
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
BARDNEY ABBEY,
ABBEY ROAD,
BARDNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BAAR 12)**

**Work Undertaken For
Jews' Court and Bardney Abbey Trust
And
Bardney Heritage Group**

April 2013

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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APS Report No. 37/13

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Bardney Abbey,
Bardney
BAAR 12

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Supervisor	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
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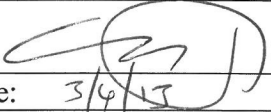

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 3/4/13	Date: 8-4-13

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken at Bardney Abbey, Bardney, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of a number of small pits for the installation of interpretative media at the site.

Bardney Abbey was founded in the 7th century and was the earliest of several abbey complexes along the Witham Valley. It became a centre for monks of the Benedictine order following its refounding in 1087 and was later raised to the status of an abbey in 1116. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, six monks of the abbey were implicated in the Lincolnshire Rising and were subsequently executed. The abbey surrendered in 1538 and the land was acquired by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt who converted the buildings into a private residence. The site was extensively excavated between 1909 and 1913 and elements were partially exposed during a community excavation in 2011.

The investigations identified only natural and topsoil deposits. Medieval deposits were possibly removed during previous excavation of the site. Finds recorded during the investigation comprise later post-medieval brick and tile, though none was retained.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Jews' Court and Bardney Abbey Trust and Bardney Heritage Group to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation preparatory to and during groundworks associated with new interpretation/display media at Bardney Abbey, Bardney, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 128700. Bardney Abbey is a

Scheduled Monument (No. 22619) and the works were subject to Scheduled Monument Consent, which was granted by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport on the 13th February 2013 (ref S00008642). The investigations were carried out on the 26th March 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, and English Heritage.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Bardney is located 18km east of Lincoln and 11km west of Horncastle in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located approximately 1km north of Bardney village centre as defined by the parish church of St Lawrence at National Grid Reference TF 1134 7055 (Fig. 2). Situated adjacent to a slight peat filled embayment, the abbey sits on a tongue of higher ground extending north from the village and lies at a height of c. 7.75m OD.

Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically stagnogleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). The soils overlie a drift geology of Older River sands and gravels with outcrops of glacial till adjacent to the abbey. These seal a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1973).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The derivation of the place-name Bardney is Anglo-Saxon, the name meaning '*Bearda's Island*', the area having been a slight island in marshy ground alongside the River Witham (Cameron 1998, 9).

The monastery at Bardney was endowed by King Ethelred of Mercia and became an important site of pilgrimage following the enshrinement of the remains of St. Oswald, brought to Bardney in 675 by

King Ethelred and his wife, Queen Osthryd. Ethelred renounced the world after the murder of his wife in 697 and became a monk at Bardney, ultimately becoming Abbot and was later canonised following his death (Page 1988, 97). Viking raiders destroyed the abbey in 870 and in 909 St. Oswald's remains were taken to Gloucester.

Bardney is also mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 and was held by Gilbert de Gand and contained a mill, five fisheries, twenty acres of meadow and 500 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

De Gand founded a Benedictine Priory consecrated to Saints Peter, Paul and Oswald in 1087 and endowed the priory with land from his estates. In 1116, Gilbert's son, Walter, raised the status of Bardney to an Abbey.

Excavations from 1909 to 1915, by the then vicar of the local church, the Reverend Charles Laing, established the layout of the Abbey, with the chapter house, dorter, refectory and kitchens arranged round the cloister with the abbey church to the north (Brakespear 1922). The parish church is thought to have stood alongside the monastery and fell into ruin in 1434. A new parish church was subsequently built in the centre of the village.

A complex of fishponds has been identified from aerial photographs to the south of the abbey. The fishponds are no longer visible on the ground and their association with the abbey comes from documentary sources (Everson *et al.* 1991, vi).

In 1536, a rebellion, known as the Lincolnshire Rising, against the impending dissolution broke out. Six monks from Bardney were implicated and were hung, drawn and quartered in 1537 for their part in the rising. The abbey subsequently

surrendered to the King and was dissolved in 1538 (Heritage Lincolnshire 1995).

