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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHAPEL STREET,
RUSKINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RCS 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L4879

SOURCE L19341
L19342

PRN

64184f UNDATED
6320g - POST-MEDIEVAL



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT CHAPEL STREET,
RUSKINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RCS 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
R.B. and S. Hayward (Architectural Technicians)
On behalf of
Riva Construction Ltd**

May 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 08199 51069
Planning Application No: N/52/1411/03 NKDC
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.9

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 64/04

Quality Control
Chapel Street, Ruskington
RCS 04

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Supervisor	Aaron Clements
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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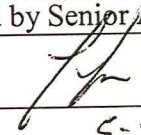
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 5/5/04	Date: 5-5-04

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1. SUMMARY

An enhanced watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Chapel Street, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two new dwellings.

The watching brief condition was imposed because the site lay within an area of archaeological interest. Although Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) pottery and burials, Roman (AD 43-410) coins and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains are known from the village, it is principally the site's position close to the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village that called for the investigation.

The watching brief identified two undated ditches and a 19th century soakaway. A single brick of late post-medieval date was retrieved from the soakaway.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme 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 R.B. and S. Hayward (Architectural Technicians) on behalf of Riva Construction Ltd to undertake an enhanced archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Chapel Lane, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application N/52/1411/03. The watching brief was carried out on the 17th and 18th March 2004 in accordance with a specification (Appendix 1) prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ruskington is situated 6km north of Sleaford and 24km southeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is 100m west of the village centre as defined by All Saints' parish church (Fig. 2) at National Grid Reference TF 08199 51069. The village is located at the centre of a shallow valley and is bisected by the Beck, a small watercourse which forms the southern limit of the development area. The site sits at a height of c. 12m OD.

Local soils are of the Ruskington Association, typically gleyic brown calcareous earths and sands (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). These soils overlie a drift geology of Fen Sand and Gravel which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Ruskington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Approximately 400m to the southeast a Bronze Age cemetery was identified which revealed two inhumations with associated Beaker pottery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Romano-British coins have been retrieved from north of the development area. Dating to the 3rd century, these are likely to represent casual loss.

Less than 500m to the northwest is the site of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery, which has yielded

over 180 burials dating to the 5th and 6th centuries (Atkin and Healey forthcoming). A Late Saxon cross shaft fragment has been reused in the parish church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 243). Evidence for Mid to Late Saxon settlement was identified during the excavation of the Bronze Age cemetery (Palmer-Brown 1994).

Ruskington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Reschintone* and *Rischentone* the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'village (*tūn*) amongst the rushes (*riscen*)' (Cameron 1998, 103). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Drew de Beurere and Geoffrey Alselin and contained a church with a priest, 3 mills, 60 acres of meadow and 240 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976). The only extant remains of the medieval period is the 12th century church of All Saints.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new buildings were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. All other groundworks associated with the development were subject to constant archaeological observation as detailed in the specification. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions

appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked 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

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	19 th century deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed in the foundation trenches for both plots was a layer of light grey sand and gravel (003). Identified as the underlying drift geology, this was in excess of 0.4m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying natural deposits in Plot 1 was a subsoil of yellow sand and gravel (002) which was 0.25m thick.

Cutting natural layers in Plot 2 were two linear features, both identified as ditches. The first (007) was north-south aligned and measured over 3.6m wide by 1m deep. The second (009) was aligned east-west and measured 3m wide and 1.15m deep.

Both were filled with dark brown silt (006 and 008).

Phase 3 19th century deposits

Located within Plot 1 was a rectangular soakaway (005). This was 2.3m long by 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep. A single fill of brown silt (004) containing brick and demolition rubble was recorded. A brick of probable 19th century date was recovered.

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.35m thick topsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sands and gravel are associated with the underlying Fen Sand and Gravel, deposited during glaciofluvial activity.

Undated features (Phase 2) comprise two ditches towards the north of the development area. A possible function is as drainage ditches, especially considering their position adjacent to the Beck.

A 19th century soakaway was also identified within Plot 1. Again this is to aid drainage in the immediate vicinity. A single brick fragment was retrieved from this feature. Although close to the 12th century church in the historic core of the village, no evidence of occupation of medieval, or other, date was revealed. It is possible that the area was too close to the Beck for habitation in the past.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Chapel Street, Ruskington, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village and within 100m of the 12th century church.

