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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PARK LANE,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PLLS 04)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PARK LANE,
LONG SUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PLLS 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
KRB Builders Ltd**

October 2004

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

Planning Application No: H11/0846/03 X
National Grid Reference: TF 4321 2304
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.145

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 152/04



Quality Control
Park Lane, Long Sutton
PLLS 04

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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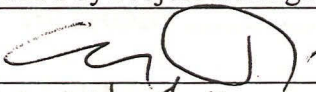
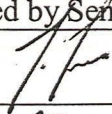
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 19/10/04	Date: 27-10-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Park Lane, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is best represented by the 12th century church of St. Mary. Romano-British (AD 42-410) finds are also known from the general vicinity.

The watching brief identified a deposit of made ground, perhaps used to raise the ground surface during the post-medieval period (AD 1540-1900). A building had been constructed on this deposit and may be related to two nearby cess pits. Finds retrieved during the investigation include 19th – 20th century pottery, post-medieval clay pipe, glassware, a nail and a fragment of animal bone.

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 Status Design to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Park Lane, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application H11/0846/03. The watching brief was carried out on the 8th and 9th September 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Long Sutton is situated 18km east of Spalding and 23km southeast of Boston, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 150m north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary at National Grid Reference TF 4321 2304 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 5m OD on a slightly elevated ridge through the village which drops to heights of c. 3m OD in the surrounding area.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, generally coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils (Robson 1990, 26). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Long Sutton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Two 4th century coins were discovered at depth west of the church and pottery of the period is recorded from the Market Place.

Long Sutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Sudtone* the name is derived from the Old English *sūth* and *tūn* meaning ‘the farmstead or village to the south’ (Cameron 1998, 120). The prefix is first recorded in 1385 (*ibid.*). The Domesday Survey does not record the holdings in the village and the settlement is mentioned only in respect of a dispute over a church

(Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Mary which was largely built in the 12th and 13th centuries by the Abbots of Castle Acre priory (Wills 1975, 13). This is known to have replaced an earlier wooden church, the location of which is unknown as this stood elsewhere in the vicinity.

A large moated mansion house is supposed to have once existed to the southeast of the church and is thought to have belonged to John of Gaunt, the duke of Lancaster (Marrat 1814, 56). No trace of this building survives. Medieval pottery has been found within and around the village.

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, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The 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 two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Post-medieval deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of grey clayey silt (005). This measured in excess of 0.85m and was identified as made-ground. An iron nail and fragment of window glass were retrieved from this deposit.

Constructed upon this deposit was a northwest-southeast aligned brick wall (004). This was visible for a length of 2m and was 0.25m wide and 0.39m high (Fig. 4, Section 1). Contained within this wall was a levelling deposit of yellow mortar and brown silt from which 19th - 20th century pottery and clay pipe was retrieved. A further, probably internal, wall (002) had then been constructed on a northeast-southwest alignment. This was 0.23m wide and 0.26m high.

Located along the southern foundation trench and cut into the made-ground (005) was a rectangular brick built cess pit (009). This was 1.3m wide. Contained within the cess pit was a lower fill of greenish grey cess and gravel (008) and an upper fill of brownish red sandy silt (007).

A second, circular, cess pit was located a

further 3m to the southwest (014). This had a diameter of 1m and was 1.8m high (Fig. 4, Section 2). Within the cess pit were two fills, again greenish grey cess and gravel (018) and brownish red sandy silt (017). Part of the foundation cut for the cess pit was also recorded (016) and had been backfilled with brownish yellow sandy silt (013).

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Capping the cess pit (014) was a layer of concrete (012) that was 0.2m thick. This perhaps relates to the final disuse of the cess pit. Overlying the concrete was a levelling deposit of grey sand with gravel (011).

A layer of yellow limestone fragments (010) provided a make-up deposit for a tarmac surface (001), although the make-up layer was absent from the northern part of the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 1) comprise made-ground, a brick structure and two cess pits. The depth of the made-ground may indicate that this area was low-lying and was artificially raised prior to the construction of a brick building. Buildings are recorded as occupying the site from the mid 19th century (Cope-Faulkner 1998, Fig. 5). The two cess pits identified may be related to these former buildings on the site. It is possible that medieval deposits lie at depth.

Recent deposits (Phase 2) comprise levelling deposits and capping of one of the cess pits. As such, these may relate to the demolition of former structures at the site.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise 19th – 20th century pottery, 18th and 19th century clay pipe, modern bottle

glass, a nail and a single fragment of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Park Lane, Long Sutton, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

However, only post-medieval and recent remains were encountered and the development groundworks did not extend beyond these. Therefore, there is the potential for earlier deposits to lie at depth.

