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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PETERBOROUGH WAY,
HOLDINGHAM, SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HPW 03)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PETERBOROUGH WAY,
HOLDINGHAM, SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HPW 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Rippon Homes Ltd**

February 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0610 4705
Planning Reference: N/57/0019/02
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.382

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 23/04



Quality Control
Peterborough Way,
Holdingham, Sleaford
HPW 03

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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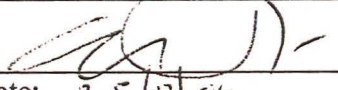
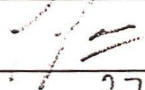
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 25/02/04	Date: 27-02-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Peterborough Way, Holdingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of drainage trenches for a new housing development.

Holdingham lies in close proximity to a Romano-British (AD 50-410) villa with a possible associated cemetery south of the site. A Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) settlement is located north of the development and the medieval (AD 1066-1540) hamlet of Holdingham lies to the west.

The watching brief identified an undated pit and intermittent subsoils, perhaps related to ridge and furrow that formerly covered the site. Finds retrieved include a single tessera, roof tile, post-medieval pottery and modern drain pipe.

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 Rippon Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land off Peterborough Way, Holdingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application N/57/0019/02. The watching brief was carried out between the 4th December 2003 and 27th January 2004, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln and 26km west of Boston in North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Holdingham is located 1.5km north of Sleaford centre.

The proposed development site is located adjacent to the Lincoln Road on the eastern side at National Grid Reference TF 0610 4705 and encompasses 1.1 hectares (Fig. 2). Holdingham is situated on a slight slope down to the east at a height of c. 21m OD. Running east-west through the village is a small stream located within a slight shallow valley.

Local soils at the site are of the Aswarby Series, typically brown calcareous earths, and Deepdales Series, cambic gley soils (George and Robson 1978, 44, 78). The site is situated at the junction of Jurassic Cornbrash and Blisworth Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Holdingham is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period. It has been suggested that the Lincoln Road was formerly a Roman thoroughfare connecting the Romano-British settlement at Old Sleaford with Lincoln (Margary 1973, 236). This is likely to be the case north of Brauncewell where short straight lengths are evident. However, between Sleaford and Brauncewell the route is more winding and not typical of a Roman road.

To the north of the development area is the suspected site of a Romano-British villa as

indicated by finds of stone, tessera and tile. A further villa is also known to the east. It is probable that the site lies within the fields associated with the villa. To the southwest of the site skeletons associated with Romano-British pottery were discovered and may indicate a cemetery, possibly attached to the villa complex.

Located to the northwest is the site of a Middle Saxon settlement. Excavations revealed buildings, ditches and pits of an extensive settlement (*pers. comm.* T. Rayner).

Holdingham is first mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 1202. Referred to as *Haldingeham*, the name derives from the Old English 'hām' and 'Haldingas', meaning the farm or settlement of Halda's people (Cameron 1998, 64).

Although place-name evidence indicates a Saxon foundation, the fact that it was omitted from the Domesday Survey indicates that the settlement probably lay within the Bishop of Lincoln's estate of New Sleaford (Roffe 1979, 13). This estate, centred on Sleaford, included the church and 8 mills with 320 acres of meadow and 1 acre of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976, 7/43). It has been suggested that Holdingham was the original and more important village, positioned as it is at the centre of the former medieval three fields of the parish (Pawley 1996, 29).

A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary is recorded at Holdingham in the 16th century (Trollope 1872, 181), located west of the site. Mentioned as ruinous at this time, it was probably medieval in origin. In addition, a cross is recorded as having been located next to this chapel.

