

97/11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT
TO NEWARK ROAD,
NORTH HYKEHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HUC96)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

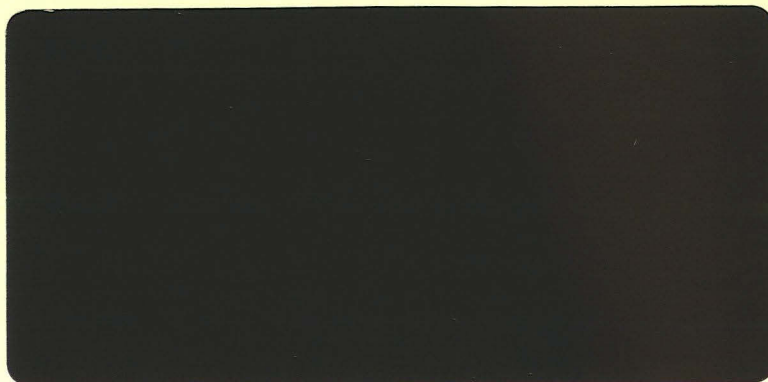
Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

0 3. OCT

12 Friars Lane

LINCOLN LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT
TO NEWARK ROAD,
NORTH HYKEHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HUC96)**

Work Undertaken For
Wilcon Homes Northern Ltd

September 1997

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: N/43/0335/96
National Grid Reference: TF49323662
City and County Museum Accession No: 135.96

A.P.S. Report No. 33/97

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Background	1
2.2	Topography and Geology	1
2.3	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Description of the Watching Brief	2
5.1	Geophysical Results	2
5.2	Description of the Excavation	2
5.3	Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits	2
5.4	Phase 2: Undated Archaeological Deposits	3
5.5	Phase 3: Modern Deposits	3
6.	Discussion	4
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	5
9.	Personnel	5
10.	Bibliography	5
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Brief for Archaeological observation and recording
2	Report on Geophysical Survey <i>Geophysical Surveys of Bradford</i>
3	Context Summary
4	The Archive
5	Glossary

List of Figures

Figure 1 . . . General Location Plan

Figure 2 . . . Development Area: Showing monitored plots and limit of geophysical survey

Figure 3 . . . Plot 77: Showing location of Section 4

Figure 3a . . . Section 4: Showing irregular natural feature

Figure 4 . . . Plot 63: Showing location of Section 5 and 6

Figure 4a . . . Sections 5 and 6: Showing small undated pits

List of Plates

Plate 1 Plot 75: Cut (005)

Plate 2 Plot 75: Cuts (012) and (014)

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Ushers Court, North Hykeham, Lincolnshire. The site is adjacent to the route of the Fosse Way Roman road. A Roman kiln site has also been identified in close proximity to the area of investigation. Previous geophysical survey of the site has failed to locate any remains of archaeological significance.

Features recorded during the watching brief included several undated pits, postholes and ditches. No finds were recovered from any of the excavated deposits. Archaeological investigations have indicated that deposits present on the site are likely to be of low archaeological significance.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 27th September 1996 and the 23rd June 1997, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of foundation and service trenches to six plots during development of land adjacent to Newark Road, North Hykeham (National Grid Reference ~~TF~~SK93200 66200). This followed a geophysical survey carried out at the site during June 1996 (Appendix 2). Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/43/0335/96. The archaeological work was commissioned by Wilcon Homes Northern Ltd and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a brief set by the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

North Hykeham is located 3km southwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven (Fig.1). The site is situated on the north side of Newark Road (Fig.2) and lies on flat land at c. 12m OD, covering an area of 2.5 hectares.

Local soils are sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et. al.* 1984, 127-31). Greyish brown sandy silts overlying sand and gravel represent the soils encountered during the investigation.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period (AD 50-410). Of significance is the Roman thoroughfare, the Fosse Way, the course of which is marked by Newark Road. This important road connected the town of Lincoln to Leicester and continued southwestwards to Exeter (Margary 1973, 213-221). A Romano-British pottery kiln was uncovered 350m northwest of the development site (NK43.8). Pottery of this period has been found 400m west (NK43.9) and 1.5km southeast (NK43.7) of the site. Additionally, a Roman coin of Domitian (AD 81-96) was found 1.3km east of the site (NK43.6). The quantity of finds would suggest that there is a small Romano-British roadside settlement in North Hykeham, similar to that at Bracebridge Heath, 5km to the east (APS 1994, 11).

North Hykeham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as 'hicham' and 'northicham' and may derive from the Old English *hīce* and *hamm*, meaning meadow of a small bird (Ekwall 1974, 260). At the time of the survey the land was owned by Count Alan and Baldwin and had a single mill and 26 acres of

meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval activity is less well documented in the vicinity of the development site and is restricted to a groat of Henry VI dated to AD 1427, found 600m east of the site, (NK43.5) and a silver jetton (NK43.4) located 1.1km southeast of the proposed development.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as set by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

Monitoring of plots 6, 64, 69, 71, 75 and 77 was requested in the brief. However, recording of plots 64 and 69 was not possible, and in their place plots 62 and 63 were examined with the agreement of the Heritage Officer.

4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches for new walls and trenches to provide services to the buildings. Following the machine excavation of the foundation trenches, the sides of the trenches were cleaned by hand. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed within was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 Geophysical Results

The site was initially scanned, followed by detailed gradiometry over the area bordering Newark Road. Geophysical survey identified a low level of response from most of the site except in the vicinity of fences, gates and buildings. Several responses associated with buried iron material were located, as well as other recorded anomalies resembling buried pits. The area of survey is depicted on Figure 2 and a full summary of results, including a plan of the survey, appear as Appendix 3.

5.2 Description of the Excavation

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were analysed. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Three periods of activity were recognised:

- Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits
- Phase 2: Undated Archaeological Deposits
- Phase 3: Modern Deposits

The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural Geological Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief were a series of sands and gravels, exposed in all of the house plots investigated.

Deposits (002, 006, 021, 028 and 033), comprising coarse sands and gravels varying in colour from a light yellow to a reddish yellow, have been interpreted as natural deposits. Compaction of these layers was

generally loose, though occasional lenses of indurated gravels were also present. The maximum depth exposed during excavations of these sands and gravels was 0.9m below the present ground surface.

An irregular cut (020) with diffuse edges, exposed within Plot 77, has been interpreted as a natural feature (Fig.3). Containing deposits (017), (018) and (019), being generally composed of dark reddish-brown sands. The location of this feature may correspond with one of the magnetic anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey (Appendix 3).

