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RCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY BETWEEN SCOTT WILLOUGHBY AND OSBOURNBY, (HARROWBY-ASWARBY PIPELINE), LINCOLNSHIRE

(HAP05)

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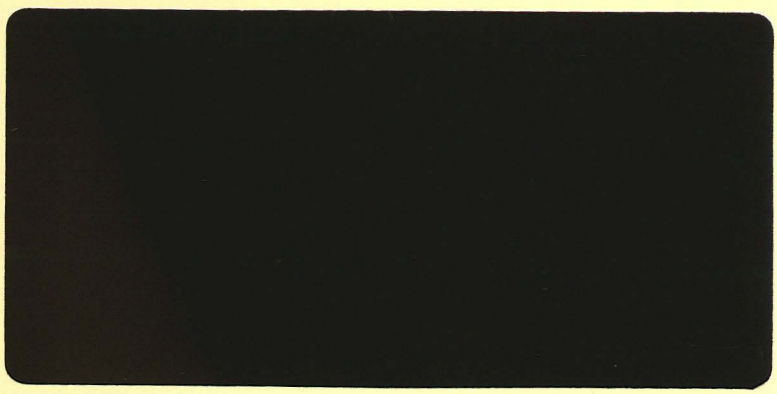
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY BETWEEN SCOTT WILLOUGHBY AND OSBOURNBY, (HARROWBY-ASWARBY PIPELINE), LINCOLNSHIRE

(HAP05)

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Ltd

May 2005

Report Compiled by
Gary Taylor BA (Hons) MA

National Grid References: TF 0532 3755 – TF 0585 3779
and TF 0659 3878 – TF 0671 3889
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.66

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

APS Report No. **71/05**

Quality Control

FIELDWALKING SURVEY
Scott Willoughby – Osbournby
(Harrowby-Aswarby Pipeline)
Lincolnshire
HAP05

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Surveying	Mark Dymond
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond, Gary Taylor
Analysis and reporting	Gary Taylor

Checked by Senior Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Denise Drury	Tom Lane
Date: 28/6/05	Date: 25th June 2005

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation involving fieldwalking was undertaken on sections of the Harrowby-Aswarby pipeline, Lincolnshire. The examined sections of the route were located at Scott Willoughby and near Osbournby.

At Scott Willoughby the proposed pipeline route bypasses the church of St. Andrew, which is of Late Saxon origin (AD 850-1066) and mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, though rebuilt in the 19th century. It was also thought possible that the route might cross the settlement of Scott Willoughby, deserted in the medieval period (1066-1500). The second section, to the north of Osbournby, is close to previous discoveries of artefacts of Roman (AD 43-410) and Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) date. More significantly however, prior reconnaissance had shown this area to contain large quantities of bricks, tiles and field drains of the post-medieval period (1500-1850).

In the area of Scott Willoughby the fieldwalking revealed a thin, predominantly even scatter of mainly post-medieval artefacts. Other than a slight cluster of post-medieval tile near the church no concentrations of artefacts were noted. It is probable, therefore, that the proposed pipeline route does not cross the Scott Willoughby deserted medieval settlement.

Further east, near Osbournby, the fieldwalking confirmed the dense scatter of post-medieval brick, tile and drain and identified a concentration within this scatter. Notably, some of the ceramic building materials were significantly overfired. In the same area was a moderate abundance of slag. These items indicate industrial activity, probably the manufacture of brick/tile/drain, took place in the area during the post-medieval period.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

Fieldwalking is a non-intrusive method of archaeological evaluation.

An archaeological evaluation is defined as: *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological fieldwalking along selected sections of the proposed Harrowby-Aswarby pipeline in Lincolnshire. These recorded sections of the pipeline are located to the north and west of the village of Osbournby.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Osbournby is located 8km south of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Part of the proposed Harrowby-Aswarby pipeline bypasses Osbournby to the northwest. Two sections of pipeline were examined (Fig. 2).

One of these sections is located about 1.5km west of Osbournby at the hamlet of Scott Willoughby, in the parish of Aunsby and Dembleby (Fig. 2). This section of proposed pipeline incorporates two alternative routes and is consequently Y-shaped. At its western end it commences at the Osbournby Road, just south of Scott

Willoughby church at TF 0532 3755 and proceeds northeast to a drain just east of the church where it bifurcates. One line then continues northeast to meet Willoughby Road at TF 0575 3786. The second line goes slightly to the south to a footbridge from Willoughby Road over The Beck at TF 0585 3779. This Y-shaped section of examined route is in the slight east-west valley of The Beck. The highest point is about 30m OD at the southwestern end on Osbournby Road, declining to about 24m OD close to the watercourse, then rising slightly to the northeast. The route crosses two soil regimes. In the western part are Aswarby Association deposits while to the east are Ruskington Association soils. Both are gleyic brown calcareous earths, with Aswarby soils developed on interbedded Jurassic limestone and clays, while Ruskington deposits occur on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99; 304)

The second section is about 750m north of Osbournby village, close to Aswarby. This portion is immediately west of the A15 highway and south of Long Plantation, running in a northeasterly direction between TF 0659 3878 – TF 0671 3889. Located near the eastern end of an east-west ridge, this section is on a southeast-facing slope. Broadly following the 30m contour, the examined stretch of route is at the junction of two soil types. To the north are Hanslope Association calcareous pelosols developed in chalky till (*ibid.*, 209). Denchworth Series (of the Curdridge Association) pelo-stagnogleys on clay-shale occur to the south (*ibid.*, 153-4).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Two separate and distinct stretches of pipeline route were examined. The western section passes close to Scott Willoughby church, of 10th century (Late Saxon) origin but rebuilt in 1826 (DoE 1990, 20; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 628-9). The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 at which time it was a manor held by Guy de Reinbuedcurt and there was a church there (Foster and Longley 1976). It would seem likely that the present church replaced that recorded in Domesday. The place-name is probably a partly Scandinavianized version of Old English *Wiligtun*, meaning 'the farmstead/village where willows grow', the Old English *tun* being replaced by Old Danish *by*, both meaning farmstead or village. The prefix 'Scott' is from the Scot family who are recorded as making land grants in the mid 12th century (Cameron 1998, 140).

Aerial photographs record cropmarks considered to represent the shrunken or deserted medieval settlement of Scott Willoughby. These cropmarks, apparently defining tofts and crofts and a sub-rectangular enclosure, are located to the west of Osbournby Road and St. Andrew's church. Other, linear marks, mostly aligned north-south, occur to the northwest of the church (RCHME 1996). Building stone has been identified on either side of the stream to the west of the church and medieval pottery, including 9th-12th century Stamford ware, has been found in the same area (South Kesteven Records). However, the extent of the deserted medieval settlement is not clearly known.

In addition to the medieval remains, a Romano-British settlement, possibly a villa, has been identified a short distance to the east of Scott Willoughby church. Pottery and building materials were recovered from the site (South Kesteven Records).

The eastern section of examined route is located in fields north of Osbournby. No archaeological remains were previously known from the specific field, though large quantities of Roman and Middle Saxon artefacts have been found a short distance to the southwest. However, reconnaissance of the full route of the proposed pipeline immediately prior to the current investigation identified a large, dense scatter of ceramic building

materials, together with a smaller amount of slag, in the field that comprises the eastern fieldwalked section. Roman pottery was noted in fields to the southwest during the reconnaissance.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological investigation was to collect and record artefacts on the ground surface and thereafter determine whether their distribution signified the potential location of any buried archaeological remains. Additionally, the artefacts were examined to determine their type, date and function in order to establish the nature and chronology of any archaeological remains they may represent.

4. METHODS

The route of the pipeline had already been proposed, though an alternative alignment for one section had also been postulated. Two sections of the potential routes were selected for detailed fieldwalking, one of these sections encompassing part of the proposed and alternatives routes. A 30m wide corridor, centred approximately on the proposed pipeline routes, was walked on a 5m separation between transects. At the western end of the examined section all artefacts visible from each transect, that is within about 1m either side of the transect line, were collected and individually recorded, with their precise locations measured by Electronic Distance Meter (EDM).

In the eastern examined section of the route artefacts occurred in very significant quantities. In this area, each separate transect line 5m apart within a 30m wide corridor was surveyed by EDM. Thereafter, each transect line was divided into 5m lengths, each with a separate identifying code. Artefacts that fell within about 0.1m of each separate line were then collected and recorded in reference to these 5m lengths. In instances where 5m transect lengths did not contain artefacts they were not given grid reference numbers and therefore appear blank on the plans of the fieldwalking grid.

Metal detection was also undertaken within the survey corridors and all artefacts recovered by this method were given an individual identification code and their position recorded by EDM. Metal detection occurred before the formal site grid was established and, as a result, some of the recovered items fell just outside the gridded area.

Both areas had a young crop and visibility of the ground surface was good to very good.

Following fieldwork all finds were examined. The type or nature of the artefacts was identified and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 1 and 2). This data was integrated with the survey diagrams to create distribution plans and these were examined to identify clustering patterns.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Western Section (Scott Willoughby Area)

A total of 67 artefacts of Roman to recent date were recovered, including some undatable items (Figs. 3 and 4). A single Roman object, 14 medieval pieces, 33 post-medieval artefacts and 11 recent items were found, the remaining 8 being undated. In general, artefacts were thinly distributed across the survey area, though were slightly more numerous immediately south and east of Scott Willoughby church. Much of this slight concentration comprises post-medieval ceramic building materials (brick, tile, field drain). Ceramic building materials were the commonest artefact type recovered, providing 39 of

the 67 objects.

5.2 Eastern Section (Aswarby Area)

Although artefact recovery was much more selective in this section of surveyed pipeline than that to the west, a very large quantity of material, 722 items weighing 17.689kg, was retrieved (Figs 6-11). Over 90% of this material, 663 items, is post-medieval in date. There are also 22 recent artefacts and just 6 medieval objects, the remaining 31 items being undated.

Ceramic building material, brick, tile and field drain, constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and some of this is overfired or roasted (Fig. 9). A small amount of slagged hearth lining was also found. Slag, apparently from iron smithing, was also moderately abundant with about 90 fragments recovered (Fig. 10).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Western Section (Scott Willoughby Area)

Only one Roman artefact was found during the investigation. It is thus clear that the surveyed section of the pipeline route does not impinge on the Romano-British settlement site previously identified a short distance to the east.

Although thought possibly to be in the area of Scott Willoughby deserted medieval settlement, few artefacts of this period were recovered during the fieldwalking. Moreover, these medieval artefacts, which accounted for just 20% of the total assemblage, did not show any distinct signs of clustering that might signify the location of buried archaeological remains.

