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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT MAIN STREET,  
NORMANBY-BY-SPITAL,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(NMS 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Conservation  
Services  
21 JUL 2003  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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L19017

MONUMENT - 54895

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT MAIN STREET,  
NORMANBY-BY-SPITAL,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(NMS 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
M.W. Crowe Ltd**

April 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 001 889

Planning Reference: M01/P/0923

City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.7

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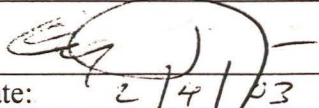

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 74/03

**Quality Control**  
Main Street, Normanby-by-Spital  
NMS 02

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Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 2/4/03	Date: 7-4-03

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at Main Street, Normanby-by-Spital, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) ditches and pits are known from the vicinity, although actual settlement of the period has yet to be identified. Medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains are best represented by the church of St. Peter which dates from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological investigations have also recorded a possible moated manor in the village.*

*Two pits were identified during the watching brief but remain undated. These were sealed by an undated subsoil and a levelling deposit. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date, glass of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century, a drain and a single fragment of animal bone were the only finds 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 M.W. Crowe Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development, 3 houses, at land

off Main Street Normanby-by-Spital, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application M01/P/0923. The watching brief was carried out between the 19<sup>th</sup> December 2002 and 7<sup>th</sup> February 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Normanby-by-Spital is located 16km north of Lincoln and 11km west of Market Rasen, in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 100m south of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Peter (Fig. 2). The site is centred on National Grid reference TF 001 889 on the west side of Main Street. The site lies at a height of c. 25m OD on a gentle slope down to the east.

Local soils are of the Curdrige Association, typically argillic gleys and Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 153; 99). These soils overlie a solid geology of clays and shales of the Jurassic Kellaways Formation (BGS 1999).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Normanby-by-Spital lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day.

Archaeological investigations undertaken to the southeast identified Iron Age ditches and pits as well as medieval and post-medieval activity possibly relating to a possible medieval moated manor (Field and George 1996, 59; 1997, 51).

Normanby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to

as *Normanebi*, the name is derived from the Old English *Northmann* and the Old Danish *by* and means the 'farmstead, village of the Northmen or Norwegians' (Cameron 1998, 92). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Bishop of Bayeaux, Ivo Taillebois and Gocelin, son of Lanbert, and contained a church with a priest and over 80 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey the land was held by Ranulph Meschin and Hugh de Laval (*ibid.*).

The church of St. Peter represents the only extant medieval building within the village. Much of this church is dateable to the 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 578).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from some of the plots. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Monitoring was limited to Plots 1, 3 and 4. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were the hand dug to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A description of all deposits and their interpretation appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to

standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and given a period date (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits encountered were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing is 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 identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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 Plot 1 was a yellowish brown sand and silt (003) that was over 0.6m thick. This varied to a brownish yellow sandy silt (006) in Plot 3 to a brownish yellow sand (011) in Plot 4. These deposits represent the underlying drift geology.

### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into natural deposits in the northeast corner of Plot 3 was a feature identified as a pit (008). This was 1.4m long, over 0.65m wide and greater than 0.18m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). A single fill of greyish brown silty sand (007) was recorded.

Located 10m to the southeast in Plot 4 was a second pit (014). This was rectangular and was over 0.86m long by 0.62m wide and greater than 0.28m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5). Contained within the pit was a single fill of brown sandy silt (013) from



which a burnt stone and animal bone was retrieved.

Sealing the archaeological features in Plots 3 and 4 and also apparent in Plot 1 was a subsoil comprising brown sandy silt (002, 005 and 010) which varied in thickness from 0.2m to 0.64m.

Above the subsoil (010) in Plot 4 was a levelling deposit situated above the pit (014). This deposit comprised grey/black sand (012).

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits encountered was a topsoil of dark brown/black sandy silt (001, 004 and 009). Pottery and glass of 18<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century date was collected from (004).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands, silts and sandy silts of the underlying geology. No drift deposits are recorded in the vicinity and these may represent weathering of the underlying solid geology or colluvium.