Phase 2 Undated Archaeological Deposits

Cutting into the natural sands and gravels were a series of small features, some of which are possibly of natural origin.

Within Plot 75 several small linear cuts with shallow sides and concave bases were identified. Cuts (012) and (014), were approximately 0.3m deep and had similar shallow profiles. Both were orientated north-south, but were only exposed within a 1.0m length of the foundation trench (Plate 2). Deposits (011) and (013), consisting of blackish-grey silts with ash inclusions, had been dumped respectively into cuts (012) and (014).

Cut (005), with a similar (but more shallow) profile to (012) and (014) was recorded at the northernmost extent of Plot 75. Containing a fill of blackish-grey silt with ash inclusions (004) it is likely that this feature has been backfilled.

At the easternmost extent of Plot 75 was a more substantial linear feature (008). Measuring 1.15m wide by 0.4m deep (to the limit of excavation), this contained a fill of blackish-grey silt (007). No dateable material was retrieved, and the feature could only be observed running northwest-

southeast for a distance of approximately 2m. It is therefore possible that it may be an elongated pit. Immediately south of (008) was a small cut with vertical sides and a blunt narrow base (010). The latter has been tentatively interpreted as a posthole, though the small dimensions and general character of this feature may also be attributable to root activity.

Cuts (027) and (032), recorded within Plot 63, have been respectively interpreted as a small pit and a possible posthole (Fig.4a). Cut (027), with steep regular sides and a narrow concave base, came to a maximum depth of 80mm. Containing a primary fill of grey sandy ash (026), overlain by black charcoal (025), it is probable that the feature is a refuse pit. Dark-brown silty sand (024) formed the uppermost fill of (027) and is likely to have been naturally deposited within the hollow left by the cut.

Further west, within Plot 63, feature (032) was recorded. Comprising a steep-sided cut, approximately 0.28m deep, with a narrow concave base, this has been interpreted as a possible posthole. A yellow-brown silty sand (031) was contained by (032) and is likely to be the result of natural deposition.

Phase 3 Modern deposits

Modern activity consisted of a greyish-brown sandy silt (023) and (030), exposed in Plot 63, and interpreted as a subsoil deposit. Where recorded these deposits were directly overlain by topsoil.

Darker greyish-brown sandy silts were ubiquitous across the area of development and have been interpreted as the present topsoil (001, 003, 016, 022 and 029).

Deposit (015), comprising a mid-brown sand, formed the most recent deposit recorded during the watching brief. Overlying topsoil (016), this had been

dumped during the current development.

A sherd of probable 19th century pottery and a piece of tile were recovered as unstratified finds from Plot 75.

6. DISCUSSION

A sequence of natural geological deposits, undated archaeological deposits and modern deposits were recorded during archaeological investigations at Ushers Court.

Natural geological deposits, comprising sands and gravels, are likely to have formed as a result of riverine deposition within the Witham Valley. Anomalies within the natural geology, such as (020), are common and tend to occur as a result of microenvironments present during the formation of sands and gravels. Post-depositional natural transformations are also common as these deposits are loose, containing variable, and often unstable, mineral contents.

The simple sequence of undated deposits, comprising several small gullies, postholes, pits and ditches is unlikely to represent anything other than sporadic occupation. A comprehensive lack of artefactual material from these features suggests that they are likely to have formed on the outskirts of any settlement.

Evidence for postholes, represented by contexts (010) and (032), is enigmatic. Root activity is likely to create a similar disturbance to the soil. Isolated postholes, recorded during the watching brief therefore do not provide conclusive evidence of structural features.

Cut (027) containing fills with ash and charcoal inclusions is likely to represent a small refuse pit. No dateable material was

recovered from the pit, but the fill has a striking similarity to those of the ditches recorded in Plot 75. These ditches (005, 012 and 014) also contained ash inclusions, suggesting that dumping of such materials has occurred in the vicinity of the site. No evidence for *in situ* burning was recovered from any of the recorded features. As these features are undated, and there are no definable orientations from the plans, it is very difficult to provide a more comprehensive interpretation.

Modern deposits, consisting of a subsoil and a topsoil overlain by a localised dumped deposit, contained no artefactual material. However, a small quantity of post-medieval material was recorded as unstratified from the southern part of the site.

Previous geophysical survey of the site had indicated that several pit-type responses were present within the area of investigation. However, the results of the watching brief would suggest that the recorded geophysical responses are more likely to have been a result of deeply buried natural ferrous materials.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Ushers Court, North Hykeham were undertaken because the area of development lies in close proximity to several Roman sites and it was therefore possible that archaeological remains of the period could be disturbed by the development.

A small number of archaeological remains, ditches, pits and postholes were revealed but all were undated. Additionally, none of the archaeological features clearly correspond with any of the anomalies recorded by geophysical survey.

The low intensity of archaeological remains,

and the lack of dating evidence, renders interpretation difficult but would suggest that the site lies outside any ancient settlement areas.

Charcoal and ash deposits, as revealed on site, indicate the potential for the survival of charred environmental remains.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish acknowledge the assistance of Mr Malcolm Greening of Wilcon Homes Northern Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis, Mr Ron Green also provided access to the site. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Kate Orr, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Neil Herbert, Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner and Paul Matthews
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

APS, 1994, *Desk-Top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of proposed development of land next to Sleaford Road, Bracebridge Heath, Lincolnshire.* Unpublished report

Ekwall, E., 1974 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th

edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (Eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996 *Newark Road, North Hykeham Survey No 96/90*

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd ed)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSB Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

NK These letters refer to the primary code used by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The number that appears after this refers to the parish of North Hykeham.