Objects of post-medieval date were the most numerous, providing almost half of the entire collection from this section. Although generally evenly distributed across the surveyed area, these post-medieval items were slightly more abundant immediately to the south and east of Scott Willoughby church (Fig. 3). Additionally, many of these post-medieval items were ceramic building materials, mainly tiles (Fig. 4). It seems likely that this slight cluster relates to repairs to the church roof in the post-medieval period.

No other concentrations of artefacts, of any period, were identified in this area. It is therefore probable that the surveyed section of pipeline route does not cross the site of Scott Willoughby abandoned medieval settlement.

6.2 Eastern Section (Aswarby Area)

Until reconnaissance of this site just prior to the current investigation, no archaeological remains were known in the field, though objects of Roman and Saxon date have been found in some abundance a short distance to the southwest. The earlier examination indicated there were large quantities of brick, tile and field drain, all of post-medieval date, in the field, and a moderate quantity of slag was also noted.

The fieldwalking confirmed this dense and extensive scatter of ceramic building materials and also identified a localized concentration of these artefacts (Fig. 11). Additionally, slag was found to be clustered, this focus of finds being broadly coincident with the concentration of ceramic building materials (Fig. 11). A moderate proportion of the ceramic building materials was overfired or roasted and some hearth lining was also recovered. These suggest that production of ceramic building materials took place in the field, perhaps where the cluster of these artefacts occurred. As the concentrations of slag and ceramic buildings materials are largely coincident it may be that the slag is actually vitrified iron-rich clay associated with the brick/tile/drain making, rather than iron smithing.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on parts of a pipeline route between Harrowby and Aswarby, Lincolnshire. This was to advise on the archaeological sensitivity of the potential routes in certain areas.

At Scott Willoughby the proposed route runs alongside the churchyard of 13th century St Andrew's church and there was a possibility that the intended pipeline route would pass through the site of the medieval settlement associated with the church. However, no concentrations of medieval material were observed anywhere along the examined sections of proposed route in this area. A slightly greater concentration of artefacts, predominantly of post-medieval date, was identified immediately south and east of the church, but this is still only a slight cluster.

Further east toward Aswarby, previous reconnaissance had identified a dense scatter of post-medieval ceramic building materials in one field. Fieldwalking of this particular parcel confirmed this and identified a localized concentration within the scatter. Additionally, a cluster of slag, broadly in the same area as the brick/tile concentration, was identified. Some of the brick/tile was considerably overfired, suggesting that these materials were being manufactured in the surveyed field. Other than the ceramic building materials and slag, more domestic finds were limited in quantity and generally evenly distributed across the area. The one exception to this was the metal objects, many of which occurred in a linear array at the northern, uphill, limit of the surveyed area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Jean Cayless of Anglian Water Services Ltd who commissioned this investigation. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish archaeological files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Mark Dymond, Gary Taylor
Post-fieldwork analysis: Gary Taylor

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RCHME, 1996 *Sheet TF 03 NE, aerial photograph overlay*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

