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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
THE DEEPINGS SCHOOL
DEEPING ST JAMES
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DJS04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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INTERVENTIONS: LI 10105

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
THE DEEPINGS SCHOOL
DEEPING ST JAMES
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DJS04)**

**Work Undertaken For
W.M. Saunders Partnership**

December 2004

Report Compiled by
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No 91/04



Quality Control
The Deepings School
Deeping St James
Lincolnshire
(DJS04)

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Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Jim Snee
Illustration	Neil Parker
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Neil Parker

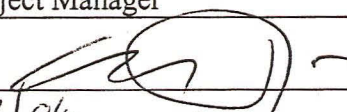
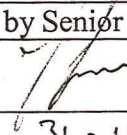
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development work at the Deepings School, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire.

The watching brief condition was imposed because of the archaeological sensitivity of the site on which a hoard of late medieval coins and medieval and later pottery have previously been found.

The watching brief found two cut features, one of unknown form and function, one for a modern drain.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological Watching Brief is defined as:

"...a formal program 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 (APS) was commissioned by W.M. Saunders Partnership to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief on development of land at The Deepings School, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire. A planning application (S25/-/03/CC) was submitted to Lincolnshire County Council for the proposed construction of an extension to the DT block of the Deepings School. Permission was to be granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological Watching Brief during the groundworks. The Watching Brief was

carried out between the 10th and the 25th May 2004 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the planning authority.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Deeping St James is located 14km east of Stamford and 15km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site is on fairly flat land at approximately 6m OD and lies on the north bank of the river Welland, southwest of Church Field on the junction of Park Road and Spalding Road. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 Association brown calcareous earths on calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The name Deeping comes from the Old English *Deoping* meaning "Deep Fen" (Ekwall 1974, 141). Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement is present with the discovery of a gold coin from the period within the village and coins and pottery from the Romano-British period have been uncovered to the east (Hayes & Lane 1992, 188-190). The area of Deeping St James is listed in the Domesday Book as East Deeping. The principal landowners are recorded as Alfred of Lincoln and Godfrey of Cambrai with 183 acres of meadow and two fisheries (Morgan & Thorn 1986, 27/39).

During previous work at the school site a hoard of four silver coins from the reign of Edward IV and five of Henry VII were discovered whilst digging foundation trenches (SK25.27).

Medieval finds have been retrieved from several locations within the village and include pottery and silver coins. The remains of a medieval house were uncovered during building work to the north of the church. (Cope-Faulkner 2001,

2).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the Watching Brief was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives of the Watching Brief were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered; recover dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

After stripping the topsoil, where present, foundation trenches for pillars for the extension to the DT block were excavated by machine using 0.60m and 0.70m toothed buckets. Where features were observed the sections were cleaned and made vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Metal detection was carried out during the mechanical excavation of the site and spoil heaps and excavated areas were also examined with a metal detector.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were then examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified.

Phase 1. Natural Deposits.

Phase 2. Modern Deposits.

5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were represented on the site by loose pale grey gravel (010) and loose, slightly reddish yellow gravel (014). The natural gravels were only exposed towards the southern end of the site and were in keeping with the underlying geology of the area (Figs 5 & 6, Plate 4).

5.2 Modern Deposits

At the southernmost area of the site and directly overlying the natural layer (010) was a friable, mid reddish-yellow sandy silt with slight clay (009). This probable subsoil deposit contained some gravel and had a thickness of 0.7m (Fig. 6, Plate 4).

Overlying (009) was a fairly loose, mid-brown silty clay, also with moderate gravel inclusions (008). The thickness of the deposit, which is probably the remains of the topsoil on the site, was around 0.40m (Fig. 6, Plate 4).

Cut into these deposits was a feature of unknown form or function [007]. Viewed only in section, it could be seen as having a stepped side leading to a sloping, rounded base. It measured 2.65m east-west where it was truncated by another cut [005] (Fig.6, Plate 4).

Filling the cut [007] was a fairly loose, dark brown clayey silt (006). This deposit also contained moderate gravel inclusions and with a thickness of 1.25m by 2.65m east-west providing the original single fill of [007] (Fig. 6, Plate 4).

