

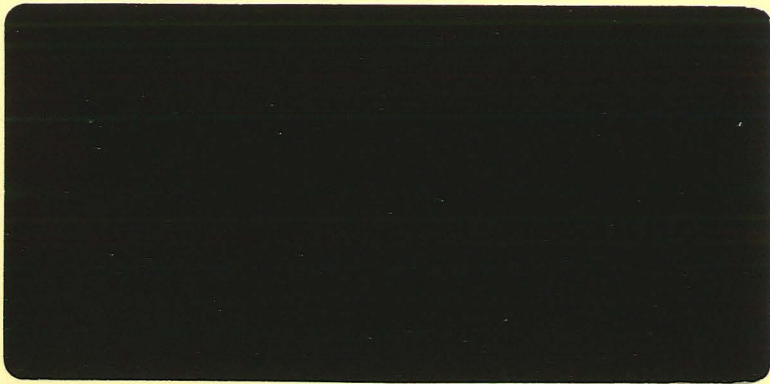
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CARRE STREET,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLCS 05)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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EVENT ELI 6520

SOURCES SLI 10483
SLI 10484

PRN 63968 UNDATED

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CARRE STREET,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLCS 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
A. Hatcher and Sons Builders Ltd**

February 2006

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

Planning Application No: N/57/0522/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 0701 4567
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.265

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 24/06

Quality Control
Carre Street,
Sleaford
SLCS 05

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Steve Williams
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 17-2-08	Date: 17-02-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Carre Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two detached dwellings.

The site lies near the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the town and close to Iron Age (800 BC-AD 42), Romano-British (AD 42-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) settlement sites. In particular, a Roman building was revealed east of the site during the 1940s. Artefacts of the Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) have also been recovered from the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Undated features include three pits, a clearance cut and a large drainage ditch. The pits and clearance cut may be related to former demolition at the site.

No finds were retrieved during the 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 A. Hatcher and Sons Builders Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

groundworks associated with new residential development at Carre Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/57/0522/FULL. The watching brief was carried out between the 6th and 19th December 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is situated 28km south of Lincoln and 18km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 250m southeast of the centre of Sleaford as defined by the parish church of St. Denys at National Grid Reference TF 0701 4567 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of Carre Street at a height of c. 13m OD within the broad valley of the River Sleas.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped. However, soils are likely to be of the Newsleaford Series, typically brown calcareous sands (George and Robson 1978, 86). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of older river sand and gravel which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash with Oxford Clay to the east (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Sleaford is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic flint tools and Bronze Age axes are known from the vicinity.

To the southeast of the site lies a Middle Iron Age enclosure, one of several in the vicinity of the town, and which may be associated with settlement of the period identified further to the east (Rayner 1999,

10). By the Late Iron Age, the focus centred on Old Place, 600m to the east of the site. High status pottery and a significant collection of coin pellet mould fragments were found adjacent to Old Place and has led speculation that at this time Sleaford was an important centre or *oppidum* of the *Corieltauvi*, a local tribe (Elsdon 1997, 75).

The Iron Age occupation of Sleaford was succeeded by an extensive Romano-British settlement, possibly representing a small town alongside the Roman thoroughfare Mareham Lane. A Roman building was revealed to the east of the site during the 1940s.

Excavations in the Market Place revealed Anglo-Saxon structures and Late Saxon pits (Mahaney 1979, 23). Furthermore, in the vicinity of the railway station a large Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was identified and partly excavated in 1881 (Thomas 1882).

Sleaford is first mentioned in AD 825 in a charter relating to the leasing of land at Sempringham by Peterborough Abbey (Hart 1966, 100) and confirmed in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle (Swanton 1997, 65). Referred to as *Slioforda*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the ford over the 'sliowa', meaning muddy water (Cameron 1998, 112).

There has been a debate as to Sleaford's inclusion in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although it is now assumed that Sleaford, referred to as *Eslaforde*, relates to the modern town, and Old Sleaford is included within the entry for Quarrington (Roffe 1979, 13). If so, the survey records that the Bishop of Lincoln held the land which contained a church with a priest, 320 acres of meadow, 1 acre of underwood and 330 acres of marsh (Foster and Longley 1976). The site lies southeast of the parish church of St. Denys, the earliest parts of which date from the 12th century (DoE 1974, 23).