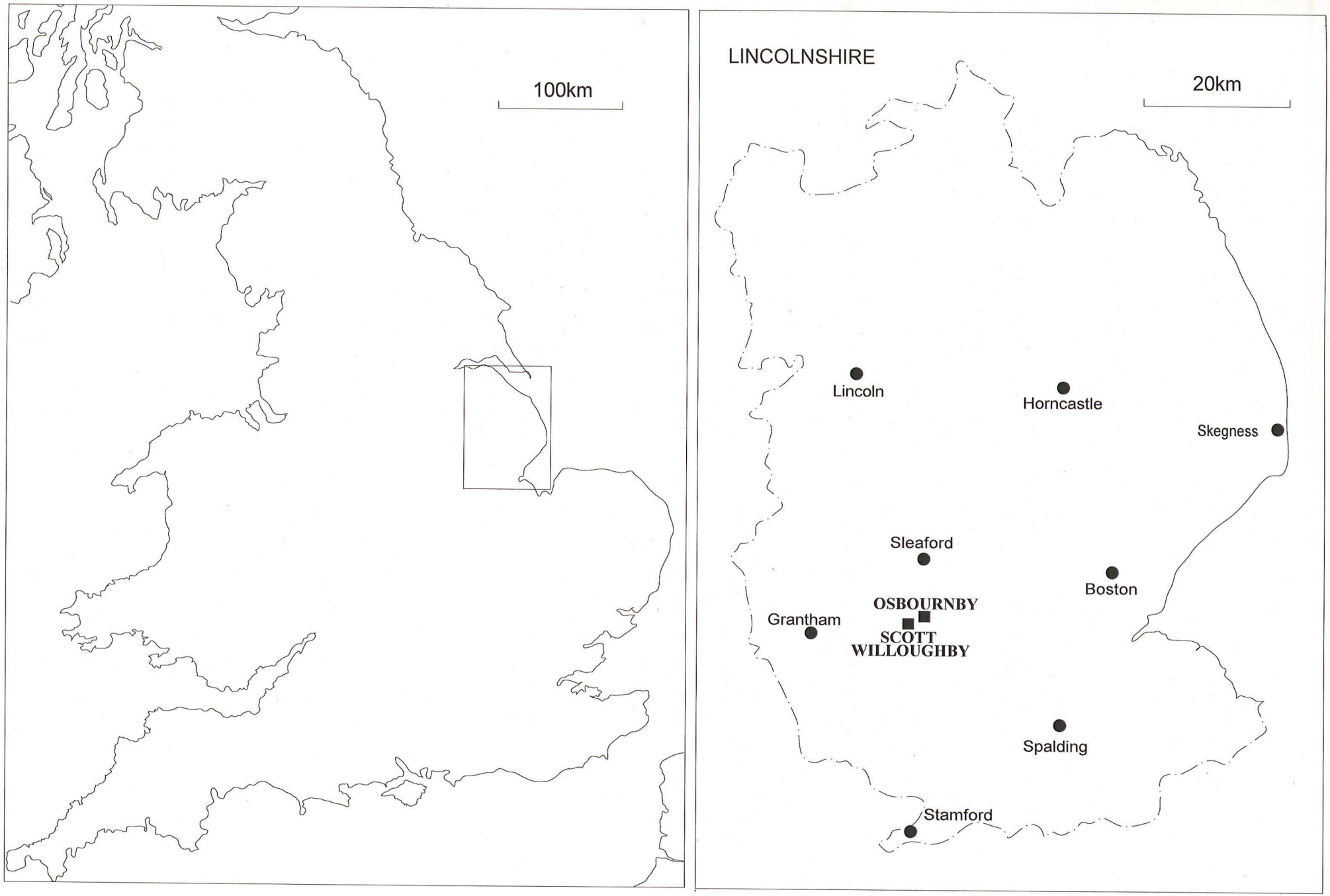


Figure 1 General Location Plan

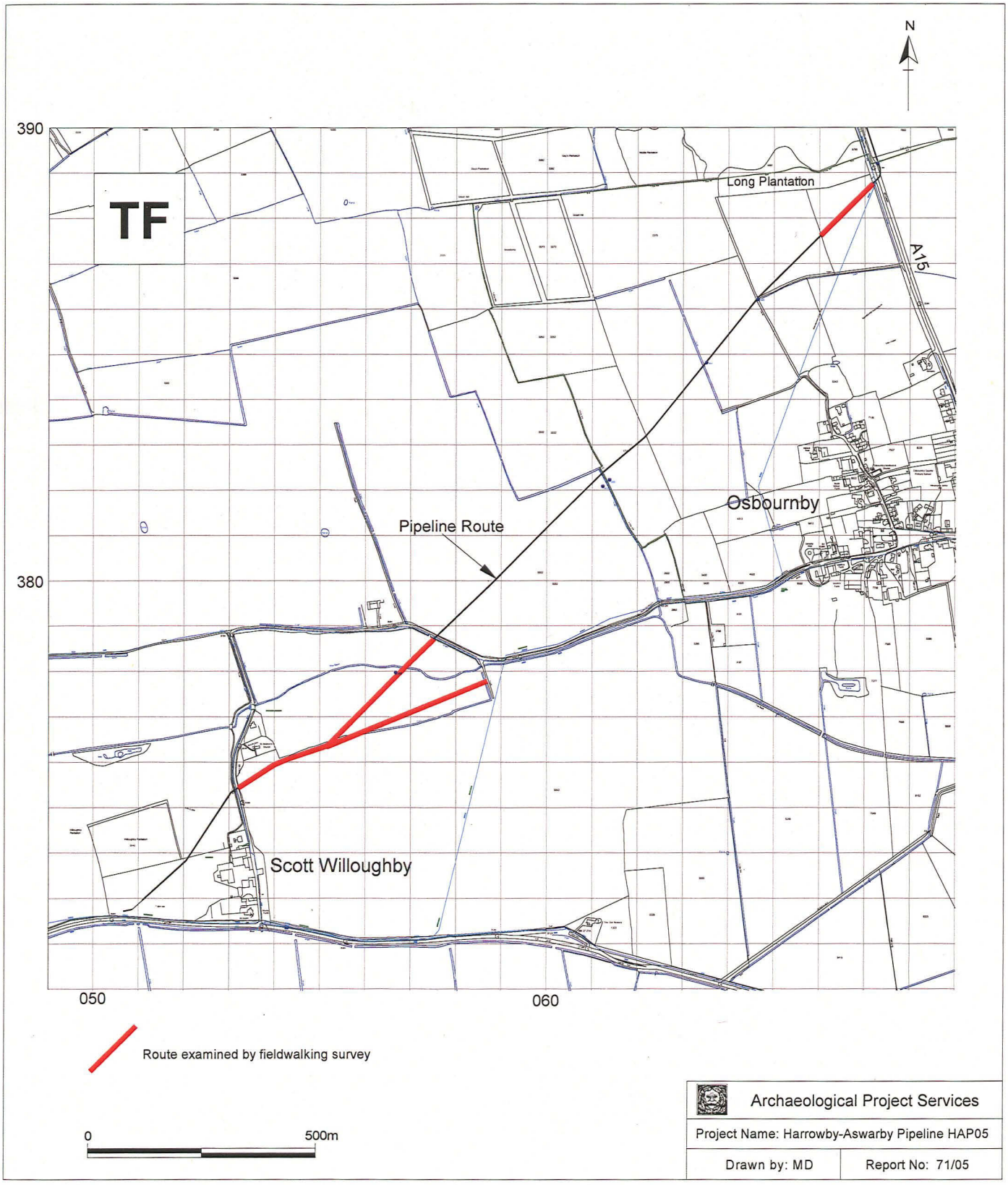


Figure 2 Site location map, showing examined sections and pipeline route

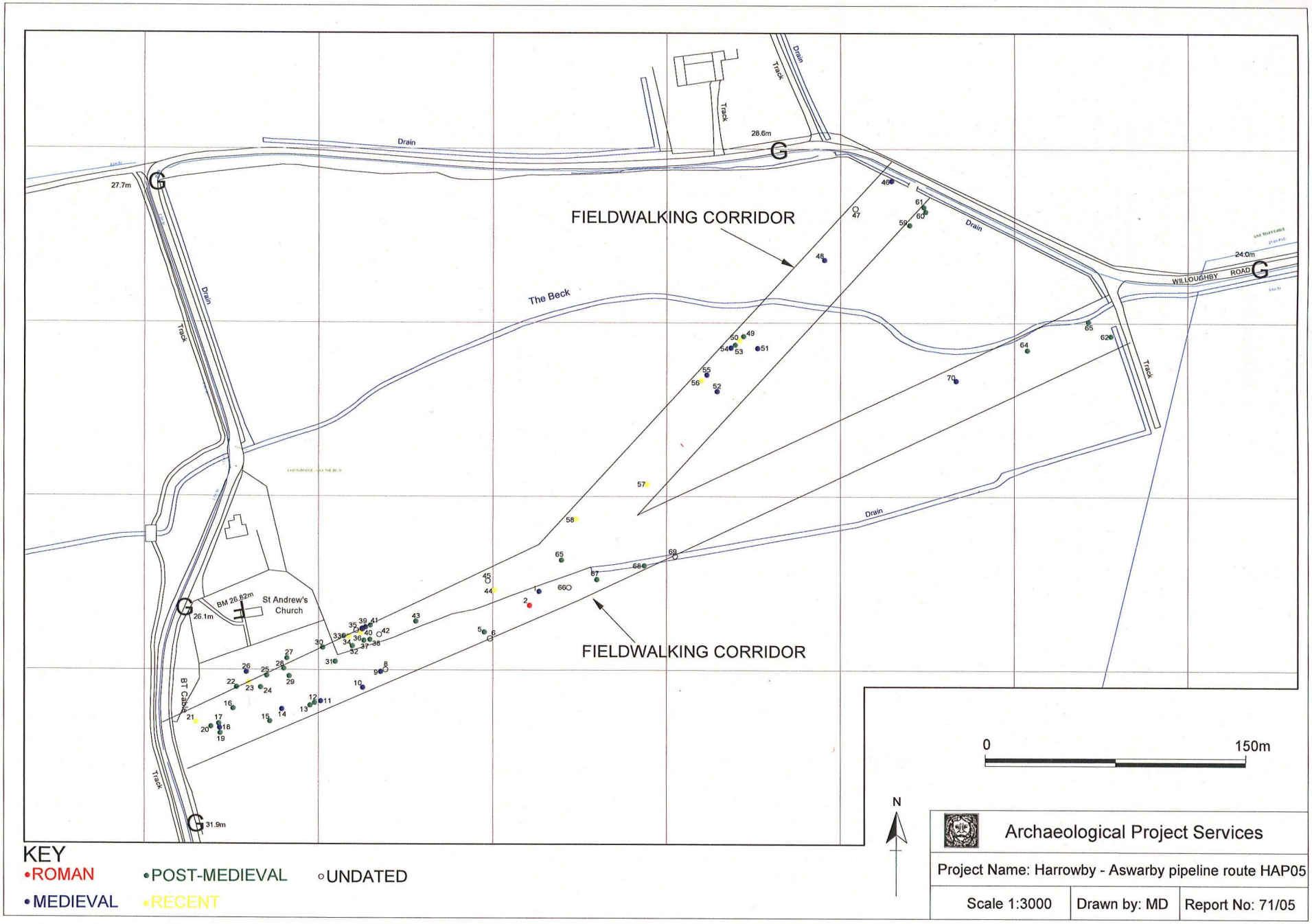


Figure 3 Western Area - Distribution of Fieldwalking Finds

1133	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	16	PM	PM
1134	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	24	PM	PM
1135	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		3	91	PM	PM
1136	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	7	PM	PM
1137	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	13	PM	PM
1138	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	8	PM	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	4	19-20	REC
1139	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	10	PM	PM
1140	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	34	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	56	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	15	PM	PM
1141	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	1	16	15-17	PM
1142	CBM	VITRIFIED BRICK		1	24	PM	PM
1143	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	1	3	15-17	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	1	20	REC
1144	CBM	TILE		4	54	PM	PM
1145	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	102	PM	PM
1146	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	28	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	15	PM	PM
1147	CLAYPIPE	STEM		1	3	18	PM
1148	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	5	PM	PM
	COAL	COAL		1	3		
1149	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	7	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	31	PM	PM
1150	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	25	PM	PM
1151	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	28	19-20	REC
1152	STONE	SCHIST		1	10		
1153	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	2	18	PM
1154	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	8	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE A WARE	BOU	1	1	12-14C	MED
1155	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	2	1	19	PM
	GLASS	WINDOW		1	1	19-20	REC
1156	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	1	15	15-17	PM
1157	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		3	27	PM	PM
	IND RES	HEARTH LINING		1	1	PM	PM
1158	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	32	PM	PM
	IRON	TOOL		1	44	PM	PM
1159	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	20	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	27	PM	PM
1160	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	6	18	PM
	POT	MOTTLED WARE	STMO	1	8	18	PM
	POT	NOTTS STONEWARE	NOTS	1	7	18	PM
1161	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	72	PM	PM
	POT	BROWN GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BERTH	1	2	18	PM
1164	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	18	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	16	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	7	18	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	32	PM	PM
	BONE	BONE		1	1		
1165	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	25	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	17	PM	PM
1166	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	38	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE		1	20	18	PM
1167	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	2	PM	PM
1168	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	26	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	85	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE A/B WARE	BOUA	1	3	12-14C	MED
	POT	UNIDENTIFIED MEDIEVAL WARE	MED	1	2	12-14C	MED
1169	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	28	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE A/B WARE	BOUA	1	2	12-14C	MED
	POT	CREAMWARE	CRMWARE	1	2	19	PM
1170	IRON	MACHINARY PART		1	809	REC	REC
1171	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	238	PM	PM
1172	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	37	PM	PM
1173	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	14	PM	PM
	CBM	FIRED CLAY		1	7		
	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	1	19	PM
1174	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	4	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	1	6	15-17	PM
1175	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	32	PM	PM
	POT	MIDLANDS PURPLE WARE	MP	1	14	16-17	PM
1176	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	15	PM	PM
1177	POT	CREAMWARE	CRMWARE	1	5	19	PM
1178	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	21	PM	PM

