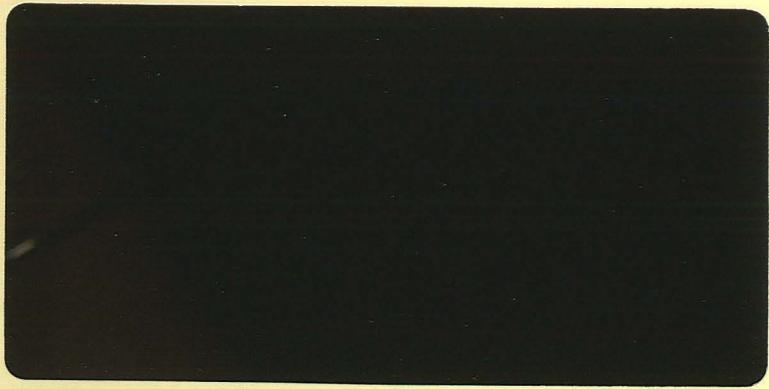


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE ELMS,
PARK LANE,
SKILLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPL 05)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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Quality Control
The Films, Park Lane,
Skillington
SPL 05

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**AT THE ELMS,
PARK LANE,
SKILLINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPL 05)**

Project Manager	Mark Williams
Supervisor	Steve Williams
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Report	Stu Unsworth
Post-excavation	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by
<i>Mark Williams</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mark Williams	Tom Lane
Aug 25-10	Due

**Work Undertaken For
M. Duffin Builders Ltd**

October 2005

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

Planning Application No: S05/0262/67
National Grid Reference: SK 8956 2594
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.133

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 152/05

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The Elms, Park Lane,
Skillington
SPL 05

Project Coordinators	Neville Hall, Mark Williams
Supervisor	Steve Williams
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

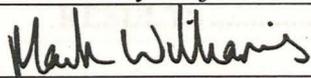
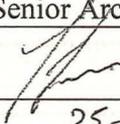
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Mark Williams	 Tom Lane
Date: 25-10-05	Date: 25-10-05

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Definition of Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is a form of archaeological excavation carried out during groundworks associated with new residential development on land adjacent to The Elms, Park Lane, Skillingington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application NUS-0252/07. The watching brief was

2.2. Thanks Acknowledged

Archaeological Project Services was contacted and by Mr David Baines Ltd is undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land adjacent to The Elms, Park Lane, Skillingington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application NUS-0252/07. The watching brief was

carried out on the 3rd October 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South East Lincoln Planning Archaeologist.

2.3. Topography and Geology

The site is located 10km south of Gainsborough and 22km northwest of Scunthorpe, in the administrative district of South East Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located on a slight rise in the south-east corner of 5th Avenue on the western side of the village of Skillingington. The site is located at a height of 120m OD on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Flints 1 and 2 series, which are typically heavy clayey soils with a high water table. The site is situated on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham.

The site is situated on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham. The site is situated on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham.

The site is situated on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham. The site is situated on a gentle slope down to the road and east towards a quarry of the River Witham.

At the time of the Domestic Survey, the

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at The Elms, Park Lane, Skillington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling and garage.

The site lies adjacent to St. James' church which has its origins in the Late Saxon period (AD 950-1066). The earthwork remains of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village survive in a number of locales around Skillington.

The watching brief revealed natural clays and an undated limestone wall, possibly foundations for former buildings at the site. No other archaeological deposits were identified and no finds were retrieved.

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 M. Duffin Builders Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development on land adjacent to The Elms, Park Lane, Skillington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S05/0262/67. The watching brief was

carried out on the 3rd October 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Skillington is located 10km south of Grantham and 22km northwest of Stamford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 50m north of the parish church of St. James on the western side of the village at National Grid Reference SK 8956 2594 (Fig. 2). Located on the west side of Park Lane, the site lies at a height of c. 120m OD on land that slopes down to the south and east towards a tributary of the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 and 3 Associations, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179, 181). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Clay, although glacially derived till outcrops immediately to the west (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Skillington is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Late Saxon period. The nave of St. James' church is typically Late Saxon in style and dates to AD 950-1100 (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 549).