Carre Street is a relatively recent development and was constructed when the Sleas was canalised in 1792 (Pawley 1996, 65).

Two watching briefs undertaken at Navigation Yard, 100m northwest, identified deposits associated with the use of the yard above buried topsoil and alluvial deposits (Cope-Faulkner 2003, 3).

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, overburden was removed from the footprint of each plot. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to a depth of c. 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 1:20. 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

Natural deposits in Plot 1 comprised yellowish brown sand and gravel (003). This was in excess of 0.6m thick. Yellowish brown sand and gravel (015) was also encountered within the foundation trenches of Plot 2 with the same recorded thickness.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located centrally within Plot 1 were two possible pits. The earliest (006) was over 3.8m wide and deeper than 1m (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was filled with grey sandy silt (005).

The second pit (008) cut pit (006) towards the southeast. This second pit was 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a single fill of grey sandy silt (007).

Located in the western part of Plot 1 was a large clearance cut (011). Measuring over 4m long and over 2m wide and at least 0.24m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3), it was filled with grey sandy silt and gravel (010).

Cut into the natural in the northwest corner of Plot 2 was a large pit (014). This measured over 4.5m long and over 4.5m wide and was 0.5m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4) and was filled with brownish grey clayey silt (013).

Aligned northeast-southwest through the southern part of Plot 2 was a ditch (020). This was over 10.7m long, but did not extend into Plot 1 (Fig. 3), by 4m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5). A single fill of grey sandy silt (019) was identified.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing archaeological deposits in Plot 1 was a topsoil comprising greyish brown silty sand (004) and greyish brown clayey silt (009). This varied between 0.3m and 0.64m in depth.

In the eastern part of the plot, topsoil was replaced by made ground (002) consisting of grey sandy silt of 1m thickness. This had in turn been sealed by a demolition deposit of grey sandy silt with brick and concrete fragments (001).

Topsoil in Plot 2 comprised a brownish grey clayey silt (012) that was 0.35m thick. This had also been sealed by a demolition deposit of yellow and greyish brown clayey silt with stone and brick fragments (016). Also evident was a former yard surface of black tarmac (018) that lay beneath a layer of grey limestone fragments (017).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sand and gravel relate to the underlying drift geology of older river sand and gravel.

Three pits, a clearance cut and a ditch remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The pits and clearance cut may be related to demolition activities at the site in the past, though no clear function for each of the pits could be ascertained. The ditch is likely to have served a drainage function given the site's proximity to the River Sleas, though may have marked the rear boundaries of property fronting Boston Road.

No artefacts were retrieved or recorded from this investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Carre Street, Sleaford, as the site lay in close proximity to a Roman stone building and close to the core of medieval settlement.

However, no securely dated Romano-British or medieval remains were identified during the watching brief. Instead, three undated pits, a clearance cut and a northeast-southwest aligned ditch were identified.

No artefacts were recovered during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Hatcher of A. Hatcher and Sons Builders Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the acting Heritage Officer, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Steve Williams
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

