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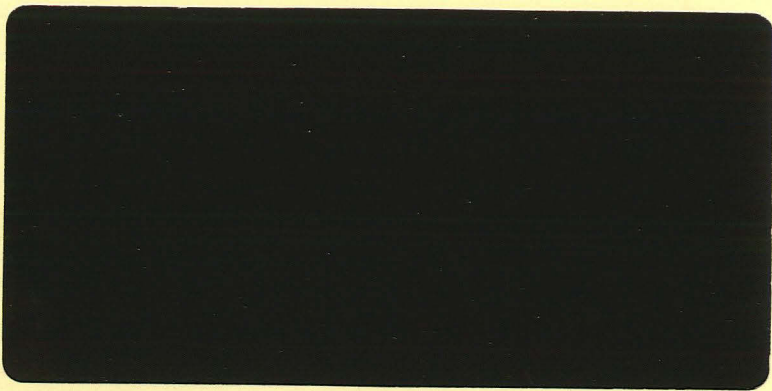
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT EDENHAM ROAD,  
HANTHORPE,  
MORTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HER 05)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES





acknowledged 17/11/05  
Jas

EVENT ELI 6429

SOURCE SLI 10401  
SLI 10402

NEGATIVE

Quality Control  
Edenham Road,  
Hanthorpe  
HER 05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT EDENHAM ROAD,  
HANTHORPE,  
MORTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HER 05)**

Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustrator	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Recorder	Sue Linwoyde
Post-recording Editor	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by	Approved by
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
Colin Taylor	Tomlinson

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs North**

September 2005

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

National Grid Reference: TF 08439 23803  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.164  
Planning Application No: S03/0729/58

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 136/05



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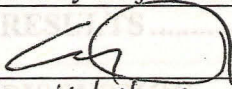
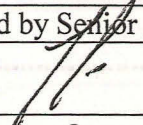
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**Quality Control**  
Edenham Road,  
Hanthorpe  
HER 05

1. SUMMARY

2. INTRODUCTION

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 14/9/05	Date: 20-09-05

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The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and unworked deposits. Unworked layers comprise a series of dumped deposits, perhaps surfacing material for a street or farmyard activities. No finds were recorded or collected from this investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as the formal recording of excavation and investigation conducted during an operation carried out for non-archaeological purposes, such as the construction of a building, or the laying of a street or other type of groundwork. It is a procedure which there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs J. Nadin to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Edgeman Road,

Hasthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/0729/58. The watching brief was carried out on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Hasthorpe, a hamlet within the parish of Morton, is located 3.5km north of Bourne and 24km southeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located to the southwest of the hamlet centre at Bourne Farm (OS grid reference SF 88430 21003) (Fig. 2). Flanked by the south side of Edgeman Road, the site lies at a height of c. 130m OD on land that rises gently down to the east towards the fenland of north Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Austerly Association (Gardiner 1979). They show calcareous sands (Hodges et al. 1984, etc). These soils contain a small quantity of Jurassic Cretaceous with Eocene clay occurring to the north of the site (GSOB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Excavation is reported at an area of 100m<sup>2</sup> in the garden of a house, 100m from the site. The site is located to the southwest of the hamlet centre of the hamlet of Bourne, which was developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An unusually small Romano-British coin development was found at the site.

Pottery of this period has also been found to the east of the site and may indicate the presence of a small settlement.



## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.*

*The site lies close to the Romano-British (AD 42-410) small town of Stainfield, developed along the route of the Roman Road, King Street, which passes close to Hanthorpe. Romano-British pottery, indicating a small settlement, has been collected from fields to the east of the site. Hanthorpe, a medieval (AD 1066-1540) or earlier hamlet, has earthwork traces of the field system and a windmill mound.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and undated deposits. Undated layers comprise a series of dumped deposits, perhaps surfacing material for adjacent farmyard activities. No finds were recorded or collected from this investigation.*

## 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 and Mrs J. North to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Edenham Road,

Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S03/0729/58. The watching brief was carried out on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Hanthorpe, a hamlet within the parish of Morton, is located 3.5km north of Bourne and 24km southeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located to the southwest of the hamlet centre at National Grid Reference TF 08439 23803 (Fig. 2). Situated on the south side of Edenham Road, the site lies at a height of c. 22m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east, towards the fenland of south Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, typically loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash with Kellaways clays occurring to the north of the site (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hanthorpe is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The site lies within 300m of the Roman thoroughfare, King Street, which once connected settlement at Bourne to that at Ancaster. Additionally, a small Romano-British town developed at Stainfield to the northwest.

Pottery of this period has also been found to the east of the site and may indicate the presence of a small settlement.



Hanthorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Hermodestorp* the name is derived from the Old Danish 'thorp' meaning a secondary settlement belonging to *Hermóthr* an Old Norse personal name (Cameron 1998, 58). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Gilbert de Gand and Oger the Breton (both in moiety with part of a manor in Morton) as well as Heppo the Arblaster and contained 54 acres of meadow and 60 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

There are no extant structures of the medieval period in Hanthorpe. Earthworks of a windmill mound and ridge and furrow of the medieval field system survive to the north and east of the hamlet. To the east of the development is the site of a medieval building identified from fieldwalking.

A watching brief undertaken to the north of the site revealed a possible medieval or post-medieval drainage feature and a post-medieval floor (Snee 2001, 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 and removed from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with

an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation 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

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of yellowish brown silty clay and limestone fragments (004). This was over 100mm thick.

This was in turn sealed by a 0.3m thick mid brown silty clay (003 and 009) identified as a possible subsoil.

#### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural layers was a series of dumped deposits. Towards the southern end of the development a single dumped layer of yellowish brown limestone and brown clayey silt (002) was recorded. This was 0.3m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Towards the north of the site the sequence of dumped layers (Fig. 4, Section 2) began



with 50mm of grey silt (008), followed by bluish grey silt (007) and then yellowish brown sandy silt (006).

### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing the undated dumped deposits was a 0.3m thick levelling layer comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (001). This was 0.3m thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of limestone and silty clay are the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology. A subsoil, perhaps indicative of a former agricultural regime at the site, developed above the natural bedrock.

A series of dumped deposits remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. However, it is likely that these dumped layers are associated with nearby farm activities, perhaps surfacing material for a farmyard. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, as the site was located close to known remains of Romano-British and medieval date.

However, only a sequence of undated dumped layers were recorded that are possibly associated with nearby farmyard activities. No finds were retrieved from the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs North for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work

