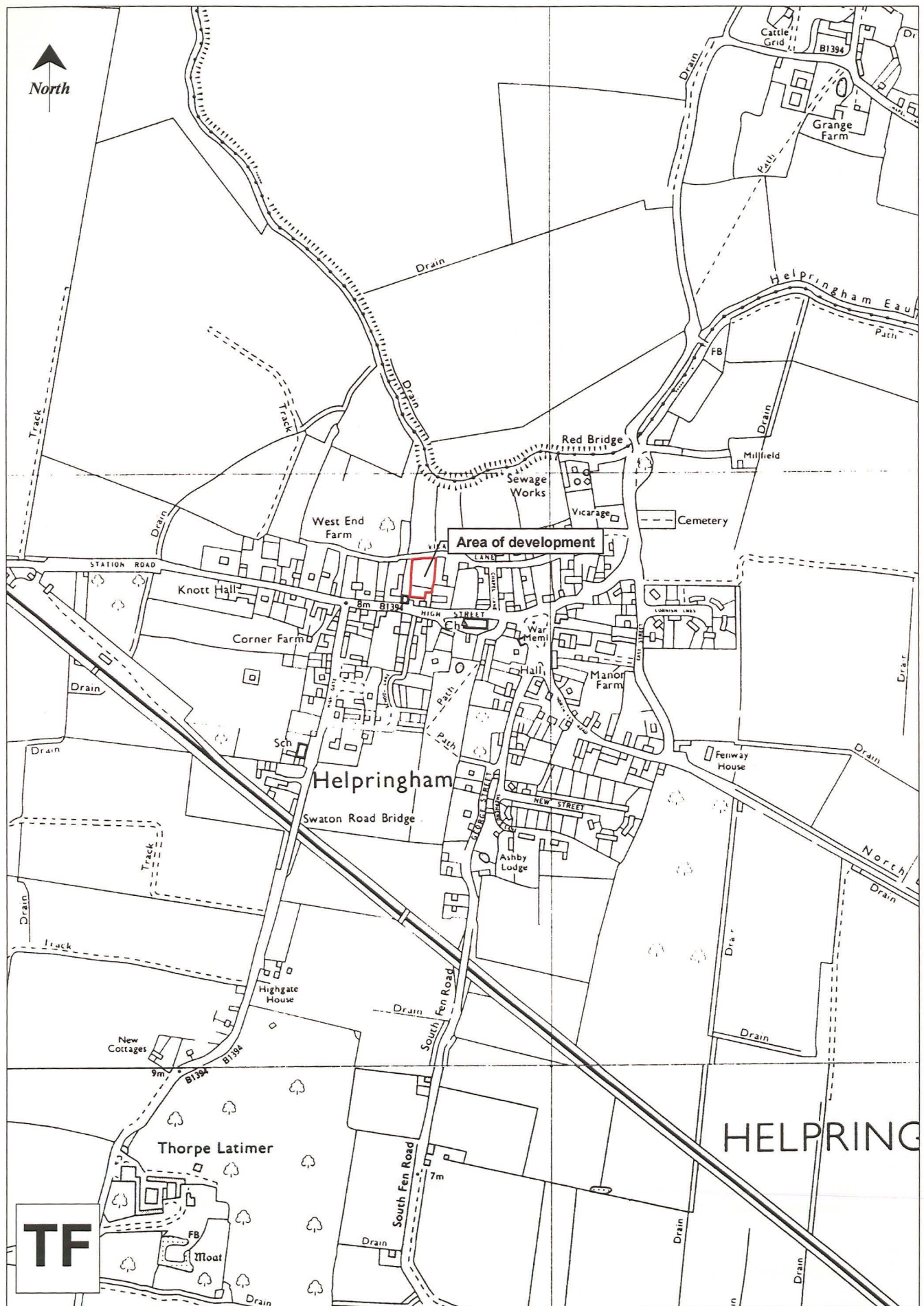


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