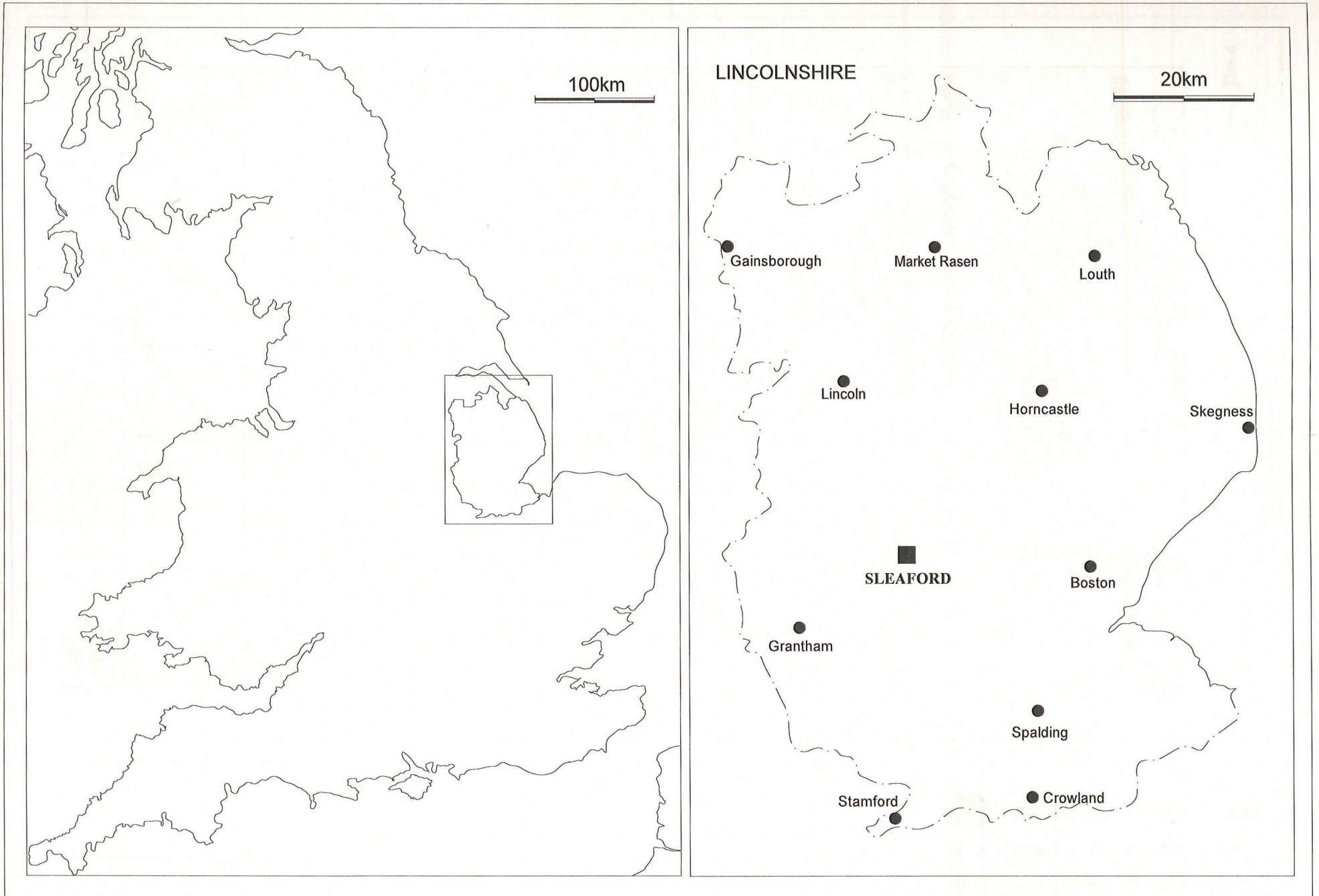
