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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 12 HIGH STREET,
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DHS 03)**



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16 JUL 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 12 HIGH STREET,
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DHS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Alford Investments Ltd**

March 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2094 3571
Planning Reference: H04/1389/02
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.327

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 24/04

Quality Control
12 High Street, Donington
DHS 03

Project Coordinator	Tobin Rayner
Supervisor	Vicky Mellor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

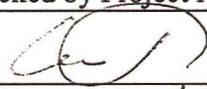

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 4.3.04	Date: 05-03-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during commercial development on land at 12 High Street, Donington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.

Donington is located at the eastern end of the Roman (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, Salter's Way. Settlement of this period is also known from the area, but is comparatively sparse considering its position at the end of the Roman road. Although the place-name Donington indicates a settlement of Saxon (AD 410-1066) origin, no sites of the period are known from the vicinity of Donington.

By the medieval period (AD 1066-1500) Donington was a settled village with a church, two fairs and a market. The town was likely to have had a prosperous start, relying on the nearby salt trade, until Bicker Haven, an inlet of The Wash, silted up. Since the medieval period the town has gradually increased in size, with 18th, 19th and 20th century development occurring.

The watching brief recorded a former buried topsoil in which remnants of a post-medieval brick wall were identified. Recent demolition rubble was evident across the site. Finds retrieved include a single sherd of medieval pottery from Bourne, post-medieval pottery, glass and a fragment of clay pipe. Animal bone was also recovered.

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 Alford Investments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development on land at 12 High Street, Donington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H04/1389/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 4th and 5th November 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 140m east of the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2094 3571. Lying at a height of c. 5m OD, the site is approximately 1200 square metres in extent. The surrounding land is fairly level with a slight drop in height, of approximately 0.5m, to the north.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Northwest, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Donington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period and later. The village lies at the eastern known end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. This road once connected Donington to the Roman settlement at Saltersford (near Grantham) and beyond to Six Hills in Leicestershire (Margary 1973, 223). It follows the current A52 until Horbling Fen, whereupon it takes a more southerly route, until all traces of it vanish southeast of Donington. From Saltersford to Donington, the road is more sinuous than can be expected of a Roman road and some believe it follows the course of a prehistoric trackway (*ibid.*).

Considering that the apparent terminus of the Salter's Way is located at Donington, there is a surprising dearth of known Romano-British sites in the vicinity.

Donington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Donninctune* or *Duninctune*, the name is derived from the Old English meaning the 'homestead (*tûn*) of Dunn(a)'s people' (Cameron 1998, 38). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan and contained c. 22 saltpans and 54 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Domesday also records that the abbot of Peterborough held a manor in Gosberton (Hallam 1965, 199). The entry for this manor is under the record for Donington as that town lay partly in the Danelaw Hundred of Surfleet and Gosberton and partly in the hundred of Quadring in Donington.

Immediately west of the site is the Market Place which had its origins in the mid 13th century. The site lies adjacent to the Red Cow Hotel which has its origins in the 17th century (DoE 1971, 11).

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

Overburden was removed to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground level. An exploratory trench to locate electrical services was also excavated to a depth of 0.85m. The sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical and the stripped area was scanned for visible archaeological remains. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and a section drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a former topsoil comprising brown sandy clay (003).

Within this deposit was the remnant of a brick wall (002). This wall was aligned north to south and was 1.5m long by 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Sealing the wall was a modern demolition deposit of mixed brick and tile rubble (001) which measured 0.25m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

A former topsoil and a short remnant of brick wall were identified during the watching brief sealed beneath a modern demolition layer. The shallow nature of the groundworks prevented archaeological deposits deeper down from being disturbed, apart from a short length of wall identified in an exploratory trench. The wall is of probable post-medieval date.

The earliest artefact retrieved was a sherd of Bourne ware of medieval origin. Other finds comprise post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipe and animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at 12 High Street, Donington, because the site lay in close proximity to the medieval Market Place and adjacent to the 17th century Red Cow Hotel.

A post-medieval wall and buried soil were identified at the site sealed beneath modern demolition rubble.