Medieval pottery was found during the construction of the A15/A17 roundabout. This may indicate settlement at this location or may indicate an area of ploughed fields where refuse was discarded to improve soil fertility. Some suggestion as to the extent of

these fields can be seen in earthworks of ridge and furrow, of which some remains were identified at the site (Cope-Faulkner 2000, 6).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of trenches for services, topsoil was stripped from the area. Trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Topsoil removing and trench excavation was monitored. Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records 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 two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Located along the eastern boundary of the site, natural deposits comprised a layer of reddish brown silty sand (001). To the west, limestone (006) was revealed. Both these deposits indicate variations in the underlying solid geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural (002) was a feature identified as a pit (002). This was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single fill of yellowish brown sandy clay (003).

Sealing the pit was an intermittent subsoil (004) comprising greyish brown silty clay. Subsoil was also encountered further west and was recorded as a yellowish brown clayey sand.

Topsoil sealed all deposits although had been stripped from the site and not recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silty sands and limestone of the underlying solid geology.

Undated deposits are represented by a pit and two separate areas of subsoil. The function and date of the pit can not be determined due to a lack of artefactual material. The intermittent nature of the subsoil may relate to the former ridges of the medieval ridge and furrow field system.

Finds retrieved from this investigation, all of which were unstratified, include a fragment of Romano-British tile possibly re-used for a tessellated pavement and perhaps associated with the known villa in the vicinity. Other fragments of tile may also be of a similar period. Pottery included a single post-medieval sherd,

which probably entered the area in a manuring scatter.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Peterborough Way, Holdingham, as the site lay in close proximity to Romano-British, Saxon and medieval sites.

However, only an undated pit and intermittent subsoils, perhaps associated with recorded ridge and furrow, were identified. Finds include a fragment of Roman tile, re-cut for a tessera, roof tile, post-medieval pottery and modern drainpipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr I. Slater of Rippon Homes Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Aaron Clements, Ray Holt, Chris Moulis, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mary Nugent
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

