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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE WILLOWS,  
WATERFURLONG,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWF 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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INTERVENTION L19723  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE WILLOWS,  
WATERFURLONG,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SWF 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs Kedgley**

August 2004

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

Planning Application No: S03/0557/69  
National Grid Reference: TF 0230 0678  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.298

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**


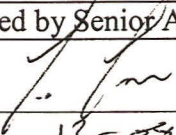


APS Report No. 110/04



**Quality Control**  
The Willows, Waterfurlong,  
Stamford  
SWF 03

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Aaron Clements
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: 13/8/04	Date: 13-08-04

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during residential development at The Willows, Waterfurlong, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a detached house and garage.*

*The site lies adjacent to the Romano-British (AD 42-410) thoroughfare, Ermine Street, the course of which is preserved by Waterfurlong. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), this same road may have formed the western boundary of the precinct of the Augustinian Friary which was established in 1342. South of the site lies the deserted medieval hamlet of Breadcroft.*

*The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil development. No archaeological deposits were identified, although a modern soakaway was recorded. Finds comprise pottery and glass of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date.*

## 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 may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Kedgley to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new dwelling at The Willows, Waterfurlong, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the

development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/0557/69. The watching brief was carried out between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 63km south of Lincoln and 23km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 720m southwest of Stamford centre as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 0230 0678 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the eastern side of Waterfurlong on the south facing side of the valley of the River Welland at a height of c. 30m OD.

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Waterfurlong lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Waterfurlong follows the course of the Roman thoroughfare, Ermine Street, which once connected London to Lincoln and beyond to the Humber (Margary 1973, 194). Traces of this road are evident closer to the Welland where the *agger* is visible in water meadows.

Stamford is mentioned as one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century. A reference to the visit of Edward the Elder in AD 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay north of the Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough to be built on the south side

of the river (Mahaney 1982, 3). This was in response to the Danish army encamped in Stamford. Edward's sister, Æthelflaed, fortified the *burh*, after which the Danes surrendered (Stenton 1972, 329).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the place-name Stamford derives from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning 'stony ford' (Cameron 1998, 116).

In the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river. A bridge spanned the river and in the wards to the north were over four hundred messuages, three and a half mills and a castle. In addition, four churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, were located in the northern part of the town (Foster and Longley 1976).

Located 200m to the east is the site of the Augustinian Friary. This was built on the site of a house belonging to the Friars of the Sack and was granted to the Austin Friars in 1342 (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 60). The full extent of the precinct, which may have incorporated the site, has not been identified, although excavations undertaken in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century indicate a sizeable institution.

Approximately 200m to the south of the site lies the deserted hamlet of Breadcroft which was held by Peterborough Abbey in 1304. The settlement was perhaps sizeable, taking its name from an enclave of bakers, and contained a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, a mill and a dovecote (HTL parish files).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and overburden was removed from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical and 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural 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 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a loose layer of limestone fragments (004). This measured in excess of 0.45m and was identified as the underlying solid geology.

Developed upon the natural bedrock was a subsoil (003) comprising greyish brown

clayey silt which was up to 0.2m thick.

## Phase 2 Recent deposits

Cut through the subsoil was a rectangular feature (006) identified as a soakaway. This was 1.2m wide and 0.72m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and contained a single fill of red brick and dark brown silt (005).

Sealing the site was a 0.28m thick topsoil of grey organic silt (002).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise the upper weathered surface of the underlying Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone. A subsoil had then developed naturally upon this layer. Topsoil formed the modern ground surface.

Only a recent soakaway (Phase 2) was identified which must relate to the former bungalow on the site. Finds, perhaps also related to recent occupation, comprise pottery and glass of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Waterfurlong as the site lay adjacent to a Roman road and within the precinct of a medieval friary.