Apart from a single sherd of medieval pottery, most finds were of post-medieval date and comprise pottery, glass, clay pipe and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Dawkins of Alford Investments Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The report was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start, kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Tobin Rayner
 Site Supervisor: Vicky Mellor
 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

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

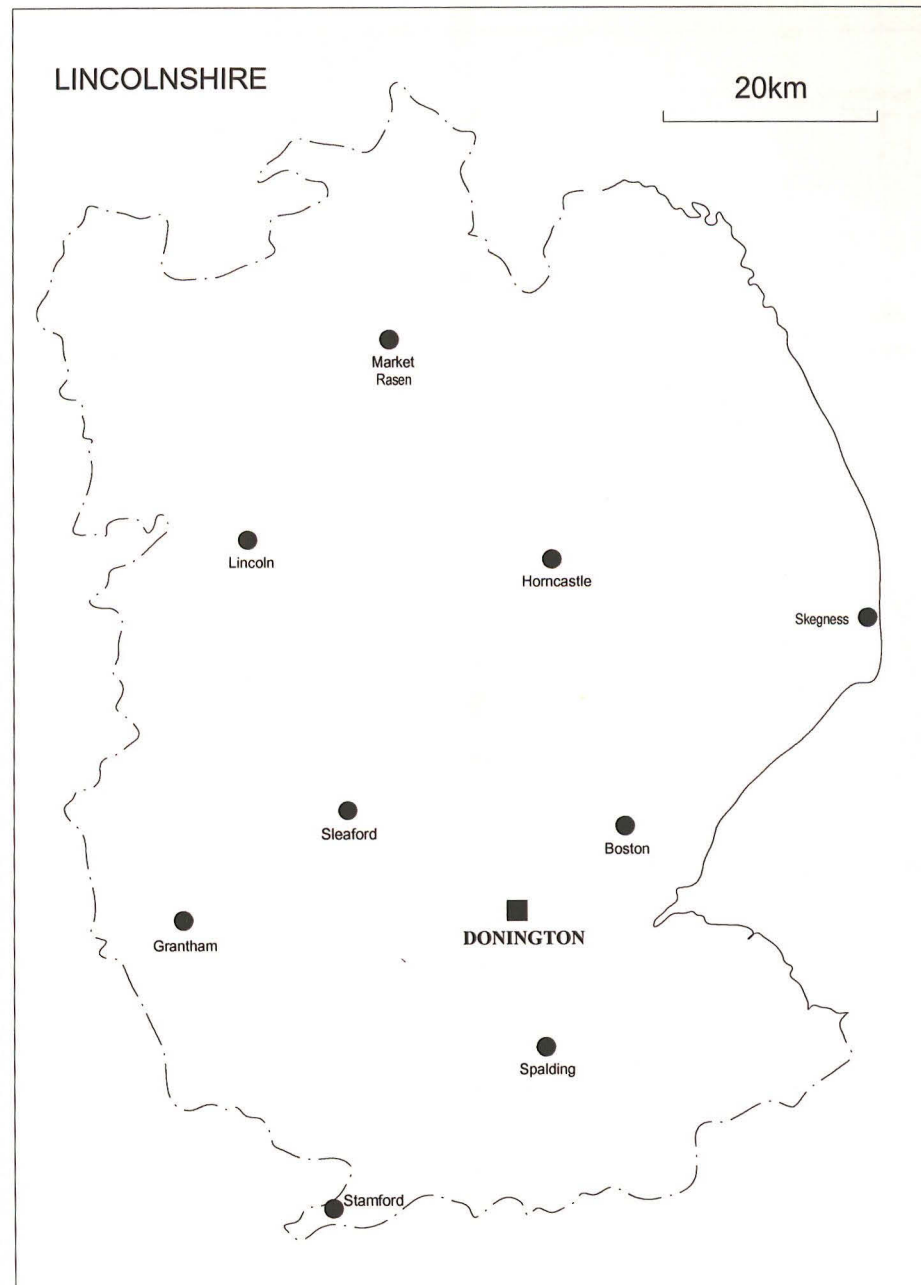
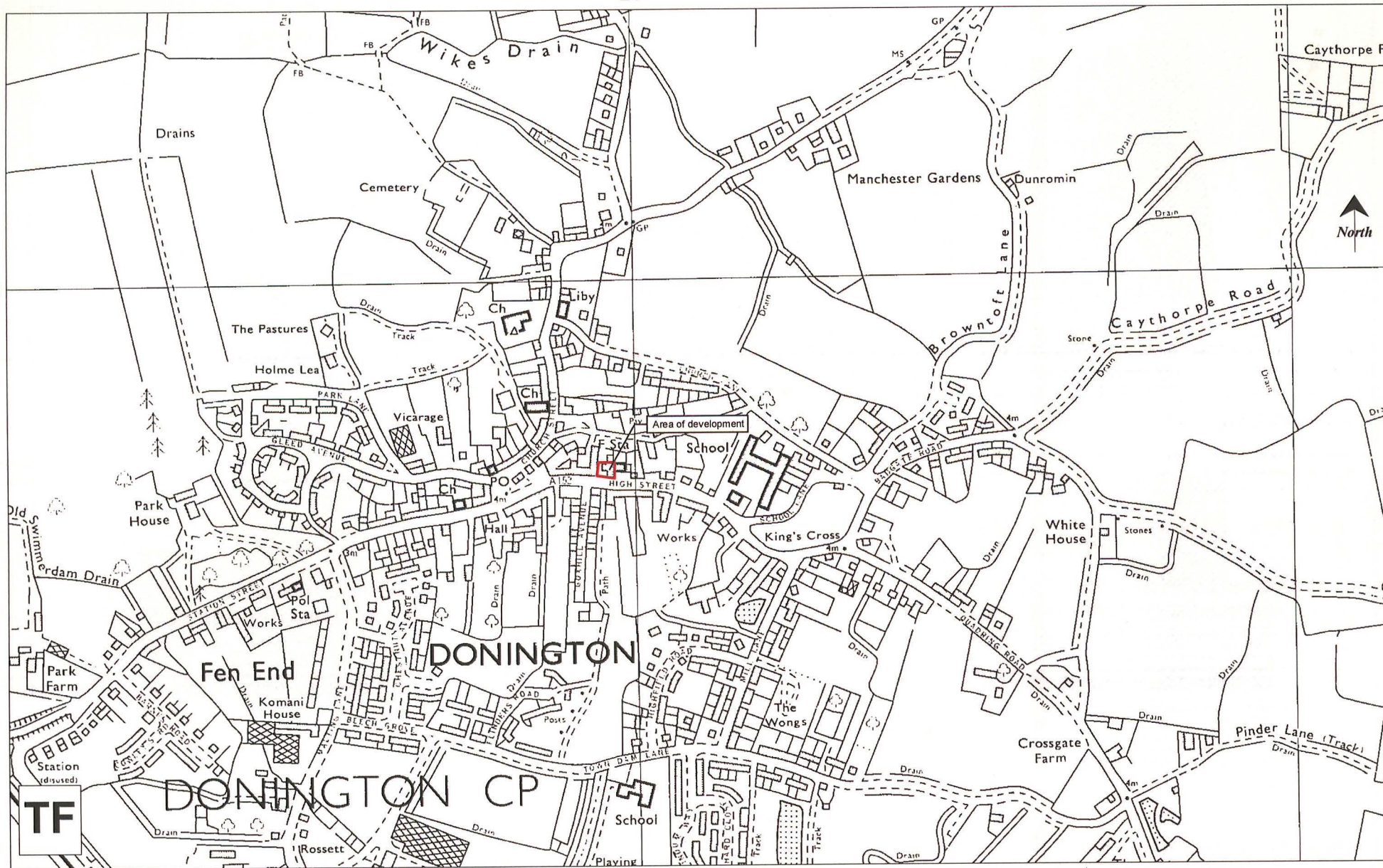