The earliest artefacts retrieved were post-medieval clay pipes with more recent pottery, glassware, nail and animal bone also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Burton of KRB Builders 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. Dave Start kindly permitted examination of the parish files and library 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

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

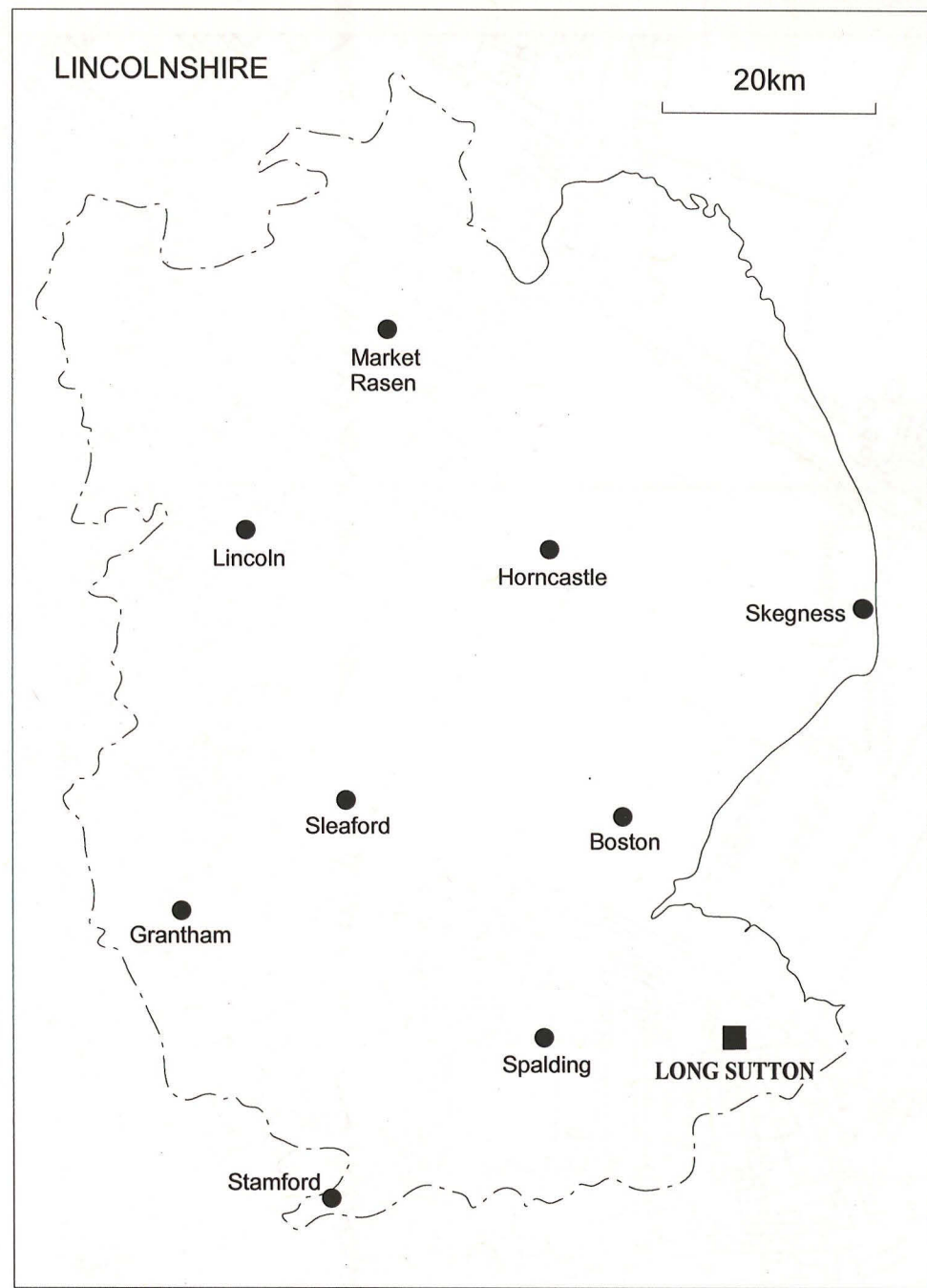
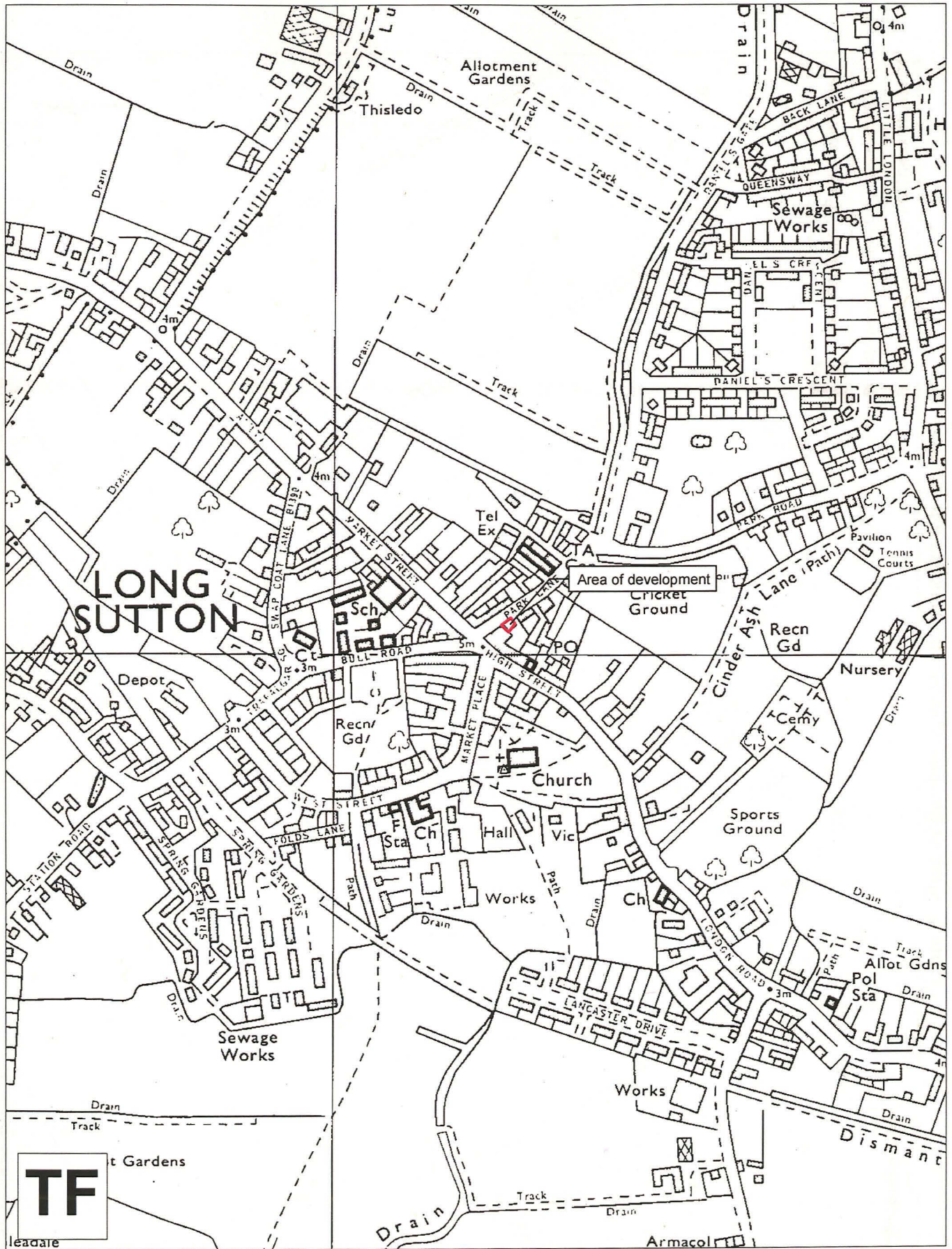