However, no deposits were identified which could be assigned to either of these periods and only a modern soakaway was recorded. Finds retrieved from the investigation include 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Kedgley for commissioning the fieldwork

and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 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

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

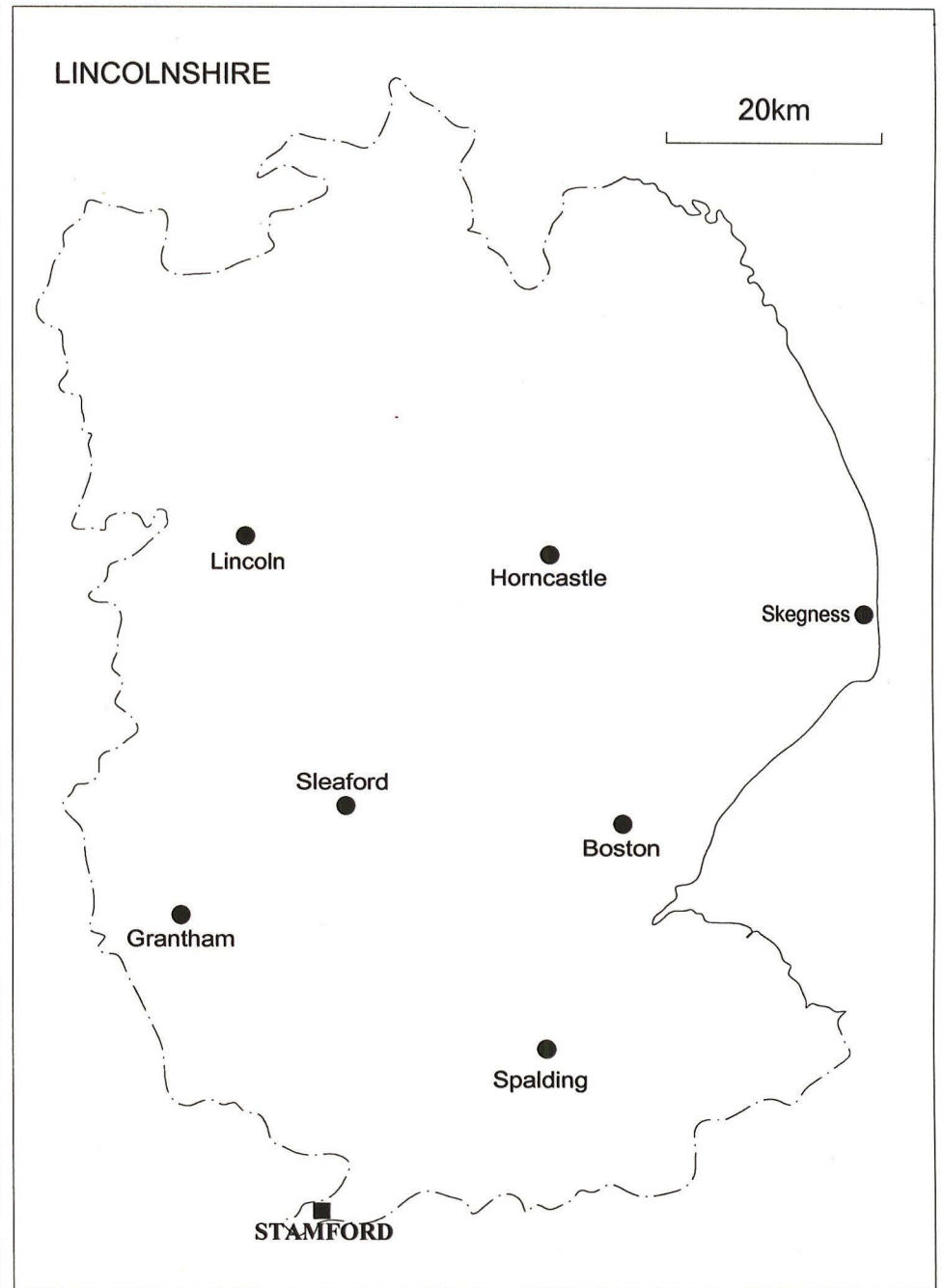
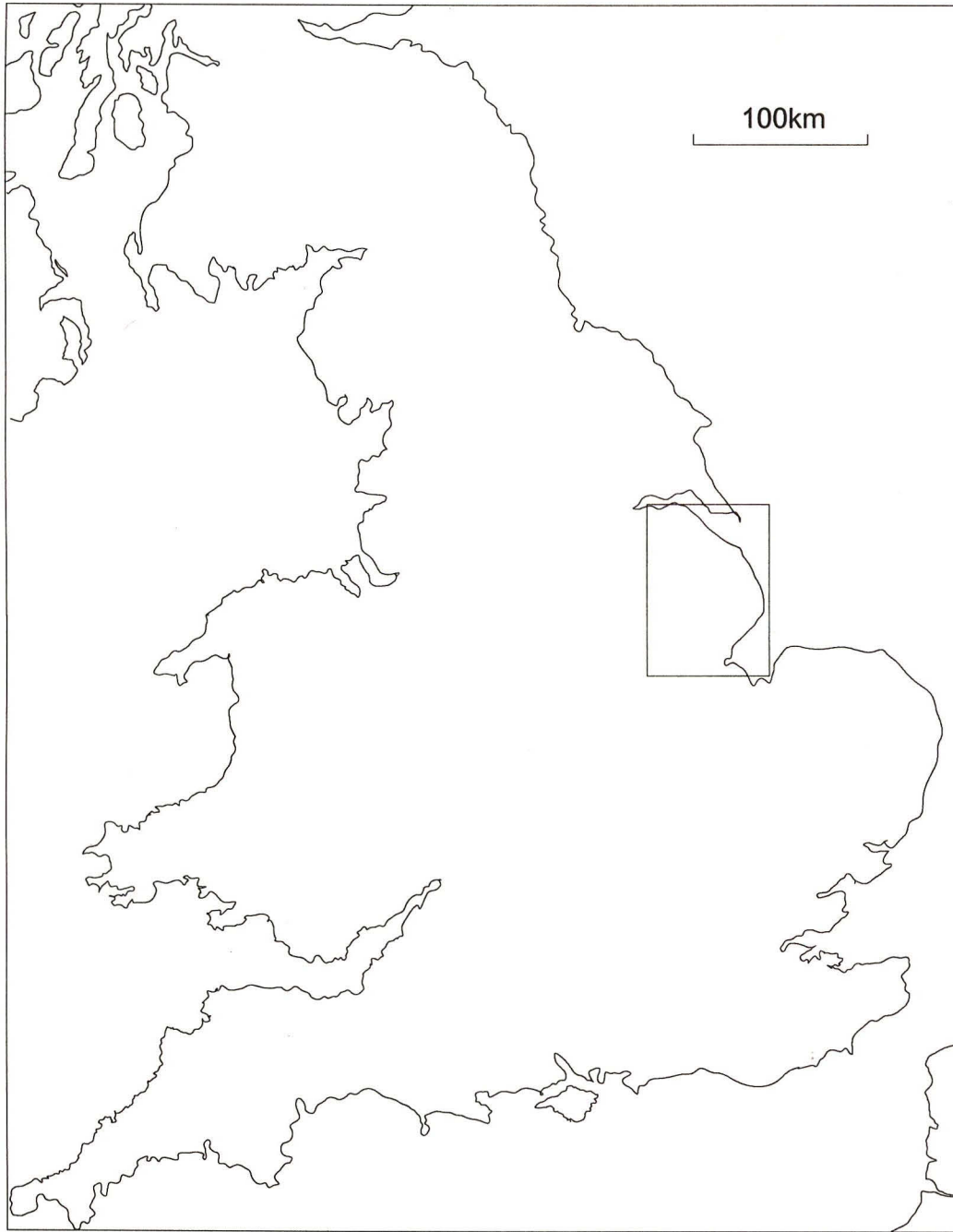
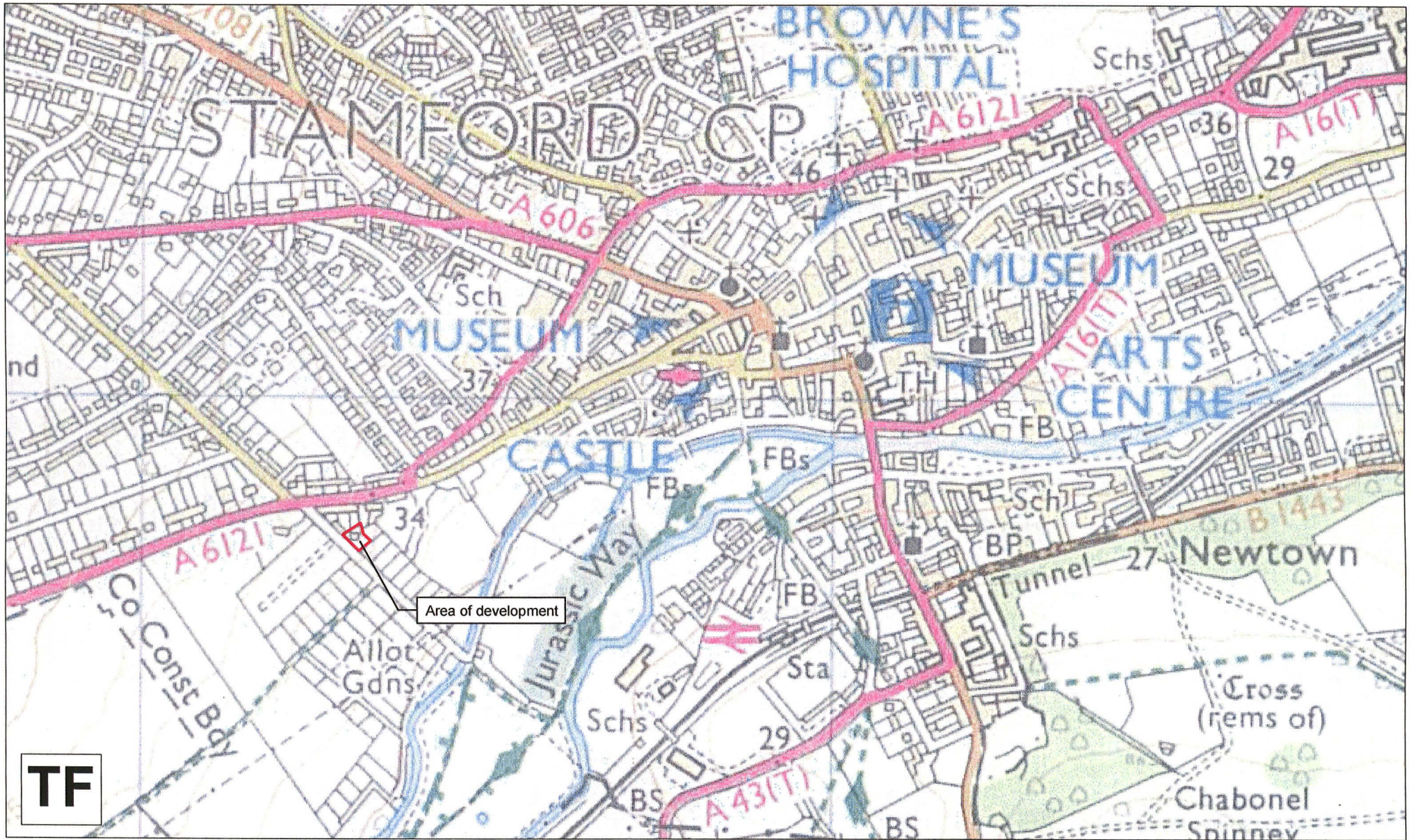