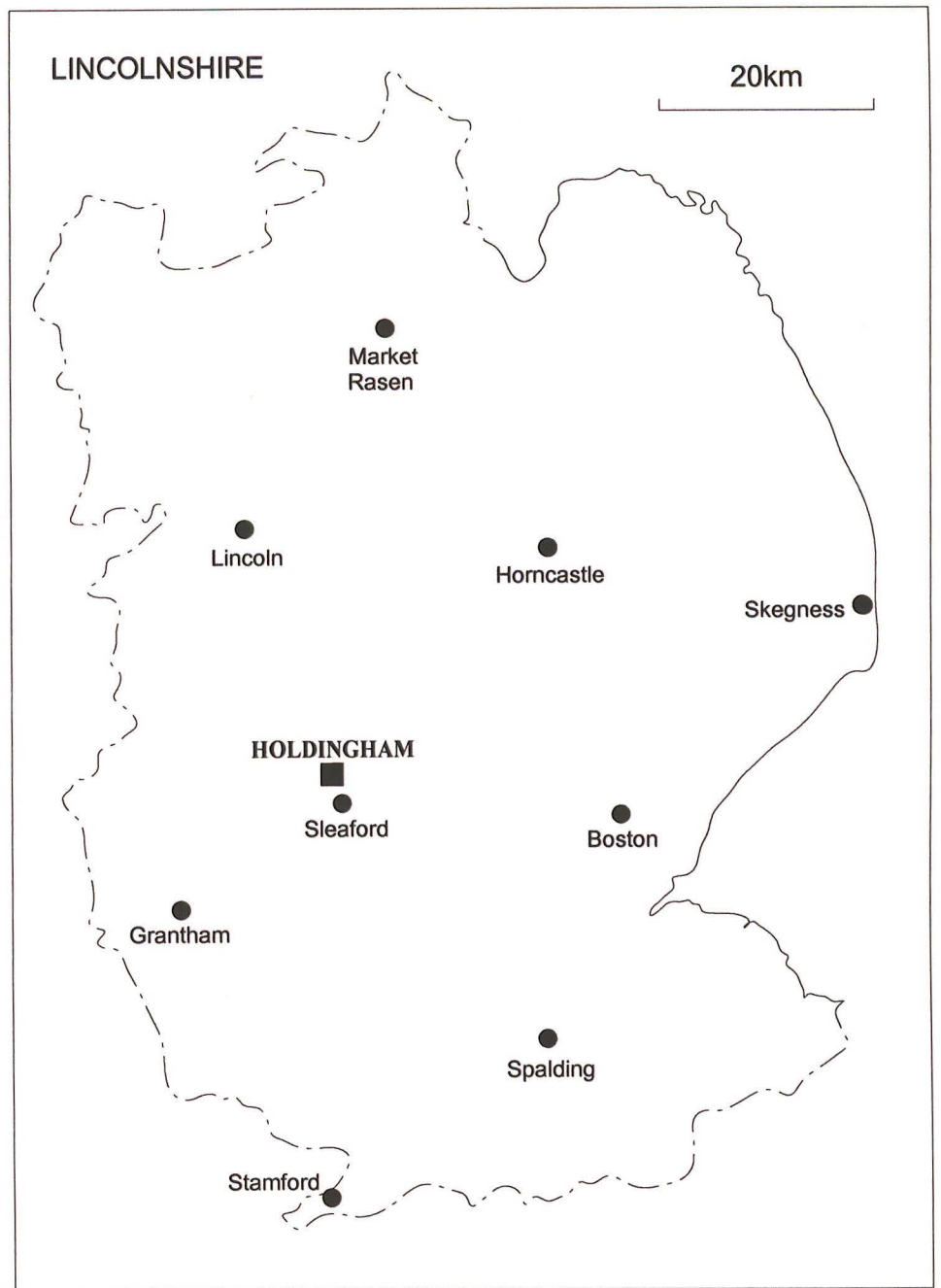


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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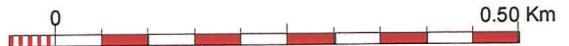