Skillington is first mentioned in a will dating to c. 1067 and again in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Scillintun*, the name may derive from a Scandinavian form of the Old English *Scillinga tūn*, meaning the 'settlement belonging to Scilling' (Ekwall 1974, 425) although recent research suggests no plausible explanation of the place-name (Cameron 1998, 111).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the

land was held by the King, the Archbishop of York, Guy of Craon and Carle and contained 82 acres of meadow, 400 acres of underwood and 280 acres of woodland for pannage. It also shared a church with the parish of Easton and had a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are portions of the church of St. James, which, apart from the nave, are dated to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 648) and also the base of a 14th century village cross. Around the village are numerous earthwork remains comprising medieval and post-medieval house platforms and gardens.

A watching brief undertaken at Skillington House identified a post-medieval wall (Hambly and Snee 2003, 1).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine, using a 0.5m bucket, to a depth of 1m. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services'

practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mid greyish blue silty clay (002). This was over 0.3m thick. Sealing this was a brown silty clay (001) that was 0.7m thick. Both deposits were identified as natural.

Located north of the foundation trenches was an east-west aligned limestone wall (003). This was 5.5m long and 0.5m wide and is probably a foundation for a former agricultural building on this site.

Topsoil had been stripped from the site and was, therefore, not recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of silty clays may represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology, though they may also be of glacial origin.

An undated limestone wall was also revealed. This is thought to be the foundations of a former building at the site. No other archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Park Lane, Skillington, as

the site lay within the medieval core of the village and close to a church with Saxon origins.

However, only natural clays and a short length of an undated limestone foundation wall were revealed during the investigation. No artefacts were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Duffin of M. Duffin Builders Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Neville Hall and Mark Williams and this report was edited by Mark Williams and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Neville Hall, Mark Williams
 Site Supervisor: Steve Williams
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