The abbey lands were then acquired by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, who demolished the church and used the stone to adapt the other buildings for his private residence (*ibid.*). The cloister became a walled garden and he occupied the abbot's lodging, allowing the rest of the abbey to fall into disrepair.

A community excavation was undertaken within the refectory of the abbey in 2011. This exposed the north wall of the refectory as well as the seating platform and the sockets for the stone tables. Finds from this included stonework, including elements from a 12th century and 14th century cloister arcade (Cope-Faulkner 2011).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new installations were excavated by hand. Two trenches were located adjacent to the entrance to the field (Pits A and B) and three within the former refectory of the abbey, of which only two were recorded (Pits C and D). The third pit within the refectory had been kept open since the community excavation at the site in 2011. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of

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

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

5. RESULTS

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

In Pits A and B, the earliest deposits encountered was yellow sand and gravel (102 and 202). These measured in excess of 0.28m thick and were identified as natural layers.

Natural layers in these two trenches were sealed by a topsoil of brownish grey silty sand (101 and 201). A small quantity of later post-medieval brick and tile was recorded, though not retained.

Topsoil was the only deposit encountered in Pits C and D. This comprised greyish brown sand (301 and 401).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural layers of sand and gravel were the earliest deposits recorded during the investigation. These can be related to the underlying drift geology of Older River deposits.

Topsoil sealed the natural layers in Pits A and B and contained a number of fragments of brick and tile, perhaps brought to the site as hardcore for the entrance to the field. Topsoil was also

encountered within the refectory and derives from backfilling of Laing's trenches of the early 20th century.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Bardney Abbey, Bardney, as there was potential for medieval remains relating to the abbey to be affected by the groundworks.

However, no medieval remains were encountered and only topsoil and natural deposits were recorded. The absence of archaeological deposits, particularly within the refectory area, is probably due to the previous excavation of the site. A number of later post-medieval finds were recorded adjacent to the field entrance where they were probably utilised as hardcore.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs Catherine Wilson of the Jews' Court and Bardney Abbey Trust, and David Miles of the Bardney Heritage Group, for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The funding was obtained from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Liz Bates kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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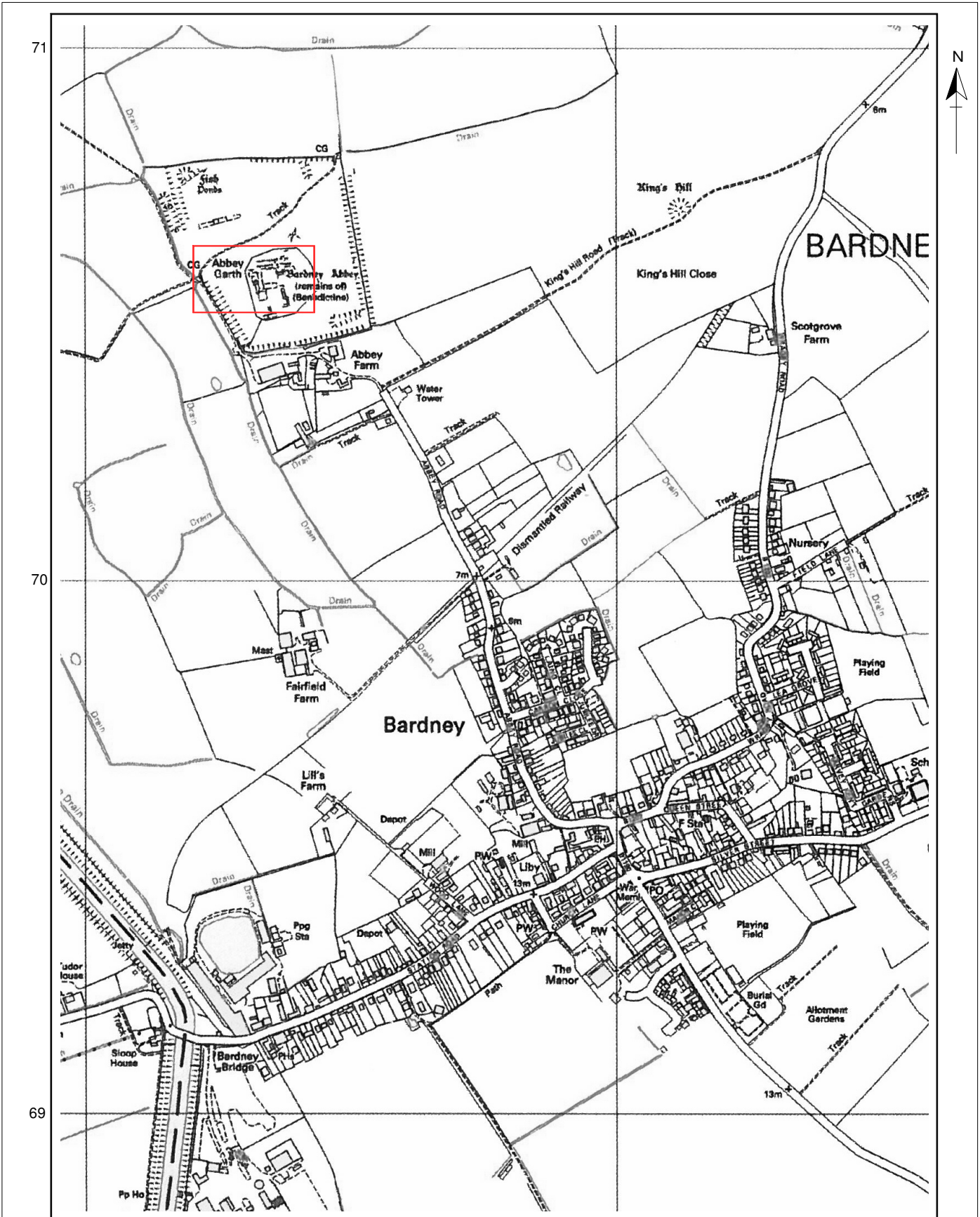
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