was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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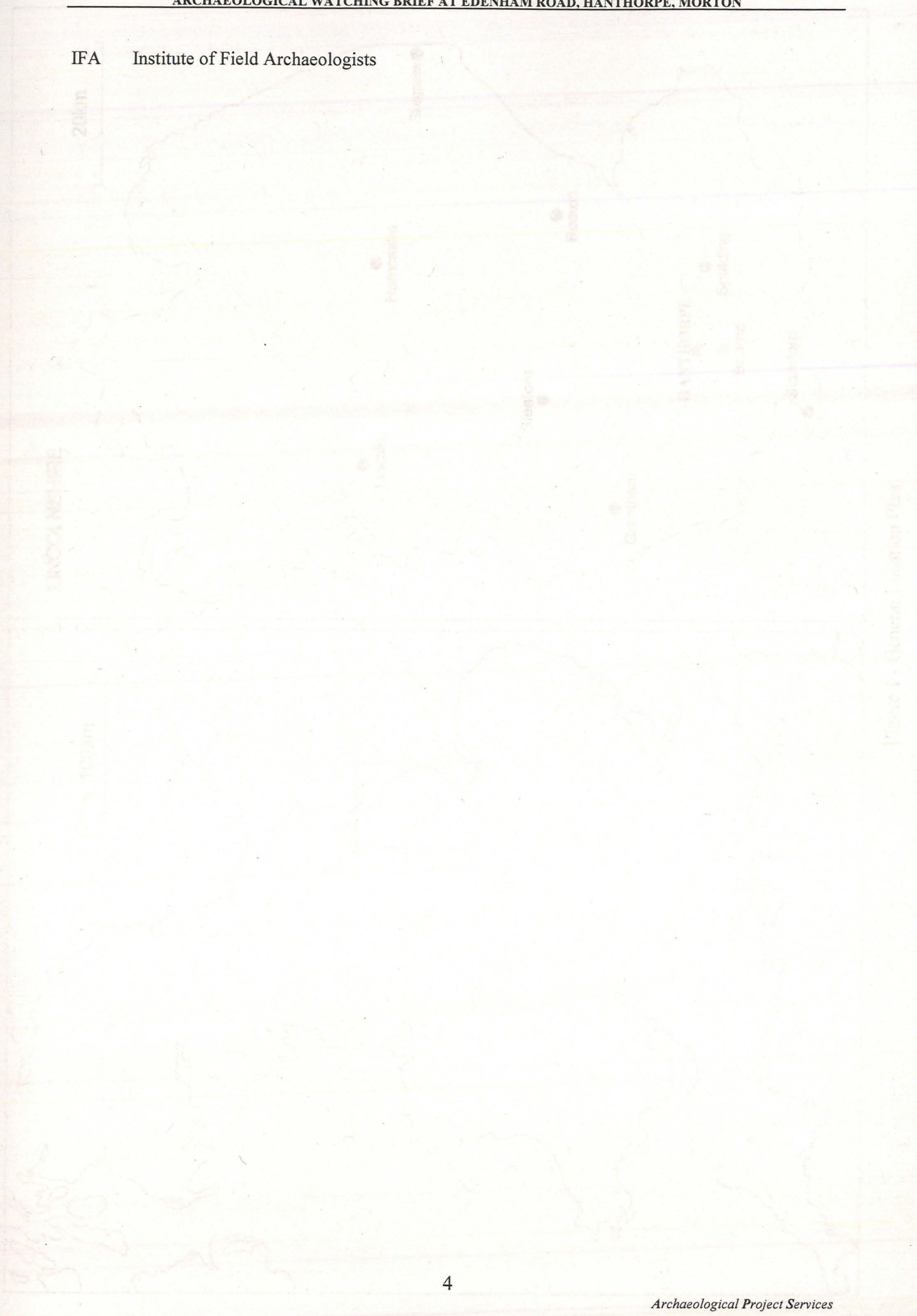
## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain



IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





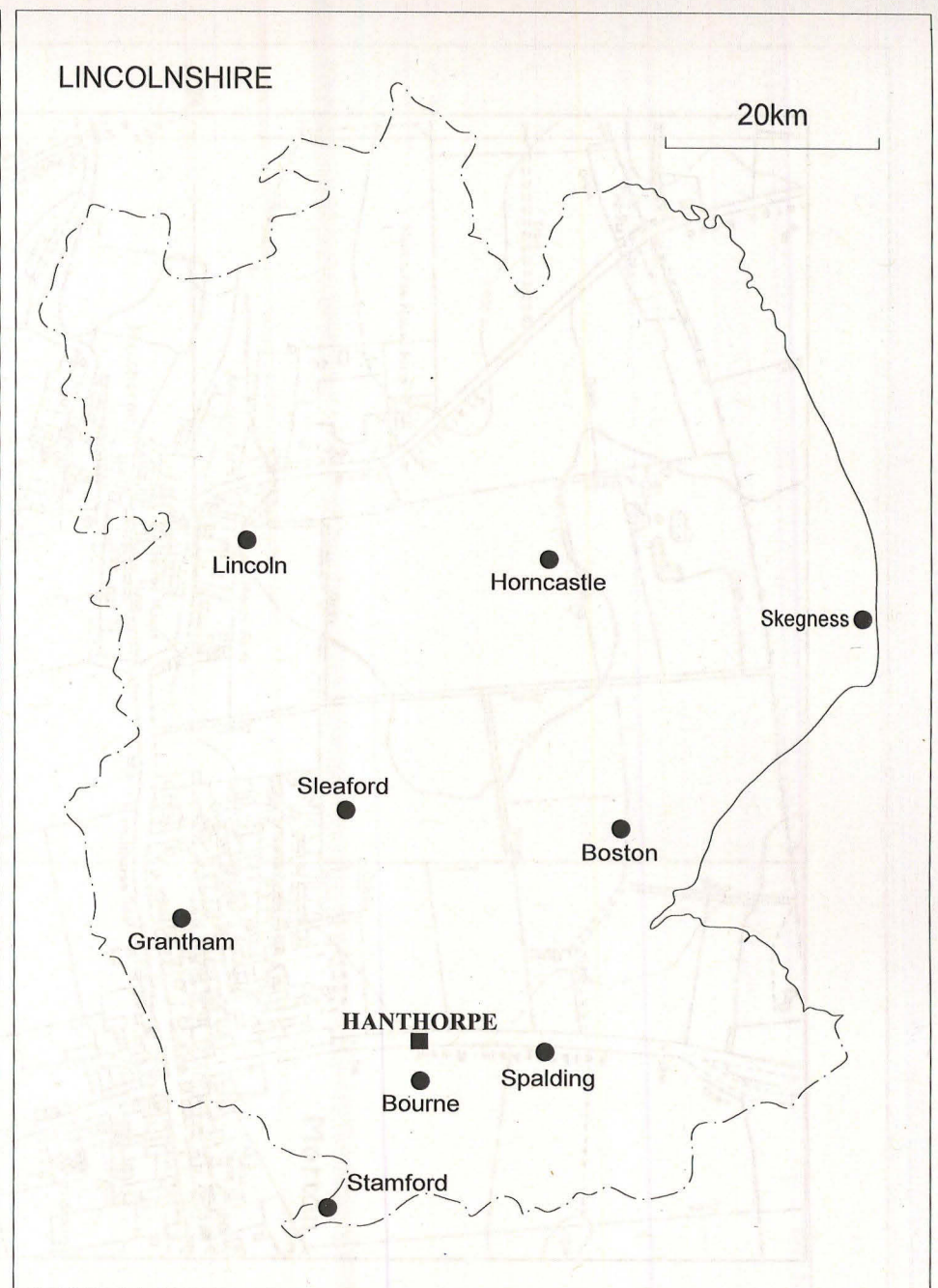
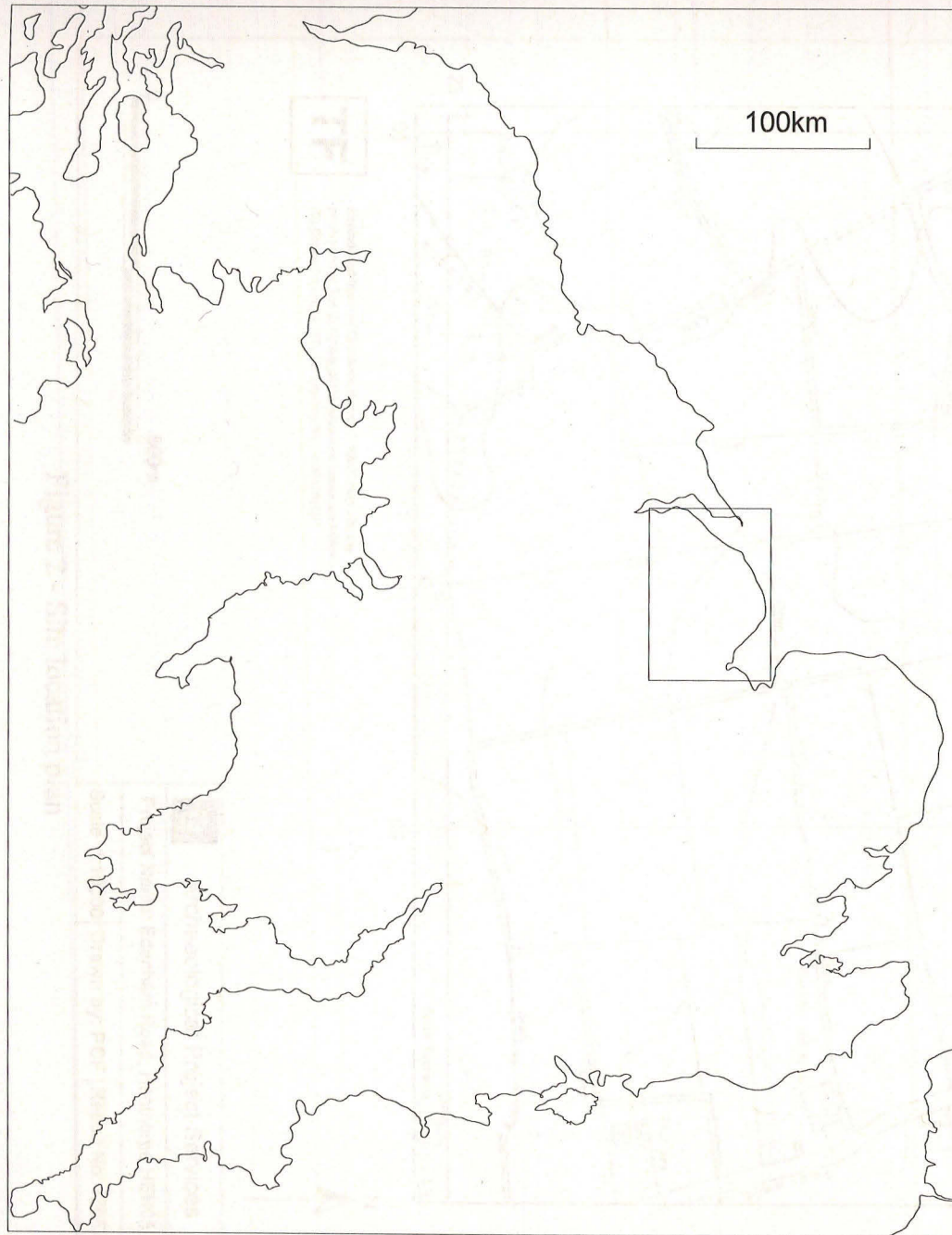