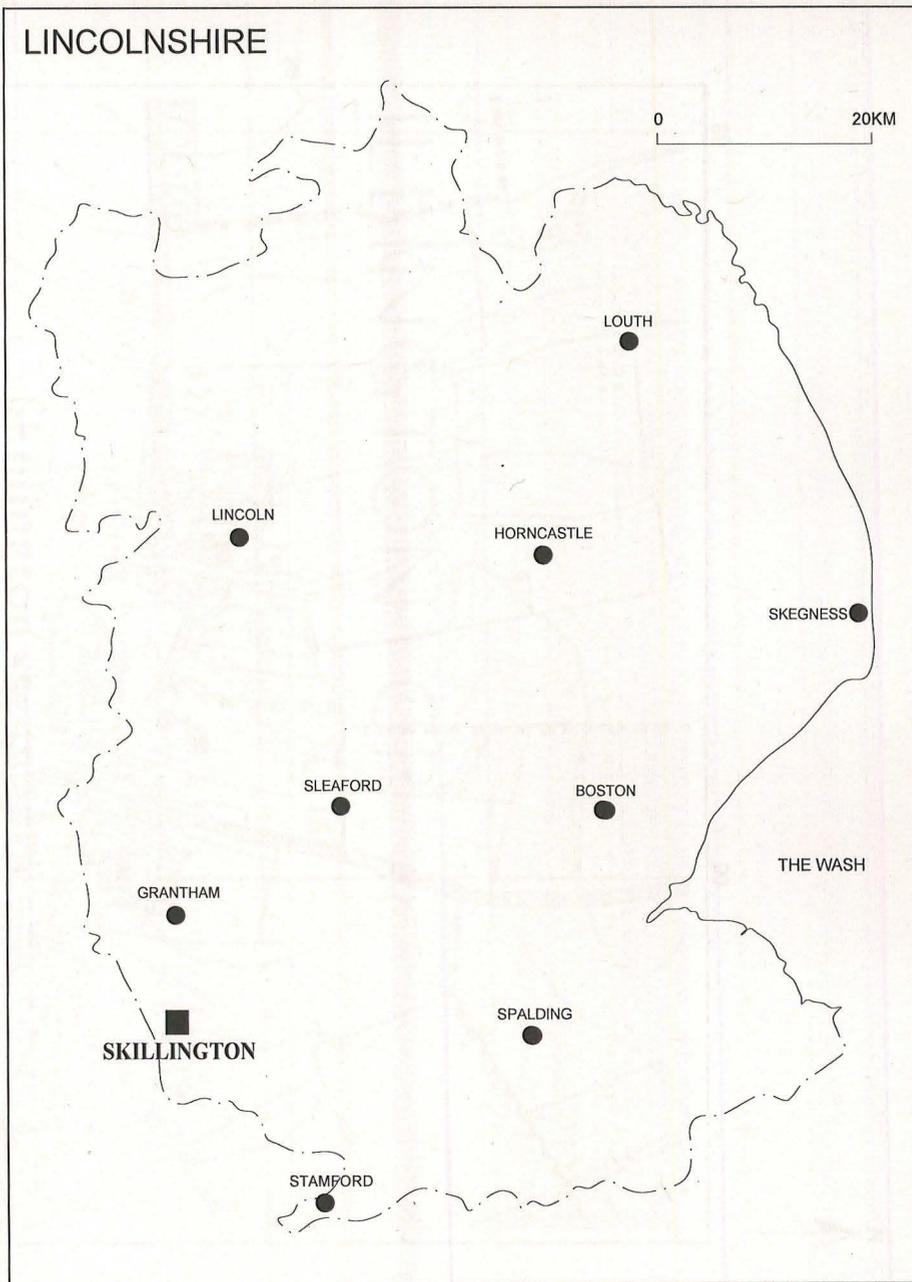