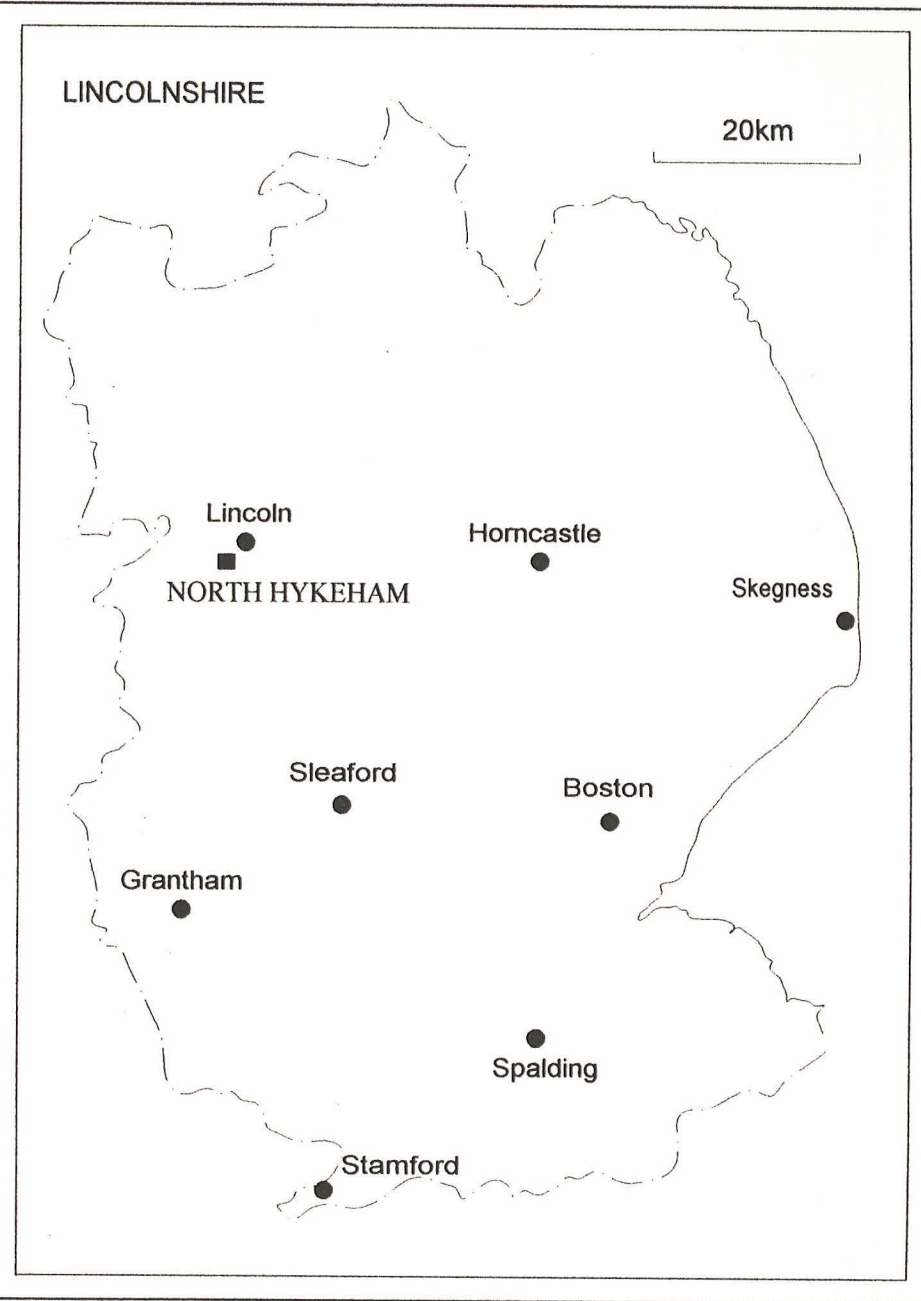
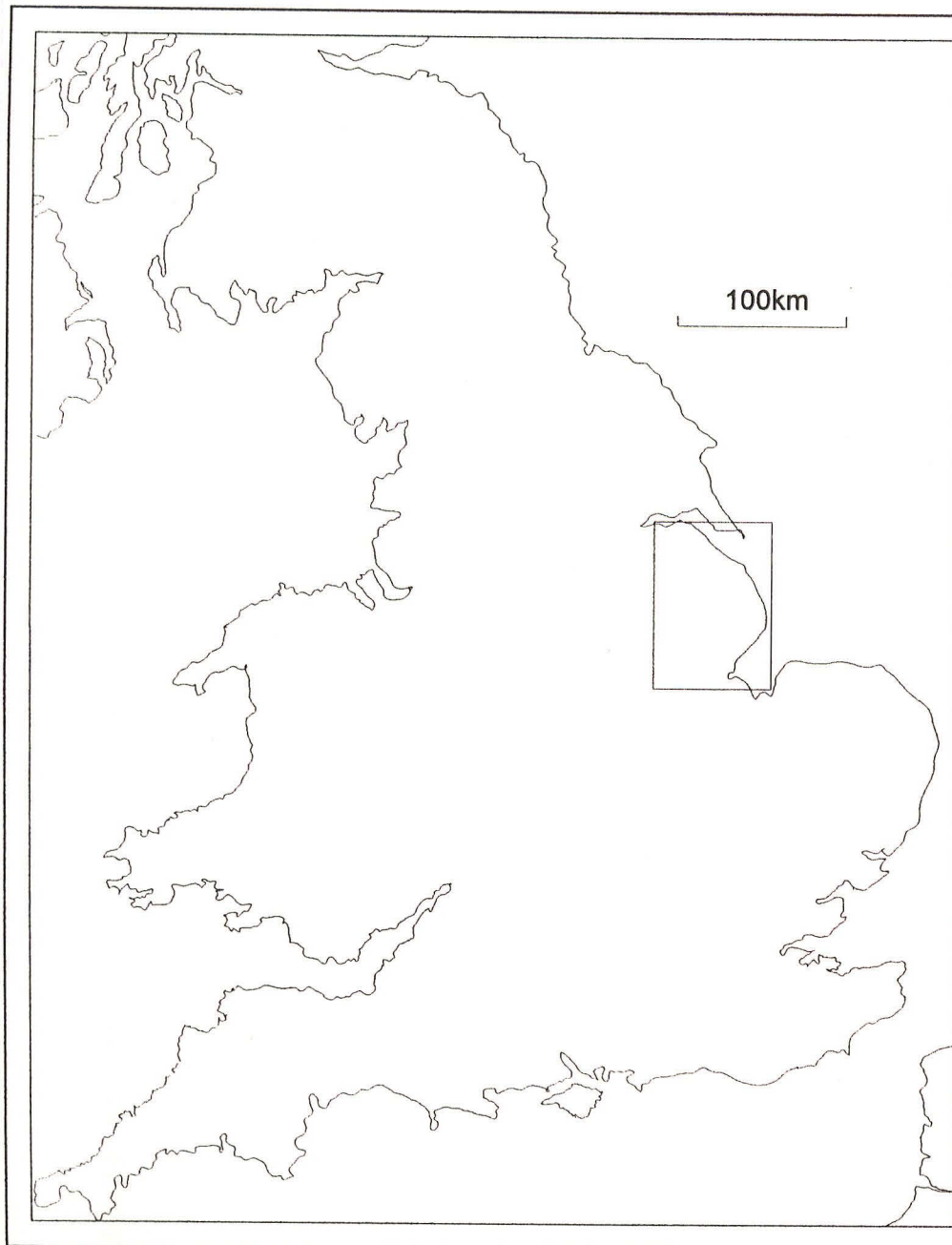