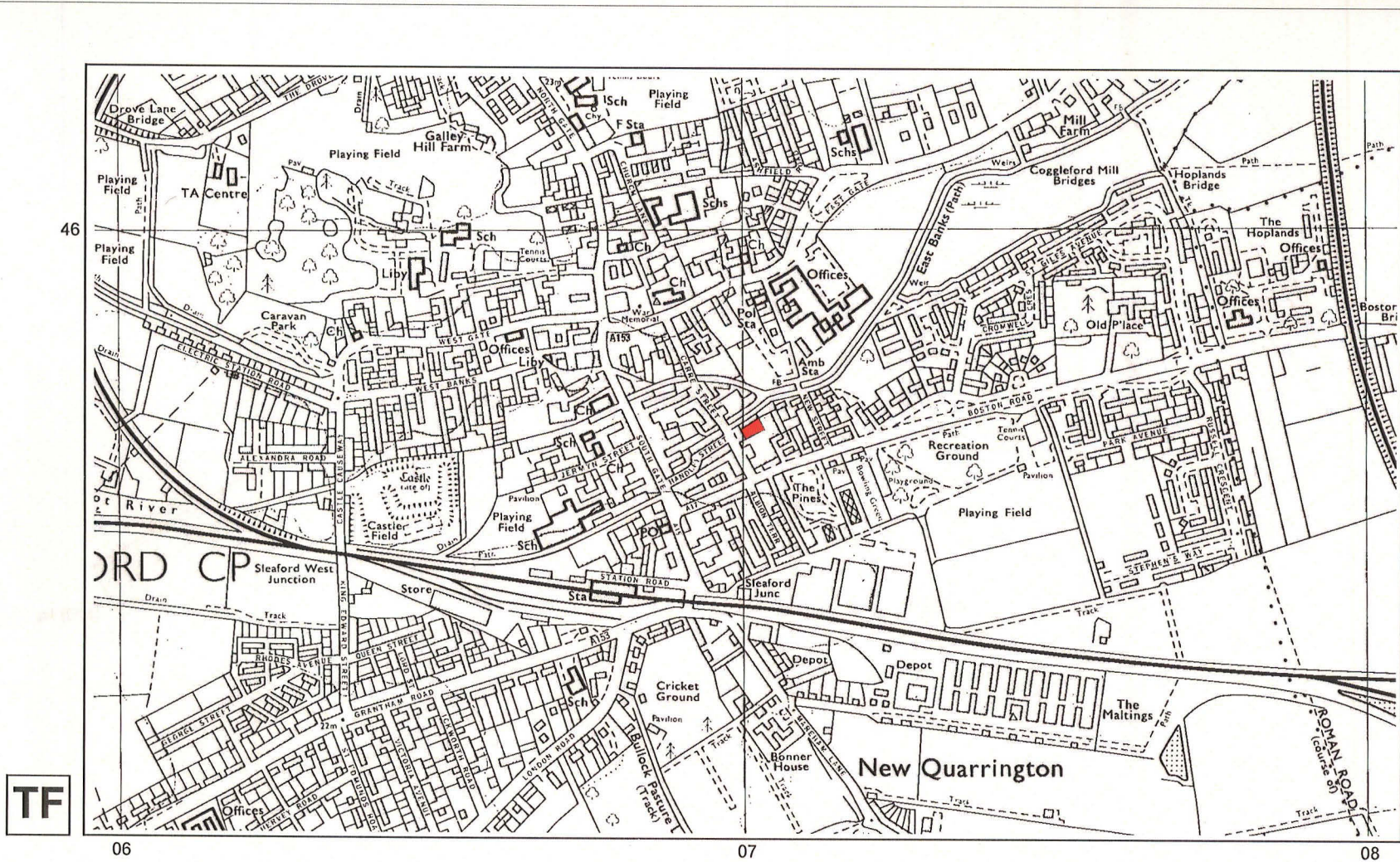