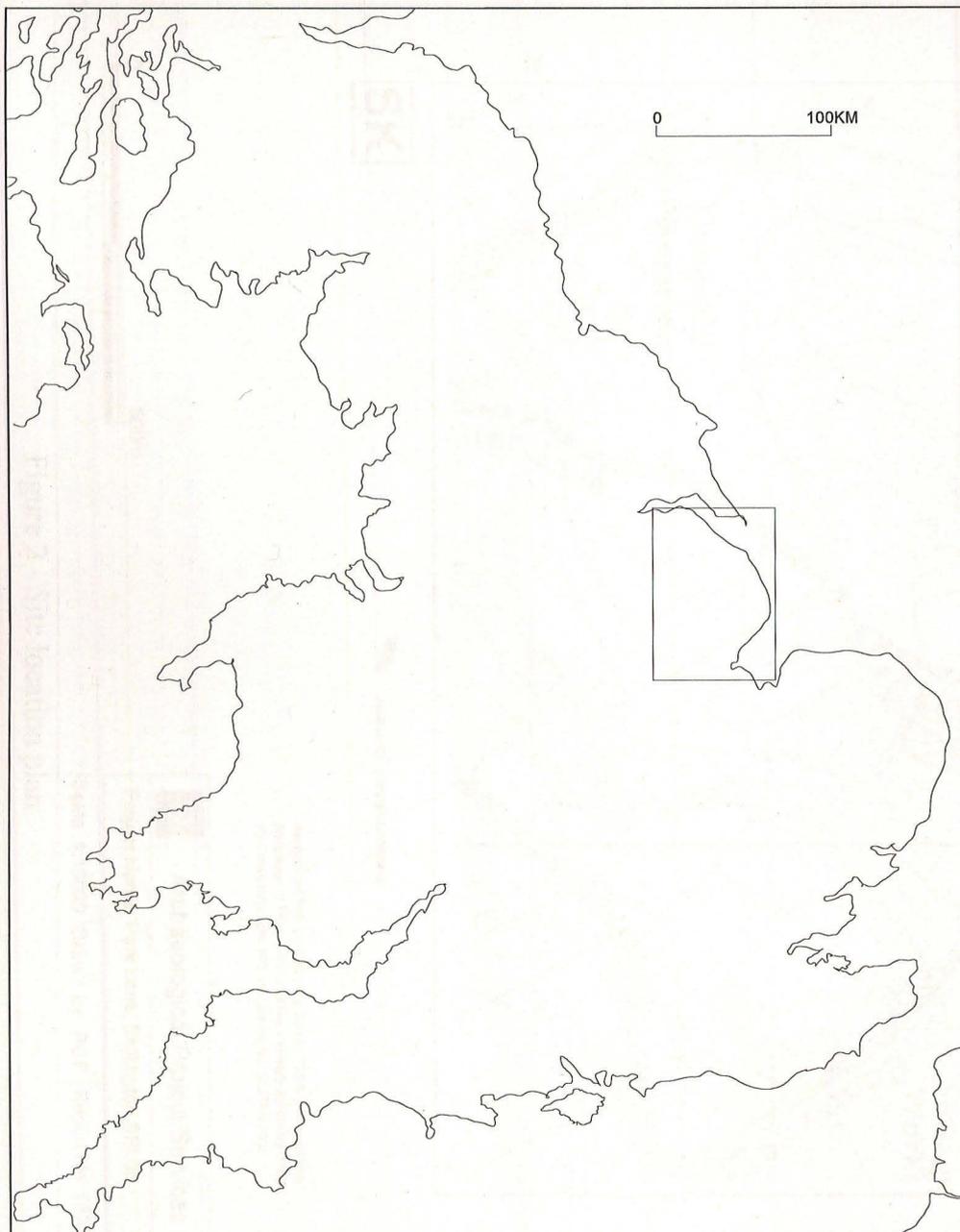


