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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ORBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OASC04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

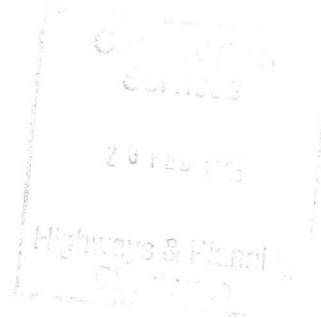
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ORBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OASC04)**

**Work Undertaken For
ALL SAINTS CHURCH PAROCHIAL COUNCIL**

December 2004

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (hons) Mlitt PIFA

Planning Application No: N/134/00933/04
National Grid Reference: TF 4905 6725
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.239

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 172/04

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1. SUMMARY

An Archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at All Saints Church, Orby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation and resurfacing of a footpath and car park within the church grounds.

The site is archaeologically sensitive; lying close to the historic core of the village and within an area where previous archaeological investigations have revealed buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

The small collection of artefacts recovered included 2 sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery.

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 Orby Parochial Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the creation of a new car park and footpath at All Saints Church, Orby. The present car parking area is on grass adjacent to the church’s east side. The proposed development would utilise the existing grassed area by constructing a gravel-based carpark with associated overspill parking on ecoblocks to the north. A new tarmac path will link the carpark to the church providing disabled

access. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/134/00933/04. Prior to commencement of the watching brief, All Saints Church Parochial Council modified the scheme of work. The proposed ecoblock overspill parking will not be created and the dimensions of the carpark were reduced from approx 20 x 15m to 10 x 10m. The watching brief was undertaken between the 8th and 10th of November 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Orby is located approximately 26km southeast of Louth and 23km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is situated around All Saints Church within the historic village centre.

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, typically slowly permeable, seasonably waterlogged fine loams formed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 196). These soils are developed on a geology of glacially derived chalky till giving the surrounding landscape its gently undulating and hummocky appearance.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric remains in the area are scarce. However, briquetage, the debris associated with salt production during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, has been identified during the cutting and cleaning of numerous drainage ditches some 2.5km to the north east of All Saints Church (Rylatt, 2000).

Approximately 1.3km to the south the Roman road traced from Lincoln to Burghle-Marsh aligned southeast to northwest and is fossilised by several dykes and field boundaries.

Orby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, indicating that the settlement must have at least existed by the late Saxon period (Morris, 1986). The place name is of Scandinavian origin and means 'Orri's farmstead or village' from the Old Norse byname *Orri* and Old Danish suffix *by*.

All Saints Church itself is thought to date from the 14th century based on its fabric and perpendicular form. Re-used elements of masonry of Norman style may indicate the presence of an earlier structure on the site (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).

A scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 30211) lies approximately 100m southwest of All Saints Church. This comprises a well preserved moat and associated earthworks. The west side of the moat is overlain by the buildings of Manor Farm and encloses an area of approximately 70m x 80m. The close proximity of Manor Farm and the church suggest this monument marks the medieval manor of Orby.

Prior archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching briefs at 'The Green' directly northeast of All Saints Church, identified archaeological remains dating from the 10th Century to Post-Medieval period. Geophysical surveying undertaken as part of the evaluation process, indicated anomalies consistent with land division into plots and tofts. Subsequent trial trenching recovered domestic occupation deposits, signifying that medieval settlement once extended across the area now known as 'The Green'.

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. Any disarticulated human remains uncovered

were to be lifted, bagged and returned to the vicar for reburial.

4. METHODS

The areas for the proposed footpath and car park were stripped to the depths required by the development (0.15 – 0.2m). The stripped area was examined for archaeological remains and a record made of visible sections. 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 to be 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

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

The earliest feature encountered during the watching brief was a modern brick pathway (002) overgrown with turf. The pathway comprised 18-19th century bricks laid northwest/southeast. The path measured 3.3m long by 0.9m wide and extended beyond the stripped area to the southeast. Topsoil (001) comprised greyish brown silty loam with modern debris. Due to the limited depth of impact, no deposits below the topsoil were reached.

6. DISCUSSION

The only feature of note uncovered was a modern brick pathway, subsequently overgrown with turf.

The topsoil included moderate to frequent modern inclusions, including building debris. Recent renovation of the church structure has probably introduced this material into the topsoil.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of the medieval period, dating from the 13th to 15th century.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at All Saints Church, Orby, as the site lay in close proximity to the historic core of the village, and involved a minor risk of encountering disarticulated human remains.