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

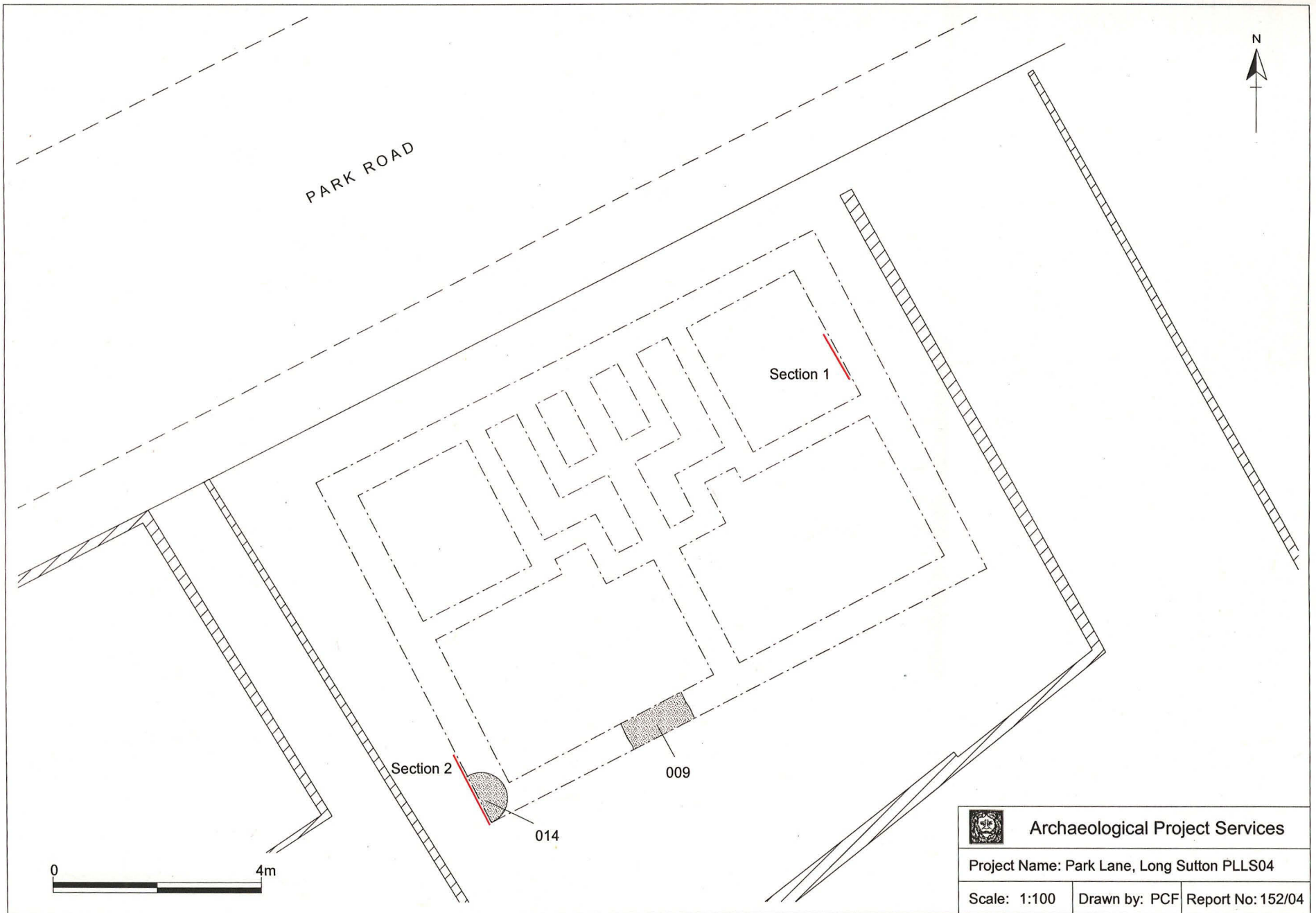
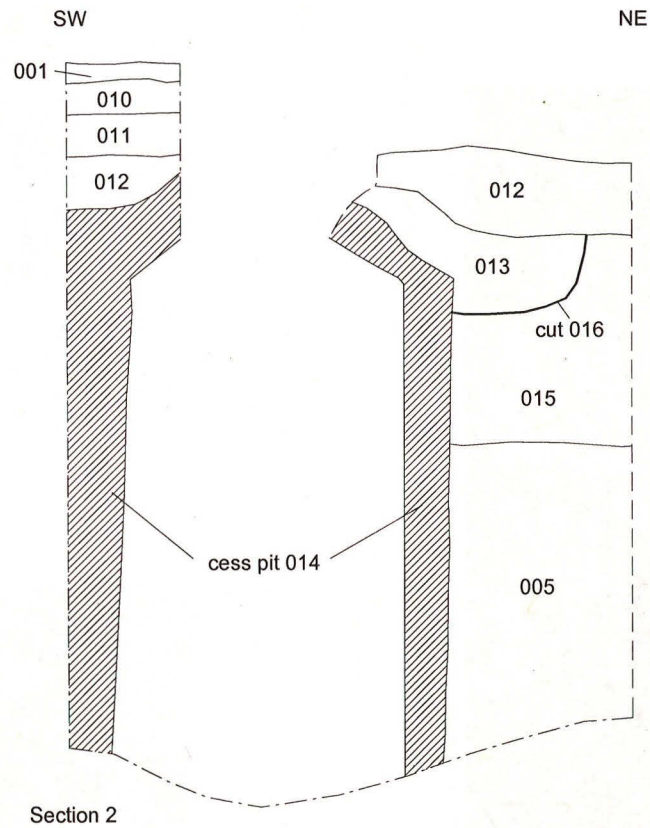
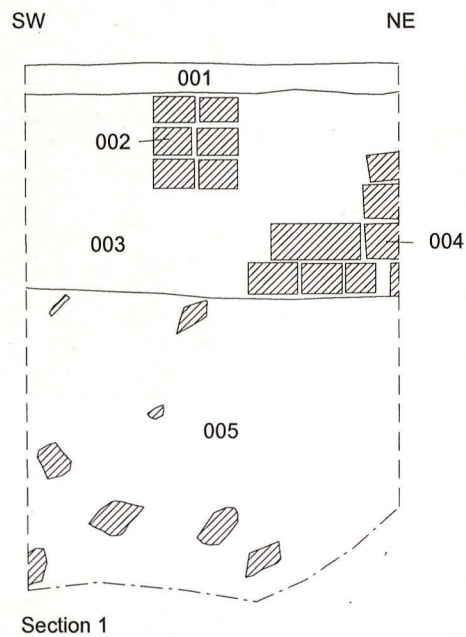


