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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HALL GATE, ST LAMBERT'S HALL,
WESTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WHGA 03)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HALL GATE, ST LAMBERT'S HALL,
WESTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WHGA 03)**

Work Undertaken For

Mr Mills

July 2003

Report Compiled by
Victoria Mellor BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 2995 2644
Planning Reference: H22/0030/03
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.227

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 124/03

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Illustration	Mark Dymond, Victoria Mellor
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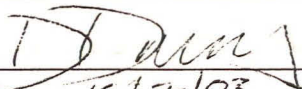
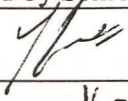
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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS.....	2
6.	DISCUSSION.....	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL.....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Context Descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the foundation trenches showing section locations
- Figure 4 Section 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area before works
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 General view of the development area at completion of groundworks

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at St Lambert's Hall, Hall Gate, Weston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.

The area was subject to marine incursions during the prehistoric period, and a drop in sea level saw extensive settlement on the marine silts during the Romano-British period.

Following the apparent decline in occupation in the Fens after the Roman period, settlement resumed in the middle Saxon period. During the medieval period sea banks were constructed and the land was gradually reclaimed and improved.

The investigations revealed a trackway, and a buried topsoil, overlying natural silts. These features and deposits are likely to be associated with recent use of the buildings and land around St Lambert's Hall. No artefacts were retrieved from the site.

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 Mr Mills to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

groundworks associated with an extension to an existing house at St Lambert's Hall, Hall Gate, Weston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H22/0030/03. The watching brief was carried out on the 19th May 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Weston village is located approximately 4km northeast of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The development site lies at St Lambert's Hall approximately 1.5km northeast of Weston, on the east side of Hall Gate, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2995 2644 (Fig. 2). The site is on flat, low-lying ground at approximately 3m O.D.

The site lies on Wisbech series coarse silty calcareous gley soils, developed in stoneless marine alluvium. Topsoils are typically of silty loam or fine sandy loam, with subsoils of silty loam, sandy silt loam or fine sandy loam (Robson 1990).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The area was subject to marine incursions during the prehistoric period, from the Neolithic through to the mid to late Iron Age.

A drop in sea level saw extensive settlement on the marine silts during the Romano-British period. Subsequent marine incursions, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Remains from Romano-British period may be masked by flood deposits and have been identified in the area buried beneath up to 1m of silt. Romano-British

settlement and saltern remains have been recorded in the southern part of Weston parish (Phillips 1970). Briquetage (fired clay associated with salt making) recovered in Weston parish has been dated to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (Lane & Morris 2001, 329-340).

Following the apparent decline in occupation in the Fens after the Roman period settlement resumed during the Saxon period. Sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery have been recovered along the route of the Weston bypass (north of the village) during fieldwalking (Trimble 2000, 7) and a walkover survey (Albone 2000, 4).

The place-name Weston is Old English in origin and refers to the 'west farmstead or village', presumably in relation to the settlement of Moulton (Cameron 1998, 137). Weston is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where the manors of *Westune* and *Multune* are recorded (Morris ed. 1986, 14, 53, 57, 100). The church of St Mary's dates from the medieval period, and in the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of a medieval cross. The cross is a Scheduled Monument (SM 22691).

During the medieval period sea banks were constructed and the land was gradually reclaimed and improved. By the 13th century much of the land in the area was in the hands of Spalding priory and in the early 14th century a monastic grange was established at Wykeham. Wykeham chapel was built in 1311 as the private chapel of Prior Hatfield of Spalding (Pevsner, 1995, 73 & 794) and lies approximately 1.5km west of the site. Wykeham Chapel is a Scheduled Monument (SM 33131).

High Road through Weston, c. 1.5km from the site, was established as the Turnpike road between Spalding and Holbeach in 1764 (Wright 1993, 78).

A pill box is located c. 200m to the north east of the site.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to the depths required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully 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 revealed 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 1:20 and annotated sketch plans were produced. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis a total of three phases was identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	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 foundation trenches comprised a light brown silt (008). This was overlain by a naturally formed subsoil of light greyish brown silt (007), which was between 0.5m and 0.6m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