However, due to the limited impact by machine stripping only the topsoil and a modern brick pathway were encountered. No human remains were uncovered in the excavation process.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Orby Parochial Church Council for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Michael Wood
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Finds Analysis: Gary Taylor
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Michael Wood
Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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

Morris, J., 1986 *Domesday Book, Lincolnshire* History From the Sources, Phillimore

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 1989 *The buildings of England: Lincolnshire*

Rylatt, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at The Green, Orby, Lincs.* Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Report.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of field archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

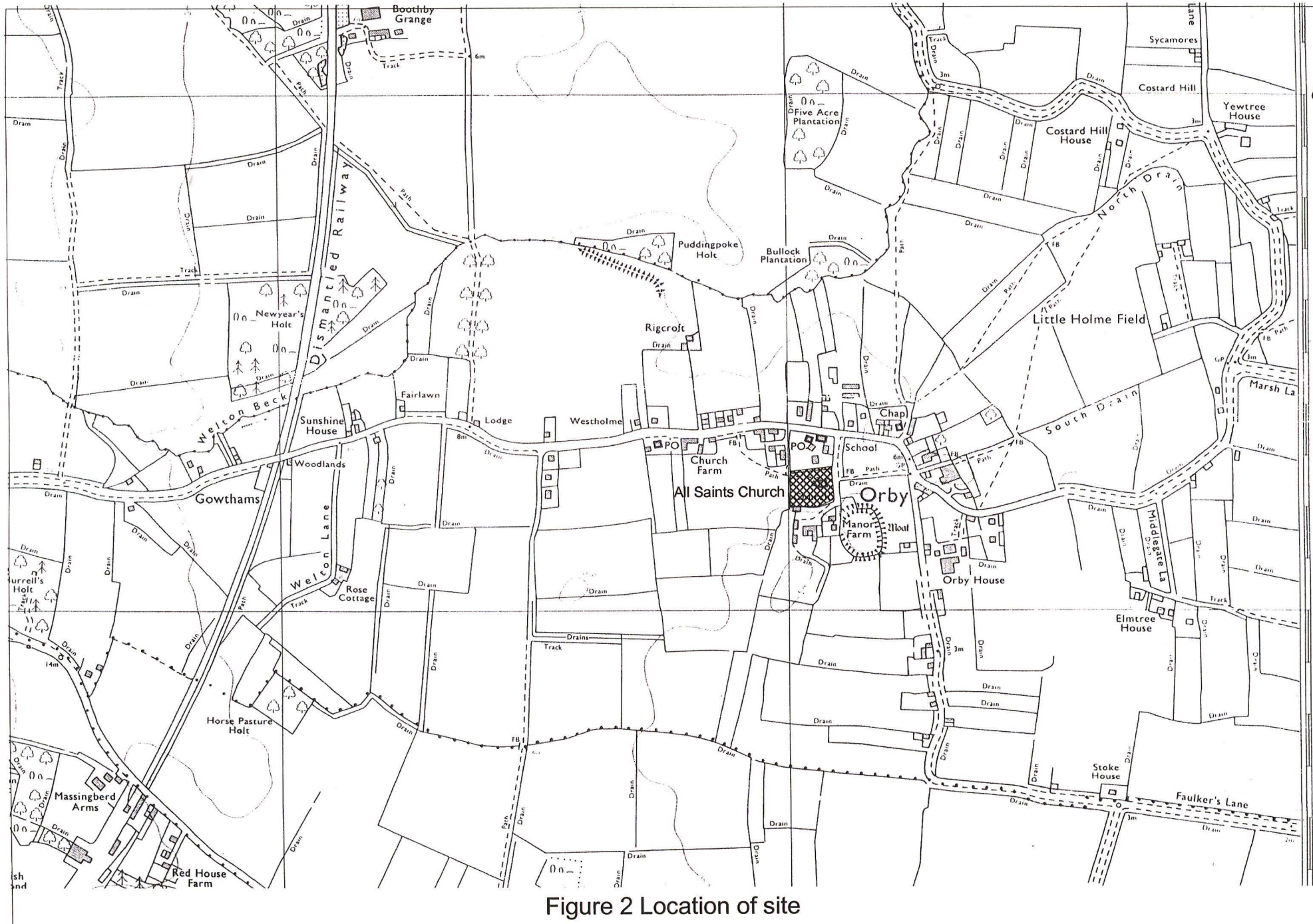


Figure 2 Location of site

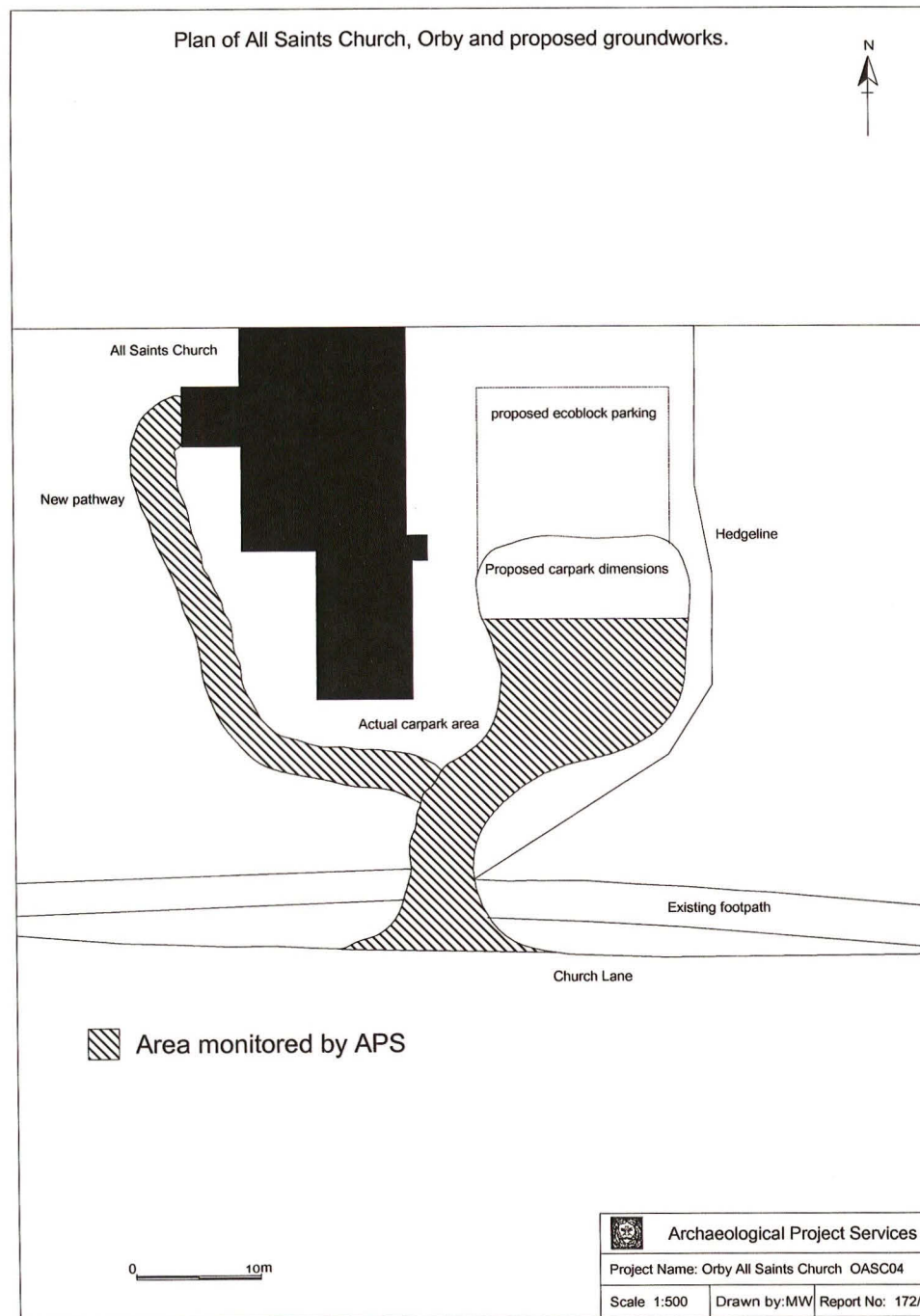


Figure 3 All Saints Church proposed groundworks

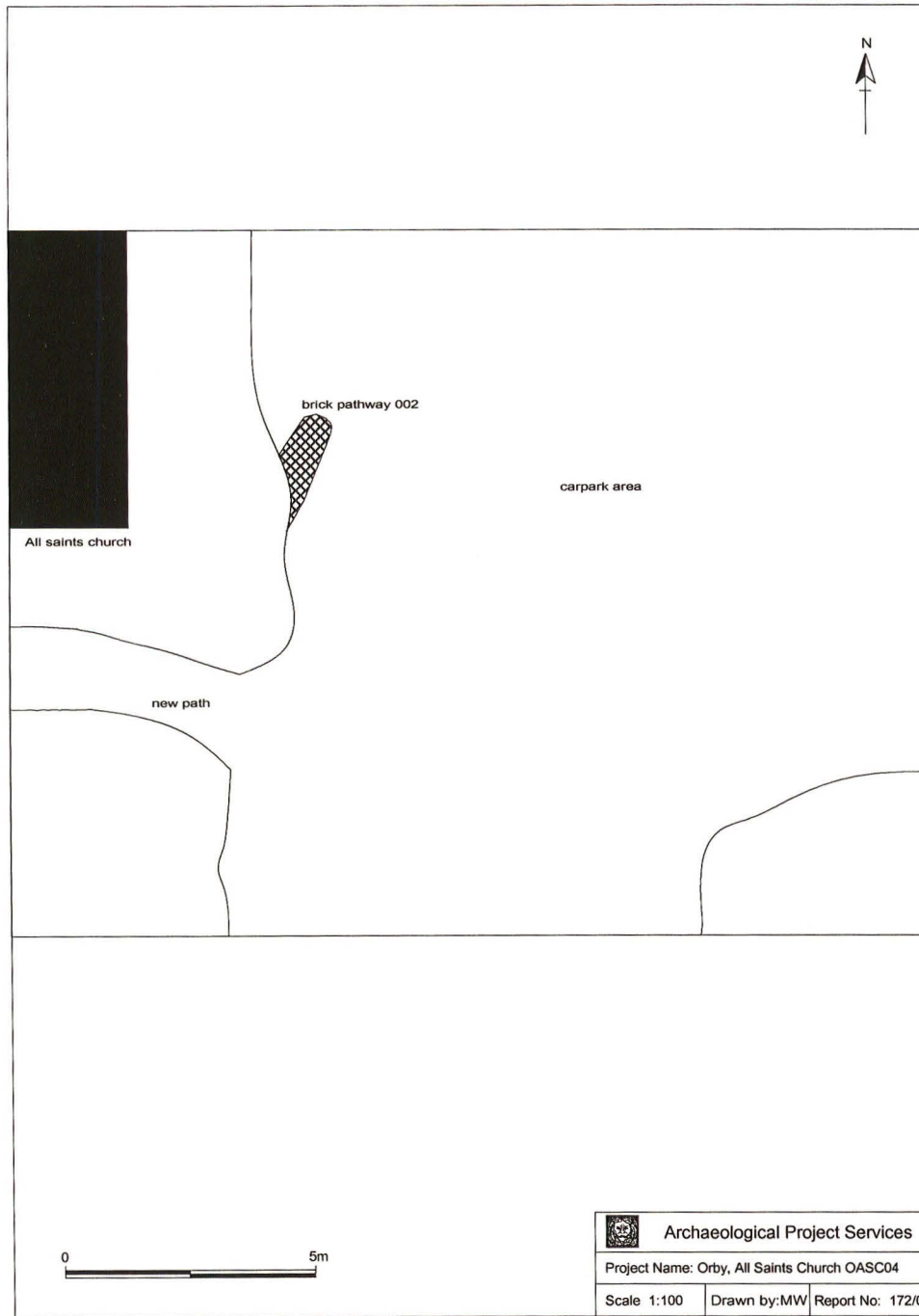


Figure 4 Plan of stripped carpark



Plate 1 General view of All Saints Church and excavator