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TF

 Area of development



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Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 24/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

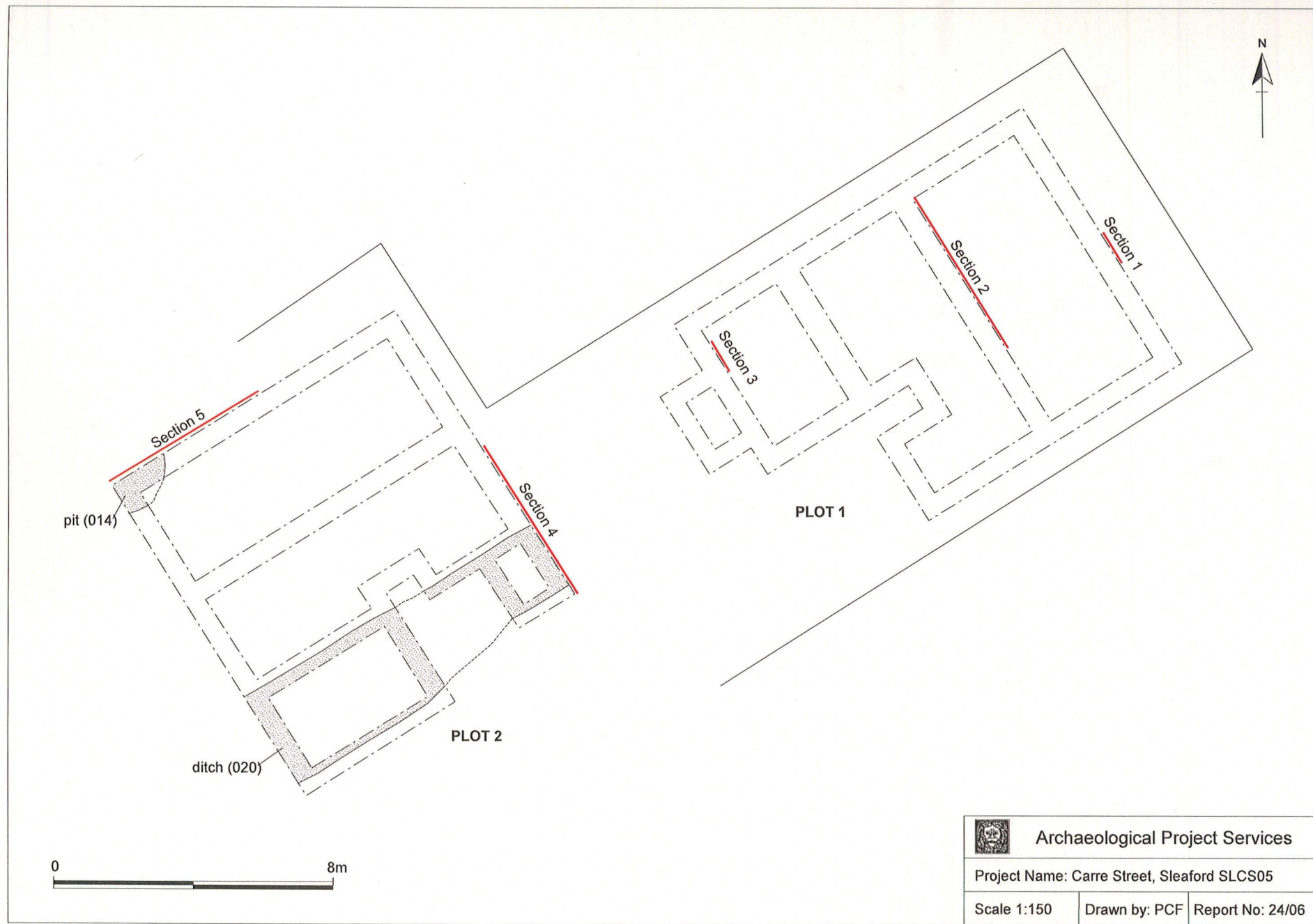

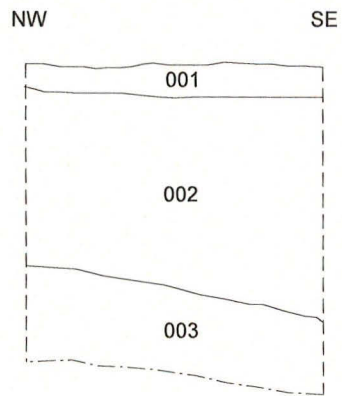
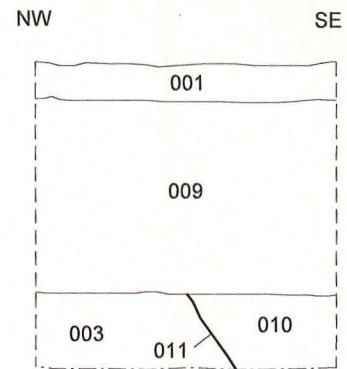