At the northern side of the development, was a slightly curving north-south aligned linear feature [005] (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was 3.6m wide, and a maximum of 0.36m deep, and extended outside the trench. Identified as wheel ruts within a former trackway, it contained a single fill of dark grey silt (004), with occasional patches of brown silt. This deposit was sealed to the east by a 0.1m thick deposit (006) of mid greyish brown silt, with occasional stone inclusions, interpreted as a former topsoil or ploughsoil.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying the undated deposits were two deposits forming a track (Fig. 4, Section 1). The lowest of these was a layer of black ash and clinker (003), forming a make up layer for the track. This was up to 0.16m thick, extending for over 4.5m, and contained frequent small coal fragments and possible slag. The upper layer was a light yellowish brown limestone rubble (002), this being a maximum of 0.26m thick and extending for 4.2m. Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.3m thick layer of a dark greyish brown silt topsoil (001), with frequent inclusions of ash and pebbles. This deposit was covered with turf.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of silts (Phase 1) relate to the underlying drift geology of the Wisbech series.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprised the wheel ruts and fill of a former trackway, and a buried former topsoil. These deposits are likely to represent recent use of the track, prior to the resurfacing seen in Phase 3. These resurfacing deposits of ash, clinker and limestone form a solid trackway, overlain by topsoil and turf.

No artefacts were retrieved during the watching brief.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Hall Gate, Weston as the site lay in an area where Romano-British and medieval remains have been recorded.

Overlying natural silts were several deposits relating to a trackway, and a recently buried topsoil. These features are likely to be associated with the recent use of buildings and land around St Lamberts Hall.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Mills who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Denise Drury coordinated the work and along with Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start permitted examination of the relevant parish files and the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: James Snee
 Illustration: Mark Dymond, Victoria Mellor
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Victoria Mellor

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Wright, N., 1993, Turnpikes and stagecoaches, in S. Bennett and N. Bennett, *An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire.*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