Plate 2 View of new pathway



Plate 3 Brick pathway 002



Plate 4 View of East side of church and stripped car park area

Appendix 1

**LAND AT,
ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ORBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION**

National Grid Reference TF 49056725

PREPARED FOR

**ORBY PAROCHIAL CHURCH
COUNCIL**

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21).**

NOVEMBER 2004

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological works is required as a condition of planning permission permitting development at the church of All Saints, Orby, Lincolnshire. All excavations associated with resurfacing of a car park and footpath at the church will be monitored as part of the archaeological monitoring of the works.*
- 1.2 *Any exposed archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken during groundworks associated with resurfacing of a car park and footpath at the church of All Saints, Orby, 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 Orby is located approximately 26km southeast of Louth and 23km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire. All Saints church is located at the center of the village, at NGR TF 49056725. (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (App N/134/00933/04) has been granted subject to the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Archaeological supervision of all groundworks at the site is required, with provision for the halting of excavations should significant archaeological remains be uncovered.
- 4.2 All excavations and phases of soils movement associated with resurfacing of the car park on the northeast side of the church and a footpath extending from the car park to the entrance at the north porch (Fig 2), will be monitored as part of the programme of archaeological works..
- 4.3 Development plans issued by the client (Fig 2) indicate that the thickness of the rolled brendon gravel and underlying hardcore within the car parking area will be of a total thickness of 150mm. Disturbance to underlying archaeological deposits is expected to be minimal, although some disarticulated human bone may be present in surface deposits. Any such material will be collected, bagged and returned to the Vicar for reburial. The tarmac surface and underlying make up deposits for the resurfacing of the path will be a total of 150mm thick, with a similar archaeological impact to the car park.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Elmton 3 Association, brown redzinas developed on Jurassic Limestone (Hodge *et. al*). Local topography slopes south-eastwards to a stream which forms a tributary of the East Glen River, approximately 1.5km to the east