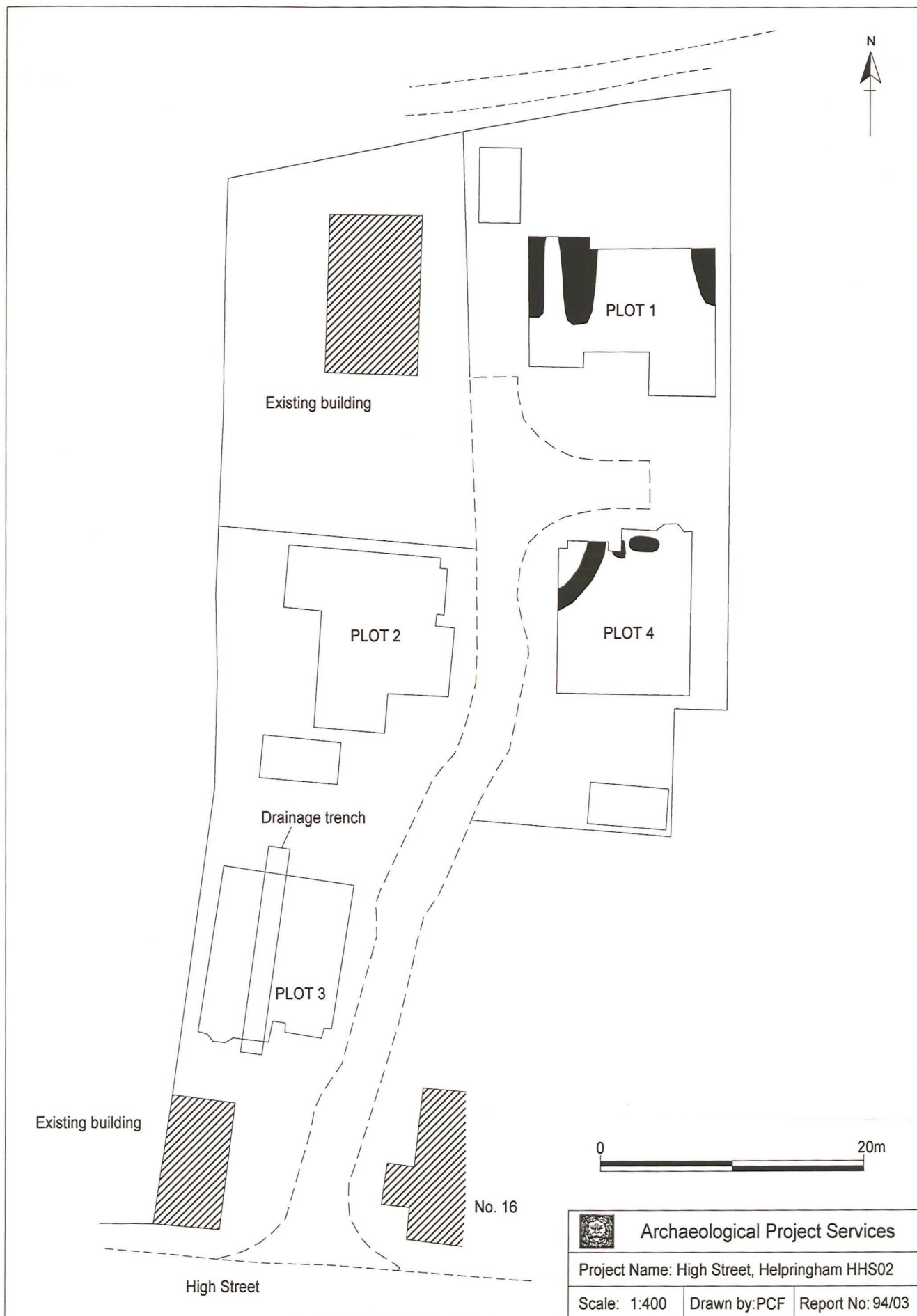


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features