Figure 1 - General Location Plan






-  HOUSE PLOTS
-  INVESTIGATED HOUSE PLOTS
-  GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



Figure 2 - Development Area Showing Monitored Plots and Limits of Geophysical Survey

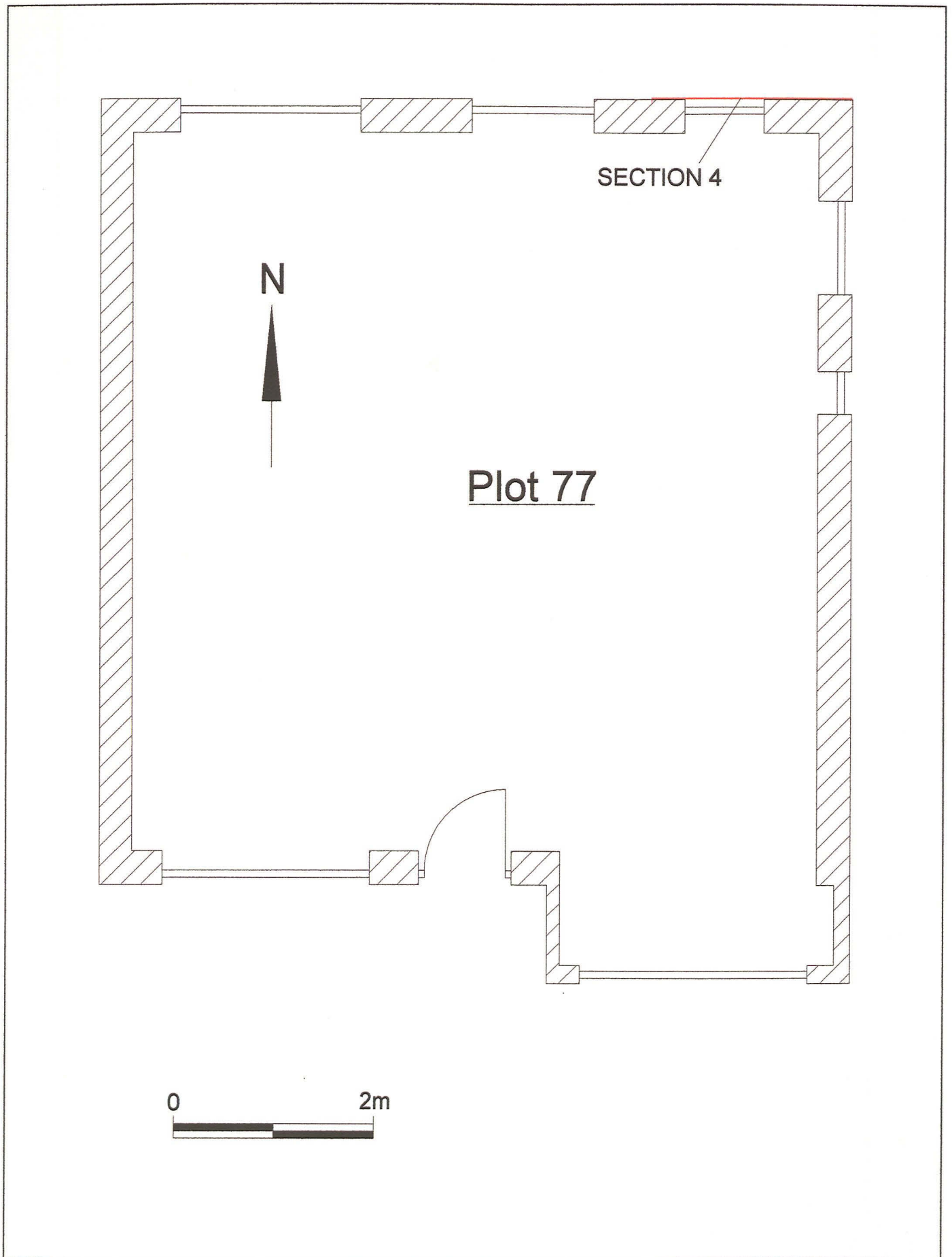


