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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 154 HORNCastle ROAD,
ROUGHTON,
NR WOODHALL SPA,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RMH 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event: ELI 6420

INTERVENTION: SLI 10387

EXCAVATION: SLI 10388

L17073

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 154 HORNCastle ROAD,
ROUGHTON,
NR WOODHALL SPA,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(RMH 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Stonewell Homes Ltd**

February 2005

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

Planning Application Nos: S/141/01567/01 and S/141/00430/04

National Grid Reference: TF 2226 6457

City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.30

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 25/05

Quality Control
156 Horncastle Road,
Roughton
RMH 04

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisors	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Mary Nugent, Fiona Walker, Pete Watkins
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

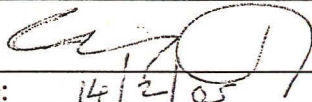
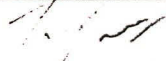
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/2/05	Date: 16/2/05



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 154 Horncastle Road, Roughton, near Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of trial pits and the foundation trenches for three new dwellings.

Few prehistoric remains are recorded in the vicinity but include Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC), Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) stone tools. Undated cropmarks of possible prehistoric enclosures are also known north and east of the site. A Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement may lie to the east. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the site lay in marginal ground, although the presence of the Tower on the Moor, a 15th century hunting lodge, suggests that the area was regularly hunted for game.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Undated layers comprise an intermittent subsoil which may indicate agricultural activity. A recent refuse pit was also revealed. Finds include recent pottery, glass and plastic and a late post-medieval belt buckle.

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 Stonewell Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 154 Horncastle Road, Roughton, near Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications S/141/01567/01 and S/141/00430/04. The watching brief was carried out between the 11th February and 4th October 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

A series of trial pits to determine contamination of the site and three house plots were archaeologically monitored. Due to a lack of archaeological features and deposits the watching brief was waived on the Phase 1 of development.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Roughton is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 22km northwest of Boston in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 2km west of Roughton village, immediately east of Woodhall Spa at National Grid Reference TF 2226 6457 (Fig. 2). The site is located to the rear of 156 Horncastle Road on the south side of that thoroughfare. The site lies astride the 25m contour on land that slopes gently down to the east, towards a minor tributary of the River Bain.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils are developed on a drift geology of fluvio-glacial sands and gravels which overlie glacial till and seal a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill clays

(BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic to the present day. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools have been retrieved from the southwest of the site. A flint arrowhead and the cropmark of a possible barrow of Bronze Age date are known from immediately north of the site and to the southeast respectively.

A spread of Romano-British pottery has been identified to the east of the site. Dating from the 1st century AD, this may represent an early settlement of the period.

Roughton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Rocstune* the name is derived from the Old English and means the settlement (*tūn*) on rough (*rūh*) ground (Cameron 1998, 103). At the time of the Domesday Survey, Roughton was held by the King and Robert the Steward and contained 30 acres of meadow, 80 acres of woodland for pannage and a fishery (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, a Roger Marmion appears to hold extensive lands around Roughton (*ibid.*).

Only one medieval site is located in the vicinity, that of the Tower on the Moor. This was built during the 15th century as a probable hunting lodge by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who also owned and rebuilt Tattershall Castle. The existence of such a lodge implies that the area lay within parkland associated with Tattershall Castle. The tower was short lived as it was being demolished in 1472 to provide bricks for repairs to Tattershall Castle.

Prior to the watching brief a desk-based assessment had been prepared (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

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 development a number of trial pits were excavated around the site (Fig. 3) to determine the presence or otherwise of contaminated soils. These were excavated by machine to relevant depths. All trial pits were excavated under archaeological supervision.

Before foundation trenches were excavated, topsoil was stripped from the footprint of each building plot. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three

phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	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

Trial pitting across the site identified a uniform layer of yellowish brown sand (001) that measured in excess of 1.35m (Fig. 4). This was identified as the underlying drift geology. Within Trial Pit 6, an iron pan (007) had formed, upon which were further sand deposits (006).

The earliest deposit encountered in Plot 10 was a mixed yellowish brown, brownish yellow and yellow sand (014). This was over 0.48m thick and also identified as the underlying drift geology (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3).

