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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
DIAL HALL,
STATION STREET,
DONINGTON, SHDC
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DDH 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

601 45997

EVENT : L1 6123

INTERVENTION: L1 10161

EXCAVATION: L1 10162

PRN: 20037 post-medieval.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
DIAL HALL,
STATION STREET,
DONINGTON, SHDC
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DDH 01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr M.J. Congreve**

March 2005

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

Planning Application No: H04/0001/01
National Grid Reference: TF 2076 3563
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.254

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 130/01



Quality Control
Dial Hall, Donington
DDH 01

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Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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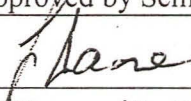
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 4/3/05	Date: 10-03-05

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to Dial Hall, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.

Donington lies at the eastern end of the Romano-British (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, the Salter's Way, although no settlement has yet been found associated with this. The site lies on the western fringe of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) town.

The investigations revealed a sizeable feature of 17th century date for which no function could be ascertained. This was sealed by a buried topsoil and a former brick surface. Finds include 16th - 17th century pottery, clay pipe, an iron object and a fragment of brick or tile.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr A.C. Byrne to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to existing buildings at Dial Hall, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

H04/0001/01. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the County Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 12th September 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located to the south of Station Street, 100m southwest of the village centre as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 2076 3563 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 4m OD with land dropping in height to the west and south.

Donington is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Donington lies at the eastern end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. Romano-British finds within the village are sparse, but a Roman coin has been found near to the parish church and pottery of the period has been identified southeast of the village (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 6).

Donington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Donninctune* or *Duninctune* the name is derived from Old English and means the 'homestead (*tūn*) of *Dunn(a)*'s people' (Cameron 1998, 38).

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan and contained c. 22 saltpans and 54 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Domesday also records that the Abbot of Peterborough held a manor in Gosberton (Hallam 1965, 199). The entry for this manor is under the record for Donington as that town lay partly in the Danelaw Hundred of Surfleet and Gosberton and partly in the Hundred of Quadring in Donington.

The parish church at Donington is dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Rood and dates from the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 255). Medieval pottery has been found at a variety of locations around the town (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 5).

An archaeological investigation adjacent to Dial Hall identified a medieval pond and two pits, possibly of a similar age (Hall 2001, 1).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.6m and 0.7m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and

interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	17 th century deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a light yellowish brown sandy silt (005). These deposits represent the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 17th century deposits

Cut into the natural deposits was a feature (006) measuring at least 13m by 8m in extent. Identified as a hollow or former pond it contained a single fill of mixed brown, black, grey and yellowish brown silt (004). Pottery from this deposit was dated to between the 16th and 17th centuries.

Phase 3 Modern deposits

Sealing the hollow (006) was a former

topsoil comprising dark blackish brown silt (003) that measured 0.48m thick. This was in turn overlain by a yellow sand (002) which provided levelling for a brick surface (001) formerly to an outbuilding at the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sandy silts (Phase 1), were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and can be identified as marine alluvium.

A large hollow (Phase 2) was identified across much of the site. The purpose of this feature was not apparent during this investigation but may have been a pond or general clearance of the ground. Artefacts from this feature indicated it had been infilled in the 17th century.

Modern features (Phase 3) include a buried topsoil overlain by a brick surface associated with former outbuildings of the Dial Hall.

Several finds were recorded from the site and comprise locally produced pottery of 16th - 17th century date and 17th century pottery possibly from Staffordshire. A 17th century clay pipe was also retrieved as was a fragment of brick or tile and a U-shaped iron object.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Dial Hall, Donington, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the town.

However, only a substantial hollow feature, perhaps a pond or clearance cut, of 17th century date was identified. This was sealed by a later topsoil and a surface associated with a former outbuilding.