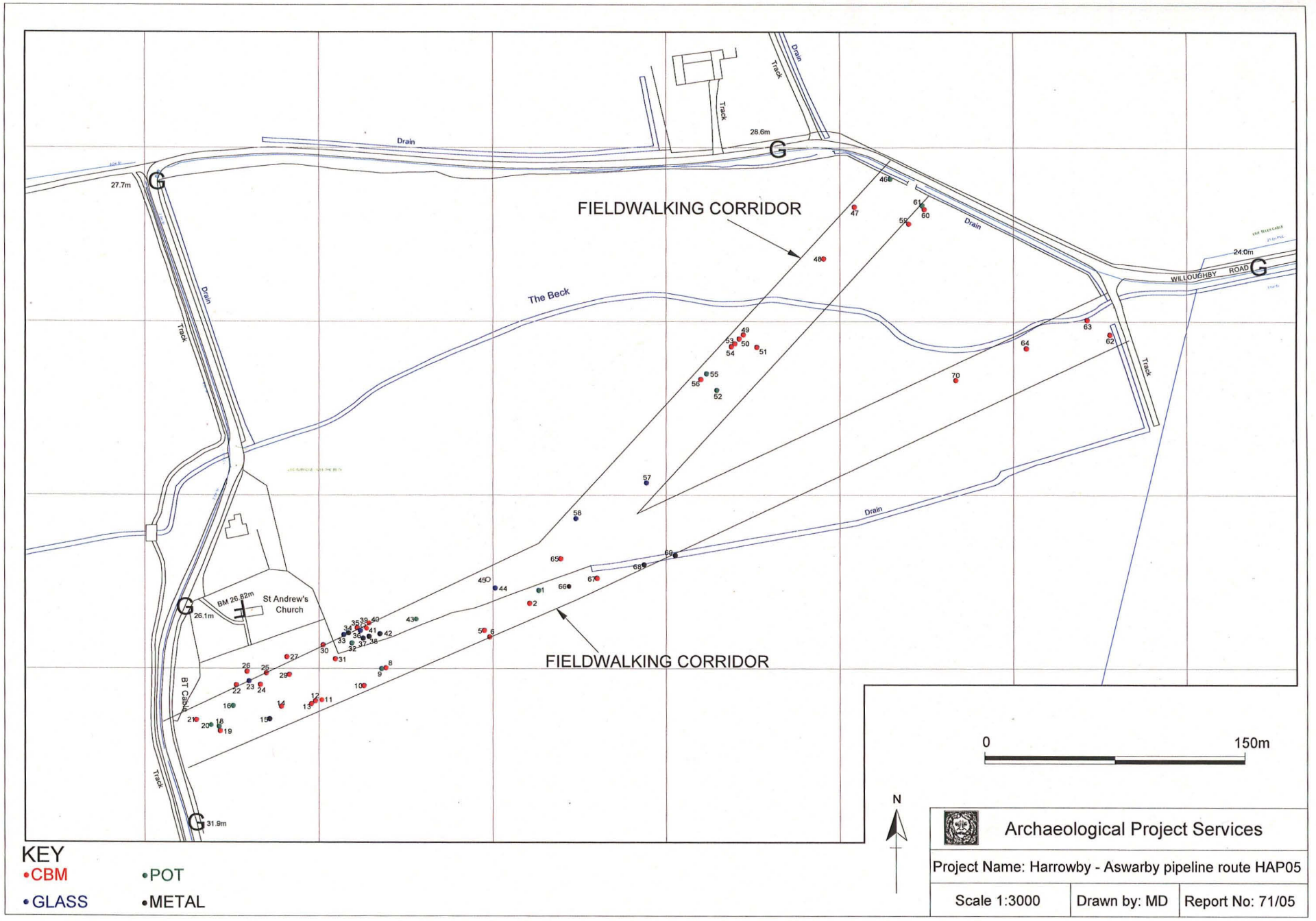


Figure 4 Western Area - Distribution of Fieldwalking finds by type

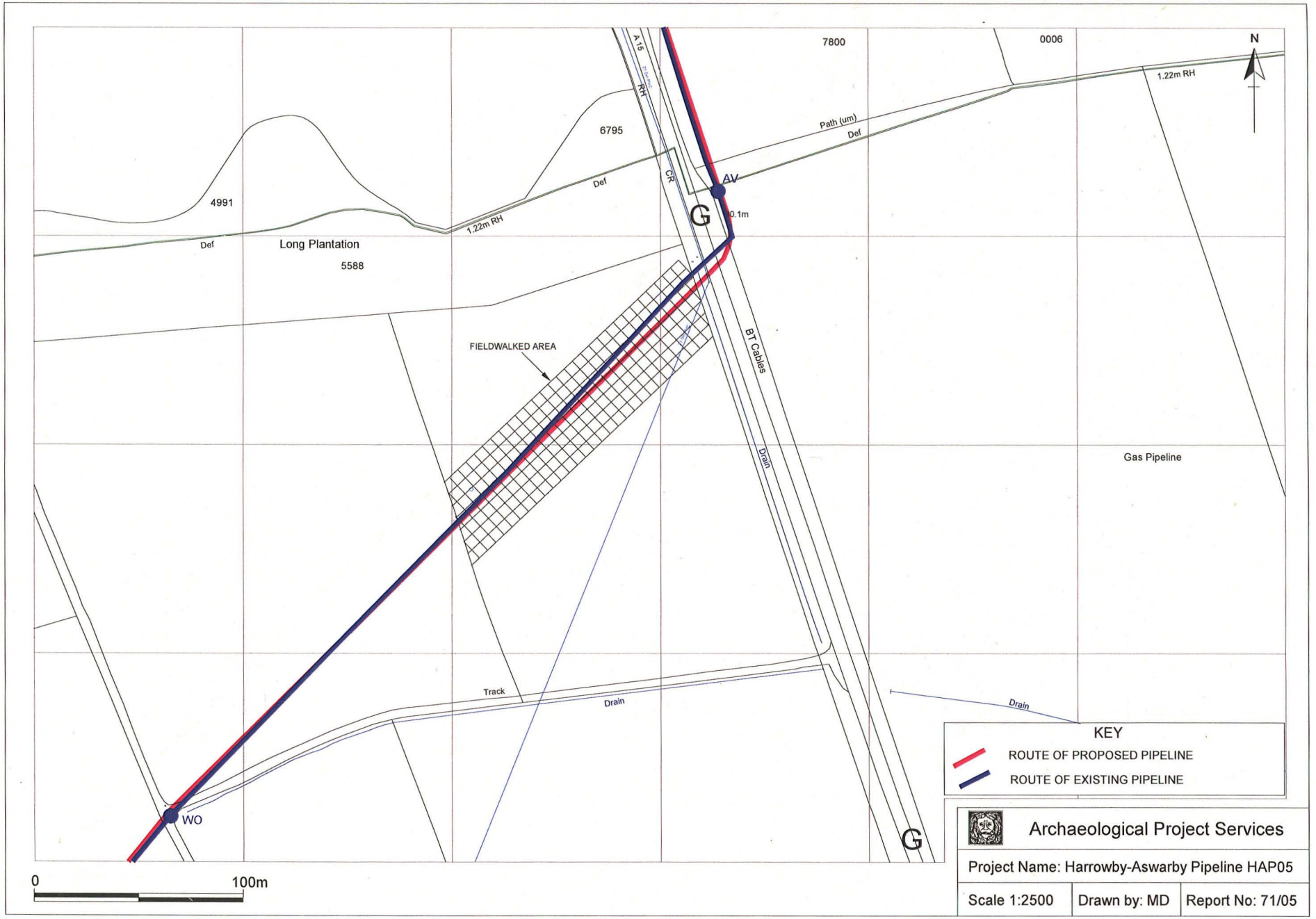


Figure 5 Eastern Area - Location of fieldwalking grid squares

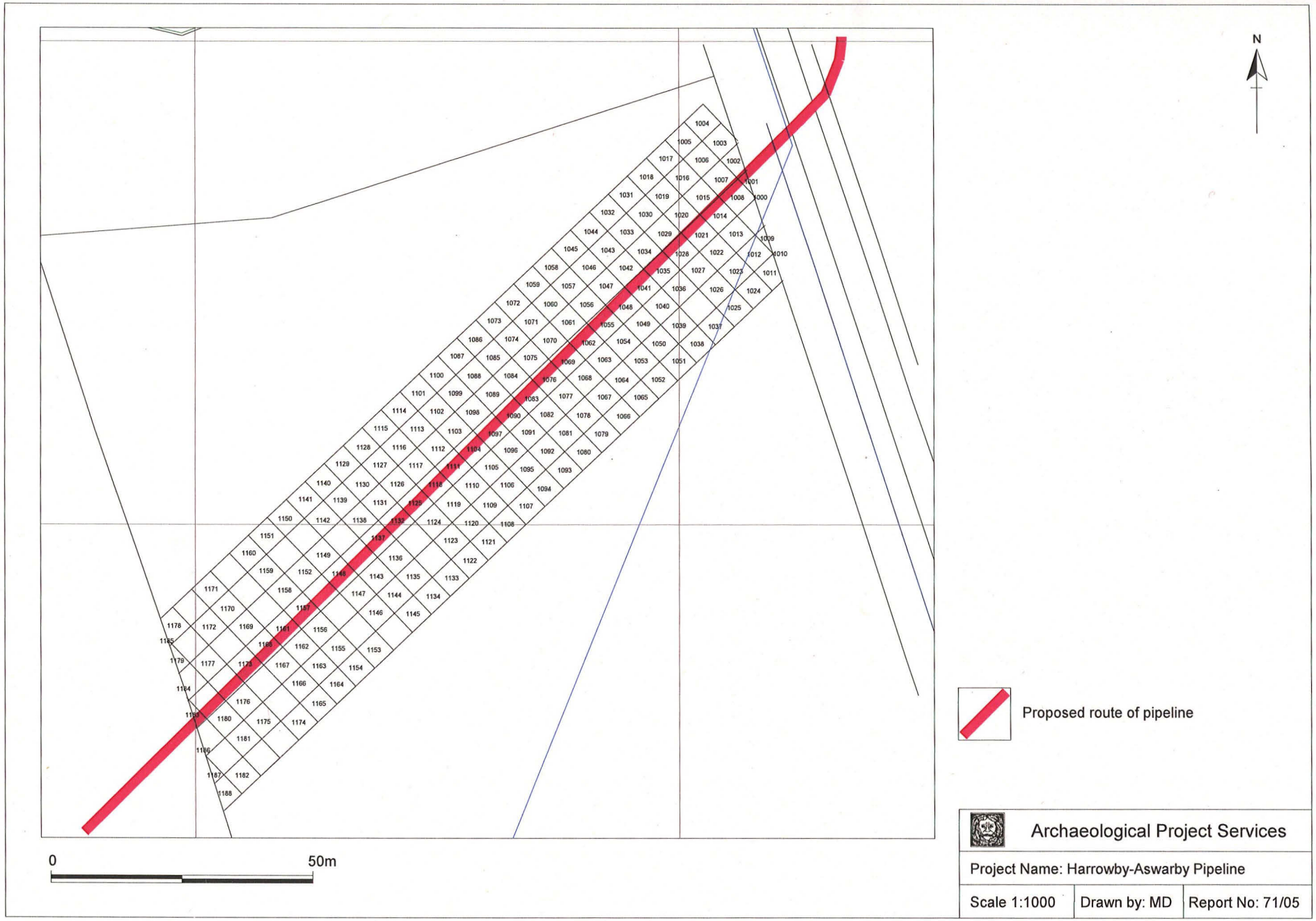


Figure 6 Eastern Area - Plan showing arrangement of fieldwalking grid

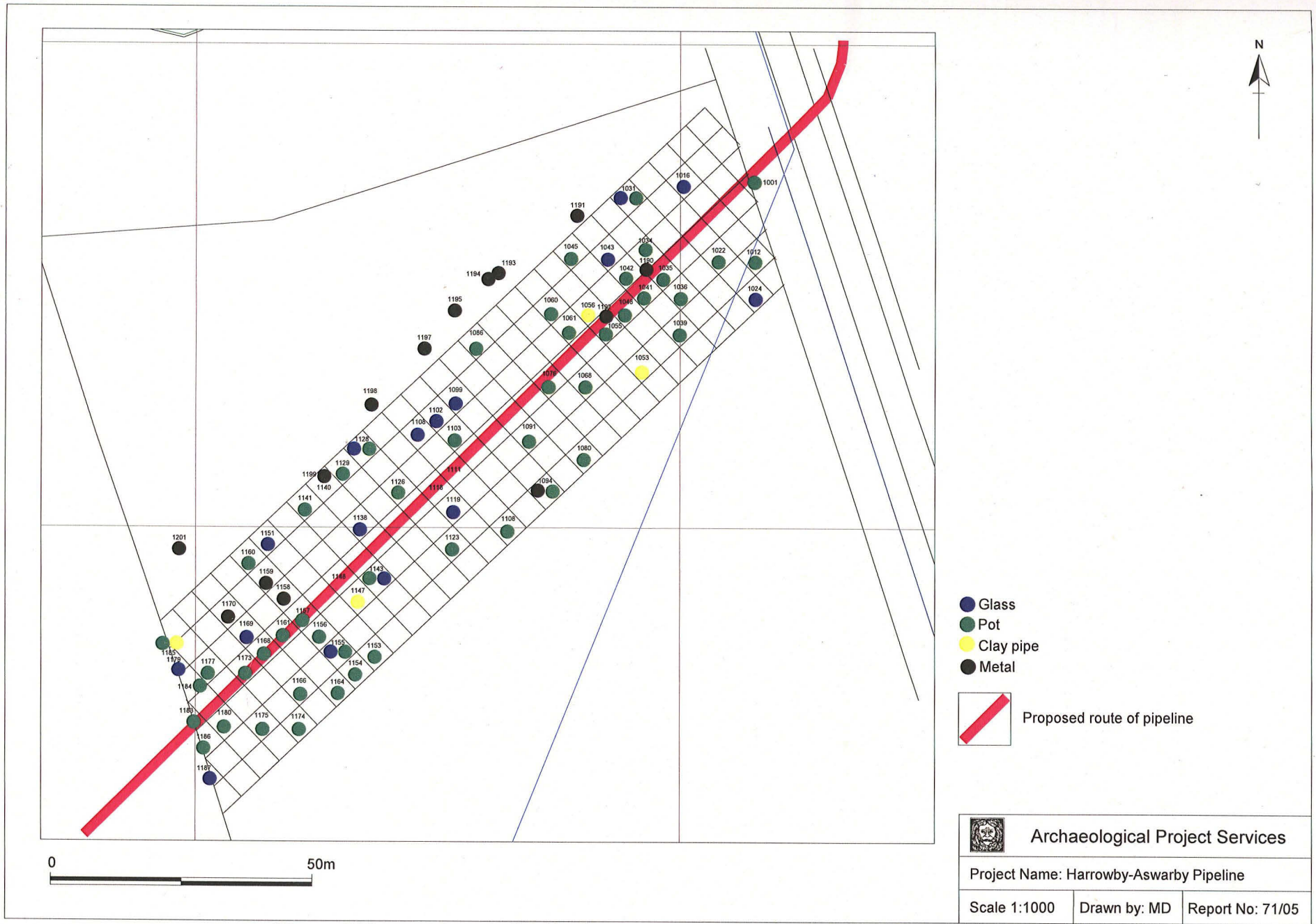


Figure 7 Eastern Area - distribution of materials other than brick/tile/drain and slag