Figure 3 - Plot 77 Showing Location of Section 4

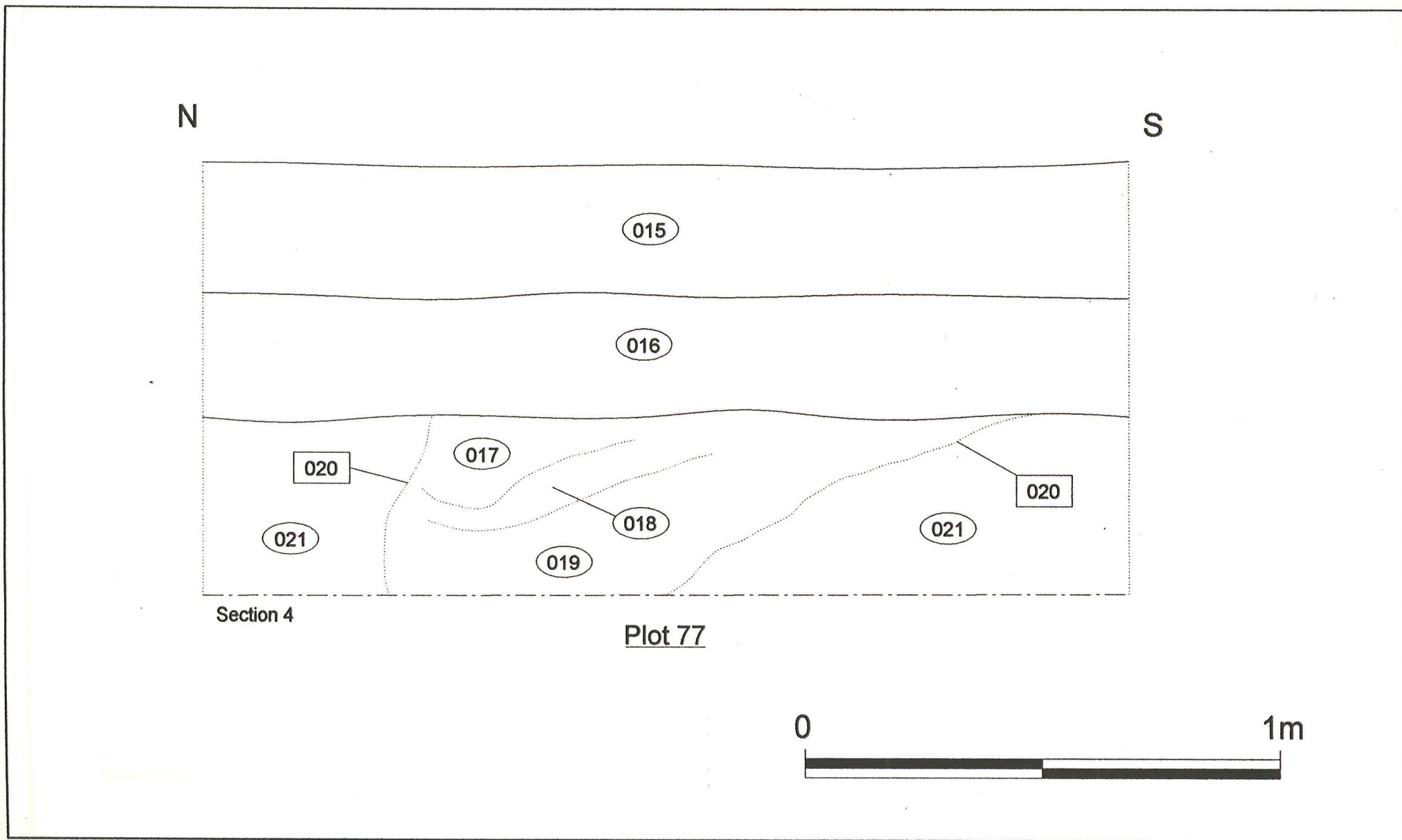


Figure 3a - Section 4 Showing Irregular Natural Feature

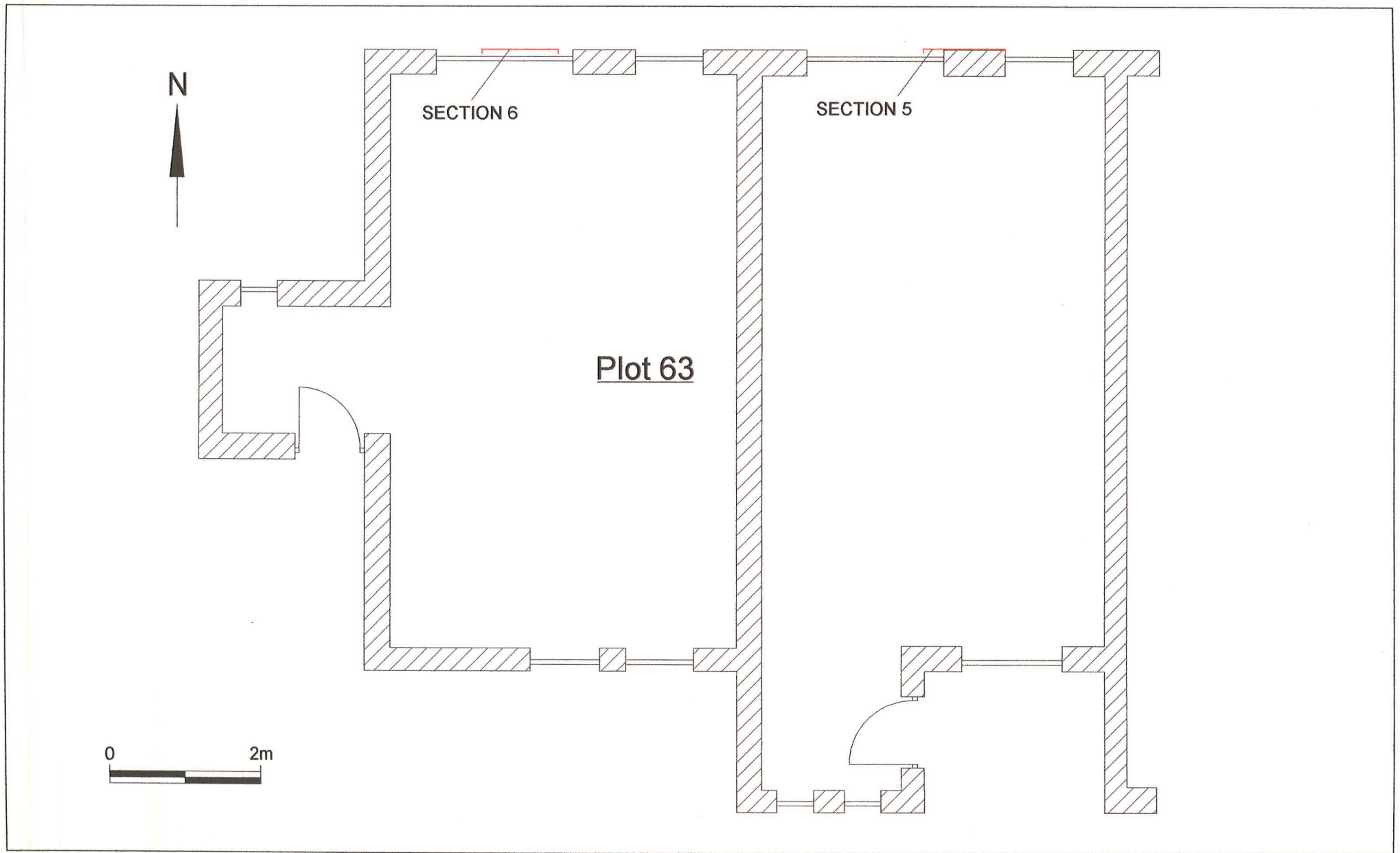
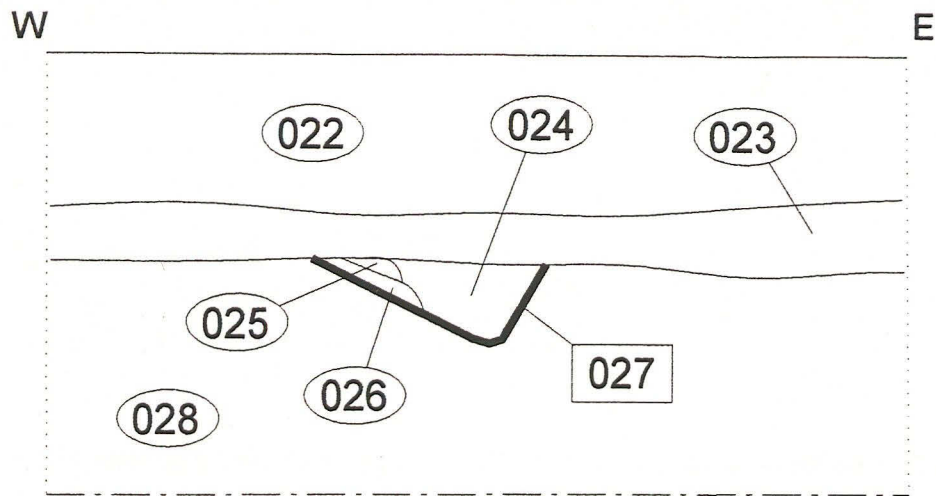
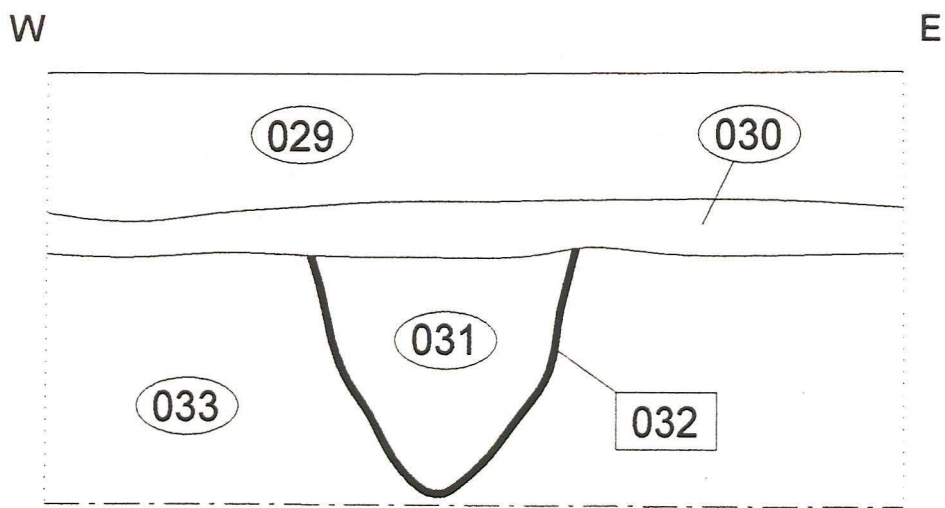