Two pits, an extensive subsoil and a levelling deposit (Phase 2) remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The pits may have served an agricultural function prior to the development of the land. The thickness of the subsoil would also suggest that they may be of some antiquity. Moreover, the depth of subsoil may indicate human influence, perhaps agriculture, in its formation.

The levelling deposit was situated directly above the earlier pit (014) but separated from it by the subsoil layer. It seems probable that the sinking or settling of the contents of the pit caused a hollow in the surface of the overlying subsoil and this was rectified by the dumping of the levelling deposit

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century glass, a post-medieval drain, stone and a fragment of bone. Such finds, derived mainly from the topsoil, may indicate nothing more than discarded rubbish spread on the fields to improve soil fertility.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Main Street, Normanby-by-Spital as the site lay in close proximity to known Iron Age remains and within the core of the medieval village.

However, no Iron Age or medieval remains were securely identified. Two pits, a subsoil and levelling deposit were recorded, although all are undated.

Post-medieval pottery, glass, drain were retrieved from this investigation as well as a single fragment of animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R.M. Crowe of M.W. Crowe Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-  
Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

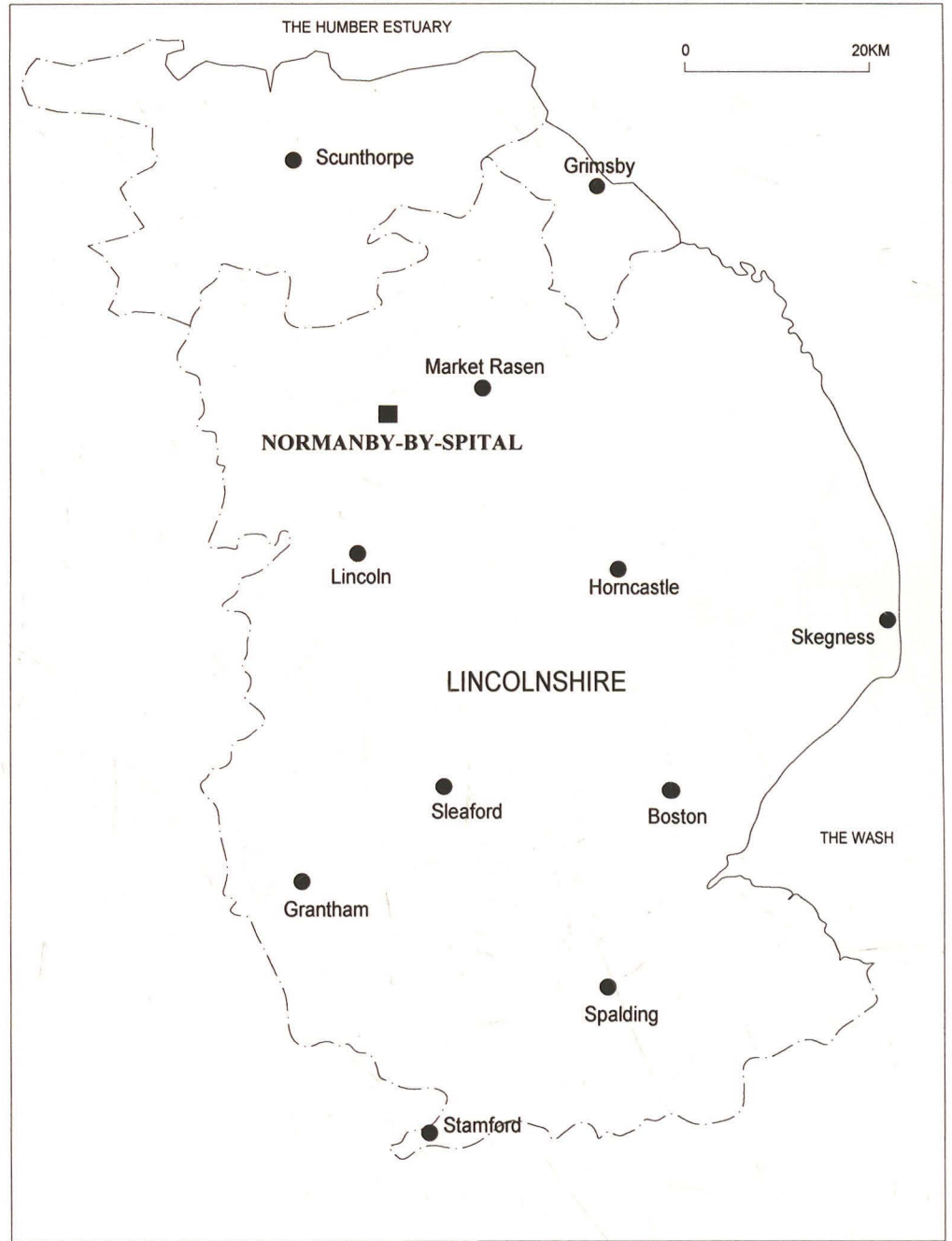
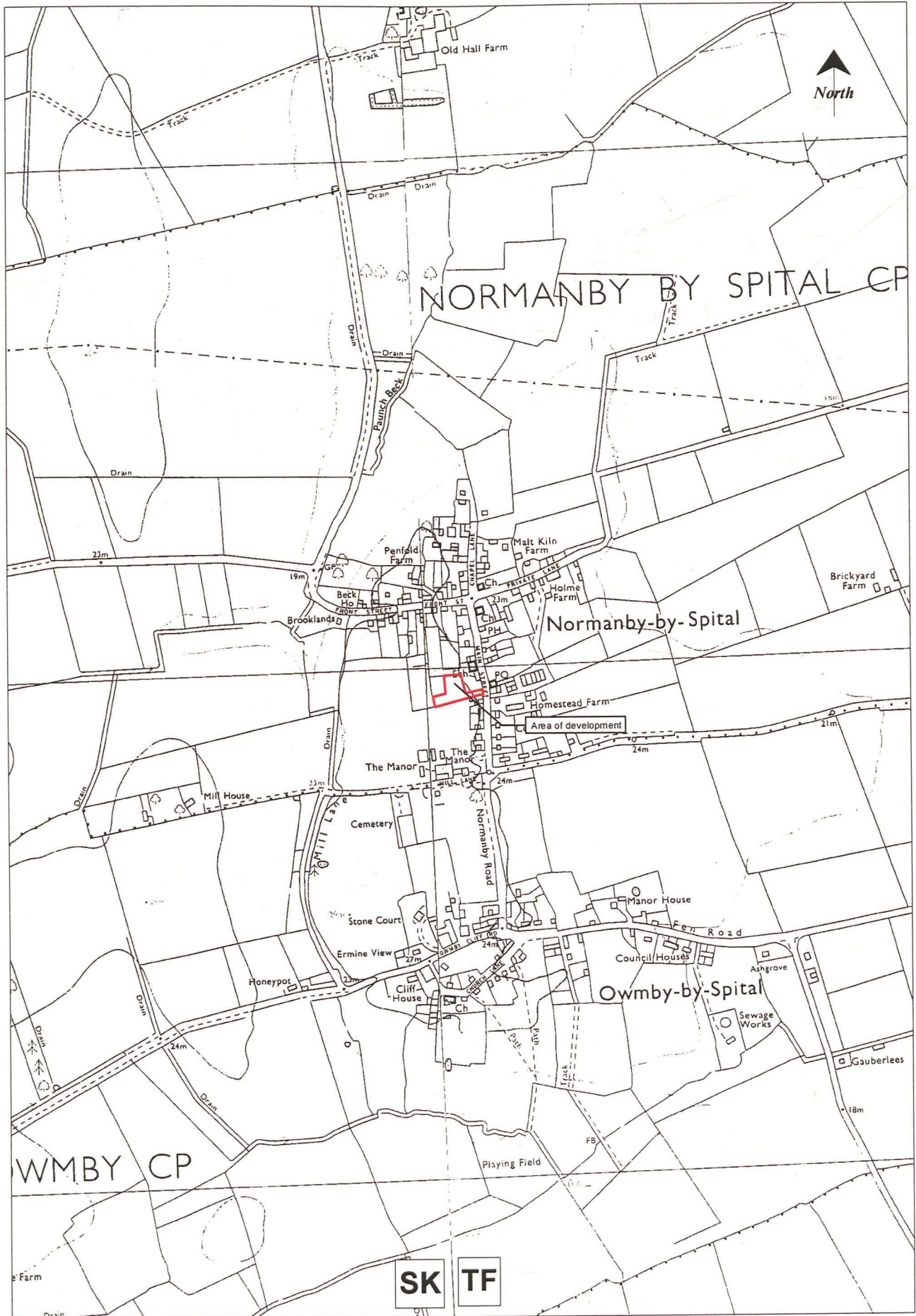