Cutting through deposit (006) is the cut [005]. This vertical sided, flat-bottomed,

linear cut feature, oriented roughly NNE-SSW had a depth of 0.82m and an east-west width of 0.28m. It was cut to allow the laying of a ceramic drain (Fig. 6, Plate 4).

Filling this cut was a loose, pale yellow-brown gravel of which a thickness of 0.82m was exposed (011). This was packed around the ceramic drain discovered within the fill (Fig. 6, Plate 4).

To the immediate north of these deposits and overlying the natural gravel was a friable, mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (013). This deposit had a thickness of 0.5m and was possibly part of a levelling layer (Fig. 5, Plate 5).

Directly above (013) was a layer of made up ground consisting of a friable, mid-brown clayey silt with frequent gravel and moderate ceramic building material inclusions (012). The thickness of this deposit varied from 0.40-0.60m (Fig. 5, Plate 5).

At the northern end of the investigation area the underlying natural gravels were not uncovered, the deepest deposit being a friable, dark brown clayey silt containing irregular stones and brick fragments (004). This deposit was evidently made up ground with an exposed thickness of 0.55m (Fig. 5).

Over this layer was another levelling layer of mid yellow-brown silty clay (003). This deposit had inclusions of occasional small irregular stones and a depth that varied from 0.10-0.35m (Fig. 5, Plate 2).

Above 003 was a firm, grey-greenish brown silty clay (015). This made up layer is probably the same as (012) observed in each direction around it.

A firm, friable, mid blue-grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions formed the next layer (002). The thickness of this deposit varied from 0.15-0.40m across the

north end of the site (Fig. 5, Plate 2).

The uppermost layer at the north end of the site was a hardcore deposit of loose, pale brownish yellow limestone rubble and sand (001). The thickness of this deposit varied from 0.20-0.30m (Fig. 5, Plate 2).

No artefacts were discovered in any of the deposits across the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were represented by loose gravels (010) & (014).

The remaining topsoil (008) and subsoil (009) on the site were only present in the southernmost part of the excavated area. The extensive thickness of the subsoil suggests a long period of agricultural use of the area.

Over the rest of the site the upper deposits were in the form of levelling layers and made up ground (015), (013), (012), (004), (003), (002), (001). Although no dating evidence was extracted from these deposits they all appear to be modern layers. It is likely that they are associated with the initial construction of the school in the 1960s.

The only features uncovered on site can also be dated as modern. Although of unknown form and function the cut feature [007] appears to be fairly recent as it cuts through the topsoil and subsoil layers (008) and (009). The fill of this feature (006) is in turn cut into by [005] to allow the laying of a modern ceramic drain discovered in the fill (011).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out at the Deepings School, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire. Although in an area of archaeological

significance, with a medieval coin hoard previously found on site, no evidence was uncovered of any archaeological activity on the site earlier than the modern era.

The presence of levelling layers and made up ground may suggest that evidence of previous archaeological activity has already been destroyed although there were also undisturbed areas where the topsoil and subsoil were intact.

It is possible that the investigations did not require deep enough excavation to uncover any layers showing previous activity on the site and that they may still be present at deeper levels in the areas where the natural soils were not exposed.

It is also possible that, prior to the modern era, this particular area of land was only utilised as fields or grazing land, activities that would not leave any archaeological evidence.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance Steve Saunders of Wm Saunders Partnership and John Morza of Burmor Construction in carrying out the project. Also Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist who kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Jim Snee.
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Digitising: Neil Parker
 CAD Illustration: Neil Parker
 Post-excavation analysis: Neil Parker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 Site Location