Figure 1 - General location map

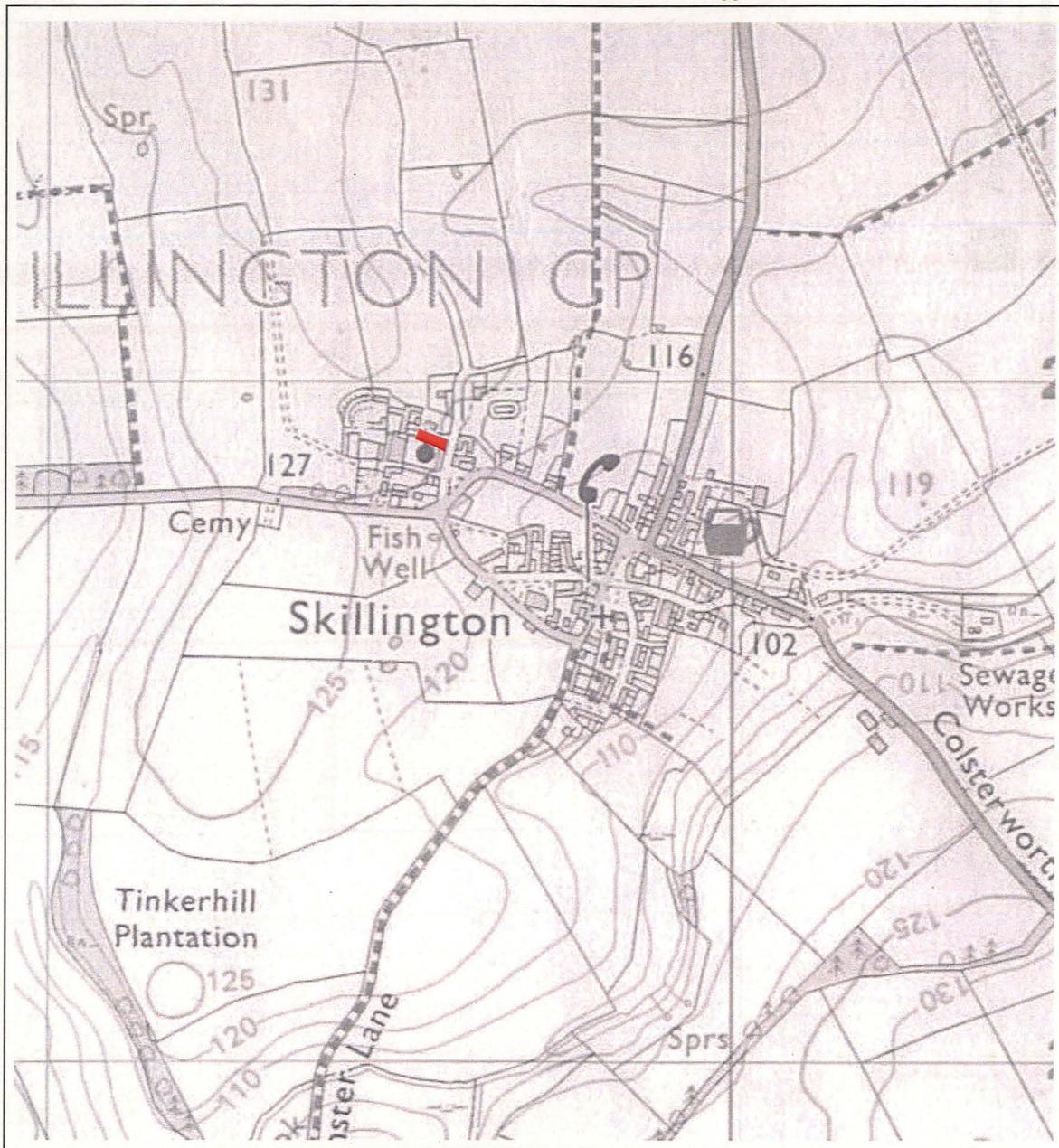


89

90

26

25



SK

 Area of development

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Park Lane, Skillington SPL05

Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 152/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