Figure 4 - Plot 63 Showing Location of Sections 5 &6



SECTION 5

Plot 63



SECTION 6

Plot 63

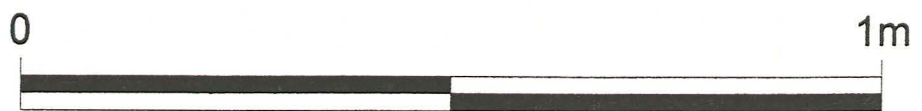


Figure 4a - Sections 5 & 6 Showing Small Undated Pits

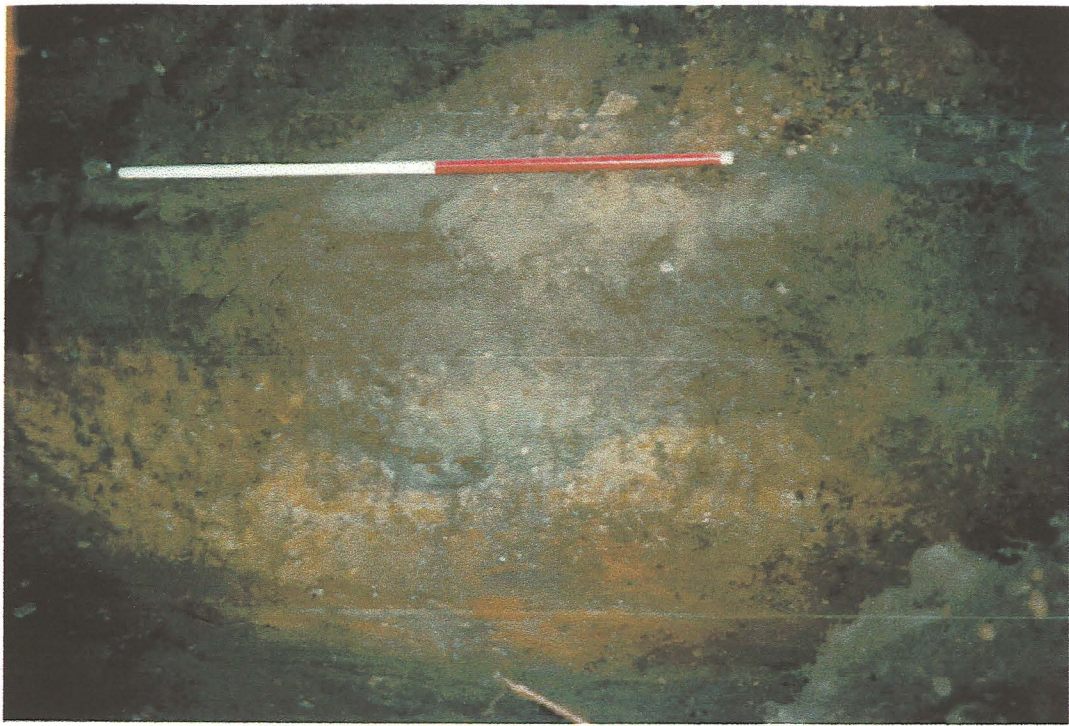


Plate 1 : Plot 75 : Cut (005)