11

12

Ordnance Survey ©. All Rights Reserved.
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□ Area detailed in Figure 3

0 500m


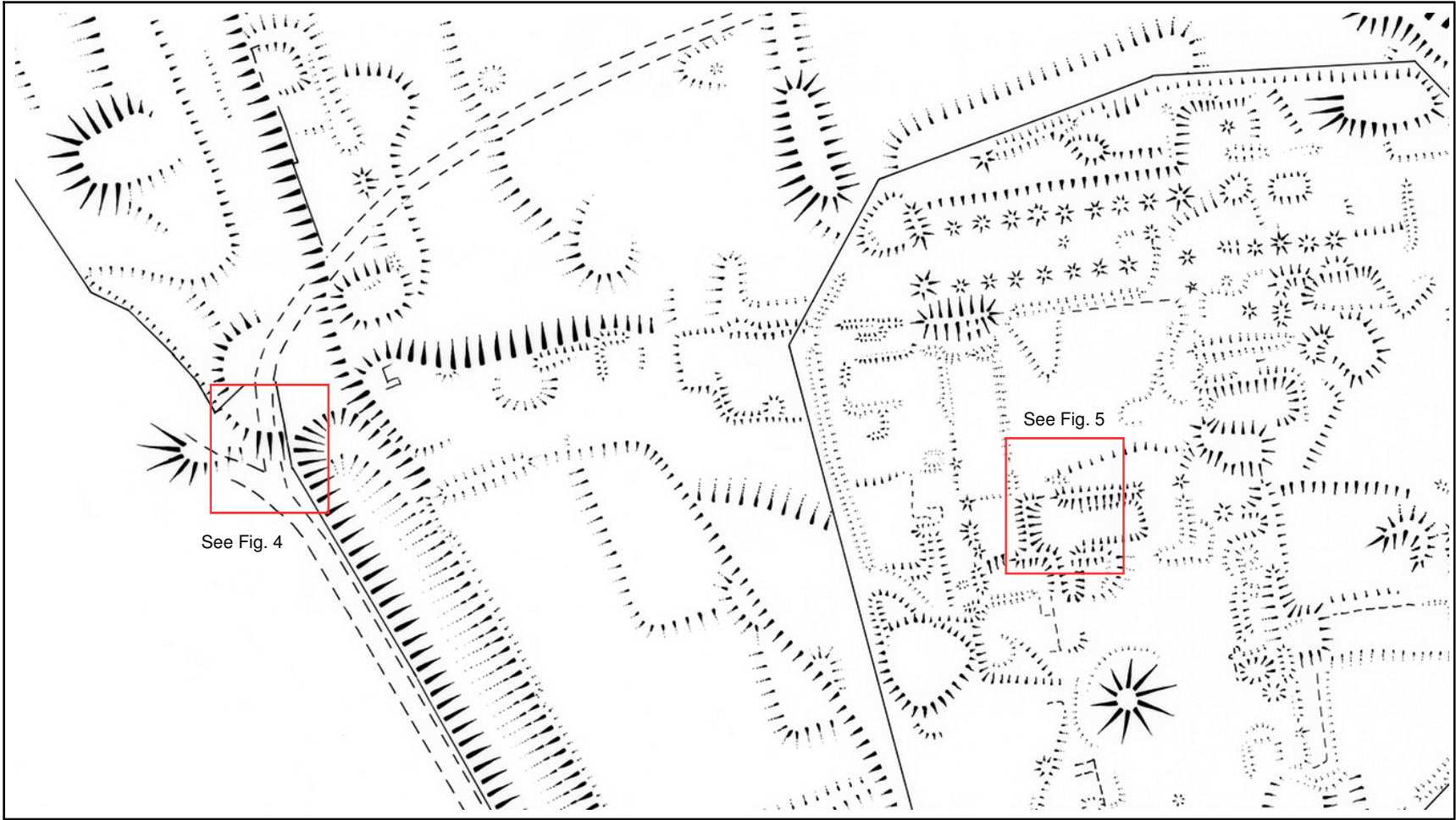
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Project Name: Bardney Abbey, Bardney BAAR12		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by:PCF	Report No: 37/13