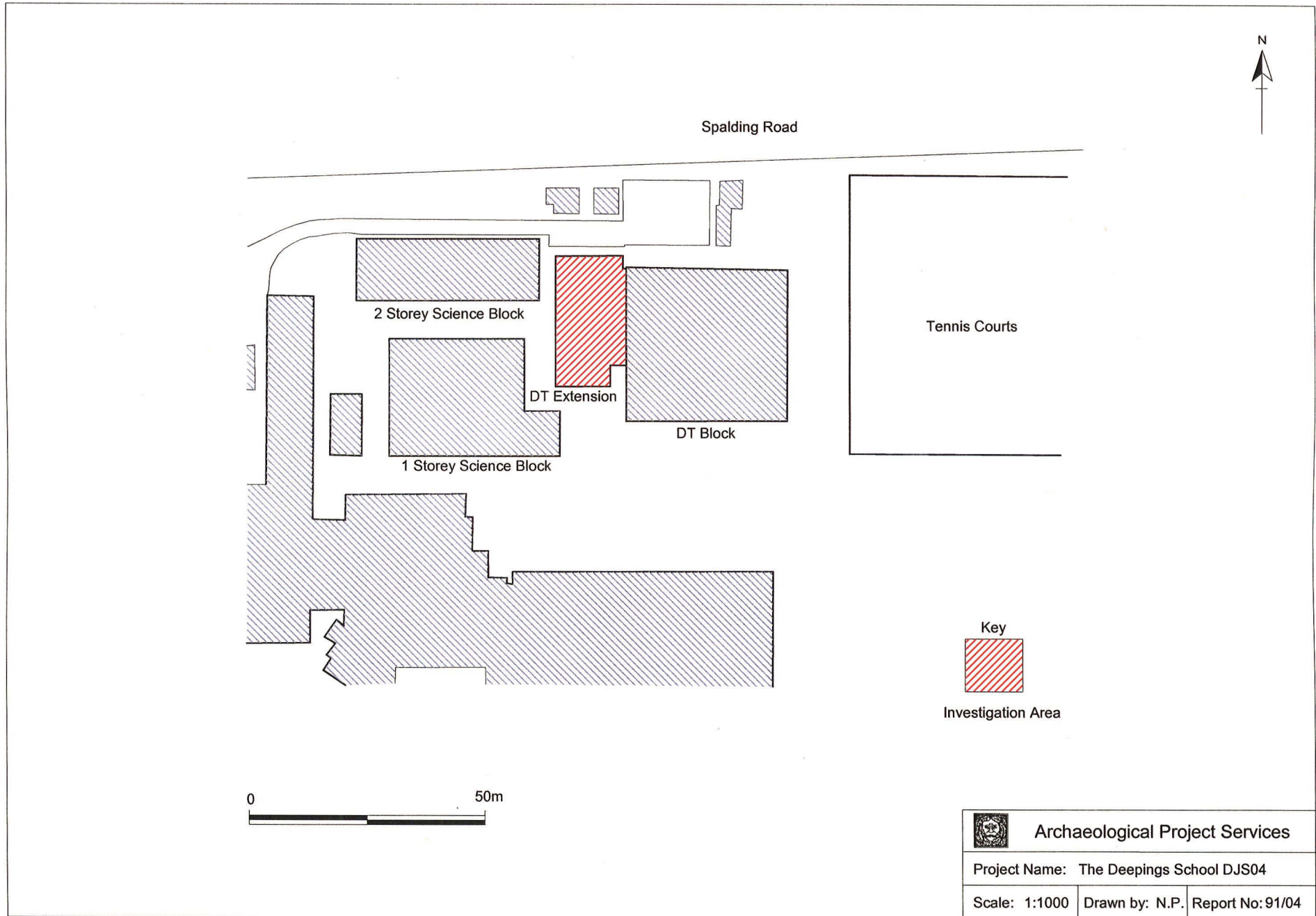