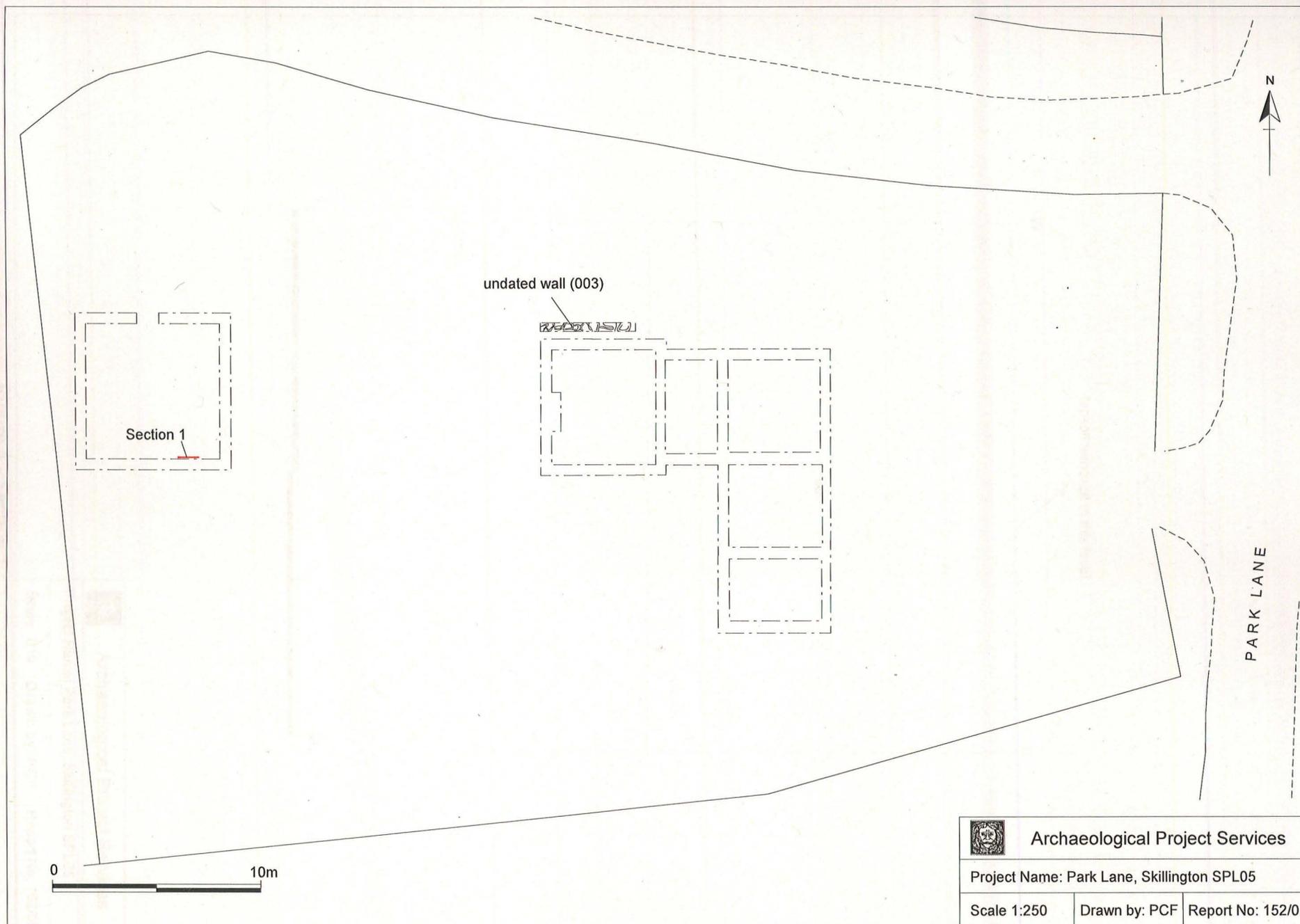
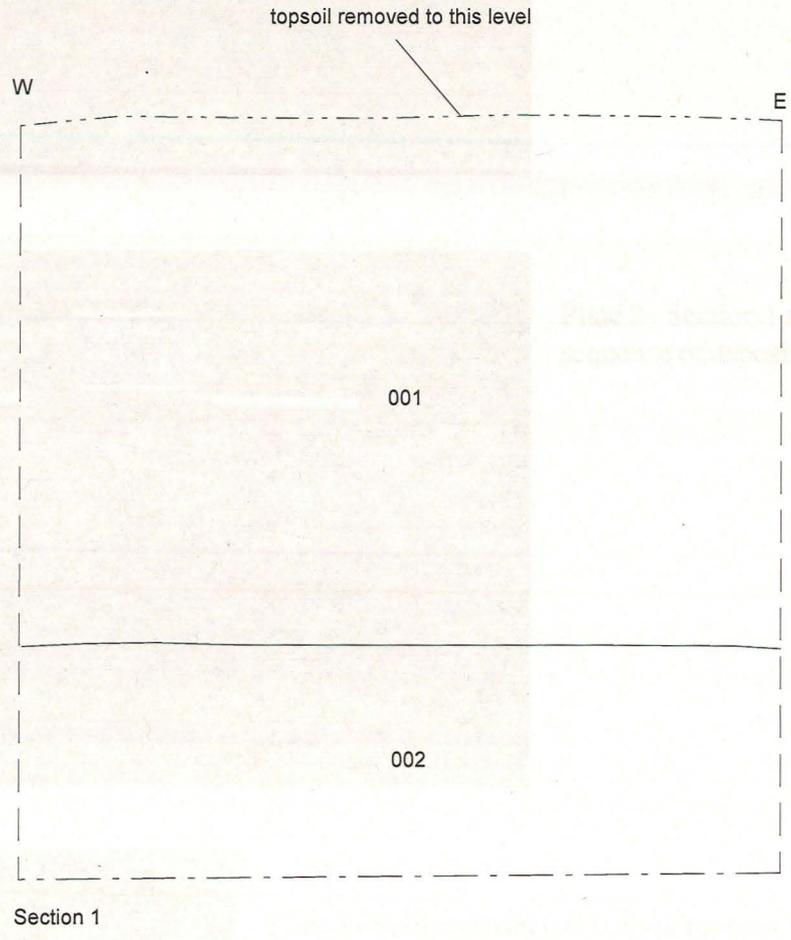


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Park Lane, Skillington SPL05		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 152/05

Figure 3 - General view across the site, looking south-west



	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Park Lane, Skillington SPL05		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 152/05