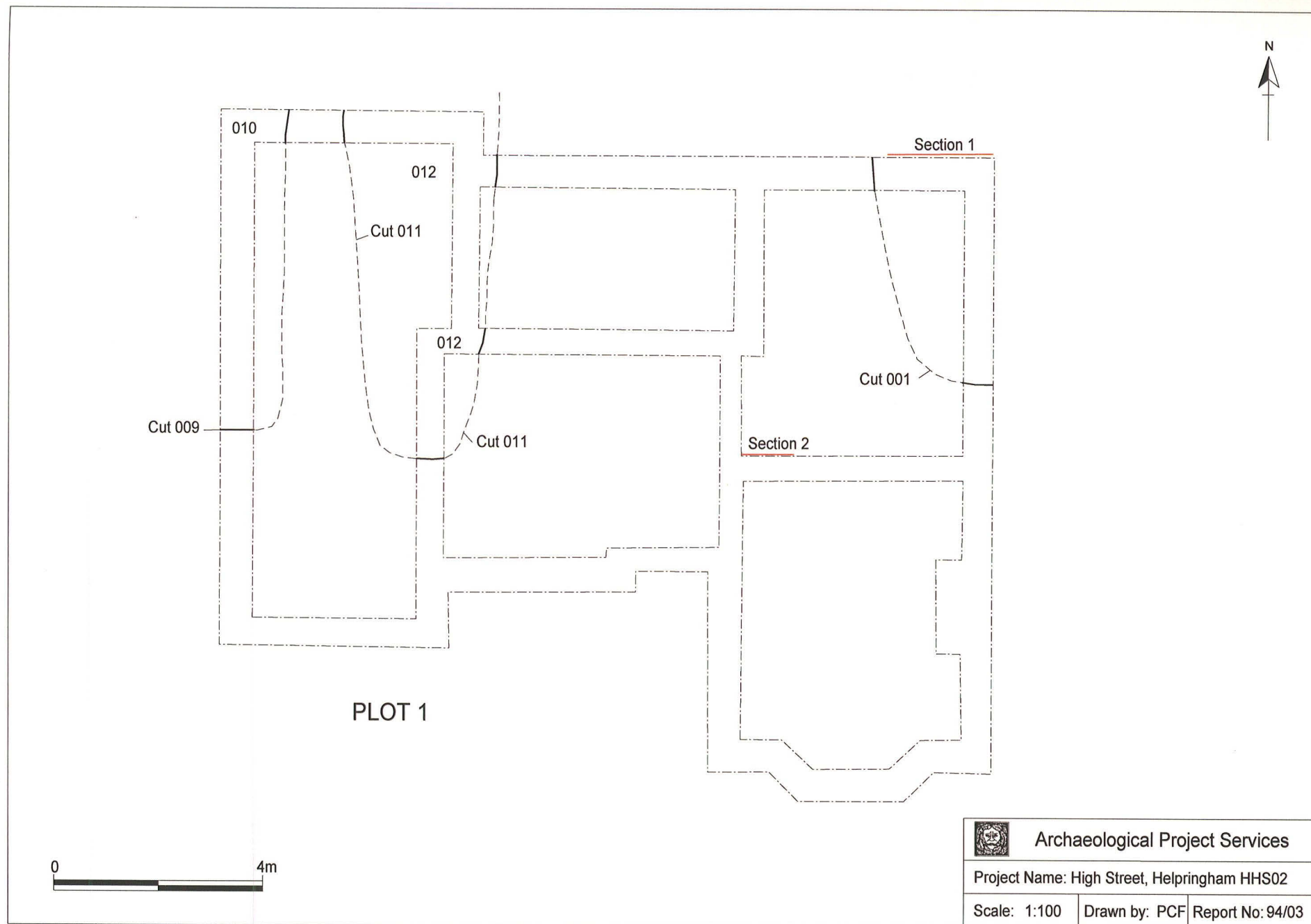


Figure 4 - Plot 1: plan showing section locations