However, only two undated ditches and a 19th century soakaway were identified during the investigation. These probably served a drainage function given the close proximity of a watercourse.

Finds retrieved from the site comprise a single brick.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of R.B. and S. Hayward (Architectural Technicians) on behalf of Riva Construction Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Aaron Clements
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

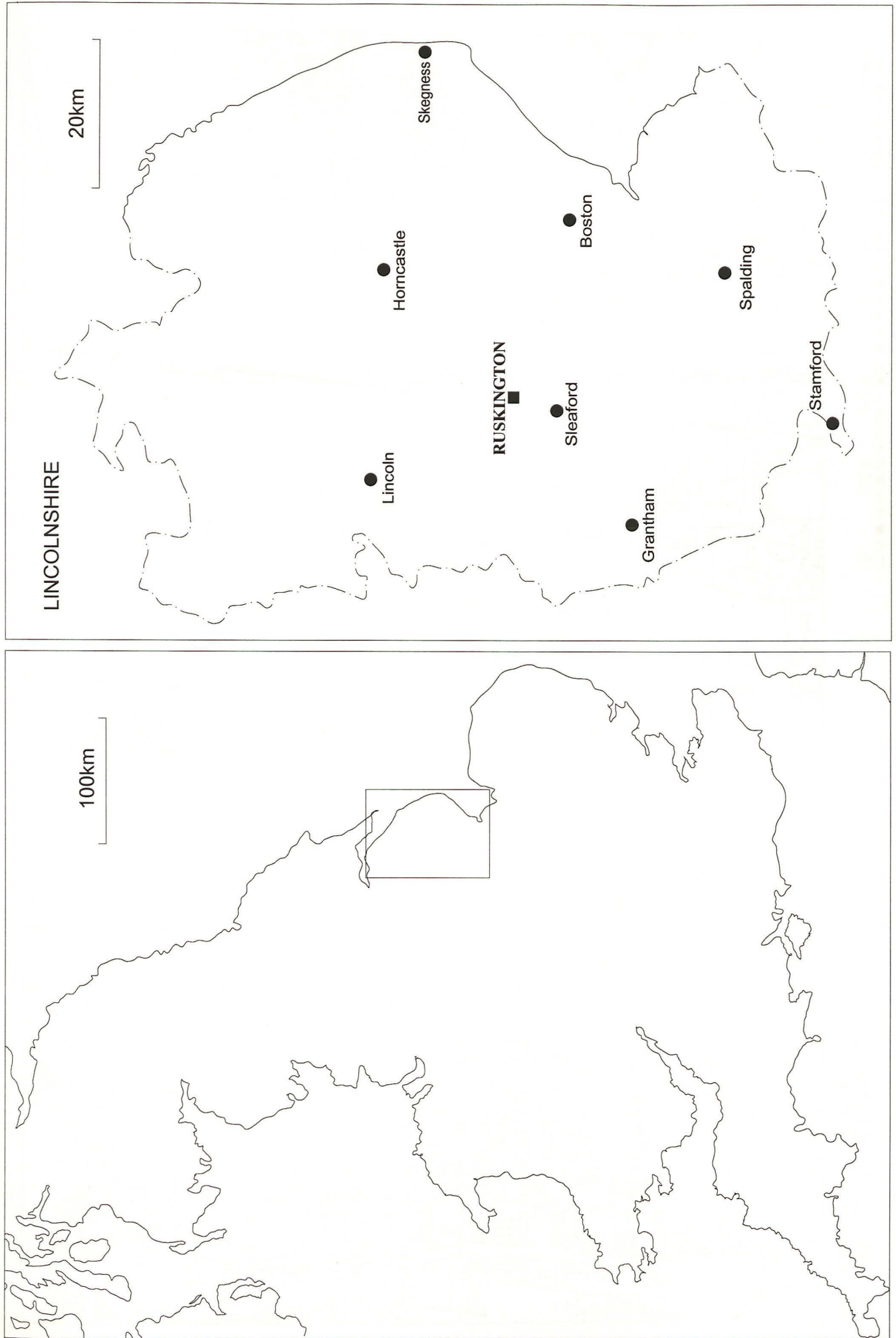


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

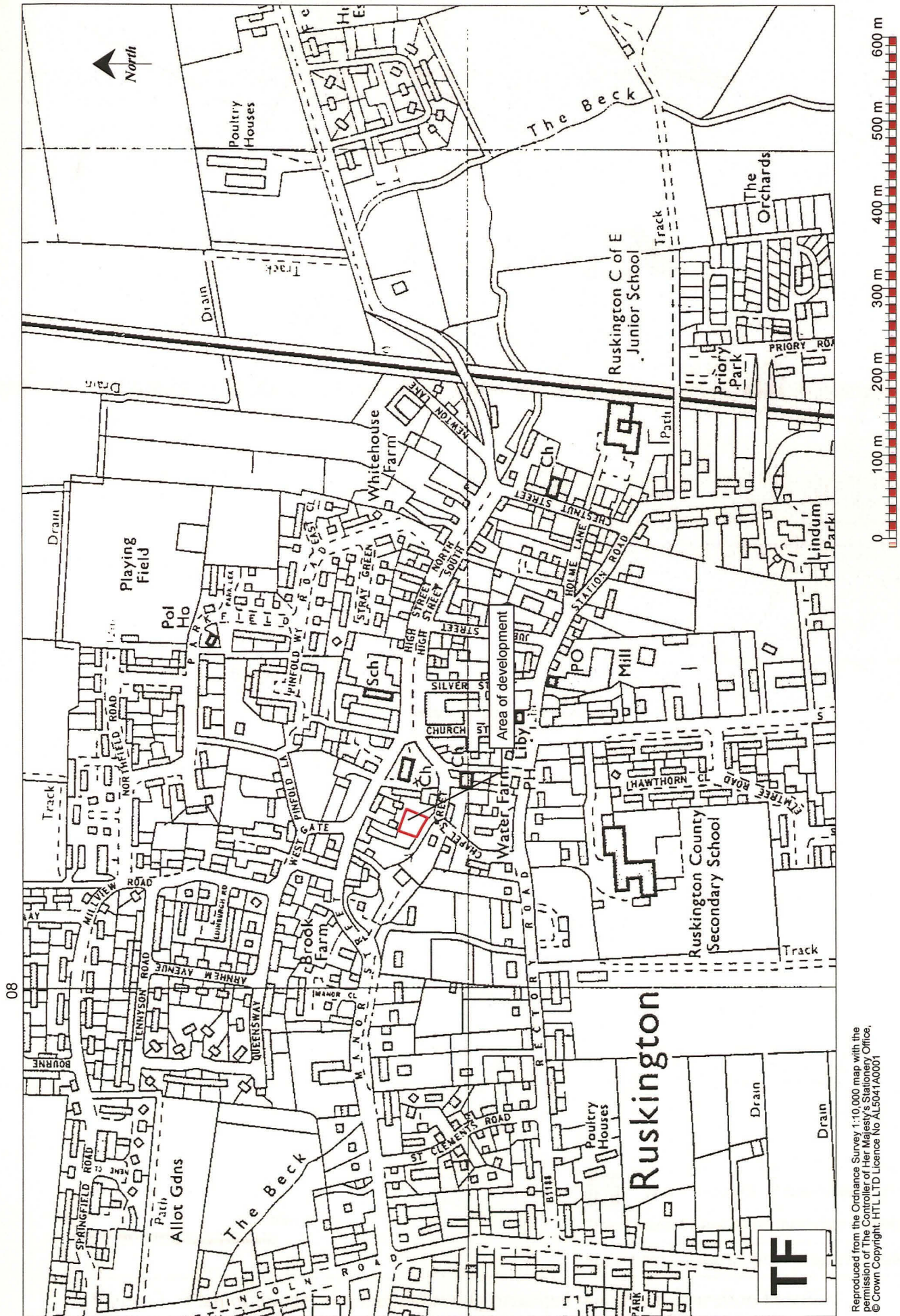
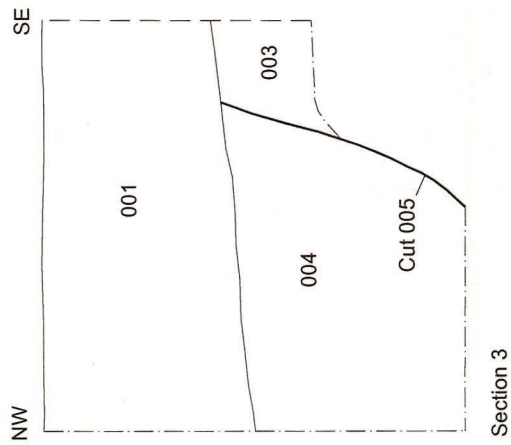
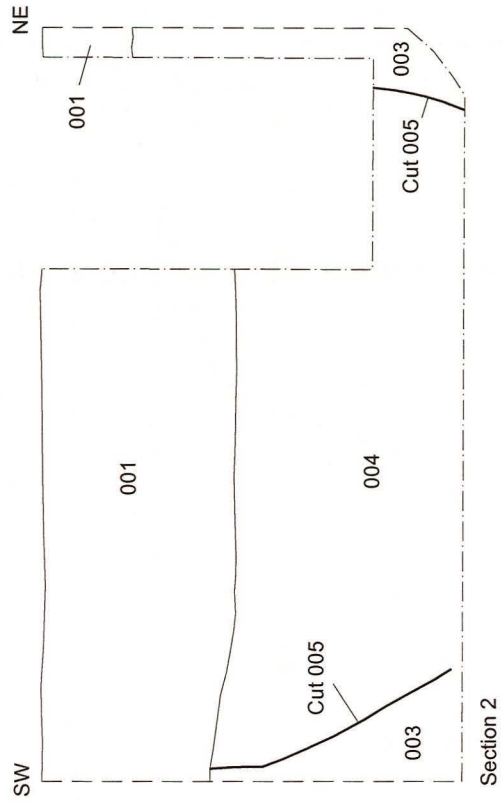
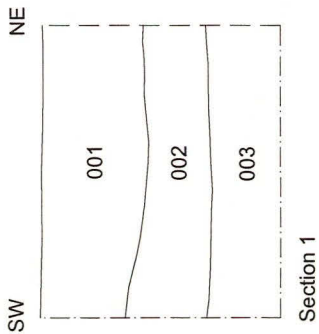