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



 brick

0 1m




Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Park Lane, Long Sutton PLLS04

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 152/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the post-medieval walls (002) and (004), looking southwest



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the post-medieval cess pit (014), looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT PARK LANE, LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Park Lane, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains from the Roman period onwards. The site lies in the medieval core of the village, close to the 12th century parish church. Roman coins have also been found close by.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological investigation will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at Park Lane, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (TF 4321 2303).
- 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 Long Sutton is located 18km east of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. Park Lane is located in the centre of the village, to the north of the parish church. The site is located on the south side of Park Lane, approximately 150m north of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 4321 2303.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H11/0846/03) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The central area of the village lies on a north-south ridge of higher ground with the site at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Romney Series coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous soils developed on roddons and reclaimed marshland (Robson 1990, 26).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Long Sutton lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Roman period onwards. Roman coins have been found some 150m west of the development site and other Roman remains are known elsewhere around the village.

- 6.2 Sutton is a place-name of Old English (Anglo-Saxon) origin. Long Sutton is referred to in passing in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and there is a later, though unreliable, record that notes the men of Sutton fighting in the battle of Threekingham in AD870. The medieval parish church of St. Mary, dating from the 12th century, lies only 150m south of the development site. Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found at various locations in the vicinity.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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; 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 Archaeology Section. 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 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 CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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.

17.2

<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

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 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.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.

- 19.4 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.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Archaeological Implications of the Reappraisal of Long Sutton Conservation Area, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire (LSC97)*, unpublished APS report 7/98

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Specification. Version 1: 22 June 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated dark grey tarmac, 80mm thick	Surface
002	Brick (240mm x 110mm x 90mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.26m high by 0.23m wide, recorded in section only	Wall
003	Firm light yellow mortar and mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.55m thick	Levelling deposit
004	Brick (240mm x 110mm x 90mm) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 2m long by 0.25m wide by 0.39m high, stretcher bond	External wall
005	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.85m thick	Built-up ground
006	Unstratified finds retrieval	
007	Loose dark brownish red sandy silt with brick/tile fragments	Backfill within (009)
008	Loose dark greenish grey cess and gravel	Fill within (009)
009	Brick and concrete structure	Cess pit
010	Loose mid yellow limestone fragments, 90mm thick	Make-up for (001)
011	Loose dark grey sand with gravel, 110mm thick	Levelling deposit
012	Indurated light grey concrete, 0.2m thick	Capping over (014)
013	Firm mid brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of (016)
014	Circular shaft brick structure, 1m diameter by 1.8m high	Cess pit
015	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal and brick/tile fragments, 0.55m thick	Built-up ground
016	Feature, 1.38m long by 1.3m wide by 1.8m deep, stepped top then vertical sides, base not seen	Cut for (014)
017	Loose dark brownish red sandy silt with brick/tile fragments	Backfill within (014)
018	Loose dark greenish grey cess and gravel	Fill within (014)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing 15g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, glass, clay pipe and iron, comprising 7 items weighing a total of 56g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 29g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a levelling deposit (003), made ground (005) and as unstratified artefacts (006).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. However, the clay pipe is likely to have been manufactured locally in the Long Sutton or Spalding area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	14	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2 (link)	5	19 th - 20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	5	
005	Iron	Nail	1	19	Post-medieval
	Glass	Colourless window glass, iridescence, undated	1	3	
006	Glass	Colourless, cylindrical bottle glass, 20 th century	1	22	20 th century
	Glass	Green, cylindrical bottle, 20 th century	1	2	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
003	cattle sized	metacarpus	1	29	

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 Long Sutton 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 moderate collection of late post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance but does reflect occupation on the site or in the vicinity during the 18th-19th centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than 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.

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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
2	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 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: 2004.145

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: PLLS 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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