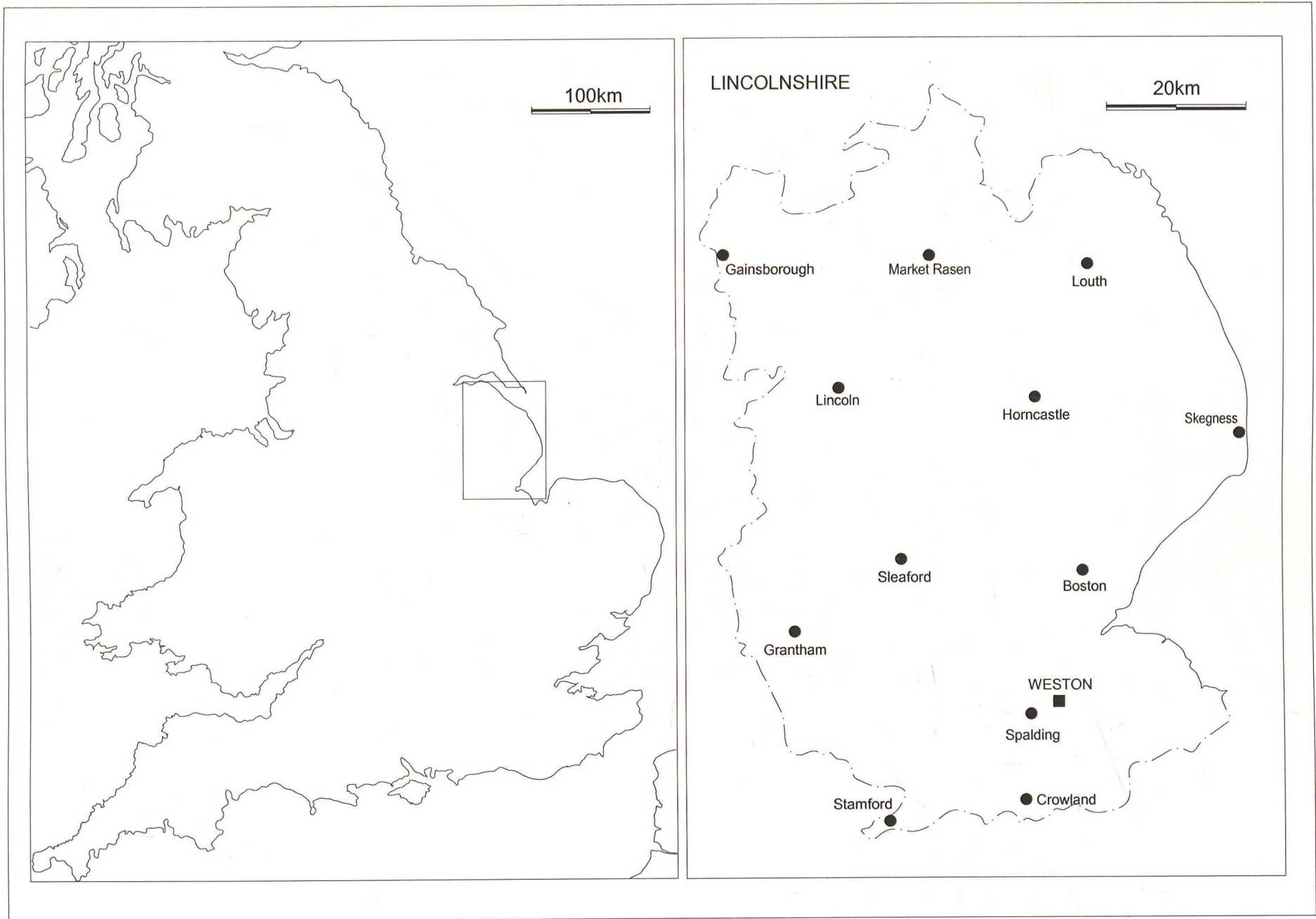
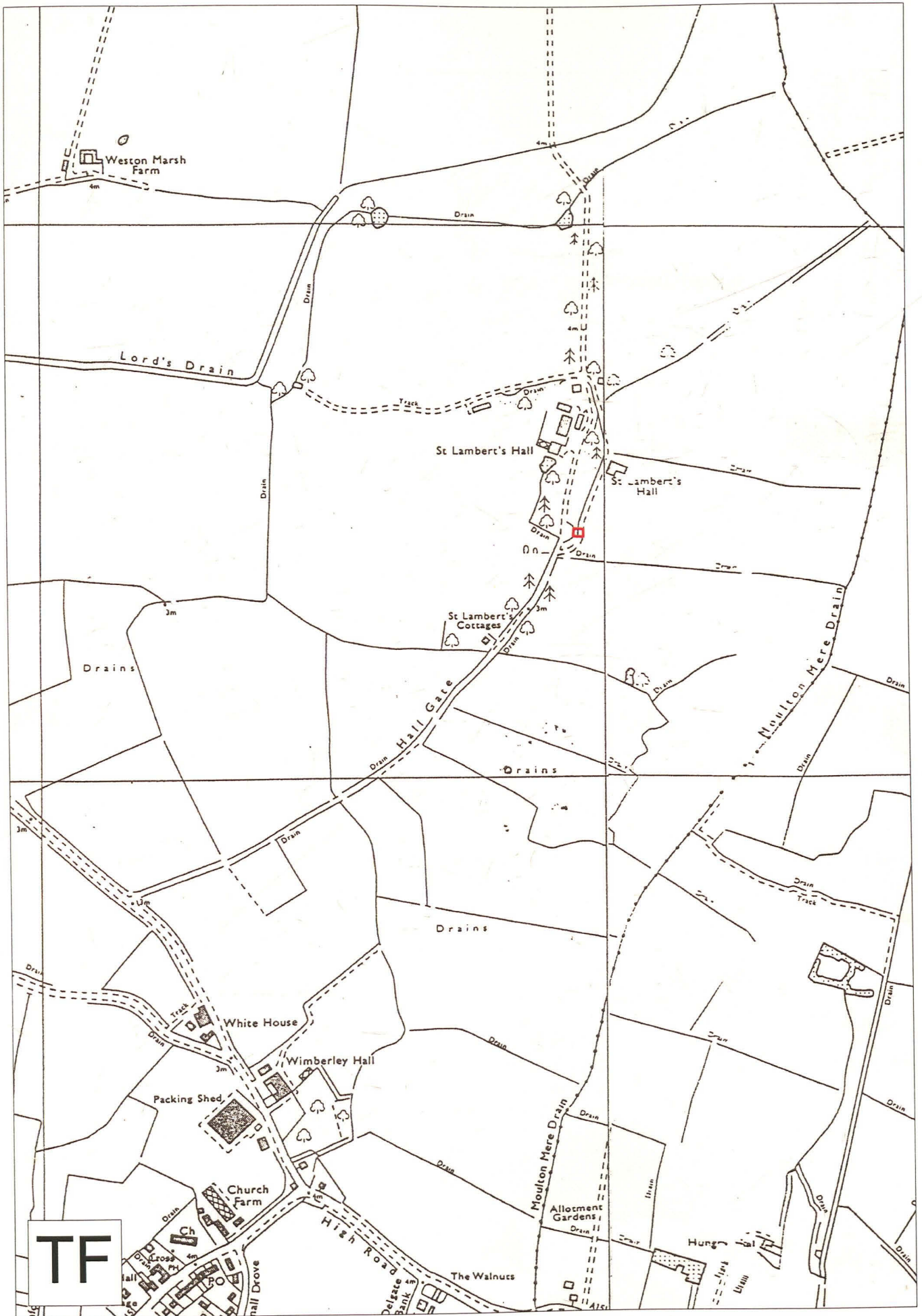