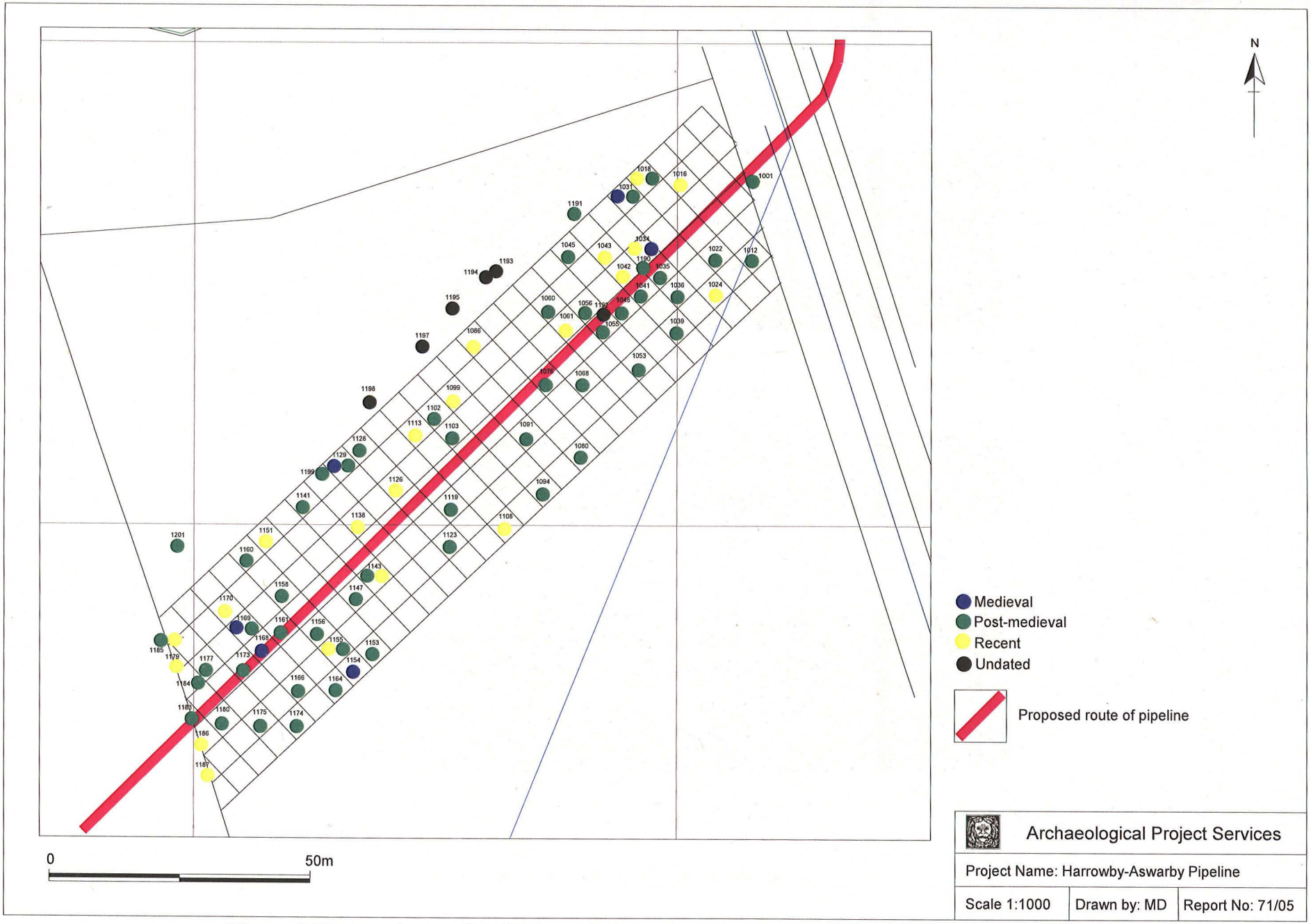
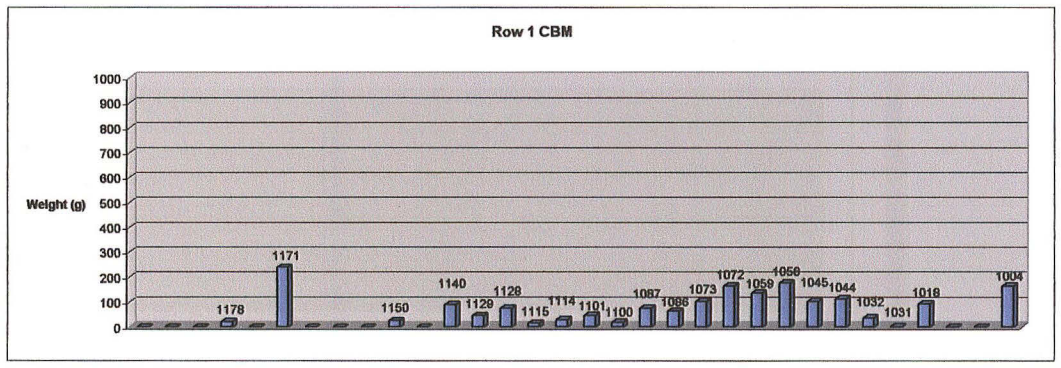
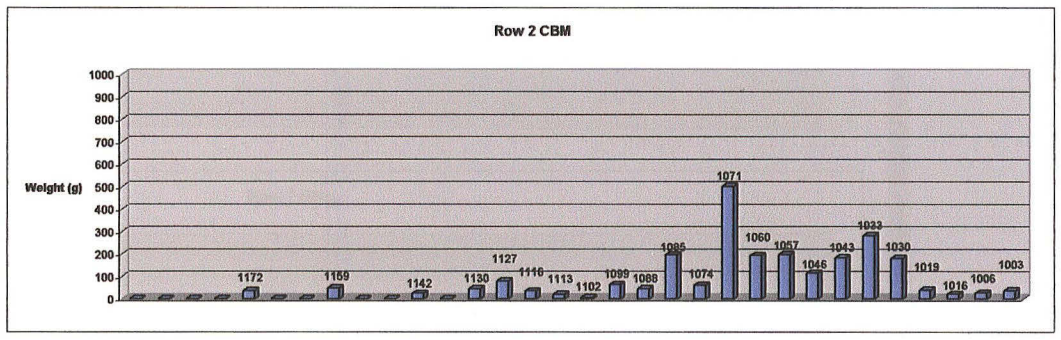


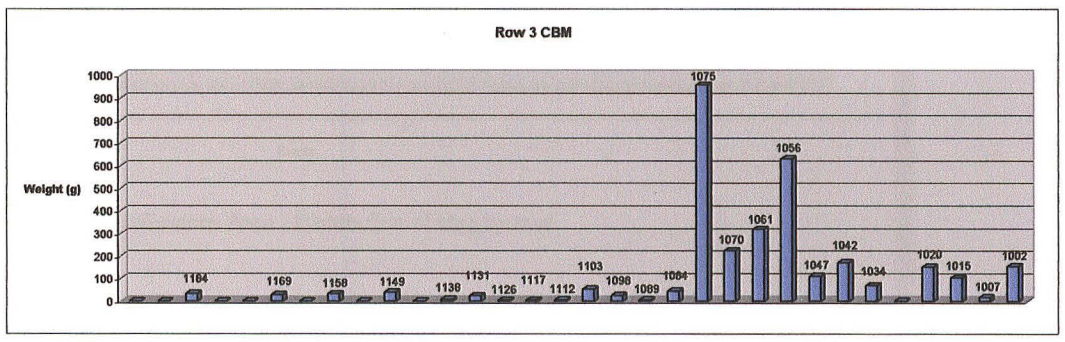
Figure 8 Eastern Area - distribution of materials other than brick/tile/drain and slag, by date