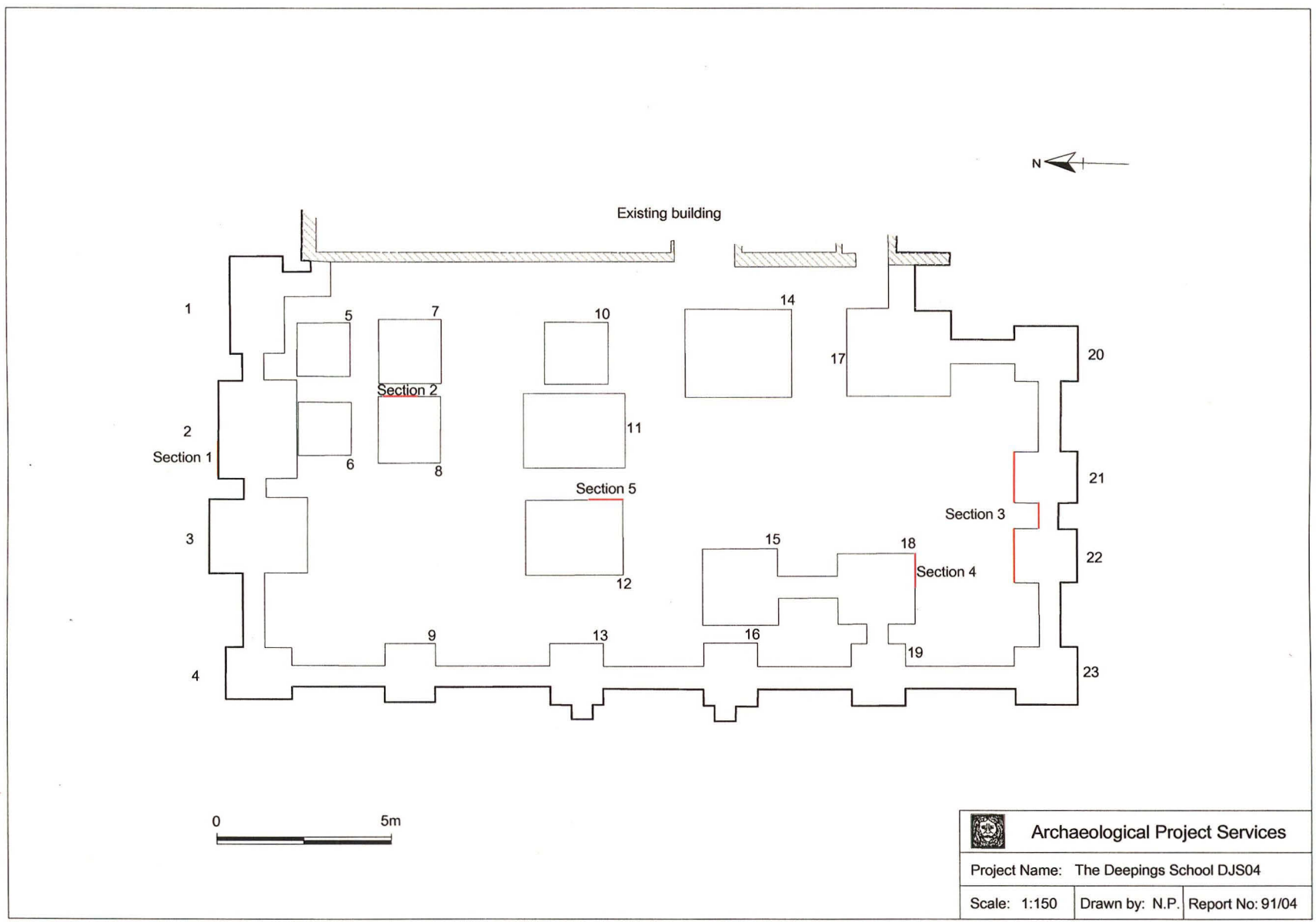