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location plan

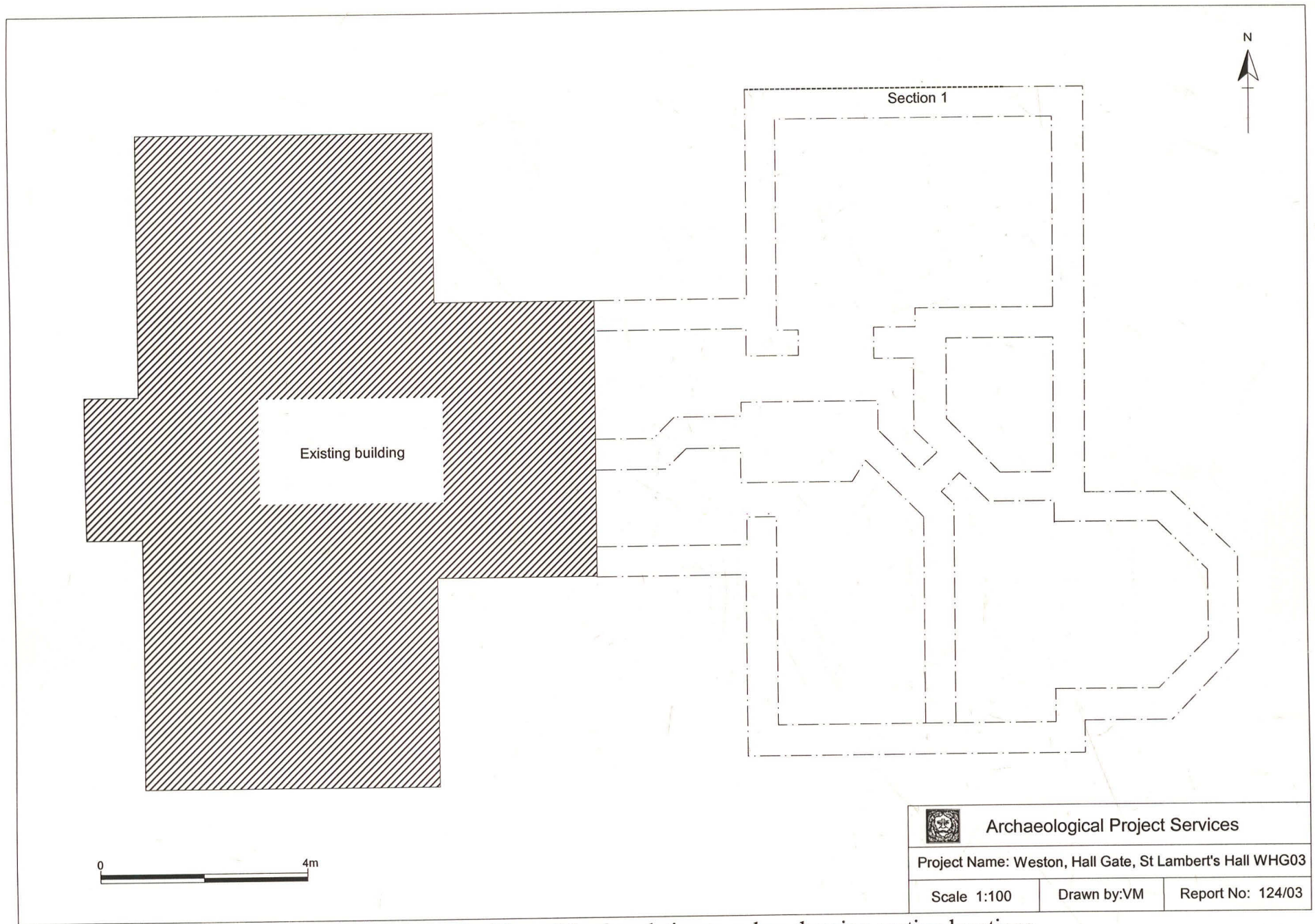
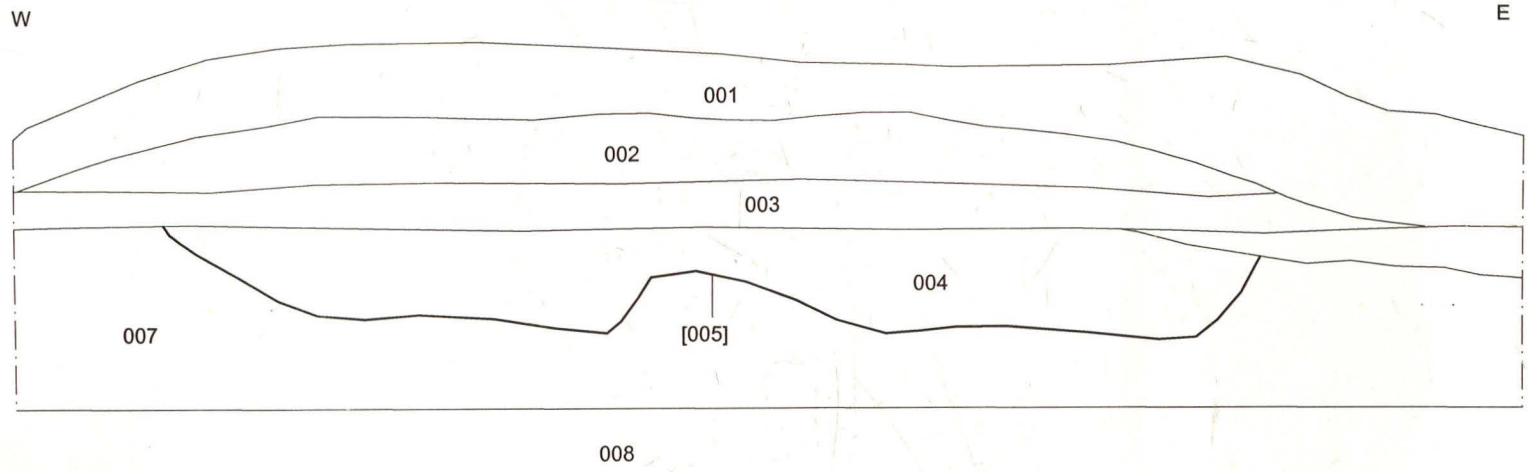