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

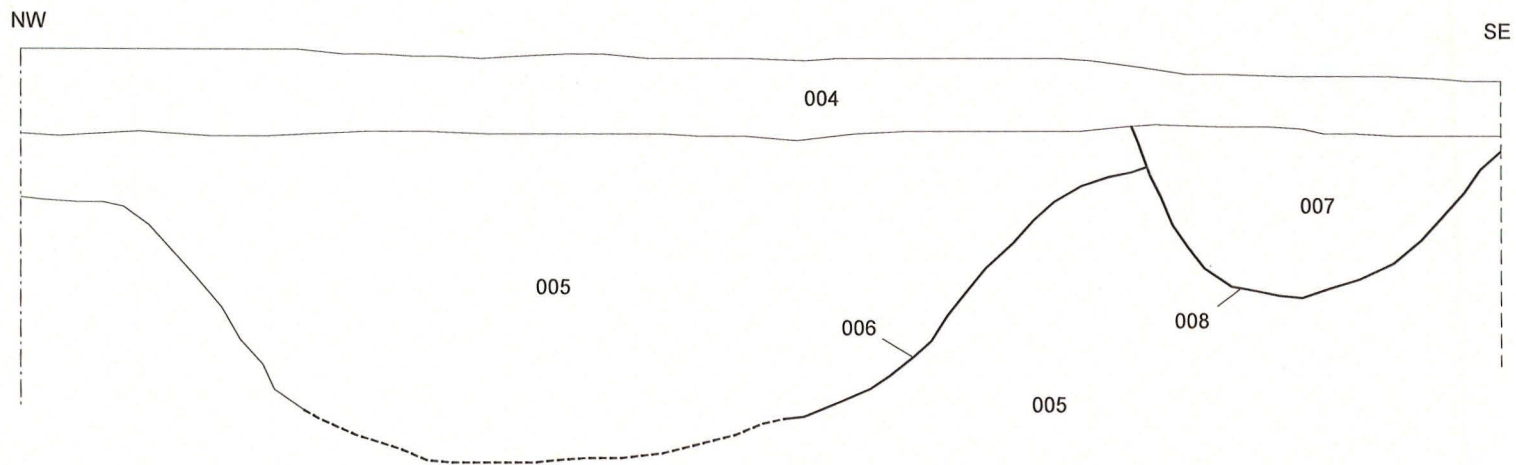
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Section 1



Section 3



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

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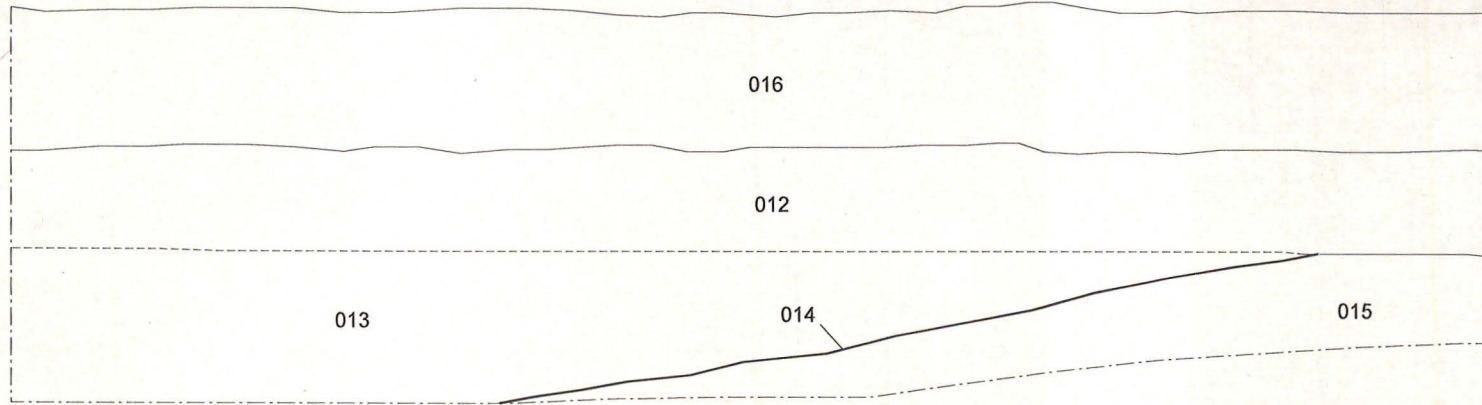
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Report No: 24/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3