North





West



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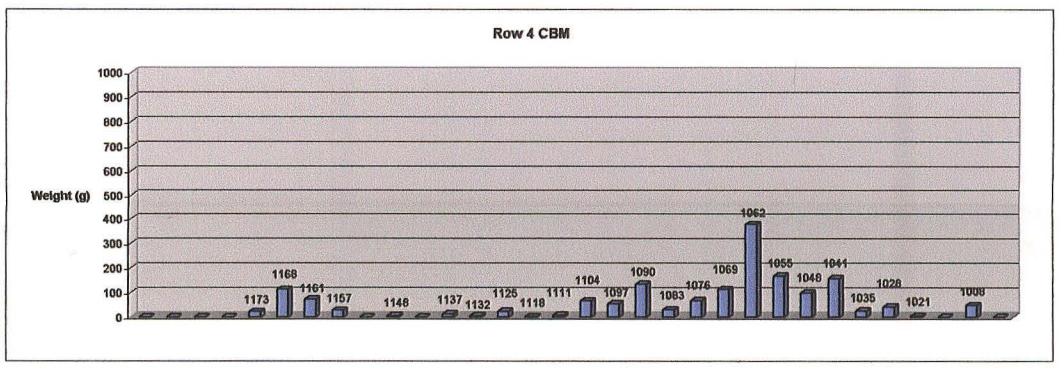
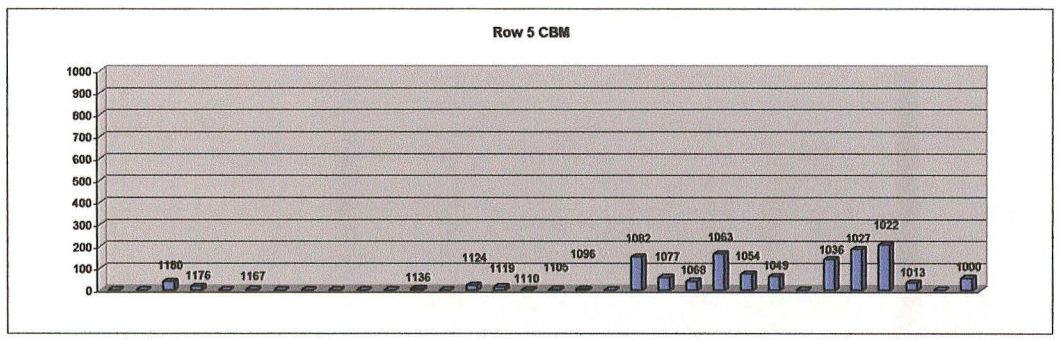
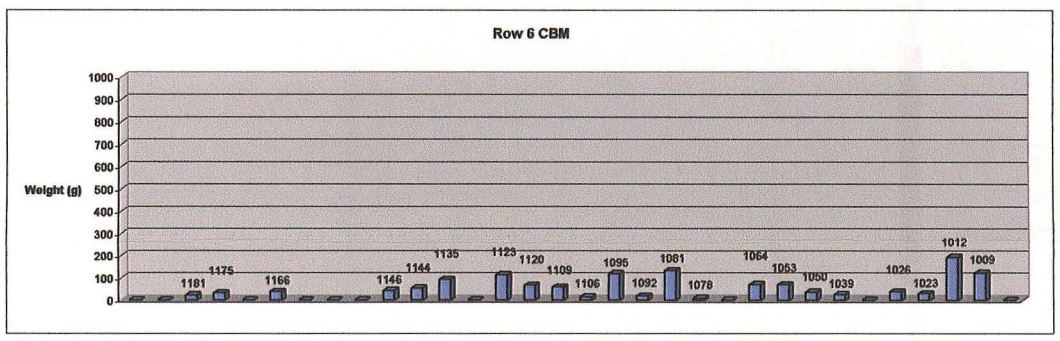
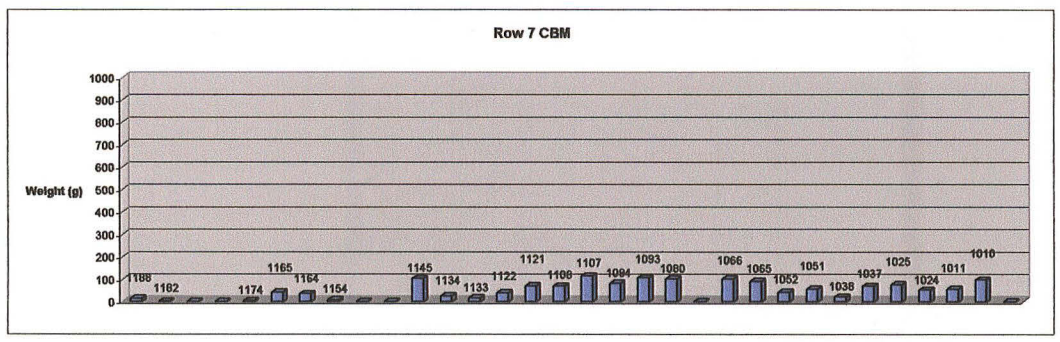