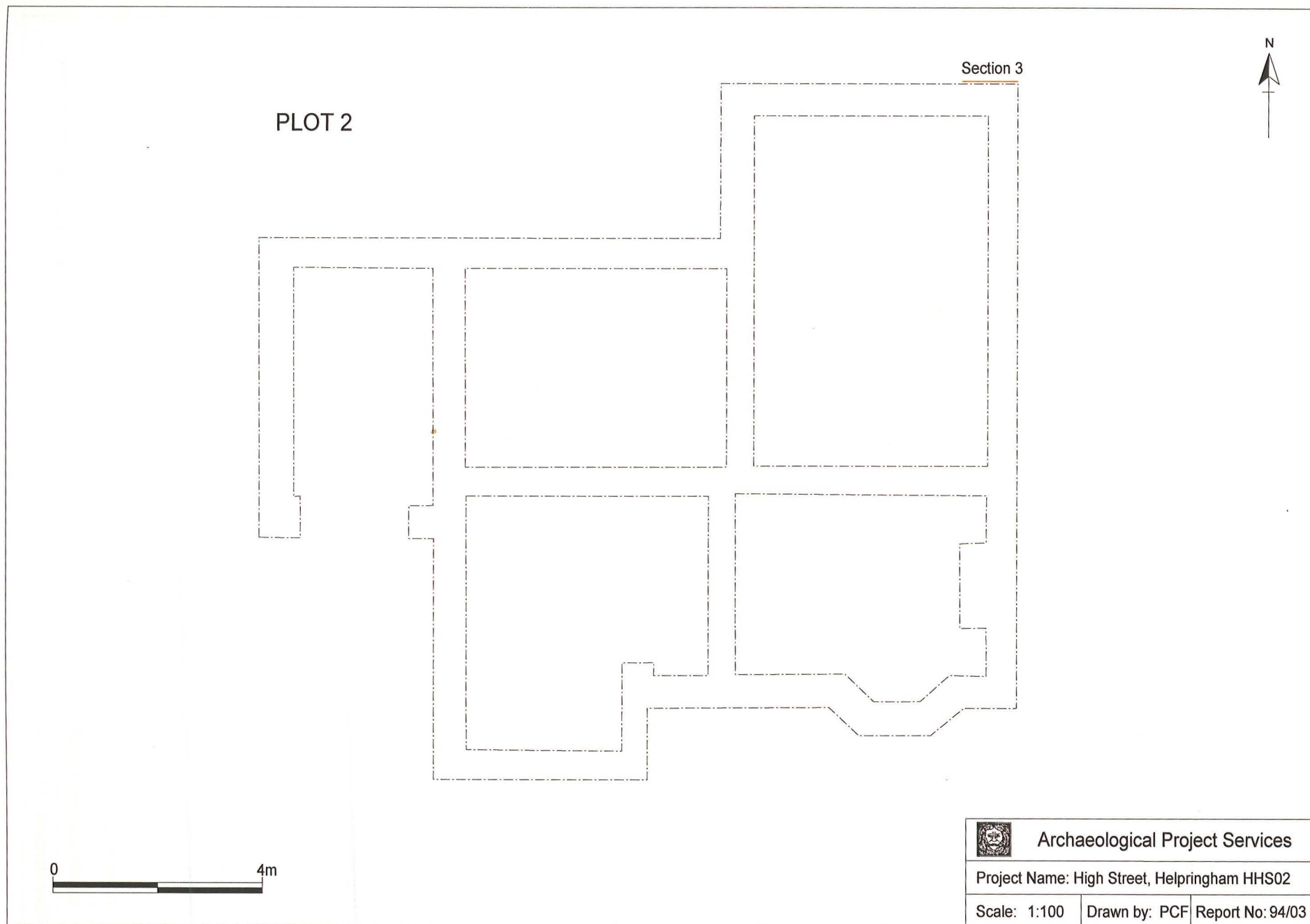
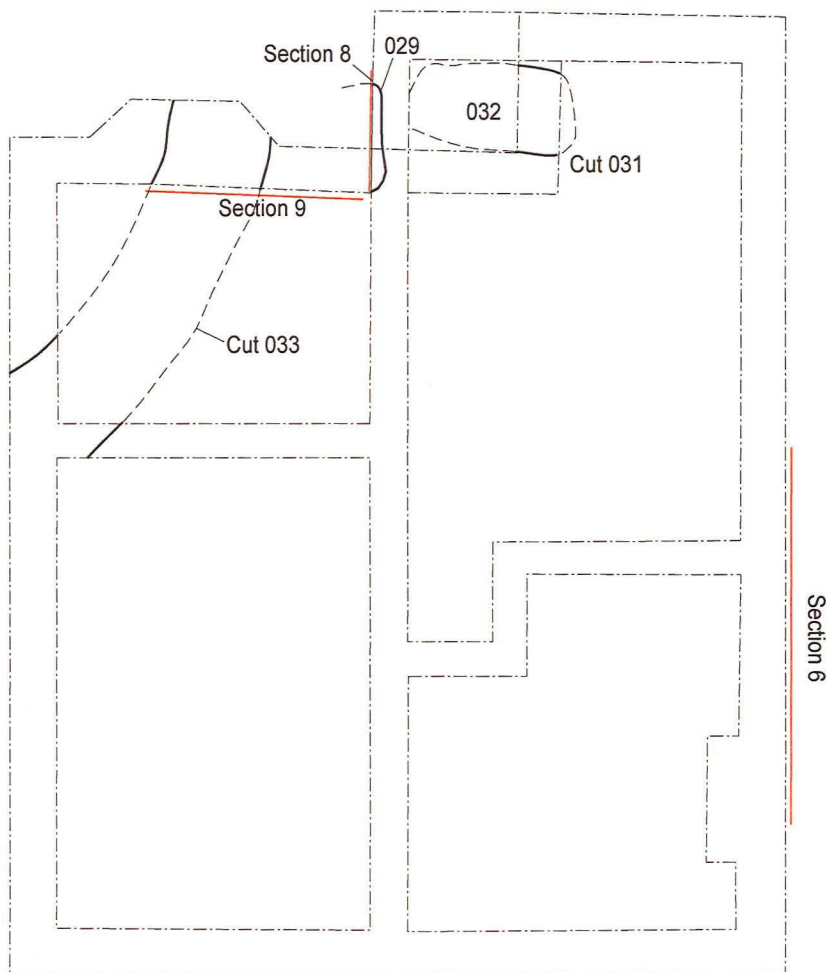