Figure 2 - Site location plan



Earthwork survey undertaken by English Heritage




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bardney Abbey, Bardney BAAR12		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 37/13

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

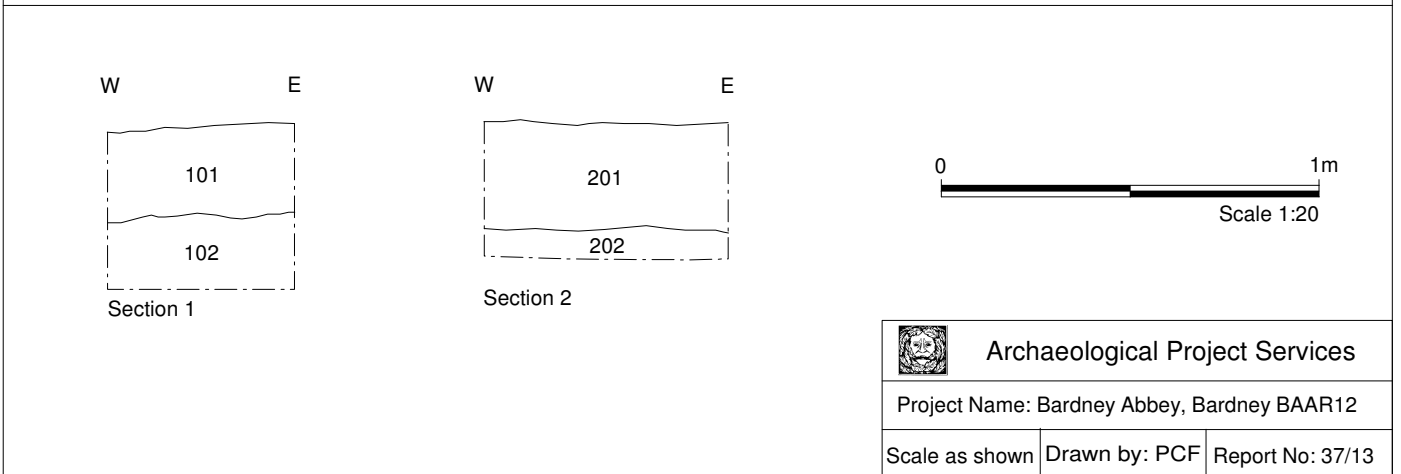