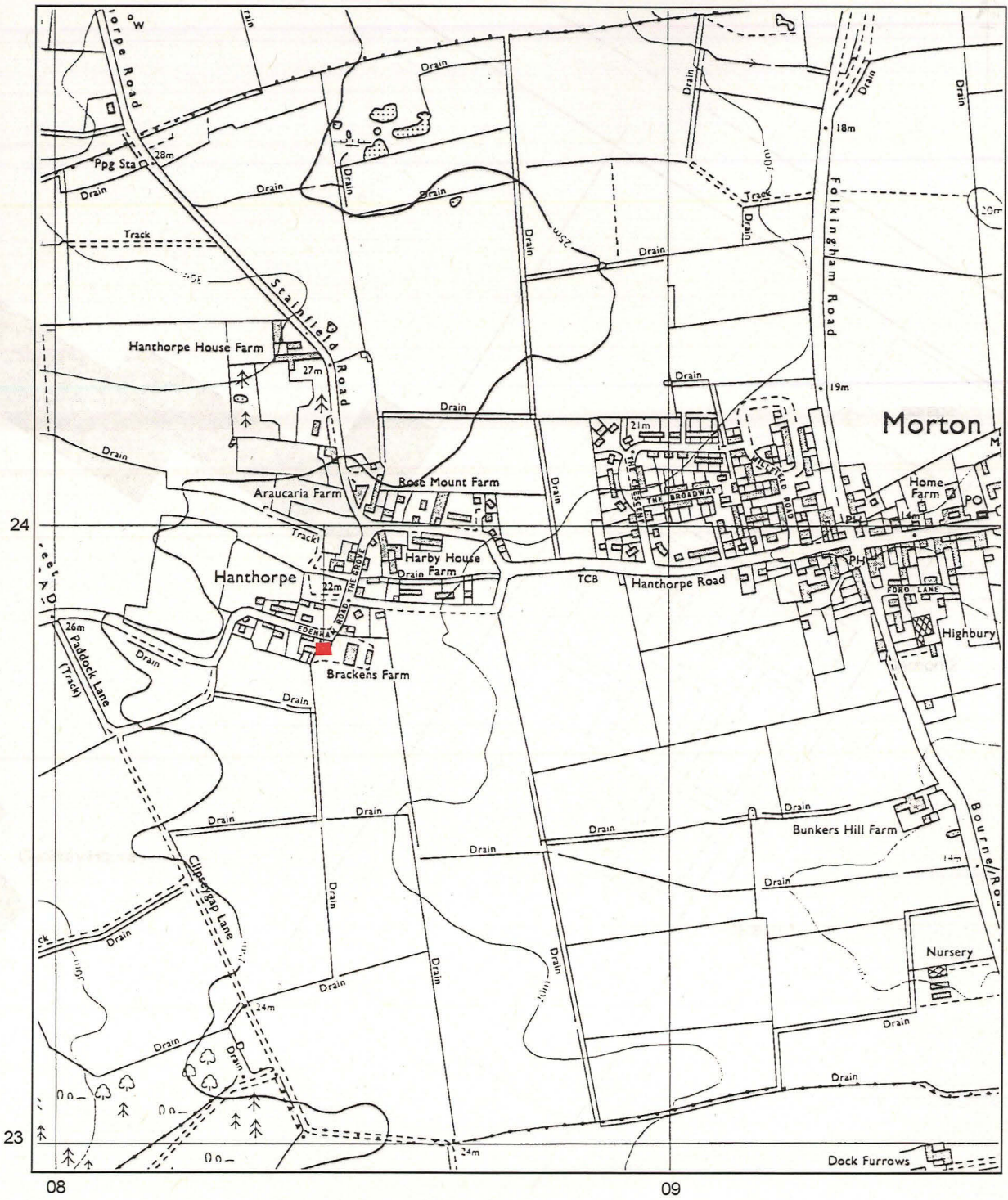