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view across the site, looking southwest

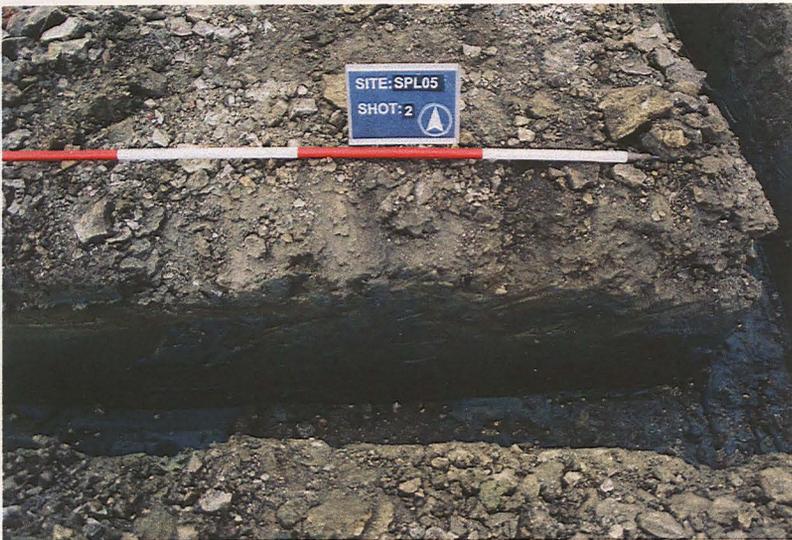


Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking north



Plate 3 - Wall remnant (003), looking west

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT THE ELMS, PARK LANE, SKILLINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a proposed new residential dwelling and garage on land adjacent to The Elms, Park Lane, Skillington, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. The application site lies within the core of the medieval and post medieval settlement of Skillington, and in an area of archaeological remains that include medieval and later earthworks.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief to take place during the construction of a new house and garage on land adjacent to The Elms, Park Lane, Skillington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8956 2594.
- 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 Skillington is situated some 10km to the south of Grantham and 22km to the north west of Stamford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven. Park Lane extends northwards from the core of the village and the proposed development site is located on the western side of Park Lane. It is centred on National Grid Reference SK 8956 2594.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (Planning ref. S05/0262/67) has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling and detached garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site on Park Lane lies at the northern end of the village at approximately 120m OD. The local soils are of the Elmton 1 and Elmton 3 Series (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179-181). These are typically brown redzinas, the Elmton 3 Association having a higher clay content. The soils overly a solid geology of Jurassic Limestone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The proposed area of investigation lies in the heart of a medieval and post medieval settlement and landscape. The place name Skillington is probably a Scandinavian form of the Old English *Scillingatun* (Cameron 1998, 111), though it is unclear what the place name means. The first record of Skillington was made during the Domesday Survey. Earl Morcar, Walchelin and Osbern (Archbishops of York), Guy de Craon and Sortebrand owned land in the village. Three carucates of land were assessed for tax (geld), and in addition, these were ten acres of meadow and 140 acres of underwood (Foster and Langley, 1976).
- 6.2 The church of St James has an Anglo-Saxon origin, though most of the fabric of the church is Early English and Decorated with 15th century additions (Pevsner 19, 648). A previous archaeological investigation at Skillington House, Park Lane in 2000 located a post medieval wall foundation. A further archaeological investigation at Back Lane uncovered evidence of a probable medieval dry stone wall with associated medieval features, as well as post medieval remains. Extensive remains of ridge and furrow surround the village. Further earthwork remains comprising medieval and post medieval house platforms and gardens have been recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) near Jackson's Farm. The 17th century moated manor house and associated out buildings are also situated close by.
- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and post medieval settlement of Skillington.

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.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 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 groundworks 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.

- 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.

8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven District Council Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Council Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 08-06-05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
002	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
003	Limestone structure, aligned east-west, 5.5m long by 0.5m wide	Wall foundation

Appendix 3

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).
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.
Pannage	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2005.133

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPL 05

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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