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Evident in Trial Pits 13, 14 and 15 and in Plots 1 and 10 was an intermittent subsoil layer. This comprised reddish brown sand (010 and 013) and was up to 0.19m thick.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cutting the subsoil in Plot 10 was a pit (016). This was over 0.7m long by 0.47m wide and deeper than 0.6m (Fig. 6, Section 3). It contained a single fill of brown and dark grey sand with ash (015). Finds retrieved from the fill include pottery of 19th – 20th century date, modern glass and plastic and a late post-medieval belt buckle.

Recorded across the site and sealing all deposits was a topsoil. This varied from greyish brown sand with gravel (002), through greyish brown sand (003, 004, 008

and 009), light reddish brown sand (011) to brown silty sand (012). The topsoil was between 0.5m and 80mm thick. In parts of the site the uppermost deposit was hardcore (005).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sand relate to the underlying drift geology of fluvio-glacial sands and gravels.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) are represented by an intermittent subsoil across the site. Much of this may have previously been removed by preceding development at the site. The presence of this subsoil may indicate that the site was used for agricultural activities. Recent deposits (Phase 3) comprise a recent refuse pit and topsoil.

Finds retrieved during this investigation include recent pottery, glass, a plastic bottle stopper and a copper alloy belt buckle of post-medieval date.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Horncastle Road, Roughton, as the site lay in an area from where prehistoric and Romano-British remains had previously been identified.

However, no remains of any antiquity were revealed during the watching brief. An undated subsoil, suggesting some agricultural activity at the site, and a recent refuse pit were the only archaeological features revealed.

Pottery, glass and a plastic bottle stopper of 20th century date were collected during the investigation along with a late post-medieval belt buckle.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Goy of Stonewell Homes Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Louise Jennings of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start permitted examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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

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

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin,
Mary Nugent, Fiona Walker, Pete Watkins
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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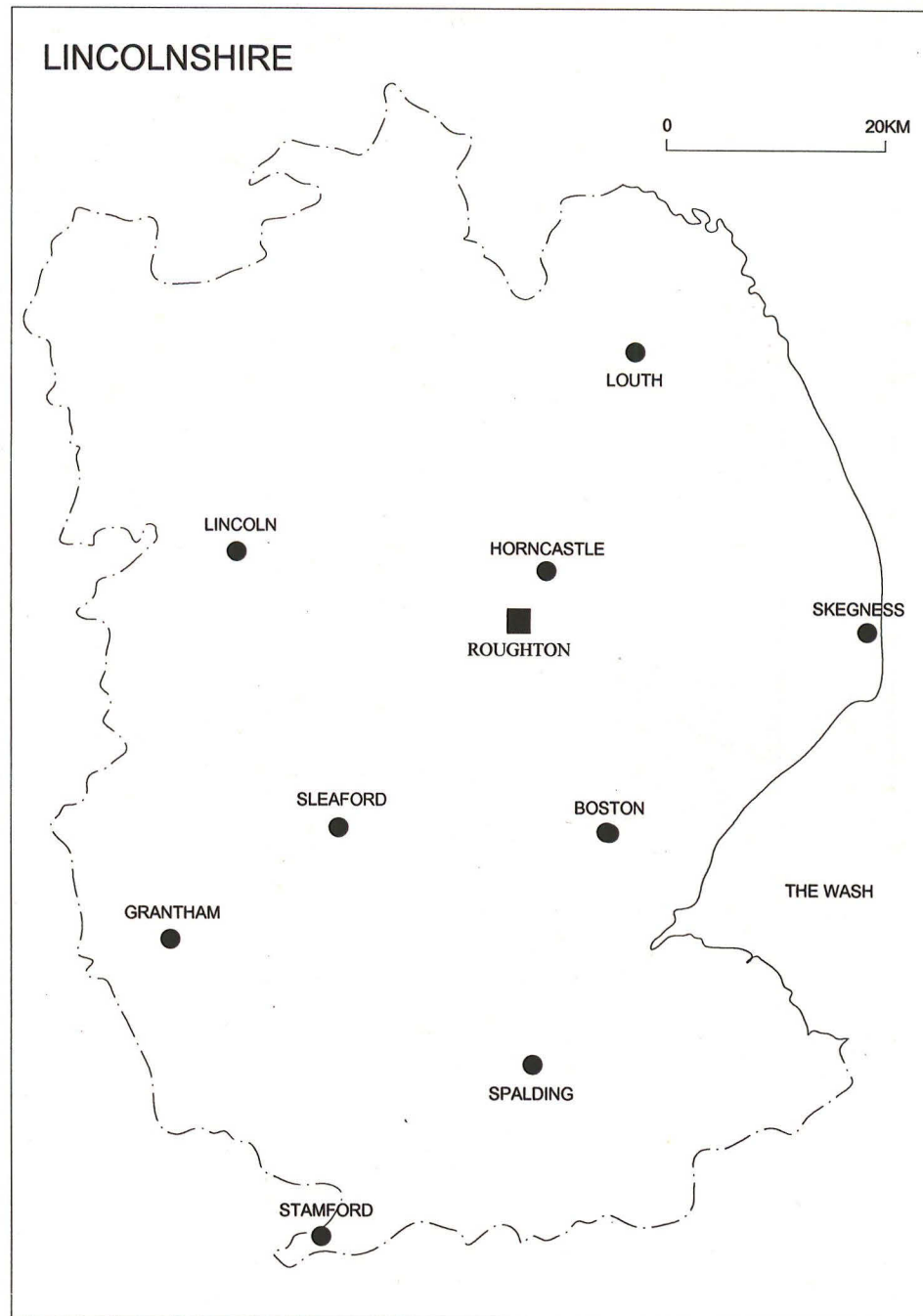