Figure 1 - General Location Plan





**TF**

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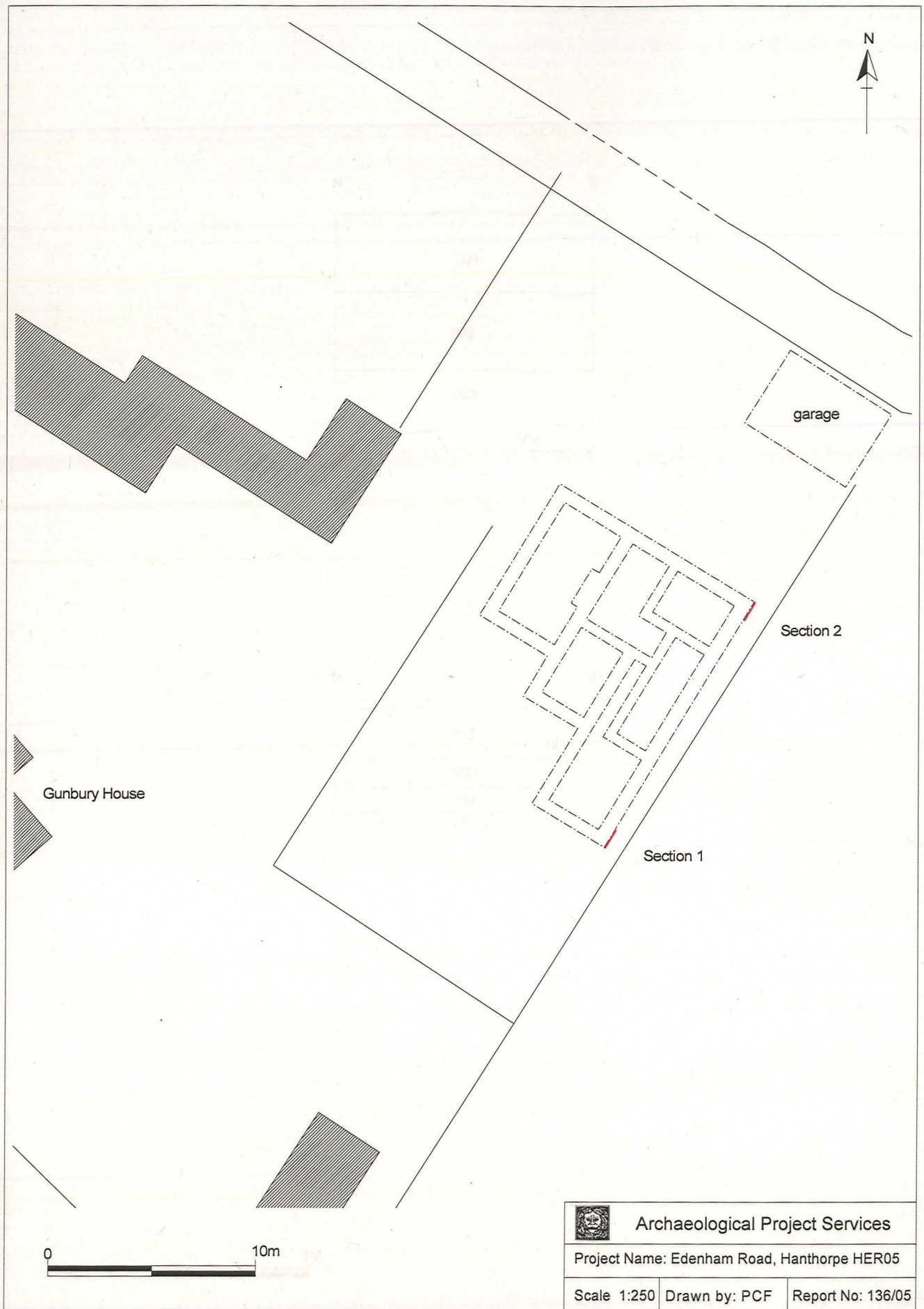
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Project Name: Edenhay Road, Hanthorpe HER05		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 136/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan






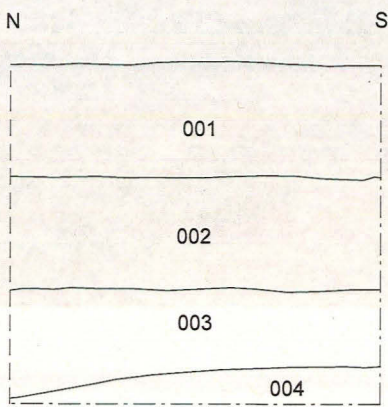
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Edenham Road, Hanthorpe HER05		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 136/05

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

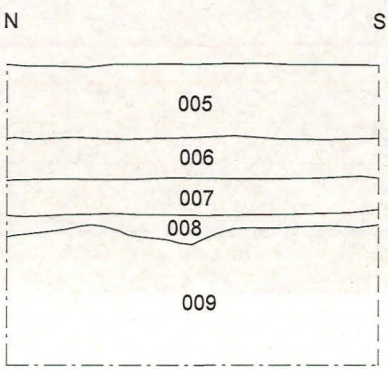


Plate 1 - General view across  
the development area, looking  
southwest



Section 1

Plate 2 - Section 1, looking  
westward



Section 2




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Edenham Road, Hanthorpe HER05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 136/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2





Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking southeast

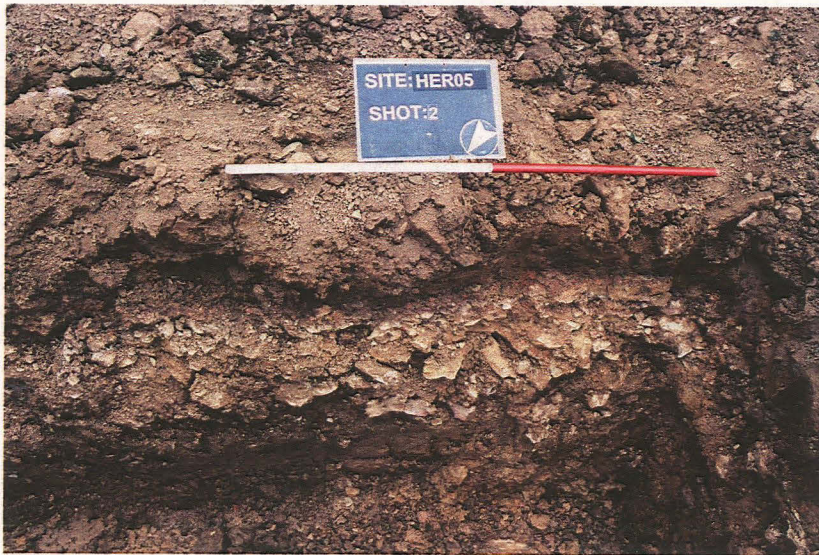


Plate 2 - Section 1, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking southeast



## Appendix 1

### NEW DWELLING & CAR PORT, GUNBERY HOUSE, EDENHAM ROAD, HANTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the excavation of the footings for a new dwellings and car port at the above site.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to King Street Roman road and near to sites where Romano-British pottery has been found and cropmark evidence identified. The village appears to have developed from several foci in the Saxon period to a nucleated medieval village and the proposed development site is located within the centre of the current village.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during the excavation of groundworks for a dwelling and car port at Gunbery House, Edenham Road, Hanthorpe.
- 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 Hanthorpe is located approximately 3 kilometres north of Bourne and 1 kilometre west of Morton. The site itself is located on the southern side of Edenham Road and adjacent to Gunbery House at National Grid Reference TF 08439 23803.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/0729/58) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a New Dwelling and car port. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundwork associated with the development.

4.2

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the village of Hanthorpe at approximately 22m OD. Local soils are the Aswarby Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge et al. 1984, 99).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Roman road, King Street, passes approximately 400m to the west of the proposed development site and remains relating to Roman settlement have been found along the course of this road, for example at Stainfield, the next settlement to the north. Previous discoveries in the area of the development site include Romano-British pottery and a rectangular cropmark in the



field to the south.

- 6.2 Hanthorpe is believed to have developed from a scatter of early Saxon farmsteads and does not appear to have developed around a single focus (normally the village church). Earthworks in the surrounding are thought to represent remains of medieval settlement and large amounts of medieval and post-medieval material including pottery, tile and brick has been found in the area.

## 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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important



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

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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 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; the South Kesteven Planning 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 Planning. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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



## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, 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

Appendix 2

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, 22 July 2005

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Fine mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Leveling deposit
002	Loose mid yellowish brown limestone fragments and clayey silt	Unsorted deposit
003	Fine mid brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Variable deposit
004	Fine light yellowish brown silty clay and limestone fragments, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
005	Fine mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Leveling deposit
006	Fine mid yellowish brown silty silt, 100mm thick	Unsorted deposit
007	Soft light bluish grey silt, 100mm thick	Unsorted deposit
008	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Unsorted deposit
009	Fine mid brown silty clay	Variable deposit



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit
002	Loose mid yellowish brown limestone fragments and clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Possible subsoil
004	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay and limestone fragments, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit
006	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
007	Soft light bluish grey silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
008	Soft dark grey silt, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit
009	Firm mid brown silty clay,	Possible subsoil



## 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, *e.g.* (004).
- Dumped deposits** These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
- 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.
- Prehistoric** The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
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: 2005.164

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HER 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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