Several 16th - 17th century pottery fragments were retrieved as was a 17th century clay pipe, an iron object and a fragment of brick or tile. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M.J. Congreve who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of Lincolnshire County Council permitted examination of the Sites and Monuments Record. David Start kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

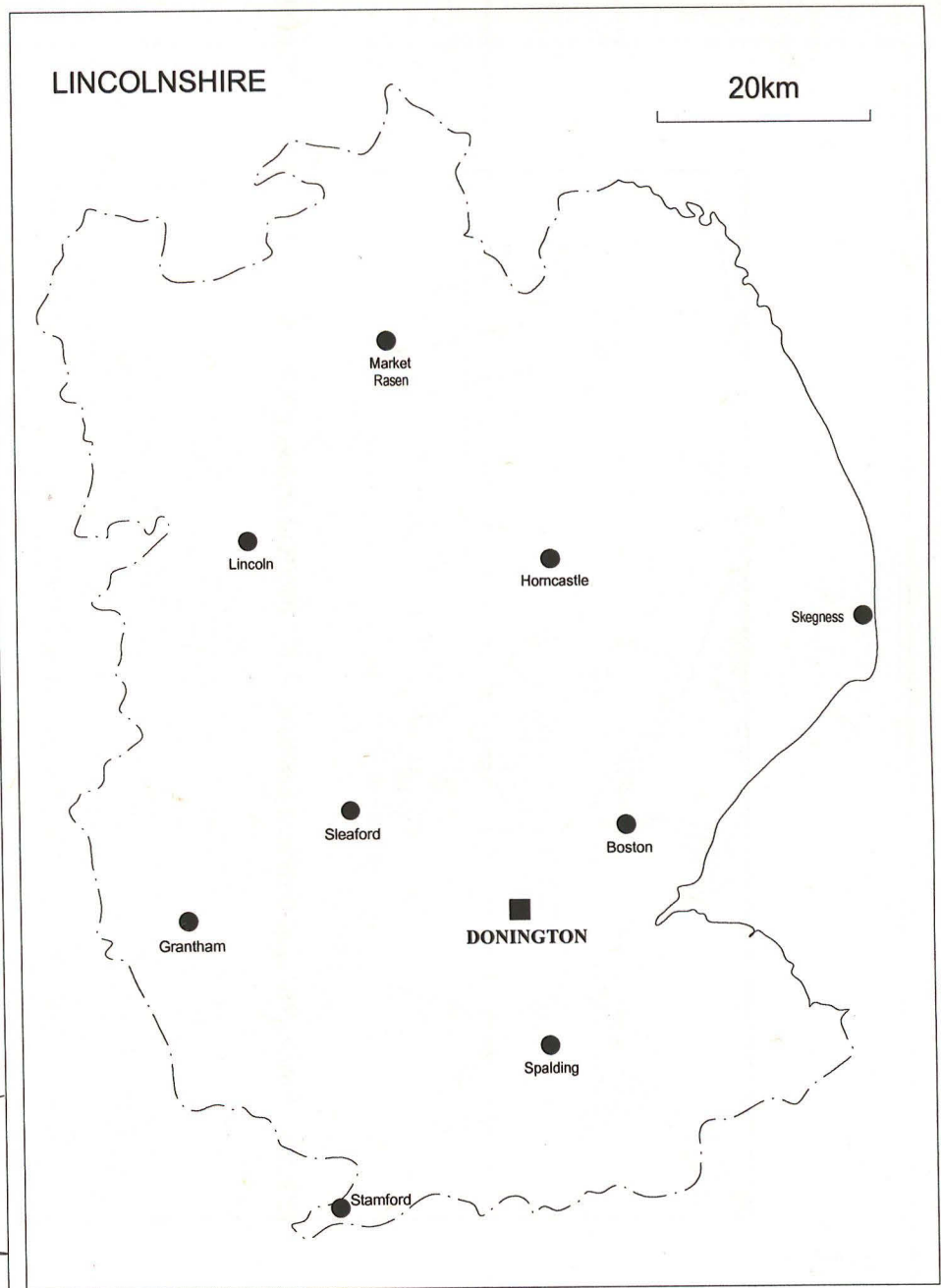
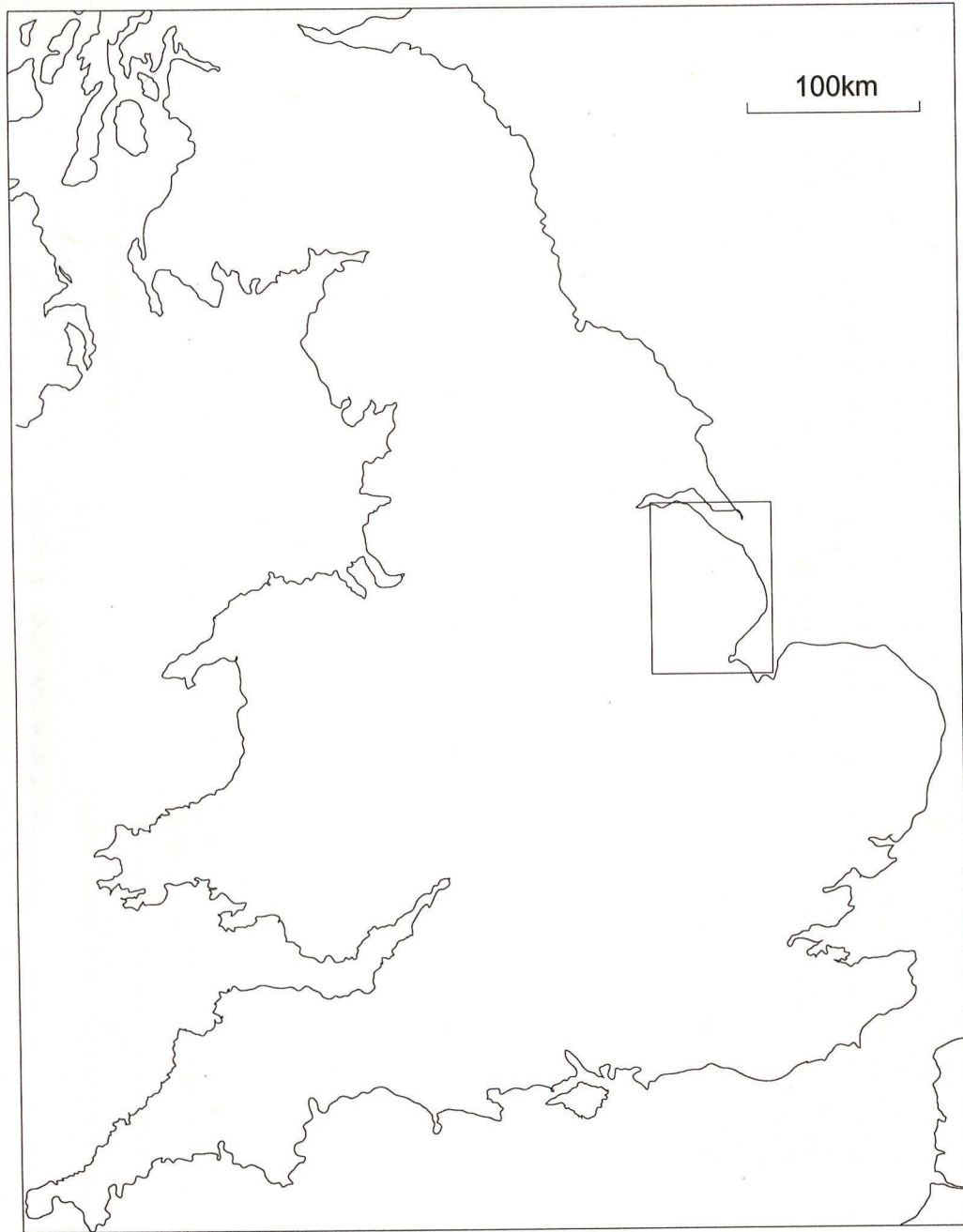
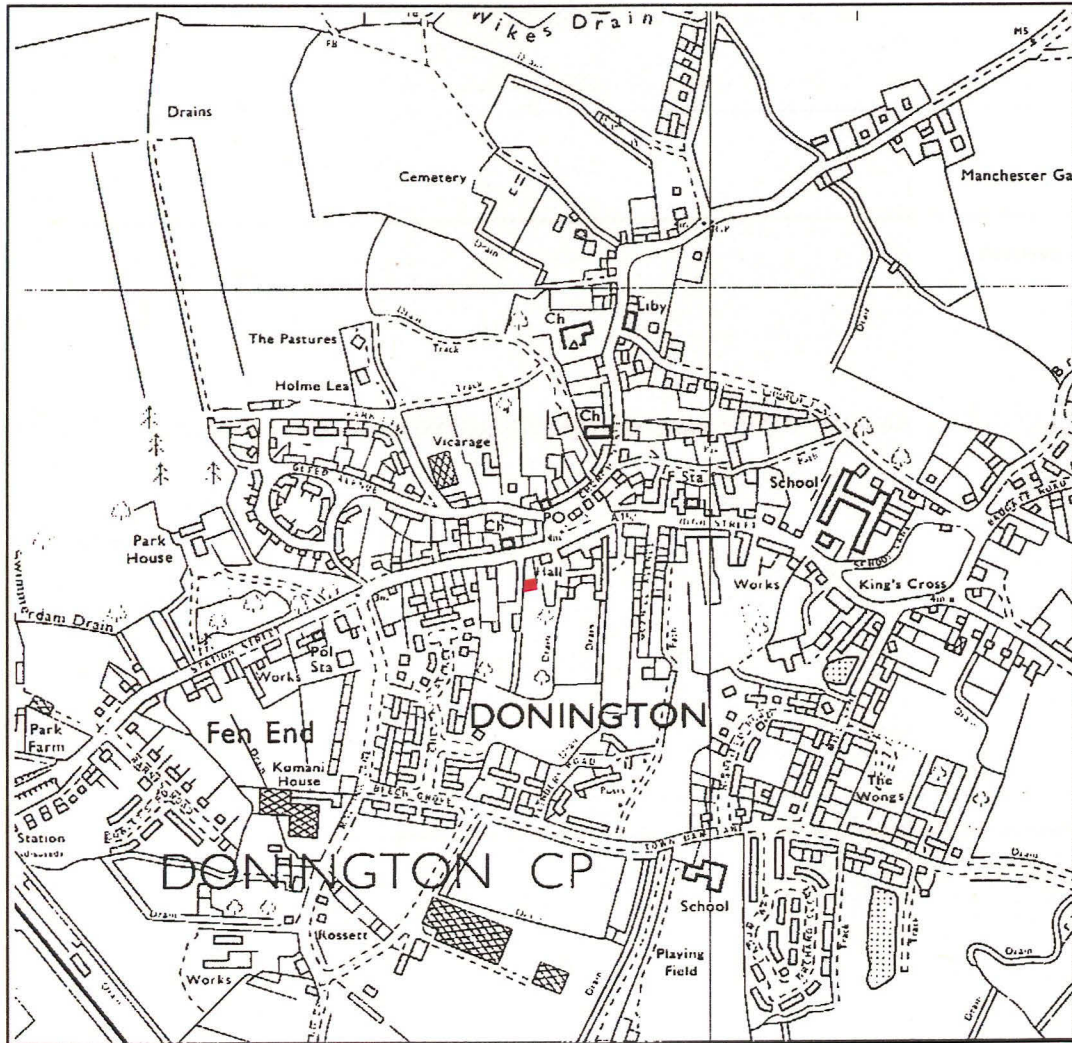