Figure 1 - General location plan

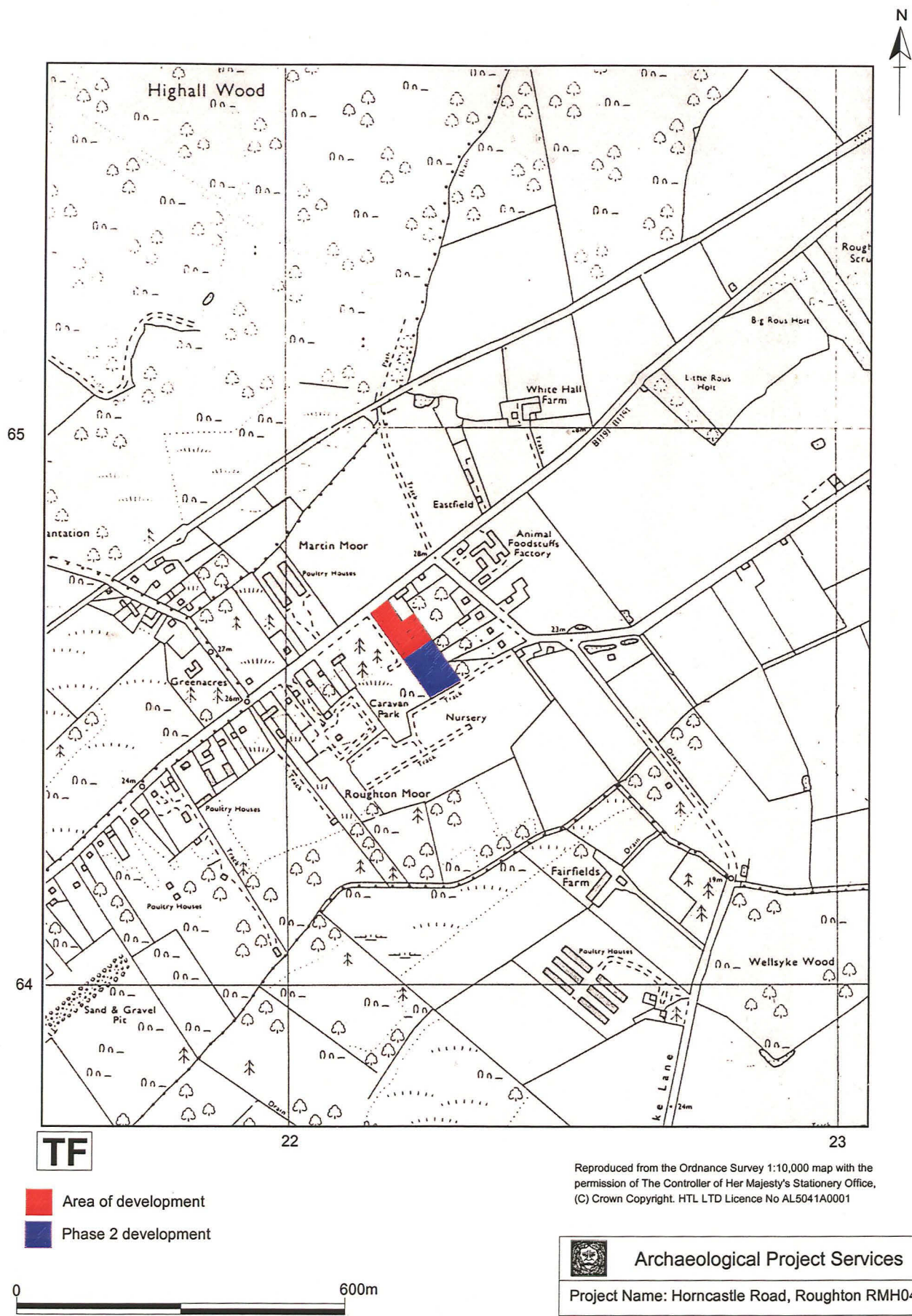


Figure 2 - Site location plan

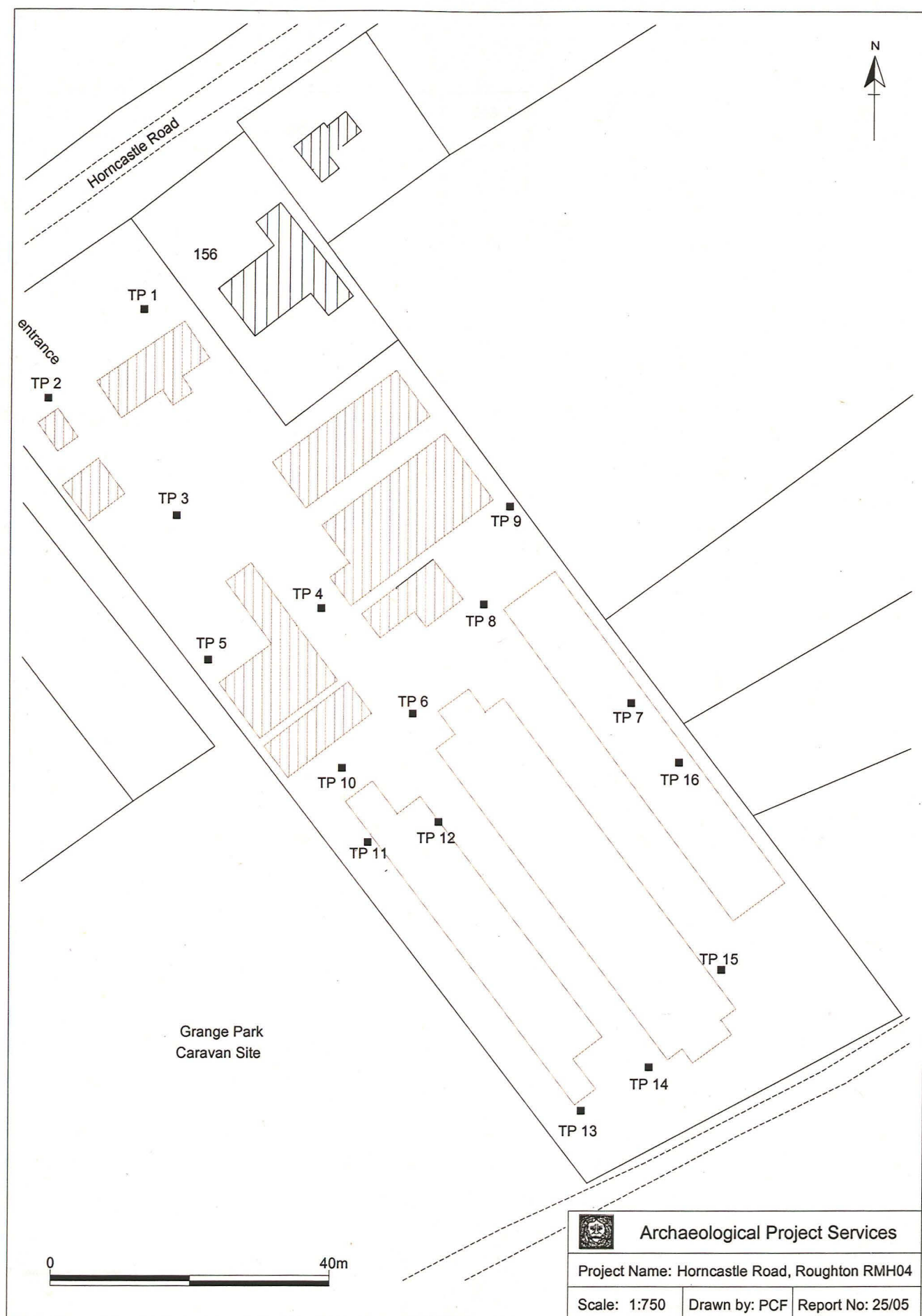


Figure 3 - Location of Trial Pits

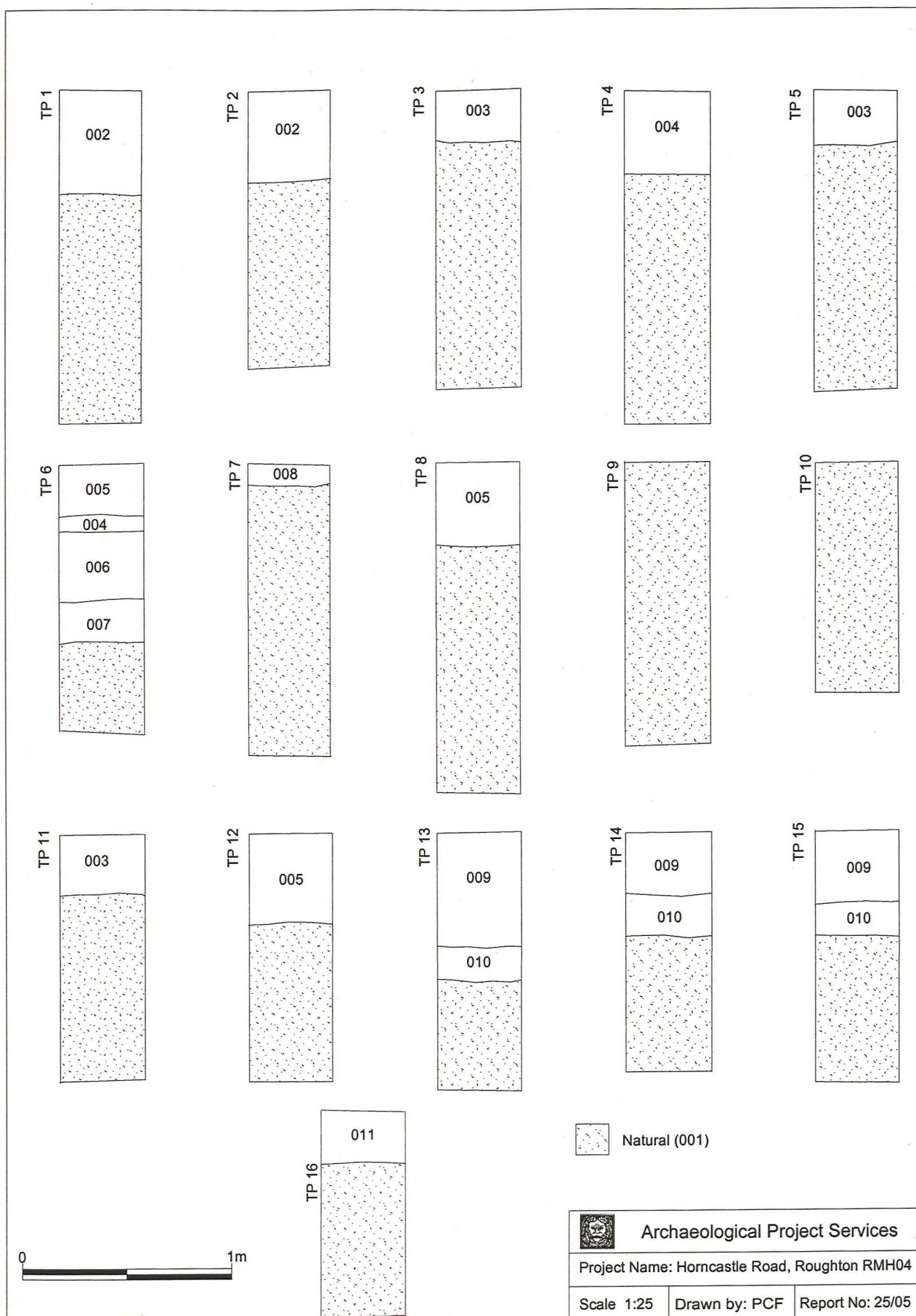


Figure 4 - Trial pit profiles

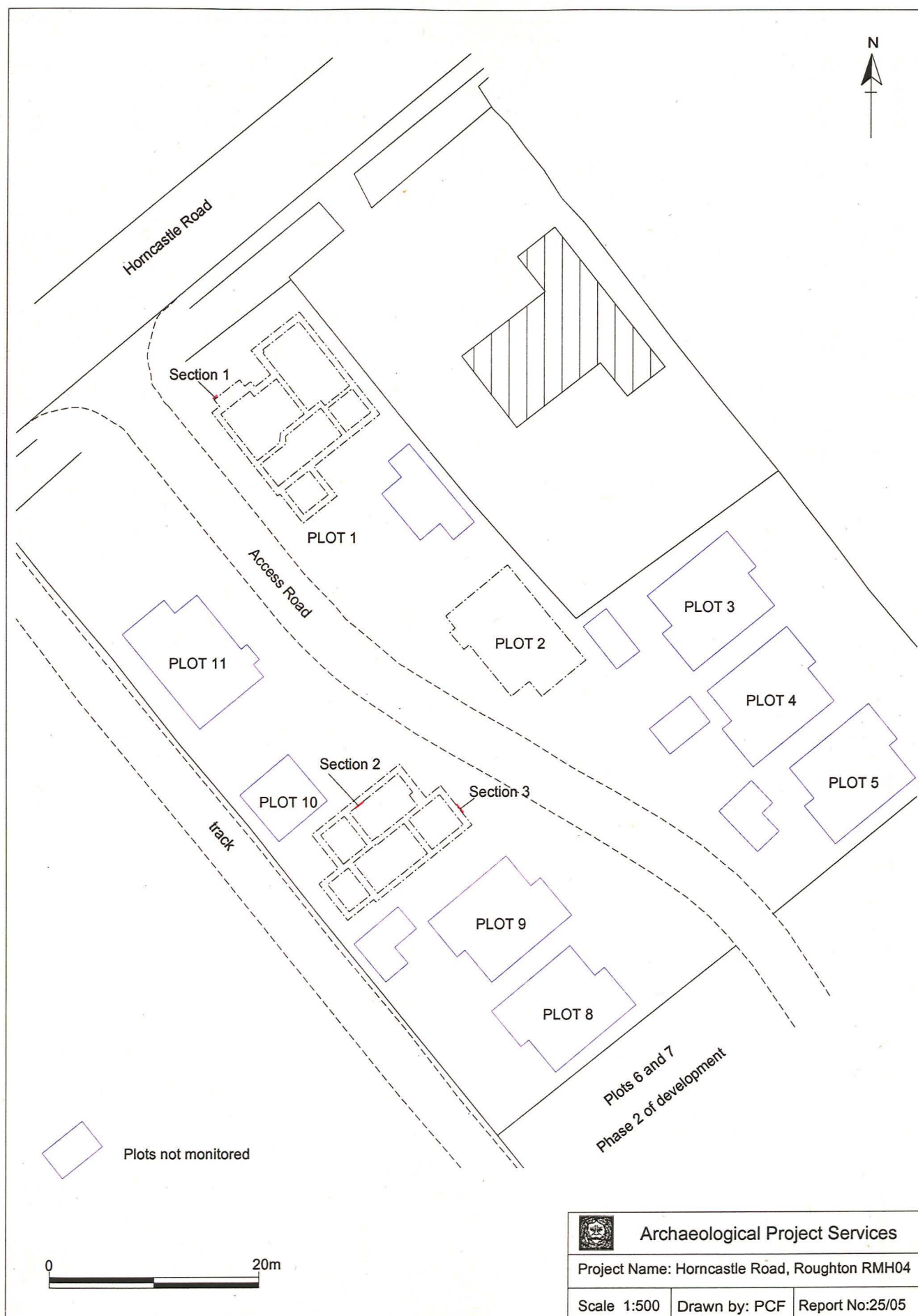


Figure 5 - Plan of the development showing monitored plots and section locations

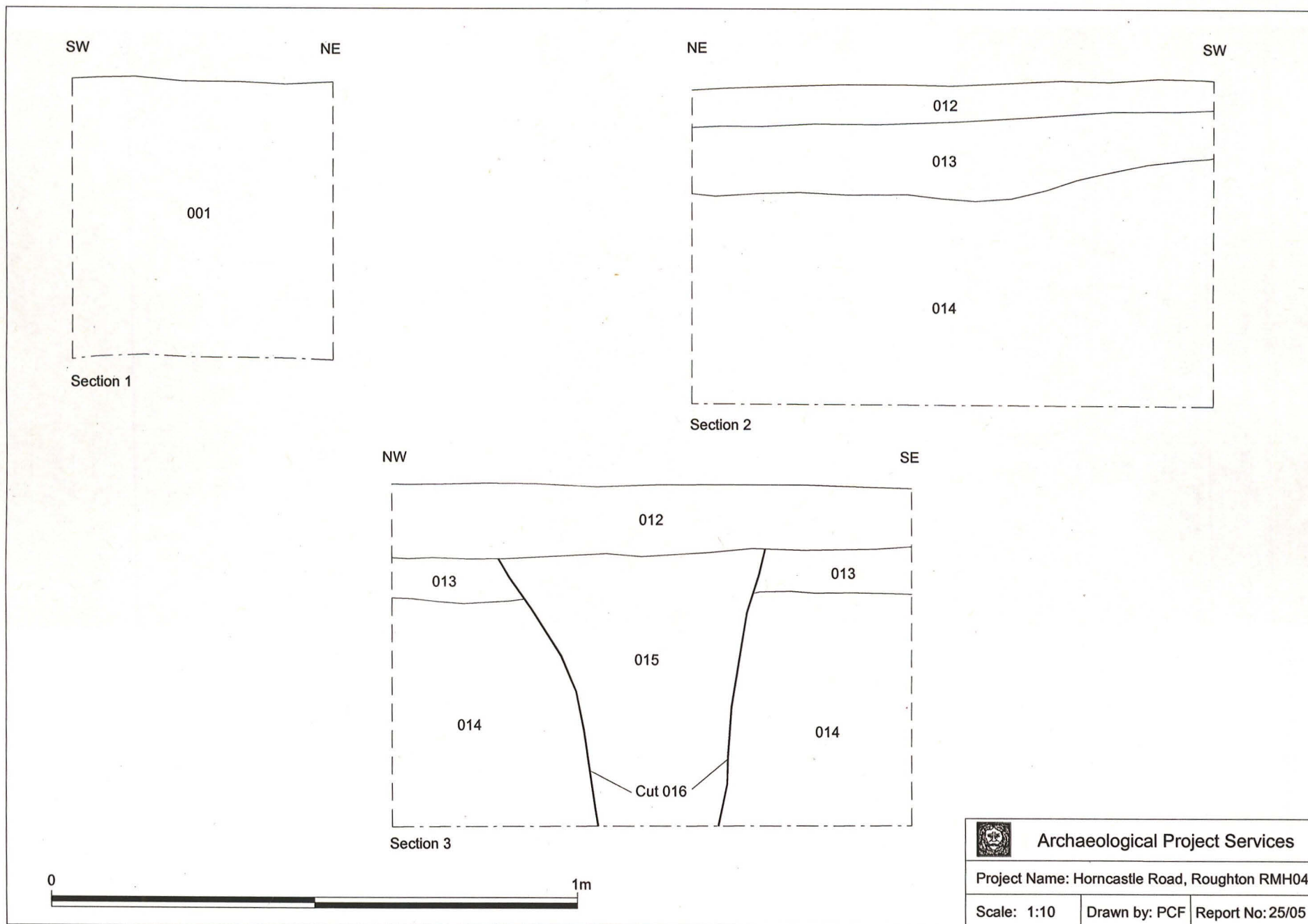


Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - Soil profile, Test Pit
3



Plate 2 - Soil profile, Test Pit
12



Plate 3 - Soil profile, Test Pit
15



Plate 4 - Soil stripped from area south of the development, looking southeast



Plate 5 - Excavated foundation trenches Plot 11, looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT HORNCastle ROAD, WOODHALL SPA, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Horncastle Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential with findspots of prehistoric and Roman material in the vicinity.*