Figure 5 - Plot 2: plan showing section locations



PLOT 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: High Street, Helpringham HHS02

Scale: 1:100

Drawn by:PCF

Report No: 94/03

Figure 6 - Plot 4: plan showing section locations



Manhole

Section 4

Section 5

Existing building

0 4m

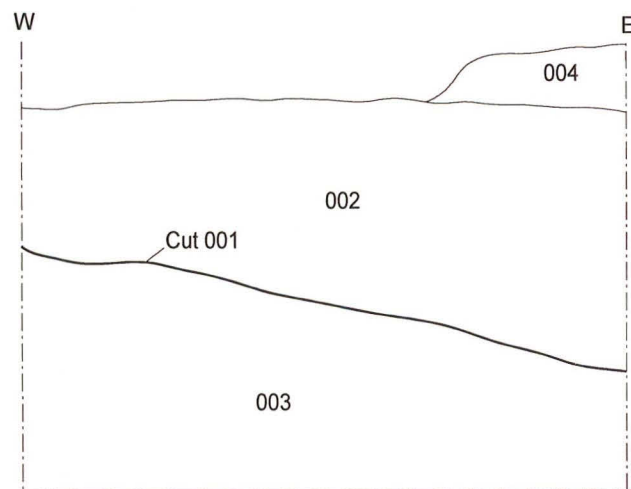


Archaeological Project Services

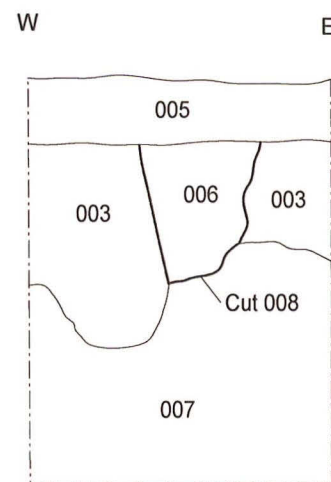
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Scale: 1:100 Drawn by:PCF Report No: 94/03

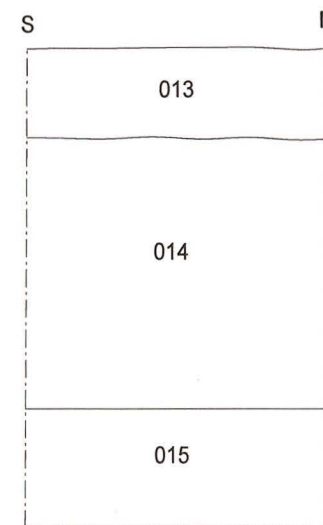
Figure 7 - Plan of the drainage trench



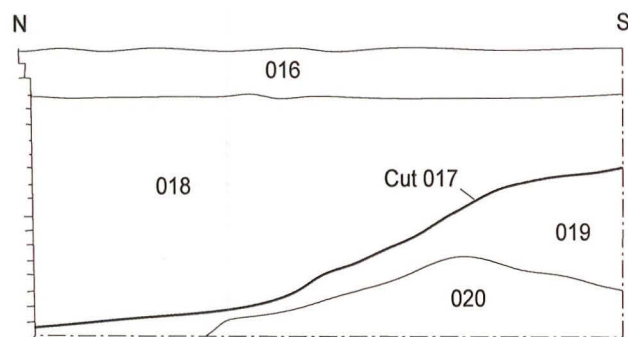
Section 1



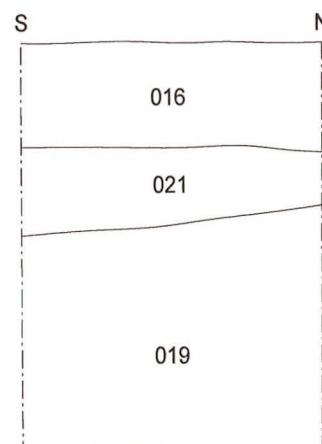
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