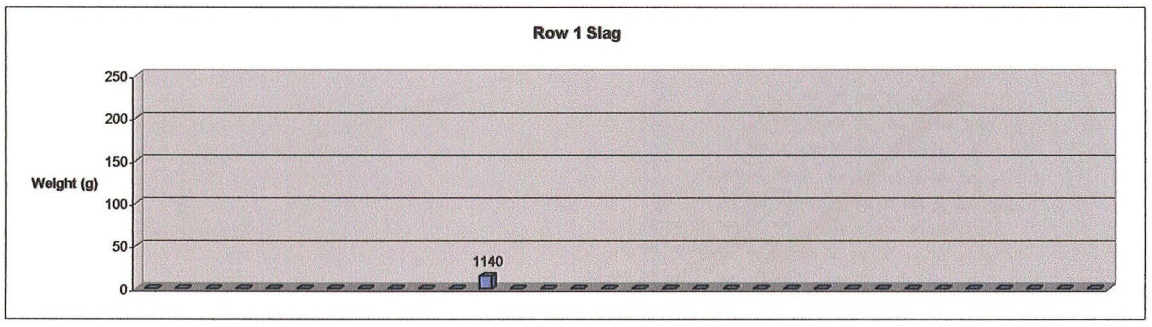


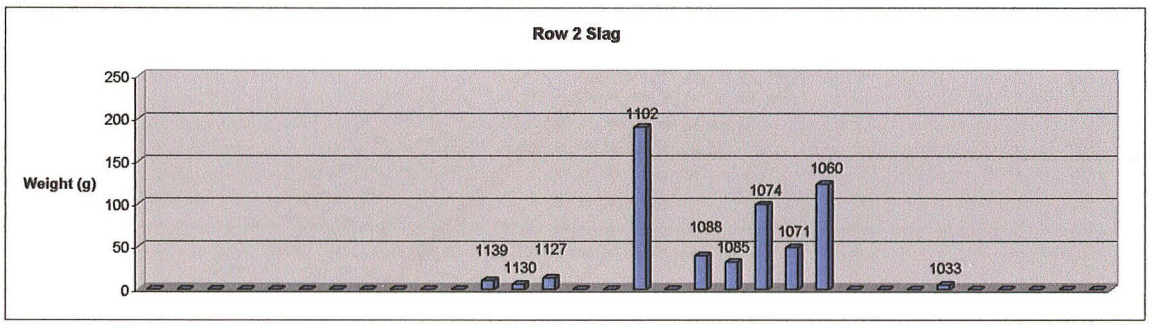


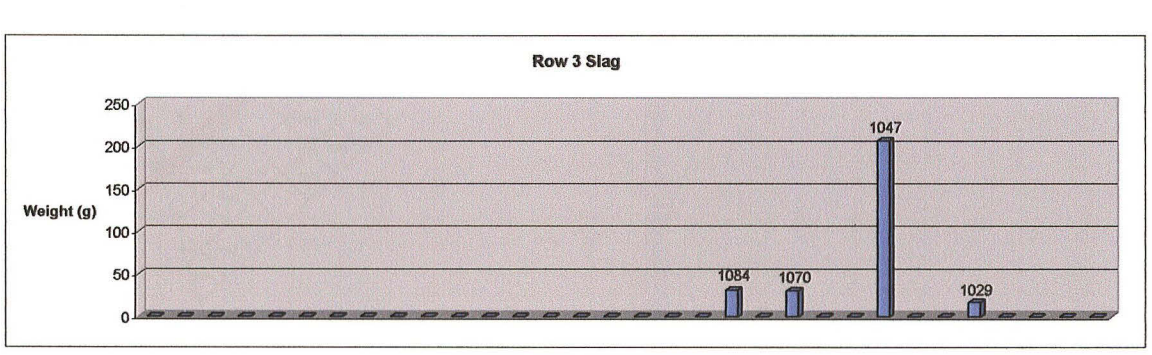
South

Figure 9 Eastern Area - Distribution of ceramic building material by row

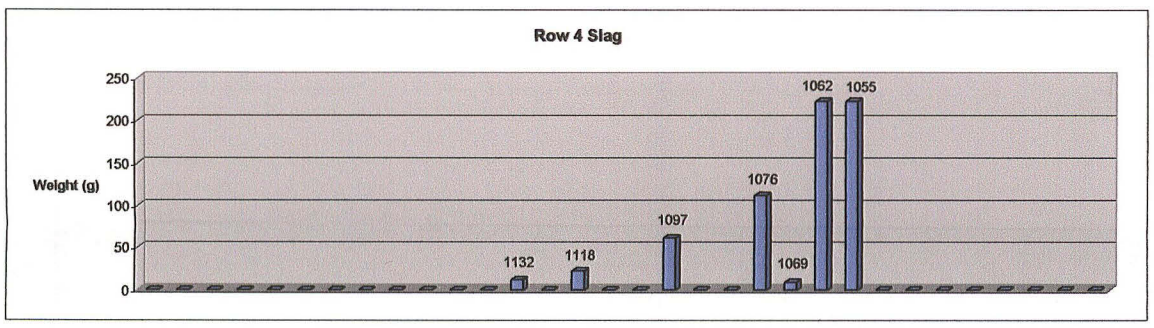
North



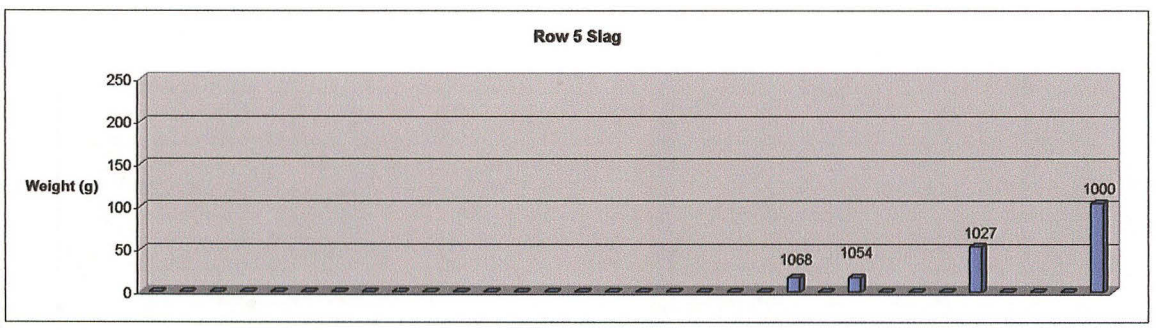


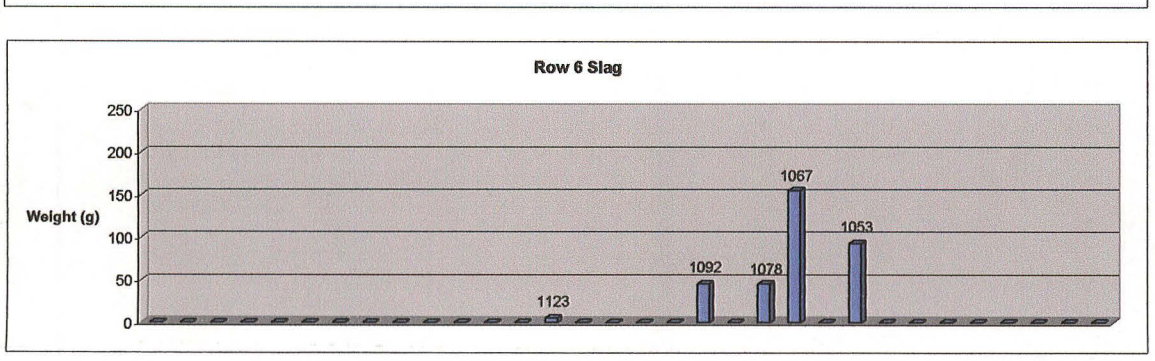


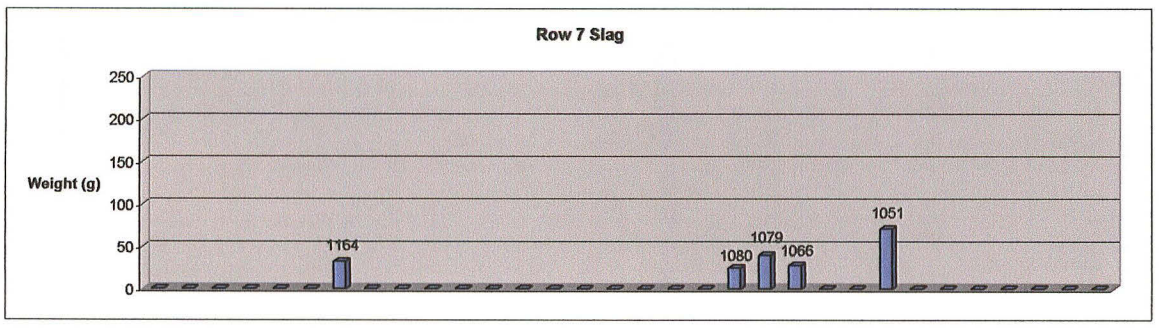
West



East







South

Figure 10 Eastern Area - Distribution of slag by row

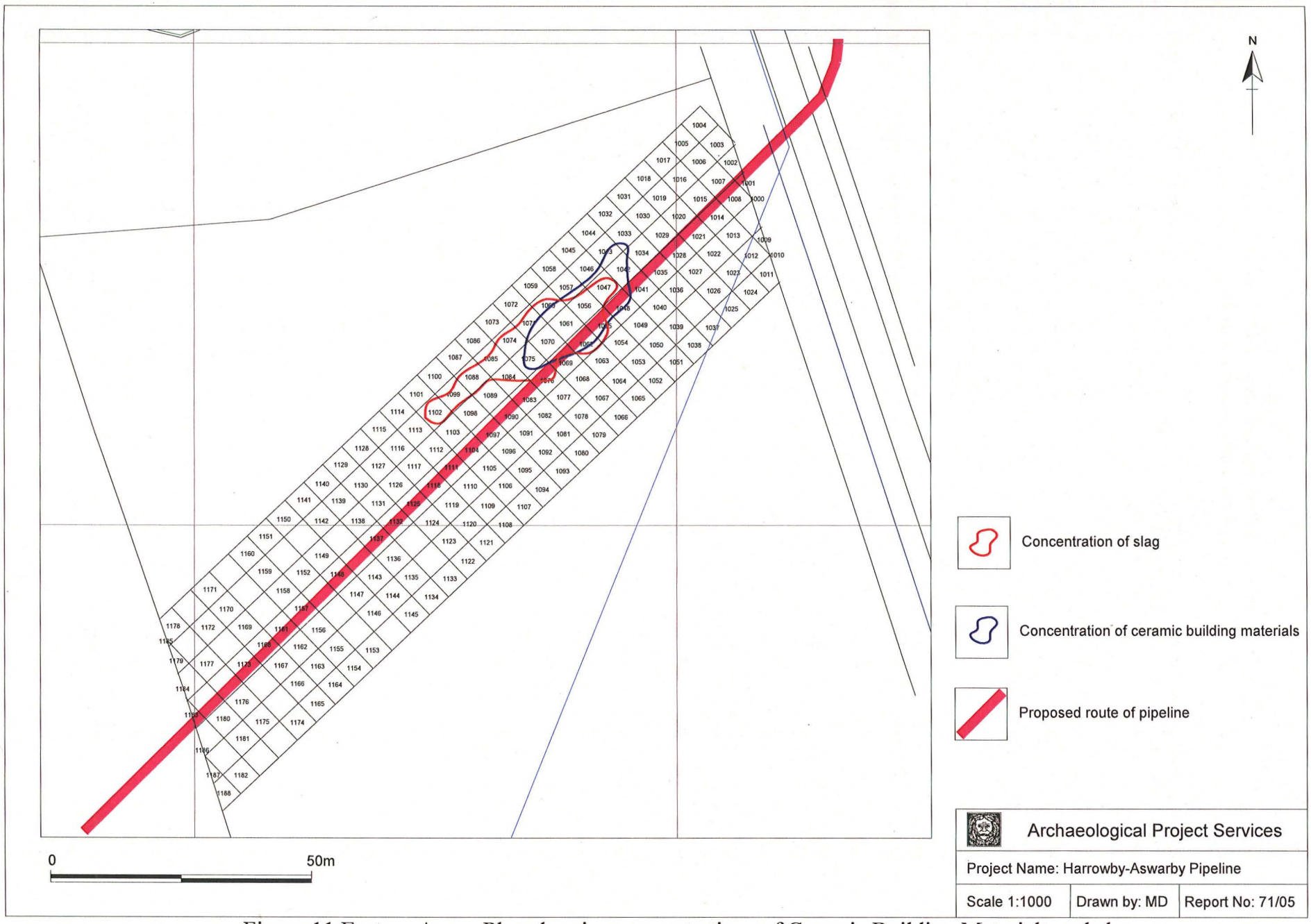


Figure 11 Eastern Area - Plan showing concentrations of Ceramic Building Materials and slag

Appendix 1
The Finds, Western Section
by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

PLOT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	POTTERY FABRIC CODE	WEIGHT (g)	DATE (PHASE/ CENTURY)	PERIOD
1	POT	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRIC	MEDLOC	10	13-15	MED
2	CBM	TILE		22	RO	RO
3	STONE	STONE, NATURAL				
4	STONE	STONE, NATURAL				
5	CBM	PANTILE		14	17-19	PM
6	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2		
7	STONE	STONE, NATURAL				
8	CBM	BRICK/TILE		7		
9	POT	TOYNTON ALL SAINTS WARE	TAS	8	13-15	MED
10	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		30	MED	MED
11	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		27	MED	MED
12	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		71	PM	PM
13	CBM	FIELDDRAIN?		18	PM	PM
14	CBM	NIBTILE		40	MED	MED
15	IRON	HORSESHOE		350	PM	PM
16	POT	BLUE & WHITE TRANSFER PRINT	TPW	1	19	PM
17	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		139	PM	PM
18	POT	MEDIEVAL LOCAL FABRIC	MEDLOC	2	13-15	MED
19	CBM	BRICK/TILE		9	PM	PM
20	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	5	15-17	PM
21	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		10	19-20	REC
22	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		30	PM	PM
23	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS		3	20	REC
24	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		66	PM	PM
25	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		35	PM	PM
26	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		103	MED	MED
27	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		14	PM	PM
28	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		47	PM	PM
29	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		22	PM	PM
30	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, VERY OVERFIRED		82	PM	PM
31	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		43	PM	PM
32	POT	MIDLANDS PURPLE	MP	13	16-17	PM
33	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS		1	PM	PM
34	NICKEL-SI	BUTTERFLY BROOCH		3	19-20	REC
35	CBM	FIRED CLAY/HANDMADE BRICK		8		
36	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS		3	20	REC
37	COPPER A	BINDING		15	PM	PM
38	IRON	BOLT		32	PM	PM
39	STONE	TILE, 6MM THICK		15	MED	MED
40	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		37	MED	MED
41	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		15	PM	PM
42	IRON	NAIL		7		
43	POT	BLACKWARE	BL	22	17	PM
44	GLASS	OLIVE BOTTLE GLASS		41	19-20	REC
45	STONE	BURNT STONE		187		
46	POT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE	POTT	14	13-15	MED
47	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3		
48	CBM	BRICK/TILE		11	PM	PM
49	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		17	PM	PM
50	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		37	19-20	REC
51	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		29	MED	MED
52	POT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE	POTT	8	13-15	MED
53	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, MORTAR ADHERING		7	PM	PM
54	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		200	20	REC
55	POT	POTTERHANWORTH WARE	POTT	4	13-15	MED
56	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		133	20	REC
57	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS		6	20	REC

PLOT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	POTTERY FABRIC CODE	WEIGHT (g)	DATE (PHASE/ CENTURY)	PERIOD
58	GLASS	WINDOW GLASS		4	20	REC
59	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		25	PM	PM
60	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		132	PM	PM
61	POT	BLACKWARE	BL	21	17-18	PM
62	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	PM	PM
63	CBM	BRICK, MACHINE MADE		1788	19-20	REC
64	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, MORTAR ADHERING		26	PM	PM
65	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, MORTAR ADHERING		116	PM	PM
66	IRON	HINGE STRAP?		18		
67	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		17	PM	PM
68	IRON	SHEET		160	PM?	PM?
69	IRON	NAIL		9		
70	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		7	MED	MED

KEY TO PERIODS

RO	ROMAN (1ST-4TH CENTURY AD)
MED	MEDIEVAL (11TH-15TH CENTURY AD)
PM	POST-MEDIEVAL (16TH-18TH CENTURY)
REC	RECENT (19TH-20TH CENTURY)

Appendix 2
The Finds, Eastern Section
by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