Figure 1 - General location plan



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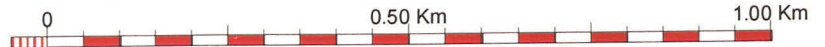
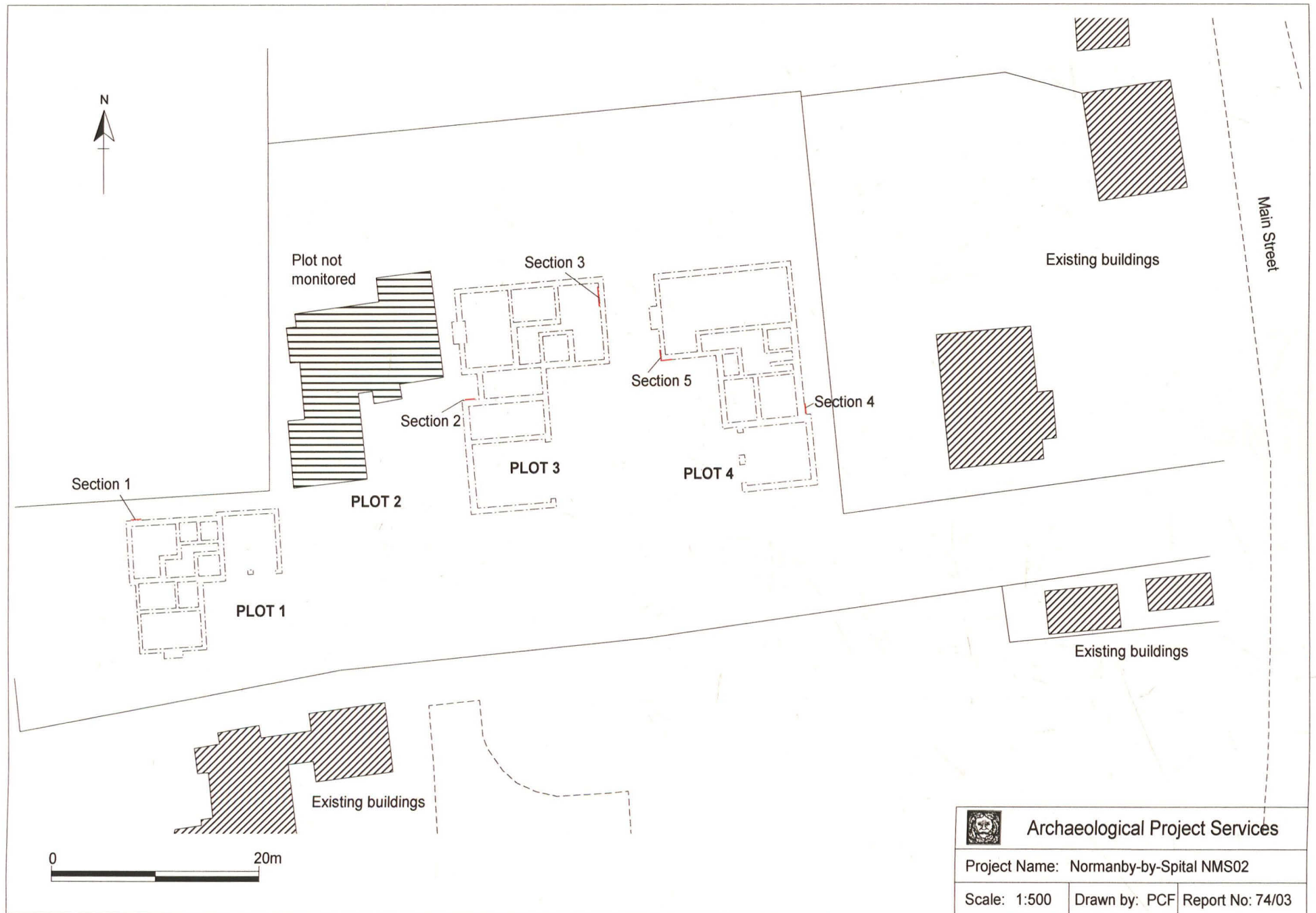