Figure 3. Investigation area




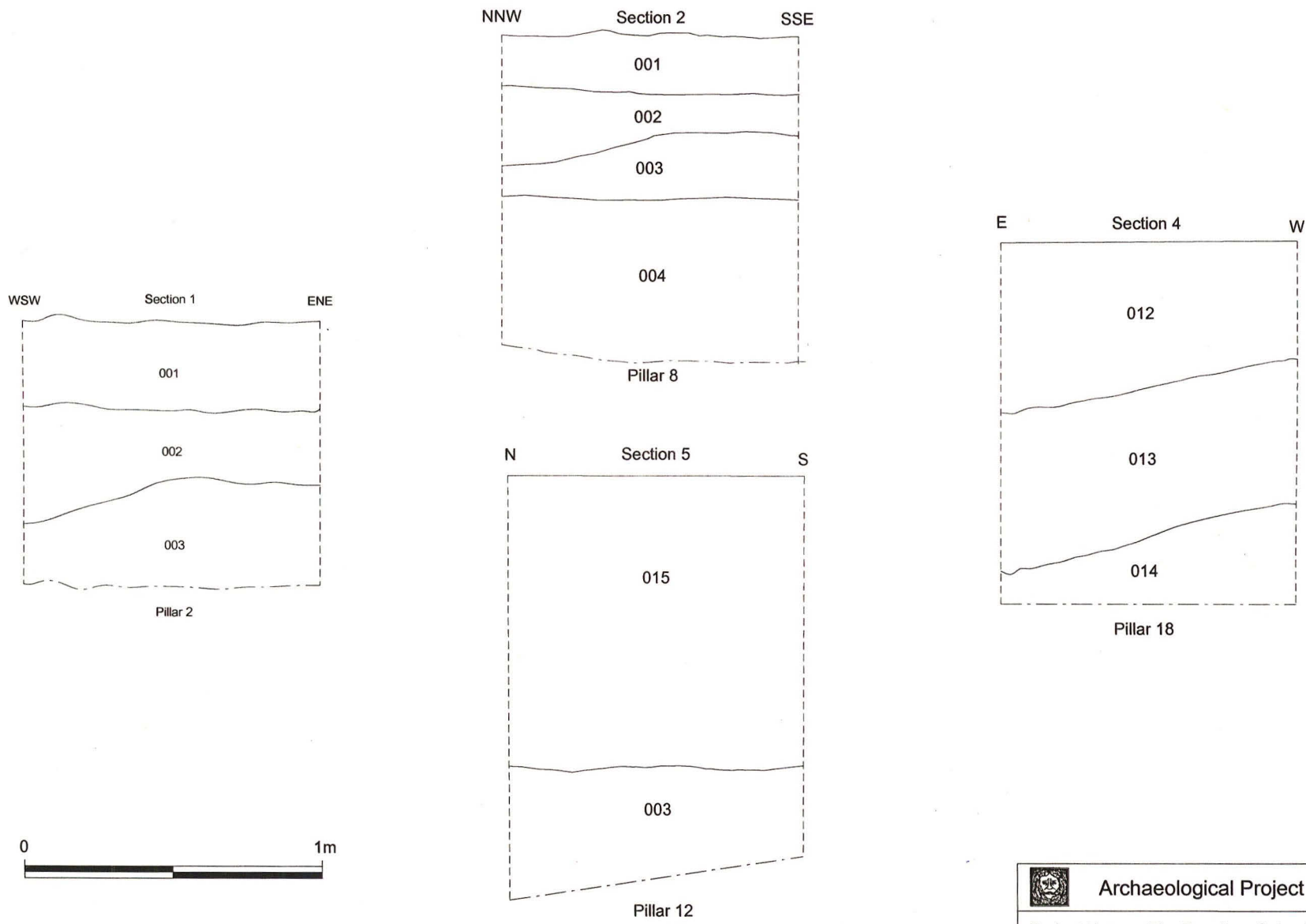
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Figure 4. Pillar & Section locations.




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: The Deepings School DJS04		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: N.P.	Report No: 91/04