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 6.1 The village of Orby is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, indicating that the settlement must have at least existed by the late Saxon period (Morris, 1986). The place-name is of Scandinavian origin and means 'Orri's farmstead or village' from the Old Norse byname Orri and Old Danish suffix by.
- 6.2 The parish church of All Saints contains fabric predominantly in the Perpendicular style of the 14th century. Re-used elements of masonry of Norman style may indicate the presence of an earlier structure on the site (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).
- 6.3 Approximately 100m southwest of the church lie the well preserved moat and associated earthworks of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 30211). On its western side the moat is overlain by buildings of manor farm and encloses an area of approximately 70m x 80m. The close proximity of the church, Manor Farm and the church point to this monument being the site of the medieval manor of Orby.
- 6.4 Previous archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching briefs at 'The Green', immediately to the northeast, identified archaeological remains dating from the 10th century through to the post-medieval period. A geophysical survey undertaken as part of the evaluation identified anomalies consistent with division of the area into adjacent plots and tofts. Subsequent trial trenching recovered deposits associated with domestic occupation, indicating that medieval settlement once extended across the area now known as the Green
- 6.5 Evidence for prehistoric remains in the area is scarce. However, briquetage, the debris associated with salt production during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, has been identified during the cutting and cleaning of numerous drainage ditches some 2.5km to the east of the proposed area of development (ibid).
- 6.6 Approximately 1.3km to the south of The Green the course of the Roman road traced from Burgh-le-Marsh to Lincoln runs south-east to northwest and is fossilised by several dykes and field boundaries.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the programme of archaeological works brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks associated with the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, 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 investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1998, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development. Should archaeological remains be identified and their continuing survival threatened by the groundworks, the contractor will allow sufficient time for their adequate excavation and recording. This may involve the halting of groundworks if necessary.
- 8.2.2 The section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the archaeological monitoring a photographic record will be compiled. This will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 general views of the site
 - 8.2.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology across the area
 - 8.2.4.3 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the archaeological investigation 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

WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ORBY LINCOLNSHIRE

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 investigation 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 site.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation, and a consideration of the reliability of the results.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the archaeological findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed, with appropriate scales. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections/elevations of the archaeological features and the exposed deposits, with appropriate scales.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Complete context list.

9.3.2.11 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.12 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; All Saints Church Parochial Council, the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, and the National Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Lincolnshire County Council Museum and in line with guidelines published in *UKIC Guidelines for the*

WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ORBY LINCOLNSHIRE

preparation of archives for long term storage (1990) and The transfer of Archaeological Archives to LMARS (LMARS 2001).

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the annual journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Historic Environment Officer of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13.2 Should archaeological remains of a character or quality which were not anticipated by the brief for works be revealed then works will be halted and the Planning Archaeologist and client will be informed immediately so that contingency measures may be discussed.

14 VARIATIONS

134.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written approval from the Historic Environment Officer.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The archaeological investigations will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of similar works will undertake the work and provision has been made for an additional member of staff should this be required. However, should remains be identified which are of an importance and intensity beyond the requirements of the investigation, additional resources may be required.

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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three-four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

156 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

156.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln

Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon – J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later - P Blinkhorn or H Healey, independent specialists, or G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*, English Place Name Society

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Rylatt, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at The Green, Orby, Lincs*. Unpublished Pre-Construct Arcaheology Report.

Specification: Version 3, Nov 2nd 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable greyish brown silty loam. 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Modern Brick pathway 3.3m long by 0.9m wide	Structure

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing 17g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a piece of metal weighing 154g was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

All the material was recovered from the topsoil (001).

All of the pottery was probably made in moderate proximity to Orby, at Toynton All Saints, 10km to the northeast.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	7	13 th -15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug? 13 th -15 th century	1	10	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Iron	Catch for a gate latch	1	154	Post-medieval

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

Potential

The small collection of artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. Due to its limited quantity, the medieval pottery fragments could be components of manuring scatter, which would, in turn, imply the area was agricultural land in the middle ages.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts later than the 15th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned or altered function, perhaps from arable to pasture, at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Briquetage	Fired clay vessels and structures associated with salt production in the Iron Age and Romano-British period.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context records
1	Photographic record 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

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: 2004.239

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OASC04

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.

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.