Figure 2 - Site location plan




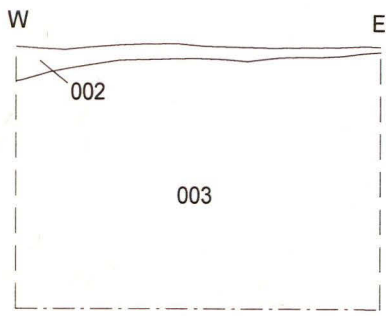
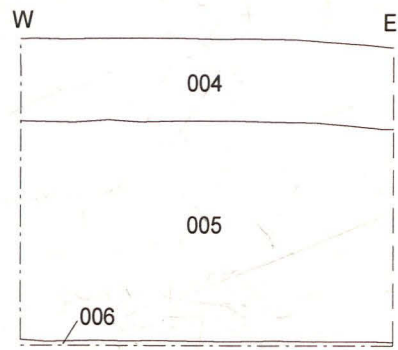
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Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 74/03

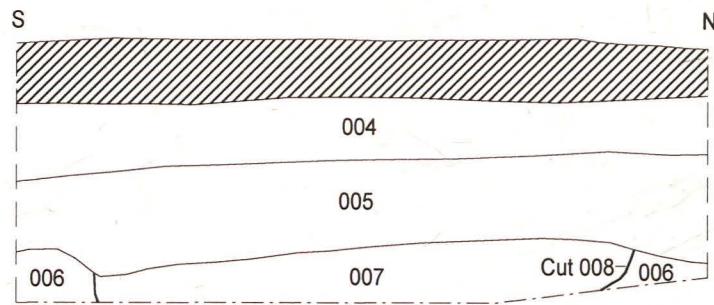
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn sections



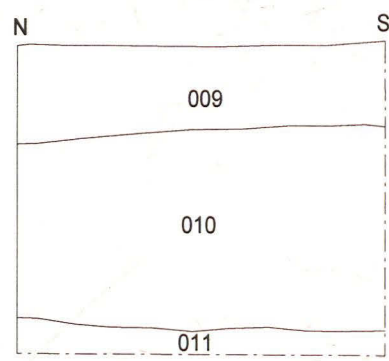
Section 1




Section 2

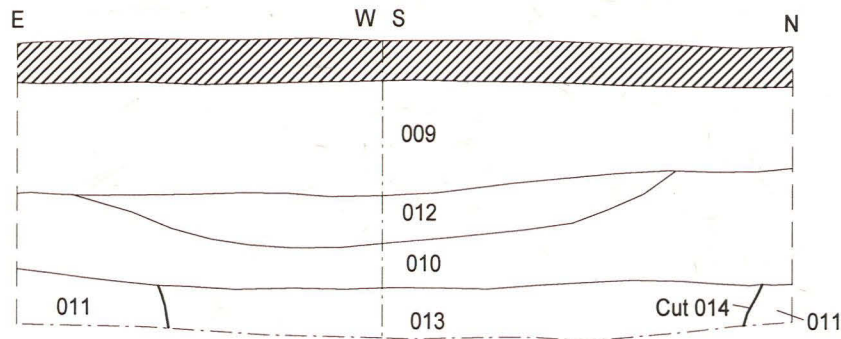


Section 3



Section 4

 Spread of machined material



Section 5




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Normanby-by-Spital NMS02		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by:PCF	Report No: 74/03

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 - General view across Plot 4, looking north