Figure 2 - Site location plan

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Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations




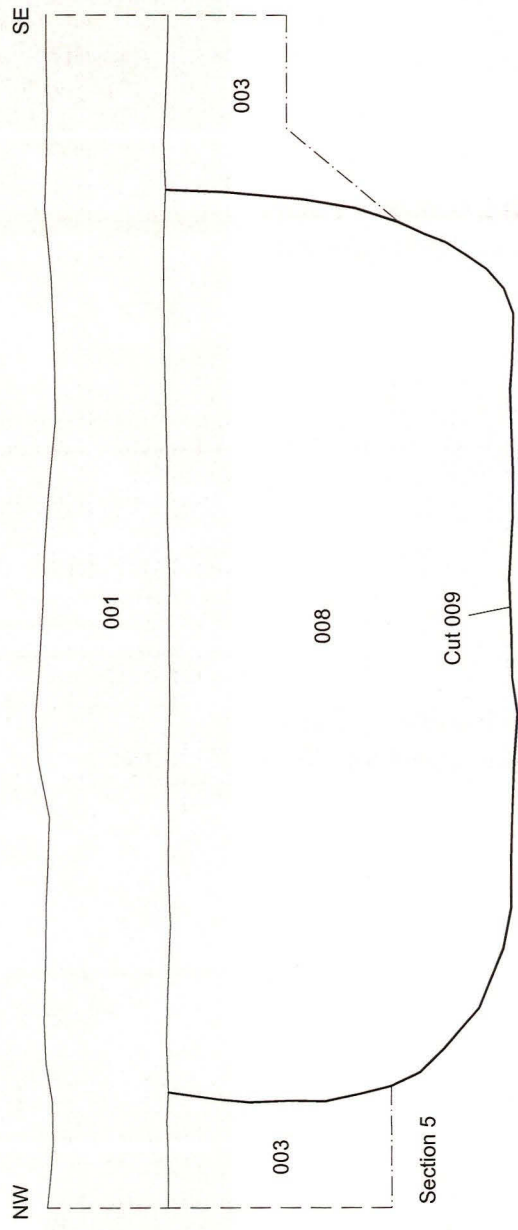
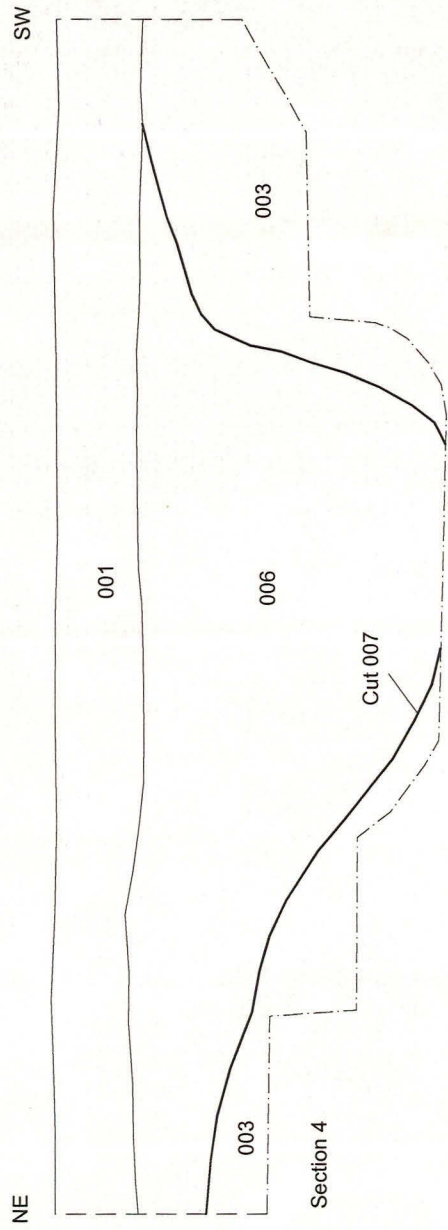
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Project Name: Chapel Street, Ruskington RCS04	
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF
Report No: 64/04	