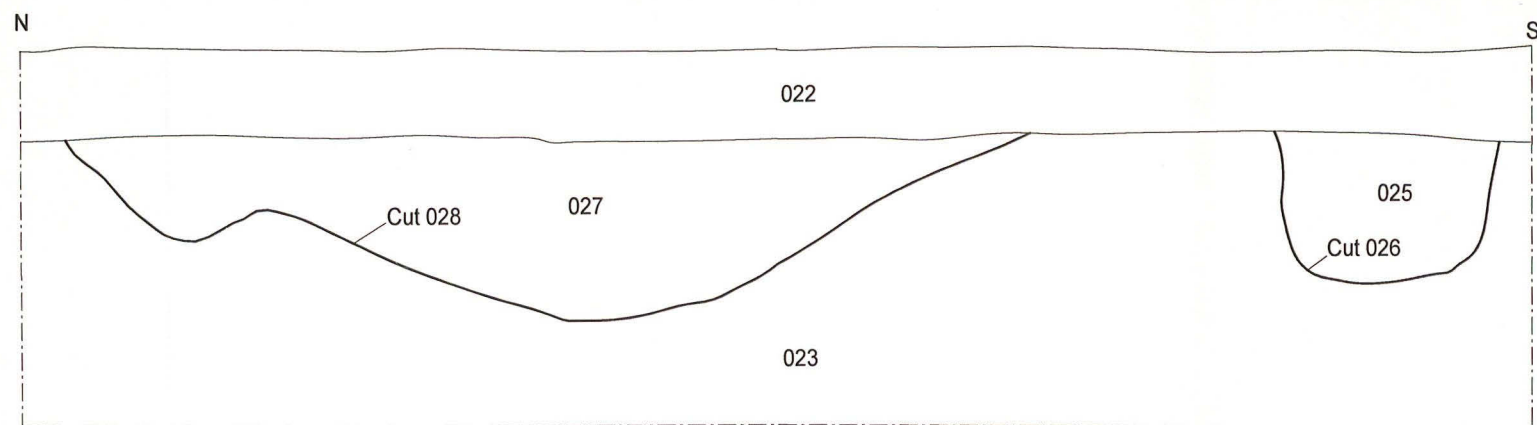
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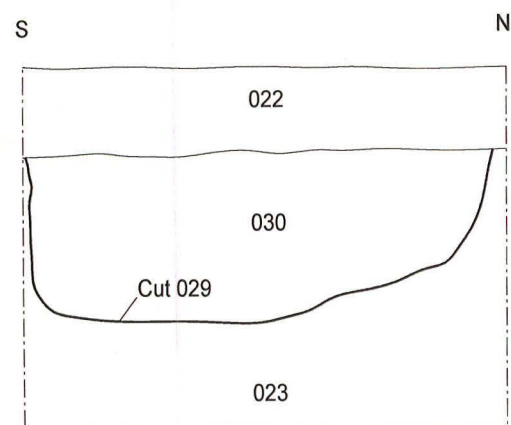
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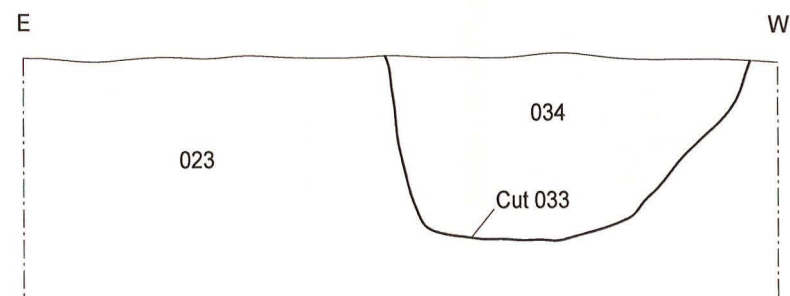
Figure 8 - Sections 1 to 5