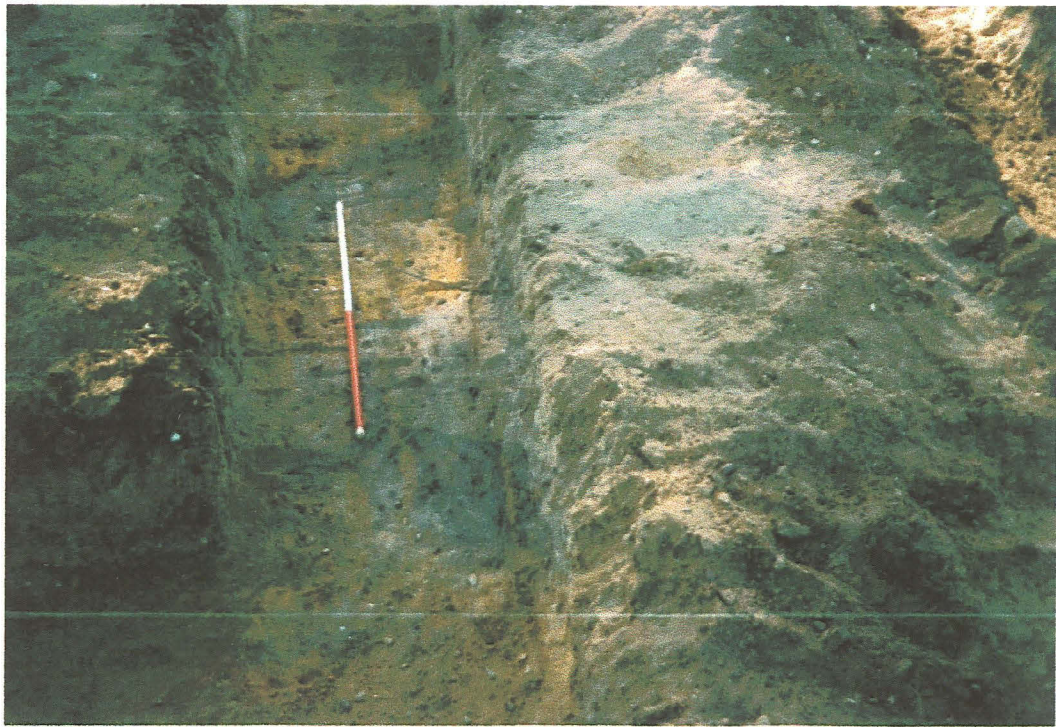


Plate 2 : Plot 75 : Cuts (012) & (014)

APPENDIX 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) AT SELECTED PLOTS ON LAND OFF NEWARK ROAD, NORTH HYKEHAM

Planning Application Number: N/43/0335/96

NGR: 493200 366200

Applicant: Wilcon Home Northern

Agent: Wilcon Development Group Ltd

1. Summary

- 1.1 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.2 These detailed specifications will be submitted by the client for approval by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 North Hykeham is a town situated approximately 3km south west of the city of Lincoln. The 2.5 ha site is located on the northern side of Newark Road, to the west of the Fox and Hounds Pub. A hedge fronting onto Newark Road forms the southern boundary of the site. It is bounded to the north by the lake, to the east by a caravan park and to the west by houses and the lake. At the moment the site is a flat, open area covered by grass. The underlying geology comprises sand and gravels.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Full planning permission has been given to construct 78 dwellings at this site. Before planning permission was given, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in the form of a geophysical survey.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site borders the Roman Road The Foss Way (now Newark Road). There are likely to be Roman settlement remains along its length. A Roman kiln site and whole Roman pots were discovered approximately 300m north west and west of the development site before this area was made into a lake. The evaluation showed up several anomalies which could be interpreted as archaeological features. The watching brief is to cover the house plots which correspond to the areas of geophysical anomaly (see map and acetate enclosed).

5. Requirements for Work

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the following groundworks:

Plot 6 - house foundations, sewer and service trenches and driveway

Plot 64 - service and sewer trenches and driveway
Plot 69 - driveway
Plot 71 - house foundations
Plot 75 - house foundations, sewer and service trenches and driveway
Plot 77 - house foundations

- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven.
- 5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
- 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.
- 5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
- 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.
- 5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The watching brief should involve:
- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;
- 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
- 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
- 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
- 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping
- 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording them.
- 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

- 7.1 The Heritage Officer for North Kesteven will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five working days prior to the commencement of the work.

8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the planning department of North Kesteven District Council, the Heritage Officer, the client and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:
- 8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 8.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

9. Publication and Dissemination

- 9.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.

10. Additional Information

- 10.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Heritage Officer.

APPENDIX 2

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: 96/90 NEWARK ROAD, NORTH HYKEHAM Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

1. SURVEY AREA.

- 1.1 The whole of the proposed development area, approximately 2.5ha, was investigated in scanning mode followed by approximately 0.75ha of detailed gradiometry adjacent to Newark Road. The approximate location of the survey area and the area investigated by scanning is shown in Figure 1 at a scale of c. 1:2500.
- 1.2 The survey grid was set out and tied-in by **Geophysical Surveys of Bradford**. Details of the tie-in information have been lodged with the client.

2. DISPLAY.

- 2.1 The data from the detailed recorded survey are displayed as XY traces, dot density plots and grey scale images at a scale of 1:500. A interpretation plan is also provided at the same scale.
- 2.2 A list of figures is provided at the start of the diagrams.

3. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS - COMPLICATING FACTORS.

- 3.1 In general, ground conditions were suitable for survey with the area being level and having variable pasture cover.
- 3.2 The field had been subdivided into several small paddocks using electric fences. Fortunately, at the time of survey the electric fences were turned off and had a minimal amount of metal in them making it possible to obtain almost complete coverage of the requested area. Although, the presence of fences has increased the background level of response, they have not detracted from the overall results. Small areas could not be surveyed because of fences and these are noted on the interpretation diagram.

4. SCANNING

- 4.1 The area was initially scanned along traverses at approximately 10m intervals. Any significant variations observed on the gradiometers LCD display were investigated in more detail.
- 4.2 Scanning suggested a relatively low level of background noise away from fences, water troughs and buildings. A slight increase in the background noise was apparent in the northwest of the site and is believed to be associated with ground disturbance due to rabbit warrens visible on the surface.
- 4.3 No anomalies suggestive of buried archaeological remains have been located during scanning.

5. RESULTS OF DETAILED SURVEY

- 5.1 The data are relatively noisy, particular along the perimeter of the survey are, in the vicinity of fences and buildings. Numerous isolated ferrous responses have been noted on the interpretation plan. Given the number of fences and the adjacent road and buildings it seems most likely that these are due to modern ferrous debris in the topsoil.

5.2 Several pit type responses have been detected within the detailed survey area. While it is possible that some of these anomalies are of archaeological interest, the lack of any associated ditches casts some doubt on such an interpretation. In addition, it is difficult to differentiate between pit type anomalies and responses from more deeply buried ferrous material. Given the number of clear ferrous responses in the vicinity it is likely that some of the 'pit type' anomalies are due to more deeply buried ferrous material. Finally, given the underlying geology of sands and gravels, a natural origin for some of the anomalies cannot be ruled out.