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3




 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Chapel Street, Ruskington RCS04	
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 64/04

Figure 5 - Sections 4 and 5



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the soakaway (005), looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 4 showing cut (007), looking southeast



Plate 4 - Section 5 showing cut (009), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE CLOSE, CHAPEL LANE, RUSKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological investigation and recording is required during construction of two dwellings at The Close, Chapel Lane, Ruskington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is of archaeological potential, lying close to the parish church in the historic core of the village.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of the monitoring of development groundworks and investigation of any archaeological features revealed.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation and recording during construction of two dwellings on land at The Close, Chapel Lane, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 08199 51069.
- 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 Ruskington is located 5km north of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the centre of the village between Chapel Street and Manor Street. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 08199 51069.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/52/1411/03) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a programme of archaeological work during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 12m OD on level ground on the north bank of the canalised stream, The Beck. Soils at the site are Ruskington Association gleyic brown calcareous earths on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 304).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Ruskington lies in an archaeologically rich area. Chance finds and archaeological investigations indicate that the area has attracted settlement from the Neolithic and Bronze Age to the present

day. The important Roman road, King Street/Mareham Lane, passes through the west of the village. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has also been identified in the area.

- 6.2 The site lies close to the parish church of All Saints in the historic core of the village, an area with potential for containing evidence of the beginnings of the nucleated settlement in the late Saxon period as well as for later medieval and post-medieval occupation.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring will be:
- 7.1.1 To investigate and record archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring 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 investigations.
- 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 All excavations for groundworks, including foundation trenches, services, area stripping for driveway etc will be undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision. All archaeological features exposed will be investigated and recorded prior to completion of the foundation works.
- 8.2.2 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 archaeological works 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.

- individual excavated features and their sections
- 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 investigations 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 investigations 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 investigations.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the findings of the investigations.
- 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 Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigations 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 investigations will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, 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 investigations 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 such investigations 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, 7 January 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 2	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	1, 2	Friable dark yellow sand and gravel, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
003	1, 2	Friable light grey sand and gravel, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	1	Loose dark brown silt with brick and demolition rubble	Fill of (005)
005	1	Rectangular feature, 2.3m long by 1.9m wide by 0.8m deep, steep sides and probable flat base	Soakaway
006	2	Firm dark brown silt	Fill of (007)
007	2	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >3.6m wide by 1m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
008	2	Firm dark brown silt	Fill of (009)
009	2	Linear feature, 3m wide by 1.15m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *by Gary Taylor*

A single brick weighing 2511g was recovered. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a soakaway (004). The brick is likely to be a fairly local product of the Ruskington area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: *Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Ceramic building material	Handmade brick, 230mm x 110mm x 80mm, mortar adhering, burnt/overfired	1	2511	Late post-medieval

Although handmade the brick is large and close to standardized machine-made bricks in size. It is thus likely to be 19th century in date, and no earlier than the 18th century.

Condition

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

Documentation

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

Potential

As an isolated artefact of late post-medieval the brick is of limited local potential and significance but does indicate activity on the site during this period.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 18th 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.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Pannage	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
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:

9	Context records
7	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: 2004.9

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RCS 04

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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