Figure 5. Sections 1, 2, 4 & 5

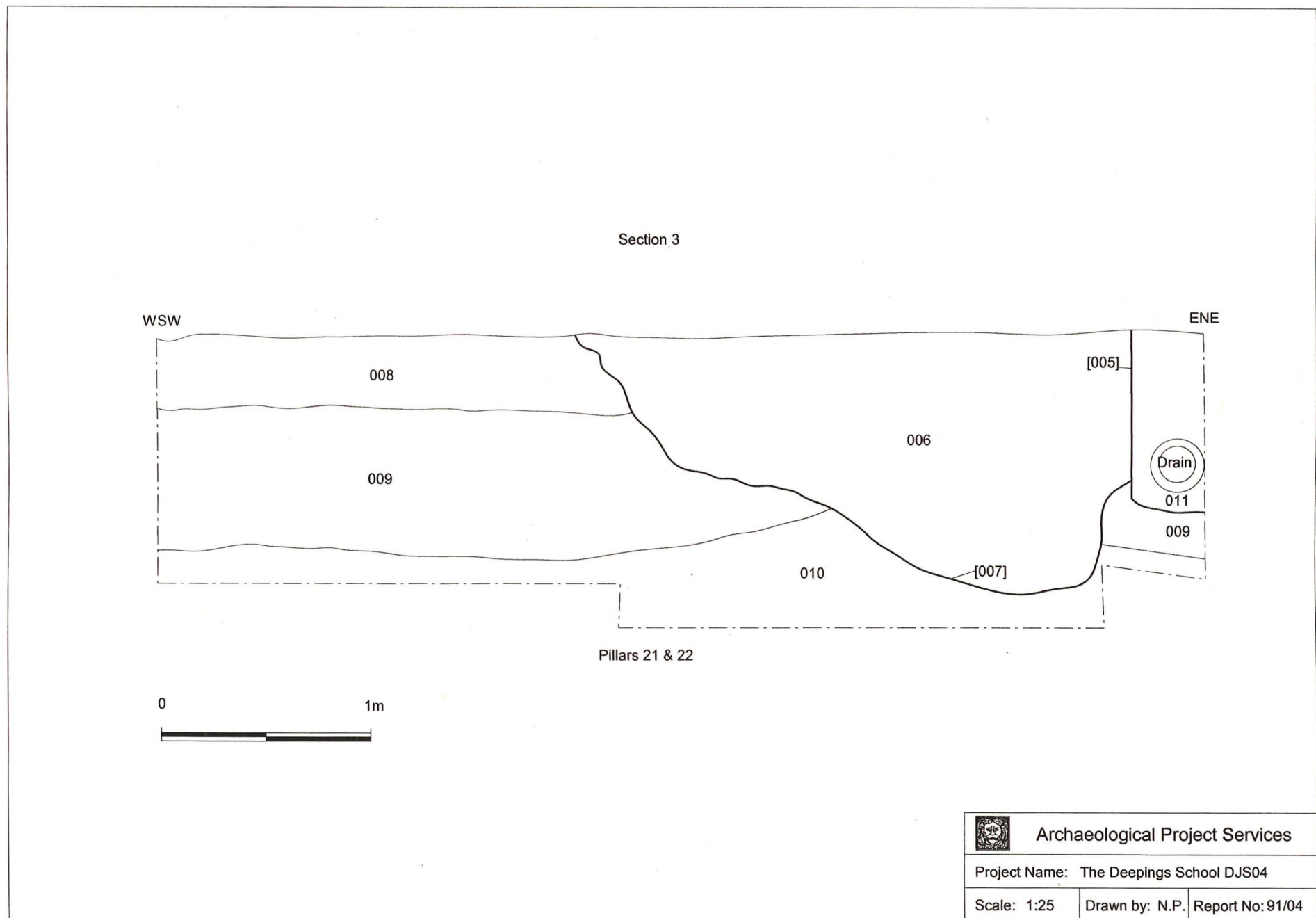


Figure 6. Section 3



Plate 1 General view of investigation area, looking south.



Plate 2 Section 1, Pillar 2, looking NNW.