5.3 No anomalies of clear archaeological potential have been detected by the detailed survey.

6. CONCLUSIONS.

6.1 Scanning of the proposed development area indicated a generally low level of background response, except in the vicinity of fences, gates and buildings. Numerous ferrous responses have been detected and are thought to be of modern origin, particularly given the current land use. No anomalies suggestive of kilns or other buried archaeological remains were noted during the scanning.

6.2 Detailed gradiometry was undertaken adjacent to Newark Road. The data are relatively noisy with numerous ferrous type responses being noted. Several pit type anomalies have been noted although an archaeological interpretation is tentative.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr S M Oviden-Wilson
Project Assistants: A Shields and D Weston

Date of Survey: 21st June 1996
Date of Report: 25th June 1996

List of Figures.

Fig. 1	Location Map	1:2500
Fig. 2	X-Y trace	1:500
Fig. 3	Dot density plot	1:500
Fig. 4	Greyscale image	1:500
Fig. 5	Interpretation	1:500

NEWARK ROAD North Hykeham

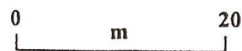
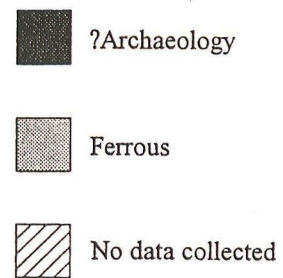
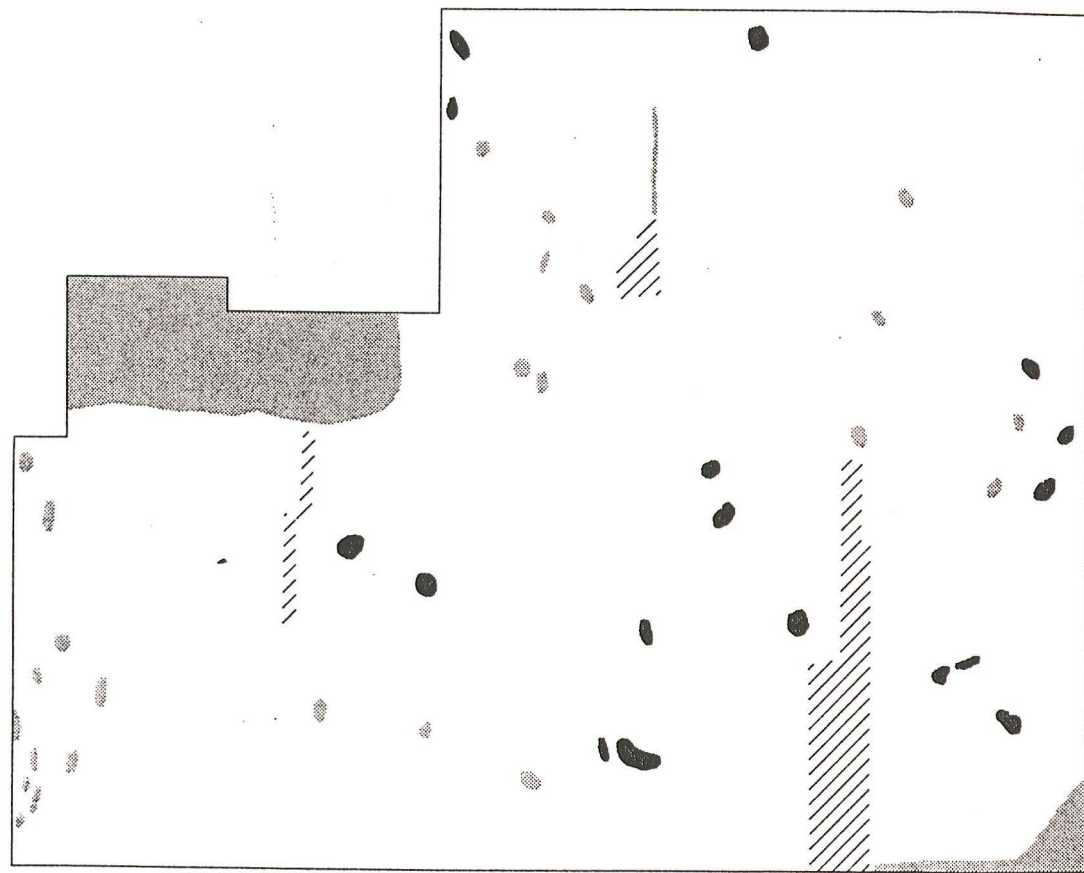


Figure 5

APPENDIX 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	6	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	6	Yellow coarse sand, min. 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
003	75	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Topsoil
004	75	Blackish grey silt, incl. ash	Fill of 005
005	75	Linear cut, 1m wide by 0.2m deep	Poss. ditch
006	75	Yellow coarse sand	Natural deposit
007	75	Blackish grey silt	Fill of 008
008	75	Linear cut, 1.15m wide by 0.4m deep	Poss. ditch
009	75	Blackish grey silt with ash	Fill of 010
010	75	Circular cut, 0.1m diameter by 0.22m deep	Posthole
011	75	Blackish grey silt with ash	Fill of 012
012	75	Linear cut, 1.3m wide by 0.28m deep	Poss. ditch
013	75	Blackish grey silt with ash	Fill of 014
014	75	Linear cut, 0.28m deep	Poss. ditch
015	77	Mid brown sand, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit
016	77	Dark grey sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
017	77	Dark reddish brown sand	Fill of 020
018	77	Light grey sand	Fill of 020
019	77	Dark reddish brown sand	Fill of 020
020	77	Cut, 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep	Natural? cut
021	77	Light yellow and reddish yellow sand	Natural deposit
022	63	Dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.17m thick	Topsoil
023	63	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Subsoil
024	63	Dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of 027
025	63	Black charcoal	Fill of 027
026	63	Light grey sandy ash	Fill of 027
027	63	Cut, 0.25m wide by c. 0.1m deep	Small pit
028	63	Yellow and reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
029	63	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
030	63	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, 50mm thick	Subsoil

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
031	63	Yellow brown silty sand	Fill of 032
032	63	Cut, 0.3m wide by 0.28m deep	Poss. posthole
033	63	Yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit

APPENDIX 4

The Archive

The archive consists of:

33	Context records
6	Scale drawings
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Archaeological Project Services project code: HUC96
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 135.96

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 document by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

APPENDIX 5

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 interpretation 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> (4).
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.
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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The period following the Norman conquest, dating from AD 1066 - 1485
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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period from AD43 to AD450, when Britain was gradually occupied as part of the Roman Empire.