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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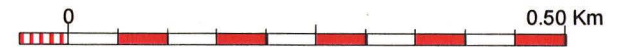


Figure 2 - Site location plan

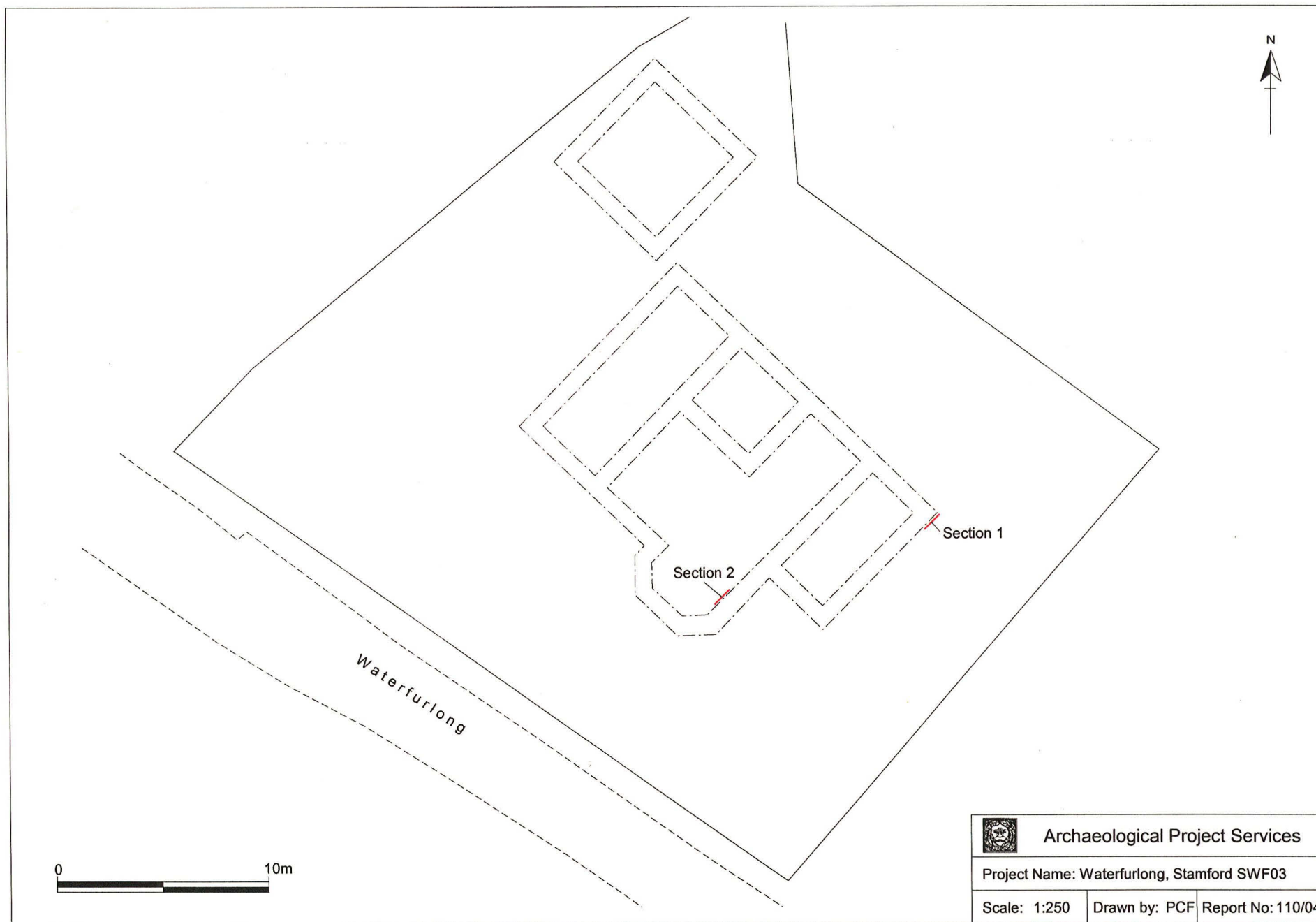
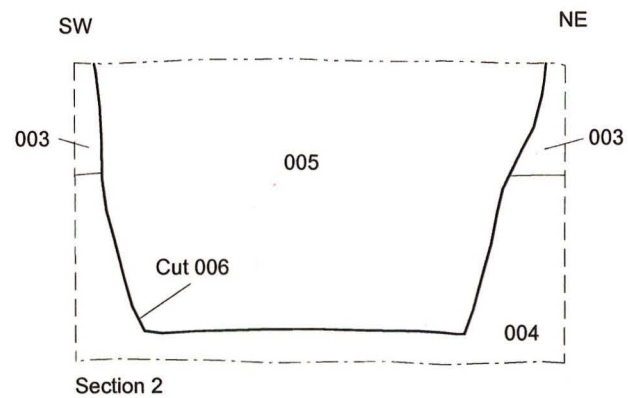
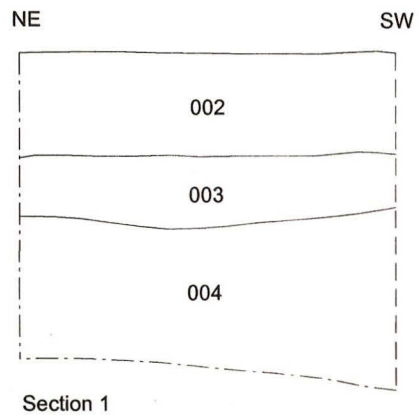