- 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 Horncastle Road, Roughton, nr Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2225 6457.
- 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 Roughton is located 27km southeast of Lincoln and 22km northwest of Boston, in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The site lies 2km west of the village on the Horncastle Road immediately east of Woodhall Spa. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2225 6457.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/141/01567/01 outline: S/141/00430/04 reserved matters) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for residential development. 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 Roughton lies within the clay vale of central Lincolnshire, between the valleys of the River Witham and the River Bain. The site lies at c. 25m O.D. on land sloping gently to the south and east towards the valley of a small tributary of the Bain. Local soils are sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on fluvioglacial gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric remains recorded in the vicinity include flintwork of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date and pottery of Romano-British date. Cropmarks of probable prehistoric date have also been recorded in the vicinity. During the medieval period the area would seem to have been marginal land used for grazing although the existence of the Tower on the Moor, a 15th century hunting lodge, suggests that the area

was regularly hunted for game.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; East 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 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The 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 - 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, >1.35m thick	Natural deposit
002	Loose dark greyish brown sand with some gravel, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
003	Loose dark greyish brown sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
004	Loose dark greyish brown sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
005	Mixed hard core, rubble and overburden	Hardcore
006	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 0.36m thick	Redeposited natural
007	Firm dark reddish brown sand, 0.19m thick	Iron Pan
008	Loose dark greyish brown sand, 100mm thick	Topsoil
009	Loose dark greyish brown sand, 0.55m thick	Topsoil
010	Loose mid reddish brown sand, 0.19m thick	Topsoil
011	Loose to firm light reddish brown mottled with dark greyish brown sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
012	Loose dark brown silty sand, 80mm thick	Topsoil
013	Firm mid reddish brown sand, 0.17m thick	Subsoil
014	Soft to firm mixed light yellowish brown, light brownish yellow and light yellow sand, >0.48m thick	Natural deposit
015	Loose mixed dark brown and dark grey sand with ash and refuse	Fill of (016)
016	Feature, >0.7m long by 0.47m wide by >0.6m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Three fragments of pottery weighing 248g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, glass, metal and plastic, comprising 7 items weighing a total of 1775g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a pit fill (015).