Figure 2 - Site location plan

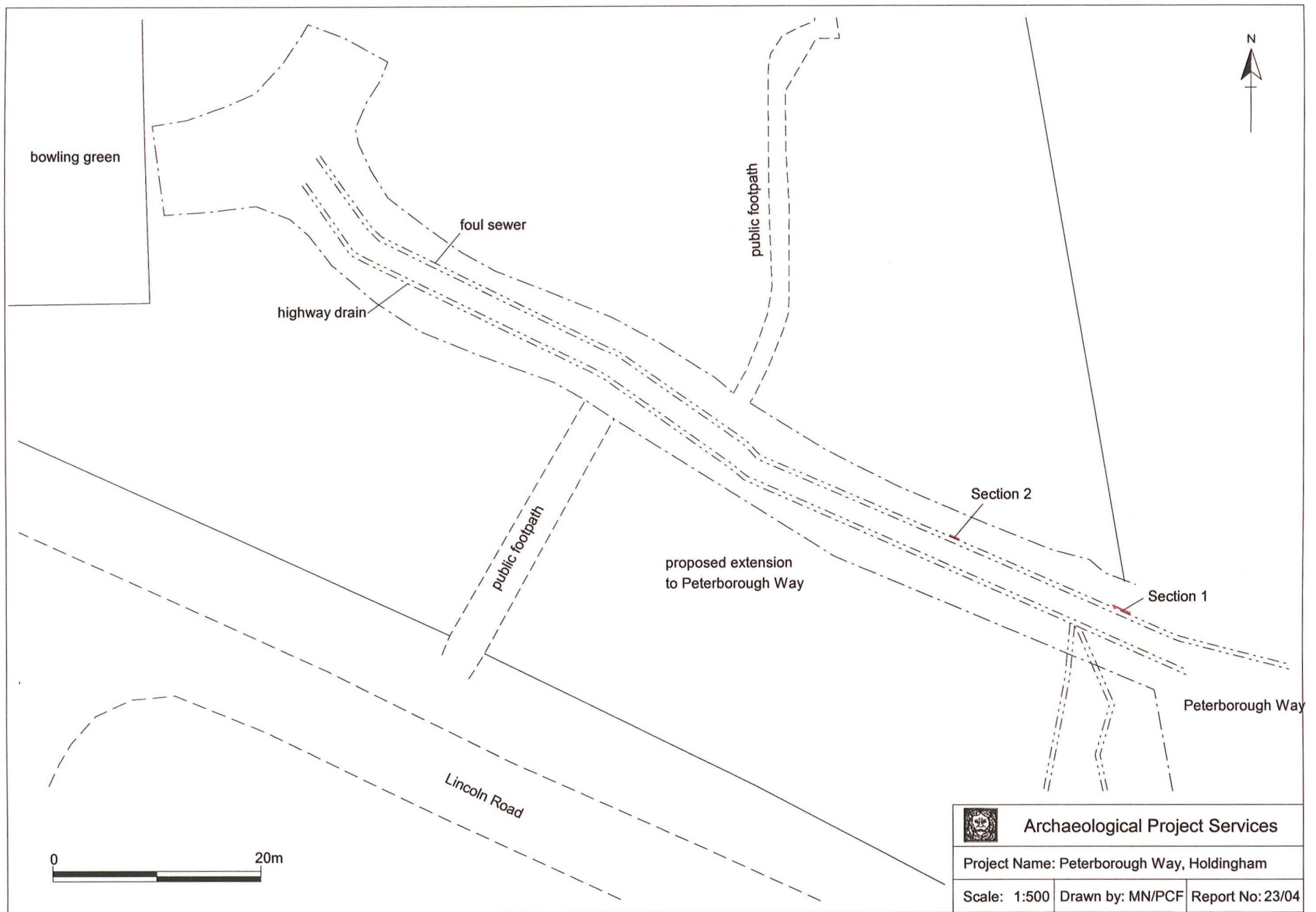
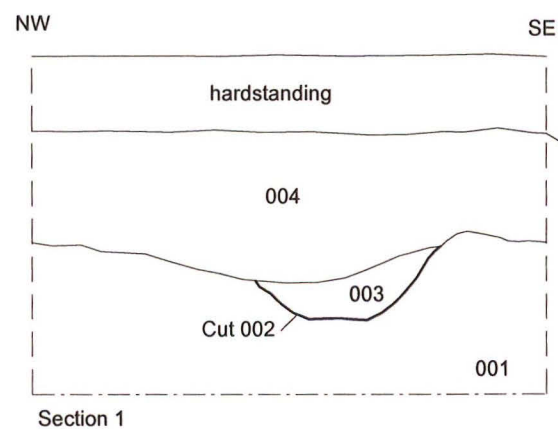
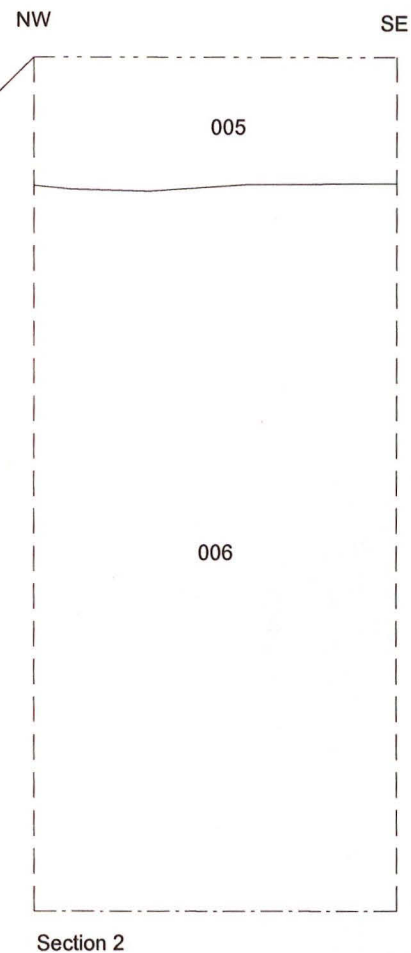