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Waterfurlong, Stamford SWF03

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 110/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the recent soakaway, looking northwest

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT WATERFURLONG, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Waterfurlong, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, including the close proximity of the Roman thoroughfare, Ermine Street, the site of an Augustinian Friary and the deserted settlement of Breadcroft.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work 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 Waterfurlong, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0230 0678.
- 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 Stamford is located 63km south of Lincoln and 17km northwest of Peterborough in the southwest corner of Lincolnshire in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The proposed development site lies on the western side of the town on the east side of Waterfurlong. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0230 0678.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/0557/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the demolition of an existing bungalow and the erection of a new dwelling. 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 Waterfurlong is located on soils of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1978).
- 5.2 The site lies on the south facing sides of the valley of the River Welland at a height of c. 30m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Waterfurlong follows the course of the Roman thoroughfare Ermine Street which once connected London to Lincoln and beyond to the Humber (Margary 1973). Traces of this road are visible closer to the Welland where the *agger* is clearly visible in water meadows.
- 6.2 Located 200m to the east lies the site of the Augustinian Friary. This was built on the site of the house belonging to the Friars of the Sack and was granted to the Austin Friars in 1342 (Hartley and Rogers 1974). The full extent of the precinct has not been identified, although excavations undertaken in 1712 describe a large monastic institution.
- 6.3 To the south of the development site is the deserted settlement of Breadcroft, perhaps alluded to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and held by Peterborough Abbey in 1304. The settlement was perhaps sizeable, taking its name from an enclave of bakers, and contained a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, a mill and a dovecote.

## 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.
  - 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
    - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
    - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
    - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
    - 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.

- 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

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

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological

deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven District Planning Department; Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Community Archaeologist.. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

## 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

## 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

BGS, 1978, *Stamford; Solid and drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet 157

Hartley, J.S. and Rogers, A., 1974, *The Religious Foundations of Medieval Stamford*

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Searle, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*

Specification: Version 1, 26/08/03

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Unstratified finds retrieval	
002	Loose dark grey organic silt, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
003	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
004	Loose mid brownish yellow limestone with sand, >0.45m thick	Natural geology
005	Loose brick rubble and reddish brown silt	Fill of (006)
006	Rectangular feature, 1.2m wide by 0.72m deep, steep sides and flat base	Soakaway

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS by 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 12g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a near-complete glass bottle weighing 242g was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered as unstratified artefacts (001). All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

#### 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 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Colourless mould-produced hexagonal bottle with screw neck, punt mark of N in diamond and 8	1	242	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

#### 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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Stamford that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The small collection of late post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance but reflects use and occupation of the area in the 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> 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

<b>Burh</b>	Old English (Saxon) term for a fortified town or dwelling.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Messuage</b>	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section Sheet
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

Responsibility for the ultimate destination of the project archive is held by :

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.298

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWF 03

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

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