PLOT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	POTTERY FABRIC CODE	NUMBER	WEIGHT (g)	DATE (PHASE/ CENTURY)	PERIOD
1000	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	41	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	14	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	104	PM	PM
1001	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE	WHITE	1	4	PM	PM
1002	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	34	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	120	PM	PM
1003	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	36	PM	PM
1004	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	163	PM	PM
1005	IND RES	HEARTH LINING		1	58	PM	PM
1006	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	4	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	23	PM	PM
1007	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	17	PM	PM
	LEATHER	LEATHER		1	2		
1008	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	15	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	32	PM	PM
1009	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	37	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		2	63	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	21	PM	PM
1010	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	51	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	45	PM	PM
1011	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	10	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	45	PM	PM
1012	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	80	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		3	111	PM	PM
	POT	CREAMWARE	CRMWARE	1	1	19	PM
	COAL	CINDER		1	1		
	STONE	SLATE		1	7		
1013	CBM	GLAZED FIELDDRAIN		1	33	PM	PM
1015	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	102	PM	PM
1016	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	21	PM	PM
	GLASS	WINDOW		1	7	19-20	REC
1018	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	92	PM	PM
	POT	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	WS	1	1	18	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	4	19-20	REC
1019	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	13	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	26	PM	PM
1020	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	17	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		4	36	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	98	PM	PM
1021	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	3	PM	PM
1022	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	180	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	26	PM	PM
	POT	PEARLWARE	PEARL	1	4	19	PM
1023	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	9	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	20	PM	PM
1024	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	27	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		1	25	PM	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	17	19-20	REC
1025	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	76	PM	PM
1026	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	38	PM	PM
1027	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	185	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	53	PM	PM
1028	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	41	PM	PM
1029	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	17	PM	PM
1030	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	153	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED FIELDDRAIN		1	27	PM	PM
1031	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	1	PM	PM
1032	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	15	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	21	PM	PM
1033	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	203	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		3	79	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	5	PM	PM
1034	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	68	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE A WARE	BOU	1	3	12-14C	MED
	POT	PORCELAIN	PORC	1	1	19-20	REC
1035	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	25	PM	PM
	POT	LATE EARTHENWARE	LERTH	1	1	18	PM

1036	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	37	PM	PM
	CBM	ROASTED BRICK		1	102	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	17	18	PM
1037	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	68	PM	PM
1038	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	20	PM	PM
1039	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	26	PM	PM
	IND RES	HEARTH LINING		1	4	PM	PM
	POT	MIDLANDS PURPLE WARE	MP	1	11	16-17	PM
1041	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	157	PM	PM
	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	1	19	PM
1042	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		5	171	PM	PM
	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE	WHITE	1	1	19-20	REC
1043	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	91	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		2	92	PM	PM
	GLASS	WINDOW		1	3	20	REC
	PLASTIC	PLASTIC		1	2	20	REC
1044	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	112	PM	PM
1045	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	103	PM	PM
	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	5	19	PM
1046	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	56	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	58	PM	PM
1047	CBM	TILE		7	74	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED BRICK		1	35	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		3	206	PM	PM
1048	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	98	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE		1	36	18	PM
1049	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	37	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	25	PM	PM
1050	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	5	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		4	32	PM	PM
1051	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	7	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	48	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	71	PM	PM
1052	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	41	PM	PM
1053	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	69	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	93	PM	PM
	CLAYPIPE	BOWL		1	1	18-19	PM
	COAL	CINDER		1	2		
1054	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	73	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	17	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	25		
1055	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	28	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		6	127	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED BRICK		1	12	PM	PM
	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	1	19	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		9	223	PM	PM
	IND RES	HEARTH LINING		1	45	PM	PM
1056	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		11	413	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		5	214	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, WHITE GLAZED		1	3	19-20	REC
	CLAYPIPE	STEM		1	2	17-18	PM
1057	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		10	197	PM	PM
	COAL	COAL		1	1		
1058	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	176	PM	PM
1059	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		6	136	PM	PM
1060	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	66	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		3	127	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	24	18	PM
	POT	PEARLWARE	PEARL	1	1	19	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		6	123	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	2		
	COAL	COAL		1	1		
1061	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		6	56	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		12	262	PM	PM
	POT	PORCELAIN	PORC	1	1	19-20	REC
1062	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	253	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED FIELDDRAIN		1	44	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		4	46	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED BRICK		1	33	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		8	223	PM	PM
	IND RES	HEARTH LINING		1	77	PM	PM
	COAL	COAL		1	3		
1063	CBM	FIRED CLAY		3	51	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	115	PM	PM

1064	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		5	70	PM	PM
1065	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	90	PM	PM
	COAL	CINDER		1	3		
1066	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	84	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, REDUCED CORE		1	17	MED	MED
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	28	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	18		
1067	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	155	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	4		
1068	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	17	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	18	PM	PM
	CBM	FIRED CLAY		1	5		
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	17	PM	PM
	POT	TIN GLAZED EARTHENWARE	TGE	1	2	17-18	PM
1069	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	41	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		3	70	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	9	PM	PM
1070	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		8	201	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		3	21	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	30	PM	PM
1071	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	309	PM	PM
	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		6	192	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	49	PM	PM
1072	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	122	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	41	PM	PM
1073	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	103	PM	PM
1074	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	61	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		5	99	PM	PM
1075	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	150	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, UNFINISHED		1	440	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, MISFIRED		1	367	PM	PM
1076	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	26	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	25	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	15	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	112	PM	PM
	POT	BLACKWARE	BL	1	2	17	PM
1077	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	31	PM	PM
	CBM	ROASTED FIELDDRAIN		1	26	PM	PM
1078	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	9	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	45	PM	PM
1079	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	40	PM	PM
1080	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	31	PM	PM
	CBM	ROASTED FIELDDRAIN		1	70	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	25	PM	PM
	POT	BLACKWARE	BL	1	14	18	PM
	COAL	COAL		1	1		
1081	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		5	120	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	11	PM	PM
1082	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	151	PM	PM
1083	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	29	PM	PM
1084	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	45	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	31	PM	PM
1085	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	92	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		4	104	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	32	PM	PM
1086	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	63	PM	PM
	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE	WHITE	1	31	19-20	REC
1087	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	11	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		3	64	PM	PM
1088	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	27	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK, OVERFIRED		1	18	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		3	39	PM	PM
1089	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	5	PM	PM
1090	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		6	134	PM	PM
1091	POT	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE	WS	1	2	18	PM
1092	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	8	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	10	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	45	PM	PM
1093	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	58	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		4	22	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		1	25	PM	PM
1094	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		5	47	PM	PM
	CBM	NIBTILE		1	27	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OVERFIRED		1	7	PM	PM

	POT	MIDLANDS PURPLE WARE	MP	1	14	17	PM
	IRON	SHOE CAULKIN		1	39	PM	PM
1095	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	21	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	41	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		4	57	PM	PM
1096	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	4	PM	PM
1097	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	46	PM	PM
	CBM	OVERFIRED FIELDDRAIN		1	8	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		3	61	PM	PM
1098	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		2	24	PM	PM
1099	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	63	PM	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	15	19-20	REC
1100	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	7	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		2	12	PM	PM
1101	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	20	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	27	PM	PM
1102	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	5	PM	PM
	POT	BLACKWARE		1	3	17	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		5	190	PM	PM
1103	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	52	PM	PM
	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	1	19	PM
1104	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	3	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		2	62	PM	PM
1105	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	2	PM	PM
1106	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	14	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	2		
1107	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	57	PM	PM
	CBM	TILE		3	56	PM	PM
	STONE	SLATE		1	9		
1108	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	50	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	18	PM	PM
	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE	WHITE	1	1	20	REC
1109	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		6	58	PM	PM
1110	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	1	PM	PM
1111	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	7	PM	PM
1112	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	6	PM	PM
1113	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	13	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	6	PM	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	1	20	REC
1114	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	29	PM	PM
1115	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	15	PM	PM
1116	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	35	PM	PM
1117	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	4	PM	PM
1118	CBM	BRICK/TILE		1	1	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		5	22	PM	PM
1119	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	14	PM	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	9	19	PM
1120	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	8	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		4	58	PM	PM
1121	CBM	TILE, OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT		1	28	PM	PM
	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		1	41	PM	PM
1122	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	38	PM	PM
1123	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	92	PM	PM
	CBM	BRICK/TILE		3	20	PM	PM
	POT	PEARLWARE	PEARL	1	9	19	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	5	PM	PM
1124	CBM	NIBTILE		1	21	PM	PM
1125	CBM	HANDMADE BRICK		2	23	PM	PM
1126	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	4	PM	PM
	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE		1	1	20	REC
1127	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		4	79	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		2	13	PM	PM
1128	CBM	NIBTILE		1	74	PM	PM
	POT	LATE EARTHENWARE		1	27	18	PM
	POT	BOURNE D WARE	BOU	1	22	15-17	PM
	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	27	18-19	PM
1129	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	45	PM	PM
	POT	BOURNE A WARE	BOUA	1	4	12-14C	MED
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE		1	42	18	PM
1130	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		3	45	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	6	PM	PM
1131	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	23	PM	PM
1132	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	5	PM	PM
	SLAG	IRON SMITHING SLAG		1	12	PM	PM

1179	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	5	19-20	REC
1180	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		2	39	PM	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	12	18-19	PM
1181	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	23	PM	PM
1182	CBM	TILE		1	1	PM	PM
1183	POT	BLUE AND WHITE TRANSFER PRINTED	TPW	1	6	19	PM
	POT	BLACK GLAZED EARTHENWARE	BL	1	9	18-19	PM
	COAL	CINDER		1	8		
1184	CBM	FIELDDRAIN		1	33	PM	PM
	POT	BLACKWARE		1	4	17	PM
	COAL	COAL		1	5		
1185	POT	WHITE GLAZED TABLEWARE	WHITE	1	25	19-20	REC
	CLAYPIPE	STEM		1	2	17	PM
1186	POT	LATE POST-MEDIEVAL TABLEWARE	LPM	1	12	19-20	REC
1187	GLASS	BOTTLE		1	7	20	REC
1188	CBM	BRICK/TILE		2	14	PM	PM
1189	IRON	NAIL		1	7		
1190	IRON	TUBE		1	65	PM	PM
1191	IRON	BAR/STRAP		1	94	PM	PM
1192	IRON	NAIL		1	3		
1193	IRON	SHEET, RECTANGULAR		1	11		
1194	IRON	NAIL		1	6		
1195	IRON	NAIL		1	4		
1196	IRON	NAIL		1	14		
1197	IRON	NAIL		1	7		
1198	IRON	NAIL		1	5		
1199	IRON	HARROW TINE?		1	66	PM	PM
1200	IRON	NAIL		1	3		
1201	IRON	WASHER, RECTANGULAR		1	54	PM	PM
1202	IRON	DRAIN PIPE		1	41	PM	PM
			TOTALS	722	17689		

KEY TO PERIODS

RO	ROMAN (1ST-4TH CENTURY AD)
MED	MEDIEVAL (11TH-15TH CENTURY AD)
PM	POST-MEDIEVAL (16TH-18TH CENTURY)
REC	RECENT (19TH-20TH CENTURY)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Book	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Glaciofluvial Drift	Materials (eg, clays, silts, gravels, *etc.*) deposited by the combined action of rivers and glaciers, or from streams from glacial ice.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.
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.
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.
Toft	The site of a house or former house.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily Record Sheets
4	Annotated Site Plans
1	Box of finds

All primary records 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: 2005.66

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HAP05

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.