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



topsoil stripped
to this level




	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Peterborough Way, Holdingham			
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: MN/PCF	Report No: 23/04	

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the undated pit (002), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT PETERBOROUGH WAY, HOLDINGHAM, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development of land at Peterborough Way, Holdingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *A Roman villa is thought to be located in the field to the east of the development and a number of skeletons associated with Romano-British pottery were disturbed during development approximately to the 350m south. Archaeological excavation undertaken at Holdingham roundabout, located to the north of the site, revealed an Early to Middle Saxon settlement site. The village of Holdingham, located just to the south of the site, is of at least medieval date and at one time contained a chapel of this period.*
- 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 findings of the work. 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 on land at Peterborough Way, Holdingham, Sleaford, 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 Holdingham is located is located 1km north of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is located on the south east side of the village on the north side of the A15 and covers an area of a little over 1ha.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission is sought for residential development (Application No. N/57/0019/02). North Kesteven District Council have advised that an archaeological watching brief will be required during all stages of groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is relatively flat...on the south side of Field Beck and lies at approximately 20m OD, and is overlain by fine loamy calcareous soils of the Aswarby Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Finds of a Roman and medieval date have been located from the fields surrounding the application area. There is cropmark evidence of a possible Roman Villa in a field on the other side of the road to the northwest of the proposed development site. Roman burials were found approximately 100m southwest of the site.
- 6.2 Archaeological excavation undertaken at Holdingham roundabout, located to the north of the site, revealed an Early to Middle Saxon settlement site.
- 6.3 The early history of the village is not well known. In historic times the settlement has been little more than a hamlet. The development area lies at the east end of what may have been the core of the medieval village.
- 6.4 A desk-based assessment of the site indicated that the potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits within the area are low, due in part to the very well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks that are extant across the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret any archaeological remains 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;
 - 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 1997, 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 consisting of colour prints 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: the colour prints will be 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 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; and to the County 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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Proceeding of the Prehistoric Society* for discoveries of prehistoric date, *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 Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about six 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 principal 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	Bronze Age pottery - Dr C. Allen, OAU Iron Age Pottery - Dr. D. Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - Jane Young, LAS Medieval and later- G. Taylor APS in consultation with Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
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, 1st December 2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft reddish brown silty sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
002	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
003	Soft light yellowish brown sandy clay	Fill of (002)
004	Friable to soft dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m-0.4m thick	Subsoil
005	Firm dark yellowish brown clayey sand, >0.35m thick	Subsoil
006	Limestone	Natural geology
007	Unstratified finds retrieval	

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 total of 2 fragments of pottery weighing 163g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 53g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified finds (007).

The earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Holdingham, probably at Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke 35km to the northeast. The ceramic building materials are probably also relatively local products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
007	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, bowl/pancheon, abraded, 16 th -17 th century	1	63	19 th century
	DRAIN	Red painted earthenware, drainpipe, 19 th century	1	100	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
007	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, mortar adhering to 1, uncertain Roman or post-medieval	2	18	Roman? Post-medieval?
	CBM	Tessera, cut from tile, Roman	1	35	

CBM = Ceramic Building Material

A rectangular tessera about 25mm x 30mm was recovered. Such an item would have formed part of a mosaic floor in a higher status Roman building. Two other tile fragments were recovered but both are small and lack diagnostic features and, consequently, it is uncertain whether these are Roman or post-medieval.

Condition

All 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 Holdingham 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 moderate collection of artefacts is mixed in nature and date and could all have entered the investigation area in manuring scatter. As such, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, this is slightly qualified by the presence of the Roman tessera, which points toward a high status building of this period in the general vicinity.

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

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.
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.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.382

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HPW 03

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

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