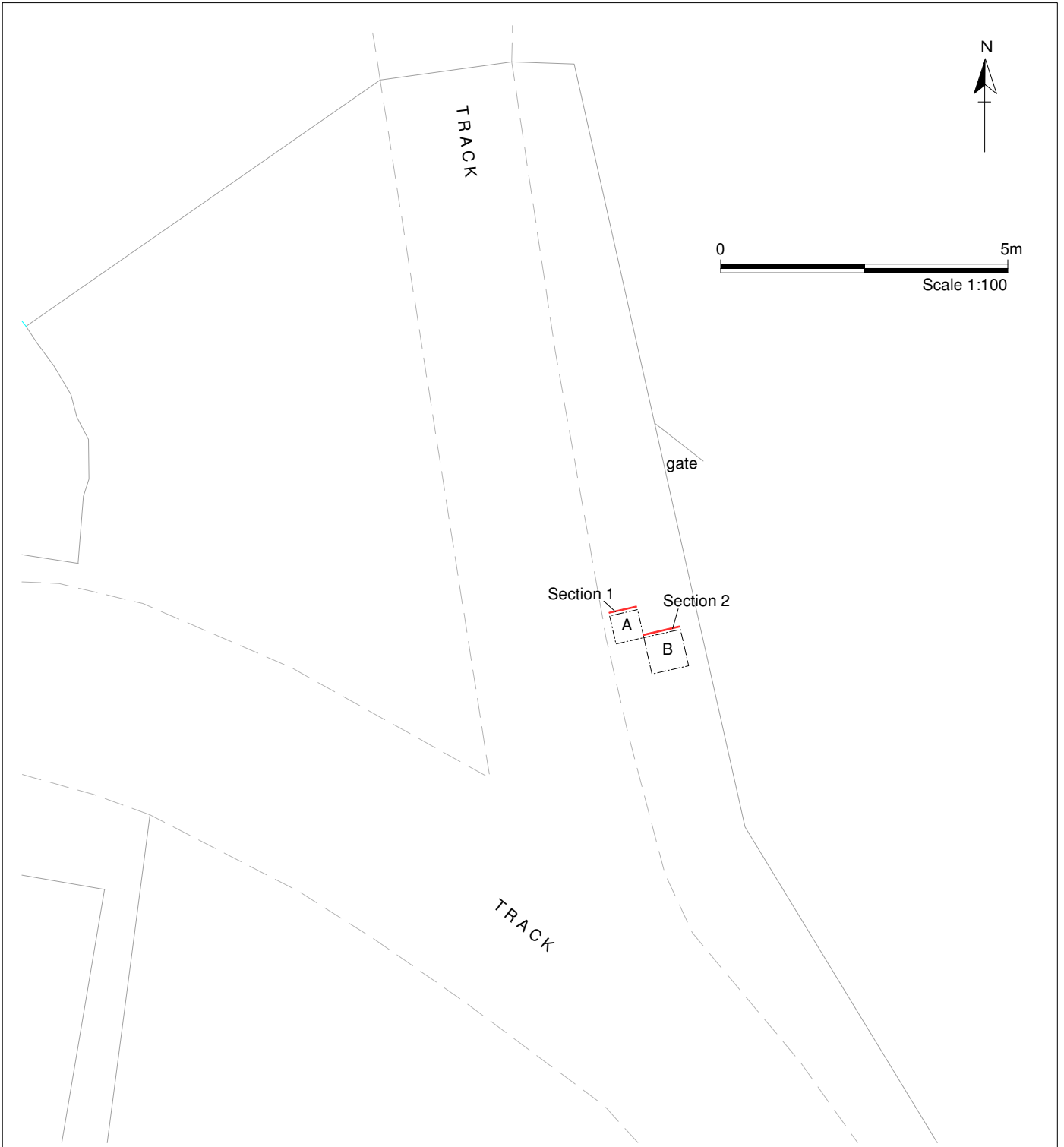
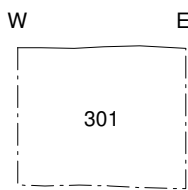
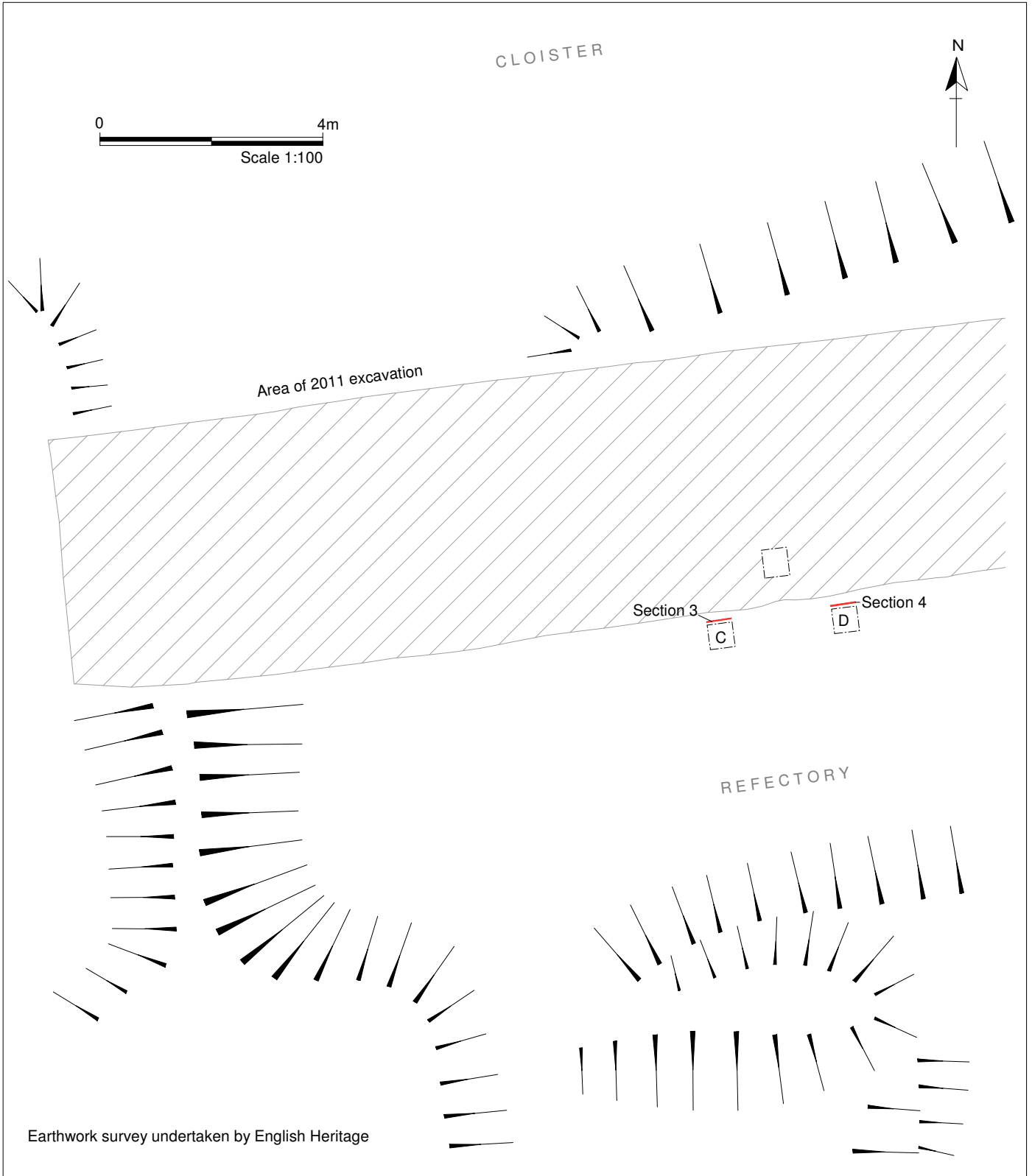
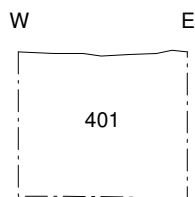


