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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
KINGTHORPE,
APLEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MFK 04)**



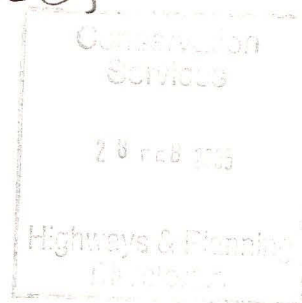
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
KINGTHORPE,
APLEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MFK 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr P. Britton**

November 2004

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

Planning Application No: M02/P/1037
National Grid Reference: TF 1293 7505
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.217

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 149/04

Quality Control
Manor Farm,
Kingthorpe, Apley
MFK 04

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

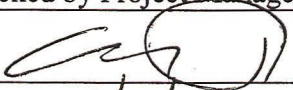
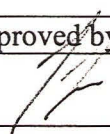
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 17/11/04	Date: 17-11-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Manor Farm, Kingthorpe, Apley, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for new extensions to existing buildings and a trench for a bio-tank.

The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) settlement which was probably a grange or manor of the nearby Stainfield Priory. Manor Farm is a late 18th century brick built farmhouse.

The watching brief revealed a sequence natural, subsoil and modern deposits, including the cut for a field drain. Finds retrieved during the investigation include post-medieval to modern pottery, glass and plastic.

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 Mr P. Britton to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new extensions at Manor Farm, Kingthorpe, Apley, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application M02/P/1037. The watching brief was carried out on the 5th and 7th October 2004 in accordance with a specification

prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Apley is located 14km east of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Kingthorpe is a hamlet of Apley and lies a further 2km to the east at National Grid Reference TF 1293 7505 (Fig. 2). Manor Farm lies immediately east of Apley Road at a height of c. 19.5m OD on land that slopes down to the east towards the Sambre Beck.

Local soils are of the Beccles 1 Association, typical stagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). These soils overlie a drift geology of boulder clay with river terrace gravels occurring adjacent to the site and alluvium within the valley. These drift deposits in turn seal a solid geology of Upper Jurassic Ancholme Clays (BGS 1980).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Kingthorpe is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the medieval period.

Kingthorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Chinetorp* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the royal (*cyne*) *thorp*', meaning a subsidiary settlement (Cameron 1998, 74). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Ivo Taillebois, Erneis de Burun and Rainer de Brimou and contained 32 acres of meadow and 340 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was held by Geoffrey, son of Payne, Ranulf Mischin and Ralf de Criol (*ibid.*).

At some time, perhaps as early as the

original endowment, both Apley and Kingthorpe came under the control of the Benedictine nunnery at Stainfield. It is likely that both villages became either a grange or a demesne manor of the priory which may explain the small size of both settlements, especially if the population was kept low to accommodate the priory's extensive sheep herds (Everson *et al.* 1991, 63).

There are no extant remains of the medieval period, although earthworks close to the development site are thought to be the remnants of the former village. A church may have stood in Kingthorpe for a rectory is mentioned in the possession of the priory (Page 1988, 131).

Manor Farm is a late 18th century brick farmhouse which is a listed Grade II building (DoE 1986).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new extensions and a trench for a Bio-tank were excavated by machine. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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	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 Bio-tank trench was a layer of mixed light grey and yellowish brown clay (003) which was in excess of 0.8m thick.

In the southern foundation trench, natural deposits comprised yellowish brown sandy clay (008). This was over 0.4m thick.

In the foundation trenches to the west and north of Manor Farm, the earliest deposit was a layer of brown clay (012). This was over 0.2m thick and was sealed beneath a layer of grey silty clay (011). This was 0.7m thick.

Apart from the southern foundation trench, natural subsoil formation was recorded across the site. In the Bio-tank trench this comprised a 0.3m thick layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (002). To the north and west of the farmhouse, subsoil comprised a brownish yellow clayey silt (010) sealed beneath greyish brown sandy silt (009).