The pottery was probably all made in Staffordshire. One of the bottles is marked as holding a Lincoln product, while another contained a beverage manufactured in Maidstone.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
015	WHITE	White glazed tableware basin, 20 th century	1	165	20 th century
	TPW	Polychrome transfer printed tableware plate, 20 th century	1	13	
	BS	Brown stoneware, 19 th -20 th century	1	70	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
015	Copper alloy and iron	Large strap or belt buckle, late post-medieval	2 (link)	72	mid 20 th century (no earlier than 1939)
	Plastic	Bottle stopper, threaded, embossed 'WAR GRADE', mid 20 th century	1	16	
	Glass	Colourless, small square screw top machine mould produced bottle, embossed labelling 'FOSTER CLARK LTD MAIDSTONE' 'EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE'. Small square punt mark, 20 th century	1	103	
	Glass	Colourless, flat concave shouldered mould produced bottle with label panel. Punt mark '8', 20 th century	1	258	
	Glass	Colourless, octagonal lemonade/cordial bottle with screw neck. Punt mark '6', 20 th century	1	666	
	Glass	Colourless, cylindrical cordial bottle with screw neck, mould produced with, frosted effect glass and panel for label, embossed around base with 'C.PRATT&SONS LINCOLN'. Punt mark 0.297, 20 th century	1	660	

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 Roughton 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

As a collection of entirely early modern date the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance but indicates occupation of the site in the 20th century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th 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., 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

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g.(004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Pannage	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.30

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RMH 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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