Figure 4 - Pits A and B: Plan and sections



Section 3



Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bardney Abbey, Bardney BAAR12

Scale as shown | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 37/13

Figure 5 - Pits C and D: Plan and sections



Plate 1 – General view showing the excavation of Pits A and B, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 1 of Pit A, looking north



Plate 3 – Section 2 of Pit B, looking north



Plate 4 – View over the refectory showing the area around Pits C and D, looking north



Plate 5 – Section 3 of Pit C, looking north



Plate 6 – Section 4 of Pit D, looking north

Appendix 1

BARDNEY ABBEY, BARDNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORK

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a scheme of work for archaeological investigation and monitoring to be undertaken at Bardney Abbey, Bardney, Lincolnshire. The site, a Scheduled Monument, was originally excavated in the early 20th century and was subject to excavation of the north part of the refectory, as part of a community project, in 2011.*
- 1.2 *The investigation will involve archaeological excavation and monitoring of groundworks associated with the installation of artwork and interpretation as part of the aforementioned community project.*
- 1.3 *The groundworks for the footing trenches will be excavated archaeologically or under archaeological supervision as required and will include the investigation and recording of archaeological remains affected or revealed by the groundworks. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the archaeological fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a written scheme of work for monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the installation of information panels, artwork and seating at Bardney Abbey, Bardney, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The 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

4

- 4.1 Bardney is located approximately 18km east of Lincoln on the north bank of the River Witham in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The abbey site lies to the north of the core of the village, to the north of Abbey Farm at National Grid Reference TF 1133 7060.
- 4.2 The proposed artwork and interpretative installations are to be located at the gated entrance to the field, adjacent to the footpath (No. 22619) and is owned by Jews' Court and Bardney Abbey Trust. The proposed work at carving of a monk and audio post) and at the site of the recent excavations of the refectory (an audiomap signboard and seating) as shown on Figure 1 (copy of planning application mapping).

5 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The Bardney Abbey site is a Scheduled Monument the site is subject to Scheduled Monument and Planning Consents. Scheduled Monument Consent has been arranged with English Heritage by Jews' Court Trust.
- 5.2 The Abbey site was subject of excavation in the early 20th century and the walls, as revealed, were left open to view. The exposed stonework deteriorated due to weathering and in 1933 the walls were covered over so that the outline of the buildings remained visible. In 2011 a Heritage Lottery funded

community project (Bardney Abbey Revealed) was undertaken, the project including a community excavation undertaken by trained volunteers with archaeological supervision to expose and record part of the refectory. As part of the project a number of artwork and interpretative installations are proposed at the site.

- 5.3 Planning permission has been granted by West Lindsey District Council for the installation of artwork and interpretation on the site of Bardney Abbey (Application No. 128700), subject to conditions involving the undertaking of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.'
- 5.4 The artwork and interpretative material includes a carving of a monk, an audio post, an audiomap signboard and seating to be located on and adjacent to the Abbey site. Archaeological monitoring and supervision is required during the groundworks associated with the installations.

6 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 Bardney Abbey occupies a slight rise above the floodplain of the River Witham which lies to the west. Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, stagnogley soils of fine loamy over permeable clayey subsoils, which overlie Corallian Limestones of the Upper Jurassic (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 7.1 The medieval abbey of Bardney was founded as a Benedictine priory by Gilbert de Gand in 1087, on or near the site of a Saxon monastery first mentioned in the late 7th century. Gilbert's son, Walter, raised the status of Bardney to an abbey in 1116.
- 7.2 Following the dissolution, the land was acquired by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, who demolished the church and transformed the remaining conventual buildings into a private residence, occupying the area of the abbot's lodging and converting the cloister into a walled garden. By 1718, when Browne Willis surveyed the site, all the buildings, including Tyrwhitt's house, had gone and only a fragment of the gatehouse remained standing.
- 7.3 Excavation of the site was commenced in 1909 by the local vicar, Reverend Charles Laing. This work was continued for six years, uncovering the ruins of the main abbey buildings, before being terminated by the war and Laing's death. A report on these investigations was published in 1922 (Brakspear 1922). Left open to view, the stonework deteriorated due to exposure to the weather. In 1933, to protect them against further decay, the ruins were covered over with soil / turf in such a way that the outlines of buildings remained visible for the benefit of visitors.
- 7.4 In 1974, a trench was excavated to assess the state of preservation (White 1978, 29). This trench was located over the nave pier and across the north wall of the church. In 2009 four inspection trenches were excavated by hand across the earthworks in order to assess the surviving fabric of the buried remains in advance of possible public display (Archaeological Project Services 2009). The masonry exposed was examined by a specialist stone conservator and the results of the assessment were subject of a separate report (Cowan 2009).
- 7.5 In 2011 an archaeological excavation was undertaken within the refectory (frater) as part of a wider community project to reveal and examine part of the abbey remains with a view to conserving the masonry for public display. The work was carried out by volunteer members of the Bardney Heritage Group (Jew's Court Trust) under archaeological supervision.
- 7.6 The excavation (measuring 28m by 4.7m) exposed the north wall of the refectory and parts of the east and west walls, re-excavating the 1930s backfill. The seating platform was also revealed along with stone sockets for the table. At least three phases of construction and refurbishment were recorded within the refectory, the earliest dating to the 12th century with further changes occurring in the 14th and 15th centuries. Finds recovered from the backfill deposits included medieval roof tile, floor tiles and brick, pottery spanning the medieval and earlier medieval periods, window glass and came and metalwork (Archaeological Project Services 2011).
- 7.7 The condition of the walls exposed during the excavation precluded their conservation and display and, in consultation with English Heritage, a decision was taken to recover the walls and the