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Cut into the subsoil in the Bio-tank pit was a north-south aligned linear feature (005). Identified as a field drain, this was over 4m long by 0.5m wide and 0.8m deep. This was filled with greyish brown silt (004) from which pottery of 19th – mid 20th century date was retrieved as well as modern glass and plastic.

Topsoil was recorded as sealing all archaeological deposits. This varied from brown sandy silt (001), yellowish brown sandy silt (006) and greyish brown sandy silt (007) which had partially been buried. A single sherd of 18th century pottery along with 19th – 20th century pottery was retrieved from (006).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of clay, silty clay and sandy clay relate to the underlying boulder clay. These had been sealed by natural subsoil formation, which may indicate that the area was under an agricultural regime. Recent deposits (Phase 2) include a field drain and the present topsoil.

The earliest find retrieved was a single sherd of 18th century pottery, perhaps contemporary with the construction of Manor Farm. Other finds include 19th – 20th century pottery, glass and plastic.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Manor Farm, Kingthorpe, as the site lay within the core of medieval settlement and Manor Farm is a listed building.

However, no medieval remains were identified and only a sequence of natural, subsoil and modern deposits were encountered. Pottery of 18th – 20th century

date was collected along with modern glass and plastic.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Britton for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 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

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

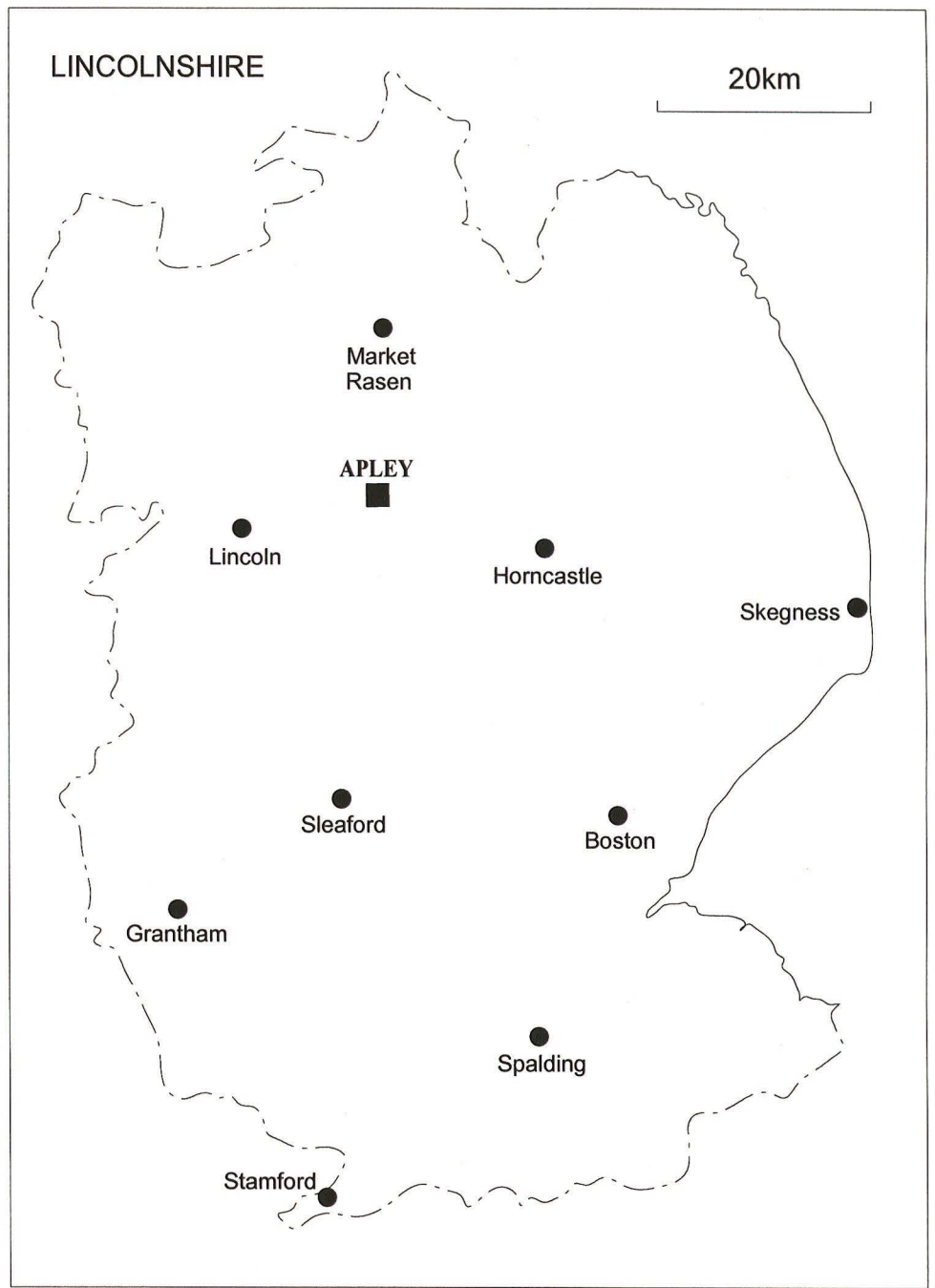
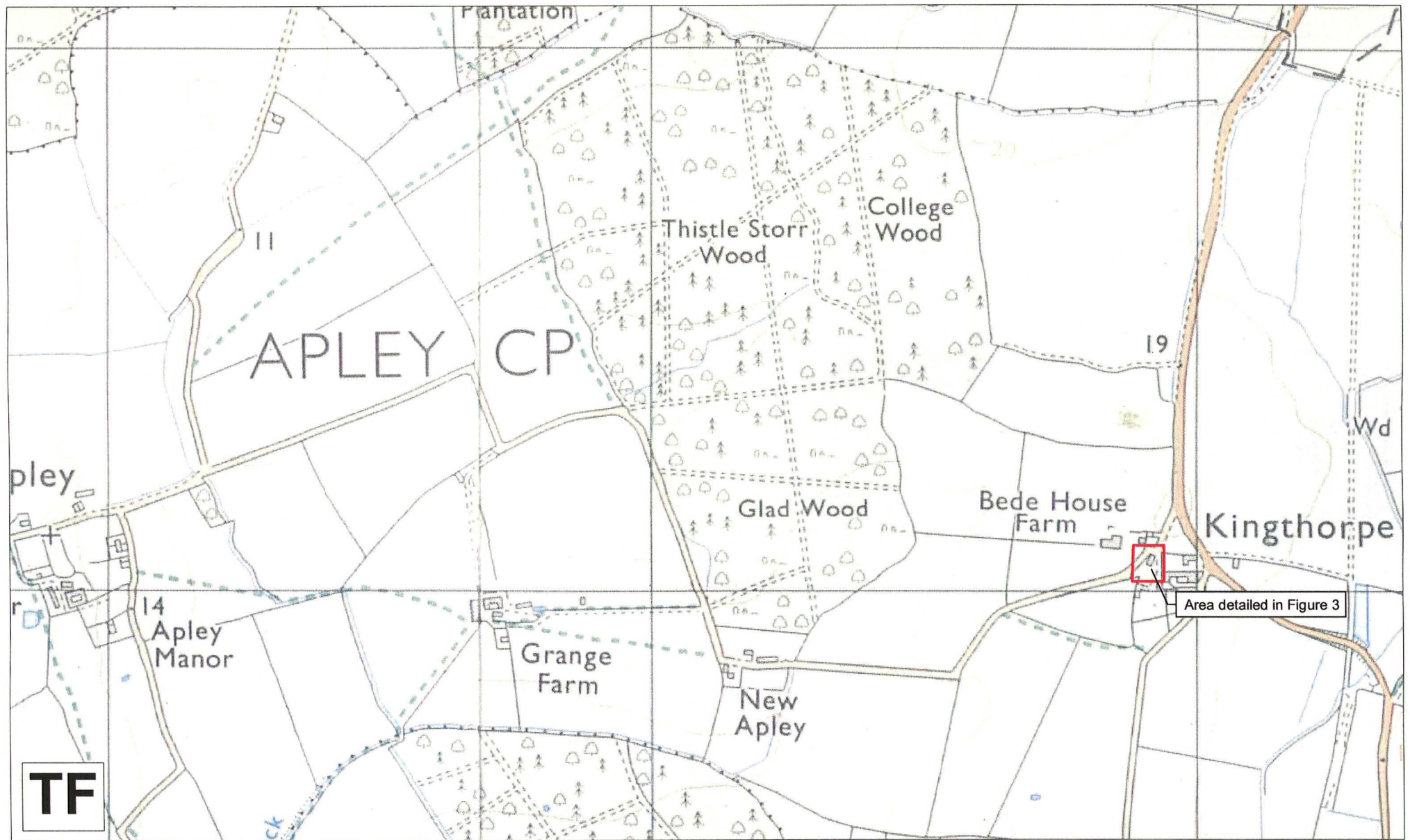