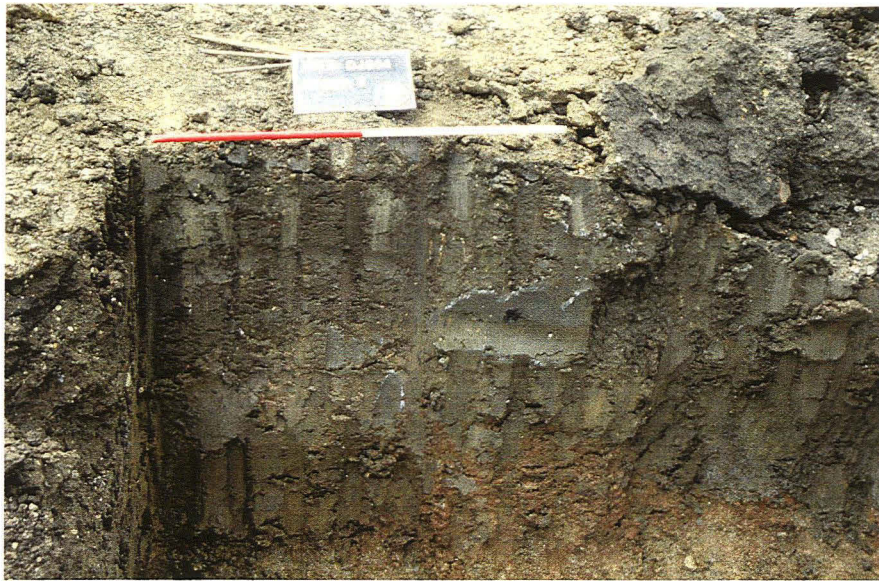


Plate 3 Section 2, Pillar 8,
looking ENE.



Plate 4 Section 3, Pillars
21 & 22, looking
northwest.



Plate 5 Section 4, Pillar
18, looking south.

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief at The Deepings School, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at the Deepings School, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, with a hoard of late medieval coins and medieval and later pottery previously found at the site.*
- 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 the construction of an extension at the Deepings School, Deeping St James, 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 Deeping St James is located 12km east of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place in the northern part of the village, at the Deepings School, on the south side of Spalding Road at National Grid Reference TF 153 099.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S25/-/03/CC) was submitted to Lincolnshire County Council for the proposed construction of an extension to the DT block of the Deepings School. 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 fairly flat land at approximately 6m OD, and lies on the north bank of the River Welland. Soils at the site are Badsey 2 Association brown calcareous earths on calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A hoard of late medieval silver coins was found during initial construction of the school. Medieval and later pottery and animal bones were also found at the site.

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. A metal detector will be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 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; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; Lincolnshire County 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 - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor 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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Specification: Version 1, 22-03-04

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Loose, pale brownish yellow limestone rubble & sand. 0.20-0.30m thick across site.	Hardcore layer	Modern
002	Firm, friable mid bluey grey silty clay. Occasional small-medium stone inclusions. 0.15-0.40m thick across north end of site.	Levelling layer	Modern
003	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small irregular stone inclusions. 0.10-0.35m thick across north end of site.	Levelling layer	Modern
004	Friable, dark brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium irregular stones. Occasional small brick fragments. Exposed thickness 0.55m.	Made-up ground	Modern
005	Vertical sided, flat-bottomed, linear cut feature. Orientation NNE-SSW. 0.28m E-W x 0.82m deep.	Cut for modern drain.	Modern.
006	Fairly loose dark brown clayey silt. Moderate gravel inclusions. 0.7m-1.25m thick x 2.65m E-W.	Fill of cut [007]	Modern
007	Cut feature, 2.65m E-W x 1.25m deep with sloping base.	Cut feature, unknown form or function.	Modern
008	Fairly loose, mid brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. 0.38-0.40m thick across south end of site.	Topsoil	Modern
009	Friable, mid reddish yellow sandy silt with some clay. Moderate gravel inclusions. 0.70m thick across south end of the site.	Subsoil	Modern
010	Loose, pale grey gravel. Exposed thickness 0.10-0.50m across south end of the site.	Natural layer.	Undated
011	Loose, pale yellow brown gravel. 0.90m thick x 0.38m E-W. Ceramic pipe running through deposit.	Backfill of [005] around modern drain.	Modern
012	Friable, mid brown clayey silt, frequent gravel & moderate ceramic building material (CBM) fragments. 0.40-0.60m thick.	Made up ground.	Modern
013	Friable, mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. 0.5m thick.	Levelling layer	Modern
014	Loose, pale reddish yellow gravel. 0.10-0.40m thickness exposed.	Natural layer.	Undated.
015	Moderately firm, grey-greenish brown silty clay with moderate gravel and glass inclusions. 1m thick.	Made up ground.	Modern

Appendix 3

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 interpretation 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
5	Scale drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet

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:
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LCNCC: 2004:79
DJS04

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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