excavation trench was subsequently backfilled and re-turfed by the community group.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the proposed groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation 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.

9 SITE OPERATIONS

9.1 General Considerations

- 9.1.1 No work can take place unless Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) has been obtained from the relevant authorities. Metal detecting cannot be undertaken unless approved by the SMC.
- 9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook. Archaeological Project Services is an IfA Registered Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.1.3 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of investigation.
- 9.1.4 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 and Finds Liaison Officer (Portable Antiquities Scheme).
- 9.1.5 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left in situ with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Ministry of Justice licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner, local environmental health department and the police will be notified.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 The scheme of archaeological works will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of the installation and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 9.2.2 Groundworks are required at two locations:
- At the gated entrance to the field, adjacent to the footpath (for the installation of a carved sculpture and audio post).
 - At the site of the 2011 excavation trench over the north part of the refectory (for the installation of a audiomap signboard and a bench). During the 2011 excavations a location was identified by the proposed signboard and a footing trench was archaeological excavated to determine the potential impact on archaeological deposits. It was found that only a shallow deposit of former topsoil overlying natural survived at this location.
- 9.2.3 The trench for the audio post, measuring 700mm² x 310mm deep, will be archaeologically excavated and recorded. All of the other trenches, for the installation of the sculpture, signboard and bench, will be smaller than for the audio post and will be excavated under archaeological supervision and recorded.
- 9.2.4 Removal of the turf, topsoil and any backfill material (from previous excavations) will be carried out by hand. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no

archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, further hand excavation will be carried out to the depth required for the footings to identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains.

- 9.2.5 Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets. 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.
- 9.2.6 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.7 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the excavated area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigations will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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 will refer to schedules identifying the subject(s) photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigations will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional and national terms.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client, English Heritage and to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. Compilation of the archive will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.
- 12.2 Accession number: LCNCC:2012.146, Site Code: BAAR12, Deposition date: April 2013.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Post-Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains.

14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with English Heritage and the Lincolnshire County Council's Historic Environment Team. They will be given 14 days written notice of the commencement of the project.

15 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written consent from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and/or the archaeological curator as appropriate.
- 15.2 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.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of installation as is dependent on the clients' programme, however, it is estimated that the fieldwork aspect is likely to take one to two days to complete. Post-excavation work is dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered but is likely to take one to two days to complete.
- 16.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and specialists.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used 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, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, APS. Roman: Alex Beeby, APS. Post-Roman: Alex Beeby, APS / Dr Anne Irving.
Metalwork specialist	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M. Holmes, independent specialist / Small assemblages may be reported on by P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist

18 INSURANCES

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

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
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Version 1, 16 January 2013

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Pit	Description	Interpretation
101	A	Firm to soft dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
102	A	Compacted dark yellow sand and gravel, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
201	B	Firm to soft dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
202	B	Compacted dark yellow sand and gravel, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
301	C	Firm dark greyish brown sand, >0.37m thick	Topsoil
401	D	Firm dark greyish brown sand, >0.39m thick	Topsoil

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Pannage	Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> .
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Daily record sheet

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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2012.146

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BAAR 12

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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