Plate 2 - Plot 1, Section 1, looking north



Plate 3 - Plot 3, Section 3 showing pit 008, looking west

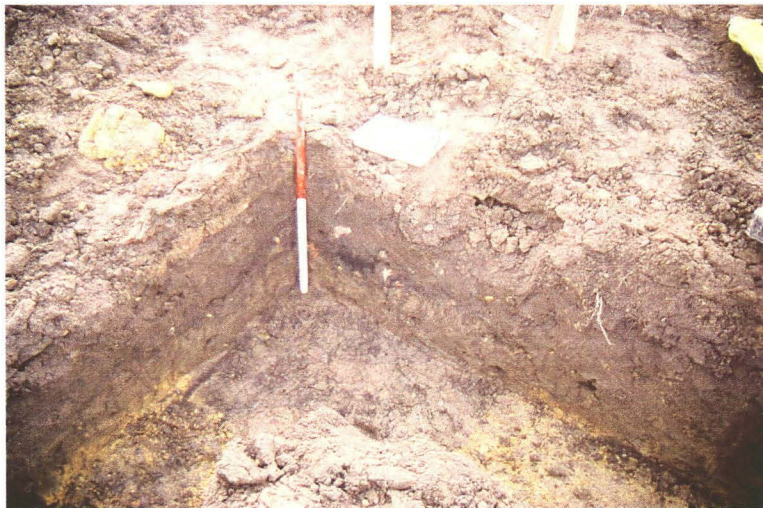


Plate 4 - Plot 4, Section 5 showing pit 014, looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT MAIN STREET, NORMANBY-BY-SPITAL, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of four dwellings at Main Street, Normanby-by-Spital, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, near the village core, possibly in an area of medieval settlement. The parish church, which would have provided the focus of Late Saxon-medieval settlement, is located about 100m to the north. There are 18th century farmhouses around the village.*
- 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 residential development on land at Main Street, Normanby-by-Spital, 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 Normanby-by-Spital is located approximately 16km north of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The site is about 100m south of the village centre, as defined by the church, on the west side of Main Street. The site, to the rear of 'The Bungalow', is centred on National Grid Reference TF 001 890.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (M01/P/0923) was submitted to West Lindsey District Council for the construction of four dwellings. 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 Normanby-by-Spital is located on the dip slope of the Lincoln edge and the site lies at about 25m OD on the gentle slope down to the east. Local soils are the Curdrige Association, typical argillic gleys developed on clay shales, with Aswarby Association gleyic brown calcareous earths over cornbrash (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 153-4; 99).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Normanby-by Spital lies just a short distance to the east of the Ermine Street Roman road.

6.2 The site is close to the village core, near the parish church which contains Norman elements; a church of probable Late Saxon origin is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086. The current street layout is thought to possibly be a simplification of the medieval arrangement, developed in the 16th century during regrowth after a period of decline.

6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits of medieval date.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

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

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and 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; West 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 Historic Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of 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

Specification: Version 1, 13-12-02

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm mid yellowish brown sand and silt, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
004	3	Firm dark brown/black sandy silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
005	3	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.64m thick	Subsoil
006	3	Firm mid brownish yellow sandy silt, >40mm thick	Natural deposit
007	3	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (008)
008	3	Feature, 1.4m long by >0.65m wide by >0.18m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
009	4	Firm dark brown/black sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
010	4	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.55m thick	Subsoil
011	4	Firm mid brownish yellow sand, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
012	4	Firm dark grey/black sand	Levelling deposit
013	4	Soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (014)
014	4	Rectangular feature, 0.86m long by 0.62m wide by >0.28m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall 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 30g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass and burnt stone, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 150g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (004) and the fill of a pit (013).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Normanby-by-Spital, at Nottingham 60km to the southwest. However, the remaining pottery pieces are probably Staffordshire products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	PEARL	Pearlware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	LPM	Blue painted tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
	WHITE	White-glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Ceramic building material	Drain, late post-medieval	1	5	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Mould-produced square bottle, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	115	
013	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	30	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
013	cattle sized	Unidentified	1	3	possible humerus 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

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites



and Monuments Record.

#### **Potential**

As a small collection of entirely late post-medieval-early modern material the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the group does indicate activity on or near the site from perhaps the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

The lack of any material earlier than the late 18<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, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### **References**

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

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

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.7

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: NMS 02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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