Figure 3 - Plan of the foundation trenches showing section locations




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Weston, Hall Gate, St Lambert's Hall WHG03		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 124/03

Figure 4, Section 1.



Plate 1 General view of the development area before works



Plate 2 Section 1



Plate 3 General view of the development area at completion of groundworks

Appendix 1

LAND AT ST LAMBERT'S HALL, HALL GATE, WESTON, LINCOLNSHIRE – SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of an extension at St Lambert's Hall, Hall Gate, Weston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site lies in an area where remains from the Romano-British and medieval remains have been recorded.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks 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 an extension at St Lambert's Hall, Hall Gate, Weston, 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 Weston village is located approximately 4km northeast of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site lies at St Lambert's Hall approximately 1.5km northeast of Weston, on the east side of Hall Gate, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2995 2644 (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H22/0030/03) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. 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 The site is on flat, low-lying ground at approximately 3m O.D. Local soils are the Wallsea 2 Association deep stoneless clayey soils developed in marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The area was subject to marine incursions during the prehistoric period, from the Neolithic through to the mid- to late Iron Age. A drop in sea level saw extensive settlement on the marine silts during the Romano-British period. Subsequent marine incursions resulted in the

abandonment of these sites and remains from Romano-British period may be masked by flood deposits and have been identified in the area buried beneath up to 1m of silt. Romano-British settlement and saltern remains have been recorded in the southern part of Weston parish.

- 6.2 Following the apparent decline in occupation in the Fens after the Roman period settlement resumed during the middle Saxon period and Saxo-Norman pottery has been recovered near Weston. Weston is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) and the church of St Mary's dates from the medieval period. During the medieval period sea banks were constructed and the land was gradually reclaimed and improved. By the 13th century much of the land in the area was in the hands of Spalding priory and in the early 14th century a monastic grange was established at Wykeham (to the west of the present development site).

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, 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.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland 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

Specification: Version 1, 13/05/2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable, dark greyish-brown silt, up to 0.3m thick.	Topsoil and turf
002	Firm, light yellowish-brown limestone rubble, up to 0.26m thick.	Hard core for track
003	Firm to friable, black ash and clinker, up to 0.16m thick.	Layer of track make-up
004	Firm, dark grey silt, up to 0.38m thick.	Fill of [005]
005	Slightly curving linear feature, aligned north-south, 3.6m wide by 0.36m deep, irregular concave sides and undulating base.	Former track with wheel ruts
006	Friable, mid greyish-brown silt, up to 0.1m thick.	Former topsoil / ploughsoil
007	Firm, light greyish-brown silt, up to 0.6m thick.	Subsoil
008	Firm, light brown silt, greater than 0.01m thick.	Natural

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Briquetage	A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports etc.) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Turnpike Roads	Turnpike trusts were established for many principal roads. An Act of Parliament of 1663 allowed them to levy tolls to pay for their maintenance.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 8 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing (section)
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.227

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WHGA03

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.

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.