Figure 1 - General Location Plan




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 Area of development

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Dial Hall, Donington DDH01

Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/01
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Figure 2 - Site location plan

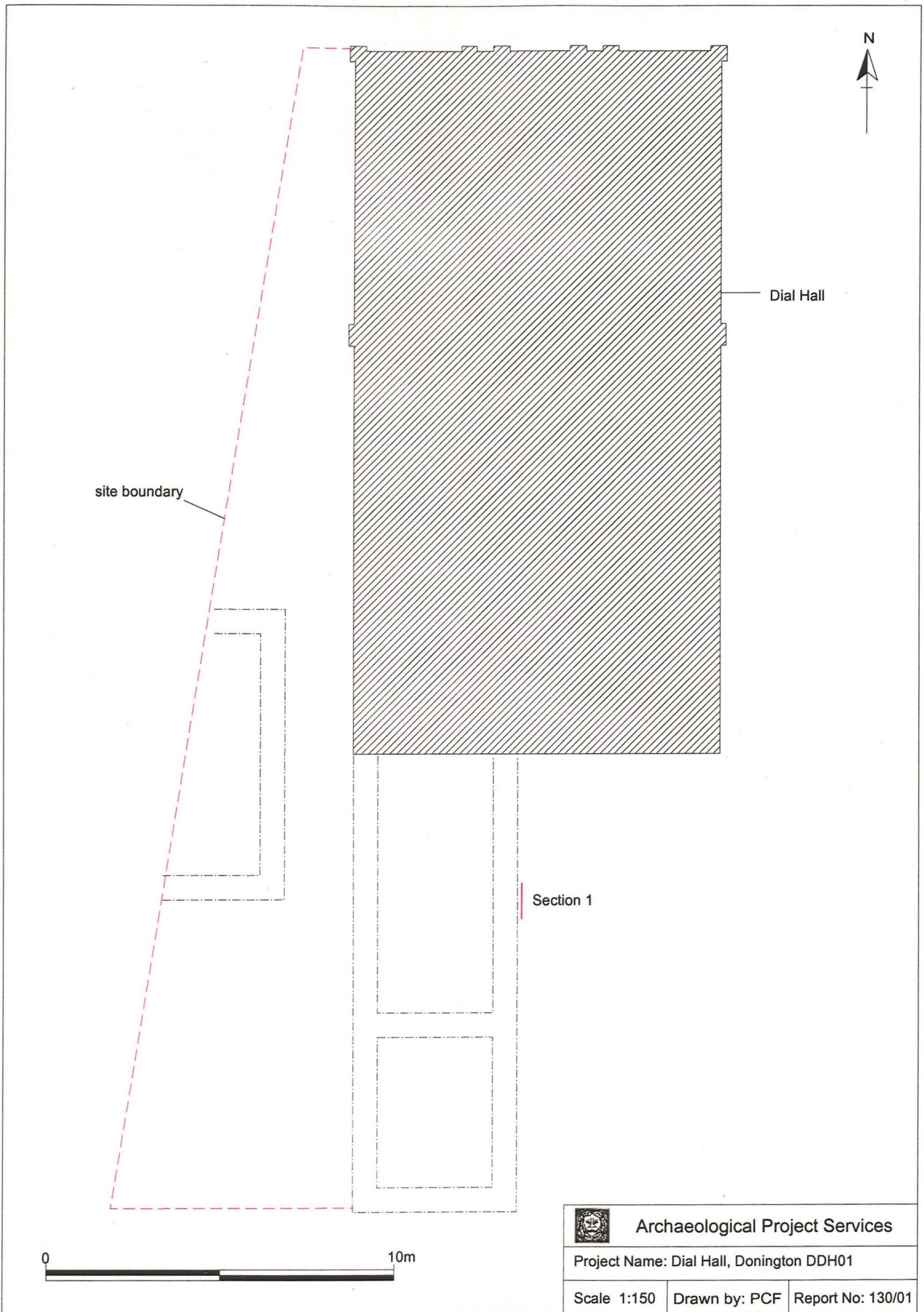
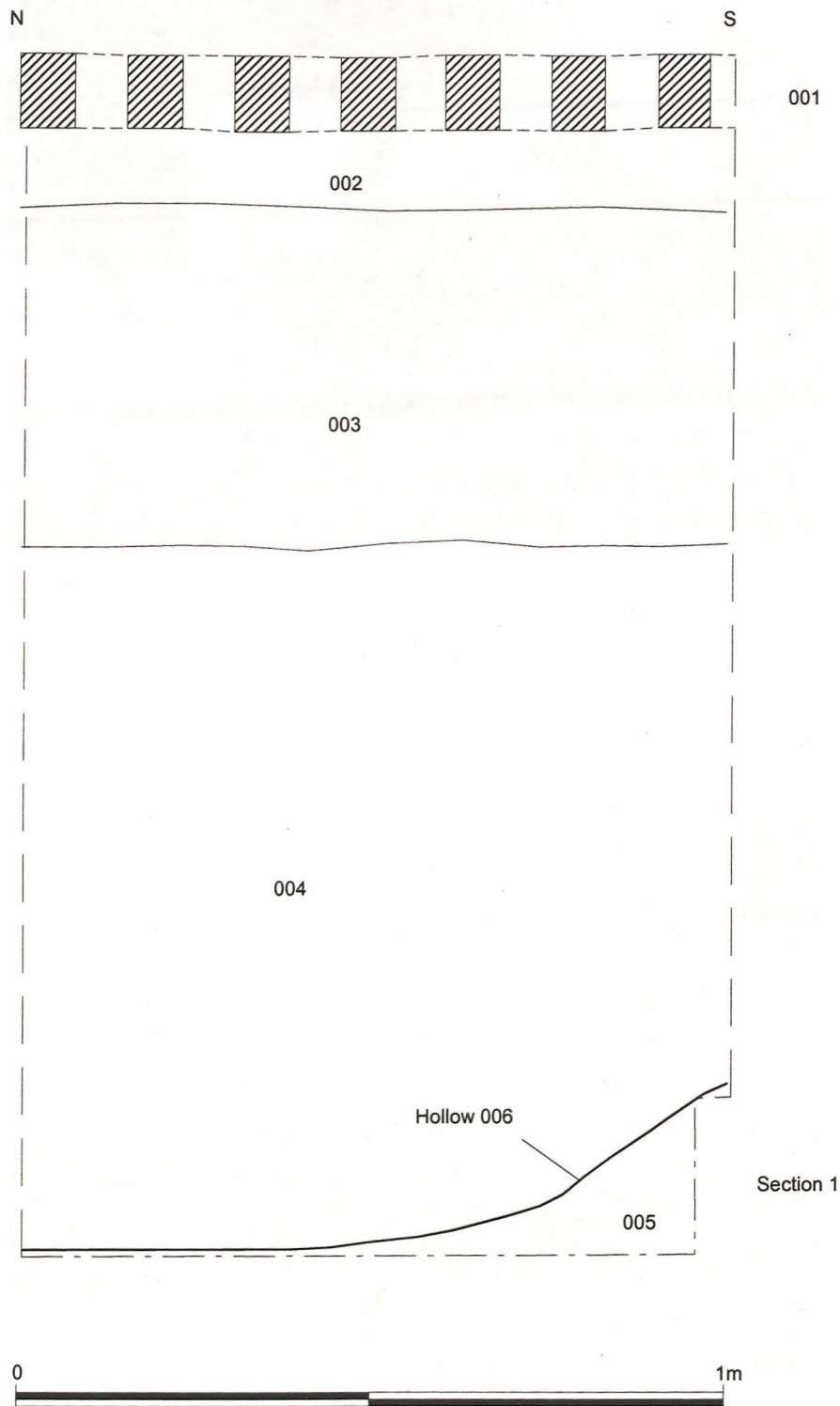