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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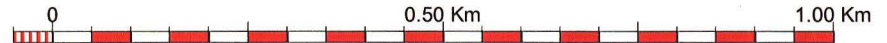


Figure 2 - Site location plan

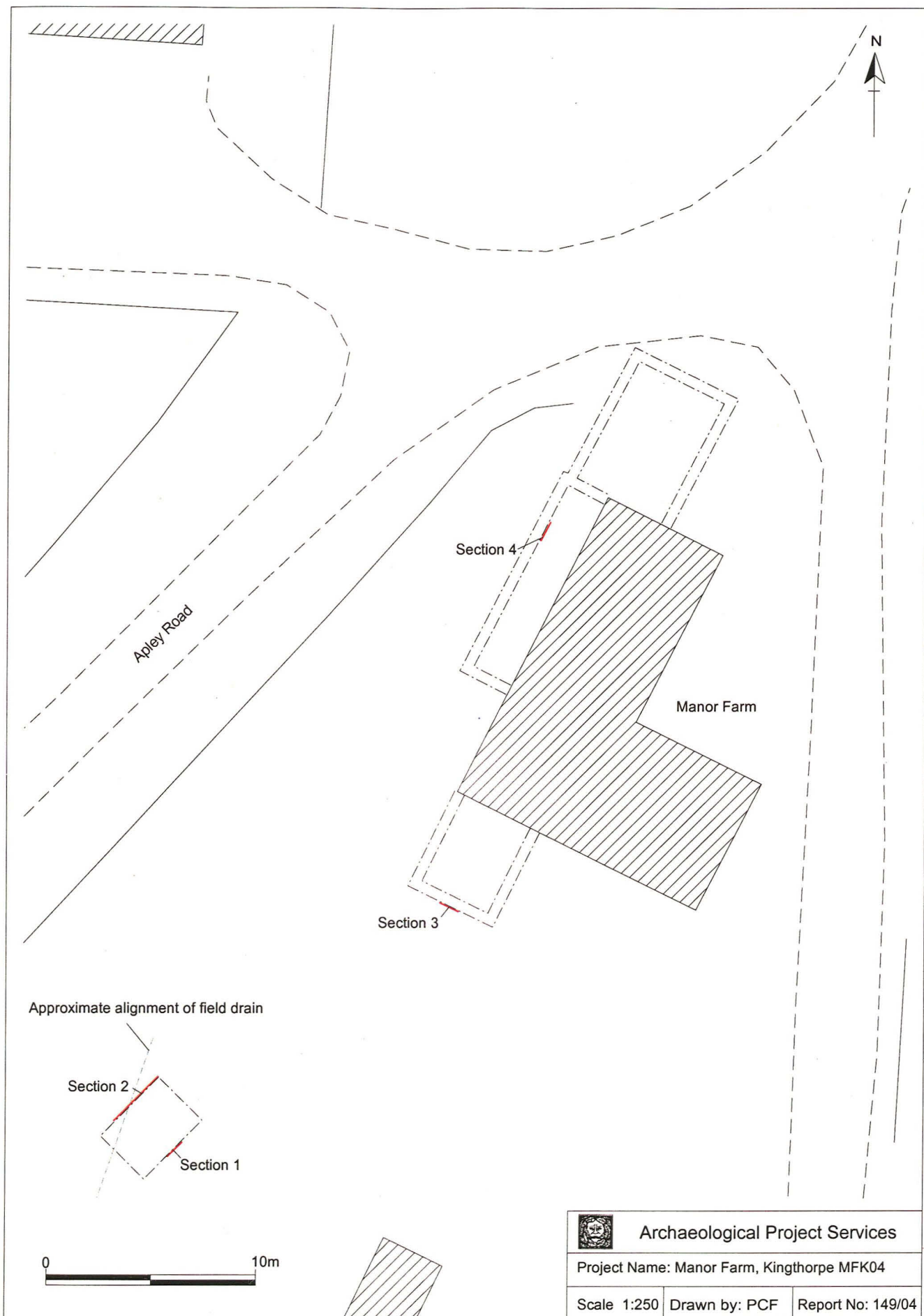

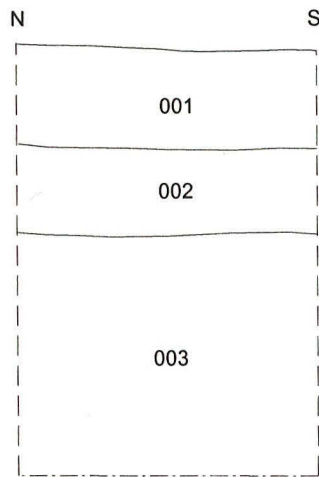
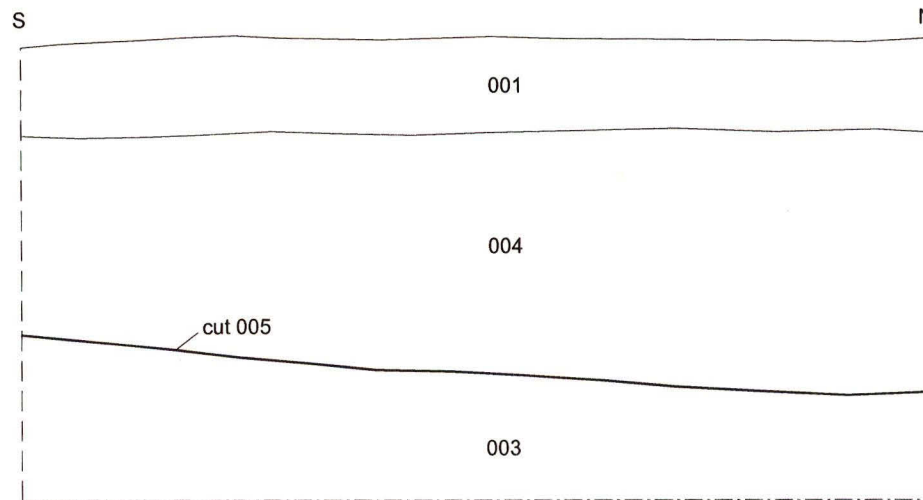