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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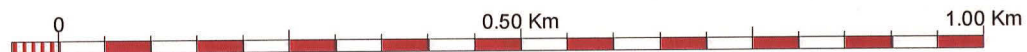
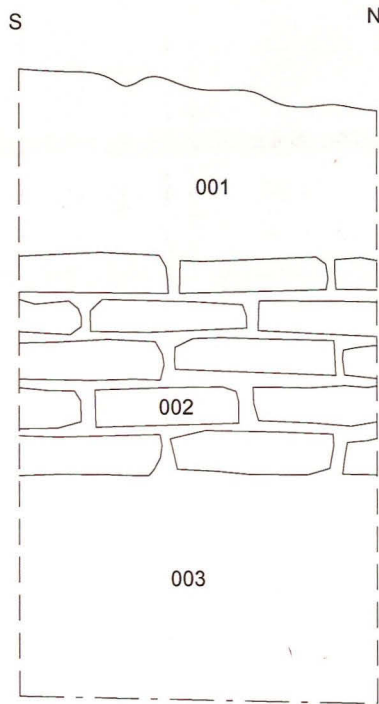


Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: High Street, Donington DHS03		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 24/03

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing wall (002), looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT 12 HIGH STREET, DONINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land at 12 High Street, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies within the Donington Conservation Area on the eastern edge of the medieval village. Medieval and later artefacts have previously been recovered in the village and Roman material is also known in the area.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. 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 development on land at 12 High Street, Donington, 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 Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire. The site is located 140m east of the town centre as defined by the Market Place and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2094 3571. The site is lying at a height of c. 5m OD and is approximately 1200 square metres in extent. The surrounding land is fairly level with a slight drop in height, of approximately 0.5m, to the north.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. H04/1389/02) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the construction of a supermarket on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Northwest, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Donington is located at the eastern end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. Romano-British finds within the village are sparse, but a Roman coin has been found near to the parish church and Romano-British pottery has been found to the south-east of the village (Archaeological Project Services 1999).
- 6.2 Donington is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 indicating the existence of a settlement from at least the late Saxon period. In 1086 it comprised two manors which contained almost 30 salt pans between them. The parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood dates from the 13th century. Later-Medieval pottery and a coin, together with post-medieval thimbles and lead seals have previously been found immediately west of the church (*ibid.* 1999).
- 6.3 Cartographic sources examined during the desk-based assessment undertaken for the development (Cope-Faulkner 2003) indicated that the site appeared to have been occupied since the late 18th century and was likely to have been subjected to many developments from that date. The evidence suggested the site had the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains. However, past use of the site as a garage with sub-surface fuel tanks at the frontage indicated there was likely to be limited survival of archaeological deposits in this part of the development area.

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. The proposed impact depth of the development is just under 300mm and includes the hardcore to the underside of the new column pads.

- 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; 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 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 Archaeological Officer. They will be given written notification of 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.

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 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.

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further

publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Cope-Faulkner, P., 2003. *Desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development at 12 High Street, Donington, Lincolnshire (DH03)*. Unpublished APS report no. **65/03**

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Specification Version 2: 18th September 2003.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose and firm brick and concrete rubble, 0.25m thick	Demolition deposit
002	Brick (210mm x 110mm x 50mm) structure, aligned north-south, east face visible only, 1.5m length exposed by 0.3m high	Wall foundation
003	Soft mid to dark brown sandy clay, >0.3m thick	Former topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of pottery weighing 48g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass and clay pipe, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 177g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 3g. 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

All the material was recovered from a recent demolition deposit (001).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Donington, at Bourne 20km to the southwest and in the area of Boston or Old Bolingbroke to the northeast.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	13	19 th -20 th century
		Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	13	
	BOUA	Bourne B ware bowl, 12 th -14 th century	1	22	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Glass	Colourless moulded paste jar, embossed 'SHIPPAM'S' and punt mark FOUNDED 1750 and 69 in circle, 20 th century	1	146	
	Glass	Colourless moulded screw top small bottle, punt mark UGB 2, 20 th century	1	30	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Unidentified	unknown	2	3	

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 Donington, including elsewhere on High Street, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for

the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small, mixed collection of artefacts is of limited local potential and significance, though the recovery of medieval and early post-medieval objects suggests that activity of these periods occurred in proximity to the investigation site.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12th 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., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
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:

3	Context records
1	Scale drawings (sections)
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 intended destination of the project archive is:

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

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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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