Section 6



Section 8



Section 9



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: High Street, Helpringham HHS02

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 94/03

Figure 9 - Sections 6, 8 and 9



Plate 1 - General view
of the site looking south
towards High Street



Plate 2 - Section 1
showing quarry (001),
looking north



Plate 3 - Section 3
showing the general
sequence of deposits,
looking west



Plate 4 - Section 4 showing feature (017), looking east



Plate 5 - Section 8 showing pit (029), looking west

Appendix 1

LAND TO THE REAR OF 16 HIGH STREET, HELPRINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land off High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the medieval settlement and close to the medieval parish church.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during residential development to the rear of 16 High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Helpringham is located 8km southeast of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located in the centre of the village, on the north side of High Street and south of Vicarage Lane, about 50m northwest of the church, centred on National Grid Reference TF 1380 4083.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/33/0941/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for residential development of the area, comprising four bungalows on land off High Street, Helpringham, Lincolnshire. Planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on broadly level ground at approximately 8m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 3 Association fine loamy over clayey soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121-2).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Helpringham is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised five manors. These manors had been held by two Saxon landowners prior to the Norman conquest and one of them had a church in Helpringham. The place-name is of Old English (early Saxon) origin and was referred to as *Helprictune*, thought to mean 'the homestead or estate of the *Helpricingas*', a tribal group (Foster and Longley 1976; Cameron 1998).
- 6.2 The development site is in the core of the medieval settlement between High Stret and Vicarage Lane. These two highways would probably have constituted the main medieval route through the village, and its parallel back lane, respectively. About 50m to the southeast, on the opposite side of High Street, is the parish church of St. Andrew. This contains Norman elements, and is probably on the site of the Late Saxon church recorded in Domesday. Most of the building dates to the 13th-14th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

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.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered 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 the foundation excavations.
 - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.

The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 21/11/02

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Irregular feature, >4.3m long by >2.5m wide by 0.9m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Pond
002	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with gravel	Fill of (001)
003	1	Loose dark yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
004	1	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
005	1	Friable dark grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
006	1	Compact light grey clay with gravel	Fill of (008)
007	1	Plastic dark grey clay, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
008	1	Feature, 0.41m wide by 0.37m deep, steep sides and tapered base	Posthole
009	1	Sub-rectangular feature, >6m long by >1.25m wide by >1m deep, vertical sides, base submerged	Pond
010	1	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with gravel	Fill of (009)
011	1	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >7m long by 3.2m wide and >0.6m deep	Pond
012	1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (011)
013	2	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
014	2	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel, 0.9m thick	Natural deposit
015	2	Plastic dark grey clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
016	Drain	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
017	Drain	Feature, 0.75m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Feature
018	Drain	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (017)
019	Drain	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
020	Drain	Plastic dark grey clay, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
021	Drain	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
022	4	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
023	4	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel, 0.95m thick	Natural deposit
024	4	Plastic dark grey clay, >##m thick	Natural deposit
025	4	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (026)
026	4	Feature, 0.73m wide by 0.5m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
027	4	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (028)
028	4	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 3.2m wide by 0.6m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
029	4	Feature, 1.55m wide by 0.57m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
030	4	Friable dark brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (029)
031	4	Sub-rectangular feature, 2.15m long by 1m wide, not excavated	Pit
032	4	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (031)
033	4	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >5m long by 1.2m wide by 0.6m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
034	4	Loose dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (033)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By 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 single fragment of pottery weighing 4g was recovered. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a pond (012).

The single piece of pottery was made in moderate proximity to Helpringham, at Toynton, All Saints 37km to the north.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, slightly abraded	1	4	13 th -15 th century

As a single artefact of fairly small size, the pottery probably represents manuring scatter. This consequently implies the area was probably agricultural land in the medieval period.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Helpringham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The isolated artefact is of very limited local potential and significance. It is likely to have been a component of manuring scatter which would, in turn, suggest the area was agricultural land in the medieval period.

The lack of any material earlier than the 13th 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, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts later than the 15th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time, or of character that did not involve the deposition of artefacts.

References

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

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context records
5	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
13	Sheets of scale drawings
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 Museum Accession Number: 2002.504

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HHS02

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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