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

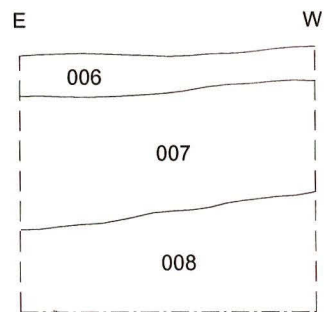
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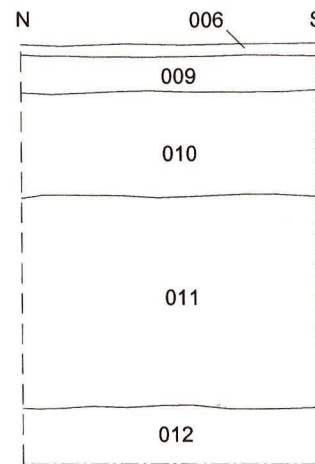
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Manor Farm, Kingthorpe MFK04		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 149/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



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



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the land drain, looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 4 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT MANOR FARMHOUSE, BARDNEY ROAD, KINGTHORPE, APLEY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Manor Farm, Bardney Road, Kingthorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the hamlet, close to remains of the shrunken medieval settlement. Additionally, the house to be extended is a Grade II listed building of late 18th century date.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development at Manor Farm, Bardney Road, Kingthorpe, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Apley is located 3km southwest of Wragby in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. Kingthorpe is a hamlet within Apley parish, lying 2km east of Apley. The works are to take place at the northwestern corner of the hamlet, on Bardney Road at Manor Farm, National Grid Reference TF 129 751.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (M02/P/1037) was submitted to West Lindsey District Council for the proposed refurbishment and extension to an existing farmhouse. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slope down westward to a canalised tributary of Sambre Beck at approximately 19m OD. Other streamlets/drains run south to north on the other, east, side of the hamlet to join the more substantial beck, with the result that the settlement stands on the south side of a slight knoll. Soils at the site are Beccles 1 Association stagnogleys on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Kingthorpe is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, which indicates the existence of the settlement in the Late Saxon period. The place-name suggests that it was a royal secondary settlement. At the time of Domesday there were two manors in the settlement, held by Ivo

Taillebois and Rainer de Brinnou, and a berewick of Erneis de Burun's manor of Wragby. Along with the parent parish of Apley, Kingthorpe became part of the estates of Stainfield Priory. The medieval settlement of Kingthorpe was influenced by its use as a monastic grange of the priory.

- 6.2 Settlement remains of the shrunken settlement of Kingthorpe are located adjacent to the development site. Additionally, the building to be extended is a Grade II Listed Building of late 18th century date.

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:
- 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; West Lindsey 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 written notice of 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 watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in 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 -later - J Young, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable and soft mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	Plastic mixed light grey and light yellowish brown clay, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
004	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (004)
005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >4m long by 0.5m wide by 0.8m deep	Land drain
006	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Topsoil
007	Friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Former topsoil
008	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
009	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt, 110mm thick	Subsoil
010	Firm light to mid brownish yellow clayey silt, 0.34m thick	Subsoil
011	Firm light to mid grey silty clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
012	Plastic mid to dark brown clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit

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 5 fragments of pottery weighing 118g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass and plastic, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 143g, was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a drain fill (004) and the topsoil (006). Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though there is one Nottingham product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, saucer, early 20 th century	1	26	Early-mid 20 th century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, plate, 19 th century	1	24	
	LPM	Polychrome painted tableware, plate, early-mid 20 th century	1	53	
006	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	14	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	1	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Glass	Window glass, 20 th century	2	142	20 th century
	Plastic	Plant pot/pipe, 20 th century	1	1	

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

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

Potential

As a collection of predominantly early modern material the assemblage is of low local potential and significance but reflects occupation or other activity in the area in the 20th century. The earliest, 18th century, piece could possibly be a component of manuring scatter, which would imply an agricultural function to the land at that time.

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

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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.
Demesne	Lands reserved for the personal benefit of the Lord of the manor and on which tenants gave free service.
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).
Grange	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
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.
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
4	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: 2004.217

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MFK 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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