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location




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Scale 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 130/01

Figure 4 - Section 1



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT DIAL HALL, DONINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during works related to the conversion of the Dial Hall, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval village. Roman settlement is also known in the area although Roman material is relatively sparse.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the conversion. 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 conversion of the Dial Hall, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 2076 3563.
- 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 Donington is located approximately 15km southwest of Boston and 17km southeast of Sleaford in South Holland district, Lincolnshire. The site is located in the centre of the village on the south side of Station Street at National Grid Reference TF 2076 3563.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H04/0001/01) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the proposed conversion. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 4m OD on fairly flat and level land. Soils of the area are Agney Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed in marine alluvium on reclaimed land (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Donington is located at the eastern end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. Romano-British finds within the village are sparse, but a Roman coin has been found near to the parish church and Romano-British pottery has been found to the south-east of the village (Archaeological Project Services 1999).

- 6.2 Donington was referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised two manors which contained almost 30 salt pans between them. The parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood dates from the 13th century and later-Medieval pottery and a coin, together with post-medieval thimbles and lead seals have previously been found immediately west of the church (*ibid.* 1999). Archaeological evaluation a short way to the east identified a number of medieval features (Hall 2001).

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 Foundation 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 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 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 trenches and 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; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council 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>	Body to be undertaking the work
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

- Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Implications of the Appraisal of Donington Conservation Area, Donington, Lincolnshire (DCA99)*, unpublished APS Report No. 51/99
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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Brick (80mm x 110mm) surface	Surface
002	Firm light yellow sand, 0.12m thick	Levelling for (001)
003	Firm dark blackish brown silt, 0.48m thick	Topsoil
004	Firm mixed brown, black, grey and yellowish brown silt	Fill of (006)
005	Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural deposit
006	Feature, 8m by 13m extent, gradual sides and undulating base	Hollow
007	Unstratified finds	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of a large hollow (004) and as unstratified material (007).

Some of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Donington, at Bourne to the southwest and Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke to the north. Other pieces were probably made in Staffordshire or elsewhere in the Midlands. The clay pipe is likely to be relatively local and made in the general Donington area.

Range

The total assemblage weighs 122g and the range of material is detailed in the table.

Fragments of pottery dominate the small assemblage. Clay pipe and metal were also recovered though no faunal remains were retrieved. All of the datable objects are broadly 16th-17th century, with more definable items being of the later 17th century.

Context	Description	Weight (g)	Context Date
004	1x Bourne D ware, hollow ware, ferrous encrustation on exterior, 16 th -17 th century	9g	later 17 th century
	1x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, pancheon rim, 16 th -17 th century	62g	
	2x Blackware/Cistercian-type wares, separate vessels, both tygs/cups, 17 th century	13g	
	1x Midlands Yellow ware, hollow ware, 17 th century	8g	
	1x brick/tile	<1g	
	1x iron object, U-shaped, flattened profile	20g	
007	1x clay pipe bowl, bore 7/64"	10g	mid 17 th century

A single clay pipe bowl was recovered as an unstratified object. This piece is a Lincoln type A bowl of the period 1640-60 (Mann 1977). It is moderately burnished and has about 50% rim rouletting.

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 several previous archaeological investigations at Donington, which 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

Although not a large assemblage, all the datable material is of the same period, essentially the 17th century. In consequence, this is of moderate local potential and significance and indicates the presence of archaeological remains of post-medieval date on the site or in immediate proximity. Although no faunal remains were recovered the assemblage is domestic in character and suggests 17th century occupation close by.

The absence of any material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area or, possibly, were lower than the depth of disturbance.

References

Mann, J.E., 1977, *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
1	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.254

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DDH 01

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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