SW

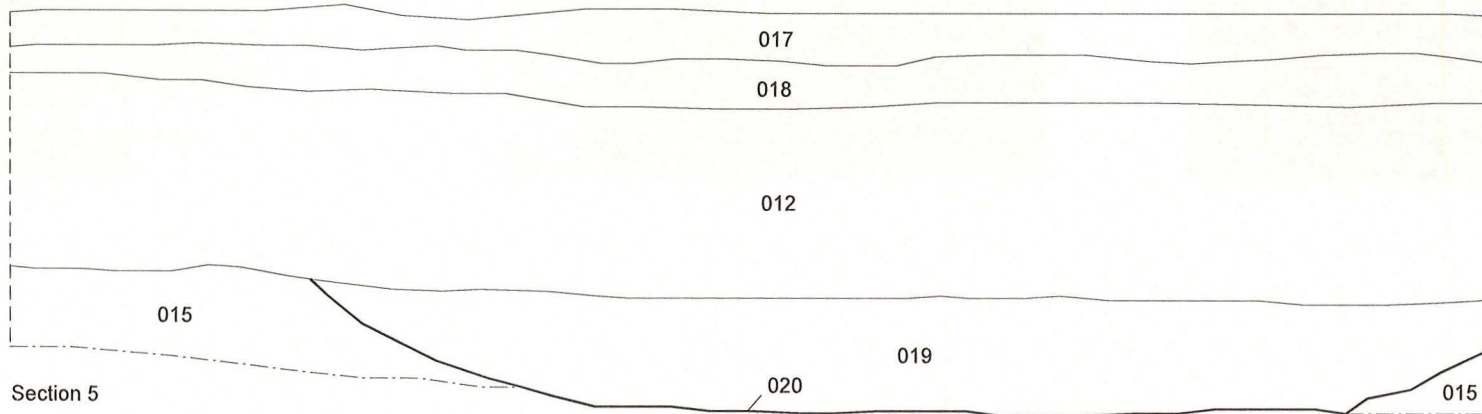
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Section 4

NW

SE



Section 5




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Carre Street, Sleaford SLCS05		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 24/06

Figure 5 - Sections 4 and 5



Plate 1 - View showing the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 3 showing undated pit (011), looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 4 showing undated pit (014), looking west



Plate 5 - Section 5 showing undated ditch (020), looking southeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT CARRE STREET, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of two dwellings on land off Carre Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential close to the site of possible Roman building foundations identified in the 1940s.*
- 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 construction of two dwellings on land off Carre Street, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 07016 45675.
- 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 Sleaford lies approximately 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site lies in the east of the town centre, on the south bank of the River Slea just off the east side of Carre Street. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 07016 45675.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/57/0522/FULL) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings on the site. 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 lies close to the town centre on the south side of the River Slea at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Ruskington Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths, developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 304).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Building foundations, possibly of Roman date, were identified during excavations for an air-raid shelter in the 1940s approximately 50m east of the development site
- 6.2 Significant Iron Age and Roman remains are known on the east side of Sleaford including the

nationally important Late Iron mint at Old Place located some 600m to the east of the proposed development (Elsdon, 1997). Over 4000 fragments of coin pellet mould have been recovered during several excavations undertaken at the site within the past 40 years.

- 6.3 A large Anglo-Saxon cemetery of probable 6th century AD date is located on the south side of the town. Excavations in the 19th century during construction of the railway line and station recorded over 240 burials with grave goods and the excavator estimated that the cemetery contained a further 350 burials and encompassed an area of 3,300 sq metres.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 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 field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the 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 North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer; North 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 North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer. 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	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further

publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 6 December 2005

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose dark grey sandy silt with frequent brick and concrete frags, 0.1m thick	Demolition deposit
002	1	Cemented dark brownish grey sandy silt, 1m thick	Made ground
003	1	Loose to friable mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
004	1	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
005	1	Soft mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (006)
006	1	Feature, >3.8m wide by >1m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Pit
007	1	Soft mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (008)
008	1	Feature, 1.2m wide by 0.6m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	?Pit
009	1	Soft to friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.64m thick	Former topsoil
010	1	Soft to friable mid grey sandy silt with gravel	Fill of (011)
011	1	Feature, >4m long by >2m wide by 0.24m deep, variable sides and flat base	Clearance cut
012	2	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
013	2	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (014)
014	2	Feature, 4.5m long by 4.5m wide by 0.5m deep, gradual slopes and rounded base	Pit
015	2	Loose to friable mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
016	2	Loose mixed mid yellow and mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone and brick frags, 0.45m thick	Demolition deposit
017	2	Loose light grey limestone frags, 0.16m thick	Hardstanding
018	2	Firm to friable dark grey tarmac and crushed brick, 0.14m thick	Former yard surface
019	2	Cemented mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (020)
020	2	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >10.7m long by 4m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is 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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
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 st century AD.
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

20	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
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

Accession Number: 2005.265

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SLCS 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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